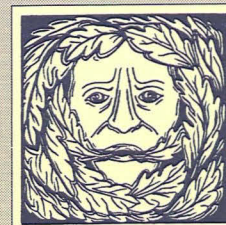


**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT
20 SPALDING ROAD,
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BSR97)**

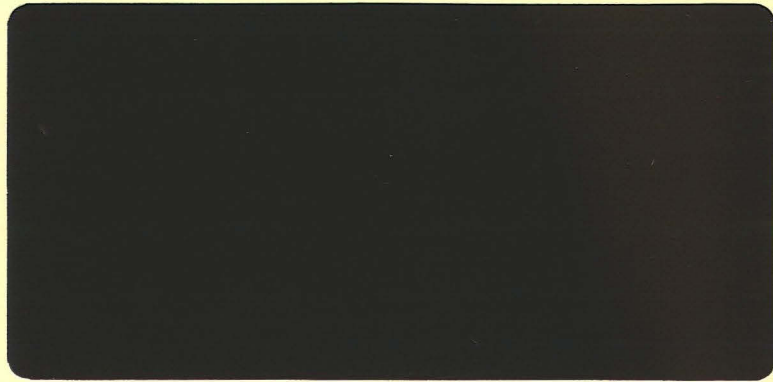


A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

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35044 - Undated
35045 - Medieval
Gent LT 1047

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT
20 SPALDING ROAD,
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BSR97)**

Work Undertaken For
Mrs S. Burgin

September 1997

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner

Planning Application No: SK96/1034/12/44
National Grid Reference: TF 10472007
City and County Museum Accession No: 159.97

A.P.S. Report No. 43/97

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
2.1	Background	1
2.2	Topography and Geology	1
2.3	Archaeological Setting	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methods	2
5.	Description of the Trenches	2
6.	Discussion	3
7.	Conclusions	3
8.	Acknowledgements	3
9.	Personnel	3
10.	Bibliography	4
11.	Abbreviations	4

Appendices

1	Brief for an Archaeological observation and recording
2	Context Descriptions
3	The Pottery <i>Hilary Healey</i>
4	The Archive
5	Glossary

List of Figures

Figure 1 . . . General Location Plan

Figure 2 . . . Site Location Plan

Figure 3 . . . Development Plan, showing location of Plans and Sections

Figure 4 . . . Sections 1 and 2

List of Plates

Plate 1 General View of the development looking south

Plate 2 Section 2

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a single dwelling at 20 Spalding Road, Bourne. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundations.

The development site lies to the east of Bourne town centre which was probably a sizeable Romano-British (AD 50 - 410) roadside settlement. Built along the Roman road King Street, the settlement was also a focus for the Car Dyke and the Bourne-Morton canal. In the medieval period (1066 - 1500 AD), Bourne developed into a small town with an Abbey and castle. A thriving pottery industry also developed and was centred immediately south of the proposed development.

The investigation revealed deposits indicating alluvial activity, possibly associated with the nearby Bourne Eau. A single feature, that of a pit or posthole, was also recorded. Several sherds of locally made Bourne ware were also recovered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

On the 5th July 1997, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during excavation of foundation and service trenches for a new dwelling at 20 Spalding Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire (National Grid Reference TF 1047 2007). Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application SK96/1034/12/44). The archaeological work was commissioned by Mrs S. Burgin and was carried out by Archaeological Project Services in accordance with a brief set by the Community Archaeologist for

South Kesteven District Council (Appendix 1).

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 1994, 1).

2.2 Topography and Geology

Bourne is located 15km west of Spalding and 22km southeast of Grantham, South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). Local topography describes Bourne at the base of a gentle eastern slope with the fens to the east.

The proposed development is located 700m to the east of Bourne town centre as defined by the parish church of SS. Peter and Paul and along the Spalding Road, the main thoroughfare east of the town (Fig. 2). Situated at a height of c. 6m OD on land to the south of Spalding Road the proposed development measures 12m by 12.5m.

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 solid geology of Oxford Clay overlying Kellaway Beds.

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Bourne is situated in an area of known archaeological activity. Although prehistoric activity has been recognised in the form of finds, no settlement has so far been found in the vicinity of the proposed development.

During the Romano-British period, evidence suggests that Bourne was a sizeable roadside settlement built along the Roman road, King Street (Margary 1973, 233). Along the

course of the road, sites and artefacts have been found, including a pottery kiln close to Bourne Grammar School, c. 1km west of the development.

The Car Dyke, a Roman watercourse is also located in the vicinity, although the representation on modern Ordnance Survey maps is of a more recent channel, the original course being to the west of the site. This watercourse connected the River Witham near Lincoln with the River Nene east of Peterborough and may have had a drainage function (Cope-Faulkner 1997). A second Roman watercourse, the Bourne-Morton canal, may border the development site to the north, along the line of the Spalding Road (SMR33259).

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 and consisted of land belonging to Ivo Tallebois, Alfred of Lincoln, Oger the Breton, Robert of Stafford and Uluric (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 today, is located west of the church and possibly dates to 1100-1135 AD (Cathcart-King 1980, 260). A thriving pottery industry was again established in Bourne during this period and was centred on an area immediately south of the proposed development. Remains of medieval kilns and subsequent post-medieval kilns have been found 200m southeast of the site (Kerr 1973).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as set by the brief (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

The proposed development required the excavation of foundation trenches for new walls to a depth of c. 1m. Following excavation by mechanical excavator, the sides of all trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature revealed within an opened area was allocated a unique reference number (Context number) with an individual written description. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50 and sections drawn at a scale of 1:20. A photographic record was also compiled.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TRENCHES

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A list of all contexts with interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Three periods of activity were recognised:

- Group 1 Natural deposits
- Group 2 Undated activity
- Group 3 Modern activity

The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Group 1 Natural deposits

Located in the base of all trenches was a

deposit of yellow sand (004) identified as the natural.

Overlying the natural sand was a layer of yellowish grey clayey silt (003), 0.4m thick. This layer represents a naturally formed subsoil.

Group 2 Undated activity

Located towards the centre of the proposed development was a feature measuring 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep (005). This feature was filled with a deposit of yellowish grey silty clay and contained frequent stone fragments (006) and may represent a shallow pit or posthole (Fig. 4, Section 2).

Group 3 Modern activity

Modern activity is represented by a second subsoil of yellowish grey silty clay (002) which is sealed by a topsoil of dark brown soil that constitutes the present ground surface (001).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Group 1) indicate widespread alluvial activity, possibly associated with former courses of the Bourne Eau that now lies c. 150m to the south.

Undated activity (Group 2) consists of an isolated pit or posthole for which no function can be ascertained.

Finds include a range of Bourne wares produced in kilns located south of the development and dating from the 13th century into the post-medieval period.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at land

adjacent to 20 Spalding Road were undertaken because the site fell within an area of known archaeological activity, notably medieval industrial activity (pottery kilns), and the likelihood existed of archaeological remains being disturbed.

Deposits encountered include an alluvial sequence, possibly associated with the nearby Bourne Eau. A single undated feature indicates that some activity, although limited, had occurred in the vicinity of the development.

Several sherds of pottery were recovered and represent three types of Bourne ware that was produced immediately south of the development area. The nature of the local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators would survive, other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish acknowledge the assistance of Mrs S. Burgin for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Gary Taylor coordinated the work and Tom Lane edited this report. Jenny Stevens, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, permitted examination of the relevant parish files maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire. Hilary Healey commented upon the fragments of pottery found during this investigation.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Martin Griffith
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services.

SMR Numbers prefixed with this letter are the reference codes used by the County Sites and Monuments Record.

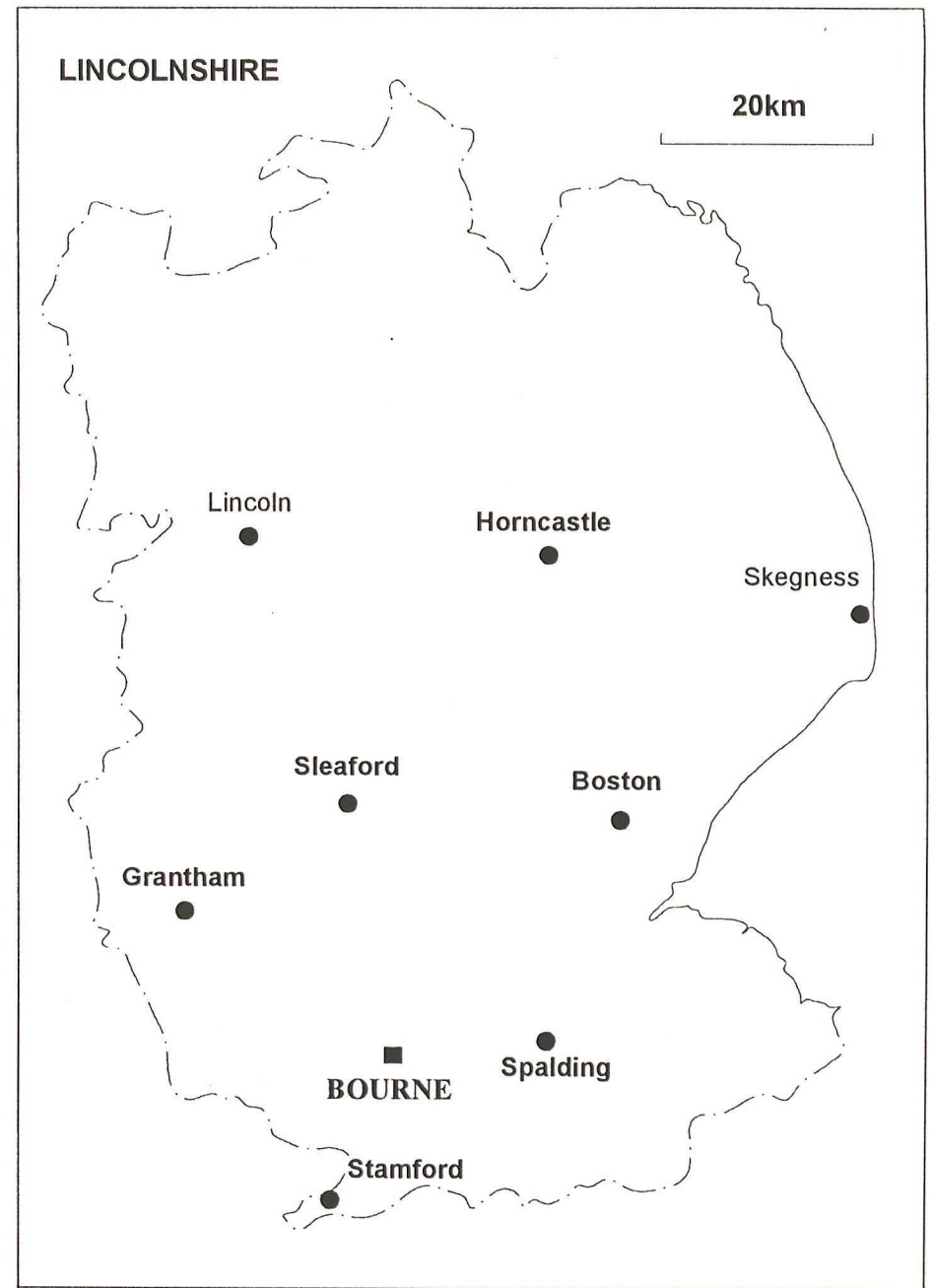
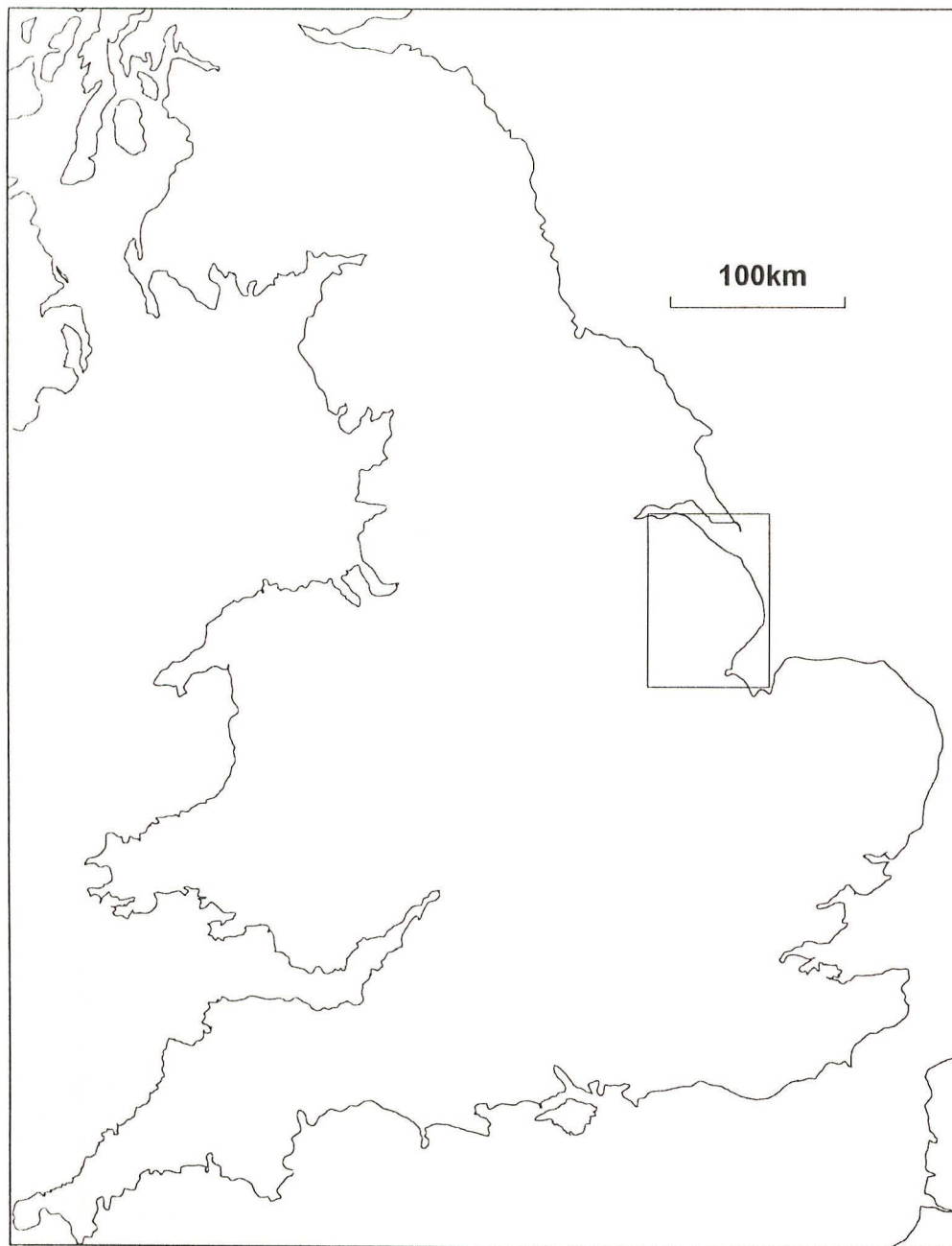


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

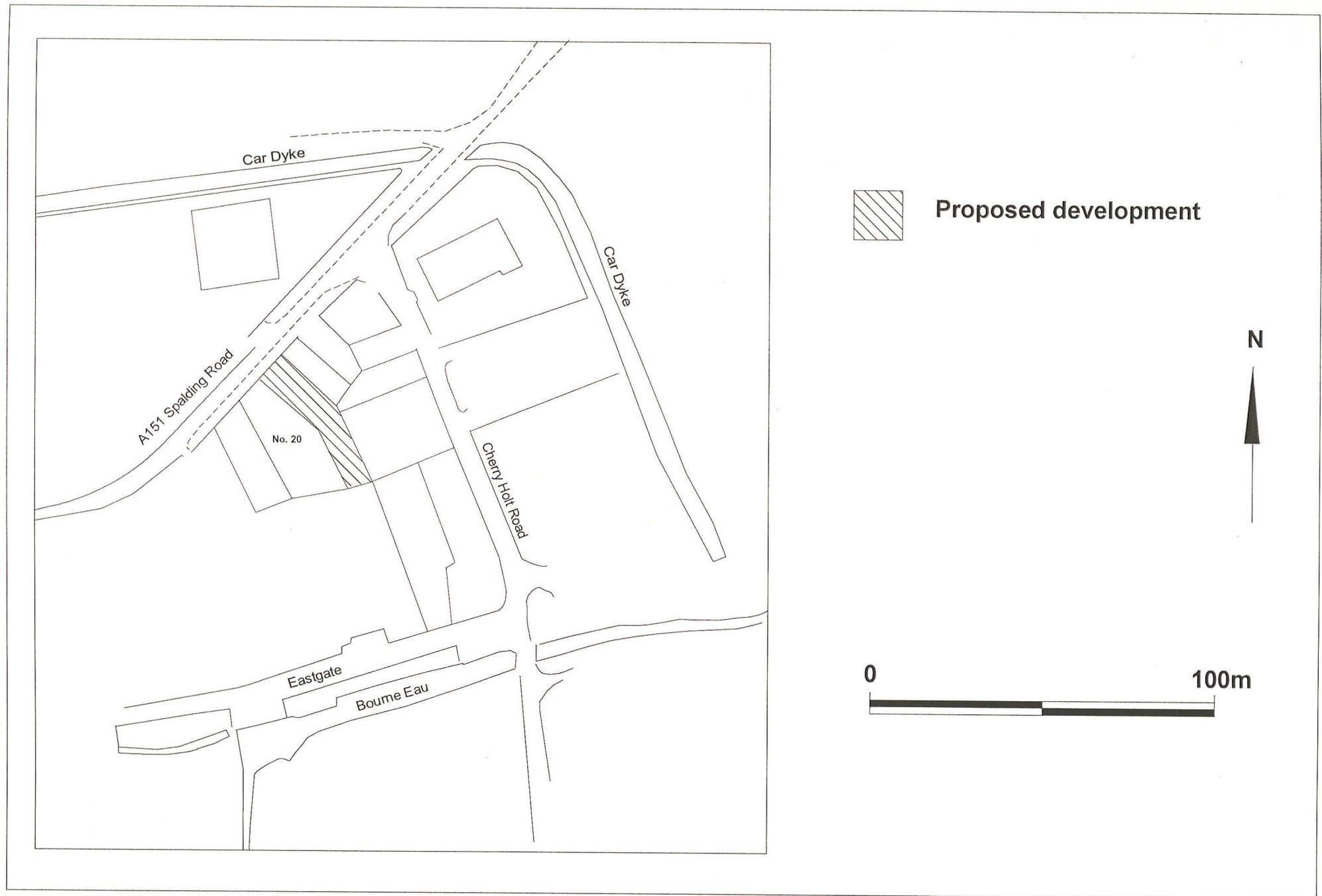


Figure 2 - Site Location Plan

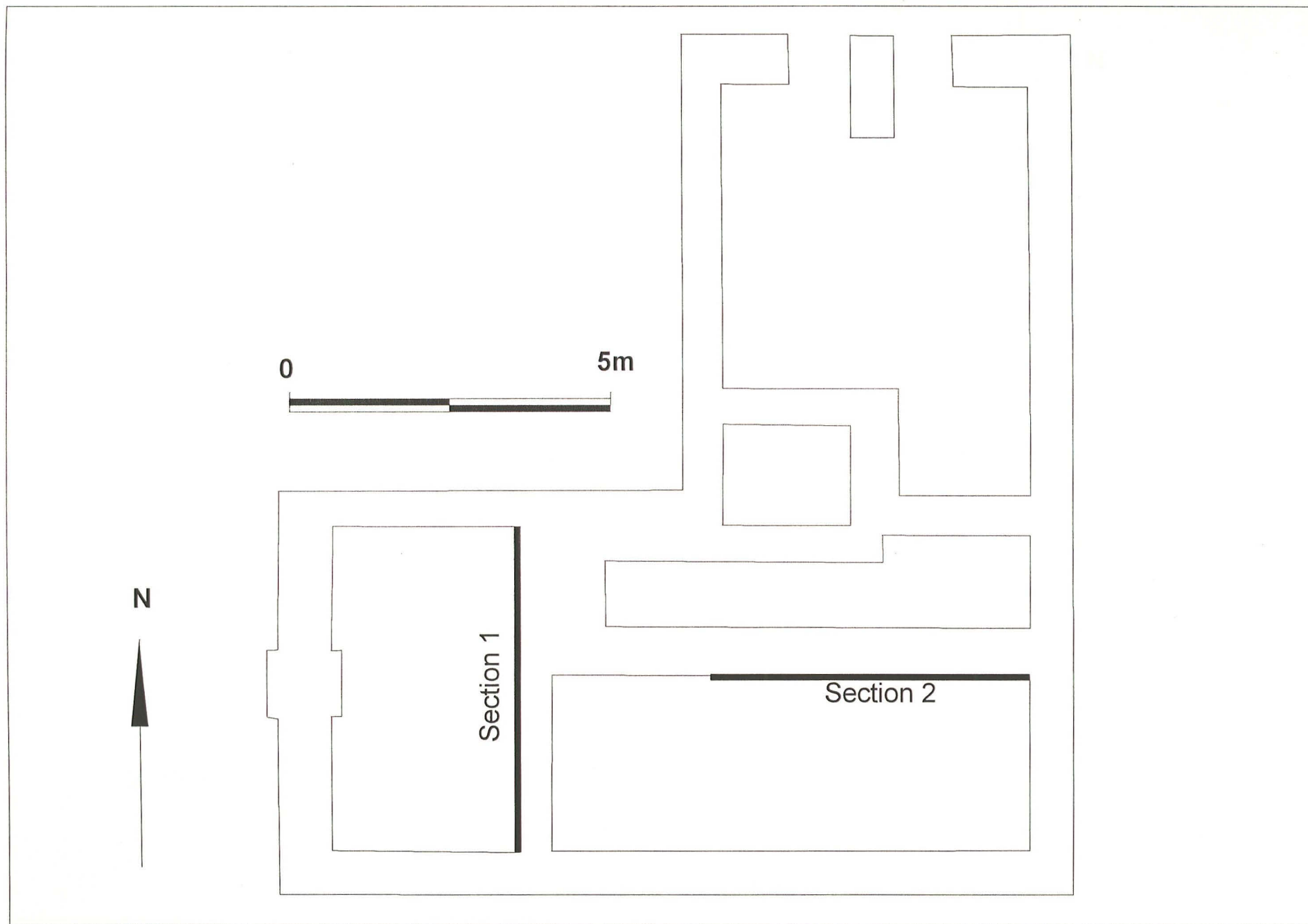
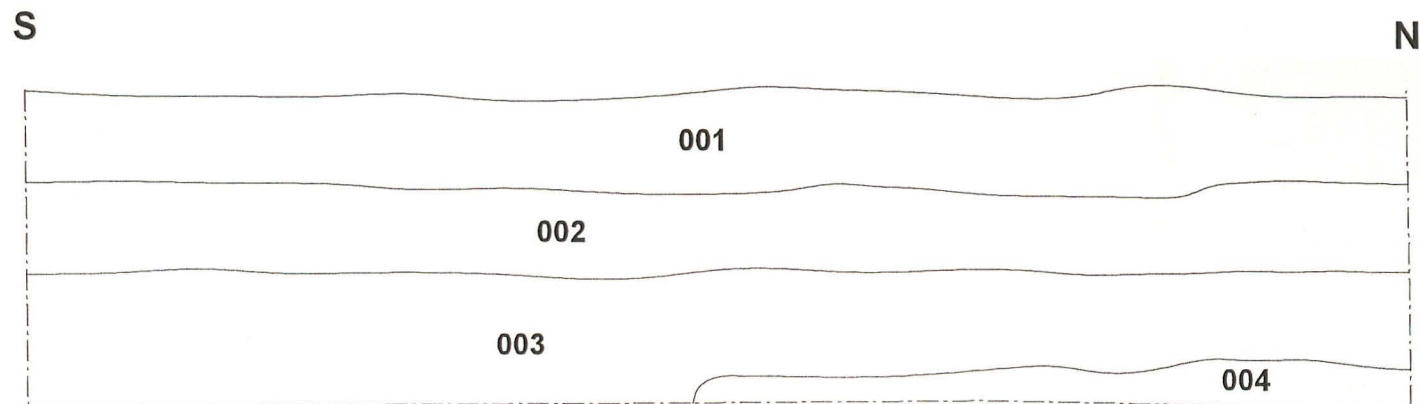
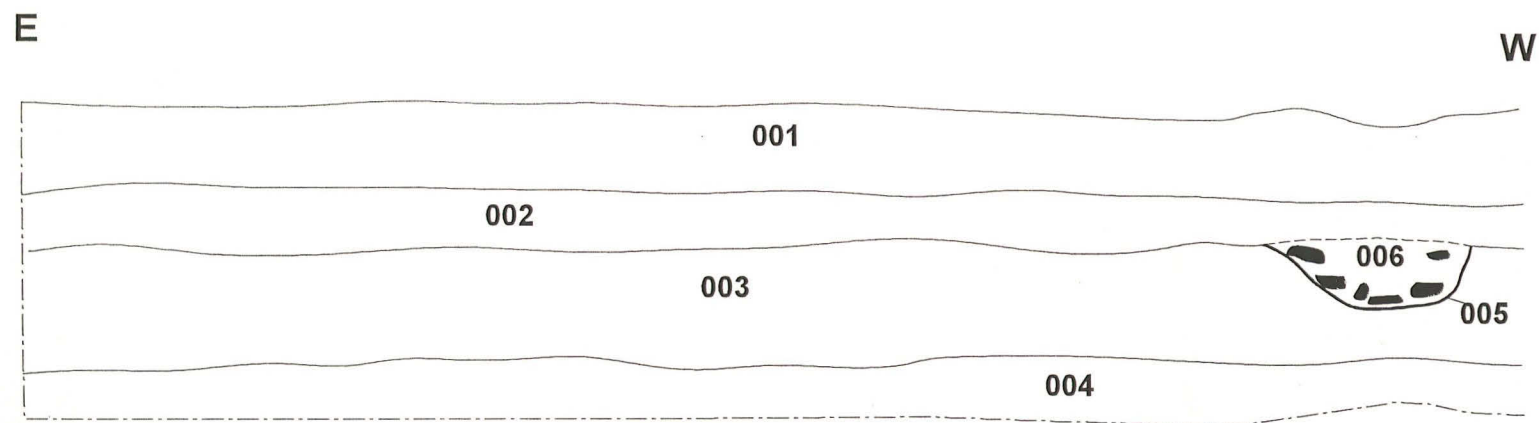


Figure 3 - Development Plan, showing location of Sections



Section 1



Section 2



Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 - General View of the development, looking south



Plate 2 - Section 2, showing the stone lined feature (005) and general sequence of deposits

Appendix 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT BRIEF. WATCHING BRIEF ON LAND ADJACENT TO 20 SPALDING ROAD, BOURNE

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This document is the project brief for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during the development of land adjacent to 20 Spalding 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 town of Bourne lies in the south-east of the district of South Kesteven and is situated approximately 24 kilometres to the south east of Grantham, Lincolnshire. The site of the proposed development lies to the east of the town centre and is centred at NGR. TF1047 2007.

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND.

- 3.1 The proposed development is for a single dwelling planning permission is sought from South Kesteven District Council. SK96/1034/12/44.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.

- 4.1 The site of the proposed dwelling lies in an area of Bourne which is believed to have been the centre of the Medieval Pottery Industry. Numerous remains have been found relating to this period, including substantial amounts of Bourne Ware pottery, kilns, possible workshops and associated settlement remains. These remains have been found along both Cherry Holt Road and Eastgate. Only recently substantial pottery remains were found during an evaluation at Potters Close Eastgate, and in the early 1970s two 14th century kilns with associated pottery were found on land to the south of this site. The properties just to the east of the development site are recorded as having been built on substantial deposits of medieval pottery. It is possible that any development within this area of Bourne may disturb remains relating to the medieval pottery industry. Previous work has often uncovered substantial amounts of pottery, a factor which should be taken into account when considering post-excavation requirements.

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 and analysed accordingly.
- 5.2 Any adjustments to the project brief for the Watching Brief 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, licences or 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. **The Community Archaeologist should also be informed when all on site work has been completed.**

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, within a timescale specified by the district planning authority. The final 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.
- 8.4 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record will be deemed to put all information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence a timescale must be agreed with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist but is expected this will not exceed six months. Consideration must be given to a summary of the results being published in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology in due course.

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. November 1996.

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Description	Interpretation
001	Dark brown soil, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
002	Yellowish grey silty clay, 0.42m thick	Subsoil
003	Yellowish grey clayey silt, 0.4m thick	Subsoil
004	Yellow sand	Natural deposit
005	Cut, 0.7m wide by 0.3m deep	Shallow pit
006	Yellowish grey silty clay with stones	Fill of 005

Appendix 3

THE POTTERY Hilary Healey

Context	Description	Date
+	Bourne A ware, 1 bodysherd	13th century
	Bourne B ware, 2 bodysherds and 1 base	14th century
	Bourne D ware, 1 bodysherd	c. 1450-1637

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

6	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
7	Scale drawings
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: 159.97

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BSR97

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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.
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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
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.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.