

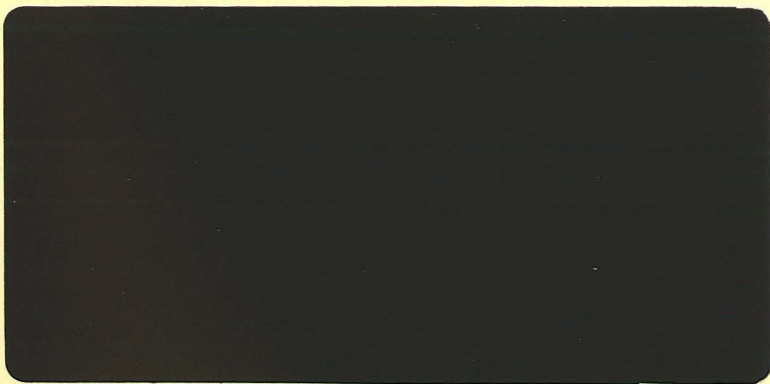
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF LAND ADJACENT TO
THE CEDARS NURSING HOME,
CHURCH WALK,
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BCW 99)



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section
20. AUG 99
022 20/8/99

Event 413081
Sources 47802 47803
33233 Medieval
33214 Postmedieval

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF LAND ADJACENT TO
THE CEDARS NURSING HOME,
CHURCH WALK,
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BCW 99)**

Work Undertaken For
The Cedars Nursing Home

August 1999

Report Compiled by
Tobin Rayner BSc (Hons)

Planning Application No: SK98/1226/12
National Grid Reference: TF 0970 2005
City and County Museum Accession No: 114.99

A. P. S. Report No. 65/99

*Archaeological Project Services is an IFA Registered Archaeological
Organisation (Number 21)*

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at Church Walk, Bourne, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the stripping of topsoil, tarmac and the excavation of foundation trenches.

The development site lies north of the parish church of SS. Peter and Paul, formerly an abbey. The abbey was founded in 1138 and dissolved in 1536, when most of the buildings were dismantled, except for the church.

The watching brief identified a natural layer overlain by a series of possibly recent dumped levelling deposits. These were cut by services trenches and sealed by concrete and tarmac.

Although no archaeological remains were revealed, medieval pottery and masonry was recovered. This material probably derives from the nearby abbey.

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 within a specified area, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by The Cedars Nursing Home to undertake an archaeological watching brief during development at Church Walk, Bourne, Lincolnshire.

Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application SK98/1226/12. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The development site (Fig. 2 and 3) is located to the north of Bourne Abbey Church, off Church Walk, near the town centre at national grid reference TF 0970 2005. Currently the site is a car park with a tarmac surface, some buildings and gardens.

The site lies at approximately 9m OD on a gentle slope down to the east. Local soils are the Aswarby Association, gleyic brown calcareous earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99). Canalised streams are located just to the east and west of the site, forming a loop.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

During the Romano-British period, Bourne was a small town built along the Roman road, King Street. The road lies to the west of Bourne's High Street. Along the course of the road, sites and artefacts of Roman date have been found, including a pottery kiln (SK12.05, 45, 46, 47) close to Bourne Grammar School, c. 500m southeast of the investigation area. Roman pottery, coins and tesserae (mosaic fragments) have also been found c. 300m south of the site. Other Romano-British discoveries in the vicinity include ditches, pottery and industrial remains, including pottery production and

iron working (Heritage Lincolnshire 1993; Archaeological Project Services 1995).

Bourne is first mentioned *c.* 960 AD, again in the *Cartularium Saxonicum* of 1060 and then subsequently in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Referred to as 'Brunne' or 'Brune' the name derives from the Old English *burna* meaning stream (Ekwall 1974, 55).

During the medieval period (1066 - 1500 AD) Bourne grew into a substantial settlement, centred around the market place and included the construction of Bourne Castle (Cathcart-King 1980). The stream immediately west of the present investigation site is an outfall for the water of the moat that encircled the castle.

Immediately south of the site is the parish church of SS. Peter and Paul, which was formerly the Abbey of Bourne, founded in 1138. The abbey replaced an earlier church mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Following the dissolution of the Abbey in 1536, the buildings were dismantled with the exception of the church.

Excavations were carried out to the north of the present church in 1985 (Mahaney 1986, 15). This excavation revealed a cloister and associated ranges of buildings on the north, west and east sides. Evidence of Romano-British settlement was also revealed.

From the medieval period onwards the Eastgate area of Bourne became a centre for pottery production. Vessels were distributed over a wide area. The industry continued until the 17th century.

3. AIMS

The aims of the watching brief, as detailed

in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

The proposed development required the stripping of topsoil and tarmac by a mechanical excavator to a depth of 0.20 for the provision of car parks. In addition, test pits and the foundation trenches of the new building were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.4m (Plate 1). Following excavation the stripped areas and the sides of selected portions of the trench were cleaned and rendered vertical. The depths and thickness of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trench was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. Natural geological deposits were also recorded where exposed. All finds recovered were bagged, labelled, examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Records of the deposits were examined and a stratigraphic matrix compiled. A list of all contexts and descriptions appears as Appendix 2.

5. RESULTS

Six areas within the development area were recorded as the excavations progressed, giving a representative overview of the site (Fig 4):

Area 1: A stripped area within the

proposed car parking area adjacent to a lamp post.

The earliest deposit encountered was a yellowish brown silty clay (002) identified as a dumped deposit.

Sealing (002) was a topsoil of brown grey sandy silt with abundant roots (001). A sherd of Bourne A ware pottery dating to the medieval period together with two pieces of dressed limestone masonry was recovered from this topsoil. One of the masonry fragments had a partial coating of tar or asphalt, indicating relatively modern re-use. Pottery and ceramic drain pipe of 19th - 20th century date was also recovered from the topsoil.

An unstratified sherd of Bourne D ware dated to the 16th or 17th century was also found within this area.

The remaining car parking area revealed the same stratigraphic sequence, although no artefacts were recovered.

Area 2, 3 and 4: Test Pits 1, 2 and 3 (Fig 5): Located along the eastern edge of the development area.

Test Pit 1 (Plate 3) was sunk into the foundation trench of the existing building to the east. The earliest deposit encountered was a mid brown clayey silt (007) which appears to be the backfill of the foundation trench.

Above this backfill was a layer of pea grit (006), being the backfill of a service pipe trench. A surfacing layer of concrete (005), sand (004) and tarmac (003) sealed the pea grit.

Test Pit 2 was also dug into the existing buildings foundation trench.

The undisturbed natural clayey silt (015)

was encountered 0.83m from the surface. Above which were three layers of dumped deposits: (014) a mid yellowish brown silt, (013) a mid brown sandy silt and (012) a mid brown sandy clay silt, all containing fragments of stone and mortar.

Layers (012) and (013) were cut by a service pipe trench (011) which was backfilled with deposit (010). Above this was an ashy silt levelling deposit (009) that was sealed by a concrete path (008).

Test Pit 3, located in the southwest corner of the existing building, identified a dark brown silty sand (017) sealed by a layer of tarmac (016), this being the existing car park surface.

Area 5 and 6: Both located within the foundation trenches of the new building (Fig 5). The two areas had similar stratigraphic sequences.

A natural layer of dark yellow-brown clay (029) and (25) was encountered 1.10m below the surface, at the base of the trench.

Sealing the natural was a dark brown silt (028) and (024), interpreted as a possible buried soil. Overlying the soil was a sequence of possibly recently deposited made ground (026) containing cattle and sheep bone fragments, hardcore (019) and (021), concrete (027) and tarmac (018) and (020), being the existing car park surface.

Area 6 differed to Area 5 only in that it contained two layers of made ground (022) and (023) rather than one and it did not have a concrete layer (Plate 4).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of clayey silt and clay were encountered 0.83m, 1.10m and 1.15m in the bases of Areas 2, 5 and 6

respectively. This is possibly a stream deposit derived from the former course of the now canalised stream that now loops around the development area.

Undated deposits appearing in areas 2 to 6 include a buried soil. The other deposits above the buried soil seem to be made ground, back filled as a levelling layer for the overlying concrete and tarmac paths and car parking areas.

The main artefactual recovery area was Area 1. Two pieces of dressed limestone masonry and Bourne A ware pottery have been dated to the medieval period and were present in the topsoil. These almost certainly derived from the nearby abbey. The larger fragment is a broken window jamb with a socket for a glazing bar (Plate 2). These artefacts may have been disturbed and brought to the surface when the adjacent lamp post was erected.

The topsoil stripping in the car parking area was shallow and did not disturb any *in situ* features.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations during development at Church Walk, Bourne, were undertaken as the site lay adjacent to the precincts of the former medieval abbey.

Above the natural deposits, within Areas 2 to 5 was a buried soil containing no artefactual evidence. Overlying this was a sequence of recently deposited construction dumping layers, cut by several modern service trenches.

Within the southwest area of the site (Area 1) dressed limestone and Bourne A ware pottery, dating to the medieval period, was recovered from the topsoil and almost certainly derive from the nearby abbey.

The shallow machine stripping within this area was not deep enough to disturb any underlying archaeological remains that may exist.

Other pottery sherds recovered from Area 1 were dated to the late/post medieval period. The local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, shells, *etc.*) would survive other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. N. Brady and Mr. A Brown of The Cedars Nursing Home for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Thanks are also to Baxter & King Ltd for their assistance on site. Gary Taylor coordinated this project and edited this report. Jo Simpson, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, provided access to the relevant parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Supervisors: Denise Buckley, Neil Herbert, Gary Taylor and Fiona Walker
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Phil Mills
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: Tobin Rayner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

TLA Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology

Appendix 1

**LAND ADJACENT TO
THE CEDARS NURSING HOME,
CHURCH WALK,
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
BAXTER & KING LTD**

BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21

MARCH 1999

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development at Church Walk, Bourne, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development lies close to the main Roman road through the town and near to Romano-British occupation and industrial remains. Additionally, the site lies in the area of medieval Bourne Abbey, adjacent to the parish church, and also close to the medieval castle.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development on land at The Cedars Nursing Home, Church Walk, off South Street, Bourne. The site is located at national grid reference TF 0970 2005.
- 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 Bourne lies to the west of the fens, approximately 26km south of Sleaford and 15km northeast of Stamford in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The site is on the north side of Bourne Abbey Church, off Church Walk, near the town centre at national grid reference TF 0970 2005. Currently the site is a carpark with a tarmac surface and some buildings.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A full planning application (SK98/1226/12) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for an extension to a nursing home. The application is subject

to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies in the centre of the town at approximately 9m OD on a gentle slope down to the east. Local soils are the Aswarby Association, gleyic brown calcareous earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99). Canalised streams are located just to the east and west of the site, forming a loop.

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 The Roman road, King Street, passes through Bourne and remains relating to Roman settlement have been found along the course of this road which is probably marked by present South Street, just west of the site. Previous discoveries in the area of the development site include Romano-British ditches, pottery and industrial remains, including pottery production and iron working (Heritage Lincolnshire 1993; Archaeological Project Services 1995).
- 6.2 Immediately south of the site is the Abbey Church, probably founded as an Anglo-Saxon minster. The abbey itself, founded in 1138 and dissolved in 1536, lay on the north side of the church. Medieval and later pottery, shell and slag were discovered during foundation excavations in 1966. However, a watching brief in the churchyard in 1997 revealed only earlier service trenches (Archaeological Project Services 1998).
- 6.3 Just to the west of the site, beyond South Street, is medieval Bourne Castle. The stream immediately west of the site is an outfall channel for the water of the moat that encircled the castle. An archaeological watching brief at the castle revealed Victorian alterations to the castle moats (Archaeological Project Services 1996)

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.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

7.2.4 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 consisting of colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

8.2.4.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

8.2.4.2 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: the colour prints will be labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work 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:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the

watching brief.

- 9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- 9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- 9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- 9.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.
- 9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- 9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 9.3.2.11 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 South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; 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 City and County Museum, 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 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. 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 Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS**

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

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 principal 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 Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist

	Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist
	Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist; or G Taylor, Archaeological Project Services
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist; or G Taylor, Archaeological Project Services
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist; or P Cope-Faulkner, Archaeological Project Services
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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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
001	Moderate to loose brown grey sandy silt with abundant roots and sub-angular limestone pieces, greater than 0.30m thick	Topsoil
002	Compact yellow brown silty clay with moderate root inclusions	Dumped deposit
003	Indurated black tarmac, 30mm thick	Car park surface
004	Firm mid brown sand with stone inclusions, 80mm thick	Levelling surface
005	Firm light greyish white concrete, 0.10m thick	Former surface
006	Loose brownish yellow pea grit containing pipe, 0.48m thick	Backfill of pipe trench
007	Firm mid brown clayey silt with grit and stone inclusions, 0.10m thick	Foundation trench fill
008	Firm light greyish white concrete, 0.10m thick	Path
009	Firm to soft dark brown organic ash silt and grit, 90mm thick	Levelling deposit
010	Loose brownish yellow pea grit containing pipe, 0.30m thick	Backfill of pipe trench
011	Clearly defined linear cut, 0.30m deep	Pipe trench
012	Firm to soft mid brown sandy clay silt with moderate brick, stone and mortar fragments, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
013	Firm to soft mid brown sandy silt with stone and mortar inclusions, 0.25m thick	Foundation backfill
014	Firm to soft mid yellowish brown silt with decayed stones and mortar, 0.28m thick	Dumped deposit
015	Firm to soft mid yellowish grey clayey silt, 20mm thick to limit of excavation	Natural
016	Tarmac, 40mm thick	Car park surface
017	Firm dark brown silty sand with mortar, limestone and brick fragments, 0.75m thick	Foundation trench fill
018	Firm black tarmac, 60mm thick	Car park surface
019	Loose light yellow brown rubble with brick, stone and concrete inclusions, 0.30m thick	Hardcore
020	Indurated black grey tarmac, 0.50m thick	Car park surface
021	Loose light yellow limestone, 0.20m thick	Hardcore
022	Loose mid reddish brown clayey sand with angular limestone and roots, 0.50m thick	Dumped deposit
023	Friable mottled light reddish yellow/mid brown clayey sand with moderate angular limestone inclusions, 0.20m thick	Dumped deposit

024	Loose dark brown clayey sand containing moderate fine roots, 0.20m thick	Buried soil
025	Plastic reddish yellow clay, 50mm to limit of excavation	Natural
026	Soft light yellow brown sandy silt containing moderate brick and stone fragments, 0.37m thick	Made ground
027	Hard light greyish brown concrete, 0.18m thick	Concrete layer
028	Soft dark brown silt containing occasional stones, 0.20m thick	Silt deposit
029	Firm dark yellow brown clay, 0.18m	Natural

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Provenance

All of the artefactual material was recovered from topsoil or was unstratified and was mostly retrieved from the southern part of the site. By contrast, all the animal bone was recovered from a dumped deposit at the northern edge of the investigation area.

Both of the medieval to early post-medieval pottery fragments are local products made in the Bourne area. In contrast, the post-medieval pottery is probably a Staffordshire product. The masonry is almost certainly a Lincolnshire limestone, perhaps from quarries near Ancaster, to the north, or in the Stamford vicinity to the southwest.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

The earliest dateable artefact is the fragment of Bourne A ware pottery of 13th-14th century date, though the dressed masonry may be broadly contemporary with this. Animal bone fragments are the most abundant objects in the small assemblage.

Context	Description	Latest Date
unstratified	1 sherd of Bourne D ware	16 - 17 th Century
001	1 sherd blue shell-edged tableware, 19 th Century 1 sherd Bourne A ware, 13 th -14 th century 1 salt glazed drain pipe fragment, 19 - 20 th Century 1 dressed limestone fragment, medieval 1 limestone window jamb with socket for glazing bar, medieval	19 - 20 th Century
026	1 sheep tibia 1 cattle humerus 1 cattle tibia 1 cattle sacral vertebra 1 unidentified limb bone fragment, cattle sized	

Shell-edged tableware was introduced in the late 18th century, though the example retrieved is a probable late 19th century version of the style.

A partial coating of tarmac is evident on the masonry window jamb, indicating re-use of the piece in the 19th - 20th century, perhaps as a step.

Condition

Although the bone is fragmentary, all of the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. The assemblage should be archived by material class.

Documentation

Archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity of the present site have previously been undertaken and reported (Mahany 1986). Numerous other archaeological investigations have been carried out in Bourne, and are the subjects of reports.

Potential

The assemblage, in general, has limited potential, though the medieval masonry almost certainly derives from Bourne Abbey, which was located just to the south.

References

Mahany, C., 1986 Bourne Abbey Excavation - 1985, *Archaeology in Lincolnshire 1985-1986*, Second Annual Report of the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology

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).
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.
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.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

29	Context records
4	Scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Bag of finds
7	Daily Record Sheets
1	Report

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:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 114.99

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BCW99

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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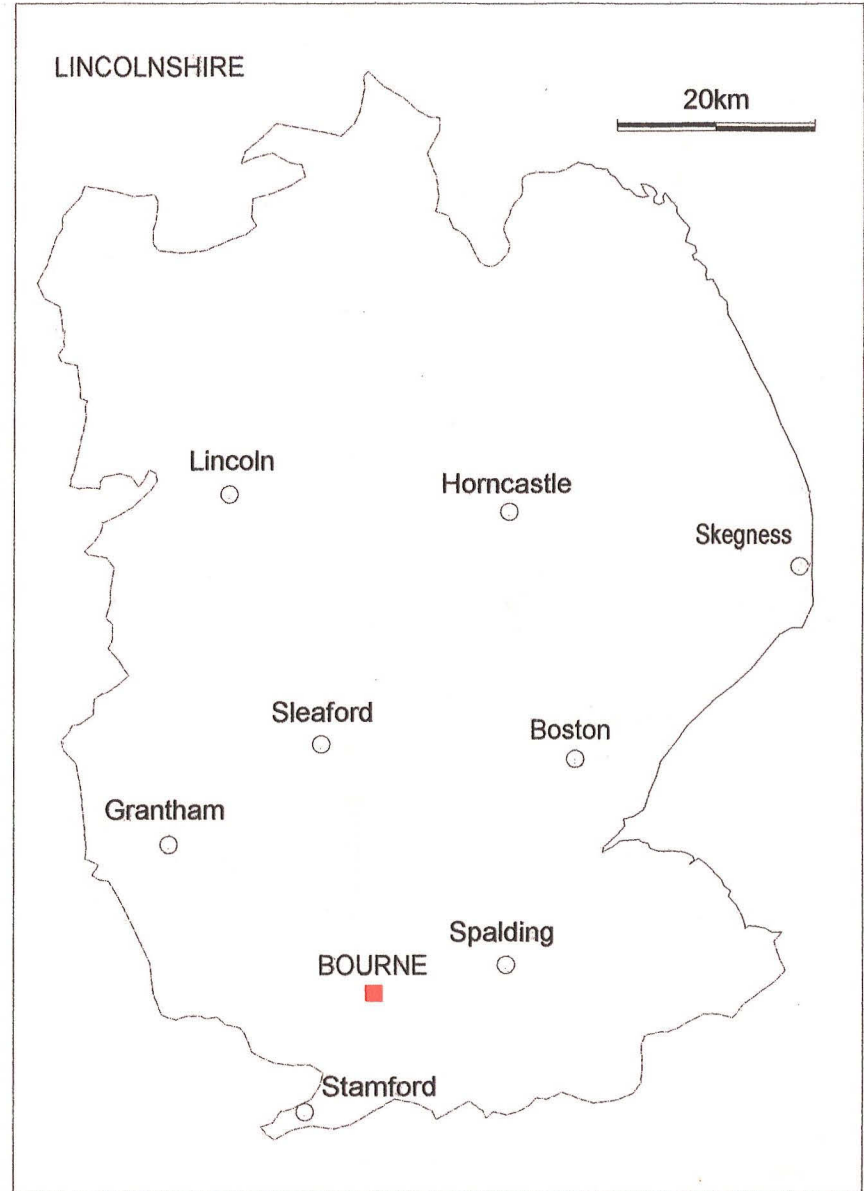
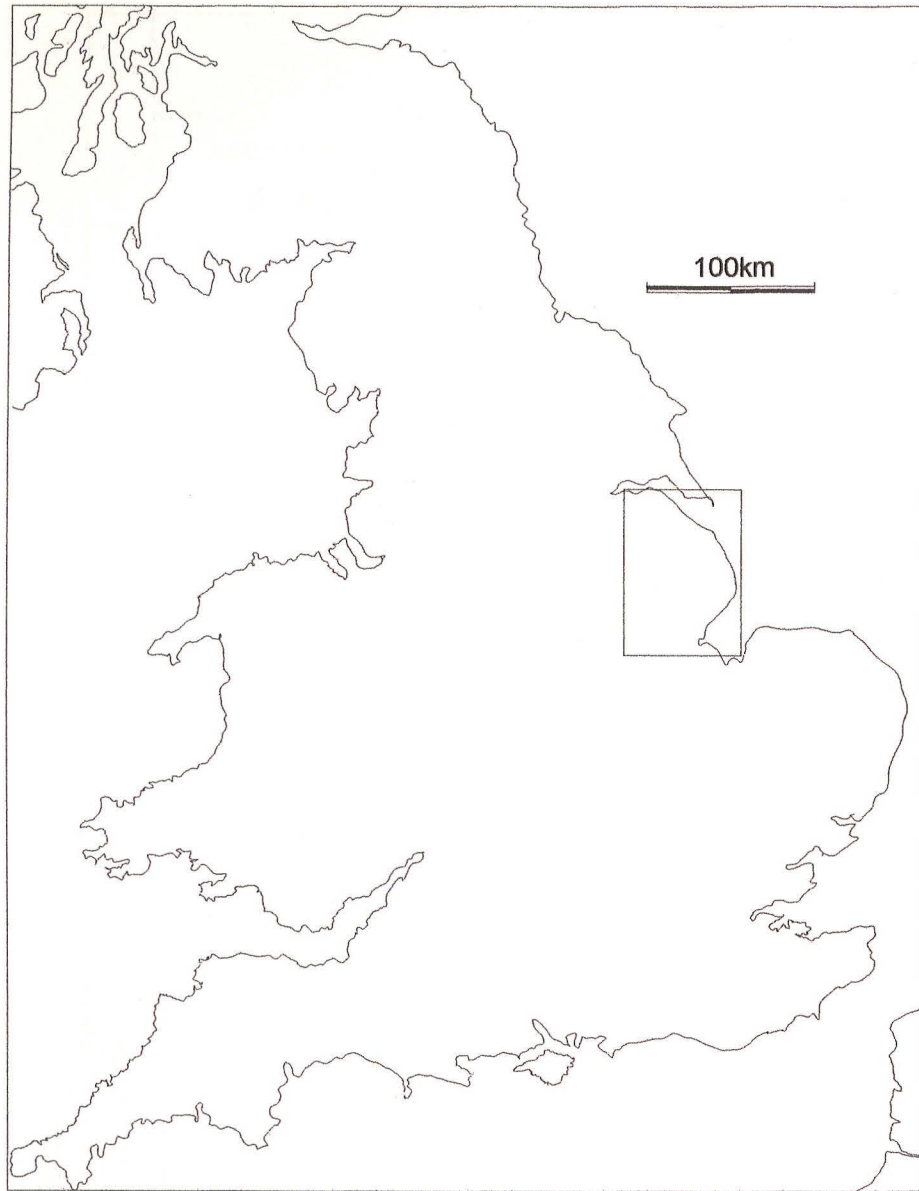
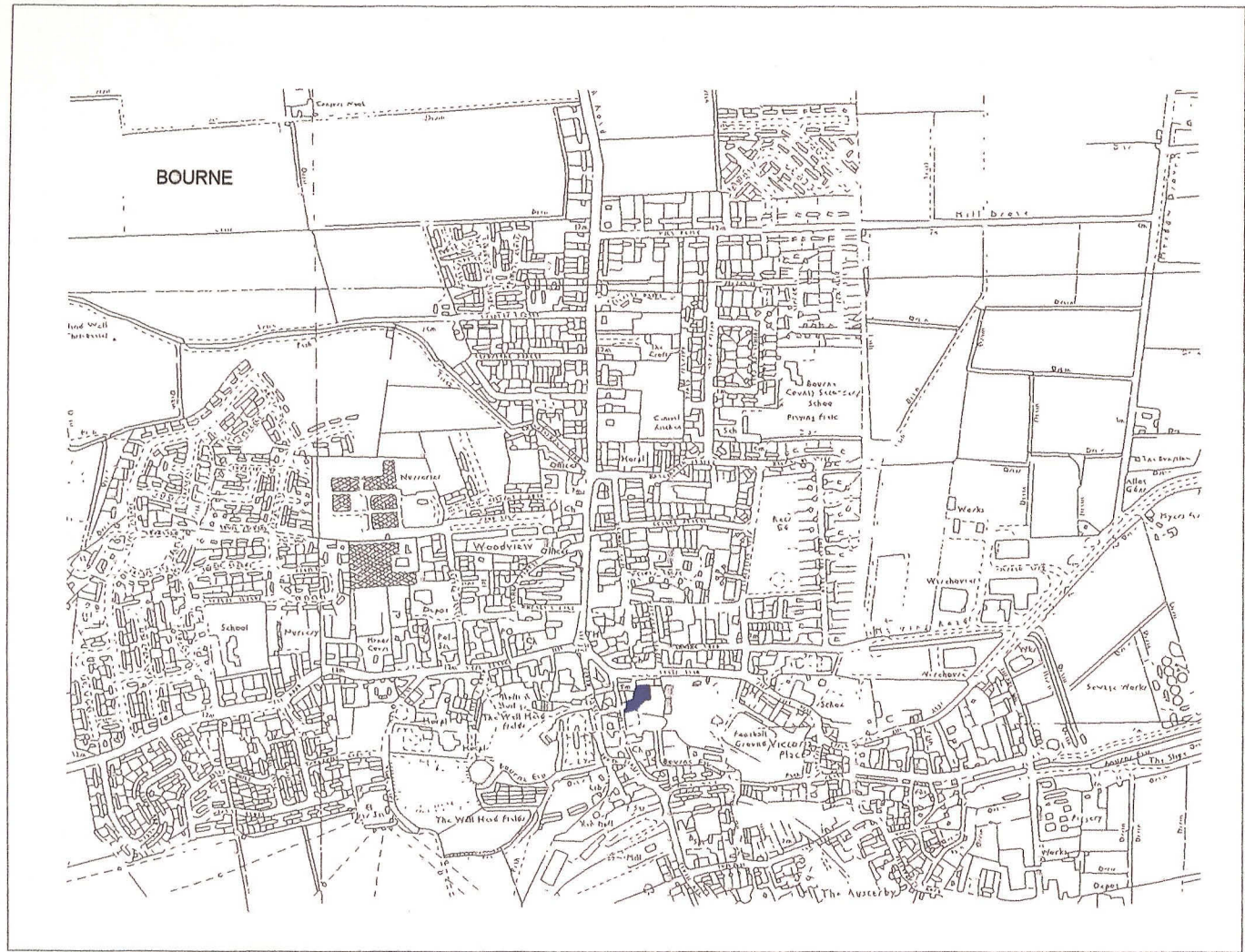


Figure 1: General location plan



- KEY**
- DEVELOPMENT SITE
 - BUILDING



Figure 2: Site location plan

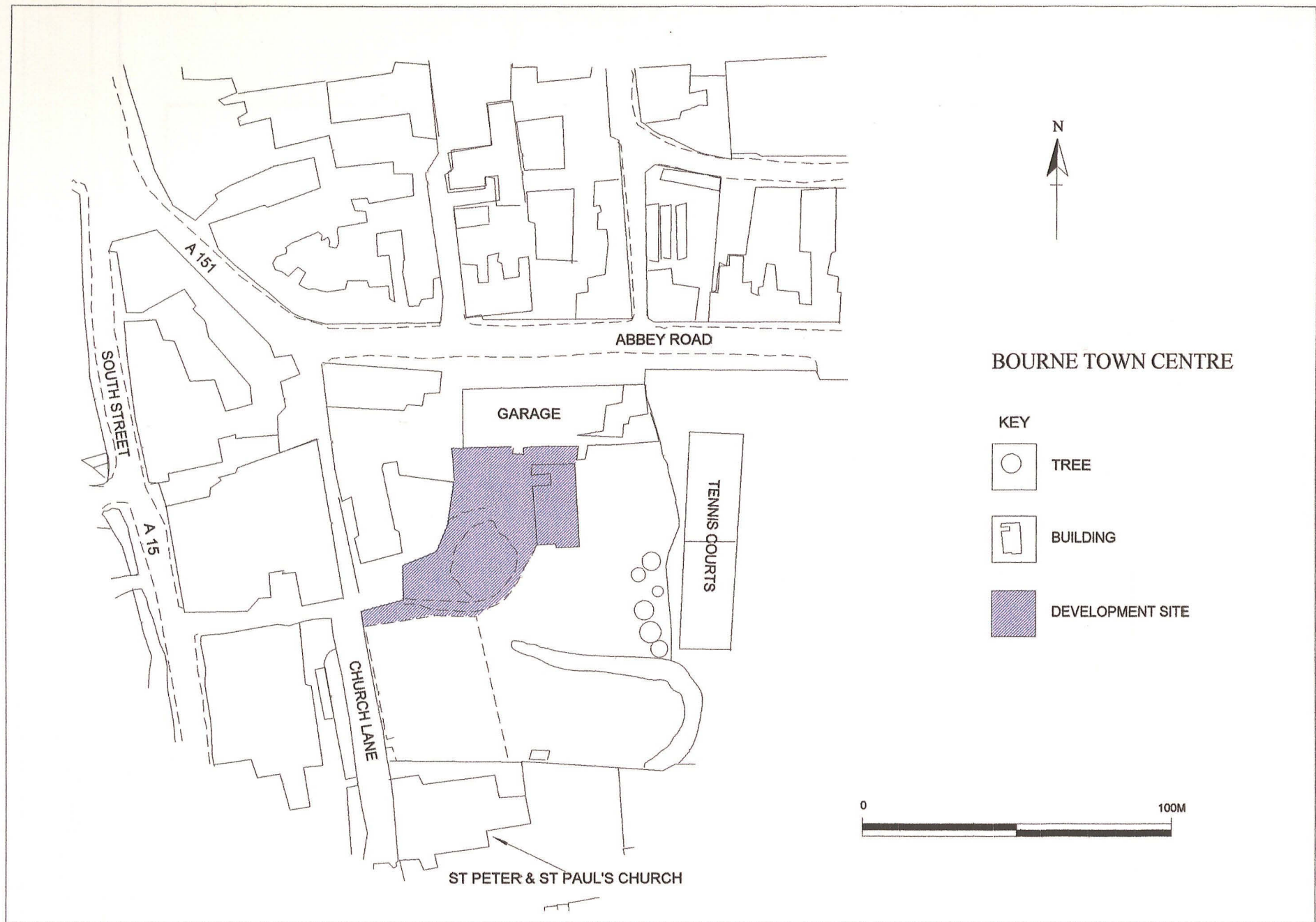
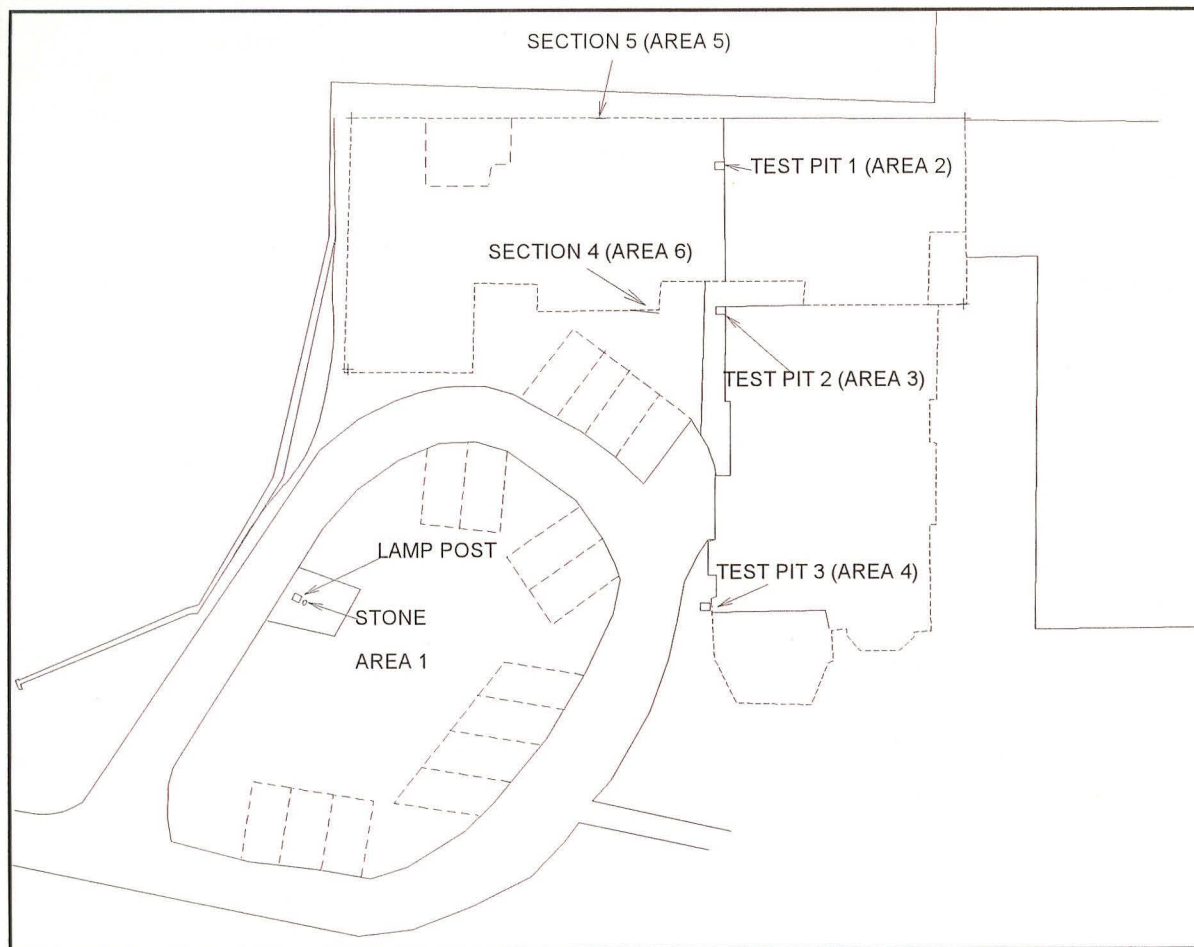


Figure 3: Area of investigation



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Figure 4: Plan showing location of test pits and sections

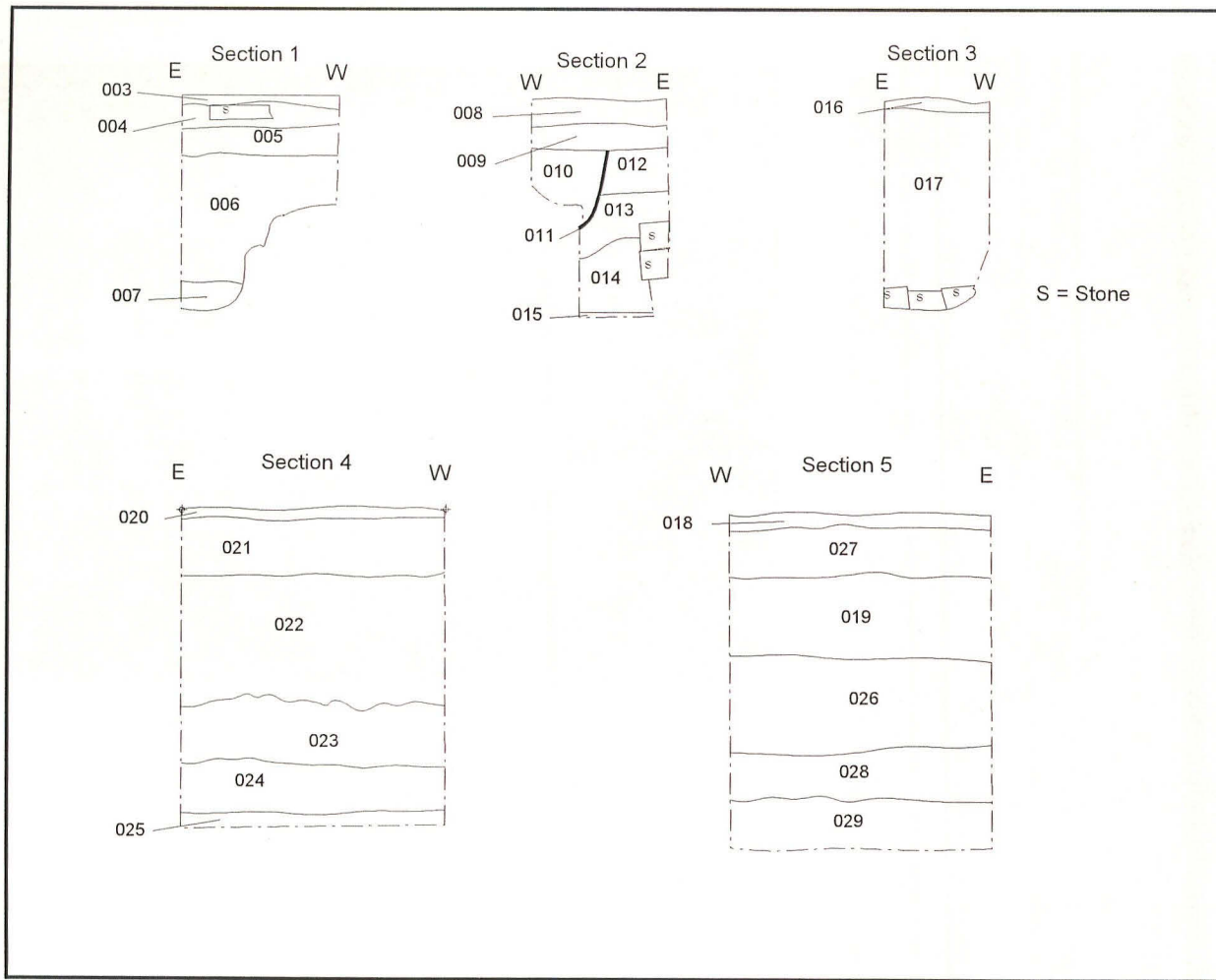


Figure 5: Sections 1 - 5



Plate 1 The Pit, looking west



▲ Plate 1 View of building foundations, looking west

◀ Plate 2 Dressed limestone in-situ, looking south



Plate 3 Test Pit 1, looking south



Plate 4 View of made ground (section 4), looking south