

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO
33-34 GEORGE STREET,
GRANTHAM
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GRGS07)**

Work undertaken on behalf of
Delwood Property UK Ltd

September 2007

Report Compiled by
Ray Holt BSc

National Grid Reference: **SK 9167 3582**
Oasis Reference: **archaeol1-31575**
Planning Application: **S02/1173/35**

A.P.S. Report No.: **125/07**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was carried out on land adjacent to 33-34 George Street, Grantham, Lincolnshire, in advance of a proposed extension to form a workshop, garage and flat. The works were commissioned by Delwood Property UK Ltd and conducted in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services.

The site lies in an area of archaeological potential, at the edge of the Saxon town. Previous investigations to the south recovered medieval pottery and revealed a ditch or pit, though this was undated.

During the course of this watching brief, which was targeted on the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance, a number of levelling and dumped deposits were identified. These extended to over 2m depth and were associated with the construction of terraced housing and out buildings during the Late Victorian / Early Edwardian period and subsequently demolished in the second half of the 20th century. These were overlain by a series of levelling deposits forming an area of hard standing associated with an adjacent workshop. No earlier archaeological remains were exposed.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 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

may be disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Delwood Property UK Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land adjacent to 33-34 George Street, Grantham, Lincolnshire. The site is subject to a planning application (number S02/1173/35) for extensions to form a workshop, garage and flat. The watching brief was carried out between the 3rd and 17th September 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Grantham is situated 35km south of Lincoln and 19km southwest of Sleaford in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located on the southeast side of the town centre, on the north side of George Street, at National Grid Reference SK 9167 3582 and measures approximately 0.35ha. It is bounded by residential development on all sides (Fig. 2, Plates 1 and 2).

Located in the valley of the River Witham at approximately 52m OD, local soils have not been mapped as the area is urban, but are likely to be Elmton 1 Association calcareous fine loamy soils or Denchworth fine loamy over clayey soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179, 155). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of Older River sand and gravel which in turn overlies a solid geology of Jurassic Middle Lias Clays (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Grantham lies in an area rich in archaeological activity from the prehistoric period onwards. Finds of flint tools attest to activity in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, a Bronze Age cemetery is also located in the vicinity and cropmarks give further indication of settlement/landuse in this period. The Roman road to Lincoln, Ermine Street, runs just to the east of the town and a settlement of that period is known at Saltersford. The town itself dates from at least the Late Saxon period, for a settlement is recorded in the Domesday Book and St Wulfram's Church dates in part from the 11th century.

The development site appears to lie at the edge of the Saxon town. Previous investigations just to the south recovered medieval pottery and revealed a ditch or pit, though this was undated.

3. AIMS

The aims of the watching brief were to record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

The objectives were to determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered, determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and to establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

4.1 Watching Brief

The watching brief was undertaken during ground works undertaken as part of the

development and not all stages of groundwork were monitored (Appendix 1).

Due to the nature of the results of the investigation, and with the agreement of the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, the watching brief was terminated early.

Foundation trenches were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical.

Each deposit exposed during the ground works was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections and plans were drawn at scales of 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Three representative sections through deposits revealed within the foundation trenches were recorded (Figs. 3 and 4, Plates 3, 4 and 5). The location of the trenches was recorded in reference to surrounding buildings.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following the completion of on site works, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Natural deposits were not encountered during the ground works. Two phases of activity were identified.

Phase 1: Early Modern deposits (Early 19th to mid 20th century)

Phase 2: Recent deposits (Mid 20th century to present)

Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field (full descriptions of the individual deposits can be found in Appendix 2).

5.2 Phase 1 Early Modern deposits (Fig. 4, Plates 3, 4 and 5)

The earliest deposit recorded in Section 1, (006) soft mid brown silty sand, contained occasional small stones and measured at least 0.35m thick.

Overlying (006) 0.05m of soft yellow sand (005) was sealed by (004), soft light greyish brown silty sand, 0.45m thick. This was in turn sealed by a loose layer of dark grey ash and clinker (003) measuring 0.5m thick.

In Section 2 deposit (011), a loose very dark grey silty sand, contained occasional ceramic building material and limestone fragments and measured at least 1m thick.

Sealing (011) was (010), which consisted of loose dark greyish brown silty sand with very frequent clinker (up to 50% of total deposit) and occasional ceramic building material and limestone fragments. Measuring 0.5m thick, (010) was in turn overlain by (009), a 0.2m thick deposit of loose dark grey silty sand containing very frequent brick, sand, clinker and mortar.

Loose mid brown silty sand (016) was revealed in Section 3 and contained frequent ceramic building material, clinker, mortar and limestone fragments and measured at

least 0.45m thick. This deposit was sealed by (015) a loose mid brown silty sand with frequent clinker, ceramic building material, mortar and limestone fragments, 0.25m thick.

Loose mid brown silty sand (014), containing very frequent mortar and limestone fragments, and occasional ceramic building material, measured 0.4m thick and sealed deposit (015).

A single sherd of early 19th century pottery was recovered from deposit (004) and could potentially have been redeposited. The clinker in deposits (003), (009), (010), (015) and (016) suggest the material may be industrial waste imported to the site. The building rubble present in a number of the deposits suggests either demolition of buildings in the vicinity or alternatively could be waste from the construction of the terraced houses.

5.3 Phase 2 Recent deposits (Fig. 4, Plates 3, 4 and 5)

Above Phase 1 ash layer (003) was (002), a soft light greyish brown sandy silt, 0.15m thick that underlay a deposit (001) of loose dark grey mixed gravel and building rubble, 0.35m thick.

Over Phase 1 make-up (009) was deposit (008), a loose brick and mortar layer, 0.35m thick which pre-dated (007), a 0.15m thick layer of loose pale yellow limestone hardcore.

In Section 3, above the Phase 1 layer (014), was loose dark grey silty sand (013) that contained very frequent clinker, ceramic building material and limestone hardcore fragments and which measured 0.4m thick. Overlying this was deposit (012) a loose pale yellow limestone hardcore measured 0.3m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

The natural horizon was not encountered during the ground works due to the limited depth of the foundation trenches.

An extensive series of dump deposits containing building rubble, domestic pottery and industrial waste extended throughout the foundation trenches. These are thought to represent build up to the rear of probable Late Victorian / Early Edwardian terraced properties fronting onto George Street.

Early modern deposits relate to the construction of terraced housing previously occupying the site. Probably dating to the Late Victorian or Early Edwardian period, the Phase 2 deposits consisted of dumped material possibly imported from elsewhere in order to level up the back yards of the properties. A noticeable drop in present land surface levels was noted in adjacent properties to the north and east, a substantial brick wall rising to between 1m and 2m high formed the boundary between these and the application area and retained the dump deposits.

The frequent inclusion of building rubble within these deposits suggests either the demolition of pre-existing structures in the vicinity or perhaps represents construction waste. The presence of clinker, often in large quantities suggests either localised industrial activities or the material was imported specifically for the purpose of levelling the site.

Overlying the Phase 1 deposits, a series of horizontally deposited layers of varying thickness formed the present yard surface. Although artefactually undated these deposits represent levelling of the area to form an area of hard standing for the adjacent workshop. These post-date the

demolition of terraced housing and outhouses previously occupying the site (approximately 30 to 40 years ago, pers.comm. Site Contractor).

Structural evidence for the terraced housing did not survive within the foundation trenches. They are thought to have been located fronting George Street and their foundations may survive to the south of the proposed extension.

The absence of archaeological features pre dating the terraced housing is primarily due to the foundations not exceeding the total depth of associated modern build up deposits and should not be taken as indicating their non-existence.

The pottery assemblage consisted of a single sherd of Pearlware plate dating to the early 19th century indicative of a domestic context. However the deposit from which it was recovered probably represents imported material.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land adjacent to 33-34 George Street, Grantham during the excavation of foundation trenches for extensions to form a workshop, garage and flat. The work was undertaken in order to assess the presence or absence of archaeological remains and to collect evidence as to their form, function and date.

However, relative modern deposits extended to at least 2m below present ground level. As a result, no earlier archaeological remains were revealed, or impacted, by the development.

Finds consisted of a single sherd of early 19th century pottery.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Delwood Property UK Ltd, who commissioned the work. Gary Taylor coordinated the project; Gary Taylor and Tom Lane edited the report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Assistants: Ray Holt, Mark Peachey,
Fiona Walker
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Ray Holt
Post-excavation Analyst: Ray Holt

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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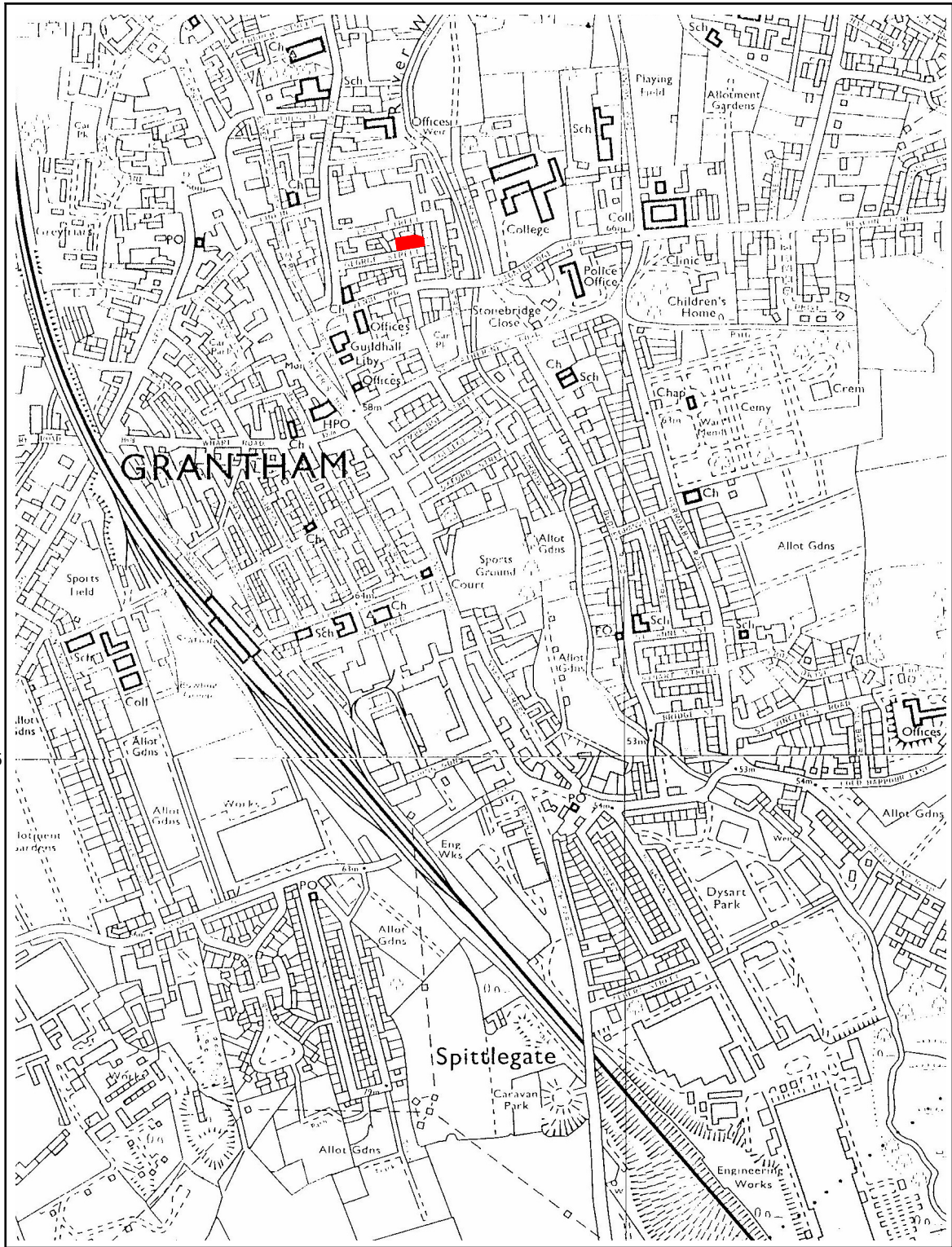
11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General Location Plan



SK

■ Site location

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Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: George Street, Grantham GRGS07		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: RH	Report No: 125/07

Figure 2 - Site location plan

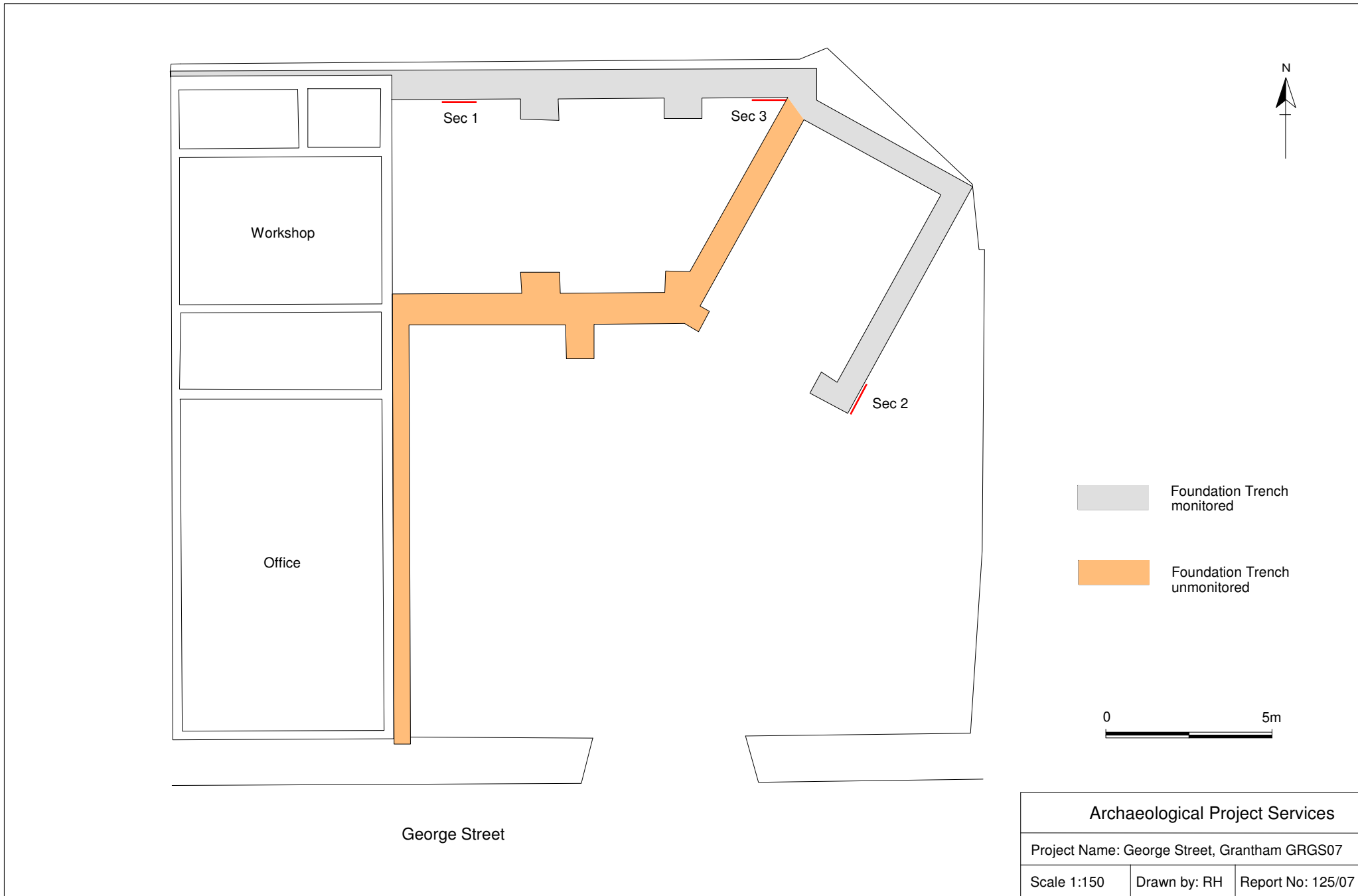


Figure 3 Foundation plan

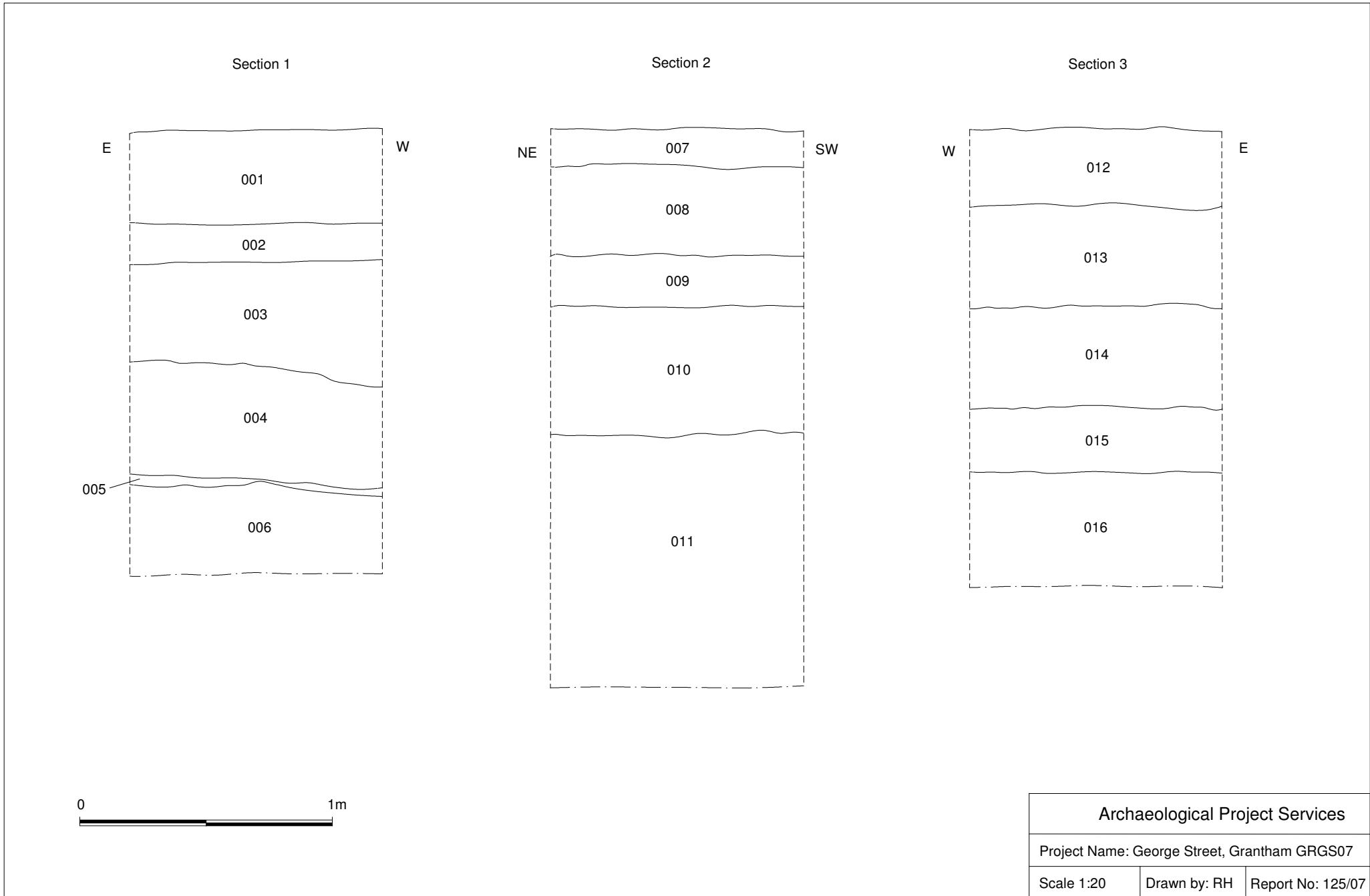


Figure 4 Representative Sections 1, 2 and 3



Plate 1 General view of site, looking NE



Plate 2 General view of site, looking NW



Plate 3 Representative Section 1



Plate 4 Representative Section 2



Plate 5 Representative Section 3

Appendix 1

**LAND ADJACENT TO
33-34 GEORGE STREET
GRANTHAM
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

PREPARED FOR

DELWOOD PROPERTY UK LTD

BY

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21**

MAY 2006

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development on land adjacent to 33-34 George Street, Grantham.*
- 1.2 *The site lies on the south side of Grantham, probably at the edge of the Saxon town. Medieval pottery and undated archaeological remains have previously been found just to the south. Prehistoric remains are also known from the Grantham area.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the work. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development on land adjacent to 33-34 George Street, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Grantham is located 35km south of Lincoln and is the administrative focus of South Kesteven district, Lincolnshire. The site lies on the southeast side of the town centre, on the north side of George Street, at National Grid Reference SK 9167 3582.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (number S02/1173/35) for extensions to form a workshop, garage and flat has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council. Consent has been granted subject to a standard negative condition for archaeological recording.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies in the valley of the River Witham at approximately 52m OD. Local soils have not been mapped as the area is urban, but are likely to be Elmton 1 Association calcareous fine loamy soils or Denchworth fine loamy over clayey soils developed on Jurassic limestone or clay (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179, 155).

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 Grantham lies in an area rich in archaeological activity from the prehistoric period onwards. Finds of flint tools attest to activity in the mesolithic and neolithic periods, a Bronze Age cemetery is also located in the vicinity and cropmarks give further indication of

SPECIFICATION FOR WATCHING BRIEF ADJ. 33-34 GEORGE STREET, GRANTHAM

settlement/landuse in this period. The Roman road to Lincoln, Ermine Street, runs just to the east of the town and a settlement of that period is known at Saltersford. The town itself dates from at least the Late Saxon period, for a settlement is recorded in the Domesday Book and St Wulfram's Church dates in part from the 11th century.

- 6.2 The development site appears to lie at the edge of the Saxon town. Previous investigations just to the south recovered medieval pottery and revealed a ditch or pit, though this was undated.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks undertaken as part of the development and all stages of groundwork will be monitored.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis. A metal detector may be used to assist artefact recovery.

8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour prints will

be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trenches.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, as appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour prints will be labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the journal of the *Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Planning Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council. They will be given as much notice as possible, ideally seven days, before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).

14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the

archaeological site work.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist; or G Taylor, Archaeological Project Services
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist; or G Taylor, Archaeological Project Services
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 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.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for

educational, public and research purposes.

- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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**

Specification: Version, 9th May 2006

Appendix 2 Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose dark grey mixed gravel and building rubble, 0.35m thick.	Modern leveled surface
002	Soft light greyish brown sandy silt, 0.15m thick.	Modern leveling deposit
003	Loose dark grey ash and clinker layer, 0.5m thick	Dump of industrial waste used for leveling the site
004	Soft light greyish brown silty sand, 0.45m thick	Build up deposit
005	Soft yellow sand, 0.05m thick	Dump / build up deposit
006	Soft mid brown silty sand, occasional small stones, at least 0.35m thick	Build up deposit
007	Loose pale yellow limestone hardcore, 0.15m thick	Modern hardcore surface
008	Loose brick and mortar layer, 0.35m thick	Modern leveling deposit of demolition debris
009	Loose dark grey silty sand, very frequent brick, sand, clinker and mortar, 0.2m thick.	Leveling deposit
010	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand, very frequent clinker (up to 50% of total deposit) and occasional ceramic building material and limestone fragments, 0.5m thick.	Build up deposit
011	Loose very dark grey silty sand, occasional ceramic building material and limestone fragments, at least 1m thick.	Build up deposit
012	Loose pale yellow limestone hardcore, 0.3m thick.	Modern hardcore surface
013	Loose dark grey silty sand, very frequent clinker, ceramic building material and limestone hardcore, 0.4m thick.	Modern leveling deposit of demolition debris
014	Loose mid brown silty sand, very frequent mortar and limestone fragments, occasional ceramic building material, 0.4m thick.	Build up deposit
015	Loose mid brown silty sand, frequent clinker, ceramic building material, mortar and limestone fragments, 0.25m thick.	Build up deposit
016	Loose mid brown silty sand, frequent ceramic building material fragments, clinker, mortar and limestone fragments, at least 0.45m thick	Build up deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS by Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. One fragment of pottery weighing 7g was recovered. No other artefacts or faunal remains were retrieved.

Provenance

The material was recovered from levelling deposit (004).

The pottery is a probable Staffordshire product.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	PEARL	Pearlware plate	1	7	Early 19 th century

Condition

The material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems.

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Grantham that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As an isolated find of early modern date the artefact is of very limited local potential and significance.

The lack of any material earlier than the 19th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

References

Slowikowski, A., 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

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
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].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	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).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	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 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

16	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
3	Daily record sheets
2	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: LCNCC 2007.185

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: GRGS 07

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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