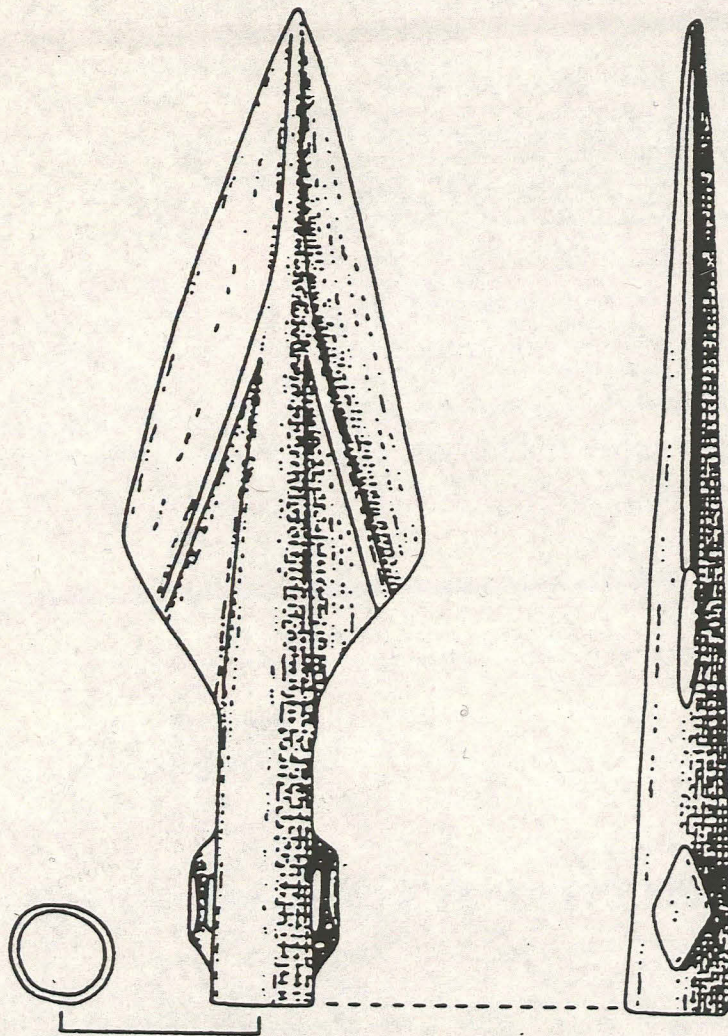


96/3

negative evidence

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

## TRAFALGAR FARM, GRAYINGHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY (LINCOLN)**

Site Code = GL 96

LCCM Accession Number 24.96

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**Trafalgar Farm, Grayingham,  
Lincolnshire**

**an archaeological monitoring report**

**for**

**Premier Poultry Ltd.**

**by**

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*The cover illustration shows the Early-Middle Bronze Age spear head  
found in Grayingham. After May, 1976*

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## 1.0 Non-technical summary

*In compliance with a planning condition issued by West Lindsey District Council, Premier Poultry Ltd. commissioned Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) (hereafter PCA) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of eight poultry sheds on land 1.6 Km. west of the village of Grayingham.*

*The watching brief was monitored on a comprehensive basis over a period of three weeks. No significant artefactual, ecofactual or other settlement remains were exposed during ground disturbance, and a decision was taken to terminate the brief prematurely, following consultations with the Assistant Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire.*

## 2.0 Introduction

In May 1995 an application to erect eight poultry houses and a detached three bedroom bungalow was submitted to West Lindsey District Council. Following an Environmental Statement by Costall Allen Design, approval was granted, subject to nineteen separate planning conditions. The Environmental Statement (requested under the Town and Country Planning (Assessment of environmental Effects) Regs. 1988) made no reference to a potential threat to archaeological resources. However, the site of development lies within an archaeologically sensitive landscape and condition number 10 required the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief to preserve, by record, any archaeological features, artefacts or ecofacts disturbed, or destroyed, during development.

This report details the work undertaken by PCA on behalf of Premier Poultry Ltd. Copies will be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record, the local planning authority and the City and County Museum, Lincoln. A short note on the findings will also be submitted to the editor of the county journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* for inclusion in a future edition. An ordered archive of both paper and object elements is in preparation and will be deposited with the City and County Museum, Lincoln, within six months of project completion: thereby satisfying all aspects of the project brief issued as part of planning condition 10.

The watching brief was undertaken by the writer.

## 3.0 Purpose and methods

The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) contains entries which indicate the potential existence of important archaeological deposits within the area of development. In recognition of this potential, the Assistant County Archaeological Officer (acting on behalf of the District Council) issued a project brief requiring that an archaeological scheme of works should be approved in advance of development. The level of recording deemed appropriate on this occasion was an archaeological watching brief. This has been defined as follows:

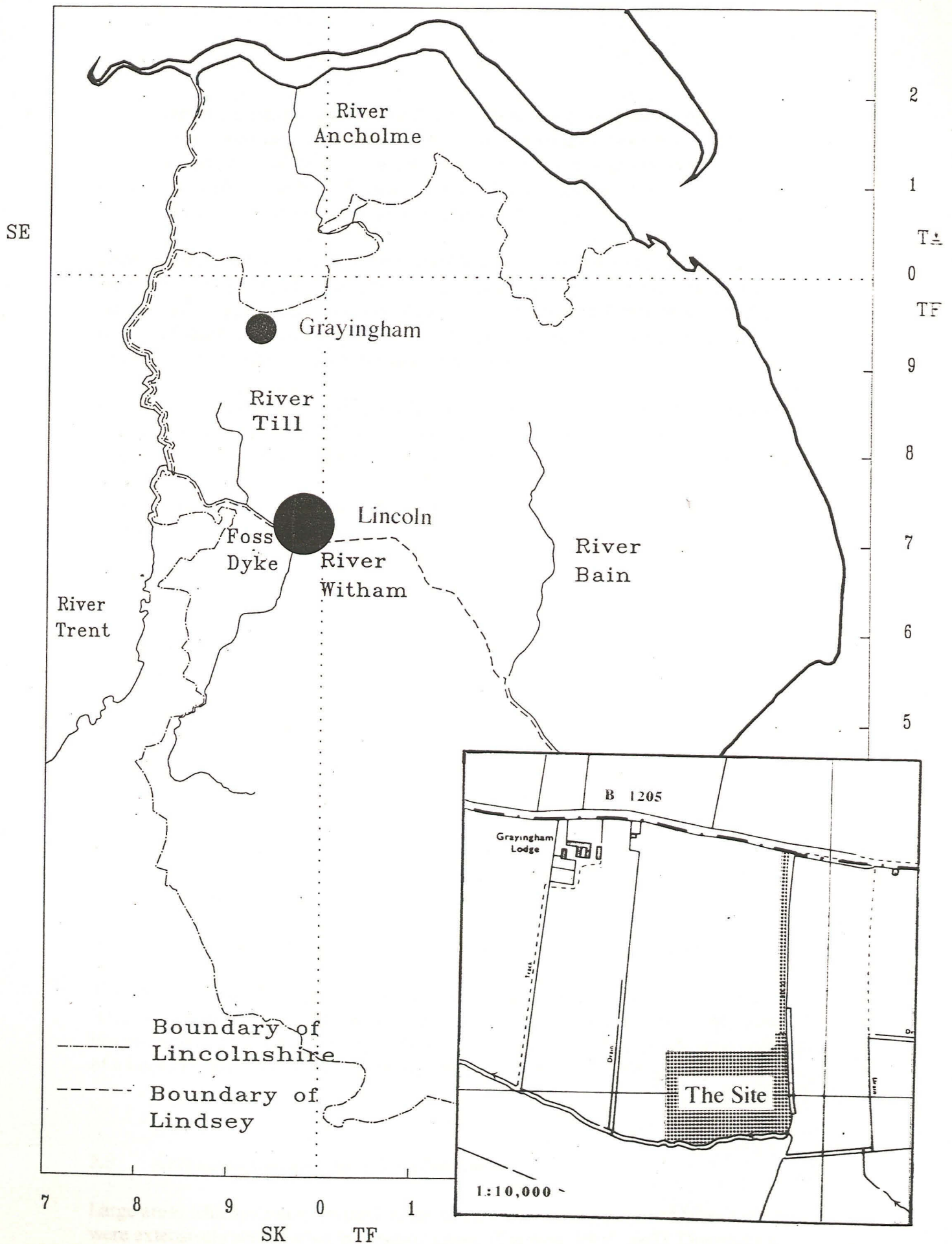


Fig. 1: Site Location

*'An archaeological watching brief is defined as a programme of observation and investigation conducted during the destruction of archaeological deposits, resulting in the preparation of a report and ordered archive' (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994 Standard Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs)*

Archaeological monitoring commenced with the construction of the access road followed by widespread 'cut and fill' operations to level the main development site. During soil stripping a field walking strategy was adopted and the development area was divided into 20 x 20 m. grids. This rigid grid was used as a basis for plotting artefacts which had been disturbed as a result of soil stripping .

Recording was undertaken using standard PCA watching brief General Account and Record Sheets supplemented, where necessary, with scale drawings (1:20) and photography. Observation points were plotted on 1: 500 location plans and overlays.

Prior to the watching brief, the county Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) was consulted (Appendix 10.3). A copy of this report will form a subsequent entry and may, on future occasions, be used as a basis for cultural resource management decisions.

#### **4.0 Location and description**

Grayingham lies in the district of West Lindsey approximately 14 Km. north-east of Gainsborough, 25 Km. north-west of Lincoln. Situated on the Jurassic limestone scarp, the parish stretches westwards from *Ermine Street* at c.35.0m. OD to the clay lowlands at the edge of the River Eau at a point approximately 15.0 m. OD.

The development lies approximately 1.6 Km. west of Grayingham village, and is sited in a slight depression of the floodplane at c.11.0m. OD. An access road, built as part of the present development, extends southwards off the B 1205 to the development itself: The south, east and west boundaries of the site are defined by modern agricultural drainage ditches. The Site central Grid reference is SK 9180 9600.

The parent and drift geology is a complex of brown calcareous soils over Oolitic limestone through mixed soils on the scarp down to heavy non-calcareous gleys and brown earths on the Jurassic clays. The upper strata of the development area consists of a heavy plastic clay-based topsoil over glacial Till. (Straw 1969, pp5-9)

#### **5.0 Archaeological and historic background**

Large areas which are now defined by the administrative boundaries of West Lindsey, were extensively settled since prehistoric times. (Everson 1991, pp7). Distribution

patterns within the archaeological record, derived from field and aerial surveys, together with increased monitoring of developments under the relatively new Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, reflect preferred settlement locations at different times within a landscape continually shaped by human intervention and land use.

Grayingham has enjoyed relatively little attention from archaeologists and historians, and there are few published accounts from which to consult. By contrast, the County Sites and Monuments Record contains numerous entries of chance finds and discoveries which suggest that the modern parish was populated from at least the Bronze Age (broadly, 2000 BC - 1000 BC). Several cropmark sites of this period have been mapped as a result of aerial photography. Of significance are three ploughed-out round barrows (funerary monuments) which were first recorded in the 1930's approximately 800 m. north-west from the development. An Early-Middle Bronze Age spearhead has also been found in Grayingham itself, although its exact location is unknown.

To date, no artefactual evidence has been recovered which indicates Iron Age occupation within the limits of the modern parish. This apparent dearth could simply reflect a pitiful lack of systematic fieldwork: a situation exemplified by recent experiences in other parts of the county (notably on parts of the limestone uplands, where recent unpublished investigations are demonstrating the existence of a large, but unquantified, native population). Two extensive cropmark sites, north and south of the development area, comprise complexes of triple linear ditches. Although undated, these resemble similar features to those which have been sampled at Nettleham Glebe (Field 1980) and Nettleham (Palmer-Brown 1993). At the latter site, these features were dated to the middle/late Iron Age.

Only one settlement dating to the Roman period has been identified in the parish at SK 9520 9630. It was discovered as a result of a British Gas geophysical survey when the site was interpreted as a farmstead. It comprises two ditched compounds with traces of internal buildings and possible field boundaries. The survey revealed a strong magnetic anomaly in the southern most compound which could reflect the presence of a buried kiln, large hearth or metal working area.

Grayingham was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. It lay within the *Wapentake* of Corringham with land divided between the King, the Bishop of Lincoln and *Erneis* of Buron. It was known as *Graingeham*, translating "Homestead of the family or followers of a man called *Graeg(a)*" (Mills 1993, pp147). Several early documents survive which relate to matters surrounding the Church and tenancy agreements (Owen 1971, pp14, 121, 137-8). Of interest to social historians, these documents add little information regarding the development of the settlement which, today, consists of a nucleated group of cottages and houses dating from the C17-18th. The only remaining medieval structure is the parish church, dedicated to *St. Radegund*. Largely rebuilt during the C18th. it has a massive Early English tower of the C13-14th. with a wealth of contemporary mouldings and decoration. (Pevsner & Harris 1989, pp327)

A map of 1691 shows two settlements of Little and Great Grayingham. Larger than the existing village, the map suggests population shrinkage during the post-medieval



periods. (Little Grayingham is first mentioned in 1316 but no further information is available from the sources consulted for this report). Other evidence for spatial reduction in the village plan derives from the chance discovery, by workmen in 1976, of two adult inhumations, some 50 m. from the current churchyard boundary.

Further evidence of shrinkage came to light in 1969 when ploughing and levelling of a field north-west of the existing settlement disturbed distinct occupation areas in the form of walled crofts with associated Stamford and Humber ware pottery.

## 6.0 Results

No archaeological features were exposed during the construction of the access road or during the initial topsoil stripping and subsequent 'cut and fill' operation of the main site.

The areas monitored were scattered with intermittent modern land drain fragments which were not collected. A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site and although two sherds are of medieval date, most date to the post-medieval and early modern periods. Figure 2 has been annotated to indicate the distribution of artefacts.

### 6.1 Access Road

The new access road, which extends southwards from the B 1205, was excavated using a toothless ditching bucket to a depth of 55cm-60cm, deepening to 1.9 m at the junction of the main site. The natural stratigraphy, shown in Figure 3, may be summarised as follows:

[100]	Topsoil	c.34cm -40cm	Humic heavy clay based dark earth containing angular flint and rounded pebble inclusions.
[101]/ [102]	Glacial Till	c.1.0 m.	Plastic, stiff clay containing frequent glacial erratics. The upper c.30cm. [101] is of yellow-brown colour with a moderate frequency of Iron (iii) Oxide staining. The lower band [102] is characterised by reduced dark blue-grey gleying.
[103]	Mud stone	c.40cm.	Band of Iron rich Mud stone
[104]	Jurassic Clay	>32cm.	Dry, impervious blue-grey clay

## 6.2 Main Site

Monitoring of the main site area commenced with topsoil stripping using a Caterpillar D6 and D7. A field walking methodology, based on the grid detailed above, was employed to record loose artefacts without hindering the progress of the main contractor.

After soil stripping the site resembled a ploughed field, with a mixture of topsoil and subsoil (kicked up by the plant's cleats, and masking the underlying horizon). Initially, in the south-east corner of the site, there appeared to be a large pit-like feature. Upon investigation, this proved natural; possibly a root bowl from a large tree.

Subsequent 'cut and fill' operations removed all remaining topsoil and exposed an homogenous yellow-brown clay surface. Examination of the site at this juncture failed to identify any archaeological features and, on this basis, an early termination of the brief was successfully sought.

## 7.0 Conclusions

No discrete archaeological features were exposed during ground disturbance associated with the developments at Trafalgar Farm. Of some 37 sherds of pottery recovered from the site only three date to the medieval period: two are of a local (non-diagnostic) fabric and a third is Humber Ware. The remaining sherds date from the late C17th. to the modern period. The Humber Ware from Grid 78 and the local sherd from Grid 60 date between the early C13th.- late C15th. The remaining local fabric sherd, from Grid 59, (part of a jug) dates between the mid C12th.-late C15th. All of the sherds are highly abraded and this suggests they form a stray group within the topsoil (possibly derived through manuring).

Sitting in a depression with a heavy, poorly drained soil, the site at Trafalgar Farm may have simply been too wet to support intensive land or settlement use in earlier periods (there are free-draining soils to the east of Grayingham village, and there is drier land above the site). Thus, despite the lack of significant archaeological deposits within the current development, important remains could be found on higher grounds which surround the site.

## 8.0 Acknowledgements

Sincere thanks are expressed to Mr G Beaumont of Premier Poultry for commissioning Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) to undertake the watching brief. Thanks also to Mr T Watson and Mr T Hoodless of Universal Construction Services for their assistance and co-operation throughout the project, and to the staff of the County SMR for allowing access to the parish records.

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## 10.0 Appendices

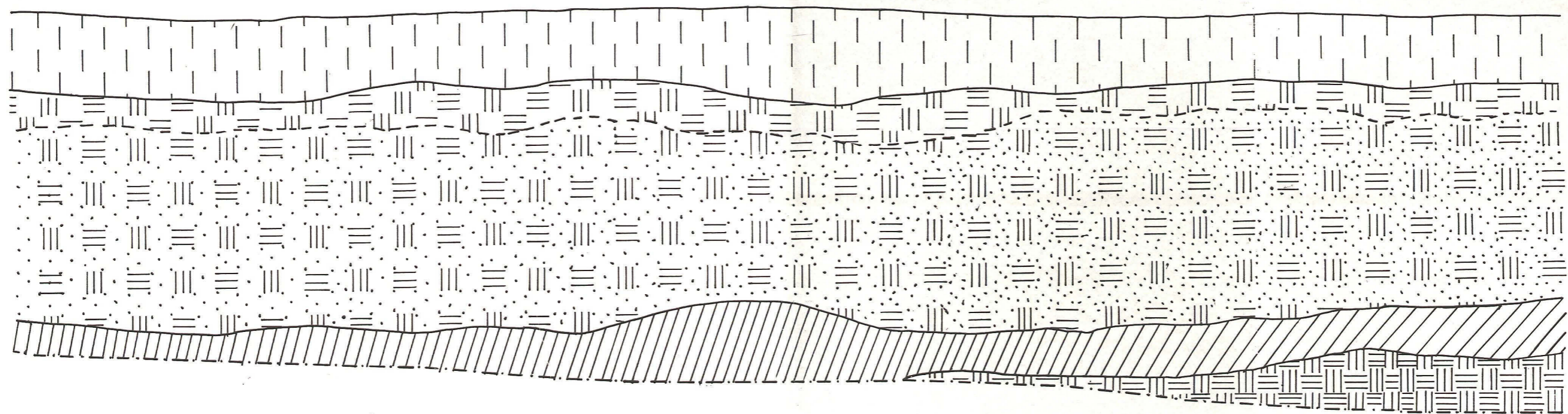
## 10.1 List of Contexts

- |       |               |  |
|-------|---------------|--|
| [100] | c.340-400 mm. | Dark earth layer sealing entire site area: 10% Sand, 90% Silt / Clay. Frequent angular flint and pebble inclusions. Top soil.                                  |
| [101] | c.300 mm.     | Stiff, smooth, plastic yellow-brown Clay with less than 5% Grit inclusions. Numerous angular flints and worn glacial erratic pebbles. Occasional Gley banding. |
| [102] | c.700 mm.     | Reduced blue-grey Clay with frequent worn glacial erratics.  |
| [103] | c. 400 mm.    | Out crop of Iron Mud stone   |
| [104] | >320 mm.      | Jurassic Clay  |

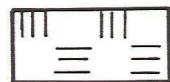
## Appendix 10.2.1

### POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: GL96 WARE TYPES BY CONTEXT

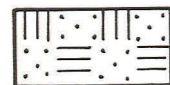
Context	Ware	Sherds	Form	Comments
100/GRID1	BL	1	-	18/19TH
100/GRID1	BL	2	-	SLIPPED 18/19TH
100/GRID1	LPM	1	CUP	GREEN/W DEC
100/GRID1	LPM	2	-	BL/W
100/GRID1	LSTON	1	FURNITURE CREAM BOTTLE	COMPLETE;L19TH/E20TH
100/GRID3	BL	1	BOWL	18/19TH
100/GRID3	R	1	BOWL	? ID;OX;WELL WORN
100/GRID19	LPM	3	-	COLOURED EARTHEN
100/GRID42	BL	1	-	SCRAP;17/18TH
100/GRID42	BL	1	-	SCRAP;17/18TH
100/GRID42	LPM	1	-	CHINA;GREEN/W TRANS DEC
100/GRID43	BL	1	BOWL	18/19TH
100/GRID43	LPM	1	-	BL/W CHINA
100/GRID43	LPM	1	TINY VESS	-
100/GRID43	LSTON	1	-	-
100/GRID58	GRE	1	BOWL	INT GLZE;17TH ?
100/GRID58	LERTH	1	-	-
100/GRID58	LPM	1	-	CHINA
100/GRID58	LSTON	1	-	-
100/GRID59	MEDLOC	1	JUG	WORN
100/GRID60	MEDLOC	1	-	NO GLZE
100/GRID61	BL	4	-	18/19TH
100/GRID61	LERTH	1	-	NO SURFS
100/GRID61	LPM	1	-	CHINA
100/GRID61	R	1	B38	SPOX
100/GRID70	BS	1	-	BASE
100/GRID78	HUMB	1	JUG	BASE;WORN
100/GRID79	BS	1	-	-
100/GRID79	CRMWARE	1	-	-
100/GRID79	MEDLOC	1	-	WORN SCRAP;NO GLZE



Undifferentiated dark earth topsoil



Iron rich yellow-brown Clay



Dark brownish grey reduced Clay



Iron rich Mudstone



Blue-grey Jurassic Clay

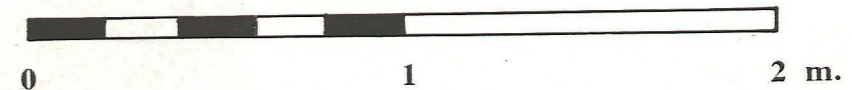


Fig. 3: Representative west facing section of natural stratigraphy common to site ( see Fig. 2 for location)



POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: GL96 WARE TYPES BY CONTEXT

Context	Ware	Sherds	Form	Comments
100/GRID1	BL	1	-	18/19TH
100/GRID1	BL	2	-	SLIPPED 18/19TH
100/GRID1	LPM	1	CUP	GREEN/W DEC
100/GRID1	LPM	2	-	BL/W
100/GRID1	LSTON	1	FURNITURE CREAM BOTTLE	COMPLETE;L19TH/E20TH
100/GRID3	BL	1	BOWL	18/19TH
100/GRID3	R	1	BOWL	? ID;OX;WELL WORN
100/GRID19	LPM	3	-	COLOURED EARTHEN
100/GRID42	BL	1	-	SCRAP;17/18TH
100/GRID42	BL	1	-	SCRAP;17/18TH
100/GRID42	LPM	1	-	CHINA;GREEN/W TRANS DEC
100/GRID43	BL	1	BOWL	18/19TH
100/GRID43	LPM	1	-	BL/W CHINA
100/GRID43	LPM	1	TINY VESS	-
100/GRID43	LSTON	1	-	-
100/GRID58	GRE	1	BOWL	INT GLZE;17TH ?
100/GRID58	LERTH	1	-	-
100/GRID58	LPM	1	-	CHINA
100/GRID58	LSTON	1	-	-
100/GRID59	MEDLOC	1	JUG	WORN
100/GRID60	MEDLOC	1	-	NO GLZE
100/GRID61	BL	4	-	18/19TH
100/GRID61	LERTH	1	-	NO SURFS
100/GRID61	LPM	1	-	CHINA
100/GRID61	R	1	B38	SPOX
100/GRID70	BS	1	-	BASE
100/GRID78	HUMB	1	JUG	BASE;WORN
100/GRID79	BS	1	-	-
100/GRID79	CRMWARE	1	-	-
100/GRID79	MEDLOC	1	-	WORN SCRAP;NO GLZE

POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: GL96 DATING BY CONTEXT

Context	Earliest horizon	Latest horizon	Date and comments
100/GRID1	EMH	EMH	early modern
100/GRID3	PMH8	EMH	early modern
100/GRID19	EMH	EMH	early modern
100/GRID42	EMH	EMH	early modern
100/GRID43	EMH	EMH	early modern
100/GRID58	EMH	EMH	early modern
100/GRID59	MH4	MH10	mid 12th to late 15th
100/GRID60	MH1	MH10	early 13th to late 15th
100/GRID61	EMH	EMH	early modern
100/GRID70	PMH7	EMH	late 17th to early modern
100/GRID78	MH4	MH10	early 13th to late 15th
100/GRID79	EMH	EMH	early modern

TGEM	MAIOLICA (ANGLO-NETHERLANDS)	PMED	PMH3	PMH4
THET	THETFORD OR THETFORD-TYPE WARE	SN	ASH7	MH2
TILE	TILE FABRIC	MED	MH3	MH10
TORK	TORKSEY WARE	SN	ASH7	ASH13
TORKT	TORKSEY-TYPE WARE	SN	ASH7	ASH13
TOY	TOYNTON WARE;KILN 1 (ROSES)	MED	MH5	MH6
TOYII	TOYNTON WARE;KILN 3	LMED	MH10?	PMH1
UNGS	UNGLAZED GREENSAND	SN-MED	ASH11	MH7
VGF	VICTORIAN GARDEN FURNITURE	EMOD	PMH10	EMH
VITR	UNIDENTIFIED VITRIFIED SHERDS	ND	ASH1	EMH
WERRA	WERRA/WANFRIED WARE	PMED	PMH3	PMH4
WESER	WESER WARE	PMED	PMH3	PMH4
WEST	WESTERWALD STONEWARE	PMED	PMH4	EMH
WINC	WINCHESTER-TYPE WARE	SN	ASH10	ASH14
WS	WHITE SALT-GLAZED WARES	PMED	PMH8	PMH9
YG	YORKSHIRE-TYPE GRITTY WARES	SN	ASH13	MH3
YORK	YORK GLAZED WARE	EMED-MED	MH3	MH5?
YORKSPL	YORK-TYPE SPLASHED WARES	EMED	ASH14?	MH4?
YW	YORK WARE	LSAX	ASH6	ASH9

CLAU MEDIEVAL POTTERY DATING 5TH TO 19TH CENTURIES SEP 1994

HORIZONS	DATING	PERIOD
ASH1	5TH - ?L7TH	ANGLO-SAXON
ASH2	?L7TH - ?L7/E8TH	MIDDLE SAXON
ASH3	?E8TH - ?M8TH	
ASH4	?M8TH - ?L8TH	
ASH5	?E9TH - ?M9TH	
ASH6	?M9TH - ?L9TH	
ASH7	?L9TH	LATE SAXON
ASH8	L9TH - E10TH	
ASH9	E/M10TH - M10TH	
ASH10	M10TH - L10TH	
ASH11	L10TH	
ASH12	E11TH - ?E/M11TH	SAXO-NORMAN
ASH13	?E/M11TH - M/L11TH	
ASH14	L11TH - E/M12TH	
MH1	?E/M12TH - M12TH	EARLY MEDIEVAL
MH2	M12TH - M/L12TH	
MH3	M/L12TH - E13TH	
MH4	E13TH - E/M13TH	
MH5	E/M13TH - ?L13TH	HIGH MEDIEVAL
MH6	?L13TH - ?M14TH	
MH7	?M14TH - ?L14TH	LATE MEDIEVAL
MH8	?L14TH - ?E15TH	
MH9	?E15TH - M/L15	
MH10	M/L15TH - L15TH	
PMH1	E16TH-M16TH	EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL
PMH2	M16TH-M/L16TH	
PMH3	M/L16TH-E17TH	POST MEDIEVAL
PMH4	E17TH-M17TH	
PMH5	M17TH-M/L17TH	
PMH6	M/L17TH-L17TH	
PMH7	L17TH-E18TH	
PMH8	E18TH-M18TH	LATE POST-MEDIEVAL
PMH9	M18TH-L18TH	
PMH10	L18TH-E19TH	
EMH	L18TH-20TH	EARLY MODERN

CLAU MEDIEVAL POTTERY CODES

Ware code	description	period	earliest horizon	latest horizon
AARD	LOW COUNTRIES HIGHLY DECORATED WARE	MED	MH5	MH7
ANDA	ANDALUSIAN LUSTREWARE	MED	MH5	MH9
ANDE	ANDENNE WARE	SN	ASH11	MH3
ARCH	ARCHAIC MAIOLICA	MED	MH6	MH8?
BA	BRONZE AGE	PREH	0	0
BADO	BADORF-TYPE WARE	MSAX-LSAX	ASH2	ASH8
BALT	BALTIC-TYPE WARES	LSAX-SN	ASH7?	ASH14?
BEAU	BEAUVAIS-TYPE WARE	LSAX	ASH7?	ASH11?
BERTH	BROWN EARTHENWARES	PMED	PMH2	PMH10
BEVO	BEVERLEY ORANGE WARE	EMED-MED	MH1	MH7
BL	BLACKWARE	PMED	PMH3	EMH
BLBURN	BLACK BURNISHED WARES	MSAX	ASH3	ASH4?
BLGR	PAFFRATH-TYPE OR BLUE-GREY WARE	SN-EMED	ASH12	MH3?
BLSURF	BLACK SURFACED WARES	MSAX	ASH3	ASH4?
BOU	BOURNE;FABRIC D	PMED	MH10	PMH4
BOUA	BOURNE;FABRICS A-C	MED	MH3	MH7
BRANS	BRANDSBY-TYPE WARE	MED	MH5	MH8
BRBURN	BROWN BURNISHED WARES	MSAX	ASH3	ASH4?
BRILL	BRILL WARES	MED	MH5	MH7
BRUNS	BRUNNSUM-TYPE FLASKS	EMED	MH2?	MH3?
BS	BROWN STONEWARE	PMED	PMH7	EMH
CEP	CHINESE EXPORT PORCELAIN	PMED	PMH6	PMH10
CHALK	UNGLAZED SANDY FABRICS WITH CHALK	SN-MED	ASH11	MH7
CHARN	CHARNWOOD FABRICS	ESAX	ASH1	ASH2
CHINS	CHINESE STONEWARE	MED-EMOD	MH4	EMH
CIST	CISTERCIAN-TYPE WARES	PMED	MH10?	PMH5
CITG	CENTRAL ITALIAN TIN-GLAZED WARE	LMED-PMED	MH9	PMH2
CMW	WHITE COAL MEASURE FABRICS	MED-PMED	MH7	PMH3
CRMWARE	CREAMWARE	EMOD	PMH9	EMH
CROW	CROWLAND ABBEY-TYPE WARE	SN	ASH12	ASH14
DERB	DERBY-TYPE WARE	LSAX	ASH10?	ASH13?
DONC	DONCASTER-HALLGATE FABRICS	EMED-MED	MH3	MH4
DST	DEVELOPED STAMFORD WARE	EMED	MH1	MH4
DUTR	LOW COUNTRIES RED EARTHENWARES	LMED-PMED	MH8	PMH5
DUTRT	LOW COUNTRIES RED EARTHENWARE-TYPES	PMED	PMH3	PMH5
EALMT	EAST ANGLIAN LMED/TRANSITIONAL WARE	LMED-PMED	MH9	PMH3
ECHAF	CHAFF-TEMPERED FABRICS	ESAX	ASH1	ASH2
EGSW	EARLY GERMAN STONEWARES	MED	MH5	MH6
ELFS	EARLY FINE-SHELLED WARE	MSAX	ASH6	ASH7
ELSW	EARLY GLAZED LINCOLN WARE	LSAX	ASH7	ASH8
EMED	EARLY MEDIEVAL	EMED	MH1	MH4
EMHM	EARLY MEDIEVAL HANDMADE FABRICS	EMED	MH1?	MH3?
EMLOC	EARLY MEDIEVAL LOCAL FABRICS	EMED	MH1	MH4
EMOD	EARLY MODERN	EMOD	PMH10	EMH
EMSAX	ESAX OR MSAX	ESAX-MSAX	ASH1	ASH6
EMX	EARLY MEDIEVAL NON-LOCAL FABRICS	EMED	MH1	MH4
ESAX	EARLY SAXON	ESAX	ASH1	ASH2

ESAXLOC	EARLY SAXON LOCAL FABRICS	ESAX	ASH1	ASH2
ESAXX	EARLY SAXON NON-LOCAL FABRICS	ESAX	ASH1	ASH2
ESG	YORK EARLY GLAZED WARE;TYPE 1	LSAX	ASH8	ASH12
ESGS	GREENSAND FABRICS	ESAX	ASH1	ASH2
EST	EARLY STAMFORD WARE	LSAX	ASH7	ASH11
FE	IRONSTONE ORE-TEMPERED FABRIC	ESAX	ASH1	ASH2
FERTH	FINE EARTHENWARES	PMED	PMH9	EMH
FINSP	FINE SPLASHED WARE	EMED	MH2?	MH4?
FREC	FRECHEN/COLOGNE STONEWARE	PMED	PMH2	PMH8
FREN	FRENCH WARES (GENERAL)	MED-PMED	MH3	PMH5
FLINT	FLINT TEMPERED FABRICS	PREH-MSAX	0	ASH3
GLGS	GLAZED GREENSAND FABRICS	EMED-LMED	MH2	MH10
GRAP	GRAPHITIC CRUCIBLE FABRICS	PMED	PMH3	EMH
GRBURN	GREY BURNISHED WARES	MSAX	ASH3	ASH4?
GRE	GLAZED RED EARTHENWARES	PMED	PMH3	PMH9
GRIM	GRIMSTON-TYPE WARE	MED	MH3	MH8
GS	GREY STONEWARES	EMOD	PMH5	EMH
HLKT	HORNCastle-TYPE LKT WARE	LSAX	ASH9?	ASH11?
HUM	HUMBERWARE	LMED-PMED	MH7	PMH2
HUMB	HUMBER BASIN GLAZED FABRICS	MED	MH1	MH10
IA	IRON AGE	PREH	0	0
IALSAX	IA OR LSAX	PREH-LSAX	0	0
IMP	UNDATED IMPORTED FABRICS	ND	ASH1	PMH7
INDUS	UNSPECIFIED INDUSTRIAL MATERIAL	ND	ASH1	EMH
IPS	IPSWICH-TYPE WARE	MSAX	ASH2?	ASH6
IS	UNIDENTIFIED IMPORTED STONEWARE	PMED	PMH1	PMH7
ISLG	ISLAMIC GLAZED WARES	SN-MED	ASH11	MH8
ITGE	IMPORTED TIN-GLAZED EARTHENWARES	LMED	MH7	MH10
KEUP	MERCIAN MUDSTONE-TEMPERED WARE	ESAX-MSAX	ASH1	ASH?
KOLN	COLOGNE STONEWARE	PMED	PMH1	PMH2
L/LSW4	LLSW OR LSW4	LMED	MH9	PMH1
LANG	LANGERWEHE STONEWARE	LMED	MH7	PMH1
LARA	LANGERWEHE/RAEREN STONEWARE	LMED	MH8	PMH1
LEMS	LOCAL EARLY MEDIEVAL SHELLY WARE	EMED	MH1	MH4
LERTH	LATE EARTHENWARES	EMOD	PMH9	EMH
LEST	LEICESTER-TYPE WARE	LSAX	ASH7?	ASH9?
LFS	LINCOLN FINE-SHELLED WARE	SN	ASH11	MH3?
LFS/ELFS	LFS OR ELFS	MSAX-SN	ASH6	MH3?
LG	LINCOLN GRITTY WARE	LSAX	ASH7	ASH7
LG/LSLS	LG OR LSLS	LSAX	ASH7	ASH8
LHUM	LATE HUMBERWARE	PMED	PMH2	EMH
LIGU	LIGURIAN BERRETINO TIN-GLAZED WARE	PMED	PMH2	PMH6
LIM	OOLITE-TEMPERED FABRICS	ESAX-SN	ASH2	ASH13
LKT	LINCOLN KILN-TYPE WARE	LSAX	ASH7	ASH11
LLSW	LATE GLAZED LINCOLN WARE	LMED	MH8	MH10
LMED	LATE MEDIEVAL	LMED	MH7	MH10
LMF	LATE MEDIEVAL FINE WARES	LMED	MH9	PMH1
LMIMP	LATE MEDIEVAL IMPORTED FABRICS	LMED	MH7	MH10
LMLOC	LATE MEDIEVAL LOCAL FABRICS	LMED	MH8	PMH1
LMPM	LMED OR PMED	LMED-PMED	MH7	PMH10
LMX	LATE MEDIEVAL NON-LOCAL FABRICS	LMED	MH7	MH10
LOCC	LOCAL SPLASHED WARE	EMED	MH1	MH3?
LONS	LONDON STONEWARE	PMED	PMH7	EMH

LPM	EARLY MODERN OR MODERN	EMOD	EMH	EMH
LPMDISC	EARLY MODERN OR MODERN (DISCARDED)	EMOD	EMH	EMH
LS/SNLS	LSLS OR SNLS	LSAX-SN	ASH7	ASH13
LSAX	LATE SAXON	LSAX	ASH7	ASH11
LSCRUC	LINCOLN CRUCIBLE FABRICS	LSAX-SN	ASH7	ASH12
LSH	LINCOLN SHELLY WARE	LSAX	ASH7	ASH12?
LSIMP	LATE SAXON IMPORTED FABRICS	LSAX	ASH7	ASH11
LSLOC	LATE SAXON LOCAL FABRICS	LSAX	ASH7	ASH13
LSLS	LATE SAXON LINCOLN SANDY WARE	LSAX	ASH7	ASH8
LSMED	LSAX OR MED	LSAX-MED	ASH7	MH10
LSPLS	LIGHT-BODIED LSLS WARE	LSAX	ASH7	ASH8
LSTON	LATE STONEWARES	EMOD	PMH10	EMH
LSW	UNDATED LINCOLN FABRICS	LSAX-LMED	ASH7	MH10
LSW1	GLAZED LINCOLN WARE	EMED	MH1	MH4
LSW1/2	LSW1 OR LSW2	EMED	MH1	MH6
LSW2	GLAZED LINCOLN WARE	MED	MH4	MH6
LSW2/3	LSW2 OR LSW3	MED	MH4	MH9
LSW3	GLAZED LINCOLN WARE	LMED	MH6	MH9?
LSW4	GLAZED LINCOLN WARE	LMED	MH10	PMH1
LSWA	GLAZED LINCOLN WARE;FABRIC A	EMED-MED	MH1	MH10
LSWE/1	ELSW OR LSW1	LSAX-EMED	ASH7	MH4
LSX	LATE SAXON NON-LOCAL FABRICS	LSAX	ASH7	ASH13
MAGR	MAGREBI WARE	MED	MH5	MH7
MAMPH	ROMAN/MEDIEVAL AMPHORA	ROM-MED	0	0
MARTI	MARTINCAMP WARE;TYPE I	PMED	MH10	PMH2
MARTII	MARTINCAMP WARE;TYPE II	PMED	PMH1	PMH3
MARTIII	MARTINCAMP WARE;TYPE III	PMED	PMH3	PMH7
MAX	NORTHERN MAXEY-TYPE WARE	MSAX	ASH2	ASH6?
MAY	MAYEN-TYPE WARES	MSAX	ASH3	ASH6?
MED	MEDIEVAL	MED	MH4	MH10
MEDLOC	MEDIEVAL LOCAL FABRICS	MED	MH4	MH10
MEDPM	MED OR PMED	MED-PMED	MH4	PMH10
MEDX	MEDIEVAL NON-LOCAL FABRICS	MED	MH4	MH10
MIMP	MEDIEVAL IMPORTED FABRICS	MED	MH4	MH10
MISC	UNDATED MISCELLANEOUS FABRICS	ND	ASH1	EMH
MLSAX	MSAX OR LSAX	MSAX-LSAX	ASH2	ASH11
MLTG	MONTELUPO POLYCHROME	PMED	MH10	PMH7
MMAX	RMAX WITH QUARTZ	MSAX	ASH2?	ASH6?
MP	MIDLAND PURPLE-TYPE WARE	LMED-PMED	MH8?	PMH3?
MSAX	MID-SAXON	MSAX	ASH2	ASH6
MSAXLOC	MID-SAXON LOCAL FABRICS	MSAX	ASH2	ASH6
MSAXX	MID-SAXON NON-LOCAL FABRICS	MSAX	ASH2	ASH6
MVAL	MATURE VALENTIAN LUSTREWARE	LMED	MH7	PMH3
MY	MIDLAND YELLOW-TYPE WARE	PMED	PMH2	PMH8
NEWS	NEWARK SANDY WARE	SN	ASH11	ASH12
NFM	NORTH FRENCH MONOCHROME	MED	MH4	MH5
NFRE	NORTH FRENCH FABRICS	EMED-MED	MH3?	MH5
NFSVA	NORTH FRENCH SEINE VALLEY FABRIC A	MSAX	ASH2?	ASH4?
NHSLIP	NORTH HOLLAND SLIPWARES	PMED	PMH3	PMH7
NITALS	NORTH ITALIAN SGRAFFITO WARE	PMED	PMH3	PMH4
NLST	NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE SHELLY WARE	EMED-MED	MH1	MH8
NOTG	NOTTINGHAM GREEN-GLAZED WARE	MED	MH4?	MH7
NOTS	NOTTINGHAM WARE	LSAX	ASH9?	ASH12?

NSP	NOTTINGHAM SPLASHED GLAZED WARE	EMED	MH1	MH4?
ORP	OXIDISED RED-PAINTED FABRICS	MSAX	ASH4?	ASH6?
PBIC	LIGHT-BODIED BICHROME FABRICS	PMED	PMH2?	PMH3?
PGE	LIGHT-BODIED GLAZED EARTHENWARES	PMED	PMH3	PMH5
PING	PINGSdorf-TYPE WARE	SN-EMED	ASH7	MH3
PMED	POST-MEDIEVAL	PMED	PMH1	PMH10
PMF	POST-MED FINE WARES	PMED	PMH1	PMH7
PMIMP	POST-MED IMPORTED FABRICS	PMED	PMH1	PMH10
PMLOC	POST-MED LOCAL FABRICS	PMED	PMH2	PMH9
PMX	POST-MED NON-LOCAL FABRICS	PMED	PMH1	PMH10
PORC	PORCELAIN (GENERAL)	PMED	PMH8	EMH
PORTF	PORTUGESE TIN-GLAZED WARES	PMED	PMH3	PMH5
POTT	POTTERHANWORTH WARE	MED	MH4?	MH9?
PREH	PREHISTORIC	PREH	0	0
R	ROMAN	ROM	0	0
RAER	RAEREN STONEWARE	PMED	MH10	PMH2
RESAX	ROMAN OR ESAX	ROM-ESAX	0	0
RGRE	REDUCED GLAZED RED EARTHENWARES	PMED	PMH3	PMH9
RLG	ROMAN OR LG	ROM-LSAX	0	0
RLSAX	ROMAN OR LSAX	ROM-LSAX	0	0
RLSLS	ROMAN OR LSLs	ROM-LSAX	0	0
RMAX	SOUTHERN MAXEY-TYPE WARE	MSAX	ASH2	ASH6?
RMED	ROMAN OR MED	ROM-MED	0	0
RMSAX	ROMAN OR MSAX	ROM-MSAX	0	0
ROUEN	ROUEN-TYPE WARES	EMED-MED	MH3	MH5
RSN	ROMAN OR SN	ROM-SN	0	0
RSTON	RED STONEWARES	PMED	PMH8	PMH10
SAIC	SAINTONGE CHAFING DISH	PMED	PMH1	PMH4
SAIG	SAINTONGE GREEN-GLAZED WARE	MED	MH5	MH6
SAIM	SAINTONGE MOTTLED WARE	MED	MH5	MH7
SAIP	SAINTONGE POLYCHROME WARE	MED	MH5	MH6
SCAR	SCARBOROUGH WARE	EMED-MED	MH3	MH7
SIEG	SIEGBURG STONEWARE	MED-LMED	MH6	PMH1
SLIP	SLIPWARE (GENERAL)	PMED	PMH4	EMH
SLST	SOUTH LINCOLNSHIRE SHELLY WARE	EMED-MED	MH1?	MH7?
SN	SAXO-NORMAN	SN	ASH7	ASH14
SNEMED	SN OR EMED.	SN-EMED	ASH11	MH4
SNEOT	ST.NEOTS-TYPE WARE	SN-EMED	ASH11	MH3?
SNIMP	SAXO-NORMAN IMPORTED FABRICS	SN	ASH7	MH3
SNLOC	SAXO-NORMAN LOCAL FABRICS	SN	ASH7	MH3
SNLS	SAXO-NORMAN LINCOLN SANDY WARE	SN	ASH11	ASH13
SNTG	SOUTH NETHERLANDS TIN-GLAZED WARES	PMED	MH10	PMH1
SNX	SAXO-NORMAN NON-LOCAL FABRICS	SN	ASH7	MH3
SPAN	SPANISH UNGLAZED COARSEWARES	PMED	PMH1	EMH
SRCRUC	STAMFORD OR ROMAN CRUCIBLES	ROM-SN	0	0
SST	SANDSTONE-TEMPERED FABRICS	ESAX-MSAX	ASH1	ASH6
ST	STAMFORD WARE	SN	ASH7	MH3
STANLY	STANION/LYVDEN-TYPE WARE	MED	MH5	MH7
STCRUC	STAMFORD WARE CRUCIBLES	SN	ASH7	MH3
STMO	STAFFORDSHIRE MOTTLED WARE	PMED	PMH6	PMH8
STSL	STAFFORDSHIRE SLIPWARE	PMED	PMH5	PMH8
TB	TOYNTON OR BOLINGBROKE-TYPE WARE	PMED	MH10?	PMH8
TGE	TIN-GLAZED EARTHENWARES	PMED	PMH4	PMH10



**GL96: Assessment Report on the Ceramic Building Material**

*Richard Kemp*

CLAU 26.3.96

**1. Introduction**

Eight pieces of Ceramic Building/Drainage material were recovered from the site. This was examined and recorded at basic CLAU archive level (form type by sherd count and weight, with note of diagnostic subform) using CLAU classification. (see Appendix 1). The basic archive is described in appendices 2 and 3.

**2. Condition**

Nearly all the drainage pipes have fresh breaks, mainly the result of 'ploughing', one or two of the other fragments are worn.

**3. Overall Chronology and Source**

The majority of the tile appears to be modern i.e. the pantile and land-drainage pipes. Of the fragments of glazed tile the drainage pipe (GDRAIN) has a pale fabric and may be a product of a Lambeth or Staffordshire pottery. The other small fragment which has been recorded as a glazed floor tile (GFLOOR) may well be part of a post-medieval glazed pantile although unfortunately not enough of the tile survives to give a more specific description.

**4.**

**Further work**

No further work is needed on this material.

**GL96: TILE TYPES BY CONTEXT, GRID AND WEIGHT**

Context	Grid	Form	Sherds	Weight	Subform	Fabric	Comments
100	1	GFLOOR	1	40	-	5	OR GLAZED PANTILE
100	42	GDRAIN	1	60	-	4	LAMBETH?
100	60	PNR	1	45	FLAT	2	-
100	70	LDRAIN	1	45	-	1	-
100	79	LDRAIN	2	140	-	2	-
100	79	PANT	2	85	-	3	-

**GL96: CLAU LIST OF FORM TYPE NAMES**

Form code	Description
<b>PANT</b>	<i>UNGLAZED PANTILE</i>
<b>GFLOOR</b>	<i>GLAZED FLOOR TILE</i>
<b>PNR</b>	<i>UNDIAGNOSTIC UNGLAZED ROOFING TILE</i>
<b>GDRAIN</b>	<i>GLAZED DRAIN PIPE</i>
<b>LDRAIN</b>	<i>MODERN LAND DRAIN</i>

GL96: CLAU LIST OF FORM TYPE BY COUNT AND PERIOD

	Form	Sherds
1. POST-MEDIEVAL/MODERN	LDRAIN	3
	PANT	2
	GDRAIN	1
	GFLOOR	1
	PNR	1

GL96: CONTEXT TILE DATING SUMMARY

Context	Grid	Earliest date	Latest date	Prob date	Comments
100	1	18	19	-	
100	42	M19	20	19	-
100	60	18	19	18	-
100	70	20	20	20	-
100	79	19	20	20	-

### 10.3 Information derived from the County Sites & Monuments Record

NGR	PRN N <sup>o</sup>	Period	Description
SK 93479614	50621	Medieval	Remains of the socketed base of a cross by the roadside in the centre of Grayingham village.
SK 961958	50745	Prehistoric	Flint flake found in 1977.
SK961958	50746	Romano-British	3 sherds of Romano-British pottery.
SK94259597	50748	Romano-British	A single rim of Romano-British pottery.
SK93549617	50749	Medieval	St Radegund's Church. Rebuilt in 1797 and refurbished in 1870, only the Early English (C13-C14) tower remains unaltered although a wealth of C13 & C14 relief mouldings remain extant.
SK 934964	50751	Medieval	Ploughed in 1969 a field to the north-west of the village yielded remains of 4 occupation areas (walled crofts) and a quantity of medieval pottery including Northern Stamford Ware, Grey Gritty Wares and decorated Humber Wares together with some post-medieval pottery.
SK 93509626	50753	Post-medieval	Mid C17 manor house; south wing dated 1726. The house two unusual windows rising from the ground with pilasters and a pediment.
SK95209630 C	50754	Romano-British	Possible farmstead with two ditched compounds, traces of internal buildings and possible ditched field boundaries. Discovered by a British Gas Geophysical survey, strong anomalies in the southern most compound may represent a large hearth, kiln or metal working area.

SK95109610 C	50755	Undated	Small cropmark complex of ditched field boundaries: small irregular shaped enclosures with some traces of internal features including pits, a possible ring ditch with central pit and an unusually broad linear ditch feature.
SK 93509617	50756	Undated	A straight, single-ditched linear feature visible for c. 120 m. running north-south from SK 95869518 to SK 95869498.
SK 93509617	50752	Medieval	Remains of at least two adult inhumations disturbed by workmen in 1976 approximately 50 m. from the current churchyard boundary. Examination of the cutting by two archaeologists resulted in a quantity of animal bone and C12 pottery which may have come from two pits.
SK91119649	50450	Prehistoric	Two round barrows at SK 910396448 and SK91109649 and a possible third at SK 91189650, recorded in 1930 only one could be identified in 1964 ( at SK 91039648)
SK 93459620 C	50750	Medieval	Shrunken settlement remains of Great and Little Grayingham. Grayingham is mentioned in 1086 and Little Grayingham in 1316. Remains of both settlements respect the limit mapped in 1691.
SK 93409610	50588	Undated	Skeleton with an amber bead necklace found in 1888
SK96219498 A	50747	Prehistoric	A type III looped Bronze Age spearhead found in Grayingham: precise found spot unknown.
SK 94569647	52040	Undated	A pit alignment and possible pit alignment at right angles to the

triple ditch (PRN 50347).  
Possibly prehistoric.

SK94429635

50347

Undated

Cropmarks of a triple ditched  
linear boundary with possible  
single ditched off-shoots. Visible  
for one Km. running east-west  
from SK93729626 to

SK94759630. Possibly  
associated with the "Jurassic  
Way".



10.4 Colour Plates



Plate 1: Excavation of manhole adjacent to B 1205, looking east



Plate 2: Access road cutting, looking south



Plate 3: Inspection of 36" Gas Main crossing under access road, looking south

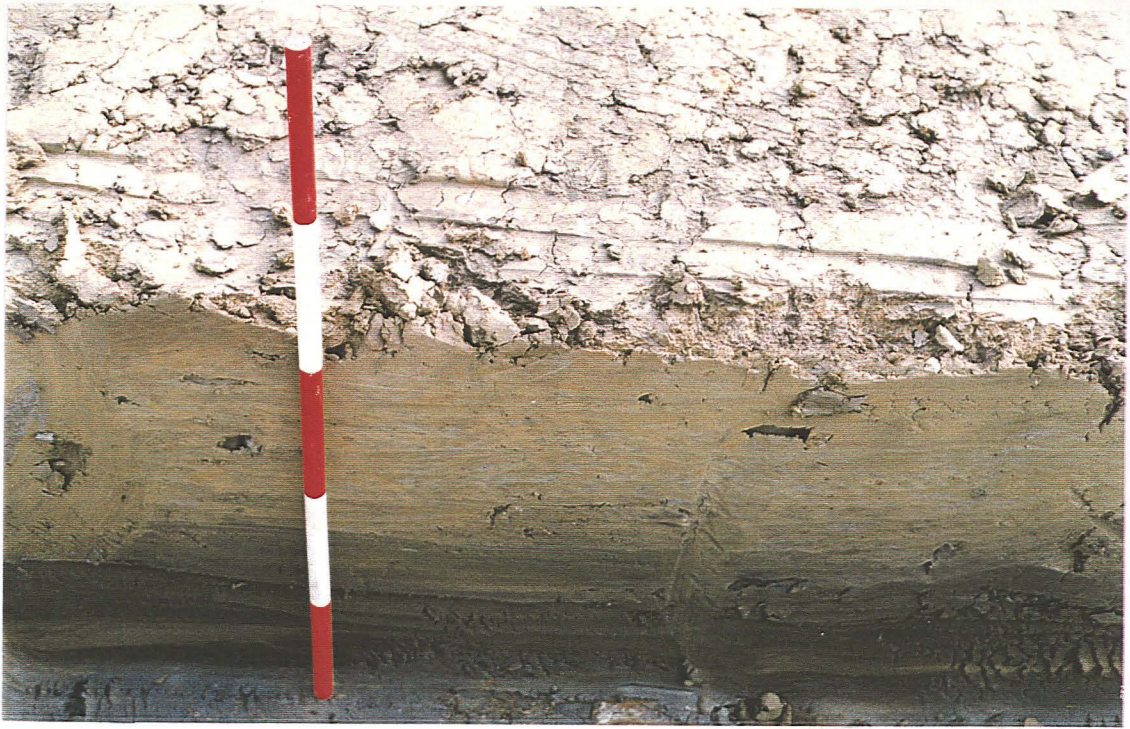


Plate 4: West facing section showing gleying effect in natural stratigraphy



Plate 5: Main site area: top soil stripping



Plate 6: Main site area: 'cut and fill' operation

Site Development Plan Showing Stages Monitored During The Brief.  
 (Based on Drg. 90-62-7A supplied by U.C.S Ltd.)

▲ C17th. - C20th. Pottery  
 Medieval Pottery

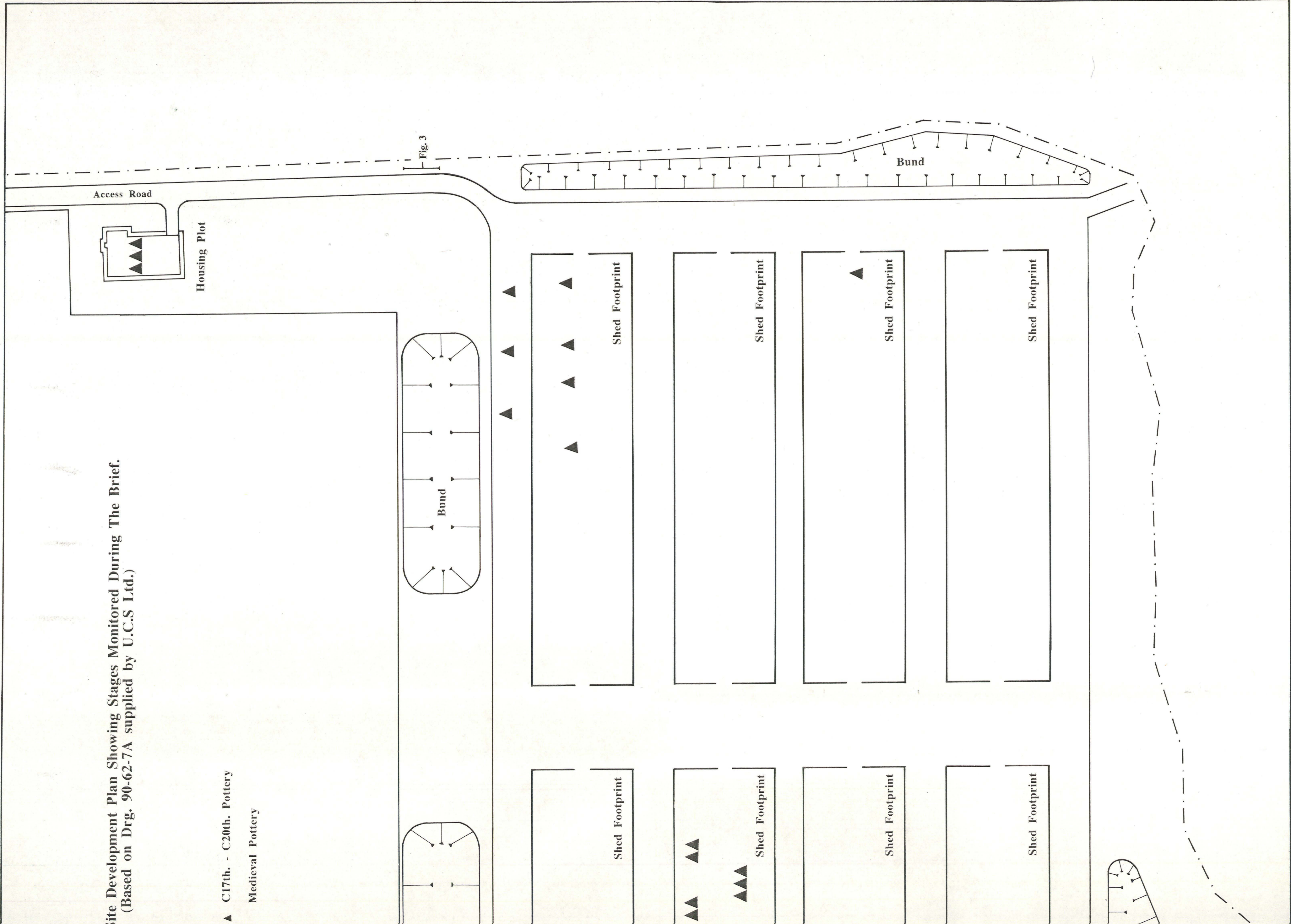
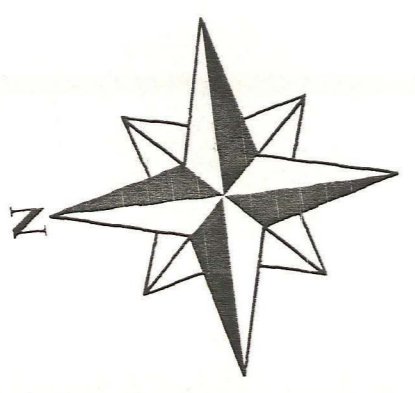
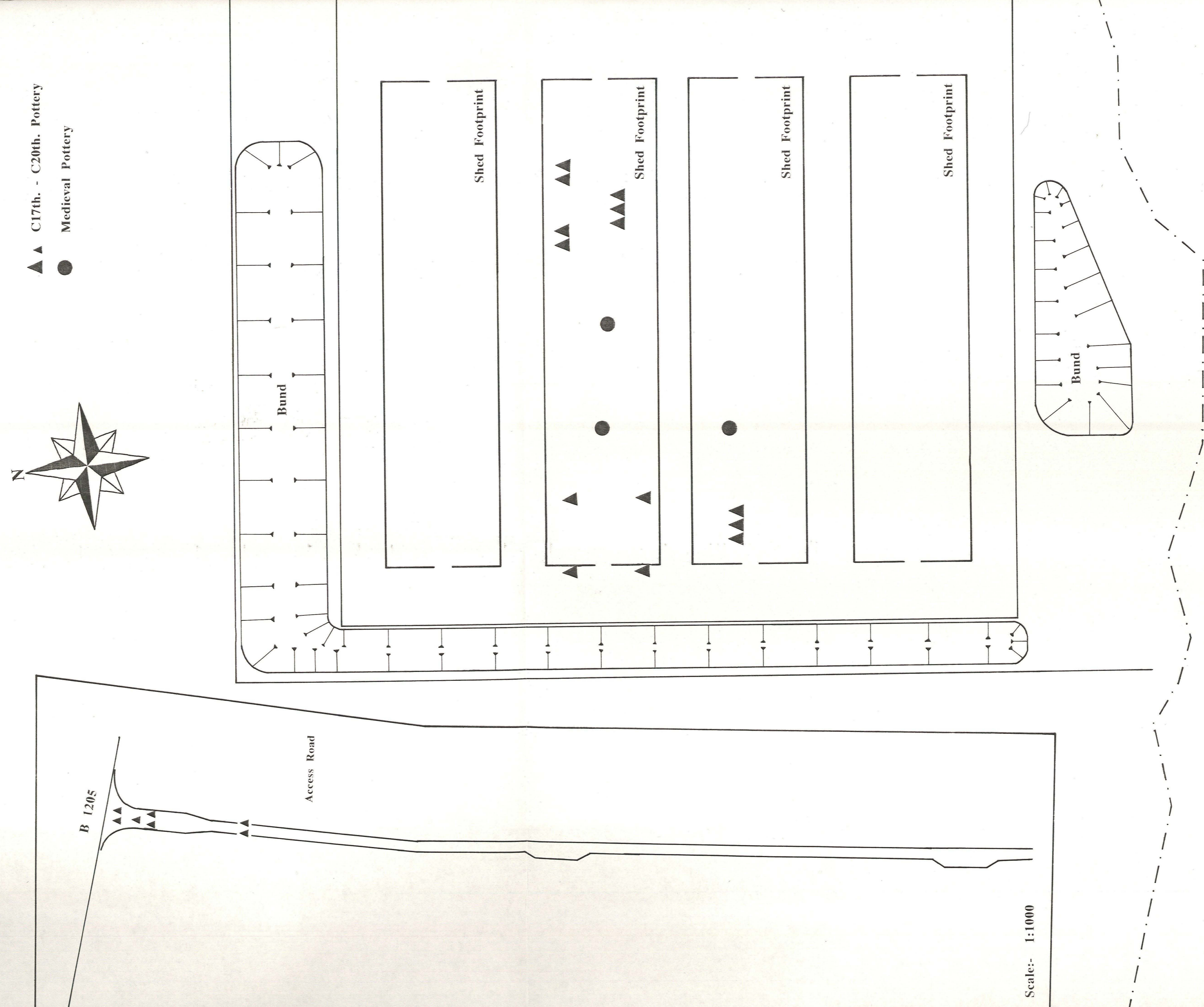


Fig. 2: 1:500 Site Development Plan Showing S  
(Based on Drg. 90-62-7A suppl)



- ▲▲ C17th. - C20th. Pottery
- Medieval Pottery

Scale:- 1:1000