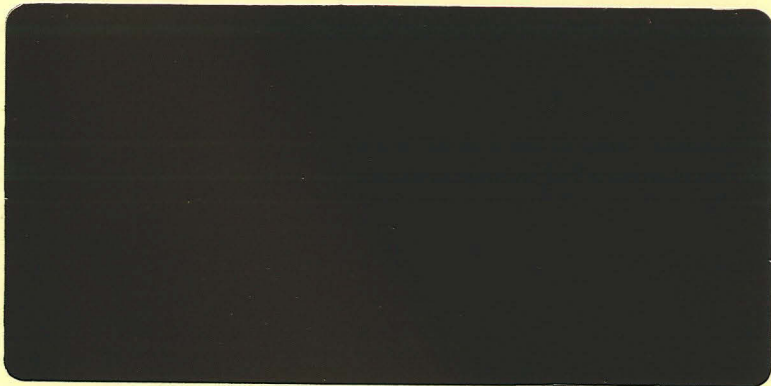


99/4

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO
107 NORTH ROAD,
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BNR98)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section
0 4. MAR 99
with 4/3/99

EVENT 483483
SOURCES 48201 48202
35733 483340 undated
35734 483341 Medieval
35735 483342 PMED

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO
107 NORTH ROAD,
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BNR98)**

Work Undertaken For
Acrabuild Ltd.

February 1999

Report Compiled by
Jenny Young BA (Hons)

Planning Application No.: SK96/1143/12/49
National Grid Reference: TF 0955 2115
City and County Museum Accession No: 150.98

A.P.S. Report No. 20/99

*Archaeological Project Services is an IFA registered archaeological
organisation (Number 21)*

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was completed during a programme of residential works at North Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire. The development is situated in close proximity to known Romano-British remains.

Investigation of the site during development recorded recent disturbance cutting through deposits of disturbed ploughsoil and subsoil which overlay a posthole and possible pit. A natural geology of sandy clayey silts and clays were recorded.

The earliest deposits encountered during the watching brief are dateable to the post-medieval period. It is unlikely that the site had been occupied prior to this 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 purposes within a specified area, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Between the 22nd May and 6th June 1998, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during excavation of foundation trenches for two dwellings at North Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire. Approval for the proposed development was sought through the submission of planning application number SK96/1143/12/49.

Archaeological Project Services was

commissioned by Acrabuild Limited to undertake the watching brief and post-excavation analysis in accordance with a project brief defined by the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography, Geology and Soils

The market town of Bourne lies in the south eastern part of South Kesteven district, Lincolnshire, approximately 26km south of Sleaford and 15km northeast of Stamford (Fig. 1). The town is at the base of a gentle eastern slope with Fenland to the east. On the western fringes of Bourne parish, the land attains a height of c. 20m above sea level and declines to approximately 6m OD at the southeastern limit of the town.

The development is located 1km to the north of Bourne town centre as defined by the parish church (Fig. 2). Located at a height of 13m OD, the investigation site is centred on National Grid Reference TF 0955 2115.

Local soils are predominantly of the Badsey 2 Association, fine loamy soils over calcareous gravels (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101). Beneath these deposits is a drift geology of fen sand and gravels, 0.8m thick, or undifferentiated glacial drift, usually sandy or pebbly clay, that lie over a solid geology of Kellaway Clays and Sands (Booth 1983, 43).

2.4 Archaeological Background

Bourne is situated in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British and later periods.

During the Romano-British period, evidence suggests that Bourne was a sizeable settlement built along the Roman road, King Street (Margary 1973, 233). A second Roman road, Long Hollow, branched from

King Street adjacent to the development and headed northwest towards Ancaster. Romano-British pottery and a building have been found 300m northwest of the development and tessera and further fragments of pottery are known 300m southwest. A previous watching brief, carried out adjacent to the northwestern site, yielded several ditches and pits of the Romano-British period (Taylor 1995, 1).

A substantial Romano-British settlement is located 1km east of the site. Building rubble, tile and pottery of both the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods has been recorded from this settlement (Hayes and Lane 1992, 135).

The Car Dyke, a Roman watercourse is also located to the east. This watercourse connected the River Witham near Lincoln with the River Nene east of Peterborough and may have had a drainage function (Simmons and Cope-Faulkner 1997).

Bourne is first mentioned *c.* 960 AD, again in the *Cartularium saxonicum* of 1060 and in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Referred to as 'Brunne' or 'Brune' the name derives from the Old English *burna* meaning stream (Ekwall 1974, 55). The Domesday Survey records half of a church, a priest, 6 mills, 24 fisheries in the parish which consisted of manors belonging to Ivo Tallebois, Alfred of Lincoln, Oger the Breton, Robert of Stafford and Ulric (Foster and Longley 1976).

During the medieval period (1066-1500 AD) Bourne grew into a substantial settlement, centred around the Abbey church. Bourne Castle, the earthworks of which still survive, is located west of the church and possibly dates to 1100-1135 AD (Cathcart-King 1980, 260).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as outlined in the brief (Appendix 1) was to locate and record archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, form, function and origin

4. METHODS

The area was stripped of topsoil using a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. A driveway, footings for two dwellings and a service trench were then also excavated by machine. An area 3.5m wide by 80m long and to a depth of 0.25m deep was excavated prior to the construction of a driveway. Both footings for the dwellings were opened to a width of 0.7m and up to a depth of 2.25m below the present ground surface. The service trench was excavated to a depth of 2m. Excavation of the house footings and service trench allowed for a more thorough examination and recording of the underlying stratigraphy.

Following excavation by mechanical excavator, the sides of all trenches were rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trench was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard *Archaeological Project Services* practise.

Finds recovered during excavations were examined and a date was assigned where

possible. Records of deposits exposed by groundworks undertaken in Plots A and B were also examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced.

5. RESULTS

Four phases were identified:

- Phase 1: Geological deposits
- Phase 2: Undated deposits
- Phase 3: Post-medieval deposits
- Phase 4: Modern deposits

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

Phase 1: Geological Deposits

The earliest recorded deposits during the excavation of footings for Plot A, comprise a light yellowish brown clayey silt (014) and continued beyond the limit of excavation.

Excavation of footings for Plot B revealed a sequence of mid orange brown sandy clayey silt (010) overlying a grey to orange brown clay (011).

Phase 2: Undated deposits

Excavation of footings for Plot B, exposed a steep sided posthole (008) with a concave base (Fig. 4, Section 1). It was filled with a greyish brown silty clay (009) that contained a single animal bone.

Situated in Plot A (Fig. 4, Section 3) and cutting into the underlying natural, was a 0.45m wide by 0.68m deep feature (016)

with vertical sides and a concave base. Interpreted as a possible pit, it contained a yellow brown clayey silt (015).

Phase 3: Post-medieval deposits

A layer of subsoil (013), 0.26m thick, comprising a mid yellowish brown silt was recorded sealing pit (016). Pottery dating to the 16th-17th century was retrieved from the subsoil. A single modern pot sherd was also found, but is probably intrusive.

A subsoil was also recorded in Plot B (012), but differed by being a light brown silty clay, 0.25m thick. No pottery was recovered from this layer.

Phase 4: Modern deposits

Sealing all deposits, in both plots, was a ploughsoil of brown silty clay (001). This measured up to 0.28m thick. Modern pottery was retrieved from this deposit.

Cut into the ploughsoil was a backfilled soakaway (004), two drainage ditches (002 and 007) and a modern refuse pit (006).

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest recorded deposits (Phase 1) comprise clay or clayey silt. This is likely to represent the underlying drift geology, possibly formed during the last glaciation.

An undated posthole and a pit were recorded during the investigation. As no dateable material or association with other features was identified, little comment can be made on either feature.

Post-medieval deposits (Phase 3) are represented by the development of a subsoil across the development site. The incorporation of finds within this deposit

may suggest it was under an agricultural regime.

Modern deposits (Phase 4) indicate recent use of the site and include a soakaway, drainage ditches and a refuse pit.

Finds retrieved from the investigation included a range of locally produced pottery, dating from the 12th to 17th centuries. Post-medieval earthenwares were also found, probably mass produced further afield. Clay pipes, ceramic tiles and brick, glass and animal bone were recovered.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at 107 North Road, Bourne have recorded a sequence of geological, undated, post-medieval and modern deposits.

Artefacts were recovered from the ploughsoil and subsoil. The material is in fairly good condition and the majority was found within the ploughsoil. Such finds may indicate no more than discarded rubbish incorporated into midden heaps and later spread on the land to improve fertility of the soil. The nature of the local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, shells, etc.) would survive, other than through charring.

No firm evidence for settlement was encountered during the archaeological watching brief. However, the presence of an undated posthole and pit along with pottery of 16th -17th and later date suggests activity of this date in close proximity to the site.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Acrabuild

Ltd. who commissioned the watching brief. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Jenny Stevens, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, kindly allowed examination of the relevant parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Ian Miller and Fiona Walker
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Neil Herbert
Post-Excavation Analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Jenny Young

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SKDC South Kesteven District Council

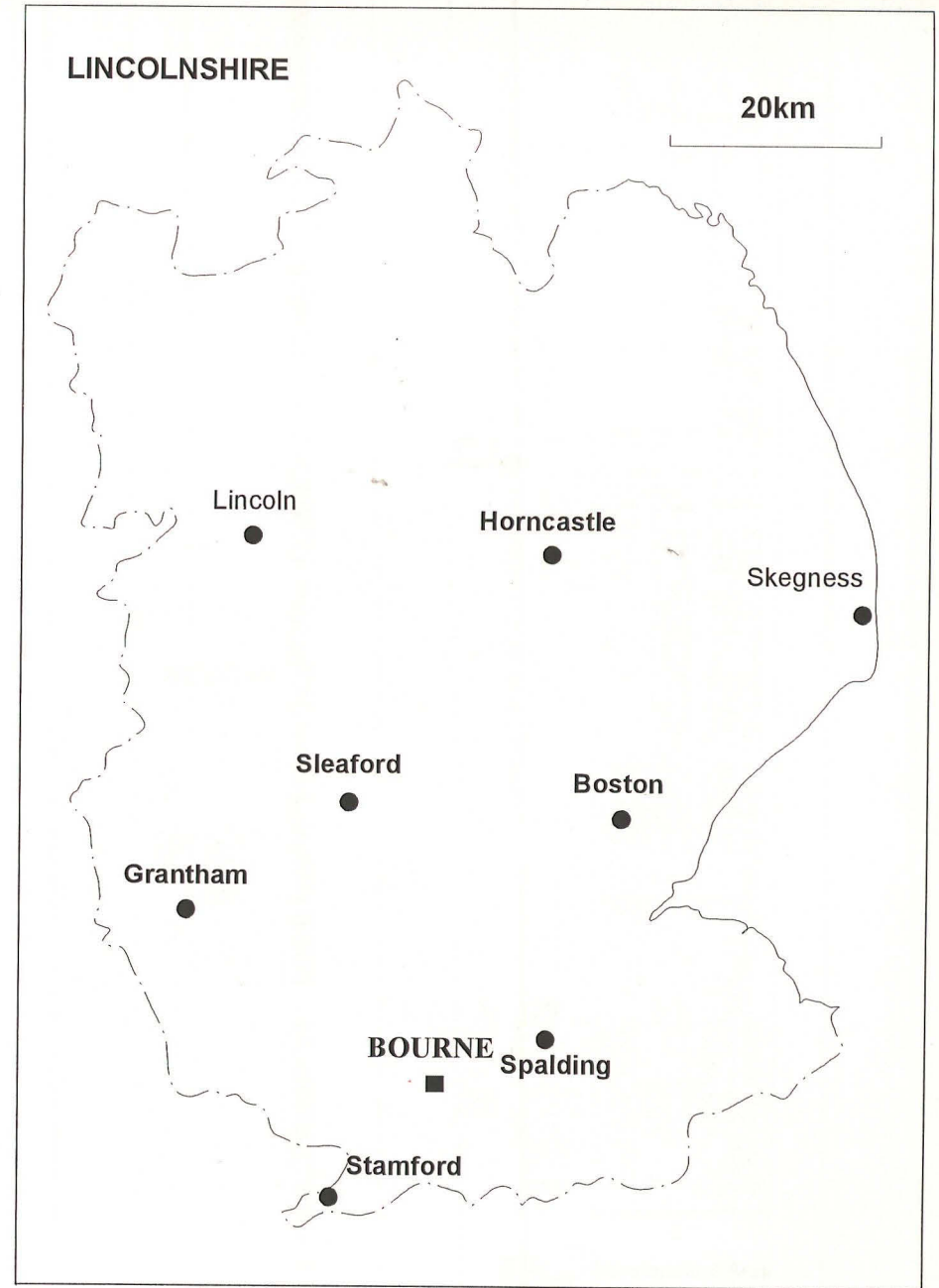
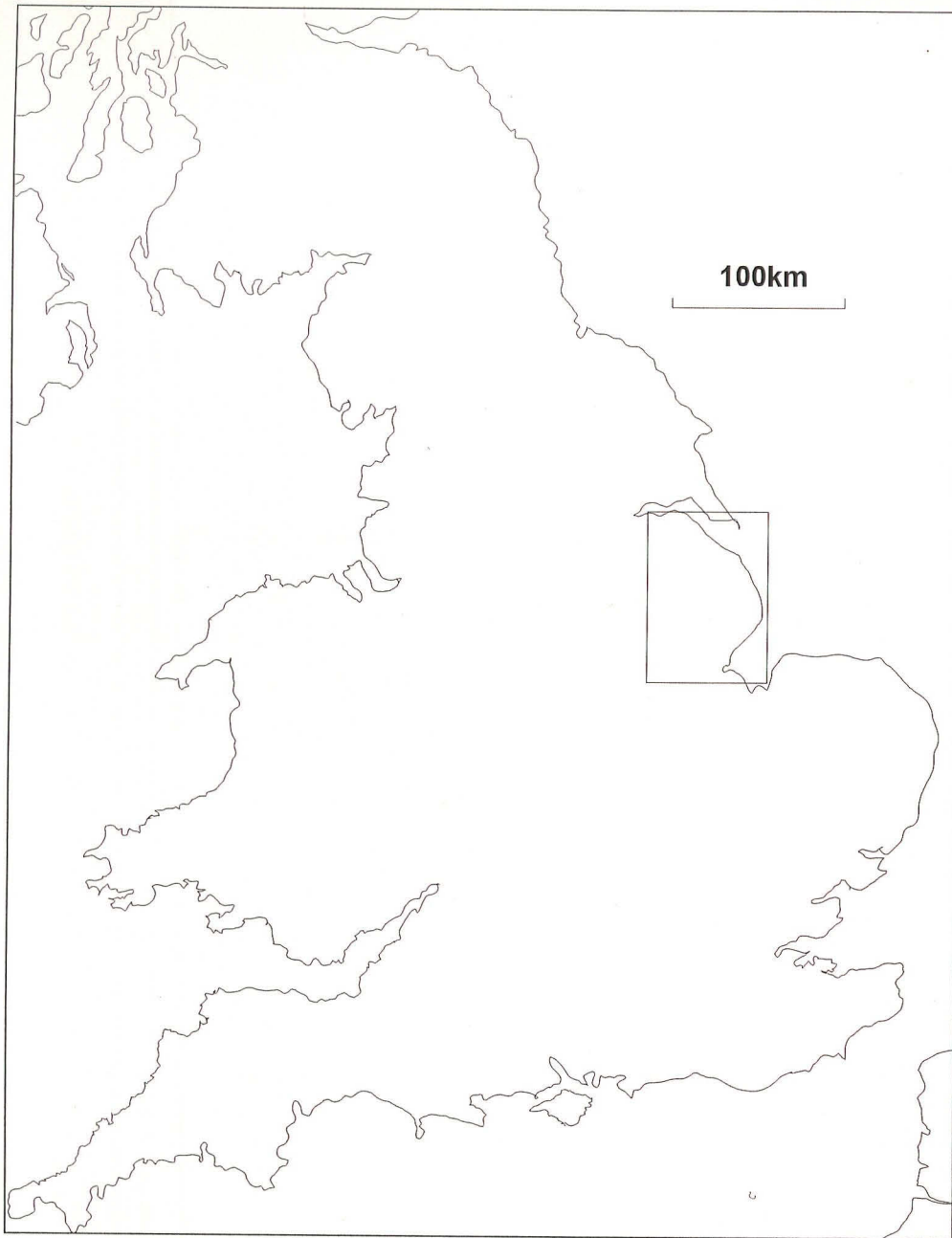


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

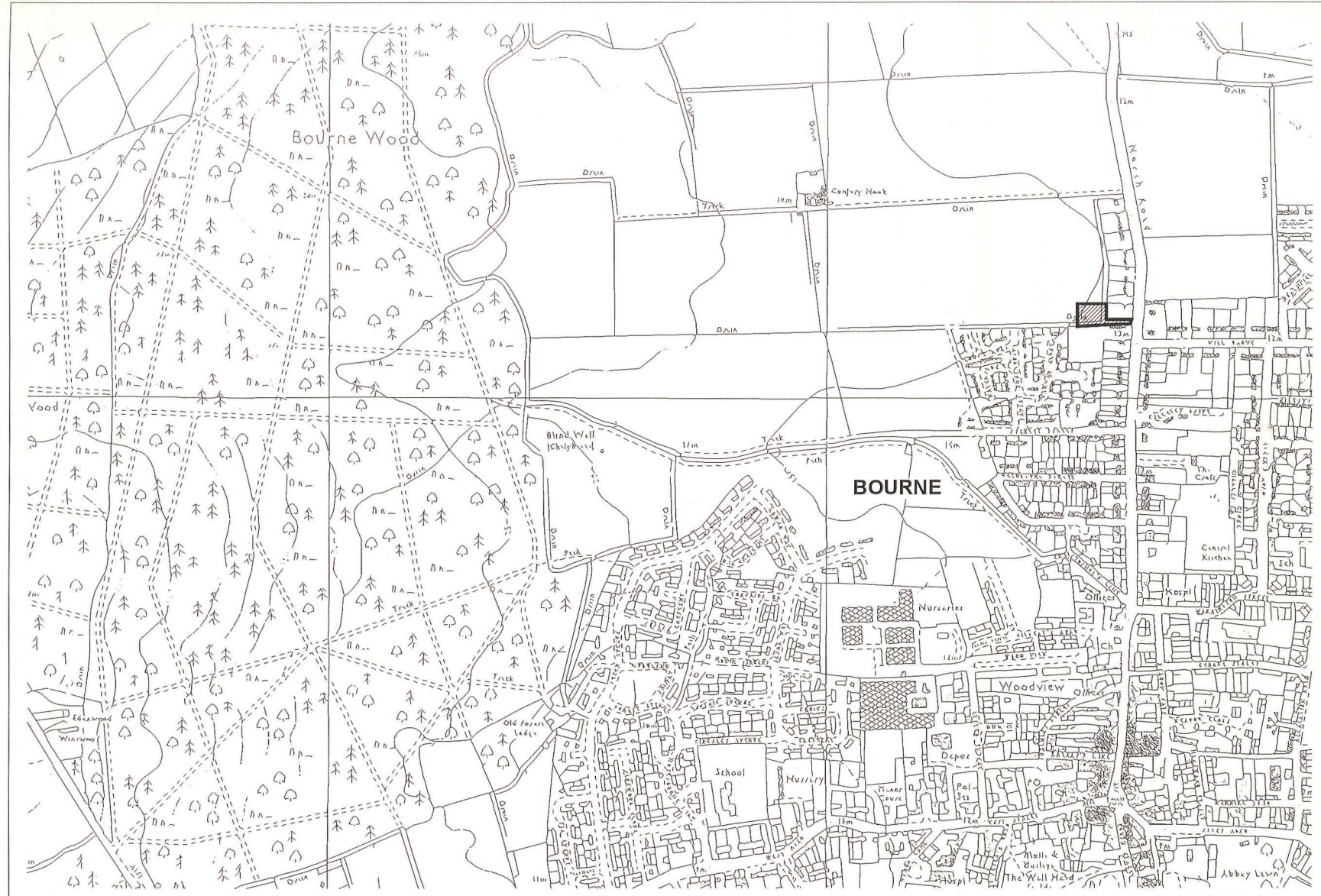


Figure 2 - Site Location Plan

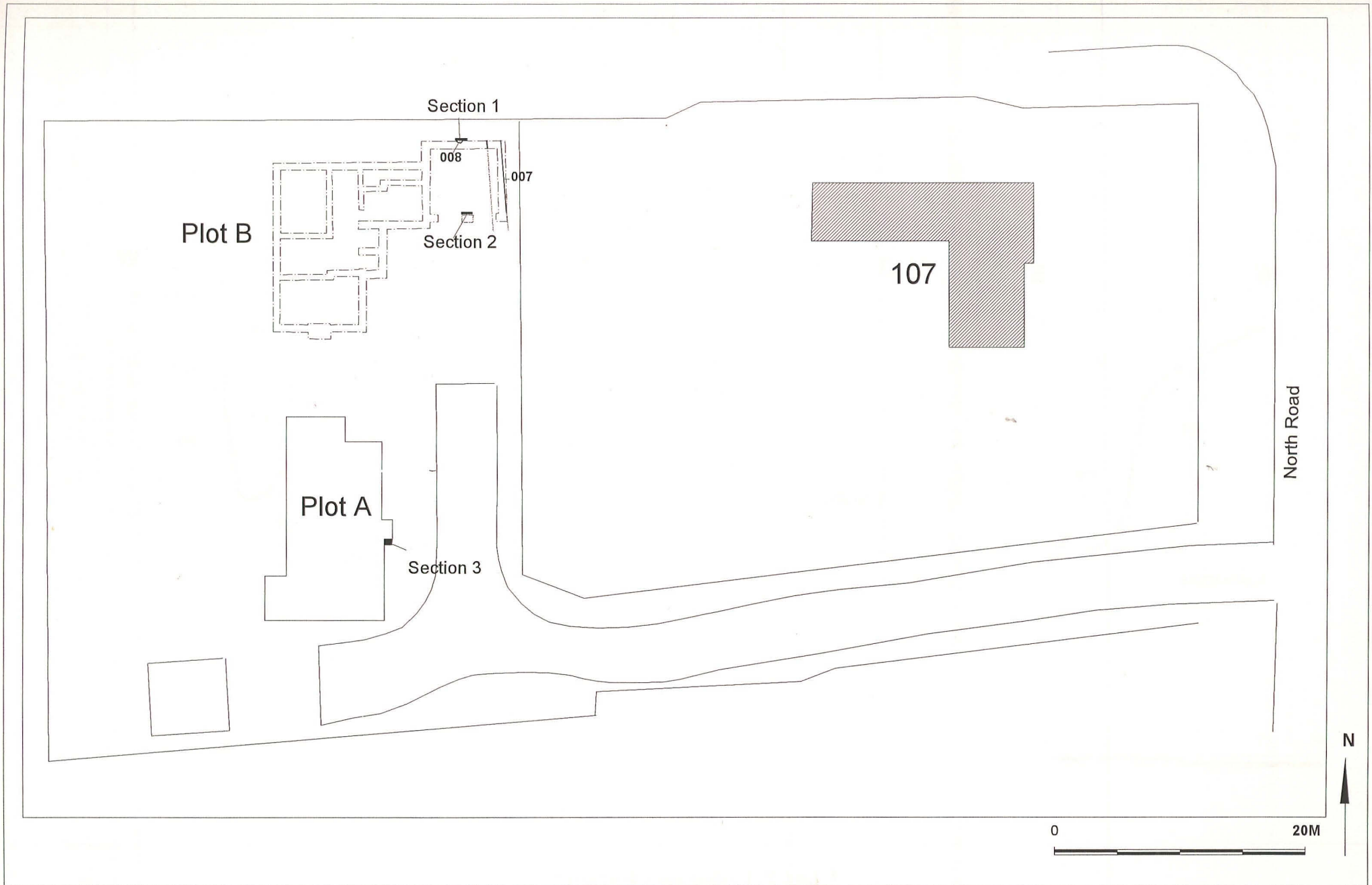


Figure 3 - Development plan, showing section locations

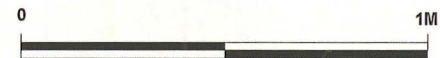
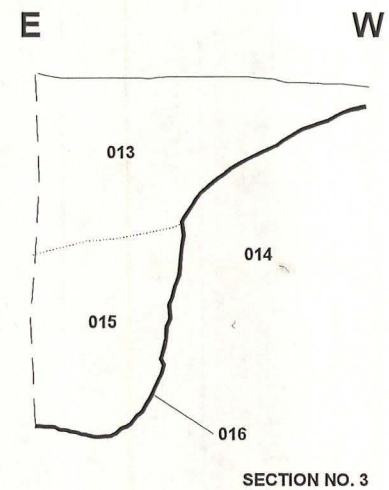
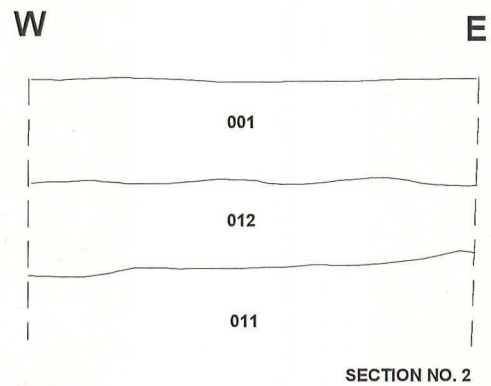
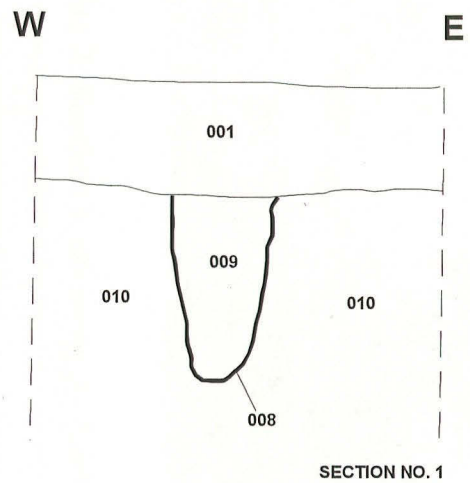


Figure 4 - Sections 1, 2 and 3



Plate 1: General view of the site, looking north



Plate 2: Section 3, showing pit (016), looking south

Appendix 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT BRIEF. WATCHING BRIEF ON LAND ADJACENT TO 107 NORTH ROAD, BOURNE. SK96/1143/12/49

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This document is the brief for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during the development of land adjacent to 107 North Road, Bourne.
- 1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.
- 1.3 All of the detailed specifications will be submitted for approval to the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.

- 2.1 The market town of Bourne lies in the south eastern part of the district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire. It lies approximately 26km south of Sleaford and 15km northeast of Stamford. The application site lies in the north of the town on the eastern side of North Road, and is centred at NGR TF0955 2115.

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND.

The proposed development is for the erection of 2 dwellings and outline planning permission is sought from South Kesteven District Council under application No. SK96/1143/12/49.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.

- 4.1 The site of the proposed development lies in an area of Bourne where previous investigation has recovered significant evidence for Romano-British remains. The Roman Road King Street passes through Bourne with a second road known as Long Hollow branching off and heading north west towards Ancaster. The exact course of this road through Bourne is unclear, but it may well pass very close to the application site. Remains relating to Roman settlement have been found along the course of both roads with previous discoveries in this area of the current application site, including Romano-British pottery and a building (SK12.19) and pieces of tesserae (SK12.12). In 1994 a watching brief took place during the construction of a housing estate to the north of the current site. This watching brief recorded the presence of several ditches and pits containing animal bones and Roman pottery, which may have been associated with the settlement evidence found previously. (*Archaeological Watching Brief of a development at Land West of North Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire. BNR94 Archaeological Project Services*)

5. REQUIREMENT FOR WORK.

- 5.1 The objective of the watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted and that any remains disturbed are recovered.
- 5.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the Watching Brief project should only be made after discussion with the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council.
- 5.3 The following details should be given in the contractor's specification:
 - 5.3.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work.
 - 5.3.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed. This should include lists of specialists and their

role in the project.

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

5.3.4 The recovery and recording strategies to be used must be described in full.

5.3.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for post excavation work and report production.

6. METHODS

6.1 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.

6.2 The watching brief should involve:

6.2.1 archaeological supervision of soil stripping;

6.2.2 inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;

6.2.3 recording of archaeological features in plan;

6.2.4 rapid excavation of features if necessary;

6.2.5 archaeological supervision of subsoil stripping;

6.2.6 inspection of natural for archaeological features and recording of them;

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

7. MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 The Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require at least seven days notice prior to the commencement of the work.

8. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

8.1 A full report should be produced and deposited with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council Planning Department, the Developer and the County Sites and Monuments Record. The report should include:

8.1.1 location plan of the trenches;

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

8.1.3 specialist descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts;

8.1.4 an indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development;

8.2 After agreement with the landowner, arrangements should be made for long term storage of all artefacts in the City and County Museum, Lincoln, as outlined in that Museum's document 'Conditions for the

acceptance of Project Archives'. The City and County Museum should be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity so that the full cost implications of the archive deposition can be taken into account.

8.3 A site archive should be produced and deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 8.2.

9. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.**

9.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological watching brief but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the approved programme of excavation are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Community Archaeologist.

Brief set by Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. January 1997.

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY.

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	2	Compact, light to mid brown, silty clay containing sub-angular stones, chert, charcoal and plant roots.	Disturbed ploughsoil.
002	2	Linear cut (17.5m long x 0.6m deep).	Drainage ditch.
003	2	Plastic, very dark grey fine silty clay containing frequent sub-angular stones, occasional flecks of charcoal and rubble.	Backfill of (002).
004	2	Compact, mid brown to grey sandy clay containing frequent stones, gravel, fragments of brick and chert.	Dumped deposit.
005	2	Friable, dark brown sandy clay containing moderate charcoal, fragments of brick and mortar.	Fill of (006).
006	2	Ovoid cut (0.8m long N\S x 0.5m E\W).	Pit.
007	2	Linear cut aligned north-south with gently sloping sides and a rounded base (1.1m wide x 0.9m deep).	Drainage trench.
008	2	Circular steep sided cut with a concave base (0.25m wide x 0.45m deep).	Posthole.
009	2	Compact, greyish brown silty clay containing occasional flecks of charcoal, small sub-rounded stones and fragments of chert.	Fill of (008).
010	2	Compact, mid orange brown sandy clayey silt containing small sub-angular stones and occasional fragments of chert.	Natural.
011	2	Compact, grey to orangish brown clay containing occasional sub-rounded stones.	Natural.
012	2	Compact, light brown silty clay containing occasional sub-angular stones and chert.	Subsoil.
013	1	Moderate to firm, mid yellowish brown silt containing clay patches and occasional small sandstone.	Subsoil.
014	1	Moderate to firm, light yellowish brown clayey silt containing occasional rounded stones and sub-angular quartz.	Natural.
015	1	Moderate, light reddish yellow-brown clayey silt containing occasional small sub-rounded stones.	Fill of (016).
016	1	Unknown cut with vertical sides and a concave base (0.68m deep x 0.45m wide).	Possible pit.

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Provenance

Much of the material was recovered from the topsoil (001) with smaller quantities of artefacts recovered from the subsoil.

All of the medieval and early post-medieval pottery fragments are local products made in Bourne. Additionally, the clay pipe is probably a local product of Bourne or the vicinity. In contrast, the later post-medieval and recent ceramics are probably derived from manufacturing areas in the Midlands, particularly Staffordshire. A marine mollusc shell was also recovered.

Range

The range of the material is detailed in the tables.

Fragments of Bourne A/B ware pottery of probable 12th -14th century date are the earliest artefacts recovered, though pieces of later Bourne ware of 16th -17th century date, Bourne D, provide the largest component of the assemblage.

Pottery is the main constituent of the moderate assemblage which also comprises glass, brick, clay pipe, iron, plastic, animal bone and shell.

Table 1: The Artefacts

Context	Description	Date	Context Date
001	9x Bourne D ware	16 th -17 th century	20 th century
	3x Bourne B ware	12 th -14 th century	
	2x Bourne A/B ware	12 th -14 th century	
	1x black glazed earthenware	18 th -early 20 th century	
	1x brown glazed earthenware	19 th -20 th century	
	1x brown glazed earthenware	18 th -19 th century	
	1x clay pipe stem	17 th century	
	1x brick		
	1x drain pipe	19 th -20 th century	
	1x vessel glass		
	1x iron ?lock/key block?	post-medieval	
	1x plastic insulation	20 th century	
005	1x bottle glass	late 19 th -20 th century	late 19 th -20 th century
012	2x ?Staffordshire yellow glazed earthenware	late 16 th -early 18 th century	late 16 th -early 18 th century
013	1x Bourne D ware	16 th -17 th century	?19 th -20 th century, or 16 th -17 th century
	1x Bourne B ware	12 th -14 th century	
	1x plant pot	19 th -20 th century	

Table 2: Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Description
001	sheep-size	1x ?mandible (lower jaw)
	whelk	1x shell (large)
009	sheep-size	1x unidentified bone

The bottle glass fragment from (005) has a moulded legend '] E R Y'.

Although not linked, the two probable Staffordshire sherds from (012) are almost certainly parts of the same vessel.

Possible rodent gnawing is evident on the animal bone from (001).

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. One of the fragments of glass, from (001), is burnt or slightly decayed, though is stable. The assemblage is archived by material class.

Documentation

Archaeological investigations have previously been undertaken and reported in the North Road area of Bourne (eg, Archaeological Project Services 1995; Wood 1997).

Bourne wares have previously been studied both as occupation site assemblages and production evidence (eg, Kerr 1975; Healey 1969).

Potential

Of particular significance in the assemblage is the early post-medial material. These artefacts, local and non-local pottery and clay pipe of broadly 17th century date, comprise the largest component. As such, they have moderate potential and probably signify the proximity of habitation or other activity of this period in very close proximity to the investigation area.

The medieval material has slight to moderate potential and may indicate otherwise unknown medieval activity, though of indeterminate nature, in the vicinity. However, the modern aspect of the assemblage has low potential.

References

Archaeological Project Services, 1995 *Archaeological Watching Brief of a Development at land west of North Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire (BNR94)*

Kerr, N A, 1975 *A Medieval and Post-medieval Pottery Industry: Excavations at Bourne, Lincolnshire*

Healey, R H, 1969 'Bourne Ware' in J B Whitwell and C M Wilson, *Archaeological Notes for 1968, Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* 4

Wood, M, 1997 *A Field Walking and Desk-based Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of the Proposed Development of land to the south of Conjury Nook Farm, North Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire*

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

16	Context records
3	Scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Bag of finds
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 Council Museum Accession Number: 150.98

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BNR98

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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Appendix 5

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> (4).
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.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The period known as the 'Middle Stone Age', dating from approximately 10,000 - 4000 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The period known as the 'New Stone Age' ranging from 4000 - 2000 BC
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.