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**A FIELD WALKING SURVEY AND
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF
THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF LAND
TO THE SOUTH OF CONJURY NOOK FARM,
NORTH ROAD, BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE**

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TO THE SOUTH OF CONJURY NOOK FARM,
NORTH ROAD, BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE**

NGR: centred on TF 0905 2125

Report prepared by Mark Wood BA MA

December 1997

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1.0: SUMMARY

This desk-based assessment was undertaken along with a field walking survey to determine the archaeological potential in connection with a possible change of use of land to the South of Conjury Nook Farm, off North Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire. The work was commissioned in advance of a potential submission of a planning application for residential housing on the land which is currently in use as an arable field.

Archaeological and historical data was collated for the area in conjunction with undertaking the field walking survey. The results of this work indicate that artefacts were present on the site and that further archaeological remains and sites are known to be situated in its vicinity.

Evidence for Prehistoric activity on the site and in the vicinity is present in the form of flints of Bronze Age date. The nature of the flints from the site suggest that knapping may have taken place. Other sites in the area have produced finds of Neolithic flints and later Prehistoric settlement evidence.

Romano-British sites and finds have been identified to the east and south of the potential development site and it is suggested that the focus of such activity was concentrated in the area around Mill Drove to the east of the course of a known Roman Road (King Street).

No activity dating to the Anglo-Saxon period has been located in the immediate vicinity.

Definite activity of later Medieval/post-Medieval date is present both on and in the vicinity of the site. This activity is assessed as being essentially related to farming/pastoral land-use. The reason for the apparent lack of evidence for structures of the period is due to the long history of the area as meadow/ploughland. Farm buildings were constructed opposite and adjacent to the potential development site during the later 19th century.

The Bronze Age activity on the site is assessed as being of moderately high significance.

2.0: INTRODUCTION

PISA Ltd. was commissioned to undertake this work by Savills, International Property Consultants, 24 Hills Road, Cambridge, (agent for Mr. J. Wherry and Mr. A. Crocker of Bourne, Lincolnshire).

The author discussed aspects of the project with Nicola Smalley of Savills and Jenny Stevens, the Community Archaeologist (hereinafter CA) for South Kesteven District Council, and should like to acknowledge their assistance.

2.1: Planning & Archaeological Background

This work was commissioned in advance of a potential submission of a planning application for a change of use of land (from an arable field to residential housing) situated to the South of Conjury Nook Farm, off North Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire.

The CA for South Kesteven District recommended that a field walking survey and a desk-based assessment (DBA) should be undertaken to determine the archaeological potential of the site. This recommendation was based on an appraisal of the known archaeology in the vicinity (from records contained in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record [SMR] and the files of the CA for South Kesteven District Council).

There being no formal project brief issued, the work was undertaken in November/December 1997 in line with a letter of commission from Savills dated November 3rd 1997 which outlined the archaeological work required. The field walking survey was carried out on November 10th 1997 and the results have been incorporated in this DBA.

2.2: Site Location, Topography & Geology

The potential development site is situated a little over 1km to the north-west of Bourne town centre (as defined by the main crossroads) in the civil parish of Bourne, South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig 2). The town of Stamford is situated some 15km to the south-west of Bourne (Fig. 1) and the village of Cawthorpe is situated some 700m due north of the site (Fig. 2).

Located immediately to the south of Conjury Nook Farm at National Grid Reference centring upon TF 9050 2125 and west of a new housing estate, the site is square in shape and some 400m distant from the A15 (North Road) to the west (Fig. 2).

The site is currently an arable field at an elevation of approximately 15m AOD, some 5 hectares in area and bounded on its southern side by a field drain and a further (older) housing estate beyond. A field drain is also located on the northern side of the site parallel with an east-west farm track which provides access from North Road. The western boundary is defined by a north-south oriented hedge with a field drain and further arable land beyond.

There is a noticeable ridge along the centre south of the site with the land falling away gently to the east but more steeply to the north and to the south-west in particular.

Curdrige soil associations comprise the argillic gley soils of the area overlying glacial sand and gravel deposits on a solid geology of Kellaways Beds (SSEW 1983). Recent bore-hole data from thirteen trial pits sunk on the site to test the geology also indicate the presence of cornbrash limestone beneath Kellaways Clay (SEL 1997, 2).

3.0: AIMS

The general aims of the DBA and the incorporated field walking survey were to identify and if located, to assess the significance of any archaeological sites and finds that might be present on the site itself as well as the potential implications of those in its immediate vicinity on the postulated development of the area.

4.0: METHODS

The examination of all relevant primary and secondary sources was conducted by the present author with the assistance of Rebecca Casa. The latter also assisted the author with the field walking survey and processing the finds from it.

The area for which information on archaeological and historical remains was collated comprises an area situated within a *c.* one kilometre radius of the site. The following sources were included in compiling the archaeological and historical data pertaining to the potential development site:

- The Lincolnshire County Sites & Monuments Record (SMR)
- The relevant parish files held by the CA for South Kesteven District
- All relevant Ordnance Survey (OS) maps
- Tithe, Enclosure Award, Parish maps and other cartographic sources held in Lincolnshire Archives
- Historic documents held in Lincolnshire Archives
- Aerial photographs
- Archaeological & Historical books, journals and reports

Additional information to that derived from the sources examined above was obtained from the visit to site during the field walking survey and from the survey itself. The site visit afforded the opportunity to examine ground conditions, the present land use, hedgerows and the suitability of the land for geophysical survey. A photograph of the site was taken and is reproduced in this report as Plate 1.

Scale plans of the area have been produced taking into account the data derived from archival research as well as the field walking survey; the results of the latter are also presented separately in Appendices 1 and 2. Appendix 1 contains all details

concerning the strategy employed on the field walking survey as well as forming the archival 'diary' of the exercise. The finds from the survey, listed and described in Appendix 2, are plotted on Figure 4.

5.0: RESULTS

5.1: Historical Data

Both Bourne and the village of Cawthorpe to the north are mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 (as 'Brune' and 'Caletorp' respectively)¹. A number of individuals are recorded as owning areas of meadow, ploughland, woodland as well as mills and fisheries etc. in Bourne (Foster & Longley 1924, 88, 129, 162-3, 187 and 198).

It is worth noting here that the frequent mention of woodland around Bourne in the Domesday Book (*ibid.*) would appear to testify to the Medieval substance of much of the present-day Bourne (Fox & Pillar) Wood although its precise extent at the time cannot be determined. Nevertheless, it would appear from later cartographic evidence that it did not extend as far as the area of the potential development which comprised either open ploughland or meadow at the time the Domesday Book was written; the land later became enclosed during the 18th century AD (Cf. Section 5.2 below).

The Domesday Book spelling of Bourne ('Brune') is from either the Old English 'burna' or Old Scandinavian 'brunnr' both of which recall the presence of a spring or springs² or stream; thus Bourne was 'the place at the spring(s) or stream' (Mills 1991, 44). While this Anglo-Saxon origin for the name testifies to the significance of water sources and hence the location of Bourne at the time, it undoubtedly represents (pure) water sources with potential for earlier exploitation.

No Anglo-Saxon settlement has yet been located at Bourne but there is some evidence for activity of this date to the north of the modern town on the eastern side of North Road (along Mill Drove) beyond the investigation area covered in Figure 3.

The Medieval period, from 1066 to 1500, represents the main tangible historical evidence for the development of Bourne as a town. The church of Saints Peter and Paul (formerly part of an Augustinian Abbey founded in 1138 [Pevsner and Harris 1989, 172] is also mentioned in the Domesday Book and here, just to the south-west of the modern town crossroads, a significant Medieval settlement developed; its focus also encompassing the Motte and Bailey Castle of the 11th century AD.

¹ Both places were situated in the Aveland Wapentake [an administrative division of the Five Boroughs in the Danelaw] of the Kesteven Riding. The place-name 'Caletorp' comprising both a personal name (Kali) and 'thorpe' an outlying farmstead or hamlet (Mills 1991, 70).

² i.e. Bourne Well Head and other known wells in the area.

5.2: Cartographic Data

All appropriate maps and plans relating to the site and its immediate vicinity were examined.

Bryant's 'Map of the County of Lincoln' (1828), an extract of which is reproduced as Figure 5, depicts a track passing through open land between North Road in the east and Bourne Wood in the west. This track would appear to be loosely related to the course of the modern one situated on the northern boundary of the potential development site. To the north, as far as Cawthorpe and the south in the region of the north-western quadrant defined by the Bourne crossroads up to Bourne Wood, the area is similarly depicted as largely open land.

The track mentioned above is not marked on the earlier plan attached to the Bourne Inclosure Award of 1770. However, the area defined above is depicted as being enclosed into four parallel east-west strips of land between Bourne Wood and North Road and Cawthorpe and the town of Bourne. The land division containing the potential development site (as well as that on its eastern and western sides), is marked as belonging to 'The Vicar' while the strip to its north belonged to 'Geo. Pochin Esq.' The division between these two strips of land clearly follows the same course as the modern track but there are no north-south divisions in any of the east-west strips of land shown on the Inclosure Award.

No buildings are depicted on either of the above map or plan. The first evidence for 'Conjury Nook Farm' is on the 1891 OS six inch small-scale map (surveyed in 1886) which shows the area of the farm and one building on the northern side of the track opposite the potential development area. This map also now shows north-south divisions in the land previously belonging to The Vicar but not recorded in the 1770 Inclosure Award. The western boundary (hedge line) of the site along with the northern and southern ones, are as they are today while the eastern one would appear to be slightly further to the east than the present boundary with the new housing estate built in 1994.

In terms of the immediate vicinity of the potential development area, later 20th century AD (OS) maps largely duplicate details cited above. The only major additions of note being that all the buildings of Conjury Nook Farm as well as the property on the opposite side of the track and to the west of the potential development area (Fig. 3) are plotted. The latter property bears a construction plaque dated 1890 and the farmhouse now fronting the track opposite the potential development site bears one dated 1900. The reason why the former is not marked on the 1891 OS map is that the map was surveyed in 1886 and the latter (dated 1900) was not the original farm building as that was originally set further back from the track to the north.

5.3: Aerial Photographic Data

Aerial photographs of the parish of Bourne contained in the files at both the Lincoln SMR and those of the CA for South Kesteven District were examined for evidence of archaeological features on the site.

Although no specialist photographs were present covering the specific area of the site alone, one general view was found. This photograph, taken on the 4th of June 1951 (photo number 3008), shows thin soil cover and patches of the underlying geology over the majority of the site but no archaeological features are evident.

5.4: Archaeological Data (incorporating the Field Walking Survey Results)

The principle source consulted in compiling archaeological data on sites and finds in the vicinity of the proposed development site was the Lincoln County SMR. The files of the South Kesteven District CA were also examined but these largely duplicated information which had already been obtained from the County SMR. Supplementary information was derived from secondary sources. The archaeological data derived from the SMR is presented here in tabular form and represented on Figure 3.

LCC SMR Number	DESCRIPTION	GRID REFERENCE
33256	Site of a Dovecote (undated & no longer extant) south of Cawthorpe Hall	TF 0890 2218
33257	Remains of a similarly undated Dovecote west of Cawthorpe House	TF 0910 2204
34155	Romano-British cremation (urn) along with another vessel nearby	TF 0964 2172
34360	Bourne (Fox & Pillar) Wood; Ancient Woodland (Medieval?)	TF 0800 2170
33244	Romano-British pottery scatter found near the Car Dyke to the east	TF 1000 2140
33225 & 33226	Roman glass & pottery & Medieval pottery; found at 44 Mill Drove	TF 0990 2110
33222 & 33223 = SK 12.19	Site of a building (Romano-British/Iron Age Pottery found associated)	TF 0931 2129
33229 & 33230 = SK 12.12	Romano-British pottery, roof tile and tesserae as well as Medieval pottery	TF 0920 2090
34848	Watching Brief on a housing development (1994) to the west of North Road. Romano-British pottery of 2 nd - 3 rd century AD date found along with features that are probably associated with SMR 33222/33223. A Prehistoric flint was also found.	TF 092 212

Only the relevant Primary Record Numbers of the Lincoln SMR (e.g. 33222) and not the South Kesteven record references (e.g. SK 12.12) are used in the description of the archaeological results that follows.

Both the Lincoln County SMR and the records of the South Kesteven District CA demonstrate that there are numerous archaeological sites and finds within a c. 1km radius of the potential development site. However, none of the sources record any previous archaeological site or find from the potential development site itself.

SMR 34848, 33222 and 33223 represent the closest known archaeological sites and finds of any date in the vicinity of the investigation area. These are all essentially finds of Romano-British pottery and a potential building (SMR 33222) and broadly-speaking relate (along with SMR 33229, 33230, 33225, 33226, 33244 and 34155) to the presence of the Roman Roads (shown on Fig. 3); potential constraints in exploiting soils for cultivation in the area could have influenced the extent of the Roman presence around SMR 33222/3. In this vein, SMR 34848³ is almost certainly directly associated with finds made earlier at SMR 33222/33223 to the south; the features found in 1994 marking the north-easternmost spread of the previously known Roman site (APS 1995, 4).

On traveling north from Bourne, it would appear that the more significant of the two Roman Roads was the one that diverged north-westwards to Ancaster rather than the one that continued north towards Sleaford (Margary 1957, 205). Notwithstanding the greater potential importance of the Long Hollow, the principal Roman settlement at Bourne would appear to be situated a little to the south and east of King Street (before the road diverges) in the region of Mill Drove (but beyond SMR 33244 where significant quantities of pottery and tile have nonetheless been found near to the Roman landscape feature known as the Car Dyke⁴). An Iron Age and Romano-British settlement site, outside the area covered in Figure 3, was recently excavated at NGR TF 1030 2125 along Mill Drove (LAS 1995).

Previously known Medieval sites and finds in the area around Conjury Nook Farm are represented by the Ridge and Furrow remains of ploughing and probably the Dovecotes as well as at Cawthorpe (which are all located on Figure 3). Bourne Wood to the east of the potential development site would also seem to have at least Medieval origins (Cf. Section 5.2 above). In addition, there are the scatter of finds of Medieval pottery listed in the table of SMR records above.

Early Prehistoric sites have not been recorded in the general vicinity of the investigation area to date⁵ but a solitary flint artefact was found at SMR 34848 (APS 1995, 4) immediately to the east of the potential development site. Later Prehistoric

³ A watching brief conducted in 1994 during the building of the housing estate adjacent to the current investigation area.

⁴ The Car Dyke is depicted on the map of Roman Britain (Ordnance Survey 1991) in addition to pottery kilns of the period dispersed throughout the southern areas of the modern Bourne.

⁵ Although there is the known (late Iron Age/Romano-British) settlement at Mill Drove mentioned above where Neolithic and Bronze Age flints were discovered (LAS 1995).

material (possible Iron Age pottery) was recovered from SMR 33223 some 200m to the south-east of the investigation site.

The strategy for the field walking survey undertaken along with this DBA is described in Appendix 1 and the 29 finds recovered are listed in Appendix 2. In summary, of the 29 field walking finds, 15 are pottery sherds, 9 are flints, 2 are from glass bottles and there are one each of shell, slate and stone.

All but one of the pottery sherds can be securely dated to either the later Medieval/post-Medieval or modern periods. It is difficult to assign a secure date to the one shelly ware sherd found at the southern end of Line 2 (along with a piece of cornbrash limestone), given that the sherd is so badly abraded.

The glass and slate are all post-medieval in date and the same may be true of the limestone piece. The later Medieval to modern pottery and other finds of the same date are distributed fairly evenly over the investigation site (Fig. 4). The 9 pieces of flint recovered during the field walking are interesting both in terms of what they represent and the apparent concentration of their distribution in the centre-south-western area of the investigation site (Fig. 4). A mid/late Bronze date is suggested for the flint assemblage given the relatively poor quality of the material in comparison with earlier Neolithic flints in general.

No finds dating to the Roman (or immediate post-Roman) period were recovered during the survey (assuming that the abraded shelly ware sherd is not Romano-British in date).

5.5: Site Visit Data

The proposed development site was visited during the course of the field walking survey conducted on November 10th 1997 on what was a bright day with infrequent showers (Cf. Appendix 1).

The hedgerow on the western boundary was examined and counts of species along appropriate 30m lengths made. The northern part of the hedgerow, associated with the property to the west of the site, was clearly fairly recent while its southern continuation was of much greater antiquity; perhaps greater than 100 years old (Cf. Appendix 1).

The field walking results have already been described above, however, in the context of the flint assemblage recovered, reference should be made to the abundant availability of the raw material on the site and the south-facing slope present in the centre-south of the investigation site.

Ground conditions on the site suggest that geophysical survey techniques could be usefully employed but the diverse nature of the underlying geology could present difficulties in distinguishing potential archaeological features from (natural) geological phenomena. Moreover, the relatively shallow nature of the topsoil in conjunction with the site topography in some areas of the site could indicate that modern ploughing may have had a detrimental affect on the degree of preservation of potential (shallow) buried archaeological features. The latter may also have affected the preservation of any palaeo-environmental remains.

6.0: DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

Known archaeological sites, finds, observations and historical details identified in the investigation area testify to past activities in the vicinity of the potential development site. Moreover, finds from the field walking survey are indicative of archaeological activity on the site itself.

Definite Prehistoric activity has been identified both on the site (probably dating to the mid/late Bronze Age) and in the general vicinity (including both Neolithic and Bronze Age material); in the form of flints in both cases. However, definite settlement evidence for these periods is lacking thus far in the general investigation area.

Prehistoric activity on the site is demonstrated by the field walking survey to be concentrated, given the distribution of flints, to the centre-south-western area (Fig. 4). The description of the flint in Appendix 2 demonstrates that while there may be some (crude) artefacts among the flint recovered, the assemblage essentially indicates that flint knapping (manufacture of tools [hence the associated waste]) took place in the vicinity. Its possible extent (or end-use) could be indicated by the solitary unstratified flint that was recovered during the 1994 watching brief on land immediately to the east of the potential development site. The site at Mill Drove may also have obtained its flint from a source nearby. The presence of flint as a raw material has been established as being available for exploitation on the potential development site (due to the presence here of an isolated deposit of glacial sands and gravels outcropping relatively close to the surface).

The association of a worn sherd of shelly ware with the field walking flint finds could be indicative of a Prehistoric date for the sherd, especially so in view of the (apparent) absence of any material of Roman date at all from the field walking survey. However, it should be remembered that the 'absence' of evidence for Roman material could be more apparent than real and that conditions for field walking (though far from impossible) were not ideal on the extreme eastern edge of the site⁶.

⁶ In the area closest to the previously know Roman finds (SMR 34848 and 33222); see comments in Appendix 1. Moreover, shelly wares are known to have been produced in the South Lincolnshire area (including Bourne) during the (later) Prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman periods.

For the later Prehistoric and Roman periods there is now an increasing amount of evidence for both settlement and finds in the area to the east and south-east of the site, but the investigation site itself would appear on present evidence to be devoid of activity of this date. It is suggested that this could be because the site really did lie outside the scope of actual Romano-British activity in the area. That this may be the case, and bearing in mind that the focus of such activity is known to be situated further to the east and south of the site, is perhaps afforded some credence by the results obtained from the watching brief that took place on the land immediately to the east, i.e. SMR 34848 (Cf. Section 5.4 above).

Anglo-Saxon finds and sites are at present unknown in the immediate vicinity. It would appear from cartographic evidence that the site itself was part of an area of open pasture rather than ploughland during the Medieval period. It was enclosed in east-west strips during the late 18th century AD and further sub-divided (north-south divisions) once thereafter. Discounting the modern material from the field walking survey, the jug from Line 12 and the orange ware rim on Line 9, along with the bottle glass, could be indicative of casual loss perhaps associated with working the land during the later Medieval/post-Medieval period.

The original 'Conjury Nook Farm' (building) is seen to be a late 19th century AD foundation.

While ground conditions would suggest that geophysical survey could be undertaken on the site, it has been noted that the geology of the site could cause difficulties in some areas in distinguishing potential archaeological features from natural ones. Modern ploughing in the area of shallower soils could also have had a detrimental effect on the survival of potential buried archaeological features. Moreover, the preservation of potential buried environmental remains could similarly be affected by the differential depth of the soils and the depth of modern ploughing.

7.0: ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This assessment of significance uses the 'Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments' (Department of the Environment 1990, Annex 4) which are transcribed in Appendix 3. It principally considers archaeological and historical remains falling within a kilometre radius of the proposed development.

Period:

Evidence of Prehistoric activity on the site is represented by the flints found during the field walking survey. This material is believed to date to the mid/late Bronze Age and to represent flint knapping.

The field walking survey also produced later Medieval to modern period finds which would appear to be associated with farming activities on the land.

Rarity:

Given the lack of known Prehistoric sites and the paucity of finds of this date in the area, the flints from the potential development site (or rather, the fact that they would appear to represent flint knapping) have both a local and regional significance. Flint knapping sites are known elsewhere in Britain but individual ones may possess characteristics that are rare.

Medieval/post-Medieval finds of the type found on the site and what they represent in terms of past land-use are typical phenomena of the rural landscape in Britain in general as well as in a local and regional context. Their presence therefore, cannot be seen as rare and would not seem to signify unusual characteristics.

Documentation:

The Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the CA for South Kesteven District maintain information on archaeological sites and finds in the Bourne area. The present report represents the first collation and consideration of archaeological and historical evidence specific to the potential development area although a number of recent reports exist detailing archaeological sites in the immediate vicinity.

Group Value:

In relation to definite finds in the vicinity of the potential development site, the group value is high for the Prehistoric period. Moreover, the potential presence of a Bronze Age flint knapping site would enhance the group value further.

Associated contemporary sites of Medieval and post-Medieval date would indicate a moderate group value. The evidence for definite multi-period activity in the landscape is probable and can therefore be said to enhance the group value.

Survival/Condition:

Modern ploughing in an area of fairly shallow soils could mean that buried remains have and are likely to have suffered as a result. The degree of damage to potential buried deposits has not been tested through intrusive archaeological means.

Fragility/Vulnerability:

The potential development will almost certainly impinge on the natural strata, therefore, any archaeological deposits that remain on the site are vulnerable.

Diversity:

Period and functional diversity is represented by the Bronze Age flints and Medieval/post-Medieval land-use.

Potential:

The potential for there being the remains of a Prehistoric flint knapping site on the potential development area are moderately high.

Actual evidence exists for further Prehistoric remains in the vicinity of the investigation area. Potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental material is moderate.

7.1: Summary of the Assessment of Significance

The possible flint knapping site is of both local and regional significance and assessed as having moderately high potential.

The assessment criteria establish a local significance for the other more recent period activity on the site.

Archaeological finds present on the potential development site have augmented the knowledge of the Prehistoric and Medieval/post-Medieval periods in the area through the field walking survey and the DBA.

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9.0: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Messrs. J. Wherry and A. Crocker of Bourne who entirely funded the work, Nicola Smalley of Savills, Cambridge, for commissioning the work on the formers' behalf and for her assistance with aspects of the project; Mr. R. Watts the present tenant of the site for authorising access. Jenny Stevens (CA) of South Kesteven District, Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy of the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section (SMR access and general helpful discussion). The staff of the Lincolnshire Archives Office, the staff of Stamford public library and Bob Hatton for commenting on the flints from the field walking survey.

Figure 1: General Location Plan

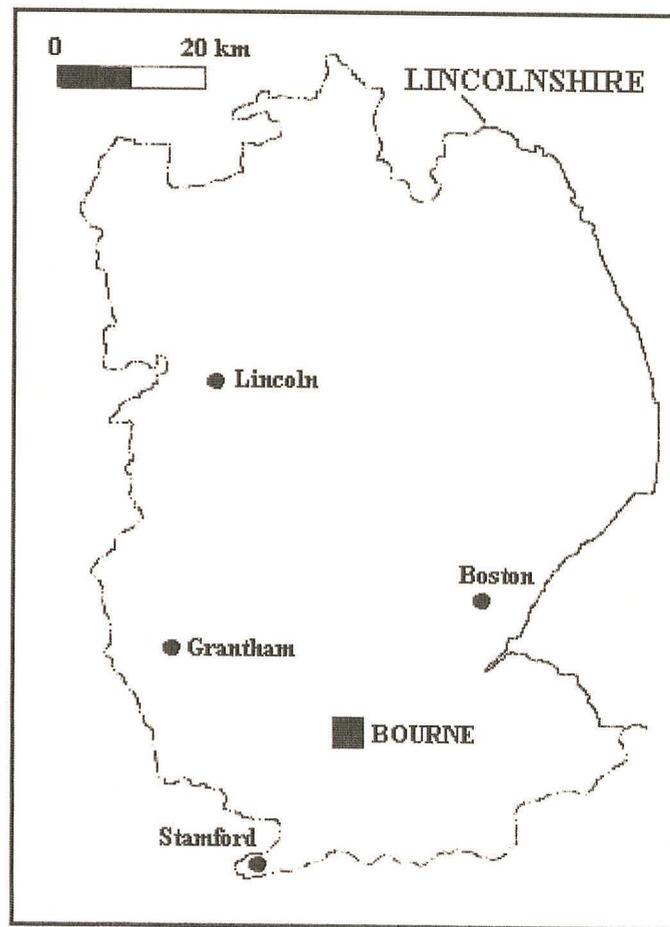
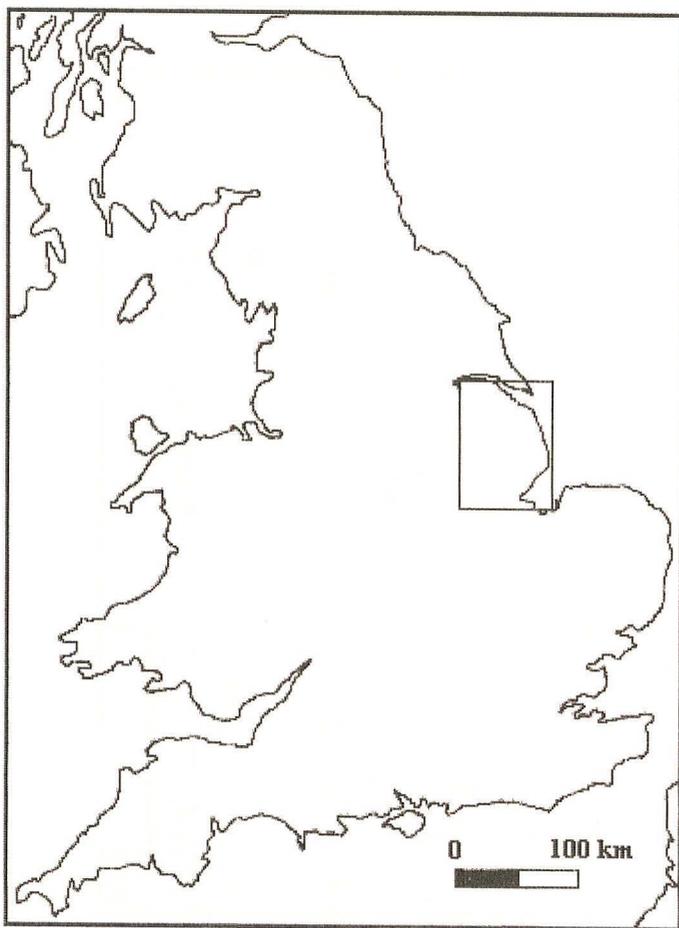


Figure 2: Site Location

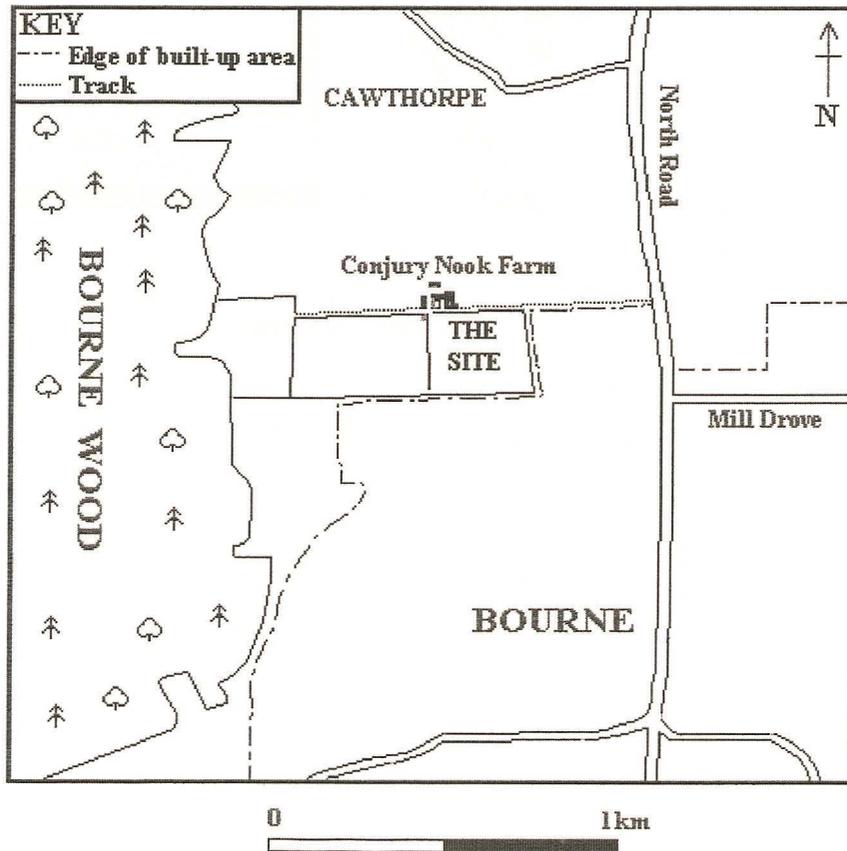


Figure 3: Archaeological and historical detail within the vicinity of the site

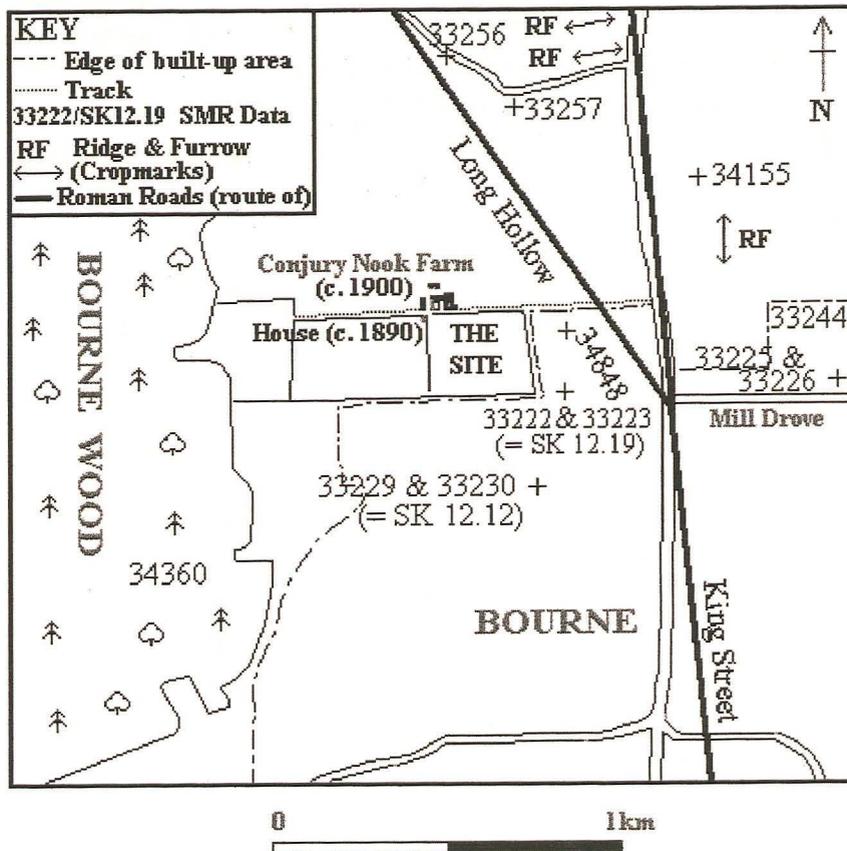
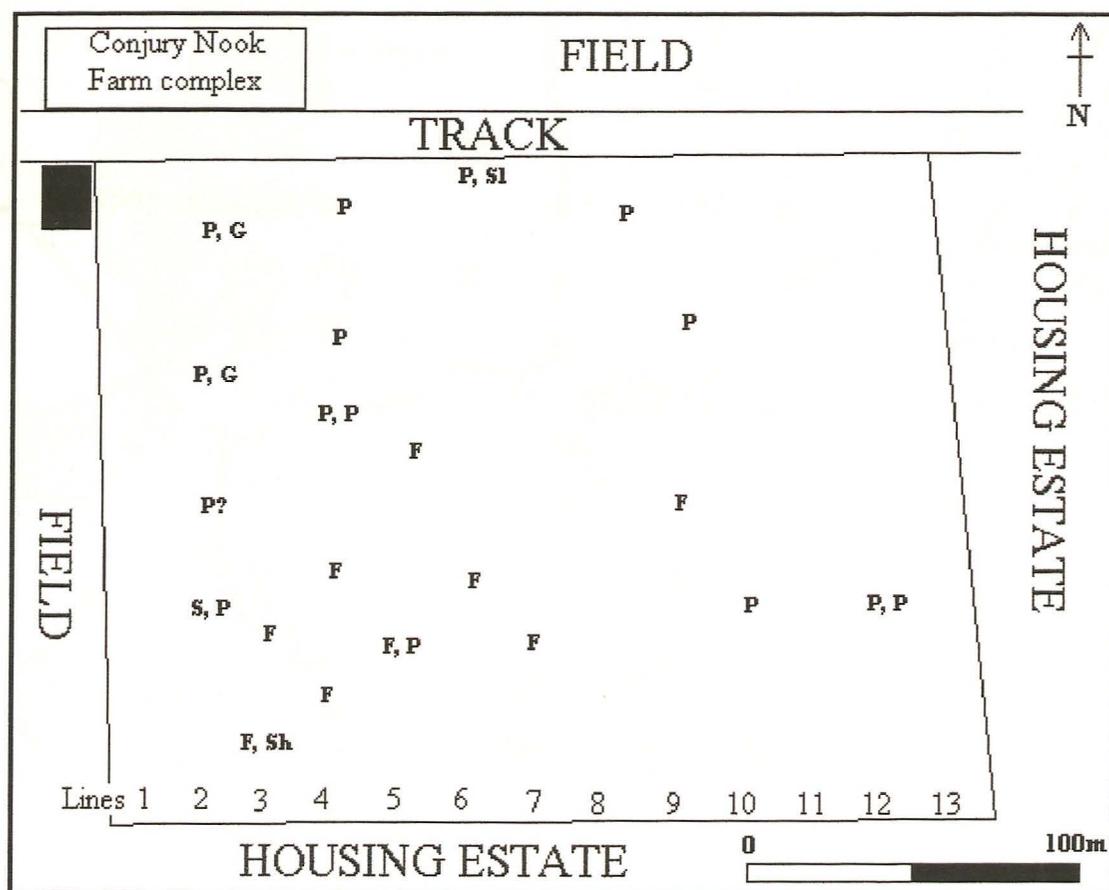


Figure 4: Distribution plot of Field Walking Finds



Key:

- P = pottery
- F = flint
- G = glass
- S = stone
- Sh = shell
- Sl = slate

(See Appendix 2 for the description of finds on each line).

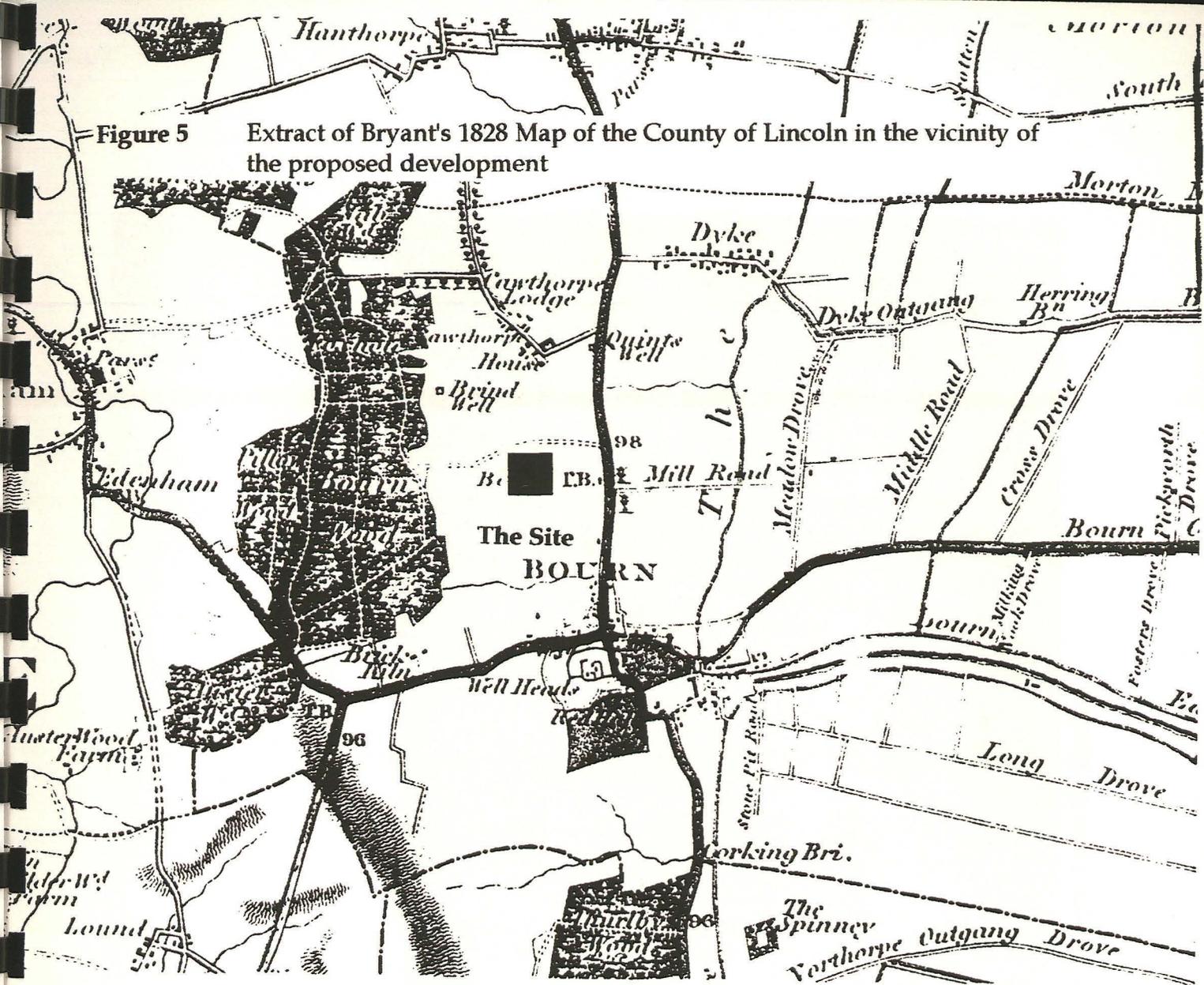


Figure 5 Extract of Bryant's 1828 Map of the County of Lincoln in the vicinity of the proposed development

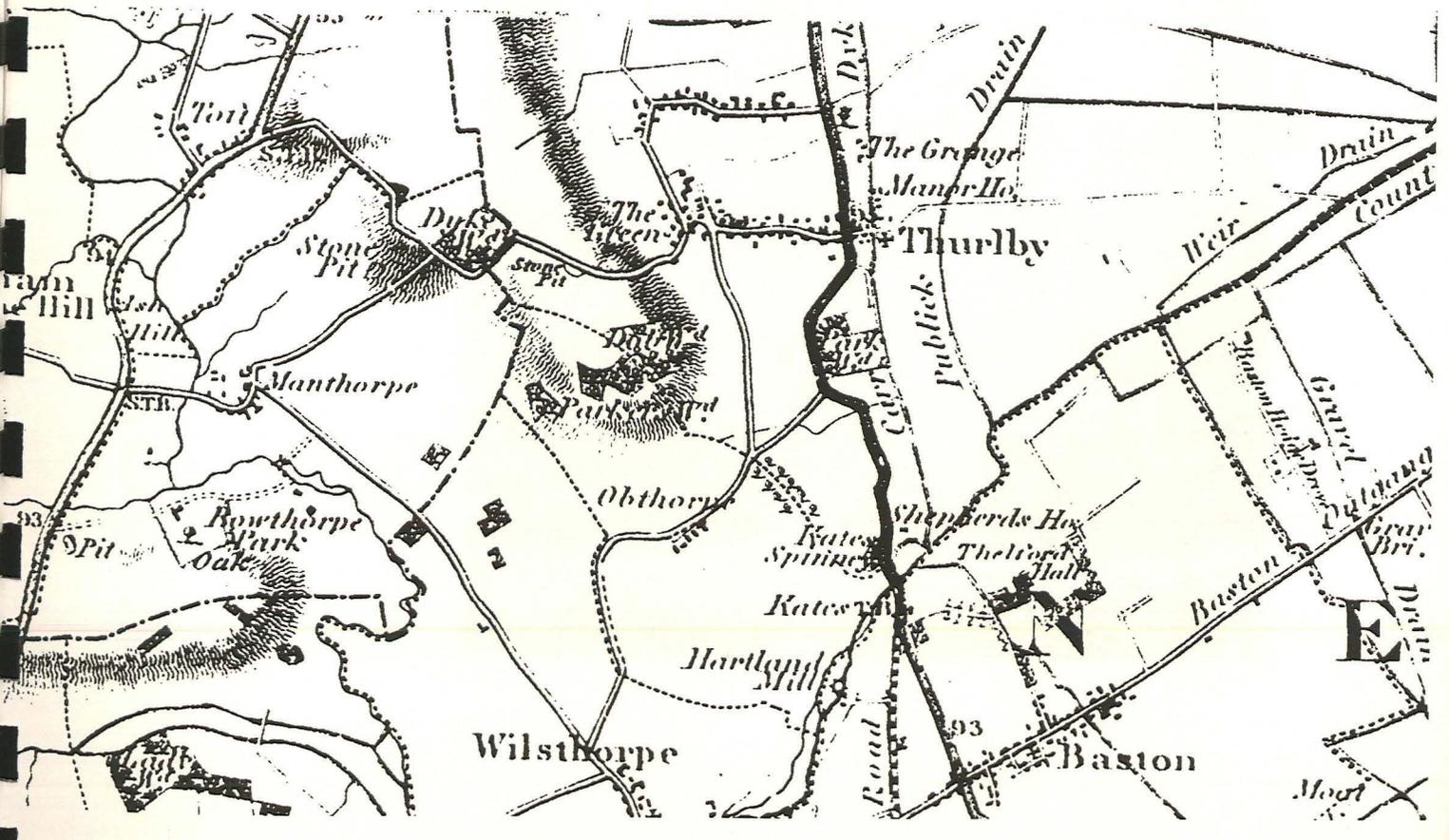




Plate 1: Site View (north-facing)

APPENDIX 1
Field Walking Diary

PROJECT: NRB97

NGR: TF 0905 2125

DATE: 10/11/97

PHOTO: Site View (north facing)

SITE: Land south of Conjury Nook Farm, Bourne, Lincolnshire

AGENT/CLIENT: Savills, 24 Hills Road, Cambridge

PISA PERSONNEL: Mark Wood & Rebecca Casa

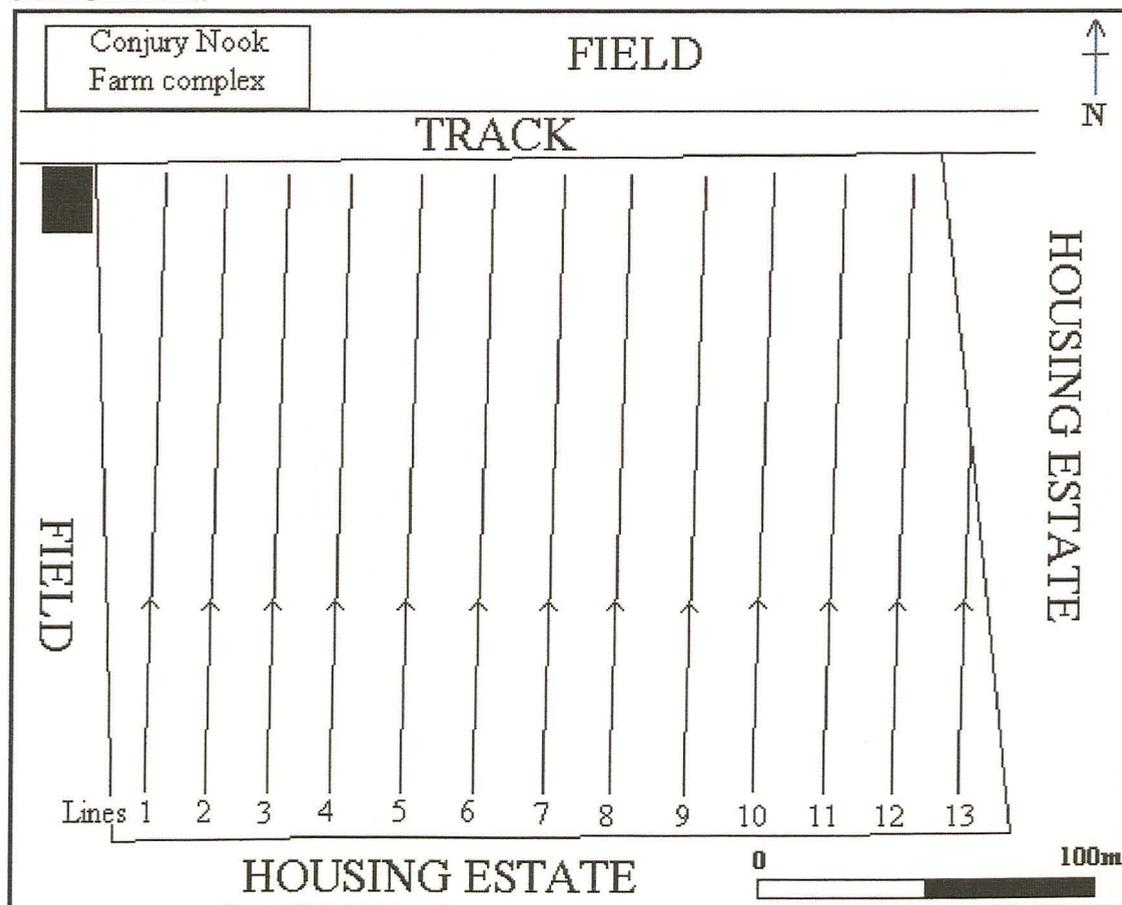
SITE DESCRIPTION/CONDITION: A sugar beet crop had recently been harvested from this square-shaped arable field (c. 5 ha in area and c. 18m O.D.). The ground is masked in places with foliage from the harvested sugar beet but is otherwise generally suitable for field walking; fairly extensive but shallow pools of water existed on the extreme eastern edge of the site making field walking difficult in this area. Field drains are situated on the northern, western and southern boundaries of the field with Housing Estates situated beyond on the eastern and southern sides and the track to Conjury Nook Farm is situated on the northern side. The southern half of the hedge line on the western boundary is of greater antiquity (some 100 years old) than its northern part which forms the eastern boundary of the property shown on the sketch plan.

WEATHER: Bright sunshine with occasional heavy showers.

GEOLOGY: Argillic gley soil overlying glacial sands, clay, gravel and cornbrash. There is a noticeable ridge along the centre-south of the site with the land falling away gently to the east but more steeply to the south-west and north.

STRATEGY: A total of thirteen lines were walked, beginning with line 1 in the south-western corner of the site. Each line was set 20m apart and oriented on compass north. Finds on each line were collected and bagged every 5m. Due to the bright conditions, each line was walked from south to north so that the sun would not be in the eyes of the field walkers.

SKETCH PLAN:



APPENDIX 2
Table of Field Walking Finds

LINE	MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION/PERIOD
2	stone	shaped (cornbrash) limestone piece; undatable
2	pottery	worn sherd of shelly ware; undatable
2	pottery?	small sherd of pottery or brick; undatable
2	glass	post-medieval square bottle glass
2	pottery	post-medieval glazed ware
2	glass	post-medieval green bottle glass
2	pottery	modern
3	shell	oyster shell
3	flint	utilised flake; mid/late Bronze Age
3	flint	blade flake with retouch; mid/late Bronze Age
4	flint	flake; mid/late Bronze Age
4	flint	possible crude arrow-head or spear-tip; mid/late Bronze Age
4	pottery	post-medieval glazed ware
4	pottery	post-medieval glazed ware
4	pottery	medieval/post-medieval orange ware
4	pottery	modern
5	pottery	sherd of tobacco pipe stem; post-medieval
5	flint	core; mid/late Bronze Age
5	flint	flake; mid/late Bronze Age
6	flint	blade flake; mid/late Bronze Age
6	slate	roof slate; post-medieval/modern
6	pottery	modern
7	flint	core or poor quality scraper; mid/late Bronze Age
8	pottery	modern
9	pottery	later medieval/post-medieval orange ware rim
9	flint	flake; mid/late Bronze Age
10	pottery	modern
12	pottery	modern
12	pottery	rim & handle sherd of medieval/post-medieval jug.

The finds are plotted on Figure 4; no finds were collected on lines 1, 11 and 13.

APPENDIX 3

Extract from *Archaeology and Planning*, Planning Policy Guidance note 16, Dept. of the Environment, 1990, Annex 4.

Secretary of State's criteria for Scheduling Ancient Monuments

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

- (i) *Period*: all types of monument that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.
- (ii) *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which still retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument both in a national and regional context.
- (iii) *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigations or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.
- (iv) *Group Value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.
- (v) *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.
- (vi) *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection which scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed historic buildings.
- (vii) *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.
- (viii) *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

APPENDIX 4

The Archive

This assessment report constitutes the primary paper record and will be deposited along with the field walking finds with the Lincoln City & County Museum in June 1998 but are presently located at:

P.I.S.A. Ltd.,
8 Fountain Court,
Main Street,
Ufford,
Lincolnshire,
PE9 3BJ

The archive also consists of 29 field walking finds (bagged separately) all contained in one large bag.

Lincoln City & County Museum Accession No.:293.97
PISA project code: NRB97