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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND  
RECORDING ON LAND AT THE  
FORMER RAUCEBY HOSPITAL,  
SOUTH RAUCEBY,  
LINCOLNSHIRE,  
(SRHO 13)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
CgMs Ltd**

December 2013

Report Compiled by  
Gary Taylor BA (Hons) MA MSc

National Grid Reference: TF 0429 4397  
Planning Application No: N/12/0455/FUL  
The Collection Accession No: LCNCC: 2013.201  
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APS Report No. **151/13**

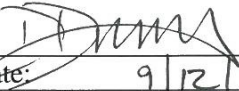
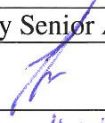
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





## Quality Control

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording  
at  
Land at the former Rauceby Hospital,  
South Rauceby,  
Lincolnshire,  
SRHO 13

Checked by Team Leader (Archaeology)	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Denise Drury	 Tom Lane
Date: 9/12/13	Date: 11.12.13



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## 1. SUMMARY

*A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken on land at the former Rauceby Hospital, South Rauceby, Lincolnshire. The investigation monitored the stripping of a length of road and the excavation of trenches for services.*

*The site is in an area of archaeological significance. Neolithic (4000-2200 BC) and Bronze Age (2200-800 BC) barrows, and a cremation cemetery of the latter date, have been identified in the area. A Saxon cemetery has also been recorded nearby and there is evidence of scattered Roman settlement.*

*The investigations revealed a ditch and a gully or furrow cutting the natural deposits. Both were dated to the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. No earlier remains were revealed.*

*Finds recovered from the investigation comprise pottery, tile, glass and stone fragments of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by CgMs Ltd, on behalf of David Wilson Homes, to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks at the former Rauceby Hospital, South Rauceby, Lincolnshire.

### 2.1 Planning Background

Planning permission (N/12/0455/FUL) for the construction of 13 dwellings, associated infrastructure, car parking and gardens has been granted by North Kesteven District Council. This consent relates to a partial re-plan of Phases 2B and 2C to create 100no dwellings. Planning permission was granted subject to a condition requiring archaeological

monitoring of groundworks in accordance with a written specification.

Following clarification from North Kesteven District Council that the archaeological requirements relate only to the Phase 2C area, a programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken during soil stripping for approximately 40m of estate road and excavation of drainage on the road line within the Phase 2C area. The results of this archaeological monitoring will be reviewed with Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire – the Local Planning Authority’s archaeological advisors – to gauge whether any further monitoring of construction groundworks within the Phase 2C site is necessary.

The investigations were undertaken between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> November 2013 in accordance with a specification prepared by CgMs Ltd and approved by the Senior Historic Environment Officer of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

### 2.2 Topography and Geology

South Rauceby is located 4.5km west of the centre of Sleaford and 15km northeast of Grantham in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The former Rauceby Hospital site, now known as Greylees, is located approximately 2km southeast of the centre of South Rauceby. The section of the development site monitored under the present exercise is located approximately 100m southeast of the former Rauceby Hospital building, at the northern end of Hampden Way, at National Grid Reference TF 0429 4397 (Figs. 2 and 3).

Located on a slight northeast-southwest aligned ridge, the site lies at about 26m OD. The site is at the junction of soils of the Aswarby Association, to the south, and Ruskington Association to the north. Both soils are gleyic brown calcareous earths with Aswarby developed on Cornbrash

and Great Oolite limestones (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99), while Ruskington soils occur on glaciofluvial sands and gravel (*ibid.*, 304).

### 2.3 Archaeological Setting

South Rauceby is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric and later periods.

Scatters of prehistoric flints have been recorded a short distance to the east. A possible hearth was also identified and although undated may be associated with the lithic scatters. Pit alignments of probable Bronze Age date have been identified at several locations nearby to the northwest, southwest and southeast. To the northwest are remains of a Neolithic long barrow and four Bronze Age round barrows. Further prehistoric funerary activity is represented by a Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery to the northeast. Cropmarks of possible prehistoric settlements have also been recorded to the northeast and south.

Scattered evidence of Roman activity has been identified to the southeast. In addition, an Anglo-Saxon cemetery has been recorded to the north of the hospital.

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

The route of the road was stripped of topsoil over most of its area, though some overburden remained in the southern part (Fig. 4; Plate 1). Service trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development, extending

deep into natural. Following excavation, where possible, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 and detailed plans at 1:50. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

## 5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The earliest deposits encountered during the investigation comprised dark greenish blue clay (011), blocky limestone (010), and cornbrash consisting of platy limestone and clays (003, 009). These are all natural deposits (Fig. 5; Plate 2).

Cutting into the uppermost natural cornbrash (003) were two approximately north-south aligned linear features [004, 008] (Fig. 4). Ditch [004] was approximately 1.3m wide and over 12.7m long (Plate 3). It was not excavated but was filled with dark brown-grey clayey silt (005) from which 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century artefacts were recovered.



Parallel to [004] and about 4m to the west of its alignment was a furrow or shallow gully [008]. This was greater than 11m long, approximately 1.2m wide and about 5cms deep (Fig. 5; Plates 4 and 5). It was filled with grey-brown clayey sandy silt (007) which yielded a fragment of 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century tile.

Overlying parts of the natural cornbrash (003) was a layer of orange-brown clayey silt subsoil (002) (Fig. 5; Plate 6). A similar, though very stony deposit of yellow-grey brown clayey silt (006) may also be a subsoil, or possibly root-disturbed natural.

A topsoil of dark grey-brown humic silt (001) sealed the site.

## 6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits encountered comprise limestones and clays of the solid geology of the area.

These geological deposits were truncated by two features. A ditch, aligned north-south, crossed the area and parallel and to the west of this was a shallow gully or furrow. The ditch yielded artefacts of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date, indicating the period of its backfilling. However, examination of historic maps of the area revealed that although the boundary ditch was not in existence in 1889 it had been established by 1905 (OS 1889; 1905). This ditch formed the eastern side of a probable orchard, newly created by 1905 (Fig. 6).

The gully to the west of the ditch was very shallow (*c.* 5cms deep). This may be the remnant of a furrow, but no further examples were observed. It is possible that this feature was a shallow marking-out or planting gully for the trees in the orchard.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise a small amount of pottery and tile of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date, together with

modern glass and a piece of stone, perhaps from 19<sup>th</sup> century furniture.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were carried out during topsoil stripping and drainage trench excavations on land at the former Rauceby Hospital site, South Rauceby, Lincolnshire. The works were undertaken as the site was located in an area where remains of prehistoric and later date, including Neolithic, Bronze Age and Saxon funerary activity, had been identified previously.

However, no remains of prehistoric or Saxon date were identified. A ditch and a gully were revealed and both were of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date. The ditch corresponded with a field boundary shown by historic maps to have been established between 1889 and 1905. Artefacts of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered. No earlier archaeological remains or artefacts were revealed.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Myk Flitcroft of CgMs Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor. This report was edited by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane. Elizabeth Bates kindly allowed access to the library and parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Site Supervisors: Alex Beeby, Paul Cope-Faulkner, Gary Taylor  
 Finds processing: Lavinia Green  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Neil Jefferson, Gary Taylor

Post-excavation analysis: Gary Taylor

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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OS, 1889 *Lincolnshire. Sheet CVI.9, 25"*  
to 1 mile

OS, 1905 *Lincolnshire. Sheet CVI.9, 25"*  
to 1 mile (2<sup>nd</sup> ed)

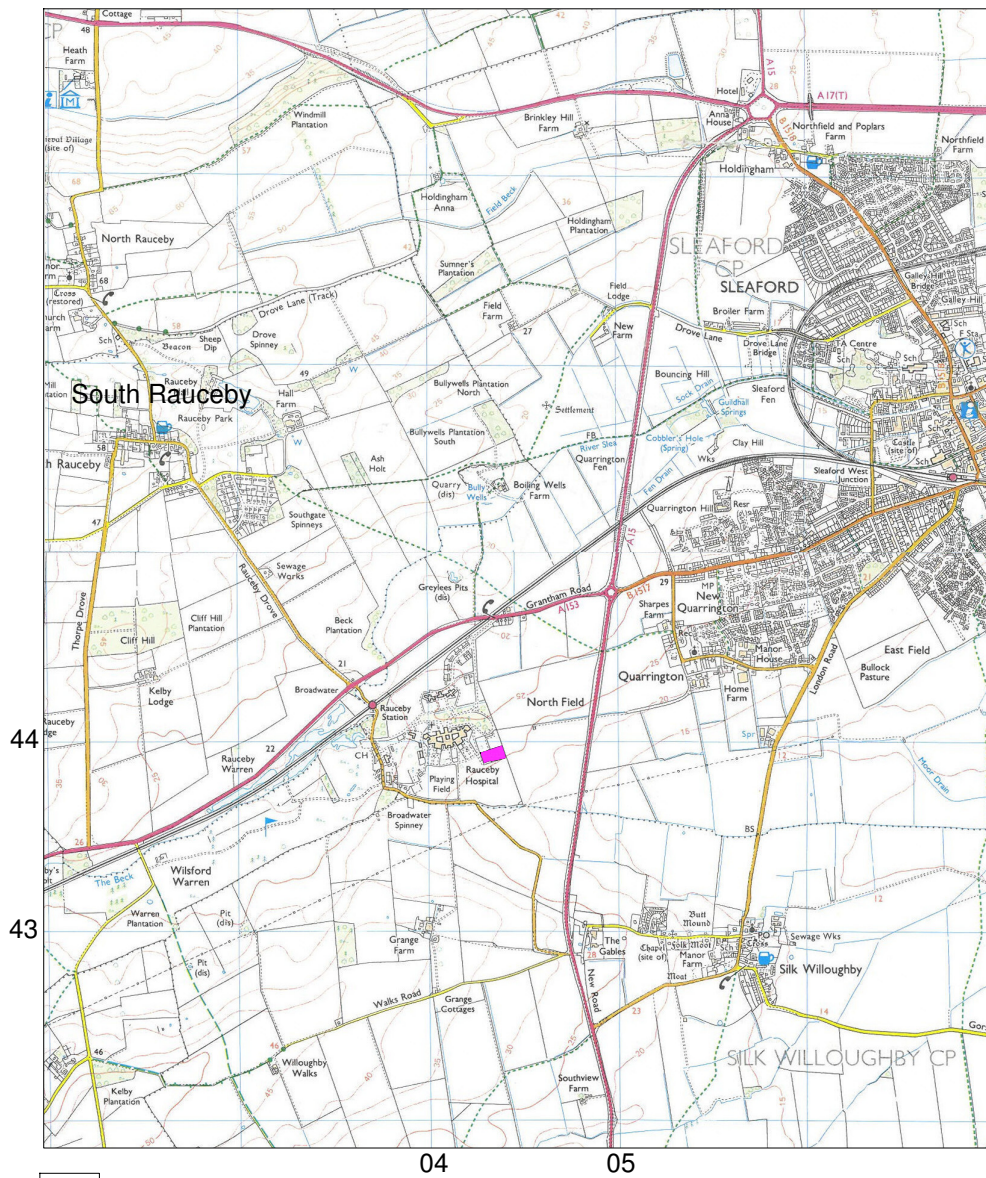
## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

OS Ordnance Survey



Figure 1 General location plan



TF

 SITE AREA (shown on Fig. 3)

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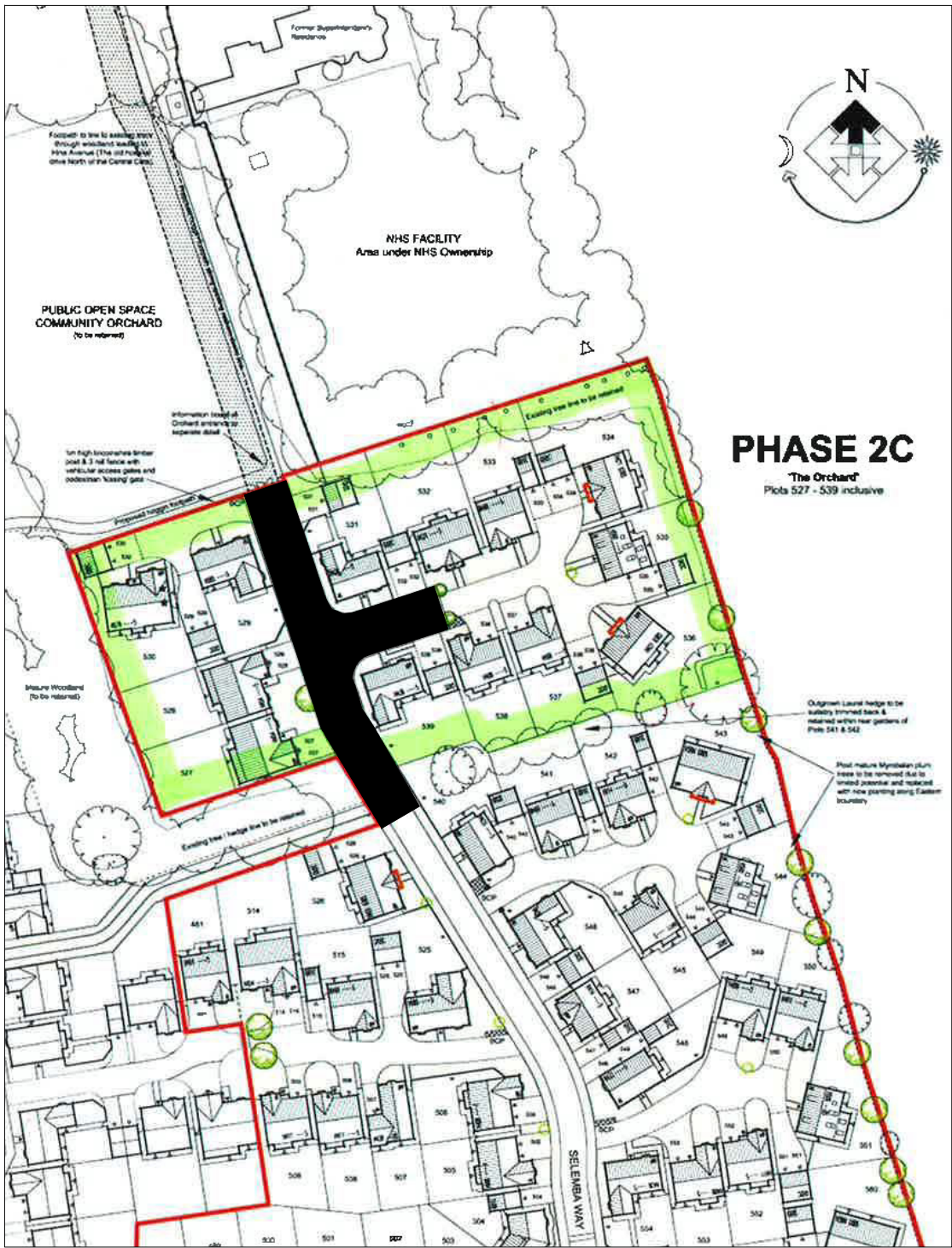

	<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>	
Project Name: South Rauceby Hospital SRHO13		
Scale 1:25000	Drawn by: GT	Report No: 151/13

Figure 2 Site Location Map



**PHASE 2C**  
The Orchard  
Plots 527 - 539 inclusive

 Area of archaeological monitoring

Based on plan supplied by client







	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: South Rauceby Hospital SRHO13		
Scale 1:1250	Drawn by: GT	Report No: 151/13

Figure 3 Detailed site location plan



-  Area partially covered by subsoil
-  Drain (examined)
-  Drains (not examined)




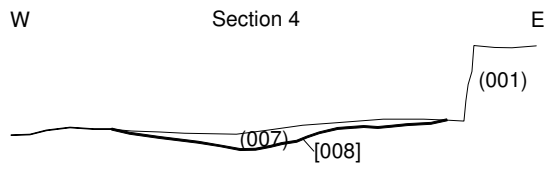
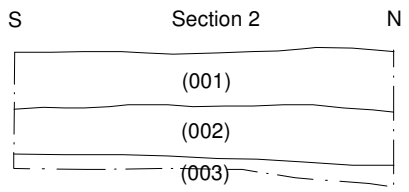
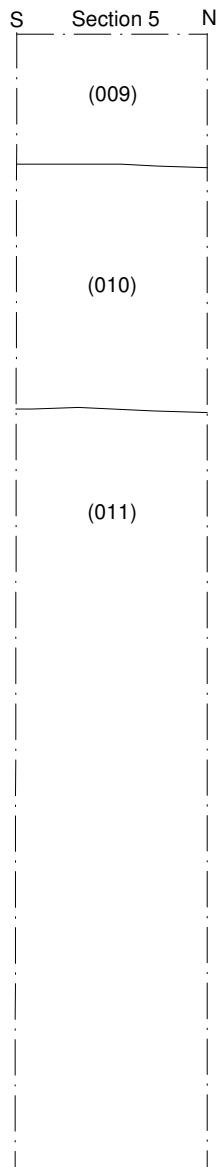
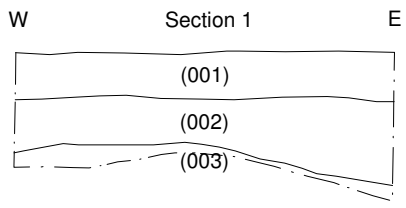
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Project Name: South Rauceby Hospital SRHO13		
Scale 1:200	Drawn by: GT	Report No: 151/13

Figure 4 Detailed site plan showing recorded remains




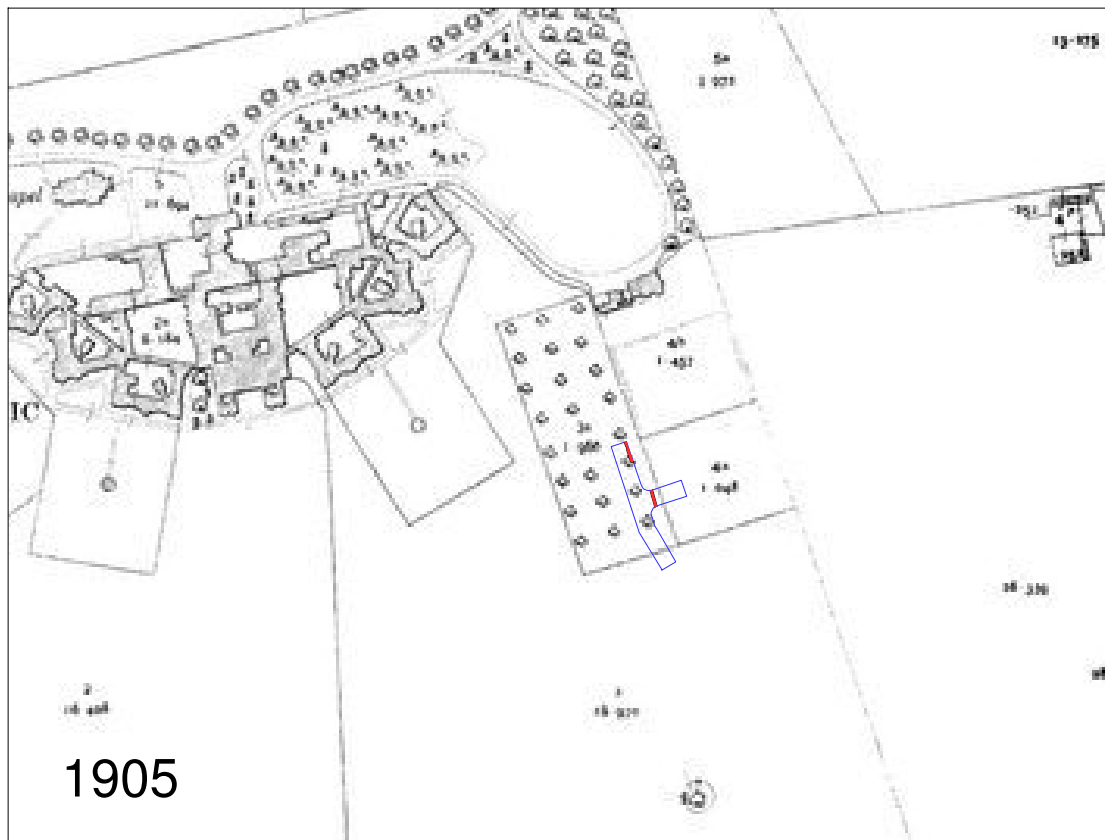
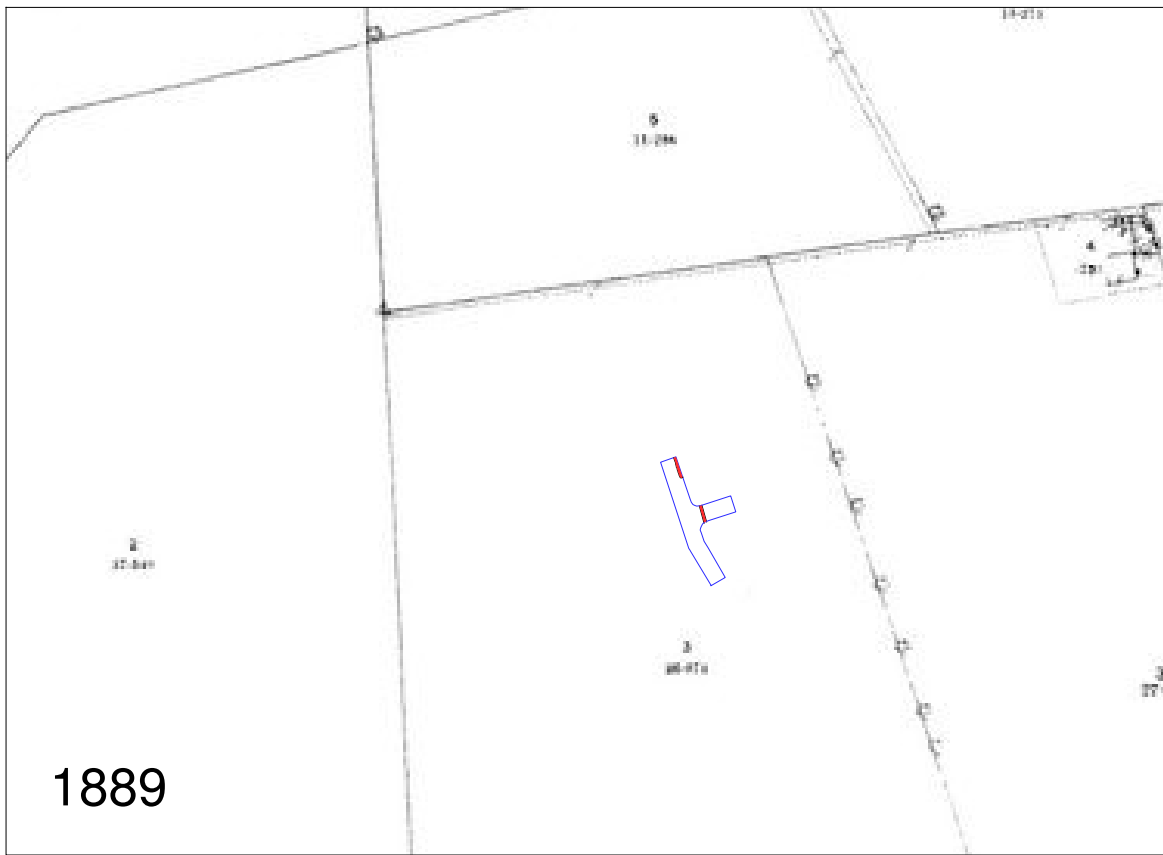
 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: South Rauceby Hospital SRHO13		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: NMJ	Report No: 151/13

Figure 5 Sections



	Investigation area	<b>Archaeological Project Services</b> Project Name: South Rauceby Hospital SRHO13 Scale 1:200   Drawn by: GT   Report No: 151/13
	Archaeological remains	

Figure 6 Extracts of historic maps of the area, showing the investigation site and recorded remains





Plate 1 General Site View, looking south



Plate 2 Section 5,  
showing natural  
deposits, looking  
west



Plate 3 Ditch [004], looking north



Plate 4 Gully [008],  
looking north



Plate 5 Section 3, gully [008], looking north



Plate 6 Section 2, looking southwest



## Appendix 1

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Soft dark greyish brown silt with occasional charcoal	Topsoil
002	Friable mid orange brown clayey silt	Subsoil
003	Loose light orangey brown clayey silt with abundant limestone inclusions.	Natural Deposit
004	Cut of modern N-S ditch (not excavated)	Modern ditch
005	Loose dark brown grey clayey silt with abundant charcoal inclusions.	Fill of [004]
006	Friable yellowish greyish brown clayey silt.	Root disturbed natural, or subsoil
007	Mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions, 0.05m thick x 1.2m wide x 11m long	Fill of [008]
008	N-S gully with concave base, 0.05m deep x 1.2m wide x 11m long	Gully
009	Friable mid orangey yellowish brown platy limestone, 0.7m thick	Cornbrash natural
010	Firm yellow limestone	Natural
011	Dark greenish blue clay, >0.6m thick	Natural

## Appendix 2

### THE FINDS

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of three sherds from three vessels, weighing 21 grams was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was then examined visually. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery dates to the early modern and/or modern period.

##### Condition

The material is fresh but fragmentary.

##### Results

Table 1 Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Dec	Part	Date
005	ENGS	English Stoneware	Straight sided Jar	1	1	5	Fluted	BS	L19th-M20th
005	WHITE	Modern Whiteware	Flat	1	1	8	Blue transfer printed bands along rim	Rim	L19th-20th
005	WHITE	Modern Whiteware	Straight sided jar	1	1	8		Rim	L19th-M20th

##### Provenance

Pottery was recovered from fill (005) in ditch [004].

##### Range

There are three pieces of domestic pottery of early modern or modern date.

##### Potential

There is no potential for further work. The pieces are suitable to be discarded should the necessary permissions be obtained. If the items are retained they should pose no problems for long term storage.

##### Summary

Three pieces of pottery of later 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century date, were recovered a single linear feature on the site.

#### CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of two fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 347 grams 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 then examined visually. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

### Condition

The material is fresh.

### Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Comment	Date	NoF	W(g)
005	MOD TILE	Modern Tile	Oxidised; calcareous	Flatroofer	20 <sup>th</sup>	1	141
007	FLOOR	Floor Tile	Staffordshire Blue	'Quarry' tile; frogged	L19th-20th	1	206
<b>Total</b>						<b>2</b>	<b>347</b>

### Provenance

Ceramic building material was recovered from fill (005) in ditch [004] and fill (007) in gully [008].

### Range

There are two pieces of ceramic building material dating to the later 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### Potential

There is no potential for further work. The pieces are suitable to be discarded should the necessary permissions be obtained. If the items are retained they should pose no problems for long term storage.

### Summary

Two fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from two linear features during the watching brief. Both are or early modern or modern date.

## GLASS

By Gary Taylor

### Introduction

A single piece of glass weighing 4g was recovered.

### Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition.

### Results

Table 3, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
005	colourless window	1	4	20 <sup>th</sup> century

### Provenance

The glass was recovered from the fill of a ditch.

### Range

A single piece of early modern window glass was recovered. It relates to 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings in the area.

### Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the glass is of limited potential and could be discarded.

**OTHER FINDS**

By Gary Taylor

**Introduction**

A single other find weighing 149g was retrieved.

**Condition**

The other find is in good condition.

**Results**

Table 4, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
005	stone	White marble slab, 25mm thick, smooth on all 3 faces, 2 of which are polished. Probably top of table/chest of drawers or scullery shelf	1	149	19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century

**Provenance**

The other find was recovered from a ditch fill (005).

**Range**

A single piece of a white marble slab was recovered. Such slabs were used particularly in the Victorian and Edwardian periods (19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century) as the tops of tables and chests of drawers and also sometimes as shelves in sculleries.

**Potential**

Other than providing indications of date and probable domestic activity in the area during the 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the other find is of limited potential and could be discarded.

**SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 5, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
005	20 <sup>th</sup>	
007	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup>	Based on CBM

**ABBREVIATIONS**

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

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- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenck, 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)



## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<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 interpretations 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>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<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>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Grange</b>	A monastic farm complex at some distance from the abbey, generally supervised by a monk and staffed by lay brethren, created to cultivate one of the abbey's estates.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<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>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
<b>Till</b>	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

11	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
3	Sheets of scale drawings
3	Daily record sheets
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

Accession Number:	LCNCC: 2013.201
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	SRHO13
OASIS Reference Code:	archaeo11-166384

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.

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