
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
RECORDING AT LODGE FARM,
SPALDING ROAD,
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BNSR 11)**

**Work Undertaken For
Lark Energy Limited**

January 2013

Report Compiled by
Neil Jefferson BSc (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 135 209
Planning Application No: S11/0431/MJNF
The Collection Accession No: LCNCC: 2011.196
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APS Report No. 11/13

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
LODGE FARM,
SPALDING ROAD,
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BNSR11)

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Site Staff	Neil Jefferson, Chris Moulis
Illustration	Neil Jefferson
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth, Neil Jefferson
Post-excavation Analyst	Neil Jefferson

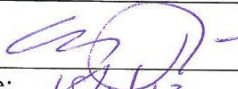

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 18/1/13	Date: 22.1.13

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken at Lodge Farm, Spalding Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire. The investigation monitored the excavation of cable trenches associated with a new solar farm.

The site is located in an area of cropmark enclosures, ditches and tracks which are probably of Romano-British date (AD43-410). However, the wider area has been exploited from prehistory to the Saxon period (AD 410-1066) for salt-making, which took advantage of natural creeks.

No archaeological features were recorded.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Lark Energy Limited to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with a solar farm at Lodge Farm, Spalding Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S11/0431/MJNF. The investigation was carried out between the 21st July 2011 and 17th January 2013 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Senior Historic Environment Officer, Heritage Lincolnshire.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Bourne is located 24km southeast of Grantham and 15km northeast of Stamford, in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

Lodge Farm lies 4km to the northeast of Bourne town centre at National Grid Reference TF 135 209 (Fig. 2). The solar farm lies immediately west of Lodge

Farm, on the north side of Spalding Road. Located within Bourne North Fen, the site is at a height of c. 2m OD on generally flat level ground.

Local soils are of the Downholland 1 Association, typically clayey humic alluvial gleys (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 166). These soils are developed on drift geology of older marine alluvial deposits which in turn seal a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1992).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Lodge Farm is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. During the Bronze Age, the site lay adjacent to an active creek within a salt-marsh which would have provided ideal conditions for salt-making (Hayes and Lane 1992, Fig. 80). No salterns of this period have yet been identified, although Iron Age and Romano-British salterns have been recorded further west.

To the north and northwest of the site are cropmarks of enclosures, ditches and trackways. Though undated, these are likely to represent Romano-British occupation sites that favoured the higher ground of the infilled creeks. Following the Romano-British period, the land continued to develop as peat fen. Saxon salterns are known to the east and the finds of medieval pottery in the vicinity suggest that the fens were used for various resources (e.g. wildfowling, thatch and summer pasture). Bourne North Fen was eventually enclosed and drained in the late 18th century (Wheeler 1896, 268).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if

present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Trenches were excavated by machine to depths of up to 0.9m below the current ground level. Following excavation the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The earliest deposit encountered was a firm light grey with orange mottling silty clay (003). Cutting it was two east-west aligned natural channels. The first was 0.75m wide by >0.23m deep with steep sides [007], filled by a soft dark brown peat (006). The second was 0.65m wide by >0.1m deep with steep sides [005], filled by a soft dark brown peat (004). Sealing the two channels was a 0.2m-0.7m thick, firm dark brownish grey clayey silt subsoil (002). Sealing this was 0.3m thick, firm dark grey clayey silt topsoil (001).

6. DISCUSSION

The majority of the excavated trenches did not disturb the natural, resulting in only two natural channels being recorded.

These channels are probably creeks that flowed through the salt marsh in the middle Bronze Age. Peat filled both channels and reflects freshwater flooding of the area and peat development during the Iron Age and Roman periods. Sealing the channels was subsoil that varied significantly in thickness, between 0.2m and 0.7m. This subsoil probably developed through agricultural activity.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological investigation was undertaken at Lodge Farm, Spalding Road, Bourne, as the site lay close to an area of known prehistoric to Saxon salt-making and close to cropmarks of probable Romano-British date.

No archaeological remains were recorded.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to thank Lark Energy Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the Senior Historic Environment Officer, Heritage Lincolnshire, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Chris Moulis, Neil Jefferson
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth, Neil Jefferson
 Illustration: Neil Jefferson
 Post-excavation analysis: Neil Jefferson

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1992 *Spalding: Solid and Drift edition*, 1:50 000 map sheet **144**

Hayes, PP and Lane, TW, 1992 *The Fenland Project, Number 5: Lincolnshire Survey, the South-West Fens*, East Anglian Archaeology **55**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their Use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Wheeler, WH, 1896 *A History of the Fens of South Lincolnshire* (2nd edition)

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey



Figure 1 - General location plan

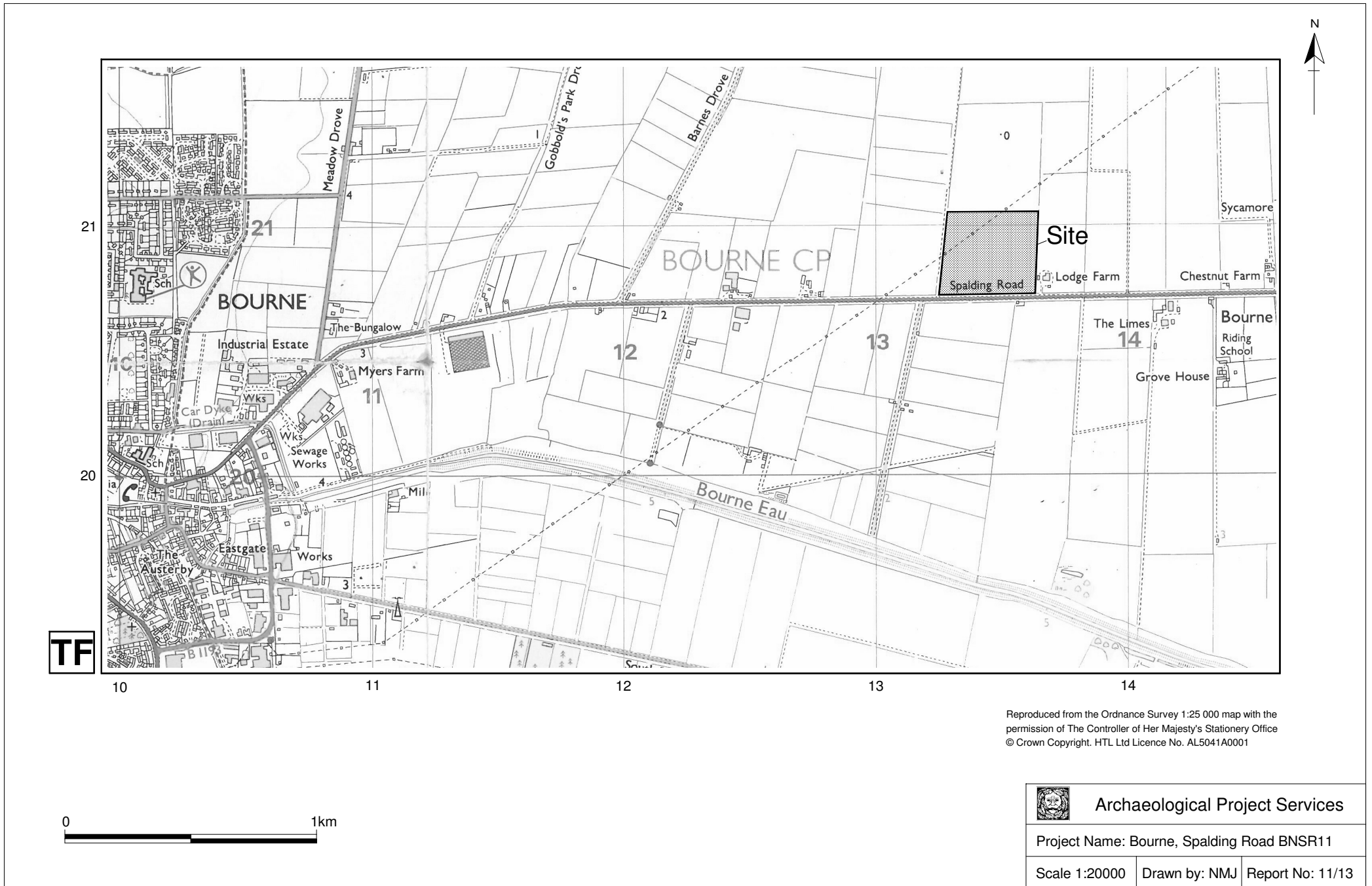


Figure 2 - Site location plan

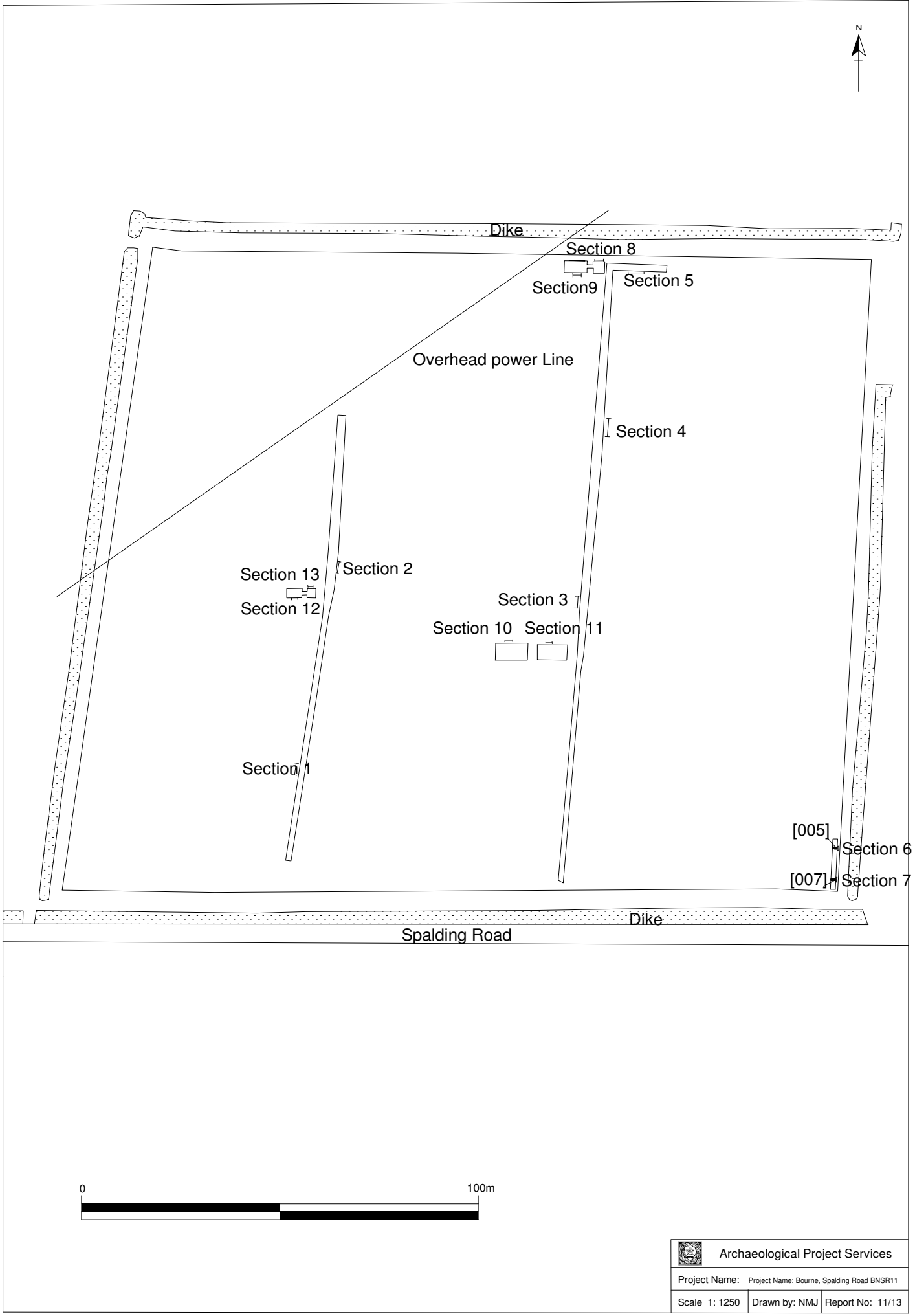
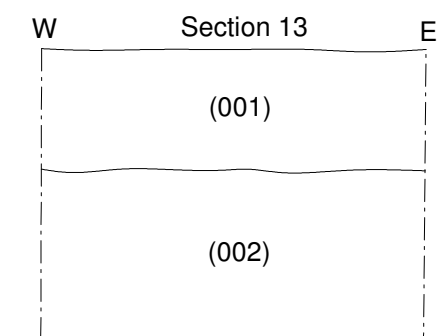
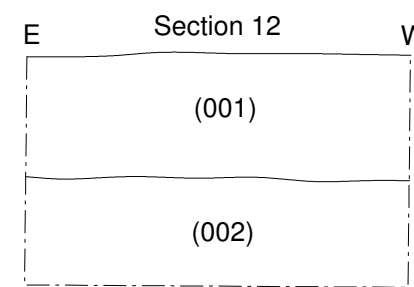
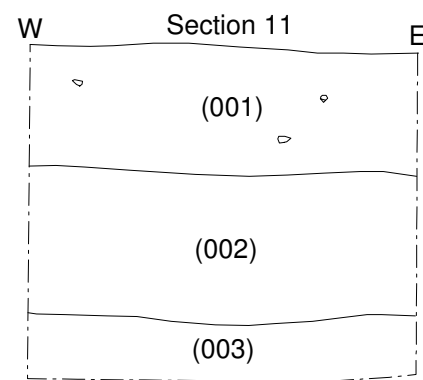
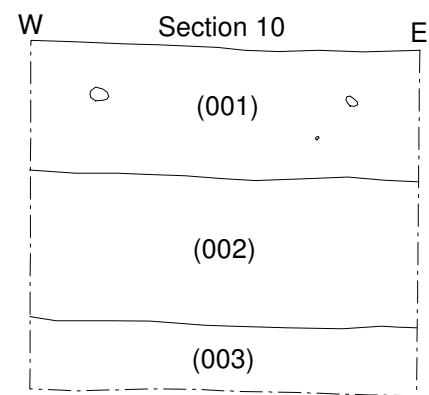
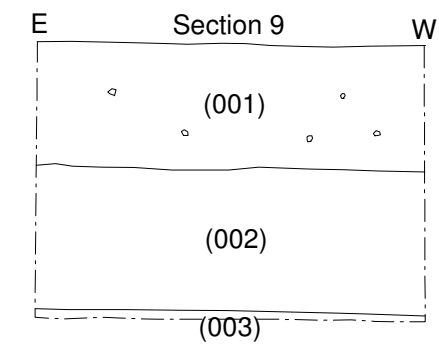
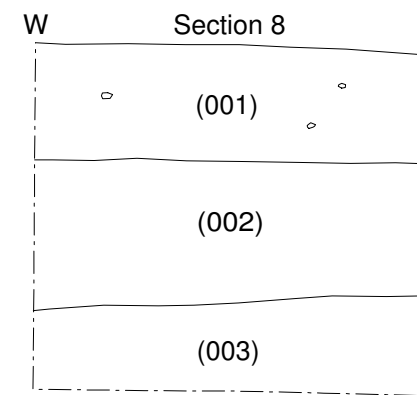
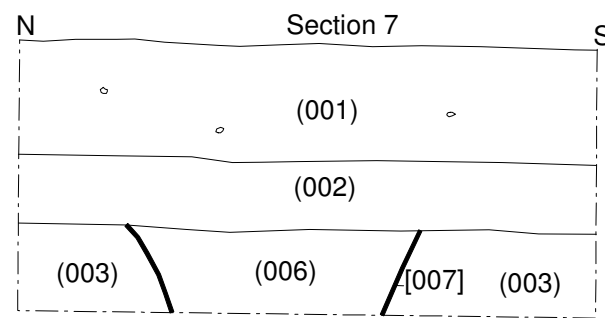
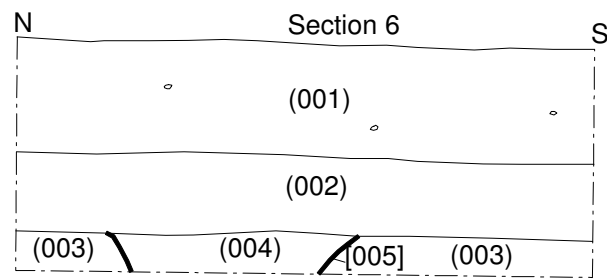
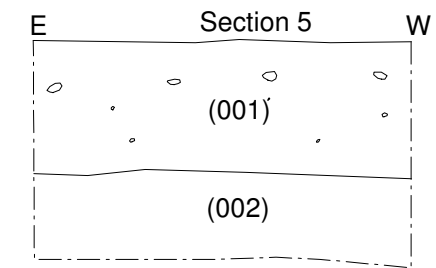
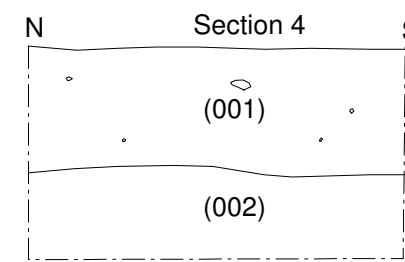
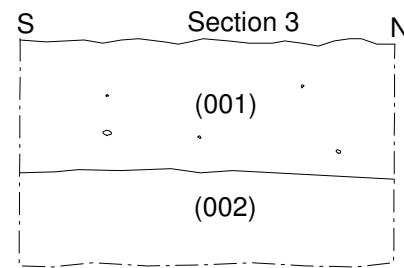
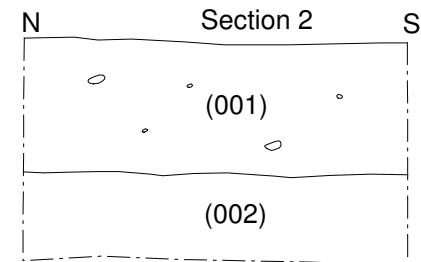
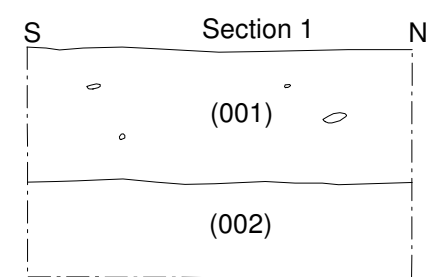


Figure 3, Plan of Site




		
Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Bourne, Spalding Road BNSR11		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: NMJ	Report No: 11/13

Figure 4. Sections



Plate 1, Section 6, feature [005]



Plate 2, Section 4



Plate 3, General Trench shot, looking north

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm dark grey clayey silt, 0.30m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.20m thick	Subsoil
003	Firm to stiff light grey with orange mottling silty clay, >0.23m thick	Layer
004	Soft dark brown peat	Fill of (005)
005	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.65m wide by >0.10m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Natural channel
006	Soft dark brown peat	Fill of (007)
007	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.75m wide by >0.23m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Natural channel
009	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.30m thick	Topsoil

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Saxon

Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 3

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

1	Context register sheets
7	Context record sheets
1	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
5	Daily record sheets
4	Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BNSR11

Museum Accession No: 2012.196

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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Project details

Project name	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT LODGE FARM, SPALDING ROAD, BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken at Lodge Farm, Spalding Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire. The investigation monitored the excavation of cable trenches associated with a new solar farm. The site is located in an area of cropmark enclosures, ditches and tracks which are probably of Romano-British date (AD43-410). However, the wider area has been exploited from prehistory to the Saxon period (AD 410-1066) for salt-making, which took advantage of natural creeks. No archaeological features were recorded.
Project dates	Start: 21-06-2011 End: 18-01-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	2011.196 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH KESTEVEN BOURNE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT LODGE FARM, SPALDING ROAD, BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE
Site coordinates	TF 135 209 52 0 52 46 24 N 000 19 02 W Point

Project creators

Name of	Archaeological Project Services
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Organisation

Project brief
originator Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire

Project design
originator Gary Taylor

Project
director/manager Gary Taylor

Project
supervisor Neil Jefferson

Type of
sponsor/funding
body Developer

Entered by Neil Jefferson (neiljefferson2000@yahoo.com)

Entered on 18 January 2013

OASIS:

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