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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND ADJACENT TO THE ANCHOR INN,
44 EASTGATE,
BOURNE
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BEG01)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND ADJACENT TO THE ANCHOR INN,
44 EASTGATE,
BOURNE
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BEG01)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr. C. Crump

April 2001

Report Compiled by
Tobin Rayner BSc (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 104 199
City and County Museum Service Accession No: 2001.81
Planning Application Number: S00/0994/12



A.P.S. Report No. 70/01

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of trial trenching was undertaken to determine the implications of proposed development on land adjacent to the Anchor Inn, 44 Eastgate, Bourne, Lincolnshire.

The site is located close to the Romano-British (AD50-410) waterway, the Car Dyke, and within the vicinity of medieval and post-medieval pottery production centres.

Two trenches were excavated at the site and revealed several features and deposits ranging in date from the medieval period to the present day.

The earliest deposits encountered were probable flood deposits recorded during augering. Two medieval beam slots, probably the remains of a timber framed building, were recorded cutting these deposits. Further episodes of flooding, inter-dispersed with post-medieval waste disposal from the pottery centres, were revealed before the area was utilised in the 18th - 19th century when a limestone surface was constructed. The purpose of this surface is not clear although a quay-side function is suggested.

The site was raised in the 20th century when a limestone and subsequent tarmac surface were laid over a further period of flooding and dumped deposits.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the

presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

On the 4th April 2001 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to the Anchor Inn, 44 Eastgate, Bourne, Lincolnshire (Plate 1). A planning application (S00/0994/12) for the residential development (a single house) of the site has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council. The evaluation was requested in order to assess the presence and character of the archaeological resource within the proposed development area. The archaeological investigation was commissioned by Mr C. Crump and carried out by Archaeological Project Services in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Bourne lies to the west of the fens, approximately 22km southeast of Grantham and 15km northeast of Stamford in the administrative district of South Kesteven (Fig. 1). The site is near the eastern edge of the town on the south side of Eastgate, adjacent to the Anchor Inn, at national grid reference TF 104 199. Measuring approximately 9.5m x 9m the development area lies at c. 5m OD sloping down to the Bourne Eau to the south and is presently a car park with a tarmac surface.

The site is at the junction of Curdrige and Badsey 2 soils. To the east, the Badsey 2 soils are brown calcareous earths over calcareous gravel while the Curdrige Association, to the west, are argillic gleys over Jurassic sands (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101; 153-4).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Bourne is situated in an area of known archaeological remains, dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods.

Excavations to the northeast of the town located the remains of a significant Late Iron Age and Roman settlement. During the Romano-British period, Bourne is believed to have been a substantial settlement, possibly a small town, built astride the Roman road, King Street. The route of King Street is fossilised by the courses of North Street and South Street and once connected *Durobrivae* (near Peterborough) to Ancaster (Margary 1973, 232). Roman artefacts including the remains of a pottery kiln have been found alongside this road.

The development site lies a short distance to the east of the Car Dyke. The Car Dyke is believed to be of Roman date, though its function is obscure and it has, in the past been variously considered to be a canal or part of a drainage system.

Bourne is first mentioned in the 10th century AD. Referred to as *Burnan*, the name is derived from the Old English '*burna*' meaning stream (Ekwall 1974, 55). The reference to Bourne is contained within a charter of a money grant to Bourne and has led some to believe this indicates the presence of a Late Saxon minster (Hart 1966, 101). The Domesday Survey of c. 1086 records that Bourne was owned by Ivo Taillebois, Alfred of Lincoln, Oger the

Breton, Robert of Stafford and Colegrim and contained a church with a priest, 4 watermills, 49 acres of meadow and extensive tracts of woodland (Foster and Longley, 1976).

During the medieval period Bourne grew into a substantial settlement, with both a castle and an abbey. The town centred around the abbey church, part of which survives as the present day parish church. Earthwork remains of Bourne Castle are located to the west of the church. At one time the castle would have consisted of a single motte, a defensive mound, possibly surmounted by a single tower with two enclosures or baileys containing further buildings and a possible stone gatehouse that has since been destroyed (Cathcart-King 1983).

Bourne was a pottery production centre during the medieval period, believed to have begun in the 13th century and terminated some time in the 17th century (Kerr 1975). Evidence for pottery production has been recovered from various sites in the Eastgate area (Fig.2, Sites marked SK refer to parish records held by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist whilst more recent sites, not yet listed in the parish records, are marked by the site code and referenced in the bibliography).

A kiln site has been excavated on Cherry Holt Road, and scatters of potsherds are evident on land to the east. Investigations on land adjacent to Spalding Road (Fig. 2, BSR 1997) have exposed clay pits which have been backfilled with kiln wasters dating to the 14th century and working surfaces of 16th and 17th century (Herbert 1998a). Investigations at Potters Close (Fig.2, BPC 1996) recovered further evidence of pottery production including two complete jugs from the 16th - 17th century (Herbert 1996

and 1998b).

Excavations west of the development have recorded a building constructed during the 13th century and in a state of disrepair by the 16th century (Fig. 2, HTL 1992)

3. AIMS

The requirements of the evaluation were to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits to enable the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

The trial trenching consisted of the excavation of an approximately 2.5% sample of the site, as requested by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. This was achieved by the excavation of 2 trenches, both 1m² in area and up to 1m in depth (Fig. 3).

The tarmac surface was removed using a pick. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other remains. Augering at the base of Trench 2 was undertaken to determine the underlying deposits. A metal detector survey was undertaken of all the trenches and spoil.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled, and sections and plans were

drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Field survey of the excavated trenches and existing reference points was completed by tape survey.

5. RESULTS (Fig. 4, 5 and 6)

5.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence

Finds recovered from the deposits identified during the evaluation were examined and a date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits encountered were also examined. A summary list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where relevant. Five phases were identified:

- Phase 1: Natural deposits
- Phase 2: Medieval deposits
- Phase 3: Post-medieval deposits
- Phase 4: 18th - 19th century deposits
- Phase 5: Modern deposits

Context numbers appear in brackets, and these refer to the individual cut and deposit description recorded during the evaluation.

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

At the base of both investigation trenches were variable deposits of light blue to mid grey slightly sandy silt and silt (023 and 028). Augering through deposit (023) revealed a sequence of yellow reddish brown to grey slightly sandy silts and silt (029, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037 and 038) to a depth of 3.32m OD, approximately 2.10m below

ground level.

5.3 Phase 2: Medieval deposits

Trench 1: (Plate 6) An E-W linear ditch/gully or beam slot (026) with concave sides and base was recorded cutting the natural at the base of the trench. Measuring at least 0.37m wide x 0.20 m deep this feature contained a single mid grey silt fill (027). Several sherds of locally produced 12th - 14th century pottery were recovered from this deposit.

Trench 2: (Plate 5) Recorded cutting the natural at the base of the trench was a 0.15m⁺ wide x 0.14m⁺ deep E-W linear (022). This feature has been interpreted as a ditch/gully or beam slot and contained a dark grey slightly sandy silt (021) with roots and organic material. Sherds of 12th - 14th century pottery were retrieved from this fill.

5.4 Phase 3: Post-medieval deposits

Trench 1: Sealing feature (026) was a sequence of mid grey silt flood deposits (030 and 007) measuring 0.62m thick. Layer (007) contained frequent charcoal flecks, grit, limestone fragments, 16th - 17th and 12th - 14th century pottery. Furthermore, a timber beam aligned N-S adjacent to the western edge of the trench was also recorded within this deposit.

Trench 2: (Plate 4) A 0.20 m thick sequence of grey silty flood deposits (020 and 017) were recorded sealing feature (022). The lower layer (020) contained several sherds of 16th - 17th century pottery and charcoal flecks, whilst (017) had frequent charcoal flecks and organic inclusions. A square degraded timber post (018), measuring 0.13m long x 0.12m wide, was recorded centrally within the trench cutting deposit (017).

5.5 Phase 4: 18th - 19th century deposits

Trench 1: No deposits of these dates were found.

Trench 2: A limestone surface within a mid grey silt matrix (016) was recorded overlying the 16th - 17th century deposit (017) and timber post (018). Measuring 70mm thick this surface contained several fragments of ceramic building material and 18th - 19th century pottery. Sealing this surface was a 0.14m thick dark grey silt flood deposit (015).

5.6 Phase 5: Modern deposits

Trench 1: (Plate 3) An E-W linear ditch/gully (005) with concave sides and base was recorded cutting deposit (007). Measuring at least 0.60m wide x 0.30m deep this feature contained two silt fills (031 and 006). Sealing feature (005) was a 40mm thick levelling deposit (032) for the overlying limestone surface (004). Layer (004) was recorded sloping into (005), suggesting a slumping of its fill creating this sinking. A dumped deposit of sandy silt (003) was recorded above the limestone surface sealed by a 50mm thick sand levelling deposit (002) for the tarmac surface (001) above.

Trench 2: (Plate 2) Overlying (015) was a 0.14m thick mottled silt and clay dumped layer (025) which in turn was sealed by a mid yellow sand levelling deposit (014). A limestone surface (013), corresponding with a similar surface (003) recorded within Trench 1, was bedded on (014). Measuring 0.10m thick, (013) was truncated by two modern service trenches (010 and 012). An electrical cable was recorded within (010). A mid grey clayey silt sealed the limestone surface and acted as a levelling deposit for

the overlying tarmac surface (001).

6. DISCUSSION

Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to the Anchor Inn, 44 Eastgate, Bourne, Lincolnshire, has identified a range of archaeological deposits including medieval ditch/gully/beam slot, post-medieval refuse debris and features, 18th - 19th century surface and modern ditch/gully, limestone and tarmac surfaces.

6.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest recorded deposits, found within both trenches, were natural slightly sandy silts and silts. These are likely to have been produced during periods of flooding and alluvial deposition from the adjacent Bourne Eau. The varying nature of the sandy silts and silts suggests differing environmental conditions when the deposits were laid, the sandy deposits suggesting a higher energy deposition (rapidly flowing water in comparison to the lower energy silts (slowly flowing water)).

6.2 Phase 2: Medieval deposits

The E-W linear features recorded in both trenches as either ditches/gullies or beam slots both contained medieval pottery. The E-W alignment of these features would suggest that they did not function as drainage ditches and furthermore their limited depth probably implies that they were too shallow to act as boundary ditches. It is therefore likely that they are beam-slots defining a timber built structure. The lack of timber remains probably implies that they have either decomposed or that they were dismantled possibly when the site became too wet.

The lack of any further features associated to this phase may imply a relatively short period of occupation, the silt deposits overlying the beam slots suggesting that the site was susceptible to flooding.

6.3 Phase 3: Post-medieval deposits

Further periods of flooding appears to have occurred during the post-medieval period. This is attested by the silt deposits overlying the earlier medieval features. The recovery of a large quantity of 12th - 14th and 16th - 17th century pottery (including wasters) from these flood deposits may suggest that the land was being utilised as an area for the discarding of waste, in particularly from the local pottery kilns. This dumping may have been undertaken to raise the ground level and counter act flooding. Moreover, the timber post recorded cutting the later flood deposits may imply that the land became less prone to flooding. However, the limited area evaluated during this investigation makes any interpretation very speculative.

6.4 Phase 4: 18th - 19th century deposits

During the 18th - 19th century limestone was brought to the site to form a surface, evident in Trench 2 at the northern side of the site. The consolidation of the surface during this period suggests that the Bourne Eau had ceased to flood and that the area adjacent to it was probably surfaced to enable access to and from the watercourse. Although the actual activity undertaken in the area at the time can not be ascertained, the location adjacent may imply a quay-side function. Brick, tile and pottery dating to the period were recovered from the limestone surface, the ceramic building material suggesting the existence of probable brick built structures within the area. Further flooding however appears to have occurred with the sealing of

the limestone surface with a silt deposit.

6.5 Phase 5: Modern deposits

An E-W linear ditch within Trench 1 may have functioned as a property boundary. Sealing the flood silts and ditch was a sequence of dumped and levelling deposits for a substantial limestone surface, recorded in both trenches. This layer is relatively modern, and the predecessor for the modern tarmac surface. Two modern service trenches were recorded cutting the limestone surface indicating a certain amount of disturbance to the underlying deposits.

6.6 Overview

The results of the archaeological investigation have expanded the understanding of the past use of this general area of Bourne. Archaeologically there is no clear dateable evidence for any occupation of the site prior to the 12th - 14th century. However, the discovery of charcoal flecks within the deposits recorded during augering may hint at earlier utilisation. The earliest artefacts and features recorded during the evaluation are dated to the 12th - 14th century. Occupation is evidenced by the beam slots which allude to a timber structure existing on the site during this period. The location of the building adjacent to the water course implies a functional association, though no evidence was forthcoming during the evaluation to elucidate this. The small pottery assemblage recovered suggests that the inhabitants of the structure were consumers, rather than producers, of the locally made pottery.

Occupation of the site ceased after the 14th century probably due to episodes of flooding that also made this part of Eastgate peripheral to the post-medieval pottery production in Bourne. However, the

recovery of pottery wasters and sherds implies that the area was utilised during the time possibly for refuse disposal. This dumping may also have been intended to raise the ground level and thereby reduce the risk of flooding.

However, increased flooding again reduced the activity on the site and it was not until a limestone surface was constructed during the 18th - 19th century that a more intensive use of the area, possibly associated with the watercourse, was possible. A final flooding episode occurred before the ground was raised with dumped and levelling deposits after which another limestone surface was lain before the modern tarmac car park was constructed.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; See Appendix 4)

Period

Archaeological deposits dating from the 12th - 14th century, post-medieval, 18th - 19th century and modern periods were recorded during the evaluation. Remains of this nature are typical of these periods. Although few of the features are period-specific, the construction of timber buildings using beam slots is characteristic of the medieval period, although it does occur in other periods.

Rarity

Remains of medieval, post-medieval, 18th - 19th century and modern date were identified at the site. In general terms, this type of evidence is not rare within this area of Bourne. However, medieval structural remains, especially timber constructions, are

rare.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Bourne area are held in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the files maintained by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. Several archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the vicinity and are reported. Historical documents referring to local potters during the post-medieval period also exist. This work represents the first site-specific investigation.

Group Value

The majority of the remains encountered are related to land stabilisation after periods of flooding and the utilisation of the adjacent watercourse, this would imply a low group value. However, domestic activity revealed in the medieval period increases the group value. Furthermore, previous investigations in the vicinity have revealed other medieval evidence, in the form of pottery production, that enhances the group value.

Survival/Condition

The features recorded appeared to have survived well although evidence for recent disturbance, in the form of services, was apparent. Few preserved organic remains were recorded at the site, though degraded structural timbers were identified within post-medieval contexts.

Fragility/Vulnerability

Due to the proposed development of the site all of the features are vulnerable.

Diversity

Medieval structural remains, post-medieval refuse disposal and 18th - 19th century and modern surfaces were revealed during the evaluation. As a group these have low functional diversity, although period

diversity is greater.

Potential

There is a high potential that similar medieval and later feature and deposits, as found during the archaeological evaluation, occur on, and in the immediate vicinity of the site. The site has the potential to provide an insight into the domestic and industrial quay-side activity of this area of Bourne. Flood deposits, interleaved with dateable dumping/levelling layers, offers insight into the local flooding sequence and possibly to more regional climatic variations.

8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The technique of using trial trenches to evaluate archaeological deposits was successful. Manual excavation allowed an in-depth appraisal indicating archaeological deposits were present across the development area. Furthermore, the technique established that the archaeological remains were well-preserved with different phases of activity, from the medieval period to the present. Additionally, the investigations also indicated the majority of the functions of the remains.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to the Anchor Inn, 44 Eastgate, Bourne, Lincolnshire was undertaken as the site lay within an area of known medieval and post-medieval pottery production and immediately adjacent to the Bourne Eau.

Evidence of a medieval timber built structure was identified in the form of beam slots. Locally made pottery sherds recovered from the medieval context probably suggest

a domestic setting.

Episodes of flooding were recognised interspersed with waste disposal, from the local pottery production centres, during the post-medieval period.

A limestone surface constructed in the 18th - 19th century suggests a period of climatic amelioration allowing the site to be utilised possibly as a quay-side. This activity was curtailed by further flooding and it was not until the modern period that the land was raised with dumped deposit to allow the site to be used once more.

Archaeological remains were well preserved, although evidence of truncation by modern service trenches was evident. Furthermore, in spite of the adjacent watercourse there was no evidence of waterlogging at the site and ancient plant remains were only preserved through charring, though bone and shell also survived. However, there is potential to reveal waterlogged deposits at greater depths.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr C. Crump for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The archaeological project was coordinated by Gary Taylor who jointly edited this report with Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, provided access to the relevant parish archaeological files. David Start kindly permitted access to the library maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

11. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Project Officer: Tobin Rayner
Site Assistant: Chris Moulis
Finds Processing: Andy Hardwick and Chris Moulis
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Tobin Rayner
Post-excavation Analyst: Tobin Rayner

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13. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

HTL Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SAM Scheduled Ancient Monument

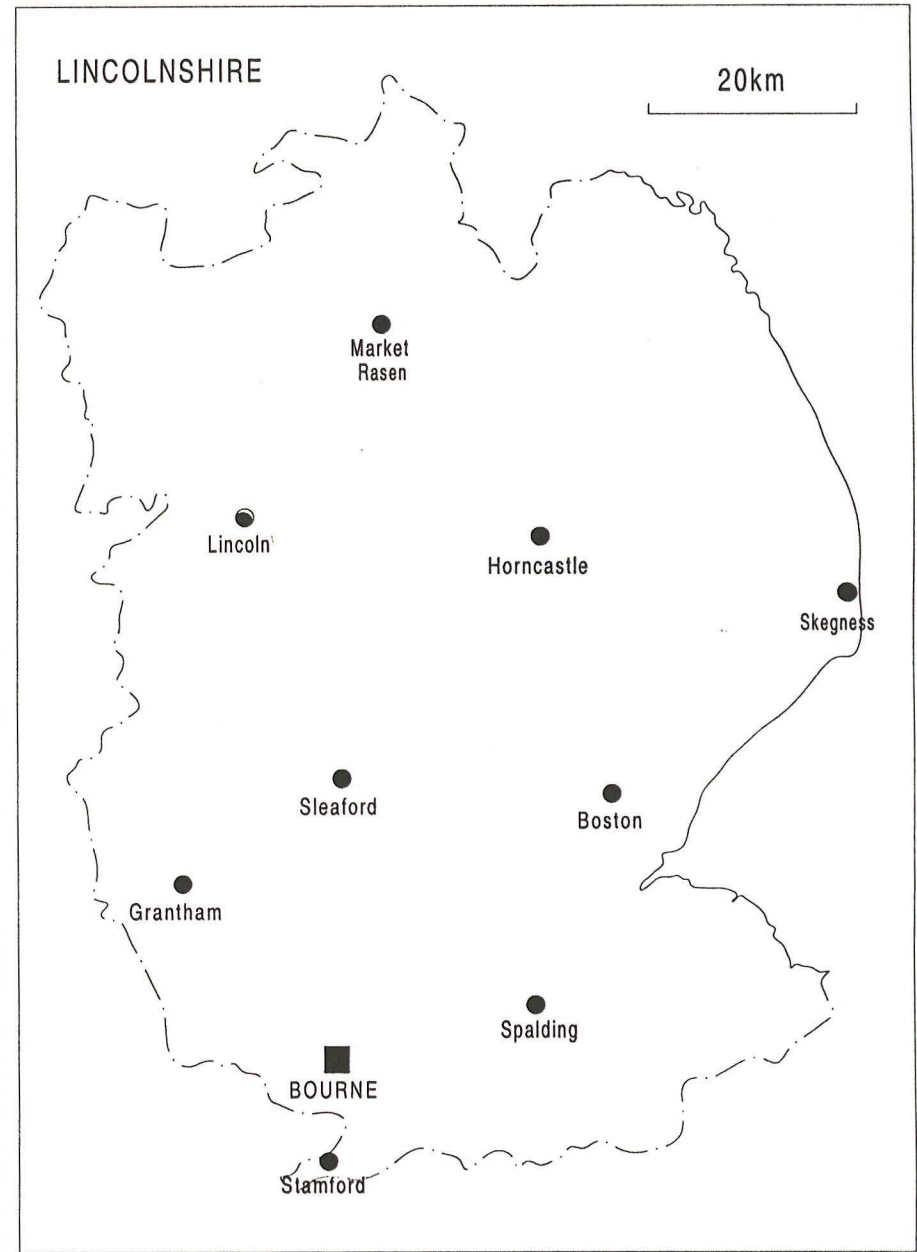


Figure 1: General Location Plan

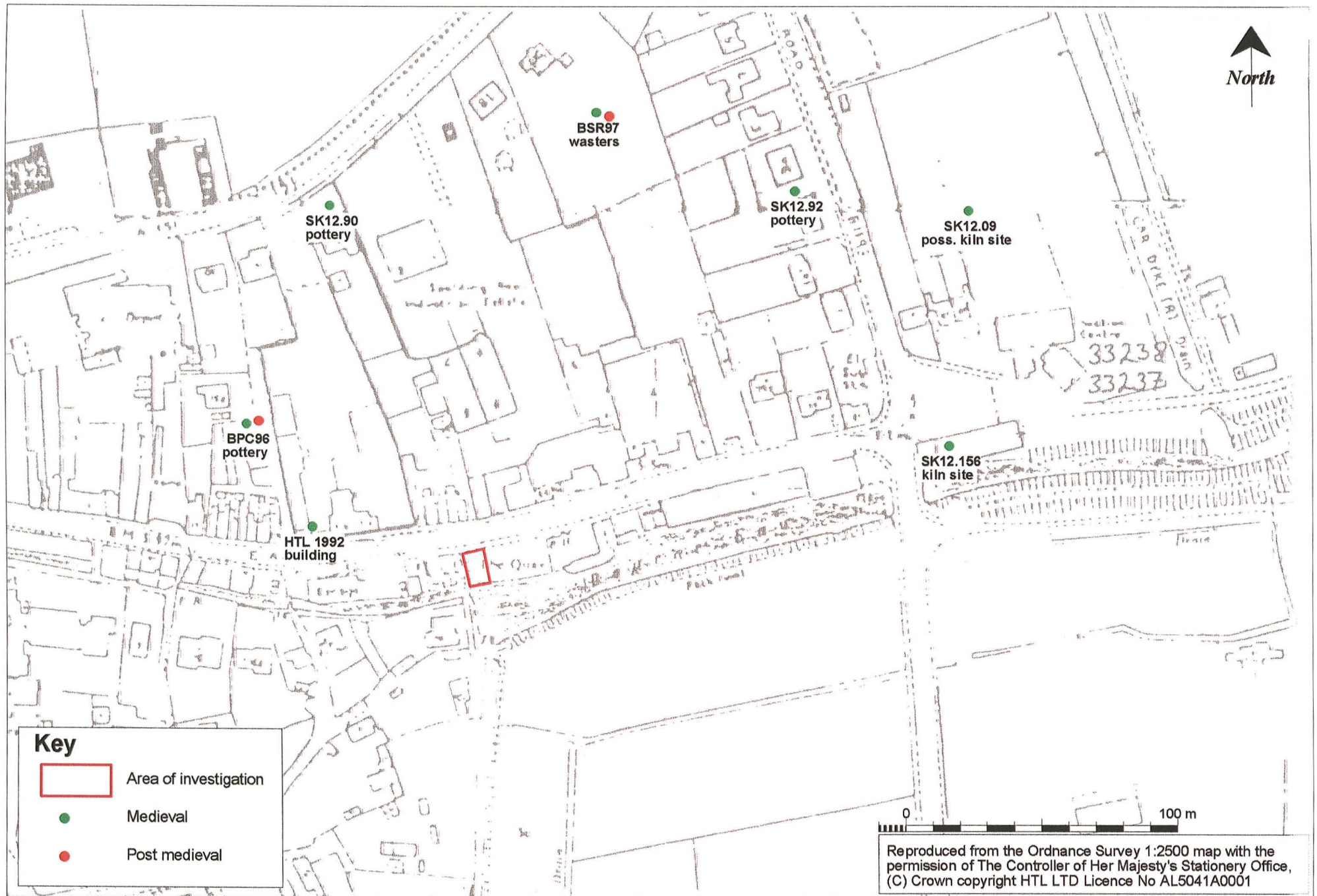
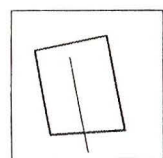
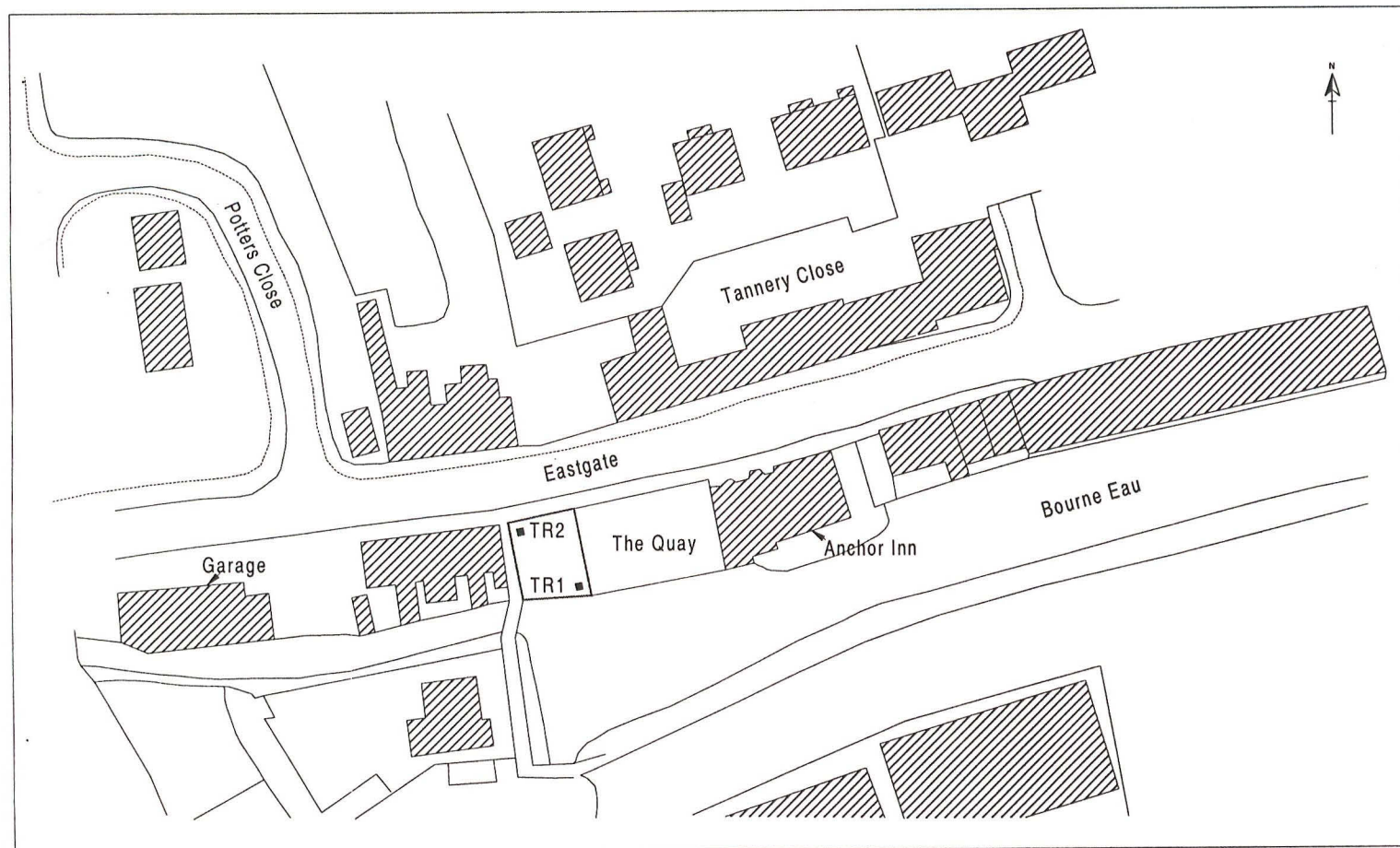
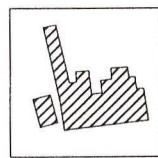


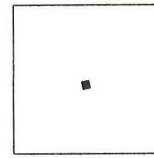
Figure 2: Site location plan showing archaeological setting



Area of Investigation



Buildings



Trenches (TR1 etc)

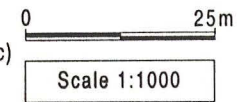


Figure 3: Trench Location

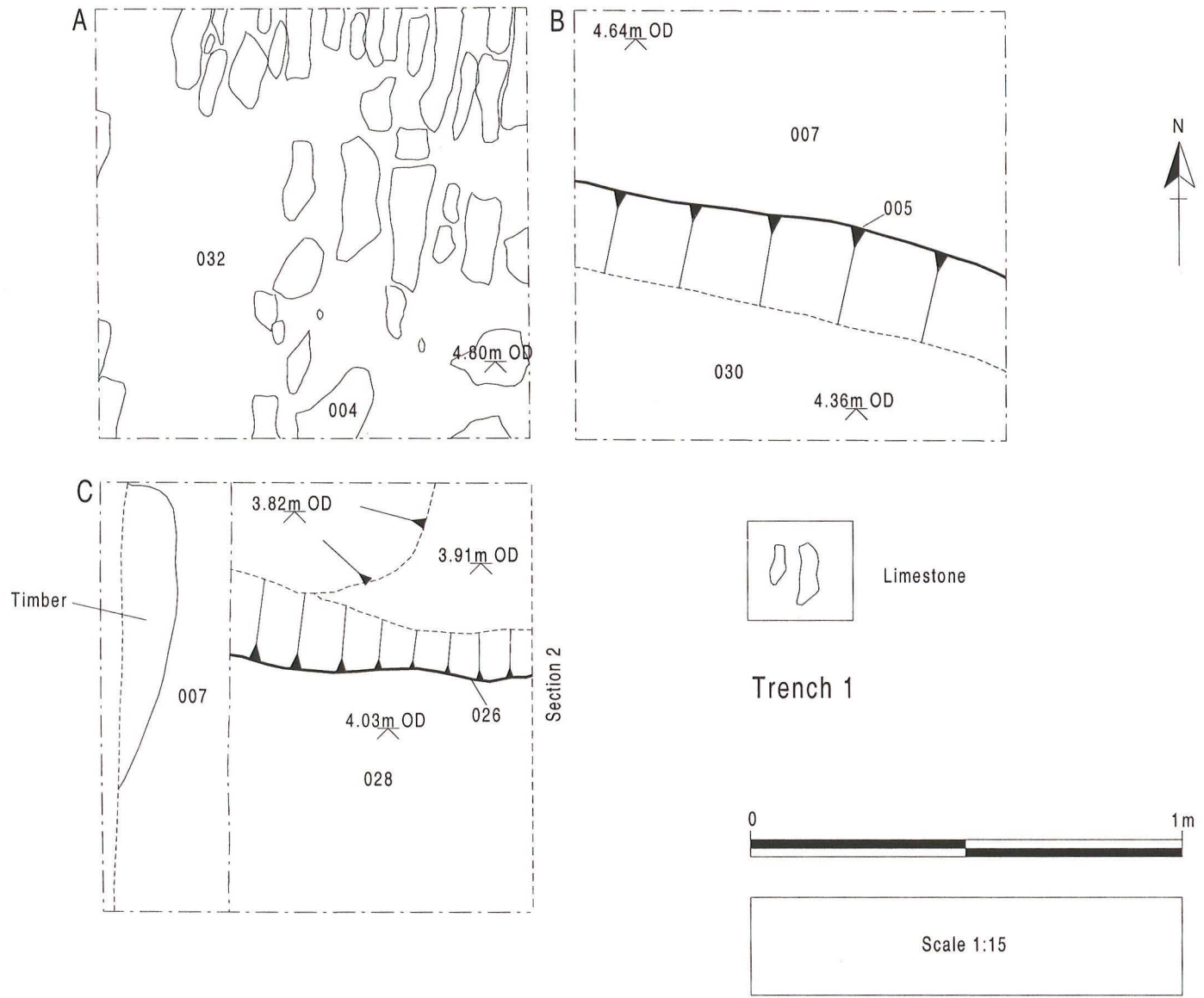


Figure 4: Plans Trench 1

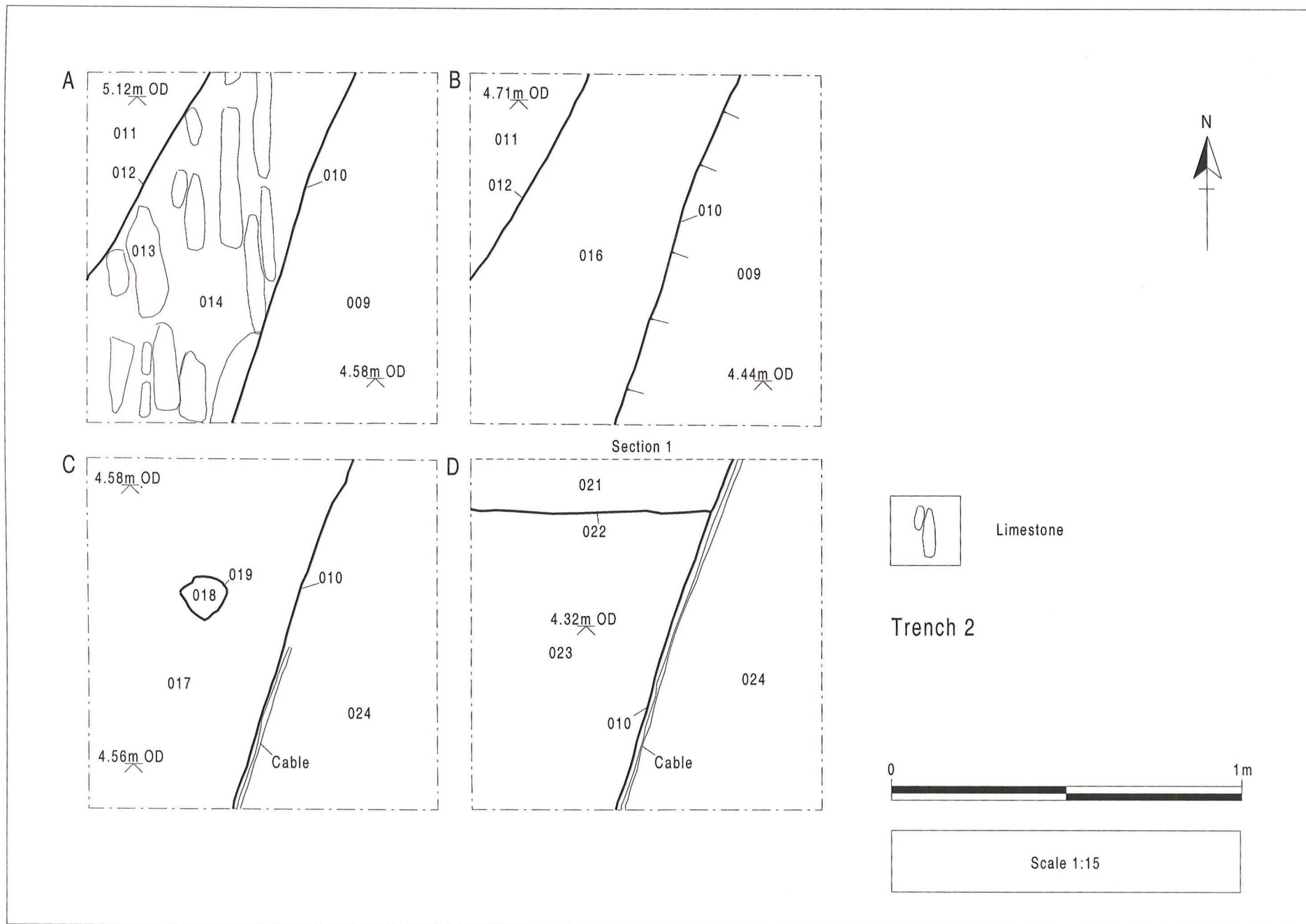


Figure 5: Plans Trench 2

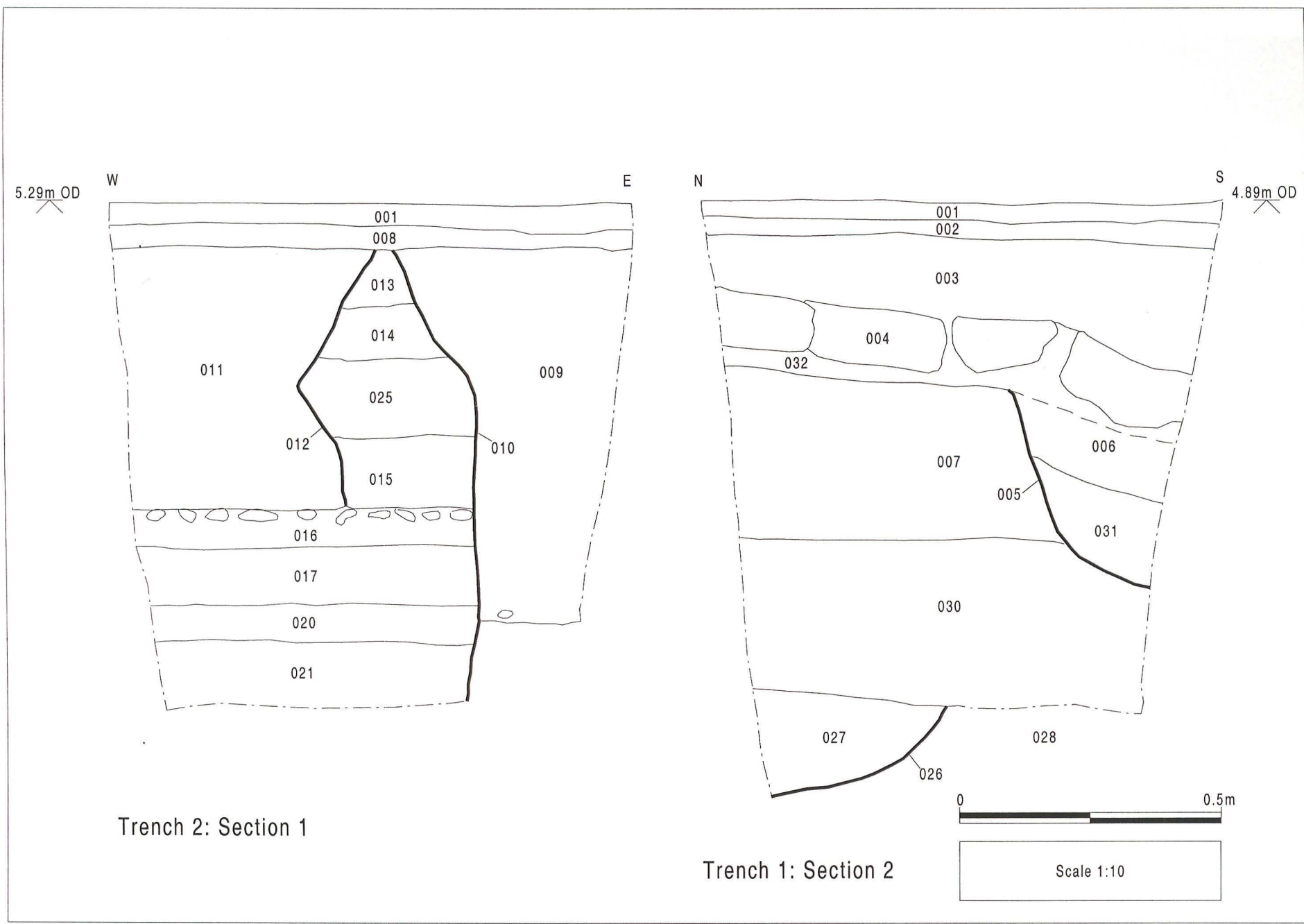


Figure 6: Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1: General view of site with work in progress, looking south-east



Plate 2: The exposed limestone cobbled surface (013) revealed in Trench 2, looking south



Plate 3: View of Trench 1 showing ditch/gully (005) and flood deposit (007), looking east



Plate 4: The truncated timber post (018) recorded within Trench 2, looking west

Plate 5: Post-excavation view of Trench 2 showing the south facing section, with the modern service trench (010) and cable clearly visible, looking north



Plate 6: View of west facing section within Trench 1, ditch/gully (026) is visible below the vertical scale, looking east

Appendix 1

Specification for archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to the Anchor Inn 44 Eastgate, Bourne, Lincolnshire

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land adjacent to the Anchor Inn, 44 Eastgate, Bourne, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying within an industrial zone of medieval and post-medieval pottery production that was concentrated on Eastgate. Previous investigation in close proximity recovered complete jugs of the 16th-17th century and pottery waste dumps of medieval date. A Roman settlement also previously existed at Bourne.*
- 1.3 *An application for planning permission for residential development of the site has been submitted. The archaeological works are required to assist the determination of the application.*
- 1.4 *The evaluation will consist of a programme of trial trenching of the site. On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land adjacent to the Anchor Inn, 44 Eastgate, Bourne, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 104 199.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 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 near the eastern edge of the town on the south side of Eastgate, adjacent to the Anchor Inn, at national grid reference TF 104 199. Approximately 9.5m x 9m in area, the site is presently a carpark with a tarmac surface.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S00/0994/12) for the residential development (single house) of the site has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council. The site is in an archaeologically-sensitive area and an archaeological evaluation is required to assist the determination of the application. A brief for investigation has been produced by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at c. 5m OD on a gentle slope down to the east. Immediately south of the site is the Bourne Eau, a partially canalized watercourse. The site is at the junction of Curdrige and Badsey 2 soils. To the east, the Badsey 2 soils are brown calcareous earths over calcareous gravel while the Curdrige Association, to the west, are argillic gleys over Jurassic sands (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101; 153-4).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 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, about 800m west of the site. Romano-British ditches, pottery and industrial remains, including pottery production and iron working, has previously been revealed (Heritage Lincolnshire 1993; Archaeological Project Services 1995). Additionally, the Car Dyke Roman waterway passes about 200m west of the present site.
- 6.2 The site lies within the medieval and later pottery production area of Bourne. Previous investigations on Potters Close, just to the northwest, recovered two complete jugs of the 16th-17th century. These were overfired wasters and strongly indicate the presence of a kiln of the period in the immediate vicinity (Archaeological Project Services 1996). Other investigations immediately north of the site recovered very extensive quantities of medieval pottery, mostly overfired waste material, indicating the proximity of a 13th-14th century kiln. Additionally, a clay preparation pit and working floor of 16th century date was revealed and indicated the pottery making industry was also active at this time (Archaeological Project Services 1997).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.5 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of two (2) trenches, both 1m² in area and up to 1m deep. This trench area is almost 2.5% of the site area. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3 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.
- 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using both toothed and toothless ditching buckets. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- 9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
- 9.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
- 9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- 9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 9.3.5.5 the site on completion of field work
- 9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by EDM or tape survey, as appropriate.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

- 11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting 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 slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual 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.

11.2 Stage 2

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

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

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

11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.

11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

11.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

11.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 **ARCHIVE**

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

13 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client, Mr C. Crump; the Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

14 **PUBLICATION**

14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given

to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 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: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: H Healey, independent archaeologist; or G Taylor, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 1 staff, a supervisor, and to take one (1) day.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 7 person-days within a notional programme of 6 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.
- 18.3 **Contingency**
- 18.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: fencing; sampling/analysis of industrial/environmental/waterlogged remains; Roman pottery (very little expected); Medieval and later pottery- large quantities (moderate amount

expected and allowed for); faunal remains -moderate quantities (small amounts expected and allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.

- 18.3.2 Other than the fencing, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator (South Kesteven Community Archaeologist), not Archaeological Project Services.

19 INSURANCES

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

20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Archaeological Project Services, 1996 *An Archaeological Evaluation of Land Adjacent to 15a Potters Close, Bourne, Lincolnshire (BPC996)*

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Heritage Lincolnshire, 1993 *Archaeological Watching Brief on land off South Street, Bourne, Lincolnshire*

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 Summary

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Trench
001	Deposit	Indurate, black tarmac	0.05	Modern surface	1
002	Deposit	Soft, light brown sand	0.05	Levelling deposit for 001	1
003	Deposit	Firm, dark grey sandy silt with freq. grit and occ. cbm frags.	0.24	Soil build-up	1
004	Deposit	Sub-angular to rounded limestone (0.28 x 0.10 x 0.10) laid on edge	0.10	Limestone surface (same as 013)	1
005	Cut	E-W linear feature with steep sides and concave base, 1.00m+ long x 0.60m+ wide	0.30	Ditch or gully	1
006	Deposit	Firm, mottled mid brown/grey silt with freq. sub-angular limestone and occ. cbm frags.	0.30	Ditch or gully fill	1
007	Deposit	Soft, mid grey silt with freq. charcoal flecks and grit, mod. small sub-angular limestone frags. and a timber beam (?)	0.32	Flood deposit	1
008	Deposit	Soft, mid grey clayey silt with freq. small rounded stones	0.05	Levelling deposit for 001	2
009	Deposit	Soft, mottled light bluish grey/mid grey/yellow reddish brown clayey silt with occ. to freq. small rounded stones	0.71	Modern service trench fill	2
010	Cut	NE-SW linear feature with vertical sides, 1.00m+ long x 0.45m+ wide	1.00+	Modern service trench	2
011	Deposit	Loose, mixed light bluish grey/mid grey/yellow reddish brown clayey silt with freq. small stones and occ. tarmac	0.52	Modern service trench fill	2
012	Cut	NE-SW linear feature (?) With uneven steep sides and flat base, 0.50m+ long x 0.50m+ wide	0.52	Modern service trench	2
013	Deposit	Sub-angular to rounded limestone (0.28 x 0.10 x 0.10) laid on edge	0.10	Limestone surface (same as 004)	2
014	Deposit	Loose, mid yellow sand with freq. small sub-rounded gravel	0.10	Levelling deposit for (013)	2
015	Deposit	Soft, dark grey silt with occ. charcoal flecks and iron staining	0.14	Flood deposit containing occupation debris	2
016	Deposit	Soft, mid grey silt with freq. sub-rounded limestone and cbm frags.	0.07	Limestone surface	2

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Trench
017	Deposit	Soft, mid grey silt with freq. charcoal flecks and organic material	0.12	Flood deposit containing occupational debris	2
018	Timber	Roughly square degraded timber, 0.13m long x 0.12m wide, truncated by later deposits	0.05	Timber post	2
019	Cut	Square feature with rounded corners, vertical sides and flat base, 0.13m long x 0.12m wide	0.05	Post hole	2
020	Deposit	Soft, light grey slightly sandy silt with rare charcoal flecks	0.08	Flood deposit	2
021	Deposit	Soft, dark grey slightly sandy silt with occ. roots and organic material	0.14+	Ditch/gully or beam slot fill	2
022	Cut	E-W linear feature with straight sloping sides, 0.74m+ long x 0.15m+ wide	0.14+	Ditch/gully or beam slot	2
023	Deposit	Soft, light blue slightly sandy silt with occ. charcoal	0.27+	Flood deposit	2
024	Deposit	Indurate, mid yellow concrete	0.15+	Concrete base within modern service trench	2
025	Deposit	Soft, mottled light bluish grey/mid grey/yellow reddish brown silt and clay layers with occ. iron staining and rare charcoal flecks	0.14	Dumped deposit	2
026	Cut	E-W linear feature with concave sides and base, 1.00m+ long x 0.37m+ wide	0.20	Ditch/gully or beam slot	1
027	Deposit	Soft, mid grey silt	0.20	Ditch/gully or beam slot fill	1
028	Deposit	Soft, mid grey silt		Natural alluvial/flood deposit	1
029	Deposit	Soft, mid yellow reddish brown slightly sandy silt	0.06	Natural alluvial/flood deposit, recorded during augering	2
030	Deposit	Soft, mid grey silt	0.33	Flood deposit containing occupational debris	1
031	Deposit	Soft, mottled mid grey/reddish brown silt with mod. limestone frags.	0.24	Ditch or gully fill	1
032	Deposit	Loose, light yellowish brown sand with freq. small round gravel	0.04	Levelling deposit for (004)	1
033	Deposit	Soft, light whitish grey slightly sandy silt	0.09	Natural alluvial/flood deposit, recorded during augering	2
034	Deposit	Soft, mid yellow reddish brown slightly sandy silt	0.05	Natural alluvial/flood deposit, recorded during augering	2
035	Deposit	Soft, light yellowish grey slightly sandy silt	0.12	Natural alluvial/flood deposit, recorded during augering	2

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Trench
036	Deposit	Soft, mottled light grey/light yellowish grey slightly sandy silt	0.23	Natural alluvial/flood deposit, recorded during augering	2
037	Deposit	Soft, mottled light grey/light yellowish grey slightly sandy silt	0.07	Natural alluvial/flood deposit, recorded during augering	2
038	Deposit	Soft, light grey silt	0.10+	Natural alluvial/flood deposit, recorded during augering	2

Abbreviations

CBM Ceramic building material

Frag Fragments

Freq Frequent

Mod Moderate

Occ Occasional

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall.

Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered from soil build-up (003), the fill of a ditch (006), modern service trench fills (009 and 011), a limestone surface (016), gully/beam slot fills (021 and 027) and from flood deposits (015, 017, 020 and 023). Almost all the medieval and early post-medieval pottery was made in Bourne, though the fragments of later pottery probably derive from vessels made in Staffordshire in the Midlands. There is a trademarked bottle stopper that was used as part of a container for beverages made at Newark, though the item itself was probably manufactured elsewhere.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the following tables.

Locally-made pottery of 12th-14th century date is the earliest material recovered. This material co-dominates the assemblage with an equal quantity of locally produced 16th-17th century ceramic. Together, the medieval and early post-medieval locally-made material forms a large collection (particularly relative to the small area excavated) There is also a limited amount of later ceramics of 18th-early 20th century date dominates the small assemblage. In addition to the pottery, brick/tile, glass, metal and faunal remains were recovered.

Table 1: The artefacts

Context	Description	Context Date
003	2x blue and white transfer printed tableware, separate vessels, 19 th century 1x Mocha ware, 19 th century 1x ceramic bottle top, trademarked, mid 19 th -early 20 th century 1x body fragment of colourless square bottle, 20 th century 1x body fragment of colourless embossed cylindrical bottle, 19 th century 1x body fragment of colourless embossed bottle, 19 th century 1x fragment of colourless glass, non diagnostic, 20 th century 1x bronze 1/2d coin, date illegible, Victoria first obverse, 1860-74	mid 19 th -early 20 th century
006	7x Bourne D ware jug, 2 link but probably all same vessel, 16 th -17 th century 2x Bourne D ware, ?wasters, 16 th -17 th century 1x Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century 2x Bourne A/B ware, 12 th -14 th century	16 th -17 th century

Context	Description	Context Date
007	25x Bourne D ware, 3 sets of 2-linked pieces, 16 th -17 th century 6x Bourne D ware jug, copying Northants. types, linking pieces, probable waster, 16 th -17 th century 3x Bourne D ware jug, linking pieces, 16 th -17 th century 4x Bourne D ware jug, 2 linking pieces, 2 separate vessels, 16 th -17 th century 1x Bourne D jug, 16 th -17 th century 1x Bourne D ware jug handle, 16 th -17 th century 1x Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century 1x Bourne C ware, 13 th -14 th century 31x Bourne A/B ware, incl. 2 wasters; 2 flat-rimmed bowls (1 in 2 linked pieces), other a possible waster; 1 steep-sided bowl; and 7 cooking pots (one of 2 linked pieces; another of 4 linked sherds) with external sooting, 12 th -14 th century 1x handmade brick, post-medieval 2x coal 1x clinker 1x limestone, natural	16 th -17 th century
009	1x red painted earthenware, black glazed, pancheon, late 18 th -early 19 th century 1x Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century 1x ?Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century? 2x Bourne A ware, 13 th -14 th century 5x Bourne A/B ware, 12 th -14 th century 3x salt-glazed drainpipe, 19 th -20 th century 1x machine-made brick, 19 th century 2x linoleum?, linked, 19 th -20 th century	19 th -20 th century
011	1x saltglazed drainpipe, 19 th -20 th century 1x ?Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century 1x ferrous concretion containing fragments of Bourne A/B ware and black glazed red painted earthenware, 18 th -19 th century 2x fragments of mid green wine bottle, same bottle, 18 th -19 th century	19 th -20 th century
015	3x white glazed tableware, 2 link, 19 th century 1x red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 th - early 19 th century 1x Midlands Purple-type ware, black glazed, 16 th -17 th century 3x Bourne D ware, incl. jug handle; 2 abraded, 16 th -17 th century	19 th century
016	3x Bourne A ware, 12 th -14 th century 3x Bourne A/B ware, 12 th -14 th century 4x red earthenware, ?16 th -18 th century 4x Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century 3x red painted black-glazed earthenware, 18 th century 4x handmade brick, 1 with mortar attached; 1 burnt at one end, post-medieval 1x body fragment of mid green wine bottle glass, 18 th -early 19 th century	18 th -early 19 th century
017	2x Bourne A ware, incl. jug, 13 th -14 th century 5x Bourne A/B ware, 1 with external sooting, 1 possible waster, 12 th -14 th century	13 th -14 th century
020	1x ?Bourne ware, 13 th -14 th century 5x Bourne A/B ware, 12 th -14 th century	13 th -14 th century

Context	Description	Context Date
021	1x Bourne A/B ware	12 th -14 th century
023	5x Bourne A/B ware, linked, sooted externally	12 th -14 th century
027	2x Bourne A/B ware, linked, sooted externally	12 th -14 th century

Although located in the area of known medieval and later pottery production, there are few definite wasters. Nonetheless, such material may have been dumped to bolster the banks of the adjacent Bourne Eau watercourse and combat the risk of flooding. Such dumping may explain the presence, though low quantity, of fragments of mis-fired pottery vessels.

Recovered from (003), the ceramic bottle top is for a screw-topped bottle and has the moulded trademark:

WARWICKS &
NEWARK
11-25
RICHARDSONS LTD

This denotes the Northgate Brewery in Newark, held by Warwicks and Richardsons Ltd, and active from 1864 until the mid 20th century (Sheppard *et al.* 1993, 23; 88).

Although the Victorian halfpenny coin from (003) is worn and the date illegible, it has a first issue obverse which was used from 1860 to 1874.

Table 2: The animal remains

Context	Species	Bone	Notes
007	Cattle Cattle sized Mussel	humerus skull shell	fragment
009	Cattle	molar	
016	Cattle Sheep Sheep sized Unknown	molar molar humerus unidentified	shaft fragment possible rodent gnawing

Condition

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been numerous previous archaeological investigations at Bourne, including elsewhere on Eastgate and in the immediate vicinity, which are the subjects of reports. The locally produced pottery of medieval and post-medieval date has also been the subject of reported research. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a moderately large medieval and early post-medieval assemblage the collection has moderate potential and indicates use of the area in these periods. The limited quantity of pottery wasters indicate that, in probability,

pottery manufacture did not occur at the site and it is more likely that domestic occupation was located in the vicinity.

References

Sheppard, R., Walker, J.S.F. and Walker, L., 1994 *Newark's Industrial Archaeological Resource*, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust

Appendix 4

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CRITERIA FOR SCHEDULING ANCIENT MONUMENTS - extract from *Archaeology and Planning* DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990

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 monuments 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 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 investigation 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 settlement or 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 that 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 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 5

Glossary

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066. The Early Saxon period lasts from AD 450-650, the Middle Saxon from 650-850 and the Late Saxon from 850-1066.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Waster	Pottery that has failed during firing. Such material might be distorted, severely cracked, discoloured or fragmented during production in the kiln.

Appendix 6

The Archive

The archive consists of:

- 38 Context records
- 9 Drawing sheets
- 1 Daily record sheet
- 2 Context record sheets
- 1 Section record sheet
- 1 Plan record sheet
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Box of finds
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix

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: 2001.81

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BEG01

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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