

SMR

M2/4

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT
BRIDGE END ROAD / SOUTH PARADE,
GRANTHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GBE01)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event L12843
Source L17512
L17513
Mon L182659
62224

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT
BRIDGE END ROAD / SOUTH PARADE,
GRANTHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GBE01)**

Work Undertaken For
Henry Davidson Development Ltd

Report Compiled by
James Albone MA, PIFA

February 2002

Planning Application No: S01/0387/35
National Grid Reference: SK 9188 3492
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.390

A.P.S. Report No: 029/02



CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

| | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Summary | 1 |
| 2. | Introduction | 1 |
| 2.1 | Definition of a Watching Brief | 1 |
| 2.2 | Planning Background | 1 |
| 2.3 | Topography, Geology, and Soils | 1 |
| 2.4 | Archaeological Background | 1 |
| 3. | Aims and Objectives | 2 |
| 4. | Methods | 2 |
| 5. | Results | 3 |
| 5.1 | Natural Deposits | 3 |
| 5.2 | Late Post-Medieval and Modern Deposits | 3 |
| 6. | Discussion | 3 |
| 7. | Conclusions | 3 |
| 8. | Acknowledgements | 4 |
| 9. | Personnel | 4 |
| 10. | Bibliography | 4 |
| 11. | Abbreviations | 4 |

Appendices

| | |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Brief for Archaeological Observation and Recording (Watching Brief) by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist |
| 2 | Context Summary |
| 3 | Glossary |
| 4 | The Archive |

List of Figures

Figure 1 General location map

Figure 2 Site location plan

Figure 3 Site plan showing the monitored areas

Figure 4 Sections 1 and 2

List of Plates

Plate 1 General view the pipe trench along the South Parade site frontage looking southeast.

Plate 2 Section 2 showing wall [005], looking southwest.

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a drive-through restaurant at the corner of Bridge End Road and South Parade, Grantham, Lincolnshire. The lies close to an Anglo-Saxon cemetery and in the vicinity of an unlocated medieval hospital.

Deposits and structural remains associated with a 20th century petrol station and a 19th century cellar were identified during the watching brief. These had resulted in extensive disturbance or destruction of any earlier archaeological remains present at the site. No earlier remains were observed and no artefacts were recovered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as, 'a formal program 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.' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a drive-through restaurant at the corner of Bridge End Road and South Parade, Grantham, Lincolnshire. The archaeological work was requested by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist as a condition of planning permission (S01/0387/35) granted by South Kesteven District Council.

Archaeological Project Services was

commissioned by Henry Davidson Development Ltd to carry out the watching brief. The work was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs (IFA 1999). Watching brief visits were made between the 30th November and 3rd December 2001.

2.3 Topography, Geology, and Soils

Grantham is located 40km south of Lincoln in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire (Figure 1). The area of investigation lies to the south of the town centre at the junction of Bridge End Road and South Parade and is centred on National Grid Reference SK 9188 3492 (Figure 2). Prior to the present development the site had been used as a petrol station.

The site lies within the Witham valley at approximately 55m OD. Local soils have not been mapped in detail 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)

2.4 Archaeological Background

The development site lies in an area of known archaeological activity dating from the prehistoric to medieval periods.

A concentration of prehistoric finds which includes microliths, two Bronze Age cinerary urns and one food vessel have been recorded 900m southeast of the development site.

Roman remains have been found 100m east of the site although what these consisted of is not recorded. Roman Grey Ware has been

found together with medieval pottery, on the banks of the River Witham, 600m to the southeast of the site.

The site of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery is located 160m southwest of the site. Artefacts recovered included pottery, spearheads, a shield boss and a knife. Later medieval pottery has also been collected in the vicinity.

The medieval settlement of Grantham, which lies immediately to the north of the areas of investigation is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, where it is referred to as *Grantham*, *Granham* and *Grandham*. The name is derived from the Old English '*grand*' meaning gravel and refers to 'the homestead or estate on the gravel' (Cameron 1998, 53). At the time of the Domesday survey, Grantham belonged to the King and contained a hall, a church and four mills (Morris 1986).

South Parade, which forms the western boundary of the site is the former route of the Great North Road into Grantham from the south. This important thoroughfare, the main route north from London, came into being by the early 13th century (Taylor 1979, 129).

The Spittlegate area of Grantham, within which the development site lies, was first recorded in 1284 (Cameron 1998, 115). This derives its name from a medieval leper hospital dating from the 12th to the 16th centuries. The exact site of the hospital is unknown, although it perhaps lay close to the Great North Road. Forty nine burials, believed to be part of a cemetery associated with the hospital have been excavated on the east side of London Road (Unsworth 1991).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the watching brief was to record and interpret any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks of the proposed development. The objectives were to determine the form, function, spatial arrangement, sequence and date of any archaeological remains revealed.

4. METHODS

The majority of the groundworks associated with development were relatively shallow. The monitored phases of the groundworks consisted of the excavation of manholes and service trenches along the Bridge End road and South Parade frontages of the site. Former petrol tanks in the central area of the site was also observed but not recorded in detail.

All soil exposures revealed in plan and section were inspected to identify archaeological deposits. Each deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A plan of the development showing the locations of the features and monitored areas was compiled. Recording of the deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard APS practice.

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A summary of all contexts, with interpretations, appears as Appendix 2. Contexts are described below with the numbers assigned in the field shown in brackets.

5. RESULTS

Following post excavation analysis, two phases of deposits was identified;

- Phase 1: Natural Deposits
- Phase 2: Late Post-Medieval and Modern Deposits

5.1 Natural Deposits

Natural deposits were only exposed during the excavation of manhole 2 (Fig. 3; MH2). This comprised medium orangey yellow sand (002) which was exposed to a thickness of 0.44m at depth of 1.35m below the present ground surface (Fig.4; Section 1).

5.2 Late Post-Medieval and Modern Deposits

Two brick walls (005 and 009) were recorded in the service trench along the South Parade frontage of the site (Fig.3). These were 3.2m apart on a northeast to southwest alignment, placing them perpendicular to the line of South Parade. The most northerly wall (005) retained traces of mortar rendering (006) on its southeastern side (Fig.4). The walls formed part of a cellar relating to buildings shown along the South Parade frontage on late 19th and 20th century maps (OS 1891, 1956). Between the two walls was the remains of a 1m high slate partition supported by an iron post (008).

The cellar and surrounding area had been filled with dumped brick and concrete rubble (001 / 007). This extended across the whole of the monitored area to a depth of c.1.35m and was recorded directly overlying natural deposits (Fig.4; Section 1).

Sealing the dumped deposits was the concrete surface of the former petrol station forecourt (003) resting on a foundation of

crushed limestone (004).

The location of former sunken storage tanks was observed in the northwestern part of the site. However, these were not recorded in detail.

6. DISCUSSION

The watching brief identified deposits and structural remains associated with 19th century buildings and the late 20th century use of the site as a petrol station. No earlier archaeological remains were revealed and no artefacts were recovered. Natural deposits were only observed in one area of the site and were seen to lie directly beneath 1.35m of modern disturbance.

In view of the presence of a cellar along the South Parade frontage and sunken storage tanks associated with the petrol station, it is likely that the previous level of ground disturbance is high.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the junction of Bridge End Road and South Parade, Grantham as the site lay close to finds of Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval date. No remains of these periods were identified during the monitoring.

Ground disturbance associated with a 20th century petrol station and a 19th century cellar was identified to a depth of 1.35m. Dumped rubble was observed to directly overlay natural deposits in one area of the site. Consequently it is likely that any archaeological remains at the proposed development site had been extensively disturbed or destroyed prior to the present development.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to thank Mr P. Lilley of Henry Davidson Developments for commissioning the watching brief and the post-excavation report. Steve Malone co-ordinated the project and Tom Lane undertook the final editing of this report. Gail Smith, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist allowed access to background information.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Co-Ordinator: Steve Malone
Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration and Post-Excavation Analysis: James Albone

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cameron, K. 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*

Hambly, J., 2000 *Archaeological Watching Brief during Water Main Laying at Beacon Lane and Bridge End Road, St Anne's, Grantham, Lincolnshire*. Unpublished APS report. No. 060/00

Hodge, C. A. H., Burton, R. G. O., Corbett, W. M., Evans, R. and Seale, R. S., 1984 *Soils and their Use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

IFA., 1999 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*.

LCC., 1997 *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice*

OS., 1891 *Six inch to the mile map*

OS., 1956 *Six inch to the mile map Sheet SK93SW*

Taylor, C. 1979 *Roads and Tracks of Britain*

Unsworth, S., 1991 *Archaeological Excavation at London Road, Grantham*. Unpublished HTL report

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
DoE Department of the Environment
HTL Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
LCC Lincolnshire County Council

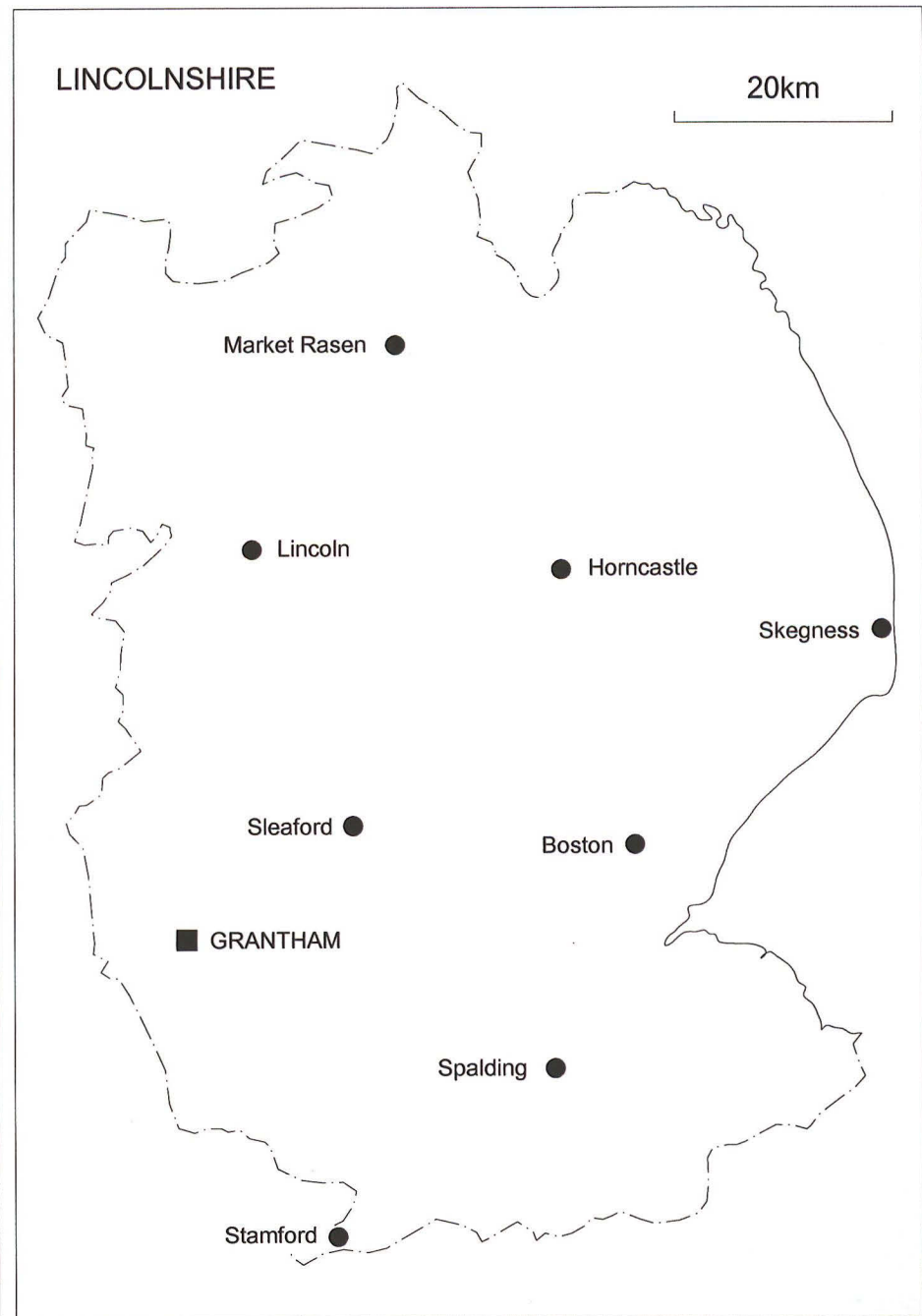


Figure 1 General Location Plan

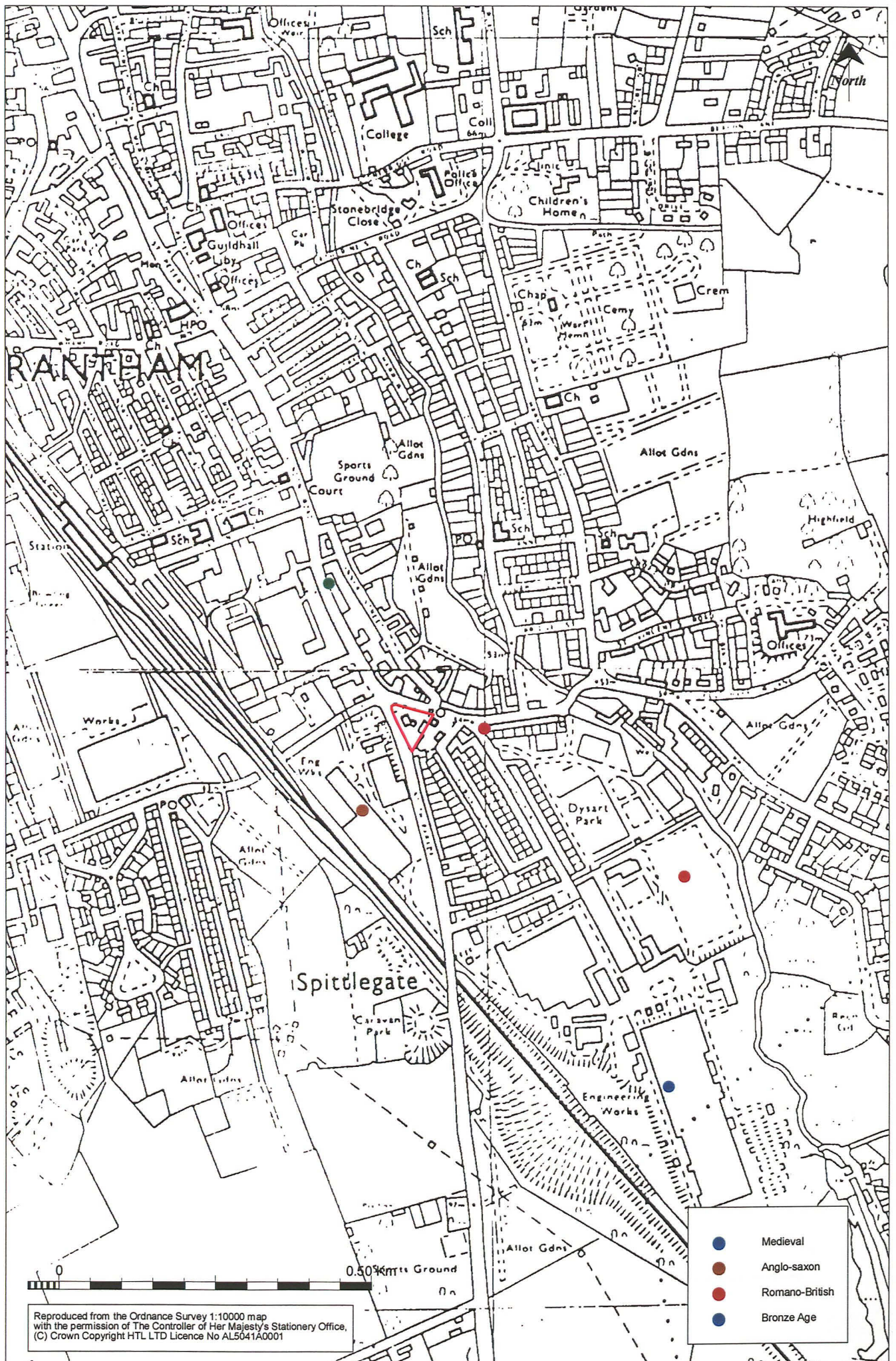


Figure 2 Site location and archeological setting

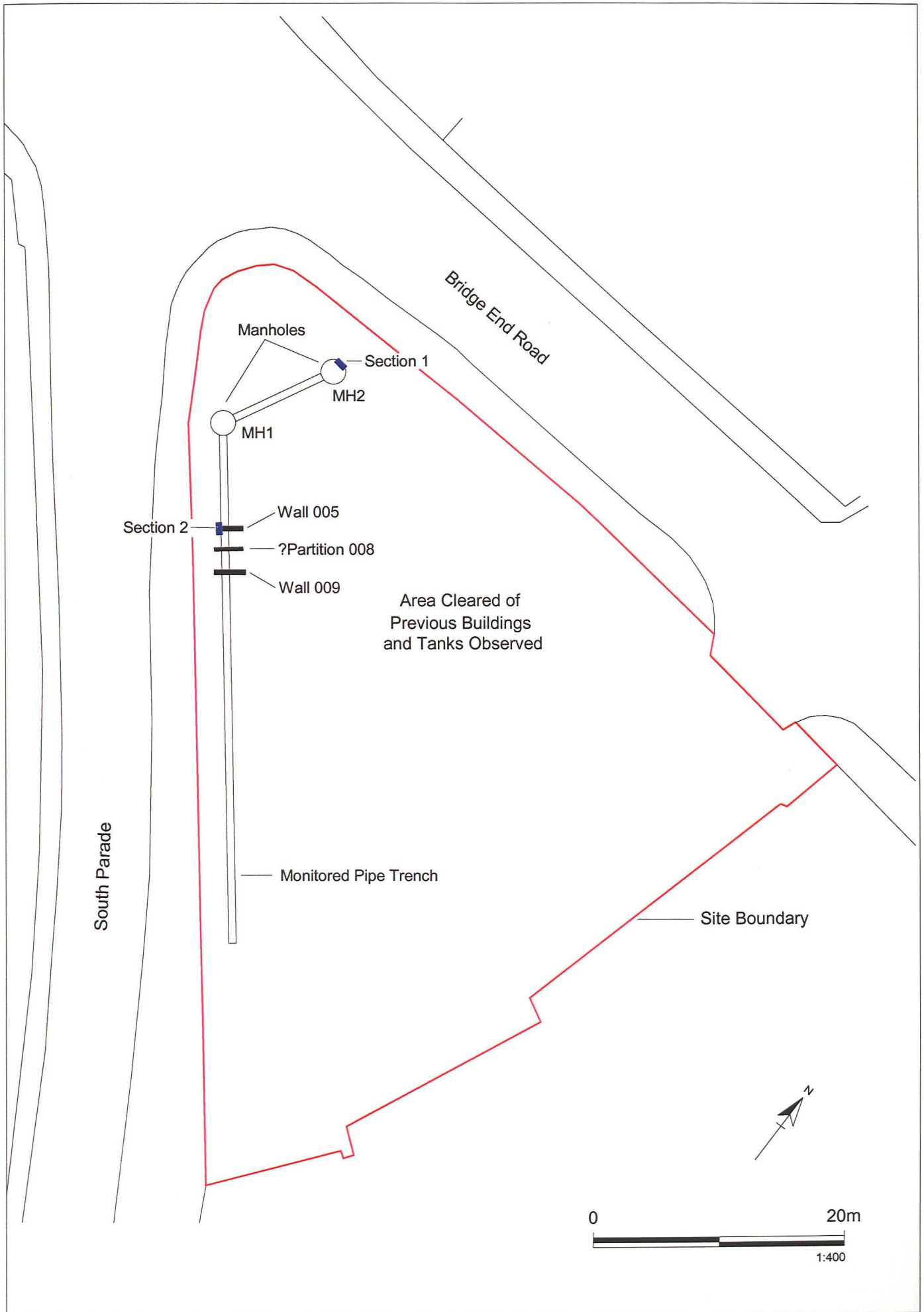
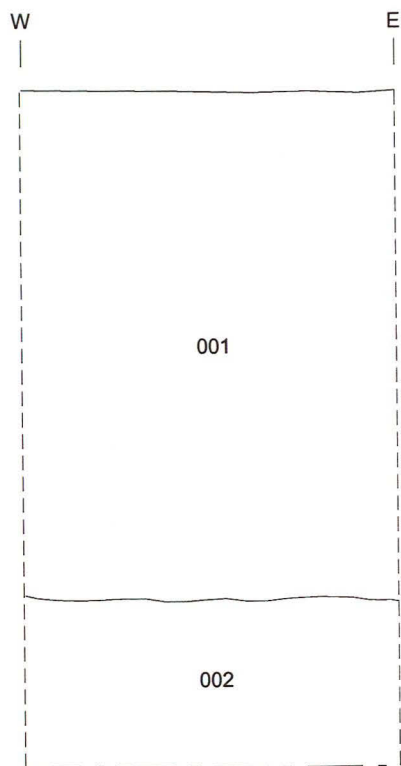
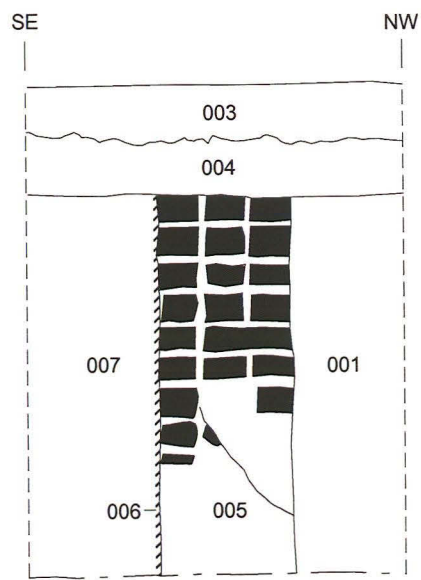


Figure 3 Site plan showing the location of the monitored areas



Section 1
(Manhole 2)



Section 2



Figure 4 Sections 1 and 2



◀ Plate 1 General view the pipe trench along the South Parade site frontage looking southeast.

▼ Plate 2 Section 2 showing wall [005], looking southwest.



BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION AND RECORDING (WATCHING BRIEF)

For the particular attention of the Client

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This brief should be sent to archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.

(The South Kesteven Community Archaeologist does not maintain a list of archaeological contractors but names of local units can be found in the Yellow Pages or from the Institute of Field Archaeologists Tel: 0118 931 6446.)

1.2 Detailed specifications should be submitted by the client for approval by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. Failure to seek approval at an early stage may result in delay later on; contractors are therefore strongly advised to seek approval of the detailed specification as soon as possible. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

1.3 The client must give the chosen contractor a full set of plans before work commences.

For the particular attention of the contractor

2. REQUIREMENT FOR WORK

2.1 The objective of the watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted and that any remains disturbed are recovered.

2.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the Watching Brief project should only be made after discussion with the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council.

2.3 All contractors supplying specifications should refer to SCAUM Principles of Competitive Tendering (SCAUM Guidelines and Notes on Competitive Tendering for Archaeological Services 1996).

2.4 The contractor's specification should be prepared according to requirements of this brief and the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook's section 'Standard Briefs for Archaeological Projects in Lincolnshire' (August 1997) and should include the following:

2.4.1 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed.

2.4.2 It is expected that all on-site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety Legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security.

2.4.3 The recovery and recording strategies to be used must be described in full. It is expected that an approved single context recording system will be used for all on-site and post-fieldwork procedures.

2.4.4 An estimate of time and resources allocated for the post-excavation report in the form of 'person hours'. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. There should be no change to any of the specialists listed in the specification, unless previously discussed with the Community Archaeologist.

2.4.5 Contingency costs should only be used in the event of unexpected discoveries. These should only be activated after discussion with the Community Archaeologist and the client.

3. METHODS

3.1 The project should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists. If the specialists to be used by the archaeological body are not IFA registered and are not locally recognised, a CV or some other form of reference should be provided with the specification.

3.2 Where possible, the use of an appropriate machine with a wide, toothless ditching blade to remove topsoil should be used.

3.3 Where appropriate, the watching brief should involve:

3.3.1 archaeological supervision of topsoil stripping;

3.3.2 inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;

3.3.3 recording of archaeological features in plan and section;

3.3.4 rapid excavation of features if necessary;

3.3.5 archaeological supervision of subsoil stripping;

3.3.6 inspection of natural for archaeological features and subsequent recording;

3.3.7 any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempts must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.

3.3.8 if discovered during excavation, finds of gold and silver must be archaeologically removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner immediately (within 14 days) in accordance with the procedures of the Treasure Act 1997 and Code of Practice. If removal of such finds is not possible on the same day then adequate security arrangements must be made.

3.3.9 the use of a metal detector on site is encouraged, especially for the survey of spoil heaps.

4. MONITORING ARRANGEMENT

4.1 The Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require preferably fourteen days notice but at least five days notice from the developer or archaeological unit contracted prior to the commencement of the work. The Community Archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress. They should be allowed access to the site at their convenience and will comply with any health and safety requirements associated with the site.

5. REPORTING REQUIREMENT

5.1 A full report should be produced and deposited with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council Planning Department, the Developer and the County Sites and Monuments Record. The report is an essential requirement of the watching brief condition, irrespective of the fieldwork result and must be produced and submitted in order to discharge the planning condition. The report should include:

5.1.1 location plan of the development at a minimum scale of 1:10,000;

5.1.2 section and plan drawing, with ground level, vertical and horizontal scales and Ordnance Datum as appropriate;

5.1.3 specialist descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts as appropriate;

5.1.4 an indication of the archaeological potential of the development site and its immediate surrounding area;

5.1.5 photographs of the site scanned at a high resolution in colour. Photocopies are not acceptable.

5.1.6 a complete bibliography of all reference material.

5.2 After agreement with the landowner, arrangements should be made for long term storage of all artefacts in the City and County Museum, Lincoln, as outlined in that Museum's document 'Conditions for the acceptance of Project Archives'. The City and County Museum should be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity so that the full cost implications of the archive deposition can be taken into account.

5.3 A site archive should be produced and deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 5.2.

6.0 PUBLICATION & DISSEMINATION

6.1 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record will be deemed to put all information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence, a timescale must be agreed, but it is expected that this will not exceed six months.

6.2 Should archaeological features be revealed, a summary of the results will be published in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' in due course.

6.3 Should the Watching Brief reveal finds of national or regional importance, provision should be made for publication in the appropriate regional or national journal.

7. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

7.1 An archaeological watching brief cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the approved programme of excavation are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Community Archaeologist.

7.2 Further contact addresses:

South Kesteven Community Archaeologist
Heritage Lincolnshire
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW
Tel: 01529 461499

County Sites and Monuments Record
Highways and Planning Directorate
Lincolnshire County Council
3rd Floor
City Hall
Lincoln
LN1 1DN
Tel: 01522 553073

Land Use Planning Services
South Kesteven District Council
Council Offices
St Peter's Hill
Grantham
Lincolnshire
NG31 6PZ
Tel: 01476 406080

Mr T. Page
City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 5AL

Brief set by Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. This project brief is valid for a period of one year. After that period consult the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

Appendix 2

Context Summary

| Context No. | Description | Interpretation |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 001 | Loose brick and concrete rubble with a sandy silt matrix. >1.3m thick | Modern dumped deposit |
| 002 | Loose medium orangey yellow sand. >0.44m thick | Natural deposit |
| 003 | Concrete | Modern surface |
| 004 | Light yellow crushed stone c.0.16m thick | Foundation for 003 |
| 005 | Brick and mortar wall. Exposed to height of 1m and width of 0.36m | Possible cellar wall |
| 006 | Medium grey mortar and concrete, up to 0.01m thick | Render on wall 005 |
| 007 | Loose brick, concrete and slate rubble | Modern dumped deposit |
| 008 | Slate sheet with iron post. Up to 1m high | Wall of small structure ?tank or partition |
| 009 | Brick and mortar wall. 0.32m thick | Possible cellar wall |

Appendix 3

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, <i>e.g.</i> [004]. |
| Cut | A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded. |
| 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. |
| Medieval | The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500. |
| Natural | Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity |
| 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. |

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 9 Context records
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 2 Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2001.390

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: GBE01

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.