

Report BAU2852



nps archaeology

Archaeological Watching Brief at Bourn Hall, Bourn, Cambridgeshire

ECB 3709



Prepared for
Purcell Miller Tritton LLP
3 Colegate
Norwich
NR3 1BN



Frances M L. Green BSc PhD

January 2012



www.nps.co.uk

PROJECT CHECKLIST		
Project Manager	Nigel Page	
Draft Completed	Fran Green	16/01/2012
Graphics Completed	David Dobson	20/12/2011
Edit Completed	Jayne Bown	23/01/2012
Signed Off	Nigel Page	23/01/2012
<i>Issue 1</i>		

NPS Archaeology

Scandic House
85 Mountergate
Norwich
NR1 1PY

T 01603 756150

F 01603 756190

E jayne.bown@nps.co.uk

www.nau.org.uk

BAU 2852

© NPS Archaeology

Contents

<i>Summary</i>	1
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Geology and Topography	3
3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	3
4.0 Methodology	5
5.0 Results.....	7
6.0 Finds	14
6.1 Pottery	14
6.2 Ceramic Building Material.....	14
6.3 Clay Pipe	15
6.4 Glass	15
6.5 Metal Finds.....	16
6.6 Animal Bone	16
6.7 Shell	16
7.0 Conclusions	16
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	18
<i>Bibliography and Sources</i>	18
Appendix 1a: Context Summary	19
Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary	19
Appendix 2a: Finds by Context	19
Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary	20
Appendix 3: OASIS Record	21
Appendix 4: Archaeological Specification	24

Figures

- Figure 1 Site Location
- Figure 2 Plan of area of Bourn Hall indicating position of main works area
- Figure 3 Plan of area of Bourn Hall indicating where all interventions for drainage repair works were carried out, showing location of Test Hole 1
- Figure 4 Plan of demolished 'wall' [2] and upstanding wall [4] forming the south west facing elevation of the kitchen
- Figure 5 North-east facing section showing relative elevations of 'wall' [2] and wall [4]
- Figure 6 South-west facing section illustrating the stepped foundation of wall [4] together with associated backfill and soils [1], [3] and [6]

Plates

- Plate 1 South-west facing elevation of 'kitchen' with test pit being excavated by staff of Brown and Ralph, facing east
- Plate 2 South-west facing elevation of 'kitchen' with test pit being excavated by staff of Brown and Ralph. Photograph indicating depth of hole; facing north-east
- Plate 3 South side of Test Hole 1 showing top showing topsoil [6], backfill [1] and lower backfill [3] (Section 2)
- Plate 4 Base of south-west facing elevation of 'kitchen' showing stepped foundation of wall [4] and the remains of demolished 'wall' [2]; facing north-east
- Plate 5 Base of south-west facing elevation of 'kitchen' showing stepped foundation of wall [4] and the remains of demolished 'wall' [2]; looking down test hole.
- Plate 6 Stepped foundation of wall [4] and remains of 'wall' [2] in foreground; facing north-west
- Plate 7 Weathered late medieval to early post-medieval roof tile (red) with reduced grey core and yellow roof tile possibly 18th century from [1] (backfill of wall trench [5])
- Plate 8 Tobacco pipe bowl (1610-1640) from lowest fill of wall construction trench [5]

Location:	Bourn Hall, Bourn, Cambridgeshire
District:	South Cambridgeshire
Planning ref.:	n/a
Grid Ref.:	TL 3230 5619
HER No.:	ECB 3709, CHER 01096
SM No.:	27106
OASIS Ref.:	117890
Client:	Purcell Miller Tritton LLP
Dates of Fieldwork:	October 2011

Summary

An archaeological watching brief was conducted for Purcell Miller Tritton LLP during renewal of drains and structural investigation works.

The hall lies on the highest point within an 11th-century defensive ringwork of ditches in the likely position of an associated timber 11th-century castle. For this reason the ground below the present hall is part of a scheduled ancient monument and a watching brief was carried out to record any disturbance to these lower deposits. No archaeological evidence relating to the 11th-century castle was observed.

No archaeological features or deposits were found during the repairs to existing drains and in construction a new drain run but archaeological remains were found during the excavation of an investigative test pit.

A test pit excavated to a depth of almost 1m against the south-west facing wall of the 'kitchen' revealed a short length of wall thought likely to pre-date the post medieval (18th- to 19th-century) wall of the extant 'kitchen'. This earlier 'wall' was recorded 0.6m below the modern ground level. A tobacco pipe dating to the early-mid 17th century was found at the base of the construction cut of the upstanding kitchen wall.

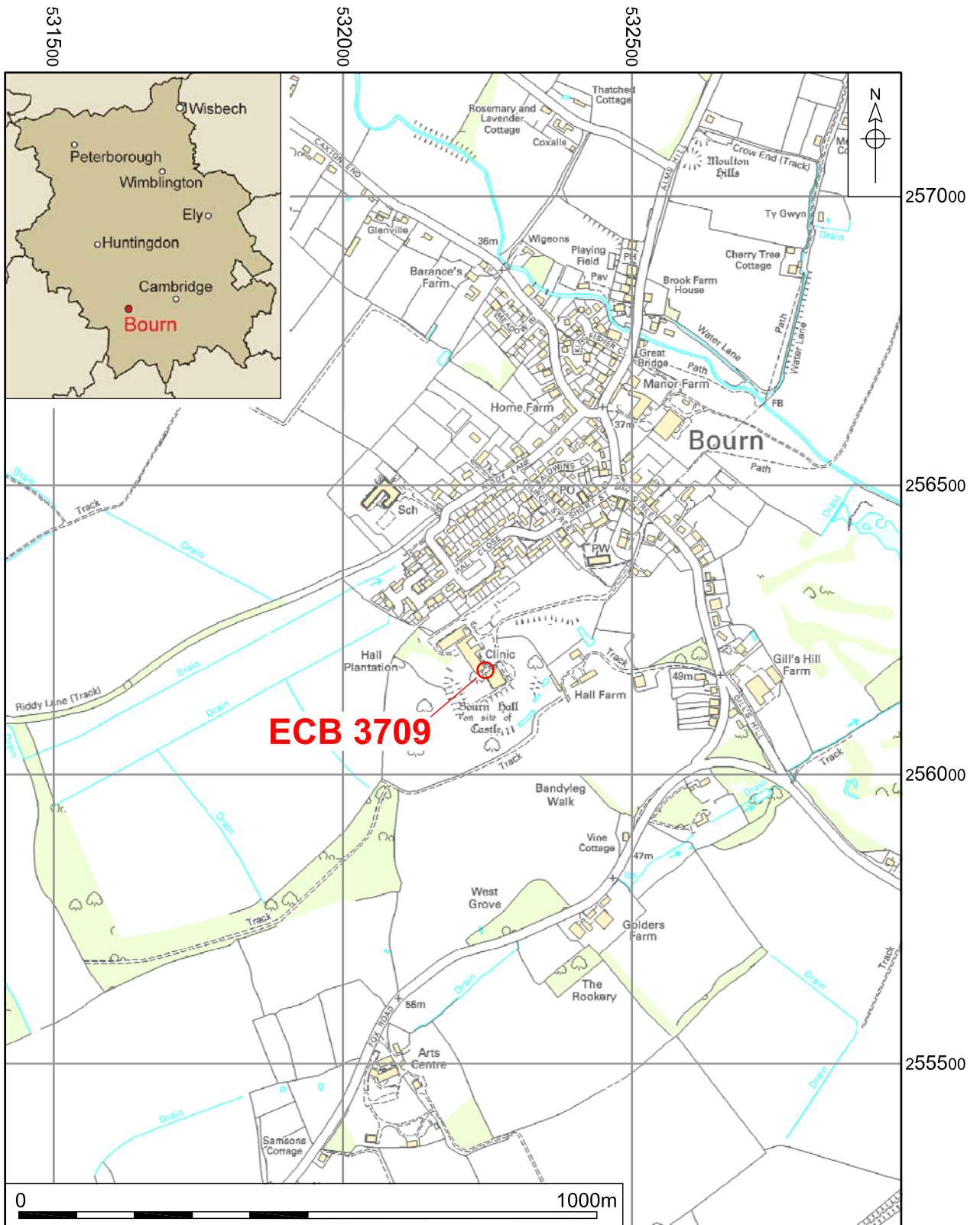
The small stub of wall remains undated and it is uncertain if it pre- or post-dates the 'kitchen wall' either being part of the earlier hall construction or part of a now-demolished outbuilding.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A watching brief was carried out during repair works to the drains and other works at the late medieval Bourn Hall, Bourn, Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1).

Bourn Hall itself is a Grade II listed building built around 1602 with alterations in the early 17th, 19th and 20th centuries. The hall is now a fertility clinic which was established by Patrick Steptoe and Robert Edwards in 1979 and has significant 20th-century extensions to the original building

Bourn Hall lies within the centre of an 11th-century ringwork and bailey castle. Much of the original earthworks are still visible, principally as a defensive ring ditch 140m in diameter. The timber castle would have occupied a similar position to the present hall. The ringwork and bailey castle is a scheduled ancient monument



© Crown copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019340

Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:10,000

and has a Scheduled Monument number 27106. The hall is not scheduled but all the land below it is.

This work was undertaken to fulfil an archaeological condition set by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice office (CAPCA) (Ref. Issued by Dan McConnell, 24 August 2011). The project was monitored for English Heritage by Andy Northwood. The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. NAU/BAU2852/NP) commissioned and funded by Purcell Miller Tritton LLP.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010).

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire Museums and Archaeology Service (CMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The village of Bourn in Cambridgeshire is located 8 miles (12km) to the west of Cambridge. A small stream, the Bourn Brook, runs through the village to join the Cam closer to Cambridge - Bourn means place of spring or stream.

Bourne lies at an elevation between 40m and 50m OD. The ground falls away to the east and south into the valley of the Bourn Stream gently rising to the west and south-west

Bourn Hall is located to the south-south-west of the village on elevated ground at approximately 55m OD.

The underlying Quaternary geology in this area is Anglian Till (blue grey clay and flints), (Sheet 52N 00 Quaternary, British Geological Survey) below which is the Cretaceous Gault clay (Sheet 52N 00 Solid Geology, British Geological Survey).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A search of entries in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) produced a number of records, the most relevant of which are summarised below in broad chronological order.

Prehistoric

There are few prehistoric entries on the CHER for the area in the immediate vicinity of Bourn village. The exception being a small cluster of Mesolithic tools HER 03294a (including a tranchet axe) which were found close to a small tributary stream of the Bourn Brook 1.5km to the north-east of Bourn Hall.

There are few references to later prehistory - charred Neolithic plant remains within the village of Bourn at Bourn Bridge (CHER 03279a) were found in association with charred plant remains of Saxon date in the same location that two Roman pottery rings were found in 1849.

Roman

The presence of a major Roman road (Ermine Street CHER CB15034) just over 1km to the west of Bourn accounts for the presence of several Roman findspots in the locality. Some of the Roman finds are given a general location for example Roman pottery was found on the Bourn Hall estate in 1942 (CHER 03276). A concentration of Roman finds – including pottery and coins were found at Moulton Hills (CHER 03245) some 1-1.25km to the north-north-east of Bourn Hall. Moulton Hills consist of three Roman barrows excavated in the early 20th century (Walker 1911). These Roman barrows show evidence of reuse and enlargement in the medieval period.

Medieval

There is rich evidence held in the CHER of a medieval landscape of ridge and furrow (CHERs 03424, 03422, 09940 03428 and 03427) surrounding the small settlement of Bourn. There is also a Manor House (Manor Farm CHER03199) and a church with a nave dating to the late 12th century.

The site under investigation - Bourn Hall (CHER01096a) lies within a scheduled ancient monument SM27106 (CHER 01096). The hall lies on the site of an earlier 11th-century castle built by Picot de Cambridge, the first Norman Sheriff of Cambridgeshire. The castle was recorded at Domesday (1086) and was a ringwork and bailey type and although there is no trace of the castle the earthworks do survive in part, albeit modified and infilled in places. The entry for CHER 01096 states that 'The original form seems to have been a large banked and ditched enclosure enclosing approximately three acres with a smaller horseshoe bailey down the north-east slope'. The ditch is significant enough to remain water filled on its south-eastern side, although this has been modified in part to create a swimming pool. Such ringwork and bailey castles were constructed from the Late Anglo-Saxon period up to the later 12th century as fortifications and strongholds for military actions or as in this case to defend aristocratic or manorial settlements. The castle at Bourn is a particularly large example of a ringwork and bailey castle – a class of monument that is rare (only about 60 are recorded nationally); it has relatively well preserved ditches.

The Norman Castle is thought to have burned down in 1266 during a raid by Robert de Lisle during the reign of King Henry III and there is no evidence the castle was rebuilt following this fire.

Post-medieval

A date of 1602 on rainwater heads on the south-east elevation of the hall suggests that the present Bourn Hall was built in the early 17th century by John and Francis Hagar. However it is possible there was an earlier building on this site. The house was extended in the early 17th century by John Hagar. An open courtyard was enclosed on three sides to produce a U shape plan with an opening to the south-west. At this point it is likely that the gardens were redesigned and the bank on the southern and south-western sides of the ring work was lowered, perhaps incorporating the soil below the extended hall or in the raised garden walkway. The south-western side of the platform was extended to form a raised flattened rectangular garden walkway which is likely to protect any archaeological features beneath it.

It is inevitable that other changes occurred between the 17th and the 19th centuries but only one reference to alterations to the building (in 1733) was found in the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest and in Parks and Gardens Data Services Ltd 2007 (record 493). This date corresponds to a change in ownership of the house - it had just been bought by Baltzar Lyell an East India Company Merchant and was likely to have been remodelled at the time of his purchase.

Subsequent alternations to the hall were made in the 19th century between 1817 and 1819 under the supervision of John Repton. The House was remodelled in a Tudor style and at the same time the gardens were landscaped by his father Humphrey Repton. At this time the open courtyard was closed on its south-west side, Tudor-style bay windows built and the north-east wing was encased in brick and features such as fireplaces and staircase introduced from Haslingfield Hall (Pevsner 1954).

Modern

Changes to the hall occurred at the end of the 19th century when the hall was sold to John James Briscoe who commissioned the architect Richard Norman Shaw to carry out further alterations. The house was sold again in 1921, 1923 and in 1958. In 1958 the new owner Peter King restored Bourn hall and the stables but removed the glasshouses, outbuildings and the conservatory.

In 1980 the estate became Bourn Hall Clinic and a range of new buildings were added to the north-west. During the construction of the new buildings of the clinic deep sediments including organic remains were encountered (SM 27106 record entry). A watching brief was carried out during construction of new clinic buildings to the north-west in the late 20th century but no archaeological remains were recovered (Roberts 1997).

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this watching brief was to mitigate the potential impacts of the scheme by appropriate levels of archaeological excavation and recording in the areas of works to be monitored (Fig. 2).

The Brief required that archaeological monitoring of the repairs to underground drainage works was carried out and that any features encountered were recorded and any artefacts recovered, interpreted and analysed

All excavation was carried out by hand by on-site contractors Brown and Ralph.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

No environmental samples were taken.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in fine weather.

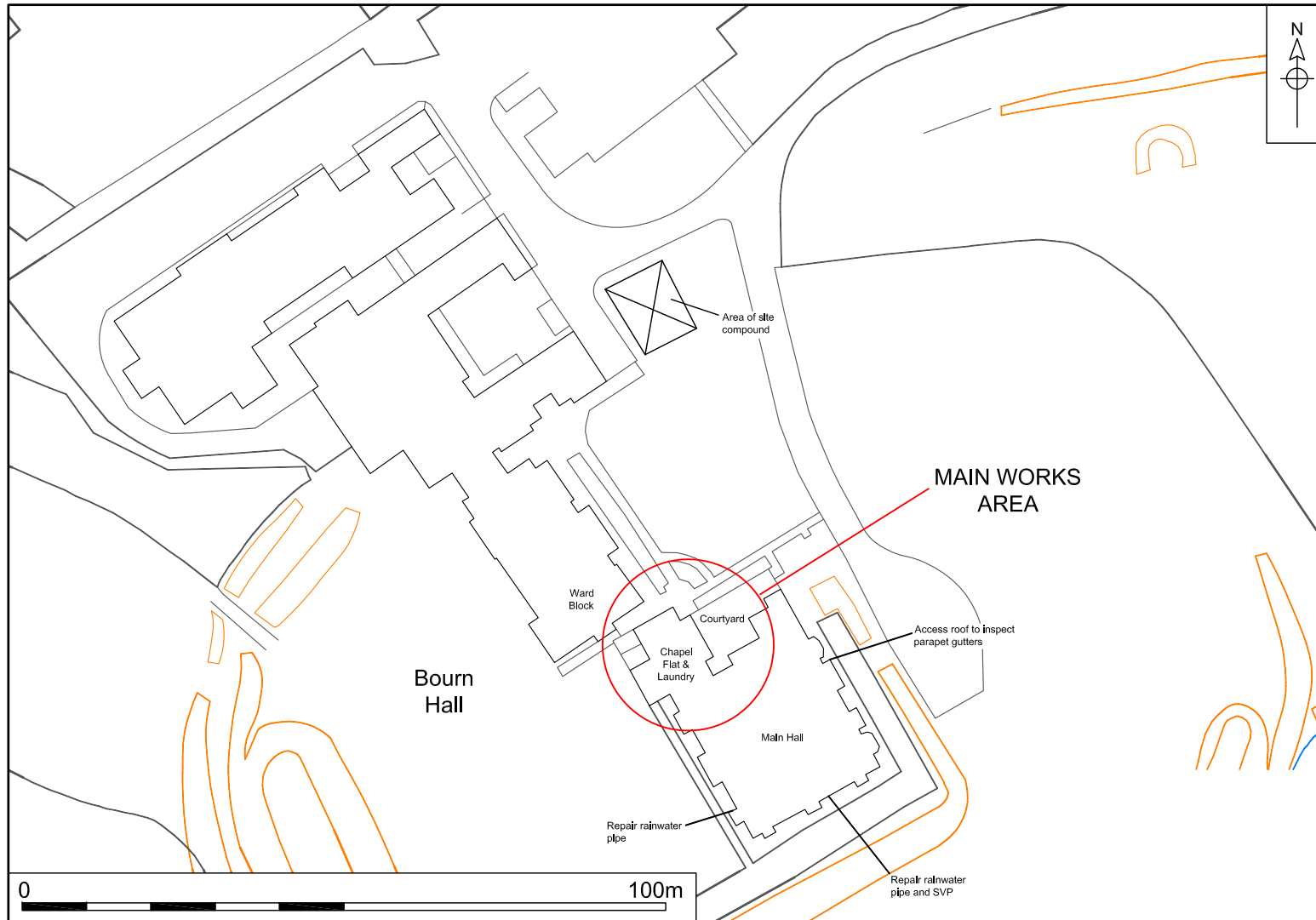


Figure 2. Plan of Bourn Hall indicating position of main works area. Scale 1:1000
 (after Purcell Miller Tritton drawing 232212 / 100)

5.0 RESULTS

No archaeological deposits were encountered during the excavation of any of the existing drain runs (see Figure 3 for extent of drains). The existing and new drain runs were hand dug to a depth of 300-400mm depth and none went deeper than previous drainage works or the debris associated with the 20th-century construction of the ward block. All deposits observed in the drain runs had been deposited during previous (modern) drainage works.

A test pit (Test Hole 1) was hand excavated against the south-west facing wall of the 'kitchen' in an attempt to determine the route of one of the large drains which was indicated on the plans to run below the wall (Fig. 3). Possible damage to this drain was thought responsible for the cracking to this tall gable wall with its large window with moulded stone surround (Plate 1). No drain was found and its route was established to run at 45° to the one suggested on the site plan. The test pit was excavated to the bottom of the kitchen wall footings.



Plate 1. South-west facing elevation of 'kitchen' with test pit being excavated by staff of Brown and Ralph, facing east

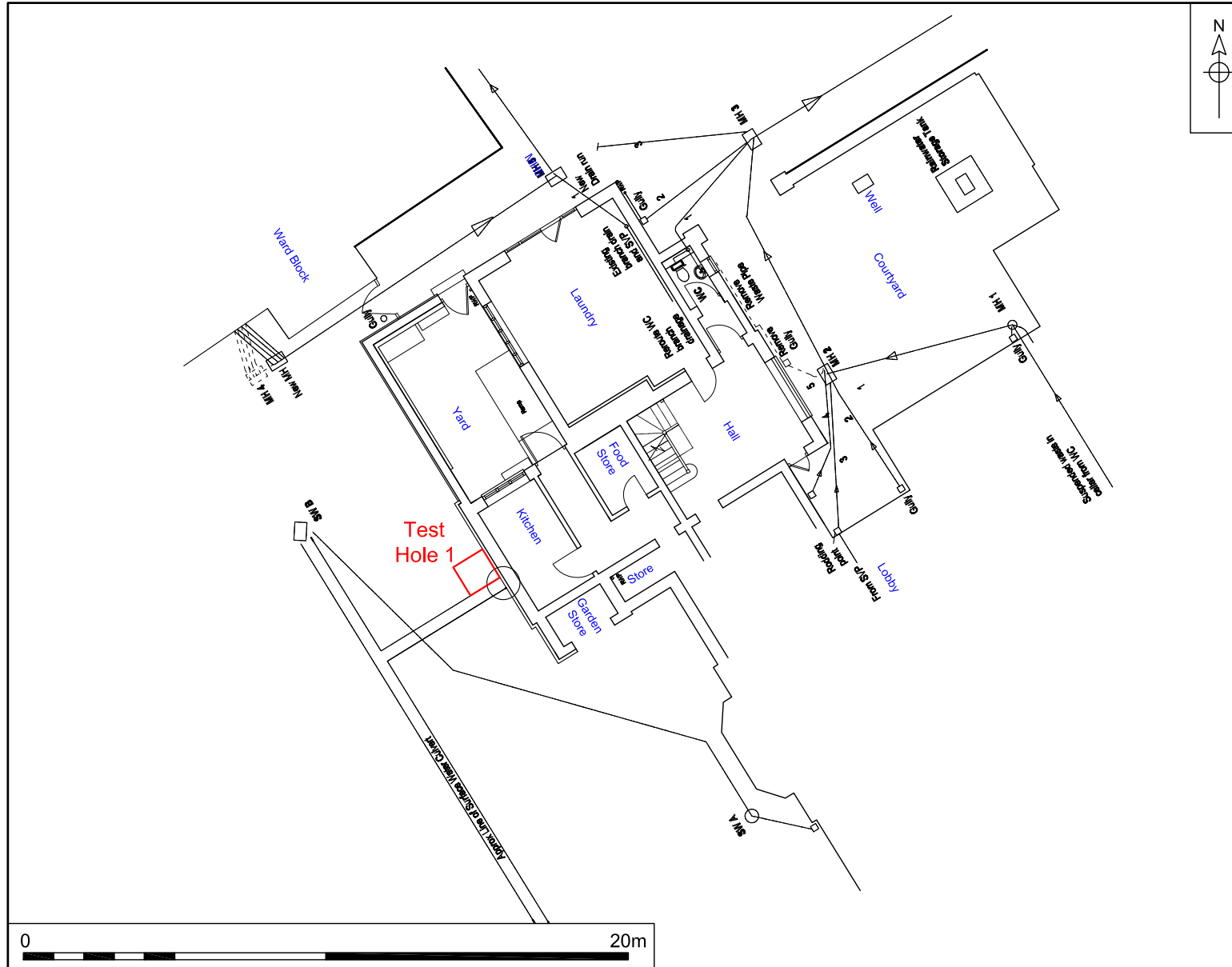


Figure 3. Plan of area of Bourn Hall indicating where all interventions for drainage repair works were carried out, showing location of Test Hole 1. Scale 1:200 (after Purcell Miller Tritton drawing 232212 / 311)

Immediately below the turf in the test pit was a 0.5m deep soil [06] (Plates 2 and 3). The soil was a mid dark grey silty clay with some humic material. It contained a small proportion of chalk, brick, mortar and glass fragments together with some coal. This soil was a mix of *in situ* soil developed into landscaped sediments dumped with building and household refuse and levelled up against the wall largely following the infilling of the construction cut for the wall. Pottery from this deposit included glazed red earthenware (GRE) of 16th- to 18th-century date and Iron glazed ware also of 16th- to 18th-century date. Finds of 19th-century date in the deposits below deposit [6] however, indicate this soil was likely to have been deposited during landscaping of the gardens in the 19th century and had redeposited sediments of an earlier date.



Plate 2. South-west facing elevation of 'kitchen' with test pit being excavated by staff of Brown and Ralph. Photograph indicating depth of hole; facing north-east.

Below soil [06] the backfill [1] of a construction cut for the wall of the kitchen [4] was 0.65m deep (Fig. 6, Plate 3). Wall construction cut fill [1] was a mid grey brown clay silt with white fleck. It contained frequent chalk pebbles and demolition construction debris, brick fragments, charcoal, coal, window glass and oyster shell with infrequent pieces of bone from a small animal. It was notable that this deposit extended over 1m from the wall indicating it was a wide construction trench. The finds from deposit [1] were predominantly those of the 16th- to 18th-century date and included sherds of glazed red earthenware, and two roof tiles - one late

medieval (possible 16th-century) and the other 18th-century in date (see 6.2 Ceramic Building Material). However 19th-century finds included a horseshoe, two fragments of 19th-century white china and a 19th- to 20th-century fireplace tile. This deposit is likely to date wall [4] to the 19th century - notwithstanding any intrusion of later material perhaps through landscaping or drainage works. Lower fill [3] of this construction cut differed from deposit [1] in that the presence of demolition or construction refuse was rare. This deposit was a light grey brown clay with chalk and occasional charcoal and brick fragment. A single artefact was recovered from this deposit – a relatively early tobacco pipe bowl of simple form which dates to 1620-1640 (see 6.3 Clay Pipe). This tobacco pipe is of similar date to the earliest phase of building of the hall and its relative completeness suggests it had been recycled in the sediments very little if at all.



Plate 3. South side of Test Hole 1 showing topsoil [6], backfill [1] and lower backfill [3] (Section 2).

The 'kitchen' wall [4] footings were seen to extend to a depth of 0.9m below the modern turf surface. The bottom five-six courses were stepped out to form the foundation of the wall (Plates 4 and 5), (Figs 4 and 5). The wall was constructed from bright orange brick with a sandy fabric with a fairly uniform in colour with no swirls or mottling. The bricks were all relatively uniform in size (230mm long, 110mm wide and 60mm deep) but not quite regular enough to be machine made. There were rare occurrences of over-fired bricks within the wall which were purplish in colour. The bricks were laid in Flemish bond and bonded with a creamy sandy lime

Figure 4. Plan of demolished 'wall' <02> and upstanding wall <04> forming the south-west facing elevation of the kitchen. Scale 1:20

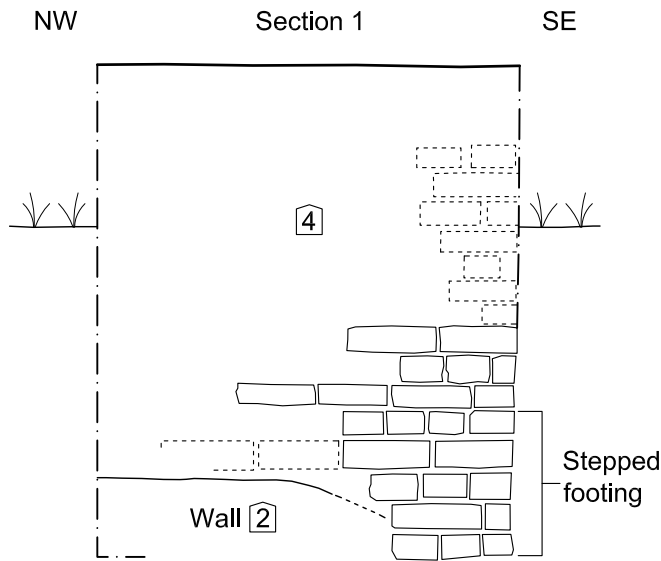
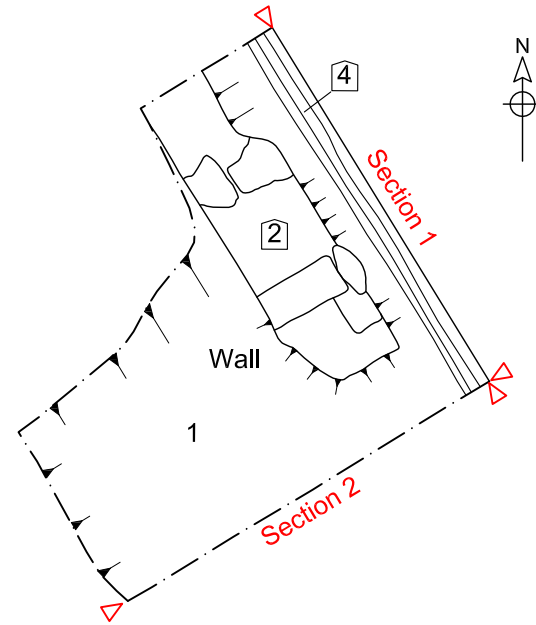


Figure 5. North-east facing section showing relative elevations of 'wall' <02> and wall <04>.. Scale 1:20

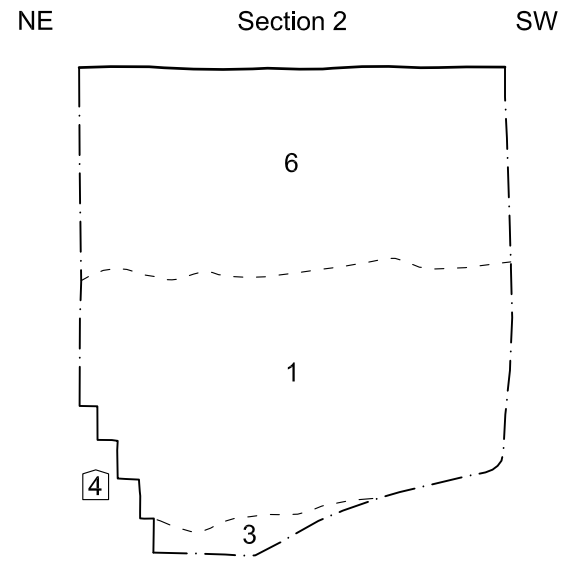


Figure 6. South-west facing section illustrating the stepped foundation of wall <04> together with associated backfill and soils 1, 3 and 6. Scale 1:20

mortar - all of which is consistent with a 19th-century date although an earlier date is quite possible.



Plate 4. Base of south-west facing elevation of 'kitchen' showing stepped foundation of wall [4] and the remains of demolished 'wall' [2]; facing north-east.

At 0.6m below the surface a 0.9m length of probable earlier wall [2] was encountered running parallel to and 0.15m from extant kitchen wall [4] (Figs 4 and 5, Plates 3, 4, 5 and 6).

Wall [2] was constructed from flint and brick. The flint was sparse and the brick was variable in colour - some bright orange with a sandy fabric and others pinkish red or purple. The shapes of the bricks were difficult to observe since the wall had been roughly demolished with partial bricks visible and others covered in a yellowish cream sandy lime mortar. However it was clear that many half bricks had been utilised in the construction of this wall footing. It was not possible to identify a cut associated with 'wall' [2] since it lay so close to the later wall and any evidence of an earlier cut and associated sediments would have been disturbed during the construction of wall [4]. Although there is no clear dating evidence this wall could correspond to the earlier phase of hall construction in the 17th century, although it may be part of an unrecorded phase of 18th-century building.

The service trenches were excavated along pre-existing routes and no archaeological remains were identified along the route.



Plate 5. Base of south-west facing elevation of 'kitchen' showing stepped foundation of wall [4] and the remains of demolished 'wall' [2]; looking down test hole.



Plate 6. Stepped foundation of wall [04] and remains of 'wall' [2] in foreground; facing north-west.

6.0 FINDS

by Rebecca Sillwood

The finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and an Excel spreadsheet was produced outlining broad dating. Each material has been considered separately and is included below organised by material. A list of finds ordered by context can be found in Appendix 2a.

6.1 Pottery

A total of five sherds of pottery (53g) were recovered from two contexts, both likely to be of post-medieval to modern date. Two undiagnostic body sherds of glazed red earthenware (GRE) of 16th- to 18th-century date were recovered from layers [1] and [6]. The base of a jar of iron-glazed ware (IGBW) was also recovered from layer [6], and also has a broad dating from the 16th to 18th century. Two further pieces (a fragment of flowerpot and white glazed domestic china) are likely to be 19th-century in date, and both come from backfill layer [1].

The pottery from Bourn Hall bears out the dating of the site to the post-medieval and modern periods, with no pieces of earlier date. The pieces recovered are of domestic and garden use, and are not unusual in form or material.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material

Three fragments of building material were recovered from a single deposit, layer [1].

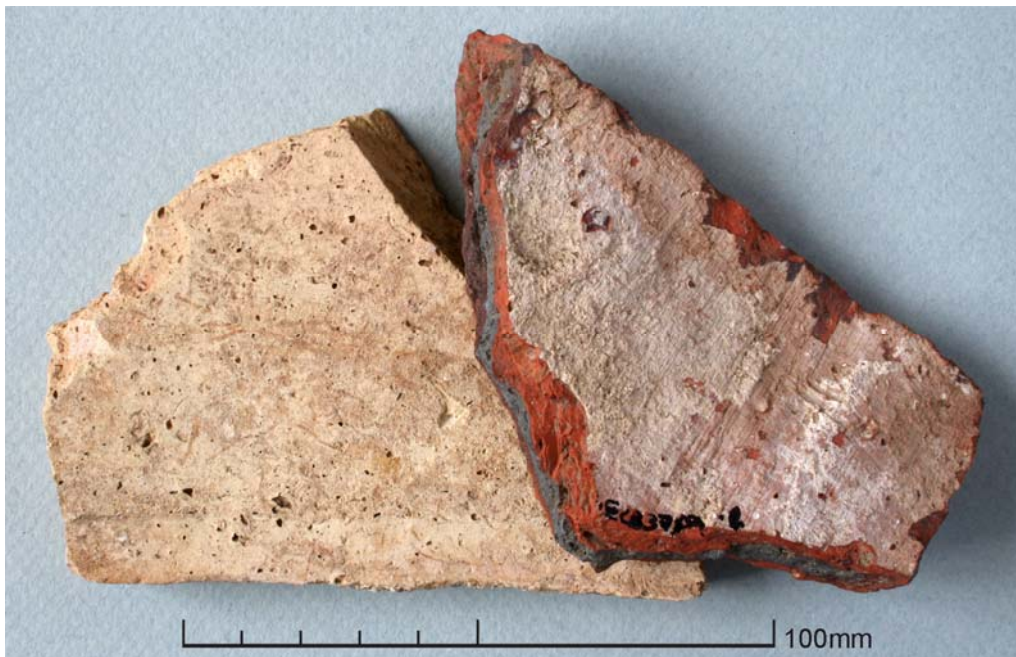


Plate 7. Weathered late medieval to early post-medieval roof tile (red) with reduced grey core and yellow roof tile possibly 18th century from [01] (backfill of wall trench [05])

The earliest piece is a fragment of roof tile (88g), very rough and worn, in a pinkish fabric with a reduced grey core (Plate 7). This piece could be late medieval in date, but is more likely, given the date of other material from the site, to be early post-medieval, possibly 16th-century. Another fragment of roof tile (116g), this

time in a yellow fabric, is likely to be slightly later in date, possibly 18th-century (Plate 7). The final piece is possibly a hearth tile (191g), and is of a rather modern fabric, possibly as late as 20th-century.

The building material from Bourn Hall is likely to be exclusively post-medieval in date, with two fragments of roof tile, and one piece of late post-medieval hearth tile. These pieces are not unusual and probably came from an outbuilding of the Hall, or possibly the Hall itself.

6.3 Clay Pipe

Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the site (6g) and came from two contexts.

One piece, an incomplete bowl, is a fairly early bulbous or waisted type with milling around the rim, and a slightly pronounced heel (Plate 8). This piece fits into the typology produced by Grove (1984), and is likely to be a Type 5, which has a flat base and is dated to c. 1610-1640.

The second piece is from layer [1], is a fragment of stem, and is post-medieval in date, but has no further diagnostic features to enable closer dating.



Plate 8. Tobacco pipe bowl (1610-1640) from lowest fill of wall construction trench [5].

6.4 Glass

Four fragments of glass were recovered from the site.

Two pieces of flat glass, one clear and one opaque, came from layer [1]. The clear piece is possibly thick enough to be window glass; the opaque piece is thin and could come from some sort of vessel.

A fragment of dark green bottle glass (21g) came from layer [6], along with a thin piece of opaque iridescent white glass (<1g).

All of these pieces are post-medieval, with the thick clear fragment of glass possibly quite a late example and have been discarded.

6.5 Metal Finds

A complete iron horseshoe was recovered from layer [1]; the piece measures roughly 140mm in length by 140mm in width, and has three obvious nails still *in situ*, and possibly more concealed under the corrosive products covering the piece. The object has quite a narrow web, is fullered and has a toe clip, making it likely to be a later post-medieval piece, possibly 19th- or 20th-century in date.

A mount or escutcheon of unknown metal, although possibly made of tin or zinc alloy, was recovered from layer [6]. The piece is thin and is likely to be modern, probably 20th-century in date. The piece has been discarded.

6.6 Animal Bone

Two small fragments of small mammal bone were recovered from layers [1] and [6]. These pieces show no sign of butchery, and could represent disturbed domestic pet burials.

6.7 Shell

Two fragments of oyster shell (14g) were recovered from backfill layer [1]. Both pieces have been discarded.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The only archaeological remains discovered during this present watching brief were found in the test pit (Test Hole 1) excavated against the south-east facing exterior wall of what is now indicated as the chapel/flat and kitchens of the hall. The large stone mullioned window in the south-west facing elevation of this building suggests that this had been a significant room although there is no separate reference to a chapel built onto the north-west corner of the hall in any of the information held in the historic environment record.

The south-west facing, partial crow foot gable wall of the 'kitchen', despite its Georgian and 18th-century appearance, was probably built in the 19th century (based on the presence of a few 19th-century artefacts in the backfilled material in the construction trench) and is likely to date from the period of great house alterations in the early part of the century. The house was owned at this time by George West who married Elizabeth Sackville in 1813 (their son was George Sackville-West) and in his ownership between 1817 and 1819 the hall was extended and the south-west facing aspect dramatically altered by John Adey Repton.

The house was extended by John Hagar in the early 17th century to produce a three-sided open court which opened to the south-west and it is suggested that the gardens at the front of the hall were altered at this time to complement this design (information from CHER entry). This left the house open on the facing south west aspect and this side was infilled as part of Repton's alterations in the early 19th

century. In the absence of any known documentary evidence the field evidence suggests the 'kitchen' sometimes referred to on plans as the chapel/flat/laundry area was also built in the early 19th century.

There was however enough earlier material including what appear to be early post medieval roof tiles in the demolition rubble which infilled the wide construction trench of this wall to suggest that part of the 17th-century hall was demolished to make way for these new parts of the house.

The small stub of possible wall which lay parallel to the footings of the kitchen wall 600mm below the modern grass level is the remains of an unknown structure. Its construction differs from that of the 'kitchen' wall being composed of flint and reddish pink and orange bricks, although there is no dating evidence from the wall itself an early tobacco pipe from 1620-1640 was found in sediments from a very similar depth tentatively suggesting the wall may be part of the earlier 17th-century phase of construction. However, the relative narrowness of the wall (300mm) together with the knowledge that a range of later structures such as glass houses, outbuildings and a conservatory were demolished in the 1960s may suggest that this wall was actually part of one of these structures. If this were the case then the 19th-century pottery sherds may have been introduced into the backfill at this time and the 'kitchen' wall could date from Lyell's remodelling in 1733.

Interestingly the soil banked up against the kitchen wall may be part of relatively recent landscape gardening activities related to the removal of glasshouses etc or may possibly date from the construction of Repton's landscaped gardens in the 19th-century.

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned and funded by Purcell Miller Tritton LLP

Thanks are due to Geoff Quinny and all field staff of Brown and Ralph, for their particular assistance during the course of this project.

The project was monitored for English Heritage by Andy Northwood and for Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice office (CAPCA) by Dan McConnell. It was project managed for NPS Archaeology by Nigel Page. A CHER number and HER search data were provided by Quinton Carroll of Cambridgeshire County Council.

The report was illustrated by David Dobson and edited by Jayne Bown.

The finds were processed by Lucy Talbot and recorded and reported on by Rebecca Sillwood.

Bibliography and Sources

- | | | |
|---|------|--|
| British Geological Survey | 1991 | Sheet 52N 00 Quaternary, |
| British Geological Survey | 1985 | Sheet 52N 00 Solid Geology, |
| Department for Communities and Local Government | 2010 | <i>Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment</i> TSO, Norwich. |
| English Heritage | 2002 | <i>Bourn Hall and extract from English Heritage's record of Scheduled monuments.</i> http://magic.defra.gov.uk |
| Grove, J. | 1984 | <i>Guide to the DUA Clay Tobacco Pipe Type Series.</i> Museum of London Department of Urban Archaeology |
| Jennings, S. | 1981 | <i>Eighteen Centuries of Pottery from Norwich.</i> East Anglian Archaeology 13 |
| Parks and Gardens data Services | 2007 | Web site of Parks and Gardens data Services Ltd record 493. |
| Pevsner, N. | 1954 | <i>Cambridgeshire. The Buildings of England.</i> |
| Roberts, J. | 1997 | <i>Bourn Hall, Bourn- an archaeological watching brief.</i> CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report B005. (Unpublished) |
| Walker, F.G. | 1911 | <i>Excavations at the Tumuli at Bourn, Cambridgeshire.</i> Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society 15: 166-77 |

Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
1	Deposit		5	Backfill of foundation for 'kitchen' wall	Post-med.-modern
2	Masonry			Lower 'wall'	Post med
3	Deposit		5	Lower backfill of foundation for kitchen wall	Post-medieval
4	Masonry		5	Kitchen wall	Post-medieval
5	Cut	wall		Construction cut for wall <4>	Post-medieval
6	Deposit			Soil above [01]	Modern

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Post medieval	Masonry	2

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
1	Animal Bone	1	1g	Unknown	
1	Ceramic Building Material	2	307g	Post-medieval	Roof tile & hearth tile
1	Ceramic Building Material	1	88g	Med./Post-Med.	Roof tile
1	Clay Pipe	1	1g	Post-medieval	Stem only
1	Glass	2	11g	Post-medieval	DISCARDED
1	Iron	1	491g	Post-medieval	Horseshoe; fullered; nails in situ
1	Pottery	3	21g	Post-medieval	GRE; flowerpot; white-glazed domestic china; 16th-19th century
1	Shell	2	14g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED
3	Clay Pipe	1	5g	Post-medieval	Bowl
6	Animal Bone	1	1g	Unknown	
6	Glass	2	21g	Post-medieval	DISCARDED
6	Pottery	2	32g	Post-medieval	GRE; IGBW; 16th-18th century

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
6	Tin/Zinc Alloy	1	4g	Modern	Mount/Escutcheon; DISCARDED

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Med./Post-Med.	Ceramic Building Material	1
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	2
Post-medieval	Clay Pipe	2
Post-medieval	Glass	4
Post-medieval	Iron	1
Post-medieval	Pottery	5
Modern	Tin/Zinc Alloy	1
Unknown	Animal Bone	2
Unknown	Shell	2

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: norfolka1-117890

Project details

Project name	Bourn Hall
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was conducted for Purcell Miller Tritton LLP during renewal of drains and structural investigation works. The hall lies on the highest point within an 11th-century defensive ringwork of ditches in the likely position of an associated timber 11th-century castle. For this reason the ground below the present hall is part of a scheduled ancient monument and a watching brief was carried out to record any disturbance to these lower deposits. No archaeological evidence relating to the 11th-century castle was observed. No archaeological features or deposits were found during the repairs to existing drains and in construction a new drain run but archaeological remains were found during the excavation of an investigative test pit. A test pit excavated to a depth of almost 1m against the south-west facing wall of the 'kitchen' revealed a short length of wall thought likely to pre-date the post medieval (18th- to 19th-century) wall of the extant 'kitchen'. This earlier 'wall' was recorded 0.6m below the modern ground level. A tobacco pipe dating to the early-mid 17th century was found at the base of the construction cut of the upstanding kitchen wall. The small stub of wall remains undated and it is uncertain if it pre- or post-dates the 'kitchen wall' either being part of the earlier hall construction or part of a now-demolished outbuilding.
Project dates	Start: 01-10-2011 End: 31-10-2011
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 7309 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	BAU2852 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE BOURN Bourn Hall
Study area	1.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 3230 5619 52.1876426839 -0.06446805737790 52 11 15 N 000 03 52 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	CAPCA
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	Nigel Page
Project supervisor	Frances Green
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Purcell Miller Tritton LLP

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Plan','Report','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Watching Brief at Bourn Hall, Bourn, Cambridgeshire
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Green, F.

Other bibliographic details	Report 2852
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	NPS Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich
Description	A4 paper, double-sided, colour-printed, spiral-bound; PDF
Entered by	Jayne Bown (jayne.bown@nps.co.uk)
Entered on	23 January 2012

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2006 Created by [Jo Gilham](#) and [Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Friday 3 February 2006

Cite only: `/dl/export/home/web/oasis/form/print.cfm` for this page

Appendix 4: Archaeological Specification

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING
Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice

Site: Bourn Hall, Bourn Drainage Works

Planning application no: n/a

Client: Purcell Miller Tritton LLP

Location: NGR 2222 6224

This design brief is only valid for six months after the date of issue. After this period the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice office (CAPCA) should be contacted. Any specifications resulting from this brief will only be considered for the same period. Please note that this document is written for archaeological project managers to facilitate the production of an archaeological specification of work; the term project manager is used to denote the archaeological project manager only.

The project manager is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their specification, as there may be implications for accurately costing the project. The project manager must consult the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) as part of the investigation. Any response to this brief should follow IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs 2008.

NO FIELDWORK MAY COMMENCE UNTIL WRITTEN APPROVAL OF A SPECIFICATION HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY PLANNING & COUNTRYSIDE ADVICE OFFICE (CAPCA).

1.0 Site Description

- 1.1 The site is located within the grounds of Bourn Hall, Bourn. Situated on glacial till deposits the site rests at an average of 45m aOD.
- 1.2 The site is directly within the bounds of Bourn Hall, a late medieval hall dating from the 16th century. The hall has been altered up to the 19th century, and is set within formal gardens, orchards and a landscaped park (including an ornamental bridge) (HER No.'s MCB14401 and DCB483). The parks were designed and laid out by John Adey and Humphry Repton in 1817.
- 1.3 The 16th century hall was built on the site of a ringwork and bailey castle (Picot's Castle – HER No. MCB15397), recorded in the Domesday survey in 1086. Much of the Norman castle has been destroyed by the later Bourn Hall and associated buildings.

2.0 The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 2.1 The proposed development includes drainage works.
- 2.2 Archaeological monitoring of the initial stages of construction, to include all ground works, is required to fulfil an archaeological condition placed on planning consent. The following sets out the basic requirements of the monitoring.
- 2.3 The archaeological project manager is asked to provide a written specification setting out a scheme of works to be undertaken immediately prior to, and during ground disturbance connected with the development. This scheme should be worked out with the client and conform to the objectives detailed below. The project manager should consider the following:
 1. Soil stripping under archaeological supervision.
 2. Inspection of subsoil for archaeological features.

3. Recording of archaeological features in plan.
4. Investigation of features present.
5. Subsoil stripping under archaeological supervision.
6. Inspection of natural substrate for archaeological features, their investigation and recording.

3.0 Objectives

- 3.1 To ensure that any archaeological features exposed during ground works are recorded and interpreted to an acceptable standard.
- 3.2 To ensure that any significant discoveries of artefact evidence are recorded and analysed to an acceptable standard.
- 3.3 Where significant archaeological remains have been found during the monitoring scheme, this should be communicated to CAPCA and to the Client as soon as possible in case there is a need to review and agree the methods and resources for analysis and reporting.

4.0 Requirements

- 4.1 The monitoring & recording scheme must be undertaken by an archaeological team of recognised competence, fully experienced in work of this character and formally acknowledged by the CAPCA officers, advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). Inclusion in The Institute for Archaeologists' Register of Organisations is recommended.
- 4.2 CAPCA is responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Cambridgeshire and will normally inspect site works and review the progress of reports and archive preparation. The project manager must inform CAPCA **in writing** detailing proposed start dates for the project.
- 4.3 The site archive specification should conform to the guidelines in MAP 2 (Appendix 3) and be deposited within the County store on completion of site analysis and publication.
- 4.4 A full report of the results in line with CAO 979/2 should be prepared and presented to the CAPCA within two weeks of the completion of site works.
- 4.5 All aspects of the archaeological programme shall be conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist's *Code of Conduct*, the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2008), and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Paper 14). Reference should also be made to *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 1. Resource Assessment and 2 Research Agenda and Strategy* documents (EAA Occasional Papers 3 and 8).
- 4.6 Care must be taken in dealing with human remains and the appropriate Department for Constitutional Affairs (DCA) and environmental health regulations followed. CAPCA and the local Coroner must be informed immediately upon discovery of human remains. If found during an evaluation, the human remains must be left *in situ*, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation should normally be permitted beyond that necessary to establish the date, condition and character of the burial. If removal is essential an exhumation licence should be requested from the DCA. Arrangements for the analysis & reporting, storage and/or reburial of human remains must be made as soon as possible after their discovery.
- 4.6 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and CAPCA in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised. A copy of this must be given to CAPCA before the commencement of works.

- 4.7 Project Managers are reminded of the need to comply with the requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 (with subsequent amendments). Advice and guidance on compliance with Treasure Act issues can be obtained from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) office, and project managers are recommended to report any finds that could be considered treasure under the terms of the Act made during the process of fieldwork to CHER within 14 days of discovery.
- 4.8 To assist with the curation of the project's archive, the Project Manager must contact the CHER office to obtain an **event number**. CHER will use this number as a unique identifier linking all physical and digital components of the archive. The unique event number must be clearly indicated on any specification received for this project and on any ensuing reports.
- 4.9 Arrangements for the long term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowner and CHER before the commencement of fieldwork. The Project Manager should consult document ref HER 2004/1 (available from our website¹) regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive, which must be deposited in the County Store on completion of post-excavation analysis and publication.
- 4.10 Cambridgeshire Archaeology supports the national programme: Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS III) project and requires archaeological contractors working in Cambridgeshire to support this initiative. In order that a record is made of all archaeological events within the county occurring through the planning system, the archaeological contractor is required to input details of this project online at the ADS internet site²: The OASIS reference ID and summary form should be cleared presented in the relevant report, **any report that does not contain this information will be returned**.
- 4.11 An unbound copy of the report, clearly marked **DRAFT**, should be prepared and presented to CAPCA within four weeks of the completion of site works (unless there are reasonable grounds for more time). This report must conform to the format contained within the document CAPCA Mon&Rec rev 06 dealing with the production of archaeological evaluation reports. Copies can be obtained from the address below.
- 4.12 Following acceptance, **one copy** of the approved report of the results should be submitted to CAPCA, **one hard and digital copy** to the CHER. The approved report should also be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 4.13 CAPCA officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Cambridgeshire and will normally inspect site works and review the progress of excavation reports and archive preparation. The project manager must inform CAPCA in writing **at least one week in advance** detailing proposed start dates for the project.
- 4.14 Any changes to the specifications that the project manager may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to CAPCA for approval.
- 4.15 CAPCA should be kept regularly informed about developments both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.
- 4.16 The involvement of CAPCA should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

As part of our desire to provide a quality service to all our clients we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this design brief. Please address them to the author at the address below.

Dan McConnell

Cambridgeshire Archaeology

¹ <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/leisure/archaeology/historic/archives/herstore.htm>

² <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>