

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT:**  
**GRIMSBY INSTITUTE, GRIMSBY, NORTH-EAST LINCOLNSHIRE**

Planning References: DC/770/12/PAR and DC/824/12/PAR  
North-East Lincolnshire Museum Site Code: GYAL  
NGR: TA 2643 0797  
Site Code: GRIN 13  
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-166968



Report prepared for The Grimsby Institute

By  
Allen Archaeology Limited  
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Allenarchaeology



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## Document Control

<b>Element:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Date:</b>
Report prepared by:	Dr Edward Oakley	23/12/2013
Illustrations prepared by:	Dr Edward Oakley	23/12/2013
Report edited by:	Chris Clay	03/01/2014
Report produced by:	AAL2014001	03/01/2014

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## **Executive Summary**

- An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Grimsby Institute during the groundworks for a number of extensions to the existing college, as a condition of planning permission.
- The site is situated in an area of some archaeological potential, particularly for the medieval period. The proposed development area is believed to lie within the boundaries of the medieval priory of St Leonard's.
- The watching brief exposed a linear feature containing a small group of Anglo-Saxon pottery representing the earliest evidence for archaeological activity on the site as yet discovered. A series of linear features of medieval date were also recorded, cutting through a buried soil horizon, also of medieval date. The remains are likely to be associated with the medieval priory of St. Leonards, but structural remains were not recorded.

## **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Grimsby Institute to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with three small extensions at the Nun's Corner campus, as a condition of planning permission.
- 1.2 The excavation, recording and reporting conformed to current national guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*' (IfA 1994, revised 2001 and 2008), and a specification prepared by Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL 2013).
- 1.3 The documentary and physical archive will be submitted to North-East Lincolnshire Museums Service, within six months of the completion of the report, where it will be stored under the museum site code GYAL.

## **2.0 Site Location and Description**

- 2.1 Grimsby lies in the administrative district of North-East Lincolnshire, on the southern bank of the Humber Estuary. The site is situated to the southwest of the town centre, off Bargate and Laceby Road. The area of works is within landscaped grounds, to the south of the Bargate entrance to the college, and east of the existing college buildings.
- 2.2 The site centres on NGR TA 2643 0797, and lies on predominantly flat ground at an OD height of approximately 7m. The local geology consists of superficial deposits of Glacial Till, overlying a bedrock geology of Cretaceous Flamborough Chalk (British Geological Survey 1990).

## **3.0 Planning Background**

- 3.1 Two planning applications have been submitted to North-East Lincolnshire Council, one for '*Alterations and erection of new curved extension to existing hall. Demolition of glazed area to front of reception block and replace with single storey extension and erection of 3 tensile fabric signs*' (Reference DC/770/12/PAR), and one for '*Erect a single storey extension to existing restaurant to form entrance lobby & toilets*' (Reference DC/824/12/PAR). Both were granted subject to conditions, including for the undertaking of a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during the groundworks for the schemes.
- 3.2 The scheme of works comprised the monitoring of all groundworks by a suitably competent archaeologist, and the recording of any archaeological remains exposed, effectively '*preserving the archaeology by record*'. This approach is consistent with the guidelines that are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

## **4.0 Archaeological Background**

- 4.1 There is little evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site, although numerous scatters of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint implements have been recovered from the wider area, predominantly located within riverine locations along the banks of the River Freshney, Buck Beck and along the coastal plain (Ellis et. al. 2001).

- 4.2 Evidence for funerary activity in the Bronze Age in the surrounding area is noted, with round barrow burial monuments recorded at Toothill and Bourne Lane in Grimsby, and Beacon Hill in Cleethorpes (Wise 1990).
- 4.3 A thriving economy, possibly with continental trading links, is well attested in the Iron Age period, with gold coin hoards including four Gallo-Belgic imported coins from Bargate, two Gallo-Belgic E imports and four British coins from Scartho, and a single Corieltavian coin from Beacon Hill (*ibid*).
- 4.4 An Iron Age settlement excavated from 1976 until 1990 at Weelsby Avenue in Grimsby revealed evidence for a mixed farming economy that was replaced by a specialist manufacturing industry, focussed upon the production of high status harness fittings. The significance of this site may be demonstrated by it yielding the second largest volume of Iron Age bronze casting debris in England (Sills 2001).
- 4.5 Little in the way of excavated evidence has been recorded for the Romano-British period in this area, although a broad range of artefactual evidence has been recovered, including a large pottery assemblage dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD from Peakes Lane, c. 1km to the east of the site (Whitwell 1992).
- 4.6 Grimsby is traditionally considered to have been founded during the Anglo-Scandinavian period. The account of Geoffrey Gaimar, a 12<sup>th</sup> century writer, attests to the existence of a settlement by chronicling the crossing of the Danes to Grimsby on their way to York in AD 866 (Wise 1990). The place name also suggests development in this period, as it comes from the Old Norse, meaning Grimr's farm or settlement (Cameron 1998).
- 4.7 Grimsby appears in the Domesday Survey of 1086, under the control of three major landowners; the Bishop of Bayeux, Drogo of La Beuvrière and Ralph of Mortimer (Morgan and Thorn 1986). The town also appears in the Orkneyinga Saga of c.1200, in the phrase '*i grims bæ mithivm*' meaning 'in the middle of Grimsby' (Pálsson and Edwards 1981).
- 4.8 The town developed in the medieval period as a major port with important trade links with Scandinavia, with a particular emphasis on the trade of fish. The gradual silting of the natural haven and competition from the emerging ports of Boston and Hull caused serious decline in the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries however (Ambler 1990).
- 4.9 The proposed development area is believed to be located within the boundaries of the medieval priory of St Leonard's. Excavations in 1962 on the college grounds revealed burials, pottery and architectural fragments likely to be associated with the priory. St. Leonard's was an Augustinian nunnery, built before 1184 (probably by Henry II), and occupied until its closure during the dissolution of 1539. It was a relatively small and poor establishment; in 1296 the nuns had to beg for alms to support them, and in 1297 certain men were excommunicated for an unjust distraint, or recovery of rent arrears, upon their property. Another licence to beg was granted in 1311, on the ground that their houses and corn had been consumed by fire. In 1394 they were excused from payment of a subsidy at the bishop's request, on account of their poverty. A further licence to beg was granted in 1459, as not only had their buildings been burnt again, but their land inundated by flood waters (Page 1906, Rigby 1993).
- 4.10 The late medieval decline in Grimsby continued until the development of a new dock in 1800 to encourage seaborne trade, with the arrival of the railway in 1846 inspiring further growth (Ambler 1990).

- 4.11 Cartographic evidence provided by the 1890 First Edition Ordnance Survey map of Grimsby shows that urban expansion had not yet reached the development area. The map shows the site to be open ground, with Nun's Farm shown to the north of Bargate at its junction with Scartho Road.
- 4.12 Previous archaeological interventions in the college grounds have shown that the area was used as a landfill site for the expanding town, with substantial dumps of up to 0.7m of 19th/20th century domestic waste being recorded (AAL 2006a and 2006b). An evaluation was undertaken c.150m to the northeast, within the college grounds in 2008, comprising two trenches, one 20m long and one 10m long (AAL 2008). The evaluation exposed a number of probable linear boundary features, producing small quantities of medieval pottery, as well as a single sherd of 9th/10th century Late Saxon pottery. These features were sealed by a buried soil horizon, over which was a deep alluvial layer, potentially relating to a documented flood event of 1459. Overlying this layer were dumps of 19th and early 20th century refuse, also identified in the earlier watching briefs in the college grounds.
- 4.13 Two episodes of archaeological monitoring were subsequently undertaken on the same site, again exposing a deep sequence of alluvium overlain by Victorian rubbish dumps, along with a single undated, but stratigraphically early pit or ditch terminus (AAL 2010, 2011).

## **5.0 Methodology**

- 5.1 The fieldwork was carried out in a series of visits on 25<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> March, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> April, and 22<sup>nd</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2013. The watching brief comprised the monitoring of foundation trenches in three areas, and all groundworks were monitored at all times by one experienced field archaeologist.
- 5.2 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were drawn to scale, in plan and section (at scales 1:20 or 1:50). Photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy. All photographs incorporated scales, an identification board and directional arrow, and a selection of these images has been included in Appendix 1.
- 5.3 All exposed plan and section surfaces were visually inspected for any archaeological features and deposits to determine the stratigraphic sequence, as health and safety considerations precluded safe access. Each context observed was recorded on pro-forma AAL context record sheets, accompanied by a scale section drawing of each test pit. A photographic record was maintained throughout the fieldwork with selected shots included as an appendix to this report (see Appendix 1).
- 5.4 Each layer, cut and fill was allocated a unique three-digit identifier (context number), with cut numbers appearing in square brackets (i.e. ditch [023]), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 5.

## 6.0 Results

- 6.1 *Area 1:* Area 1 comprised an extension to the southeast of the existing restaurant, which measured 7m by 4.5m. The entire area was initially reduced by 0.3m, removing a topsoil, 001 consisting of friable dark brown silty clay. This sealed 002, a 0.28m thick layer of modern landscaping material, and a 0.58m thick layer of made ground, 003, containing ceramic building material and 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery (not retained), representing the Victorian waste dumping previously identified on the site. Towards the southern end of the footings this sealed a 0.3m thick demolition layer, consisting of frequent ceramic building material and mortar fragments, 005, representing either a dump of material associated with the Victorian waste dumping on site, or the remnants of a collapsed structure. At the base of the sequence was a mid brown silty clay 004, representing a natural alluvial flood deposit, at a depth of c.1.3m from the former ground surface.
- 6.2 *Area 2:* Area 2 was located along the southern side of the existing reception block and comprised the construction of a new single storey extension, measuring 23m by 4.5m. A 0.7m thick layer of concrete, plastic sheeting and hardcore, 024 sealed a number of archaeological deposits and modern services.
- 6.3 At the eastern end of the trench two shallow linear features, [006] and [009] were observed cut into the natural clay 008. These features contained grey to orangey brown silty clay fills, with frequent charcoal, 007 and 010, and the similarity of the fills suggest they may be broadly contemporary. 007 contained three sherds of Maxey-type ware which date from the 7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> century and eight fragments of animal bone of cattle and sheep/goat. The breaks in the pottery were fairly fresh suggesting that the sherds are likely to be in their primary context of deposition and are not residual from an earlier feature. The western edge of [010] was unfortunately truncated by a pipe, which had removed any relationship with the deposits in the remainder of the trench.
- 6.4 The earliest deposit in the remainder of the trench was a 0.4m thick mid orangey brown sandy silt 019 which directly overlay clay 008, and was interpreted as a possible buried soil. The layer contained a single sherd of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century Toynton Ware and four fragments of animal bone.
- 6.5 Cut through this layer was a large moderately steep sided cut [011], which was 10m wide and over 0.8m deep, extending below the limit of excavation. Due to the narrow size of the foundation trench it is unclear if this represents a ditch, pit or pond. It had been backfilled with an orangey brown sandy silt, 012, which contained pottery dating from the 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century along with cattle, sheep/goat, and cod bone and oyster shell. A small pit, [013], was cut into the top of the infilled ditch which contained an undated fill of dark grey sandy silt, 014. This was cut to the west by a wide cut for a drain [015].
- 6.6 Further to the west, and again cut into the buried soil layer 019, was a further ditch [017] which measured 1.5m wide. The ditch had been partially truncated by overlying hardcore rubble layer 024, and was filled with an orangey brown sandy silt, 018, which contained four fragments of animal bone, with sheep/goat and cattle being represented.
- 6.7 *Area 3:* Area 3 consisted of the addition of a new curved extension to the existing hall. The area was heavily disturbed by services.
- 6.8 Here, 0.2m of topsoil, 001, was removed to reveal a 0.4m thick layer of modern made ground 002. This sealed a ditch [023] which contained three distinct backfills, 020, 021 and



022. The primary fill, 022, contained no cultural material although both later fills contained pottery dating from the 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century and a moderate amount of animal bone including the main domesticates plus cat, along with cockle and oyster shells.

## 7.0 Discussion and Conclusion

- 7.1 The watching brief revealed a number of features dating broadly to the Middle Saxon to medieval periods. The earliest feature was a ditch which contained a small group of relatively fresh pottery of 7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> century, indicating some form of activity in the area in this period. An adjacent undated feature had a similar profile and contained a similar fill and as such may be broadly contemporary. Tentative evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity has been identified during previous works on the site (AAL 2008), approximately 75m to the northeast, where trial trenching identified a ditch containing a single sherd of 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> century pottery, and as such, this represents further evidence for activity prior to the establishment of the medieval nunnery, and is the earliest activity identified on the site to date.
- 7.2 A buried soil of probable medieval date was encountered just to the west of these earlier features, but the stratigraphic relationship with them was destroyed by a modern service pipe. The horizon was cut by a large, pit, ditch or pond containing 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery, which was itself cut by an undated pit, with another undated ditch to the west. A further ditch of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date was recorded running on a broadly east – west alignment through Area 3.
- 7.3 The previous trial trenching to the northeast (AAL 2008) identified a series of ditches, a pit or pond and a posthole, that were largely undated, except for the ditch producing a sherd of 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> century pottery and another containing a small group of 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery. All the features were sealed by substantial depth of overburden, interpreted as a buried topsoil and subsoil, and an overlying flood horizon. This flood layer was tentatively associated with the documented flooding of the area in 1459, as well as suggesting a sustained period of alluviation in the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 7.4 The ditches exposed during the current programme of works are somewhat later, being of 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century date, but in this instance were seen to be cutting through a buried soil layer, rather than sealed by it. The buried soil recorded in the current works may therefore be the same deposit as recorded in 2008. No corresponding flood deposits were recorded sealing this layer in the current programme of works, but it is likely these have been truncated by recent development, as up to 0.7m of overlying modern overburden was recorded.
- 7.5 Subsequent to the excavations undertaken in the area in 1962, and despite numerous archaeological interventions, the remains of the former nunnery have proven elusive. No structural elements were recorded in the current works, and the volume of finds was generally low, suggesting that the features were not located close to any focus of settlement activity. However, the current programme of works has identified a series of linear features of a medieval date that are likely to represent medieval boundaries, possibly dividing up land controlled by the nearby nunnery.
- 7.6 Area 1, the southernmost area investigated, did not identify any evidence for Saxon or medieval activity, with the sequence comprising an alluvial clay, overlain by dumped deposits. A layer of made ground recorded represents the use of the site as a Victorian

waste ground, which has been recorded in numerous places throughout the college grounds, and this sealed a dump of demolition material. This may represent part of the same process, or relate to the demolition of a structure associated with the former buildings of Nuns Farm, shown on historic mapping from at least the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. An underlying alluvial clay may represent the flood deposit identified in the 2008 trenching, indicating the potential for archaeological features and deposits to be sealed beneath this layer.

## **8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology**

8.1 The archaeological methodology was appropriate to the nature and extent of the proposed development. It has demonstrated the presence of a number features dating from the Anglo-Saxon to medieval periods, which have been recorded prior to development.

## **9.0 Acknowledgements**

9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank the Grimsby Institute for this commission. Thanks also go to the groundworkers from Topcon and Brian Plant, for their co-operation during the watching brief.

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**Appendix 1: Photographs**



*Plate 1: General shot of Area 1, looking north. Scale is 1m*



*Plate 2: General shot of Area 2, looking west*



*Plate 3: View of probable furrow [006] looking north*





Plate 4: View of ditch [016], looking north. Scales are 1m

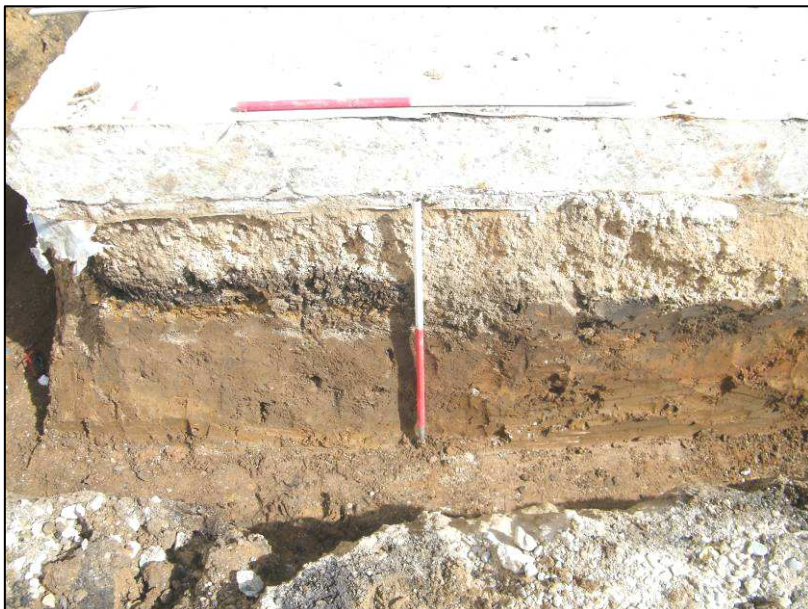
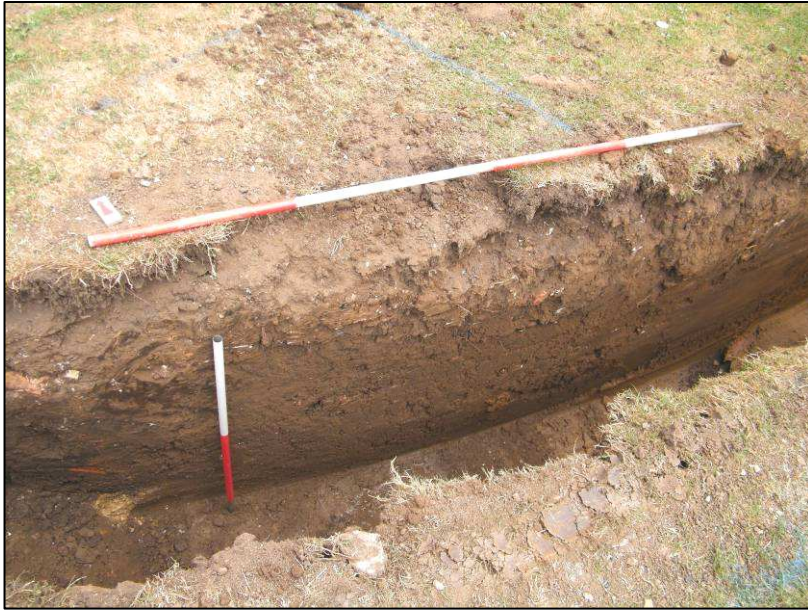


Plate 5: View of pit [017], looking north. Scales are 1m



Plate 6: View of Area 3, looking northwest. Scales are 1m



*Plate 7: View of ditch [023], looking northeast. Scales are 1m and 2m*

## Appendix 2: Ceramic Archive

By Dr Anne Irving

### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). A total of 38 sherds from a maximum of 28 vessels, weighing 1,557 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 examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the Middle Saxon to the early modern period.

### Results

Table 1, Summary of the Pottery

Period	Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
Middle Saxon	MAX	Northern Maxey-type ware	680	870	3	3	153
Early medieval	ELQC	East Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk fabrics	1100	1220	2	1	202
Medieval	BEVO2	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2	1230	1350	9	7	61
	GRIM	Grimston ware	1200	1550	1	1	5
	HUM	Humberware	1250	1550	17	13	974
	LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1450	1	1	29
	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1280	1500	4	1	127
Early modern	PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	1	1	6
				TOTAL	38	28	1557

### Potential

All the pottery is stable and poses no problems for long-term storage.

### Discussion

Three sherds come from Middle Saxon Maxey ware vessels and are in fairly fresh condition, suggesting occupation of this date occurring close-by. Middle Saxon pottery has been recovered from nearby excavations in Grimsby (Peaks Lane, GRPL08) and Holton Le Clay (HWFE12, Plot 30). Medieval pottery includes local and regional imports; all the types present have been found in other assemblages from the area. A single fragment of Pearlware dates to the late 18th to 19th century.

### Ceramic Building Material

#### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001).

## Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

## Results

Table 2, Archive of the Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description
016	BRK	Brick	Calcareous	2	42	Flakes; handmade
021	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge tile	Shale	1	71	Flat roofer; near vitrified fabric; sand bedded

## Potential

All the material is stable and poses no problems for long-term storage.

## Context Dates

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comment
007	Late 7th to late 9th	
012	13th to mid 15th	
016	Late 18th to 19th	
019	Late 13th to 14th	Date on a single sherd
020	Mid 13th to 14th+	
021	Mid 13th to mid 14th	

## Abbreviations

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

## References

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>



## Archive Catalogues

### Archive catalogue 1, The Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description
007	MAX	B	Jar/ bowl	1	1	52	Base	Soot
007	MAX	B	Jar/ bowl	1	1	81	Near profile	Flat top rim; soot
007	MAX	B	Jar/ bowl	1	1	20	BS	Soot
012	BEVO2	B	Jug/ jar	1	1	4	BS	
012	LSW2/3		Jug	1	1	29	BS	Applied cordon
016	PEARL		Open	1	1	6	Rim	Scalloped rim; blue transfer print
019	TOY		Jug	4	1	127	BS with HJ	Applied pressed strip and plain curved strips; Roses?
020	HUM		Jug/ jar	3	3	46	BS	
020	HUM		Jug/ jar	1	1	78	Base	Internal white scale deposit; same vessel as (021)?
020	HUM		Large handled jar	1	1	288	Rim with upper handle join and strap handle	Grooved strap with finger pressed join
021	BEVO2	B	?	1	1	15	BS	?Vessel or thin CBM; combed
021	BEVO2	B	Jug/ jar	1	1	10	BS	
021	BEVO2	B	Jug/ jar	3	1	13	BS	
021	BEVO2	B	Jug/ jar	1	1	11	BS	
021	BEVO2	B + ca	Jug/ jar	1	1	5	BS	
021	BEVO2	B	Jug	1	1	3	BS	Amber glaze
021	ELQC		Jug	2	1	202	Handle	Ridged rod handle; speckled cu glaze
021	GRIM		Jug/ jar	1	1	5	BS	White internal scale deposit; ?ID
021	HUM		Jug	5	1	455	BS and Base	Pinched base
021	HUM		Jug/ jar	1	1	1	BS	Internal white scale deposit; SV as (020)?
021	HUM		Various	6	6	106	Various	

## Appendix 3: Animal Bone Report

By Jennifer Wood

### Introduction

A total of 50 (1058g) refitted fragments of animal bone and shell were recovered during archaeological works undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd land at Grimsby Institute, Grimsby, Lincolnshire. The assemblage was recovered from furrow deposits [006], [009], ditch [011], Pit [017], Buried Soil Layer (019) and Ditch [023]. Dating evidence for the deposits was not available at the time of reporting.

### Results

The remains were of a good overall condition, averaging at grade 2 on the Lyman criteria (1996). Some of the bone fragments were noted to have mineral concretions, specifically from pit [017], which may suggest that cess was present within the deposit.

Gnawing was noted on two fragments of bone recovered from furrow [006] and buried soil layer (019), the gnawing was considered to be carnivore in origin.

A total of seven fragments of bone recovered from ditch [011], pit [017], buried soil layer (019), and ditch [023] displayed evidence of butchery. The majority of the butchery evidence was consistent with jointing the carcass and meat removal. The horncore recovered from ditch [011] had been chopped through the base which would suggest that the purpose would have been for horn removal for working.

No evidence of, pathology or burning was noted on any of the remains.

Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone

Cut	Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
006	007	Cattle	Tooth	L	1	7	Upper PM
		Cattle	Calcaneus	R	1	55	Proximal shaft
		Cattle	Metapodial	X	1	28	Distal shaft fragment
		Sheep/Goat	Radius	R	1	16	Shaft, possible carnivore gnawing on the proximal end
		Large Mammal Size	Vertebra	B	1	7	Unfused centrum disc
		Large Mammal Size	Rib	X	1	4	Blade fragment
		Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	11	Shaft fragment
		Medium Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	2	3	Shaft fragments
009	010	Cattle	Mandible	L	1	142	Fragmentary, PM4=g, M1=B, M2=l
011	012	Cattle	Horncore	L	1	63	Chopped at the base
		Sheep/Goat	Radius	L	1	14	Proximal shaft, Bp=30mm, Bfp=28mm
		Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	9	Shaft
		<i>Gadidae?</i> (Cod Family)	Vertebra	X	1	3	
		Oyster	Shell	L	1	12	
		Oyster	Shell	R	1	10	
017	018	Sheep/Goat	Femur	R	1	30	Distal shaft, Bd=39mm
		Large Mammal Size	Rib	X	2	39	Blade fragments, cut

Cut	Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
							marks on one blade
		Sheep/Goat	Tibia	R	1	13	Distal shaft, slightly mineral encrusted. Cess?
		Large Mammal Size	Vertebrae	X	1	8	Neural arch fragment
N/A	019	Sheep/Goat	Radius	L	1	30	Chopped on the proximal medial shaft. GL=141mm, Bp=30mm, Bfp=27mm, SD=17mm, Bd=26mm, Bfd=23mm
		Sheep/Goat	Ulna	L	1	4	Carnivore gnawing on the proximal end
		Cattle	Mandible	L	1	113	Fragmentary, M2=b
		Cattle	Tooth	L	1	36	Lower M3=g
023	020	Large Mammal Size	Innominate	L	1	172	Ilium, Horse?
		Large Mammal Size	Rib	X	1	25	Chopped and snapped through both ends, cut on the blade. Blade fragment
		Sheep/Goat	Tibia	L	1	26	Proximal shaft, cut on the posterior articulation, carnivore gnawing on the tibial crest
	021	Large Mammal Size	Rib	X	1	40	Blade in three pieces
		Sheep/Goat	Tibia	L	1	15	Proximal shaft
		Sheep/Goat	Tibia	L	1	13	Distal shaft, chop mark on the posterior shaft, Bd=26mm
		Medium Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	2	4	Shaft fragments
		Medium Mammal Size	Skull	X	1	3	
		Large Mammal Size	Innominate	X	1	33	Ilium fragment in two pieces
		Sheep/Goat	Mandible	R	1	15	Mostly Diastama
		Domestic Fowl	Humerus	L	1	4	Proximal shaft, Bp=22mm
		Pig	Scapula	R	1	7	Blade fragment
		Large Mammal Size	Vertebra	X	1	12	Neural arch fragment
		Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	2	6	Shaft
		Cattle	Phalanx III	R	1	10	Mostly complete
		Medium Mammal Size	Rib	X	3	8	Blade fragments, one chopped and snapped through
		Cat	Scapula	L	1	3	HS=64mm, DHA=60mm, SLC=12mm, LG=13mm, Bp=9mm
Cockle	Shell	X	3	2	Fragments		
Oyster	Shell	L	1	3			

As can be seen from Table 1, sheep/goat remains were the most abundant species identified within the assemblage, closely followed by cattle, with small numbers of *equid*, pig, cat, domestic fowl

(*Gallus Sp.*), *Gadidae* (Cod Family), oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and cockle (*Cerastoderma edule.*) also identified within the assemblage. The largest assemblage of animal bone was recovered from deposits within ditch [023]. The skeletal element representation suggests a mixture of domestic food waste with a slight predominance of butchery discard was present.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site, save the presence of the animals/remains on site. Save the presence of the remains on site.

### **References**

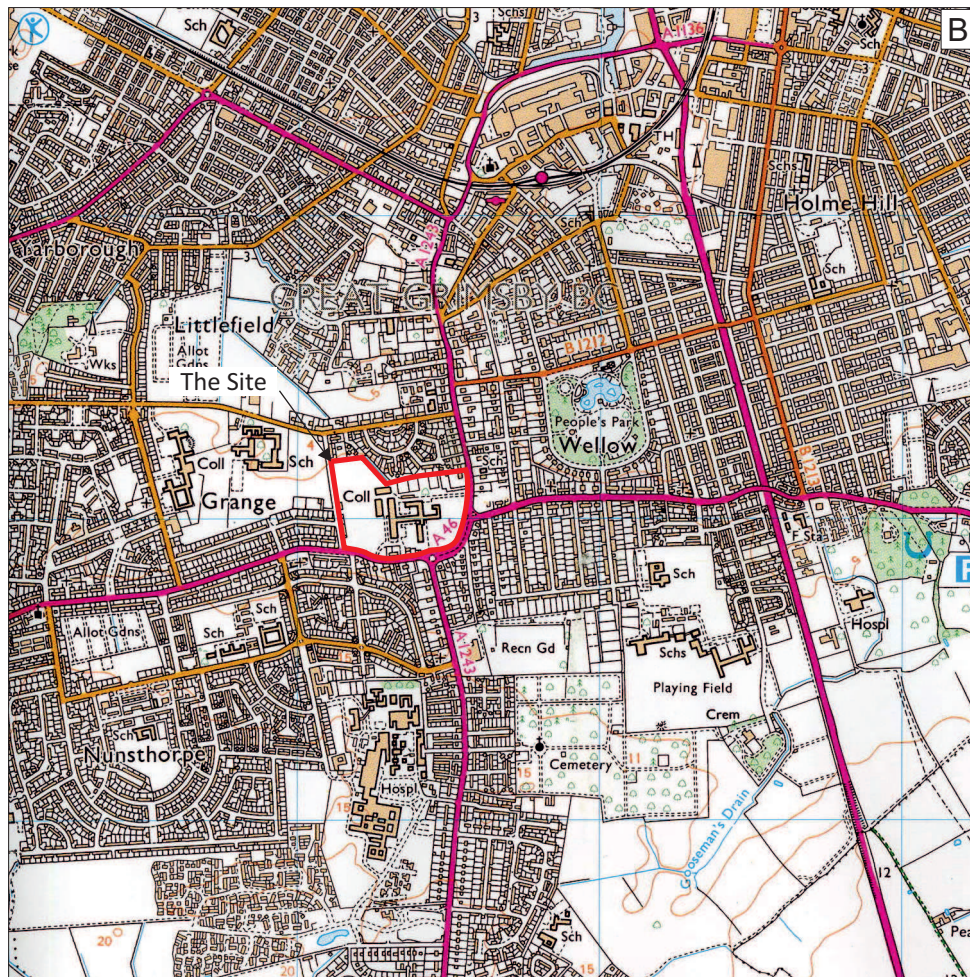
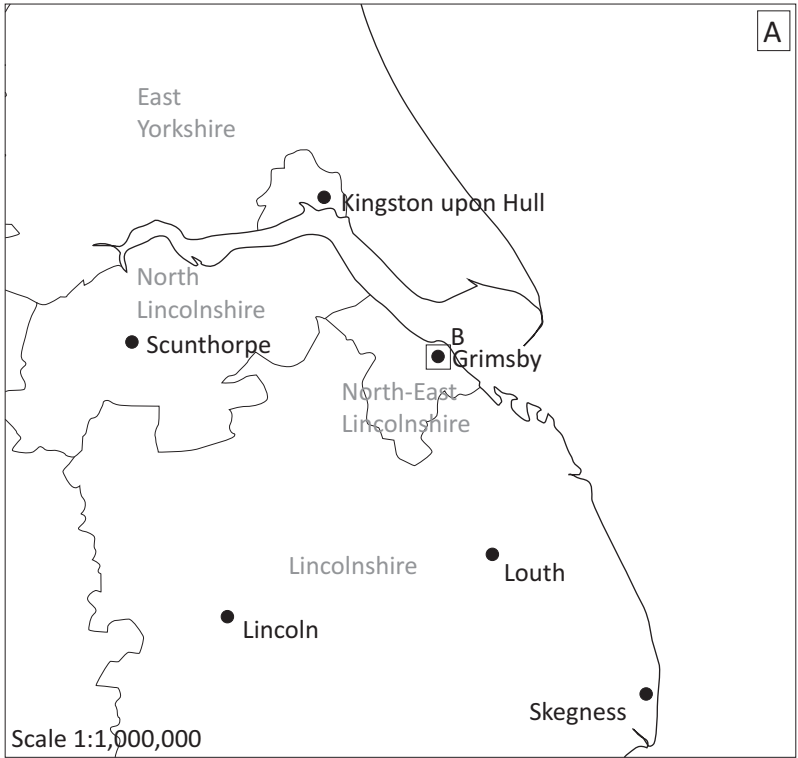
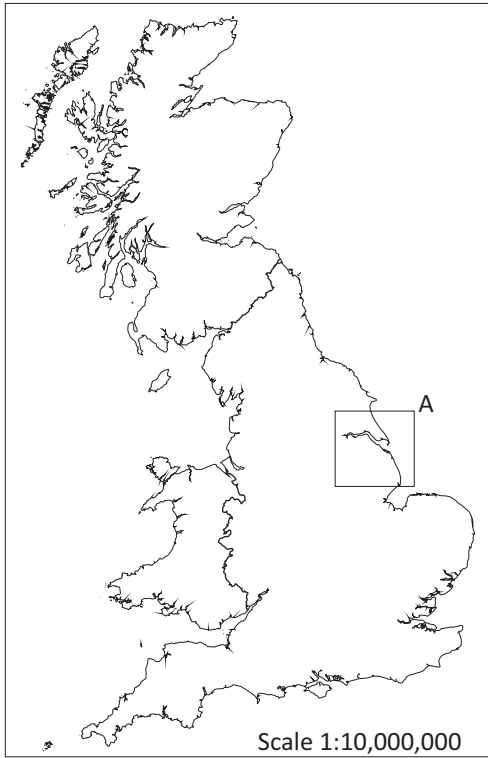
Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

## Appendix 4: Context Summary List

CBM = Ceramic Building Material

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	Layer	Across Areas 1 and 3. Friable dark brown silty clay, 0.3m thick. Seals 002	Topsoil
002	Layer	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent CBM fragments, 0.28m thick. Sealed by 001, seals 003	Made ground
003	Layer	Loose, dark grey brown ashy silt with frequent CBM, occasional stones and frequent ash, 0.58m thick. Sealed by 002, seals 004 and 005	Made ground
004	Layer	Friable mid brown silty clay with occasional limestone flecks, 0.38m thick. Sealed by 003, 005	Natural clay
005	Layer	Loose mid grey rubble of mixed stone, CBM and mortar, over 0.3m thick. Sealed by 003	Demolition layer
006	Cut	Linear, northwest to southeast aligned, shallow sloping sides, concave base, over 1.75m wide and 0.4m deep. Contains 007, cuts 008	Cut of ditch
007	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small stones. Sealed by 024	Natural silting of ditch 006
008	Layer	Light yellowish orange silty clay	Natural geology
009	Cut	Linear, northwest to southeast aligned, shallow gentle sloping sides, concave base, 3.2m wide and 0.3m deep. Contains 010, cuts 008	Cut of ditch
010	Fill	Firm dark orange brown silty clay with moderate charcoal and occasional small stones, up to 0.3m thick, 3.2m wide. Sealed by 024	Natural silting of ditch 009
011	Cut	Moderately steep irregular sides, 10m wide, over 0.8m deep. Contains 012	Ditch, pit or pond
012	Fill	Compact dark orangey brown sandy silt with moderate charcoal and small angular stones. Cut by 013	Natural silting of 011
013	Cut	Sub-circular with steep sides and concave base, 1.7m wide, 0.5m deep. Contains 014, cuts 012	Cut of pit
014	Fill	Moderately compact dark grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal and stones, 1.7m wide 0.5m thick. Cut by 015	Backfill of pit 013
015	Cut	N-S aligned linear with irregular sides and base, 3m wide and 0.5m deep. Contains 016, cuts 014	Cut for drain
016	Fill	Soft dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal, CBM, glass and stone, 3m wide and up to 0.5m thick. Sealed by 024.	Backfill of drain cut 015
017	Cut	N-S aligned linear, steep sided with a concave base, 1.5m wide and 0.45m deep. Contains 018, cuts 008	Cut of ditch
018	Fill	Firm mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal	Backfill of ditch 017

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
		flecks and stones, 1.5m wide and 0.45m thick. Sealed by 024	
019	Layer	Soft mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and angular stone fragments, 0.4m deep. Cut by 011, seals 008	Buried soil/former ground surface
020	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay with occasional CBM and occasional shell fragments, 0.46m thick. Sealed by 002, seals 021	Upper backfill of ditch 023
021	Fill	Friable mid grey silty clay with occasional shell fragments and occasional charcoal, 0.56m thick. Sealed by 020, seals 022	Secondary silting of ditch 023
022	Fill	Friable pale grey silty sand with occasional charcoal, 0.08m thick. Sealed by 021, seals 023	Primary silting of ditch 023
023	Cut	Linear, east-northeast to west-southwest aligned steep concave sides, base not visible, 3.4m wide (oblique in section) over 0.7m deep. Contains 020, 021, 022, cuts 008	Cut of ditch
024	Layer	Concrete and hardcore floor surface and sub-bases in Area 2	Modern surface

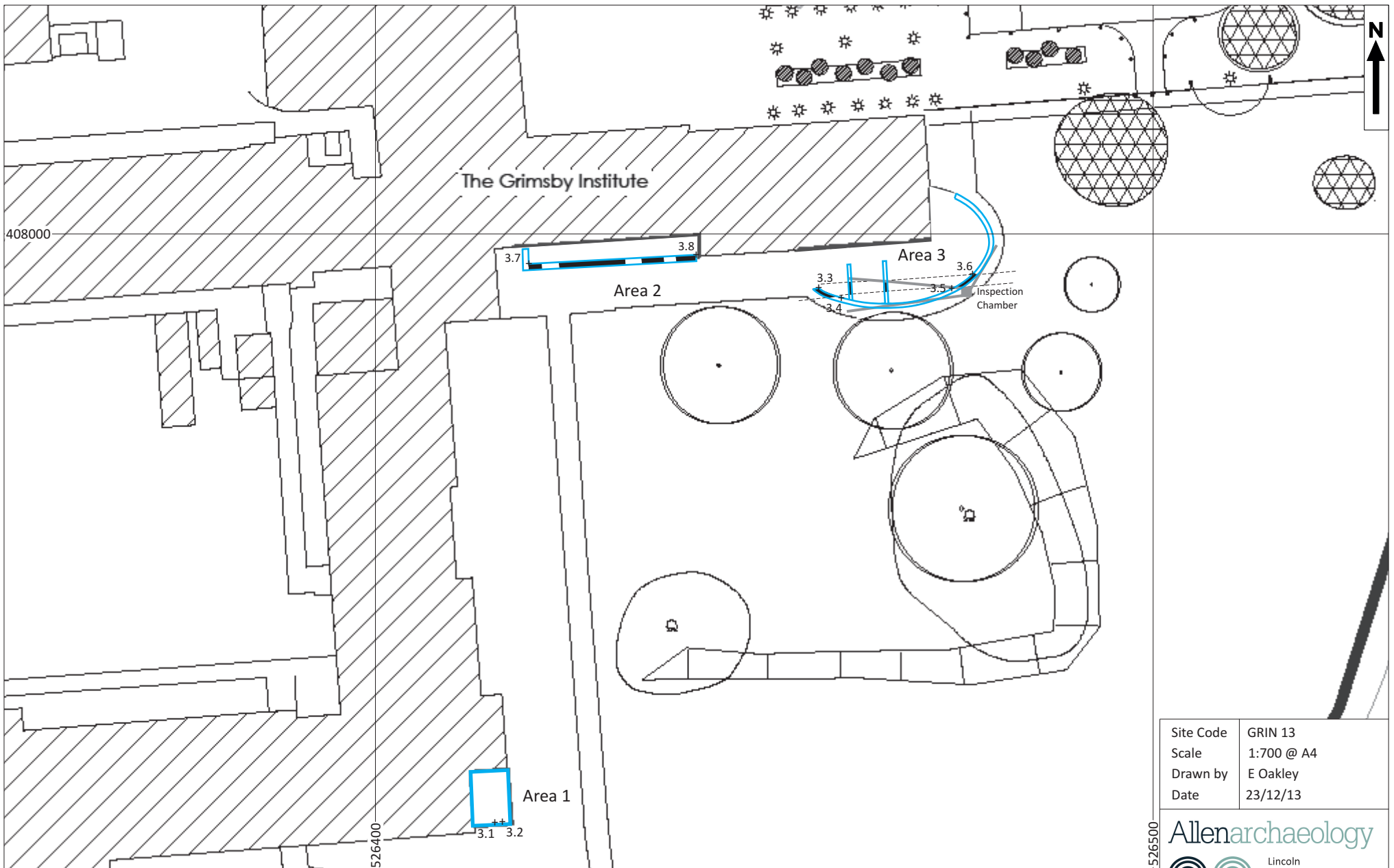


**Figure 1:** Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	GRIN 13
Scales	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	E Oakley
Date	23/12/13

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**Figure 2:** Plan showing the location of the site, with the monitored areas in blue, archaeological features in solid black and services in solid grey

Site Code	GRIN 13
Scale	1:700 @ A4
Drawn by	E Oakley
Date	23/12/13

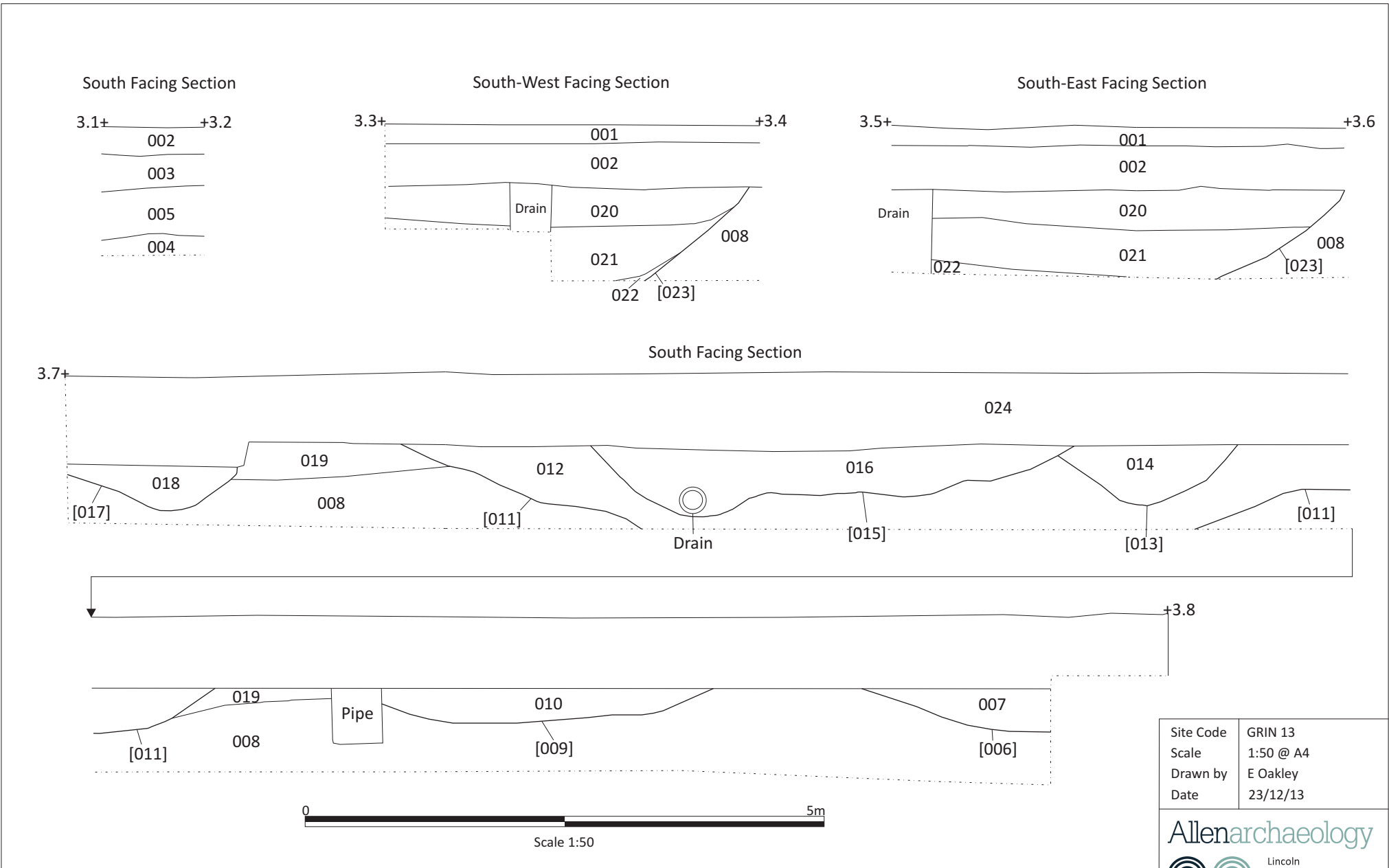
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Site Code	GRIN 13
Scale	1:50 @ A4
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**Figure 3:** Section drawings, located on Figure 2



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**Lincoln**  
**Unit 1C**  
**Branston Business Park**  
**Lincoln Road**  
**Branston**  
**Lincolnshire LN4 1NT**

**Birmingham**  
Arion Business Centre  
Harriet House  
118 High Street  
Birmingham  
B23 6BG

**Cambridge**  
Wellington House  
East Road  
Cambridge  
CB1 1BH

**Southampton**  
International House  
Southampton International Business Park  
George Curl Way  
Southampton  
SO18 2RZ

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 1522 794400  
Email: [info@allenarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@allenarchaeology.co.uk)

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2545  
Email: [birmingham@allenarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:birmingham@allenarchaeology.co.uk)

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2550  
Email: [cambridge@allenarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:cambridge@allenarchaeology.co.uk)

Tel: +44 (0) 800 610 2555  
Email: [southampton@allenarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:southampton@allenarchaeology.co.uk)