Archaeology in Lincolnshire 2001-2002

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 2001 and 31 March 2002. 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.

Organisations

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Personnel

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<td>BM</td>
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<td>Wendy Booth</td>
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Ancaster: Ermine Street, SK 9835 4390. Report No R1920 in SMR.

Trial trenching, supervised by SM of APS for Riverside Design, was carried out near the medieval core of Ancaster. Medieval occupation deposits were identified close to the street frontage and beneath the substantial remains of a stone building of perhaps seventeenth- to eighteenth-century date. Roman pottery of predominantly third- to fourth-century date was moderately abundant in this area, though no in situ remains of the period were identified. However, to the rear of the site, Roman layers were sealed by a thick undated peat deposit, which had presumably developed through the Saxon and medieval periods.


Auburn: Royal Oak Lane, SK 9220 6275. Report No. R1789 in SMR.

An earthwork survey and watching brief by NF of LAS and MEB, for Ablehomes Ltd, identified traces of ridge and furrow cultivation.

Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.152.

Bardney: land adjacent to 31 Queen Street, TF 1212 6952. Report No. R2141 in SMR.

During July 2001, KL of CLAU carried out a watching brief at this site close to the centre of Bardney, Lincolnshire. Numerous features were uncovered by the groundworks, but modern material present within their fill deposits suggested a relatively recent date. Additionally, no positive interpretation of the function of these sometimes substantial features could be made, although it seemed likely that they were associated with sand extraction. A small assemblage of unstratified pottery fragments dating from the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries was also recovered during the groundworks, but this did not appear to be associated with occupation on the site itself.


Barrow upon Humber: Thorngarth Lane, TA 0707 2140. SMR No. 19744

A watching brief was undertaken by HFA on behalf of Mr D. Gilbert during construction of a single dwelling. No archaeological features were recorded, though three unstratified copper alloy objects of seventeenth-century date were recovered.

Archive at NLM, Accn no.2002.041.

Barrowby: Primary School, SK 8780 3645. Report No. R1935 in SMR.

A watching brief by GJT of LAS for Hyder Business Services (on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council) during groundworks for a school extension, identified part of a small pit and a shallow ditch. Neither produced dateable material, and both may have been garden features associated with the school.

Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.293.

Barton upon Humber: land to the north of 39/43 Barrow Road, TA 0350 2180. Report in SMR at NLM.

An evaluation by RP of LAS for Mr M. Hall identified two ditches, each producing a single fragment of eleventh- to twelfth-century pottery.

Archive to be deposited at NLM, Accn code BNPR.

Barton upon Humber: water mains replacement, TA 035 219. SMR No. pending.

A watching brief was undertaken by HFA on behalf of Anglian Water during laying of new water mains. The course of a post-medieval culvert was identified and a small assemblage of nineteenth- to twentieth-century artefacts was recovered in Green Lane.

Archive at NLM, Accn code pending.
Barton-upon-Humber: Far Ings, TA 0112 2286. SMR No. pending.
A watching brief was undertaken by HFA on behalf of North Lincolnshire Council during extraction of clay and creation of seed beds. A buried land surface was identified sandwiched between alluvial deposits. Analysis of plant remains from the layer – dated by radiocarbon to Cal 10BC to Cal AD2250 (Beta-167295) – indicated a mixture of wetland habitats (fen, waterside, standing water) with later colonisation by trees. A wooden structure consisting of a plank on edge supported by wooden stakes was discovered set on top of the buried land surface, though this structure is likely to be of nineteenth-century date.
Archive at NLM, Accn code pending.

Baston: Brook Farm, TF 116 142. Report No.R1958 in SMR.
Staff of APS monitored development for Baxter and King Ltd alongside the Car Dyke Roman waterway and near to Saxon and medieval remains. Probable gravel and sand pits of post-medieval date were revealed. A single piece of glazed medieval ridge tile was recovered, together with artefacts of sixteenth-century, and later, date.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.287.

Baston: Great Road, TF 109 138. Report No.R2086 in SMR.
On behalf of A. Dethick and Sons, JS of APS carried out a watching brief on the west side of the village. A medieval refuse pit and a later, though undated, boundary ditch were revealed. Additionally, a complete, inverted medieval cooking pot (Fig.1) of local Baston/Bourne ware was revealed.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.223.

![Fig.1. Baston, medieval cooking pot reproduced at 1/4 (David Hopkins).](image)

Bickers: land at the junction of Drury Lane and Friest Lane, TF 2320 3723. Report No.R1954 in SMR.
A watching brief by GJT of LAS for Chestnut Homes Ltd, during the excavation of further foundation trenches on the residential development, identified a sherd of twelfth-century pottery within an extensive thin deposit of silt with ash inclusions. This horizon formed between two episodes of marine inundation, both of which deposited considerable amounts of silt. A ditch or channel, possibly relating to a small pond, was recorded just to the east of a recently backfilled ditch.
Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.411.

An evaluation by NF of LAS for Mr B. Gedney identified two small pits, one of sixteenth- to seventeenth-century date. At the rear of the property, sherds of eleventh-century pottery were recovered from lenses of flood deposits, together with fragments of charcoal and fired clay. The site was probably in the vicinity of a salt processing site, but not actually on it.
Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.294.

Bilsby: Thurlby Road, TF 4709 7648. Report No.R2057 in SMR.
A watching brief, by BM of APS, adjacent to a medieval moat recorded a brick wall that was undated but possibly associated with an adjacent building of c.1700.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.395.

Boston: Petticoat Lane/Mitre Square, TF 3285 4418. Report No.R2222 in SMR.
On behalf of Oldrids and Co. Ltd, PCF of APS supervised an evaluation adjacent to the Barditch, the town’s principal medieval boundary. Remains of a medieval brick structure, probably a house, were identified on the outside of the Barditch and there was evidence of earlier tile-roofed structures in the area. Post-medieval deposits of sixteenth- to seventeenth-century date were limited to the area of investigation within the Barditch where a probable property boundary of the period was identified. Later deposits and structures were identified throughout the area.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.16.

Boston: St John’s Workhouse, Skirbeck Road, TF 3325 4335. Report No.R1852 in SMR.
On behalf of HTL, development at Gilbert Scott’s 1837 workhouse was monitored by staff of APS. The workhouse is thought to occupy the site of the medieval Augustinian friary. Several pits were identified and, although earlier than the workhouse, were undated. A single fragment of medieval pottery, part of a Saintonge green-glazed jug of thirteenth-century date, was recovered. Remains of walls and culverts associated with the workhouse were also recorded.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.212.

Boston: South End/Skirbeck Road, TF 3305 4363. Report No.R2082 in SMR.
On behalf of Boston Borough Council, TR of APS supervised an evaluation at the southern edge of the medieval town core. The Barditch, the medieval boundary of the town, crosses the investigation area and Hussey Tower, a scheduled fifteenth-century brick-built tower, the last part of a manor house to survive above ground, is immediately adjacent. Additionally, the site of a Franciscan Friary, and Roman remains, are located at the northern edge of the investigation area. Although no Roman features were clearly identified, third- to fourth-century pottery and possible briquetage of the period was recovered. The evaluation indicated that domestic debris began to be dumped at the site during the late twelfth to early thirteenth century, probably to reclaim the marshy area. Timber structures to channel the natural creeks crossing the area and the Barditch were also built at this time. Later cuttings of the Barditch were also identified. Medieval structural remains, surfaces, ditches and cesspits were revealed, though flooding episodes were also apparent. A substantial limestone wall in the north-western part of the site may be part of the Franciscan Friary. In the late fourteenth to fifteenth centuries brick structures were built adjacent to, and
were probably associated with, Hussey Tower. However, several of the brick structures appear to pre-date the tower and perhaps indicate high status buildings at the site prior to the construction of the manorial complex represented by the tower. A large quantity of imported pottery, mostly German, was recovered, as were substantial parts of two glass vessels, a goblet with pulled up knop decoration and an enamelled beaker. A fourteenth- to fifteenth-century copper alloy seal matrix bearing the name Heinrich Knevel, probably a German Hanseatic merchant, was also found. Wooden bale pins, preserved due to waterlogging, suggested that wool trading had occurred at the site. However, the site declined dramatically in the post-medieval period, probably during the sixteenth century, and was largely abandoned at that time. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.151.


Four evaluation trenches were excavated in Delaine’s Meadow by NA for Clifford S. Hirst, Chartered Surveyor, on behalf of their client. Ditches, gullies, pits and postholes were found, probably representing plot and field boundaries along with other activities of an ill-defined nature. The plough soil and some of the features contained a large quantity of medieval and early post-medieval pottery, which appeared to be waste material from previously excavated nearby kilns. There was also a smaller quantity of Roman pottery. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.263.


An evaluation by MW of LAS for Hyder Business Services (on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council Property Services) revealed evidence of Roman drainage features and a single burial. A range of Roman pottery forms dated to the period AD140-200. At least one of the sherds appears to be a water vessel, supporting a suggested second-century start date for the Roman pottery industry at Bourne. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.101.

**Bourne: Manor Lane, TF 0929 1999. Report No.R2147 in SMR.**

RH of APS supervised an evaluation adjacent to Bourne Castle on behalf of MB Architecture. Although long developed, including by the Union Workhouse of 1837, boundaries evident in the street pattern suggested the possibility that the investigation site lay within an outer bailey of the castle. Saxo-Norman pits were revealed and perhaps relate to the castle, or even pre-date it. A possible Roman ditch containing a single fragment of third-century pottery was identified. Although the dearth of artefacts renders the dating of the feature insecure, the ditch was truncated by a tenth- to twelfth-century pit. Other pits were identified and although undated were earlier than the nineteenth-century development. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.270.

**Burton Coggles: St Thomas a Becket church, SK 9797 2585. Report No.R1863 in SMR.**

Excavations for new drains at the twelfth-century church was monitored, on behalf of Bond and Read Chartered Architects, by staff of APS. A construction deposit of limestone and clay was revealed. This was undated but may relate to the original building of the church and was sealed by a graveyard soil in which three burials were encountered. This graveyard soil appeared to have developed from the medieval period onwards and contained thirteenth- to fourteenth-century and eighteenth-century pottery and other artefacts. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.160.

**Burwell: St Michael’s Church, TF 3558 7970. Report No.R1968 in SMR.**

A watching brief by NF of LAS for The Churches Conservation Trust, during excavation of drainage trenches, identified foundations of the south wall of the demolished south aisle. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.241.

**Cadney: All Saints Church, TA 0170 0335. Report in SMR at NLM.**

A watching brief by NF of LAS for Brown and Buttrick (Chartered Architects), on behalf of Cadney Parochial Church Council, during groundworks beside the south porch, identified no features of archaeological significance. Inspection of a collection of stone rubble stored in the tower revealed three thirteenth-century gravestones, three architectural fragments, and a medieval stoup. Archive to be deposited at NLM, Accn code CDAD.

**Caistor: Grammar School, TA 0137 1163. Report No.R2250 in SMR.**

An evaluation by MMD of LAS for Hyder Business Services (on behalf of Caistor Grammar School) revealed the remains of Roman town wall foundations. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2002.93.

**Caistor: North Street, TA 1183 0152. Report No.R1637 in SMR.**

A proposed development site at the northern edge of the town was assessed in a desk-based study by PFC of APS for CAD Associates. This research indicated that the site was located outside the fortified Roman small town, but possibly in the vicinity of an extramural cemetery of the period. Additionally, the site lay outside the Saxon and medieval settlement areas, probably in agricultural land. Emphasizing this, ridge and furrow was identified immediately to the north. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC.

**Cowbit: Backgate, TF 264 178. Report No.R1705 in SMR.**

Investigations were undertaken by staff of APS in an area where settlement and salt-making evidence of Roman date had previously been identified. Aerial photographic evidence revealed dark soil marks, indicative of past settlement, at the site and nearby. Cropmarks of a probable Romano-British settlement are also evident a few hundred metres to the south-west. Fieldwalking located a concentration of Romano-British pottery of predominantly second- to third-century date indicating the presence of a small settlement of the period. A concentration of medieval and later pottery identified in the western half of the investigation area is probably spread from the village. Geophysical survey (by EAS) revealed a pattern of broadly parallel north–south to east–south aligned ditches, alongside a probable ancient creek/levee system, though these ditches coincided with a concentration of Romano-British artefacts and are likely to be of that date. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.52.

**Crowland: Abbey Walk, TF 2414 1018. Report No.R1778 in SMR.**

JS of APS supervised an evaluation on behalf of Longstaff Chartered Surveyors in an area of prehistoric, Roman and later remains. A ditch and a rubble surface, both of medieval date, were revealed, and the ditch contained dumped domestic waste. Medieval roof tiles, included glazed ridge examples, were recovered and suggest buildings in the proximity. The ditch was recut at an indeterminate date in the post-medieval period. Several thirteenth-century refuse pits were also revealed. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.96.
Crowland: St Guthlac School, Postland Road, TF 2415 1065. Report No.R2436 in SMR.
An evaluation, supervised by RH of APS on behalf of Hyder Business Services, was undertaken on the northern fringe of the medieval settlement. Several ditches were revealed, some of which may be prehistoric, though all were undated. A prehistoric flint was recovered.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.247.

Digby: Beck Street, TF 0842 5473. Report No.R1862 in SMR.
A watching brief by MD of APS during development near the medieval village centre revealed two ditches, probably boundaries and aligned parallel to existing land divisions. Both were undated but the earlier was scaled by subsoil and is likely to be medieval.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.202

Digby: Church Street, TF 0801 5483. Report No.R1866 in SMR.
Staff of APS carried out a watching brief during development in the medieval core of the village. A pit of sixteenth- to seventeenth-century date was revealed and a small quantity of post-medieval artefacts was recovered.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.32.

Donington: 49 Station Street, TF 2056 3566. Report No.R2189 in SMR.
A watching brief was carried out by FW of APS on behalf of J. P. Builders during development near the medieval village core. Two medieval pits and a post-medieval ditch were observed. A moderately large quantity of eighteenth-century material suggested the proximity of habitation of the period.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.139.

On behalf of Mouchel Consulting Ltd, staff of APS recorded a sequence of bore-holes across the Car Dyke. These investigations determined that, at this location, the original channel of the Car Dyke is approximately 14.5m wide and 3.1m deep. There was no evidence for the west-flanking bank thought it is possible that the eastern bank survives beneath an adjacent road. Both flanking banks survive as earthworks within 200m of the investigation site.
No archive deposited.

Dunston: Lincoln Road, TF 0622 6280. Report No.R2044 in SMR.
During October 2001, MJ of CLAU undertook an archaeological watching brief during groundwork associated with the construction of a single-storey day nursery. The monitoring of the excavation for foundation trenches associated with the new development revealed several undated pit-like features. These features were thought to be of medieval origin although their exact form and function was not evident due to the limited scope of the archaeological works. Evidence of a stone-built structure was also found, although its date, form or extent could not be established. A small isolated refuse or bonfire pit containing material of mid nineteenth- to early twentieth-century date, together with areas of ash and burning within the topsoil, provided evidence for Victorian activity on the site.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.423.

Dunston: Lincoln Road, TF 0627 6289. Report No.R1905 in SMR.
A watching brief, by DB of APS during development in the medieval core of the village, revealed ditches and a pit but these were undated.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.141.

Eagle and Swinethorpe: All Saints' Church, Eagle, SK 8759 6721. Report No.R1860 in SMR.
FW of APS observed the construction of a new vestry at the twelfth-century church. At the eastern end of the church a deposit containing frequent fragments of limestone was noted and may relate to construction or alteration of the church, though the deposit was undated. A grave was identified and post-medieval artefacts were recovered.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.145.

Edenham: Grimsthorpe Castle, TF 0451 2265. Report No.R1919 in SMR.
On behalf of Grimsthorpe Estate, PCF of APS supervised the survey and recording of two recently exposed ornamental ponds within the seventeenth-century gardens of the thirteen-century castle. The ponds were nowy-head, common in garden designs of early to mid eighteenth-century date. However, maps and plans of the eighteenth century do not show the ponds and the bricks used to line them appear to be of nineteenth-century date. Both ponds had been infilled by 1904 when the area was mapped by the Ordnance Survey. No archive deposited.

Edenham: Vaudey Abbey, Grimsthorpe, TF 0365 2150. Report pending in SMR.
PCF of APS supervised an earthwork survey of an area within the grounds of Grimsthorpe Castle on behalf of Grimsthorpe Estate. The area (Fig.2) is thought to be the site of Vaudey Abbey, founded in 1147 and dissolved in 1536. The survey identified the probable location of the conventual church with part of a cloister range to the south. Additionally, a medieval column capital was observed in a scatter of stonework. A slightly separate group of earthworks, lying alongside a watercourse a little north of the abbey, may mark the location of a watermill.
No archive deposited.

Ewerby and Evedon: The Hoplands, Boston Road, TF 0787 4624. Report No.R1841 in SMR.
Land in the known core of the Romano-British settlement at Sleaford was the subject of an evaluation, supervised by TR of APS on behalf of P. Moore and Pygott and Crone. The Mareham Lane Roman road borders the site and desk-based research had identified past discoveries of Roman artefacts at the site and in proximity. Iron Age, Saxon and medieval remains were also located close by and a rectangular earthwork survived in the area until the mid twelfth century.
Geophysical Survey (by EAS) identified numerous linear magnetic anomalies suggestive of buried ditches. Trial trenching confirmed that many of the geophysical signals were produced by Roman features. Pits, postholes and ditches of iron Age to early Roman date were identified in the eastern part of the site and are probably outlining elements related to the main Iron Age occupation area located just to the west of the investigation site. Occupation appears to have transferred to the western part of the site in the second to third centuries, with remains suggestive of agricultural usage, particularly stock rearing, though postholes signify timber structures in the area. An area of hardstanding was also constructed adjacent to the river at this time and is probably associated with a crossing point. Remains of the former rectangular earthwork were revealed and appear to have enclosed a cemetery of later third- to fourth-century date, with several burials identified in this area. After the cemetery went out of use a stone building was constructed close to the Mareham Lane road. Further boundary and drainage ditches, pits and postholes indicate continued usage and land demarcation in the late Roman period, possibly for agricultural purposes. A moderately large quantity of pottery extending in date from the late Iron Age to the late fourth century AD was recovered, the great majority (over 80%) no earlier than the third century. Similarly, over
twenty coins were retrieved, none dating before c.AD320. Part of a clay mould for the casting of small copper alloy objects was also found and indicates some low level industrial activity at the site during the Roman period. Several ditches dated to the Saxon or medieval periods were revealed, one re-cutting a Roman ditch. Large, unburnt fragments of pottery of tenth- to fourteenth-century date were retrieved, though this material was not abundant. Traces of ridge and furrow earthworks survived in part of the site. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.59.

**Fenton:** Torksey-Laughterton electricity line, SK 838 758 Report No.R2093 in SMR.
On behalf of Yorkshire Electricity, staff of APS carried out a watching brief during groundwork to replace an overhead electricity line. The route passed through an area of Roman and Medieval remains, close to the Fosse Dyke Roman waterway. In one part of the route, in Fenton parish near the Fosse Dyke, a possible Roman-British occupation horizon was identified. A quantity of Roman pottery of predominantly third-century date and a fourth-century coin were recovered. Isolated fragments of Saxo-Norman Torksey ware and Medieval pottery were recovered near Laughterton. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.292.

**Fishtoft:** Pilleys Lane, TF 3390 4655. Report No.R1939 in SMR.
An undated posthole and pit were revealed and recent artefacts retrieved during a watching brief, by staff of APS, immediately adjacent to previous discoveries of medieval and Roman remains. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.94.

**Fishtoft:** Wainfleet Road, TF 346 447. Report pending in SMR.
Desk-based research, by JA of APS for Allison Homes Ltd, assessed the implications of proposed development at Fishtoft. The study area is immediately adjacent to medieval Rechford Tower and one of a group of former earthworks associated with the tower lay within the proposed development site. It is alleged that Civil War armaments were found when the mound, which still survives as a low earthwork, was ploughed. Immediately to the northeast of the proposed development area is the site of the medieval chapel of St Michael and the hamlet of Fiswike, recorded from the late thirteenth century. A scatter of Medieval and later pottery across the southern part of the site was observed during a walk-over of the study area.

**Fiskerton:** south of Ferry Road, TF 0383 7182. Report No.R1816 in SMR.
A geophysical survey by PCG was followed by an archaeological evaluation on the site of a proposed borrow pit. The evaluation, supervised by JRW of PCA, targeted a series of magnetic anomalies, most of which proved to be modern. A single, probably post-medieval, boundary and two features of possible prehistoric date were sample excavated. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.213.

**Fleet:** Crooked Billet, Hall Gate, TF 389 2362. Report No.R2295 in SMR.
Development close to the twelfth-century church at Fleet was examined by CM of APS who recorded a probable natural channel. This watercourse had been infilled during the medieval period and it is possible that the rather sinuous highway of Hall Gate ran alongside this channel. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.79.

**Fleet:** Wood Lane School, TF 3875 2370. Report No.R1834 in SMR.
CC of PCA excavated a single trench prior to the erection of a new building. A series of pits and a ditch, dating to the end of the twelfth or early thirteenth centuries, were sealed beneath an accumulation of alluvial silt, which has been dated to the fifteenth to sixteenth century. Alluvial silts, through which the medieval features were cut, may seal earlier deposits, although the investigation could not clarify this. Fleet was close to the coastline during the Saxon and medieval periods, allowing it to function as a port for the trans-shipment of goods to small scale river-going vessels. By the sixteenth century, reclamation of the fen had shifted the coastline northwards, causing a gradual decline of the settlement. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.216.

**Foston:** Chapel Lane, SK 8593 4288. Report No.R1967 in SMR.
A watching brief by GIT of LAS for Derek J. Packwood during groundworks for a new house identified numerous small pits, disturbed by late post-medieval outbuilding foundations and twentieth-century spoil tipping. The pits are not well dated, but one contained a late medieval shred, and this is assumed to be the approximate date of the features, as at least two other pits are stratigraphically later. The recovered pottery from the site, most from the pits but some from a twentieth-century soil mound, included four sherds of fifth- to eighth-century wares, two ninth- to eleventh-century sherd s, two eleventh-century and two twelfth-century sherd s. The function of the pits is uncertain, but could represent clay extraction for the construction of mud-and-stud type buildings or for brick production. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.236.

**Gayton-le-Marsh:** new wildlife lake, West End Farm Cottage, TF 4170 8425. Report No.R1721 in SMR.
A watching brief was undertaken by GIT of LAS for Mrs O’Hanlon, during groundworks for the creation of a new lake. One sherd of medieval pottery and three sherd s of post-medieval pottery were found, as well as north-west to south-east aligned ridge and furrow. A spread of chalk and post-medieval roof tile fragments probably marked the position of a demolished small farm outbuilding. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.87.

**Gedney:** Rectory Lane, TF 4026 2420. Report No.R2048 in SMR.
FW of APS carried out a watching brief in the medieval core of the village for East Midlands Design Associates. Five ditches, two of them Roman and the others undated but probably also of this period, were identified. Roman pottery and briquetage from salt-making was recovered from the two Roman ditches. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.252.

**Gedney Dyke:** Main Street, TF 4131 2617. Report No.R2156 in SMR.
Development adjacent to saltmarsh and a seabank, both of medieval date, was monitored by ST of APS who recorded a posthole and ditch. Both were undated though the ditch was backfilled in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century and may be medieval in origin. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.120.

**Glenthorn:** Church Lane, TF 0038 9080. Report No.R1692 in SMR.
A watching brief by SF of LAS for Marque Homes Ltd identified undated drainage ditches and the edge of a large feature possibly relating to a former pond, quarrying or a natural depression. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.69.
An undated pit and walls of a building of probable nineteenth-century date were revealed during a watching brief, by FW of APS for Poddingtons Architectural Design Consultants, near the medieval core of the village.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.256.

Grantham: Barrowby Road, SK 9058 3673. Report No.R1832 in SMR.
A watching brief by GJT of LAS for Anglian Water Services Ltd during groundworks for a new sewage scheme identified the remains of ridge and furrow. A dense scatter of pottery, mostly ranging in date from the late twelfth century to the twentieth century, was spread over the hillside. Two abraded sherds, possibly prehistoric and Roman, were also recovered. The pottery appears to mark at least two phases of ploughing: one extending through the medieval period (and representing manuring of the arable field), and a later phase while the field was under pasture.
Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.228.

Grantham: Belton Lane, SK 9231 3740. Report No.R1904 in SMR.
Development near to previous discoveries of Saxon and earlier remains was monitored by FW of APS. An undated pit was revealed and post-medieval smithing slag was collected. A prehistoric flint was also found.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.389.

Grantham: Grantham Hospital, Manthorpe Road, SK 9146 3699. Report No.R1926 in SMR.
On behalf of R. G. Carter Ltd, development near to previous discoveries of Saxon remains was monitored by FW of APS who identified a medieval boundary ditch and post-medieval plough soil. A single fragment of Roman pottery was also recovered.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.428.

Archaeological excavations were undertaken in 1999 by RAC and MMD of LAS for RMC Aggregates Ltd, in advance of a proposed extension. A number of prehistoric features were identified, including a Bronze Age round barrow and part of an Iron Age multiple line ditch system. In addition, evidence for Roman occupation was found which included part of a late third-century cemetery, domestic buildings, pits, ditches, and corn driers of the same period. These were probably elements of more extensive Roman occupation which lay south of the excavations. There was no evidence for later occupation on this part of the site.
Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.95.99.

Grimsby: Imperial House, Frederick Ward Way, TA 271 095. Report in SMR at NELM.
An evaluation, supervised MD of APS on behalf of John Howlem & Co. plc, was undertaken immediately east of the riverhead in Grimsby. Medieval and later occupation and industrial remains had previously been identified in close proximity to the site. A single fragment of medieval pottery was recovered and dumped deposits of apparently eighteenth-century and later date were revealed. Structural remains of nineteenth-century date were also identified.

Harrington: Harrington Hall, TF 3673 7168. Report No.R1853 in SMR.
JA of APS monitored development close to the sixteenth-century hall. Three post-medieval pits, two for the burial of dead farm animals and one perhaps for refuse disposal, were revealed. A later post-medieval boundary ditch was also identified. A small quantity of medieval pottery and tile was recovered as redeposited material.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.201.

A watching brief by NF and GJT of LAS for John Anderson, during groundworks for a house and garage identified single potteries of tenth, eleventh and twelfth century date, as well as late medieval and post-medieval sherds. Two linear features were interpreted as medieval plough furrows, confirming the impression that this site had not previously been developed. A masonic clay tobacco pipe bowl was identified as the product of a mid nineteenth-century Gainsborough manufacturer.
Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.103.

Henswell: land south of Church Street, SK 9300 9081. Report No.R1743 in SMR.
An evaluation by SF of LAS for Land and Development Consultants (on behalf of Limestone Farming Co.) found no archaeological remains dating from the thirteenth century. Earthworks on the site suggest medieval settlement.
Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.71.

Holbeach: Hallgate Lane, TF 3540 2420. Report No.R2178 in SMR.
Staff of APS carried out a watching brief during development, by Langwith Builders Ltd, adjacent to a medieval cemetery on the outskirts of the town. A pit was revealed beneath a flood layer and although undated is likely to be ancient. A foundation trench of probable recent date was recorded. However, no funerary evidence was encountered.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.192.98.

Holbeach: land off St John's Street, TF 360 240. Report No.R1837 in SMR.
A single evaluation trench was excavated by NA, on behalf of DGM Properties Ltd, ahead of residential development. Three pits with late medieval pottery and waterlogged leather fragments were found, as well as eight post-medieval pits and postholes, and the foundations of a thirteenth-century cottage.
Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.233.

Horncastle: Conging Street, TF 2599 6977. Report No.R2185 in SMR.
An archaeological watching brief by NF, RP and GJT of LAS for Bell and Shimomura undertaken during groundworks for fourteen dwellings. An east-west aligned ditch was identified, containing four fragments of medieval pottery. One other small undated ditch was recorded.
Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.230.

Horncastle: Southfield Place, TF 2600 6905. Report No.R2049 in SMR.
A watching brief in an area of Roman settlement at Horncastle was undertaken by JS of APS for Brian Todd Homes. Unstratified medieval and Roman pottery was retrieved, though the development groundworks was shallow and did not reveal any archaeological remains.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.270.

Hough-on-the-Hill: Lower Road, plot between Cherry Cottage and Hillside, SK 9252 4649. Report No.R1618 in SMR.
A watching brief by NF of LAS for Michael L. Sims (on behalf of...
of Mr and Mrs T. Lord), during groundworks for a new house and detached garage, found single sherds of Roman and medieval pottery.
Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no. 2001.14.

Ingham: land to the rear of Sycamore House, SK 9474 8338. Report No. R2140 in SMR.
During 2001 an archaeological excavation and watching brief was directed by RT of CLAU on land to the rear of Sycamore House, The Greengrocer, Ingham, Lincolnshire. A previous evaluation on the site, undertaken by CLAU in 1998 (LHA 34 (1999), p. 28) had established the potential for remains of the late Saxon period, in particular at the south-east corner of the development. The excavation and watching brief confirmed this activity, locating a sequence of ditches and possible structural elements together with the continuation of a linear feature recorded during the evaluation and interpreted as a track. Roman pottery occurred residually in features indicating earlier activity in the general area but the main phase of activity represented by the excavated deposits was confined to the tenth century with the possibility of a continuation in use of the track into the eleventh century. The area was subsequently under arable cultivation, while a probable pond to the east of the excavated area may have remained in use throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 2001.169.

Ingoldmells: Fantasy Island, Sea Lane, TF 568 685. Report No. R2088 in SMR.
On behalf of Blue Anchor Leisure Ltd, staff of APS maintained a watching brief near to previous discoveries of Iron Age and Roman salt-making evidence. No archaeological remains were encountered though a shell-bed indicating a probable ancient foreshore area was revealed at depth.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 2001.35.

Irby: the former orchard, Walk Lane, TA 1971 0468.
An archaeological watching brief by GJT of LAS for Mr J. Elsey, during groundworks for a new house, revealed a thick spread of brick and chalk rubble filling a natural depression. The rubble, probably introduced in the late nineteenth century, may have been a yard area associated with the adjacent Lodge House. Below the rubble was a backfilled small ditch which may have drained into the depression. Despite the proximity of earthworks, probably of medieval settlement features, this plot seems to have remained undeveloped.
Archive to be deposited at GRIDM, Accn no. 2001.2.

Kirkby-cum-Osgodby: sewerage scheme, TF 0700 9300. Report No. R2028 in SMR.
An earthwork survey by NF of LAS and MSE for Anglian Water Services Ltd along the easement of a proposed pipeline identified a series of earthworks probably related to land drainage. Evaluation trenches were dug across selected features but failed to produce any finds. It was concluded that the features were not part of the settlement remains of Osgodby.
Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no. 2001.28.

Kirkstead: Abbey Farm, TF 193 614. Report No. R1718 in SMR.
Excavations for a reservoir and drainage trench near to twelfth-century Kirkstead Abbey were observed by staff of APS. Cropmarks of probable medieval drainage ditches and demolition debris suggesting the site of a late medieval building had been identified during previous investigations at the site (LHA 34 (1999), p. 28). During the monitoring several ditches were identified and some corresponded to the cropmarks. One particularly large ditch appeared to survive as an earthwork a short distance away. None of the features yielded dating evidence, though it is likely that some, at least, are medieval and associated with the water management systems of the abbey.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 146.98.

Kirmington: plot 13e Franklin Way, Humberside International Airport, TA 0917 1068. Report in SMR at NLM.
An evaluation by RP and DY of LAS for Mr J. Ibstock (on behalf of North Lincs Aviation Co.) found a high concentration of archaeological features, including ditches, pits and post-holes. A large Neolithic perforated pebble hammer was the only artefact recovered.
Archive to be deposited at NLM, Accn code KMBF.

Although located just to the south of previous discoveries of late Saxon remains, an evaluation, supervised by JS of APS, did not identify any archaeological deposits. This suggests that the limit of late Saxon to early medieval settlement of the village lies immediately to the north. A very small quantity of medieval pottery was discovered but is likely to be manuring scatter, indicating that the area had an agricultural function in the Middle Ages, thereby concurring with the previous investigations nearby on King Street and Station Road (see below).
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 2001.156.

Kirkton-in-Holland: the old school site, King Street, TF 3075 3840. Report No. R1712 in SMR.
Land a little to the south-east of the village core was subject to an evaluation, supervised by ST of APS, on behalf of Clive Wicks Associates. Several ditches and a pit were revealed and dated from the late Saxon to early medieval period. Dumped waste deposits of the same date were also identified alongside a natural creek. A fragment of a rotary quern stone was found and small quantities of hammerscale suggested the presence of an iron smithy nearby. On the basis of artefactual evidence the occupation was single phase, probably tenth to twelfth century, the site being subsequently abandoned. Taken together with the Station Road investigation (see below) the evidence may suggest that the Saxo-Norman settlement of Kirkton was mostly located south and east of the current village centre.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 2001.29.

Kirkton-in-Holland: Station Road, TF 3085 3852. Report No. R1699 in SMR.
On behalf of Ambrose Lighton Ltd, JS of APS supervised an evaluation just east of the village core. An initial phase of geophysical survey (by EAS) revealed linear and curvilinear magnetic anomalies suggestive of ditches and a possible enclosure, mostly located towards the street frontage part of the site. Trial trenching identified a group of late Saxon/early medieval ditches and postholes that probably represent a small agricultural settlement on the village fringe. Environmental evidence suggested that this settlement lay in open grassland. The artefacts indicated that the occupation was single phase, the area probably reverting to fields after the twelfth century. A late medieval boundary or drainage ditch was also revealed.
Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 2000.290.

Kirkton-in-Lindsey: Grayinghame Road, SK 9364 9792. Report in SMR at NLM.
During November 2001 CLAU commissioned GQA to provide a geophysical survey on this site in response to the findings of an earlier desk-based assessment (carried out by CLAU). Although the desk-based assessment had revealed...
no clear evidence for archaeological activity within the confines of the site, the proximity of the site to other known archaeological finds suggested that it might contain remains associated with the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. The geophysical survey highlighted evidence for medieval ridge and furrow cultivation over most of the site and anomalies consistent with soil-filled ditches, possibly reflecting a system of undated field enclosures. A circular anomaly was also identified, possibly indicating a soil-filled ring ditch of prehistoric date. Prompted by the results of the geophysical survey, MJ of CLAU directed an archaeological trial trench evaluation on the site in January 2002. This revealed several linear features probably representing some form of land division, and while dating evidence was sparse, the features could tentatively be ascribed to the Saxon and medieval periods. The evaluation also revealed many natural features, of which some may have been misinterpreted as archaeological by the geophysical survey.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.417.


An archaeological excavation was directed by RT of CLAU during October 2001 in advance of a residential development at Bunkers Hill, Lincoln. The site is traversed by part of a prehistoric triple-ditched boundary extending between Grenewell to the south and Coggles Causeway to the north. This feature, which is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs, had already been investigated by geophysical survey and a programme of trial trench evaluation (LHA 36(2001), p.50). The excavation revealed that a break in the boundary occurred approximately fifty metres north-west of the area previously examined by geophysical survey. The terminal of the easternmost ditch proved to be of particular interest having been recut on several occasions. The final fill of the ditch at this point contained a relatively large assemblage of pottery dated to the late Iron Age. A linear hollow, interpreted as a track, passed the ditch terminals at right-angles to the north-west, while to the north-east a concentration of late Iron Age (possibly some early/middle Iron Age) pits and postholes was identified. It is believed that this activity might relate to the control of movement across the boundary. An abraded fragment of iron smelting slag from one of the pits or postholes, in addition to hammerscale and slag found in the easternmost-ditch during the earlier evaluation, hints at probable Iron Age iron-working in the immediate vicinity of the site. The track may have continued in use into the early Romano-British period and some relatively large pits (function unknown) may also be attributed to this period. The pottery, mostly unstratified or residual, points to a concentration of activity in the second century AD. This would appear to predate the establishment of the nearby settlement at Grenewell. Furrows forming part of medieval ridge and furrow field systems were present across the entire area of excavation. Interestingly, the layout of the furrows appeared in part to respect the prehistoric boundary, suggesting that the feature survived as a recognisable landmark for some time.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.112.

Lincoln: Danesgate car park, SK 9773 7152. Report No.R1738 in SMR.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by CLAU on the site of the proposed City and County Museum. Trenches were excavated at five separate locations on the Danesgate and Danes Terrace frontages. These trenches were primarily designed to determine the depth and character of the latest significant archaeological horizon. A north-south profile showing archaeological deposits relative to existing ground levels, clearly demonstrated that, with the exception of the area between Danes Terrace and Danesgate multi-storey car park, potentially significant remains lie at relatively shallow depth across the site. The deposits are generally well preserved and include remains from at least the late Saxon period to the late medieval/early post-medieval period. Comparison with the results of previous archaeological work, to the west along Danes Terrace, and to the south-west along Grantham Street and Plaxtongate would suggest the potential for a complex sequence of stratigraphy including Roman occupation, late Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian timber structures, and several phases of medieval and possibly later building.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.50.


An evaluation by MMD of LAS for Lindum Group Ltd identified a corner of a limestone and brick wall, 0.8m below the present ground level. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2002.5.

Lincoln: Eastgate, SK 9806 7193. Report No.R1780 in SMR.

An archaeological watching brief carried out by RT of CLAU at 23 Eastgate, Lincoln, in conjunction with underpinning works revealed evidence for a stone surface and a stone building. In spite of an absence of datable material, it is highly likely that the surface is medieval or possibly even earlier in date. It can be variously interpreted, as a road surface, yard area, or perhaps most interestingly as part of a medieval market or market place conjectured to lie outside the eastern gate of the city. If the latter is correct, it may be suggested that the building represents later medieval or early post-medieval development within the market area.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.111.

Lincoln: Greestone Centre, Lindum Road, SK 9790 7160. Report No.R2076 in SMR.

During September 2000, four archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated by KW of CLAU in advance of a scheme to refurbish the Lindum Road frontage of De Montfort University’s Greestone Centre (formerly the Lincoln College of Art). In one of the trenches four dump or occupation layers were uncovered, each containing a number of late ninth- to tenth-century pottery sherd. In addition to the pottery, the layers also produced some material identified as kiln furniture, although the presence of this material did not conclusively indicate that a late Saxon kiln was present on the site. The discoveries were very limited in both nature and extent, and it was considered likely that the deposits belonged to part of a ‘waster’ dump associated with a neighbouring kiln site (perhaps the late Saxon kilns found on the Sessions House site to the south). The presence of a kiln on the site, however, could not be completely ruled out. A watching brief was subsequently carried out between November 2000 and February 2001. Further discoveries of pottery were made, reinforcing the conclusion that a late Saxon production site lay nearby, although the precise location remained elusive. Human remains were also uncovered on Temple Gardens, but unfortunately, the remains encountered were quite fragmentary, and no indication of a grave could be found. It is possible that the burial was associated with the ‘missing’ medieval Holy Trinity church.


Lincoln: 341/341a High Street, SK 9743 7085. Report No.R2074 in SMR.

A watching brief was carried out by MJ of CLAU in October 2001, during groundwork associated with the construction of a rear extension to the property. Deposits ascribed to the medieval and post-medieval periods were revealed but due to the limited scale of the groundwork involved, no clear interpretation of the exposed archaeological deposit could be made, although tile recovered from the site suggests the presence of a substantial medieval (thirteenth-century) building in the near vicinity.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.265.
Lincoln: 13 St Catherine’s Road, SK 9700 6839. Report No. R1751 in SMR. A watching brief by MDM of LAS for Mr and Mrs M. Morgan, during excavation of footings for a house extension, identified medieval and later material. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Acc no.2001.88.

Lincoln: St Martin’s School, Hungate, SK 9748 7154. Report Nos R1924 and R1956 in SMR. An evaluation by MW and NF of LAS for Stamford Homes Ltd uncovered evidence of Roman, late Saxon and medieval remains and early post-medieval deposits. The site had been terraced, with retaining walls and associated redeposited material. A cobbled surface of sixteenth/seventeenth century date was found, disturbed by later rubbish pits which had removed any evidence for buildings. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Acc no.2001.414.

Lincoln: Slipper Baths, Waterside North, SK 9773 7115. Report No. R1818 in SMR. In June 2001 a watching brief was undertaken by RT of CLAU during demolition of the Slipper Baths, Waterside North, Lincoln. The site lies in close proximity to the north bank of the River Witham, fronting onto Waterside North to the south and Thorngate to the east. Both of these streets are believed to have been in existence during the medieval period. The removal of the walls and floor-slab of the subterranean boiler-house of the Slipper Baths provided an excellent opportunity to examine the upper 1.4m of stratigraphy. This work revealed a sequence of deposits dating from the late twelfth/early thirteenth century to the present day. The earliest activity, represented by organic silts and a single upright timber, is suggestive of a phase of timber buildings or possibly other waterfront structures. The organic silts were overlain by the remains of stone walls or wall foundations, a tile hearth and a possible stone surface, relating to a probable medieval building (or buildings) fronting onto Waterside North. An absence of associated artefactual material prevented close dating of the structural elements but a later thirteenth-or fourteenth-century date can be suggested on the basis of the dating of underlying deposits and documentary evidence indicating consolidation of the existing waterfront by the fourteenth century. The dating of underlying layers interpreted as demolition material points to abandonment and demolition at some time during the early post-medieval period. Archive at LCNCC, Acc no.2001.89.

Lincoln: 44 Steep Hill, SK 9763 7153. Report No. R1971 in SMR. A programme of building recording occasioned by structural alterations to the property was carried out by RT of CLAU. Sited over the south gate of the Roman upper city, the property (probably together with No. 45) was known as the Fiddle and Trumpet public house in the late eighteenth century and later as the Leopard until at least 1913. The primary purpose of the project was to record elements of the Roman gateway made visible by the current works. The principal findings of the project appear to demonstrate that the gateway had two main carriageways, the westmost spanning Steep Hill and the eastmost approximately coinciding with the east-west limits of 44 Steep Hill. The distance between probable walls of the gateway and hence of the eastern carriageway found inside the house was 3.95m. Repeating this interval to allow for a western carriageway places its western wall more or less on the line of the western street frontage. Archive at LCNCC, Acc no.2001.280.

Lincoln: University of Lincoln, phase 5 sports facility, SK 9665 7120. Report No. R1972 in SMR. Phase 5 of the University development involved the construction of a new sports hall and associated playing fields at the south-western quadrant of the University site. In view of the palaeoenvironmental importance of the buried deposits on this site, CLAU, in conjunction with JR, of EAC, devised a scheme of investigation involving scientific sampling of these deposits at a number of locations across the site. Three boreholes were ultimately investigated in 2003. The results of the subsequent scientific analysis and radiocarbon dating indicated that the palaeoenvironmental sequence in this area of the University site spans a time period of up to 7800 years from the middle Mesolithic until the early medieval period. These deposits represent a major resource for the study of the palaeoenvironment through an extended period of prehistory in the region. They also include deposits for a period of up to 1300 years that covers the foundation of the Roman town of Lincoln and its development in the Saxon and medieval periods. The sediments, therefore, have considerable importance for considering the impact of the town on its hinterland and perhaps recognizing periods of economic recession or depopulation that may have lead to reduction in the agricultural management of the landscape surrounding the city. The organic sediments filling the Brayford Pool and its peripheral areas should be considered a major regional palaeoenvironmental sequence. Furthermore, such a sequence of naturally formed organic sediments, on a single site spanning the Roman, Saxon and medieval occupation of a major city in such close proximity to that city, has not been found elsewhere in Britain. Archive at LCNCC, Acc no.2000.25.

Little Hale: Chapel Lane, TF 3475 4173. Report No. R1861 in SMR. A watching brief by staff of APS near to Saxon and medieval remains recorded two undated ditches. Archive at LCNCC, Acc no.2001.75.

Little Steeping: Main Road and Ings Lane, TF 433 635 – TF 443 626. Report No. R1856 in SMR. Groundwork for cable laying was the subject of a watching brief by staff of APS for ABB Services and Solutions. The cable route ran from the detached fourteenth-century parish church, south through the centre of the village and beyond to the east. Concentrations of late medieval and early post-medieval pottery were identified towards the southern and eastern parts of the route, outside the present village. These artefact clusters suggest the possibility of occupation of the periods at these locations. An undated ditch was also identified. Archive at LCNCC, Acc no.2001.55.

Lutton: Lowgate, TF 4345 2558. Report No. R2166 in SMR. RH of APS monitored development, for D & H Buildings Ltd, in the medieval core of the hamlet. Several pits and ditches of medieval to early post-medieval date were revealed and a small amount of pottery of twelfth- to seventeenth-century date was recovered. Archive at LCNCC, Acc no.2001.143.

Market Rasen: land east of Linwood Road, TF 1125 8870. Report No. R1835 in SMR. Eight trenches were excavated during an evaluation within two fields, supervised by MA of PCA. The site is adjacent to an extensive Romano-British pottery industry. The larger field contained extant ridge and furrow, with no evidence for earlier activity. The small field contained a complex of Romano-British ditches, gullies and pits. The charcoal-rich fills of all cut features contained large amounts of pottery and kiln furniture, suggesting the presence of a pottery kiln nearby. Archive at LCNCC, Acc no.2001.206.
Market Rasen: Linwood Road, land next to Petirburg, TF 1085 8867. Report No. R2056 in SMR.
An archaeological watching brief by NF of LAS for Mr. and Mrs. Bycroft, during the excavations of foundation trenches for a house and garage, identified two parallel ditches 10m apart. One contained Roman pottery of second-century date. Roman pottery was found close to the road frontage, but there was no evidence for any buildings or pottery kilns. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no. 2001.243.

Mumby: land off Hogsthorpe Road, TF 5151 7421. Report No. R1931 in SMR.
Ten evaluation trenches were excavated by CC of PCA in advance of a residential development by Hugh Bourn Developments Ltd. The site was situated close to the village core, and had the potential to reveal settlement evidence relating to the Romano-British and medieval periods. A series of ditches of Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date were exposed, predominantly towards the north side of the site. The presence of pottery and animal bone within these features suggests multi-phase settlement activity within this area. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 2001.382.

Navenby: Methodist Church, High Street, SK 9877 5790. Report No. R2073 in SMR.
An archaeological watching brief by MJ of CLAU during groundwork associated with the construction of an extension to the west of the church building exposed a stone-lined pit, possibly representing a burial 'cairn' or coffin. Material from within the fill of the feature indicated an eighteenth- to nineteenth-century date, however the structure itself was undated and therefore may be substantially earlier that its fill. An undated stone-lined well sealed with concrete was also revealed. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 2001.282.

Navenby: St Peter's Church, SK 9865 5784. Report No. R1790 in SMR.
A watching brief by SF of LAS for Navenby PCC identified foundations of the north aisle and the tower. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no. 2001.84.

Nocton: Manor Farm, TF 0580 6450. Report No. R1813 in SMR.
On behalf of Stonewell Homes Ltd, staff of APS carried out a watching brief during development of the historic core of the village. A post-medieval boundary ditch was identified and a further ditch and pits, all undated, were recorded. A single fragment of medieval pottery was recovered. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 2001.599.

Normandy-by-Spital: primary school, TF 0006 8790. Report No. R1815 in SMR.
An archaeological watching brief by NF of LAS for Hyder Business Services (on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council), during groundwork for an extension, identified ditches of unknown date. Pottery recovered from the topsoil and subsoil was of Roman, Saxon and medieval date. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no. 2001.153.

Orby: plot 1, West End, Gunby Road, TF 4878 6737. Report No. R1762 in SMR.
A watching brief by GJT of LAS for Mr. R. Kirkland identified a backfilled plough furrow in foundation trenches for a new bungalow. A shard of thirteenth-century pottery was found, but no evidence for medieval occupation or earlier archaeological activity was present. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no. 2001.106.

Pinchbeck: Knight Street, TF 2391 2596. Report No. R2297 in SMR.
Development near the medieval core of the village was the subject of a watching brief by staff of APS. Several undated and post-medieval pits were recorded, together with a number of brick-lined wells. A single fragment of medieval pottery was recovered, though the numerous artefacts recovered were mostly seventeenth-century and later in date. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 2001.30.

Pinchbeck: land north of Wardentree Lane, TF 2500 2520. Report No. R2065 in SMR.
Eight trial trenches and a small open area were excavated by NA, commissioned by JSAC on behalf of M. Parker and Son Ltd, in advance of proposed industrial development. Earlier surveys had suggested that medieval features and field boundaries or enclosures were on the site. A series of ditches were revealed, though not the enclosure, which appeared to equate to features revealed by the crop marks and geophysical results, although the majority did not produce any dating evidence. However, the pottery that was recovered was generally medieval and post-medieval in date. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no. 2001.410.

Pinchbeck: Northgate, West Pinchbeck, TF 1940 2610. Report pending in SMR.
STaff of APS undertook a programme of investigations in an area of known Roman and Saxon remains. Desk-based assessment and examination of aerial photographic evidence revealed cropmark complexes of probable Romano-British settlements just to the north. Further cropmarks of field systems occur a little to the south and west. Geophysical survey (by EAS) reveals linear ditches in a cl Chester type pattern and a possible hearth. The main element of the 'clothing' ran alongside an ancient channel or roddon. Fieldwalking of the site only recovered post-medieval artefacts however. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 2001.53.

J Ry of PCA undertook an evaluation within the grounds of the school, prior to the construction of an eastern extension. A series of medieval and post-medieval boundary features were exposed, associated with a rough metalised surface; thought to represent the eastern edge of a medieval yard. The majority of the pottery was Potterhanworth-type, dating to the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries, and included several wasters, indicative of pottery production nearby. An Anderson air-raid shelter provided for the school children during the second world war was also exposed.

Redbourne: plots 1 and 9, School Lane, SE 9743 0004. Report in SMR at NLM. A watching brief by WP of LAS for Emmerson Developments Ltd was conducted on a site adjacent to a supposed 'mote and bailey' castle. It revealed ditches and pits, but the features were undated. Three sherds of unstratified pottery were found, the earliest dating to the twelfth century. Archive to be deposited at NLM, Accn code. RA0.

Rowston: plot 5 The Nurseries, TF 0854 5640. Report No. R1771 in SMR. A watching brief, by staff of APS, in the medieval core of the village revealed pits and a ditch but these were undated. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. 2001.26.

Ruskington: Rectory Road, TF 0810 5090. Report No. R1855 in SMR.
Development in the historic settlement core was monitored
by staff of APS. An undated pit was revealed, together with several recent features. A single, abraded, fragment of medieval pottery was recovered, along with modern artefacts. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.218.

Ruskin:ton: Westcliffe Road, TF 073 513. Report No.RI901 in SMR.
Archaeological evaluation undertaken by M&M in advance of development recorded a large north-east to south-west aligned ditch containing Iron Age pottery. Good organic preservation was apparent in the primary fill of the ditch. Radiocarbon dating of the basal deposit gave a date of 810-400 Cal BC. Further environmental analysis suggested that the surrounding environment was farmland and pasture. Medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow recorded by earlier geophysical survey, was found to be present across the site. An east to west aligned ditch was also encountered and possibly represents a former field boundary. These remains were not very well preserved. Several undated features were also recorded and may or may not represent human activity. Modern disturbance and activity in the form of burning were also recorded and were located towards the southern end of the site. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.279.

Sopwick: Vicarage Lane, TF 0689 5811. Report No.R1921 in SMR.
During a watching brief in the medieval village core, FW of APS recorded a pond and boundary ditch but these were undated. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.404.

Sereding: Church Lane, TF 0949 4046. Report No.R1669 in SMR.
Development adjacent to the fourteenth-century church in the medieval core of the village was the subject of a watching brief, carried out by FW of APS on behalf of Stoneway Developments. Ditches and a pit were revealed but were undated, though medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from later deposits. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.145.

Seaford: Mareham Lane, TF 0695 4355. Report No.R1673 in SMR.
Land in the proximity of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Seaford was the subject of an evaluation, supervised by JA of APS on behalf of John Dalkin Associates Ltd. However, there was no evidence for the cemetery and medieval and later remains were largely confined to ridge and furrow. Evidence of an eighteenth- to nineteenth-century farmyard and associated structures, including barns, was also revealed. A small quantity of medieval and early post-medieval pottery and tile was recovered. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.62.

Ten trial trenches were excavated by HAT on land at South Witham in advance of proposals to extract minerals. A fluxgate gradiometer survey had been undertaken by PCD in November 2000. Four of the trenches contained archaeological features, principally ditches and pits, many of which contained sparse, generally undiagnostic prehistoric pottery of probable middle Iron Age date, animal bone and struck flint. Evidence from these trenches, in conjunction with the results of the geophysical survey, was interpreted as the remains of a ditched trackway or droveway c.6m wide, following the contour. The extensive re-cutting of the side ditches suggested that it had been in use for some time. The development area may lie within the periphery of an Iron Age farmstead, which the trackway approaches on a west-south-west to east-south-east axis. Although sparse Roman sherds were recovered from the topsoil, they were absent from excavated features. This lack of Roman finds is surprising given the number of known sites in the vicinity, and suggests that the putative farmstead did not continue to be used into that period. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.16.

Development at a site where medieval remains had previously been identified (UHA 35(2000), p.47) was monitored by staff of APS and although groundwork for the development was minimal in extent, a seventeenth-century pit was revealed. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.268.99.

Development north of Spalding town centre was observed by staff of APS. Post-medieval pits and ditches were recorded, together with brick-lined wells, a wall and floor surface. Artefacts of seventeenth-century and later date were retrieved. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.94.

Spalding: Bridge Street/Market Place, TF 2480 2259. Report No.R1831 in SMR.
On behalf of Le Sage Associates, staff of APS carried out a watching brief during the excavation of boreholes in the centre of Spalding, an area where burials and the possible precinct boundary of the medieval priory had previously been identified. Due to the nature of the investigation the dates of the deposits revealed in the boreholes was not determined, though a seventeenth-century pipe clay wig curler was recovered. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.99.

Spalding: Holland Road, TF 2515 2265. Report No.R2470 in SMR.
Development close to the medieval town core was observed by staff of APS for Patterson Properties Ltd. Medieval and post-medieval pits were revealed and although these were of uncertain function they were very large and did not contain obvious refuse. Remains of nineteenth-century date were also recorded. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.97.

Stamford: Barnack Road, TF 0422 0711. Report No.R1850 in SMR.
During September 2001 CLAU commissioned GQA to carry out a geophysical survey on a parcel of land situated on the eastern outskirts of Stamford, immediately to the north of Barnack Road. Approximately 50% of the site was investigated by means of detailed geophysical survey, in five individual areas. The geophysical survey report highlighted a pattern of positive magnetic anomalies that appear to provide tentative evidence for a number of silted ditches, of linear and arcuate form. It appears that several of these may comprise the remnants of prehistoric ring ditches that have been eroded by modern ploughing. In addition, the geophysical survey detected the probable traces of linear field boundaries or tracks, and remains of ridge and furrow cultivation. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.239.

Stamford: High School, Kettering Road, TF 0282 0649. Report No.R2355 in SMR.
On behalf of W. J. Hemmings and Partners, staff of APS carried out investigations on the site of the medieval priory of St Michael and alongside the nearby length of the Ermine Street Roman road. Structural remains, including a posthole
group and a substantial hearth, were revealed in the priory area. These were undated but likely to be medieval. A probable robbed wall and, overlying it, a small rectangular structure, both medieval, were also identified. Several undated but probably medieval boundary ditches were exposed, together with post-medieval ditches and a quarry pit. No evidence of Roman date was revealed in the area of Ermine Street.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.88.

Stamford: 34 St Peter's Street, TF 0261 0707. Report No.R1918 in SMR.

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by NA for Wilson and Heath, Chartered Architects, in an area within the medieval town. One undated ditch running parallel to the road was observed. As the construction works only disturbed the deep build-up of garden soils any surviving archaeology will be well buried.

Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.436.

Stamford: Star Lane, TF 0315 0726. Report No.R1807 in SMR.

Staff of APS carried out investigations in Stamford on behalf of Poddingtons Architectural Design Consultancy. A desk-based assessment established that the site was within the postulated Danish burh and medieval walled town. A subsequent evaluation revealed a deposit of slag associated with iron smelting and, to a lesser extent, smithing. This was undated but was truncated by a thirteenth- to fourteenth-century pit that contained domestic refuse, indicating occupation of the period nearby.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.159.

Stamford: Torkington House, 38 St Peter's Street, TF 0267 0705. Report No.R2106 in SMR.

NA was commissioned by Wilson and Heath, Chartered Architects, to carry out an archaeological watching brief at Torkington House during the conversion of the coach house into a dwelling. An entrance or adit relating to late Saxon and early medieval limestone mining was observed and partially excavated. The fifteenth- or sixteenth-century backfill of the adit included Stamford ware pottery that may have been the waste from a nearby late Saxon or early medieval kiln. Further pits were noted which were likely to relate to the same activity.

Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2002.10.


An area of Roman and later remains was the subject of an evaluation, supervised by JS of APS for C & G Concrete Ltd. Post-medieval and undated quarry pits and boundary ditches were identified and ridge and furrow of probable medieval date was recorded. A limited quantity of medieval and later artefacts was recovered and is suggestive of manuring scatter, implying the area was agricultural land during these periods and concurring with the arable earthworks.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.394.

Sutterton: The Vicarage, Station Road, TF 2858 3557. Report No.R2105 in SMR.

Development in the medieval core of Sutterton, close to the twelfth-century church, was examined by RH of APS. A probable post-medieval pond was revealed and this had apparently been deliberately backfilled with refuse, including large quantities of pottery of sixteenth-century and later date, together with clay pipe and glass.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.204.

Swallow: land off Caistor Road, TA 1765 0299. Report No.R1752 in SMR.

Excavation of an evaluation trench by MMD of LAS for Mr J. Board (on behalf of Sir Richard Sutton Settled Estates) revealed a chalk rubble levelling deposit of quarry waste. A pit beneath the chalk layer produced no dating material.

Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.108.

Swineshead: Church Lane, TF 237 402. Report No.R1576 in SMR.

Development in the medieval core of Swineshead was subject to a watching brief, carried out by FW of APS who recorded a probable former pond, though this was undated.


Tattershall: Market Place, TF 2123 5790. Report No.R1828 in SMR.

A watching brief by MW of LAS for Lincolnshire County Council, Economic Development Services, identified evidence of an eighteenth-century wall, possibly relating to a previous surmount for the Butter Cross.

Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.104.

Torksey: Castle Farm, Main Street, SK 837 786. Report No.R1819 in SMR.

Two trenches were excavated by MA of PCA to assess the impact of former farm buildings on known late Saxon remains. Even with minimal excavation, it was concluded that further late Saxon kilns and kiln-related structures are likely to exist on the site. Possible structural remains were present, all sealed beneath a post-Saxon layer of wind-blown sand. A post alignment, parallel with Main Street, may be of late sixteenth- to early seventeenth-century date (coin evidence), and may relate to a sixteenth-century structure excavated on the site in 1994. A sand horizon, cut by late Saxon deposits, contains a single struck flint.

Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.172.

Torksey: new medical centre, Main Street, SK 8377 7890. Report No.R2423 in SMR.

An evaluation by MW of LAS for Kinvena Homes Ltd revealed robbed out walls and floor surfaces, probably relating to a substantial medieval building or range of buildings. Seven inhumation burials were excavated, five of which were buried in stone-lined graves, and the remains of, at least, five further burials were located but not excavated. Some of the burials appear to have been earlier than the building phase of activity on the site. Interpretation of the excavated remains is impossible, due to the small area excavated, but the presence of early medieval burials - in association with building remains of high status - indicates that it is probably the site of the lost St Leonard’s Abbey.

Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.109.


An evaluation by MMD of LAS for Woodhall Spa Sand and Gravel Ltd, in advance of proposed gravel extraction, located 716 pieces of flint from a 1998 fieldwalking survey. Their distribution was confined to the sandy outcrops. Excavation of trenches in 1999 across a former course of the River Bain found three main palaeo-channels. No prehistoric land surfaces survived.

Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn nos 26.98 and 2000.39.

Welton-le-Wold: St Martin’s Church, TF 2735 8730. Report No.R2119 in SMR.

A watching brief by NF of LAS for Welton-le-Wold Parish Church Council, during groundworks for a new toilet and septic tank, identified a single surviving clay floor surface in the west tower, and the internal foundation trench for the tower walls. Features associated with Victorian and more recent heating arrangements were also recorded. A single sherd of
thirteenth-century pottery was found. Excavation of a hole for a septic tank to the west of the tower revealed ten burials and six pieces of pre-Conquest pottery, confirming Saxon settlement of the area lies close by. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.115.

Whapledge: St Mary's Church, TF 3235 2401. Report No.R1858 in SMR. New service trenches at the twelfth-century church were monitored by JS of APS. A graveyards soil and burial were recorded and medieval glazed floor tiles were recovered. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.374.

West Deeping: King Street, TF 111 096. Report No.R1776 in SMR. A fieldwalking survey by NF of LAS for RMC Group in 1998 recovered finds from periods ranging from Neolithic to post-medieval, including pottery, building materials, worked flint and metalwork. Concentrations of Roman pottery and tile from the second and third centuries coincided with two already known sites. The remainder of finds were more evenly spread across the survey area with no significant concentrations apparent. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.70.98.

Willoughton: land adjacent to 4 Vicarage Road, SK 9307 9340. Report No.R1792 in SMR. RT of CLAU carried out an archaeological evaluation on a proposed building plot. The evaluation produced evidence indicating activity from the eleventh century onwards, although pottery from the site showed a probable hiatus in occupation from the fourteenth to the late fifteenth, or probably early sixteenth century. The majority of the stratified deposits, comprising ditches/gullies, post-holes and pits, dated to the later twelfth to early thirteenth century. The activity probably represents some form of occupation, possibly associated with timber structures along the frontage of a medieval precursor to Vicarage Road to the west. A substantial ditch to the east could form the eastern boundary of the occupied area while at the same time defining a slightly raised and level area, possible a house platform, further to the east. The evaluation also produced clear evidence for iron smithing in the immediate area of the site, with hammerscale present in many of the features. In addition, high densities of hammerscale were observed in two environmental samples. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.149.

Wrangle: plot 5, Church End, TF 422 508. Report No.R1943 in SMR. FW of APS carried out a watching brief on the west side of Wrangle village and near to previous discoveries of medieval remains. No buried archaeological remains were encountered though straight ridge and furrow agricultural earthworks of probable post-medieval date were observed at the site and medieval pottery was recovered. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.137.

Wrangle: Toadlands Farm, Lade Bank TF 4295 5563. Report No.R1925 in SMR. The creation of a pond north of Wrangle village, in an area where prehistoric creaks had previously been identified, was monitored on behalf of T. S. Trading Co Ltd by JA of APS. Only natural remains were revealed but these included a buried land surface comprising a peat layer of probable mid to late Neolithic date. A former creek, probably dating to the later prehistoric period, was also identified. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.255

Wyberton: Great Fen Road, TF 2984 4357. Report No.R1961 in SMR. Development in an area of Romano-British settlement and agricultural remains was monitored on behalf of Trilcout Ltd by TR of APS. Two ditches, both undated but possibly part of a Romano-British field system, were identified. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.121.

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


Brigg: Elsham Wold industrial estate, TA 049 131. Report in SMR at NLM. Work carried out by NA. Archive to be deposited at NLM, Accn no. pending.

Corby Glen: primary school, Station Road, SK 9980 2495. Report pending in SMR. Work carried out by M&M. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.415.

Crowland: Reeds Yard (rear of 10 North Street), TF 337 114. Report No.R2094 in SMR. Work carried out by LAS. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2002.94.


Dunholme: Four Seasons Hotel, Saxon Lane, TF 7905 0250. Report No.R1785 in SMR. Work carried out by LAS. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.176.


Fiskerton: plot 4, The Old Scrapyard, Nelson Road, TF 0495 7186. Report No.R1764 in SMR. Work carried out by LAS. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.70.
Folkingham: Washdyke Farm, Billingborough Road, TF 0814 3392. Report No.R1892 in SMR. Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.386.

Grimsby: Acorn Business Park, Moss Road, MRG2001. Report in SMR at NELM. Work carried out by HFA. Archive at NELM, Accn no.NELAS 2001.5

Immingham: Church Lane, Church Field House, TA 1785 1543. Report in SMR at NELM. Work carried out by LAS. Archive to be deposited at GRIDM, Accn no.2002.1.

Lea: Crowgarth Lane, SK 8268 8692. Report No.R1821 in SMR. Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.150


Lincoln: Bromhead Hospital, Nettleham Road, SK 9799 7223. Report No.R2077 in SMR. Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.253


Lincoln: 10 College Close, SK 9759 7263. Report No.R2070 in SMR. Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2002.1

Lincoln: Millennium Sculpture, City Square, SK 9763 7115. Report No.R2069 in SMR. Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.289

Lincoln: 33 Nettleham Road, SK 9815 7250. Report No.R1851 in SMR. Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.98

Lincoln: North Lincolnshire College, Monks Road, SK 9807 7148. Report No.R2071 in SMR. Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.228

Lincoln: 4 Ventnor Terrace, SK 9773 7166. Report No.R2075 in SMR. Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.126

Linwood and Market Rasen: River Rase improvement scheme, TF 1275 8825. Report No.R1822 in SMR. Work carried out by LAS. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.207

Little Cawthorpe: St Helen’s Church, TF 3570 8372. Report No.R1737 in SMR. Work carried out by LAS. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2000.9


Seawby: Fouracres, Ermine Street, SE 9573 0546. Report in SMR at NLM. Work carried out by LAS. Archive to be deposited at NLM, Accn code: SWAO.

Scotter: land to the rear of 22 The Green, SE 8865 0090. Report No.R1620 in SMR. Work carried out by LAS. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.11.


Sleaford: East Road/North Junction, TF 078 468. Report No.R2404 in SMR. Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.256.97.


Spalding: 21 Priory Road, TF 2464 2237. Report No.R1788 in SMR. Work carried out by LAS. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.147.


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


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

Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.446.

Work carried out by APS and EAS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no. pending

Work carried out by LAS. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.177.

Thorpe-on-the-Hill: Moor Lane, SK 9151 6577. Report No.R1923 in SMR.
Work carried out by CLAU. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.375

Toytont All Saints: Water Mill Lane, TF 3920 6375. Report No.R1923 in SMR.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive to be deposited at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.295.

Walcott: West End, TF 1285 5638. Report No.R1854 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.274.

Winteringham: Humber estuary tidal defences, SE 9580 2132. Report in SMR at NLM.
Work carried out by LAS. Archive to be deposited at NLM, Accn code WGMAQ.

Wrangle: Sea Lane, TF 4470 5057. Report No.R1922 in SMR.
Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.197.

Work carried out by APS. Archive at LCNCC, Accn no.2001.200.

Wrawby: plot 1, Pond House, Brigg Road, TA 0203 0855. Report in SMR at NLM.
Work carried out by HFA, Archive at NLM, Accn no.2002.045.

Wrawby: plot 4, Pond House, Brigg Road, TA 0200 0854. Report in SMR at NLM.
Work carried out by HFA, Archive at NLM, Accn no.2002.044.

Longer contributions

Ancaster: SK 9819 4371.
Steve Malone
A fragment of an altar (Fig.3) was found during excavations by APS and Channel 4’s Time Team, re-used as part of the stone lining of a grave in the late Roman Christian cemetery on the west side of the Roman town at Ancaster. The surviving portion represents the top and left-hand side of the front face broken from the body of the altar. It measures 33cm in height, 52cm in breadth and is 12cm thick. The majority of the top line of the inscription has survived together with the beginning of the second line (the first two letters are clear, fragments of three others can be discerned). The lettering is 8 to 8.5cm in height consisting of well cut Roman capitals, although the ‘E’ of ‘DEO’ is formed as an ‘I’ with a short central crossbar. The inscription reads: DEOVR[...]I SANCT[...]I, Deo /VR[...]I sanct[...]I, which translates as ‘To the holy god Viridius ...’.

This is only the second dedication to the deity known, the other having also been found at Ancaster in a similar context in 1961. A piece of statuary recovered two years later, and also cut down to form the covering of a grave, has been interpreted as a representation of the same god. All three pieces presumably originated in a shrine located nearby, plundered for re-useable stone in the late Roman period. Some lingering pagan sentiment in the selection of these pieces has been intimated, but deliberate despoilment of the pagan site by Christians, or just simple utility, might equally be offered as explanations.

Fig.3. Ancaster, fragment of altar (David Hopkins).
Notes
1. A further discussion of the lettering and layout of the inscription is now published in R. S. O. Tomlin and M. C. I. Cassell, 
   ‘A Roman inscription, Ancester’, Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society Reports and Papers, 9 part 2 
   (1965), p. 228 (a).
3. J. B. Whitwell, ‘Torsio of life-sized statue reused as a grave slab and 
   accompany grave group, Ancester’, Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society Reports and Papers, 10 part 2 
   (1964), pp. 62-64, plates 1 and 2, Fig.2; J. Huskinson, Roman Sculpture from Eastern England, Corpus Signorum 
4. It should be noted that the inhumation burial over which the fragment of statuary was placed was accompanied by 
5. D. R. Wilson, ‘An early Christian cemetery at Ancester’, in 
   Christianity in Britain 300-700 edited by M. W. Barley and 

South Lincolnshire Woodland Survey.
Paul Cope-Faulkner

On behalf of Forest Enterprise, PFC of APS surveyed several areas of woodland in the southwestern part of Lincolnshire. 
At Temple Wood, Aslackby (TF 060 280) a horseshoe-shaped bank approximately 10m by 8m in extent but of uncertain 
function was identified. The site of a stone building, undated 
but recorded on a map of 1814, was also recognized. In Bourne 
Wood (TF 0770 2075) a rectilinear earthwork enclosure about 
70m long, with banks surviving on three sides was revealed 
but was of unknown function and date. A rectangular ditched 
enclosure about 30m by 20m in extent was also recorded in 
Ingoldby Wood (SK 9922 2970) but again lacked evidence of 
date and function. Ridge and furrow was identified within 
Braceborough Little Wood (TF 068 133), Careby Wood 
(TF 036 156) and Spring Wood, Edenhall (TF 065 238). 
Careby Wood also encloses Careby Camp, a probable Iron 
Age hillfort. Foundations of several Second World War 
structures were identified in Markery Wood, Castle Bytham 
(SK 951 187). Several probable marl pits were recorded in 
Ropsley Rise Wood (SK 968 349). A moated enclosure was 
recorded in Twyford Wood, Coltsworth (SK 947 320). This 
earthwork, which is shown on the 1808 Enclosure map, is 
located at the edge of the woodland and would have originally 
extended into the adjacent field, where it has been ploughed 
out. A second moated enclosure, containing parallel 
alignments of stone rubble that may represent internal 
structures, was also identified. Callans Lane Wood, Kirkby 
Underwood (TF 063 260) also contains a known moat (within 
Edenham parish) and is partially bounded and traversed by 
the King Street Roman road, which survives intermittently as 
an earthwork. In Gunboro Wood, straddling the parish boundary of Edenham and Morton (TF 069 231), a bank and 
ditch was noted and found to mark the former extent of the 
woodland. The only identified archaeological remains in 
Cableshee hill Wood, Castle Bytham (SK 588 198) and Boothby 
Great and Little Woods, Boothby Pagnell (SK 957 312 and 
SK 980 313 respectively) were the woodland boundary banks 
and ditches.

<table>
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<th>Date (calibrated 95%)</th>
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<td>AD 720 to 890</td>
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Fig. 4. Radiocarbon dates, Whitton.

Whitton: SE 9035 2450.

D. M. Hadley

A second season of excavation of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery in Whitton was undertaken during August 2002 by the 
Department of Archaeology and Prehistory, University of Sheffield. These two excavations were prompted by a 
preliminary examination of the site undertaken in 1987, in the wake of a forensic investigation. In 1987 it was determined 
that the remains were ancient, and it was suggested that they were Christian burials, probably of later Anglo-Saxon date. 
Last year’s excavation uncovered coffin fittings that were comparable to examples found in cemeteries of eighth- 
and ninth-century date. In the light of this, radiocarbon dates were acquired from three skeletons. These produced dates 
indicating that the date of the cemetery is closer to that suggested on the basis of the coffin-fittings (Fig.4).

The three investigations of the site have uncovered the remains of around fifty individuals. Although a detailed 
analysis of the skeletal remains uncovered in 1987 was not undertaken, both adult and sub-adult remains were present. 
Analysis of the remains excavated more recently reveals that this was the cemetery for a normal lay population, including 
adult males and females of all ages, juveniles and infants.

Iron coffin-fittings were found in association with two sub-adult burials. The burial of a child aged three to five years 
had been placed in a coffin, or chest, which was fastened with right-angled brackets, a ‘latch’ and adjoining bracket and a 
hasp through which a wooden rod appears to have passed. The burial of a child aged eight to thirteen years had been 
placed in a coffin with a pair of parallel right-angled brackets holding the base and sides of the coffin. Analysis of the iron-
replaced wooden coffin revealed that the coffins were made of oak. A few further fragments of coffin-fittings (including 
various nails and studs, a flat bracket, and sections of right-angled brackets) were found in disturbed contexts, 
suggesting that there were other coffin burials in the cemetery. However, the incidence of inter-cutting and overlaying 
of burials indicates that other burials were not placed in coffins, and the tight configuration of bones of some skeletons 
may suggest occasional shrouded burial, although confirmatory evidence in the form of shroud pins was not forthcoming.

The recent excavations uncovered not only intact skeletons, but also much disarticulated and disturbed material. The lack 
of visible grave and other cuts made it difficult to date the disturbance of the skeletons. Nonetheless, while some 
disturbance clearly occurred in later centuries, it was apparent that some of the skeletons were disturbed or moved relatively 
soon after they were buried, since the scattered parts of the skeleton were still broadly articulated. Three clusters of 
skulls and other bones may have been deliberate chancel deposits, rather than the result of simple disturbance.

We are not yet able to say whether the cemetery was associated with a church. The parish church of the village 
appears to be no older than the eleventh or twelfth century. The burials excavated in 2001 were associated with some sort 
of wall, which survived only to three courses, over which the
articulated legs of one skeleton lay. Unfortunately, it was not possible to extend our excavation of the wall due to the layout of the garden. It may have been a boundary wall, which was subsequently superseded, or it may have been the footings of a building. The spatial geography of the cemetery hints at some sort of focal point (a church) to the west of the garden, as this is where the burials are more densely located, and where evidence for intercutting and overlaying of burials has emerged. A programme of test-pitting was undertaken around the village in an attempt to place the cemetery in its settlement context, and it is hoped that analysis of the pottery recovered may help to identify where contemporary settlement was located.5

Notes.
1. For a report on the first season of excavation see Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, 36 (2001), p. 59.
2. Samples were processed by the Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, The University of Waikato, New Zealand.
4. Ian Tyers, English Heritage Dendrochronology Laboratory, pers. comm.
5. I am grateful to Phillip and Susan Sibborn for permission to excavate in their garden, to Andrew Chamberlain and Rebecca Gowland for their analysis of the skeletal material, and to Alison Walser and Ian Tyers for their examination of the coffin-fittings. Post-excavation analysis of the finds and radiocarbon dates were funded by a grant from the British Academy.