

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT HELPRINGHAM ROAD,
BURTON PEDWARDINE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BPHR 07)**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
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BURTON PEDWARDINE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BPHR 07)**

**Work Undertaken For
Willoughby Homes Limited**

January 2008

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

Planning Application No: N/16/1405/05
National Grid Reference: TF 1216 4217
City and County Museum Accession No: 2007.251
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-36422

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. **9/08**

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Helpringham Road, Burton Pedwardine, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new detached dwelling.

The site is located close to the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) village which is best represented by the church of St Andrew which largely dates from the 14th century, although has its origins in the Late Saxon period (AD 850-1066) as indicated by sculptural fragments. Adjacent to the church are the possible earthwork remains of a motte and bailey castle and surrounding the village are remnants of former closes. Two Roman (AD 43-410) coins are also known from the vicinity.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, undated and recent deposits. A pit was recorded, although is undated but could be early due to its position below the subsoil. This was sealed by subsoil and topsoil deposits.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Willoughby Homes Limited to undertake an archaeological

watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at Helpringham Road, Burton Pedwardine, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N/16/1405/05. The watching brief was carried out on the 18th December 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Burton Pedwardine is located 6km southeast of Sleaford and 20km west of Boston in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 250m northeast of the centre of the village as defined by the parish church of St Andrew at National Grid Reference TF 1216 4217 (Fig. 2). The site lies on the north side of Helpringham Road at a height of c. 14.5m OD on land that slopes gently down to the south towards the minor watercourse, the North Beck.

Local soils are of the Beccles 3 Association, typically stagnogleys (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 121). These soils are developed on a drift geology of glacial till which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Two late Roman coins were found to the south of the site.

Late Saxon stonework, comprising a standing shaft fragment and broken grave covers, are incorporated in the church and date from the mid 10th century to early 11th century (Everson and Stocker 1999, 119).

Burton Pedwardine is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Burtun*, the name is derived from the Old English and means ‘the village or farmstead (*tūn*) by the fortified place (*burh*)’ with the suffix named after the family who held the manor from at least 1276 (Cameron 1998, 24). At the time of the Domesday Survey, the land was held by Gilbert de Gand and Guy of Craon and contained a church with a priest, a mill and over 120 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the parish church of St Andrew which dates from a rebuild by Sir Roger Pedwardine in 1330-40, though may contain 11th century work in the tower (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 199). Located southwest of the church is the Manor House which occupies a slight mound that is partly moated and suggestive of a motte and bailey castle (Roffe and Healey *forthcoming*). Earthworks showing the former extent of the village survive principally to the west of the site.

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches were excavated by machine to a maximum depth of 0.98m. 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

2. 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.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

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 in the base of the foundation trenches was a natural layer of greenish brown clay (1006) that measured in excess of 0.18m thick. This was sealed by a further natural deposit comprising mixed yellowish and reddish brown sandy clay with frequent gravel (1005) that was 0.38m thick.

Cut into the natural was a probable circular pit (1001). This measured over 0.5m long and was wider than 0.33m with a depth of 0.2m. This contained a single fill of greyish brown clayey silt (1002) from which fired clay was retrieved.

Sealing the pit was a 0.4m thick subsoil comprising greenish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel (1004). This was in turn sealed by greyish brown clayey silt (1003) of the current topsoil.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of clay and sandy clay relate to the underlying geology of glacially derived till.

A single pit was recorded, though remains undated due to a lack of artefactual material apart from non-diagnostic fired clay fragments. However, the pit is possibly early in date as it is sealed by a subsoil. This subsoil may imply the site had been under an agricultural regime in the past.

7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken at Helpringham Road, Burton Pedwardine, as the site lay close to the core of the medieval village.

However, no remains dating to the medieval period were identified and only a single undated pit was recorded. Natural, subsoil and topsoil sequences were also identified.

Fired clay was the only category of artefactual material retrieved during the investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr C Wicks of Willoughby Homes Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Joanna Hambly, the North Kesteven Heritage Officer, kindly allowed access to the library and parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Jim Robertson
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-

Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

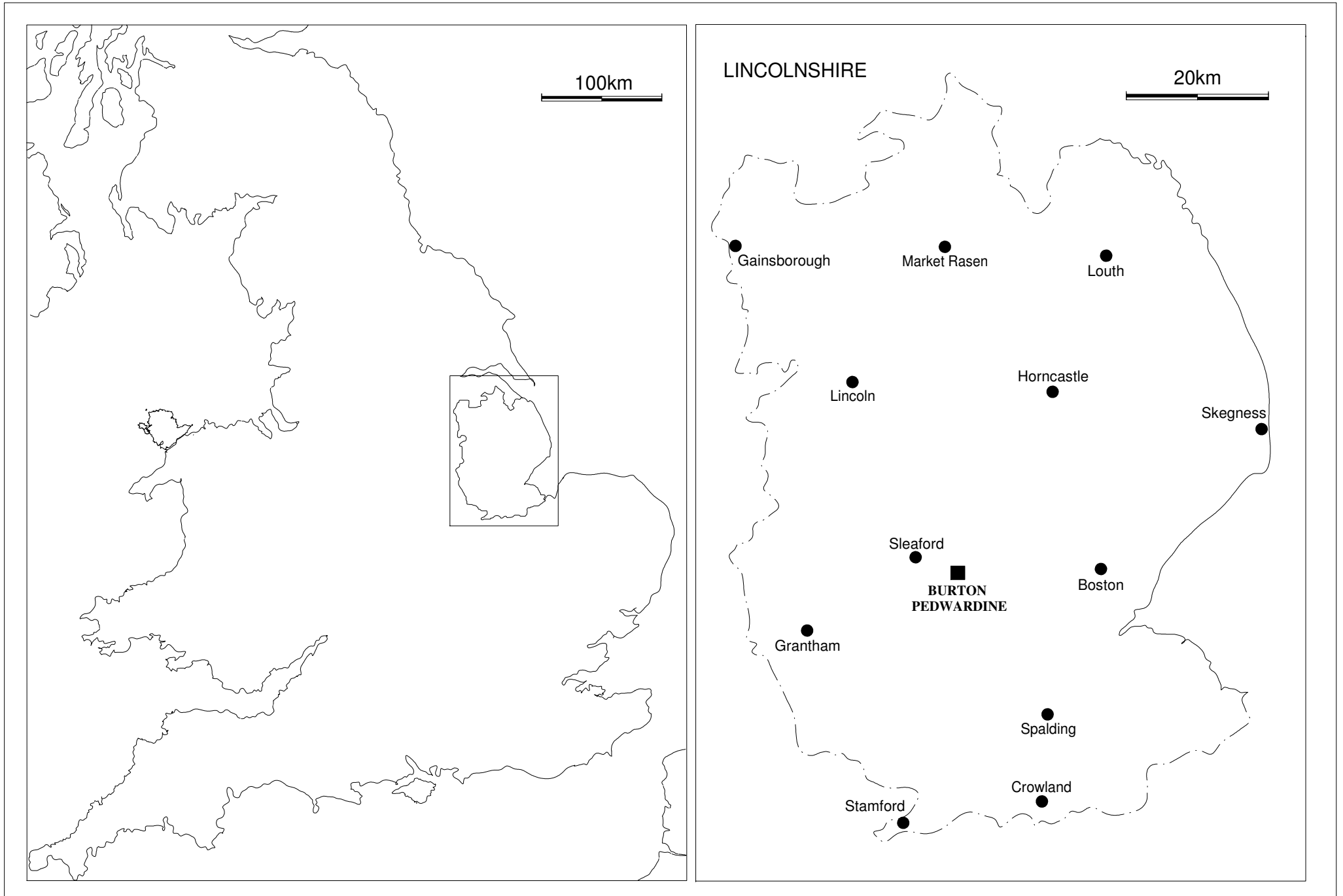
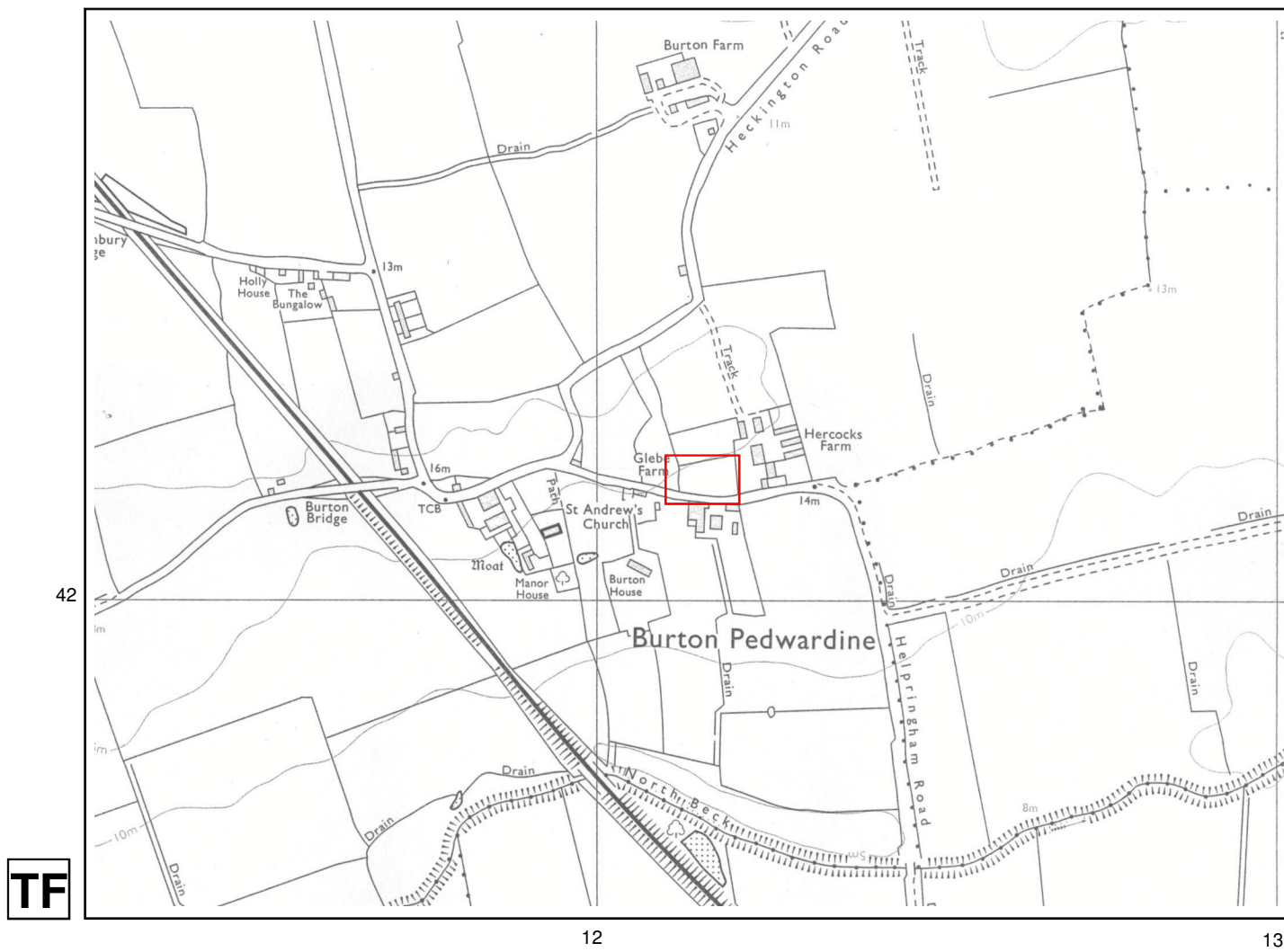


Figure 1 - General location plan



Area detailed in Figure 3

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 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Burton Pedwardine BPHR07		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 9/08

Figure 2 - Site location plan

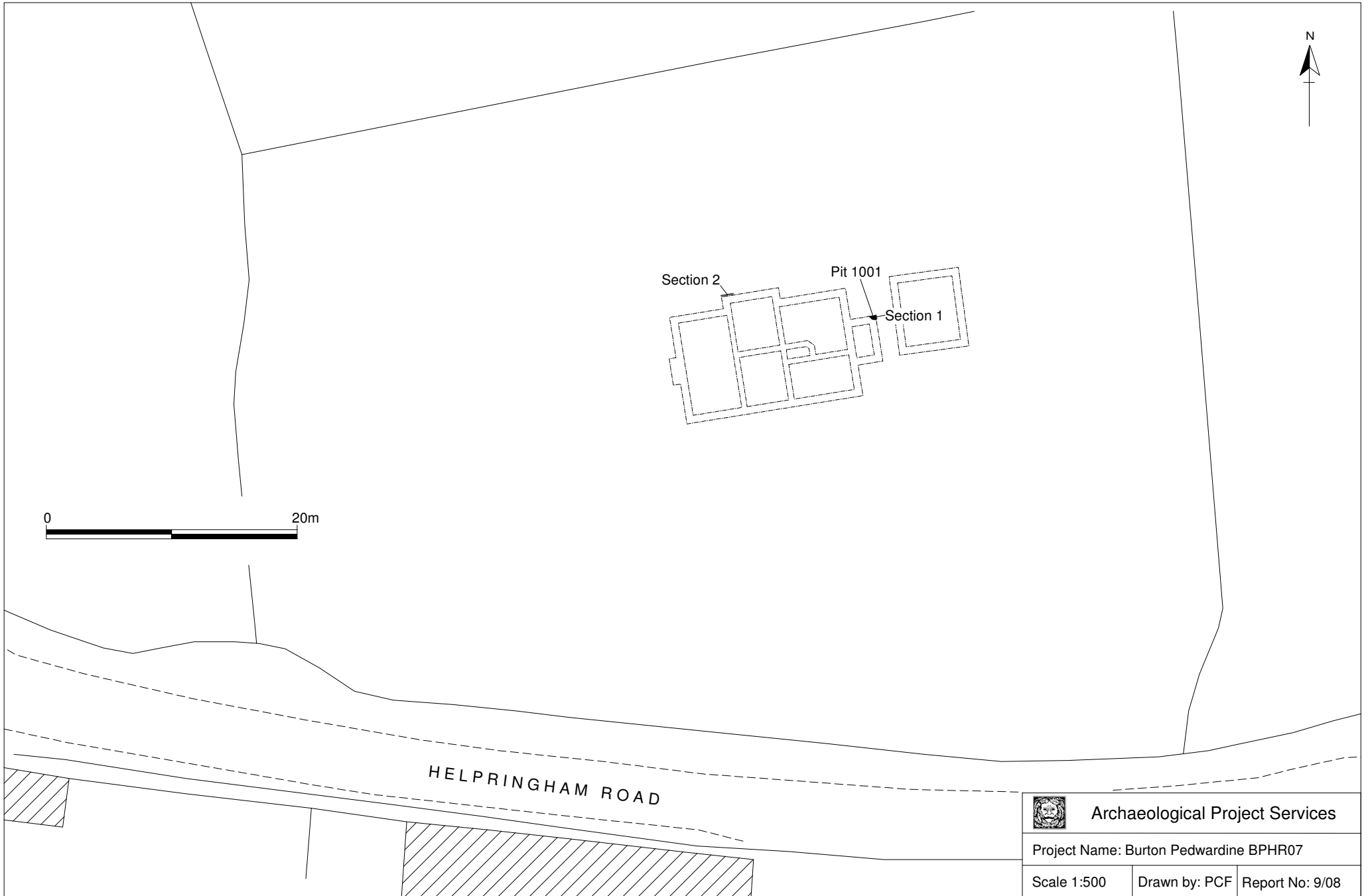
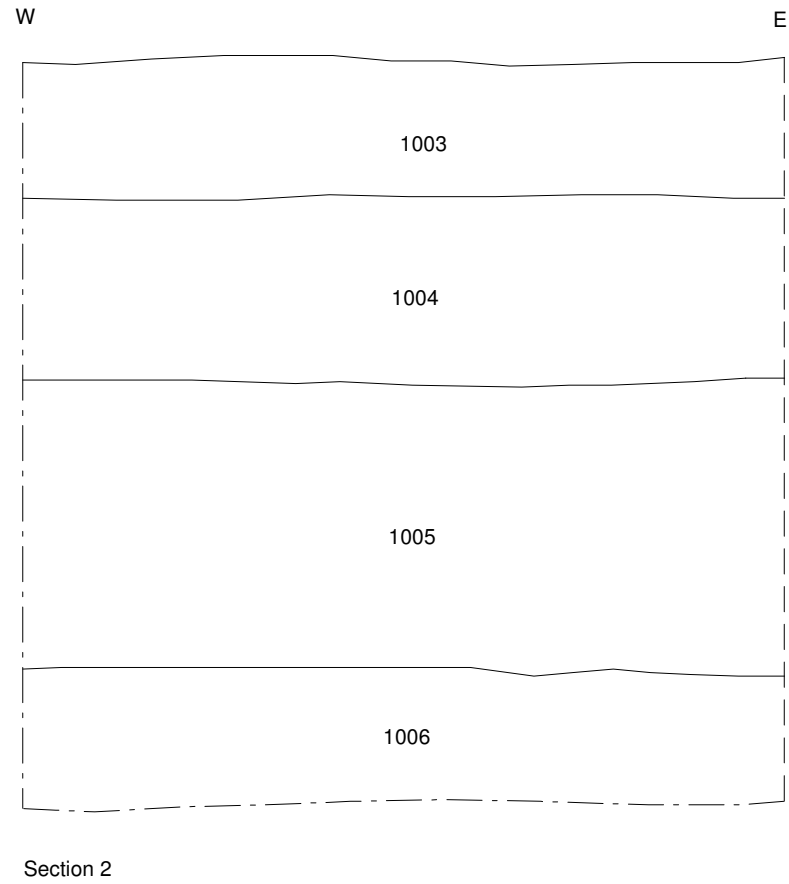
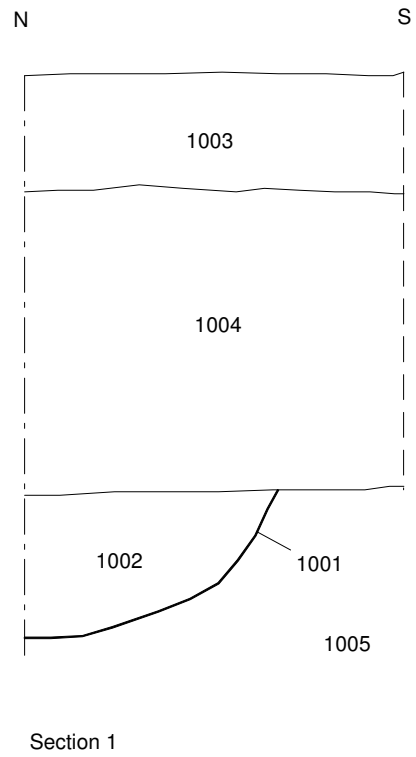


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal feature and section locations



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Burton Pedwardine BPHR07

Scale 1:10

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 9/08

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 – General view of the development area, looking north



Plate 2 – Section 1 showing pit (1001), looking east



Plate 3 – Section 2, looking north

Appendix 1

LAND AT HELPRINGHAM ROAD, BURTON PEDWARDINE, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a house and garage at Helpringham Road, Burton Pedwardine, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, at the edge of the shrunken medieval settlement. Roman coins have also been found nearby.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of a house and garage on land at Helpringham Road, Burton Pedwardine, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Burton Pedwardine is located approximately 2km from Heckington in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire. Helpringham Road passes east-west through the village and the site lies in the centre of the village, about 250m northeast of the church, on the north side of the road. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 1216 4217.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N/16/1405/05) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the construction of a house and detached double garage. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Burton Pedwardine lies at the eastern end of a slight east-west ridge to the north of North Beck. The site is on a gentle south-facing slope at about 15m OD. Local soils are the Beccles 3 Association, stagnogleys developed on sands and gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 121).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Burton Pedwardine is a shrunken medieval settlement, recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 when it had a church and a mill. The core area of this abandoned medieval village would have been located around the church, about 250m to the southwest. However, the settlement remains are known to extend up to the western edge of the current development area, and may go beyond.

Additionally, two late Roman coins were found on the opposite side of the road.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - Description of the topography of the site.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
 - Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
 - Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
 - Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the North Kesteven Heritage Officer; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long-term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet

programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust/D Trimble, APS Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist/M Wood, APS Post-Roman - J Young, Independent Specialist/A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J Kitch/P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS

17 INSURANCES

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
1001	Probable circular feature, >0.5m long by >0.33m wide and 0.2m deep, gradual sides and flattish base	Pit
1002	Firm to friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (1001)
1003	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
1004	Firm mid greenish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel, 0.4m thick	Subsoil
1005	Firm mixed light yellowish brown and reddish brown sandy clay with frequent gravel, 0.38m thick	Natural deposit
1006	Firm mid greenish brown clay with moderate limestone fragments, >0.18m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

FIRED CLAY

By Dr. Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were counted and weighed within each context. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fire clay is included in table 1.

Results

Table 1, Fired Clay Archive

Context	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description
1002	Light firing fine sandy	1	18	Possible flat surface; abraded
1002	Oxidised coarse sandy + flint + fe	6	33	Part light reduced; abraded

Provenance

All of the fired clay comes from pit [1001].

Condition

The fired clay assemblage consists of small abraded fragments. One fragment has a possible flat surface.

Potential

The assemblage holds limited potential for further work.

Summary

A small assemblage of fired clay was recovered from pit [1001]. The abraded nature of the material prevents further interpretation of their use or function.

SPOT DATING

The dating in table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table2 , Spot dates

Context	Date	Comments
1002	Undateable	Only contains fired clay

REFERENCES

~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>>

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

6	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
2	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2007.251

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BPHR 07

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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