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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT THE MANNERS ARMS,
LONDON ROAD,
GRANTHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GMA 04)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT THE MANNERS ARMS,
LONDON ROAD,
GRANTHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GMA 04)**

**Work Undertaken For
Wilbourn Associates
On behalf of
St. James Capital Group**

May 2004

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

Planning Application No: S03/0690/35
National Grid Reference: SK 9179 3496
City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.77

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 67/04



Quality Control
The Manners Arms, London Road
Grantham
GMA 04

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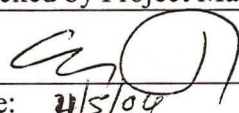
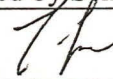
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during the removal of an underground fuel tank at the former Manners Arms, London Road, Grantham.

The site lies close to a possible Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-650) cemetery and the cemetery of an unlocated medieval (AD 1066-1540) leper hospital. Mesolithic (10,000-4000 BC) and Bronze Age (2200-800 BC) finds are also known in the general vicinity.

The watching brief recorded natural silts into which the fuel tank had been inserted. No archaeological features were identified and no finds were recorded.

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 maybe disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Wilbourn Associates on behalf of St. James Capital Group to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with redevelopment of the former Manners Arms public house, London Road, Grantham, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S03/0690/35. The watching brief was carried out on the 25th March 2004 in accordance with a specification prepared

by Archaeological Project Services 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 development site is located 1.2km south of the town centre as defined by the parish church of St. Wulfram (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference SK 9179 3496, the site lies on the western side of London Road close to its junction with Bridge End Road and South Parade. The site lies within the Witham valley on the west side of the river at a height of c. 55m OD.

As an urban area, local soils have not been mapped but are likely to be of the Elmton 1 Association, typically calcareous fine loamy soils, or fine loamy over clayey soils of the Denchworth Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179, 155). These soils 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

The development site lies in an area of known archaeological activity dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Prehistoric finds, including Mesolithic microliths, two Bronze Age cinerary urns and a food vessel have been recorded to the southeast of the site.

An Anglo-Saxon cemetery has been suggested as lying south of the site based on the finds of a spearhead and bronze buckle, typical grave goods associated with an inhumation (Meaney 1964, 156).

The medieval settlement of Grantham, which lies to the north of the site, is first

mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Grantham*, *Granham* and *Grandham*, the name is derived from the Old English personal name (*Granta*) and *hām* meaning settlement, although the Old English '*grand*' meaning gravel may suggest an alternative derivation (Cameron 1998, 53). At the time of Domesday the land was held by the King and contained a church, a hall and four mills (Foster and Longley 1976).

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 49 burials, believed to be part of the cemetery associated with the hospital, were excavated on the east side of London Road (Unsworth 1991).

A watching brief undertaken 50m southeast of the site identified high disturbance associated with a 19th century cellar and recent fuel tanks for a garage (Albone 2002, 3).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

The fuel tank was excavated and removed by machine. Due to the depth of the resulting trench (c. 3m), no sections could be drawn and deposits could not be cleaned. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic

record, comprising colour slides, was compiled. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

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

5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit encountered was a layer of brown sandy silt (006). This was in excess of 2m in depth and was identified as the underlying drift geology.

Cut into the natural deposits was a large rectangular feature (005). This was 5m long by 4m wide and 3m deep. This feature contained a concrete fuel tank (003) and had been backfilled with brown clayey silt with brick and sandstone rubble (004).

Sealing the cut for the fuel tank was a modern tarmac surface with gravel make-up (001). Adjacent to this was a square brick structure (002) identified as the base for a fuel pump.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise sandy silts of the underlying Older River Sand and Gravel.

A cut for a modern fuel tank was identified as was a tarmac surface and base for a fuel pump. The boundary between these modern deposits and the underlying drift geology would suggest that the site has been truncated in the past.

No finds were observed or retrieved during the investigation.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at London Road, Grantham, as the site lay close to a probable Anglo-Saxon cemetery and a medieval hospital.

However, only natural deposits cut by a modern fuel tank were recorded during the investigation. No finds were retrieved during the investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Miss M.S. Catterall of Wilbourn Associates who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of St. James Capital Group. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisor: Aaron Clements
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain
 HTL Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

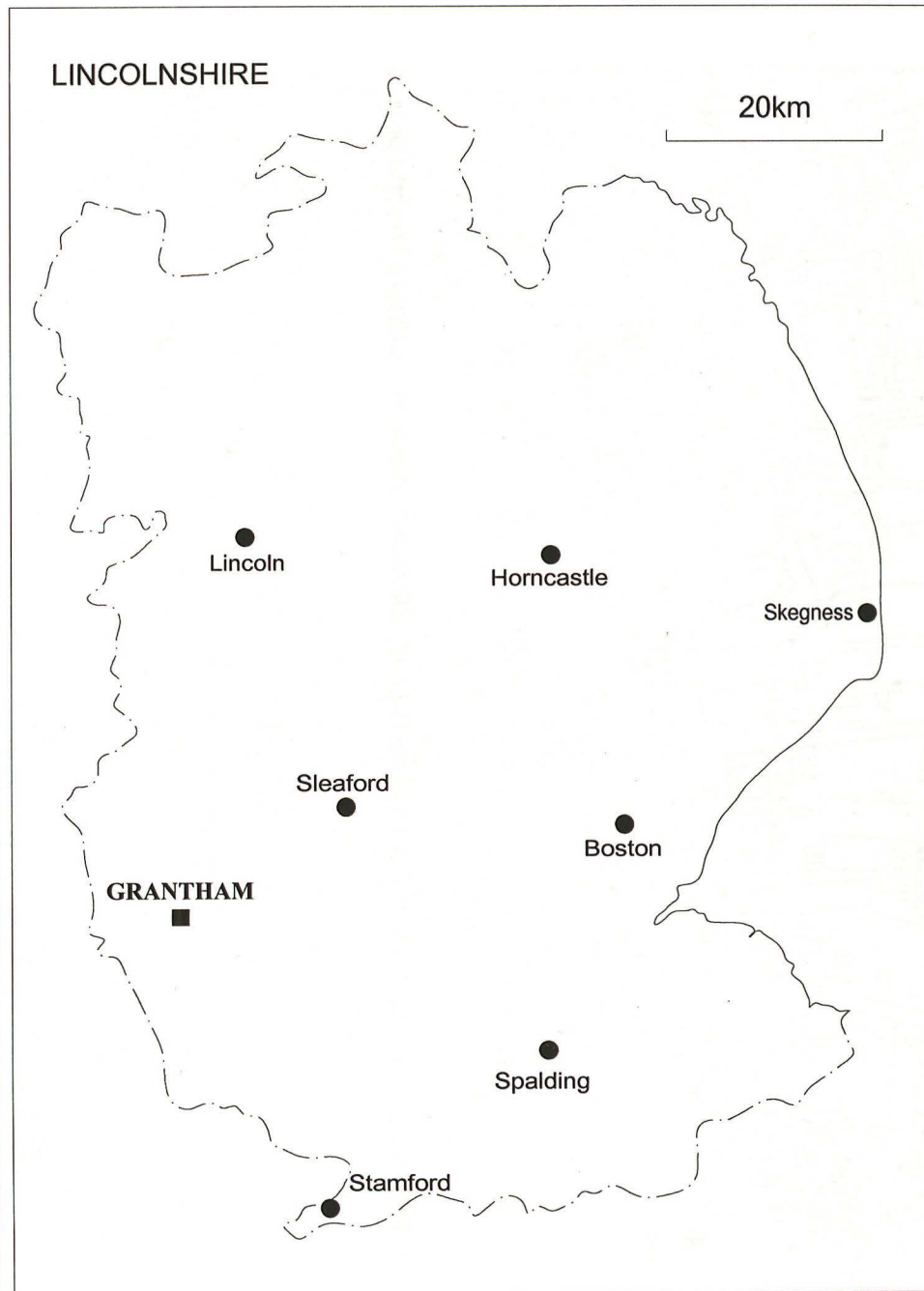
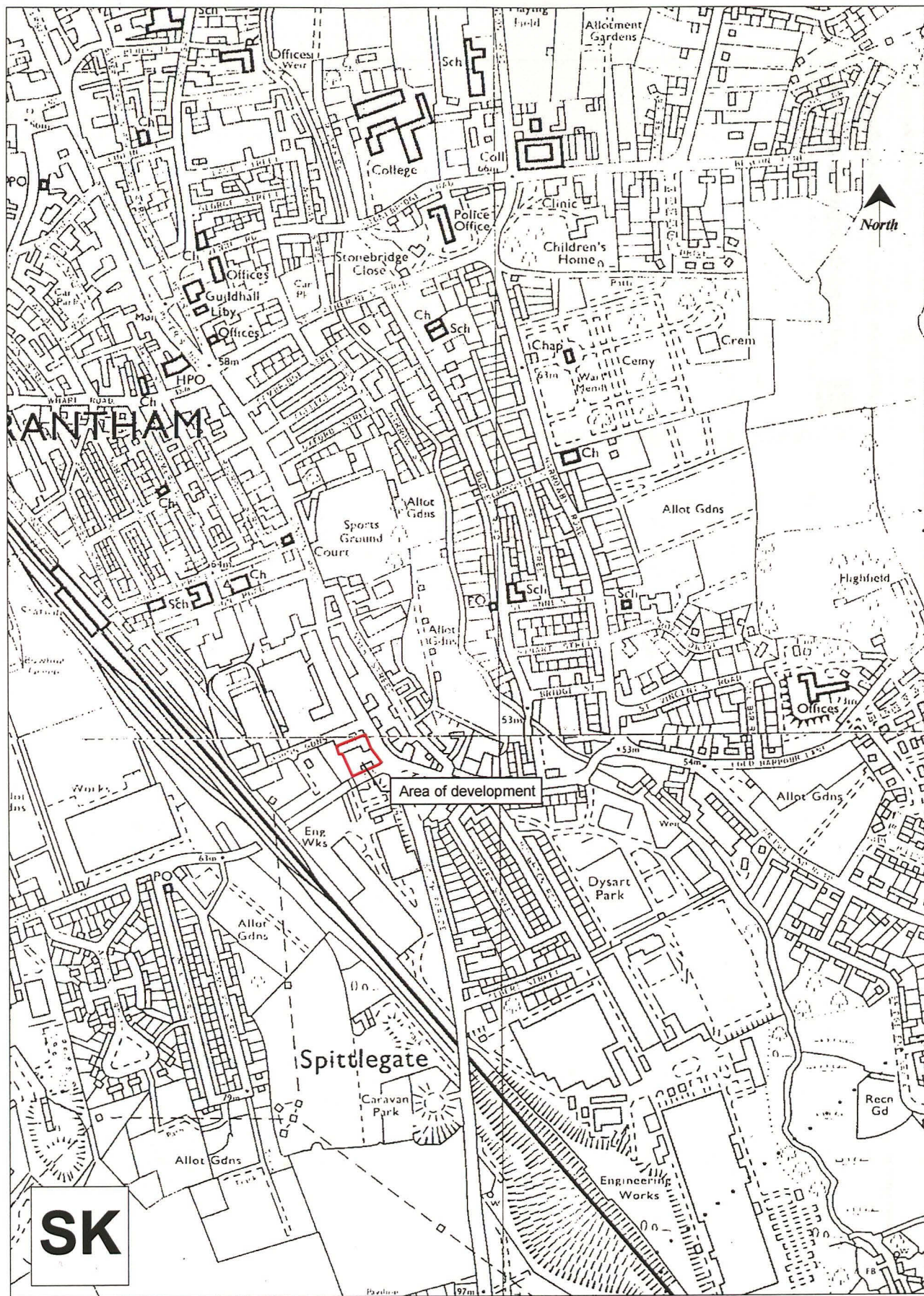


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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Figure 2 - Site location plan

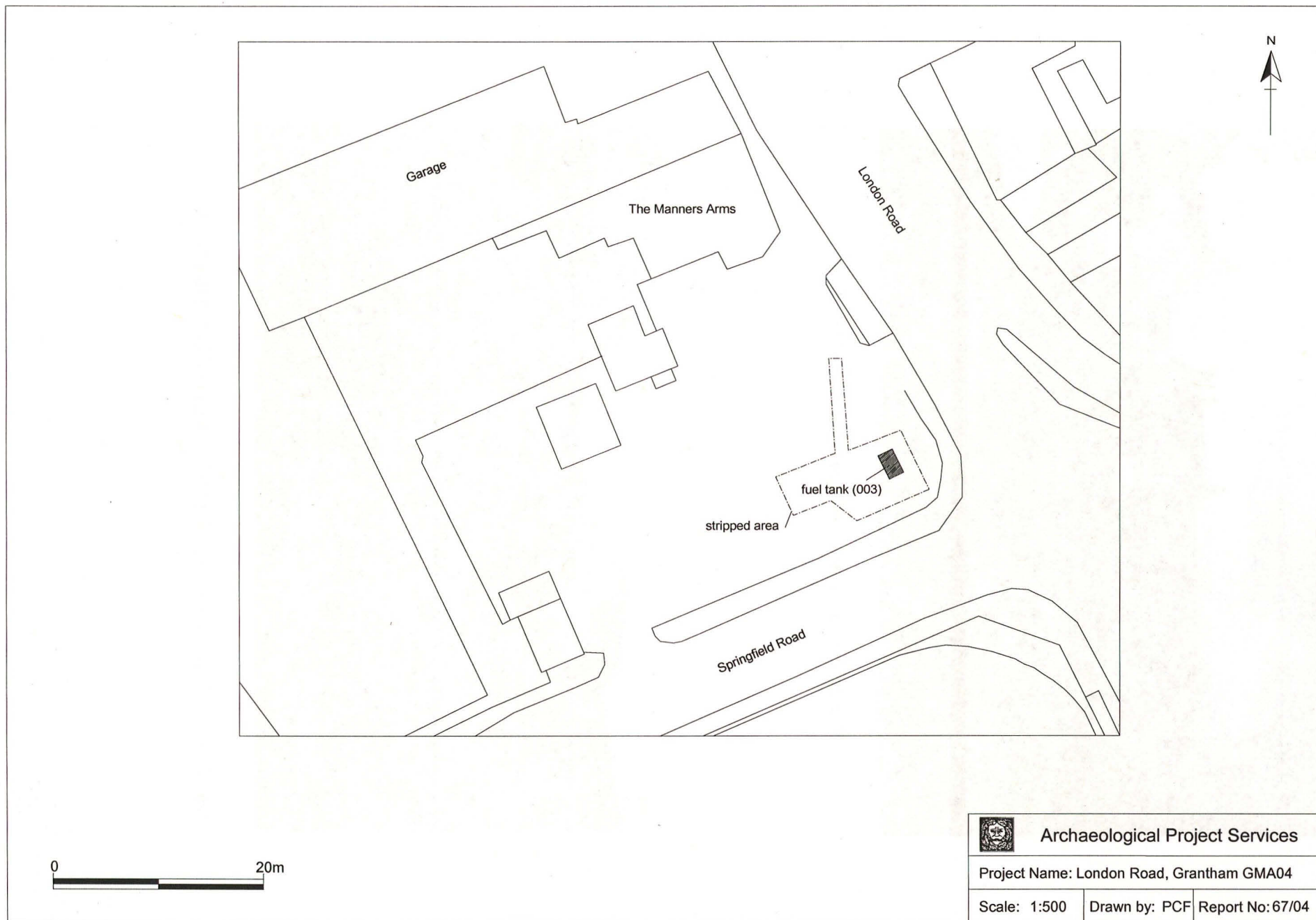


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing location of stripped area and fuel tank



Plate 1 - View across the development area, looking east



Plate 2 - The exposed fuel tank (003) in the foreground, looking northwest

Appendix 1

LAND AT THE MANNERS ARMS, LONDON ROAD, GRANTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development on land at the site of the Manners Arms public house, London Road, Grantham.*
- 1.2 *The site lies on the south side of Grantham close to the Spittlegate area, which takes its name from the medieval hospital previously located there. An early Saxon cemetery is known approximately 200m to the southwest where spears, a shield and a knife have been recovered. Burials from the medieval hospital have previously been excavated off London Road, Grantham some 300m to the northwest. Prehistoric remains are also known to the south of the site.*
- 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 at the site of the Manners Arms, Grantham, Lincolnshire, located at National Grid Reference 491790 334963
- 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 of the Manners Arms lies on the south side of the town, immediately northwest of the junction of London Road, Springfield Road and Bridge End Road, at National Grid Reference 491790 334963.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (number S03/0690/35) for commercial development comprising demolition of existing building and construction of a restaurant has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council. Consent has been granted subject to a standard negative condition for archaeological recording. For this phase of the development the watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks undertaken as part of the demolition and environmental (remediation) phase of the works. This may entail the digging of trial pits and inspection of tanks/pipework extant on the site.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies in the valley of the River Witham at approximately 55m 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 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 Antiquarian records locate an Anglo-Saxon cremation and inhumation cemetery close to the development site, approximately 200m to the southwest. A number of urns, spearheads, knives and square-headed brooches have been recorded. A watching brief undertaken in November and December 2001 approximately 150m southwest of the Manners Arms site, close to the supposed location of the cemetery identified no archaeological deposits of Saxon date
- 6.4 The development site is in the Spittlegate area of Grantham. This location takes its name from the medieval hospital which served the needs of lepers from at least the early 12th century. Although the exact location of this hospital is unknown, part of an associated cemetery has been found adjacent to London Road, approximately 300m south of the proposed development (Unsworth 1991).

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 in the southern third of the site.
- 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 For this phase of the development the watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks undertaken as part of the demolition and environmental (remediation) phase of the works. This may entail the digging of trial pits and inspection of tanks/pipework extant on the site.

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 trench.
- 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 and the police will be informed.

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 field work 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 Community 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 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. 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 Community 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	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist; or P Cope-Faulkner, Archaeological Project Services
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

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Albone, J., 2002 *Archaeological Watching Brief of Development at Bridge End Road/South Parade, Grantham, Lincolnshire (GBE01)*. APS Report No. 029/02

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm layered black and red tarmac with gravel make-up, 0.2m thick	Car park surface
002	Square brick (240mm x 120mm x 100mm) structure, 0.8m by 0.8m by 0.6m high, forming square base in stretcher bond	Pump base
003	Indurated grey concrete structure, 2.5m long by 1.5m wide by 3m high	Fuel tank
004	Loose mid brown clayey silt with brick and sandstone rubble	Fill of (005)
005	Rectangular feature, 5m long by 4m wide by 3m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Cut for tank (003)
006	Firm mid brown sandy silt, >2m thick	Natural deposits

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
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.
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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term 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.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 8200-4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
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 1 st century AD.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

6	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
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:

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 Council Museum Accession Number: 2004.77

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: GMA 04

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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