

EU 487

SLI 3497 1693

9577

34912
35069-72



LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

FRANCIS HOUSE SILVER BIRCH PARK GREAT NORTHERN TERRACE LINCOLN LN5 8LG

**PROPOSED BUSINESS PARK
BARROWBY HIGH ROAD, GRANTHAM
SK8950 3650
(Museum Accession Number 59.95)**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

for

BIDWELLS CHARTERED SURVEYORS

on behalf of

Mr and Mrs J Bealby and the Lincoln Diocesan Trust

June 1995

CONTENTS

List of figures and plates

Summary 1

Introduction 1

Site Location 1

METHOD 1

RESULTS

1.Desk Top Study 2

2. Fieldwalking 4

Discussion 5

Conclusion 5

Acknowledgments 6

References 6

Appendix 1 Identification of pottery finds (Jane Young)

Appendix 2 Identification of flint finds (Dr Ian Brooks)

Appendix 3 Archaeological remains in the vicinity of the proposed development site. Data from the county Sites and Monuments Record and other archives

Appendix 4 Contents of the site archive

FIGURES

Fig. 1 Barrowby Road, Grantham. Site location. Reproduced from the O.S. 1:10,000 map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no. AL50424A. Note position of parish boundary on western limit of proposed development.

Fig. 2 Location of known archaeological remains. Reproduced from the 1954 O.S. 1:25,000 map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no. AL50424A

Fig. 3 O.S. 1:2,500 survey of 1885, revised 1903 and published 1904 showing former position of parish boundary, east of the proposed development

Fig. 4 (in plastic sleeve) Location of fieldwalking finds.

PLATES

Pl. 1 Oblique air photograph showing pit alignments crossing the development area (CUCAP ref. ZV86; reproduced with permission from the Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs; copyright reserved)

Pl. 2 Oblique air photograph showing pit alignments crossing the development area (CUCAP ref. ABP 28; reproduced with permission from the Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs; copyright reserved).

Pl. 3 Fieldwalking in progress. Old ironstone quarry at south end of field is clearly visible.

**PROPOSED BUSINESS PARK
BARROWBY HIGH ROAD, GRANTHAM
(SK8950 3650)
Archaeological Evaluation**

Summary

A desk top study has identified the presence of prehistoric pit alignments, showing as cropmarks on aerial photographs, crossing the proposed development area. Fieldwalking over the eastern half of the site (the west field was not available for survey because the crop was well advanced) established that there was little evidence for occupation during the Roman and medieval periods, with the majority of pottery finds being 17th century or later in date. These are likely to represent manuring of the land rather than settlement remains. Twenty flint artefacts recovered during the fieldwalking may be associated with the pit alignments. A large, disused ironstone quarry in the east field appears to have destroyed the pit alignment in this part of the development area but further investigation may be required of the field to the west where two alignments intersect.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned by Bidwells Chartered Surveyors, on behalf of Mr and Mrs J Bealby and the Lincoln Diocesan Trust and Board of Finance Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation in accordance with the requirements of the Brief set by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist dated February 1995.

Site Location

The proposed development lies in Grantham, on the parish boundary between Grantham and Barrowby with the A52 Barrowby Road forming the southern boundary of the site. The site covers c.13ha and extends over two fields (Fig. 1). The larger, covering 7.2ha, has been recently ploughed and planted with a crop of sugar beet. The west field is under a cereal crop.

METHOD

In order to ensure that all possible archaeological constraints are identified and assessed the following sources were examined in accordance with the requirements of the Brief:

Records from the parishes of Barrowby, Grantham and Great Gonerby, lodged at the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record were examined and sites plotted onto a 1:25000 scale map (Fig. 2). Records from the same parishes were then examined at the offices of the Community Archaeologist and cross-referenced (see Appendix 1). A few additional records, held at the offices of LAS were also incorporated into the list.

Visits were made to the Lincolnshire Archives Office and the Local Collections Library at Lincoln Castle.

The records of the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) and the National Air Photographic Library (Swindon) were examined and a representative sample of photographs ordered. A full list of photographic coverage is given in Appendix 2.

One of the fields within the proposed development area was available for walking over and results of the survey are given below.

RESULTS

1. Desk Top Study

a) Archaeological Background

The archaeological evidence comprises two main categories. Casual finds record human activity in the area dating from the Mesolithic period (c. 10,000 BC) to the recent past. Aerial photographs have recorded physical remains, such as enclosures, linear ditches and pits which remain undated. There have been excavations in the wider study area at Great Gonerby and in the centre of Grantham itself, none of which are considered to have a direct bearing on the site under consideration.

Prehistoric

The Mesolithic period dates back to the period after the last glaciation (c. 10,000-3,500 B.C.) when Hunter Gatherer groups of people were settled in this area. Over 100 microliths, tiny worked flints characteristic of the Mesolithic period, have been found at Stubbock Hill NW of the proposed development (Fig. 2.2). A second group of Mesolithic flints has been found on Low Road south of Barrowby village (Fig. 2.8)

Neolithic (3,500-2,000 B.C.) finds from the area include a stone macehead (Fig. 2.3) a stone axe (Fig. 2.7) and a flint dagger (Fig. 2.13). A scatter of worked flints was found NE of Rectory Farm (Fig. 2.6).

Bronze Age (2,000-900 B.C.) flints have been found on the same site as the Mesolithic material at Stubbock Hill (Fig. 2.2) together with a single thumbnail scraper at Mill Hill (Fig. 2.7). There is nothing known about any settlement remains which must have been associated with these casual finds.

Iron Age pottery has been found on the same site as worked flints and Roman finds (see below) (Fig. 2.6).

In addition to the casual finds found on the ground surface aerial photographs held at the National Monuments Record, Swindon and Cambridge University indicate the presence of archaeological features, usually of unknown date, which show as marks in growing crops. There are marks of unknown date and function to the east of the development site (Fig. 2.12). An oval enclosure with a south-west facing entrance and containing a circular building has been recorded SE of the development site behind houses on the south side of Barrowby Road (Fig. 2.15). These features are of unknown date but evidence from similar sites suggests that they are likely to be Iron Age in date, (c.900 B.C.- A.D.48) or possibly Roman.

Roman (A.D.48-410)

A large Roman site was found in 1977 NE of Rectory Farm on the same site as the worked flints (see above). Large quantities of pottery including grey wares and colour coated fabrics were found on the north facing slope of the hill. 60m south, on the brow of the hill, a spread of stone proved to be the centre of another concentration of pottery. A third concentration of pottery was found 60m east of the second site (S. Kesteven record cards) (Fig. 2.6). Evidence for Roman ironworking has been found closer to Rectory SW of the settlement (Fig. 2.14).

Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval

Early maps confirm that the proposed development area lay entirely within Barrowby parish until boundary changes after the Second World War. The Barrowby Enclosure Award of 1763 (LAO Kesteven Award 95/2) shows that the development area was part of the Mill Field, near the eastern edge of Barrowby parish. The parish boundary was still in the same place on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1904 (Fig. 3) but had been changed by the time the 1:25000 survey of 1954 was published (Fig. 2). It is suggested that the parish boundary was probably altered when the Grantham Town Plan was adopted in 1949, in anticipation of future urban expansion.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement remains tend to be located in or near to present settlements. Saxon pottery has been found on a mainly Roman site in Great Gonerby (not shown on Fig. 2) but apart from this discovery the period is poorly represented in the archaeological record of the area. Both Barrowby and Grantham were mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 indicating their origins in the pre-conquest period. The place-name *Barrowby* is Old Scandinavian for village (-by) on the hill (Eckwall 1960, 28). However, a Scandinavian place-name does not preclude an earlier settlement on the site. The village of Barrowby lies c.1km west of the proposed development and there is no suggestion that there was ever any medieval or later settlement on the proposed development site (see fieldwalking results below).

Mill Hill to the NE of Barrowby is thought to be the remains of a medieval mill mound. Medieval building remains were recorded during excavations west of Great Gonerby village (Fig. 2.9) and medieval pottery was found on the large Roman site NE of Rectory Farm (Fig. 2.6).

b) The Site

There were no recorded artefacts from within the proposed development area prior to the present study. However, two lines of pits crossing the western half of the site were first recorded from the air as cropmarks in 1959. Plates 1 and 2 show a dark interrupted line diagonally crossing the west field of the development area approximately NE (north of the tree on the field boundary)-SW. A second alignment is more clearly visible on Plate 2 which crosses the first at right angles. Its course in the eastern half of the

development area is obscured by the later ironstone quarry pit which is visible as an irregular rectangular shadow in the growing crops.

Similar features have been recorded elsewhere in Lincolnshire (e.g. at Allington c.5.5km from the present site) as well as in other parts of the country as far apart as Wessex and eastern Scotland. Little is known of their function or date but they are generally considered to be prehistoric in date. Recent excavation of two pits in an alignment at Long Bennington failed to produce any dating evidence but they are associated with double and triple linear boundary ditches (Fearn 1993, 5-8). Excavation of triple ditches in the county at Brauncewell and Nettleham have shown that these examples are late Iron Age in date (i.e. 1st century B.C.) (Tipper 1994; Field and Palmer-Brown 1994). Investigation of a triple boundary ditch at West Deeping (Lincs.) produced pottery of late Bronze Age date (Collcutt and Field 1990, 9). Subsequent investigation of associated field systems in 1994 at Rectory Farm, West Deeping confirmed this early date (J. Hunn, pers. comm.).

2. Fieldwalking

Fieldwalking is normally carried out on land which has been recently ploughed or sown, to retrieve artefacts such as worked flint or pottery whose spatial distribution can indicate zones of occupation beneath the ground surface. It was only possible to walk over the east field within the proposed development area, which was under a new crop of sugar beet and covers an area of c.7.2ha.

The field was walked by a team of 3 people, in traverses 10m apart crossing the field parallel to the Barrowby Road (Pl. 3). Each artefact (flint or pottery sherd) encountered was allocated a unique number and individually recorded and mapped using a geodimeter. The numbered findspots on Fig. 4 each relate to a single artefact whose three-dimensional co-ordinate is retained on computer file.

RESULTS

A total of 148 items were picked up of which 14 were discarded after further examination off the field. A thin scatter of 20 worked flints (see report below) was found but not in sufficient quantities to suggest any focus of settlement. It is possible that these are associated with the pit alignments recorded as cropmarks on aerial photographs.

A scatter of pottery, mainly post-medieval in date, was found across the whole field with a slightly greater density of material close to the present road.

Two pieces of Roman pottery were found (nos. 102 and 142) which may be stray pieces from the settlement recorded to the north of the survey area (Fig. 2.6).

There was a single piece of pagan Anglo-Saxon pottery (no. 50) which originates from the Charnwood Forest area of Leicestershire. Although a

single piece of pottery is, in itself, not of great significance there are an increasing number of Lincolnshire sites producing Anglo-Saxon pottery from the Charnwood Forest area.

It was surprising to note only a small number of medieval pot sherds. There were two pieces probably of local origin (nos. 68 and 89) and two pieces of 15th century German Raeren ware (nos. 14 and 116). There was also a single piece of a 14th century floor tile with the remnants of inlaid decoration (no. 96).

The majority of the finds were post-medieval pottery and roof tile, the latest material dating to the early 18th century.

It was not intended to pick up animal bones because it cannot be dated but in the event only four pieces were seen on the field.

Discussion

The fieldwalking results did not give any indication of any settlement remains and suggest that the area has not been occupied, at least since Roman times. The Roman, Saxon and medieval finds were too sparse to be of any significance. The flints (of broadly late Neolithic/Bronze Age date) could not be securely associated with pit alignment crossing the south end of the field. Unfortunately, the area walked over would have been disturbed/destroyed by the later ironstone quarry at the south end of the field. Their distribution extends well north of the presumed continuation of the West-East pit alignment but there were too few pieces to be able to attach much significance to their distribution.

The post-medieval pottery from the site is characteristic of collections representing manuring of the land and is not necessarily indicative of any settlement remains. There was a slightly greater concentration of finds close to the road but no evidence of building debris and there is no cartographic evidence for buildings. The almost total lack of material predating the 17th century suggests that this area on the edge of the parish may only have been taken into cultivation after that date.

Conclusion

The present study has established that the most significant archaeological remains within the development area are the pit alignments, which are most clearly visible in the western half of the site which was not included in the fieldwalking survey. Experience on similar sites suggests that they are unlikely to produce much by way of associated finds on the plough surface. The crop mark phenomenon of pit alignments probably embraces monuments of varying date and function. The few examples investigated in Lincolnshire provisionally suggest a prehistoric date for such features but further investigation is likely to be required in order to clarify the date and function of the alignments at Barrowby Road Grantham.

Naomi Field
June 20th 1995

Acknowledgments

Fieldwalking and processing of finds were carried out by Naomi Field, Jane Frost and Mick McDaid. Surveying services and Fig. 4 were supplied by Ian Peters and Paul Wilkinson of Midland Surveying and Engineering. The report was collated and produced by Jane Frost.

References

Collcutt S.N. and Field N. , 1990 *Land at West Deeping Lincolnshire: Archaeological Evaluation*. Oxford Archaeological Associates and LAS report for RMC Technical Services Ltd

Cryer, L.R., 1979 *A History of Barrowby, Casthorpe and Stenwith*.

Eckwall, E., 1960 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (4th edition)

Fearn, K. 1993 'Excavation of two pits of an alignment at Moor Lane, Long Bennington, Lincolnshire', *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* Vol.28, 5-8.

Field N. and Palmer Brown C., 1994 *Welton-Lincoln Trunkmain Excavations Along the Pipeline Route*. LAS report for Anglian Water Services Ltd

Tipper, J. 1994 *Archaeological Excavations at Brauncewell Limestone Quarry*. LAS report for Brauncewell Quarries Ltd

LAO Lincolnshire Archives Office Kesteven Award 95/2. Barrowby parish 1763

Barrowby Road Grantham (GBR 95)
Identification of pottery retrieved from fieldwalking
Jane Young (City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit)

Find No.	Ware	Sherds	Form	Comments
03	BOU	1	-	BS
04	BL	1	BUTTERPOT?	RIM;17/18TH
05	BL	1	-	17/18TH
06	PMLOC	1	LSJ?	HANDLE
08	BL	1	-	17/18TH
13	BL	1	CLOSED	17/18TH
14	RAER	1	JUG	-
15	BL	1	-	17/18TH
16	BL	1	JUG?	17/18TH
18	BL	1	-	BASE;17/18TH
19	LERTH	1	FLOWERPOT?	BS
20	BL	1	CLOSED	17/18TH
21	BL	1	CLOSED	17/18TH
22	BL	1	CLOSED	17/18TH
24	BS	1	-	BASE
26	BL	1	OPEN	18/19TH
29	BL	1	-	17/18TH
30	BL	1	BOWL	RIM;17/18TH
31	LSTON	1	JAR	18TH
32	BL	1	-	17/18TH
33	BL	1	LSJ	RIM;17/18TH
35	BL	1	CUP	17/18TH
35	STMO	1	CLOSED	-
36	LERTH	1	-	? BL
37	BL	1	CLOSED	17/18TH
38	BL	1	-	17/18TH
38	BL	1	-	17/18TH
38	LERTH	1	-	NO SURFS;BL OR SLIP?;17/18TH
44	BL	1	BOWL	RIM;17/18TH
46	BL	1	CLOSED	17/18TH
47	BL	1	BUTTERPOT?	BS;17/18TH
48	LSTON	1	TEAPOT?	RED STONEWARE
49	BERTH	1	OPEN	17/18TH
50	CHARN	1	-	BASE; MED UNWORN SHERD
53	LERTH	1	FLOWERPOT?	18TH?
54	BS	1	-	-
55	BL	1	CLOSED	17/18TH
56	BL	1	-	BASE;17/18TH
59	LERTH	1	-	-
61	BL	1	OPEN	17/18TH
62	NOTG	1	JUG	? ID
63	BL	1	-	17/18TH
64	BL	1	-	17/18TH
66	BL	1	JUG?	HANDLE;17/18TH
67	BL	1	CLOSED?	BASE;17/18TH
68	NOTG	1	JUG	? ID
73	BL	1	JUG	17/18TH
74	BL	1	BOWL	RIM;17/18TH
75	BL	1	CUP	17TH
76	STMO	1	-	-
77	BL	1	LSJ?	17/18TH

79	BL	1	BOWL	18/19TH
80	BL	1	JUG	17/18TH
82	SLIP	1	-	BASE;NO SURFS
84	BL	1	BOWL	BS;SLIP;17/18TH
85	BL	1	CUP	17TH
85	MISC	1	-	NO GLZE ONE SURF;17/18TH
87	BL	1	BOWL	BS;SLIP;17/18TH
88	BL	1	LSJ	RIM;SLIP;17/18TH
89	MEDLOC	1	-	-
90	STMO	1	-	-
92	BL	1	-	HANDLE;17/18TH
93	BL	1	-	UNGLZE;17/18TH
94	BL	1	JAR	RIM;17/18TH
95	BL	1	CLOSED	17/18TH
97	BL	1	BOWL	17/18TH
99	BL	1	CLOSED	17/18TH
102	R	1	-	VERY WORN;BS
103	BL	1	DISH	SLIP;17/18TH
104	BL	1	-	NO GLZE;17/18TH
105	BL	1	-	BASE;SLIP;17/18TH
106	BL	1	-	BASE;SLIP;17/18TH
108	LSTON	1	BOTTLE	19TH
110	BL	1	-	BASE;SLIP;17/18TH
111	BL	1	-	BASE;SLIP;17/18TH
113	FREC	1	JUG	BASE
114	MP	1	-	-
115	SLIP	1	DISH	FEATHER DEC
116	RAER	1	JUG	BS
119	BS	1	-	-
120	BL	1	-	SCRAP;17/18TH
121	BL	1	CHAMBER/BOWL	BASE;17/18TH
122	BL	1	LSJ?	17/18TH
123	BL	1	-	BASE;17/18TH
142	RMED	1	-	VERY WORN;BS
143	BL	1	-	BS;SLIP;17/18TH
144	BL	1	OPENED	17/18TH
146	BL	1	JUG?	17/18TH
147	BL	1	OPEN	SLIP;17/18TH
148	BL	1	JUG	HANDLE;17/18TH

Pot Fabric Codes used in above table

BL	Black-glazed ware 1600-1700
BOU	Bourne wares 1500-17th century
CHARN	Charnwood Early-Middle Saxon
FREC	Frechen/Cologne stoneware 1550-1600
LERTH	Late earthenwares
LSTON	Late Stoneware
MISC	Miscellaneous (unidentified)
MP	Midland Purple (14th-15th century)
NOTG	Nottingham green glaze (mid13th-early 14th century)
PMLOC	Local (probably Boston or Grimsby kilns) 16th-17th centuries
R	Roman
RAER	Raeren stoneware 1480-1550
SLIP	Slipware 1600-1700
STMO	Staffs mottled ware 1700-1800

[illegible][illegible]

ENGINEERING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD.

GRANTHAM BARROWBY ROAD

I.P. Brooks

Unit 2, Glanypwll Enterprise Workshops,
Ffordd Tanygrisau, Blaenau Ffestiniog
Gwynedd, LL41 3NW
Tel. (01766) 830500, Fax (01766) 830061

Registered in England No. 2869678

GRANTHAM BARROWBY ROAD

(GBR 95, Accn. No. 59.95) Twenty flint artefacts were recovered from the fieldwalking programme. No diagnostic material was recovered, however, a range of knapping strategies appear to have been adopted. The majority of the assemblage is a series of short, squat flakes and crude scrapers. A single fragment from a well made tool shows a higher degree of control and may be of a different date to the bulk of the material. Finally the tertiary flake (⊕) is much larger than the rest of the assemblage. This may only reflect differential access to raw material types.

The flakes were separated into three main groupings. Primary flakes with a completely corticated dorsal surface, secondary flakes with partially corticated dorsal surface and tertiary flake with an uncorticated dorsal surface. The classification of the cores follows Clark *et al* (1960), the description of the tools follows that of Inizan *et al* (1992) and the flint colours refer to the Geological Society of America's Rock-Color chart (Goddard *et al* 1948)

- 2 The distal end of a tertiary flake
- 7 The proximal end of a tertiary blade. The proximal end of this artefact has been modified by a burin removal on both sides, reducing the width of the bulbar surface. This may have been to aid in the hafting of this artefact.
- 9 A side/end scraper on the distal end of a broken, tertiary flake. Both sides and the distal end is defined by a series of semi-abrupt, scalar and semi-parallel removals.
- 10 An unmodified secondary flake
- 11 A worked lump.
- 12 An unmodified secondary flake
- 17 An unmodified tertiary flake.
- 39 The distal end of a broken tertiary flake
- 52 The distal end of a broken secondary flake. The artefact is crushed and worn on its dorsal surface.
- 57 A core face rejuvenation flake from a core producing both flakes and blades
- 58 An unmodified secondary flake.
- 65 A secondary flake with minimal, abrupt, stepped retouch on the distal right corner
- 70 An unmodified tertiary flake.
- 71 An unmodified secondary flake.
- 107 A worked lump
- 109 An unmodified secondary flake.
- 112 The fragment of a bifacially worked piece. The dorsal surface has covering, semi-abrupt, scalar and sub-parallel removals, whilst the ventral surface has fewer

removals along the axis of the piece. Part of the ventral surface, however is polished. There is insufficient of the tool surviving to determine its function.

117 A fabricator on a secondary flake. Both sides and the distal end are defined by a series of abrupt, scalar removals. The bulb of percussion has been removed by a series of low angle, scalar flakes. The distal end is very worn.

118 The distal end of a broken tertiary flake.

⊕ A tertiary flake with two areas of modification. On the proximal right side a series of abrupt, scalar removals define the edge. In the mid left section of the flake partial modification has taken place by the removal of a series of abrupt, stepped and scalar flakes. This tool may be an *ad hoc* side scraper.

A range of raw materials are represented within the assemblage with flint types varying between an opaque, light grey (N7) and a highly translucent dusky yellowish brown (10 YR 2/2) flint. All of the flint types represented were probably from till or other derived deposits. The small size of the majority of the assemblage would also support this view.

REFERENCES

- Clark, J.D.G., Higgs, E.S., and Longworth, I.H. 1960 Excavations at the Neolithic Site at Hurst Fen, Mildenhall, Suffolk, 1954, 1957 and 1958. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 26, 202-245
- Goddard, E.N., Trask, P.D., De Ford, R.K., Rove, O.N., Singewald Jr., J.T and Overbeck R.M. (1948) *Rock-Color Chart*. Geological Society of America, Colorado, USA
- Inizan, M.-L., Roche, H. and Tixier, J. 1992 *Technology of Knapped Stone*. Meudon: C.R.E.P., Paris

APPENDIX 3

a) Archaeological remains in the vicinity of the proposed development site.

Abbreviations

NGR National Grid Reference

PRN Primary Record Number of the sites and Monuments Record

Some records also retain the old Museum letter codes

SK Ref. South Kesteven records held by the Community Archaeologist

BA Bronze Age

R-B Romano-British

CUCAP= Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs

RCHM= Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England, Air Photo Collection, National Monuments Record, Swindon.

No.	NGR (SK)	PRN	SK Ref.	Description
1	8835 3686	30105	6.51	mill mound?
2	8882 3733	30119	6.17	110 Mesolithic microliths + BA flints
3	890 354	30121 (X)	6.34	Neolithic stone macehead
4	891 353	30122	6.35	R-B pottery, greywares and colour coat
5	891 353	30123 (AB)	6.37	Iron Age pottery
6	893 374	30132	6.36	Iron Age and R-B settlement, R-B pottery
6	892 374	30133	6.36	Iron Age pottery and flints
6	893 375	30134	6.36	Medieval pottery and fired clay
7	884 369	30135 (AM)	6.33	Neolithic stone axe +BA thumbnail scraper
8	888 356	30137 (N)	6.19	Mesolithic flints
8	888 356	30138	6.19	R-B pottery, a few sherds
9	891 382	30462	37.09	medieval bldg remains
10	893 381	30463	37.03	Roman coin
10	893 381	30463	37.04	R-B settlement, pottery and bldg remains
11	895 382	30464	37.15	15th century lead ampulla
12	903 366	30530	----	cropmark, unknown date
13	8982 3691	30533	35.11	Flint dagger
14	89132 3726	32998		Roman iron slag, incl. bloom
15	8978 3619	----	----	oval enclosure with internal bldg (CUCAP)
16	8935 3660	----	----	pit alignments (CUCAP and RCHM)

b) Archaeological remains on the proposed development site (no. 16)

Pit alignments (Air photograph references)

CUCAP nos. ZY83, 85, 86 (1959)

ABP 27,28 (1960)

ADM 48,49

RCHM nos. SK 8936/1/32A (1970)

SK8936/2/32-33 (1981)

APPENDIX 4

Barrowby Road Grantham
Site Code GBR 95
Museum Accession Number 59.95

Contents of Site Archive

Fieldwalking finds

20 worked flints
124 sherds of pottery

Finds data

Pottery identification (as in Appendix 1)
Flint report (identification of material as in Appendix 2)
Roman pottery data (archive)
Tile data (archive)

Photographs

LAS Film Number 95/14 negative nos. 12A-15A

Field Survey Plan

Finds location and site survey data on computer disc

Correspondence

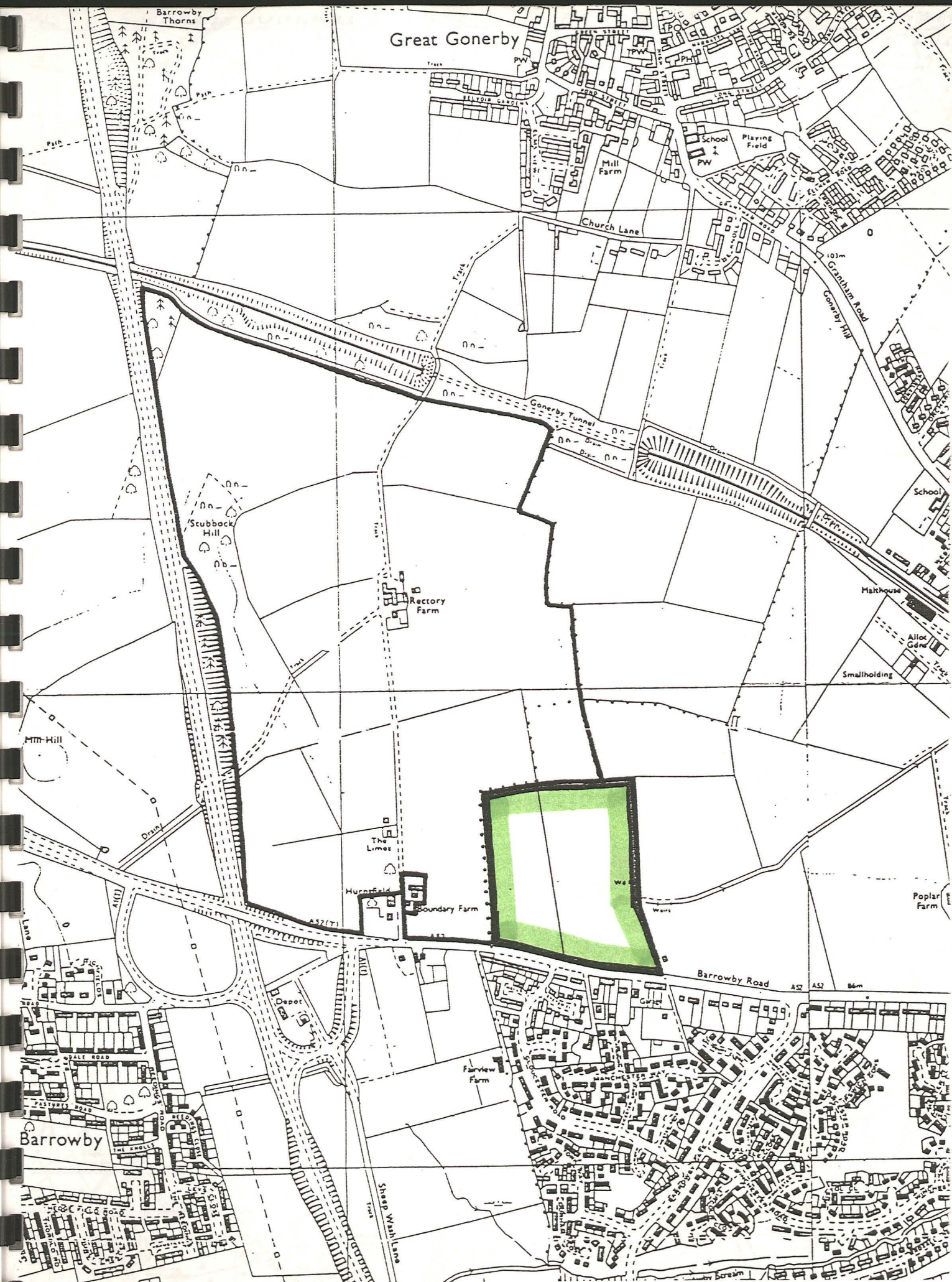


Fig. 1 Barrowby Road, Grantham. Site location. Reproduced from the O.S. 1:10,000 map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no. AL50424A. Note position of parish boundary on western limit of proposed development.

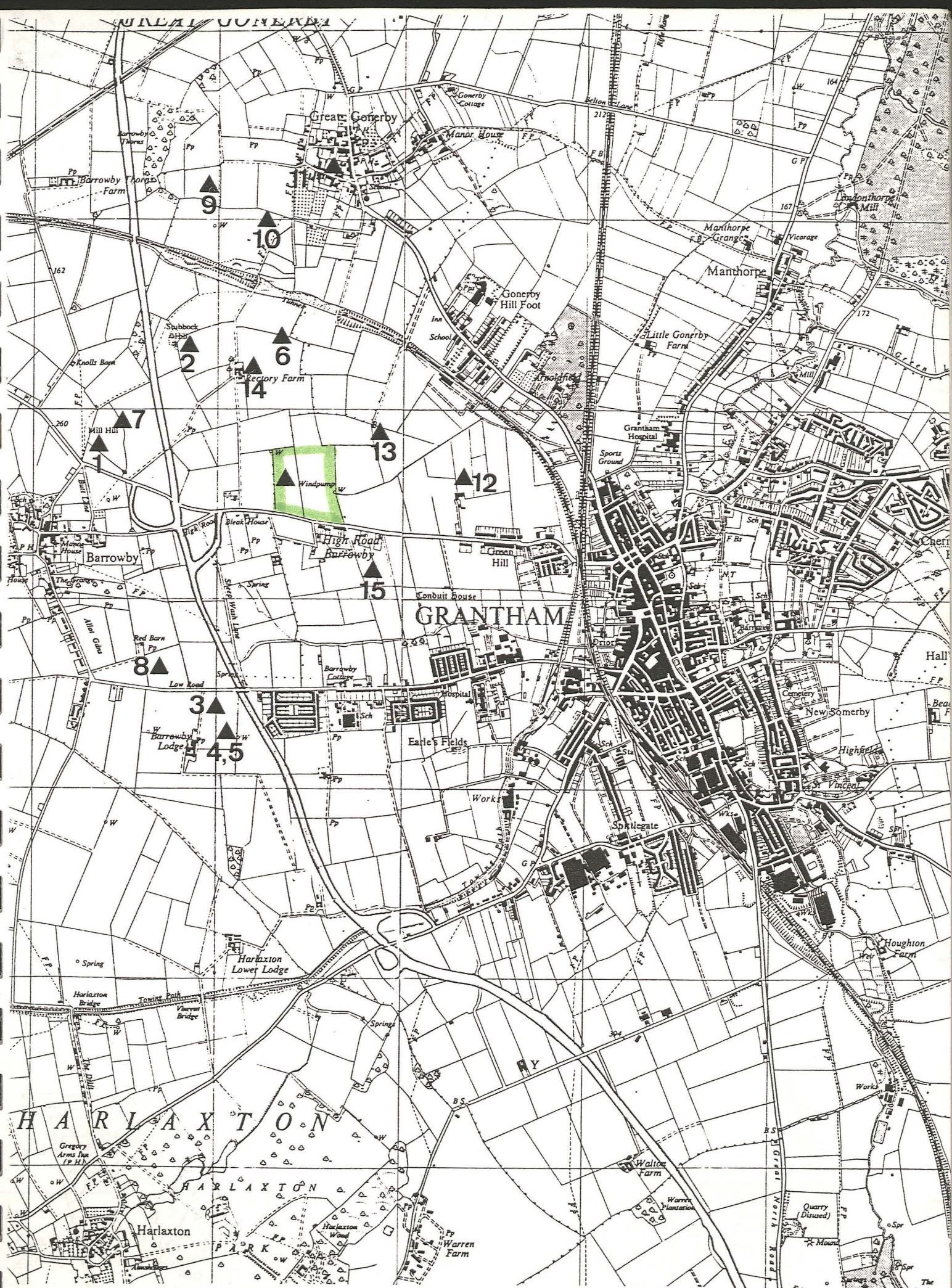


Fig. 2 Location of known archaeological remains. Reproduced from the 1954 O.S. 1:25,000 map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no. AL50424A

42.Р.Н.

4
9-260

3
10.644

1/2 319
13-394

14 130

11-999

25.544

pt. 175

331
14-130

332 ;
II-000

333
25-544

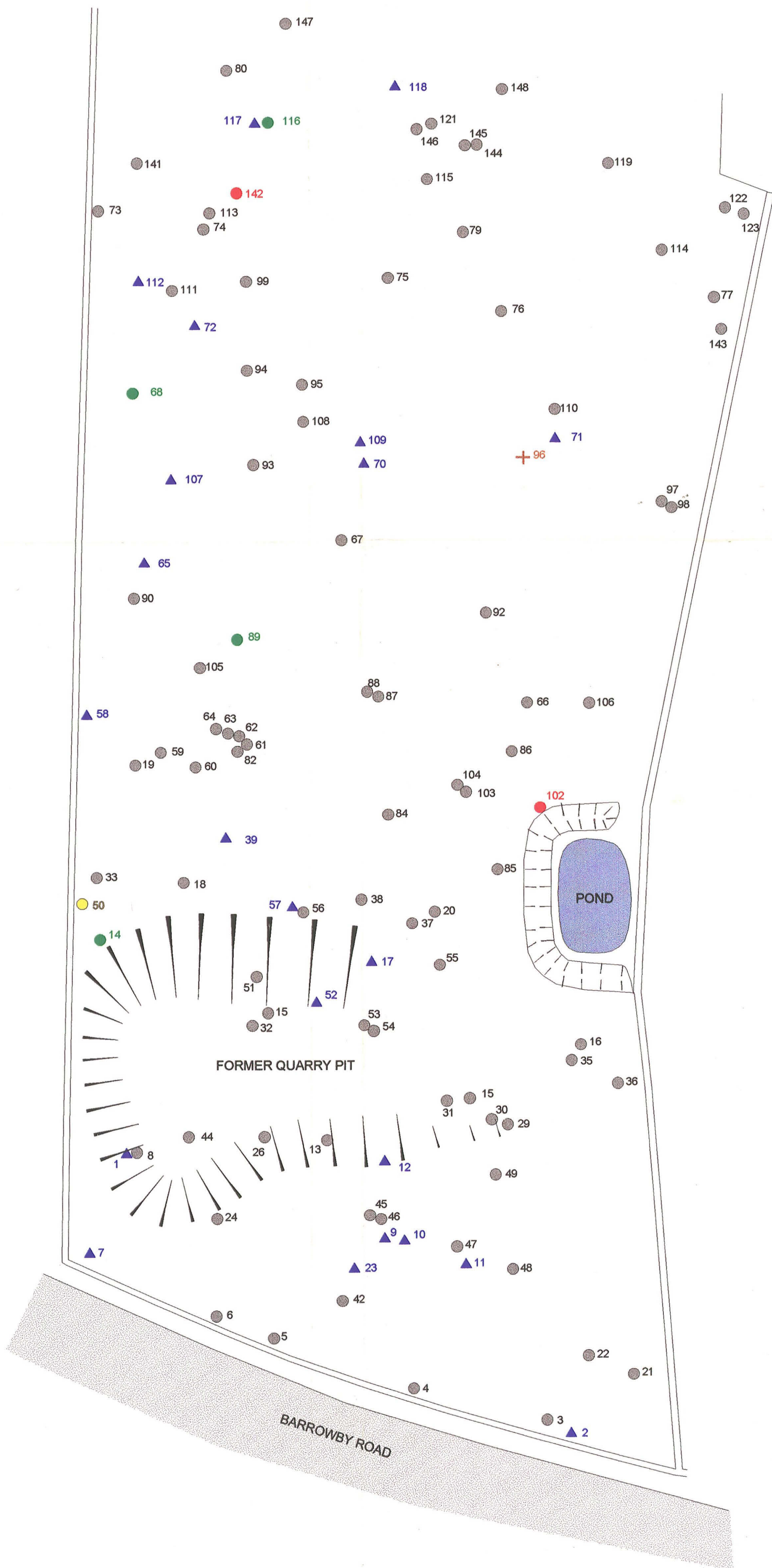
House:

334
665

B.M. 304-2
Nottingham 23 M.F.
ranham

High Road
Barrowby
40 ft

Fig. 3 O.S. 1:2,500 survey of 1885, revised 1903 and published 1904 showing former position of parish boundary, east of the proposed development



KEY

- ▲ FLINT
- SAXON
- ROMAN
- MEDIEVAL
- + MEDIEVAL FLOOR TILE
- POST - MEDIEVAL

CODE AFTER SYMBOL REFERS TO BAG NUMBER OF FIND

BARROWBY ROAD
GRANTHAM, Lincs

LOCATION OF FINDS



FRANCIS HOUSE
SILVER BIRCH PARK
GREAT NORTHERN TERRACE
LINCOLN
LN3 8LQ
TEL: 01522 544554

SCALE 1 / 1250

DATE 13 / 6 / 95

PLAN NUMBER

MSE / LIN / 231A



Plate 1 Oblique air photograph showing pit alignments crossing the development area. View looking NE shows alignment crossing the west field NE-SW and a second alignment at right angles entering the development area from the west (ZV86). The second alignment is more clearly visible in Pl.2 (ABP 28) which shows it crossing the west field and entering the east field of the development (view looking east). Reproduced with permission from the Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs; copyright reserved.





Pl. 3. Fieldwalking in progress. Old ironstone quarry at south end of the field is clearly visible.