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### ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT FORMER SPALDING ROAD INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE

Site Code: SRB99 LCNCC Acc No. 8.99

NGR: TF 1060 1992

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Report prepared for Allen Homes Ltd. by AM Hardwick

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)
61 High Street
Newton on Trent
Lincoln
LN1 2JP
Tel. & Fax. 01777 228155

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### Summary

- An archaeological watching brief took place during the groundworks for a residential development on the former Spalding Road Industrial Estate, Bourne, Lincolnshire
- Deposits relating to the medieval and post-medieval pottery industry were intermittently sampled, including large quantities of waster sherds, with some of these being a hitherto unrecognised form globular jars of the 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> century
- The watching brief confirms the evidence of earlier archaeological work suggesting that the local industry extended into the site area. However monitoring was unable to retrieve sufficient information to establish the full extent and character of the industry on the site.

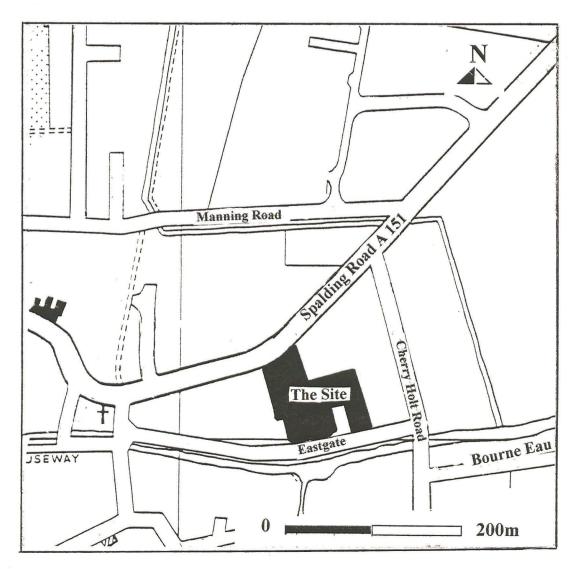


Fig. 1 Site location Scale 1: 1250

### 1.0 Introduction

An archaeological recording brief was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) on behalf of Allen Homes Ltd. during the groundworks for a residential development at the former Spalding Road Industrial Estate in Bourne, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). Work took place between January and December 1999.

The project was conducted broadly in accordance with the guidelines set out in the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section publication *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice*, and also the guidelines of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 1994). More specifically work centred on the requirements of two project briefs, dated July and December 1998 respectively, relating to two separate planning applications associated with the development. In consultation with the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven, amalgamation of the two briefs was agreed, resulting in the production of one archaeological report.

This report documents the results of the recording brief. Primary records, although currently with PCA, are being assembled to form a cohesive site archive. This archive will be deposited at the City & County Museum, Lincoln, and access may be gained by reference to the site global accession number, 8.99.

### 2.0 Location and description

Bourne lies in the administrative district of South Kesteven, approximately 15km west of Spalding and 22km south-east of Grantham. The development site, approximately 1 hectare in area, is located on the south-east side of the town between the A151 (Spalding Road) and East Gate, at NGR TF 1036 1995.

### 3.0 Planning background

Planning permission was granted for residential development on the former Spalding Road Industrial Estate, covered by two separate planning references – SK98/1003/12 and SK98/1004/12.

The permission was granted subject to the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief on all associated groundworks.

### 4.0 Archaeological and historical background

The area is known to have been associated with pottery production in the medieval and post-medieval periods, possibly centring on Potters Street, the modern Eastgate. Manufacture is believed to have ended some time in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, possibly as a result of a major fire which is referenced in documentary sources.

Archaeological excavation in 1973 on the corner of Eastgate and Cherry Holt Road revealed medieval and post-medieval pottery kilns, clay storage pits and pottery waster heaps, as well as a possible workshop and sheds.

An evaluation by Heritage Lincolnshire in 1992 on land between Eastgate and Spalding Road (TF 1038 1990) uncovered several phases of a medieval buildings that were occupied from the  $13^{th}$  to the  $14^{th}$  century.

An evaluation by Archaeological Project Services in 1996 at 15a Potters Close (TF1035 1993) exposed a large pit containing pottery wasters, a clay preparation pit and a possible kiln of 16-17<sup>th</sup> century date. Additionally, a floor and footings believed to belong to a 19-20<sup>th</sup> century barn were found. A year later, Archaeological Project Services evaluated land at Spalding Road Industrial Estate itself and uncovered a large pit filled with 14<sup>th</sup> century waste pottery, a clay preparation pit and a floor surface.

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) evaluated the east side of the development area in 1998. Very few archaeological features were exposed, but pottery dating from the 13<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century, including kiln waster sherds, was recovered. The material was taken to indicate the proximity of medieval and post-medieval pottery kilns.

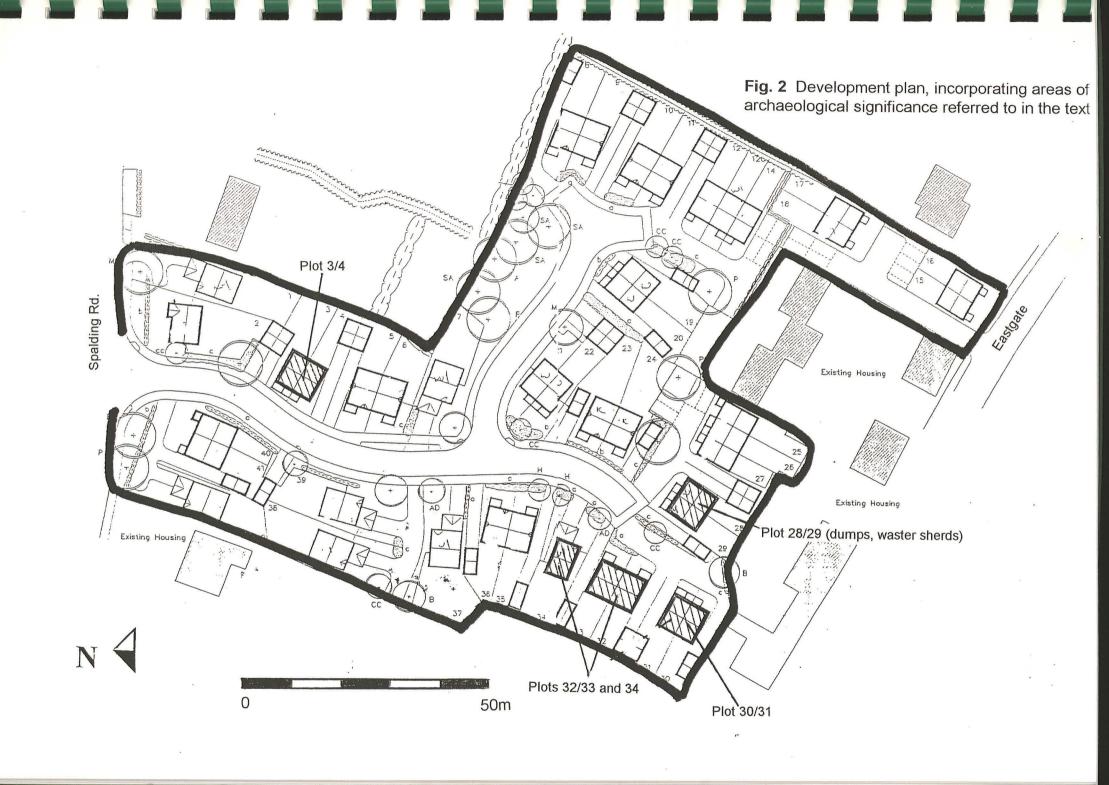
### 5.0 Methodology

The site was examined on twenty two separate occasions between January and December 1999. Most of the work was undertaken by James Snee, although occasional visits were made by James Albone, Colin Palmer-Brown, Tom McArthy and the writer. For the most part, Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) was advised of sensitive works in advance of excavation.

Generally, the fieldwork comprised the following elements: -

- selective cleaning by trowel and examination of all plan and section surfaces for evidence of archaeological intervention
- limited rapid excavation for dating evidence and clarification of deposits
- scale section drawings of archaeological features at 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate
- location of groundworks on a 1:1000 development plan
- recording of deposits on standard watching brief record sheets
- colour photographic recording.

Artefacts recovered during the course of the brief were washed and processed, and were then submitted for specialist examination and reporting. The finds assemblage was dominated by a significant volume of medieval waster pottery sherds, requiring activation of contingency funds. A report on this assemblage by Jane Young is



included in this report (Appendix 2), as are a series of scale drawings of the most important sherds.

### 6.0 Results

The development consisted of 42 plots with associated foundation and service trenches (Fig. 2). Work on plots 1,2, 40, 41 and 42 took place prior to archaeological monitoring. In view of this, the Community Archaeologist extended the brief to cover the access road and all drives to these particular plots, which were excavated to the same depth as the footing trenches.

Large areas of the site were either devoid of archaeological remains or failed to reveal such remains due to the fact that many of the excavations did not penetrate the base of rubble deposits associated with the former industrial estate. It is likely therefore that such deposits now lie masked beneath rubble and the current development.

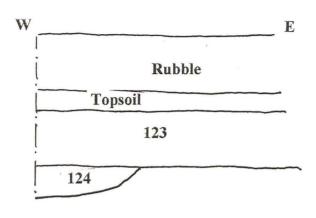
The results of the brief may be summarised as follows: -

### Plots 1 & 2

Monitoring was not possible.

### Plots 3 & 4

The sequence exposed was dominated by modern rubble, topsoil and a layer of subsoil (123) containing possible ridge and furrow orientated east west. A patchy and oxidised natural layer noted below this horizon may have been a river deposit. Also exposed were areas of modern disturbance and a pit or linear feature in the northwest corner of the plot (124) that was sealed beneath the subsoil.



Scale 1:20

Fig. 3 North facing section of deposits exposed in the north-west corner of Plot 3

### Plots 5 & 6

Approximately 0.45m of brick rubble overlying approximately 0.55m of dark grey silty clay was noted.

### Plot 7

The sequence was similar to deposits exposed in plots 5 & 6. Where excavation was slightly deeper, it was noted that the dark grey silty clay had a maximum depth of 0.55m and that, below this, was a layer of light greenish grey sandy clay.

### Plots 8- 20

Archaeologically negative.

### Plots 21 & 22

Modern rubble and hardcore 0.7m deep was exposed, overlying dark green-grey silty clay containing fine charcoal flecks, 0.25m deep. Below this, to the base of the excavations, was a deposit of mid-green clay-silt.

### Plots 23 & 24

The foundation trenches for these plots exposed only modern disturbance to a depth exceeding 1m.

### Plots 25-27

Archaeologically negative.

### Plot 28/29 (Fig. 4)

The footings for these foundations were significantly contaminated by modern disturbance and diesel, which limited access. They were also relatively shallow (maximum depth 0.8m). The excavations exposed a post-medieval layer of dark grey silty clay, (112), which sealed two important pottery dumps of waster sherds – (125) in the southeast corner and (126), halfway down the west side of the plot.

The dumps of waster sherds exposed were substantial, and only a proportion of the vessel types were retained for specialist reporting (see illustrations at back of Appendix 2). Pottery from (125) has been dated between the early thirteenth and early fourteenth century. That from (126) has a wider date range; between the mid-fifteenth and mid-seventeenth century, suggesting perhaps re-deposition of the assemblage from its primary source(s) of manufacture.

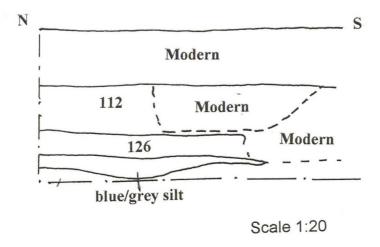
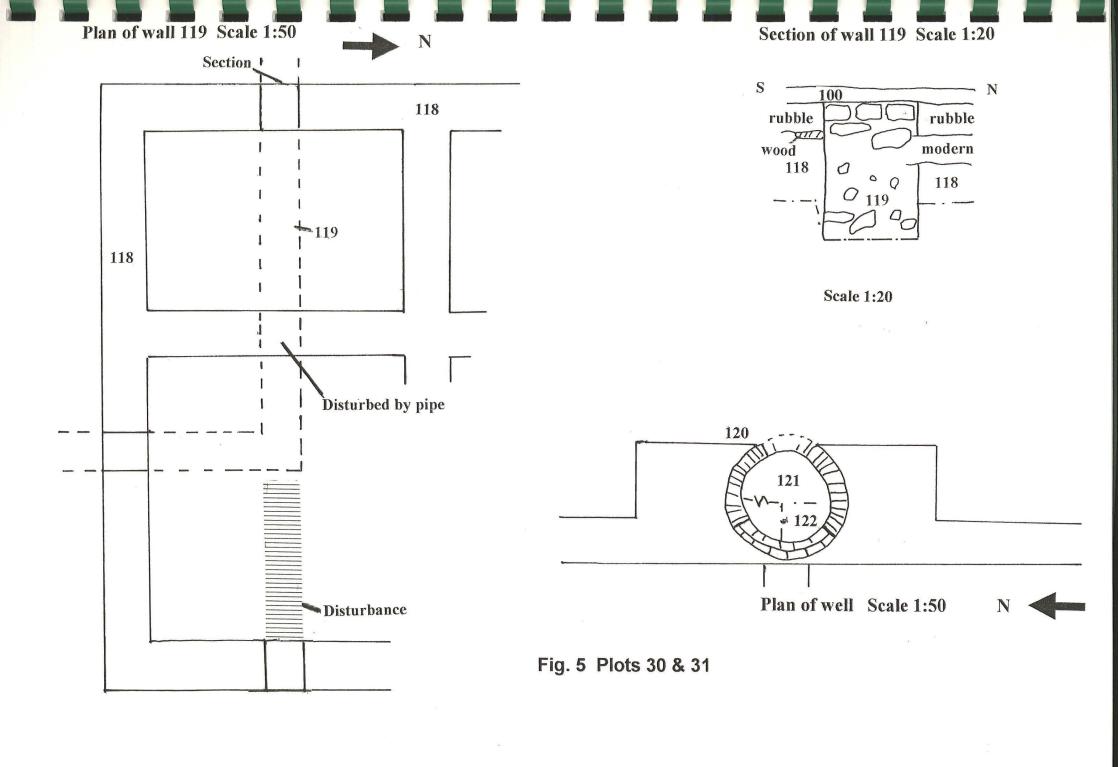


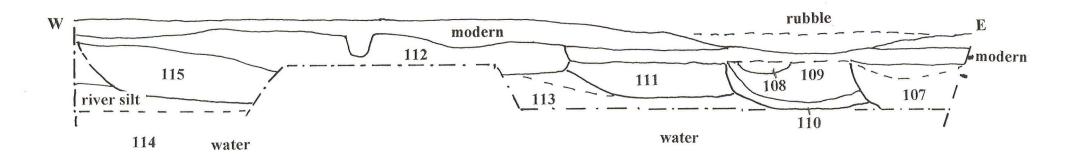
Fig. 4 East facing section, Plot 28/29

### Plots 30 & 31 (Fig. 5)

The foundation trenches (approximately 1.0m deep) exposed a dark post-medieval layer (118) containing possible redeposited river silts and pottery dating between the mid-thirteenth to late fifteenth century. The layer was believed to be the same as (112) in plots 28/29. Cut through (118) were the remains of a post-medieval or modern structure — a stone and mortar footing with a brick upper course (119). Nearby, a brick-built circular structure with a concrete cap was interpreted as a modern well.

The foundations for the double garage to plots 31 and 32 were archaeologically negative.





North facing section Scale 1:50



Fig. 6 Plot 34

### Plots 32, 33 & 34 (Fig. 6)

Plots 32 and 33 exposed a dark post-medieval layer (117), believed to be a continuation of (112) recorded in plots 28 & 29 and also in the foundations for plot 34. These latter groundworks were over-excavated by the machine, exposing a series of pottery waster dumps below layer (112): (108), (110) (111) and (115). These dump deposits appear to lie in shallow scoops or pits, although the primary records do not clarify this. All of the vessels recovered from these contexts appear to date between the late 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century. The evidence again suggested to the excavator that layer (112)/(117) was capping a large pit containing the pottery. However, a reappraisal of the records suggests that this view is perhaps over-simplistic and that the dumps of waster sherds were in fact contained by discrete pits – see Fig. 6.

### Plots 35, 36 & 37

The foundation trenches exposed modern make-up layers over deposits believed to be alluvial. Beneath the modern make-up was a mid-brown silty clay approximately 0.4m deep, slightly contaminated by diesel. Below this, visible in plots 35 & 36, was a blue silty clay. To the south of the plots, a very dark silty clay was noted over the mid brown silty clay.

Plots 38, 39

Archaeologically negative.

Plots 40, 41 & 42

Monitoring was not possible.

The driveway trench to plots 1,2 40,41 and 42 exposed no archaeologically significant material. The stratigraphy comprised 0.25m of modern rubble over 0.2m of dark brown silty clay, sealing fluvial deposits, variously recorded as light yellow/orange/brown silty clay or a blue/grey clay.

Associated service trenches were relatively shallow and exposed only modern rubble.

An area fronting Spalding Road contained a series of excavated test pits, which were all archaeologically negative. The typical stratigraphic sequence was - road stone 0.4m, over buried topsoil 0.2m, over subsoil 0.4m.

### 7.0 Conclusions

Much of the material disturbed by the development was demolition rubble associated with the former Spalding Road Industrial Estate. However excavation did occasionally go deep enough to expose a number of more significant deposits:-

 Pottery waster dumps and a possible pit, supporting evidence from previous evaluations that the medieval/ post-medieval pottery industry extended onto the site. The broad date for the pottery suggests that the area around plots 28/29 and 32/33 was a focus for waster heaps throughout the period of production. Particular emphasis here should be placed on the late 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, relatively early in the history of Bournes' pottery industry.

- Evidence of a probable 19<sup>th</sup> century/ modern brick building, possibly similar to the barn assigned the same date uncovered in Potters Close in 1996.
- A post-medieval layer (112)/(117)/(118) containing pottery of a broad date range, suggesting secondary deposition. This may have been a levelling layer prior to industrial development of the site.
- Probable river deposits.

The picture that emerges centres on archaeological deposits relating to the pottery industry on the south-west area of the site, adjacent to Potters Close: only riverine/fluvial deposits were exposed to the north. While it is possible that this reflects industrial activity concentrating close to the river, three factors prejudice the results:-

- Significant plots to the north and east were not monitored, resulting in an information bias towards the southwest area of the development.
- Archaeological information across the development may have been lost to post-medieval truncation. This is implied by the predominance of modern build-up and contamination in many trench sections.

Although flood deposits appear to be extensive, the excavations rarely revealed their depth. There is the possibility of archaeological deposits of considerably earlier date being sealed beneath these alluvial layers.

It is concluded that isolated areas of the groundworks for the housing development disturbed important archaeological deposits relating to the medieval and post-medieval pottery industry in Bourne although, in other cases, trenching was not deep enough to cause disturbance. The evidence supports previous investigations indicating that the Bourne pottery industry of the medieval to post-medieval periods extended into the development area.

It is the finds assemblage itself that is of particular significance, and several of the forms present have been drawn (Appendix 2) and will be available for future study. One type of vessel, the medieval globular jars, are a new form type for Bourne. In East Anglian assemblages, this form usually dates between the mid-12<sup>th</sup> and early 13<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### 8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

There can be little doubt that the application of a watching brief during this development was the correct approach. Due to the effects of the former industrial estate, it had not been possible to apply non-intrusive techniques such as geophysical

survey or archaeological fieldwalking. It was not possible, therefore, to isolate areas of archaeological activity in advance of development.

The watching brief led to the identification of important waster groups relating to the medieval pottery industry, and indeed located a new form (globular jars).

### 9.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to thank Allen Homes Ltd. for this commission. Thanks are also expressed to Jo Simpson, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven.

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### Appendix I



### P.1 General shot facing south



P. 2 Plot 24 facing south

### Appendix $\Pi$



P.3 Excavated waster pottery



P. 4 Pottery waster dump 126 facing east

### Appendix $\Pi$





P.5 Driveway facing south

P. 6 Pottery waster dump 115 facing north

### Appendix $\Pi$



P.7 Wall 119 facing west



P. 8 Well 120 facing west

### Appendix 2

## Medieval and later pottery and ceramic building material from Spalding Road, Bourne (SRB99).

### Claire D Angus, Lindsey Archaeological Services

#### Introduction

An assemblage of pottery was recovered during a watching brief on a former industrial estate at Spalding Road, Bourne. Only a selection of this material was collected due to the amount of pottery on the site. A single fragment of fired clay was also recovered. The majority of the vessels were wasters that had been deposited into clay pits.

### Archaeological Background

Bourne was one of the main centres of pottery production in Lincolnshire during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. A number of kilns have been excavated in the area, producing pottery from approximately 1250 until c1637 AD.

Four Bourne fabrics have previously been identified (Healy, R.H, 1975.).

### The Pottery

A total of 189 sherds representing 172 vessels were recovered. The majority of the vessels are early Bourne fabric wares dating to the period between the late 12th and mid 14<sup>th</sup> century, the rest of the material is late or post-medieval in date. Only three ware types were represented in the assemblage medieval Bourne ware, post-medieval Bourne ware and post-medieval black-glazed ware. The pottery is listed by code name in Table 1.

Table 1: Post-Roman pottery codenames and total quantities by sherd and vessel count

cname	full name	period	earliest date	latest date	Sherds	vessels
BL	Black-glazed wares	pmed	1550	1750	2	2
BOU	Bourne D ware	pmed	1450	1650	42	33
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	med	1150	1350	145	137

The majority of the vessels are wasters that have been deposited in clay extraction pits.

### Fabric Type

Of the four known Bourne fabrics, Type A and Type D were identified among the assemblage.

Type A: includes common to abundant sub-rounded medium quartz; occasional to moderate limestone including shell: moderate Fe

Type D: virtually no quartz inclusions; moderate to common limestone specks.

### Medieval Bourne

### **Vessel Forms**

Four main categories of vessels have been identified; globular jars, thrown jars, bowls, jugs/jars. A number of miscellaneous vessels have also been recorded. Table 2 summarises the form types.

Table 2: Summary of form type and code name by sherd and vessel count

Cname	form type	sherds	vessels	Period
BOUA	?	13	13	Med
BOUA	Bowl	10	10	Med
BOUA	Bowl/jar	10	10	Med
BOUA	Globular jar	72	65	Med
BOUA	Jar/jug	6	6	Med
BOUA	Large thrown jar	27	26	Med
BOUA	Wide bowl	7	7	Med

#### a) Globular Jars

These vessels are handmade, with turned rims. Thumb marks are visible on the globular body of the vessels. Two rim forms are present, bifid and beaded rims. Bifid form are the most common (31 rims), while beaded rims (7) only occur on small and medium sized globular jars.

The globular jars have been grouped according to rim size where possible. Small globular jars have rim diameters ranging between 9 and 10cm; medium sized jars 12 to 16cm, and large globular jars vary between 16 and 20cm in diameter.

These vessels are all unglazed, although white slip marks are visible on a few sherds. None of the sherds are decorated.

The globular jars were recovered from four separate contexts - 110, 111, 115 and 116. These are all stratified deposits, representing dumps of pottery in clay extraction pits.

### b) Thrown Jars

These jars are wheelthrown. Complete profiles are absent from the assemblage. Four rim forms have been noted, of which, sharp everted rims are the most common. A single flat everted rim and a round everted rim have also been identified. The two largest jar rims, with diameters of 24cm and 28cm, and one other rim, were flanged. There is no evidence from this assemblage to suggest that the difference in rim form indicates a different period of production.

Glaze has been noted on the interior and exterior of a few sherds, although in general these vessels are unglazed. No decoration is visible on the vessels.

### c) Bowls

These vessels vary in size, with a number of wide bowls being identified among the assemblage. No complete vessels were recovered. The diameter of the wide bowls ranges from 38cm to 50cm. Two rim forms were noted, sharp everted rims and a more rounded everted rim. Interior glaze was noted on a number of sherds, and a white slip was recorded on two vessels.

The bowls were all from stratified contexts, mainly from dumps of pottery in backfilled clay pits.

### d) Jars/Jugs

The form of a number of vessels could not be discerned, although these were probably thrown jars or jugs. The majority of these were wasters, with evidence of both over and under firing. Interior and exterior glaze, and glaze spots were noted on vessels of both periods.

### e) Miscellaneous

The form of thirteen vessels of Bourne Ware dating to the mid 13<sup>th</sup> to mid 14<sup>th</sup> century remains unknown. Glaze spots were noted on a number of sherds. It is possible that these are drips from other glazed vessels fired in the kiln.

### Post-Medieval Bourne

Two main categories of vessel form were identified, bowls and jars/jugs. A bunghole vessel was also noted in the assemblage. The vessel forms are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of form type and code name by sherd and vessel count

Cname	form type	sherds	vessels	Period
BL	Bowl	2	2	Pmed
BOU	Bowl	2	2	Pmed
BOU	Bunghole vessel	1	1	Pmed
BOU	Jug/jar	38	29	Pmed
BOU	Open	1	1	Pmed

#### a) Bowls

Two post-medieval bowl sherds were recovered. Only one rim form was noted, a sharp everted rim. The size of these vessels could not be established. Both were wasters.

b) Jars/Jugs

A large quantity of jars and jugs were recovered. The majority of these were evident wasters, with examples of both over and under firing. One vessel had blown in the kiln. Interior and exterior glaze, and glaze spots were noted on several vessels.

c) Miscellaneous

A bunghole vessel and an open form vessel of 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century Bourne ware were recovered.

Non-Kiln pottery

Two post-medieval black glazed ware bowls were recovered, one dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### Condition

The pottery is all fresh. The wasters were probably deposited into the clay pits on removal from the kiln. The majority of the sherds are medium to large in size, with a number of nearly complete globular jars noted.

### Statement of Potential

Examples of each type of vessels have been drawn. The globular jars are a new form type, not previously seen in early Bourne ware. Similar forms were made in East Anglia and are commonly found on mid 12<sup>th</sup> to early 13<sup>th</sup> century sites in the county. At Boston however the form continues in use until at least the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century. The Bourne globular jars are therefore thought to date to the period between the late 12<sup>th</sup> and early 13<sup>th</sup> century. Wasters of both medieval and post-medieval date were recovered, indicating the continuation of production in the area.

Storage and Curation

The pottery should be retained for future study, as many of the vessel forms have not been previously noted. No further work is required at present.

# pottery archive srb99

Jane Young and Claire Angus, Lindsey Archaeological Services

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	part	action	ref no	description
107	BL		bowl	1	1	BS			slipped
107	BOU		bunghole vessel	1	1	bung	draw		finger faceted
107	BOUA		jar	1	1	BS			waster
107	BOUA		jar	1 .	1	BS			waster
107	BOUA		?	1	1	base			waster
107	BOUA		jug?	1	1	rim/lip			waster
107	BOUA		bowl	1	1	BS			waster; int glaze
110	BOUA		globular jar	1	1	BS			waster
110	BOUA		bowl	1	1	base			int glaze; waster
110	BOUA		bowl	1	1	rim			everted sharp rim; diam 44cm; waster
110	BOUA		medium globular jar	1	1	rim			bifid rim; diam 16cm; waster
110	BOUA		globular jar	1	1	BS			waster
110	BOUA		globular jar	1	1	BS			waster
110	BOUA		globular jar	1	1	BS			waster
110	BOUA		medium thrown jar	1	1	rim			sharp everted rim; diam 16cm; waster
111	BOUA		?	1	1	BS			waster
111	BOUA		bowl	1	1	base			int glaze; waster
111	BOUA		medium thrown jar	1	1	rim			diam 16cm; sharp everted rim; waster
111	BOUA		medium thrown jar	1	1	rim			diam 16cm; sharp everted rim; waster
111	BOUA		large thrown jar	1	1	rim			diam 18cm; sharp everted rim; waster
111	BOUA		large thrown jar	1,	1	rim			diam 18cm; sharp everted rim; waster
111	BOUA		large thrown jar	1	1	rim			diam 18cm; sharp everted rim; waster
111	BOUA		medium thrown jar	1	1	rim	draw	DR 5	diam 14cm; flat everted rim; waster
111	BOUA		large thrown jar	1	1	rim	draw	DR 6	diam 18cm; round everted rim; waster
111	BOUA		wide bowl	1	-1	rim			diam 50cm; waster

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	part	action	ref no	description
111	BOUA		bowl	1	1	base			waster
111	BOUA		bowl	1	1	base			waster
111	BOUA		bowl	1	1	base			waster
111	BOUA		thrown jar	1	1	base			waster
111	BOUA		?	1	1	base			glaze spots; waster
111	BOUA		?	1	1	base			waster
111	BOUA		thrown jar	1	1	BS			waster
111	BOUA		?	1.	1	BS			waster
111	BOUA		thrown jar	1	1	BS			waster
111	BOUA		?	1	1	BS			waster
111	BOUA		?	1	1	base			waster
111	BOUA		large globular jar	1	1	rim			diam 18cm; bifid rim; waster
111	BOUA		medium globular jar	1	1	rim			diam 16cm; bifid rim; waster
111	BOUA		thrown jar	1	1	BS			waster
111	BOUA		large globular jar	1	1	rim			diam 20cm; bifid rim; waster
111	BOUA		large globular jar	1	1	rim			diam 18cm; bifid rim; waster
111	BOUA		medium globular jar	2	1	rim			diam 16cm; bifid rim; waster
111	BOUA		globular jar	1	1	BS			waster
111	BOUA		globular jar	1	1	BS			waster
111	BOUA		globular jar	1	1	BS			waster
111	BOUA		globular jar	1	1	BS			waster
111	BOUA		globular jar	1	1	BS			waster
111	BOUA		thrown jar	1	1	BS			waster
111	BOUA		large globular jar	1	1	rim			diam 20cm; bifid rim; waster
111	BOUA		globular jar	1	1	BS			waster
111	BOUA		thrown jar	1	1	BS			waster
111	BOUA		thrown jar	1	1	BS			waster
111	BOUA		thrown jar	1	1	BS			ext glaze; waster
111	BOUA		jar	1	1	BS			int glaze; waster
111	BOUA	1	globular jar	1	1	BS			waster
111	BOUA	1	globular jar	1	1	BS			waster

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	part	action	ref no	description
111	BOUA		globular jar	1	1	BS			waster
113	BOUA	A/B	thrown jar	1	1	BS			waster
115	BOUA		globular jar	1	1	BS			waster
115	BOUA		small globular jar	1	1	profile	draw	DR 14	diam 9cm; height 9cm; bead rim; waster
115	BOUA		large globular jar	1	1	rim			diam 16cm; occ white slip marks; bifid rim; waster
115	BOUA		medium globular jar	1	1	rim	draw	DR 8	diam 14cm; bifid rim; waster
115	BOUA		large globular jar	1	1	rim	draw	DR 11	diam 18cm; bifid rim; waster
115	BOUA		large globular jar	1	1	rim			diam 16cm; occ white slip marks; bifid rim; waster
115	BOUA		large globular jar	1	1.	rim			diam 16cm; occ white slip marks; bifid rim; waster
115	BOUA		medium globular jar	1	1	rim	draw	DR 7	diam 13cm; bifid rim; waster
115	BOUA		large globular jar	1	1	rim			diam 16cm; occ white slip marks; bifid rim; waster
115	BOUA		large globular jar	1	1	rim			diam 16cm; occ white slip marks; bifid rim; waster
115	BOUA		large globular jar	1	1	rim			diam 16cm; occ white slip marks; bifid rim; waster
115	BOUA		large globular jar	1	1	rim	draw	DR 10	diam 16cm; bifid rim; waster
115	BOUA		small globular jar	2	1	profile			diam 9cm; height 9cm; bead rim; waster
115	BOUA		globular jar	1	1	BS			waster
115	BOUA		large globular jar	1	1	rim			diam 16cm; occ white slip marks; bifid rim; waster
115	BOUA		medium globular jar	1	1	rim to base			diam 12cm; bead rim; waster
115	BOUA		?	1	1	BS			waster
115	BOUA		?	1	1	BS			waster
115	BOUA		small bowl/jar	1	1	base			flat; int glaze; waster
115	BOUA		bowl	1	1	base			flat; int glaze; waster
115	BOUA		medium globular rim	1	1	rim	draw	DR 15	diam 14cm; bead rim; waster
115	BOUA		bowl/jar	1	1	base			flat; waster

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	part	action	ref no	description
115	BOUA		bowl/jar	1	1	base			flat; waster
115	BOUA		bowl/jar	1	1	base			flat; waster
115	BOUA		globular jar	1	1	BS			waster
115	BOUA		wide bowl	1	1	rim	draw	DR 18	diam 50cm; sharp everted rim; waster
115	BOUA		wide bowl	1	1	rim	draw	DR 17	int glaze; diam 40cm; sharp everted rim; spalled; underfired; waster
115	BOUA		medium thrown jar	1	1	BS			waster
115	BOUA		medium thrown jar	1	1	rim	draw	DR 1	diam 16cm; sharp everted rim; waster
115	BOUA		globular jar	1	1	BS			waster
115	BOUA		globular jar	1	1	BS			waster
115	BOUA		wide bowl	1	1	rim			everted rim; waster
116	BOUA		large/mediu m globular jar	1	1	BS			waster
116	BOUA		large/mediu m globular jar	1	1	BS			waster
116	BOUA		large/mediu m globular jar	1	1	BS			waster
116	BOUA		globular jar	1	1	BS			waster
116	BOUA		large globular jar	2	1	BS			waster
116	BOUA		large thrown jar	1	1	rim			diam 16cm; waster
116	BOUA		large globular jar	2	1	base			waster
116	BOUA		large/mediu m globular jar	2	1	BS			waster
116	BOUA		globular jar	1	1	BS			waster
116	BOUA		large thrown jar	2	1	rim & BS	draw	DR 2	diam 18cm; sharp everted rim; waster
116	BOUA		wide bowl	1	1	rim			diam c50cm; waster
116	BOUA		wide bowl	1	1	rim	draw	DR 19	diam 50cm; waster
116	BOUA		bowl/jar	1	1	base			thrown; waster
116	BOUA		large globular jar	1	1	base			waster
116	BOUA		bowl/jar	1	. 1	base			thrown; waster

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	part	action	ref no	description
116	BOUA		bowl/jar	1	1	base			thrown; waster
116	BOUA		wide bowl	1	1	rim			diam c50cm; waster
116	BOUA		small globular jar	1	1	rim to base			diam 9cm; bead rim; waster
116	BOUA		jar	1	1	base			thrown
116	BOUA		globular jar	1	1	rim	x.		bifid rim; waster
116	BOUA		small globular jar	2	1	profile	draw	DR 12	diam 10cm; bifid rim; waster
116	BOUA		medium globular jar	1	1	rim			diam 12cm; bead rim; waster
116	BOUA		medium globular jar	1	1	rim to base			diam 12cm; bead rim; waster
116	BOUA		large globular jar	2	1	rim	draw	DR 9	diam 19cm; bifid rim; waster
116	BOUA		large globular jar	1	1	rim			diam 18cm; bifid rim; waster
116	BOUA		large globular jar	1	1	rim			diam 18cm; bifid rim; waster
116	BOUA		large globular jar	1	1	rim			diam 18cm; bifid rim; waster
116	BOUA		large globular jar	1	1	rim			diam 16cm; bifid rim; waster
116	BOUA		large globular jar	1	1	rim			diam 16cm; bifid rim; waster
116	BOUA		large globular jar	1	1	rim			diam 16cm; bifid rim; waster
116	BOUA		globular jar	1	1	rim			bifid rim; waster
116	BOUA		large globular jar	1	1	rim			diam 16cm; bifid rim; waster
116	BOUA		medium globular jar	1	1	rim	draw	DR 16	diam 14cm; bifid rim; waster
116	BOUA		large globular jar	1	1	rim			diam 18cm; bifid rim; waster
117	BL		bowl	1	1	BS			17/18th
117	BOU		jar/jug	1	1	BS			underfired; waster
117	BOU		bowl	1	1	bowl			everted rim
117	BOU		open	1	1	base			odd flat; ?dish; waster
117	BOU	į	jug	2	1	BS & LHJ			
117	BOUA		bowl	1	1	BS			int glaze; ?waster
118	BOUA	į	jug/jar	1	1	base			looks late, more like BOU fabric and colours
125	BOU	j	jug/jar	1	1	BS			underfired; waster

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	part	action	ref no	description
125	BOUA		?	1	1	BS			glaze spot on ext; waster
125	BOUA		thrown jar	1	1	BS			underfired; glazed int; waster
125	BOUA		thrown jar	1	1	BS			waster
125	BOUA		?	1	1	base			waster
125	BOUA		jar/bowl	1	1	base			white slip; waster
125	BOUA		jar/bowl	1	1	base			waster
125	BOUA		?	1	1	base			waster
125	BOUA		large thrown jar	1	1	rim	draw	DR 4	flanged rim; diam 24cm; glazed int; waster
125	BOUA		large thrown jar	1	1	rim	draw	DR 3	flanged rim; diam 28cm; waster
125	BOUA		thrown jar	1	1	rim			flanged rim; waster
125	BOUA		bowl	1	1	rim	draw	DR 20	everted rim; spalled; diam 38cm; waster
125	BOUA		?	1	1	base			glaze on underneath; waster
125	BOUA		jar/bowl	1	1	base			white slip; waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	BS			overfired; waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	BS			?waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	BS			?waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	BS			?waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	BS			underfired; waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	BS			underfired; waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	BS			?waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	BS			overfired; waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	base			underfired; waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	BS			overfired; waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	BS			overfired; waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	BS			overfired; waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	BS			overfired; waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	BS			?waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	BS			?waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	6	1	base & BS			blown in kiln; wine marks on unerneath; waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	3	. 1	BS			underfired; waster
126	BOU		bowl	1	1	rim			overfired; waster

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	part	action	ref no	description
126	BOU		jug	1	1	rim		*:	underfired; waster
126	BOU		jug	1	1	handle			underfired; waster
126	BOU		jug	1	1	handle			underfired; waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	base			blown in kiln; waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	base			overfired; waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	2	1	base			diam 14.5cm; underfired; wine rings on underneath; waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	BS			overfired; waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	BS			overfired; waster
126	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	BS			?waster

# pottery dating srb99

context	date	comments
107	late 17th to late 18th	date on a single sherd;rest of pottery is med and post- med waste
110	late 12th to mid 13th	pottery waste
111	late 12th to mid 13th	pottery waste
113	late 12th to mid 13th	pottery waste
115	late 12th to mid 13th	pottery waste
116	late 12th to mid 13th	pottery waste
117	mid 17th to late 18th	post-med pottery waste
118	mid 13th to late 15th	
125	early 13th to early 14th	pottery waste
126	mid 15th to mid 17th	pottery waste



1. 115



2. 116



3. 125



4. 125



5. 111



6. 111



7. 115



8. 115



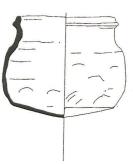
9. 116



10. 115



11. 115

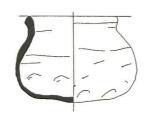


12. 116

Pottery



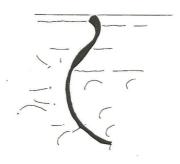
13. 107



14. 115



15. 115



16. 116



17. 115



18. 115



19. 116



20. 125

### Appendix 3 List of archaeological contexts

No.	Type	Description
100	layer	modern rubble
101	layer	buried topsoil – dark grey/brown clay/silt
102	ditch	modern ditch?, cutting 101
103	ditch	as above
104	fill or layer	mid grey/brown silty clay
105	layer	blue/grey silty clay, below 104
106	fill	v. dark brown, upper fill of clay pit? Same as 112?
107	fill	probable pit backfill, post-med.
108	layer/lens	lens of dumped pottery in 109
109	fill	silty pit fill – redeposited river silt?
110	layer	layer of dumped pottery
111	layer	as above
112	fill/layer	upper fill of pit or post-medieval spread, same as 106?
113	layer	dark blue/grey clayey silt - redeposited river silt?
114	layer	pale grey/brown gravel - band within clay 113
115	layer	tip layer of pottery wasters
116	layer	tip layer of pottery wasters – part of 115
117	fill/layer	continuation of 112
118	fill/layer	as above
119	wall	stone and mortar footing with brick upper course – cuts 118
120	well	brick lined well, modern
121	fill	mortar, brick and tile - upper fill of well 120
122	fill	blue/grey silty clay, lower fill of well 120
123	layer	buried plough soil - contained ridge and furrow
124	feature	pit or linear - very dark grey/brown fill
125	layer	pottery waster dump
126	layer	as above