Archaeology in Lincolnshire 2000-2001

Edited by James Albone and Naomi Field

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 2000 and 31 March 2001. 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>
<td>Geophysical Surveys of Bradford</td>
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Personnel

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Ancaster: Sudbrook Hall, Sudbrooke, SK 970 443. Report pending in SMR.

Groundwork involving the lowering of floor levels at Sudbrooke Hall, a Grade II* listed building of the early seventeenth century, was monitored by staff of APS. Several substantial wall foundations, some of them beneath presently standing walls but others not matched by the existing structure, were revealed. A probable hearth stone, perhaps displaced, was found beneath the extent early seventeenth-century fireplace at the eastern end of the building. A possible external wall, with an exterior ground surface deposit alongside, was found within the present hall structure and probably signifies an earlier building on the site. Few artefacts were recovered during the investigations but these included medieval material indicating activity of about the thirteenth century in the vicinity.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.201.

Aslackby: Monk’s Cottage, Kirkby Underwood Road, TF 084 301. Report No.R1487 in SMR.

A watching brief was undertaken by RH of APS as a Romano-British cist burial had previously been found at the site. Dissarticulated human bones, representing at least four individuals, were identified in a subsoil deposit. Although undated, it is likely that these were also from Romano-British burials.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.114.

Bardney: Abbey Farm, Abbey Road, TF 114 704. Report No.R1723 in SMR.

A watching brief carried out by CM of APS immediately south of Bardney Abbey revealed a possible fishpond filled with dumped material of late medieval or early post-medieval date, including roof tile. This perhaps implies the presence of buildings of this period in the vicinity.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.21.

Barnetby-le-Wold: Phase 5, ‘The Bridle Development’, St Barnabas Road, TA 0570 0995. Report in SMR at NLM.

A large-scale excavation exposed several phases of activity, predominantly of late Iron Age to Romano-British date. A settlement appears to have lain alongside a former course of the Skirger Beck, and a roundhouse and associated palisade may have been abandoned due to flooding; this was replaced by a series of drainage ditches of Romano-British date. Associated with the Roman phases were five roundhouses and two stone-built corn dryers (one T-shaped and one square). Fourteen inhumations and two cremation burials were exposed. The main focus of the Romano-British settlement appears to lie beneath the present village of Barnetby, beyond the area of excavation. The excavation by PCA has identified an industrial ‘quarry’ of the settlement towards the rear of the valley, with field systems and small paddocks to the north. A more detailed report is in preparation.

Archive in preparation (to be submitted to NLM).

Barrow-on-Humber: water treatment works, SE 0600 2035. Report in SMR at NLM.

Excavations, directed by MW of LAS for Anglian Water Services Ltd in advance of an extension to a water treatment works, revealed part of a Romano-British field system with a complex arrangement of intercutting ditches and pits. There was no evidence for occupation on the site although a single oven was found, probably a corn drier, which may have been connected with occupation beyond the southern limit of the excavation. The field system was in use throughout the Roman period and shows evidence of re-cutting on the same alignment suggesting a relatively stable, organised landscape. Four burials were dated to the Roman period by their association with second and third century pottery.

Archive at NLM.

Barrowby: Castor Road, SK 878 363. Report No.R1602 in SMR.

A watching brief by FW of APS during development adjacent to an area of medieval and Roman remains revealed a small undated pit. A Neolithic or early Bronze Age flint scraper, a single fragment of medieval pottery and modern artefacts were also recovered.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.10.
Barton-on-Humber: former Queen Street School, TA 0316 2212. Report in SMR at NL.M.
An assessment by GT of LAS for North Lincolnshire Council identified the extent of the original Samuel Wilderspin infants' playground and determined the position of later disturbances. An evaluation, directed by MM of LAS identified medieval boundary ditches west of the site's nineteenth-century boundary wall. The remains of an ornamental pond were found which may have been a feature of a seventeenth century mansion's gardens. No Roman or prehistoric features or finds were recorded. Little appears to survive of Wilderspin's playground surface.
Archive at NL.M, Accn no.BNBL.

Barton-on-Humber: High Street, TA 0280 2210. Report in SMR at NL.M.
A watching brief by MJH of YAT undertaken for the Lindum Group observed the stripping of a 0.4ha site to the west of the town centre. The remains of terraced houses of nineteenth-century date and a well were revealed. Only one feature was seen to pre-date these: a large refuse pit of possible medieval date. Although larger areas of the site had clearly been truncated down to the level of natural in the past, the paucity of earlier remains may point towards low-density occupation of the site in the medieval and post-medieval periods.
Archive at YAT, NL.M Accn no.BNPL.

Belton: Sandtoft Road, Sandtoft, SE 7418 0814. Report in SMR at NL.M.
An archaeological watching brief by CA of LAS for Mr V. Howard during excavation of foundation trenches for a new house recorded a series of pits and ditches, but no dating evidence was retrieved.
Archive at North Lincolnshire Museum, Accn no.BLBC.

Bicker: land off Drury Lane and Friest Lane, TF 2230 3723. Report No.R1570 in SMR.
A watching brief by GT of LAS for L. E. Henton and Son continued during the excavation of further foundation trenches for a residential development. It identified a pit containing shellfish debris, and a layer of material containing fired clay and a single sherd of late eleventh- to mid twelfth-century Stamford ware pottery. An extensive but thin spread of peat was present in the south-east part of the site. Archaeological deposits survive below the foundations of the new buildings.
Archive at LCNCN, Accn no.196.99

Development alongside the Car Dyke Roman watercourse was monitored by FW of APS. A sequence of deposits forming a low mound was revealed and may relate to, or constitute, the northern bank of the Car Dyke. A spread of limestone was also recorded and may indicate the position of a former wall or surface. Pottery of eighteenth- to nineteenth-century date was recovered, including pancheons and butter pots, suggesting the site was perhaps involved in dairy farming at that time.
Archive at LCNCN, Accn no.2001.33

Blankney: water pipeline, TF 068 600-TF 118 618. Report No.R1808 in SMR.
A watching brief by staff of APS, on behalf of Anglian Water, in and near Blankney village identified a stone wall beneath the highway adjacent to Blankney's medieval parish church. Running parallel to the existing churchyard boundary, this wall is likely to be an earlier limit to the graveyard and was undated, though there was evidence of it being robbed in the eighteenth to early eighteenth century. A further stretch of the pipeline, alongside the Car Dyke Romano-British waterway in Metheringham parish, was also monitored. Probable remains of the westerly bank of the watercourse were identified, but no artefacts were recovered in this area.
Archive at LCNCN, Accn no.303.99

Boston: London Road, TF 326 434. Report No.R1414 in SMR.
An archaeological evaluation was carried out by TR of APS on the west bank of the river, a little south of the medieval urban core of Boston. Hall's map of Boston of 1741 depicted buildings on the road frontage of the site. Close to the river a probable flood deposit of thirteenth- to fourteenth-century date was revealed. This layer contained mixed debris, including pottery, tile and iron slag, suggesting the proximity of buildings and a smithy. Pits, postholes, ditches and brick buildings of sixteenth- to eighteenth-century date were recorded throughout the area, with one of the ditches and some of the buildings identifiable with features shown on the 1741 map.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.132

Boston: Skirbeck Road, TF 332 434. Report No.R1940 in SMR.
Following an evaluation, which had encountered medieval remains (LHA 34 (1999), p.25), staff of APS carried out a watching brief during development. No further medieval remains were encountered; a ditch, or possibly a natural channel, was revealed but was undated. Artefacts of eighteenth- to twentieth-century date were recovered.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.19

Bourne: land adjacent to the Anchor Inn, Eastgate, TF 104 199. Report No.R1714 in SMR.
An evaluation, supervised by TR of APS, was undertaken alongside the Car Dyke Roman waterway in the area for medieval and post-medieval pottery production at Bourne. Two medieval beam slots, probably the remains of a timber-framed building, were revealed. These were sealed by a sequence of interspersed flood silts and dumped deposits of post-medieval date. These dumped deposits contained abundant, locally-made pottery, some of it wasters but mostly used material. A limestone surface was laid across the area in the eighteenth to nineteenth century, perhaps as a quay alongside the Car Dyke.
Archive at LCNCN, Accn no.2001.81

Bourne: Bourne Grammar School, South Road, TF 0983 1952. Report No.R1653 in SMR.
An evaluation directed by MW of LAS for Lincolnshire County Council Property Services revealed two ditches which contained Romano-British pottery dating to the first and second centuries AD. They predate the currently accepted date for pottery production at the nearby kiln site and indicate land use prior to the origin of the pottery industry in the vicinity.
Archive at LCNCN, Accn no.2000.299

Monitoring, by GT of LAS for Anglian Water Services Ltd of trenching for a new water main, identified road metalling from Roman Ermine Street passing through Bracebridge Heath. The work confirmed the alignment of the road where it diverges from the A607 Grantham Road, but was unable to locate it much further north. No road metalling was seen below the A15 Sleaford Road within the extent of this scheme, and it remains unclear whether the Roman road identified closer to Waddington airbase on a previous project enters Lincoln on the same course or whether it follows a straight alignment diverging east of Sleaford Road. An area of ground suspected to have formed part of a World War II airbase or depot was found to the west of Sleaford Road within a housing estate.
Archive at LCNCN, Accn no.137.98

Monitoring by GT, SF, WB and CA of LAS for Anglian Water Services Ltd of trenching for a new main found few archaeological deposits or features. To the south of Branston Church, a 14m wide feature was identified which might represent a backfilled watercourse or possibly a boundary
ditch associated with a medieval manorial site. In Main Road, Washingborough, the road was found to be based on peat, suggesting that the road may not be early in date, unless the Roman Car Dyke canal had already produced tractable land off the limestone at the fen edge.

Brant Broughton: Church Walk, SK 9157 5402. Report No.R1639 in SMR.
Monitoring by staff of APS revealed an undated former boundary ditch together with three pits, two undated and one modern. Artefacts of eighteenth- to nineteenth-century date were recovered.

Bucknall: Nightingale House, Main Street, TF 173 687. Report No.R1770 in SMR.
A watching brief carried out by staff of APS identified an extensive cut feature, probably a pond and perhaps of post-medieval date. No earlier archaeological remains were identified.

Burgh-le-Mars; Hall Lane, TF 506 648. Report No.R1662 in SMR.
Staff of APS carried out investigations at a proposed residential development site in the southern part of the village. An initial watching brief, revealed a complex of cross-cutting ditches and two pits mostly of third- to fourth-century Romano-British date. A subsequent geophysical survey (by EAS) established that the ditch system extended to both east and west of the site. Later evaluation revealed further ditches or gullies of Roman date. One of these was found to be up to 4m wide and 2m deep and had been recut several times (Fig.1).

A scatter of worked flint of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date was recovered indicating tool production at the site. A small quantity of Iron Age pottery was recovered. Although this was mostly redeposited, two gullies alongside the major Roman ditch may be of this period. Iron slag indicated smithing in the area, probably in the Roman period. An east-west gully alongside the major Romano-British ditch contained early Saxon pottery, with further sherds and an annular loom-weight being retrieved elsewhere on the site. Late Saxon and medieval artefacts were also recovered from the site, including from the upper fill of one of the recuts of the major Roman ditch, suggesting that this was a significant and long-lived landscape feature.

Cherry Willingham: land south of Hawthorn Avenue, TF 0190 7282. Report No.R1680 in SMR.
An archaeological evaluation, undertaken by JSAC on behalf of David Wilson Homes, followed an earlier geophysical survey and desk-based assessment which had identified three linear features, one of which was thought to represent an enclosure. Excavation of these features revealed shallow ditches which did not yield any dateable material.

Cleethorpes: Grannies Lane, TA 3097 0843. Report in SMR at NELM.
A watching brief, by staff of APS, was undertaken during development near to the deserted medieval village of Litterby. A pit of late twelfth- to mid-thirteenth-century date was revealed, together with an undated, although possibly medieval, gully and large hollow. No remains or artefacts of fourteenth- to seventeenth-century date were identified, suggesting the site was abandoned during this period.

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Fig.1. Burgh-le-Marsh, Hall Lane, a plan of the site showing the principal features, the large Roman ditch runs east to west across the site.
Eighteenth- to twentieth-century remains were also recorded. Archive at NELM, Accn no.2000.19.

An archaeological watching brief by CA of LAS for the National Trust during groundworks for a new toilet block identified a stone floor surface, below modern make-up layers containing a large quantity of nineteenth-century pottery. The floor appeared to be within foundations of a rectangular building, possibly the dovecote depicted on a 1797 plan of the manor. One wall of the dovecote may still be standing. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.65.

Coningsby: Silver Street, TF 2230 5798. Report No.R1389 in SMR.
Four quarry pits for the extraction of the local sand were revealed during a watching brief by staff of APS. Three of these pits were of medieval date and contained pottery and animal bone. The fourth is likely to be of the same date, although it only yielded animal bone. An undated, east to west gully, parallel and close to the southern boundary of the site was perhaps also medieval. Three modern refuse pits and a possible Anderson air-raid shelter were also recorded and a possible Bronze Age flint scraper recovered. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.12.

Geophysical survey, by EAS for APS, was undertaken at the north-eastern fringe of Corby Glen. Although traces of ridge and furrow were most prominent, several linear features on a different alignment to the agricultural trends were recorded, together with a possible ring ditch. Archive at APS.

Corby Glen: land off High Street/Tanners Lane, SK 9970 2510. Report No.R1611 in SMR.
An architectural evaluation in the form of trial trenching was supervised by JB of ULAS. Eight trenches were excavated, revealing evidence of medieval activity, comprising a drystone wall in Trench 6 and a pit, possibly the result of back yard activity, in Trench 2. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.297.

Dington: Ash Court, TF 2078 3560. Report No.R1691 in SMR.
An evaluation, commissioned by Status Design and supervised by RH of APS, revealed an in-filled pond of medieval date and two pits, probably also of this period. These medieval remains were confined to the western edge of the site. Post-medieval ditches and pits occurred extensively throughout the area, the ditches probably serving as land boundaries and one of these features contained butchery waste. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.3.

Dighton-on-Bain: land at Main Road - Station Road, TF 2380 8285. Report No.R1687 in SMR.
Following an earlier evaluation (LFA 34 (1999), p.26) KW of CLAU carried out an excavation and subsequent watching brief. A tenth- to eleventh-century timber-built structure with a stone-lined hearth, probably a domestic dwelling, was identified. Environmental samples included a small amount of slag which may have originated from non-ferrous metalworking. A second structure and a possible boundary enclosure of contemporary date were also revealed. Other features included evidence of twelfth- to thirteenth-century ploughing and ditches, of boundaries and a possible enclosure, dating to the thirteenth to fourteenth century and later. Lithic artefacts of Mesolithic and Neolithic date, and Roman pottery, tile and glass, were also recovered indicating some activity in the vicinity during these periods. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.279.98.

East Kirkby: Sleaford Road, TF 323 616. Report No.R1725 in SMR.
On behalf of Panton Brothers staff of APS carried out archaeological investigations prior to, and during, development on land to the west of East Kirkby. A large pit of Romano-British date was revealed at the southern edge of the area. This pit was waterlogged and contained anerobically-preserved and charred plant remains, together with later second- to early third-century pottery. In addition, three Roman ditches were revealed probably representing a field boundary and trackway. Undated ditches and gullies, mostly in the southern part of the site, were also likely to be prehistoric or Romano-British. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.1999.106.

Folkingham: Walcot Road, TF 069 337. Report No.R1493 in SMR.
A watching brief by staff of APS on behalf of Francis Jackson Estates Ltd followed an earlier geophysical survey by EAS. Several undated ditches and pits were identified and a small quantity of medieval and later artefacts were recovered. Additionally, a prehistoric worked flint and a fragment of a Romano-British tile were retrieved. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.125.97.

A watching brief by GT and CA of LAS for the Environment Agency during groundworks for improved flood defences between Hobhole and Butterwick Low exposed timber piles and part of a wrecked barge, both suspected to be of nineteenth-century date. Three pillboxes were recorded in advance of partial burial by floodbank reinfomncement. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.234.99.

Gainsborough: Gledalls Wharf, Bridge Street, SK 8147 8944. Report No.R1724 in SMR.
Engineering works adjacent to the river Trent were monitored by staff of APS for the Environment Agency. Several post-medieval structures of eighteenth-century and later date were recorded and could be correlated with buildings recorded on nineteenth-century maps of the area. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.95.

Grantham: Gonerby Hill Foot, SK 899 370. Report pending in SMR.
A programme of geophysical survey by EAS and fieldwalking by APS was undertaken to the west of Grantham on behalf of Pick Everard. Most of the geophysical anomalies probably related to relatively recent agricultural practice though one coincided with a prehistoric flint scatter site revealed during the fieldwalking. A thin, even scatter of pottery of early Saxen to post-medieval date was revealed across the area and suggests the tract of land examined had been under cultivation since at least the medieval period. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.110.

Archaeological recording by NF of LAS and NS of NAL for Lincolnshire County Council during the installation of a lift shaft produced evidence for several phases of alteration, rebuilding and repair from at least the late eighteenth century to the present day. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.68.

Grasby: Vicarage Lane, TA 0868 0491. Report No.R1559 in SMR.
A walk-over survey of a proposed development site by staff of APS identified a level platform fronting the street and revetted by a partially surviving stone wall to the rear. The lower part of the site, beyond the revetment, was completely and thickly overgrown and no other archaeological remains
were evident. Geophysical survey by EAS was compromised by the overgrown conditions and other disturbance and no distinct remains were identified. 

Archaeology in Lincolnshire 2000-2001

Greatford: land to the rear of Manor Farm, Main Street, TF 0800 1181. Report No. R2052 in SMR.

Excavation of nine evaluation trenches was supervised by JT of ULAS in an area currently occupied by a farmyard and pasture. A single ditch provided a later Iron Age date and a collection of snails from within its fill also gave some idea of the contemporary environment. Other finds, including a collection of heat-cracked stones and animal bone, indicated nearby settlement. Evidence of deep, possibly medieval, ploughing was encountered in the pasture field which contained slight earthwork remains of ridge and furrow. Beneath the plough zone a small, scattered group of features (smalls pits and post holes) was revealed although these remained undated. Further undated features were identified beneath the farmyard area. 

Archaeology at LCNC, Accn no.2001.110.

Great Hale: Hall Road, TF 1490 4275. Report No. R1626 in SMR.

An excavation supervised by TR of APS on behalf of Chanceorton Homes followed a geophysical survey of the site, by GSB, which had identified possible ditches and pits. A single prehistoric cremation was revealed near the southern edge of the site and several prehistoric flint waste flakes were recovered across the area. A few fragments of Roman pottery and tile, including a key hole file, were recovered. Medieval and possible Saxon remains were identified in the northern part of the site, close to the present village. These remains included ditches, pits and postholes and may signify the locations of farms and crofts of the period. Occupation of the site appears to have declined after the fourteenth century and the land was subsequently used for agricultural purposes. 

Archaeology at LCNC, Accn no.2000.324.


A watching brief by LAS for R. and S. L. North (Builders) Ltd during groundworks for a single house plot identified the remains of a medieval ridge and furrow field system, a later complex of gullies, several undated pits and some possible post-occupation features. 

Archaeology at LCNC, Accn no.97.99.

Grimgoldby: Tinkle Street, Glebe Paddock, TF 3923 8800. Report No. R1619 in SMR.

An earthwork survey undertaken by NF of LAS for Mr S. Kitching recorded a ridge, parallel to Tinkle Street. This appeared to represent the rear boundary of medieval properties fronting onto the street, but no evidence of medieval house platforms or occupation features were identified during the watching brief. A curvilinear access leading from the street towards the rear of the plot may be of post-medieval date. 

Archaeology at LCNC, Accn no.2000.305.

Grimsby: Garth Lane, TA 2695 0960. Report in SMR at NELM.

An evaluation was supervised by MD of APS on behalf of Fuller Peiser, on land on the north bank of the river Freshney. The site is on the north-east fringe of the medieval settlement, although it is not clear whether the medieval buildings on the street frontage and previous investigations have identified medieval remains on the opposite bank of the river. Flood deposits close to the river contained twelfth- to thirteenth-century artefacts and dumped deposits in the vicinity were slightly later, of the thirteenth to fourteenth century, and perhaps represent attempts to minimize the flooding problem. An extensive cobbled surface, also of medieval date, was laid down over some of the dumped deposits and was maintained until the seventeenth century. Medieval ditches and pits were revealed further away from the river. Although medieval and later roofing tiles were recovered, no evidence was revealed for the buildings shown on the 1600 map of the town. Several cemments were recovered from thirteenth-century and later deposits and may imply that boat building occurred in the area from the medieval period onwards. 

Archaeology at NELM, Accn no.2000.22.

Heckington: Banks Lane, TF 1423 4372. Report No. R1562 in SMR.

Two ditches, one Romano-British and containing tile of the period, the other undated, were revealed during a watching brief by ST of APS. A third ditch, of recent date, was also observed. 

Archaeology at LCNC, Accn no.2000.206.

Helpingham: Car Dyke, TF 1455 3905. SMR No.60706. PCF of APS supervised excavations of part of the Car Dyke near Helpingham, on behalf of English Heritage, as part of continuing investigations into the function of the monument and the development of a management plan. This section of the monument has well-preserved banks and is a scheduled ancient monument, though it had been subject to investigation previously, in 1971. Excavation established that the channel was about 17m wide, with flanking banks each about 15m wide, at this location. Additionally, there was no bern between the banks and the channel and the banks overlie a buried soil, the only recorded survival of this along its length. Variations in the nature of the deposits within the channel indicated that it had been subject to a period of fast flowing water, followed by a stage of slower flow. Foraminiferal data established that the dyke had mainly held fresh water, though there was a brackish water incursion at one point. Pollen analysis of the channel sediments indicated that, in this area, the Car Dyke passed through an area of open grassland. No artefacts were recovered during this investigation. 

Archaeology at APS.

Holbeach St John: Jekli's Bank - Fox Headings Lane, TF 332 179. Report No. R1412 in SMR.

On behalf of East Midlands Electricity, FW of APS undertook a watching brief during cable laying in an area of Romano-British remains to the west of Holbeach St John. A possible ditch was identified beneath a subsoil that contained briquetage of probable late Iron Age to early Roman date. This material indicates the presence of salt-making in the area. These remains perhaps relate to a known Romano-British settlement located immediately to the north. 

Archaeology at LCNC, Accn no.2000.92.

Horncastle: Congy Street, TF 2599 6977. Report No. R1557 in SMR.

An archaeological evaluation was directed by SF of LAS for Bell and Shinn Builders. A late Saxon ditch, a number of medieval ditches and the foundations of the demolished Victorian house were discovered. A first-century AD Roman brooch was found in a medieval ditch fill. Three new types of late Saxon pottery were identified in the small assemblage of material from the excavations. Archaeological features on the site, although plentiful, appeared to represent agricultural activity rather than evidence for occupation. 

Archaeology at LCNC, Accn no.2000.221.

Hough-on-the-Hill: All Saints' Church, SK 923 464. Report No. R1586 in SMR.

Replacement of part of the graveyard wall around the late Saxon parish church was monitored by staff of APS on behalf of the Parochial Church Council. The church and churchyard stand within the outer enclosure of a motte and bailey castle. A substantial cut feature, possibly part of the bailey ditch or a later alteration to it, was identified but was undated. Remnants of a wall, perhaps an earlier boundary to the churchyard, were also recorded. This wall had been slighted and material from the structure used to infill a hollow. Several gullies and a possible grave were revealed but were undated. Dumped
graveyard soils containing human bones were extensive. A small but notable collection of Romano-British pottery of late third-to-fourth-century date was also recovered during the investigation suggesting a site of this period in the vicinity.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.162.98.

**Huttoft: Primary School, Church Lane, TF 513 763. Report No.R1719 in SMR.**
Monitoring by staff of APS on behalf of Robert Howell Plant Hire revealed an early Saxon ditch, together with several other undated, but possibly contemporary, ditches and gullies. Post-medieval pits were also recognized and a small quantity of medieval and early post-medieval pottery was recovered.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.219.

**Ingoldmells: sewage treatment works, TF 5599 6762. Report Nos R1796 and R1825 in SMR.**
Archaeological work directed by GT and CA of LAS for Anglian Water Services Ltd during the two phases of extension to the Ingoldmells sewage treatment works in 1999 and 2000 revealed a hearth area, briquetage, pottery, charcoal and animal bone from a previously unknown late Iron Age salt-processing site. Radiocarbon dates were obtained from a thin underlying peat layer, dating it to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age, and from a wooden stake fragment within the briquetage deposit; the date for the briquetage deposit conflicts with the late Iron Age date obtained from the typological parallels for the pottery.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn nos 126.99 and 2000.293.

**Kirkby la Thorpe: Ewerby Road, TF 1004 4635. Report Nos R1281 and R1534 in SMR.**
TR of APS carried out an evaluation on land in the shrunken medieval settlement of Kirkby on behalf of Mr M. Priestley. Earthworks, including a possible house platform and ridge and furrow, were located in the investigation area. Ditches and pits of late Saxon to early medieval date were also revealed in the western half of the site, with many of the ditches at right angles to the alignment of the overlying ridge and furrow earthworks. Examination of the earthwork platform revealed only one possible posthole and the artefact assemblage did not indicate intensive occupation in the immediate vicinity, suggesting that the platform is not a house site. A subsequent watching brief during development revealed further late Saxon to medieval remains.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.15.

An evaluation in the core of the village by JH of APS revealed an apparently isolated pit containing large quantities of charred wheat and barley. Although undated this was sealed by a medieval subsoil and thus is likely to be Saxon or early medieval. A boundary gully and pond, both of post-medieval date, were revealed. A quantity of iron slag indicated the proximity of a post-medieval smithy, perhaps identifiable with, or a precursor to, one depicted on nineteenth- to early twentieth-century maps of the area.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.53.

**Laughton: All Saints parish church, SK 8490 9730. Report No.R1584 in SMR.**
An archaeological watching brief by NF and GT of LAS for Laughton Parochial Church Council was undertaken during excavation of drainage trenches and soakaways serving rainwater pipes from the church. Wall foundations observed beneath the existing north and south aisles may belong to earlier phases of the church.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.75.99.

**Leadenham: Leadenham Quarry, SK 9635 5256. Report No.R1781 in SMR.**
A watching brief undertaken by APS in advance of quarrying operations, revealed substantial remains of prehistoric and Roman features. Subsequent open-area excavation by LM of WYAS, on behalf of Lincwaste plc, identified a Neolithic pit alignment of likely ritual significance. Late Roman evidence comprised two stone built structures. Excavation of these features revealed that they represented T-shaped and H-shaped corn-drying ovens, which contained a substantial charred grain assemblage. Analysis of the archaeobotanical remains indicates their use for drying and germination of grain. The pottery assemblage recovered from these features dates their demolition to the later third to the late fourth century. Tentative evidence suggests that they may form ancillary buildings to a larger complex, possibly a villa, which may be preserved to the west of the current excavations.
Archive currently at WYAS.

**Levertown: Sharp’s Lane, TF 4065 4735. Reports Nos R1368 and R1492 in SMR.**
Staff of APS carried out a programme of archaeological investigation on behalf of Molson and Partners. Desk-based survey indicated that the adjacent Levertown Grange was of nineteenth-century origin, though associated with a possible medieval moat. However, the research indicated that the ‘moat’ was probably a ha-ha, separating the house from adjacent parkland. Earthworks were observed at the site and these were subsequently surveyed, with slight field boundary banks and relic ditches recorded. A later watching brief identified several nineteenth- to twentieth-century pits but no earlier remains.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.167.
A programme of trial trench evaluation was carried out by RT of CLAU at a site crossed by a north to south cropmark of a prehistoric triple-ditched boundary. The feature was proved to be continuous across the evaluated area. A group of sherds was recovered from high in the fill of the middle ditch and could represent a single vessel of possible late Bronze Age or early Iron Age date, but of a type which may continue into the later Iron Age. Smithing slag and hammerscale found in a recut or pit on the line of the east ditch were associated with sherds of pottery belonging to another vessel of possible late Bronze Age or early Iron Age date. Adjacent to a stream at the south-east boundary, the triple-ditched boundary was well preserved beneath thick layers of colluvium. A set of comparatively shallow features of later, possibly Romano-British, date were also recorded here.
Archives at LCNCC, Accn no.222.99.

Lincoln: Danesgate car park, TF 9775 7150. Report No.R16477 in SMR.
Recording of six small trenches was carried out by MJ of CLAU on behalf of the City Engineers and Surveyors Department, Lincoln City Council. Although no definite evidence for Roman occupation was found, a stone layer and associated floor, along with a suspected robber trench, appeared to support the presence of a Roman building. Extensive dump deposits recorded on the site would appear to be associated with Anglo-Saxon occupation, probably including land-raising and/or terracing activities. No evidence for medieval or later occupation appeared to survive within the trenches investigated, this probably having been destroyed when the car park was first constructed.
Archives at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.64.

Lincoln: Grantham Street, SK 9763 7146. Report No.R1407 in SMR.
A small test pit excavation directed by MW of LAS for Walters identified a mortar surface with associated stakeholes 2m below ground level. The upper archaeological deposits had been removed, perhaps by a cellar.
Archives at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.67.

Lincoln: former Wright's builders yard, Park Street, SK 9757 713. Report pending in SMR.
An archaeological evaluation undertaken by JSAC recorded the presence of walls, pits, cobbled surfaces and a melting kiln. Robbed out walls of ninth- to tenth-century date were recorded as well as an east to west aligned thirteenth-century stone building with a western entrance and suspended wooden floor. The cobbled surface and pits dated to the twelfth century. All archaeological deposits were sealed by a substantial layer of garden soil.
Archives at JSAC, LCNCC Accn no.2000.140.

Lincoln: Nettleham Road, SK 988 735. Report No.R1475 in SMR.
On behalf of Lincolnshire County Council, JS of APS carried out a watching brief during development on the route of the Roaring Meg Roman aqueduct. A beam slot or gully was revealed and, although undated, may be prehistoric or Roman.
Archives at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.17.

Lincoln: Newpocket, SK 9765 7275. Report No.R1578 in SMR.
A watching brief was undertaken by RT of CLAU during a programme of gas mains renewal on behalf of BG Transco. Evidence for Romano-British occupation was discovered along the frontage of the new Veterinary Hospital and a metalled surface further to the south, at the junction of Newport and Vere Street. This surface could either form part of the main Roman road to York or part of a metalled surface relating to a road side property. Post Roman discoveries consisted primarily of (in the area of the Veterinary Hospital) medieval burials associated with the church of St John the Baptist. These burials, together with others previously discovered in the area, may contribute towards increased understanding of the layout of the churchyard and of the whereabouts of the church building. As a result of this project, it is possible to conclude that the medieval church was founded on a discrete area of Roman occupation. This may reflect an element of continuity in occupation at a favoured location or, perhaps, deliberate reuse of the site - possibly to exploit a source of readily available building materials.

Lincoln: St Martin's School, Hungate, SK 9748 7154. Report No.R1928 in SMR.
An evaluation undertaken by JSAC recorded five phases of activity dating from the Roman period through to the nineteenth century. The Roman period was represented by a series of dumped layers overlying a possible floor. The second phase dated to the late Saxon to Saxon-Norman period and comprised layers of possible terracing and a pit filled with midden material. Three walls of twelfth- to fifteenth-century date were partially revealed. Phase four was represented by building remains dated to the fifteenth to eighteenth centuries. The final phase of settlement dates from the nineteenth century to the present day with the building of cellars and the importing of material for terracing. This was followed by demolition and levelling prior to the construction of the modern school.
Archives at JSAC, LCNCC Accn no.2000.258.

Lincoln: St Michael's Terrace, SK 9753 7165. Report No.R1740 in SMR.
An archaeological watching brief and the excavation of a small evaluation trench were undertaken by MJ of CLAU on behalf of V N Tapp Builders. Evidence for Roman buildings and/ or retaining terrace walls on the site, one of which was dated to the third or fourth century, was revealed. These appeared to lie to either side of the conjectured line of a Roman street, first found during 1983. A possible Roman drain was also recorded and a deposit of compacted mortar and stone material infilling a large cut was interpreted as a sub-base material for the road. Slight traces of Anglo-Saxon occupation, in the form of domestic refuse pits and a possible metalled surface, were also recorded. Medieval remains included an an early to mid thirteenth-century pottery kiln apparently of the multi-flue type. Elements of the kiln were reconstructed using clay bricks (there is as yet no parallel for the use of bricks in a kiln of this date). Pottery produced in the kiln probably represents the period of change between two pottery traditions in Lincoln: the early medieval splashed wares and the highly decorated medieval glazed wares. This kiln and its pottery assemblage are significant and of local and regional, if not national, importance. Evidence associated with the dumping of earth, pits and the robbing of stone from the Roman structures during the medieval period was revealed, although contemporary deposits had been truncated elsewhere on the site by Victorian construction.

Little Humby: Reed House Farm, TF 0025 3302. Report No.R1563 in SMR.
A watching brief by staff of APS revealed only recent features. However, Romano-British and medieval pottery was recovered, together with a prehistoric flint flake.
Archives at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.204.

Long Bennington: Long Bennington-Westhorpe water pipeline, SK 8417 4332-SK 8500 4434. Reports Nos R1341 and R1352 in SMR.
Staff of APS carried out investigations for Anglian Water Services Ltd on a proposed water pipeline route comprising a desk-based assessment and watching brief. Close to Priory Farm at Long Bennington, an undated pit or ditch, and a
dumped gravelly deposit were revealed which may relate to the medieval priory. Further east a Roman enclosure ditch was identified within an area of settlement known from cropmarks. On the north side of the river at Westborough, a buried medieval soil and ridge and furrow earthworks were recorded.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.90.

A watching brief by JA of APS revealed late medieval makeup layers and a possible boundary ditch at right angles to the road. Post-medieval or later chalk wall foundations and an industrial nineteenth-century brick chimney base were also recorded.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.267.99.

Louth: Spout Yard, Chequergate, TF 3272 8755. Report Nos R1226 and R1547 in SMR.
Investigations, commencing with a desk-based assessment, were undertaken by staff of APS on behalf of East Lindsey District Council adjacent to the river Ludd. Monitoring of test pits identified post-medieval structural remains, including probable tanning vats. A subsequent evaluation revealed medieval pits with associated wooden stakes. One of the pits was wicker-lined and probably served an industrial function, although of uncertain nature. Environmental evidence indicated that the site was subsequently abandoned and became overgrown. There was evidence of flooding at the site and extensive dumping in the post-medieval period to counteract the flood risk.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.79.99.

Louth to West Ravendale Electricity Cable, TF 322 892-117 895. Report No.R1786 in SMR.
Staff of APS carried out a watching brief, on behalf of Yorkshire Electricity, during the installation of an underground cable from the north side of Louth, Lincolnshire, to West Ravendale, North East Lincolnshire. A crushed stone track of recent date was the only archaeological feature identified, though a prehistoric flint tool, probably a scraper, and a sherd of Romano-British pottery were found in West Ravendale, near to previous finds of these dates.

Archive at; LCNCC, Accn no.2000.81; NELM Accn no.2001.4.

Ludborough: St Mary’s Church, TF 2960 9560. Report No.R1479 in SMR.
An archaeological watching brief by NF and CA of LAS for Ludborough PCC was carried out during external and internal alterations. Two machine-dug pipe trenches in the churchyard produced human and animal bone, and a quantity of roof tile. The removal of the nave floor revealed two graves. Remains of the pew platforms and possible former nave walls were identified. A Victorian vaulted brick heating duct was recorded beneath the central aisle.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.36.

Maltby-le-Marsh: plot 3, Main Road, TF 4688 8182. Report No.R1468 in SMR.
Observation of groundworks by JS of APS identified a large boundary ditch of medieval date which appeared to survive as an earthwork in the adjacent field.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.156.

Mareham-le-Fen: Church Lane, TF 2777 6121. Report No.R1520 in SMR.
A watching brief by KW of CLAU revealed the remains of floor layers of two buildings. Associated pottery suggested two phases of occupation between the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries and the late fifteenth to sixteenth centuries. Possible rubbish pits were also recorded.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.143.99.

Mareham-le-Fen: Watery Lane, TF 2772 6114. Report No.R1710 in SMR.
A watching brief by NF and GT of LAS for Owl Homes of Lincolnshire, during groundworks for a residential development, revealed ditches and pits of medieval and later dates. This followed earlier evaluation of the site by LAS (LHA 34 (2000), p.39). Although some features related to recently abandoned drainage and boundary ditches, others were not apparently associated with any extant property arrangements. The positions of two phases of a possible narrow unmetalled track flanked by small ditches were also recorded.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.131.99

An archaeological watching brief by MW of LAS for Mrs C. Boam revealed a single undated ditch at an angle to the present property boundaries, and probably earlier.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.166.

Staff of APS carried out a watching brief on behalf of Sol Construction Ltd, and identified two probable ditched enclosures and several other ditches, perhaps boundaries or drainage channels. A substantial pit was also recorded but all features were undated. Medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the area perhaps indicating settlement activity of these periods nearby.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.75

Marston: High Street, SK 8909 4353. Report No.R1667 in SMR.
Development near the medieval core of Marston was examined by ST of APS. An early medieval, perhaps tenth- to twelfth-century, ditch was revealed with an adjacent, though undated, posthole. Two pits and a ditch, of recent date, were also recorded.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.8.

Metheringham: Ivy House, Church Walk, TF 0698 6126. Report No.R1448 in SMR.
A watching brief carried out by RH of APS recorded an undated pit and posthole sealed beneath a post-medieval subsoil.


Middle Rasen: Church Street, TF 0882 8945. Report No.R1709 in SMR.
An archaeological watching brief by CA and GT of LAS for Havelock Housing Association during groundworks for three bungalows identified medieval features of unknown function.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.117.

Middle Rasen: Mill Lane, TF 0899 8899. Report No.R1465 in SMR.
An archaeological evaluation was directed by SF of LAS for Mr D. Fussey. A thirteenth-century property boundary ditch and associated postholes were identified, suggesting small-scale settlement along the current line of the A46.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.3L.

Morton: Edenham Road, Hanthorpe, TF 0843 2383. Report No.R1735 in SMR.
A watching brief, by FW of APS, revealed a large undated channel, possibly associated with medieval and later drainage. Additionally, a post-medieval floor layer from a cottage that previously occupied the site was also recorded.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.216.

Navenby: Ermine Drive, SK 9915 5790. Report pending in SMR.
An evaluation, supervised by TR of APS, was undertaken alongside the Ermine Street Roman road at the north-eastern corner of the village. A north to south ditch and two quarry pits were identified adjacent to Ermine Street and probably relate to the Roman road, but were undated. Only one fragment
of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery was recovered during the investigation, suggesting that the site lies beyond the area of Romano-British settlement to the south. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.84.

North Somercotes: Church Farmhouse, TF 4230 9560. Report No.R1593 in SMR. A watching brief was conducted by NF of LAS for Mr and Mrs Drewett during groundworks for the construction of a kitchen extension. The foundation trenches cut through a mixed deposit containing brick rubble and mortar overlaying natural boulder clay. No archaeological features were identified that pre-dated the outbuildings which had formerly occupied the site. Part of a mud and stud building was discovered in a surviving wall of a former cottages to the east of the new extension. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.306.

Old Bolingbroke: Back Lane, TF 3509 6484. Report No.R1613 in SMR. Dumped deposits of the fifteenth- to seventeenth-century, truncated by an undated gully, were identified during a watching brief by RH of APS. A brick-lined well of possible nineteenth-century date was also recorded. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.151.

Pointon and Sempringham: plot 1, Millthorpe Drove, Millthorpe, TF 1180 3096. Report No.R1447 in SMR. A watching brief by FW of APS recorded a possible Bronze Age gully, containing a fragment of Billingham Borough pottery of the period. It was a late post-medieval pit and ditch and was also recorded. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.133.

Peepham: plots 5, 6 and 7, Fiskerton Road, TF 0440 7371. Report pending in SMR. Staff of PCA undertook watching briefs during development in an area where Iron Age and Romano-British material had been found. On plots 5 and 6 three ditches of probable Romano-British date were exposed. On plot 7, CC identified two undated ditches that may relate to the Romano-British features found on the adjacent plots. Archive at LCNCC, Accn nos 2001.40 and 2001.41.


Ruskington: Fen Road, TF 089 511. Report No.R1923 in SMR. An evaluation, supervised by TR of APS on behalf of Chanception Homes Ltd, was undertaken following geophysical survey of the site by GSB. Two ring gullies, linear ditches and pits of Iron Age date were revealed. A Romano-British trackway and enclosure, dating to the first or second century AD, were recorded with animal bone and charred cereals being recovered from the ditches. One of the trackway ditches was truncated by a third- to fourth-century burial. A pit of similar date contained abundant charred cereal and a hollow outside the enclosure had been filled with dumped refuse, including pottery and animal bone. An undated, but probably Iron Age or Roman, arc of postholes was also identified, defining a circle of about 16m diameter. It was unclear if these formed part of a building or an enclosure. A Romano-British cosmetic plaque in a green schist-like stone was retrieved as well as several tesserae. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.147.


Scophern: St Germain's Church, TF 034 7744. Report No.R1675 in SMR. An archaeological watching brief by NF of LAS for Scophern Parochial Church Council in advance of alterations within the north transept recorded detail of the structural sequence. The base of the north aisle wall had been rebuilt in brick on stone foundations, probably those of its predecessor. The rebuild is believed to be shortly after 1796. In 1840 the wall was demolished and the transept built. An internal cross-wall supported raked seating above and acted as a retaining wall for an area to the north, beneath the seating, used to house the boiler. Between the retaining wall and the north aisle was part of the former external graveyard. The surface of this ground had been disturbed by three post-holes, probably from sands erected during demolition or construction works in 1840. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.66.

Seaford: 5 Mareham Lane, TF 0702 4533. Report pending in SMR. Development in proximity to the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Seaford was monitored by GT of APS. An undated, but probably medieval, ditch was identified. No further remains were revealed. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.134.


Seaford: Carre Arms, Mareham Lane, TF 0705 4537. Report No.R1544 in SMR. Due to the proximity of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Seaford, a watching brief undertaken by JS of APS recorded several pits and stakeholes, together with a north- south ditch. All were undated, though the ditch corresponds with a boundary shown on a map of 1814, but no longer extant by 1906. Modern features associated with the present building were also recorded. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.203.

Seaford: St Denys' Church, TF 0688 4589. Report pending in SMR. Stonework of the south aisle wall and the tower piers was exposed and recorded during alterations within medieval St Denys' church monitored by DB of APS. Additionally, part of a floriate cross grove cover of thirteenth- to fourteenth-century date was revealed alongside the southern pier of the tower. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.48.

Snarford: St Lawrence's Church, TF 0510 8242. Report No.R1418 in SMR. An archaeological watching brief by NF and CA of LAS for the Churches Conservation Trust during work carried out in the north side of the nave found evidence of a series of graves adjacent to the centre aisle and traces of a former pew platform. A large quantity of finds were recovered from the sieved floor material, the majority of which were associated with earlier building work in the church. Three blocked entrances were recorded in the nave walls; two along the northern wall and one in the eastern wall. A small bronze terminal from a knife or other implement, in the form of a stylized animal's head, was found. It is Scandinavian in style but probably twelfth century in date. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.137.99.
South Cockerington: east of South View Farm, TF 3794 8889. Report No.R1708 in SMR.
A watching brief by GT of LAS for Rodden and Cooper during excavation of foundation trenches for a new house revealed an undated small rubbish pit, a post-medieval rubbish pit and two twentieth-century animal burial pits. Part of a Bronze Age flint scraper was found. The subsoil layer produced a sherd of Toynton/Bolingbroke type pottery, suggesting a post-medieval date for occupation on the farm site.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.38.

South Cockerington, Theddlethorpe All Saints: gas pipeline, TF 415 909-TF 487 872. Report No.R1439 in SMR.
Archaeological monitoring by GT of LAS for Roc Oil (UK) Ltd during earthmoving for a new cross-country gas pipeline identified evidence of late eleventh- or twelfth-century peripheral settlement features in two separate locations on the east side of Theddlethorpe All Saints village. Elsewhere along the route, scatters and single sherds of late Saxon and medieval pottery were recovered from the interface between topsoil and underlying silts. Ridge and furrow earthworks and soil marks were recorded in numerous fields crossed by the pipeline. A partial excavation of the Theddlethorpe All Saints features, directed by MA of LAS, found both areas contained features which produced large quantities of fired clay, burnt straw, chalk and charred cereal grains. Several sherds of pottery were also recovered. This material suggests that a single catastrophic burning event occurred, destroying a wattle-and-daub structure and an unprocessed cereal harvest.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.127.99.

South Ormby: Ketsy House Farm, TF 3621 7675. Report No.R1636 in SMR.
An archaeological watching brief by GT of LAS (on behalf of NAL) for Walsgate Estates during topsoil removal and levelling for a new grain store recorded sandstone foundations and brick footings, thought to be from post-medieval farm buildings. Several small ditches and pits were also present, probably of the same period. Large rounded pebbles, found to the east of the cleared area, may have been part of a medieval filled terraced or the interior surface for a barn. Twelve pottery sherds were found, including a single abraded sherd of Roman greyware. During the watching brief, Roman sherd previously found in a nearby cultivated field were present for donation to the City and County Museum.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.125.99.

Spalding: Bridge Street - Market Place, TF 2480 2259. Report No.R1831 in SMR.
MD of APS supervised an evaluation in the medieval core of Spalding and in close proximity to the site of Spalding Priory. Trenches were excavated beneath cellars and to the rear of properties fronting the Market Place. Beneath the cellars several burials and the remains of two stone walls, all of medieval date, were revealed. The graves are almost certainly part of the priory cemetery and one of the walls may be the priory precinct wall, licensed in 1303. Both walls were heavily robbed, particularly of facing stones. A ditch was located alongside the possible precinct wall and may equate to a moat around the precinct, shown on eighteenth-century and earlier maps. The cellars had removed much of the later medieval and post-medieval remains but extensive dumped deposits, ditches, gullies and refuse pits of the post-medieval period were encountered to the rear of the standing buildings. A fragment of a limestone shaft and a piece of painted medieval window glass were recovered and probably relate to the priory. Organic remains, including leather shoe fragments and wooden pins, were also recovered, preserved by waterlogging at depth.

Spalding: Pinchbeck Road, TF 245 240. Report pending in SMR.
A watching brief by GT, JM, WB and CA of LAS for Stamford Homes Ltd identified post-medieval ditches in house foundation trenches and sewer trenches. The ditches (or possibly plough furrows) were of at least two phases, and the earlier ones may have been backfilled with material excavated from Vernatt's Drain or the adjacent brickworks site. The possibility of a medieval trackway crossing the site remains, although no metal object was found. It appears that a spread of reclaimed natural silt had covered ground beside the ditches. One of the later features incorporated brickworks waste into its initial backfill. A single late Saxon potsherd was found in an upper fill, but other finds were mostly fourteenth century with infrequent medieval sherds.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.319.99.

Spilsby: Halton Road, TF 4065 6565. Report No.R1401 in SMR.
Staff of APS undertook an earthwork survey, on behalf of Allison Homes Ltd, on the south-eastern edge of Spilsby. Ridge and furrow of probable medieval date was recorded. These earthworks had been truncated by post-medieval stock ponds, a path and a terrace.

Spilsby: medieval village remains, TF 4064 6723. Report No.R1449 in SMR.
An archaeological evaluation of earthworks remains known as Old Spilsby (Scheduled Ancient Monument no.22715) was directed by MW of LAS for Mr J. Grant with a view to descheduling. Trenches in the southern field identified ridge and furrow, a hollow way and associated boundary ditch. A trench placed further to the north showed evidence of landscape associated with the construction of an earth mound for a now lost ridge and furrow. The area evaluated does not seem to contain significant archaeological remains. The southern field was situated outside the main core of the settlement in an area which was under cultivation for at least some of the medieval period. The field to the north was heavily disturbed.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.42.

Stamford: Blackfrairs Street/Wharf Road, TF 0327 0706. Report No.R1697 in SMR.
Groundwork in close proximity to the medieval town wall and the Water Gate was subject to a watching brief carried out by staff of APS. A substantial tip of ash and iron slag was observed and a sequence of urban deposits, including individual mortar floors and possible occupation/trample deposits were noted. These were undated but probably medieval.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.286.

Stamford: High School, Ketteryng Road, TF 0281 0649. Report No.R1490 in SMR.
Staff of APS carried out further investigations in the area of St Michael's priory (LHA 35 (2000), p.49). South of the railway line that passes through the area an ironstone quarry of perhaps tenth- to twelfth-century date was revealed and part of the cemetery associated with the medieval priory was identified. A total of ten burials was exposed, all aligned west-east, and disarticulated bones from several more individuals were recovered. These burials were equally distributed on either side of the railway, a separation of 50m, which suggests a large cemetery. There was no evidence of coffins or grave markers and no indications of intercutting of graves. One of the burials contained a fragment of Stamford ware of the tenth to twelfth century and all the burials south of the railway were sealed by a soil that contained mixed artefacts up to sixteenth to seventeenth century in date. Remains of limestone buildings, probably part of the priory complex, were also identified to both north and south of the railway. In addition to the medieval remains associated with the priory, two early...
Saxon pottery fragments and five prehistoric flints were recovered.
Archives at LCNCC, Accn nos 2000.88 and 2000.89.

A watching brief carried out by ST of APS to the northwest of Swineshead village revealed only nineteenth-century remains. However, a fragment of human skull was recovered from these deposits.
Archives at LCNCC, Accn no. 2000.169.

Swineshead: Monk’s Road, TF 2385 4030. Report No. R1646 in SMR.
Monitoring by staff of APS revealed refuse pits and boundary or drainage ditches of medieval date were revealed, mostly in the southeastern part of the site. Immediately north of these large refuse pits and ditches, exclusively of post-medieval date, were recorded. The evidence suggests that the site was on the western fringe of settlement of medieval and post-medieval date, in which there was a northwards expansion in the latter period.
Archives at LCNCC, Accn no.171.98.

Construction of a dwelling just south of the medieval core of Swineshead was subject to a watching brief, carried out by ST of APS. It revealed a probable clay platform which was truncated by an early Saxon pit. Several ditches, pits and postholes probably of medieval or post-medieval date were also identified. A few fragments of bucketage of probable Iron Age or Roman date were retrieved and probably signify the presence of salt-making site of that date in the vicinity.
Archives at LCNCC, Accn no. 2000.178.

Tallington: Church Lane, TF 0919 0790. Report No. R1579 in SMR.
Developments immediately adjacent to the thirteenth-century parish church monitored by staff of APS recorded two ditches. These were undated but lay beneath the subsoil and are thus likely to be early.

Tealby: All Saints Church, TF 1572 9086. Report No. R1638 in SMR.
An archaeological watching brief by CA and GT of LAS for Tealby PCC during reconstruction of the church-yard wall identified part of an undated feature assumed to be a ditch probably defining the southern church-yard limit. Rasen Road may be a medieval bypass, using a cutting terraced into the natural hillside.
Archives at LCNCC, Accn no. 2000.229.

Totton All Saints: 72 Main Road, TF 3940 6341. Report No. R1364 in SMR.
A watching brief by NF and GT of LAS for Mr A. Stainton during excavation of house footings revealed numerous backfilled clay extraction pits, most interesting one another. Two postholes were also found. The site, serving the pottery kiln off Main Road, was at its most active during the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries, with considerably less activity during the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries.
Archives at LCNCC, Accn no. 68.99.

Totton All Saints: south of 72 Main Road, TF 3942 6340. Report No. R1365 in SMR.
A watching brief by MM, JM and GT of LAS for Mr R. Green during groundwork for a new house revealed deposits associated with a previously unknown late medieval pottery kiln on the west side of Main Road. Evidence of backfilled clay extraction pits, filled with a mixture of clay, firing waste and pottery wasters, was found over the areas affected by development.
Archives at LCNCC, Accn no. 196.98.

Tumby: TF 5236 3602. Report No. R1445 in SMR.
Further exploration was carried out directly by MM and RAC of LAS for Woodhall Spa Sand and Gravel Company Ltd on the site of a proposed quarry extension. One trench was positioned across a former course of the River Bain revealing that a series of flood deposits masked two main palaeochannels. Two other trenches were positioned on either side of the watercourse to look for preserved prehistoric land surfaces. No such deposits survived and no features of Neolithic date were recorded. 184 flints were retrieved from the evaluation trenches and pottery was found, some washed down from higher ground. There appeared to be no preservation of Neolithic or Bronze Age structural remains in the areas evaluated. The environmental potential of the site is particularly rich.
Archives at LCNCC, Accn no. 2000.39.

Wainfleet All Saints: High Street, TF 4981 5886. Report No. R1772 in SMR.
Staff of APS maintained a watching brief, on behalf of CWS Property and Development, following on from an earlier evaluation of the site (LHA 35 (2000), p. 49). A series of alluvial deposits, some containing fired clay and charcoal, were observed supporting the presence of an undated, but possibly pre-medieval, settlement in the vicinity. A single posthole and ditch of medieval date were identified, this sparsity of remains of the period confirming the evaluation results. Several post-medieval ditches, probably property boundaries, and postholes were also recorded.
Archives at LCNCC, Accn no. 215.99.

Wainfleet All Saints: St John Street, Methodist Church, TF 4990 5896. Report No. R1417 in SMR.
An archaeological evaluation directed by MW of LAS for the Alford, Wainfleet and Skegness Methodist Church Circuit identified a hearth and pits and ditches containing fifteenth- and sixteenth-century pottery. A sherd of eleventh- to twelfth-century pottery was found, together with fourteenth- to sixteenth-century pottery, below a flood silt layer.
Archives at LCNCC, Accn no. 2000.7.

Wainfleet St Mary: Barkham Arms fishing lake, TF 4685 5905. Report No. R1396 in SMR.
A watching brief was carried out by CA of LAS for Mr Stacey during topsoil stripping for a fishing lake. It identified a ditch/hollow way recorded during the previous evaluation (LHA, 35 (2000), p. 49).
Archives at LCNCC, Accn no. 254.99.

Welby: St Bartholomew’s Church, SK 9755 3920. Report No. R1674 in SMR.
An archaeological watching brief by NF of LAS for Welby Parochial Church Council in advance of installation of an under-floor heating conduit and replacement of pew platforms at the west end of the church revealed the remains of a lime mortar floor surface, pre-dating the flagstone floor, and cut through in several places by graves. Finds included several pieces of painted window glass of probable medieval date.
Archives at LCNCC, Accn no. 135.99.

Welton-le-Marsh: Rea Lane, TF 4728 6865. Report No. R1467 in SMR.
Development in an area of medieval settlement evidence was monitored by JS of APS who recorded a medieval ditch.
Archives at LCNCC, Accn no. 2000.146.

Wigtoft: Main Road, TF 2634 3612. Report No. R1444 in SMR.
FW of APS recovered medieval pottery was recorded and ditches of eighteenth-century and later date during a watching brief.
Archives at LCNCC, Accn no. 2000.152.
Witham-on-the-Hill: Manor Farm, TF 0532 1653. Report No.R1392 in SMR.
Development in the medieval core of the village was monitored by staff of APS who recorded a pit and an infilled well of post-medieval date.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.114.

Withern: Grange Farm, TF 4447 8324. Report No.R1650 in SMR.
Staff of APS carried out a watching brief on behalf of Yorkshire Electricity, during cable laying in an area of medieval settlement and field systems. The cable trench cut through a ditch and bank of post-medieval date, these features still surviving as earthworks. Post-medieval dumped deposits were also recorded.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.4.

Wrangle: Church End, TF 423 508. Report No.R1530 in SMR.
A drainage or boundary ditch, undated but re-cut in the post-medieval period was revealed during monitoring by ST of APS. A large post-medieval drainage channel or rectilinear pond was also recorded. In addition to late medieval to post-medieval ceramics, a probable Bronze Age utilized flint flake was recovered.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.170.

Wrangle: Church Lane, TF 428 506. Report pending in SMR.
A watching brief by FW of APS recorded natural alluvial silts containing tile fragments, implying the proximity of archaeological remains disturbed by flooding. Cutting into the natural silts were ditches and pits of the medieval period, together with several undated features. Burnt clay and silt was recovered from several of these features and perhaps suggest the proximity of salt-making.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.78.99.

Wrangle: Longview, Church Lane, TF 4255 5066. Report No.R1669 in SMR.
Monitoring by CM of APS revealed a pit of possible Saxo-Norman date, together with an undated posthole. Burnt silt and clay was observed in the pit, suggesting that salt-making occurred in the vicinity. Above these features were flood silts and subsoil that contained medieval pottery.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.266.

Wyberton: Tytton Court, TF 3288 4175. Report No.R1529 in SMR.
A watching brief was undertaken by JA of APS during groundworks near Tytton Hall. Several pits and make-up deposits of the sixteenth to seventeenth century were recorded. These layers and features contained abundant occupation debris of the period and a single Romano-British pottery sherd was also recovered. Additionally, a medieval stone head corbel was observed re-used in a later building at the site.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.182.

Archaeological surveys by NF, MC and GT of LAS at Cadeby Hall for Mr and Mrs S. Abbott confirmed that the standing building is probably early eighteenth century in date, including the brick service wing to the rear. The chalk wall incorporated into the rear elevation is all that is visible of an earlier building, but varying wall thicknesses in the standing building hint at the presence of more extensive earlier remains. A brick extension to the rear of the building, demolished in 1967, was probably contemporary with the eighteenth-century hall and was built on part of the site of the earlier chalk building. Further extensions were added to the south and west of this one.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.165.

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

Allington: Poplar Cottage, Side Street, SK 859 403. Report No.R1767 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.325.

Ancaster: Pottergate Road, SK 983 445 - SK 984 446. Report No.R1700 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.54.

Ancaster: Wilsford Lane, SK 984 438. Report No.R1836 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.83.

Aswardby: Harrington Road, TF 376 704. Report No.R1768 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.92

Aylesby: Washing Dales Farm, TA 186 064. Report in SMR at NELM.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at NELM Accn no.2000.26.

Barlings: St Edwards Church, TF 0759 7481. Report No.R1539 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.209.

Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.116.99.

Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.213.

Barton-on-Humber: Far Ings Road, TA 009 228. Report in SMR at NLM.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at NLM.

Belchford: Main Road, TF 2930 7535. Report No.R1554 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.104.

Boston: Birch Court, Freiston Road, TF 333 445. Report No.R1495 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.220.

Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.106.

Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.49.

Boston: 42-44 High Street, TF 327 439. Report pending in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.20.

Bourne: Exeter Street, TF 0910 2050. Report pending in SMR.
Work carried out by JSAC. Archive at JSAC, LCNCC Accn no.2001.63.
Branston: Whitehouse Farm, Delph Road, Branston Booths, TF 0620 0910. Report pending in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.175

Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.237

Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.82.

Cadney: All Saints Church, TA 0170 0335. Report in SMR at NLM.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at NLM, Accn no.CDAD.

Cherry Willingham: Hawthorn Avenue, TF 0190 7282. Report No.R1488 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.118.

Cleethorpes: Cattistock Road, Bedale Place, TA 3070 0785. Report in SMR at NELM.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at NELM, Accn no: 2000.27.

Craft: High Lane, TF 4974 6302. Report No.R1399 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.93.

Crowland: West Street, TF 2371 1024. Report No.R1359 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.4.

Crowland: West Street, TF 239 102. Report No.R1552 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.160.

Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.412.

Donington: Park Lane, TF 206 359. Report No.R1545 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.171.

Donington: Station Street, TF 2026 3552. Report No.R1474 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.9.

Eagle: Church Farm Cottages, TF 4876 3671. Report No.R1774 in SMR.
Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.129.

Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.142.

Faldingworth: Stocks Lane, TF 0660 8465. Report No.R1679 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.13.

Fenton: Old Hall Farm, SK 8790 5062. Report No.R1294 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.46.

Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.22.

Gainsborough: Wemblye – Bridge Street, SK 8150 8955. Report No.R1617 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.76.

Grantham: 90-152 Bridge End Road, SK 9233 3487. Report pending in SMR.
Work carried out by JSAC. Archive at JSAC, LCNCC Accn no.2000.302.

Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.280.

Haconby: Chapel Street, TF 1072 2542. Report No.R1605 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.268.

Harrowby: Harrowby Lane and Ermine Street, SK 941 361-SK 954 359. Report No.R1867 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.118.99.

Heighington, Washingborough, Branston Booths and Branston Moor: water mains. Report No.R1349 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.73.99.

Hemswell: Church Street, SK 9300 9082. Report No.R1612 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.282.

Holbeach: Boston Road, TF 3585 2515. Report pending in SMR.
Work carried out by JSAC. Archive at JSAC, LCNCC Accn no.2001.82.

Holbeach: William Stukeley School, West End, TF 3565 2477. Report pending in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.113.

Horkstow: St Maurice’s Church, North Lincolnshire, SE 9872 1822. Report in SMR at NLM
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at NLM, Accn no.HKAE.

Horncastle: River Bain, TF 256 691. Report No.R1360 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.97.

Hough-on-the- Hill: Lower Road, SK 9252 4649. Report No.R1618 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.14.

Irby upon Humber: land adjacent to The Barns, Walk Lane, TA 2100 0410.
Work carried out by LAS.

Kirkby-cum-Osney: land on Main Street, TF 062 927. Report No.R1707 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2002.37.

Lea: land adjacent to 27 Gainsborough Road, SK 8290 8670. Report No.R1416 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.111.

Leasingham: Lincoln Road, TF 0554 4856. Report No.R1406 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.101.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.103.

Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.257.

Lincoln: Firth Road, SK 9730 7060. Report No.R1523 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.251.99.

Lincoln: Land off Hall Drive, Boultham, NG71 3693. Report pending in SMR.
Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.185.

Lincoln: 156 High Street, SK 9737 7079. Report No.R1540 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.269.99.

Lincoln: 12 James Street, SK 9779 7207. Report No.R1497 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.188.

Lincoln: Lincoln Cathedral, SK 9773 7184. Report No.R1553 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.45.

Lincoln: Lindum Road, SK 9790 7160. Report No.R1524 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.211.

Lincoln: Monks Road, SK 9890 7134. Report No.R1481 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.56.

Lincoln: Moorlands, SK 955 687. Report No.R1656 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.278.

Lincoln: 99 Nettleham Road, SK 984 729. Report No.R1471 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.187.

Lincoln: Nettleham Road, SK 9848 7301. Report No.R1469 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.197.

Lincoln: Newport, SK 9763 7273. Report No.R1433 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.292.99.

Lincoln: Newport Arch, SK 9767 7212. Report No.R1498 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.2.

Lincoln: Silver Street, SK 9770 7130. Report No.R1681 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.155.

Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.162.

Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.319.

Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.9.

Market Rasen: Sarir, Legby Road, TF 1144 8850. Report No.R1558 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.260.

Marshe Chapel: St Mary’s Church, TF 360 989. Report No.R1689 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.136.99.

Newton and Haceby: Newton Farm Cottages, Newton, TF 0458 3612. Report No.R1744 in SMR.
Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.102.

North Hykeham: All Saints School, SK 9423 6605. Report pending in SMR.
Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.416.

Norton Disney: Tonge’s Farm, SK 8875 5857. Report No.R1533 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.222.

Old Bolingbroke: Moat Lane, TF 3504 6406. Report No.R1516 in SMR.

Rippingale: land between 129 and 135 Station Road, TF 102 282. Report No.R1688 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.259.

Scredington; North Beck, TF 0956 4096. Report No.R1391 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.116.

Scunthorpe: Grange Lane North, new primary special school, SE 908 949. Report in SMR at NLM.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at NLM, Accn no.455.45.

Sibsey: St Margaret the Virgin and Martyr’s Church, TF 355 5007. Report No.R1884 in SMR.
Work carried out by JSAC. Archive at JSAC, LCNCC Accn no.2000.283.

Skegness: Lincoln Road, TF 5503 6403. Report No.R1627 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.2.

Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.300.

Skillingthorpe: Middle Street, SK 897 257. Report No.R1865 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.83.99.

Seaford: Stoney Creek, Seaford, TF 0609 4710. Report No.R1661 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.323.
Sleaford: The Castle, TF 0645 4555. Report No.R1460 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.177.

South Rauceby: Thorpe Drove, TF 0152 4402. Report pending in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.52.

Stamford: Cherry Holt Lane, TF 0352 0709. Report No.R1695 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.274.

Stamford: High Street St Martin’s, TF 0307 0690. Report No.R1511 in SMR.

Stamford: Priory Road, TF 0354 0732. Report No.R1732 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.291.

Stamford: Wharf Road, TF 0325 0696. Report No.R1616 in SMR.
Work carried out by ULAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.298.

Swineshead: Church Lane, TF 237 402. Report No.R1927 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.1999.261.

Swineshead: South Street, TF 238 400. Report No.R1608 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.272.

Tattershall: High Street, TF 2139 5789. Report No.R1518 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.199.

Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.46

Temple Bruer: Temple Farm, TF 0084 5372. Report No.R1461 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.178.

Thorpe-on-the-Hill: Main Street, Westcliffe Court, SK 9058 6555. Report No.R1405 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.138.99

Thorpe St Peter: St Peter’s Church, TF 4850 6068. Report No.R1425 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.108.

Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.161

Walcott: Digby Road Farm, TF 114 559. Report pending in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.65.99.

Washingborough: Willow Tree Farm, TF 0540 6993. Report No.R1395 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.125.

Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.321.

Welbourn: High Street, SK 9660 5423. Report No.R1665 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.257.99

Wilton-le-Wold: Lincoln Road, TF 2774 8694. Report No.R1436 in SMR.
Work carried out by YAT. Archive at YAT, LCNCC Accn no.2000.143.

Westborough and Dry Doddington: Dry Doddington water main, SK 8500 4662. Report No.R1404 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.33

Whaplode: Roman Bank, Saracen’s Head, TF 342 271. Report No.R1715 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.224.

Willoughby with Sloothby, Alford: Haslthorpe Road, TF 4960 7080. Report No.R1811 in SMR.
Work carried out by PCA. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.235.

Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.288.

Woodhall Spa: Witham Road, TF 1855 6300. Report No.R1682 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.101.98.

Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.153.

Wragby: The Apiary, Louth Road, TF 1418 7883. Report No.R1677 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.12

Wranlage: plot 4, Church End, TF 423 508. Report No.R1623 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.328.

Other contributions

Belton: Green Lane, SE 771 077.
Jo Buckberry and Dawn Hadley

Human remains were discovered in 1998 while digging the footings of a building in Green Lane, Belton. Fragmented remains of four adults were retrieved by the police and sent to the Department of Forensic Pathology at the University of Sheffield for analysis, where it was determined that they were not recent remains. Since there were no archaeologists present at the time when the remains were recovered the original archaeological context of the skeletons was not recorded. Two of the skulls exhibited ‘watermarks’ on the endocranial surfaces, features which indicate that the skeletons originally lay in a supine position. In April 1999 archaeologists from the University’s Department of Archaeology and Prehistory conducted a small excavation in front of the building, and recovered the upper half of a fifth burial lying west-east aligned and supine. No artefacts were associated with the
burial. Adjacent to this burial, however, was what appeared to be the stain of a wooden coffin, from which small pieces of wood and a probable iron coffin-fitting were recovered. Two further trenches to the south of the building failed to identify any further human remains, as did a subsequent trench to the south-west dug in June 2001. The earliest pottery recovered during these excavations was of fifteenth-century date. The skeleton excavated in 1999 was recently radiocarbon dated, and it produced a date of 1405-1440 AD cal (1 σ range). The significance of these burials is as yet unknown. They are located nearly two kilometres from the parish church of All Saints, in the part of Belton known as Westgate. It is conceivable that they belonged to an unrecorded medieval chapel, as the evidence suggests an orderly cemetery including coffin burials.

Notes.
1. Uncalibrated date 510+/31 BP (OxA-10814). Date calibrated using Oxcal (v3.5) and the 'INTCAL98' calibration curve.
2. The radiocarbon date was funded by the Natural Environment Research Council.

Great Hale: TF 1494 4288. SMR No.60865.
Jo Buckberry and Dawn Hadley

Skeletal material from Great Hale, found in 1981 immediately north of the Methodist Chapel, was recently radiocarbon dated. The burials did not belong to the Methodist Chapel, which had no cemetery, and it was initially concluded that the ‘significance of these inhumations remains a mystery’. However, on the basis of recent research at the University of Sheffield, the form and the location of the burials suggested that they may have been of a middle to late Anglo-Saxon date. They were aligned west-east and were located about seventy metres outside the boundary of the medieval parish church. Burials of this type and in such a location have regularly been shown to date to the eighth to the eleventh centuries (for example, Crayke, Addingham (Yorks), Spital-under-Wychwood (Oxon)) suggesting that the cemeteries to which they belonged were larger than, or else in a slightly different location from, their later medieval successors. A small iron buckle was found during excavation, and appears to have come from a burial. Although it was considered undatable, its presence does not militate against the burials belonging to the middle to later Anglo-Saxon period, given that burials of this date occasionally contain a buckle or a small knife. A sample from the skeleton associated with the buckle was dated to 655-765 AD cal (1 σ range), revealing that this was the location of a largely unfurnished middle Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

Notes.
1. These dates were funded by the Natural Environment Research Council, and were dated as part of on-going research in the Department of Archaeology and Prehistory, University of Sheffield.
5. Uncalibrated date 1334+53 BP (OxA-10813). Date calibrated using Oxcal (v3.5) and the 'INTCAL98' calibration curve.

Long Sutton: Seagate Hall, TF 437 216.
Gary Taylor

Following the discovery, by the owner Mr J. von Draczek, that Seagate Hall encapsulated an earlier building, APS carried out a programme of documentary and cartographic research on the site. Seagate Hall, a Grade II listed building of late eighteenth-century date with early and mid nineteenth-century alterations, was previously the vicarage of Long Sutton. Examination of terriers dating from 1605-1822 established that they referred to a different building, adjacent to the churchyard in the town, not Seagate. However, the 1864 terrier relates to and describes Seagate Hall at that time. Other documentation indicated that Seagate Hall had become the vicarage in about 1845. Surveys from 1708 and 1741 recorded properties located in the area of Seagate Hall but none could be clearly identified with the site. However, Robert Hall’s 1706 map of the area depicted a building on the site, or in its most immediate proximity. This structure may be the earlier building within Seagate Hall. Bryant’s 1828 map of Lincolnshire appears to indicate that the property was called Peels Farm at that date. Later maps recorded the development of the vicarage complex and the holding of the premises to 1922 was traced in the documentation.

Whitton: SE 9035 2450.
Dawn Hadley

In 1987 human remains were discovered in a garden at Whitton, and, once it had been ascertained that they were ancient remains, a small excavation uncovered the remains of eleven individuals in an area 2.00 by 2.50 metres. The burials were extended and aligned west-east, and there was no evidence for grave goods. The burials were located about fifty metres from the parish church, and it was suggested by the excavators that the burials were probably Christian, and possibly of later Anglo-Saxon date. In August 2001 excavators from the Department of Archaeology and Prehistory at the University of Sheffield returned to the garden and excavated further burials, in an attempt to throw more light on the date and context of the burials.

It seems clear that the cemetery was in use for some time. Some of the burials excavated in 1987 cut other burials, a feature one would not expect in a short-lived cemetery. The recent excavations uncovered not only intact skeletons, but also much disarticulated and disturbed material. Some of the skeletons appear to have been disturbed or moved relatively soon after they were buried, because although the various parts of the skeleton were scattered they were still broadly articulated. The remains of at least five juveniles and nine adults were recovered. This suggests that this was a lay rather than a monastic cemetery. One juvenile burial produced iron coffin fittings, one of which was a latch suggesting that the burial may have been in a chest - of a type excavated at Ripon and York Minster - rather than in a purpose-made coffin. Other iron coffin fittings, including brackets, and nails were found scattered around some of the burials, suggesting that there were other burials in coffins with iron fittings. This evidence suggests that some of the burials were relatively high status. Samples of human bone have been sent for radiocarbon dating, in order to confirm the date of the cemetery.

Notes.
1. Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, 23 (1998), p.82.
3. I am grateful to Sue and Phil Silbborn for permission to excavate in their garden and for the support and encouragement they gave us during the excavation, and to Andrew Chamberlain for his analysis of the skeletal material.
A Note on the Will of Nicholas Alwyn of Ayscoughfee Hall, Spalding.
Gary Taylor
APS, on behalf of South Holland District Council, transcribed the will of Sir Nicholas Alwyn. Sir Nicholas was lord mayor of London in 1499 and owner of Ayscoughfee Hall, having inherited the property from his father, Richard, the probable builder of the Hall. Dating from 1505, the will refers to Ayscoughfee as 'my grete place at Spalding'. There are also references to his chaplain singing at the altar within the property, which appears to confirm the belief that Sir Nicholas had created a private chapel at Ayscoughfee. Several other places in Spalding and the surrounding area are referred to in the will, including Spalding Priory, the parish church of the town, a church within the market place (Our Lady of the North Door), a chapel at Cowbit and a number of bridges between Spalding and Pinchbeck. It is clear from the will that Sir Nicholas had wide concerns and influence and the document records his bequests to various religious and other establishments in London and Dover and to repairs of highways near Bridgewater, Dunstable, Streatham and Ware.

Mark Bennet
It is five years since this journal published a list of reviews, notes and articles containing information of relevance to the archaeology of Lincolnshire taken from national periodicals. In volume 31 (1996) a list was published for the years 1983 to 1995. In volume 16 (1981), pp.83-84, T. M. Ambrose published a list for seven of the major national archaeological journals for the years 1975 to 1979; P. Grisafi followed this in volume 19 (1984), pp.110-11, with a list for the years 1980 to 1982 for the same seven periodicals. This present list continues this sequence of articles, once again using the seven major national archaeological journals that the previous compilers used. Thus, these four lists cover twenty-six years of articles, short notes and book reviews concerning Lincolnshire's archaeology and published nationally.

The Antiquaries Journal

76 (1996)
Mark Hall and Kevin Leahy, 'A decorated antler disc from Scopwick, Lincolnshire', pp.234-37.
Kevin Leahy, 'Three Roman rivet spurs from Lincolnshire', pp.237-40. [Ludford, Skegness and Old Winteringham.]

77 (1997)
No references.

78 (1998)

79 (1999)
No references.

80 (2000)
Stuart Needham, 'The development of embossed goldwork in Bronze Age Europe', pp.27-65. [A brief discussion of the Cuxwold amulet, p.38 and Fig.11.]
Paul Everson and David Stocker, 'A newly identified figure of the Virgin from a late Anglo-Saxon Rood at Great Hale, Lincolnshire', pp.285-94.

The Archaeological Journal

153 (1996)
Blaise Vyner review of Excavation of the Deeping-St-Nicholas Barrow Complex, South Lincolnshire by C. A. I. French, pp.378-79.

154 (1997)

155 (1998)

156 (1999)
No references.

157 (2000)

Journal of the British Archaeological Association

149 (1996)

150 (1997)
M. F. Hearn and Malcolm Thurby, 'Previously undetected wooden ribbed vaults in medieval Britain', pp.48-58. [One Lincolnshire example: Bennington church, p.52.]
David Stocker, 'The Lincoln Stonebow and the flattering of princes', pp.96-105.

151 (1998)

152 (1999)
No references.

153 (2000)
Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society

62 (1996)
63 (1997)
No references.
64 (1998)
65 (1999)
No references.
66 (2000)

Britannia

27 (1996)
Mark Curtis, ‘An analysis of the circulation patterns of Iron Age coins from Northamptonshire’, pp.17-42. [See especially pp.22 and Fig.3 for Coriellian coins and the postulated tribal boundary with the Caudellians.]
28 (1997)
Alastair Strang, ‘Explaining Ptolemy’s Roman Britain’, pp.1-30. [See especially pp.23 for the suggestion that Satinae should be placed in the vicinity of Skegness.]
A. H. V. Smith, ‘Provenance of coins from Roman sites in England and Wales’, pp.297-324. [See especially the samples from sites at Witterton (No.19), Hibalstow (No.20), Sapperton (No.23) and Holbeach (No.41).]
29 (1998)
30 (1999)
Peta Dark, ‘Pollen evidence for the environment of Roman Britain’, pp.247-72. [A short section on the Midlands and a Swineshead sample is noted.]
31 (2000)

Medieval Archaeology

40 (1996)
41 (1997)
David Stocker and Alan Vince, ‘The early Norman castle at Lincoln and a re-evaluation of the original west tower of Lincoln Cathedral’, pp.223-33.
42 (1998)
Kevin Leahy, ‘Cleatham, North Lincolnshire, The “Kirton in Lindsey” Cemetery (SE 936 007)’, pp.94-95.
43 (1999)
Helen Geake, ‘When were hanging bowls deposited in Anglo-Saxon graves’, pp.1-18. [Includes bowls from St Paul-in-the-Bail, Lincoln; Manton Warren; Caistor; Castledeyke South, Barton-on-Humber; Loveden Hill, Hough-on-the-Hill; Cleatham; Sleaford.]
44 (2000)


Barbara Yorke review of Anglo-Saxon Lincolnshire, History of Lincolnshire III by Peter Sawyer (Lincoln, 1998), pp.392-93. [Reviewed together with The Origins of Anglo-Saxon Suffolk by Peter Warner.]

Post-Medieval Archaeology

30 (1996)

No references.

31 (1997)

Michael Ponsford and Reg Jackson, eds, 'Post-Medieval Britain and Ireland in 1996', 5. Manors, country houses and associated works, North Lincolnshire: Normanby Hall, the walled garden, p.298.

32 (1998)


33 (1999)

No references.

34 (2000)

No references.