
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE SURVEY AND
MONITORING AND RECORDING AT
THE VAUDEY POND
GRIMSTHORPE
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GCVF 16)**

Work Undertaken For
**Grimsthorpe and Drummond
Castle Trust Limited**

September 2016

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) ACIfA
and
Andrew Failes BA (Hons) MA

National Grid Reference: TF 0350 2149
The Collection Accession No: LCNCC: 2016.42
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-261975


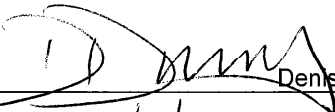
APS Report No. **61/16**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
 Vaudey Pond
 Grimsthorpe
 Lincolnshire
 GCVP 16

Project Coordinator	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Structural Recording	Neil Parker, Sean Parker
Supervisor	Chris Moulis
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Finds Analysis	Gary Taylor
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Archiving	Sarah Pritchard
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Luke Ivens
Analysis and Reporting	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Andrew Failes

Checked by Senior Manager (Archaeology)	Approved by Team Leader (Archaeology)
 Gary Taylor	 Denise Drury
Date: 16/9/16	Date: 22/9/16

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING	1
2.2	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF	1
2.3	BACKGROUND	1
2.4	SITE LOCATION	1
3.	AIMS.....	2
4.	METHODS.....	2
5.	HISTORICAL EVIDENCE	4
6.	RESULTS	6
	<i>The Finds by Gary Taylor</i>	8
7.	DISCUSSION	8
8.	CONCLUSION.....	9
9.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	9
10.	PERSONNEL.....	9
11.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	9
12.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	10

Appendices

1. Context Descriptions
2. Glossary
3. The Archive
4. OASIS Form

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Plan of the Vaudey Pond showing location of investigations
- Figure 4 Detailed plan of the spillway
- Figure 5 Sections

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Knyff and Kip's view over Grimsthorpe Park showing the Vaudey Pond
- Plate 2 John Grundy Jnr's proposal for the Vaudey Pond, c. 1766
- Plate 3 View of Vaudey Pond looking north with dam on the eastern edge
- Plate 4 View along top of dam
- Plate 5 Breach of dam showing former concrete repair work
- Plate 6 View of dam, looking south, showing breach and previous concrete repair work
- Plate 7 Remains of spillway at north end of the dam prior to further investigation
- Plate 8 Excavating the breach in the dam
- Plate 9 Excavation of the breach in the dam
- Plate 10 Spillway entrance
- Plate 11 Eastern end of spillway structure showing stonework (015), (013) and (014)
- Plate 12 Slot [018] at entrance to spillway, probably for a sluice gate
- Plate 13 Entrance to spillway showing stony deposit (016) in foreground and masonry (004) in front of slot [019]
- Plate 14 View of the spillway

1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological investigations were undertaken at the Vaudey Pond, Grimsthorpe, Lincolnshire. The investigations comprised a survey of the dam of the Vaudey Pond and a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with its repair and renovation.

The Vaudey Pond lies above the valley in which the Cistercian Vaudey Abbey was established in the mid-12th century. The pond may have monastic origins, either as a fishpond or perhaps as a mill-pond. The pond is first depicted in a view of Grimsthorpe Park dating to the early-18th century and also mentioned by the noted antiquarian, William Stukeley.

The investigation monitored the repair works to a breach and recorded the possible clay core of the dam. No dating evidence was recovered to determine when the dam was constructed. On the northern part of the dam, a brick and stone spillway was cleaned and recorded. This latter structure of possible 18th century date, though elements may be earlier.

A single find, a 20th century cartridge case, was recovered that may relate to the use of Grimsthorpe Park by the military during World War II.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of Archaeological Building Recording

Building recording is defined as ‘a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components on land, inter-tidal zone or under water.’ (ClfA 2014a).

2.2 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.” (ClfA 2014b).

2.3 Background

Vaudey Pond, the largest of two stew ponds in Grimsthorpe Park, is bounded by an earthwork dam on its eastern side. Overtopping of the pond has led to defects within the structure of the dam and a breach has occurred which requires repair and restoration.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Grimsthorpe and Drummond Castle Trust Limited to undertake archaeological investigations prior to and during the repair of the dam. The work was undertaken between 16th June and 8th July 2016 in accordance with a Scheme of Works prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Historic Environment Team, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.4 Site Location

Grimsthorpe is located 15km north of Stamford and 22km west of Spalding in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

Vaudey Pond is situated 1.5km southwest of Grimsthorpe Castle within Grimsthorpe Park (Fig. 2). The Vaudey Pond is situated above a narrow steep sided valley alongside a watercourse that issues from an artificial lake to the north which is fed by springs that also supply the pond.

The site lies adjacent to woodland at National Grid Reference TF 0350 2149 at a height of c. 48.5m OD (Fig. 3).

Local soils at the site are of the Elmton 3 Association, typically shallow loamy and clayey soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 181). These soils overlie a sequence of Jurassic Blisworth Clay, Blisworth Limestone and sandstones and limestones of the Rutland Formation (GSGB 1972).

3. AIMS

Historic Structure Recording

The aim of the work was to provide a detailed record of the structure at the site prior to its renovation. The objectives included establishing;

- The form of the structure;
- The date of the structure and features of special interest;
- The state of preservation of the structure and any features of special interest present.

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

The aim of this work was to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundworks. The objectives were to;

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from archaeological deposits, and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

Structure Recording

Recording of the structure was undertaken in accordance with Historic England (formerly English Heritage) guidelines 2006 and ALGAO guidelines 1997.

The recording of the structure included:

- Cleaning and exposing the brick spillway.
- A photographic survey showing the Vaudey Pond and its dam in its context, general and detailed views of the dam and associated features.
- A dimensioned ground plan was produced, which was annotated to incorporate details of the form and location of any structural features of historic interest.

Photographic recording was undertaken with a digital camera. A manual 35mm camera fitted with a macro lens and using black and white film was also used. An index of the photographs was compiled on an annotated register.

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

A 360 mechanical excavator was employed to remove modern infill/repair around the breach of the dam. The mechanical excavations were continually monitored to ensure that the original material forming the dam was not affected by the works. The exposed surfaces were also cleaned and each deposit identified 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. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

The location of areas of excavation and the exposed spillway were surveyed using a survey grade differential GPS and all plans and sections were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

Following excavation, the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Vaudey Pond is so named after the adjacent Vaudey Abbey. The name derives from the Latin *de Valle Dei*, 'the valley of God' and the modern form is from the French. The abbey was founded in a place called *Brachecurt* perhaps meaning 'the clearing in the thicket' (Cameron 1998, 132).

William, earl of Albermarle, settled a colony of monks from Fountains Abbey (Yorks) near his *caput* at Castle Bytham in 1147. The monks found this site unsuitable and a new site was provided in Grimsthorpe by William de Brachecurt by 1149 and was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Brother Adam of Fountains (d. 1180) was the architect responsible, as he was also for Kirkstead Abbey, for the early buildings and layout. Later he became Abbot of Meaux, also founded by William of Albermarle (Robinson 2002, 197).

Initially, Vaudey Abbey was a prosperous foundation, maintaining extensive lands in the area which supported sheep for the production of wool. However, by the end of the 13th century the abbey was in decline and the house was surrendered and dissolved under the First Act of Supremacy in 1536 (Page 1906, 143).

Following the dissolution, the abbey was granted by Henry VIII to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Brandon is said to have demolished the abbey and plundered its stonework to rebuild and enlarge Grimsthorpe Castle for a visit by the King in 1541.

The antiquarian, William Stukeley, visited the site of Vaudey Abbey and in June 1736 described it thus "*Vaudey Abbey claims an especial regard from us of Stamford. They promoted the University here and founded one of the Colleges. The gate-house of the Abbey remains, and that the only part. It looks towards Grimsthorpe House and is now made the keeper's house. It was a great gate, beams of timber at the top. On one side a lesser gate, or common passage, an arch of stone. The top building of this gate, or logging above, is of stud-work in timber. The foundation of the wall that encompassed the whole Abbey, called the precincts, is very visible quite around. It went over the top of the hill east of the Abbey, and stretched to the top of the hill west of the Abbey, taking in the valley where the upper ponds are, and the wide valley beneath, where the abbey stood, well sheltered under that eastern hill. The foundations of the ruins of the Abbey, generally remain, from the gate-house to the dove-cot, now become a coney-warren. Some part of the chapel was still standing. Mr Owen, the Duke of Ancaster's chaplain found some painted glass there. Those upper ponds are furnished from two springs. The nearest, just within the western precincts, was repaired by the Duke. There is a vault under-ground, 5 feet high, now in water. The stankhead seems to have been made since the time of the Abbey. Higher still is another spring, lately repaired by the Duke; tis called the Virgin's Well, formerly consecrated to the Blessed Virgin, as the church of the Abbey was. In the middle of the western precincts is an artificial hill, or tumulus¹. Hereabouts was the Close, the Gardens and Walks of the religious. It must have been a very delicious place having a prospect all around this fine park. On the south side the precincts, all along the wall, the old walk can be discerned; and, hanging over the Abbey, was the Abbot's garden. On the north side of the Abbey, upon the hill, was a very old seat called Bishop's Hall. The Duke still works the quarries of black marble, which once belonged to the Abbey.*"²

There is a mention of an underground vault which may indicate a conduit head, or a settling tank, and perhaps indicating that the abbey was served by a piped water system. The Vaudey Pond may have a monastic origin, though its form is not necessarily that of a fishpond. The presence of a dam may suggest that the structure was required to enable water to be used as a source of power, such as a mill pond, which was a common element of Cistercian monastic planning (Bond 2001, 102).

¹ Actually a mill mound

² Quoted in Wild 1871, 114-5

Stukeley's description of 1736 provides one of the earliest references to the Vaudey Pond. It also appears on an earlier topographical vista of Grimsthorpe Park, drawn by Leonard Knyff and engraved by Johannes Kip (Kip 1708).

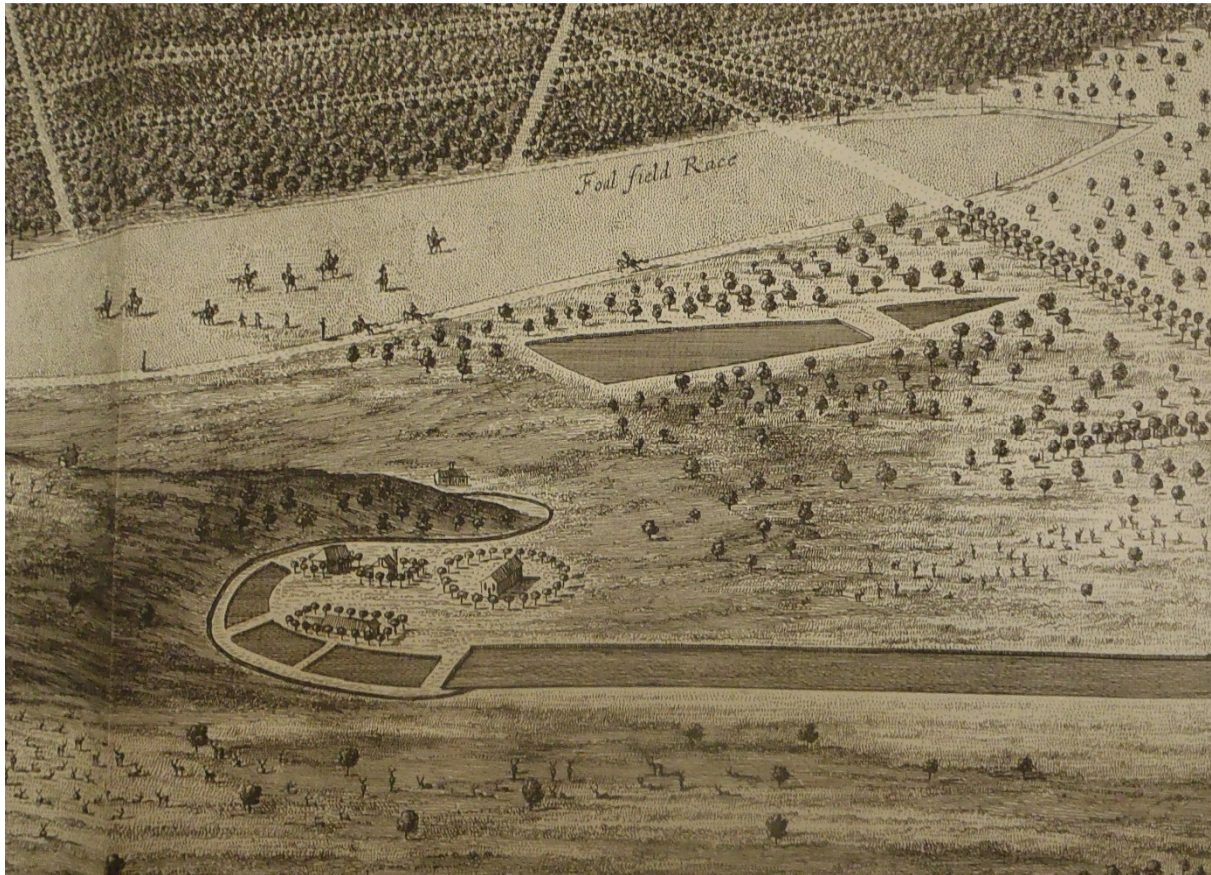


Plate 1 – Knyff and Kip's view over Grimsthorpe Park showing the Vaudey Pond

Vaudey Pond is shown as a large trapezoidal waterbody slightly downhill of a smaller triangular pond. The dam is not clearly shown and there are also no indications of any issues from the dam. In the valley below is a small building which may be the Keeper's House, mentioned by Stukeley as being the gate-house of the abbey, with the larger ornamental lakes (before later improvements) towards the bottom of the vista. Beyond the Vaudey Pond is a raceground and the wooded areas of Elsea Wood.

Between 1745 and 1752, the Duke of Ancaster commissioned the Spalding engineer, John Grundy Jnr, to undertake improvements to the lakes *etc.* of the estate, the most notable being the creation of the great lake, much as it appears today. One of his commissions was to provide a potable water supply to Grimsthorpe Castle which he undertook between June and September 1751. This involved building an engine house, believed to be the one still extant to the west of Vaudey Pond, and laying pipes across the park to the house (Skempton 1984, 68; Wright nd, 7).



Plate 2 – John Grundy Jnr’s proposal for the Vaudey Pond, c. 1766
(*Vaudee Pond* lies on the left (east) of the picture)

One of Grundy’s proposals which did not see fruition was the construction of a bathing house along with decorative works alongside the Vaudey Pond and the adjacent smaller ponds. He proposed that the bank of the Vaudey Pond was to be raised and instead of using the outfall, water was to be channelled to the northeast to drain into the Great Pond (LAO 5ANC 5/A/10/10A). There are some earthworks to the west, north and northeast of the Vaudey Pond which may indicate that some of the scheme had been progressed.

When stone was needed for the repair of Swinstead Church in the mid-19th century, the site of Vaudey Abbey provided a suitable quarry, which revealed within the church the pier bases of the crossing, the chancel and nave as well as the terminal wall of the south transept (Anon 1851). More recently, the earthworks of the abbey have been surveyed (Cope-Faulkner 2001), though this is the first piece of work that encompasses the ponds within the former monastic precinct.

6. RESULTS

The pond and investigation areas are shown in Figure 3 with a detailed plan of the spillway provided as Figure 4.

Contexts are listed and described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field. Detailed descriptions are also found in Appendix 1.

The Dam

The north-south dam lies at the eastern end of Vaudey Pond (Plates 3 and 4). There is a breach in the centre of the dam caused by overtopping of the pond which had weakened previous repairs to the structure (Plates 5 and 6). The material used in previous repairs was excavated to effect the repair.

The earliest deposit exposed in the breach and relating to the structure of the dam was a 0.2m thick bank of firm to stiff, mid grey clay (007) which possibly formed the inner core of the dam, or functioned as a waterproof covering for an earlier bank deposit that may exist below the current limit of excavation. This was overlain by an at least 1.1m thick deposit of firm mid brown clayey silt (006), containing frequent angular and sub-angular limestone fragments (Fig. 5, Section 1). This formed the bulk of the bank of the dam.

Overlying the thick bank deposit was a compact mix of mortared and concreted brick rubble

and loose rubble (010) which included limestone, ashlar and brick fragments, up to 1m thick. This later deposit probably formed part of the later repairs to the structure (Plate 9) and was sealed by soft dark brown, humic silty clay topsoil (005).

The Spillway

The spillway is located towards the northern end of the dam (Plate 7). It would appear to be a later addition to the dam, though may have replaced an earlier structure of which no trace now remains.

The earliest deposit associated with the spillway structure (Fig. 4) was identified at the eastern side of the dam and consisted of firm to stiff mid bluish grey clay (020). This formed a base over which limestone fragments (013)/(014) up to 40mm by 100mm by 180mm were laid at the southern (014) and northern (013) edges of the spillway, defining the sides of this part of the structure, which measured approximately 1m wide at this point (Fig. 5, Section 2). The stone work along both the northern and southern edges was one stone thick, laid on edge and oriented lengthwise east to west. Along the northern edge the stone work (013) measured 0.1m wide by 2.2m long. Along the southern edge (014) it measured 0.15m wide and 2.2m long. Limestone pieces measuring up to 0.35m by 0.15m by 100mm were laid between the sides creating a stone lining to the base of the spillway (015) in this area (Plate 11), overlying the clay (020) foundation. These stones were also laid on edge orientated lengthwise east to west.

Abutting the stonework (020) on its western edge was a partially revealed single course of hand-made brick (012), forming the foundation for the spillway structure to the east of (020). The bricks were laid on their face and were oriented lengthwise north to south, the opposite of the stonework to the east. The bricks measured 21.8m by 10.5m in extent. Overlying the foundation (012) was the base of the spillway structure (003) in this area, constructed from 226mm by 66mm by 106mm bricks laid on their long edge, aligned lengthwise north to south and bonded with hard mid white sandy mortar. The dimensions of this brickwork measured 1.85m wide at its western end, 1m wide at its eastern end and 2.1m in length (Plate 10). A brick wall/revetment was constructed on the northern and southern edges of the spillway, overlying the structures base (003). The brick wall/revetment at the northern edge was assigned context number (001) and comprised 226mm by 106mm by 66mm bricks, bonded with mid white sandy mortar. The brickwork survived to a height of four courses and measured at least 0.35m wide by 2.4m long and 0.33m high. The southern revetment wall (002) was constructed from the same bricks and mortar as that to the north (001). The dimensions of the masonry on the southern edge measured at least 0.43m wide by 2.10m long by 0.43m wide with six courses being exposed.

At the western side of the dam where the entrance to the spillway faces the pond, the earliest deposit relating to this structure comprised limestone fragments (016) of various size (mostly small), which formed an apron around the mouth of the spillway (Plate 14). The entrance of the spillway was constructed from brick masonry (004), with bricks measuring 77mm by 23mm by roughly 110mm, laid on their long edge forming the base of the structure and a lip facing the pond. A 20th century cartridge case was recovered from the interface of (004) and (016).

This part of the spillway is separated from (003) to the east by a slot [018] which measured 0.11m deep by 0.11m wide (Fig. 5, Section 3; Plate 12). The slot is believed to represent the seating of a sluice gate. At the base of the slot, a deposit composed of firm to stiff mid brown clay (019) with occasional limestone fragments, was identified. This was either deposited in the base of the slot [018], or may underlie much of the brick head wall structure (003/004).

The Finds

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single item weighing 11g was recovered. It was recorded in accordance with the guidelines presented in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (2016).

Condition

The find is in moderate condition, being incomplete and corroded.

Results

Table 1, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
021	Copper alloy	Cartridge case	1	11	Early-mid 20 th century

Provenance

The find was recovered as an unstratified artefact (021) at the interface of an addition to a spillway floor (004) and a protective dump (016).

Range

A bullet cartridge case was recovered. This is of .303 calibre, as would be used in weapons such as the Lee Enfield rifle, Vickers machine-gun, Lewis and Bren guns. Due to corrosion the headstop is illegible. The bullet appears to have been a live round that has been fired, as the detonator cap has an indentation from the weapon firing pin. However, this indent appears to be a short bar, rather than the characteristic point, though this may be due to being obscured by corrosion.

Potential

The find is of limited potential but suggests military activity in the area during the 20th century. In 1944, in preparation for D-Day (6th June) and prior to the Battle of Arnhem and Operation Market Garden in September of that year, elements of the 1st Battalion The Parachute Regiment were based at Grimsthorpe Castle. The find will be discarded.

7. DISCUSSION

Deposits relating to the dam remain undated due to a lack of artefactual material. It appears to incorporate a clay core which was first used in this country by John Grundy³, principally for his works at Grimsthorpe. This suggests a date for Vaudey Pond in the mid-18th century and was possibly associated with the spring and conduit house located further uphill. However, Vaudey Pond predates Grundy's work at Grimsthorpe, though it is possible he repaired the dam during this period. This could imply that the pond has medieval origins.

The spillway is also not clearly dated, although the partial use of hand-made bricks could imply an 18th – 19th century date and possibly contemporary with Grundy's involvement with the Duke of Ancaster. The stonework is of an earlier phase and is perhaps contemporary with the initial construction of the dam.

No deposits were revealed which related to the former use of the site by Vaudey Abbey and none of the stonework used in the spillway has been worked.

Only a single find, a 20th century cartridge case, was recovered from the investigation. This could relate to the occupation of the area by the Parachute Regiment prior to the Allied invasion of mainland Europe in 1944.

³ Grundy pioneered clay core dams in 1741 and was using them at Grimsthorpe on the Great Pond as early as 1746 (Skempston 1985, 67)

8. CONCLUSION

Historic structure recording and archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken at the Vaudey Pond, Grimsthorpe, before and during restoration works to the pond's dam.

The work identified some of the structural components of the dam, notable elements of its core. A spillway at the northern end of the dam was cleaned and exposed as part of this work and appears to have been constructed in two phases. None of the deposits associated with the dam or spillway were securely dated, though the dam must predate the 18th century. It is considered probable that further works of mid-18th century date were undertaken at Vaudey Pond which are likely to relate to John Grundy's work at Grimsthorpe Castle during that time.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr T Clarke, Managing Agent for Grimsthorpe and Drummond Castle Trust Limited, for commissioning the investigations following initial enquiries by Mr J Hillman of Soil, Water and Catchment Management. Additional assistance was also provided by Mr N Harding of NHTB Consultancy. Thanks are also due to the staff of Lincolnshire Archive Office and Liz Bates kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire. The project was coordinated by Paul Cope-Faulkner. Gary Taylor edited this report along with Denise Drury.

10. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Structural Recording: Neil Parker, Sean Parker
Supervisor: Chris Moulis
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Finds Analysis: Gary Taylor
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Archiving : Sarah Pritchard
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Luke Ivens
Analysis and Reporting: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Andrew Failes

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources

LAO 3ANC 5/84-7 *Bundle of maps of the estate, mainly engravings by J Kip, 18th century*

LAO 5ANC 5/A/10/10 *Proposed Ponds and Bridge, John Grundy, 1776*

Secondary Sources

~ 2016, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/conservation/archaeology/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook>

ALGAO, 1997 *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*

Anon, 1851 'Ruins of Vaudey Abbey, Co. Lincoln', *The Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. XXXVI

Bond, J, 2001 'Monastic Water Management in Great Britain', in G Keevil, M Aston and T Hall

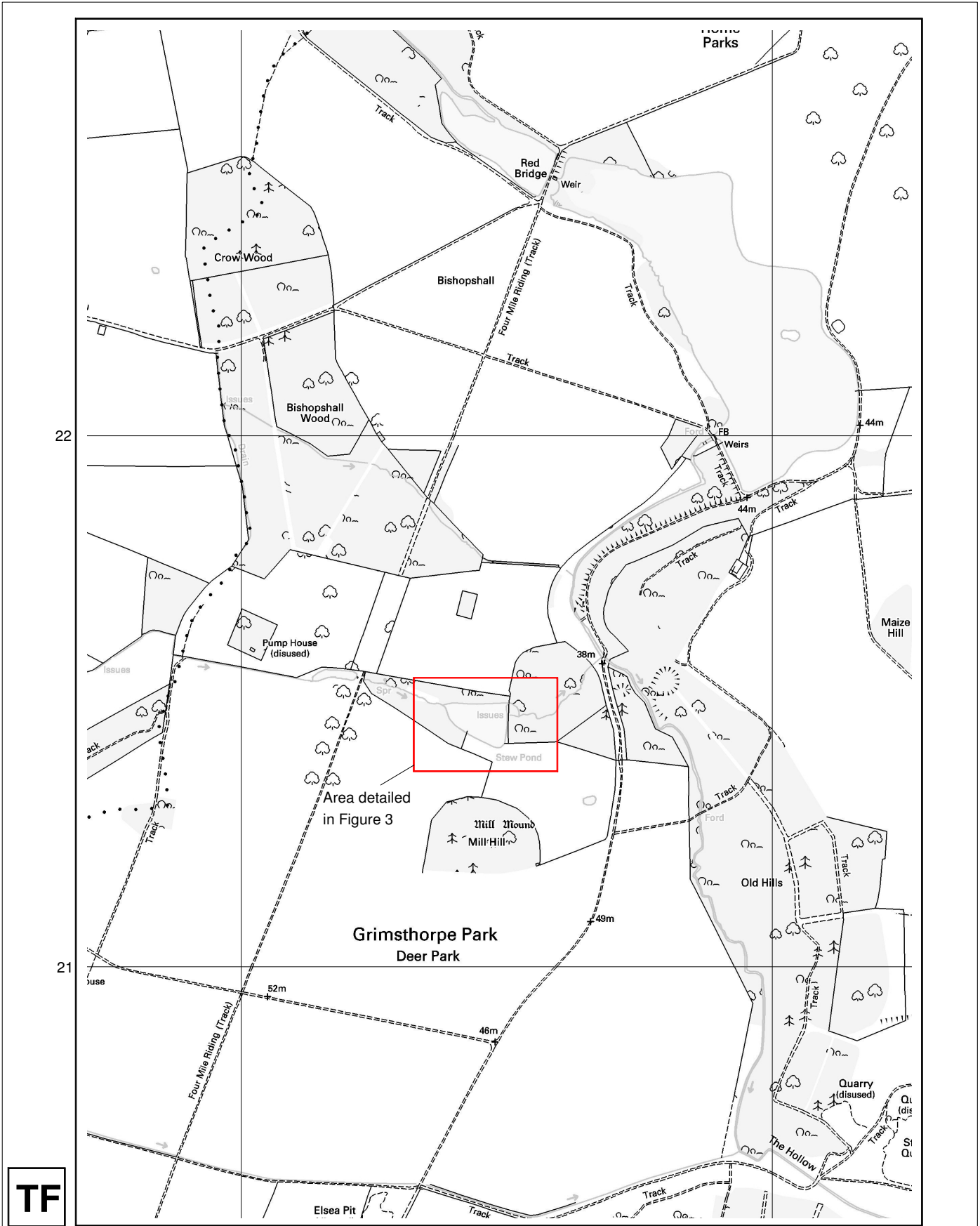
- (eds), *Monastic Archaeology. Papers on the Study of Medieval Monasteries*, pp88-136
- Cameron, K, 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, The English Place-Name Society Popular Series No. **1**
- ClfA, 2014a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*
- ClfA, 2014b *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*
- Cope-Faulkner, P, 2001 *Earthwork Survey of the surviving remains of Vaudey Abbey, Grimsthorpe, Lincolnshire (GVA 01)*, unpublished APS report **43/01**
- English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice*
- English Heritage, 2011 *Moats, Ponds and Ornamental Lakes in the Historic Environment*
- GSGB, 1972 *Bourne: drift edition*, 1:63 360 map sheet **143**
- Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans R and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**
- Kip, J, 1708 *Britannia Illustrata: Or Views of Several of the Queens Palaces, as Also of the Principal seats of the Nobility and Gentry of Great Britain, Curiously Engraven on 80 Copper Plates*
- Robinson, D (ed), 2002 *The Cistercian Abbeys of Britain. Far from the Concourse of Men*
- Page, W (ed), 1906 *The Victoria History of the County of Lincoln Vol. II* (reprinted 1988)
- Skempton, AW, 1984 'The Engineering Works of John Grundy (1719-1783)', *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* Vol. **19**, pp65-82
- Toulmin Smith, L, 1907 *The Itinerary of John Leland in or about the years 1535-1543, Part 1*
- Wild, J, 1871 *The History of Castle Bytham; Its Ancient Fortress and Manor, Its Feudal Lords, Vaudey Abbey, etc etc*
- Wright, NR, nd *John Grundy of Spalding, Engineer, 1719-1783. His Life and Times*

12. ABBREVIATIONS

ALGAO	Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers
APS	Archaeological Project Services
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
GSGB	Geological Survey of Great Britain
OS	Ordnance Survey



Figure 1 - General location plan



© Ordnance Survey 2016. All Rights Reserved.
Licence No. 100020146




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Vaudey Pond, Grimsthorpe		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 61/16

Figure 2 - Site location plan

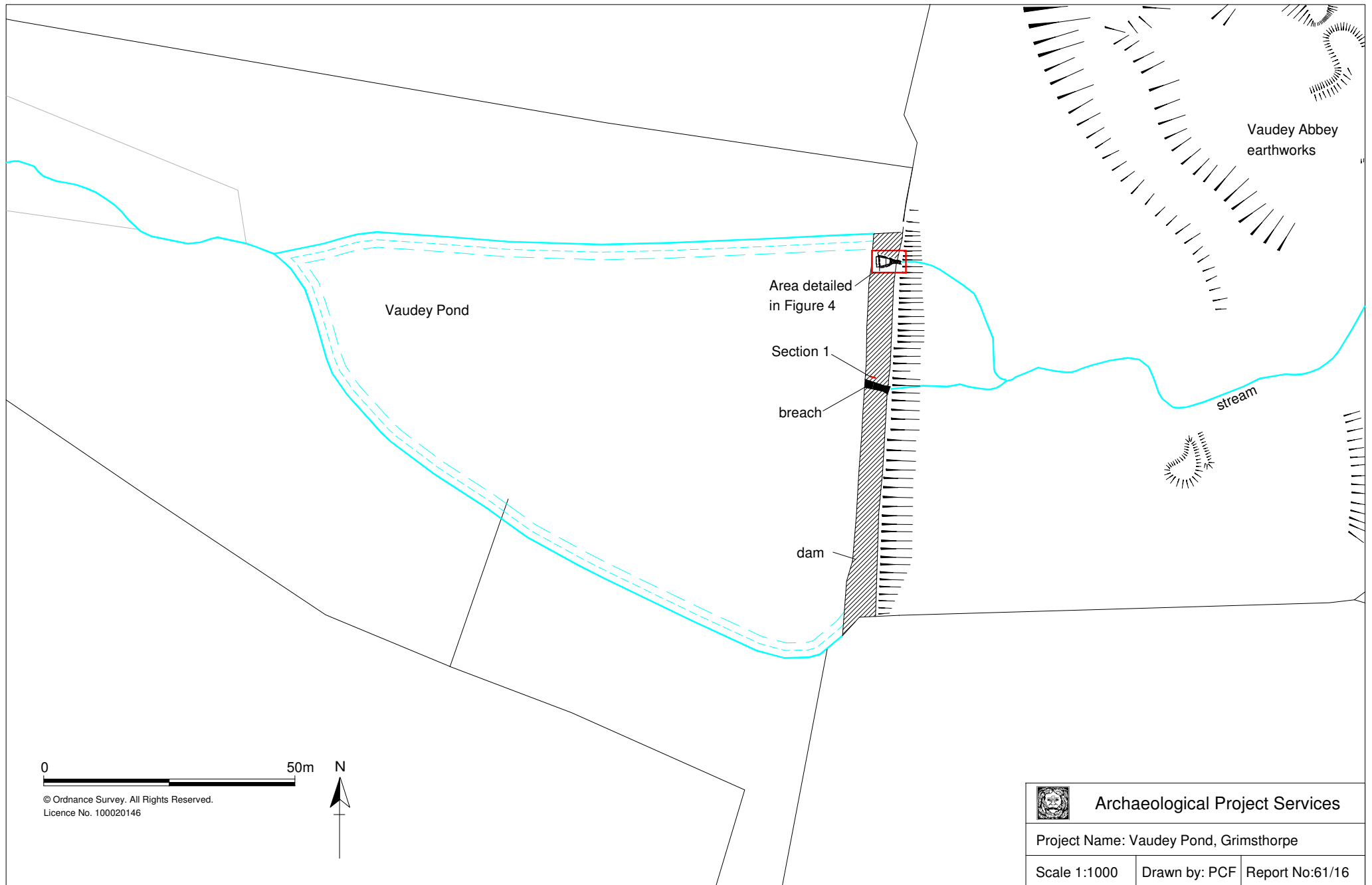


Figure 3 - Plan of the Vaudey Pond showing area of investigations

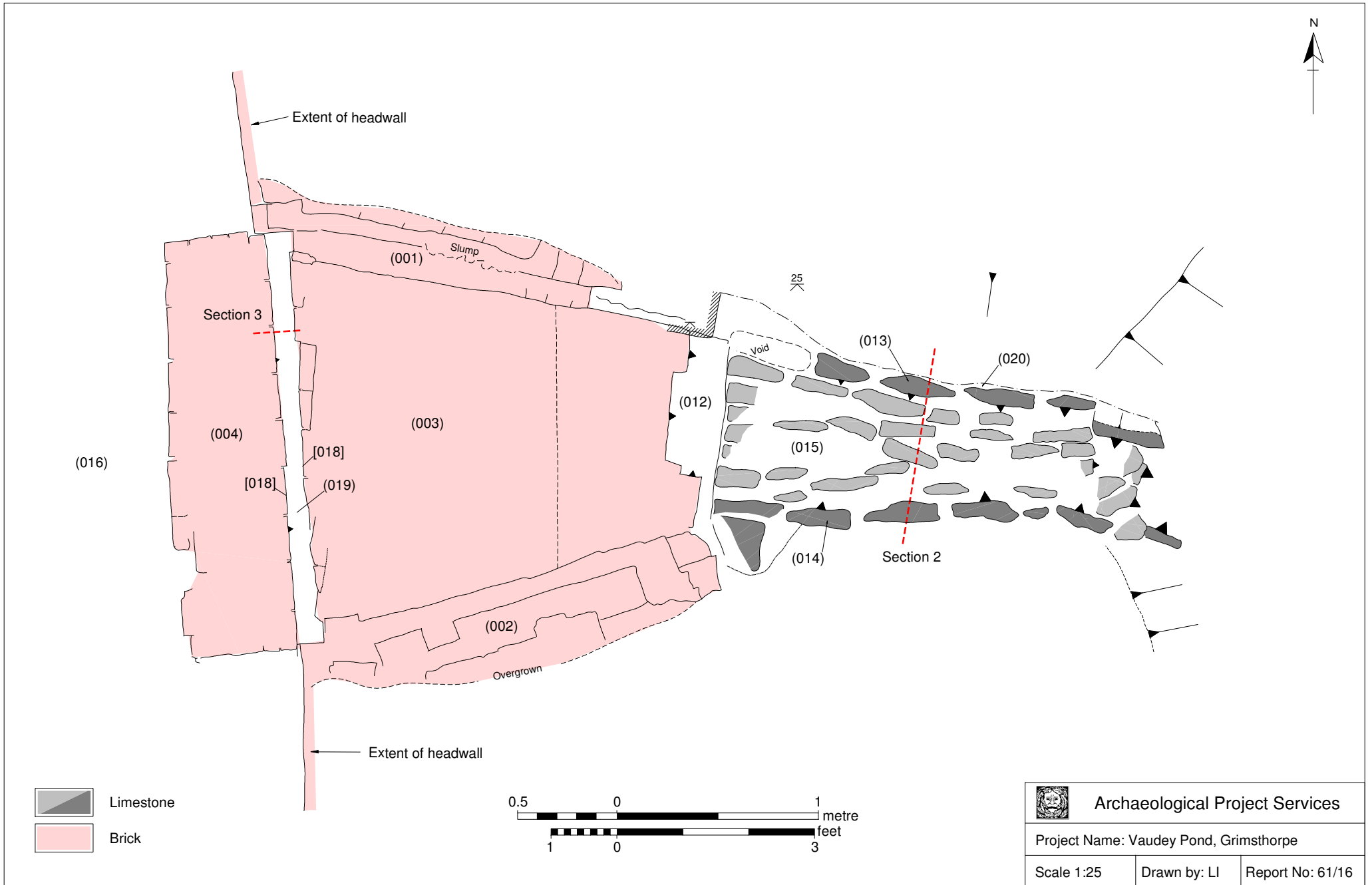
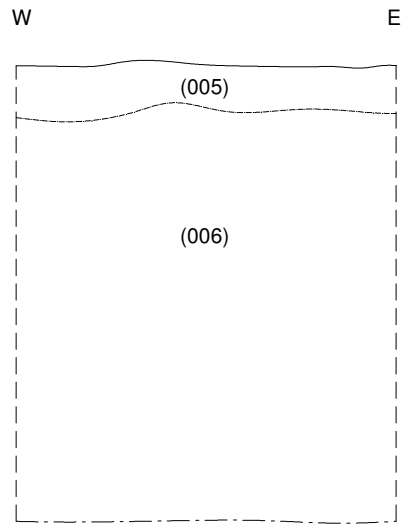
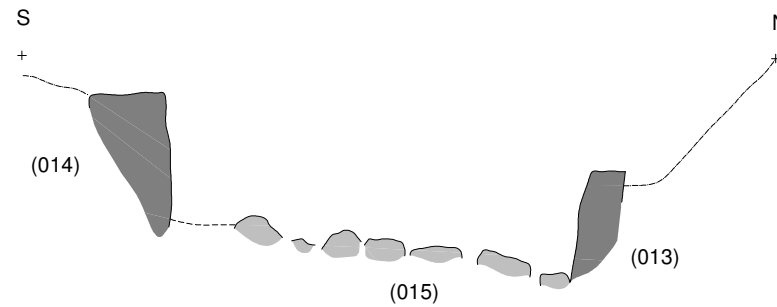


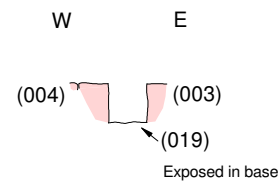
Figure 4 - Detailed plan of the spillway



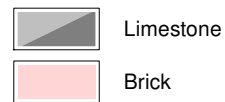
Section 1



Section 2
Profile across water channel



Section 3
Profile across slot [018]




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Vaudey Pond, Grimsthorpe		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF/LI	Report No: 61/16

Figure 5 - Sections



Plate 3 – View of Vaudey Pond looking north with dam on the eastern edge



Plate 4 – View along top of dam, looking north



Plate 5 – Breach of dam showing former concrete repair work, looking west



Plate 6 – View of dam, looking south, showing breach and previous concrete repair work



Plate 7 – Remains of spillway at north end of the dam prior to further investigation, looking southeast



Plate 8 – Excavating the breach in the dam, looking south



Plate 9 – Excavation of the breach in the dam, Section 1, looking north



Plate 10 – Spillway entrance, looking southeast



Plate 11 – Eastern end of spillway structure showing stonework (015), (013) and (014)



Plate 12 – Slot [018] at entrance to spillway, probably for a sluice gate



Plate 13 – Entrance to spillway showing stony deposit (016) in foreground and masonry (004) in front of slot [019]



Plate 14 – View of the spillway, looking southeast

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Brick (226mm x 106mm x 66mm) structure, 2.4m long by >0.35m wide by >0.33m high, white sandy mortar	North wall/revetment of spillway
002	Brick (226mm x 106mm x 66mm), 2.1m long by >0.43m wide by >0.43m high, English Bond, white sandy mortar	South wall/revetment of spillway
003	Brick (226mm x 106mm x 66mm) structure, 2.1m long, 1.85m wide at western end to 1m wide at eastern end, bricks laid on edge, white sandy mortar	Spillway floor
004	Brick (77mm x 23mm x 110mm) structure, 0.55m by 0.22m in extent, no bonding	Later addition to spillway floor
005	Soft dark brown humic silty clay, with moderate small limestone fragments	Topsoil
006	Firm mid brown clayey silt with frequent angular/sub-angular limestone fragments, >1.1m thick	Bank material
007	Firm/stiff mid grey clay, 0.2m thick	Clay lining/repair
008	Mid brownish grey angular/sub-angular limestone fragments with clayey silt	Dam repair
009	Firm light yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional limestone fragments, >0.9m thick	Bank material
010	Compacted mix of brick, brick rubble and limestone, 1m thick	Dam repair
011	Unused context	
012	Brick (218mm x 105mm) structure, 2.18m by 1.1m in extent,, no bonding,	Spillway
013	Limestone (up to 400mm x 180mm x 100mm) structure, 2.2m by 0.1m in extent, laid on edge	Spillway
014	Limestone (up to 400mm x 180mm x 150mm) structure, 2.2m by 0.15m in extent, laid on edge	Spillway
015	Limestone (up to 350mm x 150mm x 100mm) structure, 2.2m long by 0.8m, laid on edge	Spillway
016	Limestone (up to 140mm x 130mm) structure, 2.2m by 0.88m in extent, occasional brick/glass	Dump forming a protective apron
017	Soft dark brown humic silt and decayed wood, 2.06m long by 110mm wide and 110mm thick	Fill within (018)
018	Slot, 2.06m long by 0.11m wide by 0.11m deep	Rebate to take weir/slucice board
019	Firm/stiff mid brown clay	Bank material
020	Firm/stiff mid bluish grey clay	Clay lining for (013)
021	Artefact found on interface between (004) and (016)	Find recovery

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

Caput	The central or head settlement within a Saxon multiple estate.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 3

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

21	Context records
4	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
4	Daily record sheets
5	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 single artefact has been discarded as it has little potential.

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

The Collection Accession Number	LCNCC: 2016.42
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	GCVP 16
OASIS Record No:	archaeol1-261975

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: archaeol1-261975

Project details

Project name	Vaudey Pond, Grimsthorpe Park
Short description of the project	Structural recording and watching brief during repairs and restoration of a probable 18th century dam and spillway.
Project dates	Start: 16-05-2016 End: 08-06-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GCVP16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC:2016.42 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Monument type	DAM Post Medieval
Monument type	SPILLWAY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CARTRIDGE CASE Modern
Investigation type	"Recorded Observation", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH KESTEVEN EDENHAM Vaudey Pond, Grimsthorpe Castle
Study area	220 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 0350 2179 52.78341160209 -0.46523537985 52 47 00 N 000 27 54 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Project director/manager Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Project supervisor Chris Moulis, Neil Parker
 Type of sponsor/funding body Other Charitable Trust

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient The Collection
 Physical Archive ID ~~LCNCC: 2016.42~~
 Physical Contents ~~"Metal"~~
 Digital Archive recipient Archaeological Project Services
 Digital Contents "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Survey", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient The Collection
 Paper Archive ID LCNCC: 2016.42
 Paper Contents "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
 Paper Media available "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Matrices", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Photograph", "Plan"

Project bibliography

1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Historic Structure Survey and Monitoring and Recording at the Vaudey Pond, Grimsthorpe, Lincolnshire (GCVP 16)
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Cope-Faulkner, P and Failes, A.
 Other bibliographic details 61/16
 Date 2016
 Issuer or publisher Archaeological Project Services
 Place of issue or publication Heckington, Sleaford
 Description A4 comb-bound
 Entered by Paul Cope-Faulkner (info@apsarchaeology.co.uk)
 Entered on 8 September 2016