

**NEVILLE HALL  
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING AT  
16, CHURCH LANE,  
BARDNEY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

**National Grid Reference: TF 1189 6936**

**Site Code: CLBA19**

**Accession No: LCNCC: 2019.179**

**Planning Reference: 139379**

PREPARED FOR MR. & MRS. DOHERTY

By

Neville Hall

November 2019

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## **Summary**

*The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new double detached garage at 16, Church Lane, Bardney, Lincolnshire, was carried out by Neville Hall on the 26th of October 2019.*

*The groundworks for this development, which consisted of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new double detached garage were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.*

*No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds.*

*No evidence for the burial ground associated with the medieval chapel of St Andrew was found.*

*The archaeological monitoring identified a simple site deposit sequence, which consisted of a modern topsoil horizon, an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon at the base of the excavations, which was recorded within two Representative Sections.*

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Mr. and Mrs. Doherty to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new double detached garage at 16, Church Lane, Bardney, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TF 1189 6936. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 26th of October 2019.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of various archaeological conditions, which were attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority and acting on the advice of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in their capacity as archaeological advisors on planning issues to the District Council. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (CHIfA, 2014).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, the Planning Department of West Lindsey District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

## **2. Site Location and Description**

- 2.1 The development site is situated within the historic core of the settlement of Bardney and on land off the southern and eastern frontages of Abbey Road at National Grid Reference TF 1189 6936 and at a height of approximately 12mAOD. The village of Bardney is located approximately 14km to the east of Lincoln and around 14km to the west of Horncastle, in the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire [Figures 1 and 2].
- 2.2 The development site is situated in a flat, low-lying area, and on slowly permeable and seasonally waterlogged fine and coarse loamy over clayey soils of the Beccles 2 Association. These soils have developed on a drift geology of freshwater alluvium that is also known to contain deposits of peat. These in turn overlie deposits of boulder clay and Oxford Clays of the Jurassic [BGS, 1973; Soil Survey, 1983].

## **3. Planning Background**

- 3.1 An application for planning permission (Planning Reference: 139379) for the proposed construction of a new double detached garage at 16, Church Lane, Bardney, Lincolnshire has been submitted to and granted consent by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority [Figures 3-4]. However, as the proposed development site was situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area and within a area of high archaeological potential, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 2 and 5-7) were attached to this planning consent.
- 3.2 Following consultations between the author and Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was established that the requirement for the archaeological programme of works on this site would comprise the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks during the construction stage of development at the site.
- 3.3 A specification or a written scheme of works for the archaeological monitoring was subsequently submitted to and approved by Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County

Council Historic Environment Team on behalf of the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 2 of this planning consent.



**Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.4 Notification was given of the start date of the site groundworks programme to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological works.
- 3.5 All of the archaeological monitoring and recording which was carried out on this site was undertaken in accordance with the agreed written scheme of works as required by Condition 5 of this planning consent.
- 3.5 This report documents the results of this programme of site archaeological monitoring and recording and will be submitted to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 6 of this planning consent.

#### **4. Aims and objectives of the project**

- 4.1 The aims of the project were the continual archaeological monitoring of the site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new double detached garage.

- 4.2 The objectives of the project were:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

- 4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential and within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Bardney. The site may lie close to the possible location of the medieval chapel of St Andrew. This chapel is known also to have had an associated burial ground. It was considered possible

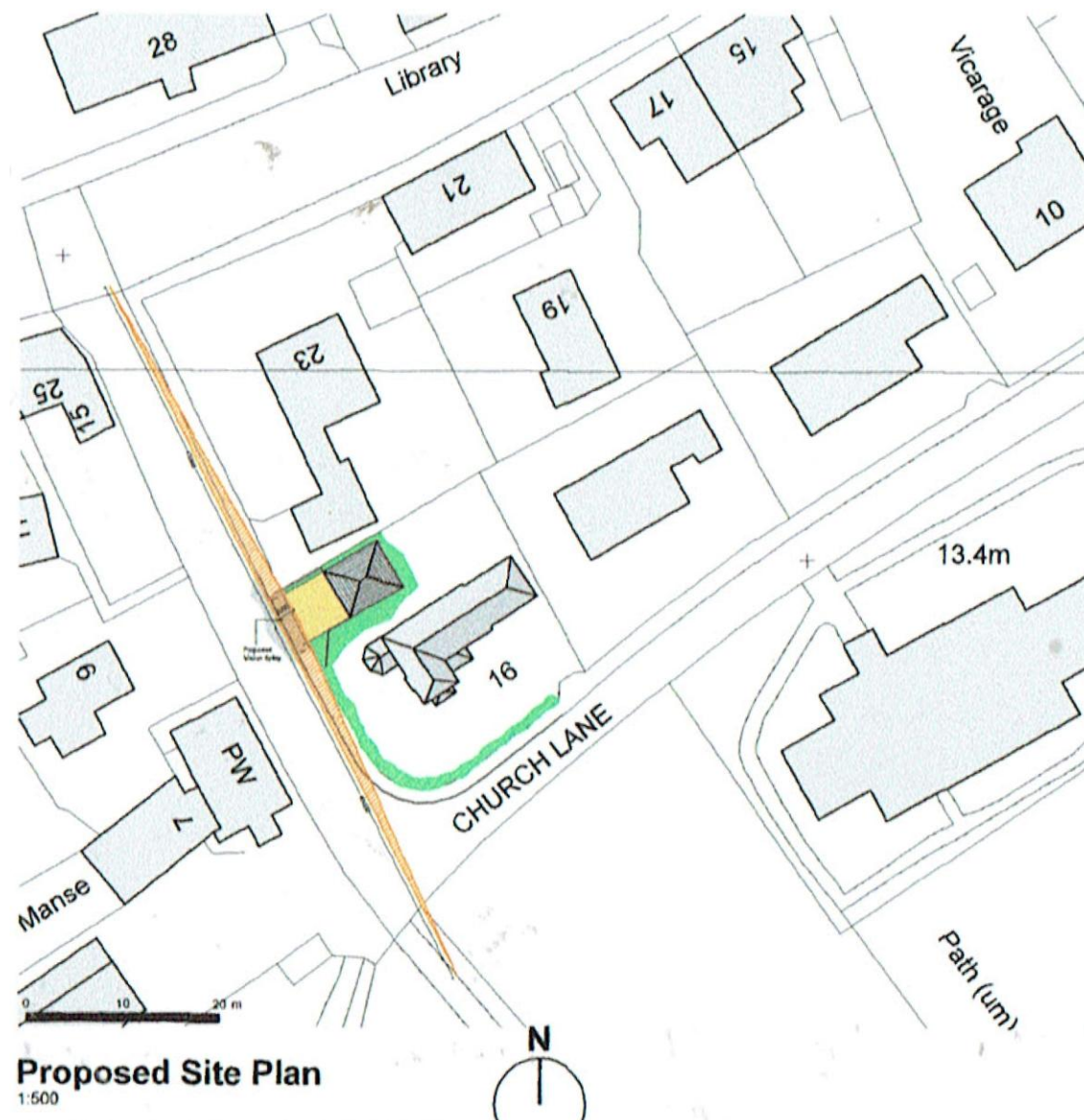
that archaeological remains associated within this Chapel and its burial ground along with other possible medieval and/or post-medieval settlement activity may be encountered on this development site. The specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this medieval chapel and burial ground and in a wider context with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Bardney.



**Figure 2:** Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

## 5. Archaeological and Historical Background

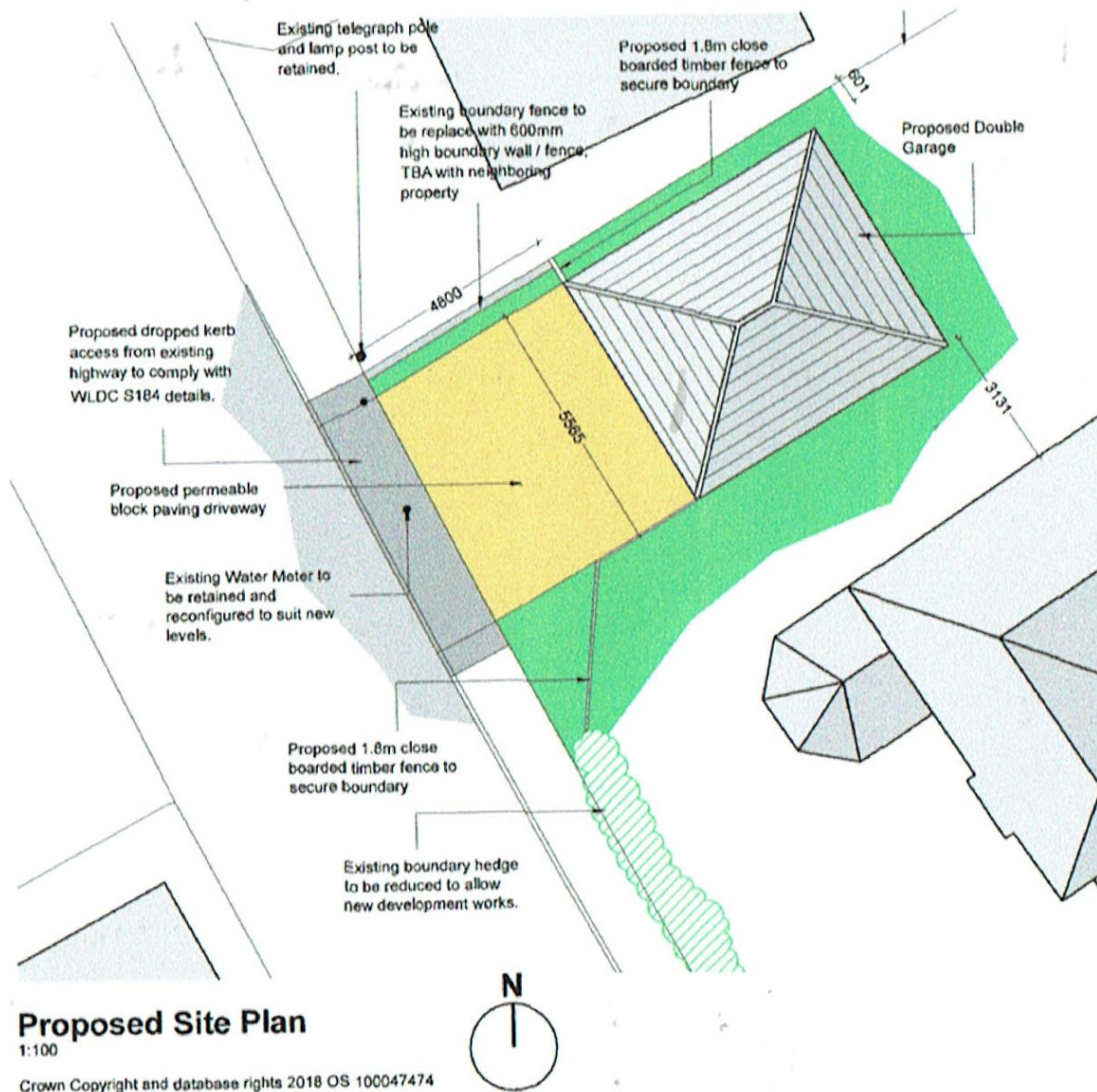
- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.



**Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:500, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 5.2 A flint scarpener of Early Neolithic to late Bronze Age date was found in 1971 to the east of Abbey Road (HER 51159).
- 5.3 The location of the village of Bardney on the River Witham provided an important crossing and ferrying point over the river until comparatively recently. The majority of the archaeological finds from around Bardney have been associated with the river. These have been preserved as the result of the local peat deposits, and have included for example, finds of several log boats and many fine examples of metalwork. [Wragg, 2002].
- 5.4 The earliest known settlement at Bardney appears to date from the mid Anglo-Saxon period, when it is first referred to in AD716 in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle as *Bearddanig*. It is also referred to in AD725 by the Venerable Bede in his book '*The History of the Angle Nation*' as *Bardenai*. The place name itself is derived from an Old English personal name – *Bearda* and the Old English *eu* or *ey*, which denotes an island, hence *Bearda's island* [Cameron, 1998; Ekwall, 1991; Mills, 1991].





**Figure 4:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:100, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 5.5 Bardney is also documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 as *Bardenai*. Prior to the Norman Conquest, lands in Bardney were held by Ulf or Ulfr the Seneschal. This King's Steward held large estates in Lincolnshire, but he was killed in battle at the Conquest. His lands in Bardney were then subsequently granted by the King, William the Conqueror to the Norman Baron Gilbert de Ghent. Later medieval documentary references variously refer to Bardney as *Bardeney* (AD1100-1114) and as *Bardanaï* (AD1115) in the Lindsey Survey, when the lands in Bardney were recorded as being held by one Walter de Ganto [Morris, 1986; Cameron, 1998; Mills, 1991; Foster & Longley, 1976].
- 5.6 The medieval settlement of Bardney (HER 51176) appears to have thrived economically due to local agricultural activity, when it developed as an important local market and trading centre on this basis. Bardney was granted a charter to hold a weekly market in AD1232. At Bardney, the core of the present village is centred on a small open space

which is now all that survives of a larger former triangular shaped open area which had a lane which led directly from its north-western corner to Bardney Abbey (HER 51176). It is thought that this may have marked the site of the market place. A 14th century French jetton was found in the garden of 27, Abbey Road in 1977 (HER 51176).

- 5.7 Medieval settlement remains, including the foundations of a stone building, pottery, paving and an articulated skeleton were found in 1930 in the front garden of 5, Wragby Road (HER 51176). The stone building was interpreted as being associated with the nearby Bardney Abbey.
- 5.8 Construction work in the garden of 27, Queen Street in 1978 recorded stone building foundations that ran diagonally out from the present house on the site (HER 51176). Reused in this stone foundation was a carved window moulding, thought to have come from Bardney Abbey.
- 5.9 A silver coin of 13th century date was found in the garden of 'Marchwood' Abbey Road in 1979 (HER 51176).
- 5.10 The parish church of St Lawrence on Church Lane is Grade I listed (HER 51164). This church was rebuilt from new after AD1434 when the old parish church by the Abbey had collapsed. The church comprises a west tower, a nave with north and south aisles and a north porch and a chancel. This church includes some architectural fragments from this former church. The chancel was restored in 1873 and the remainder of the church in 1878.
- 5.11 In addition to the medieval parochial church at Bardney and possibility of two other chapels, there was a medieval chapel dedicated to St Andrew (HER 51180). In AD1434, it was recorded as lying to the north of the plot of land granted for the building of the new parish church. The exact location of this site is uncertain, though it may lie in the vicinity of this development site.
- 5.12 Abbey Lodge Farmhouse on Carron Close is a Grade II listed 13th century farmhouse which has late 18th and 20th century additions and alterations (HER 55374, NHL 1064011).
- 5.13 Settlement earthworks which were levelled in 1977 produced a large quantity of post-medieval pottery of 17th-18th century date. This pottery probably derived from properties that fronted south onto the Abbey Road (HER 51177). Sherds of 16th-17th century pottery were recovered from an excavation in 1955 near Abbey Road (HER 51177).
- 5.14 Late post-medieval finds and features were recorded in 2011 during an archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for a new development on land behind 12, Wragby Road, (HER 51177, Site code: BAWR16). A redposited sherd of 16th-17th century pottery was the earliest evidence for archaeological activity on this site, though all of the archaeological features recorded dated to the later 19th century. This included the remains of a former well and a brick wall.
- 5.15 The Grade II listed Peter Hancock's Hospital on Church Lane is situated to the east of the parish church and is dated to 1712 (HER 50267, NHL 1359501). The building was in use as an almshouse, but has been converted into flats.
- 5.16 The Old Rectory and Bernadene is a formerly listed mid 18th century former rectory, and is now two cottages (HER 55373). The building was de-listed in 1998.

- 5.17 The Old School House on Church Lane is a Grade II listed early 18th century schoolmasters house with 19th century additions (HER 55365, NHL 1064012). It is now a museum.
- 5.18 No 16, Silver Street is a Grade II listed late 18th century house, which is now a house and shop (HER 55369, NHL 1308446).
- 5.19 The Manor House on the Horncastle Road is a Grade II listed late 18th century farmhouse (HER 55367) with a mid 18th century barn and late 18th century garden walls. The barn is now used as an outhouse and garage. The brick garden walls to the north and south and the south wall including a gateway at the Manor House are Grade II listed (HER 55751, NHL 1064014). The garden walls have 19th century alterations. The Grade II listed barn also has late 19th century alterations (HER 56060, NHL 1147650).
- 5.20 The Old Exchange, Bardney is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 58040, NHL 1064013). This is arranged around a loose courtyard with three sides of the farm formed by working agricultural buildings, The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing onto the yard. There has been a significant loss of traditional buildings on this site. The farmstead was in a village location.
- 5.21 An unnamed farmstead at Bardney is the site of a demolished 19th century outfarm (HER 58046). This outfarm comprised a single building and was in an isolated location.
- 5.22 An unnamed farmstead at Bardney is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 58043). This is arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'F'-plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings on the site. The farmstead is in a village location.
- 5.23 Tower Mill at Bardney is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 58039). This was arranged around a loose courtyard with four sides of the yard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional farm buildings. The farmstead was in a village location.
- 5.24 The former Primitive Methodist Chapel on Wragby Road was built in 1858 (HER 55107). The building appears to have been no longer used as a chapel by the 1950s, and is currently a residential dwelling.
- 5.25 A former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was recorded on Church Lane (HER 55109). The building appears to have been demolished since 1994. The front had been altered in c.1900. In 1994, the congregation moved to the Chapel of 1903 in Church Lane.
- 5.26 Bardney Methodist Church on Church Lane was constructed in 1903 (HER 55108).
- 5.27 The Grade II listed Bardney War Memorial is located on the junction of Silver Street and the Horncastle Road (HER 56633, NHL 1440928). It was unveiled in 1920.
- 5.28 A former Royal Observer Corps underground observation post was located to the south-east of Bardney (HER 58173). The post was opened in 1961 and remained in use until 1991 when it was closed and demolished shortly afterwards.
- 5.29 There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations within the HER search area. A programme of historic building recording was undertaken in 2017 at the former workshops of Abbey Joinery, located off Mill Yard, Bardney (HER 58226, Site code: MYBA17). The workshops were recorded prior to their conversion to a new

residential dwelling. The original workshop on the site was constructed between 1842 and 1887 with more modern extensions added in the mid and late 20th century.

- 5.30 In 2000, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of access holes for a new replacement water main along Church Lane (Site code: BCL00). This did not identify any significant archaeological activity or finds. This watching brief monitored the excavation of eight such access holes along Church Lane including several to the immediate south and north-west of this development site.
- 5.31 In 2001, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for a new detached bungalow and garage (HER 51176, Site code: BQS01). This identified a series of large and possibly modern sand extraction pits. Finds from this watching brief comprised two sherds of unstratified medieval pottery, which were dated to the 14th and 16th centuries.
- 5.32 A geophysical survey was undertaken in 2002 on land off the Horncastle Road (HER 55321, Site code: BARD02). This revealed linear anomalies that represented three phases of field boundaries. These included enclosure period boundaries, medieval ridge and furrow and a further anomaly, which appeared to pre-date these. A group of large discrete anomalies were also present, and represented peripheral and demolished buildings which had been associated with an adjacent farm.
- 5.33 The geophysical survey was followed in 2004 by an archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for sixty new residential dwellings on land at Manor Farm (Site code: BARD04). This did not identify any archaeological deposits or finds and the watching brief was terminated prior to the completion of the site groundworks programme.
- 5.34 In 2013, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for an extension to an existing care home at The Hawthorns, Station Road (Site code: BAHA13). This did not identify any archaeological activity or finds.
- 5.35 In 2007, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for five new residential dwellings at Jubilee Drive and Jubilee Close (Site code: BJDC07). This did not identify any archaeological activity or finds.
- 5.36 Late post-medieval finds and features were recorded in 2011 during the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks for a new development on land behind 12, Wragby Road (HER 5177, Site code: BWR16). A redeposited pottery sherd of 16th-17th century date was the earliest find on the site. All of the archaeological features recorded dated to the late 19th century and included the remains of a former well and brick wall. Finds from these features include a fragment of 19th century clay pipe, two sherds of late 19th century glass and late post-medieval pottery sherds.
- 5.37 An archaeological evaluation on land at 34, Station Road in 2014 in advance of a new residential development did not identify any archaeological activity or finds (Site code: BARE14).
- 5.38 Copies of published O.S. maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincoln Central Library. An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1887 shows the development site as occupying the southern portion of a larger enclosure that fronts onto the north side of Church Lane, onto the western side of New Road and to the southern frontage of Station Road.
- 5.39 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1906 features the parish rooms occupying the north-eastern portion of this enclosure off the southern frontage of the Station Road. The remainder of the enclosure remained open.

- 5.40 This same site layout is repeated on the subsequent Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1949.
- 5.41 An extract from the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 shows the north-western portion of the enclosure now occupied by a residential dwelling. The southern portion of the enclosure remains open.
- 5.42 An extract from the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1977 shows the current residential dwelling on the site and the development site within its current boundaries.

## 6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Neville Hall at the development site on the 26th of October 2019. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new double detached garage. These mechanical excavations were carried out by a 1.5-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with 0.60m wide toothless bucket.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the site deposit sequence observed was recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:50 was compiled on site of the monitored foundation trench excavations for the new double detached garage. This plan is reproduced at this same scale as **Figure 5**. A total of two sections of the observed site deposit sequence here [designated as **Representative Sections 1-2**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. and are similarly reproduced at this same scale also on **Figure 5**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced in **Appendix 1, Plates 1-29**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

## 7. Results [Figure 5; Appendix 1, Plates 1-29]

- 7.1 The groundworks for this development, which consisted of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new double detached garage were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 7.2 No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds.
- 7.3 The foundation trench excavations were monitored under archaeological supervision and were excavated to varying lengths, to a width of 0.60m and to average depths of 1.0m below ground levels [**Plates 3-4, 6-19 and 21-29**].
- 7.4 The findings from this site consisted of a simple deposit sequence of a modern topsoil horizon, an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon, which was encountered at the base of the foundation trench excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within two Representative Sections [**Plates 5 and 20**].

## **8. Discussion and Conclusions**

- 8.1 The monitored groundworks for this development, which consisted of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new double detached garage were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 8.2 No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds.
- 8.3 No evidence for the burial ground associated with the medieval chapel of St Andrew was found.
- 8.4 The archaeological monitoring identified a simple site deposit sequence, which consisted of a modern topsoil horizon, an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon at the base of the excavations, which was recorded within two Representative Sections.

## **9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating**

- 9.1 The chosen methodology comprising a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording clearly demonstrated both the lack of archaeological activity and finds and the nature of the deposit sequence present on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the identified deposit sequence therein. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to record both the lack of archaeological activity and of the absence of finds and the nature of the deposit sequence present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. and Mrs Doherty for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

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Extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1949, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 71.SE.

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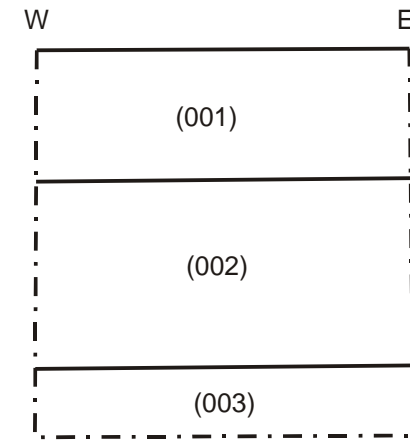
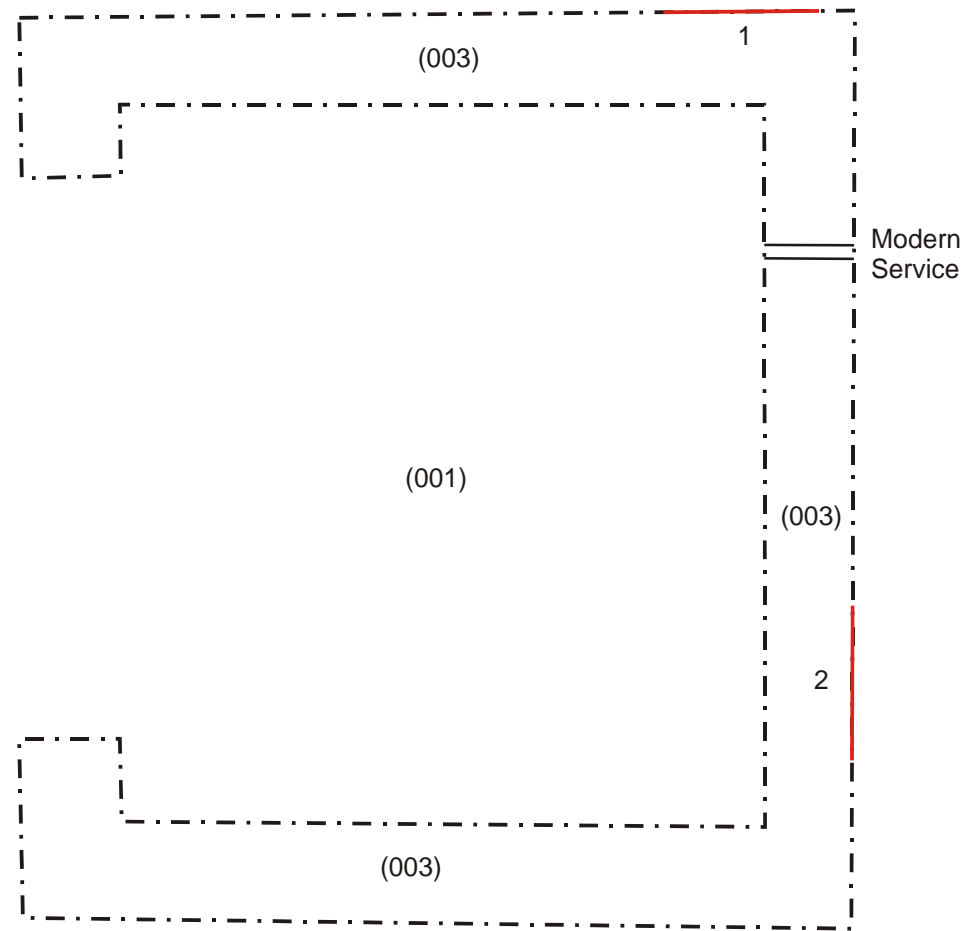
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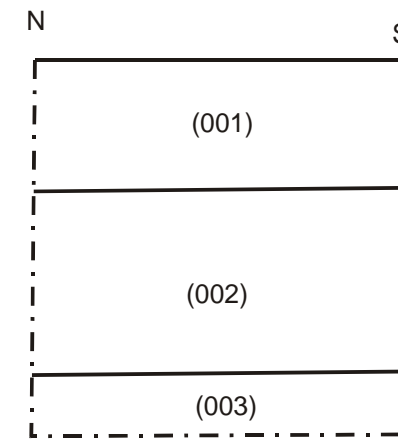
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NORTHERN SITE BOUNDARY



Representative Section 1, South Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 2, West Facing Section, scale 1:20

Figure 5: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:50 & Representative Sections 1-2 at a scale of 1:20



**Appendix 1: Plates**



**Plate 1:** Pre-groundworks, from the east



**Plate 2:** Pre-groundworks, from the south



**Plate 3:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 4:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 5:** Representative Section 1, from the south



**Plate 6:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 8:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 7:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 9:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 10:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 12:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 11:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 13:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 14:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 16:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 15:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 17:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 18:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 20: Representative Section 2,** from the west



**Plate 19:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 21:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 22:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 23:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 24:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 25:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 26:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 27:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 28:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 29:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south

## Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Modern topsoil horizon. Friable, dark orange brown sandy silt with frequent small angular and rounded stones. Above **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-2**. Depth - 0.34m.
- 002** Undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon. Friable, mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent small angular and rounded stones. Below **(001)** and above **(003)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-2**. Depth - 0.50m.
- 003** Natural horizon. Friable, light orange brown sand with no inclusions. Below **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-2**. Depth - >0.18m.



### **Appendix 3: The Archive**

The archive consists of:

Three context records

One site plan of the monitored garage foundations at a scale 1:50 and two section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on one sheet of drawing film

One context register

One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

38 Finningley Road

Lincoln

LN6 0UP

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection

Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2019.179** and the site code **CLBA19**

## Appendix 4: Photographic Register

**PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET**

Camera No.	Date Loaded	Time Loaded	Comments		B&W Col. Digi.
	1 1	:			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
1	Pre-groundwork	E		At 26/10/19	CLBA19
2	" "	S		" "	"
3	Excavation of the Foundation	E		" "	"
4	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 26/10/19	CLBA19
5	Representative Section	S		At 26/10/19	CLBA19
6	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 26/10/19	CLBA19
7	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 26/10/19	CLBA19
8	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 26/10/19	CLBA19
9	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 26/10/19	CLBA19
10	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 26/10/19	CLBA19
11	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 26/10/19	CLBA19
12	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 26/10/19	CLBA19
13	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 26/10/19	CLBA19
14	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 26/10/19	CLBA19
15	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 26/10/19	CLBA19
16	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 26/10/19	CLBA19
17	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 26/10/19	CLBA19
18	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 26/10/19	CLBA19



**Appendix 5: OASIS Summary Sheet**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## 16, Church Lane, Bardney, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-371777

### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nhallarchaeologicalservices@gmail.com	27 October 2019

### Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

### Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

### File submission and form progress

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## **Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring**

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring  
at 16, Church Lane,  
Bardney, Lincolnshire.**

**Prepared for Mr. & Mrs. Doherty**

**National Grid Reference: TF 1189 6936**

**Site Code: CLBA19**

**Accession No: LCNCC: 2019.179**

**Planning Reference: 139379**

**Prepared by Neville Hall, Freelance Field Archaeologist &  
Consultant**

**August 2019**



## **S Non-technical summary**

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new detached double garage at 16, Church Lane, Bardney, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential and within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Bardney. The site may lie close to the possible location of the medieval chapel of St Andrew. This chapel is known also to have had an associated burial ground. It is considered possible that archaeological remains associated within this Chapel and its burial ground along with other possible medieval and/or post-medieval settlement activity may be encountered on this development site. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this Anglo-Saxon chapel and burial ground and in a wider context with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Bardney.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new detached double garage. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 *On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

### **1. Site location and description [Figures 1-2]**

- 1.1 The development site is situated within the historic core of the settlement of Bardney and on land off the southern and eastern frontages of Abbey Road at National Grid Reference TF 1189 6936, and at a height of approximately 12mAOD. The village of Bardney is located approximately 14km to the east of Lincoln and around 14km to the west of Horncastle, in the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The development site is situated in a flat, low-lying area, and on slowly permeable and seasonally waterlogged fine and coarse loamy over clayey soils of the Beccles 2 Association. These soils have developed on a drift geology of freshwater alluvium that is also known to contain deposits of peat. These in turn overlie deposits of boulder clay and Oxford Clays of the Jurassic.

### **2. Planning background**

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording, which is to be maintained during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new detached double garage at 16, Church Lane, Bardney, Lincolnshire, (Planning Reference: 138705) [Figures 3-4].

### **3. Historical and Archaeological Background**

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.



**Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.2 A flint scarpener of Early Neolithic to late Bronze Age date was found in 1971 to the east of Abbey Road (HER 51159).
- 3.3 The location of the village of Bardney on the River Witham provided an important crossing and ferrying point over the river until comparatively recently. The majority of the archaeological finds from around Bardney have been associated with the river. These have been preserved as the result of the local peat deposits, and have included for example, finds of several log boats and many fine examples of metalwork.
- 3.4 The earliest known settlement at Bardney appears to date from the mid Anglo-Saxon period, when it is first referred to in AD716 in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle as *Bearddanig*. It is also referred to in AD725 by the Venerable Bede in his book '*The History of the Angle Nation*' as *Bardenai*. The place name itself is derived from an Old English personal name – *Bearda* and the Old English *eu* or *ey*, which denotes an island, hence *Bearda's island*.
- 3.5 Bardney is also documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 as *Bardenai*. Prior to the Norman Conquest, lands in Bardney were held by Ulf or Ulfr the Seneschal. This King's Steward held large estates in Lincolnshire, but he was killed in battle at the Conquest. His lands in Bardney were then subsequently granted by the King, William the Conqueror to the Norman Baron Gilbert de Ghent. Later medieval documentary references variously refer to Bardney as *Bardeney* (AD1100-1114) and as *Bardanaï* (AD1115) in the Lindsey Survey, when the lands in Bardney were recorded as being held by one Walter de Ganto.
- 3.6 The medieval settlement of Bardney (HER 51176) appears to have thrived economically due to local agricultural activity, when it developed as an important local market and trading centre on this basis. Bardney was granted a charter to hold a weekly market in AD1232. At Bardney, the core of the present village is centred on a small open space which is now all that survives of a larger former triangular shaped open area which had a lane which led directly from its north-western corner to Bardney Abbey (HER 51176). It is thought that this may have marked the site of the market place. A 14th century French jetton was found in the garden of 27, Abbey Road in 1977 (HER 51176).
- 3.7 Medieval settlement remains, including the foundations of a stone building, pottery, paving and an articulated skeleton were found in 1930 in the front garden of 5, Wragby

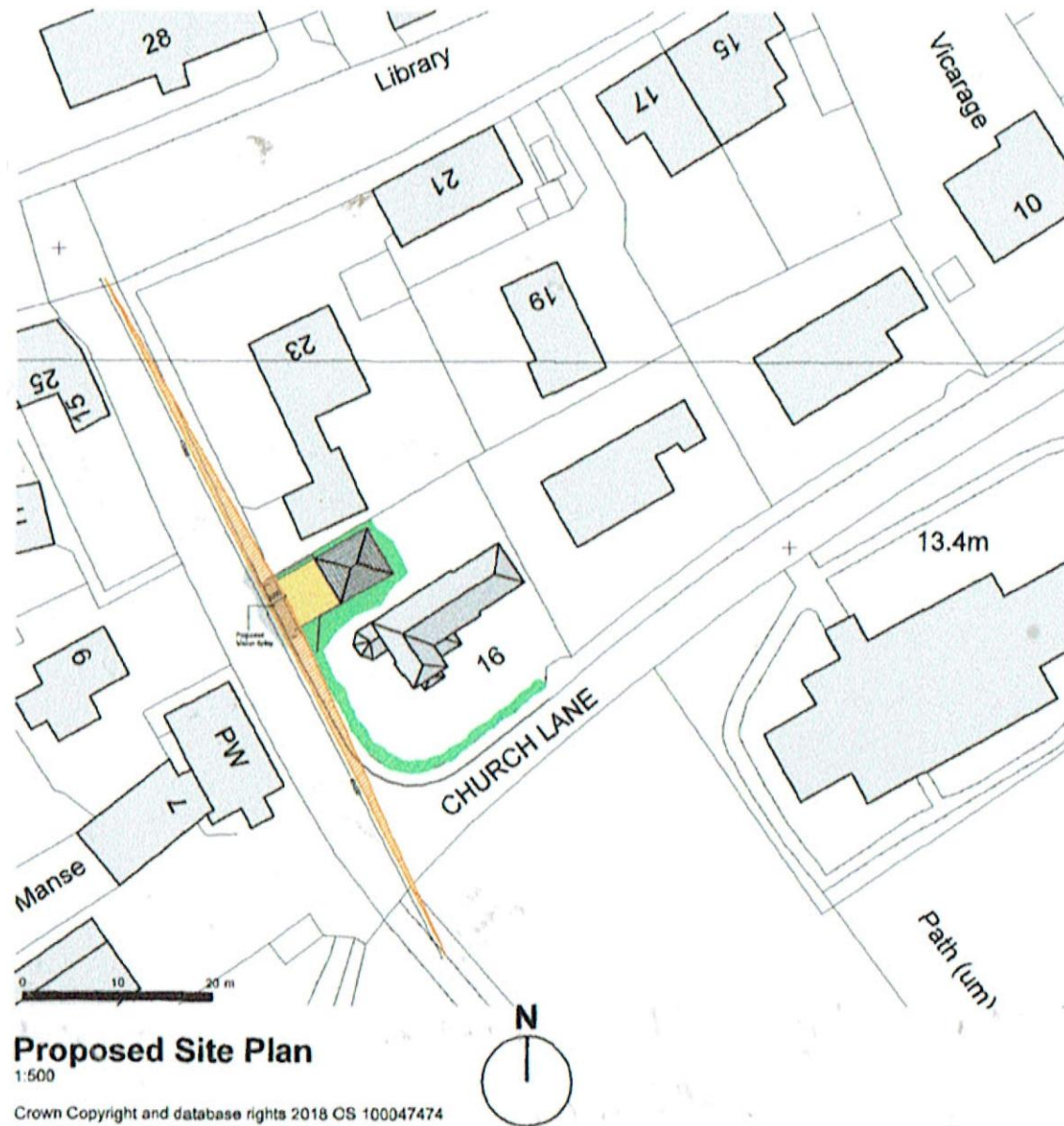
Road to the south-east of this development site (HER 51176). The stone building was interpreted as being associated with the nearby Bardney Abbey.



**Figure 2:** Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

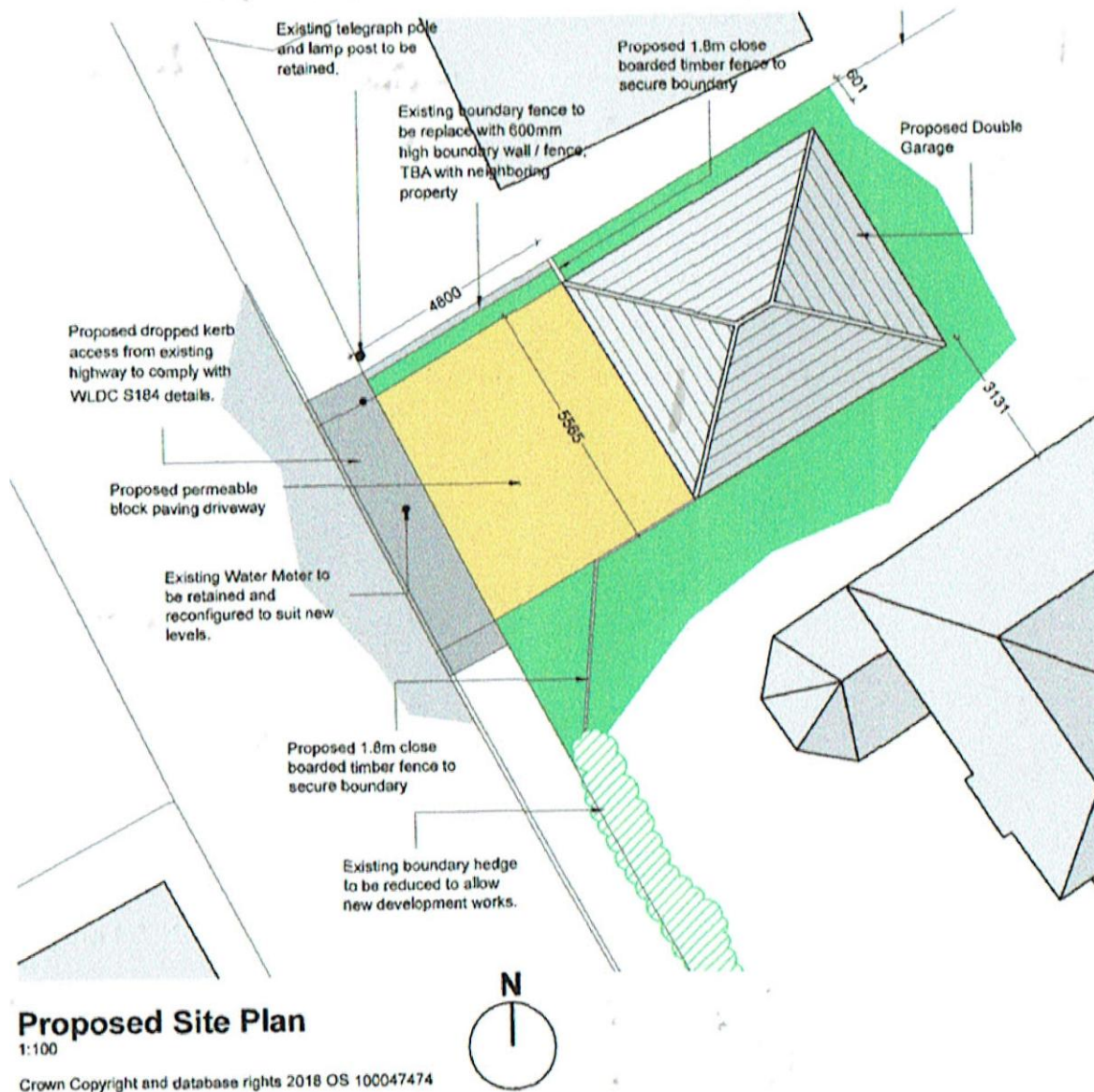
- 3.8 Construction work in the garden of 27, Queen Street in 1978 recorded stone building foundations that ran diagonally out from the present house on the site (HER 51176). Reused in this stone foundation was a carved window moulding, thought to have come from Bardney Abbey.
- 3.9 A silver coin of 13th century date was found in the garden of 'Marchwood' Abbey Road in 1979 (HER 51176).
- 3.10 The parish church of St Lawrence on Church Lane is Grade I listed (HER 51164). This church was rebuilt from new after AD1434 when the old parish church by the Abbey had collapsed. The church comprises a west tower, a nave with north and south aisles and a north porch and a chancel. This church includes some architectural fragments from this

former church. The chancel was restored in 1873 and the remainder of the church in 1878.

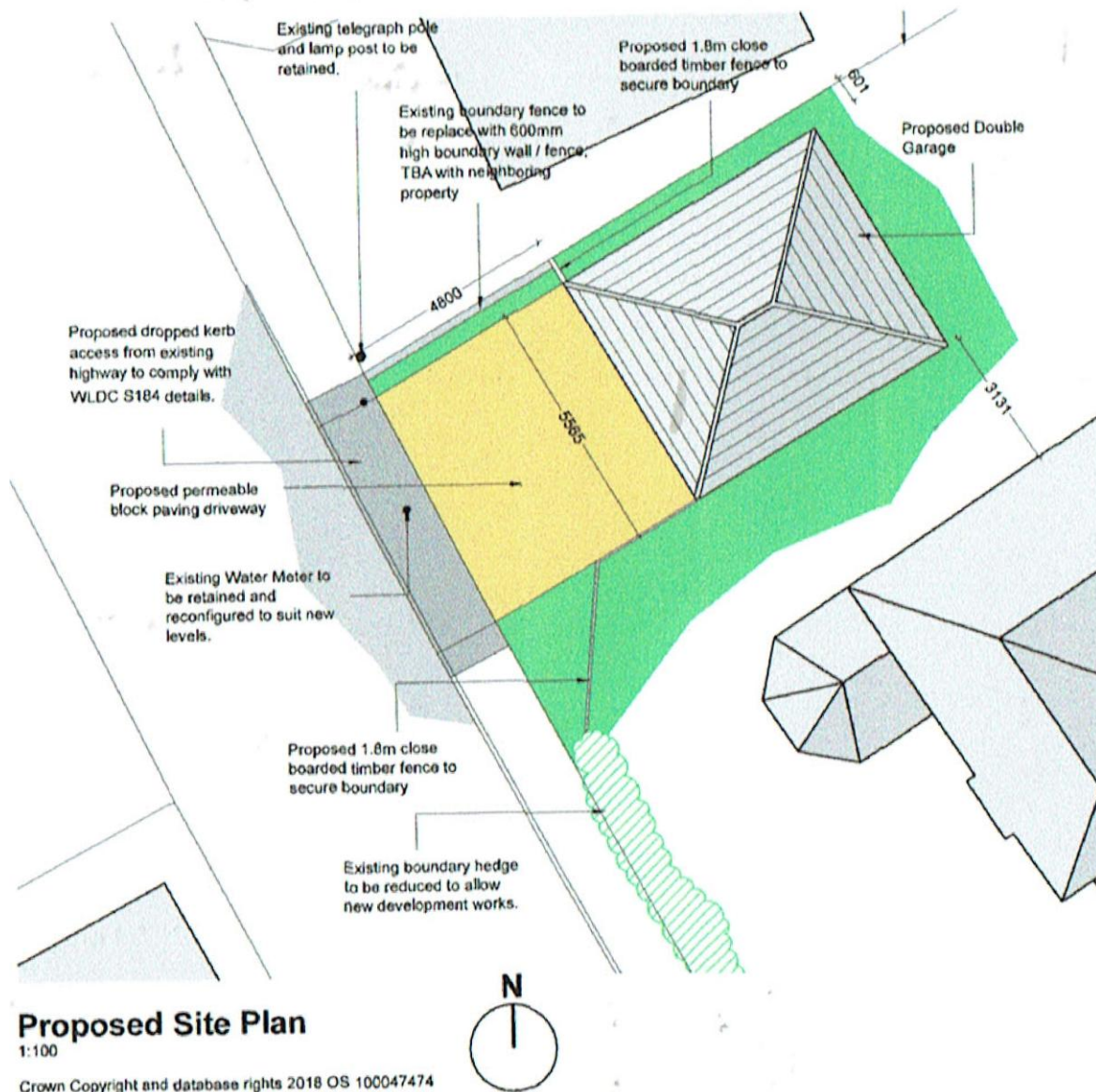


**Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:500, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.11 In addition to the medieval parochial church at Bardney and possibility of two other chapels, there was a medieval chapel dedicated to St Andrew (HER 51180). In AD1434, it was recorded as lying to the north of the plot of land granted for the building of the new parish church. The exact location of this site is uncertain, though may lie in the vicinity of this development site.
- 3.12 Abbey Lodge Farmhouse on Carron Close is a Grade II listed 13th century farmhouse which has late 18th and 20th century additions and alterations (HER 55374, NHL 1064011).



- 3.13 Settlement earthworks which were levelled in 1977 produced a large quantity of post-medieval pottery of 17th-18th century date. This pottery probably derived from properties that fronted south onto the Abbey Road (HER 51177). Sherds of 16th-17th century pottery were recovered from an excavation in 1955 near Abbey Road (HER 51177).
- 3.13 Late post-medieval finds and features were recorded in 2011 during an archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for a new development on land behind 12, Wragby Road, (HER 51177, Site code: BAWR16). A redeposited sherd of 16th-17th century pottery was the earliest evidence for archaeological activity on this site, though all of the archaeological features recorded dated to the later 19th century. This included the remains of a former well and a brick wall.
- 3.14 The Grade II listed Peter Hancock's Hospital on Church Lane is situated to the east of the parish church and is dated to 1712 (HER 50267, NHL 1359501). The building was in use as an almshouse, but has been converted into flats.



**Figure 4:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:100, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.15 The Old Rectory and Bernadene is a formerly listed mid 18th century former rectory, and is now two cottages (HER 55373). The building was de-listed in 1998.
- 3.16 The Old School House on Church Lane is a Grade II listed early 18th century schoolmasters house with 19th century additions (HER 55365, NHL 1064012). It is now a museum.
- 3.17 No 16, Silver Street is a Grade II listed late 18th century house, which is now a house and shop (HER 55369, NHL 1308446).
- 3.18 The Manor House on the Horncastle Road is a Grade II listed late 18th century farmhouse (HER 55367) with a mid 18th century barn and late 18th century garden walls. The barn is now used as an outhouse and garage. The brick garden walls to the north

and south and the south wall including a gateway at the Manor House are Grade II listed (HER 55751, NHL 1064014). The garden walls have 19th century alterations. The Grade II listed barn also has late 19th century alterations (HER 56060, NHL 1147650).

- 3.19 The Old Exchange, Bardney is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 58040, NHL 1064013). This is arranged around a loose courtyard with three sides of the farm formed by working agricultural buildings, The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing onto the yard. There has been a significant loss of traditional buildings on this site. The farmstead as in a village location.
- 3.20 An unnamed farmstead at Bardney is the site of a demolished 19th century outfarm (HER 58046). This outfarm comprised a single building and was in an isolated location.
- 3.21 An unnamed farmstead at Bardney is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 58043). This is arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'F'-plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings on the site. The farmstead is in a village location.
- 3.22 Tower Mill at Bardney is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 58039). This was arranged around a loose courtyard with four sides of the yard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional farm buildings. The farmstead was in a village location.
- 3.23 The former Primitive Methodist Chapel on Wragby Road was built in 1858 (HER 55107). The building appears to have been no longer used as a chapel by the 1950s, and is currently a residential dwelling.
- 3.24 A former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was recorded on Church Lane (HER 55109). The building appears to have been demolished since 1994. The front had been altered in c.1900. In 1994, the congregation moved to the Chapel of 1903 in Church Lane.
- 3.25 Bardney Methodist Church of Church Lane was constructed in 1903 (HER 55108).
- 3.26 The Grade II listed Bardney War Memorial is located on the junction of Silver Street and the Horncastle Road (HER 56633, NHL 1440928). It was unveiled in 1920.
- 3.27 A former Royal Observer Corps underground observation post was located to the south-east of Bardney (HER 58173). The post was opened in 1961 and remained in use until 1991 when it was closed and demolished shortly afterwards.
- 3.28 There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations within the HER search area. A programme of historic building recording was undertaken in 2017 at the former workshops of Abbey Joinery, located off Mill Yard, Bardney (HER 58226, Site code: MYBA17). The workshops were recorded prior to their conversion to a new residential dwelling. The original workshop on the site was constructed between 1842 and 1887 with more modern extensions added in the mid and late 20th century.
- 3.29 In 2000, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of access holes for a new replacement water main along Church Lane (Site code: BCL00). This did not identify any significant archaeological activity or finds. This watching brief monitored the excavation of eight such access holes along Church Lane including several to the immediate south and north-west of this development site.
- 3.30 In 2001, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for a new detached bungalow and garage (HER 51176, Site code: BQS01). This identified a series

- of large and possibly modern sand extraction pits. Finds from this watching brief comprised two sherds of unstratified medieval pottery, which were dated to the 14th and 16th centuries.
- 3.31 A geophysical survey was undertaken in 2002 on land off the Horncastle Road (HER 55321, Site code: BARD02). This revealed linear anomalies that represented three phases of field boundaries. These included enclosure period boundaries, medieval ridge and furrow and a further anomaly, which appeared to pre-date these. A group of large discrete anomalies were also present, and represented peripheral and demolished buildings which had been associated with an adjacent farm.
  - 3.32 The geophysical survey was followed in 2004 by an archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for sixty new residential dwellings on land at Manor Farm (Site code: BARD04). This did not identify any archaeological deposits or finds and the watching brief was terminated prior to the completion of the site groundworks programme.
  - 3.33 In 2013, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for an extension to an existing care home at The Hawthorns, Station Road (Site code: BAHA13). This did not identify any archaeological activity or finds.
  - 3.34 In 2007, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for five new residential dwellings at Jubilee Drive and Jubilee Close (Site code: BJDC07). This did not identify any archaeological activity or finds.
  - 3.35 Late post-medieval finds and features were recorded in 2011 during the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks for a new development on land behind 12, Wragby Road (HER 5177, Site code: BWR16). A redeposited pottery sherd of 16th-17th century date was the earliest find on the site. All of the archaeological features recorded dated to the late 19th century and included the remains of a former well and brick wall. Finds from these features include a fragment of 19th century clay pipe, two sherds of late 19th century glass and late post-medieval pottery sherds.
  - 3.36 An archaeological evaluation on land at 34, Station Road in 2014 in advance of a new residential development did not identify any archaeological activity or finds (Site code: BARE14).
  - 3.37 Copies of published O.S. maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincoln Central Library. An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1887 shows the development site as occupying the southern portion of a larger enclosure that fronts onto the north side of Church Lane, onto the western side of New Road and to the southern frontage of Station Road.
  - 3.38 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1906 features the parish rooms occupying the north-eastern portion of this enclosure off the southern frontage of the Station Road. The remainder of the enclosure remained open.
  - 3.39 This same site layout is repeated on the subsequent Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1949.
  - 3.40 An extract from the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 shows the north-western portion of the enclosure now occupied by a residential dwelling. The southern portion of the enclosure remains open.
  - 3.41 An extract from the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1977 shows the current residential dwelling on the site and the development site within its current boundaries.



#### **4. Aims and objectives of the project**

4.1 The aims of the project are the continual archaeological monitoring of the site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new double detached garage.

4.2 The objectives of the project are:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential and within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Bardney. The site may lie close to the possible location of the medieval chapel of St Andrew. This chapel is known also to have had an associated burial ground. It is considered possible that archaeological remains associated within this Chapel and its burial ground along with other possible medieval and/or post-medieval settlement activity may be encountered on this development site. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this Anglo-Saxon chapel and burial ground and in a wider context with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Bardney.

#### **5. Methodology**

5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the continual monitoring of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new double detached garage, and of any other ground disturbance. The mechanical excavations will be undertaken using a toothless bucket.

5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards.

5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.

5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.

5.5 All mechanical excavations will be undertaken under archaeological supervision, utilising a machine of sufficient power and using a toothless bucket.

5.6 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.

5.7 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.

5.8 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.

- 5.9 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.
- 5.10 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate local coroner's office and to Lincolnshire Portable Antiquities Scheme.
- 5.11 Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.
- 5.12 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.
- 5.13 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

## **6. Post-fieldwork methodology**

- 6.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.
- 6.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which there were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.
- 6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.4 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.
- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site.
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

## **7. Monitoring arrangements**

- 7.1 Provision will be made for the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.
- 7.2 It is understood that the groundworks programme and hence the archaeological monitoring will begin as soon as possible following the agreement of this document with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team. A period of not less than

fourteen days notice will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team of the start date of this groundworks programme.

- 7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.5 Arrangements will be made for the representative of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 7.6 The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

## **8. Archive preparation and deposition**

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.
- 8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 8.3 It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by June 2020.

## **9. Reporting procedures**

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within three months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.
- 9.2 The report will consist of:
  - A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;
  - A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;
  - A non-technical summary of the results of the monitoring;
  - An introduction, site description and location;
  - Planning background to the project;
  - A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;
  - A description of the methodology used in the project;
  - A section describing the results of the monitoring;
  - A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

Illustrations including plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench sections); and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections and a list of contexts, and any specialist reports on finds from the site.

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

## **10. Publication and dissemination**

- 10.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), West Lindsey District Council and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).
- 10.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.
- 10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2019).
- 10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

## **11. Other factors (including contingency)**

- 11.1 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 Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 11.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 11.3 Any additional financial 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 Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the client.

## **12. Variations to the proposed scheme**

- 12.1 Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with the archaeological curator.

## **13. Resources**

- 13.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.
- 13.2 Should additional personnel be required, prior approval of the personnel will be sought from the local planning authority archaeologist prior to appointment.

- 13.3 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
Archaeological Solutions Ltd.	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Malin Holst	Osteoarchaeology

- 13.4 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.

- 13.5 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

#### **14. Insurance statement**

- 14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £250,000 with Towergate Insurance.

#### **15. Copyright**

- 15.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

#### **16. Ownership**

- 16.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be donated along with the archive.