

---

**COMMUNITY LED  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS  
ON ST PETERS HILL  
GRANTHAM  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(GSPH18)**

---

**Work Undertaken For  
Grantham Civic Society**

**November 2019**

**Report produced by  
Jonathon Smith BA (Hons), MA**

**National Grid Reference: SK 9150 3565**

**APS Report No: 44/19**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





## CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

<b>1.</b>	<b>SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2.1</b>	<b>BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2.2</b>	<b>TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2.3</b>	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>METHODS</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>RESULTS</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>DISCUSSION</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>PERSONNEL</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b> .....	<b>6</b>

### Appendices

1	Context Summary	
2	Finds Appendix by <i>Dr Anne Irving, Paul Cope-Faulkner, Denise Buckley and Andrea Frasca</i>	
3	Glossary	
4	Archive	
5	Oasis Report	

## **List of Figures**

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location
- Figure 3 Trench locations with geophysical results
- Figure 4 Trench plans
- Figure 5 Trench 1 and 2 sections
- Figure 6 Trench 3 section

## **List of Plates**

- Plate 1 Volunteers removing topsoil in Trench 2
- Plate 2 Cobbled surface (108) with overlying rubble (107) in Trench 1
- Plate 3 Trench 1 Section
- Plate 4 Trench 2
- Plate 5 Trench 3

## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological trenching evaluation was undertaken on land off St Peters Hill, Grantham, Lincolnshire at the behest of the Grantham Civic Society. The site is located in the vicinity of a medieval chapel and an Eleanor Cross.*

*The evaluation revealed a cobbled surface of likely medieval date. Occupation surfaces and made ground dating to the 1700s were also noted, along with a post pad which may be later. There was no indication of the Eleanor Cross, but the cobbled surface has the potential to be related to the medieval chapel.*

*The finds recovered from the site include a silver long cross penny from the reign of Edward III, a small collection of medieval pottery and tile, and a large quantity of post-medieval pottery, tile, glass and clay pipe.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by the Grantham Civic Society to supervise volunteers undertaking an archaeological investigation on the 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> May 2019 at St Peters Hill. This was following a resistance survey which had highlighted several areas of interest (Parker 2018).

### 2.2 Topography and Geology

Grantham is located 35km southwest of Lincoln, in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig 1). St Peters Hill is situated at National Grid Reference SK 9150 3565, 470m south of the centre of Grantham, as defined by the parish church of St Wulfram (Fig 2).

Local soils are not defined due to the urban

nature of the site. The underlying drift geology comprises Belton Sand and Gravel which seals a solid geology of mudstones of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation (BGS 2018). The site is fairly level at 58m OD, at the base of a valley formed by the confluence of the Witham and Mowbeck rivers.

### 2.3 Archaeological Setting

The following description of the development of St Peter's Hill is derived from David Stocker's account published in 2011.

St Peter's Hill is believed to contain the site of the chapel of St Peter, first recorded in 1349 and said to 'lie in the southern street of the town'. The chapel was probably founded to serve a market that existed within the triangular shape of St Peter's Hill. Moreover, it would appear that the chapel had burial rights and may even have been parochial at the start of the medieval period, though had lost this function later. The chapel was demolished, although the actual date is unknown. It is possible that the chapel survived into the 18th century, as a house built in 1726-29 on the west side of St Peter's Hill appears to incorporate 14th century stonework, possibly plundered from the chapel.

The location of the Eleanor Cross is also thought to be at St Peter's Hill and probably lay in close proximity to the chapel. Following the death of Queen Eleanor in 1290, a cross was erected at the site her body lay overnight on the journey between Lincoln and London. These were constructed between 1291 and 1294, with Grantham among the last to be completed. It has always been thought that the cross was destroyed during the English Civil War of the 17th century, though it is possible that the cross was partly visible when recorded by William Stukeley in the 1720s.

Associated with the market on St Peter's Hill is believed to be a public well, perhaps with a conduit head like the one associated with Grantham Greyfriars, still extant adjacent to the Market Place in the town.

Digging of a service trench along the northern boundary of the green in 2018 is reported to have revealed a medieval wall (Ruth Crook, *pers comm*) any details of which are not yet publically available. Photographs from the works confirm the presence of stonework below the topsoil.

The resistance survey on the site revealed four areas of high resistance which might indicate rubble or floors associated with a building. One of these areas was reasonably well defined and may indicate the outline of a building (Fig 3) (Parker 2018).

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to aid community engagement with archaeology, by giving the public a chance to learn about Grantham's past and archaeological techniques of investigation. An additional aim was to gather sufficient information to aid in locating the chapel of St Peter, the base of the Eleanor Cross and the public well.

The objectives were to:

- Establish the type of archaeological activity that might be present within the site.
- Determine its likely extent, the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site, their state of preservation and their spatial arrangement.
- Establish the way in which any archaeological features identified fitted into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

### 4. METHODS

Three trenches, each 2m by 1m (Fig. 3), were laid out with tapes. The trenches were targeted on high resistance anomalies from the geophysical survey, but in the case of Trench 3, had to be moved away from its target due to the presence of sub-surface electrical cables.

The trenches were hand excavated by volunteers (Plate 1) under professional supervision to the surface of archaeological deposits. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was also compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was recorded with a survey grade GPS.

Following excavation, the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced.

### 5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

#### **Trench 1** (Figs 4 and 5)

The earliest deposit exposed in this trench was a layer of yellow sub-rounded cobbles which were tightly packed, but had some

noticeable hollows (108) (Plate 2). Lying on this layer was a silver coin, a long cross penny from the reign of Edward III, 1327-77. This layer was interpreted as a surface.

Lying on top of the cobbled surface was a rough scatter of angular grey limestone cobbles, 0.08m thick (107). This was thought to be a rubble scatter.

Overlying the rubble layer was a loose mid brown silty sand with frequent charcoal fragments, 0.07m thick, thought to be a trampled surface (106) (Plate 3). This contained an assemblage of pottery types and CBM suggesting a broad range of dates from the 1300s-1700s, but the majority of the finds (fragments from five Cistercian ware vessels and large piece of nib tile) were focused on the 1480-1650 period.

The trample surface was covered by three successive deposits thought to be deliberate levelling layers, each consisting of a friable mid grey silty sand with frequent angular limestone cobbles between 0.1m and 0.15m thick (105, 104 and 103). The lower two layers contained clay pipe suggesting date in the early-mid 1700s, whereas the dating was less secure for the upper deposit which contained a mixture of redeposited Roman tile and material from the 1700s-1900s .

The upper most deposit in the trench was a friable dark grey silty sand topsoil 0.13m thick (101 and 102). The lower part of this was slightly less compressed (102) which gave the impression of a horizon within the deposit.

### **Trench 2** (Figs 4 and 5)

The earliest deposit exposed in this trench was a loose mid yellowish brown sand and gravel mix with frequent charcoal flecks, at least 0.18m thick (206) (Plate 4). This was thought to be an occupation deposit with a collection of pottery and clay pipe indicating a date in the late 1600s or early

1700s. Occasional fragments of medieval pottery and tile were thought to be residual.

Over the occupation deposit was a loose mid brownish grey silty sand, 0.2m thick (205), possibly a dump of material. Clay pipes suggest a date in the early-mid 1700s for the deposit.

Covering the dump was a mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks, 0.2m thick (204). This was a possible occupation layer with pottery and clay pipe suggesting a date in the 1700s.

Over the occupation layer was 0.17m of loose mid yellowish brown sand and gravel (203), likely to be deliberate made ground. Again this contained pottery and clay pipe dating it to the 1700s with redeposited medieval tile. This was covered by a second layer of made ground, consisting of mid yellowish brown sand and gravel, 0.2m thick (202). A date in the 1700s was thought most likely for this layer, based on glass and clay pipe.

The uppermost layer was a loose dark grey silty sand topsoil, 0.1m thick (201).

### **Trench 3** (Figs 4 and 6)

The earliest deposit encountered was a firm mid brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks (310). This was interpreted as an occupation layer. It contained glass, clay pipe and pottery dating it to the 1700s with two sherds of residual medieval pottery.

Over the occupation layer was a loose mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.15m thick (307), probably a deliberate levelling layer, with pottery and clay pipe suggesting a date in the 1700s, although there were fragments of presumably intrusive 20<sup>th</sup> century glass and mortar. This was covered by a loose light yellowish brown sand layer (303), 0.1m thick, which was also likely to be a

levelling layer. The finds from this layer suggested an early 1700s date.

Sat on the upper levelling layer was a post pad (308) (Plate 5) consisting of 2 courses of limestone blocks, in total 0.4m long, 0.3m wide and 0.2m thick. The blocks appeared to be re-used as one was a split fragment with two worked faces, the other half of which was discovered in the pit adjacent (see below). The upper surface of the pad was covered in mortar.

Over the post pad was a loose mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.11m thick (302). This was thought likely to be a levelling layer. The layer contained a considerable quantity of pottery from the mid 1700s, but also many finds from the 20<sup>th</sup> century, including glass and plastic, perhaps suggesting this deposit had been significantly disturbed.

Cut into the levelling layer was a was a pit with steep concave sides and a flat base, at least 1m long, at least 0.75m wide and 0.45m deep [305]. The lower fill of the pit was a loose light greyish brown sand, 0.25m thick (304), and the upper fill a loose dark brown sand, 0.28m thick (306). The lower deposit was likely to have derived from erosion of the pit edges and contained the broken-off half of one of the stones from the adjacent post pad (308). The upper fill of the pit was a dump of rubbish. Plastic in the upper fill dates this deposit to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Sealing all the deposits was a friable dark grey sandy silt topsoil, 0.2m thick (301).

### **Metal Detecting Finds**

The spoil heaps were metal detected which yielded four nails and a copper alloy double loop buckle frame from the 1500s.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

None of the trenches were dug to a depth which revealed the natural geology of the site. The earliest feature on the site is likely to be the cobbled surface in Trench 1. This had a silver Edward III long cross penny resting on its surface which might suggest it was in use in the mid-late 1300s. Given the small size of the exploratory trench, it is not clear whether the cobbled surface represents the floor of a building, a path or a yard area. The rounded surface of the cobbles and gaps in its coverage imply it had been well-worn.

The more angular stones which rested on the surface of the cobbles might derive from the demolition of a nearby structure. A thin charcoal rich deposit consistent with trample was over the stonework and was dated to between 1480-1650.

The cobbled surface is chronologically consistent with the chapel of St Peter, first recorded in 1349, although there is not enough structural information to positively identify it as such. The demolition layer over the surface, most likely dating to before 1650, is slightly earlier than the likely date of the chapel's demolition in the early 1700s, but not outside of the margin of probability.

The other two trenches both had deep deposits dating to the 1700s at their bases, somewhat surprising given they were dug to a depth over 0.7m below the modern surface, some 0.3-0.5m below the level of the medieval cobbled surface in Trench 1. Without any data from the 20m that separates Trench 1 and 2 it is hard to account for the change heights. No evidence of the Eleanor cross was discovered in Trench 2, but this may be due to not reaching deposits of an early enough date.

The lower post-medieval deposits on the site are suggestive of nearby occupation



whereas the upper deposits are associated with levelling layers and landscaping. Both classes of deposit appear to date to the early or mid 1700s.

Trench 3 contained a post pad of post-medieval date, probably from the mid 1700s or later. There is not enough evidence to suggest the type of structure this may have supported. A timber framed building or an open well-cover are within the realm of speculation. The broken half of a post pad stone within an adjacent pit may suggest other post pads in the area were disturbed by later features.

The cobbled surface found in Trench 1 accounts for the high resistance anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey. The high resistance recorded in the area of Trench 2 might have been caused by the very sandy deposits present, which have a tendency towards poor moisture retention. Trench 3 was forced to miss its geophysical target by the presence of electrical cables.

The finds from the site included redeposited Roman tile and residual medieval pottery (plus a single piece of glazed tile), suggesting settlement dating to these periods was close to the excavation area. The majority of the finds recovered likely date to the 1700s and comprise a typical urban assemblage including ceramics, clay pipe, glass bottles, stone marbles, nails, coal, slag, shell fish and animal bone.

Notable among the finds were several marked artefacts which might be traceable to specific manufacturers: Two clay pipes were stamped 'TH' which might relate to a Spalding distributor; a clay pipe stamped 'HARDWIC' was likely made by Thomas Hardwick of Gainsborough; a fragment of glass was identifiable as from Nailsea; and a fragment of porcelain was a Chinese import, indicated by a manufacturer's stamp.

The excavations were supported by over a dozen volunteers who were given a chance to dig features, identify finds, produce archaeological drawings and analyse stratigraphy. In addition the excavation proved a popular curiosity with the residents of Grantham and the archaeologists and team from the Grantham Civic Society were in constant demand to discuss the dig and Grantham's history with passers-by.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

A community led archaeological excavation was carried out at St Peters Hill, Grantham by volunteers.

The investigation revealed a likely medieval cobbled surface in one trench and deep deposits dating to the 1700s in the other two. A post pad probably dating to the 1700s or later was also noted.

Artefacts retrieved include a silver long cross penny from the reign of Edward III and a large collection of post-medieval finds consistent with 18<sup>th</sup> century urban deposits.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the Grantham Civic Society for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Paul Cope-Faulkner who edited this report along with Mark Dymond.

Many thanks to the volunteers who took part in the dig, who were all eager to explore Grantham's past and learn a new set of skills.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
Site Supervisor: Jonathon Smith  
Site Assistants: Asa Beeby  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
Photographic reproduction: Jonathon Smith  
CAD Illustration: Jonathon Smith and Sean Parker  
Post-excavation Analyst: Jonathon Smith

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 2018, *Geology of Britain Viewer*. Available at <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 03.10.2018)

CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*.

Parker, S, 2018, *Geophysical Survey Report: St Peters Hill, Grantham, Lincolnshire*. APS Report **77/18**

Stocker, D, 2011, 'The Chapel of St Peter, The Eleanor Cross and Market Crosses', in D Start and D Stocker (eds), *The Making of Grantham the medieval town*, pp183-196

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
BGS British Geological Survey  
CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

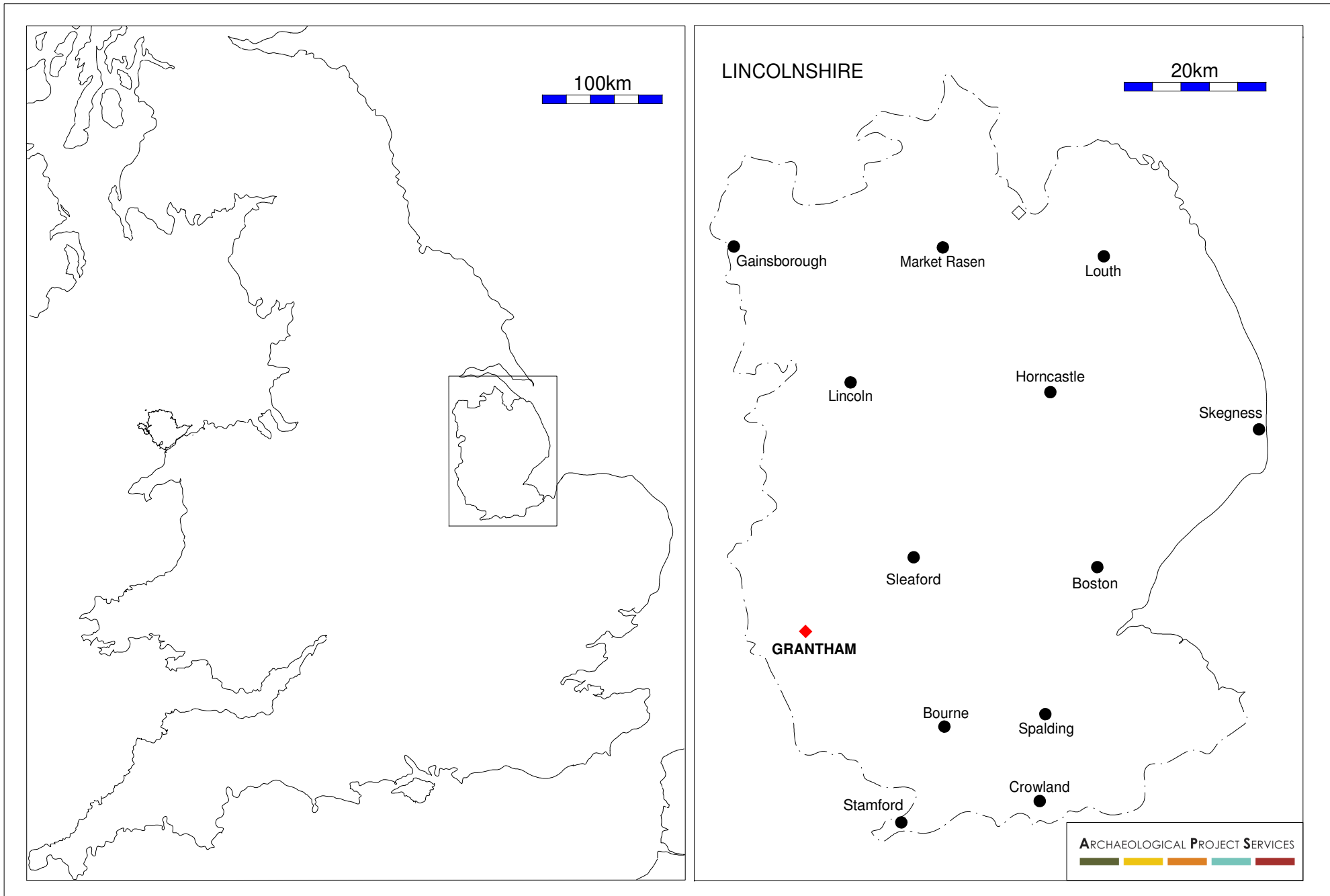
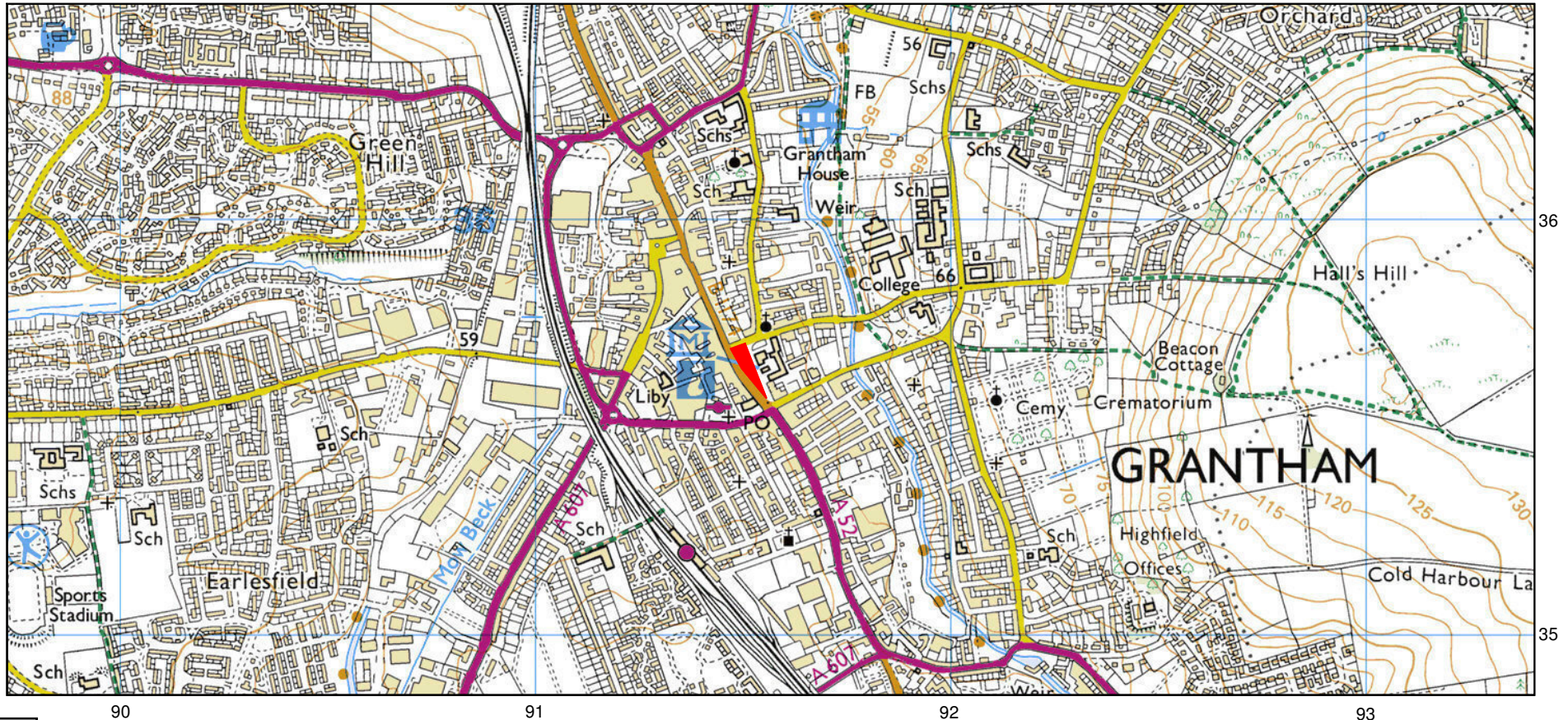


Figure 1 - General location plan

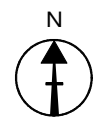




SK



© Ordnance Survey 2017. All Rights Reserved.  
Licence Number 100020146



Site Location

<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES</b> 		
Grantham, St Peters Hill		
Scale 1:15000	Drawn by: SP	Report No: 44/19

Figure 2 - Site Location



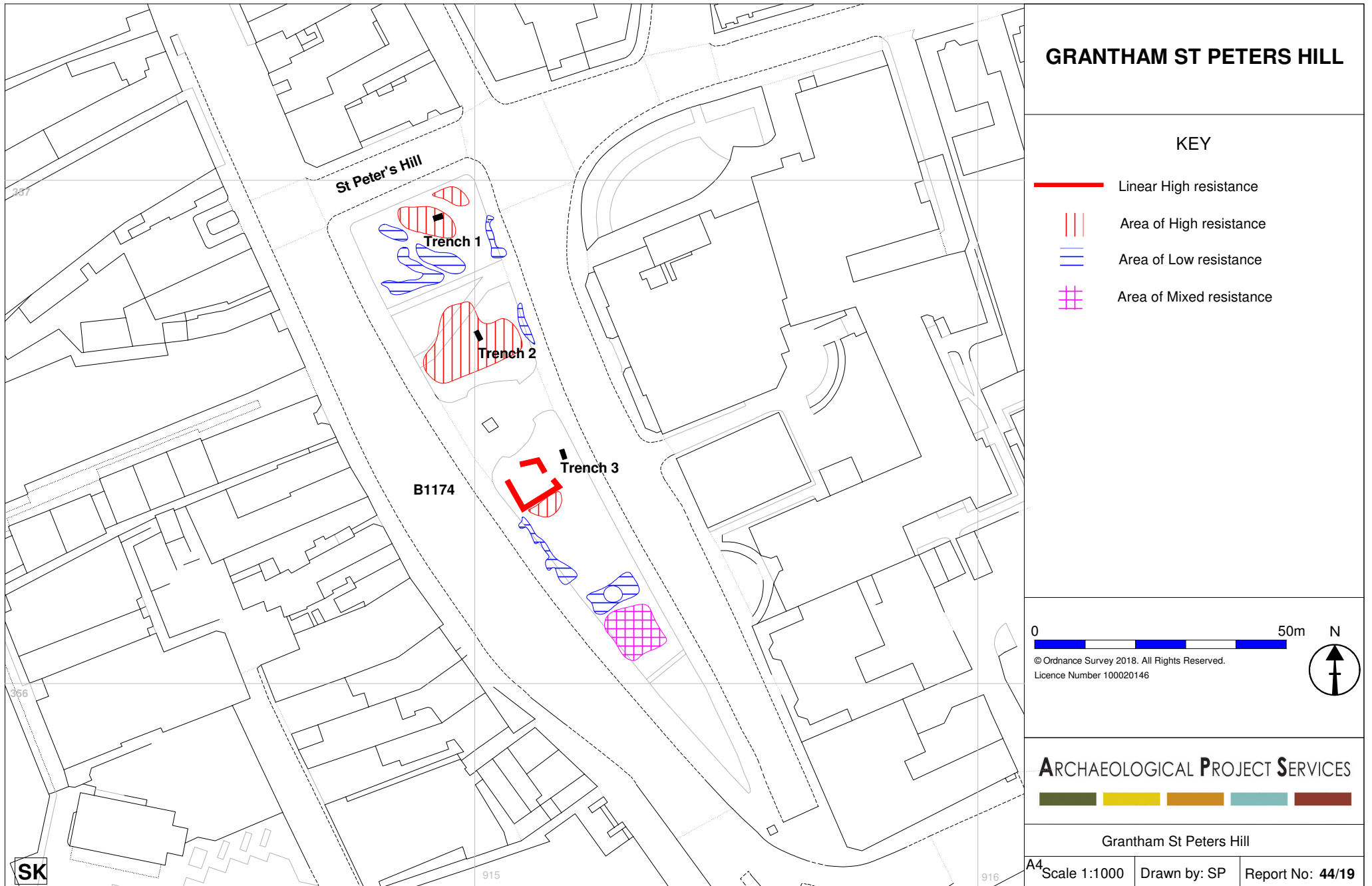


Figure 3 - Trench Locations with Geophysical Results





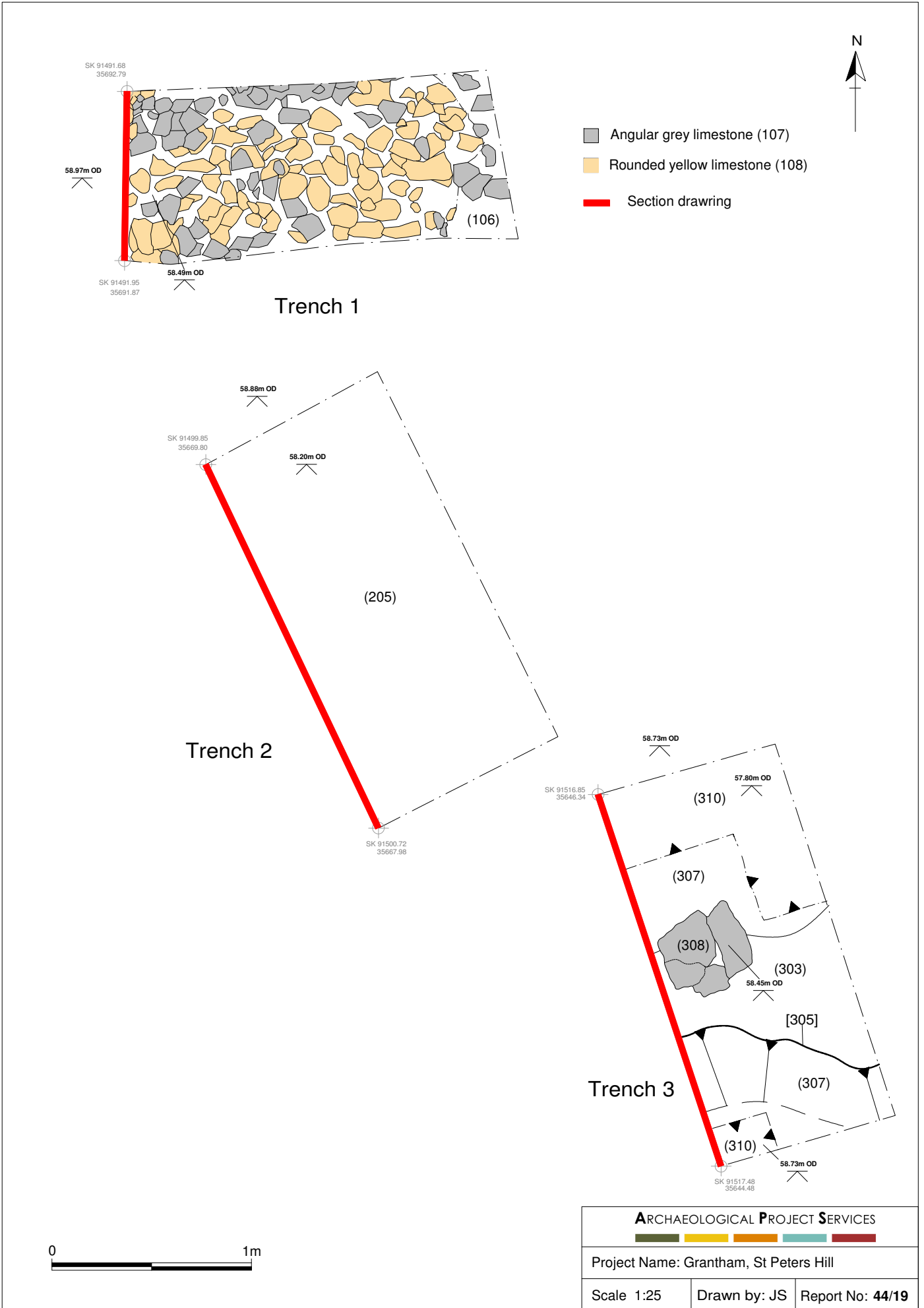


Figure 4 - Trench Plans



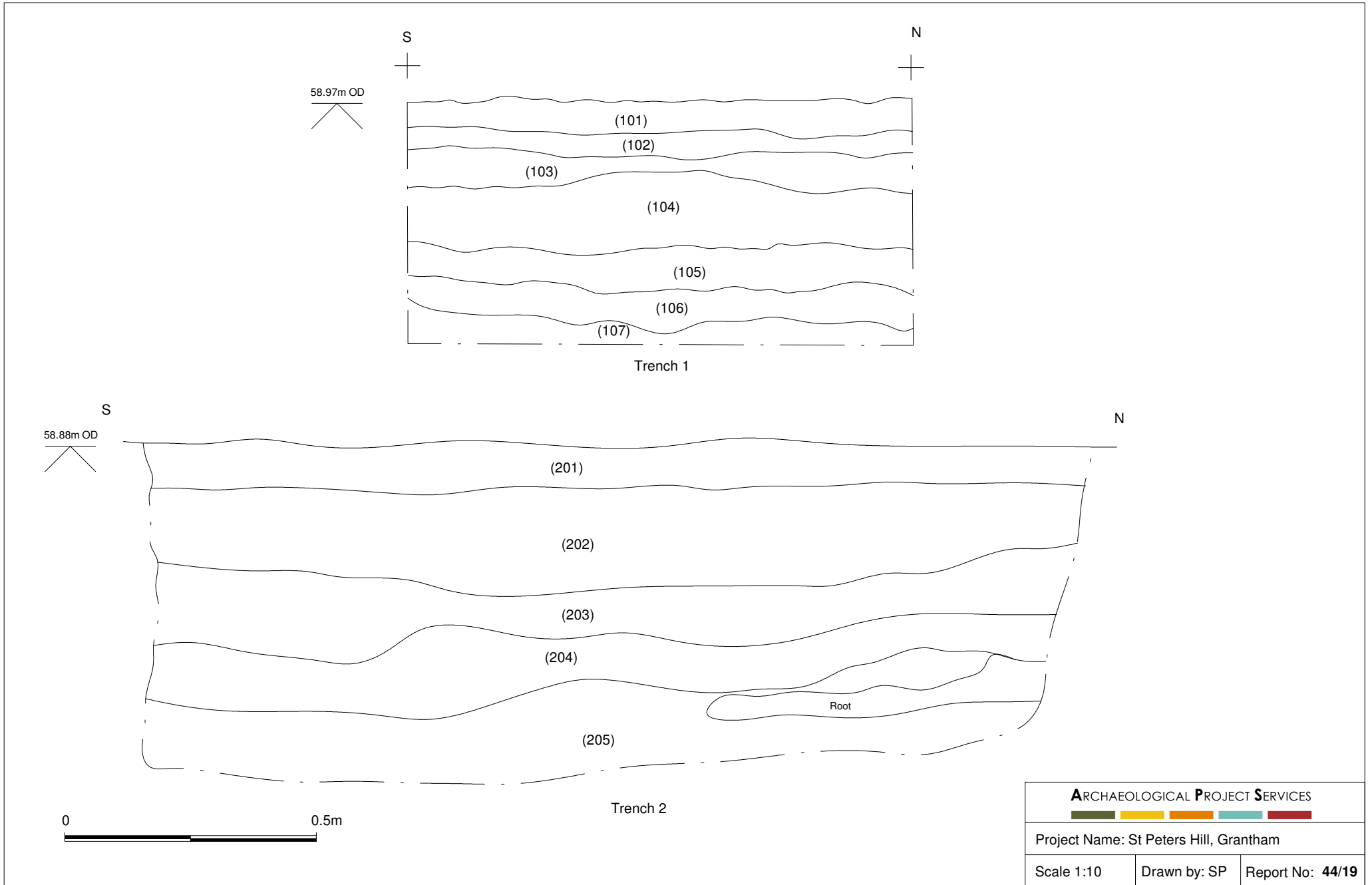


Figure 5 - Trench 1 and 2 Sections



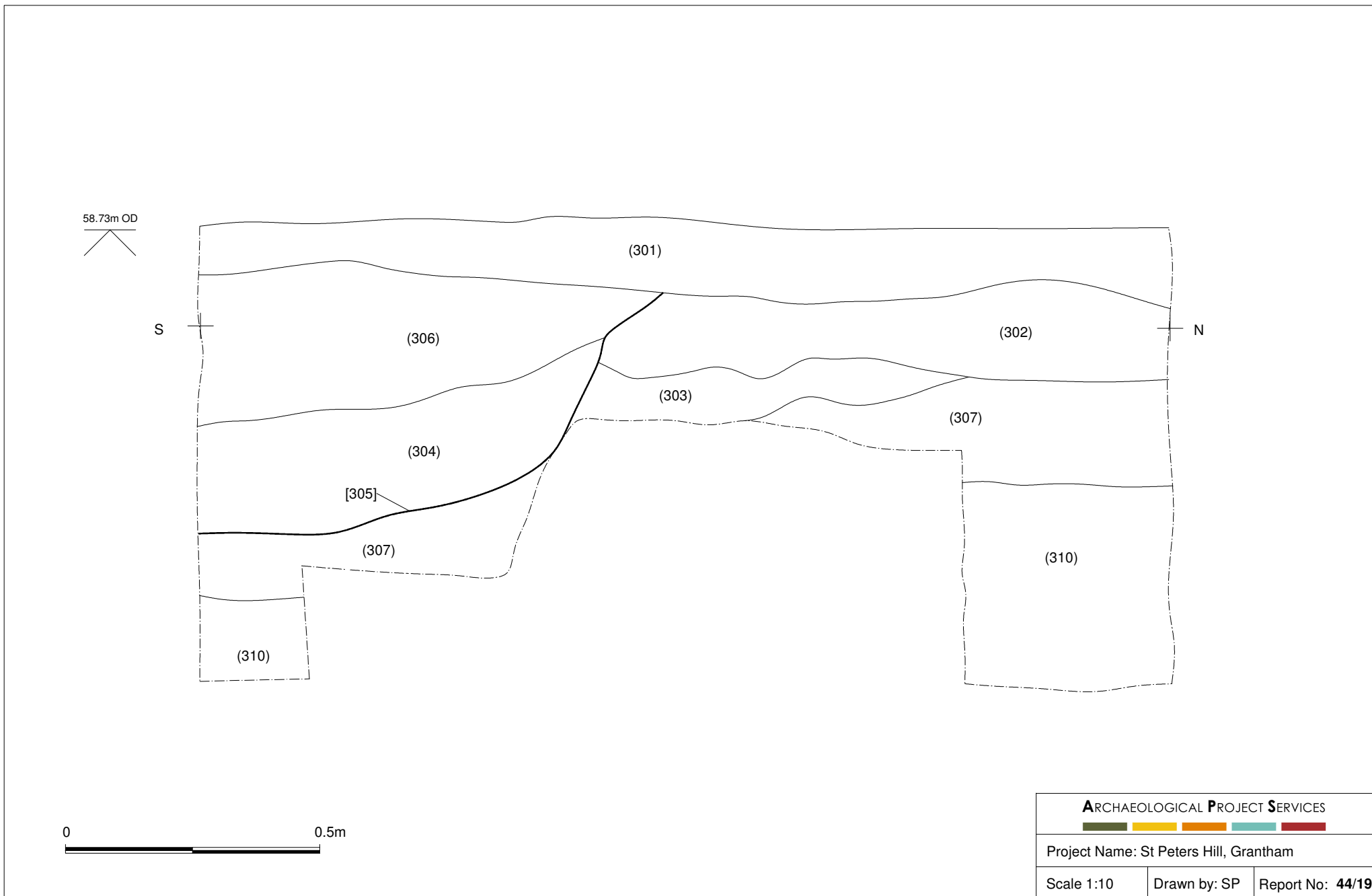


Figure 6 - Trench 3 Section





Plate 1. Volunteers removing topsoil in Trench 2



Plate 2. Cobbled surface (108) with overlying rubble (107) in Trench 1. Looking north.



Plate 3. Trench 1 Section. Looking west.



Plate 4. Trench 2. Looking west.



Plate 5. Trench 3. Note the post pad in the centre (308). Upon first discovery the pad was covered by mortar, but this was removed by volunteers during cleaning. The fracturing of the left hand stone was also like to have occurred during excavation. At the bottom of the picture a plastic pipe sticks out of the rubbish pit [305]. Looking northwest.



## Appendix 1

### CONTEXT LIST

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
(101)	Friable dark grey silty sand, 0.07m thick	Topsoil
(102)	Friable dark grey silty sand, 0.05m thick	Horizon in topsoil
(103)	Friable mid grey silty sand, 0.10m thick	Levelling layer
(104)	Friable mid grey silty sand, 0.15m thick	Levelling layer
(105)	Friable mid Grey silty sand, 0.10m thick	Levelling layer
(106)	Loose mid brown silty sand frequent charcoal frags, 0.07m thick	Occupation surface
(107)	Hard mid grey angular cobbles, 0.08m thick	Rubble layer
(108)	Hard mid yellow limestone cobbles tightly packed. Not excavated	Cobbled surface
(201)	Loose dark grey silty sand frequent limestone gravel, 0.10m thick	Topsoil
(202)	Loose mid yellow brown sand and gravel, 0.20m thick	Made ground
(203)	Loose mid yellow brown sand and gravel, 0.17m thick	Made ground
(204)	Loose mid greyish brown silty sand occa gravel, 0.20m thick	Occupation layer
(205)	Loose mid brownish grey silty sand, 0.20m thick	Dump deposit
(206)	Loose mid yellowish brown sand and gravel frequent charcoal flecks. Not excavated.	Occupation layer
(301)	Loose dark grey silty sand frequent limestone gravel, 0.20m thick	Topsoil
(302)	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt limestone gravel, 0.11m thick	Levelling layer
(303)	Loose light yellowish brown sand angular cobbles, 0.10m thick	Levelling layer
(304)	Loose light greyish brown sand angular cobbles, 0.25m thick	Side slip in pit [305]
[305]	Unknown gradual scooped slope flat base L= 1m+ W= 0.75m D=0.45m	Modern pit
(306)	Loose dark brown sand with pebbles, 0.28m thick	Dumping in pit [305]
(307)	Loose mid grey brown silty sand limestone gravel, 0.15m thick	Levelling layer
(308)	Limestone blocks, 2 courses mortar in places 0.4m x 0.3m x 0.2m. Blocks reused	Post pad
(309)	Void	Void
(310)	Firm mid brown sandy silt frequent charcoal	Occupation layer
(400)	Unstratified finds from spoil heaps	



## Appendix 2

### THE FINDS

#### THE CERAMIC FINDS

By Dr Anne Irving

#### POTTERY

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). A total of 276 sherds from a minimum 245 vessels, weighing 2,775g 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 of the pottery is included in Appendix 1, with a summary included in Table 1.

##### Results

Table 1, Summary of the Pottery

Period	Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
Medieval	NOTG	Nottingham glazed ware	1250	1500	1	1	1
	NOTGE	Early Nottingham Glazed ware	1200	1230	1	1	1
	NOTGR	Nottingham Reduced Glazed ware	1280	1420	2	2	5
Late to Post Medieval	BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	1	1	1
	CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	15	15	107
	MP	Midlands Purple ware	1380	1600	7	7	80
	RAER	Raeren stoneware	1450	1600	1	1	5
	TGW	Tin-glazed ware	1400	1800	1	1	1
Post Medieval	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	14	8	582
	BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	76	72	1167
	CEP	Chinese export porcelain	1640	1850	1	1	23
	MY	Midlands Yellow ware	1550	1650	1	1	2
	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	12	11	27
	REST	Red stoneware	1730	1780	3	3	6
	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	17	15	178
	STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1670	1800	38	32	248
	STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1650	1780	20	17	103
	SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware	1700	1770	9	9	17
	TGE	Tin-glazed earthenware	1550	1750	25	16	87
Early Modern	BS	Brown stoneware (generic)	1680	1850	6	6	34
	CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	3	3	16
	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1690	1900	6	6	60
	PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	3	3	3
	PORC	Porcelain	1700	1900	3	3	3
	TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	1	1	1
	WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	7	7	10
Unknown	MISC	Unidentified types	-	-	2	2	7
<b>TOTALS</b>					<b>276</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>2775</b>

All of the types present in the assemblage are common in this area, with the exception of an imported Chinese porcelain tea bowl (with maker's mark) in context (207). Most of the pottery is made locally or from major manufacturing districts based in Staffordshire.

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

*By Dr Anne Irving*

### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2002). A total of 171 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 6,455g was recovered from the site.

### 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 of the ceramic building material is included in Appendix 2, with a summary in Table 2.

### Results

*Table 2, Summary of the Ceramic Building Material*

<b>Cname</b>	<b>Full name</b>	<b>NoF</b>	<b>W (g)</b>
BOX	Roman box tile	1	37
BRK	Brick	40	3147
CBM	Ceramic building material	66	491
FLEMISH	Flemish floor tile	1	5
GRID	Glazed Ridge Tile	1	146
MODDRAIN	Modern land drain	1	20
NIB	Nibbed tile	1	26
PANT	Pantile	16	882
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	15	879
RID	Unidentified ridge tile	2	135
RTIL	Roman tile	27	687
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>171</b>	<b>6455</b>

A range of Roman, medieval, post medieval and early modern brick and tile was recovered from the site.

### DISCUSSION

Levelling layers (103), (104) and (105) produced pottery of mixed date, the majority of which dates to the 18th century. Examples of Roman tile, medieval roofing tile and post-medieval brick and pantile are also present. Occupation surface (106) may be slightly earlier in date, as it contains pottery dating to the 16th and 17th centuries, a Flemish floor tile and medieval roof tile.

A large group of mainly 18th century material came from Made Ground contexts (202) and (203), comprising utilitarian types such as Blackware (BL), Stoneware (NOTS; BS), Tin Glazed wares (TGE) and Slipwares (STSL, SLIP), along with finer tablewares such as White Salt Glazed ware (SWSG), Mottled ware (SMTO) and Porcelain (PORC). Examples of Roman, medieval and post-medieval tile are also present.

Occupation layers (204), (206), (310), layer (205), levelling layers (302), (303) and (307) and the contents of Pit [305] contain a similar range of pottery wares and examples of ceramic building material. Most of the material dates to the 18th century. Worth noting is the presence of a glazed medieval ridge tile from (302).

## FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

### Introduction

A total of 51 (165g) fragments of shell and 2,738g of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

### Methodology

Given the recent date of the deposits and small quantity of faunal remains recovered from any particular context, no detailed analysis of the bones or shell was undertaken, except quantification (Table 3).

### Results

Table 3, *Quantification of Faunal Remains*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	No	W (g)	Comments
103	Oyster	Shell		3	18	
	Cockle	Shell		2	2	
	Mussel	Shell		1	<1	
	Bone				110	
104	Oyster	Shell		2	5	
	Bone			2	28	
105	Oyster	Shell		3	7	
	Mussel	Shell		3	3	
	Bone				31	
106	Oyster	Shell		2	7	
	Mussel	Shell		5	5	
	Bone				180	
202	Bone			9	20	
203	Oyster	Shell		3	11	
	Bone				418	
204	Oyster	Shell		2	19	
	Bone				529	
205	Oyster	Shell		2	22	
	Cockle	Shell		2	2	
	Mussel	Shell		7	8	
	Bone				977	
206	Oyster	Shell		6	23	
	Mussel	Shell		5	6	
	Bone				102	
302	Oyster	Shell		1	17	
	Bone			9	105	
303	Bone			2	24	
304	Bone				62	
307	Oyster	Shell		1	10	
	Cockle	Shell		1	<1	
	Bone				118	
310	Bone			9	58	

## CLAY PIPE

By Denise Buckley

### 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 pipes, although fragmentary, are in generally good condition.

### Results

Table 4, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
103				2		2	3	Stem fragments only.	Early - mid 18 <sup>th</sup>
104				1		1	2	Stem fragment. Some sooting.	
105			1	1		3	4	Two small stems and one bowl fragment.	
202				1	4	5	9	Stems only.	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup>
203			2	5		8	19	Five stems and three bowl fragments. One of bowls similar to Oswald Type 11 (1730-1760)	Early - mid 18 <sup>th</sup>
204			3	1		4	19	Stems only, one broken at spur.	
205			5	9	2	16	69	Thirteen stems and three bowls with heart shaped heels; one with TH stamped on the sides of the spur; one with diagonal rouletting on the beginning of the stem.	
206		1	1			2	6	Stems only.	Mid-late 17 <sup>th</sup> - Early 18 <sup>th</sup>
302	7				6	14	53	Twelve stems, one with spur, one bowl (possibly Lincoln type) and one bowl fragment with sooting on inside.	Mid-late 17 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup>
303			1			1	<1	Stem fragment (half).	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> - early 18 <sup>th</sup>
304			1	2		4	8	Two stems and two bowl fragments, one with very long, narrow spur; similar to Oswald Type 22 or 23 (1730-1800).	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> - mid to late 18 <sup>th</sup>
307		1	2	2	1	8	23	Six stem fragments (one too abraded to measure), one bowl fragment and one large bowl with TH stamped on either side of the spur.	Mid - late 17 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup>
310			1	1		5	4	Five stem fragments (three too abraded to measure). One of the stems is sooted and has the letters HARDWIC stamped in a horizontal band with a small leaf? Scroll decorative border.	Early - mid 18 <sup>th</sup>
Totals		2	18	25	13	73	220		

### Provenance

The clay pipes were recovered from (103, 104, 105) - modern levelling layers in Trench 1, (202, 203) - made ground, (204, 205, 206) - occupation layers in Trench 2, (302, 303, 307) - levelling layers, (304) - side slip in pit [305] and (310) - occupation layer in Trench 3.

### Range

Trench 1 produced mostly stems (only one bowl fragment) all dating to the Early-Mid 18<sup>th</sup> century (going solely off the bore sizes).

Trench 2 produced pipes dating mostly to the Early –Mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, with (206) being slightly earlier (Mid-Late 17<sup>th</sup> to Early 18<sup>th</sup> century) and (202) being slightly later (Mid 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century). The bowl in (203) is similar to an Oswald Type 11, which date to around 1730 to 1760. Occupation layer (205) contained a pipe with TH stamped on the sides of the spur. Pipes with this stamp are listed in Davey (pg.124, 163) under “Pipes From Lincolnshire Made by Unknown Makers” and have been given a date range of 1700 to 1780. They have a rather scattered distribution, covering Boston, Sleaford area, Spalding and Stamford, which might suit a Spalding maker. Also from this layer was a stem with one horizontal and several diagonal bands of rouletting. Decoration on stems occurs more often in the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Trench 3 produced pipes covering a wide date range, from the Mid-Late 17<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Levelling layer (302) has a bowl that was most likely made in Lincoln. It is quite long and thin with a very flat heel with rouletting across it. Similar types were found at Vicar’s Court (Davey pg.177). The absence of a makers mark is characteristic and the rouletting on the base is best regarded as a batch mark. One of the bowl fragments in (304) has a very thin elongated spur, similar to an Oswald Type 22 or 23. There is not enough of it to ascertain which, so the date range is quite wide, although the crossover period would be 1760-1780. Levelling layer (307) also had a bowl with TH stamped on the spur, the same as the bowl from (205). Occupation layer (310) contained several stems, one of which is quite heavily sooted and has the letters “HARDWIC” (the letter K is not visible) stamped in a horizontal band with a small leaf? scroll decorative border. A Tomas Hardwick (died 1761) is registered as operating from Gainsborough, which was one of the main pipemaking centres for Lincolnshire from the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century until the last decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This was due to its geographical location, with the Trent and the Humber providing a natural highway for the import of clay. Gainsborough pipes have a very wide distribution in Lincolnshire. (Davey, BAR 63, pg123). Pipestems with HARDWICK stamps have been recorded at Claypole, Lincs., and Bingham, Notts.

### Potential

The clay pipes are of little further archaeological potential, although they could provide a good basis for further community based research into the clay pipe making industry in Lincolnshire. They should be retained as part of the site archive.

### Summary

A small assemblage of clay pipes was recovered during community excavations at St. Peter’s Hill, Grantham. The pipes have a fairly wide date range, covering about 150 years, from the Mid-Late 17<sup>th</sup> century through to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## GLASS

*By Denise Buckley*

### Introduction

Ninety nine pieces of glass, together weighing 1317g, were recovered.

### Condition

The glass is in variable condition, with some being good and some being heavily laminated. It is all fragmentary and some is quite fragile.

### Results

*Table 5, Glass Archive*

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
101	Royal blue marble. Heavily abraded.	1	3	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
103	Possible button. Loop/fastening just visible on the underside. Pale green/blue. Some iridescence. 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	1	3	19 <sup>th</sup> / Early 20 <sup>th</sup>
	Small window glass fragments.	5	1	
	Green vessel fragments. One with heavy lamination.	4	19	

	Colourless vessel fragment with white opaque decoration consisting of two solid horizontal bands with a criss-cross pattern in the middle. Slight amethyst tint. Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	<1	
104	Two green vessel sherds. Discoloured with some lamination. 18 <sup>th</sup> century.	2	9	18 <sup>th</sup>
202	Colourless window glass with rounded bevelled edge. Some iridescence.	1	5	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>
	Small fragment of green vessel. Heavily laminated.	1	1	
	Small fragment of pale green vessel.	1	<1	
	Fragment of Nailsea glass - green vessel with white, opaque, painted decoration.	1	1	
203	Dark green vessel; one base fragment, one body sherd. Heavily laminated.	2	48	18 <sup>th</sup>
204	Green bottle (probably wine) fragments. Base with pontil scar	10	216	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>
	Pale green vessel fragment. Heavy iridescence and lamination.	1	2	
205	Pale blue green bottle neck with cracked off rim with flattened string rim finish. Probably an apothecary bottle. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> .	1	13	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>
	Olive green bottle neck. "Champagne" style bottle (probably for wine) with fire polished cracked off flared rim and flattened string rim finish. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> .	1	75	
	Green vessel fragments –six base and twenty nine body sherds; some with heavy lamination.	35	589	
	Partial base of green onion bottle. Some lamination. Early 18 <sup>th</sup> .	1	194	
206	Green vessel sherds , two with heavy lamination, and two probable window sherds, also with lamination.	8	29	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>
302	Small, very thin colourless fragments, painted bright blue.	7	<1	20 <sup>th</sup>
	Colourless fragment, with pink paint (or possibly remains of label).	1	<1	
	Colourless apothecary bottle fragment. Slight iridescence.	1	4	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
	Tiny fragment of probable window glass. Heavy lamination.	1	<1	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>
	Green (probable wine) bottle fragments.	2	24	
	Green vessel base and neck (possibly from the same vessel).Some iridescence and lamination. The neck has an applied finish and stretch marks. The base is oval and has a recessed oblong in the middle which is split into two squares bordered by a dragon tooth pattern. Inside the squares are the raised embossed letters WA.	2	24	18 <sup>th</sup>
304	Green bottle (probably wine) neck fragment. Heavy lamination.	1	13	
	Vessel fragments. Iridescence and lamination.	2	<1	
	Very thin colourless vessel fragment.	1	<1	20 <sup>th</sup>
307	Rim of colourless utility jar.	1	14	
	Window fragments. Iridescence and lamination.	2	2	19 <sup>th</sup>
310	Neck of green bottle with stretch marks. Heavy discolouration.	1	24	18 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Totals</b>		99	1317	

### Provenance

The glass was recovered from the topsoil (101), and levelling layers (103, 104), in Trench 1, made ground (202, 203), and occupation layers (204, 205, 206) in Trench 2, and levelling layers (302, 307), (304) – side slip in pit [305], and occupation layer (310), all in Trench 3.

### Range

Trench 1 produced mostly vessel (wine bottle) glass, along with a marble, a possible button and a few fragments of window glass.



The marble - from (101) - is royal blue in colour and highly abraded, indicating it has been well used. Mass produced machine-made glass marbles became available in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, made by Martin Frederick Christensen & Son Co. of Akron, Ohio. The design of his machine is essentially unchanged and is still the most common way to make marbles today. (*Lammle, R., 2015*)

Glass buttons have been crafted in Britain since the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This button – from (103) - appears to have a broken glass shank. Blown glass buttons with glass shanks appeared in Britain in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. (*Marcel, S.E, 1995*).

Also from (103) is a fragment of colourless vessel with an opaque white pattern consisting of two solid horizontal bands with a criss-cross pattern in the middle. It has a slight amethyst tint, indicating that manganese oxide was used as the de-colourizer. Manganese oxide was known as “glassmakers soap” due to its ability to “cleanse”, or neutralise, the effects of other impurities in the sand, particularly iron. (*Hunter, 1950*).

Trench 2 produced, again, mostly vessel glass, along with some window glass. Of interest is a fragment of Nailsea glass from made ground (202). It is olive green with a white opaque free flowing pattern. The glassworks were established by John Robert Lucas in 1788, on the site of the Hunting Lodge of the Earls of Berkeley, and traded under the name “Nailsea Crown Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacturers”. At its peak, it was the fourth largest glass factory in the UK. Although the glassworks are a scheduled monument, they are currently underneath a Tesco’s car park. There is a plethora of available information about Nailsea glass, far too much to include here.

Occupation layer (205) contained the necks of a blue/green apothecary bottle, with a cracked off rim and flattened string rim finish, and a “champagne” style wine bottle with a fire polished cracked off flared rim and flattened string rim finish. These are most likely mouth blown and date to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. There is also the partial base of a green onion bottle. These were used aboard sailing ships to transport wine or brandy. The wide base aided stability. This is slightly earlier in date (early 18<sup>th</sup> century).

Trench 3 produced vessel glass (wine bottles, utility jar, apothecary), window glass, and some 20<sup>th</sup> century painted glass. The apothecary bottle fragment has a slight amethyst tint (see Trench 1). The base with WA possibly relates to William Anderson, an innkeeper in Grantham in 1797.

**Potential**

Apart from dating evidence, as all the glass is fragmentary, it is of little further potential. However, as with the clay pipe, it provides a good starting point for further community based research, with the onion bottle and Nailsea fragments being of note.

**OTHER FINDS**

*By Denise Buckley and Andrea Frasca*

**Introduction**

One hundred and thirty other finds, together weighing 1,709g, were recovered.

**Condition**

The iron is in poor condition, being very heavily corroded and encrusted. The stone, mortar, fire residues and slag, although fragmentary, are in good condition, as is the copper alloy. The silver coin, although very worn, is in good condition.

**Results**

*Archive catalogue 6, Other Finds*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
101	Stone	Marble.	1	5	18 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century
103	Iron	Nails, one bent, possibly to form a staple.	3	23	
	Stone	Marble.	1	4	
	Stone	Limestone tile, probably roofing.	3	61	
104	Iron	Nail.	1	4	
	Slag	Smelting or smithing.	1	107	

105	Copper alloy	Small (15mm bar) D-shaped buckle frame with wire pin. Possibly late 15 <sup>th</sup> /early 16 <sup>th</sup> .	1	1		
	Fire residue		1	10		
	Iron	Three small nails/tacks, one nail.	4	15		
		Sheet, possibly part of hinge.	1	20		
	Lead	Melt.	1	20		
Stone	Limestone tile, probably roofing.	2	22			
106	Charcoal		4	8		
	Iron	Nails.	5	38		
		Wire.	1	10		
	Silver	Coin. Long cross penny. Edward III (1327-77). Very worn. The letters LON DON are visible.	1	<1		
Stone	Limestone tile, probably roofing.	6	59			
202	Iron	Three nails.	3	61	18 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century	
		Sheet.	1	11		
Mortar	20 <sup>th</sup> century.	2	9			
203	Iron	Nail.	1	6		
		Sheet; possibly fragment of knife blade?	1	10		
Stone	Limestone tile, probably roofing.	1	46			
204	Charcoal		1	<1		
	Iron	Nails	5	23		
	Stone	Two limestone roofing tiles, one with peg hole, and one probable floor tile, squared off edges and smooth surface.	3	535		
205	Fire residue		4	11		
	Iron	Nails.	7	57		
	Mortar	20 <sup>th</sup> century.	1	89		
	Slag	Very worn.	1	27		
	Stone	Limestone tile, probably roofing.	2	35		
206	Fire residue	Coal.	5	14		
	Iron	Nails.	5	26		
	Stone	Limestone tile, probably roofing.	2	101		
302	Copper alloy	Fragment of a token? Or disc. No decoration.	1	1		18 <sup>th</sup> / 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Fire residue	Coal.	2	6		
	Iron	Nail.	1	5		
	Plastic	White bead and yellow sphere. 20 <sup>th</sup> century.	2	<1		
	Stone	Limestone tile, probably roofing.	3	48		
304	Iron	One nail, one staple.	2	16		
	Stone	Slate.	1	10		
304	Fire residue	Coal.	2	7		
	Mortar	Smooth on one surface.	1	11		
307	Charcoal		11	4		
	Iron	Small nail, flattened.	1	2		
	Mortar	20 <sup>th</sup> century.	6	12		
	Stone	Marble.	1	3		
	Stone	Limestone tile, probably roofing.	3	51		
310	Fire residue		1	2		
	Slag	Compact, completely molten.	1	27		
	Stone	Limestone tile, probably roofing.	4	9		
400	Copper alloy	Double loop buckle frame. 16 <sup>th</sup> century.	1	6		
	Iron	Nails.	4	19		
<b>Totals</b>			130	1709		

## Provenance

The other finds were recovered from the topsoil (101), levelling layers (103, 104, 105), and occupation surface (106) in Trench 1, made ground (202, 203), and occupation layers (204, 205, 206) in Trench 2, levelling layers (302, 307), (304) – side slip in pit [305], and occupation layer (310), all in Trench 3, and unstratified finds from spoil heaps (400).

### Range

All three trenches produced finds relating to previous occupation and demolition on the site, including stone roofing tiles, iron nails, slag, fire residue, and charcoal. Mortar was present in Trenches 2 and 3, lead, a copper alloy buckle and silver coin in Trench 1, stone marbles in Trenches 1 and 3, slate and plastic in Trench 3. With the exception of the buckles and the coin, they all date mostly to the 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Numerous stone tiles were retrieved. Stone tiles (or slates) have been quarried or mined extensively throughout Britain until the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and although most quarries were small and served a small locality, collectively they formed a significant industry. Where the rock has been weathered, it is weakened along the bedding planes, allowing it to be split into thin layers of a suitable thickness for roofing. Once split, the tiles/slates were dressed to size and shape. There are numerous nails and tacks of varying sizes, most likely used in building, and some probable horseshoe nails. They are all very corroded and encrusted.

Three pieces of slag were retrieved, along with numerous pieces of coal, charcoal and cinders. This is not unexpected debris for post-medieval deposits.

Three stone marbles were found in Trenches 1 and 3. The earliest marbles were commonly river washed stones, or handmade in clay or glass. There are lots of games played with marbles, the most commonly played being “Ringers”. Traditionally the marble playing season started on Ash Wednesday and lasted until midday on Good Friday.

Trench 3 also contained two pieces of plastic (probably from toys) and a fragment of copper alloy, possibly the edge of a jetton or token. It does not appear to have decoration or marks of any kind.

Two copper alloy buckles were retrieved from levelling layer (105) and spoil heap (400). Buckles are thought to have been brought into Britain in the early Roman period on military equipment, and only became popular in the civilian world from the late Roman period onwards. The D-shaped buckle from (105) is most likely a fastening for a strap. Buckles of this type were common throughout the Medieval and Tudor periods and generally date to the late 15<sup>th</sup> to early 16<sup>th</sup> century (*Marshall, C. 2002*). The double looped buckle from (400) is similar to one found in the wreck of the Mary Rose (*Flynn, T., PAS*) and so could be dated to possibly the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

A silver coin was retrieved from occupation surface (106). This is a very worn long cross London penny, most likely dating to the reign of Edward III (1327-1377), (*Sealby, P.J., 1981*).

### Potential

The buckles and the Edward III silver coin may be of interest for further investigation by the group. However, overall, the other finds are representative of mainly 18<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century post-occupational debris. They provide some functional evidence for previous occupation and buildings, as well as dating, but are of little further potential.

### SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 7 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 7, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comment
103	18th to early 19th	
104	18th	
105	18th	
106	16th to 17th	
202	18th	One sherd 19th+ possibly intrusive?
203	18th	

204	18th	
205	Mid 16th to 18th	Probably 18th
206	Mid 16th to 18th	Probably 18th
207	Late 17th to early 19th	Date on a single vessel
250	Mid 15th to late 16th	Date on single sherd
302	18th	Mixed date group
303	Late 17th to 18th	
304	Late 17th to 18th	
305	18th	
307	18th	
310	18th	

## ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

## REFERENCES

- ~ 2002, *Ceramic Building Material Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Curation, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from [https://www.archaeologicalceramics.com/uploads/1/1/9/3/11935072/ceramic\\_building\\_material\\_guidelines.pdf](https://www.archaeologicalceramics.com/uploads/1/1/9/3/11935072/ceramic_building_material_guidelines.pdf)
- ~ 2016, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at: - <https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/conservation/archaeology/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook/29200.article>
- Darling, M. J., 2004, 'Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery', *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 11, 67-74
- Darling, M.J. & Precious, B.J., 2014, *A Corpus of Roman pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)
- Davey, P. J., 1981, Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 65-88
- Flynn, T., 2016, Finds Recording Guide – Buckles; available at Portable Antiquities Scheme - [finds.org.uk/counties/findsrecordingguides](https://finds.org.uk/counties/findsrecordingguides)
- Hillson, S, 2003 *Mammal Bones and Teeth. An introductory guide to methods of identification* (London)
- Historic England, *Stone Slate Roofing :technical advice note pdf*
- Lammle, R., 2015, [mentalfloss.com/article/29486/brief-history-marbles-including-all-marble-slang](https://mentalfloss.com/article/29486/brief-history-marbles-including-all-marble-slang)
- Lyman, RL, 1996, *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)
- Marshall, C., 2002, Buckles Through The Ages. Available at [www.nailseatown.com](https://www.nailseatown.com), [www.bohaglass.co.uk](https://www.bohaglass.co.uk)
- Nailsea Glass, information available at [www.nailseatown.com](https://www.nailseatown.com), [www.bohaglass.co.uk](https://www.bohaglass.co.uk)
- Oswald, A., 1975, Clay pipes For The Archaeologist, BAR Report 14
- Schmid, E, 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists* (Amsterdam, London, New York: Elsevier)
- Seaby, P, J., 1981, *Coins of England and The United Kingdom*
- Slowikowski, A. M., 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, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

## ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

### Archive catalogue 1, Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
103	BL		Jar/ bowl	4	4	14	BS		Late 17th to 18th
103	BL		Jar/ bowl	1	1	6	BS		Late 17th to 18th
103	CIST		Cup/ mug	2	2	4	BS		
103	CIST		Cup/ tankard	4	4	22	BS + Handle		
103	CREA		Hollow	2	2	8	BS	Abraded	
103	ENGS		Hollow	1	1	12	BS		
103	MP		Jar/ bowl	2	2	49	BS + Base		
103	NOTGR		Jug/ jar	1	1	4	BS		
103	PEARL		Hollow	1	1	1	BS	Blue hand painted	
103	SLIP	Light firing	Hollow	1	1	1	Base		
103	SLIP	Light firing	PMD	1	1	1	BS	Yellow combed; flake	18th
103	SLIP	Oxidised	Bowl	1	1	6	BS	Yellow slip with mottled brown	18th?
103	STMO		Hollow	1	1	7	Base		
103	STMO		Hollow	3	1	7	BS		
103	WHITE		Hollow	6	6	7	BS	Transfer print and handpainted	18th to 19th
104	BL	Oxidised	Jar/ bowl	1	1	5	BS		16th to 18th
104	NOTS		Hollow	1	1	1	BS		
104	PEARL		Open	1	1	1	Rim	Scalloped rim; blue transfer print	
104	SLIP	Light firing	Hollow	1	1	6	BS	Black glaze?; burnt	
104	STMO		Hollow	2	2	5	BS		
104	STMO		Tankard/ jug	1	1	11	BS with HJ		
105	BL		Jar/ bowl	1	1	1	BS		
105	CIST		Cup	1	1	1	BS		
105	RAER		Drinking Mug	1	1	5	BS		
105	STMO		Hollow	1	1	5	Base		
105	SWSG		Cup	1	1	1	Base		
106	BL		Bowl	1	1	11	BS		
106	BOU	Slightly sandy	Jug/ jar	1	1	1	BS		
106	CIST		Cup/ tankard	5	5	46	BS + Base + Handles		
202	BL		Jar/ bowl	1	1	1	BS		
202	BS		Hollow	2	2	6	Rim + BS		
202	BS		Tankard	1	1	4	BS	Rilled	
202	MY		Bowl	1	1	2	Rim	Pressed rim	
202	NOTS		Tankard	2	2	3	Rim & BS	Rilled	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
202	PORC		Hollow	1	1	1	BS	Orange floral decoration	
202	REST		Hollow	1	1	1	BS		
202	REST		Tankard	1	1	3	BS with HJ		
202	SLIP	Light firing	Tankard	1	1	1	BS		
202	STMO		Cup	1	1	9	Base		
202	STMO		Cup	1	1	1	Rim		
202	STMO		Hollow	1	1	2	BS		
202	STSL		PMD	1	1	2	BS	Yellow and brown combed	
202	STSL		PMD	1	1	1	BS	Brown trailed	
202	STSL		PMD	3	1	37	BS	Brown and yellow combed	
202	SWSG		Hollow	1	1	1	BS	?ID	
202	TGE		?	1	1	1	BS	Abraded	
202	TGE		Bowl	3	1	7	BS	Blue and green hand painted	
202	TGE		Bowl	1	1	1	BS	Blue and orange hand painted	
202	TGE		Bowl	2	1	9	Base	Blue and orange hand painted	
202	TGE		Bowl	4	1	25	Base	Blue and green hand painted	
202	TGE		Open	1	1	1	BS	Blue hand painted	
202	TPW		Small hollow	1	1	1	BS		
202	WHITE		Jar/ bowl	1	1	3	BS		
203	BL		Jar/ bowl	8	8	248	BS		
203	ENGS		Bottle	1	1	11	Rim		
203	NOTS		Hollow	2	1	5	BS + Handle		
203	REST		Tankard	1	1	2	BS		
203	SLIP	Light firing	?	1	1	5	Base		
203	STMO		Tankard	1	1	5	BS		
203	STSL		PMD	3	3	14	BS	Brown and yellow trailed and feathered slip	
203	SWSG		Hollow	1	1	1	BS		
204	BERTH		Jar/ bowl	1	1	184	Base	Internal deposit	
204	BL		Jar/ bowl	1	1	9	BS	Abraded	
204	BL		Hollow	14	14	243	BS + Base + Handle		16th to 18th
204	BS		Bottle	1	1	3	BS		
204	MISC		?	1	1	1	BS	Flake	
204	MISC		Jar/ bowl	1	1	6	Rim	Soot	
204	NOTS		Hollow	1	1	1	BS		
204	SLIP	Oxidised	Bowl	3	1	91	Rim + BS	Long everted rim; white slipped with	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
								tan and brown wavy lines and jewellery	
204	STMO		Hollow	2	2	7	BS		
204	SWSG		Hollow	1	1	4	Rim		
204	TGE		Bowl	1	1	1	BS	Blue and green hand painted	
205	BERTH		Jar	4	1	25	BS		
205	BERTH		Jar	1	1	56	Rim	Square everted rim	
205	BERTH		Jar	3	1	53	BS	Internal deposit	
205	BERTH		Jar/ bowl	1	1	146	Base	Internal deposit	
205	BERTH		Jar/ bowl	2	1	79	BS	Internal deposit	
205	BL		Bowl	3	1	178	Rim + BS	Long everted rim	
205	BL		Handled jar	2	1	101	Rim + Handle	Long everted rim	
205	BL		Jar	1	1	20	Rim	Upright rim	
205	BL		Jar/ bowl	12	12	125	BS	Some abraded	
205	BL		Jar/ bowl	2	1	32	BS	Burnt glaze	
205	CIST		Jug	1	1	11	BS		
205	ENGS		Bottle	1	1	17	Base		
205	ENGS		Bottle	1	1	10	Handle		
205	ENGS		Bottle	1	1	9	BS		
205	NOTS		Hollow	2	2	11	Handle		
205	SLIP	Light firing	Open	1	1	6	Base		
205	SLIP	Oxidised	Bowl	1	1	12	BS	Trailed brown on yellow; abraded	
205	STMO		Cup	6	6	28	BS		
205	STMO		Cup	1	1	5	Rim		
205	STMO		Cup	5	1	35	Rim		
205	STMO		Cup	1	1	57	Base		
205	STMO		Cup/ tankard	2	2	5	BS	Rilled	
205	STMO		Tankard	1	1	14	BS with HJ		
205	STSL		PMD	1	1	6	BS	Brown and yellow combed; abraded	
205	TGE		Bowl	2	1	9	BS	Blue handpainted	
205	TGE		Bowl	2	1	1	BS	Blue handpainted	
205	TGE		Bowl	1	1	1	Rim	Abraded	
205	TGE		Hollow	2	2	16	Base	Abraded	
206	BERTH		Hollow	1	1	31	BS		
206	BL		Jar/ bowl	1	1	2	BS		Late 17th to 18th
206	BS		Bottle?	1	1	1	Base?		
206	NOTG		Jug/ jar	1	1	1	BS		
206	PORC		Tea bowl?	1	1	1	Rim	Blue handpainted lines	
206	SLIP	Light firing	Jar/ bowl	1	1	4	Base	Black glaze	
206	STMO		Tankard/jug	1	1	16	BS with HJ		

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
206	STMO	Red fabric	Hollow	1	1	1	BS	?ID	
207	CEP		Tea bowl	1	1	23	Base	Footring; brown slipped; Chinese maker's mark on underside	
250	CIST		Jug	1	1	22	Base	Soot	
302	BL		Hollow	12	12	98	BS		Late 17th to 18th
302	BS		Bottle	1	1	20	BS		
302	MP		Jar/ bowl	2	2	19	BS		
302	NOTGE		Jug/ jar	1	1	1	BS		
302	PEARL		Hollow	1	1	1	BS	Blue transfer print	
302	PORC		Hollow	1	1	1	Base		
302	SLIP	Light firing	Jar/ bowl	3	3	39	Rim + Base + BS		
302	STMO		Hollow	1	1	1	BS		
302	STSL		PMD	2	2	8	BS	Yellow and brown feathered	
302	SWSG		Hollow	2	2	3	BS		
302	TGE		Hollow	2	1	13	BS + Rim		
303	BL		Bowl	1	1	22	Rim		Late 17th to 18th
303	BL		Jar/ bowl	1	1	8	BS		Late 17th to 18th
303	ENGS		Bottle	1	1	1	Handle		
304	CIST		Jar/ bowl	1	1	1	BS		
304	STMO		Hollow	2	2	1	BS		
304	SWSG		Hollow	1	1	1	Base		
304	TGE		Hollow	2	2	1	BS	Blue handpainted	
305	BERTH		Jar	1	1	8	BS		
305	BL	Various	Jar/ bowl	5	5	26	BS		Late 17th to 18th
305	STMO		Hollow	1	1	1	BS		
305	STMO		Hollow	1	1	24	Base		
305	STSL		PMD	3	3	5	BS	Two trailed brown slip	
305	SWSG		Open	1	1	1	Base		
307	BL		Jar/ bowl	1	1	1	BS		
307	CREA		Hollow	1	1	8	Base	Moulded form; ?ID	
307	MP		Jar/ bowl	2	2	5	BS		
307	NOTS		Hollow	3	3	5	BS		
307	SLIP	Light firing	Hollow	1	1	1	BS		
307	STSL		Hollow	1	1	1	BS		
307	STSL		PMD	3	3	25	Rim & BS	Brown and yellow trailed; one combed; one pressed rim	
307	SWSG		Tankard	1	1	5	BS		
307	TGE		Hollow	1	1	1	BS	Abraded	
307	TGW		Hollow	1	1	1	BS	Blue handpainted	



Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
310	BL		Jar/ bowl	3	3	16	BS	Abraded	Late 17th to 18th
310	MP		Jug/ jar	1	1	7	BS		
310	NOTGR		Jug/ jar	1	1	1	BS	Flake	
310	NOTS		Hollow	1	1	1	BS		
310	SLIP	Oxidised	Jar/ bowl	1	1	5	BS	Yellow slipped	
310	STMO		Hollow	1	1	1	BS		
310	STSL	Light firing	PMD	2	1	4	BS	Yellow and brown combed slip	

Archive catalogue 2, Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
103	BOX	Oxidised fine sandy + fe	1	37	Combing; ?ID	Roman
103	BRK	Oxidised fine sandy	1	10	Handmade?; salt surfacing	16th to 18th?
103	BRK	Oxidised medium sandy	1	66	Flake; handmade	16th to 18th
103	CBM		44	337	Flakes	?
103	MODDRAIN	Stoneware	1	20	Pipe end	Late 18th to 20th
103	PNR	Oxidised medium sandy	1	42	Flat roofer	13th to 15th
103	RTIL	Oxidised fine sandy + ca	26	616	Flake; possibly including TEG	Roman?
104	BRK	Vitrified	1	158	Handmade; corner; firing scar	16th to 18th
104	BRK	Oxidised medium sandy	10	724	Handmade; corner; slop moulded; one sunken edge	16th to 18th
104	BRK	Oxidised medium sandy	10	949	Handmade; corner; slop moulded	16th to 18th
104	PANT		1	18		18th to 20th
104	PNR	Oxidised medium sandy	1	9	Flake; flat roofer	16th to 18th?
104	PNR	Oxidised + shale + fe	2	242	Flat roofer; mortar	13th to 15th
105	BRK	Oxidised medium sandy + fe	2	30	Handmade	16th to 18th
106	CBM	Oxidised medium sandy	1	1	Flake	16th to 18th?
106	FLEMISH	Oxidised medium sandy	1	5	Yellow and brown mottled glaze	15th to 17th
106	PNR	Oxidised + ca	1	95	Flat roofer; sand bedded; soot	14th to 16th
202	NIB	Oxidised + fe	1	26	Square nib?; possibly very thin TEG	Late 14th to 15th
202	RTIL	Oxidised + shale + fe	1	71	?ID; sand bedded	Roman?
203	PANT		1	72		18th to 20th
203	PNR	Oxidised + shale + fe	1	180	Flat roofer; patchy soot; sand bedded	13th to 15th
204	BRK	Oxidised + fe	1	343	Sand bedded; handmade; 55mm deep	16th to 18th

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
204	PANT		1	6		18th to 20th
205	CBM	Oxidised + fe	2	32	Fragments	16th to 18th
205	PANT		7	500	Mortar	18th to 20th
206	BRK	Oxidised + shale + fe	10	79	Handmade	16th to 18th
206	CBM	Oxidised medium sandy	2	6	Flakes	16th to 18th?
206	PANT		1	9	Flake; mortar	18th to 20th
206	PNR	Oxidised medium sandy + fe	1	198	Flat roofer; sand bedded	13th to 15th
302	CBM	Oxidised medium sandy	3	37	Handmade	16th to 18th
302	GRID	Oxidised medium to coarse sandy + shale	1	146	Reduced green glaze	13th to 15th
302	PANT	Oxidised light firing	2	60	Abraded	18th to 20th
302	RID	Oxidised medium sandy + fe	1	42		16th to 18th
302	RID	Oxidised light firing	1	93	Very thick fabric; ?ID	18th to 20th
303	CBM	Fine oxidised	1	12	Flake	18th+
303	PANT	Oxidised light firing	1	137	Nib; ?ID	18th to 20th
304	CBM	Oxidised medium sandy	1	1	Fragment	18th+
307	BRK	Oxidised + fe	1	526	Strike marks on top; soot on worn/broken side; handmade	16th to 18th or Roman
307	BRK	Oxidised + fe	1	201	Sand bedded; handmade	16th to 18th
307	CBM	Oxidised + fe + shale	9	56	Fragments; handmade	16th to 18th
307	PANT		2	80	Same tile?	18th to 20th
310	BRK	Dark oxidised coarse sandy	2	61	Abraded; handmade	16th to 18th?
310	CBM	Oxidised + fe	3	9	Handmade	16th to 18th?
310	PNR	Dark oxidised coarse sandy	1	25	Flat roofer?; near vitrified	16th to 18th?
310	PNR	Oxidised + shale + fe	7	88	Flat roofer; same tile	13th to 15th

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Dump Deposit</b>	A layer made from imported material. Often rich in refuse.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Geophysical Survey</b>	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
<b>Intrusive</b>	Artefacts of later date found in deposits that must pre-date them are said to be intrusive. Such intrusive artefacts will usually be small and have worked down in the soil through cracks, or by root, worm or rodent action. Intrusive artefacts will generally be isolated and be distinctively later than a larger assemblage of earlier artefacts, for example, a single 19th century pottery fragment found in a large collection of medieval ceramics in a refuse pit.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
<b>Levelling Layer</b>	A layer of imported material laid down to improve (and usually flatten) an area. Often preliminary to building works and laying hard surfaces.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Occupation Deposit</b>	A layer built up over time from refuse and trample from nearby human dwelling.
<b>Post pad</b>	A solid bed designed to take the load of a wooden pillar and prevent it from sinking.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Unstratified</b>	Not related to definable layers (strata).
<b>Residual</b>	Artefacts that are noticeably earlier than others in an assemblage are often described as residual. Residual artefacts may be ones that were used for a very long time, or items that were maintained as heirlooms/antiques. If the dates of artefacts within a group do not exhibit major differences it can be difficult to determine if an artefact is residual or redeposited.
<b>Resistance Survey</b>	A geophysical technique that passes an electrical current through the ground. Areas of high moisture produce low resistance readings. Areas of which are dry tend to produce high resistance readings.

**Roman**

Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Context register sheets
23	Context record sheets
1	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
2	Daily record sheets
6	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records 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

To be confirmed

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

GSPH18

OASIS record no:

archaeo11-374674

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.

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeol1-374674**

### Project details

Project name	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND OFF ST PETERS HILL, GRANTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE
Short description of the project	A community-led dig in which 3 test pits were dug, primarily targeting the lost medieval Chapel of St Peter, Grantham. A probable medieval cobbled surface was revealed along with a 15th-17th century demolition layer and several occupation and levelling layers dated to the 1700s.
Project dates	Start: 24-05-2019 End: 25-05-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GSPH18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Research project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	COBBLES Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Test-Pit Survey""
Prompt	Research

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH KESTEVEN GRANTHAM St Peters Hill
Postcode	NG31 6QD
Study area	6 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 9150 3565 52.910154557167 -0.639231015161 52 54 36 N 000 38 21 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief	Grantham Civic Society

originator	
Project design originator	Archaeological Project Services
Project director/manager	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Project supervisor	Jonathon Smith
Type of sponsor/funding body	Other Charitable Trust
Name of sponsor/funding body	Grantham Civic Society

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	The Collection
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	COMMUNITY LED ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON ST PETERS HILL GRANTHAM LINCOLNSHIRE
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Smith, J.
Other bibliographic details	APS Report 44/19
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Project Services
Place of issue or publication	Heckington
Description	An A4 comb-bound booklet
Entered by	Jonathon Smith (info@apsarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	29 November 2019