



LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

SMR

00/6

neg

**Church Lane, Bardney, Lincs
Replacement Water Main**

TF 1185 6940 - 1202 6944

NGR: TF 1189 6932 - 1201 6946

Site Code: BCL00

LCNCC Museum Accn. No.: 2000.32

Archaeological Watching Brief

**Report prepared for
Anglian Water Services Ltd**

**LAS Report No. 403
March 2000**

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section
11 APR 00
ack 11/4/00

Event LI 1177
Source 45833
45834

negative

Contents

Lists of Figures and Plates

Summary	1
Introduction	1
Archaeological Background	1
The Watching Brief	1
Conclusion	2
Acknowledgements	2
Archive Summary	3

Figures

Fig. 1 Location of Bardney (inset C based on the 1956 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).

Fig. 2 Church Lane, showing the position of access holes noted in the text. (Based on the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map supplied by Anglian Water Services. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).

Plates

Pl. 1 Church Lane, Bardney, showing access holes 2, 3 and 5 (looking south-west).

Pl. 2 Deposits visible in access hole 7 (looking west)

Pl. 3 Access hole 8, with War Memorial in the background (looking south)

Pl. 4 Location of Trench 8 (looking south)

Church Lane, Bardney
Water Main Replacement
Archaeological Watching Brief
NGR: TF 1189 6932 – 1201 6946
Site Code: BCL00
LCNCC Museum Accn. No: 2000.32

Summary

Monitoring of access holes for a replacement water pipe found no evidence for significant archaeological deposits or features.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned by Anglian Water Services Ltd in January 2000 to conduct an archaeological watching brief during directional drilling for a replacement water main along Church Lane, Bardney (Fig. 1; Pl. 1). Monitoring of works in Church Lane had been requested by the County Archaeological Officer in a letter to the Conservation Section of Anglian Water Services Ltd, dated 14th September 1999. A trial hole was monitored by Wendy Booth on 17th February 2000. Monitoring by Claire Angus and Geoff Tann took place between 23rd and 25th March 2000; five monitoring visits were made.

Archaeological Background

Archaeological monitoring was requested because Church Lane lies between The church of St Lawrence, built in 1434, and the site of a former chapel. It was also possible that structural or skeletal remains associated with the chapel or the church might have been encountered during the watching brief.

The Watching Brief

The total length of pipeline identified as being of potential archaeological interest comprised about 250m.

Church Lane

A series of access holes and trial pits to find the existing water pipe in the road were recorded (Fig. 2). Access holes 3, 4 and 6 were dug to expose the existing water main, and only previously disturbed deposits were recorded in these trenches.

1. Outside the Vicarage, an access hole against the kerb outside the Vicarage cut through 0.1m of tarmac into a make-up layer consisting of orange/brown sandy silt and gravel (0.2m). A 0.35m mixed grey-brown clayey silt band was visible below this, with red/brown sandy silt to the base of the hole.
2. A second hole was excavated in the road between the Vicarage and No. 12, Church Lane. This revealed an existing cable trench, with brick and limestone rubble backfill.

5. A large access hole was excavated at the end of the road. The removal of 0.12m of tarmac revealed a layer of mixed make-up material 0.22m deep. Below this a layer of orange/brown sandy silt mixed with deposits of grey/brown sandy silt was visible to the base of the trench. A narrow trench was extended to the west, and the same series of deposits were noted here, with a band of limestone hardcore associated with existing services.

7. An access trench excavated at the end of Church Lane exposed a mixed hardcore deposit below a layer of tarmac 0.18m thick (Pl. 2). A grey/brown clayey silt deposit 0.20m was visible directly above an orange/brown clayey silt deposit.

8. A large access hole located close to the junction of Church Lane with Mill Lane exposed a thin layer of tarmac, below which was limestone hardcore to a depth of 0.30m (Pl. 3 and 4). This overlay orange sand, which had not previously been disturbed.

9. A trial hole excavated in February 2000 found that below the layer of tarmac (0.18m thick) was a make-up layer. At a depth of 0.40m a grey silty clay layer was visible, below which orange sandy silt was recorded.

Conclusion

The watching brief found that much of the monitored ground had been considerably disturbed in the past when other services had been installed. No features of archaeological significance were visible in the access holes.

Acknowledgements

LAS is grateful to Anglian Water Services Ltd (especially Matthew Vickers) and their contractors ALHCO for their help.

The report was collated and produced by Jane Frost.

Claire Angus
Lindsey Archaeological Services
27th March 2000

Archive Summary

Anglian Water Services plan (fax copy)

Annotated copies of AWS plan

Photographs (colour prints, LAS film nos. 00/30/23-24 and 00/31/25-37)

Correspondence

Field notes/sketch

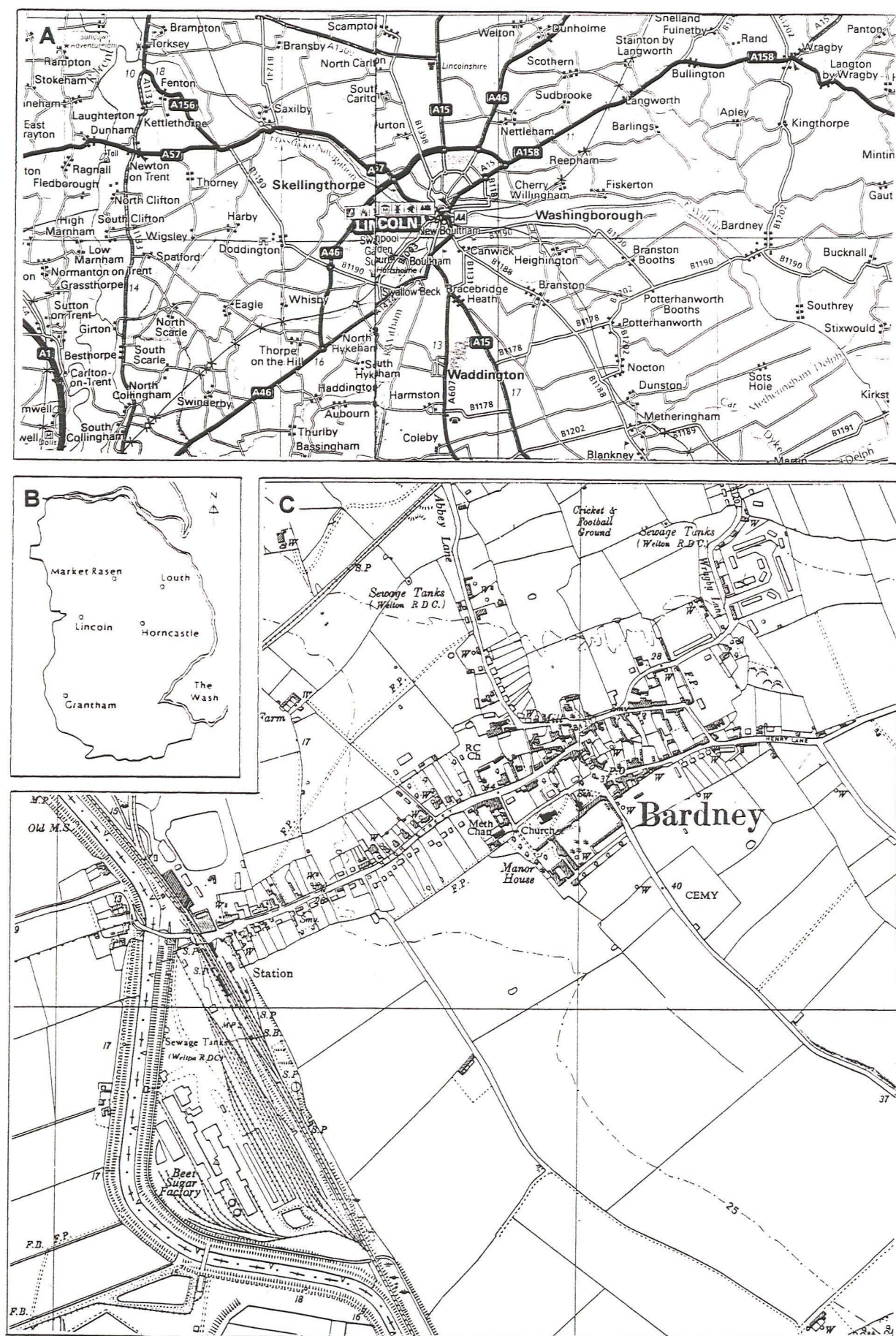


Fig. 1 Location of Bardney (inset C based on the 1956 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).

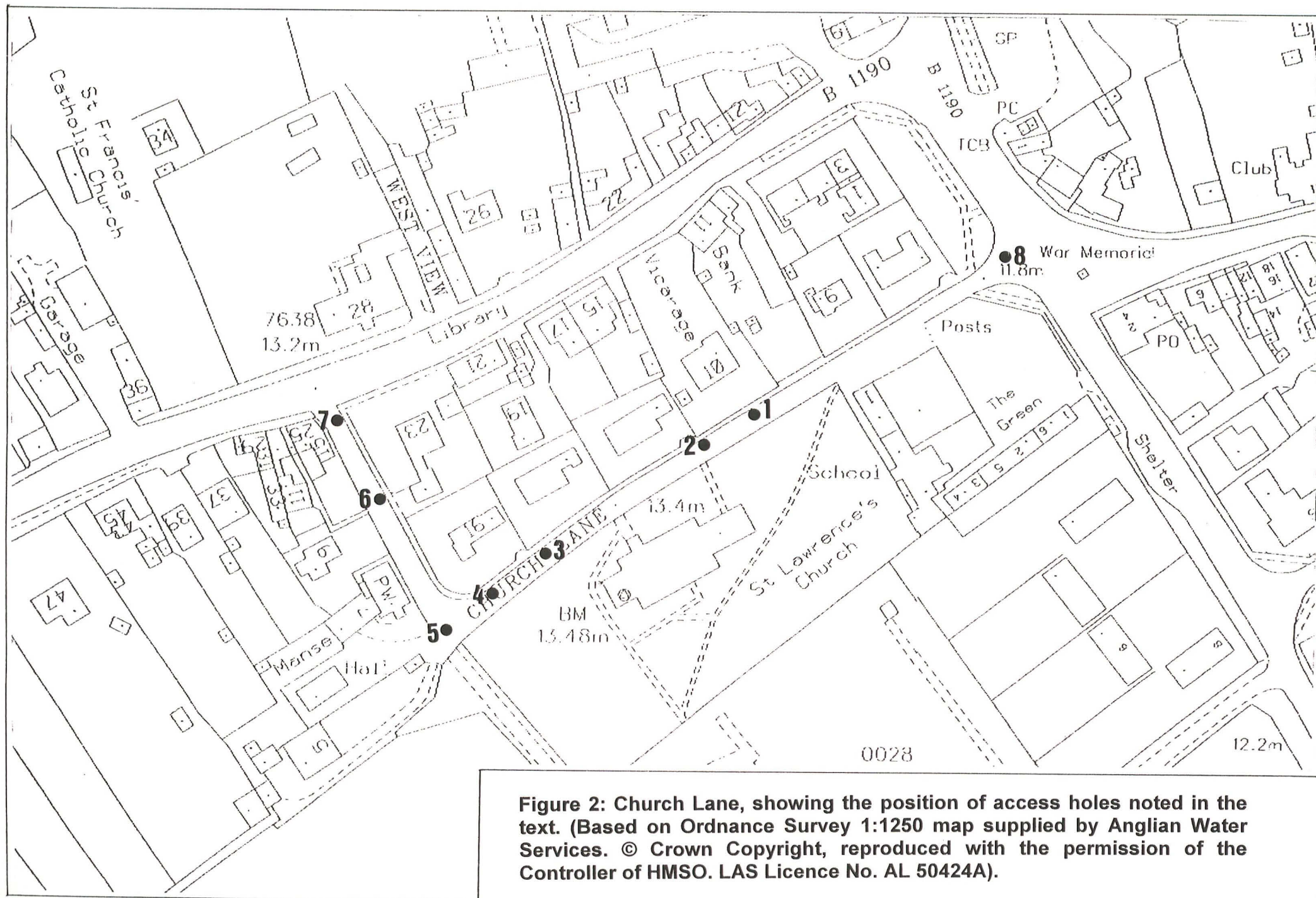


Figure 2: Church Lane, showing the position of access holes noted in the text. (Based on Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map supplied by Anglian Water Services. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).



Pl. 1 Church Lane, Bardney, showing access holes 2, 3 and 5 (looking south-west).

Pl. 2 Deposits visible in access hole 7 (looking west)





Pl. 3 Access hole 8, with War Memorial in the background (looking south)

Pl. 4 Location of Trench 8 (looking south)

