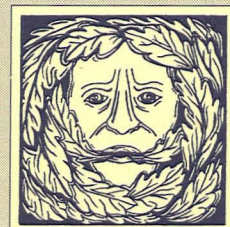


M6/9

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
LAND AT MANTON HOUSE,
EASTGATE,
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BMH06)
Planning Reference: SO5/1446/12



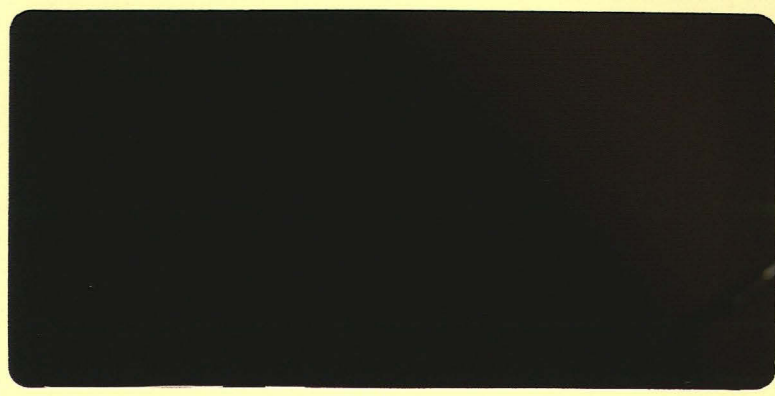
A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

*acknowledged receipt of rept. 21/8/06
per Hall*

Conservation
Services

21 AUG 2006

Highways & Planning
Directorate



EU 7052

SLI 10913 10914

Negative

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
LAND AT MANTON HOUSE,
EASTGATE,
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BMH06)**

Planning Reference: SO5/1446/12

**Work Undertaken For
Copland Building Contractors**

August 2006

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA

National Grid Reference: TF 10206 19855

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No.7/06

**Land at Manton House, Eastgate
Bourne
Lincolnshire
(BMH06)
Quality Control**

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Project Coordinator | Mark Williams |
| Supervisor | Aaron Clements |
| Finds Processing | Denise Buckley |
| CAD Illustration | Mark Peachey |
| Photographic Reproduction | Sue Unsworth |
| Post-excavation Analyst | Mark Peachey |

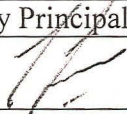
| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Checked by Project Manager | Approved by Principal Archaeologist |
| <i>Mark Williams</i> Mark Williams |  Tom Lane |
| Date: 3 August 2006 | Date: 3 August 2006 |

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Plate 1 General view of plot looking west

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land at Manton House, Eastgate, Bourne, Lincolnshire, to monitor the excavation of groundworks during residential development.

The watching brief condition was imposed because the site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, immediately adjacent to the Car Dyke, a linear monument, thought to be Roman in date. To the south of the site is the 16th century Austerby Manor house.

The watching brief found neither Romano-British, medieval nor other archaeological features. Several sherds of modern pottery were retrieved.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as:

“... a formal program 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 (APS) was commissioned by Copland Building Contractors to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land at Manton House, Eastgate, Bourne, Lincolnshire. Planning permission (S05/1446/12) had been granted by South Kesteven District Council for residential development of the site subject to a condition requiring the

undertaking of a continuous watching brief during groundworks associated with the development. The work was carried out on 3rd January 2006 in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the local planning authority.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Bourne is located 24km southeast of Grantham and 15km northeast of Stamford in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. Eastgate is located on the southeastern edge of the town, the site is located on the east side of Spalding Road at National Grid Reference TF 10206 19855.

The site lies in the southeastern part of Bourne on a gentle slope down to the east at c. 5m OD. Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, brown calcareous earths over calcareous gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Bourne is located in an area of known archaeological remains, the most significant dating from the Romano-British and medieval periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that during the Romano-British period Bourne was a small but important settlement. The Car Dyke waterway, considered to be Roman, lies just to the west.

Bourne was a significant town in the medieval period with an Abbey and castle. Pottery was manufactured at Bourne in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Kilns and workshops relating to the industry are known to have been concentrated immediately to the south and east.

The site is located adjacent to the Car Dyke, a linear monument probably dated to the Roman Period, and lies immediately south of medieval and post medieval pottery industries.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the watching brief were:

To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the site stripping and other forms of ground disturbance.

The objectives of the watching brief were to:

Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;

Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

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

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

4. METHODS

An old garage was demolished and the foundation trenches (Fig 3) were then dug, by machine, under archaeological monitoring. A soakaway trench to the rear of the plot had already been filled in.

A section of trench (Fig 4) was cleaned and drawn. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit revealed within the trench was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and the section was drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Records of the deposits recognised during the watching brief were then examined. A

list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2.

5. RESULTS (Figs 3-4)

Following post-excavation analysis, two phases were identified.

5.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

A mid yellow clay silt (003) natural deposit was encountered at a depth of 0.6m throughout the footings. It measured at least 0.3m thick.

5.2 Phase 2: Modern deposits

Immediately above the natural was a 0.3m thick layer of mid yellowish grey sandy clay silt subsoil (002) 0.3m thick from which seven sherds of modern pottery were retrieved. Sealing this was 0.3m of dark grey clayey silt topsoil (001).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits were represented by mid grey silty clay. Subsoil and topsoil layers were recorded. No archaeological features were revealed.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological watching brief was carried out on land at Manton House, Eastgate, Bourne as the site lay close to the Romano-British Car Dyke and medieval town. However, no Romano-British, medieval or other archaeological deposits were encountered. Seven sherds of modern pottery were retrieved.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Copland Building Contractors in carrying

out the project. The work was co-ordinated by Mark Williams and this report was edited by Mark Williams and Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams
Site Supervisor: Aaron Clements
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984 *Soils and their Use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

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

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

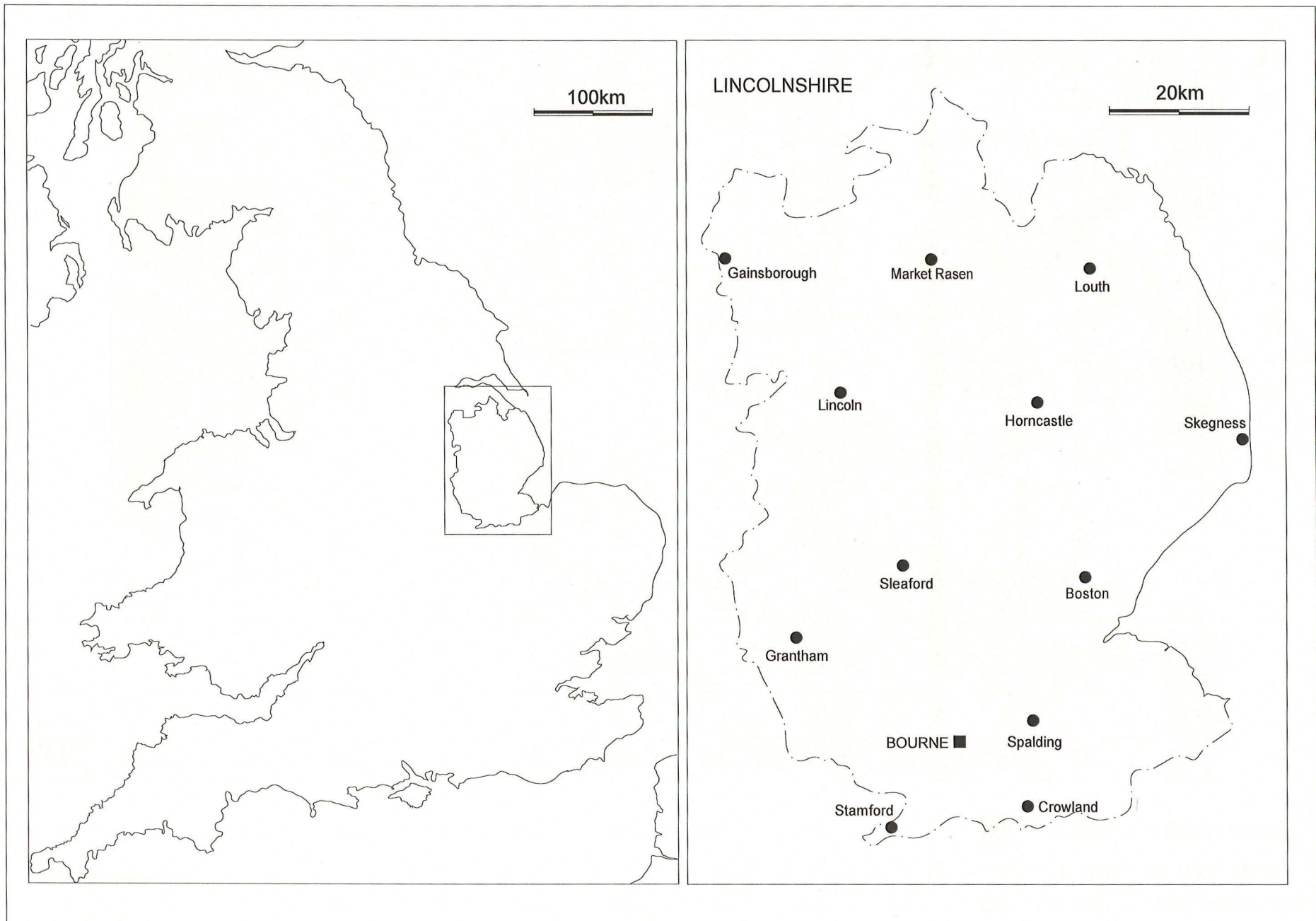
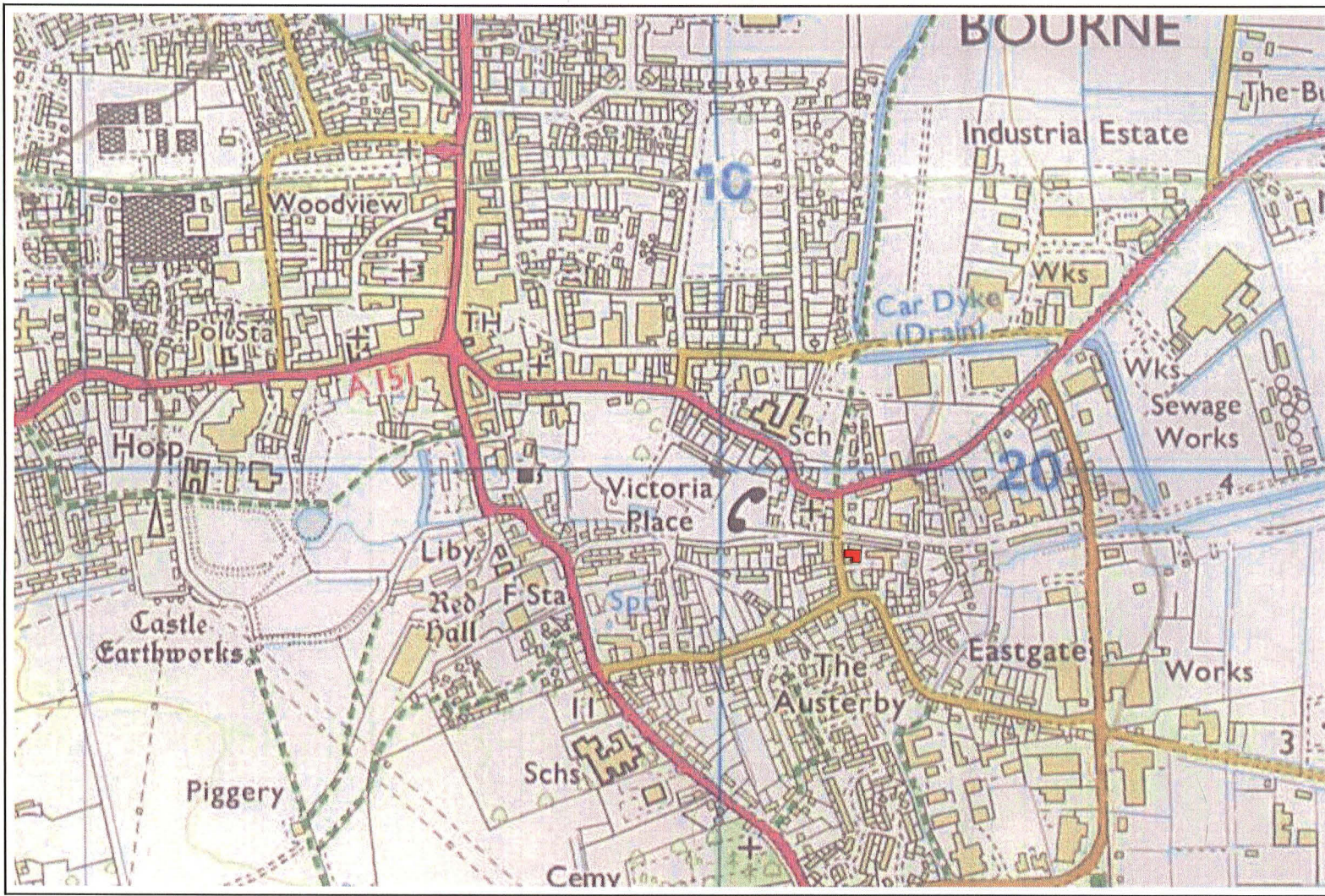


Figure 1: General Location Plan



TF



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| | | |
|--|---------------|-----------------|
|  Archaeological Project Services | | |
| Project Name: Manton House, Bourne BMH06 | | |
| Scale 1:10000 | Drawn by: MJP | Report No: 7/06 |

Figure 2 - Site location plan



Location of previous garage

Garage

House

Section 1

Eastgate

0 5m



Archaeological Project Services

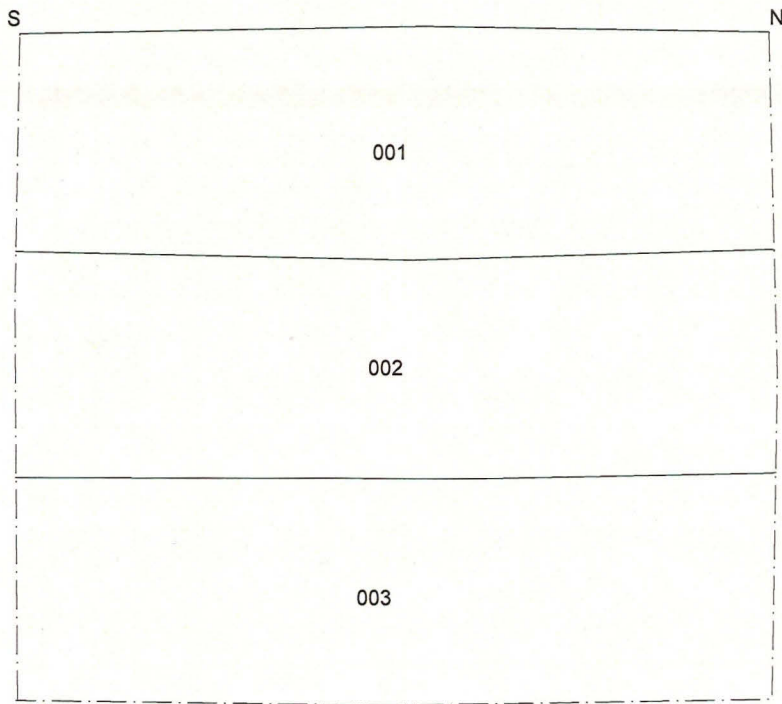
Project Name: Bourne Manton House BMH06

Scale 1:100

Drawn by:MJP

Report No: 7/06

Figure 3. Plan of footings



Section 1



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Bourne Manton House BMH06

Scale 1:10

Drawn by: MJP

Report No: 7/06

Figure 4. Section 1



Plate 1: General view of plot looking west

**Appendix 1
LAND AT
MANTON HOUSE
EASTGATE
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
COPLAND BUILDING CONTRACTORS**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

JANUARY 2006

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development at Manton House, Eastgate Bourne, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, immediately adjacent to the Car Dyke, a linear monument, thought to be Roman in date. To the south of the site the 16th century Austerby Manor house exists.*
- 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 development at Manton House, Eastgate, Bourne, Lincolnshire.
- 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 Bourne is located 24km southeast of Grantham and 15km northeast of Stamford in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. Eastgate is located on the southeastern edge of the town, the site is located on the east side of Spalding Road at National Grid Reference TF 10206 19855.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S05/1446/12) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for residential

Archaeological Project Services

development subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a continuous watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies in the southeastern part of Bourne on a gentle slope down to the east at *c.* 5m OD. Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, brown calcareous earths over calcareous gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Bourne is located in an area of known archaeological remains, the most significant dating from the Romano-British and medieval periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that during the Romano-British period Bourne was a small but important settlement. The Car Dyke waterway, considered to be Roman, lies just to the west.
- 6.2 Bourne was a significant town in the medieval period with an Abbey and castle. Pottery was manufactured at Bourne in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Kilns and workshops relating to the industry are known to have been concentrated immediately to the south and east.
- 6.3 The site is located adjacent to the Car Dyke, a linear monument probably dated to the Roman Period. Bourne lies immediately south of medieval and post medieval pottery industries.

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 site stripping and other forms of ground disturbance.
- 7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 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 groundworks phase of development, and includes the continuous archaeological monitoring of groundwork in specified areas of 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.
- 8.2.4 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 area.
 - 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 and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork 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; the South Kesteven Planning 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 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 South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of 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>the work</u> | <u>Body to be undertaking</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, or G Taylor, APS |
| Animal Bones | | Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or P Cope-Faulkner, APS |
| 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

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

| Context | Description | Interpretation | Date |
|---------|---|----------------|--------|
| 001 | Dark grey clayey silt 0.3m thick | Topsoil | |
| 002 | Mid yellowish grey sandy clay silt 0.3m thick | Subsoil | Modern |
| 003 | Mid yellow clay silt 0.3m+ thick | Natural | |

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Bronze Age | A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC. |
| Context | An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and 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. |
| Dissolution | The closing and seizure of abbeys, priories and other monastic houses by the crown. This occurred in the period 1536-40. |
| Domesday Survey | A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD. |
| Dumped deposits | 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. |
| 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). |
| Iron Age | A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50. |
| Layer | A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut |
| Medieval | The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500. |
| Natural | Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity |
| Neolithic | The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC. |
| Norman | Architectural style current in the 11 th -12 th centuries. Also known as Romanesque. |
| Old English | The language used by the Saxon (<i>q.v.</i>) occupants of Britain. |
| Post-medieval | The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800. |
| 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. |
| Saxon | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany. |

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 3 Context records
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 2 Drawing sheets
- 1 Plan record sheet
- 1 Section record sheet
- 1 Day record sheets
- 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:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
The Collection
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

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: 2006.11

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BMH06

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.