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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
MANTHORPE ROAD
GRANTHAM**

**LINCOLNSHIRE
(GMR 02)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event 43857
Sources 48510 48511
36126 483926 Prehistoric
36127 483927 Early Medieval
36128 483928 Early Medieval
36129 483929 Undated
36130 483930 Post Medieval



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
MANTHORPE ROAD
GRANTHAM**

**LINCOLNSHIRE
(GMR 02)**

Work Undertaken For
Morris Homes (East Midlands) Ltd

October 2002

Report Compiled by
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA (PIFA)

National Grid Reference: SK 9161 3690

A.P.S. Report No. 213/01


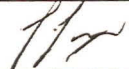
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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Grantham, Manthorpe Road GMR02

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Date: 22-10-02	Date: 22-10-02

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1. SUMMARY

Evaluation of the site of proposed residential development at Manthorpe Road, Grantham identified archaeological features comprising ditches, gulleys, pits and post-holes in the west and south of the area. However, very few of these features are dated and although there is evidence for human activity on, or in the vicinity of, the site from the prehistoric period onwards, the nature and date of such activity cannot clearly be determined.

Pottery of Early to Middle Saxon date was recovered in the western half of the site, but is almost entirely residual. It is of interest nonetheless, even though present only in small quantities, as it would indicate settlement of that period somewhere in the vicinity.

The artefact assemblage from the medieval period onwards is consistent with the peripheral location of the site to the core of the medieval town and its gradual envelopment by the expanding suburbs over the subsequent centuries.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and / or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

The client has recently obtained planning permission (Application No. S02/0207/35) to construct 68 new homes on the site of former nurses accommodation at Manthorpe Road, Grantham. The development was subject to a planning condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works within specified areas of the site. Although this stated that these works should take the form of an archaeological watching brief, to be undertaken whilst the development was in progress, South Kesteven District Council agreed to vary this and allow a programme of exploratory trial trenching first. This was intended to enable both the extent and quality of any archaeological remains that may be present on this large site to be determined. This will allow any future work on the site to be targeted.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Morris Homes (East Midlands) Ltd to undertake the archaeological evaluation. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements of South Kesteven District Council and was monitored by their Community Archaeologist (Gail Smith). The project was undertaken between the 12th and 22nd of August 2002.

2.3 Topography and Geology

The development site is situated 0.7km north of Grantham town centre on the road to Manthorpe which lies 1.1km to the north. (Fig. 1). Grantham and District Hospital stands on the opposite side of the street. Grantham itself is located 40km south of Lincoln in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire.

The site covers approximately three hectares and is centred on National Grid Reference SK 9161 3690. It lies on

ground sloping down to the west bank of the River Witham which lies between 60m and 110m east of the developments eastern boundary. Ground level ranges from 48m in the east to 54m in the west. Local soils have not been mapped as the area is urban, but on the basis of nearby mapped deposits are likely to be fine loam over clayey soils of the Denchworth Association developed over Jurassic and Cretaceous clay (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 155)

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The development site lies within an area of known archaeological remains which date from the Bronze Age (2200-800BC), Romano British (50-410AD) and Early to Middle Saxon (450-850AD) periods.

Archaeological remains have been found along both sides of the River Witham. These discoveries include a Bronze Age burial (SK 35.016), which lay 450m to the NNW of the present development, pre-historic flint artefacts and both Roman and Medieval pottery which were unearthed during a watching brief at Wyndham Park 550m to the south east (Cope-Faulkner 1998)). On the opposite (east) side of the river, a Bronze Age Bucket Urn cemetery was discovered 700m to the east during the 1930's. APS have recently discovered an Early to Middle Saxon pit during a watching brief at Mill Close Grantham (Cope-Faulkner *forthcoming*). It therefore appears that the Witham Valley to the north of Grantham town centre has been settled extensively over the past three to four thousand years.

Grantham was well developed by the Late Saxon period and flourished as a Medieval market town. The town was first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 where it was referred to variously as *Grantham*, *Granham* and *Grandham* (Ekwall 1974, 202-3). The Domesday records state that Grantham belonged to the King and possessed a hall, a church

and four mills (Foster and Longley 1976). Its name is believed to be derived from 'Granta's' Ham, meaning settlement of Granta, although it is possible that it in fact comes from 'grand' which meant gravel in Old English. The parish church of St Wulfram stands 700m to the south of the development site. The church's present structure dates from the 11th and 12th centuries (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 316). The name of a street adjacent to the church, Castlegate, suggests that a castle may have stood in the area. Although, no remains survive, its presence was noted in a parliamentary survey of 1650 and the 18th century antiquarian William Stukeley reported that the castle lay between Castlegate and the River Witham (Stukeley 1724, Iter III). It was ruined by this time.

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Ten evaluation trenches each *c.* 25m x 1.8m were excavated. Although, it was originally intended to distribute these trenches evenly across the site, it became apparent that many of the deposits in the central area of the site had been disturbed by the foundations of the hospital accommodation buildings. It was therefore decided to position the trenches in those areas that appeared to be undisturbed.

Despite these limitations it was still possible to evaluate the full extent of the development. The position of the trenches is shown on Fig. 3

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The depth of subsoil encountered in the southwest of the site necessitated re-machining of a number of trenches. In the case of Trench 3, this could only be achieved through a number of oblique sondages owing to the restricted access. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections were drawn at a scale of either 1:10 or 1:20 and plans at either 1:20 or 1:50. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed with an EDM in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text

by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Deposits identified during the evaluation are divided into six phases, the earliest being the natural geological deposits followed by Undated, Saxon, Medieval Post-Medieval and Recent.

- Phase 1: Natural deposits
- Phase 2: Undated deposits
- Phase 3: Saxon deposits
- Phase 4: Medieval deposits
- Phase 5: Post-medieval deposits
- Phase 6: Recent deposits and disturbance

Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The nature of the natural deposits exposed during the evaluation varied across the site. Apparently natural sands were present in trenches 1 (107), 5 (502 and 503), 10 (1003) and possibly 7 (703). Mixtures of sand and gravel were identified in Trenches 2 (208), 3 (304), 4 (461), 8 (804), and 9 (902). Silty clay (707) formed the natural in Trench 7.

As part of their development preparations the clients commissioned a geological survey. These boreholes revealed the presence of peaty deposits beneath the natural in the north eastern portion of the site. Although, it was not possible to investigate these deposits in detail as they lay at least 1.45m below ground level, they were examined in a sondage in Trench 5

(Plate 3; the section could not be drawn here owing to the unstable nature of the trench edges) and by auger in Trench 7 (Fig. 10). This confirmed that a series of organic sands, silts, clays and peats (504, 505, 711, 714, 715 and 716) lie beneath this portion of the site at depths between 1.45m in Trench 5 and 2.4m below the present ground surface in Trench 7. Where examined these deposits were found to be free of archaeological material. A 10 litre bulk sample retained from (504) has not been processed further.

5.3 Phase 2: Undated deposits

Trench 2 (Fig. 5)

Three small post holes (210, 212 and 214) were cut through the gravel (208) within Trench 2. These ran on an east-west alignment. All the post holes were filled with similar loose reddish brown silty sands (209, 211 and 213), which unfortunately contained no dating evidence. Another undated feature (216) was cut through the natural, to the north of the post hole alignment. (216) was sub-circular and 0.16m deep. It was possibly a small pit. All these features were sealed by a 0.12m deep deposit of silty clay subsoil (203). A small quantity of Post-medieval pottery was recovered from the upper part of this layer.

Trench 3 (Fig. 6)

Although investigations in Trench 3 were restricted by the depth of the later overburden, two undated silty sand subsoil deposits (303 and 305) were identified overlying the natural (304). (305) overlay (303) and the two deposits had a combined depth of 0.78m. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from (303).

Trench 4 (Fig. 7)

32 possible post holes and small cuts were identified within a 3.2 x 18m sondage that was excavated to down onto natural sand

(461) at the eastern end of the trench. Although these features were all planned, it was decided to discontinue excavating them after a representative sample of 12 had been investigated, as no dating evidence had been recovered from any of the fills and it became clear that many of the cuts were in fact the result of natural processes such as root disturbance or animal activity. The excavated features were; (411), (413), (415), (417), (419), (421), (423), (425), (427), (429), (434), (436), (438) and (440), whilst (442) to (460) were planned but left unexcavated. All the features were filled with brown silty sands. A possible plough mark (432) was also identified cutting SW to NE across this sondage. Another excavated feature (409) was probably created by root disturbance. All these features were sealed by a 0.35m thick deposit of dark brown silty sand (407) which contained a single sherd of Early-Middle Saxon sandstone tempered pottery and two sherds of 13th-15th century pottery.

A second 3.3 x 0.60m sondage was excavated in the central portion of the trench. No features were found in the natural sand at this point. Here, natural was sealed by (405), an identical continuation of (407), which also contained Early-Middle Saxon sandstone tempered pottery and sherds of 12th-13th century and 16th-17th century date (Appendix 3).

Trench 7 (Fig. 10)

Very little dating evidence was recovered from Trench 7. A single 0.18m wide gully (706) was identified running east / west across the trench. This contained two clayey sand fills (704 and 705). A single fragment of abraded CBM was recovered from the primary fill (705). This suggests that the feature was of Post-Medieval date. The secondary fill (704) was sealed by a 0.15m thick layer of reddish brown silty sand (702). This was in turn sealed by a 0.12m deep deposit of greyish brown silty

sand (701). Neither of these contexts produced any dating evidence.

Trench 8 (Fig. 11)

Although 26 features were identified cutting through the natural deposits (804) in this trench, it is not possible to date these contexts as the only finds were a small quantity (3) of worked flints, recovered from three of the fills (833, 841, 844) (Appendix 3).

As Fig. 11 shows, the clearest features were four east / west ditches (806, 840, 808 and 810). At the northern end of the trench ditch (806) was 1.4m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled with a mid to light brown fine silty clay (805). A second ditch (840) was identified further south this was 0.73m wide and 0.40m deep. This feature narrowed towards the east which may indicate that it was either recut or intercut with a second feature. (840) was filled with a yellowish brown silty sand (841) from which a single fragment of worked flint was recovered. A single post hole (842) was cut through the base of (840). This measured 0.36 x 0.28m and was 0.30m deep. Its fill (843) comprised the same material as (841). The final two ditches (808 and 810) ran only 0.1m apart on parallel alignments. (808) was 0.60m wide and 0.18m deep, whilst (810) was 0.70m wide and 0.15m deep. (808) was filled by a greyish brown silty sand (807), whilst (810) contained an identical fill (809).

A further 19 possible post holes and cut features were identified in Trench 8. These included a group of 10 cuts (812, 814, 816, 818, 820 and 822, 824, 826, 828, 830) immediately south of (806) which are likely to have been created through animal or root action. A group of post holes (832, 834, 836, 838, 847 and 849) were identified at the southern end of the trench. These post holes were all sub-circular and ranged in size from 0.37 x 0.25m (847) to

0.15 x 0.13m (842). They ranged in depth from 0.30m (832) to 0.08m (847). All these post holes were filled with similar deposits of greyish brown silty sand, one of which (833), contained a single fragment of worked flint. Two possible stake holes (845 and 846) were also identified in this area. There was no clear pattern to the distribution of these features and it is possible that they were not contemporary. A single isolated post hole (852) was recorded in the central portion of the trench. This measured 0.24 x 0.20m and was 0.17m deep. It was filled by a yellowish brown silty sand (853).

Two probable natural tree or animal related features (851 and 811) were also present in the trench. A single fragment of worked flint was recovered from (844), the fill of (851).

Trench 9 (Fig. 12)

A small feature (904) was recorded cut into the natural gravel (902) at the eastern end of the trench. (904) had an ovoid shape, measured 0.32 x 0.40m and was 0.40m deep. It was possibly a pit. (904) was filled with a mixture of light yellowish grey clayey sand and gravel (903) which was clearly redeposited natural. This contained a single fragment of worked flint. A second sub-circular feature (906) was also cut through the natural. This is likely to have been a tree hole. Both these features were sealed by a 0.52m deep deposit of reddish brown silty clayey sand (901).

Trench 10 (Fig. 13)

Two undated features were identified cutting through natural sand (1003) in Trench 10. The first of these was clearly a post hole (1005). It was sub-round, measured 0.30 x 0.32m and had a depth of 0.25m. (1005) was filled with a mottled brown silty sand (1004). The second feature (1007) was unclear, although it could possibly have been a pit. (1007) had

an ovoid shape, measured 1.06 x 0.65m and was 0.20m deep. It was filled with a slightly silty brown sand (1006) These features were sealed by a layer of dark brown silty sand (1002) which was up to 1.10m deep.

5.4 Phase 3: Saxon deposits

Trench 1

Trench 1 contained a sequence of friable brown silty sand subsoils (101, 102 and 103) which overlay natural sand (107). (Appendix 3). However, the only feature to be identified was an indistinct shallow bowl shaped feature (109) that was cut through the natural sand (107). This measured 1m x 0.95m and was 0.10m deep. It was filled with a soft to friable mottled brown sand (108), which contained a fragment of 10th-11th century Yorksey Ware and bone.

5.5 Phase 4: Medieval deposits

Medieval pottery was present across the western half of the site, identified during machining (100), (200), (400) and in subsoil deposits (303), (405), (407) (Appendix 3) indicating that activity took place in the vicinity of the site during the medieval period. A single sherd of a 13th-15th century Nottingham green glazed ware jug was also recovered from a north / south ditch (509) recorded in Trench 5 (Fig. 8) cutting through natural sand (502). The ditch was 1.9m wide and 0.30m deep. It contained a single brown fine silty sand fill (510).

5.6 Phase 5: Post-Medieval deposits

Comparatively few Post-medieval features were identified during the evaluation.

Trench 2

A single linear cut (204) was identified running north / south across Trench 2. It was 1.2m wide and had a depth of 0.36m.

A small quantity of 17th and 18th century artefacts were recovered from its two fills (203 and 205). This feature is hard to interpret, although it is possible that it was created through cultivation. A second feature (207) was possibly created by root action, although 16th/ 17th century pottery was recovered from its fill (206).

Trench 5

A small group of five coins together with a piece of leather (Appendix 3) were recovered from the loose mid to dark grey fine silty sand fill (507) of an irregular sub-circular feature (506) interpreted as a tree bole. The dates of the coins would indicate deposition after 1885.

5.7 Phases 6: Recent deposits and disturbance

Trenches were placed to avoid the most obviously disturbed areas on the locations of former buildings, but some large modern disturbances were evident nonetheless.

The southern 18m of Trench 6 fell entirely within a large recent disturbance (605) filled with a very dark greyish brown silty sand (606) containing frequent brick, tile and scrap metal.

Trench 3 was crossed by a NW-SE aligned concrete pipe-casing (306).

In the centre of Trench 9 were two adjacent rectangular cuts (909), at least 1.90m wide and 1.68m long, and (911), at least 3.74m wide and 1.90m long, both filled with post-medieval building debris.

6. DISCUSSION

Although many of the features and deposits recorded during the evaluation apparently predated the Post-medieval period, it was not possible to accurately

phase them due to a lack of secure dating evidence. Nevertheless, enough material was recovered to suggest activity in the vicinity from the prehistoric period onwards.

The prehistoric period is represented by a blade fragment, a scraper and a waste flake of probable Neolithic? date. However, this small assemblage probably only represents casual loss or discard and there are no associated deposits or features.

Some 19 sherds of Early-Middle Saxon pottery were recovered: eleven from Trench 1, and eight from Trench 4. However, all were small, abraded sherds and all but one were recovered from subsoil deposits mixed with later material and must be residual. Although this material is indicative of Early-Middle Saxon activity on, or near to, the western edge of the site, any such activity within the site has clearly been truncated by later agricultural use or occupation of the site.

Medieval (12th-15th century) pottery was also present across the western half of the site in Trenches 1 to 5 but again the majority was present in topsoil and subsoil layers and would seem to be residual.

One sherd of 10th-11th century *Torksey*-type ware was recovered from the fill of a small pit (109) and a single sherd of a 13th-15th century Nottingham green glazed ware jug was recovered from ditch (509) but these single finds might themselves be residual and little confidence can be given to the dating.

The undated gulleys and post-holes are difficult to interpret as there is little in their form or arrangement to suggest their origin or former use. The line of fairly evenly spaced post-holes in Trench 2 might represent some former boundary / fence line but there is no indication of their date. The picture is further confused by the

number of small root and animal holes in the natural gravels but some of these post-hole arrangements may nonetheless represent structures of unknown date.

Post-medieval material was widespread and common but is not clearly associated with features and perhaps only reflects agricultural use of the site. More recent disturbance seems to be related to the use of the site as part of the Grantham and District Hospital up until demolition and the current redevelopment of the site.

The coin group from (507) was associated with a piece of leather and appears to be a 'purse hoard' or lost wallet. However, the group has an odd composition. It includes a fourth issue copper half-penny of George III, a coin only minted in 1806 and 1807, and a bronze half-penny of Victoria dated 1885. Copper coinage was replaced during the reign of Queen Victoria in 1860 and was rapidly demonetised. It is unusual, therefore, to have the 1806/7 half-penny in association with other coins as late as 1885.

There is also a milled coin, possibly a two-shilling piece, in the group. Milling was introduced in 1662 after the restoration of the monarchy, though this example is likely to be much later, probably no earlier than the early 19th century. However, the coin is extremely worn, probably deliberately so, with both the obverse and reverse almost entirely effaced and only a few faint letters of the border legends evident.

Although the nature of the organic deposits in the north-eastern part of the site remains unclear, the fact that they were recorded in two trenches suggests that they may be quite widespread in this lower-lying north-eastern quarter. It is possible that these deposits represent remnants of prehistoric land surfaces or Palaeo-channels associated with the River Witham and that

the clean gravel and sand deposits (502, 503, 707, 710), recorded as natural in Trenches 5 and 7, were in fact deposited later. The recovery of prehistoric flintwork above these deposits suggests some antiquity for their deposition. The depth of the organic deposits means that it is unlikely that they will be significantly affected by the development.

7. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling of ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; Appendix 4)

Period:

Material dating from the prehistoric period to the present day was recovered. Deposits / features of possible early-mid Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date were identified.

Rarity:

The pottery of early-mid Saxon date is an unusual discovery. The material of other periods is more typical.

Documentation:

Records of the archaeological sites and find made in Grantham are kept by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monument Record.

Group Value:

No particular group value can be ascribed to the remains which are largely undated.

Survival/Condition:

The features are sealed by a relatively large depth of topsoil and subsoil. However, they are not very substantial and some past truncation or transformation of the subsoil has probably affected most of the remains.

Fragility/ Vulnerability

Archaeological features are vulnerable to any groundworks penetrating the subsoil.

Diversity:

Period diversity is low with very few features clearly dateable, although material from the prehistoric period to the present day was been recovered from the site.

Potential:

The site does not seem to have been a focus for sustained human activity until the modern period and although a number of archaeological features were identified, their relatively poor state of preservation and the lack of any associated cultural material limits the potential of the site to inform the archaeological record.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Evaluation of the proposed development site identified archaeological features comprising ditches, gulleys, pits and post-holes in the west and south of the area. However, very few of these features are dated and although there is evidence for human activity on, or in the vicinity of, the site from the prehistoric period onwards, the nature and date of such activity cannot clearly be determined.

The pottery of early to mid Saxon date is of interest, even if present only in small quantities, and would seem to indicate some settlement of that period in the vicinity.

The artefact assemblage from the medieval period onwards is consistent with the peripheral location of the site to the core of the medieval town and its gradual envelopment by the expanding suburbs over the subsequent centuries.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Shaun Fox of Morris Homes who commissioned the work and arranged for the use of plant and accommodation on site. The project was coordinated by Steve Malone; the report was edited by Tom Lane.

10. PERSONNEL

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 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 CAD Illustration: Steve Malone
 Post-excavation Analyst: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

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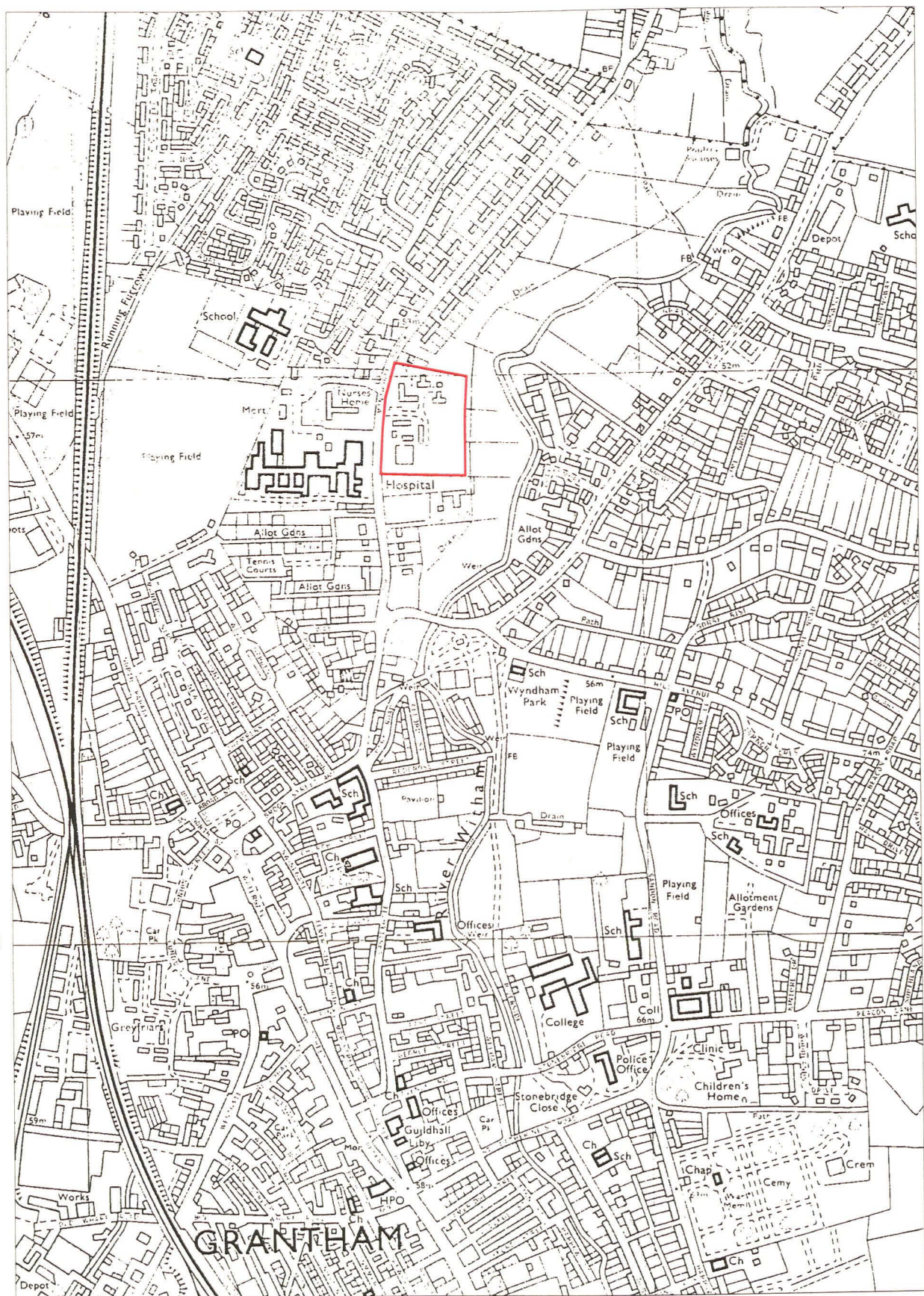
Stukeley, W., 1724, *Itinerarium Curiosum*

12. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
 SMR Sites and Monuments Record



Figure 1: General Location Plan



GRANTHAM



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Grantham Manthorpe Road GMR02

Scale: 1:10000

Drawn by: SM

Report No: 213/02

Figure 2. Site location.

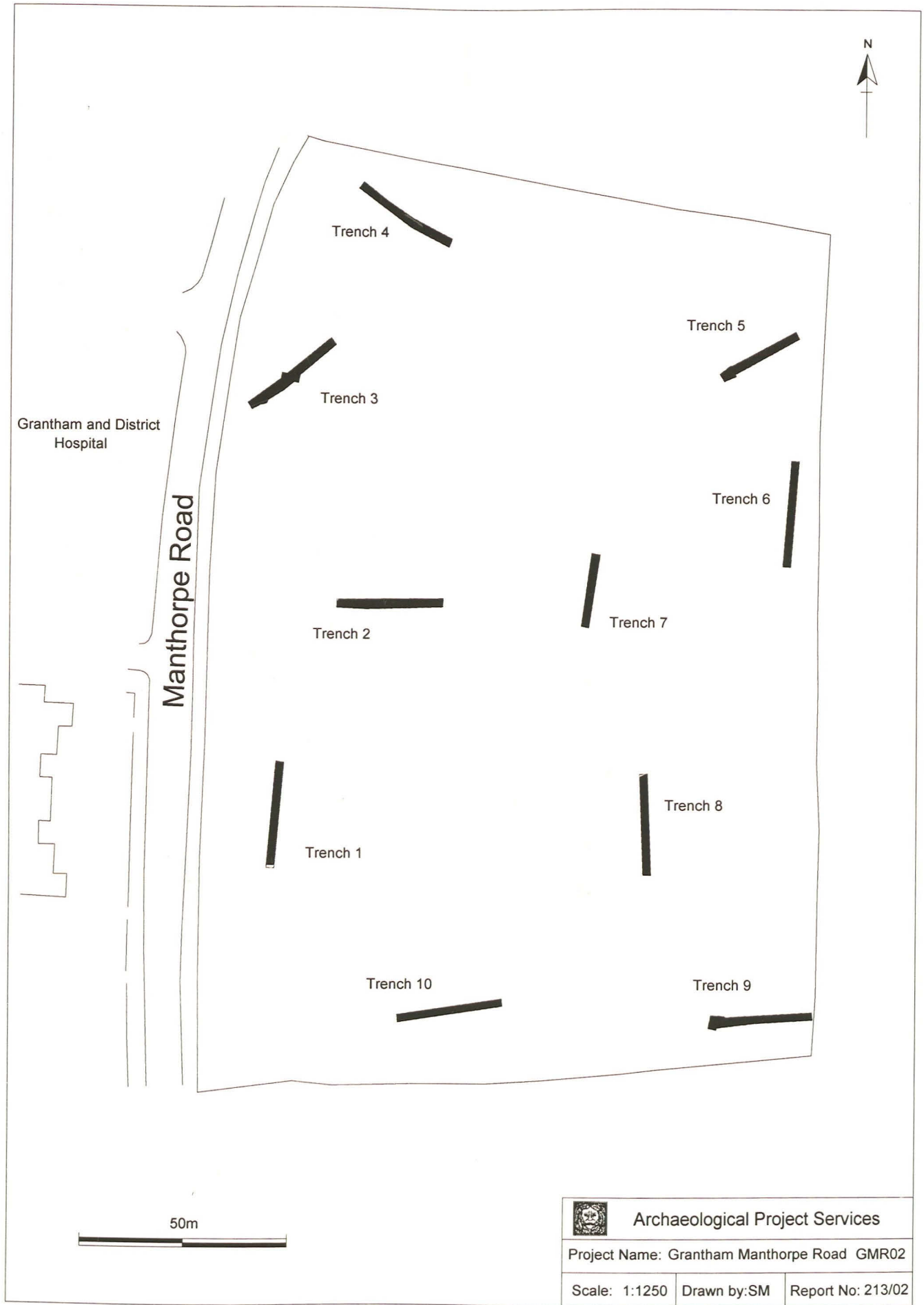


Figure 3. Trench locations.

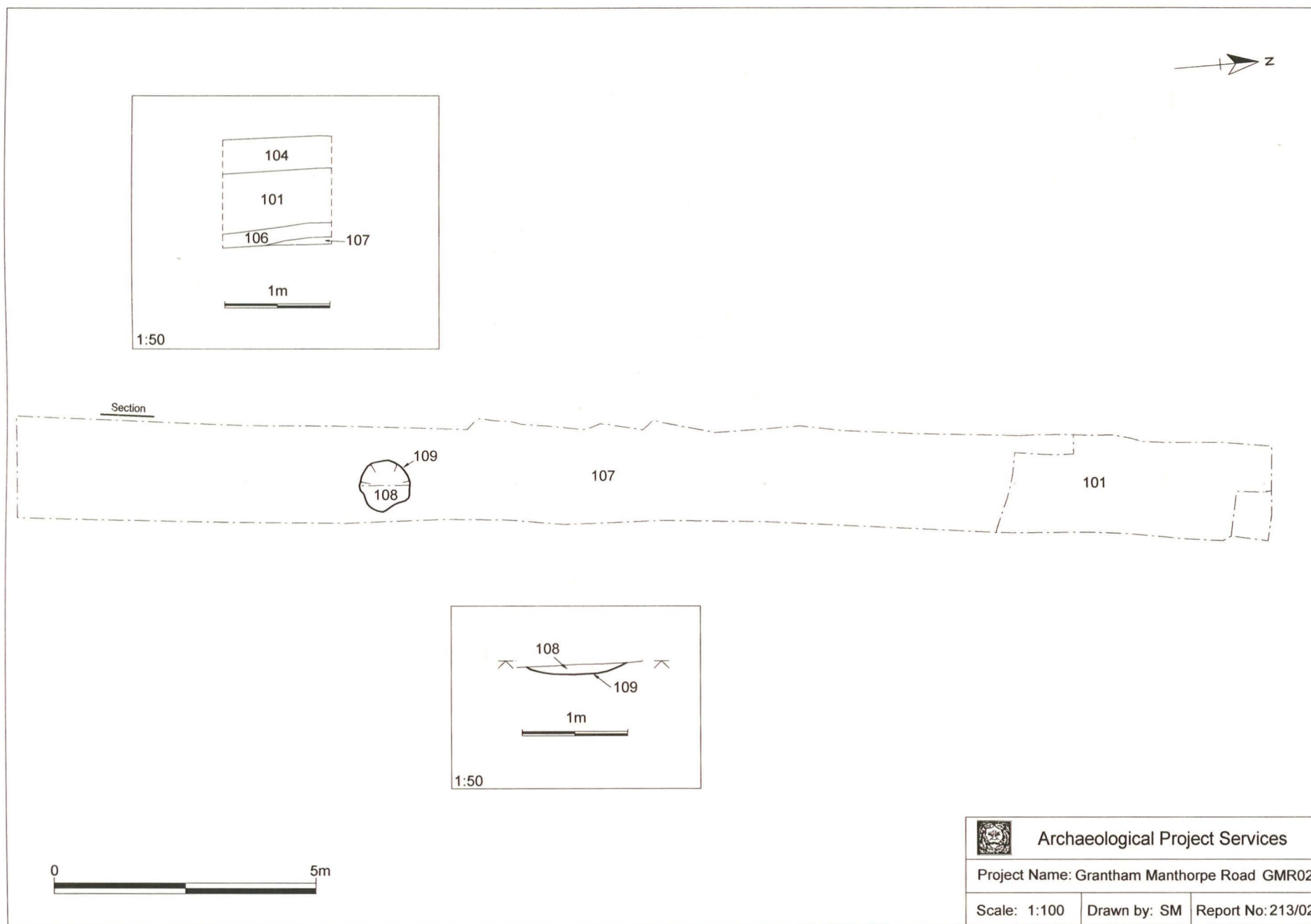


Figure 4. Trench 1 plan and sections.

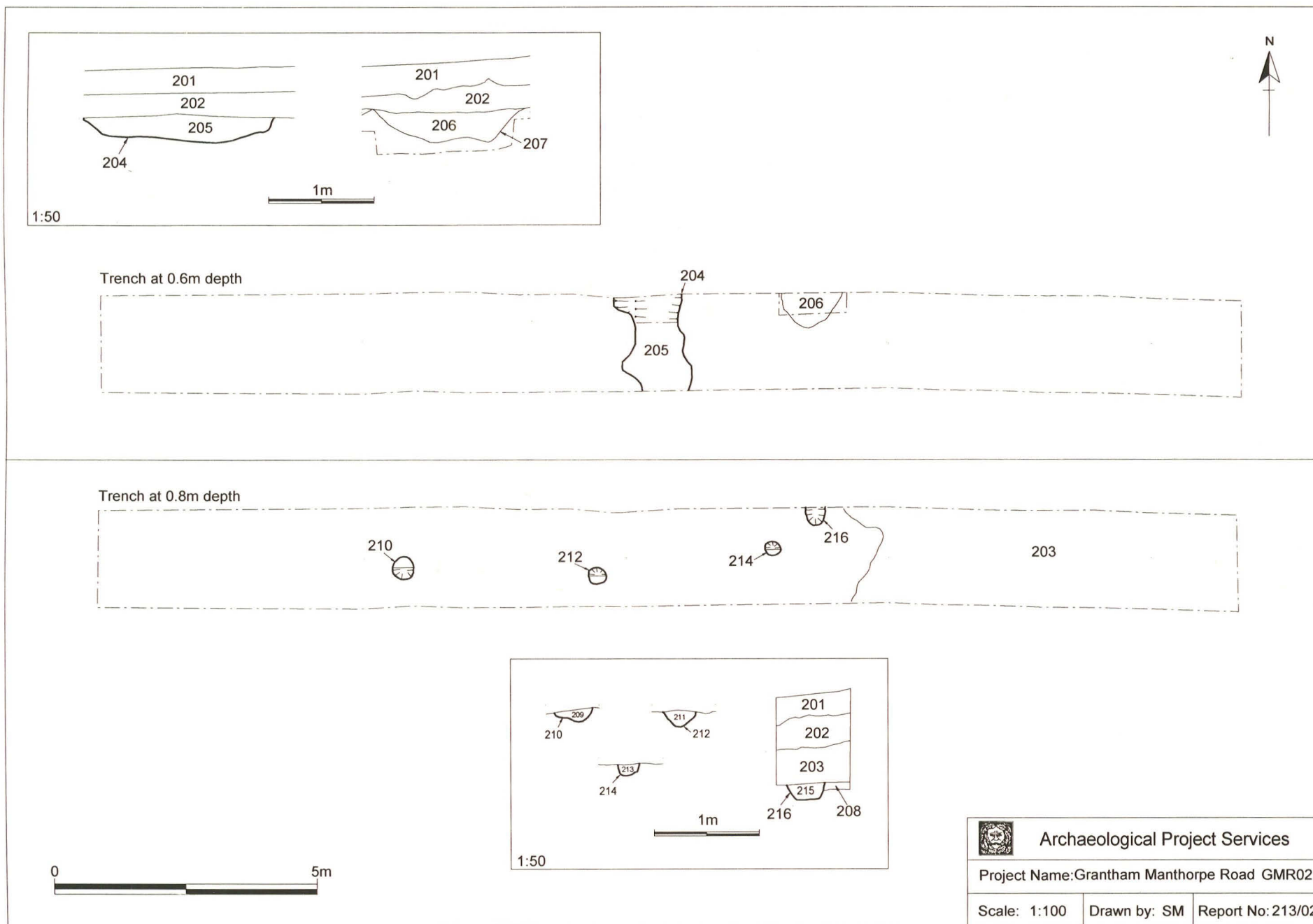


Figure 5. Trench 2 plans and sections.

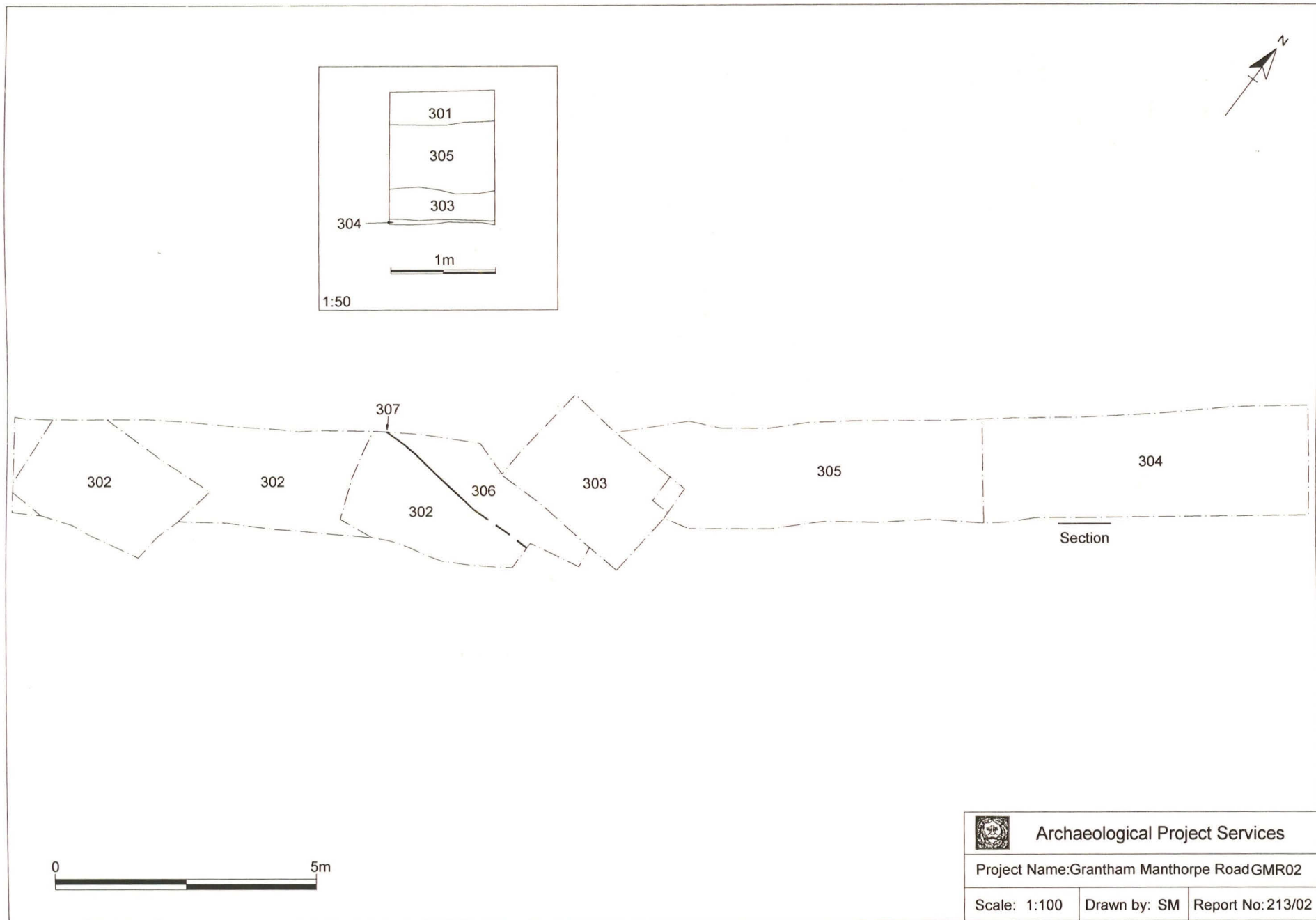



Figure 6. Trench 3 plan and section.

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Grantham Manthorpe Road GMR02		
Scale: 1:100	Drawn by: SM	Report No: 213/02

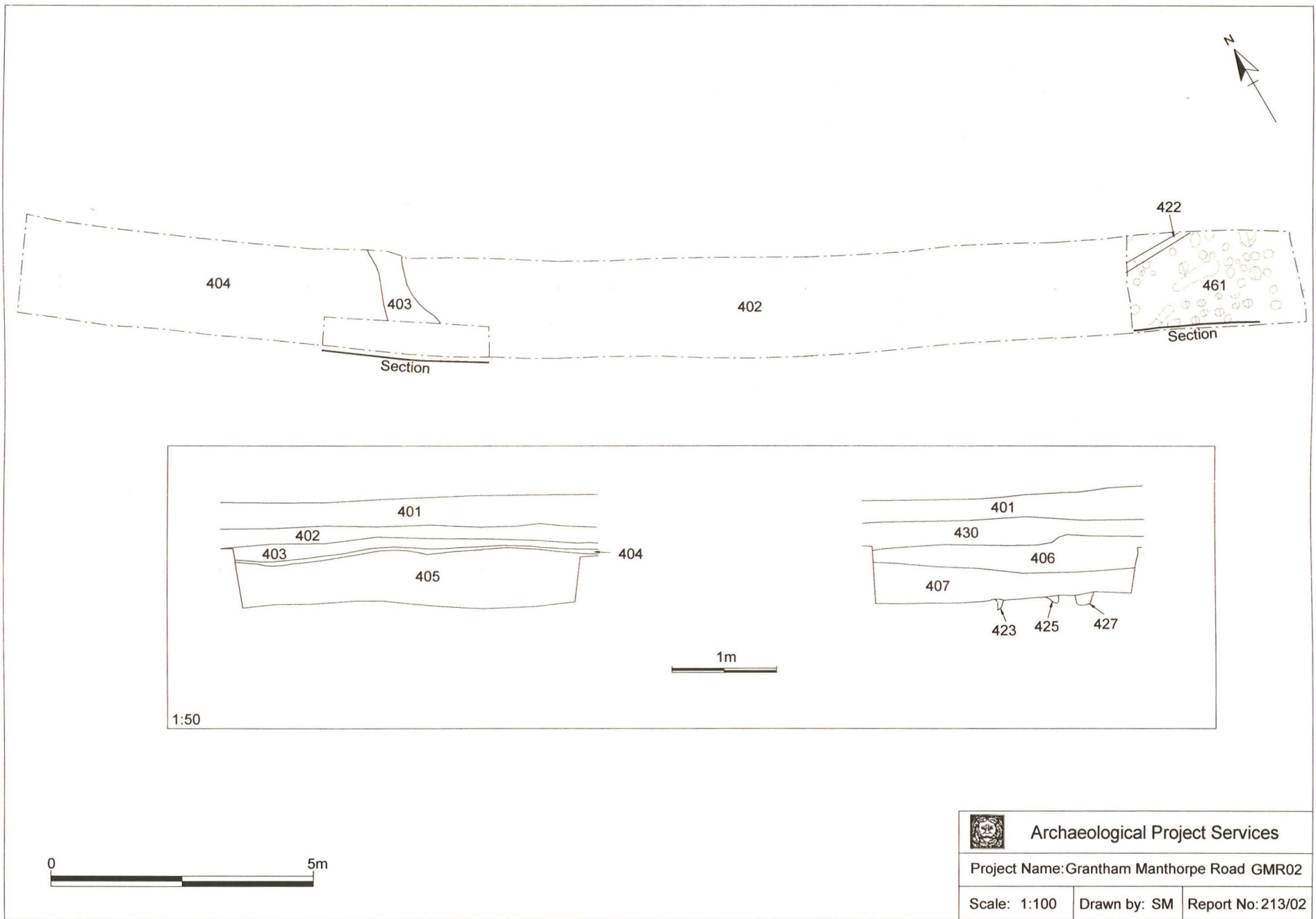
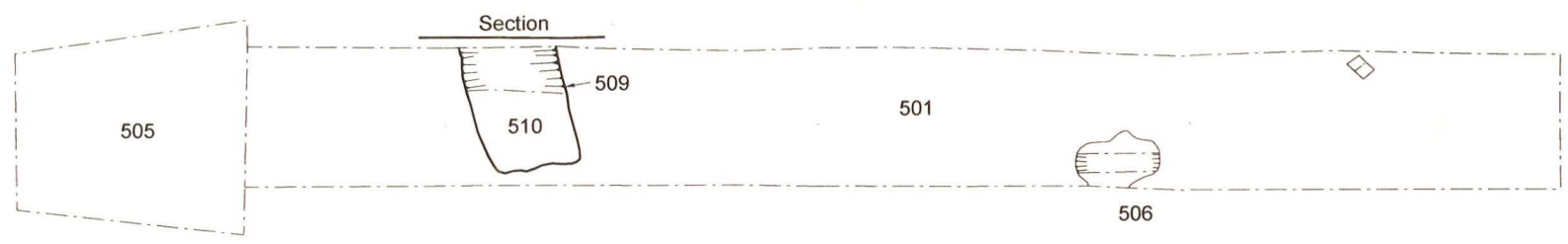
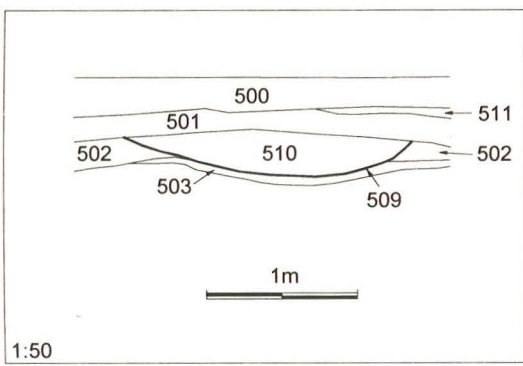


Figure 7. Trench 4 plan and sections.




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Grantham Manthorpe Road GMR02		
Scale: 1:100	Drawn by: SM	Report No: 213/02

Figure 8. Trench 5 plan and section.caption.

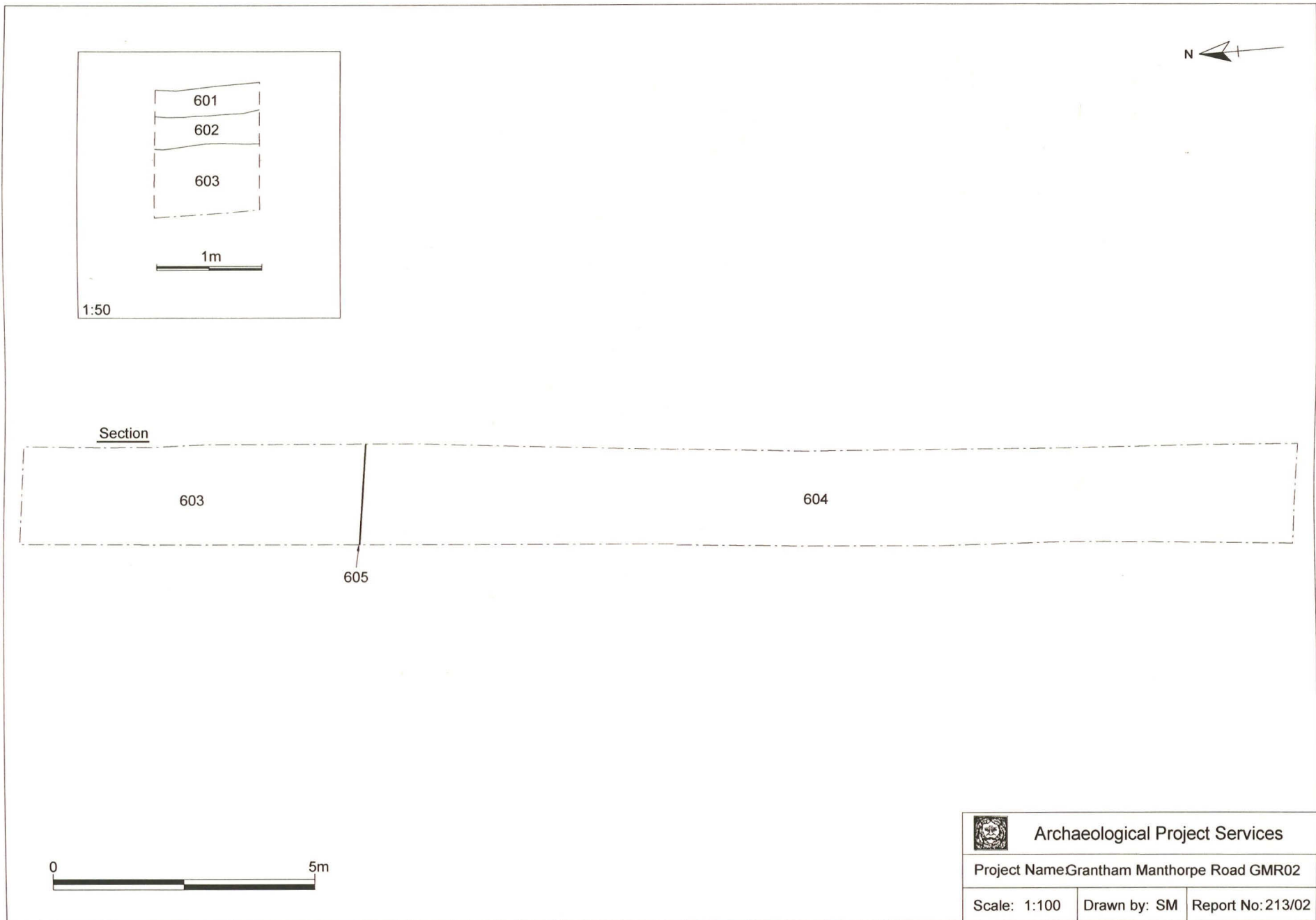


Figure 9. Trench 6 plan and section.caption.

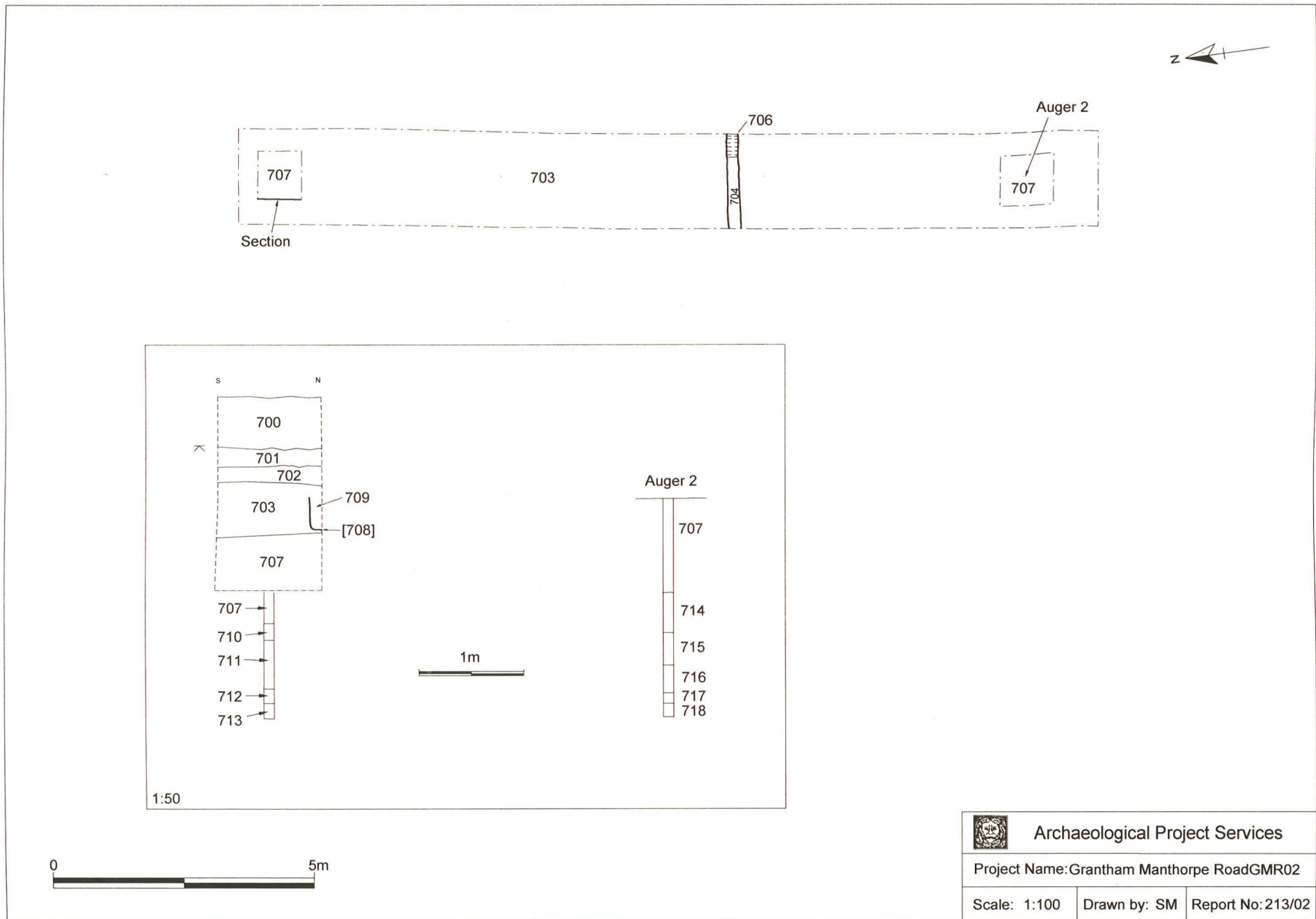


Figure 10. Trench 7 plan and section.



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Grantham Manthorpe Road GMR02

Scale: 1:100 Drawn by: SM Report No: 213/02

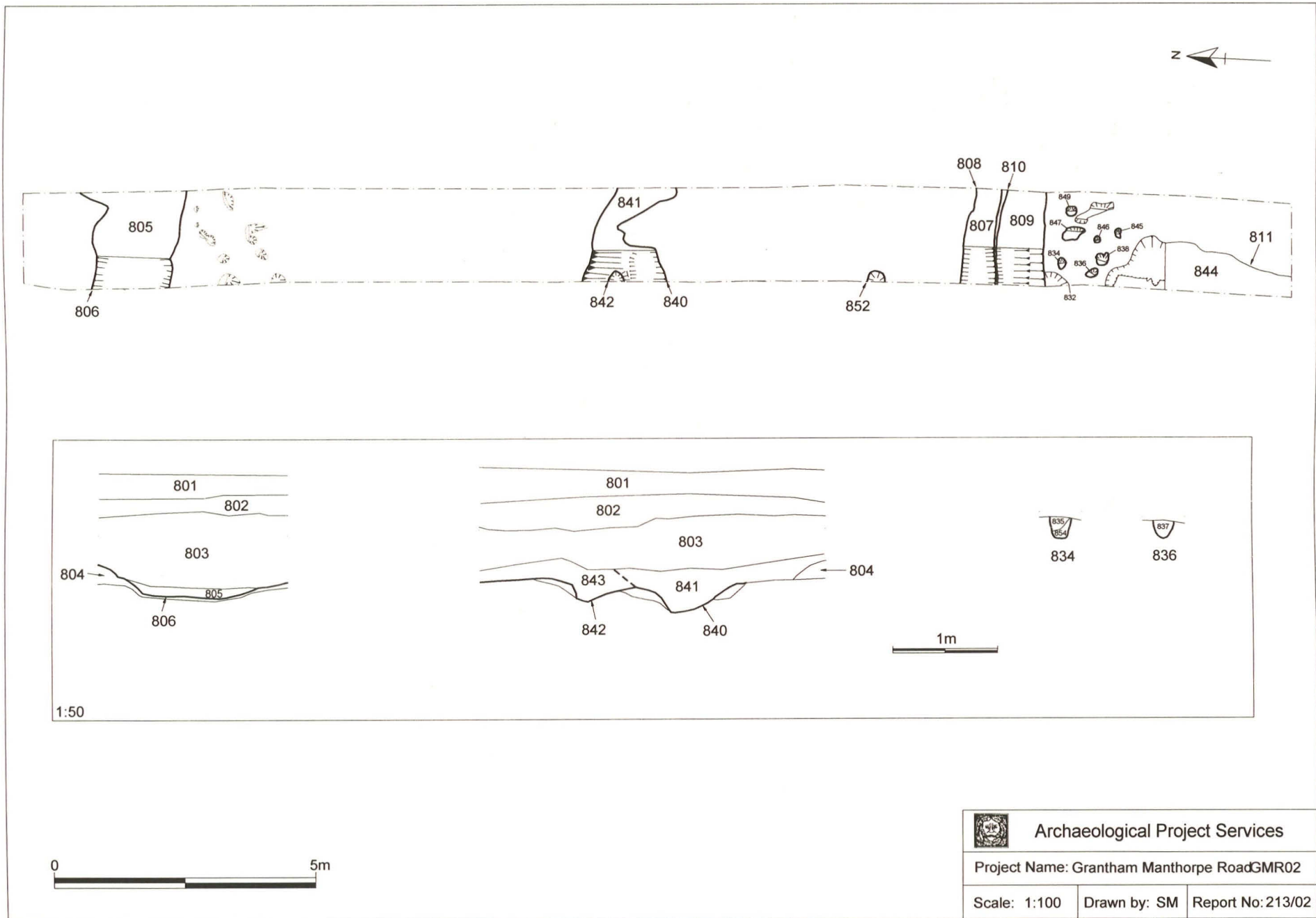


Figure 11. Trench 8 plan and sections.

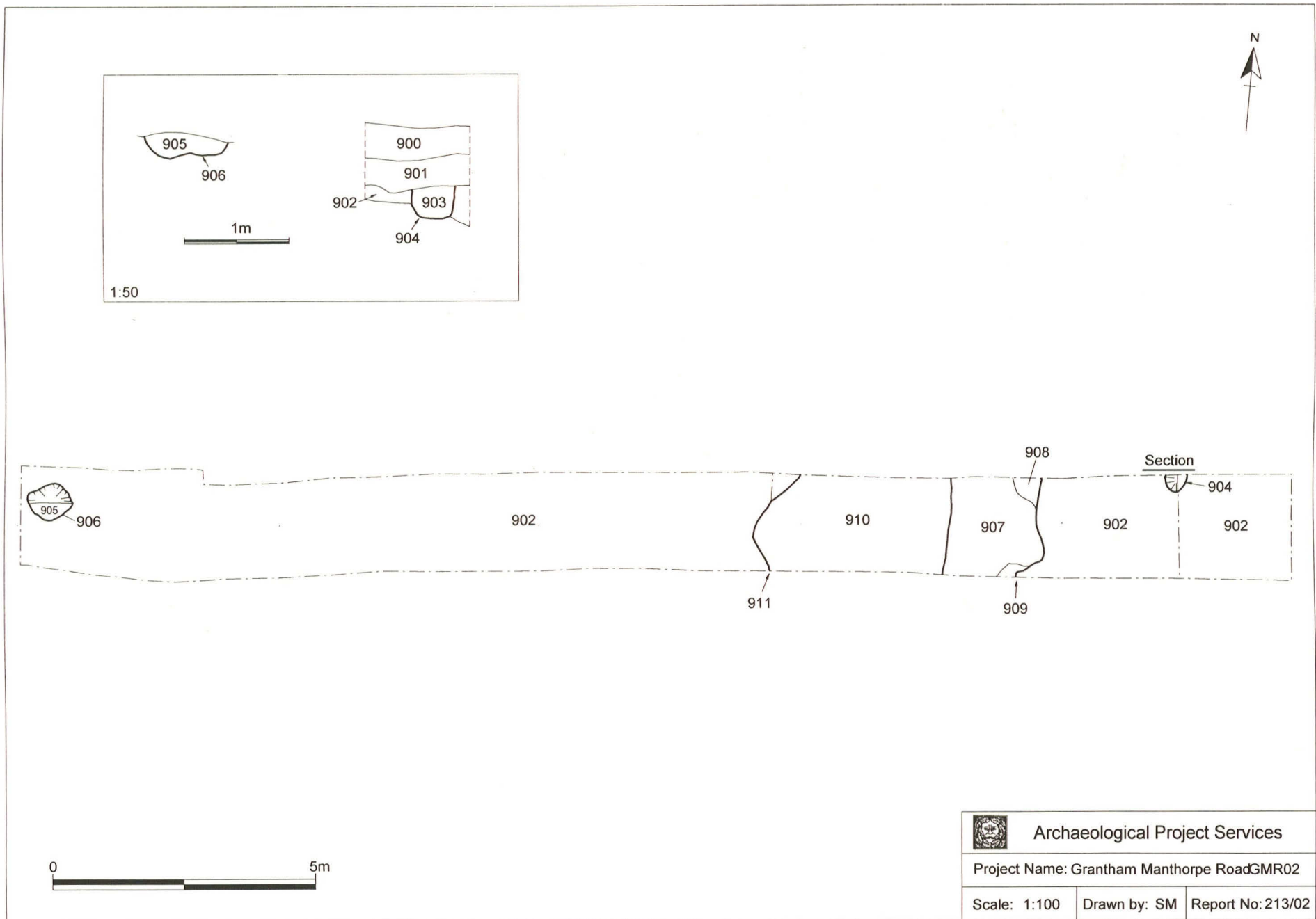


Figure 12. Trench 9 plan and sections.

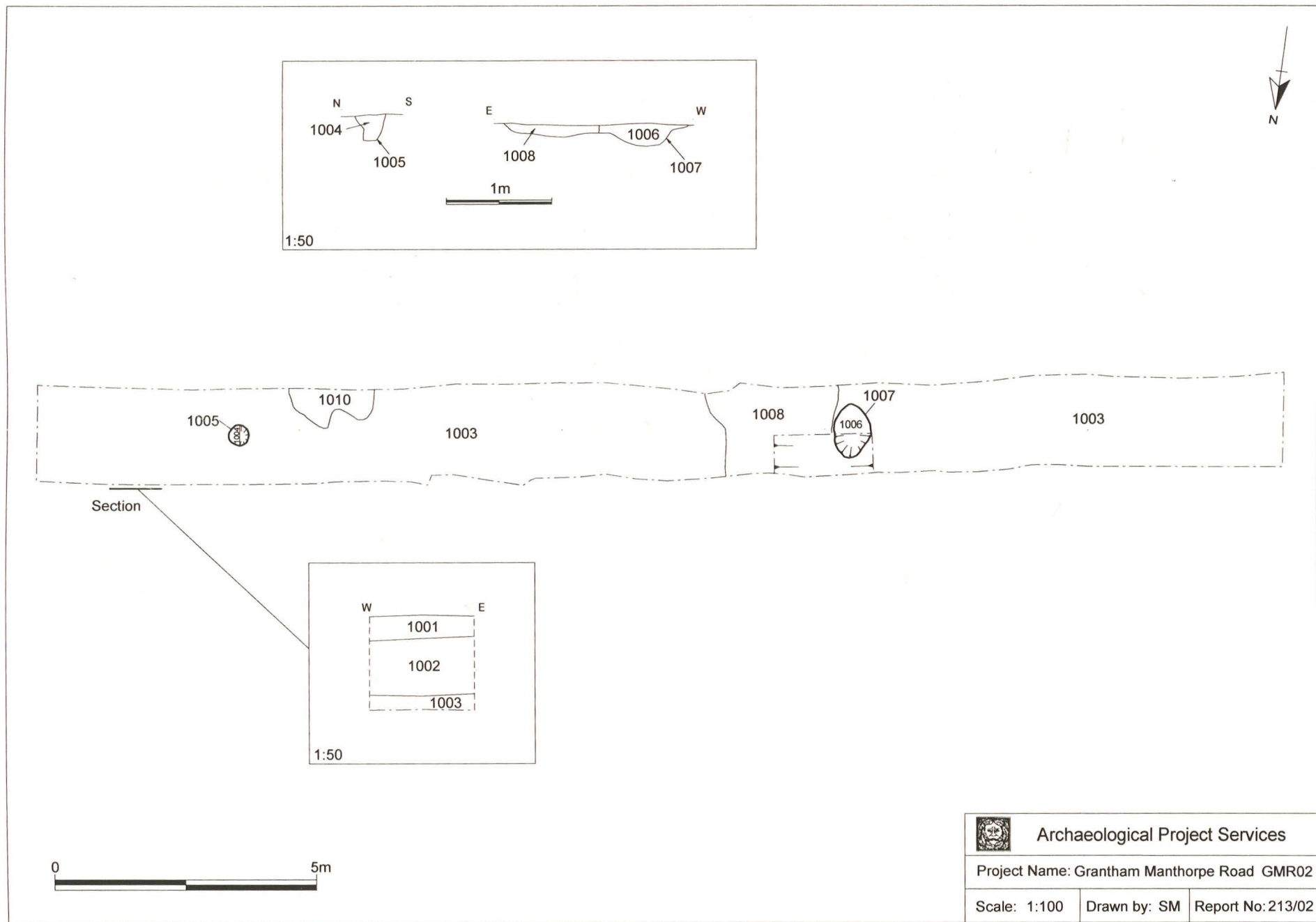


Figure 13. Trench 10 plan and sections.



Plate 1. Trench 2 showing natural sand and gravel.



Plate 2. Trench 5 looking southwest.

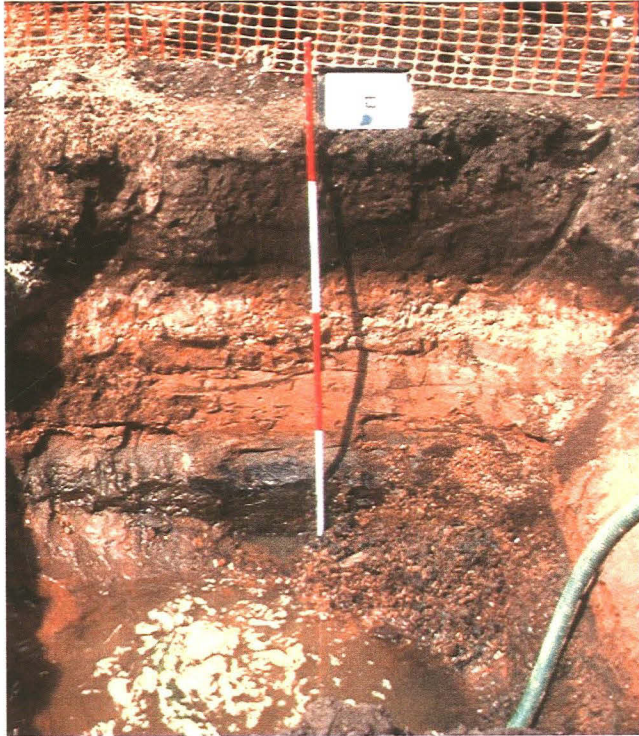


Plate 3. Section through natural deposits in Trench 5 sondage.

Appendix 1 Specification

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Manthorpe Road, Grantham, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area of archaeological interest and potential with remains recorded from the Bronze Age onwards.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission has been granted for residential development of the site. The original watching brief condition has been varied and a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching agreed with the developer.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Manthorpe Road, Grantham, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference SK 9161 3690.
 - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.1.2 Overview
 - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.1.5 List of specialists
 - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Grantham is located 40km south of Lincoln in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place on the site of former nurses' quarters at the Grantham and District Hospital. The site lies on the north side of the town on the east side of Manthorpe Road at National Grid Reference SK 9161 3690.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission for residential development of the site (S02/0207/35) was granted subject to a condition for an archaeological watching brief. Given the size of the development, it has been agreed with the developers that evaluation by trial trenching is a more suitable way of identifying any potential archaeological interest and helping target areas for further investigation.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies on rising ground on the west bank of the River Witham at approximately 50m OD. Local

soils have not been mapped as the area is urban, but on the basis of nearby mapped deposits are likely to be fine loamy over clayey soils of the Denchworth Association developed over Jurassic and Cretaceous clay (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 155).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Grantham lies in an area rich in archaeological activity from the prehistoric period onwards. Finds of flint tools attest to activity in the mesolithic and neolithic periods, a Bronze Age cemetery is also located in the vicinity and cropmarks give further indication of settlement/landuse in this period. The Roman road to Lincoln, Ermine Street, runs just to the east of the town and a settlement of that period is known at Saltersford. The town itself dates from at least the Late Saxon period, for a settlement is recorded in the Domesday Book and St Wulfram's Church dates in part from the 11th century.
- 6.2 Archaeological finds in the immediate vicinity comprise findspots of Bronze Age material including Beaker pottery, arrowheads, a perforated stone hammer, an axe and a knife. A late Bronze Age Bucket Urn cemetery was discovered to the northeast in the 1930s. Finds of prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval date have also been recovered to the northwest.
- 6.3 A firm peaty clay was identified in the northeast of the site during site investigations and might preserve deposits of archaeological interest. However, this lay at an average depth of 1.50m and may not be exposed except in deeper sondages.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of fifteen (15) trenches measuring 25m x 1.6m. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

- 9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of field work
- 9.4 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.5 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 9.6 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.7 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

- 11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring

specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

11.2 Stage 2

11.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

11.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

11 ARCHIVE

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client, Morris Homes; the Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

14 PUBLICATION

- 14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist
Anglo-Saxon:	J Young, independent specialist
Medieval and later:	G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, independent archaeologist; or
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-

Faulkner, APS

Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 4 staff, a supervisor and 3 assistants, and to take ten (10) days.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 15 person-days within a notional programme of 10 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.
- 18.3 Contingency
- 18.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; pump (may be necessary); Roman pottery (small amounts possible); Medieval pottery - large quantities (moderate amount expected and allowed for); faunal remains - large quantities (moderate amounts expected and allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.
- 18.3.2 Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator (South Kesteven Community Archaeologist), not Archaeological Project Services.

19 INSURANCES

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes

an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 and may result in legal action.

20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 1, 2 August 2002

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

*by Paul Cope Faulkner, Rachael Hall,
Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor*

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 54 fragments of pottery weighing 1069g was recovered from 21 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a large quantity of other objects, brick/tile, clay pipe, flint and industrial residue, comprising 58 items weighing a total of 14229g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoils, subsoils and feature fills across the site. The earlier pottery is in relatively local south and central Lincolnshire fabrics, with some perhaps from further afield, eg the Torksey-type and Charnwood fabrics. Medieval pottery derives from Nottingham and Lincoln, as well as more local sources, at Bourne and Potterhanworth.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
100	SSTMG	E-M Saxon sandstone-tempered	1	6	19 th -early 20 th century (unstratified)
	CHARN	Charnwood ware E-M Saxon	2	6	
	RQCL	Central Lincolnshire E-M Saxon rounded quartz fabric	1	11	
	MEDX	Non-local Medieval fabric 12th-15th century	1	3	
	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics ML12th – EM13th century	1	12	
	LSTON	Brown stoneware, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	6	
	LSW1/2	Lincoln ware, jug, 13 th -14 th century	1	10	
101	RMAX	mid Saxon southern Maxey-type ware	1	3	
102	SSTCL	central Lincolnshire E-M Saxon sandstone tempered	1	11	
103	RMAX	mid Saxon southern Maxey-type ware	1	8	
105	SSTCL	central Lincolnshire E-M Saxon sandstone tempered	2	13	16 th -17 th century (unstratified)
	SSTMG	E-M Saxon sandstone-tempered	1	4	
	CHARN	Charnwood ware E-M Saxon	1	2	
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century	1	5	
	UNIDENT	Unidentified, very abraded, not pottery?	1	1	
108	TORKT	Torksey-type ware	1	2	10-11c
200	MP	Midlands Purple-type ware, 17 th century	1	25	17 th century

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	NSP	Nottingham splash glazed ware, 12 th -13 th century	1	6	(unstratified)
	NOTG	?Nottingham green glazed ware, 13 th -15 th century	1	5	
203	MP	Midlands Purple ware, separate vessels	2	32	17 th century
205	BL	Blackware, 17 th century	1	1	18 th century
	BL	Red earthenware, black glazed, 18 th century	1	3	
206	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed	1	1	16 th -17 th century
300	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed	1	5	18 th century (unstratified)
303	NCSW?	?Nottingham Coarse Sandy Ware	1	9	13 th -15 th century
400	CHARN	Charnwood ware E-M Saxon	2	27	17 th century (unstratified)
	SSTCL	central Lincolnshire E-M Saxon sandstone tempered	1	2	
	PMRC	Red earthenware, 17 th century	1	40	
	MY	Midlands Yellow ware, 17 th century	1	28	
	NSP	Nottingham splash glazed ware, 12 th -13 th century	1	17	
	NOTG	Nottingham green glazed ware, abraded, 13 th -15 th century	1	7	
402	CHARN	Charnwood ware E-M Saxon	1	7	
405	SSTCL	central Lincolnshire E-M Saxon sandstone tempered	3	9	16 th -17 th century
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century	1	10	
	NSP	Nottingham splash glazed ware, 12 th -13 th century	1	36	
406	BL	Blackware, tyg	1	14	17 th century
407	SSTCL	central Lincolnshire E-M Saxon sandstone tempered	1	3	13 th -15 th century
	NOTG?	?Nottingham ware, very abraded, 13 th -15 th century	1	10	
	POTT	Potterhanworth ware, 13 th -14 th century	1	1	
501	BL	Red painted earthenware, pancheon, 17 th century	1	77	17 th century
	BL	Blackware, drinking vessel, 17 th century	1	5	
510	NOTG	Nottingham green glazed ware jug	1	22	13 th -15 th century
910	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 20 th century	1	200	19 th century
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed pancheon, very abraded, 18 th century	1	273	
1000	MY	Midlands Yellow ware, abraded, 17 th century	1	55	19 th -early 20 th century

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	LSTON	Brown stoneware, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	5	(unstratified)

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
100	Silver	William III sixpence, very worn and bent, 1695-1700	1	2	19 th -20 th century (unstratified)
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 th century	1	3	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	1	3	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/54", 19 th century	1	4	
	Glass	Brown bottle glass, 19 th -20 th century	1	4	
	Stone	Burnt cobble	1	203	
101	Stone	Burnt limestone	2	34	
102	CBM	Daub/burnt clay with wattle impression	1	37	
	Stone	Burnt stone	1	6400	
103	Stone	Burnt limestone	1	46	
105	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 8/64", 17 th century	1	3	(unstratified)
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	1	2	
	Glass	Colourless	1	2	
	Flint	Gunflint, probably unfinished, post-medieval	4	11	
	Stone	Burnt stone	1	442	
108	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag, post-medieval	1	9	
	Coal	Coal	1	3	
200	Clay pipe	Spurred bowl fragment, moulded with legend JINCO[, bore 4/64", 1830-50	1	6	1830-50 (unstratified)
	Clay pipe	Heeled bowl fragment, bore 6/64", late 17 th -early 18 th century	1	5	
205	Clay pipe	Bowl, Lincoln form 61, bore 7/64"	1	18	1650-80
206	Coal	Coal	1	6	
300	Clay pipe	Bowl, moulded decoration with legend JIMNITT N[, bore 4/64", c. 1830-50	1	10	19 th century (unstratified)
	Glass	Hexagonal bottle, pale green, 19 th century	1	47	
	CBM	Pantile, 19 th century	1	35	
400	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 th century	1	3	17 th century (unstratified)
	CBM	Tile/drain, post-medieval	1	65	
	Flint	Flint, natural	2	15	
	Stone	Burnt cobbles	2	595	
402	Iron	Nails, rectangular section, 1 bent	3	14	
407	Stone	Burnt stone	1	3	

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
501	Clay pipe	Bowl fragment	1	2	18 th -19 th century
507	Copper	George II 1/2d, 4 th issue 1806-7	1	9	1885 or later
	Copper alloy	Victoria 1d, 1860-9	1	9	
	Copper alloy	Victoria 1/2d, 1885	1	6	
	?Silver	Milled coin, possibly 2s, later than 1662	1	10	
	Copper alloy	Deformed disc, possibly 1/2d, 1860 or later	1	5	
	Leather	Leather fragment	1	1	
705	Stone	Burnt limestone	1	14	
833	Flint	Blade fragment, snapped in antiquity	1	3	Prehistoric
841	Flint	Scraper	1	5	Prehistoric
844	Flint	Waste flake	1	1	Prehistoric
903	Stone	Burnt pebble	1	86	
	Stone	Micaceous sandstone, flattish piece, possibly burnt	1	106	
	Flint	Waste blade, fully patinated, prehistoric	1	1	
907	CBM	Handmade brick, 224mm x 105mm x 62mm, 19 th century	1	3050	19 th century
	CBM	Handmade bullnose brick, 230mm long, 110mm wide, 75mm thick, 19 th century	1	2840	
	CBM	Handmade brick, post-medieval	1	32	
	Mortar	Mortar, white-washed, post-medieval	2	17	
910	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64"	1	2	19 th century

Note: CBM=Ceramic building material

The mould decorated clay pipe bowl fragment from (200) has the partial legend]INCO[, clearly 'Lincoln', a human leg and part of a shield on the reverse. The piece is a 'standing Indian' pipe and bears similarities to previous examples found in Lincoln (Mann 1974, nos. 194, 195). It is possibly a product of William Bannister, a Lincoln pipemaker who made pipes with this decorative style and who is recorded as working during the period 1815-63 (*ibid.*, 57).

A further mould-decorated pipe was retrieved from (300). This is fluted and bears the incomplete legend]IMNITT N[. The first word is the name Simnitt and refers to the clay pipe maker John Lyne Simnet, while the 'N' is the first letter of 'Newark', the place of manufacture. Simnet is recorded as a Newark clay pipe maker during the period 1815-69 but was briefly in Grantham, recorded there in 1835 but having returned to Newark by 1841 (Wells 1979, 141). It is possible that he continued to use moulds indicating Newark manufacture during his brief stay in Grantham.

The coin group from (507) was associated with a piece of leather and appears to be a 'purse hoard' or lost wallet. However, the group has an odd composition. It includes a fourth issue copper half-penny of George III, a coin only minted in 1806 and 1807, and a bronze half-penny of Victoria dated 1885. Copper coinage was replaced during the reign of Queen Victoria in 1860 and was rapidly demonetised. It is unusual, therefore, to have the 1806/7 half-penny in association with other coins as late as 1885.

There is also a milled coin, possibly a two-shilling piece, in the group. Milling was introduced in 1662 after the restoration of the monarchy, though this example is likely to be much later, probably no earlier than the early 19th century. However, the coin is extremely worn, probably deliberately so, with both the obverse and reverse almost entirely effaced and only a few faint letters of the border legends evident.

A large gunflint was recovered from (105). This piece, which would have been used on a fullbore flintlock, is made from the proximal end of a flint blade and still retains the bulb of percussion generated in the manufacture of the blank blade. This suggests that the piece maybe unfinished, as the bulb would usually have been removed.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Grantham, including in moderate proximity to the current site, that area the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The moderate collection of Early to Middle Saxon pottery fragments is of moderate-high local significance as it must indicate settlement of that date somewhere in the vicinity. However, all of these pottery sherds are small and abraded and may have arrived at the site as part of a manuring scatter. Likewise, the sparse collection of medieval and post-medieval pottery would not seem to indicate habitation on the site before its use by the Grantham & District Hospital in the 20th century

References

Mann, J. E., 1977 *Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations in Lincoln 1970-74*, The Archaeology of Lincoln XV-1, Lincoln Archaeology Trust and CBA

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Wells, P. K., 1979 'The Pipemakers of Lincolnshire', in P. Davey (ed), *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe*, BAR British Series 63

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

203	Context records
47	Drawing sheets
9	Daily record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
2	Section record sheets
4	Photographic record sheets
11	Levels sheets
1	Box of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix
	Colour slides

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2002.405

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: GMR 02

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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