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MG/11

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT THE FORMER MANNERS ARMS,  
LONDON ROAD,  
GRANTHAM,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(GRLR 06)**

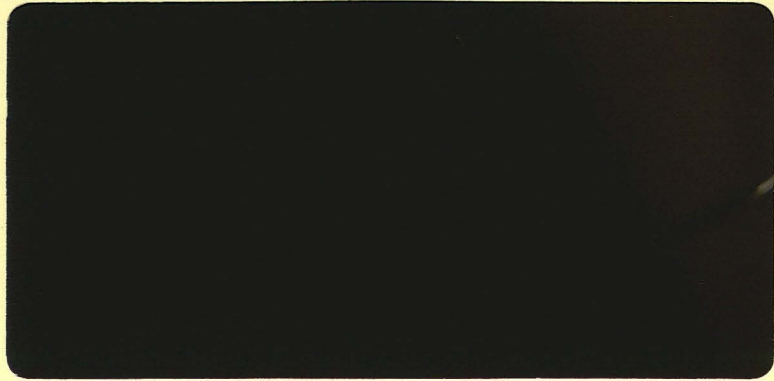


**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



*acknowledged receipt of report 22/9/06  
J.W. Neill*

Conservation  
Services  
22 SEP 2006  
Highways & Planning  
Directorate



ELI 7154

SLI 10986 10987

NEGATIVE

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT THE FORMER MANNERS ARMS,  
LONDON ROAD,  
GRANTHAM,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(GRLR 06)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Pizza Hut (UK) Limited**

August 2006

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: 2006.94

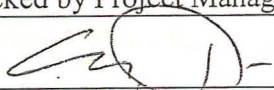
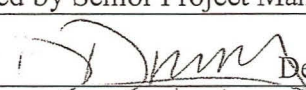
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. 128/06

**Quality Control**  
The Former Manners Arms,  
London Road, Grantham  
GRLR 06

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Mary Nugent
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Project Manager
 Gary Taylor	 Denise Drury
Date: 22/8/06	Date: 22/8/06



## Table of 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 AND GEOLOGY .....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING .....	1
3.	AIMS .....	2
4.	METHODS .....	2
5.	RESULTS .....	2
6.	DISCUSSION .....	3
7.	CONCLUSION .....	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	3
9.	PERSONNEL .....	4
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	4
11.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	4

### Appendices

1. Specification for archaeological watching brief
2. Context descriptions
3. The Finds *by Anne Boyle and Gary Taylor*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

### List of Figures

- Figure 1      General location plan
- Figure 2      Site location plan
- Figure 3      Plan of the development showing section locations
- Figure 4      Sections 1 to 4

### List of Plates

- Plate 1      View across the development area
- Plate 2      Section 1
- Plate 3      Section 2
- Plate 4      Section 3
- Plate 5      Section 4



## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at the former Manners Arms, London Road, Grantham, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches and general lowering of ground levels in advance of the construction of a new restaurant.*

*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 revealed a sequence of post-medieval and recent deposits. Post-medieval layers include an occupation horizon as well as dumped and levelling deposits. Finds include pottery of 15<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century date along with post-medieval glass and clay pipe.*

## 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 Harrison Ince Partnership on behalf of Pizza Hut (UK) Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new

restaurant at the former Manners Arms, 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 between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> May 2006 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The 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 are developed upon a drift geology of Older River sand and gravel which in turn overlies a solid geology of Jurassic Middle Lias Clays (GSGB 1972).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

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 12<sup>th</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> 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 during the removal of a fuel tank at the site identified natural sands with probable truncation of archaeological deposits (Cope-Faulkner 2004, 2).

### 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

Prior to the excavation of foundation

trenches, ground level was reduced across the site and limestone hardstanding was laid across the footprint of the new building. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. 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 was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis two phases were identified;

Phase 1	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 2	Recent deposits

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

### Phase 1 Post-medieval deposits

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the foundation trenches, towards the centre and eastern portions of the site, was a layer of grey sandy silt (006) and grey silty sand with frequent brick/tile and limestone fragments (010). These deposits



measured in excess of 0.2m thick (Fig. 4, Sections 2 and 3). Identified as occupation deposits, pottery and glass of 18<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved along with 17<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe.

In the western part of the site, the occupation layer was overlain by a dumped deposit of brown sand (005) which extended to the north (003) and measured over 0.5m thick (Fig. 4, Sections 1 and 2).

Overlying the occupation layer (010) on the eastern edge of the site was a levelling deposit of brown sand (009) that was 0.12m thick. This had subsequently been sealed by a dumped deposit of greyish brown sand with frequent charcoal/coal flecks (008).

Located at the northeast corner of the site was a layer of reddish brown sand and gravel (013) which was identified as a levelling deposit for the former Manners Arms.

## Phase 2 Recent deposits

Developed upon the dumped sands (003) and (005) was a topsoil comprising grey sandy silt (002) and (004). This was 0.3m thick and was partly overlain by accumulated overburden of grey silty sand (001).

Located in the northeast corner of the site was a demolition deposit comprising a 0.12m thick layer of greyish brown sand (012). This was sealed by a recently deposited layer of limestone fragments (007 and 011) to provide hardstanding at the site during development.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Post-medieval deposits (Phase 1) comprise occupation, dumped and levelling layers. The depth of the trenches precluded further examination of the occupation

layers to ascertain their nature and extent. Dumped layers of sand, perhaps derived from natural drift geology, may have been deposited to level the ground surface prior to the construction of the Manners Arms during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

No further evidence of truncation of the site as seen in an earlier watching brief was identified which suggests that it was very localised.

Recent deposits (Phase 2) comprise topsoils, overburden, demolition deposits associated with the removal of the Manners Arms and recent hardstanding.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include a 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century sherd of Cistercian ware along with later 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery and glass and a 17<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe fragment.

## 7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken at London Road, Grantham, as the site lay close to a Saxon cemetery and a medieval hospital.

However, no medieval remains were identified and only post-medieval and recent deposits were encountered. A post-medieval occupation layer was recorded along with dumped and levelling deposits.

Finds include a single fragment of late medieval pottery along with later pottery, glass and clay pipe.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Karen Jenkins of Harrison Ince Partnership for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Pizza Hut (UK) Limited. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report



along with Denise Drury. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Site Supervisor: Mary Nugent  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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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







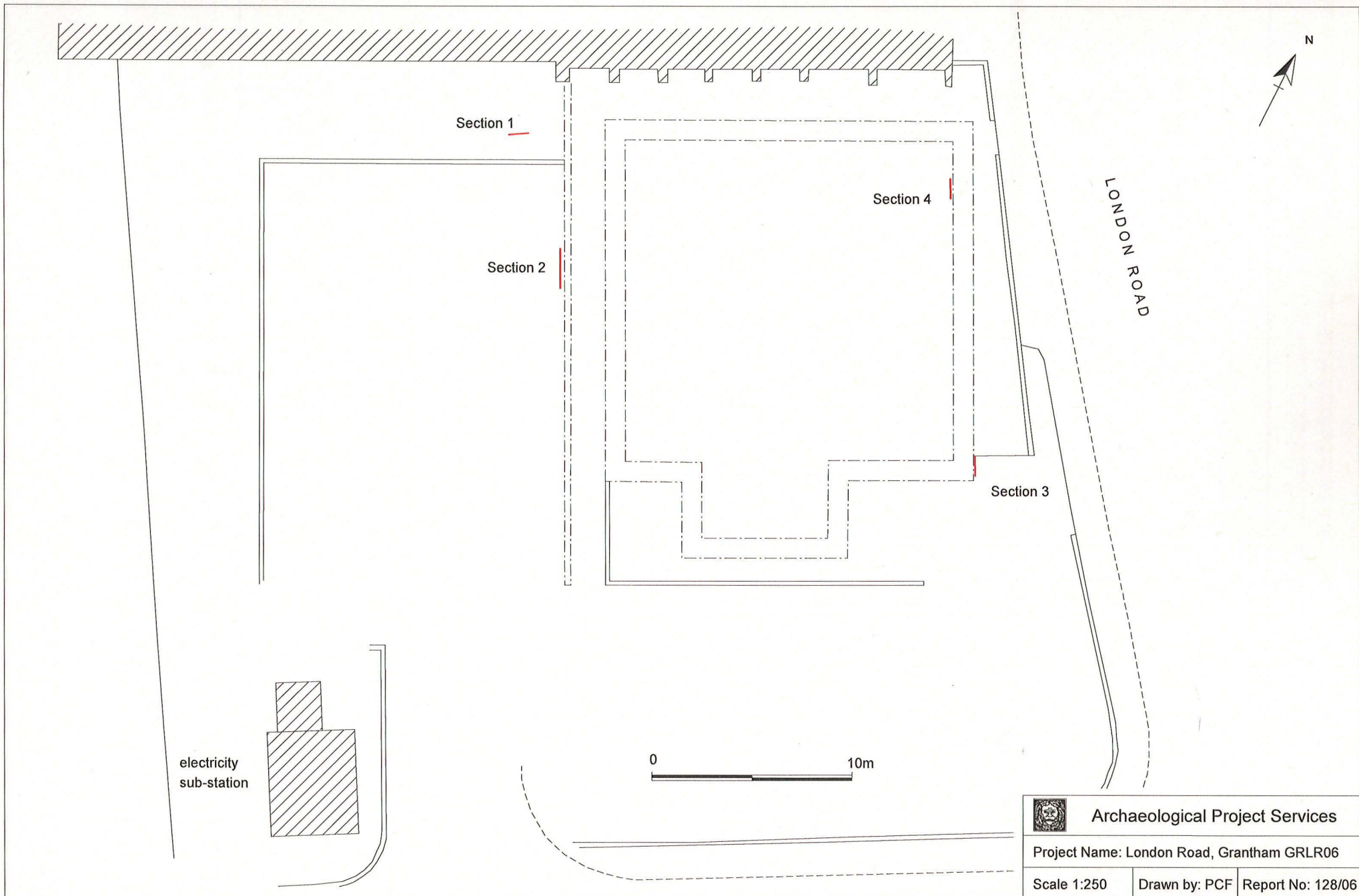

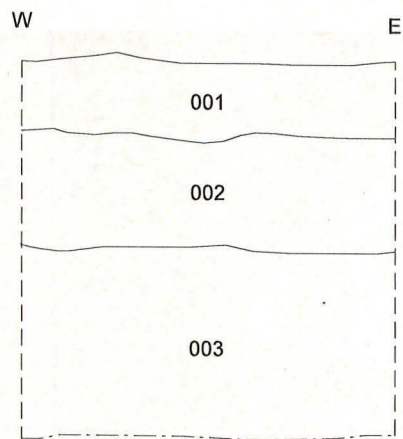
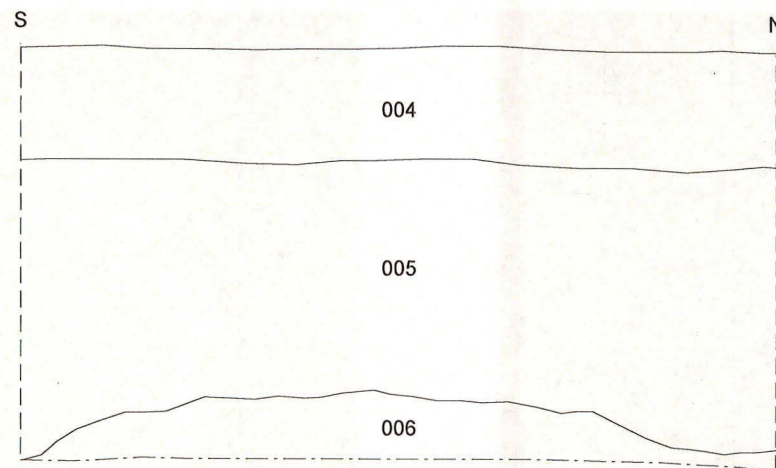


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations

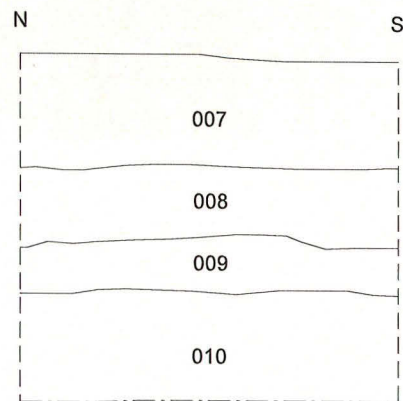
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Project Name: London Road, Grantham GRLR06		
Scale 1:250	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 128/06



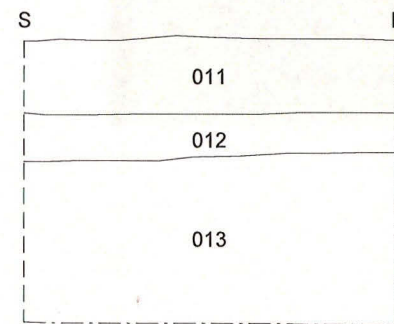
Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Section 4



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: London Road, Grantham GRLR06

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 128/06

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 4





Plate 1 - View across the development area, looking northeast



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking north



Plate 3 - Section 2, looking west





Plate 4 - Section 3, looking east



Plate 5 - Section 4, looking west



## 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 11<sup>th</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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	Loose dark grey silty sand, 0.2m thick	Overburden
002	Firm dark grey sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
003	Soft mid brown sand with orange mottling, >0.5m thick	Dumped deposit
004	Firm dark grey sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
005	Soft mid brown sand with orange mottling, >0.7m thick	Dumped deposit
006	Firm mid to dark grey sandy silt, >0.2m thick	Occupation deposit
007	Loose light yellow limestone fragments, 0.3m thick	Hardstanding
008	Soft light greyish brown sand with frequent charcoal/coal flecks, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
009	Soft mid brown sand, 0.12m thick	Levelling deposit
010	Soft mid grey silty sand with frequent brick/tile and limestone fragments, >0.27m thick	Occupation deposit
011	Loose light yellow limestone fragments, 0.3m thick	Hardstanding
012	Hard to friable mid greyish brown sand, 0.12m thick	Demolition deposit
013	Loose mid reddish brown sand and gravel, >0.45m thick	Levelling deposit



## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by Anne Boyle and 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. Two fragments of pottery weighing 9g were recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, glass and clay pipe, comprising 2 items weighing a total of 13g, was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from an occupation deposit (006).

The pottery was probably made in the general area of Grantham.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
006	BL	Red painted black-glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	18 <sup>th</sup> century
	CIST	Cistercian ware tankard, 15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century	1	8	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
006	Glass	Pale green bottle base, steep kick-up, 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	7	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 7/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	

#### 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

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

#### Potential

As a small collection of artefacts that are entirely of post-medieval date, the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. However, the items do indicate use of the site in the post-medieval period.

The lack of any material earlier than about the 15<sup>th</sup> 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

<b>Context</b>	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).
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Mesolithic</b>	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 8200-4500 BC.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

13	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
3	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

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:

The Collection  
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2006.94

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: GRLR 06

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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