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**A Desk-based Archaeological Assessment of
land south of Lincoln (Route B)**

**NGR
centred on
NGR TF 000 685**

Produced by
John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

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land south of Lincoln

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Summary

John Samuels Archaeological Consultants were commissioned in 2002 to carry out a desk based archaeological assessment of the Canwick Estate to the south of Lincoln, to assess the likely existence and importance of any archaeological remains that the estate may contain. Walker Stuart Planning are currently promoting an alternative line for a section of the Lincoln Eastern Bypass and have commissioned an update of the 2002 assessment, taking into account the alternative proposed road line, and the additional information that has been placed on the Sites and Monuments Record during the intervening period. The alternative road line runs through agricultural land between NGR SK 9880 6650 and TF 0030 7048, and covers a length of approximately 4.4km.

Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age material has been recorded within the study area, concentrated mainly within the Witham Valley and south of Bracebridge Heath. However, recent fieldwork has identified further finds and features, including flint scatters, linear features, ditches, gullies and late Iron Age pottery, indicating that this apparent concentration relates at least in part to the uneven distribution of previous fieldwork.

Prior to recent fieldwork, Roman activity also appeared to be concentrated within the Witham Valley and in the vicinity of Bracebridge Heath. Again, this distribution now appears to relate to the distribution of previous fieldwork, and fieldwalking, trial trenching and a watching brief have recovered pottery scatters, fragments of tile, gullies and the upper part of a beehive quern from the study area.

There are no records of early or mid-Saxon remains within the study area, though a coin and strap end found during metal detecting north of Washingborough Road may be late Saxon in date. Reference to Canwick in the Domesday Book confirms the establishment of settlement and agriculture by the late Saxon period, and by 1086 Canwick had at least four manors, with five fisheries. St Catherine's Priory, founded in c. 1154, possessed a grange at Canwick, likely to have been located within the historic core of the village. Its landholdings extended into the central and south-western part of the study area, probably used for food production. The Cistercian Kirkstead Abbey also established a grange at Canwick, at a site granted before 1184. The site has been established north of Washingborough Road, and ditches, pits and ceramic roof tile have been recorded from geophysical survey and trial trenching. It is likely that Sheepwash Grange was used as a collecting point for the collection of wool for export down the River Witham, and there is documentary evidence for a wharf, also within the north-eastern part of the study area. Metal detecting, fieldwalking and trial trenching have also recorded coins, medieval pottery, tile fragments, and cropmarks indicative of possible medieval property boundaries from elsewhere within the study area.

On the basis of recorded remains, it is considered that the route of the proposed alternative bypass line has a medium to high potential for remains of the prehistoric and Roman periods, and a medium potential for medieval remains.

However the alternative road line follows a very similar line to the approved route between Bloxholme Lane and Sleaford Road. This has been extensively evaluated, and

it is understood that a programme involving stripping, mapping and sampling has been proposed, in the event that the scheme proceeds.

It is therefore suggested that further investigation be carried out, following the staged approach recommended within PPG16, along the approximately 4.1km length of the alternative route which has not been previously evaluated. In the first instance, and in line with the range of work that was carried out on the approved scheme, this should take the form of a programme of fieldwalking and geophysical survey, to identify and if possible characterise any areas of archaeological potential. On the basis of the results, trial trenching may be necessary to investigate areas of interest. This would allow an informed and reasonable planning decision to be taken, possibly involving a planning condition in line with PPG16 paragraph 30 to secure the preservation by record of any remains by means of excavation, by stripping, mapping and sampling, or by a watching brief.

Four Grade II listed buildings lie within the study area. Glebe Farm and the Manor House, Bracebridge Heath lie closer to the approved road line than to the alternative proposed herein. It is considered that at a distance of approximately 500m from the alternative line, the road would have no impact on the setting of Westfield Farm. Sheepwash Grange is located approximately 175m to the east of the alternative road line, which would be in cutting and softened and screened by a hedge and a substantial block of proposed woodland. It is considered that the road would have a slight impact on its setting once the planting reached maturity.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 J H Walter (Chartered Surveyors) on behalf of Jesus College, Oxford, commissioned *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants* to carry out a desk based archaeological assessment of the Canwick Estate to the south of Lincoln in 2002 in order to assess the likely existence and importance of any archaeological remains that the estate may contain. Walker Stuart Planning, now acting on behalf of Jesus College, are currently promoting an alternative line for a section of the Lincoln Eastern Bypass and have commissioned *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants* to update the 2002 desk-based assessment, taking into account the alternative road line, and the additional information that has been placed on the Sites and Monuments Record during the intervening period.
- 1.2 The alternative road line for the section of the Lincoln Eastern Bypass runs between NGR SK 9880 6650 and TF 0030 7048, and covers a length of approximately 4.4km. A study area has been defined covering a radius extending approximately 750m from the road line, as shown on Figure 1.
- 1.3 The alternative road line runs through agricultural land, in mainly arable cultivation. Leaving the approved route at a roundabout on Washingborough Road at a height of approximately 10m AOD, it heads uphill, following a south-south-easterly line to pass under Heighington Road by means of a new bridge, and then turns gently south-west across undulating land to meet Lincoln Road at a new roundabout, at approximately 50m AOD. The road continues to follow an approximately south-westerly line across gently rising ground, crossing Bloxholme Lane by means of a new bridge, to meet the approved route at a roundabout on Sleaford Road, at approximately 65mAOD. The majority of the road line lies within the parish of Canwick, although the southernmost 600m lies in Bracebridge Heath. A road used as a public path lies approximately 200m to the east of the alternative road line at its junction with Bloxholme Lane, running in a north-easterly direction to Westfield Farm and thence in an easterly direction to Branston. Power lines run from west of the alternative road line's junction with Sleaford Road, crossing it north of Bloxholme Lane, and then running approximately parallel with the road line to just north of its junction with Lincoln Road. Here the power lines move to the west of the alternative road line, crossing to the east just before its junction with Washingborough Road.
- 1.4 The soils along the alternative road line are shallow, well drained fine calcareous loams of the Elmton 1 association, over Jurassic limestone. Similar somewhat less well drained soils of the Aswarby association, overlying Jurassic limestone and clay, extend into the study area from the east, just north of Lincoln Road, along the line of a slight valley (SSEW 1983).
- 1.5 The 2002 report was written by Clare Herring BA, MPhil (Cantab), in consultation with John Samuels BA PhD, FSA, MIFA. It has been revised by Margaret Bennett-Samuels MA (Cantab), MA, Dip LD, MLI, in consultation with Dan Slatcher BA, MA, MIFA.

2.0 Methodology

- 2.1 This assessment conforms to: Government Guidance to Local Planning Authorities: *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16), DoE 1990; advice from English Heritage: *Management of Archaeological Projects*, English Heritage 1991; and is based on the requirements of the professional standards: *Code of Conduct*, Institute of Field Archaeologists 2000; *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*, Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001.
- 2.2 Desk-top research undertaken by *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants* comprised analysis of relevant information contained in and provided by the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR); documentary and cartographic searches of relevant material in published and unpublished sources were undertaken at the Record Office and our own library resources. Information about Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Battlefields and Registered Parks & Gardens was obtained from English Heritage.
- 2.3 A site visit and walkover survey was undertaken to examine the topography and current land use of the site, and to identify any previously unrecorded above ground archaeology.
- 2.4 Following the assessment, conclusions were drawn and an indication provided of the archaeological potential of the proposed land for development and the importance of any sites directly affected or where their setting may be a consideration. Where appropriate, recommendations have been made.
- 2.5 At the time of writing there is no nationally agreed method of measuring the relative importance of archaeological monuments. PPG16 (paragraph 8) draws a distinction between nationally important remains and those of lesser distinction. On this basis it is possible to distinguish between monuments of national, regional local or negligible importance.

National	Monuments that are scheduled and protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), those suitable for scheduling, or considered to be of national importance but not covered by the Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling.
Regional	Sites listed in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) or other sources, which are of a reasonably well defined extent, nature and date and significant examples in the regional context.
District	Sites listed in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) or other sources, which are of less well defined extent, nature and date.
Local	Sites listed in the SMR or other sources, which are of very low potential or minor importance.
Negligible	Areas in which investigative techniques have produced negative or minimal evidence of antiquity, or where large scale destruction of deposits has taken place (eg by mineral extraction).

- 2.6 The potential of a site to contain archaeological remains is based upon a consideration of its topography and the distribution and nature of recorded

archaeological finds in the locality. It is measured on the basis of High, Medium, Low and Negligible.

- 2.7 The setting of a monument is generally considered what can be seen or heard to and from the monument. Its impact can be assessed as Major, Medium, Minor or Insignificant.
- 2.8 References to archaeological periods are made throughout the following sections. The dates for these periods are as follows:

Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age)	500,000BC-43AD
Roman	43AD-409AD
Anglo-Saxon	410AD-1066
Medieval	1066-1539
Post Medieval and Industrial	1540-1700 & 1701-1900
Modern	1900-Present

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background and Assessment

See Figure 2 and Appendix A for SMR references cited in the following sections.

3.1 Prehistoric

- 3.1.1 Sporadic activity relating to the prehistoric periods comes from a number of flint scatters identified from both fieldwalking and excavation within the study area. Flint scatters are recorded from fieldwalking in the northern part of the study area, from land between Washingborough Road and Heighington Road (SMR 61324, 61349, 61351, 61365). A Neolithic axe is recorded from near Westfield Farm (SMR 61696), and other Neolithic material has been recovered from a watching brief and trial trenching in the vicinity of Sleaford Road (SMR 63151, 63664). Fieldwalking in 2003 recorded a generally sparse distribution of lithic material along the corridor examined between Sleaford Road and Bloxholme Lane, but a concentration was noted in two foci to the north and south of Bloxholme Lane, which were taken to indicate possible occupation and exploitation of the landscape over a protracted period of time (Clay, 2003, 14-15). No evidence of prehistoric activity in the Bloxholme Lane area appears to have been recovered during trial trenching in 2004 (Rylatt, 2004, Fig 12, 120-1), although a Neolithic stone axe is recorded from ploughing in 1966, to the south of Bloxholme Lane (SMR 61560).
- 3.1.2 Perhaps the most significant remains in the study area lie along the Welland valley, which appears to have been a focus of prehistoric settlement and ritual activity. Two Bronze Age barrow cemeteries lie within the northern extremity of the study area (SMR 52841, 60930). Further Bronze Age activity is attested within the study area, including a cinerary urn from south of Lincoln Road (SMR 61491), and a sherd of Beaker pottery and a barbed and tanged arrowhead, found during a watching brief and fieldwalking respectively in the Sleaford Road area (SMR 63156, 63675).
- 3.1.3 By the late Iron Age, Lincolnshire formed part of the territory of the Corieltauvi, whose principal centres were at Lincoln and Leicester, according to Ptolemy (May in Bennett and Bennett (eds), 1993, 12). Although there is limited archaeological evidence for a major concentration of settlement at Lincoln, there is evidence of activity both in the Brayford area and to the north and north-east of the present city (Jones, 2002, 27-9).
- 3.1.4 Within the study area, a curvilinear gully interpreted as an Iron Age or Romano-British ring ditch has been excavated on land between Washingborough Road and Heighington Road (SMR 63642; Rylatt, 2004, Fig 8, 117) and linear features, ditches and gulleys thought to be late Iron Age or Romano-British in origin have been excavated north of Lincoln Road (SMR 63648-9; Rylatt, 2004, Fig 9, 118). Late Iron Age to Roman pottery is recorded from trial trenching south of Lincoln Road (SMR 63650, 63657), and ditches and enclosures in the vicinity, excavated during trial trenching, may date from a similar period, along with a possible driveway to the west of Canwick Manor Farm, although the latter could be medieval in origin (Rylatt, 2004, Figs 9 and 11, 119-120). Pottery of a similar date is also recorded from

trial trenching between Sleaford Road and Grantham Road, which was carried out in a ridge on the parish boundary (SMR 63150). It suggests that the early medieval parish boundary followed the visible remains of a prehistoric estate or territorial boundary.

3.2 Romano British and Roman

3.2.1 Roman military penetration into the tribal region of the Corieltavi occurred during the first few years after the invasion in 43AD, and it is likely that early military routes were established along both the Fosse Way and Ermine Street. An uphill fortress was established at Lincoln (Lindum), probably during the Neronian period, although there may have been an earlier military base south of the River Witham (Jones, 2002, 34-6). With both road links and navigable waterways, Lincoln became a major town, with an extensive rural hinterland containing villas, rural settlements and farmsteads (Babtie, 2003, 8).

3.2.1 Recorded remains indicate a settlement within the northern part of the study area, to the north of Washingborough Road, where pottery, tile fragments, brick, tile, coins and shells found during fieldwalking, and wall remains, fragments of box flue tile, pottery, querns and bones excavated during trial trenching, indicate a farmstead or villa (SMR 60463). Further Roman remains have been recorded in the proximity, in the area between Washingborough Road and Heighington Road. Although these mainly comprise pottery scatters identified during fieldwalking (SMR 60464, 61325, 61350, 61352, 61364), trial trenching has also revealed fragments of tile (SMR 63643).

3.2.2 A further settlement is known to have existed to the west of Grantham Road, and a Romano-British cemetery, which would have been related to the settlement, is indicated by a cist burial, cinerary urns, nails, cremations and bones, within the extreme south-western part of the study area (SMR 60371). Sleaford Road and Bloxholme Lane are considered to be Roman in origin (SMR 63155, 60813), and there are several records of Roman remains in their vicinity. These include the upper part of a beehive quern recovered during drainage works at a site to the north of Bloxholme Lane (SMR 61549), and sherds of pottery and tile from a watching brief, fieldwalking and trial trenching, on sites between Grantham Road and Sleaford Road, where gullies thought to have formed part of an irregular Romano-British enclosure have also been recorded during trial trenching (SMR 63152, 63663; Ryatt, 2004, Fig 12, 121).

3.2.3 Further Roman remains are recorded from elsewhere in the study area. Late Roman pottery, brooches and a spatula are recorded from metal detecting north of Lincoln Road (SMR 60591), and Roman pottery is recorded from trial trenching at two locations south of Lincoln Road (SMR 63637, 63650).

3.3 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

3.3.1 Although there is evidence for early Saxon settlement in the form of cemeteries both in Lincoln itself and at other sites (Vince in Bennett and Bennett (eds), 1993, 22-3), there are no records of early or mid-Saxon remains

within the study area, though a coin and strap end found during metal detecting north of Washingborough Road may be late Saxon in date (SMR 60593). It is considered likely that many of the county's nucleated villages came into existence early in the Anglo-Scandinavian period, and the parish divisions are thought to reflect a pattern of landholding established by the end of the tenth century (Vince in Bennett and Bennett (eds), 1993, 22). Reference to Canwick in the Domesday Book of 1086 confirms the establishment of settlement, agriculture and systems of land ownership in the area by the late Anglo-Saxon period. The place name derives from the Old English personal name of *Cana* together with the Old English element *-wic* meaning a dwelling, estate or dairy farm (Cameron, 1985, 209; 1998, 28). By 1086 Canwick had at least four manors, with five fisheries, which were part of the extensive estates of the Bishop of Bayeux and Bishop Geoffrey of Coutance (Morris, 1986; SMR 61471).

- 3.3.2 St Catherine's Priory, which lay immediately outside the southern entrance to the city of Lincoln, was a Gilbertine house founded in c. 1154. Documentary references to St Catherine's Grange date from 1280, although it is likely that the grant was made in the previous century, and it is probable that the grange itself was located within the historic core of Canwick, perhaps on the site of the later Village Farm, outside the study area (Figure 3; Mills and Mills, 1998, 52-3). The landholdings of the grange extended into the central and south-western part of the study area, and since the priory's location at the southern entrance to the city would have involved providing hospitality for large numbers of visitors, it is likely that the landholding was used for food production. St Catherine's was involved in constructing a conduit from the 'holy well' in the fields of Canwick (ibid, 53), and its site has been deduced from documentary evidence to have been in the Washingborough Road area, in the northern part of the study area, where the existence of limestone blocks suggests the line of the conduit (Figure 3; SMR 61474).
- 3.3.3 The Cistercian Kirkstead Abbey, approximately fourteen miles down the River Witham, also established a grange at Canwick, at a site near the sheepwash granted by William Martel before 1184. The site has been established from documentary and cartographic evidence north of Washingborough Road, in the northern part of the study area, and ditches, pits, potsherds, coins, wattle and daub, and fourteenth century green glazed roof tile indicating its site have also been identified from geophysical survey and trial trenching (Figure 3; SMR 60467, 60929; Rylatt, 2004, 140). The grange was surrounded by a circuit of walls and ditches, which are likely to have followed the eastern parish boundary and Washingborough Road, although much of its land, which was supplemented by further grants, would have been outside the enclosure, stretching as far as Heighington Road and beyond, within the northern part of the study area (Mills and Mills, 1998, 47-8). It is likely that Sheepwash Grange was used as a collecting point for the collection of wool from the heathland areas to the south for export down the River Witham, and there is documentary evidence for a wharf at Calcroft, a two-acre site adjoining the grange (ibid, 51). Its deduced location lies within the north-eastern part of the study area (Figure 3; SMR 61473).

- 3.3.4 South of Washingborough Road, a pit containing burnt limestone has been recorded during trial trenching, which may indicate a kiln built to exploit the remains of Sheepwash Grange or the Roman farmstead referred to in Section 3.2.1 above (SMR 63640; Rydatt, 2004, 141). A fragment of tile has been excavated during trial trenching north of Heighington Road, and just to the south, fieldwalking and trial trenching recorded pottery and tile fragments (SMR 63647).
- 3.3.5 Medieval coins have been recovered during metal detecting north of Lincoln Road (SMR 60592). Cropmarks indicative of possible medieval property boundaries are recorded from air photographs and geophysical survey south of Lincoln Road, although no dating evidence has been found (SMR 61512), and medieval pottery and tile fragments have been recovered from fieldwalking and trial trenching in the vicinity (SMR 63562, 63655).
- 3.3.6 Slightly further south, in the vicinity of Canwick Manor Farm, further scatters of medieval pottery and tile have been found during fieldwalking and trial trenching. Although the majority probably indicate agricultural activity (SMR 63659, 63674), the pottery and tile recorded from the vicinity of the farm may indicate a structure (SMR 63673; Clay, 2003, 18).
- 3.3.7 North of Bloxholme Lane, fieldwalking and trial trenching recovered further medieval pottery and tile (SMR 63662, Ryatt, 2004, Fig 12, 121), and the medieval parish boundary between Sleaford Road and Grantham Road, referred to in Section 3.1.3 above, is likely to have followed the visible remains of a prehistoric estate or territorial boundary (SMR 63150).

3.4 Post Medieval and Industrial

- 3.4.1 Following the dissolution, St Catherine's Grange was granted to the Duke of Suffolk, who soon after sold it to Vincent and Thomas Grantham. It passed through the family until being sold to Francis Manby in the mid-seventeenth century. The Manby family retained the majority of their Lincolnshire estates until the nineteenth century, but appear to have sold Canwick Manor and Grange to Robert Padley, of Burton Joyce, by 1787, when it is shown in his ownership on the enclosure plan and award (Mills and Mills, 1998, 52).
- 3.4.2 Sheepwash Grange was also granted to the Duke of Suffolk after the dissolution, and he appears to have given or sold it to a Dr Thomas Wilson, his children's tutor. It remained in the Wilson family until passing by marriage to George Sanderson of North Thoresby in 1680. An inventory of 1673 notes a sizeable house of significant status, comprising eight principal rooms, two garrets, a cellar, pantry, dairy house, brewhouse and malthouse (ibid, 48-50).
- 3.4.3 During the eighteenth or early nineteenth century, Sheepwash Grange was replaced with a new house in its current location within the north-eastern part of the study area. Although it is recorded as early eighteenth century in date (SMR 61482), it is not depicted on the 1787 enclosure map. It is possible that it post-dates the enclosure, perhaps containing elements reused from the old grange (Mills and Mills, 1998, 50).

3.4.4 A number of other eighteenth and nineteenth century farmhouses are recorded within the study area, including Glebe Farm, to the south of Heighington Road (SMR 61483), Westfield Farm (SMR 61640), north of Bloxholme Lane, and the Manor House (SMR 61571), as shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1824 (Figure 4). The present landscape is largely the result of the late eighteenth century enclosure, exhibiting a neat pattern of rectilinear fields, and Bracebridge Heath is a relatively recent settlement, which developed around the hospital of 1852 (SMR 61530).

3.5 Designated Sites and Features

3.5.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the study area.

3.5.2 There are four listed buildings within the study area, namely Sheepwash Grange (SMR 61482), Glebe Farm (SMR 61483), Westfield Farm (SMR 61640), and the Manor House, Bracebridge Heath (SMR 61571). All are listed Grade II.

3.5.3 There are no registered parks and gardens within the study area (English Heritage 1986).

3.5.4 There are no registered historic battlefields within the study area (English Heritage c1994).

3.5.5 The study area does not form part of a Conservation Area (English Heritage 1990).

3.6 Assessment of Potential

3.6.1 Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age material has been recorded within the study area, concentrated mainly within the Witham Valley and south of Bracebridge Heath. However, recent fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching carried out have identified further finds and features, indicating that this apparent concentration relates at least in part to the uneven distribution of previous fieldwork. Therefore the potential for locating evidence of prehistoric activity along the proposed alternative line of the Lincoln Eastern Bypass is considered to be medium to high.

3.6.2 Prior to recent fieldwork, Roman activity also appeared to be concentrated within the Witham Valley and in the vicinity of Bracebridge Heath. Again, this distribution would now appear to relate at least in part to the uneven distribution of previous fieldwork. Therefore the potential for locating evidence of Roman activity along the proposed alternative line of the Lincoln Eastern Bypass is considered to be medium to high.

3.6.3 Despite recent fieldwork, there are few indications of early Anglo-Saxon activity in the area, and although reference to Canwick in the Domesday Book of 1086 confirms the establishment of settlement, agriculture and systems of land ownership in the area by the late Anglo-Saxon period, later Saxon

remains, if they survive, are likely to be located within the medieval nucleated village. Therefore the potential for Saxon remains along the proposed alternative line of the Lincoln Eastern Bypass is considered to be low.

- 3.6.4 A focus of medieval activity is known from the Cistercian Sheepwash Grange, which was sited to the north to Washingborough Road, and from the wharf at Calscroft, which is thought to have adjoined the grange. Although recent fieldwork within the remainder of the study area has found more evidence of medieval activity than was previously known, the majority is considered to relate to agricultural activity. However, the possibility of small-scale settlement along the proposed alternative line of the Lincoln Eastern Bypass cannot be discounted, and the possibility of medieval remains is considered to be low to medium.
- 3.6.5 No archaeological features were noted during the site visits in 2002 and 2005. However, both were carried out from public footpaths and roads, and it is possible that subdued surface features may not have been noted.

4.0 Conclusions

- 4.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, registered parks and gardens, or historic battlefields within the study area.
- 4.2 Four Grade II listed buildings lie within the study area. Sheepwash Grange is located approximately 175m to the east of the alternative road line. Glebe Farm is located approximately 350m to the west of the alternative road line, and Westfield Farm is approximately 500m east of the line. The Manor House, Bracebridge Heath, lies approximately 300m west of the alternative road line. Both Glebe Farm and the Manor House lie closer to the approved road line than to the alternative proposed herein. It is considered that at a distance of approximately 500m from the alternative line, the road would have no impact on the setting of Westfield Farm. Sheepwash Grange is located approximately 175m to the east of the alternative road line, which would be in cutting and softened and screened by a hedge and a substantial block of proposed woodland. It is considered that the road would have a slight impact on its setting once the planting reached maturity.
- 4.3 It is considered that the line of the proposed alternative road has a medium to high potential for remains of the prehistoric and Roman periods, and a medium potential for medieval remains.
- 4.4 However the alternative road line follows a very similar line to the approved route between Bloxholme Lane and Sleaford Road. This has been extensively evaluated, and it is understood that a programme involving stripping, mapping and sampling has been proposed, in the event that the scheme proceeds (Babtie, 2003, Ch 14, 10).
- 4.5 It is therefore suggested that further investigation be carried out, following the staged approach recommended within PPG16, along the approximately 4.1km length of the alternative route which has not been previously evaluated. In the first instance, and in line with the range of work that was carried out on the approved scheme, this should take the form of a programme of fieldwalking and geophysical survey, to identify and if possible characterise any areas of archaeological potential. On the basis of the results, trial trenching may be necessary to investigate areas of interest. This would allow an informed and reasonable planning decision to be taken, possibly involving a planning condition in line with PPG16 paragraph 30 to secure the preservation by record of any remains by means of excavation, by stripping, mapping and sampling, or by a watching brief.

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6.0 Figures

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of
land south of Lincoln (Route B)



Map based upon Ordnance Survey with the sanction of the Controller of HM Stationery Office, Crown Copyright Reserved. Licence No. AL 100020447

Figure 1
Site Location 1:25000

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of
land south of Lincoln (Route B)

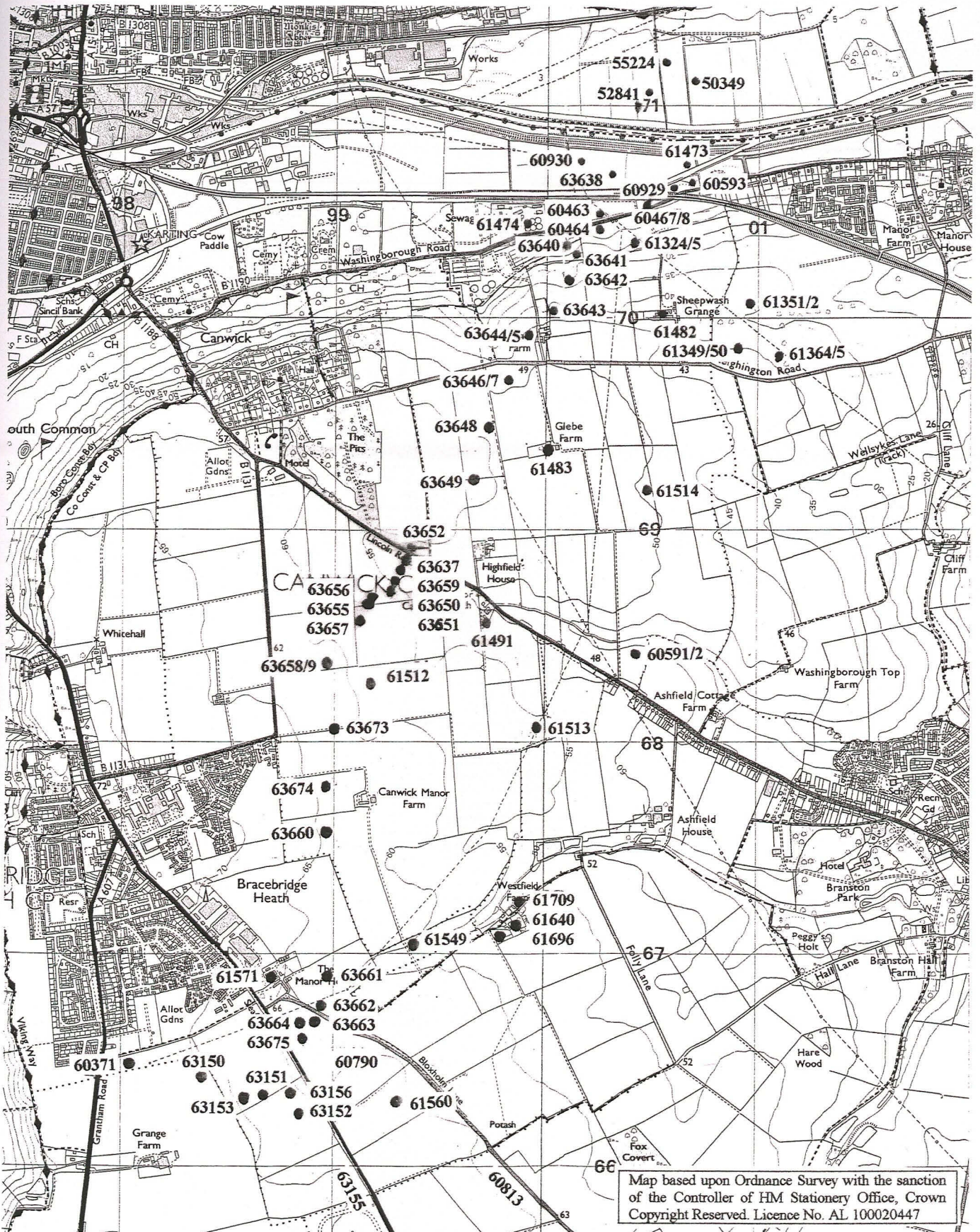


Figure 2
SMR Data 1:25000

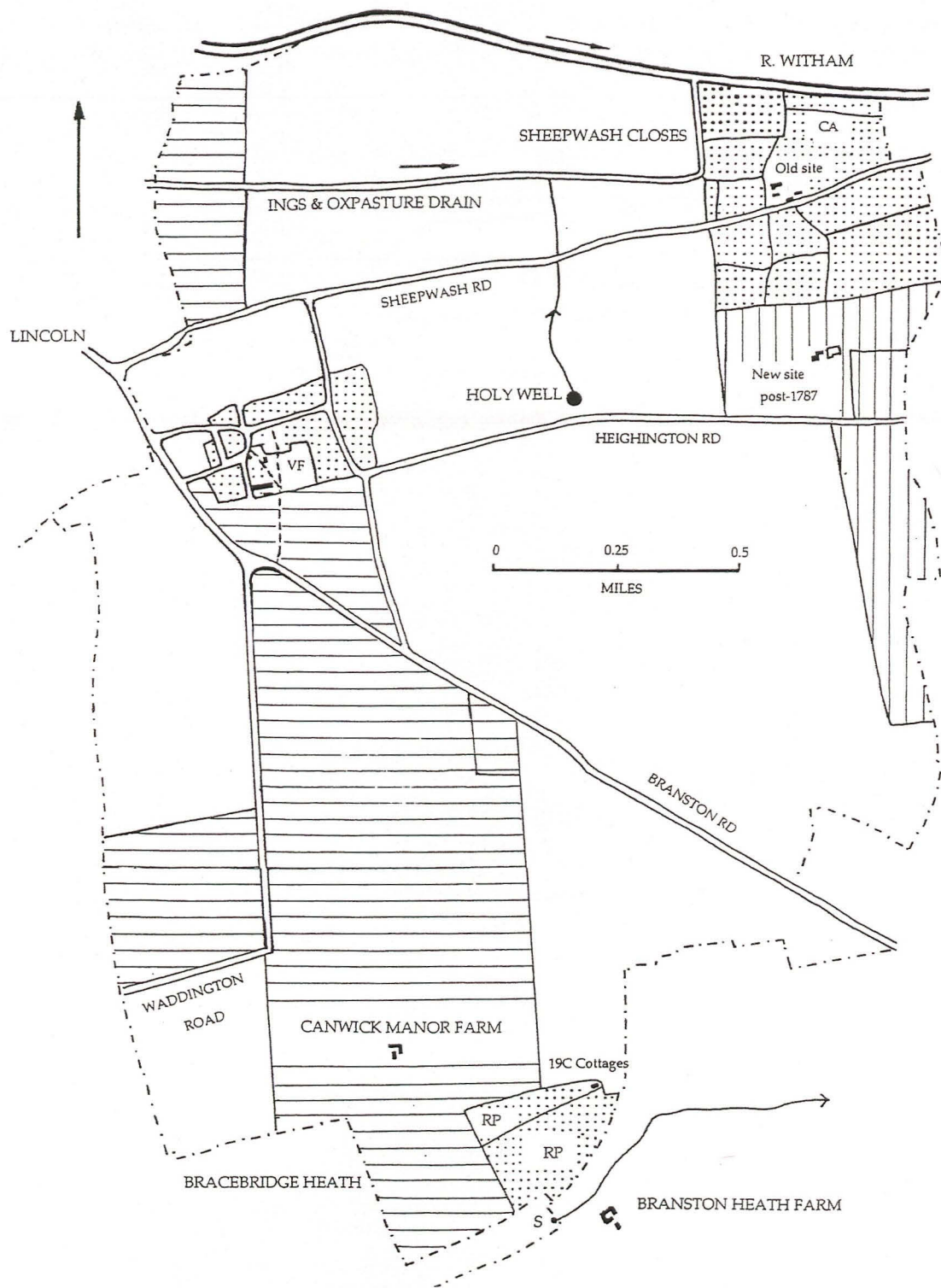


Figure 3
Canwick Granges 1787 (from Mills and Mills, 1998)



Figure 4
First Edition Ordnance Survey map 1824

Appendix A
Gazetteer of SMR Entries

*An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of
land south of Lincoln (Route B)*

SMR No.	NGR	Description	Period
50349	TF 0084 7120	Linear cropmark boundary	Undated
52841	TF 0070 7110	BA barrow cemetery	Prehistoric
55224	TF 0056 7121	Ditches, post holes & pit excavated during trial trenching	?Prehistoric
60371	SK 9794 6649	Romano-British cemetery serving settlement to W of Grantham Rd, indicated by cist burial, cinerary urns, nails, cremations and bones	Roman
<u>60463</u>	TF 0020 7051	Pottery, tile fragments, brick, tile, coins & shells found during fieldwalking, & trial trenching recorded wall remains, box flue tiles, pottery, querns & bones, indicating farmstead or villa	Roman
60464	TK 0025 6890	Scatter of RB pottery, indicative of manuring, suggesting field system	Roman
<u>60467</u>	TF 0030 7050	Potsherds & coins found during fieldwalking, & pottery, wattle & daub, & C14 green glaze indicating roof, recorded during trial trenching, indicate structure	Medieval
<u>60468</u>	TF 0042 7052	Coins, musket balls & thimbles found during fieldwalking	Post medieval
60591	TF 0042 6843	Late Ro pottery, brooches & spatula recorded during metal detecting	Roman
60592	TF 0042 6843	Coins recorded during metal detecting	Medieval
60593	TF 0065 7062	Coin & strap end found during metal detecting	Saxon/Medieval
60790	SK 988 665	7 hedgerows forming part of a pre-enclosure field system	Post-medieval/Industrial
60813	TF 0787 4686- SK 9867 6674	Road	Roman
60929	TF 0052 7056	Ditches & pits indicative of site of Sheepwash Grange identified during geophysical survey	Medieval
60930	TF 0020 7070	BA barrow cemetery	Prehistoric
61324	TF 0195 7002	Flint scatter recorded during fieldwalking	Prehistoric
61325	TF 0195 7002	Pottery scatter recorded during fieldwalking	Roman
61349	TF 009 699	30 possibly worked flints recorded during fieldwalking	Prehistoric
61350	TF 009 699	22 sherds of pottery recorded during fieldwalking	Roman
61351	TF 0105 7010	9 possibly worked flints recorded during fieldwalking	Prehistoric
61352	TF 0105 7010	39 sherds of pottery recorded during fieldwalking	Roman
61364	TF 0108 6985	30 sherds of pottery recorded during fieldwalking	Roman
61365	TF 0108 6985	Leaf-shape arrowhead, 2 scrapers & 5 blades recorded during fieldwalking	Prehistoric
61471	SK 987 697	Settlement recorded in Domesday Book	Saxon
61473	TF 006 707	Site of wharf deduced from documentary evidence	Medieval
61474	SK 9973 6990- 9970 7056	Site of Holywell spring & conduit deduced from documentary evidence & limestone blocks, indicating conduit	Medieval
61482	TF 00521 70015	Early C18 farmhouse listed Grade II	Industrial
61483	TF 00010 69393	Mid C18 farmhouse listed Grade II	Industrial
61491	SK 9972 6862	BA collared cinerary urn	Prehistoric
<u>61512</u>	SK 9919 6852	Cropmark indicative of property boundary identified from air photographs & geophysical survey, no dating evidence recovered during trial trenching	?Medieval
61513	SK 9998 6806	Cropmark enclosure identified from air photographs	Undated
61514	SK 9982 6926	Cropmark indicative of property boundary identified from air photographs	?Medieval
61530	SK 9800 6735	Settlement developed around hospital of 1852	Industrial
61549	SK 9939 6703	Upper part of beehive quern found during drainage works	Roman

*An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of
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61560	SK 993 663	Neo stone axe & blackened stones found during ploughing in 1966	Prehistoric
61571	SK 9870 6686	C19 farmhouse, gates & walls, listed Grade II	Industrial
61640	SK 99871 67124	C19 farmhouse listed Grade II	Industrial
61696	SK 9980 6711	Findspot of Neo flint axe	Prehistoric
61709	SK 9990 6721	Disused quarry marked on 1905 map	Industrial
63150	SK 9840 6646	Excavations identified IA & Ro pottery in ridge on parish boundary, indicating that medieval parish boundary followed visible remains of prehistoric estate or territorial boundary	Prehistoric/ Roman/ Medieval
63151	SK 9867 6639	5 Neo flakes found in ploughsoil during WB	Prehistoric
63152	SK 9879 6639	17 RB flakes found during WB	Roman
63153	SK 9867 6639	Undated ditches identified during WB	Undated
63155	SK 9765 6843- TF 0578 4744	Road	Roman
63156	SK 9881 6640	Decorated sherd of Beaker pottery found during WB, unabraded condition suggesting recent disturbance from a feature	Prehistoric
<u>63562</u>	SK 9937 6893	Fieldwalking recorded 31 sherds of pottery, & further C13-15 pottery & a tile fragment was excavated during trial trenching	Medieval
<u>63637</u>	SK 9931 6887	1 sherd of pottery excavated during trial trenching	Roman
<u>63638</u>	TF 0030 7070	Ditch excavated during trial trenching	Undated
<u>63640</u>	TF 0023 7041	Pit containing burnt limestone, indicative of kiln built to exploit remains of Ro farmstead or Med grange, excavated during trial trenching	Medieval- Post medieval
<u>63641</u>	TF 0014 7024	Gullies, ditches, post holes & pit excavated during trial trenching	Undated
<u>63642</u>	TF 0005 7016	Curvilinear gully interpreted as IA ring ditch excavated during trial trenching	Prehistoric
<u>63643</u>	TF 0000 7006	11 fragments of tile excavated during trial trenching	Roman
<u>63644</u>	SK 9996 7001	Quarry & limekiln excavated during trial trenching	Post medieval - Modern
<u>63645</u>	SK 9991 6994	Ditches & pit excavated during trial trenching	Undated
<u>63646</u>	SK 9978 6974	Quarry excavated during trial trenching	Post medieval - Modern
<u>63647</u>	SK 9978 6974	Fieldwalking recorded 11 sherds of pottery & 2 tile fragments. Further pottery & tile was excavated during trial trenching	Medieval
<u>63648</u>	SK 992 6960	Ditch excavated during trial trenching	Undated
<u>63649</u>	SK 9958 6924	Gullies & ditches excavated during trial trenching	Undated
<u>63650</u>	SK 9922 6878	Late IA to Ro pottery scatter excavated during trial trenching	Prehistoric- Roman
63651	SK 9919 6873	Undated ditches excavated during trial trenching	Undated
63655	SK 9913 6868	Fragments of C13-15 pottery & tile excavated during trial trenching	Medieval
63656	SK 9913 6868	Pottery excavated during trial trenching	Post-medieval
63657	SK 9908 6861	Late IA ditch & pit containing pottery, recut contained Ro pottery excavated during trial trenching	Prehistoric- Roman
63658	SK 9900 6841	Undated ditches excavated during trial trenching	Undated
<u>63659</u>	SK 9901 6842	2 sherds of pottery & 2 tile fragments excavated during trial trenching	Medieval
<u>63660</u>	SK 9893 6763	Ditch excavated during trial trenching	Undated
<u>63661</u>	SK 9894 6687	Gullies & pit excavated during trial trenching	Undated
<u>63662</u>	SK 9889 6670	Fieldwalking recorded 16 sherds of pottery, & further C13-15 pottery & unstratified tile & pottery were excavated during trial trenching	Medieval
<u>63663</u>	SK 9890 6671	Fieldwalking recorded 15 sherds of pottery, & further tile &	Roman

*An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of
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		pottery were excavated during trial trenching	
<u>63664</u>	SK 9888 6668	1 BA & 1 Neo/BA sherds of pottery were excavated during trial trenching	Prehistoric
<u>63664</u>	SK 9887 6663	Fragment of tile excavated during trial trenching	Medieval
<u>63673</u>	SK 9890 6805	41 sherds of pottery & 2 of tile recorded during fieldwalking, possibly relating to manor site indicated by place names nearby	Medieval
<u>63674</u>	SK 9892 6775	Scatter of pottery recorded during fieldwalking	Medieval
<u>63675</u>	SK 9887 6664	Fieldwalking recorded BA barbed & tanged arrowhead	Prehistoric