

HER

M9/9

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO
CASTLEGATE,
GRANTHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GRCG 09)**

**Work Undertaken For
William Davis Limited**

October 2009

Report Compiled by
Ross Kendall BA(Hons) MA PIFA
and Paul Cope-Faulkner BA(Hons) AIFA

Planning Application No: S06/0552/35
National Grid Reference: SK 9159 3588
City and County Museum Accession No: 2009.114
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-64491

APS Report No. 91/09

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Postbook Ref:	295-900.1
Officer Dealing:	MARK/HER
Date Reply Required:	<i>not required</i>
Date Replied Via:	<i>acknowledged receipt of report 4/12/09 JED</i>
CRM Transaction No:	

Lincolnshire County Council

- 4 DEC 2009

Support Services

Table of Contents

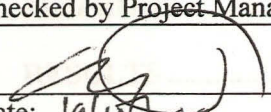
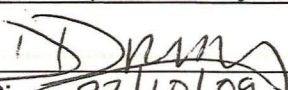
List of Figures

List of Plates

Quality Control
Castlegate, Grantham
GRCG 09

1. SUMMARY

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Ross Kendall
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Ross Kendall
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Ross Kendall

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Project Manager
 Gary Taylor	 Denise Drury
Date: 19/10/09	Date: 22/10/09

2. CONCLUSION

3. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

4. REFERENCES

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

6. APPENDICES

7. INDEX

8. GLOSSARY

9. PROJECTS BY LAW: THE BURIAL OF A MAN AND A WOMAN AT CASTLEGATE, GRANTHAM

10. SUMMARY

11. INDEX

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.3	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	2
3.	AIMS	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	3
6.	DISCUSSION	5
7.	CONCLUSION	6
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	7
9.	PERSONNEL	7
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	7
11.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	7

Appendices

1. Archaeological Specification
2. Context Summary
3. The Finds by *Anne Boyle, Paul Cope-Faulkner, Ross Kendall and Gary Taylor*
4. Glossary
5. Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Plan of the development showing location of monitored areas
- Figure 4 Area A: Plan
- Figure 5 Area A: Sections, 1 to 7
- Figure 6 Area A: Sections, 8 to 17
- Figure 7 Area B: Plan
- Figure 8 Area B: Sections, 18 to 26

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Area A
- Plate 2 Area B
- Plate 3 Section 7 showing pit (120)
- Plate 4 Section 9 showing pit (126)
- Plate 5 Section 10 showing pit (128)
- Plate 6 Section 11 showing pit (130)
- Plate 7 Section 8 showing pit (124)
- Plate 8 Section 13 showing posthole (135)
- Plate 9 Section 18 showing pit (203)
- Plate 10 Section 12 showing beam slot (133)
- Plate 11 Section 14 showing pits (137) and (141)
- Plate 12 Section 17 showing pits (145) and (147)
- Plate 13 Section 20 showing pit (207)
- Plate 14 Section 3 showing cellar (109) and (110)
- Plate 15 Cellar (109/110) fronting Castlegate

1. SUMMARY

- Plate 16 Limestone block wall (150), looking southeast
- Plate 17 Section 19 showing pit (205)
- Plate 18 Section 24 showing pit (215)

The site is located close to the core of the Late Saxon (c.1000-1100) and medieval (AD 1066-1540) town. Finds of postholes and Roman tiles (c.100-400 AD) have also been found in the general vicinity. Pottery, including a 12th century coin, identified Roman settlement, medieval and post-medieval building remains.

The watching brief recorded evidence from Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains. Five pits were dug and a Late Saxon ditch and further pits and structural features dating to the medieval period. During these periods it would appear that the site lay on the perimeter of a settlement, although it was not a core and medieval remains indicate the site was an enclosed settlement. However, evidence of other features connected to the site to the east, south and west of the site have been recorded. The site is located close to the core of the Late Saxon and medieval town. Finds of postholes and Roman tiles (c.100-400 AD) have also been found in the general vicinity. Pottery, including a 12th century coin, identified Roman settlement, medieval and post-medieval building remains.

The site is located close to the core of the Late Saxon (c.1000-1100) and medieval (AD 1066-1540) town. Finds of postholes and Roman tiles (c.100-400 AD) have also been found in the general vicinity. Pottery, including a 12th century coin, identified Roman settlement, medieval and post-medieval building remains.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted

during any operation expected to be an archaeological resource. This will be conducted over an area of land, over which some or another where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. (IFA, 1993).

2.2 Planning background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Light Consulting Limited on behalf of Walling Group Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development at 21-25 of the former Leathers Department, Crofton, Grantham. Leathers Department reported that the development was to be through the submission of planning application B16000111. The investigation was carried out between August 15th and September 15th 2011 by means of a watching brief carried out by Light Consulting (previously B and B) Ltd. The Planning Application is from Leathers Department Limited.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Grantham is situated approximately 15km south of Lincoln and 17km north of Shefford in the administrative County of North Lincolnshire. The site is located close to the core of the Late Saxon and medieval town. Finds of postholes and Roman tiles (c.100-400 AD) have also been found in the general vicinity. Pottery, including a 12th century coin, identified Roman settlement, medieval and post-medieval building remains.

The site is located close to the core of the Late Saxon (c.1000-1100) and medieval (AD 1066-1540) town. Finds of postholes and Roman tiles (c.100-400 AD) have also been found in the general vicinity. Pottery, including a 12th century coin, identified Roman settlement, medieval and post-medieval building remains.

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at the site of the former Kwiksave supermarket, Castlegate, Grantham, Lincolnshire. The investigation monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new residential development.

The site is located close to the core of the Late Saxon (AD 850-1066) and medieval (AD 1066-1540) town. Finds of prehistoric and Romano-British (AD 43-410) date are also known in the general vicinity. Previous investigations at the site identified Saxon settlement evidence and post-medieval building remains.

The watching brief recorded undated, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains. Four pits were assigned a Late Saxon date and further pits and structural features belong to the medieval period. During these periods, it would appear that the site lay on the periphery of contemporary settlement. A number of pits and postholes remain undated due to a lack of artefactual material. However, some of these features occurred in proximity to the Late Saxon remains and may be of the same date. Post-medieval deposits include two cellars, one of which belonged to the Blue Cow public house that formerly stood at the site.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include a range of pottery dating from the Late Saxon period to the present day. Other finds include glass, metalwork, industrial residues, clay pipe and animal bone.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted

during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited on behalf of William Davis Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development at the site of the former Kwiksave Supermarket, Castlegate, Grantham, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S06/0552/35. The investigation was carried out between August 19th and September 15th 2009 in accordance with a specification prepared by CgMs Consulting (Appendix 1) and approved by the Planning Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Grantham is situated approximately 35km south of Lincoln and 19km southwest of Sleaford in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 500m southeast of the centre of Grantham as defined by the parish church of St Wulfram at National Grid Reference SK 9159 3588 (Fig. 2). The site is bordered by Castlegate to the west, East Street to the south and Agnes Street to the northeast and covers an area of 0.71ha. Within the development site, two areas were monitored, A and B (Fig. 3; Plates 1 and 2). Area A consists of a square plot of land to the west, fronted by Castlegate and lying at an average height of 20.55m OD. Area B is situated at the south of the site, is bounded by East Street, and lies at an average height of 17m OD.

As an urban area, local soils have not been mapped, though are likely to be sandy gley soils of the Blackwood Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984). These soils overlie drift deposits of Belton Sand and Gravel which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Brant Mudstone Formation (BGS 1996).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Grantham lies in an area of archaeological remains dating from the Palaeolithic to the present day. Several finds and sites from the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age have been discovered in the vicinity. Romano-British activity is also present in the locality, with Ermine Street, a major Roman thoroughfare, running just to the east of the town and the Roman road known as the Salt Way fording the River Witham within the town. Several villas are also known in the area (Whitwell 1992).

The application site lies adjacent to the postulated area of the Saxon town as defined by the streets of Castlegate, St Peter's Hill, Watergate and Brook Street. This area lies on higher ground with the River Witham on lower land to the east and the Mowbeck to the north. Excavations to the west of the present investigation area in the 1980s identified a Late Saxon industrial site. A sunken floored structure, pits, gullies and postholes were recorded along with pottery, metalwork, industrial debris and animal bone.

Grantham is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086. Referred to as *Grantham*, *Granham* and *Grandham*, the name is derived from the Old English *hām*, meaning homestead with the first element perhaps derived from *grand*, meaning gravel (Cameron 1998, 53). The Domesday Survey records that Grantham was a Royal Borough, with 111 burgesses and containing a hall, a church and four mills (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period are the church of St. Wulfram, built in the 12th to 13th centuries, the late 14th century Angel and Royal Inn, and the market cross of 13th and 15th century date (Pevsner and Harris 1989).

Grantham flourished as a medieval market town and continued to expand in the post-medieval period. During the post-medieval to early modern periods, the site was occupied by commercial buildings fronting Castlegate, while cellars previously discovered fronting East Street suggest similar dates and functions.

Evaluation of the site in 2007 revealed early to late Saxon features and deposits associated with settlement. Post-medieval terracing and building foundations were also recorded across the site (PCA 2007, 6).

3. AIMS

The aims of the investigation, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches in both areas were excavated by machine to depths required by the development, up to 2.5m below the current ground level. Area A was first to be excavated, moving from north to south, followed by area B, moving from south to north (Fig 3). Due to the discovery of Saxon and medieval remains the monitoring of Area A was extended slightly to the south. Where safe access permitted, trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a

unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 and their locations marked on plans provided by the developer. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, six phases were identified.

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

Contexts are listed and described below. The numbers in brackets are the numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Natural deposits

Natural layers in both areas comprised yellow sand (104) and (202). These measured in excess of 2m thick in Area A and 1.1m thick in Area B.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Area A

Located in the southern part of this area was a pit (114). This measured 2.1m wide and 0.88m deep (Fig. 5, Section 6) and contained a single fill of brownish grey

sand (115).

This was cut in turn by a second pit (116) measuring 1.45m wide and 0.48m deep. Three fills were recorded, a lower of grey sand (117) that was sealed by grey sand with charcoal (118) then yellow sand with limestone fragments (119).

Located 18m north of this pit was a further pit (139). This was 1.35m wide and 0.6m deep (Fig. 6, Section 15) with a fill of brownish grey sand with occasional small limestone pieces (140).

Situated to the south of Pits (114) and (116) was a possible posthole (143), measuring 0.5m wide and 0.45m deep (Fig. 6, Section 16). A single fill of greyish brown sand (144) was identified from which a vitrified furnace lining was obtained.

Area B

Located towards the centre of Area B was a pit (211) measuring 0.6m wide and 0.46m deep (Fig. 8, Section 22). A single fill of grey sandy silt was recorded (212).

Adjacent to this pit, towards the west, was pit (220). This was 0.75m wide and 0.89m deep (Fig. 8, Section 25). Four fills were recorded, the lowest comprising grey silty clay (221). Above this was greyish brown sandy silt (222), followed by brownish grey sandy silt (223) with frequent charcoal and sealed by brownish grey sandy silt (224).

Located 2.6m north of this was a possible posthole (225) measuring 0.37m wide and 0.26m deep (Fig. 8, Section 26). A single fill of brownish grey sandy silt with frequent limestone fragments (226) was identified.

Situated at the northwest corner of the foundation trenches was pit (213). This measured over 0.85m long, over 0.65m wide and was 0.6m deep (Fig. 8, Section 23) and had been severely truncated. The pit contained a fill of grey sandy silt with

frequent charcoal (213) and there was an area of heat reddened natural beneath the pit.

Phase 3 Late Saxon deposits

Area A

Located at the southwest corner of this area was a pit (120). This measured 1.85m wide and 0.75m deep (Fig. 5, Section 7; Plate 3). Three fills were recorded and comprise greenish grey sand (121), grey sand with charcoal (122) sealed by greenish grey sand (123). Pottery of 9th to 10th century date was retrieved from (122) together with charcoal, hammerscale from metalworking, cattle, bird and fish bone, egg shell and molluscs.

Towards the centre of this area were three pits. The first (126) was 1.95m wide and 0.4m deep (Fig. 6, Section 9; Plate 4) with a fill of brownish grey sand (127). Late Saxon pottery was retrieved from the fill.

To the south of this was pit (128). Measuring 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep (Fig. 6, Section 10; Plate 5), it contained a brownish grey sand (129) that also produced 10th – 11th century pottery.

The third pit (130) lay 6.6m to the west and was 0.92m deep (Fig. 6, Section 11; Plate 6). Two fills were recorded, a lower of brownish grey sand with charcoal (131) and an upper of yellowish grey sand (132). Pottery of 10th to early 11th century date was recovered from (131).

Area B

No deposits in this area were assigned to this phase.

Phase 4 Medieval deposits

Area A

Situated within the central part of this area was an isolated posthole (135). This measured 0.2m wide by 0.22m deep (Fig. 6, Section 13; Plate 8) and contained a single fill of dark grey sand (136).

Stamford Ware of 11th – 12th century date was retrieved from the fill.

Located 3.2m to the south was a possible beam slot (133). This was at least 0.5m long by 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig. 6, Section 12; Plate 10). Greenish grey sand (134) was identified as the fill from which 12th to 13th century pottery was collected.

Pit (137) was located 10m to the east and was 0.82m wide by 0.6m deep (Fig. 6, Section 14; Plate 11). A single fill of greyish brown sand (138) was recorded from which 13th to 15th century pottery was retrieved. This was in turn cut by a further pit (141) which was over 1.4m wide and 0.43m deep with a fill of reddish grey sand (142).

At the southeast corner of this area was a pit (145). This measured over 1.15m wide and was 0.55m deep (Fig. 6, Section 17; Plate 12). This pit contained a fill of grey sand (146) from which 13th to 14th century pottery was collected.

Area B

Located in the southernmost trench of this area was pit (203) that was 1.05m wide by 0.58m deep (Fig. 8, Section 18; Plate 9). A single fill of brownish grey clayey sand (204) was identified that produced a sherd of 11th – 12th century Stamford Ware.

Some 7m to the north was pit (209) that was 0.3m wide and 0.41m deep (Fig. 8, Section 21). This was filled with brownish grey sandy silt (210) that produced 11th – 12th century pottery.

Phase 5 Post-medieval deposits

Area A

Located towards the south of this area was a sub-circular pit (124), measuring 0.8m wide and 0.43m deep (Fig. 6, Section 8; Plate 7). This contained a single fill of brownish grey sand (125) from which post-medieval slag was retrieved along with earlier Late Saxon pottery.

Cutting the medieval pit (145) was pit (147). This measured over 1.5m wide and was 0.9m deep (Fig. 6, Section 17). A single fill of grey silty sand (148) was recorded that contained 17th to 18th century glass.

The northern part of Area A contained two cellars. The northern cellar comprised limestone block wall (106), a limestone corner foundation (110) and a brick-built arched roof (109). The cellar encompassed an area some 2.75m wide by 3m long, and was 1.6m high (Fig. 5, Sections 2 and 3; Plates 14 and 15). The abandonment of the cellar is represented by layers of grey (107) and blackish grey (108) sandy silt from which finds of 19th century date were retrieved.

The second cellar (Plate 16) was located 6.7m to the southwest and was probably part of the same system. This comprised a brick wall (111) and a short length of limestone walling (150). A grey sandy silt (112) backfilled this structure and contained finds of 19th to early 20th century date.

A further area of cellaring was located to the south of this area. This was planned but not recorded in detail (Fig. 4).

Area B

Situated towards the south of Area B was pit (205). This was 2.2m wide and 0.65m deep (Fig. 8, Section 19; Plate 17) and contained a single fill of grey sandy silt (206) with large limestone fragments. Finds of late 18th to 19th century date were retrieved from the fill.

Situated 7.2m to the north of pit (205) was pit (215). This was 1m wide by 0.73m deep (Fig. 8, Section 24; Plate 18). Four fills were identified and comprised greenish grey silty sand (216), greyish yellow silty sand (217) brownish grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal (218) and greyish brown sandy silt (219). Pottery of 18th - 19th century date was retrieved from

(216).

The earliest post-medieval feature was identified in Area B and consisted of a small pit or posthole (207). Fill (208), a 0.27m thick moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small gravel stones, yielded a fresh sherd of 17th-18th century pottery (Fig. 8, Section 20; Plate 13).

Phase 6 Recent deposits

Area A

Sealing the post-medieval deposits in this area was a dumped deposit or build-up layer comprising greyish brown clayey silt (103) and (113). This measured up to 1m thick. This was in turn sealed by broken concrete and sand (102) over which were deposits of brownish grey sandy silt with bricks (101) and (149) that formed the current ground surface.

Area B

All deposits in this area were sealed by a levelling layer comprising grey sandy silt with frequent mixed brick/tile and coal (201). This measured up to 0.8m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise sand of the underlying drift geology of Belton Sand and Gravel.

A number of deposits remain undated due to a lack of artefactual material (Phase 2). These comprise three pits and a posthole in Area A and the same in Area B. The posthole in Area A contained a fragment of furnace lining which may relate to known Late Saxon metalworking in the vicinity. Moreover, some of the features in Area A were located close to a series of Late Saxon pits, and may be of the same date.

Late Saxon deposits (Phase 3) consist of four pits, all located in the southern part of

Area A. Features of this date were not numerous and it is possible that the site lay on the periphery of settlement of the period. Metalworking residues were found in one pit, though of insufficient quantity to suggest that metalworking was being undertaken on the site. Another pit in the same area contained Late Saxon pottery and post-medieval slag, and was assigned the latter date. However, the slag may be intrusive and this could possibly be another Late Saxon pit.

Additional pits were found in this area during the evaluation along with a ditch. Together they suggest that the contemporary settlement may lie to the west and north. During the evaluation, Late Saxon ditches, postholes and a pit were found in the vicinity of Area B, though no additional features were recorded in this vicinity during the watching brief.

Two pits, a posthole and beam slot in Area A, and two pits in Area B were assigned a medieval date (Phase 4). The posthole and beam slot suggest the presence of timber structures on the site, though the general paucity of features of this phase would again suggest that the site lay on the periphery of settlement. No medieval features were found during the evaluation of the site.

Post-medieval remains (Phase 5) comprise structural features, pits and a possible posthole. The walls of two cellars were identified towards the north of Area A. Both fall within the area formerly occupied by a public house shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 and likely to have been called the Blue Cow. Several complete or near-complete bottles recovered from the cellars emphasise their function as part of a public house. The pits were revealed in Area B and were probably located in backyards of houses fronting East Street (or Well Lane as it was known). The watching brief also identified widespread terracing and

truncation at the site, confirming the results of the evaluation

Late Saxon and later pottery was retrieved during the watching brief. Late Saxon wares produced at Stamford, Torksey and Lincoln indicates local trade and a sherd of Pingsdorf ware implies trade with the continent. Medieval pottery includes types made at Grantham as well as imports from Bourne, Stamford, Lincoln and Nottingham. Post-medieval finds include pottery, glass and clay pipe.

A small quantity of animal bone was also retrieved from the investigation and the assemblage is dominated by cattle and sheep/goat. Bird bone was also present and sampling recovered evidence for fish. Environmental sampling provided a significant quantity of charcoal, though too small for identification, and no seed or other plant remains.

7. CONCLUSION

A programme of archaeological recording and monitoring was undertaken during groundworks at Castlegate, Grantham, as the site lay within the core of the medieval town and in an area where Saxon remains have previously been identified.

Further remains of the Saxon period were identified with medieval, post-medieval and undated features also present. Several pits and postholes lacked artefacts and were undated. However, some of these were located close to Late Saxon features and are perhaps contemporary with them. Late Saxon remains comprise four pits and possibly lay on the periphery of any settlement. Medieval features included possible structural remains, though deposits would also suggest that the site lay on the periphery of the medieval town.

Post-medieval remains included cellars, one of which can be associated with the former public house, the Blue Cow, that

stood on the site.

Finds include a range of Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery. Post-medieval glass and clay pipe was also recovered and other finds include metalwork, industrial residues, fired clay and animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M Flitcroft of CgMs Consulting Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of William Davis Limited. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Ross Kendall
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Ross Kendall
Post-Excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Ross Kendall

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1996 *Grantham, Solid and Drift edition*, 1:50 000 map sheet 127

Cameron, K, 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series Vol. 1

Foster, CW and Longley, T (eds), 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

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

IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

PCA, 2007 *An Archaeological Investigation of the Ex-Kwiksave Site Castlegate, Grantham, Lincolnshire*, unpublished report

Pevsner, N and Harris, J, 1989 *Lincolnshire, The Buildings of England* (2nd edition revised N Antram)

Whitwell, JB, 1992 *Roman Lincolnshire, History of Lincolnshire II*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute for Archaeologists

PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology

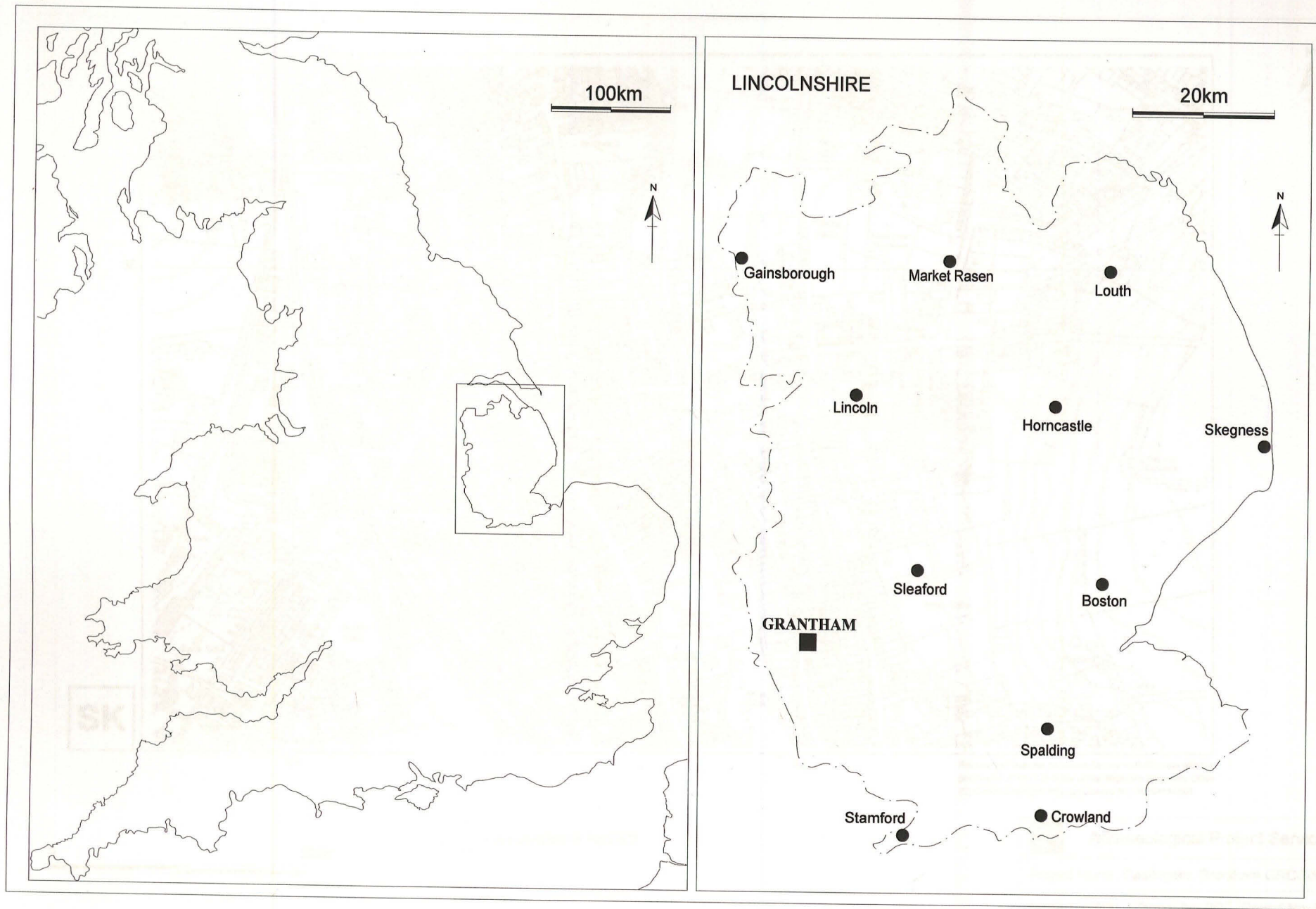
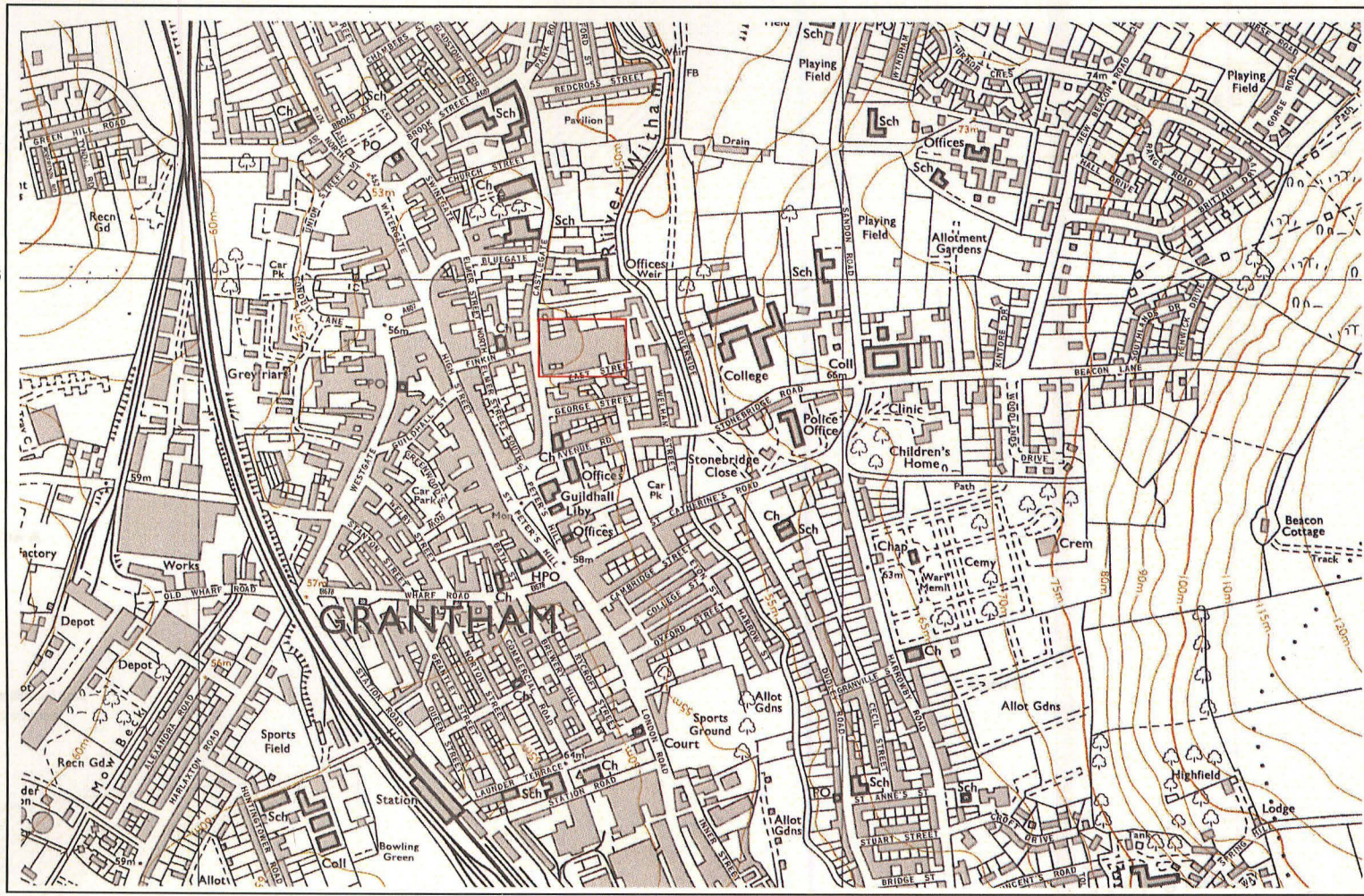


Figure 1 - General location plan



SK

91

92

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (C) Crown Copyright. HTL Ltd Licence No. AL5041A0001



Area detailed in Figure 3

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Castlegate, Grantham GRCG09		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 91/09

Figure 2 - Site location plan

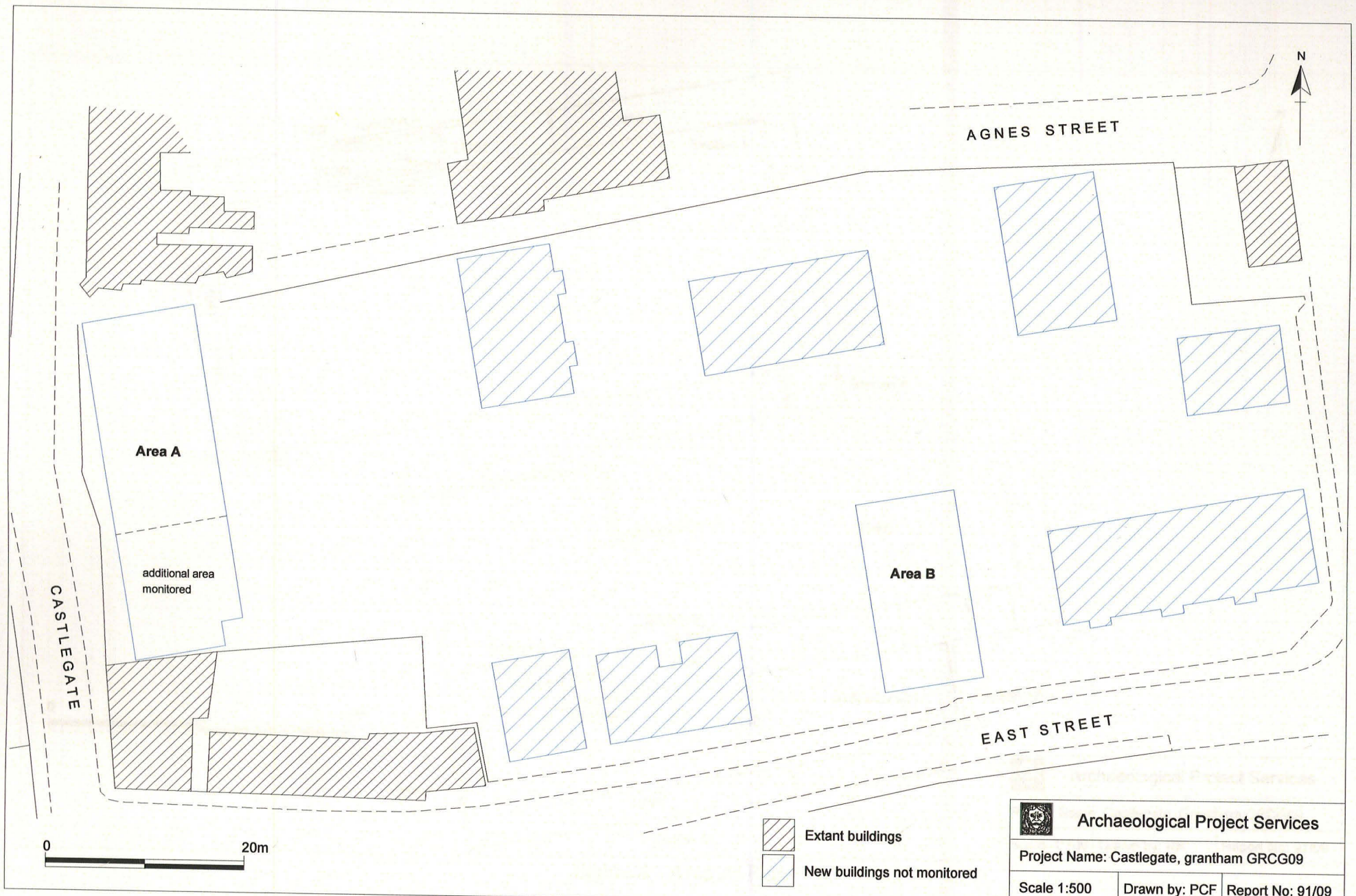



Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing location of monitored areas

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Castlegate, grantham GRG09		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 91/09

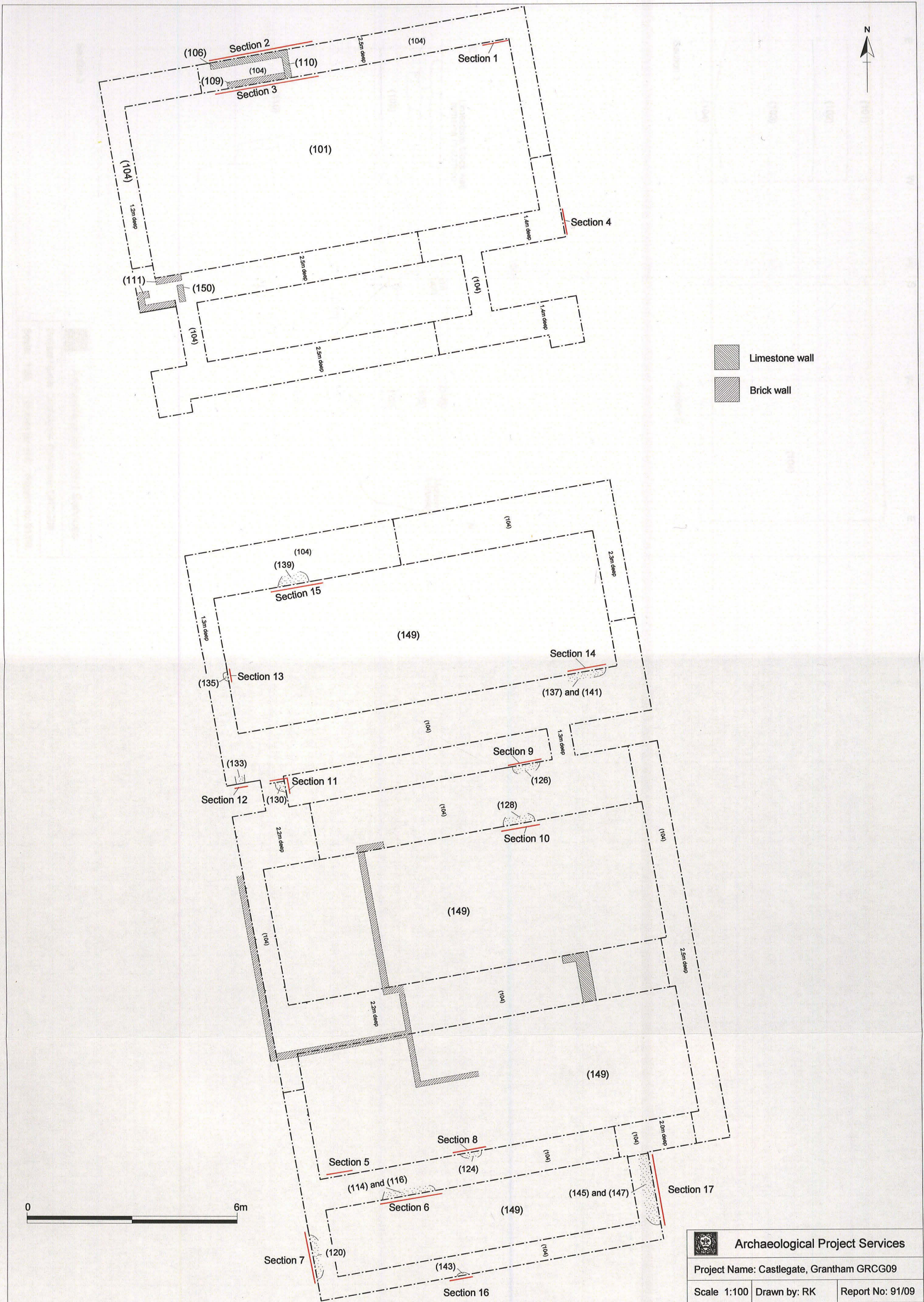



Figure 4 - Area A: Plan

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Castlegate, Grantham GRCG09		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: RK	Report No: 91/09

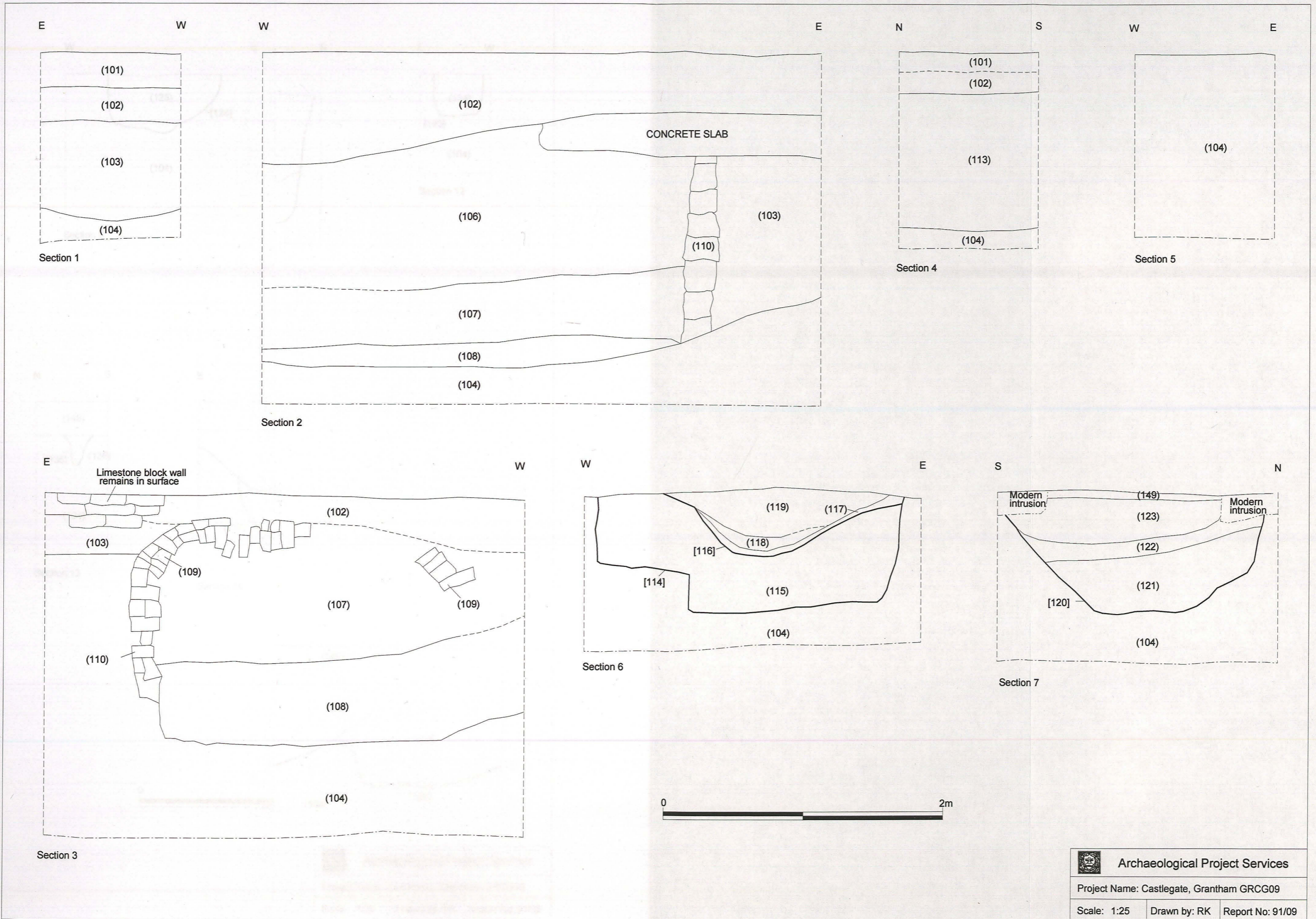


Figure 5 - Area A: Sections 1 to 7

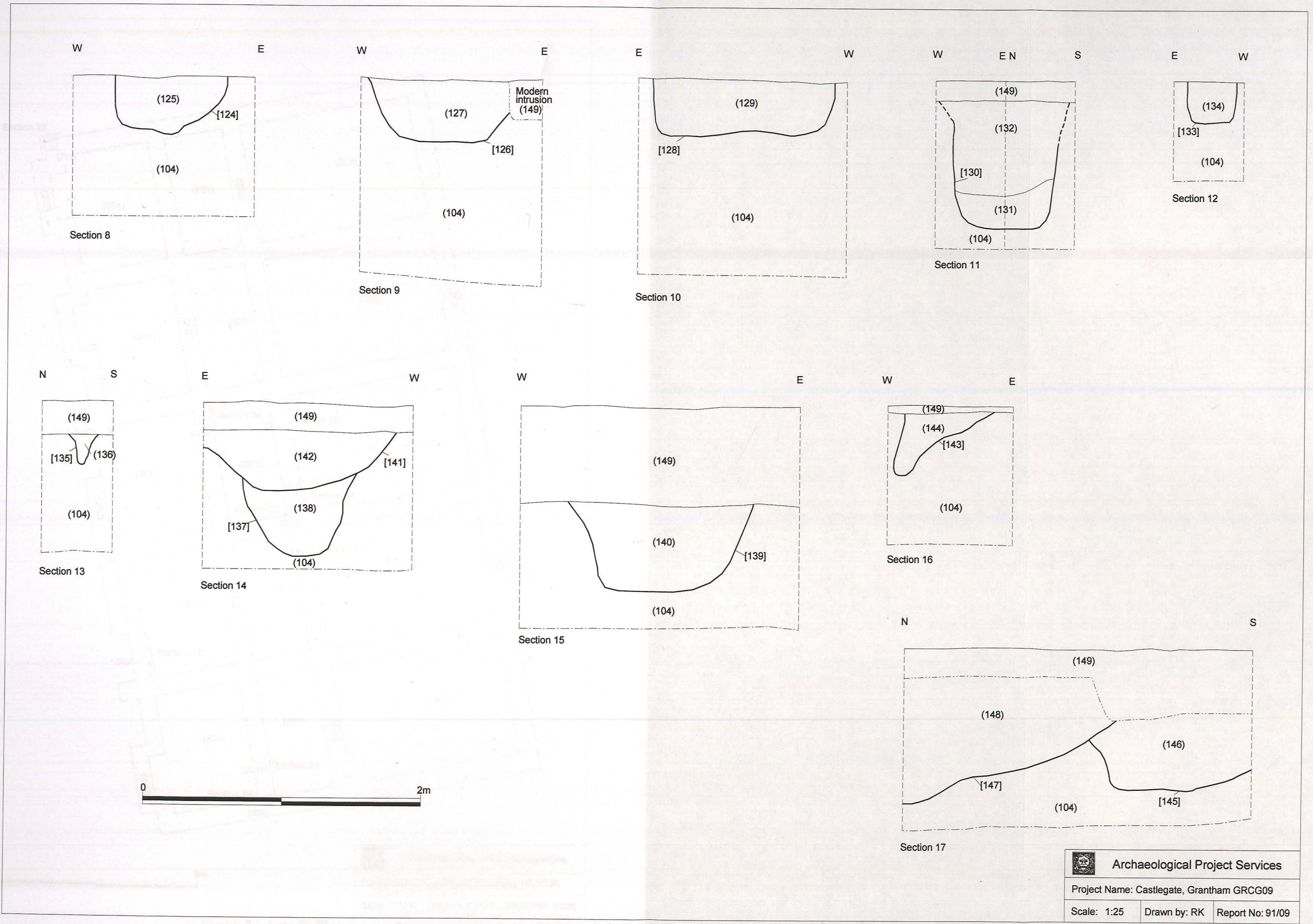

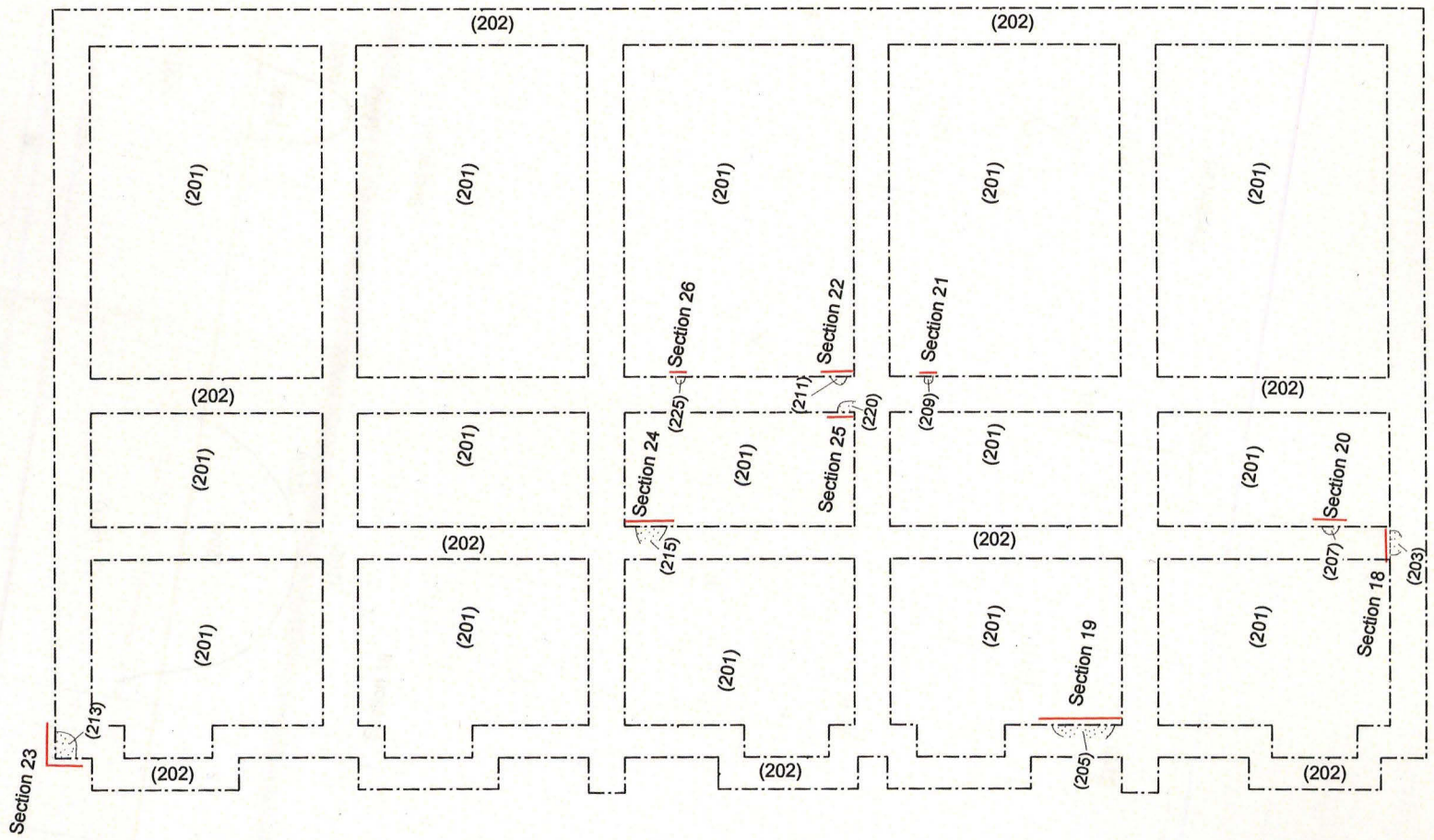


Figure 6 - Area A: Sections 8 to 17

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Castlegate, Grantham GRCG09		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: RK	Report No: 91/09




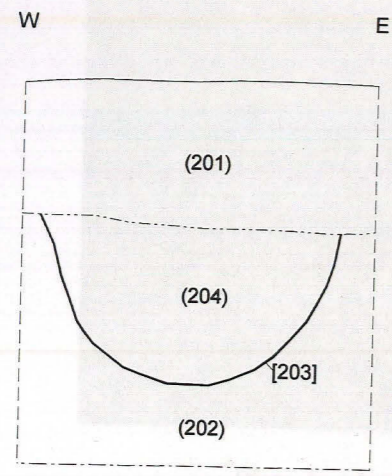
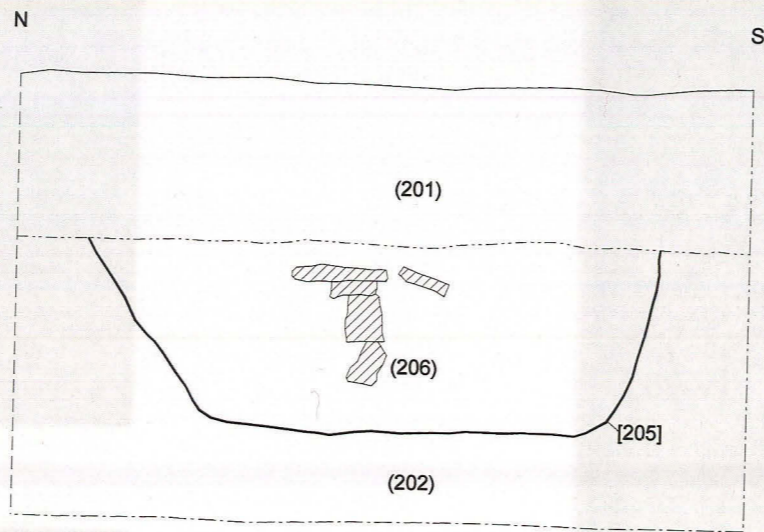
	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: Castlegate, Grantham GRCG09	
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: RK
Report No: 91/09	

Figure 7 - Area B: Plan

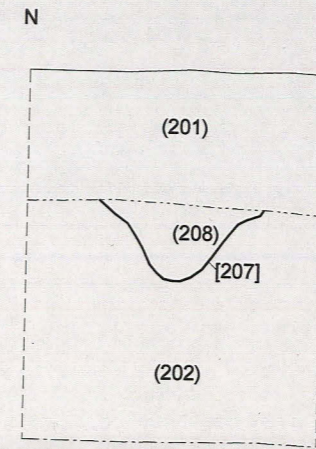


Section 18

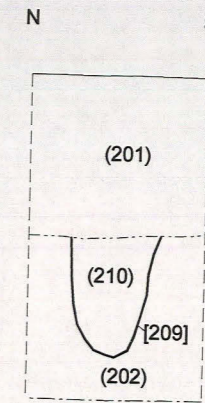


Section 19

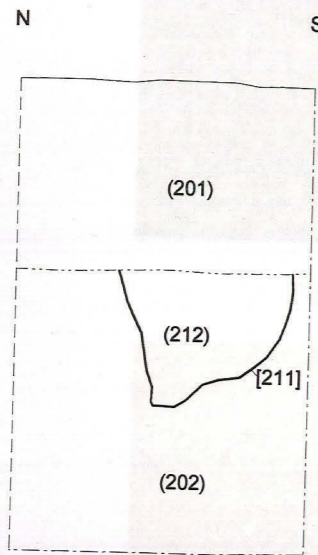
 = Limestone block



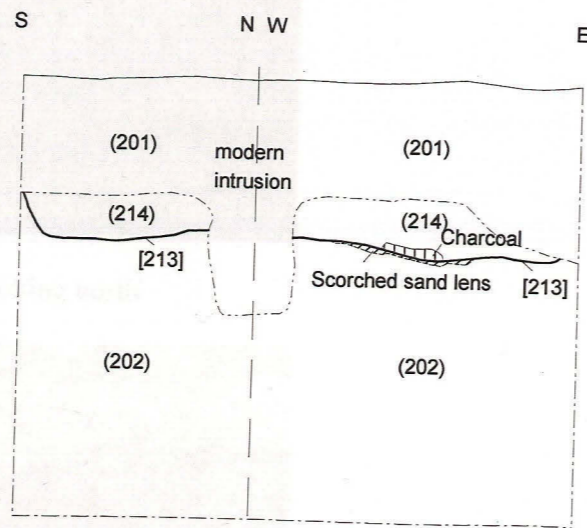
Section 20



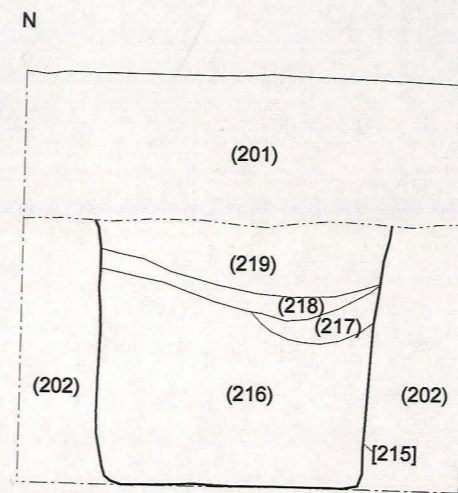
Section 21



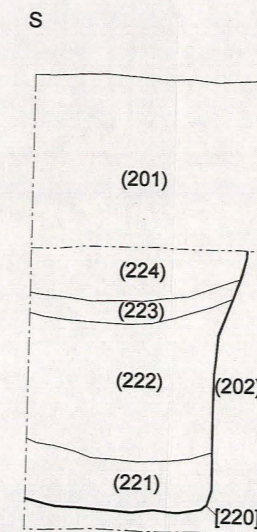
Section 22



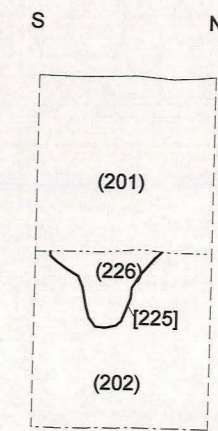
Section 23



Section 24



Section 25



Section 26




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Castlegate, Grantham GRCG09		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: RK	Report No: 91/09

Figure 8 - Area B: Sections



Plate 1 – Area A, looking west



Plate 2 – Area B, looking north



Plate 3 – Section 7 showing pit (120), looking west



Plate 4 – Section 9 showing pit (126), looking north



Plate 5 – Section 10 showing pit (128), looking south

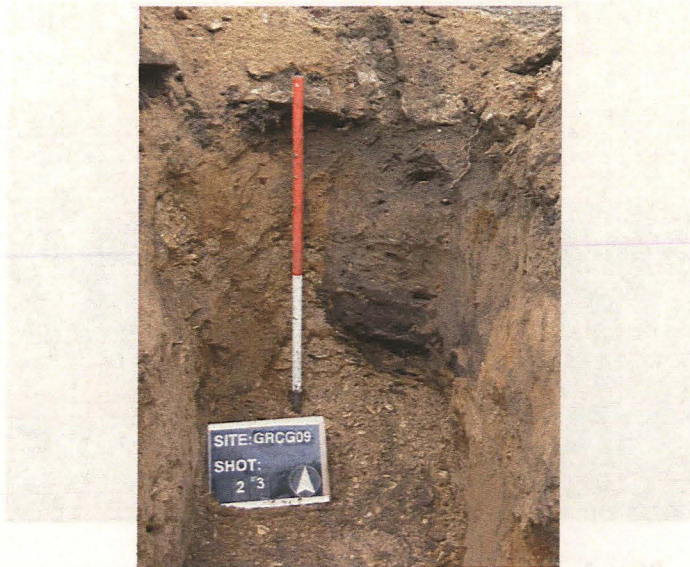


Plate 6 – Section 11 showing pit (130), looking north



Plate 7 – Section 8 showing pit (124), looking north



Plate 8 – Section 13 showing posthole (135), looking east



Plate 9 – Section 18 showing pit (203), looking north



Plate 10 – Section 12 showing beam slot (133), looking south



Plate 11 – Section 14 showing pits (137) and (141), looking north



Plate 12 – Section 17 showing pits (145) and (147), looking east



Plate 13 – Section 20 showing pit (207), looking east



Plate 14 – Section 3 showing cellar (109) and (110), looking south



Plate 15 – Cellar (109/110) fronting Castlegate, looking south

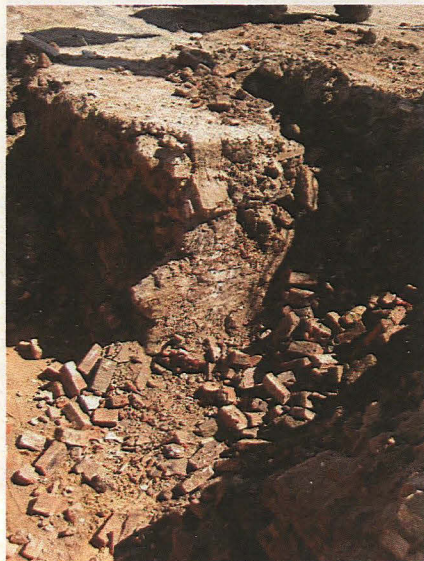


Plate 16 – Limestone block wall (150), looking east



Plate 17 – Section 19 showing pit (205), looking east



Plate 18 – Section 24 showing pit (215), looking east

Appendix 1

A SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION DURING GROUNDWORK'S AT FORMER KWIKSAVE, CASTLEGATE, GRANTHAM

Planning Application No. 06/0552/35

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 William Davis Limited have received outline planning permission for residential development on the site of the former Kwiksave, Castlegate, Grantham (see figure 1). The site is centred on NGR SK 91595 35889, and covers an area of approximately 0.71ha. Currently the site, which is on two levels, comprises the hard standing of the former car park and the now demolished Kwiksave store which fronted Castlegate.

A condition attached to the planning permission states that:-

"No development shall take place upon the application site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the District Planning Authority."

The reason for the condition is:

"To ensure that satisfactory provision is made for the evaluation, investigation, preservation (in situ where necessary) and recording of any possible archaeological remains on the site and in accordance with Policy EN1 of the South Kesteven Local Plan."

- 1.1.1 In practice the Planning Archaeologist has agreed that a watching brief be carried out on areas of the site which have been identified, by previous evaluation excavation, as having potential for the survival of archaeological remains (see figure 2).
- 1.1.2 This document outlines the strategy for undertaking the watching brief and is subject to the approval of the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. It has been prepared according to a brief supplied by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist and Lincolnshire Archaeological Hand Book's section "Standard Briefs for Archaeological Projects in Lincolnshire" (August 1997).
- 1.1.3 No alterations to the brief should be made with out the approval of the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.
- 1.2 The site lies on two levels; the area behind the Castlegate frontage lies at an average height of 20.50m AOD and the former car park to the rear at 17.00 AOD.
- 1.3 This specification conforms to the requirements of *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990) (PPG16). It has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national standards and guidelines including:

Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
Model Briefs and Specifications for Archaeological Assessments and Field Evaluations (Association of County Archaeological Officers, 1994);
Code of Conduct (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2000); and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2001);
"Standard Briefs for Archaeological Projects in Lincolnshire" Lincolnshire Archaeological Hand Book (August 1997).

2.0 Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The proposed development site lies in an area of archaeological importance/interest.

- 2.2 The application site lies within the Saxon town with Castlegate, St Peter's Hill, Watergate and Brook Street forming the town boundaries. This area lies on higher ground with the river Witham on lower ground to the east and the Mowbeck to the north.
- 2.3 On the opposite of side of Castlegate excavations in late 1980's at numbers 6-8 recorded a Saxon industrial site. A sunken floor structure, typical of the Saxon period, pits, gullies and postholes were recorded along with pottery, metalwork, industrial metalwork debris and animal bone.
- 2.4 Evaluation excavation on the application site was undertaken by Pre- Construct Archaeology in December 2006. The results of these works are contained in a report dated March 2007. In summary the findings are as follows: *Early and late Saxon settlement features and deposits were encountered across the site; these took the form of post-holes, pits and linear ditches. Further archaeological features and deposits were also found that related to the post-medieval period. These consisted of levelling deposits throughout the upper level of the site associated with terracing, building foundations with associated well features, while remains of cellar foundations were evident within the lower southern extremes of the site abutting East Street. More recent activity across the site as a whole consisted of 20th century levelling and dumped deposits, concrete foundations and service trenches. The evaluation established that, although past development of the site may have destroyed earlier features and deposits, in some instances it may have helped to preserve them. (PCA report March 2007).*

3.0 Objectives

- 3.1 The primary objective of the watching brief will be to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains beneath specific areas of the site and preserve them by record.
- 3.2 Should significant archaeological features be identified during development of these areas the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist will be informed.

4.0 Methodology

4.1 Watching Brief

- 4.1.1 The Watching Brief is intended to record all features of archaeological interest discovered during below ground works associated with the current development.
- 4.1.2 In practice and in liaison with the developers, the watching brief will take the form of monitoring of ground works by suitably qualified/experienced professional archaeologists. The watching brief will involve monitoring of below ground works which may affect archaeological deposits. This would comprise:
- i. archaeological inspection of modern overburden removal;
 - ii. inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;
 - iii. recording of archaeological features in plan;
 - iv. rapid excavation of features if necessary to determine their date and character;
 - v. archaeological inspection of subsoil stripping;
 - vi. inspection of natural for archaeological features, to be excavated and recorded where identified.
 - vii. Excavation, removal and recording of any human remains encountered compliant with appropriate statutory consents and licences (see below, para. 4.2.7).
- 4.1.4 The two areas in which the watching brief will undertaken are plots 14 to 18 and plots 44 to 53 as shown on figure 2.

- 4.1.5 Adequate facilities shall be provided by the developer or agent for archaeological staff to observe earth-moving operations in progress and to facilitate the recording of features as detailed in 4.1.2 above.
- 4.1.6 Every effort will be made to implement the watching brief without affecting the construction timetable. The staffing level will be sufficient to observe the ground works and be dependant of the developer's groundwork programme.
- 4.1.7 Archaeological staff and visitors will respect Health and Safety provisions and site safety regulations (see section 5.0).

4.2 Recording

- 4.2.1 Excavated archaeological features will be recorded in plan and section by measured drawing at appropriate scales. The deposits encountered will be described fully on pro-forma individual context recording sheets.
- 4.2.2 A photographic record of the site scanned at a high resolution in colour, photocopies are not acceptable, will be maintained during the course of the watching brief and will include:
- the site prior to commencement of fieldwork;
 - the site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork;
 - the layout of archaeological features;
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 4.2.3 All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 1998). All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis.
- 4.2.4 Any deposits considered suitable for environmental analysis will be sampled in 40 litre quantities where possible. These could include:
- charred plant remains;
 - large quantities of molluscs;
 - large quantities of bone;
 - hearths and other burnt features;
 - other domestic features, e.g. house gullies, potentially containing the above.
- 4.2.5 Should waterlogged deposits be encountered, further consultation with a suitable specialist will determine methods for recovery.
- 4.2.6 Environmental sampling will be undertaken in accordance with the recommendations in the English Heritage Guidelines (2002). *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.*
- 4.2.7 Any human remains encountered will be cleaned with minimal disturbance, recorded and left *in situ* and covered over. Such remains will only be removed if necessary and only once the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist has been informed. The contractor will comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. The archaeological contractor will comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, re-interment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Every effort will be made, at all times, not to cause offence to any interested parties.

4.3 Monitoring

- 4.3.1 The aims of monitoring are to ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken within the limits set by the project design and to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority. The South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist will be given notice of when work is due to commence and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement.
- 4.3.2 Overall supervision of the archaeologists charged with undertaking the brief will be maintained by J Forbes Marsden BA, MA, Cert Arch., MIFA. or by his representative.

4.4 Post-excavation

4.4.1 Post excavation work will comprise the following:

- checking of drawn and written records during and on completion of fieldwork;
- production of a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site, if appropriate;
- cataloguing of photographic material and labelling of slides which will be mounted on appropriate hangers;
- cleaning, marking, bagging and labelling of finds according to the individual deposits from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to an appropriate Conservation Laboratory. Finds will be identified and dated by appropriate specialists;
- completion of the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) form for the project (<http://ads.ac.uk/projects/oasis>).

4.4.2 Fieldwork will be undertaken by experienced field archaeologists. The following specialist areas are anticipated to be required, and will be provided by the following:

- Small Finds/metalworking slag and fired clay
- Conservation
- Prehistoric Pottery
- Roman pottery
- Saxon-Post
- Medieval pottery
- Environmental sampling

Note: Details of the specialists to be employed will be submitted to the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist for approval, once an archaeological contractor has been appointed.

4.4.3 Should other remains not covered by the above specialisations be encountered then a suitable specialist will be appointed, following discussions with the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

4.4.4 Following completion of the Watching Brief and receipt of any specialist reports, a report detailing the project will be produced within three months. The report's final format will depend upon the nature and significance of any archaeology recorded within the site. As a minimum, however, it will contain:

- Title page detailing the site address, National Grid Reference, author/originating body, report date and client's address;
- List of contents;
- Non-technical summary;
- Introduction;
- Planning background;
- Archaeological and historical background;

- Methodology;
- Results;
- Discussion/conclusion;
- Artefactual, contextual and environmental descriptions/assessments;
- Colour photographs and scale drawings as appropriate;
- Bibliography

4.4.5 Copies of the report will be sent to the client for approval and then to the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist and to the Lincolnshire HER. A copy of the report shall also be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service website after it has been accepted by the HER.

4.5 Copyright

4.5.1 CgMs shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to the client for use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the project design.

4.6 Archive

4.6.1 Following the completion of fieldwork and acceptance of the report by the Local Planning Authority, an ordered archive of both object and paper elements will be prepared, according to the recommendations in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990); *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992); and *Archaeological Archives* (AAF 2007). This excludes items of gold and silver which by law must be reported to Her Majesty's Coroner. The archive will, if possible, be deposited in an appropriate local museum.

4.6.2 Notes or articles describing the results of the Watching Brief will be submitted for publication to an appropriate local journal and/or national journals, dependant on the nature of the results. A copy of any such works will be sent to the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

4.6.3 The Accession Number for the project will be gained before commencement of fieldwork.

4.6.4 An OASIS online record will be initiated before fieldwork commences; the record will be updated on completion of the project.

5.0 Health and Safety

5.1 It is the policy of CgMs Consulting ('the Employer') to conform fully with the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work Etc. Act (1974).

5.2 It is accepted that it is the duty of the Employer to ensure, so far as is reasonably practical, the health and safety of all his employees at work.

5.3 The employer also has a duty to ensure that his employees are aware of their responsibility for their own health and safety, and for the health and safety of others, including the general public, who might be affected by their work.

5.4 Where employees are temporarily engaged at other workplaces, they are to respect relevant local regulations, both statutory and as imposed by other employers within the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act (1974).

5.5 In furtherance of the duty of care imposed by the Health & Safety at Work etc. Act (1974), the Employer shall make available to his employees whatever reasonable facilities are required by particular circumstances, e.g. appropriate protective clothing, safety equipment, rest breaks for specialised tasks, etc.

5.6 Attention is paid to the requirements of more recent legislation including the provision and use of *Work Equipment Regulations 1992*, the *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992* and the *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994*. A risk assessment is undertaken, a safety officer appointed and all aspects of health and safety noted during work.

6.0 Insurance

6.1 The archaeological contractor will produce evidence of Public Liability Insurance to the minimum value of £5m and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the minimum of £2m.

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
101	A	Firm dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent bricks and modern debris, 0.25m thick	Modern build-up layer, same as (149)
102	A	Layered broken concrete and sand, 0.25m thick	Modern concrete and sand bedding layer
103	A	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional fragments of glass, brick/tile and coal, and occasional large limestone blocks, 0.75m thick, same as (113)	Dumped deposit
104	A	Loose mid reddish yellow sand with occasional small gravel stones, >0.25m thick	Natural deposit
105	A	VOID CONTEXT	
106	A	Limestone blocks, squared, regular coursed, mortar bonded	Possible reused older wall for north wall of cellar
107	A	Moderately loose dark grey sandy silt with moderately frequent bottles, occasional fragments of brick/tile, glass and wood, 1m thick	Infill of cellar
108	A	Moderately loose dark blackish grey sandy silt with occasional fragments of glass and brick/tile, 0.65m thick	Infill of cellar
109	A	Brick built arch, uniform bricks, industrially made, mortar bonding	Arched roof of cellar
110	A	Limestone blocks, squared (but damaged), regular coursed, mortar bonded	Cellar foundation
111	A	Bricks, uniformly made (industrially), stretcher coursing, mortar bonded	Cellar wall
112	A	Moderately loose dark grey sandy silt with occasional glass, brick/tile and metal fragments, 0.75m thick	Infill of cellar
113	A	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional brick/tile and coal fragments, 1m thick, (same as 103)	Dumped deposit
114	A	Feature, 2.1m wide by 0.88m deep, with steep sides (stepped once on west side) and flat base	Possible construction cut for robbed out wall?
115	A	Loose mid brownish grey sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small limestone pieces	Fill of cut (114)
116	A	Feature, 1.45m wide by 0.48m deep with moderately shallow concave sides and shallow concave base	Pit
117	A	Moderately compact light grey sand with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of pit (116)
118	A	Moderately compact dark grey sand with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small limestone pieces,	Fill of pit (116)
119	A	Loose light yellow sand with frequent broken limestone blocks	Fill of pit (116)
120	A	Feature, 1.85m wide by 0.75m deep, with moderately steep concave sides and moderately flat base	Pit
121	A	Moderately compact dark greenish grey sand with occasional charcoal flecks, bone fragments and small gravel stones, 0.35m thick	Fill of pit (120)
122	A	Moderately compact dark grey sand with frequent charcoal pieces and occasional bone fragments	Fill of pit (120)
123	A	Moderately compact mid greenish grey sand with occasional small limestone pieces, charcoal flecks and bone fragments	Fill of pit (120)
124	A	Sub-circular feature, >0.8m long by 0.8m wide and 0.43m deep, with steep concave sides and uneven base	Pit
125	A	Moderately compact dark brownish grey sand with occasional mid-large limestone pieces	Fill of pit (124)
126	A	Feature, >1.95m wide by 0.4m deep, with moderately steep concave sides and flat base	Pit
127	A	Moderately compact dark brownish grey sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small limestone pieces	Fill of pit (126)
128	A	Feature, 1.3m wide by 0.4m deep, with near vertical sides and uneven base	Pit
129	A	Moderately compact dark brownish grey sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small gravel stones	Fill of pit (128)
130	A	Feature, >0.45m wide by 0.92m deep, with very steep concave sides and flat base	Pit

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
131	A	Moderately compact dark brownish grey sand with frequent charcoal flecks	Fill of pit (130)
132	A	Moderately loose light yellowish grey sand with occasional small gravel stones	Fill of pit (130)
133	A	Sub-rectangular feature, 0.5m long by 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep, with near vertical sides and flat base	Beam slot
134	A	Moderately loose mid greenish grey sand	Fill of cut (133)
135	A	Feature, 0.2m wide by 0.22m deep, with steep concave sides and tapered rounded base	Posthole
136	A	Moderately compact dark grey sand with moderately frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small limestone pieces	Fill of posthole (135)
137	A	Feature, 0.82m wide by 0.6m deep, with moderately steep concave sides and shallow concave base	Pit
138	A	Moderately compact mid greyish brown sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small limestone pieces	Fill of pit (137)
139	A	Feature, 1.35m wide by 0.6m deep with moderately steep concave sides and flat base	Pit
140	A	Moderately compact mid brownish grey sand with occasional small limestone pieces	Fill of pit (139)
141	A	Feature, >1.4m long by 0.43m deep, with moderately shallow concave sides and moderately flat base	Pit
142	A	Moderately compact mid reddish grey sand with occasional fragments of coal, brick/tile and glass and occasional limestone pieces	Fill of pit (141)
143	A	Feature, 0.53m wide by 0.45m deep, with steep concave west side and shallow concave east side and tapered rounded base	?Posthole
144	A	Moderately compact dark greyish brown sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small-mid limestone pieces, 0.45m thick	Fill of cut (143)
145	A	Feature, >1.15m wide by 0.55m deep, with moderately steep concave extant south side and moderately flat base	Pit
146	A	Moderately compact dark grey sand with occasional small limestone pieces	Fill of pit (145)
147	A	Feature, >1.5m wide by 0.9m deep, with shallow concave extant south side. Not enough base present for description.	Pit
148	A	Compact dark grey silty sand with occasional fragments of coal, charcoal and small-mid limestone pieces	Fill of pit (147)
149	A	Moderately firm dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderately frequent bricks, modern debris and concrete patches, up to 0.5m thick	Modern build-up/dumping layer. Same as (101)
150	A	Limestone blocks, squared, regular coursed, mortar bonded.	Possibly reused wall of cellar, associated with wall (111)
201	B	Moderately soft dark grey sandy silt with frequent brick/tile, coal pieces and modern debris, maximum 0.8m thick	Modern dumping or build-up layer
202	B	Moderately loose light reddish yellow sand with occasional gravel lenses and clayey patches, >0.85m thick	Natural deposit
203	B	Feature, 1.05m wide by 0.58m deep, with moderately steep concave sides and shallow concave base	Pit
204	B	Moderately soft, malleable dark brownish grey clayey sand with occasional charcoal and small limestone pieces	Fill of pit (203)
205	B	Feature, 2.2m wide by 0.65m deep, with steep concave sides and shallow concave base	Pit
206	B	Moderately compact dark grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal pieces, brick/tile fragments and large limestone blocks	Fill of pit (205)
207	B	Feature, 0.55m wide by 0.7m deep, with moderately shallow concave sides and tapered rounded base	Pit
208	B	Moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small gravel stones	Fill of cut (207)
209	B	Feature, 0.3m wide by 0.41m deep, with very steep concave sides and tapered rounded base	Pit or posthole
210	B	Moderately compact dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small limestone pieces	Fill of cut (209)
211	B	Feature 0.6m wide by 0.46m deep, with near vertical north side and steep to step down then gradual south side and flat base	Pit

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
212	B	Moderately compact mid grey sandy silt with moderately frequent small limestone pieces and occasional charcoal pieces	Fill of pit (211)
213	B	Feature 0.85m long by 0.65m wide and 0.6m deep, with extant moderately steep concave side and uneven base. Scorched sand lens beneath part of base.	Pit
214	B	Compact mid grey sandy silt with moderately frequent charcoal patches and occasional small limestone pieces	Fill of pit (213)
215	B	Feature, 1m wide by 1.4m deep, with near vertical sides and flat base	Pit
216	B	Moderately compact mid greenish grey silty sand with occasional large limestone blocks, small gravel stones and small-mid burnt stones	Fill of pit (215)
217	B	Moderately loose light greyish yellow silty sand with occasional small gravel stones	Fill of pit (215)
218	B	Moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal patches, moderately frequent fired clay pieces and occasional small limestone pieces	Fill of pit (215)
219	B	Compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional brick/tile fragments, charcoal flecks and small limestone pieces (some burnt)	Fill of pit (215)
220	B	Feature, 0.75m wide by 0.89m deep, with near vertical sides and uneven base	Pit
221	B	Moderately soft dark grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of pit (220)
222	B	Moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal and small limestone pieces	Fill of pit (220)
223	B	Moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal forming broken thin lens	Fill of pit (220)
224	B	Moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small limestone pieces	Fill of pit (220)
225	B	Feature, 0.37m wide by 0.26m deep, with shallow sides turning to steep near tapered rounded base	Possible posthole
226	B	Compact dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderately frequent limestone pieces and occasional charcoal pieces	Fill of pit (225)

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle and Ross Kendall

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 66 sherds from 46 vessels, weighing 3420 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the Saxo-Norman to the early modern period.

Condition

The pottery is in varied condition, with a range of abrasion and sherd sizes evident. Several of the earlier vessels have soot and carbonised deposits adhering to them suggesting their use for cooking or other domestic activities. A single cross-context vessel was identified (V01).

Results

Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	4	4	410
BLG	Black ware 'Grantham-type'	1550	1750	1	1	8
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1150	1400	1	1	2
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	14	2	325
DST	Developed Stamford ware	1150	1230	1	1	2
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1690	1900	3	3	1499
EST	Early Stamford ware	870	1010	9	7	152
GREd	Grantham Redware	1100	1450	1	1	6
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	850	1000	1	1	3
LONS	London Stoneware	1670	1800	1	1	298
LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	850	1000	1	1	1
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320	1	1	2
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	1	1	107
NOTGR	Nottingham Reduced Glazed ware	1280	1420	1	1	22
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	2	2	51
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	4	3	259
PING	Pingsdorf-type Ware	1000	1200	1	1	4
SNLS	Saxo-Norman Lincoln Sandy Ware	970	1080	4	1	6
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	9	9	69
TORKT	Torksey-type ware	850	1100	2	1	1
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	4	4 (3*)	193
TOTAL				66	47 (46*)	3420

*Excludes cross-context vessel.

Provenance

A concentration of Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman pottery came from pits [120], [124], [126], [130]. A smaller amount of Saxo-Norman and medieval material was retrieved from cuts [133] and [209], posthole [135] and pits [128], [137], [145] and [203]. Post medieval and early modern vessels are associated with dumped deposit (103), cellar infills (107), (108), (112), pits [205] and [213] and cut [207].

Range

Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman

A small collection of Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman pottery is present, comprising types which straddle these two

periods. Perhaps not unsurprisingly, the majority of vessels are Stamford ware (EST and ST), although examples of Torksey (TORKT), Lincoln Sandy ware (SNLS) and Shelly-wares (LKT and LSH) also occur. There is a sherd of Pingsdorf ware (PING) from Germany (verified by Jane Young). This group of 21 vessels has some significance as several of the sherds are large and fresh, suggesting 10th to 11th century habitation occurring close by. Also of interest is the range of ware types, as it suggests vessels manufactured in Lincoln and Torksey were shipped to Grantham via the Trent. The fragment of imported Pingsdorf ware offers some suggestion the assemblage reflects higher than average economic wealth.

Medieval

A small collection of six medieval sherds, spanning the mid 12th to 14th centuries, comprises vessels manufactured in Stamford (DST), Bourne (BOUA), Lincoln (LSW2), Nottingham (NOTGR) and Grantham (GRED).

Post medieval and early modern

Twenty vessels dating from the 17th to the 20th century are present. These include complete and near complete examples and vessels with extant profiles. All the types are typical of assemblages dating to this time and contain vessels manufactured locally and regionally.

Potential

None of the pottery poses a problem for long-term storage and should be retained. The Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman pottery may require reassessment in light of further excavation at the site.

Summary

A mixed group of pottery, spanning several centuries of occupation, was retrieved from the site. A small but fresh group of 10th to 11th century pottery indicates domestic habitation on or close to the site at this time. Later, medieval, activity may have been less intense or at least rubbish disposal at this time was focused elsewhere. A number of post medieval and early modern vessels indicate occupation of the site during these periods.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle and Ross Kendall

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
108	MOD TILE	Modern tile	Vitrified	1	394	Likely paving; mortar	Late 19th-20th

Provenance

A single early modern tile came from cellar infill (108).

Potential

No further work is required and the fragment is suitable for discard.

Summary

A single early modern tile fragment was retrieved from context (108).

FIRED CLAY

By Anne Boyle and Ross Kendall

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the Lincolnshire County

Council's Archaeology Handbook.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were counted and weighed within each context. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in Table 3.

Condition

Fragments are in varied condition, from small flakes to larger fragments with surfaces still present.

Results

Table 3, Fired Clay Archive

Cxt	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description
144	Oxidised/reduced; fine sandy; micaceous	1	4	Soot; flake
214	Oxidised; fine sandy, micaceous + fe	4	13	Flakes
218	Oxidised; fine sandy; micaceous + fe + organic temper	2	112	Shaped, possibly flooring or object; patchy soot
222	Oxidised; fine sandy + ca	2	88	Shaped piece with possible finger wiping impressions; patchy soot

Provenance

Fired clay came from cut [143] and pits [213], [215] and [220].

Potential

None of the material poses any problems for long-term storage and should be retained. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small collection of non-diagnostic fired clay came from four separate features.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 314 (644g) fragments of faunal remains were recovered from stratified contexts. Fragments of mollusc shell and avian eggshell were not counted.

Provenance

The faunal remains were all retrieved from the fill of pits.

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, though a few were chalky in nature.

Results

Table 4, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
118	large mammal	pelvis	1	22	
	large mammal	unidentified	2	18	
	medium mammal	rib	1	1	
122	cattle	phalange	1	18	pathology present
	medium mammal	?humerus	1	7	
	mussel	shell	-	3	
	hen?	eggshell	-	1	
122 <1>	bird	unidentified	3	4	includes possible goose
	large mammal	unidentified	188	29	
	fish	vertebra	2	<1	
	rodent	humerus	1	<1	
	unknown	unidentified	60	<1	
123	large mammal	pelvis	1	16	butchery marks present
	large mammal	?humerus	3	25	
	sheep/goat	tibia	1	18	

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
	sheep/goat	humerus	1	4	
	medium mammal	rib	1	3	
	bird	rib	1	<1	
125	sheep/goat	humerus	1	20	
	medium mammal	unidentified	1	2	
	bird	tibia	1	<1	
129	large mammal	?humerus	1	25	
	cattle	metacarpal	1	73	chalky
	large mammal	rib	1	8	
131	sheep/goat	mandible	2 (join)	41	
	sheep/goat	humerus	1	13	
	medium mammal	rib	5	8	
	bird	rib	1	<1	
	unknown	unidentified	8	14	incs 1 burnt
134	large mammal	?humerus	1	7	
	large mammal	vertebra	2	68	incs axis
140	sheep/goat	radius	1	9	
	sheep/goat	metatarsus	1	8	
	medium mammal	rib	1	1	
146	cattle	molar	1	17	
	large mammal	rib	1	10	scored and snapped
	sheep/goat	tibia	1	11	small part of fibula attached
148	large mammal	rib	1	3	
204	sheep/goat	molar	1	6	
	unknown	unidentified	2	2	
210	large mammal	skull	2	37	
212	large mammal	scapula	1	5	
218	large mammal	?humerus	1	12	
	medium mammal	unidentified	1	3	
222	cattle	molar	2	40	1 deciduous
	large mammal	mandible	1	20	chalky
226	large mammal	skull	1	7	
	medium mammal	radius	1	11	

Summary

Cattle and sheep/goat dominate the overall assemblage with large mammal and medium mammal designations also likely to be the same. Bird bone is also present and probably chicken though a larger bird, possibly goose, was identified in Sample <1>. Small fragments of avian eggshell, probably chicken were retrieved, as were pieces of marine mollusc shell. Two fish vertebra are from small fish, possibly freshwater species.

The assemblage is too small for further detailed analysis, though should be retained as part of the site archive.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A moderate quantity of glass, 13 items weighing a total of 4894g, was retrieved.

Condition

Although naturally fragile, the glass is in good condition. The majority of the objects are complete, or nearly so. Many of the pieces exhibit iridescent decay.

Results

Table 5, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
103	Very light green bottle, embossed trademark: KINGSTON, WADD & DOBSON PATENT BARNSELY, GRANTHAM, moderate iridescence, complete	1	523	mid-late 19 th century
107	Colourless phial, fire-rounded rim, complete, 19 th century	1	47	Mid-late 19 th century
	Very light green bottle, glob top, embossed trademark: VALLET'S SUPERWEIGHTED STOPPER PATENT, T.TURNER & C ^o MAKERS DEWSBURY, moderate iridescence,	1	501	19 th century

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
	complete, mid-late 19 th century			
	Very light green bottle, embossed trademark: KINGSTON, WADD & DOBSON PATENT BARNSELY, GRANTHAM, complete, mid-late 19 th century	1	583	
	Light green Hamilton bottle, embossed trademark: COULSON & WELLS, CHEMISTS, SCARBORO, moderate iridescence, virtually complete, mid 19 th century	1	461	
	Light green Hamilton bottle, light iridescence, incomplete, mid-late 19 th century	1	396	
	Light green Hamilton bottle, complete, mid-late 19 th century	1	354	
	Olive green wine bottles, steep kick-up, heavy iridescence, complete, early 19 th century	2	1305	
112	Olive green wine bottle, steep kick-up, heavy iridescence, complete, early 19 th century	1	633	19 th century
	Light green rectangular moulded ink well, complete, 19 th century	1	73	
148	Olive green bottle fragment, moderate iridescence, 17 th -18 th century	1	14	17 th -18 th century
	Colourless window glass, heavy iridescence, 17 th -18 th century	1	4	century
Totals		13	4894	

Provenance

The glass was recovered from a make-up or dump (103), cellar infills (107, 112), and pit fill (148).

Several are trademarked with the legends indicating they were products of the South Yorkshire glass industry, being made in Barnsley and Dewsbury. One of these was made by the Dewsbury firm of T. Turner & Co., who were operating from c. 1865-1885. One of the bottles is marked as containing a beverage produced locally in Grantham.

Range

Several complete or near-complete bottles were recovered, many of them wine or mineral water containers. In addition, a phial and an inkwell were found. Only one piece of window glass was retrieved.

Potential

The glass is of moderate potential and provides some dating and functional evidence. Additionally, the near-completeness of the majority of the vessels indicates that they were not subject to disturbance after being deposited.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

The clay pipe is in good condition and presents no problems for long-term storage.

Results

Table 6, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
148	1	1				2	9	Stems only	17 th century
206				1		1	3	Stem only	18 th century
Totals	1	1		1		3	12		

Provenance

The clay pipes were retrieved from pit fills (148, 206). They are probably all local Grantham products.

Range

Only stems were retrieved.

Potential

As a small collection, the clay pipe is of very limited potential, though provides some dating evidence.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A small quantity of other finds, weighing a total of 922g, was recovered.

Condition

In general, all of the other finds are in good condition, though the iron objects are very corroded.

Results

Table 7, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
112	Copper alloy	Keg spigot tap	1	222	Late 19 th -20 th century
115	stone	Burnt stone	1	573	
122	charcoal	charcoal	-	2	
	Magnetic material	Rare flakes of plate hammerscale	-	5	
125	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag	1	13	Late post-medieval
131	charcoal	Charcoal, roundwood	1	1	
144	Industrial residue	Vitrified furnace lining	1	9	
148	iron	Nail/spike	1	55	
	coal	coal	1	6	
206	Copper alloy	Embossed belt/buckle plate, gilded	1	13	18 th -early 19 th century
208	iron	Encrustation - nail?	1	14	
212	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag	1	9	Medieval or earlier

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from a cellar infill (112), the backfill of a construction trench (115), pit fills (122), (125), (131), (148), (206), (212), the fill of a posthole (144), and the fill of pit/posthole (208).

Range

Industrial residues and metals dominate the small assemblage. The industrial residues include smithing slag and hammerscale, both deriving from iron smithing. There is also a piece of iron smelting slag, from the production of metallic iron from its ores. However, both smelting and smithing generate large quantities of slag, which are absent here. It seems likely that the two types of smithing residue indicate a blacksmith working in the vicinity though not on site, while the smelting slag is perhaps derived from elsewhere.

Potential

The other finds have limited potential though provide some functional and dating evidence.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 8 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 8, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
103	19th to 20th	
107	19th C	
108	19th	
112	19th to early 20th	
122	10th to early 11th	
125	Late post-medieval	Base on one piece of slag; includes single sherd of 10th to 11th century pottery
127	11th	
129	11th	Date on a single sherd
131	10th to early 11th	
134	Mid 12th to early 13th	Date on a single sherd
136	11th to 12th	
138	13th to 15th	Date on a single sherd
146	13th to early 14th	

Cxt	Date	Comments
148	17th to 18th	Based on glass
204	11th to 12th	Date on a single sherd
206	Late 18th to 19th	
208	17th to 18th	Date on a single sherd
210	11th to 12th	Date on a single sherd
212	Medieval or earlier	Base on one piece of slag
216	18th to early 19th	Date on a single sherd

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>

~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>

Davey, PJ, 1981 Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 65-88

Slowikowski, AM, 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

Young, J, Vince, AG and Nailor, V, 2005 *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Samp.	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Ref.	Description	Date
103		BL		Bowl	1	1	97		Rim		Complex rim; abraded	
103		ENGS		Straight sided jar	1	1	72	Stamped "GRAY PORTOBE..."	Base		From Gray's Portobello Pottery, Edinburgh	
103		PEARL		Plate/dish	1	1	25	Blue and white transfer print, likely chinoiserie	Base			
107		ENGS		Bottle	1	1	369		Base		Fe concretion	
107		ENGS		Bottle	1	1	1058	Stamped "GRANTHAM BREWERY"	Near complete			
107		LONS		Small bottle	1	1	298	Stamped "DOULTON LAMBETH"	Complete			
107		PEARL		Dish	2	1	78	Blue and white transfer print chinoiserie pattern	Rim			

Cxt	Samp.	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Ref.	Description	Date
107		WHITE		Dish/ bowl	1	1	22	Black and white transfer print with possible handpainted colouring	BS			
107		WHITE		Bowl	1	1	39	Banded green lines in interior rim - one thick line between two thin	Rim	V01		
108		PEARL		Large bowl	1	1	156	Blue and white transfer print, chinoserie pattern	Profile			
108		WHITE		Jar/ chamber	1	1	98	Black and white transfer print with possible handpainted colouring. Decorated internal rim and external body	Rim			
108		WHITE		Bowl	1	1	34	Banded green lines in interior rim - one thick line between two thin	Rim	V01		
112		NCBW		Jug/ jar	1	1	107	Slip banded	BS			19th to early 20th
122	1	EST		?	1	1	1		BS		Soot; ?ID	
122	1	EST		?	1	1	1		BS		Soot; ?ID	
122	1	LKT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	3		BS		External soot	
122	1	LSH	E	Jar?	1	1	1	Diamond roller stamping	BS			
122	1	SNLS		Jar/ bowl	4	1	6		BS		External soot; ?ID	
122		ST	A/B	Jar?	1	1	3		BS		Internal soot; heat affected	
122	1	TORKT		?	2	1	1		BS		Tiny flakes; ?ID; external soot and carbonised deposit	
125		ST	B/C	Pitcher	1	1	5		BS			
125		ST	A	Jar/ Bowl	1	1	19		Base		External soot; heat affected/ spalled	
125		ST	A	Jar	1	1	7		BS		Soot	
127		PING	Vitrified	?	1	1	4		BS			
127		ST	B	Jar/ pitcher	1	1	3		BS		Thin yellow glaze	
129		ST	B	Large vessel	1	1	24		BS		Abraded; burnt; soot; thin green glaze	11th
131		EST	A	Jar	1	1	5		BS		Soot	
131		EST	A	Jar	1	1	19		BS		Heat affected	
131		EST	A	Jar	1	1	68	Diamond roller stamped shoulder	Rim		External soot and carbonised deposit; hollow everted rim	
131		EST	A	Jar	3	1	46		Base		Patchy soot; worn basal angle	
131		EST	A	Jar	1	1	12		Rim		Hollow everted rim	
134		DST	C	Tiny dish/bowl	1	1	2		Base		Cu glaze	Mid 12th to early 13th

Cxt	Samp.	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Ref.	Description	Date
136		ST	C	Jar/ pitcher	1	1	2		BS		Thin yellow glaze	11th to 12th
138		GRED		Small jug/ jar	1	1	6		BS		Reduced splashed glaze	13th to 15th
146		BOUA	B	Jug/ jar	1	1	2		BS		Frag; abraded external glaze	
146		LSW2		Jug	1	1	2		BS		Cu splash glaze	
146		NOTGR		Jug	1	1	22		BS			
204		ST	C	Jar/ pitcher	1	1	4		Base			
206		BL		Jar/ bowl	1	1	137		BS			
206		BL		Jar/bowl	1	1	46		BS			
206		BL		Jar	1	1	130		Base		Cu concretion?	
206		CREA		Dish/ bowl	8	1	201		Base/B S			
206		CREA		Bowl	6	1	124		Rim/BS			
206		NOTS		Bowl	1	1	47	Two sets of incised parallel lines and engine turned rouletted wavy lines	Rim		CF Jennings, 1981: Fig. 221, 1560	
208		BLG		?	1	1	8		BS			
210		ST	B/C	?	1	1	2		BS		External soot	
216		NOTS		Jar	1	1	4		Rim			18th to 19th

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
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.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
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, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. 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).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Iron Smelting	The process of obtaining Iron from ore. In a bloomery furnace this is achieved by creating a reducing atmosphere of carbon monoxide in the furnace by the reaction of oxygen in the air with carbon in the fuel (charcoal). The carbon monoxide penetrates the ore particles and reacts with the iron oxide to form carbon dioxide, reducing the iron oxide sequentially to metal. In a bloomery furnace some of the iron oxide reacts with the other oxides present (e.g. silica and alumina) to form slag, the waste product of iron smelting. Bloomery furnaces were in use from the Iron Age to the Medieval period. Blast furnaces were introduced into Britain by at least 1496 and are used to make cast iron. The temperature in a blast furnace is much higher turning the metal in the ore into a molten liquid which is then poured into moulds. Cast Iron is brittle and not suitable for tools such as nails or knives.
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.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Palaeolithic	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately

Code	Category	Form	Description	Date
			500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.	
Post hole			The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.	
Post-medieval			The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.	
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.	
Romano-British			Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.	

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

76	Context records
1	Sample record
3	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
11	Daily record sheets
1	Sample record sheet
23	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic Matrix
3	Boxes of finds

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:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2009.114

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: GRCG 09

Oasis Record Number: archaeo11-64491

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.

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.