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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT
THE STABLE BLOCK
THE OLD HALL
GRAINSBY
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GGL03)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event: L1 5566

CON L1 8062

Sources L19719, L19720

NEGATIVE

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT
THE STABLE BLOCK
THE OLD HALL
GRAINSBY
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GGL03)**

**Work Undertaken For
RYLAND DESIGN**

October 2004

Report Compiled by
Aaron Clements Ba (Hons) PIFA

N/061/1006/02

National Grid Reference: TF ^{2715 9910}2714 9908
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC.2003.347

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 143/04



Quality Control
Grainsby, Grainsby Lane
(GGL03)

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
Supervisor	Aaron Clements
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Aaron Clements
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Aaron Clements


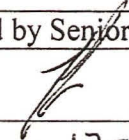
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Steve Malone	 Tom Lane
Date: 17-11-04	Date: 17-11-04

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was required during conversion / development of the Stable Block at the Old Hall site, Grainsby Lane, Grainsby, Lincolnshire.

The building is of vernacular architectural and historic interest.

The archaeological work consisted of a watching brief during development works on the site. This involved regularly monitoring stripped areas and trench sections to identify and record archaeological features, and to record changes in the geological conditions.

The watching brief yielded material dating to the late 19th – early 20th century alongside the 18th century stables and walled garden, probably indicating continued use of this site up to that date.

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 Ryland Design to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated conversion / development of the Stable Block at the Old Hall site, Grainsby Lane, Grainsby, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N/061/01006/02. The watching brief was

carried out between the 22nd March and 17th May, 2004.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Grainsby is located 12km south of Grimsby in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The stable block to be converted lies on the west side of the Old Hall site, 800m southwest of the village centre at National Grid Reference TF 2714 9908. (Figure 1). The site lies at approximately 20m OD on relatively flat land at the foot of the dip-slope on the eastern edge of the Lincolnshire wolds. Local soils are fine loamy soils of the Holderness Association developed on chalky till (Hodge et al. 1984, 214).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Manors at Grainsby are recorded in the Domesday Book and the place-name is of Scandinavian derivation, indicating an origin in at least the late Saxon period. The village is now a small hamlet centred around St Nicholas church, which is of Norman origin. Grainsby Hall, with its parkland, lay west of the village. The Victorian house, now demolished, stood on the site of an earlier 18th century house, elements of which survive in the form of the stables and the walled garden. This former stable block is a Grade II listed building.

3. AIMS

The aims of the watching brief were to record and interpret any archaeological features exposed during the ground works associated with the development, determine their form and function and, as far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the site.

4. METHODS

The watching brief was undertaken during the ground works associated with the conversion. Levels within the stable yard were reduced by 150mm at most, in order to accommodate new gravel surfacing. This excavation was wholly within the recent overburden. Excavations for the drainage runs proceeded to greater depth, between 1.00m and 1.50m, but were mostly narrow. Stripped areas and trench sections were observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features and changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches were recorded at a scale of 1:10. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits encountered were compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets. Recovered finds were bagged and labelled for analysis.

Throughout the watching brief a photographic record was compiled.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis two phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposit
Phase 2	Built up ground

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

Phase 1: Natural deposit

This phase of the site was identified as layer (002), a moderately firm mid brown silty clay 0.50m – 1.00m thick (Figure 3, Plates 2 and 3).

Phase 2: Built up ground

This aspect of the site was recorded as context (001), a moderately firm friable

dark grey clay silt with moderate ceramic building material fragments, glass and gravel included (Figure 3, Plates 2 and 3).

6. DISCUSSION

It was clear from initial inspection of the site that there was considerable building debris scattered around the investigation area, (Plate 1). This material almost certainly related to repairs and maintenance to the listed building on the site over the course of time. Similar material appears to have become mixed with a heavy deposit of soil around the Stable Block, forming context (001). This material overlies what appeared to be a natural soil layer, (002), and was dated to the late 19th – early 20th century (Taylor, Appendix 3).

7. CONCLUSION

It is known that the Stable Block, and the adjacent walled gardens have been in existence on this site since the 18th century. The watching brief identified no evidence for earlier activity. The quantity of 19th and 20th century material is testament to continuing occupation of the site in recent times.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Andrew R Allison, of Ryland Design, who commissioned the fieldwork and this report, and Welton Construction (UK), site contractors. The project was coordinated by Steve Malone; the report was edited by Steve Malone and Tom Lane.

9. 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

IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

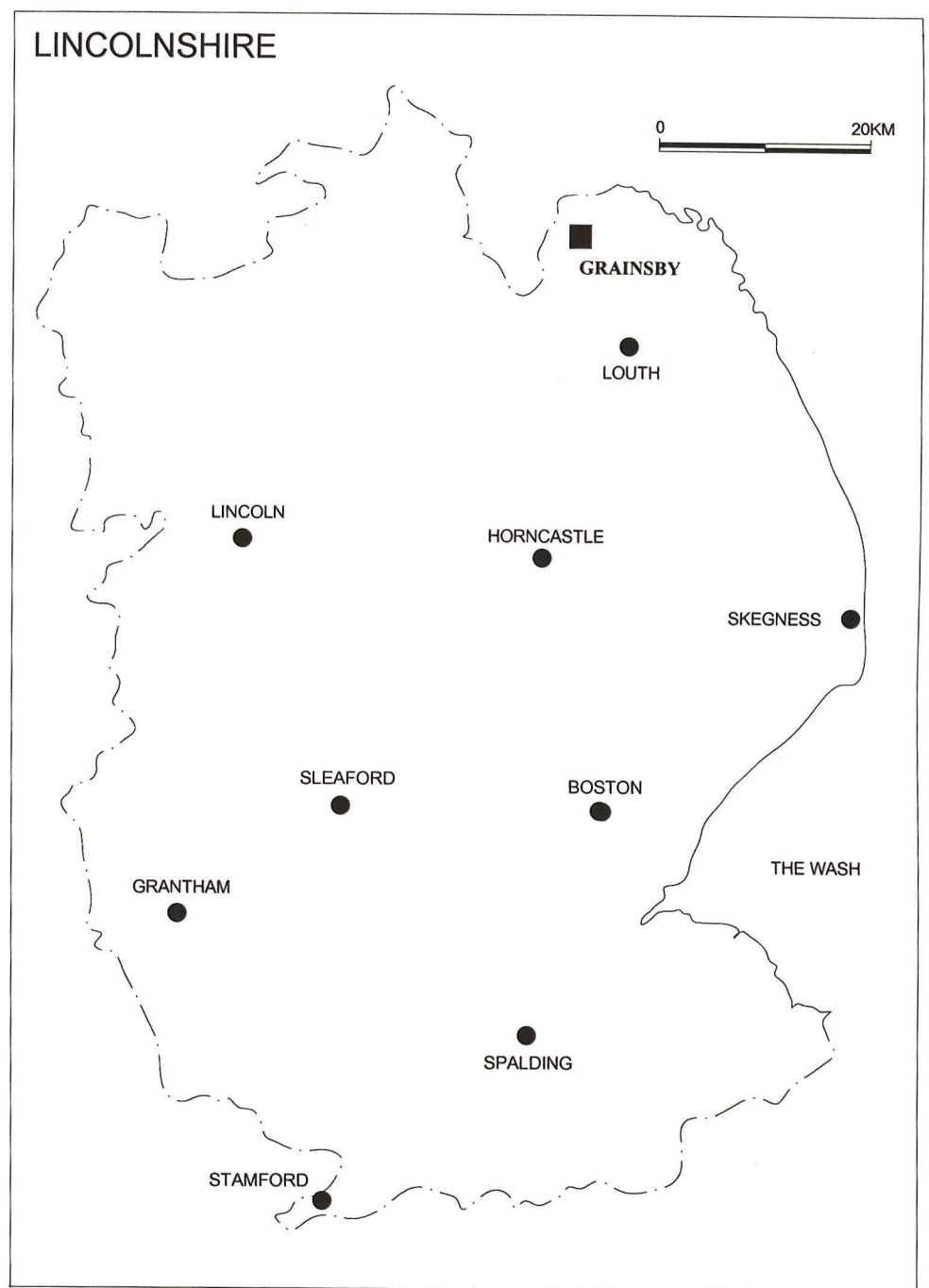
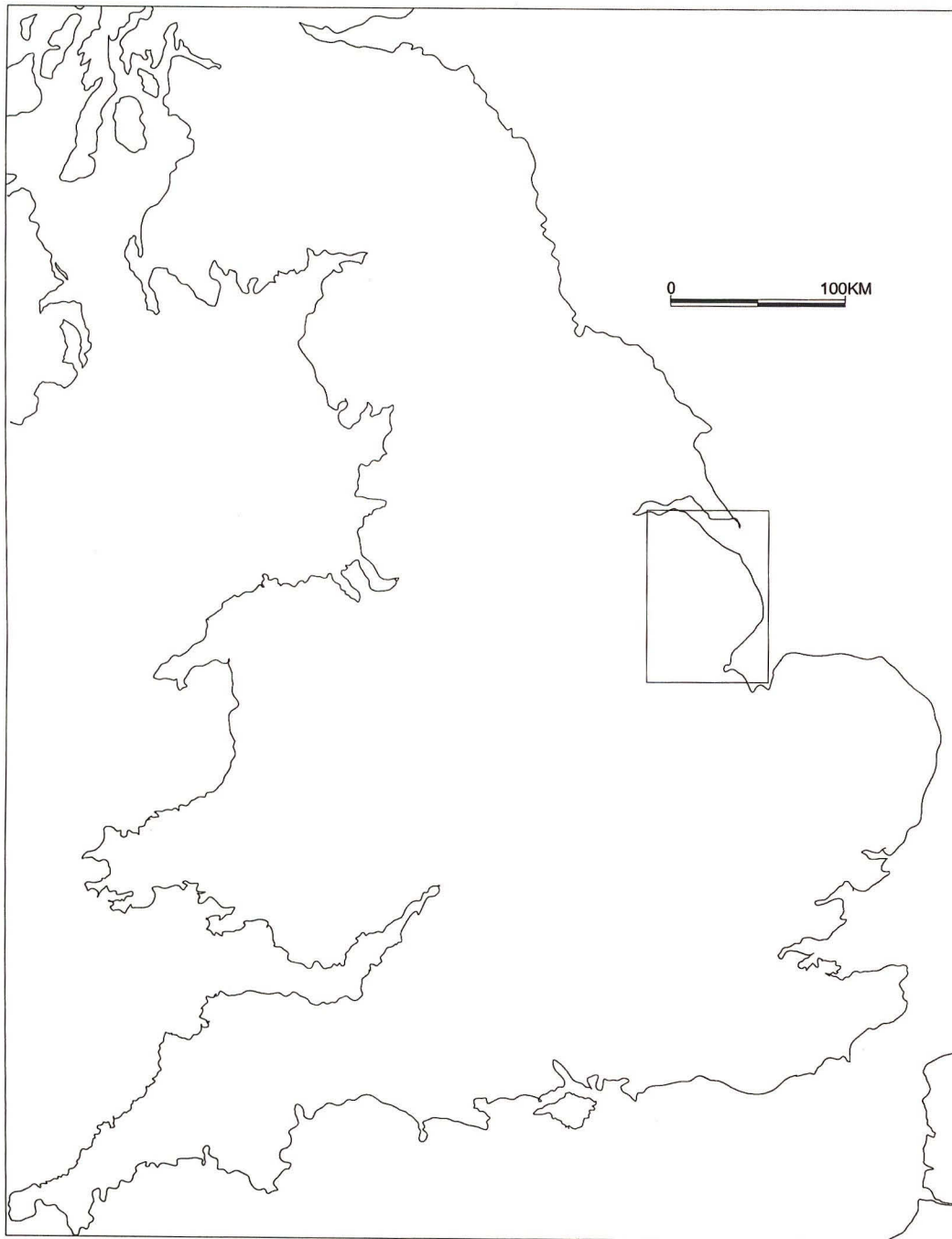
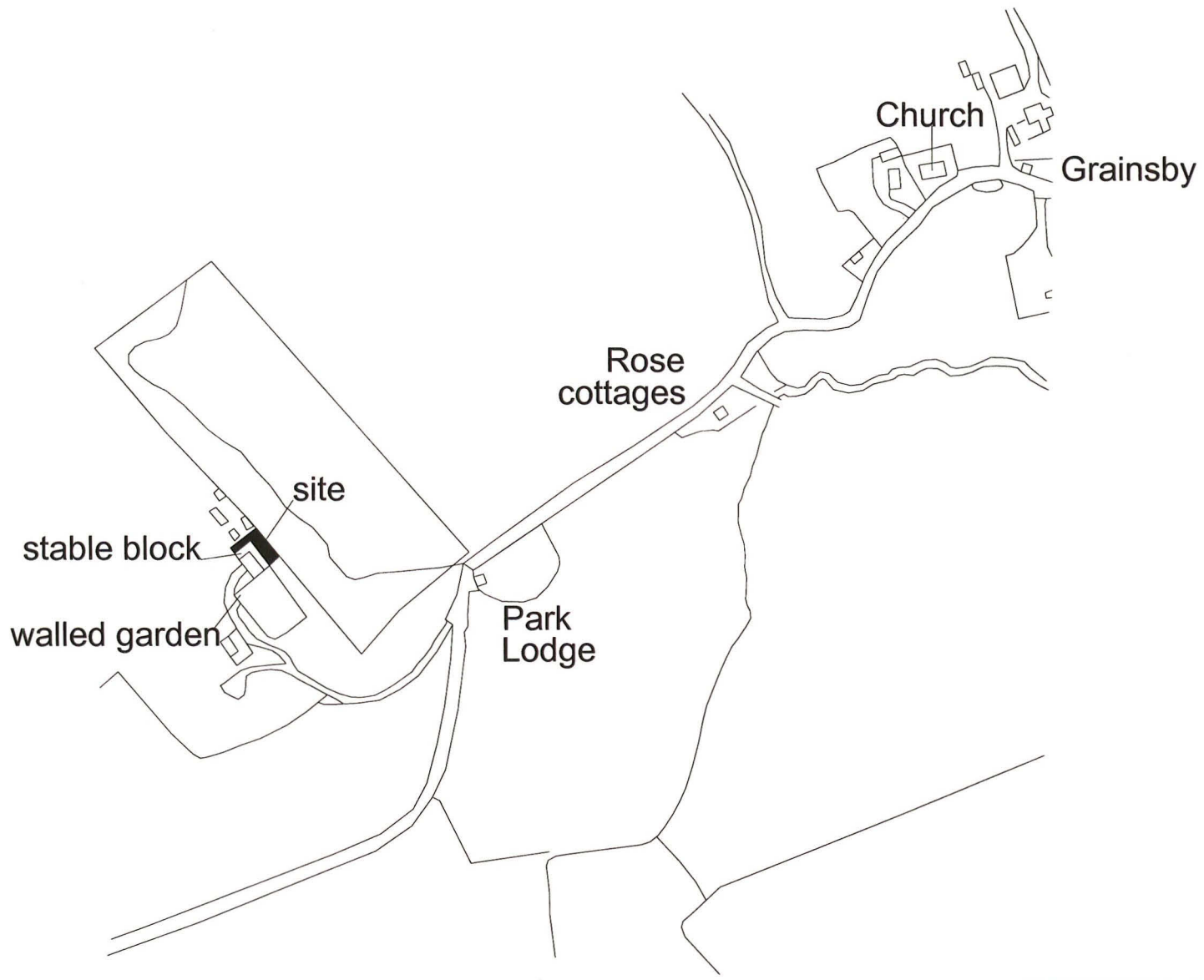


Figure 1 - General location map




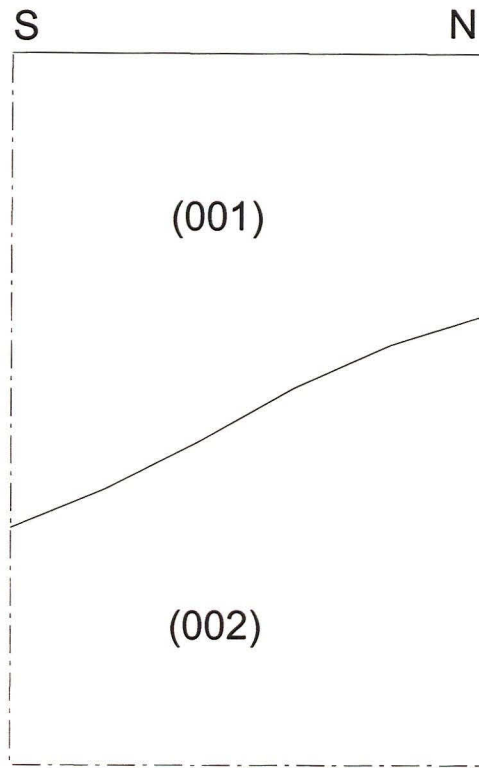
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Project Name: Grainsby, Grainsby Lane	
Drawn by: AC	Report No: 143/04

Figure 2: Site Location Plan



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Grainsby, Grainsby Lane GGL03

Scale: 1:20

Drawn by: AC

Report No: 143/04

Figure 3: Section 1



Plate 1 View of drain run under excavation, looking northeast



Plate 2 Section 1 on main drainage channel, looking west



Plate 3 View along main drainage channel, looking north

Appendix 1

Specification for Archaeological Watching-Brief

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during conversion/development of the Stable Block at the Old Hall site, Grainsby Lane, Grainsby, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The building is of vernacular architectural and historic interest.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during conversion of the Stable Block at the Old Hall Site, Grainsby Lane, Grainsby, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 2714 9908.
- 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 Grainsby is located 12km south of Grimsby in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The stable block to be converted lies on the west side of the Old Hall site, 800m southwest of the village centre at National Grid Reference TF 2714 9908.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N/061/01006/02) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the proposed conversion of a stable block into holiday accommodation. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a building survey (already submitted) and watching brief during groundworks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 20m OD on relatively flat land at the foot of the dip-slope on the eastern edge of the Lincolnshire wolds. Local soils are fine loamy soils of the Holderness Association developed on chalky till (Hodge et al. 1984, 214).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Manors at Grainsby are recorded in the Domesday book and the place-name is of Scandinavian derivation, indicating an origin in at least the late Saxon period. The village is now a small hamlet

centred around St Nicholas= church which is of Norman origin. Grainsby Hall, with its parkland, lay west of the village. The Victorian house, now demolished, stood on the site of an earlier 18th century house, elements of which survive in the form of the stables and the walled garden. This former stable block is a Grade II listed building.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

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

7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

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

7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

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

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

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

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

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

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

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development. This will involve the insertion of a septic tank, associated drainage works and excavations for underpinning at the southern end of the western range of the stables.

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.

- Throughout the watching brief a photographic record 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

- 8.2.4 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 and 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 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; East Lindsey 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 as a condensed article 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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given written notice before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

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 principle 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 - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

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

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 1, 14 October 2003

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk	Interpretation
001	Deposit	Moderately firm friable dark grey clay silt with moderate cbm, glass, gravel and root inclusions	0.50m – 1.00m	Made up ground
002	Deposit	Moderately firm mid brown silty clay	0.50m – 1.00m	Natural soil
003		Number assigned to unstratified artefacts		

Cxt	-	Context number	Tk	-	Thickness in metres	occ.	-	Occasional
freq.	-	Frequent	mod.	-	Moderate	cc	-	Charcoal
dia.	-	Diameter	cbm	-	ceramic building material			

Appendix 3

THE FINDS by Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 3 fragments of pottery weighing 228g was recovered from a single context. No other artefacts or faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from unstratified soils on the site, numbered (003).

It is likely that all the pottery was made in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
003	LSTON	Late stoneware, stopper, 19 th -20 th century	1	55	19 th -20 th century
	BS	Brown stoneware bottle, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	149	
	PEARL	Pearlware dish/basin, 19 th century	1	24	

All of the material could have been in use at the same time in the late 19th-early 20th century. No earlier material was found.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small collection of entirely early modern date the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance but does indicate 19th-20th century occupation in the vicinity.

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

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

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 an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
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.
Redeposited	An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, <i>ie.</i> medieval or post-medieval ditch or pit digging may have invaded Roman levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited. If the age differences within an assemblage is not great it is sometimes difficult to determine if an artefact is redeposited or residual (<i>q.v.</i>).
Residual	Artefacts that are noticeably earlier than others in an assemblage are often described as residual. Residual artefacts may be ones that were used for a very long time, or items that were maintained as heirlooms/antiques. If the dates of artefacts within a group do not exhibit major differences it can be difficult to determine if an artefact is residual or redeposited (<i>q.v.</i>)

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Context records
2	Scale drawing
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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: 2003.347

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: GGL03

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.