

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY L I N C O L N

LITTLE GRIMSBY HALL. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AND STANDING BUILDING REPORT

Site Code: LGH02
NGR: TF 3267 9137.
Planning Ref. N/019/0702/01
Accession No. 2002.134



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Conservation
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Directorate

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Report prepared for Mr and Mrs Mountain .
by
Alex Brett

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)
61 High Street
Newton on Trent
Lincoln
LN1 2JP
Tel. & Fax. 01777 228155

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Fig. 1: Site location. Little Grimsby Hall is shown in red. 1:25,000

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Summary

Prior to the demolition and alteration of buildings for the construction of a swimming pool at Little Grimsby Hall, a program of building recording and an archaeological recording brief was undertaken for Mr C Mountain.

The standing building survey demonstrated that the surveyed range had been re-modelled on several occasions. It originated as a single room before being extended to the east, with dividing walls being added to form three separate rooms. In addition to this, the roof was raised. Pottery from the watching brief suggests a late 18th/early 19th century date for the building, which was partly set on an earlier 17th or 18th century foundation.

The watching brief exposed a series of dump deposits, used to make up the ground for the construction of the 1720 hall and for a later Victorian addition. These dumps were over a water channel, which may have been the moat of an earlier building.

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) were commissioned by Mr and Mrs C. Mountain to undertake a standing building survey and archaeological watching brief in advance of, and during, the construction of a swimming pool at Little Grimsby Hall. This was to fulfil the objectives of an agreed archaeological scheme of work; based on the recommendations of the Assistant Built Environment Officer of Lincolnshire County Council.

This approach complies with the recommendations of *Archaeology and Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16*, Dept. of Environment (1990); *Management of Archaeological Projects*, EH (1991); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations*, IFA (1994) and the LCC document *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice*, 1998.

2.0 Site location and description

Little Grimsby is in the administrative district of East Lindsey, approximately 4km north of Louth on the eastern slopes of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The drift geology in this area is glacial till over Ferriby Formation chalk, and the site elevation is approximately 28m OD.

Little Grimsby Hall is situated at the southern extent of the village, where the ground surface slopes gently downwards to the east and west. There is a small stream to the east, Yarburgh beck, and to the west is a series of dykes, some of which feed into an artificial lake. In the grounds of the Hall is the gothic church of St Edith (*circa* 1500).

The development is situated to the immediate north side of the Hall, to the north of a Victorian tower, as indicated on Fig. 2. The building that was demolished comprised a single range, which made up the northern boundary of a small courtyard to the north of the 18th century Hall

The National Grid Reference for Little Grimsby Hall is TF 3267 9137.

3.0 Planning background

Planning permission was granted by East Lindsey District Council for the construction of a swimming pool, subject to the completion of a standing building survey prior to the demolition of the north range, and an archaeological watching brief on all associated ground works.

The archaeological programme took place over three days, on the 18th, 27th and 28th of March.

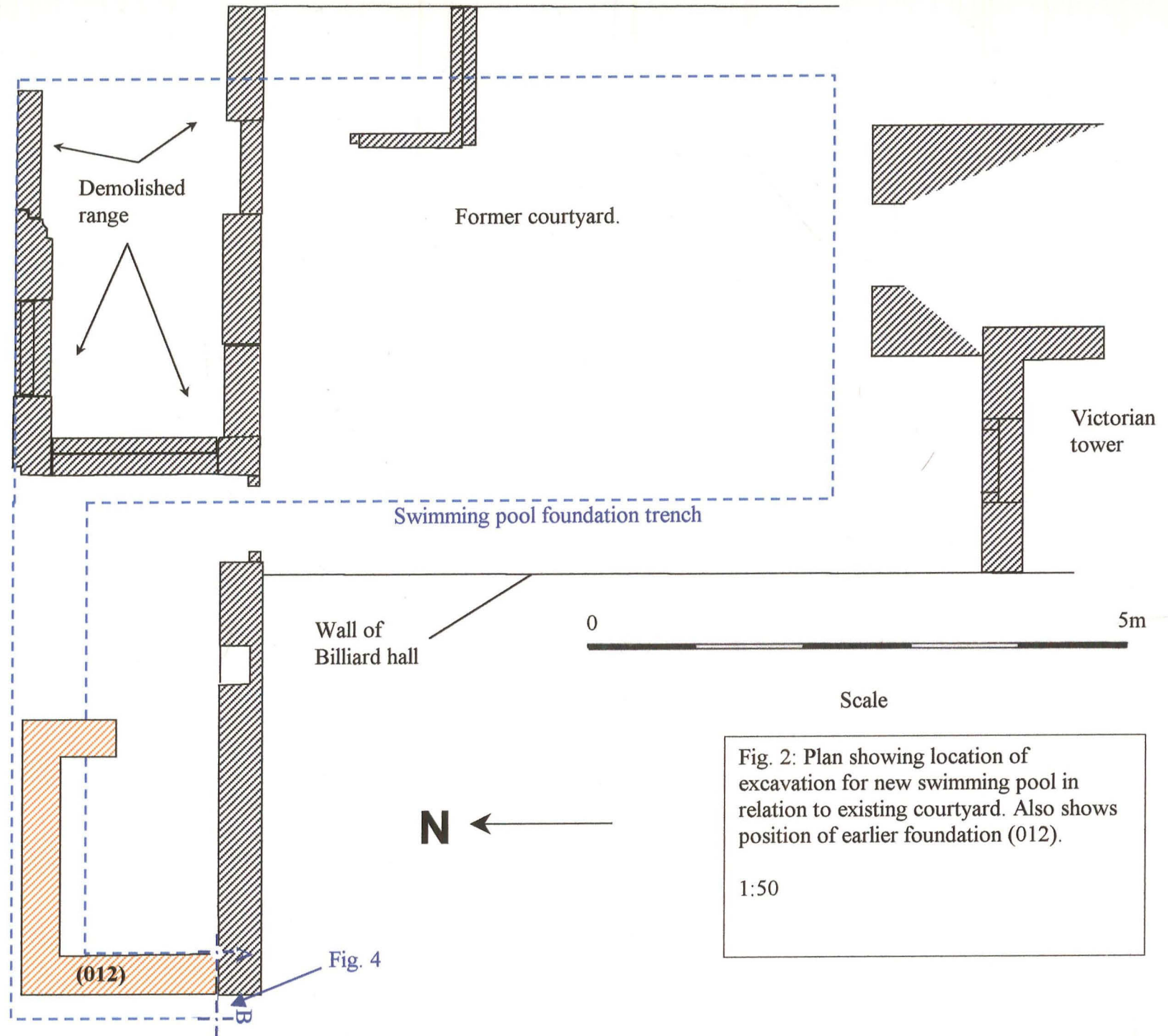


Fig. 2: Plan showing location of excavation for new swimming pool in relation to existing courtyard. Also shows position of earlier foundation (012).

1:50

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

Grimsby is listed in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Grimesbi*, from Old Norse meaning Grimm's farmstead or village. The distinction between Little and Greater Grimsby is first made in 1293, when there is a reference to *magnam Grymesby* in the Assize Rolls. Little Grimsby itself is first recorded in 1462 as *Litell Grymesby* in the Calendar of Patent Rolls.

Little Grimsby Hall was the traditional home of the Nelthorpe family circa 1700, although 1720 may be the actual construction date (Pevsner and Harris 1989). The current building replaces an earlier house (Pike 1907). It is of 2 storeys, with attics, with a 7 bay front, the central three being slightly advanced. There have been only minor alterations since construction, in the form of a billiard room and tower added to the northern side of the house in the Victorian period (L.C.C. S.M.R. listed building record number 275.003). A small ornamental lake to the northwest of the hall is modern, and does not appear on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1897.

The Hall was occupied by Mrs Wintringham, the first English lady M.P. during the 1920's.

To the south of the hall is St. Edith's Chapel, which, according to an 18th century date stone, was constructed in 1500. The surviving fabric, however, is predominantly 18th and 19th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989).

5.0 Methodology

The standing building survey was undertaken by the author and involved photographing of all the building elements that were to be destroyed, as well as preparing detailed written descriptions and measured sketches on pro-forma masonry recording sheets. These records were cross-referenced to measured drawings that were supplied by John Stainton (Architect), Drawing No's. 601/05B; 601/02D; 601/03A; 601/04D. A series of brick samples were retained for specialist appraisal.

During the watching brief phase of work, all groundworks were monitored with a view to identifying archaeological features and deposits. A series of scale drawings of section and plan surfaces were prepared, and deposits were described on pro-forma context recording sheets. A photographic record was maintained throughout this phase of the construction programme.

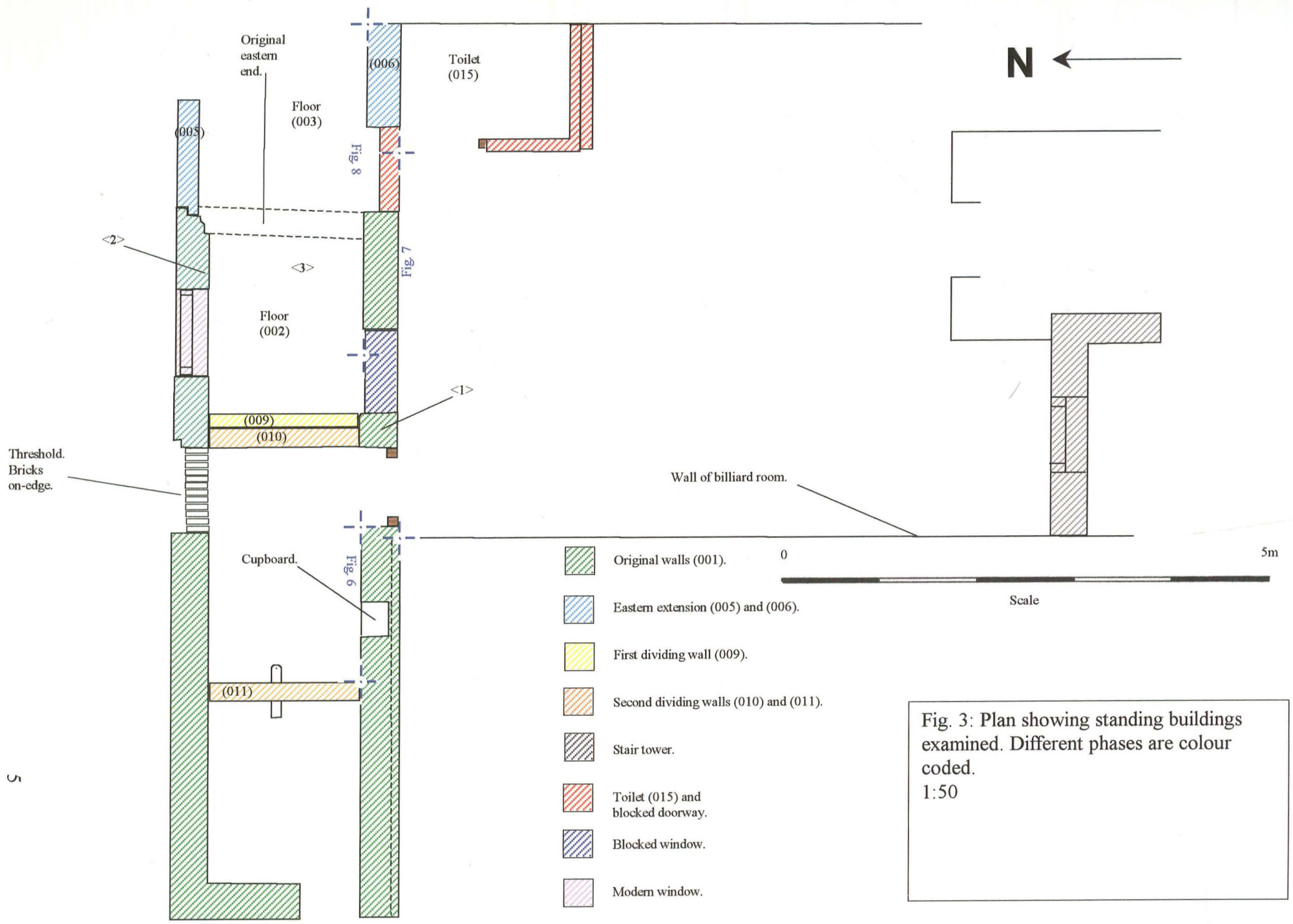


Fig. 3: Plan showing standing buildings examined. Different phases are colour coded. 1:50

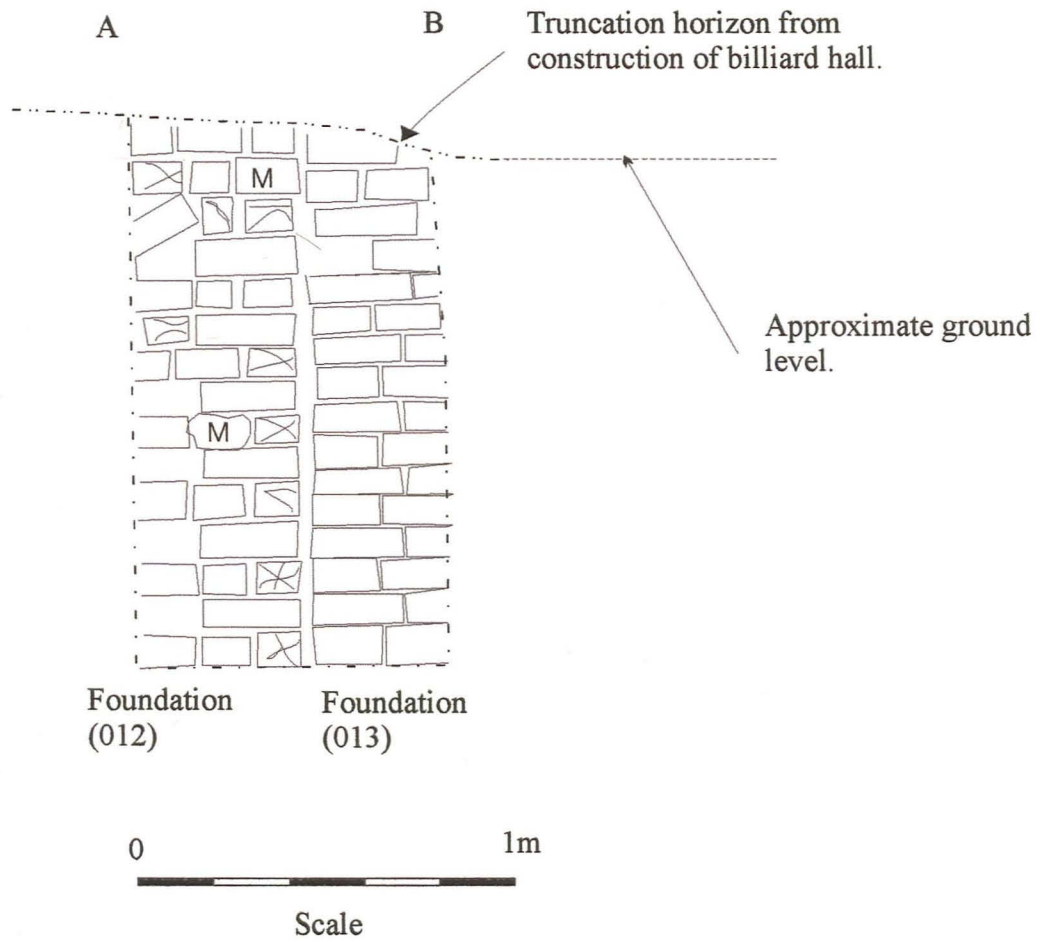


Fig. 4: North facing section. Shows re-used foundation (012) on which building (001) was constructed. Location shown on Fig. 2.
Scale 1:20

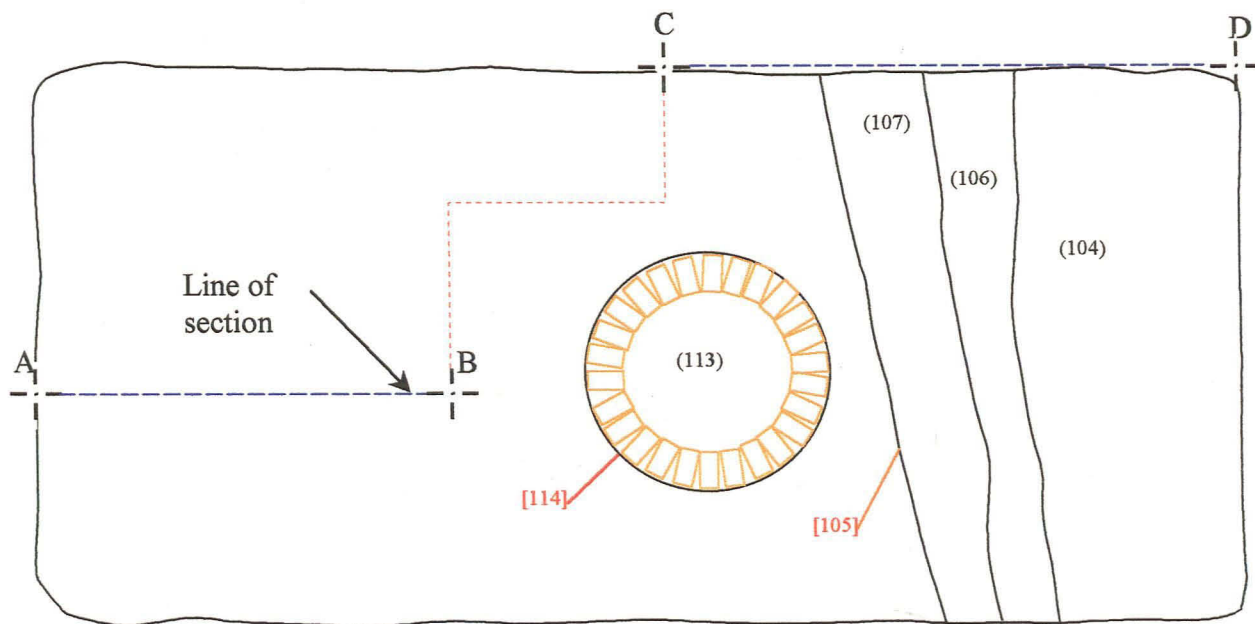
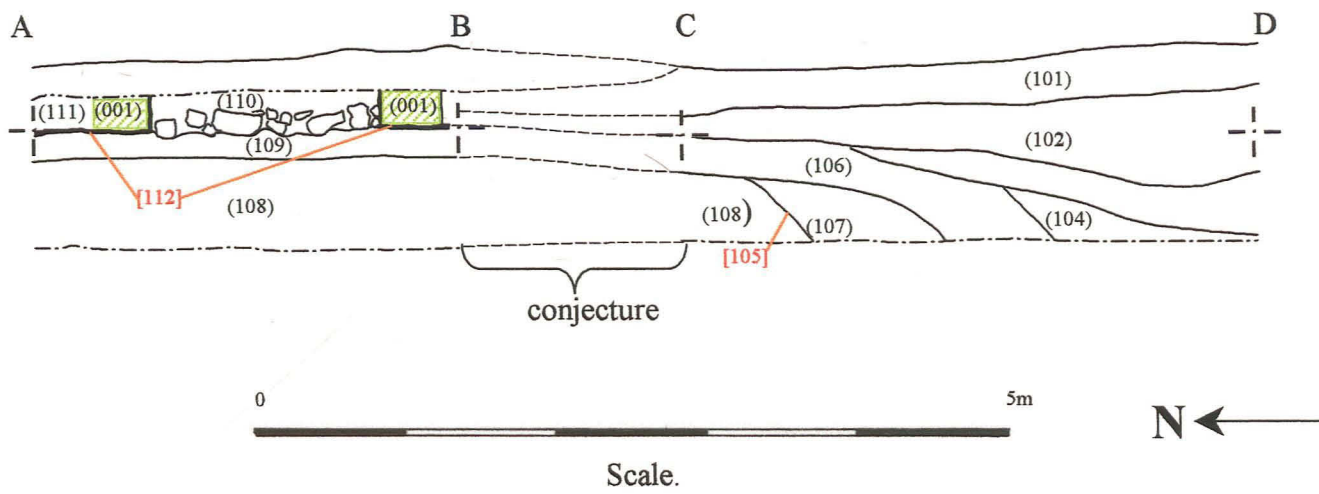


Fig. 5: Plan and section of excavation for swimming pool. Both at 1:50
Shows two west facing sections, central portion is conjectured.

6.0 The standing building survey results

The building that was demolished comprised a single range on the north side of the courtyard, to the north of the 18th century Hall (see figs. 2&3). In total, this measured 9.2m east-west and 2.3m north-south and stood to 3.1m high (see plate 1). This range had been a domestic outbuilding, constructed in the later 18th / early 19th century.

The earliest phase of building associated with the range was the western foundation (012), which was observed during the watching brief when a deep foundation trench was cut for the new swimming pool complex (see fig. 4). This was brick built, 1.4m high and 0.35m thick, running under the existing building for part of its course. The great depth of this foundation suggests that it may have been originally designed for a significantly more substantial building than a single story lean-to (see plate 2). Therefore, this foundation was probably re-used for the western part of the building surveyed for this project. It butted a similar north-south footing to the west, (013), which was not disturbed by this project. The eastern part of the range was supported on a comparatively shallow foundation, recorded during the watching brief using context numbers (001) and [112] – see fig. 5.

The first above-ground phase of the building range was also recorded as (001), forming a rectangular structure 7.3m east-west and 2.3m north-south. It was built using hand made bricks in a rough approximation of English garden wall bond. The ground-plan of this could be determined from a scar on the south wall of (001) where it had originally turned northwards, which was opposite the change in build in the north wall where (001) gave way to (005). Also there was a distinct change in floor level along the line between these two points, with the later eastern floor being some 175mm higher, including a step of bricks that were laid on-edge. From this, it is clear that there was originally a north-south end wall in this location.

Brick samples were taken from this phase of building; the first of these <1> has been dated to the 18th or 19th century, the second <2> was from the post-medieval period, probably late 17th or early 18th century (see Appendix 4).

The building represented by context (001) incorporated a number of features that are noteworthy. In the centre of the south wall, to the west of the doorway, was a small recessed cupboard, formed within the body of the wall itself (fig. 6, plate 3). This was 570mm high, 440mm wide and 290mm deep, lined with a lime render that was still visible on parts of the internal face of the wall.

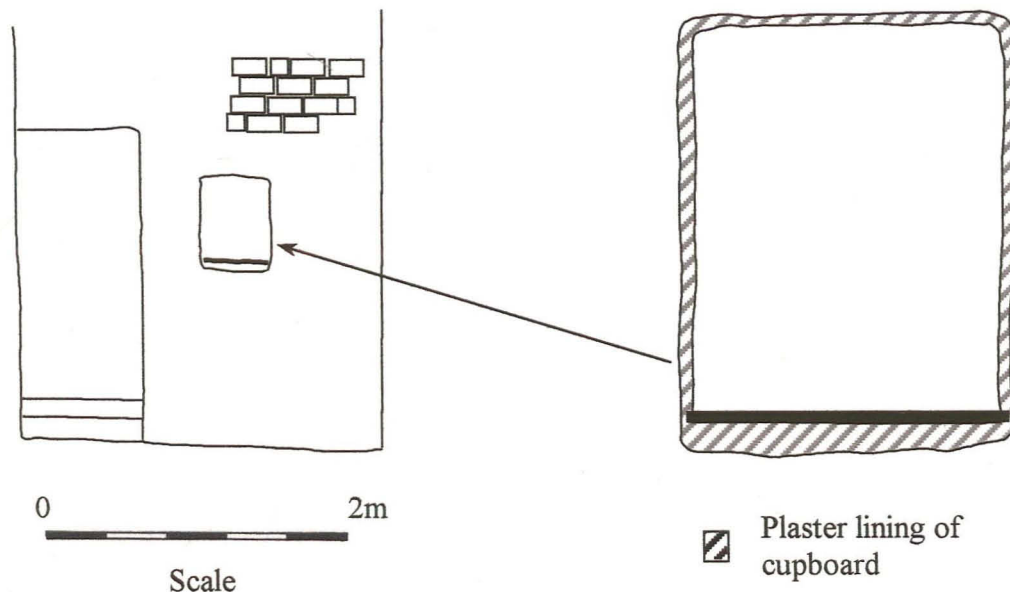


Fig. 6: North facing elevation showing cupboard in wall (001).
Main drawing at 1:50, close-up at 1:20.

Also in the south wall, but to the east of the original doorway, the remains of a former window were observed. This was blocked, but appears to have been square, approximately 700mm to a side. The wall around this window was rendered internally with lime plaster 10mm thick, and a number of large iron nails were driven into the inside wall for use as hooks. See Fig. 7 and plate 4.

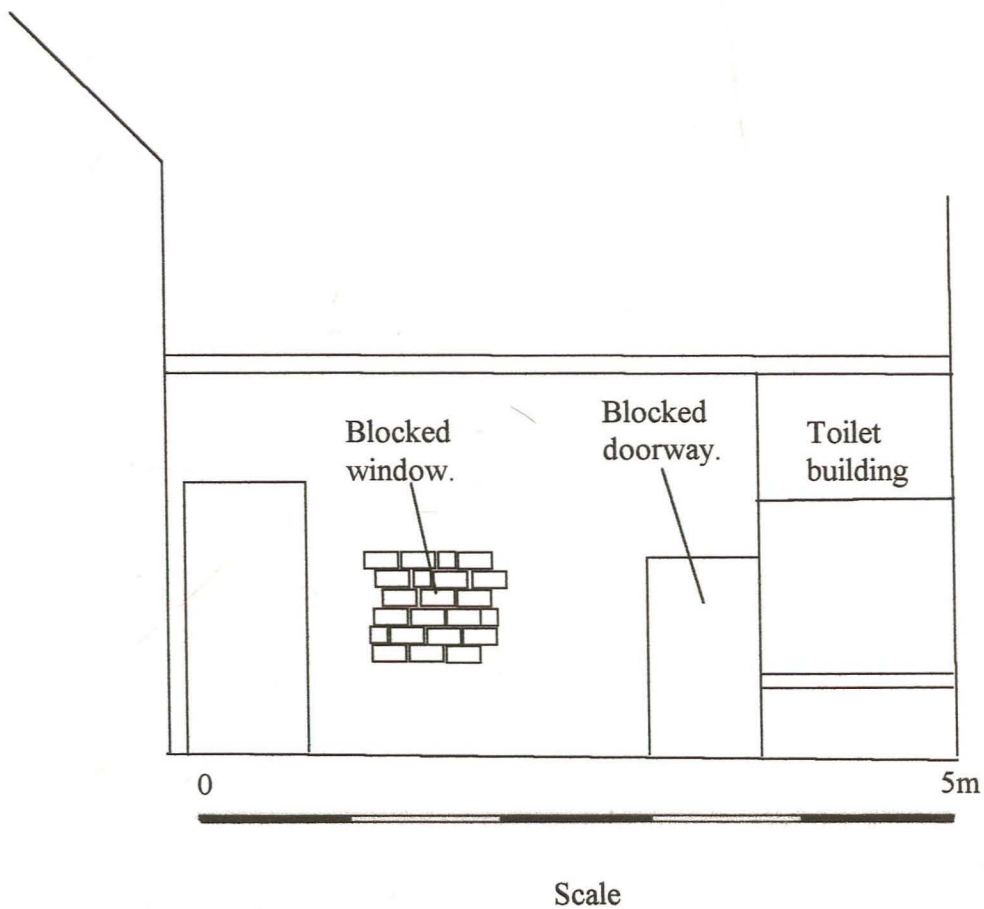


Fig. 7: South facing elevation. Shows blocked window in first phase of building and later blocked doorway. Interface between phases (001) and (006) not visible externally. 1:50

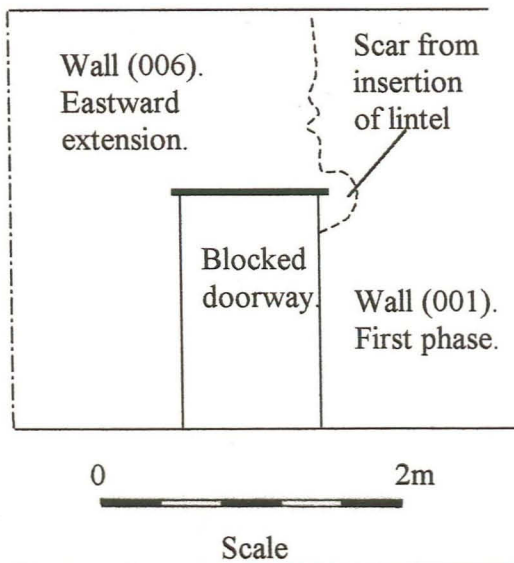


Fig. 8: North facing elevation showing two phases of wall building and doorway between, later blocked. 1:50

The floor that was associated with the first phase of building, (002), was made from bricks that were laid on-bed in a stretcher pattern. They were set into a layer of crushed mortar and fragments of brick and other building material, but were not bonded. The northern threshold was composed of bricks laid on edge for increased durability. A sample of the bricks from this floor <3> has been dated from the late 17th or early 18th century (probably made at the same works as sample <2> above).

The first alteration to this building appears to have been substantial. The eastern wall described above was dismantled, and the building was extended by 2m to the east. The south wall of this extension (006) was rendered and could not be examined. The north wall (005) was of extremely poor quality: it was haphazardly keyed into the scar at the end of the original build, and there was no ordered pattern to the laying of the bricks. It was also much thinner than the wall it extends, just 200mm as opposed to 390. This wall terminated in a doorway, but its counterpart to the south appeared to be part of a range of store buildings to the east of this one, which suggests that this extension was built at the same time as that range was constructed.

The southern part (006) was commenced some 0.90m from the broken end of the former wall, leaving a doorway opening to the south. The top of this doorway was marked by a wooden lintel; built into the new structure, but inserted into the existing wall, leaving a considerable scar that had to be repaired (see fig. 8). This doorway was later blocked, see below.

The floor to this easterly extension (003) was very similar to the earlier floor to the west, made up of stretcher pattern bricks bedded over crushed building material and mortar. The later floor was some 175mm higher than the former, and the reason for this is not clear. It may be that the external ground level had been raised, or that the function of the extension required it; or even that it was easier to build at this level as it avoided the necessity of digging a bedding trench.

It would appear that the long single room was then divided by the addition of one or more internal walls. The earliest division is a single wall (009), positioned slightly to the east of the original doorways. It was 1.6m long, 1.84m high and only half a brick (100mm) thick and thus not load bearing. Made up of probably locally produced, hand made bricks in a stretcher bond, bonded with soft yellowish white mortar, it was built directly onto the floor of the original building, and was not keyed into the walls against which it butted. This would appear to be the earlier of the dividing walls as, by the time the roof height was raised, (see below), it had become redundant and was not altered.

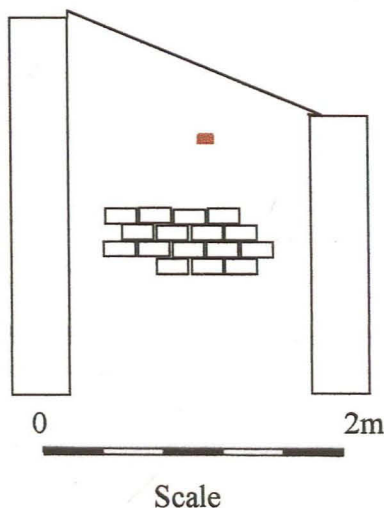


Fig. 9: Wall (011), east facing elevation. Sample of brickwork illustrated to show bond. 1:50

The wall discussed above was replaced by two further walls, (010) and (011), that divided the building into three small bays. These were both more substantial than (090), being a complete brick (200mm) thick; the original dimensions of these walls was 0.2m thick, 1.6m long and 2.3m high, although a further 0.2m was added to the height of each as the roof was raised. They were constructed of the same bricks as the earlier dividing wall (009) laid in a stretcher pattern and bonded with hard yellow-white mortar.

An unusual feature of the westernmost dividing wall (011) was a wooden beam incorporated into it and protruding at right angles to each side, shown brown in Fig. 9. It was 540mm in length, protruding almost equally to each side, 95mm wide and 60 mm deep. The eastern end was chamfered with a vertical hole 20mm in diameter bored through

it. There was no other evidence of a previous use and so it is probable that this is connected with its function as part of this wall. The purpose of the beam has not been determined, however it does appear that it is part of the same re-modelling as the insertion of walls (010) and (011).

The next change to the building was the raising of the roof height alluded to above. Examination of the south wall of the building revealed that there had been two further courses of bricks added below the existing wall plate, raising the wall by approximately 200mm. Examination of the two dividing walls also showed that they had been raised by a similar amount at their southern ends (see plate 5). This raising may be connected to a raising of the level of the inner courtyard, which was associated with the construction of the billiard room.

The roof structure on the recorded building was reasonably modern; the timber was all softwood and the nails used were not corroded. It was of lean-to construction, made up of 18 rafters, about a third of which were more robust principle rafters. These supported 8 purlins from which hung 8 rows of ribbed pan tiles. The rafters rested on wall plates, the lower of which was made up of some hardwood timbers, presumably re-used from an earlier roof (see plate 6).

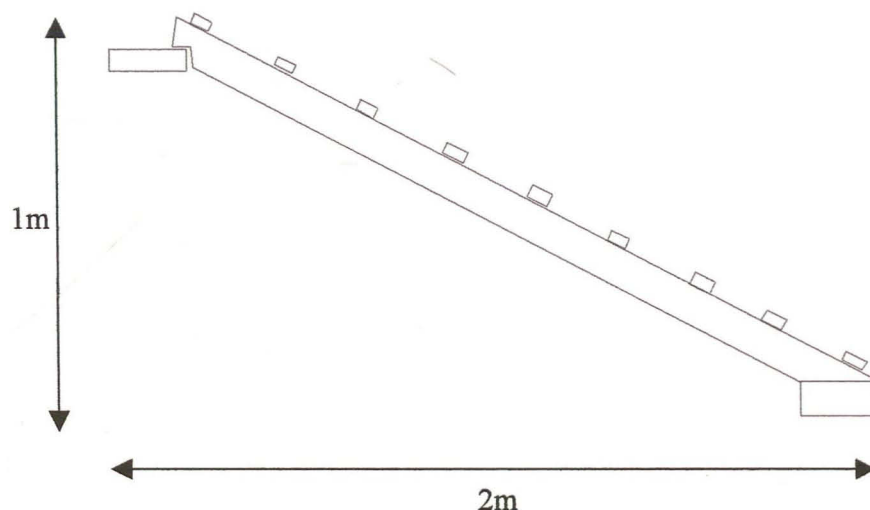


Fig. 10: Sketch section of roof.
Not to scale.

Following on from the alterations discussed above are further works that cannot be put in order quite as easily. To the south, a small additional building (015) was constructed to house an outside toilet, necessitating the blocking of the doorway between the two phases of wall building (001) and (006) (see plate 7). This blocking was a rough build of brick rubble bonded with coarse soft and sandy mortar, and was only built to approximately half the thickness of the wall. The toilet building was of Victorian machine made brick, mostly stretcher bond but with elements of English and English cross. At some point, the window in the southern wall of (001) was filled in (see plate 4), the bricks and mortar used were similar to those used in the construction of the toilet and thus it seems likely that these events were concurrent, and form part of a complete re-modelling of the south wall.

The last modification to have taken place was to the northern wall of the original building (001). A window had been inserted supported by breezeblocks, clearly of 20th century construction. The masonry appeared to be the entire height of the wall into which it was inserted, and it is possible that this window is in the gap of a former doorway.

There were some works that were to impact on the tower that formed the south-west corner of the courtyard, which will form the access point to the new facility and have a doorway knocked through it. It was built with Victorian machine made bricks laid in a stretcher bond and bonded with hard pinkish grey mortar. The positioning of the door meant that the circular window in this wall was removed. It was supported by a ring of bricks positioned radially, made up six outer segments with a central circular one. The glass was supported by painted wooden glazing bars and the whole was 770mm across.

7.0 Watching brief results

The first material to be excavated was a modern concrete slab and its rubble bedding, in total approximately 0.3m thick. Once this was removed, the corbelled top of a brick built cistern (113) was exposed, which extended to the bottom of the excavation. The cistern was 1.6m in diameter, built of machine made bricks and bonded with hard yellow mortar. It appeared to be of Victorian date. There was a later capping to the cistern in the form of a brick-built corbelled dome.

This cistern was cut through the first archaeological deposits, (101) and (102) (see fig. 5). (101) was a dark grey mixed deposit of ash, building rubble and soft dark grey silt. Below it (102) was predominantly lenses of brown and yellow clay, but incorporating building rubble (see plate 8). These were both dumps used to build up the ground, presumably to stabilise and level it prior to building works.

At approximately the same level as (101) and (102) in the northern part of the trench was layer (110) - see plate 9. This was composed of large irregular chalk blocks and flint nodules in a matrix of silty clay with inclusions of mortar and brick and tile fragments. This was a demolition layer, and may represent the remains of an earlier building. However, this material was clearly not in-situ, as the base of a bottle of very late 18th or early 19th century date was recovered from it, along with a Creamware pottery sherd from the same period.

(110) was cut by [112], the foundation trench for the first phase of the building above, (001). This is the eastern part of the foundation for this building; to the west it was supported by (012) a more substantial structure which was clearly part of an earlier building.

Below (102) was (103), consisting of similar yellow and brown clay. This material filled a hollow left by the slumping of underlying deposits - presumably it was dumped here for that very purpose.

The deposits below these dumps comprised a series of water-lain materials that filled a channel [105] in the underlying natural. The uppermost of these (104) was very dark grey silt banded with very thin sand lenses. It had frequent round-wood and snail inclusions and was darker towards the south, the centre of channel. The base of a straight-sided onion or early mallet bottle dating from the 1720's-30's was recovered from this material, along with a sherd from a Glazed Red Earthenware large jar of a type produced from the late 16th to 18th centuries. Fragments of post-medieval, possibly 17th or 18th century, tiles were observed in this deposit.

Beneath, and to the north of, (104) was (106), a mid brown silt with none of the organic content of (104). This was a fine, well-sorted material, that appeared to be alluvial in origin. (106) extended northwards over the top of cut [105]. In the northern part of the section it merged imperceptibly with deposit (109), a dark greyish brown silt with building rubble inclusions. It showed frequent root channels and appears to be a buried soil horizon.

Beneath (106) and well within the cut was another silty water-lain deposit: (107) was made up of light yellowish brown silt, firmer than the overlying material, it was similar to the natural silt (108) through which the feature was cut.

These deposits were all fills of channel [105], of which only a small portion of the northern edge was exposed during this work. It had a sharp and well defined beak-of-slope at the surface and a slope of 50° (see plates 8 and 10). Given the location of the site, at the top of a slight ridge, it seems unlikely that this was a purely natural feature. It was cut into a deposit of orange-brown clayey silt (108), the underlying glacial till.

8.0 Discussion and conclusions

From the deposits observed during the watching brief, it appears that three phases of activity are represented within the area that was monitored. The earliest phase is represented by the cut feature [105]. The lower fills of this feature (107) and (106) were similar to natural soils through which it was cut, and appear to have formed gradually. Over them (104) was much darker, with frequent root channels and round-wood remains. Clear laminations were visible within this material suggesting that it had formed gradually in slow-moving water. Taken with the evidence of roots establishing themselves, this may indicate that the channel was beginning to silt up as this deposit was forming. Pottery and glass recovered from this upper material date to the decade when the Hall itself was built.

The deposit immediately over the fills of the channel, (103), represent a second phase of activity. This was a dump of mixed clay, deposited over the void of [105] to level and stabilise the ground surface, associated with the construction of the current Little Grimsby Hall.

The final phase of sub-surface activity was represented by a second series of make-up dumps, (101), (102) and (110). These appear to form a building platform in the same way as (103) above. The recovery of 19th century artefacts from (110) suggests that this was for the construction of the Victorian tower. It also represents the construction level for the standing building discussed in this text, the foundation of which was cut into it.

These phases of dumping to make up and stabilise the ground tie in well with the known history of Little Grimsby Hall, representing both the original building platform from 1720, and later similar activity associated with the Victorian construction of the tower and billiard hall. These deposits were over a channel of some sort, which had accumulated a considerable amount of fill. This could be the remains of a moat that was associated with the earlier building on the site, (Pike 1907), which was replaced by the current hall.

The dating of the standing building at first appears to be problematic. According to the brick samples <2> and <3> it is mostly constructed of bricks dated to the late 17th or 18th century. However, brick sample <1>, which was taken from a secure position at the base of one of the principle walls, was of 18th or 19th century date. Stratigraphically this structure is cut into a deposit containing 18th or early 19th century pottery and glass, and so the date of sample <1> would appear to be correct. This leads to the conclusion that many of the bricks are re-used.

It would appear that there has been an earlier building of late 17th or early 18th century date on the site that was demolished; the bricks being re-used to form the present structure. Given that there is an earlier foundation (012) present beneath this building it seems likely that this represents part of the earlier building phase that has been postulated.

The range of buildings that was recorded as part of this project had clearly witnessed several incarnations. The evidence from the watching brief indicates that there was originally a more substantial building in this area. The large amount of re-used 17-18th century brick on the site would suggest that it dated from this period. This earlier building appears to have been demolished to ground level during the late 18th or 19th century and the bricks re-used to build structure (001). This started as a single long, low room, with doors at the north and south sides. As the needs of the manor complex changed, it was adapted, being lengthened to the east and then divided into two, then three bays. The three-bay version was to some extent specialised, demonstrated by a drilled timber incorporated into one of the dividing walls.

9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The methodology employed for the standing building survey allowed a rapid yet thorough record of the structure to be made, appropriate for a building of this age and type. The ground works were continuously monitored as part of an archaeological watching brief. This allowed all the deposits disturbed to be examined and recorded in section, there was also the opportunity to undertake limited hand excavation for the recovery of finds. This allowed a full understanding of the deposits disturbed to be gained, along with dating evidence. The combination of watching brief and standing building survey together proved to be particularly effective as each helped to interpret the results of the other.

10.0 Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Mr and Mrs Mountain for commissioning this report and the ground workers for their co-operation during the course of the watching brief.

11.0 References

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12.0 Site archive

An archive consisting of written, drawn, photographic and object elements is in preparation and will be deposited at the Lincoln City and County museum within six months of the completion of this report.

Access can be gained to it by quoting the L.C.C. Museum accession number 2002.134.

Appendix 1. Colour plates.



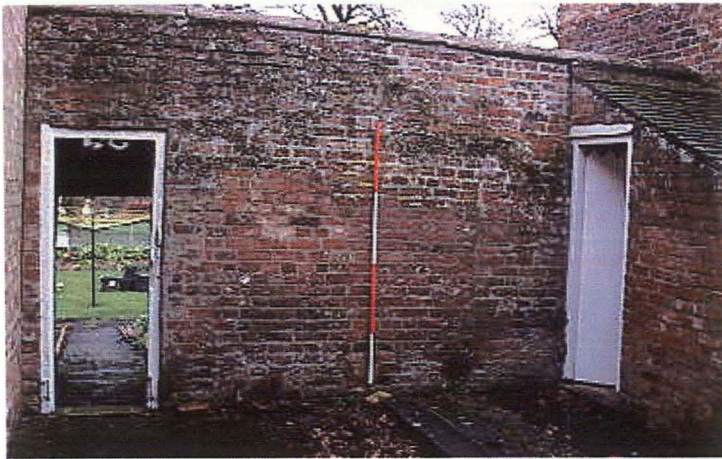
Pl. 1 Exterior of recorded building. Looking south.



Pl. 2 Re-used foundation (012). The other re-used foundation (013) is visible behind the scale. Looking south.



Pl. 3 Cupboard in south wall of building. Looking south.



Pl. 4 South wall of building, blocked window is visible to the left, blocked doorway to the right. Looking north.



Pl. 5 Scar indicating raising of roof in wall (011). Wooden protrusion is visible towards the centre of the frame. Looking east.



Pl. 6 Structure of roof, rafter in fore-ground is a principle. Looking west.



Pl. 7 Blocked doorway between (006) and (001). Looking south-west.



Pl. 8 Channel cut [105]. Clean clay to the left is natural. Looking east.



Pl. 9 Re-deposited rubble (110) used as made up ground. Looking east.



Pl. 10 Edge of [105], running parallel to scale. Brick built cistern with pipe in fore-ground. Looking south.

Appendix 2. Context summary.

Contexts recorded during standing building survey.

CONTEXT NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION.
001	Brick built wall. First build of out building.
002	Brick floor. From build (001) above.
003	Brick floor. From eastwards extension to out building.
004	Roof. Covers builds (001) and (005)/(006).
005	Brick wall. Eastwards extension to first build (001).
006	Brick wall. Eastwards extension to first build (001).
007	Blocked window in south wall of (001).
008	Cupboard in south wall of (001).
009	Brick internal wall. First separation of bays 1 and 2.
010	Brick internal wall. Second separation of bays 1 and 2.
011	Brick internal wall. Separation of bays 2 and 3.
012	Original foundation, now supports (001). From a much bigger building.
013	Original foundation. Now supports much later wall of billiard room.
014	Modern window inserted into north wall of (001).
015	Toilet building. Appears 20 th century.
016	Stair tower. Victorian addition to main house.
017	Blocking of doorway between walls (001) and (006).

Contexts recorded during watching brief.

CONTEXT NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION.
101	Made ground. Made up of ash and building rubble.
102	Made ground. Mixed clay.
103	Made ground. More mixed than (102) above.
104	Fill of [105]. Very organic. Water lain.
[105]	Channel. Possible moat from earlier building.
106	Fill of [105]. Water lain.
107	Fill of [105]. Water lain.
108	Natural. Orange-brown clayey silt.
109	Buried soil. Pre-dates made ground above.
110	Demolition debris. Possibly from medieval building.
111	Re-deposited top-soil. Back fill of wall construction cut.
[112]	Construction cut for wall (001).
113	Brick cistern. Victorian.
114	20 th century capping to cistern above.

Brick and Tile Archive LGH02

Jane Young

context	cname	full name	frags	ref no	description	date
001	BRK	Brick	1		near complete;handmade;poor fabric;mortar on all except one long edge; one long & 1 short smooth edges rest sanded;long central groove on one flat surface;225x120x57	post-medieval (? Late 17-18th)
001	BRK	Brick	1	sample 2	complete;handmade;poor fabric;mortar on all edges; one sanded flat and 2 short surfaces rest smooth;one long edge semi-vitrified;tool marks on one flat surface;237x110x65	post-medieval (? Late 17-18th)
001	BRK	Brick	1		near complete;handmade;poor fabric;mortar on all except one long edge; one sanded flat surface rest smooth;high fired;240x110x62	18th to 19th
001	BRK	Brick	1	sample 1	complete;handmade;poor fabric;mortar on all except one face;2 long edges smooth rest sanded;one long impression on upper face two on one long edge;230x115x65	18th to 19th
002	BRK	Brick	1		complete;handmade;all edges smooth except lower;mortar on all except one long face;poor fabric;one long impression on one long edge;225x110x55mm	post-medieval (? Late 17-18th)
002	BRK	Brick	1		complete;handmade;all edges sanded except upper;mortar on all except one long face;part white surfaces;poor fabric;faint long impression on one surface;228x112x53mm	post-medieval (? Late 17-18th)
002	BRK	Brick	1	sample 3	complete;handmade;all edges sanded except upper;mortar on all except one long face & upper which is well worn;white surfaces;poor fabric;one long impression on worn surface;230x115x58mm	post-medieval (? Late 17-18th)
104	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1		marbled red fabric with white surfaces;corner	post-medieval (? Late 17-18th)
104	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1		white fabric marbled with red;corner	post-medieval (? Late 17-18th)

Pottery Archive LGH02

Jane Young

Lindsey Archaeological Services

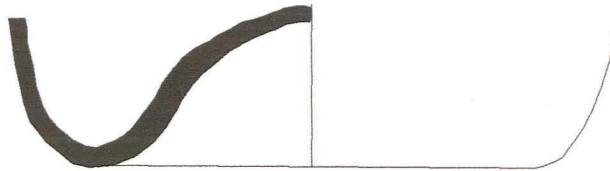
context	cname	full name	form type	sherds	weight	part	date
104	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	large jar	1	88	BS	late 16th to 18th
110	CREA	Creamware	?	1	6	BS	late 18th to 19th

Appendix 5. The bottle glass from Little Grimsby Hall

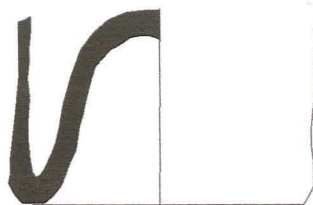
The two wine bottle are both of olive green glass with iridescent weathering; that from the channel fill (104) is a complete squat base from a straight-sided onion or early mallet bottle and therefore likely to date to the 1720's-30's. The other from demolition debris (110), is a part of a base with pronounced kick, of very late 18th or early 19th century date.

Both pieces should be retained but require remedial conservation treatment, particularly the complete base, which is suffering from extensive flaky weathering.

jem
10/05/02



Base from (104)
Diameter 135 mm
Kick height 42mm
Scale 1:2



Base from (110)
Diameter 80 mm
Kick height 52mm
Scale 1:2

