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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND AT ABBEY FARM  
ABBAY ROAD,  
BARDNEY,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(BAF00)**

98/P/0199 L1716



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



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EVENT 42008  
SOURCES L16731 L16732  
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ON LAND AT ABBEY FARM  
ABBAY ROAD,  
BARDNEY,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(BAF00)**

98/P/0199 L1716

Work Undertaken For  
Mr D Armstrong

Report Compiled by  
Steve Thomson BSc PIFA

March 2001

National Grid Reference: TF1140 7040  
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2001.21

A.P.S. Report No. 38/01



## CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary .....	1
2.	Introduction .....	1
2.1	Definition of a Watching brief .....	1
2.2	Planning Background .....	1
2.3	Topography and Geology .....	1
2.4	Archaeological Setting .....	2
3.	Aims .....	2
4.	Method .....	2
5.	Results .....	3
6.	Discussion .....	4
7.	Conclusions .....	4
8.	Acknowledgements .....	4
9.	Personnel .....	4
10.	Bibliography .....	4
11.	Abbreviations .....	5

## Appendices

1	Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief
2	Context Descriptions
3	The Finds
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

### **List of Figures**

Figure 1 General location plan

Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

Figure 3 Detailed site location plan

Figure 4 Plan of stanchion pits and section locations

Figure 5 Hypothesised location of possible fishpond based on soil profiles identified in stanchion pits

Figure 6 Section drawings

### **List of Plates**

Plate 1 Section 2, looking north

Plate 2 Section 3, looking east

## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks phase of construction of a detached double garage on land at Abbey Farm, Abbey Road, Bardney, Lincolnshire. The site lies adjacent to the remains of Bardney Abbey, a nationally important scheduled ancient monument. Remains of medieval fishponds, believed to be associated with the Abbey, are recorded as being located on the development area.*

*During the course of the watching brief, a 0.90m sequence of topsoils, dumped deposits and natural sand was identified. Late medieval or early post medieval dumping was recorded in what may be a fishpond associated with the Abbey. Pottery of 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date, bone and ceramic building material of probable late medieval early post-medieval date was recovered from a dumped deposit suggesting the proximity of structures of that period.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Archaeological Watching brief

A archaeological watching brief is defined as 'as a formal program of observation and investigation, conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr D Armstrong to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a detached double

garage at Abbey Farm, Abbey Road, Bardney. The work took place on the 13<sup>th</sup> December 2000. Permission for the development was sought through the submission of planning application 96/P/0199. Permission was granted by West Lindsey District Council subject to a condition requiring archaeological observation and recording. Archaeological Project Services (APS) carried out the work in accordance with a specification designed by APS and approved by Lincolnshire County Archaeology Section (Appendix 1).

### 2.3 Topography, Geology and Soils

Bardney is located approximately 18km east of Lincoln and 11km west of Horncastle on the east bank of the River Witham in the administrative district of West Lindsey (Fig. 1)

The site is located at Abbey Farm, Abbey Road, approximately 1km to the north of the village at National Grid Reference TF1140 7040 (Fig.2). Located on a gentle slope down to the northwest, the site lies at approximately 7m OD.

Local soils are the Beccles 2 Association, typical stagnogleys developed on chalky till with patches of gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 119). This overlies a solid geology of Corallian limestones of the upper Jurassic (Wilson 1958)

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The derivation of the place-name is Anglo-Saxon, the name meaning 'Bearda's Island', the area having been a slight island in marshy ground alongside the River Witham (Cameron 1998, 9).

The monastery at Bardney was endowed by King Ethelred of Mercia and became an

important site of pilgrimage following the enshrinement of the remains of St. Oswald, brought to Bardney in 675 by King Ethelred and his wife, Queen Osthryd. Ethelred renounced the world after the murder of his wife in 697 and became a monk at Bardney, ultimately becoming Abbot and later canonised following his death (Page, 1988, 97-104). Viking raiders destroyed the Abbey in 870 and in 909 St. Oswald's remains were taken to Gloucester.

Bardney is also mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086 AD, where land belonging to Gilbert De Gand is recorded with a mill, five fisheries, twenty acres of meadow and 500 acres of woodland for pannage.

De Gand founded a Benedictine Priory consecrated to Saints Peter, Paul and Oswald in 1087 and endowed the priory with land from his estates. In 1116, Gilbert's son, Walter, raised the status of Bardney to an Abbey.

Excavations from 1909 to 1915, by the then vicar of the local church, the Reverend Charles Laing, established the layout of the Abbey, with the chapter house, dorter, refectory and kitchens arranged around the cloister and the Abbey church to the north (Brakespear 1922). The parish church is thought to have stood alongside the monastery and fell into ruin in 1434. As the local parishioners annoyed the Abbot by coming into the Abbey precinct, he agreed to build a new church which is now located in the centre of the present village.

A complex of fishponds were identified to the south of the Abbey from aerial photographs (Lincoln SMR 51145). The fishponds are no longer visible on the ground and their association with the Abbey comes from documentary sources (Everson *et al* 1991, vi).

In 1536, a rebellion, known as the Lincolnshire Rising, against the impending dissolution broke out. Six monks from Bardney were implicated and hung, drawn and quartered in 1537 for their part in the rising. The Abbey subsequently surrendered to the King and was dissolved in 1538.

The land was then acquired by Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, who demolished the church and used the stone to adapt the other buildings for his private residence. The cloister became a walled garden and he occupied the abbot's lodging, allowing the rest of the abbey to fall into disrepair.

In 1718 Browne Willis surveyed the site and all of the structures had gone, with only a fragment of the gatehouse extant. Stukeley noted that the site had become pasture when he visited in 1753 and that the area of the Abbey buildings was being quarried for stone.

A previous watching brief on land at Abbey Farm revealed only a sequence of former topsoils, subsoils, make up and surface layers (Cope-Faulkner 1997).

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), was to record and interpret archaeological features exposed during the groundworks. The objectives were to determine the form, function, spatial arrangement, date and sequence of any archaeological remains.

### 4. METHODS

Foundation trenches for the garage were excavated using a mechanical excavator. The excavation took the form of several stanchion

pits excavated to a depth of 0.90m. The sides of the pits were unstable with an element of waterlogging in the base and made examination of each individual pit unfeasible. Therefore the pits were selectively examined with the sections rendered vertical and cleaned to identify archaeological deposits. The depths and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface and allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A colour slide photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 (Figure 6) with their locations plotted on a plan of the footing trenches (Figure 4). Recording of deposits was undertaken to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Records of the deposits identified during the watching brief were examined, a full list of which appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating.

Finds recovered during the watching brief were examined and are detailed in Appendix 3.

Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in bold and brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, three phases of deposits were identified;

Phase 1	Natural Deposits
Phase 2	Late medieval/post-medieval Deposits
Phase 3	Modern Deposits

### Phase 1 - Natural deposits

Revealed c.0.80m below the ground surface, the earliest deposit encountered was a soft, light brown with reddish mottling sand (009) which was identified as a natural geological deposit. This deposit, which was only encountered in the northern end of the site was 0.11m thick to the level of excavation.

Overlying (009) was a soft, mid grey sand 0.10m thick (008). This deposit was identified as a transformed soil at the interface with the natural geology. A similar deposit, (006), was identified in a separate stanchion pit.

### Phase 2 - Medieval/ Post-medieval deposits

Overlying the Phase 1 deposits was a series of dumped layers, (002), (004) and (005) (Figure 6 - sections 1 and 2). These were generally of a soft to friable character and dark olive in colour, containing frequent pebbles and sub-rounded stones, charcoal and ceramic building material fragments. These were interpreted as dumped deposits connected with levelling on the site and the possible backfill of a fishpond. Pottery of the 13<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> century, bone and ceramic building material was recovered from (005)

A soft, mid yellowish-brown clayey sand containing pebbles (003) was also identified as a dumped deposit.

Above the Phase 1 natural deposits to the north of the site a soft, mid-grey, slightly silty sand (007) which contained frequent pebbles and sub-rounded stones and occasional oyster shell fragments was revealed. This deposit was interpreted as a former topsoil.

### Phase 3 - Modern deposits

Sealing all of the Phase 2 deposits and spread across the entire site was a friable, dark brown sandy silt, up to 0.50m thick, containing



frequent pebbles and sub-rounded stones, with occasional mortar and ceramic building material fragments (001). This layer represents the current topsoil.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of sand were the earliest levels encountered (Phase 1). These are likely to be glaciofluvial material related to the nearby River Witham.

Overlying the natural sands were a series of dumped deposits (Phase 2). The roofing tile recovered from (005) suggests the presence of buildings in the vicinity and it is probable that the dumping may be connected with levelling of the ground surface following the demolition of late medieval or post medieval buildings nearby. This levelling is likely to have taken the form of the infilling of one of the complex of fishponds, associated with the Abbey, which are recorded to the south of the Abbey perimeter. Though no specific cut for a fishpond was identified, from the nature of the soils identified in the stanchion pits it is possible to suggest a generalised extent of the deposits and the possible fishpond (Figure 5). The caveat must remain that fuller excavation would be required in order to confirm the precise location and full extent of the pond.

A possible buried topsoil (007) was identified but no finds were recovered from this layer. However, it may be the former ground surface through which the original fishpond was cut.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken on land at Abbey Farm, Abbey Road, Bardney, due to the proximity of Bardney Abbey and the recorded location of medieval fishponds.

Late medieval or early post-medieval dumping was identified suggesting the proximity of structures within the vicinity. Furthermore, a possible fishpond, probably associated with the Abbey was also recorded.

The nature of the soils exposed (*ie.* Waterlogged dumped deposits), suggests that environmental indicators (*eg* seeds, pollen, plant macro fossils) would survive relatively well.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Armstrong who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
Site Supervisor: Chris Moulis  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
Illustration: Mark Dymond and Steve Thomson  
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Post-excavation Analyst: Steve Thomson

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## 11 ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

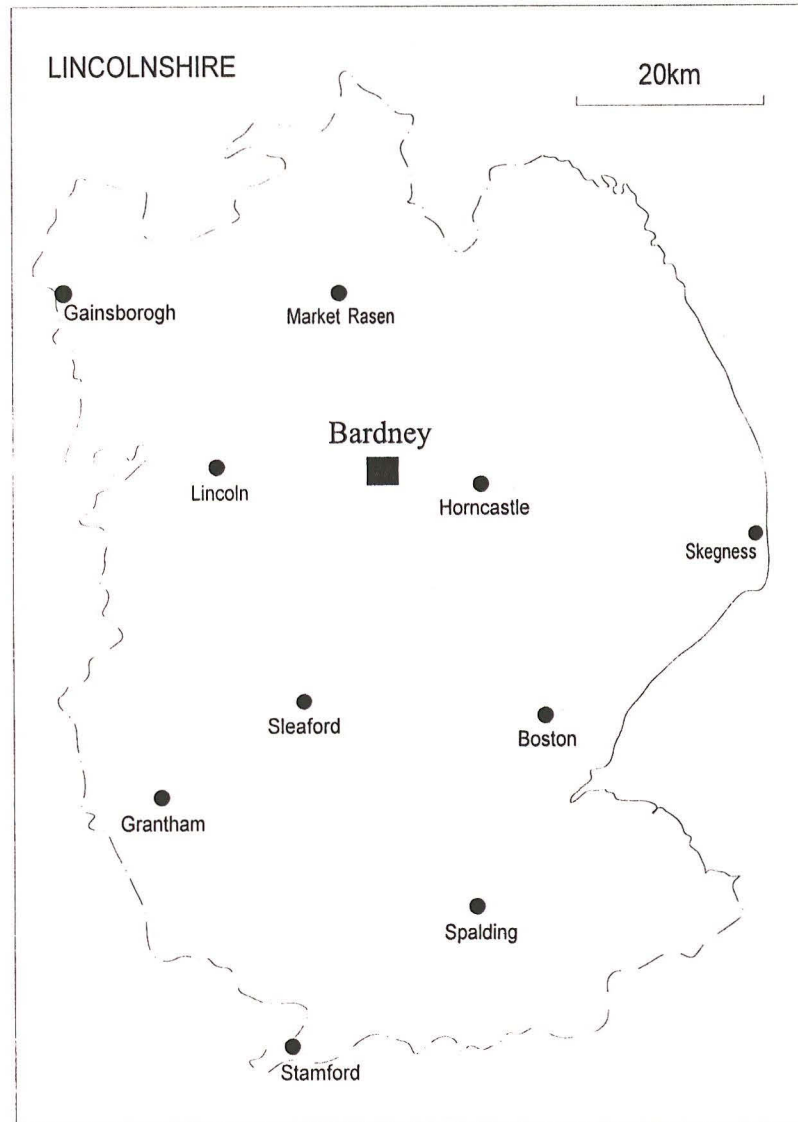


Figure 1 General Location Plan

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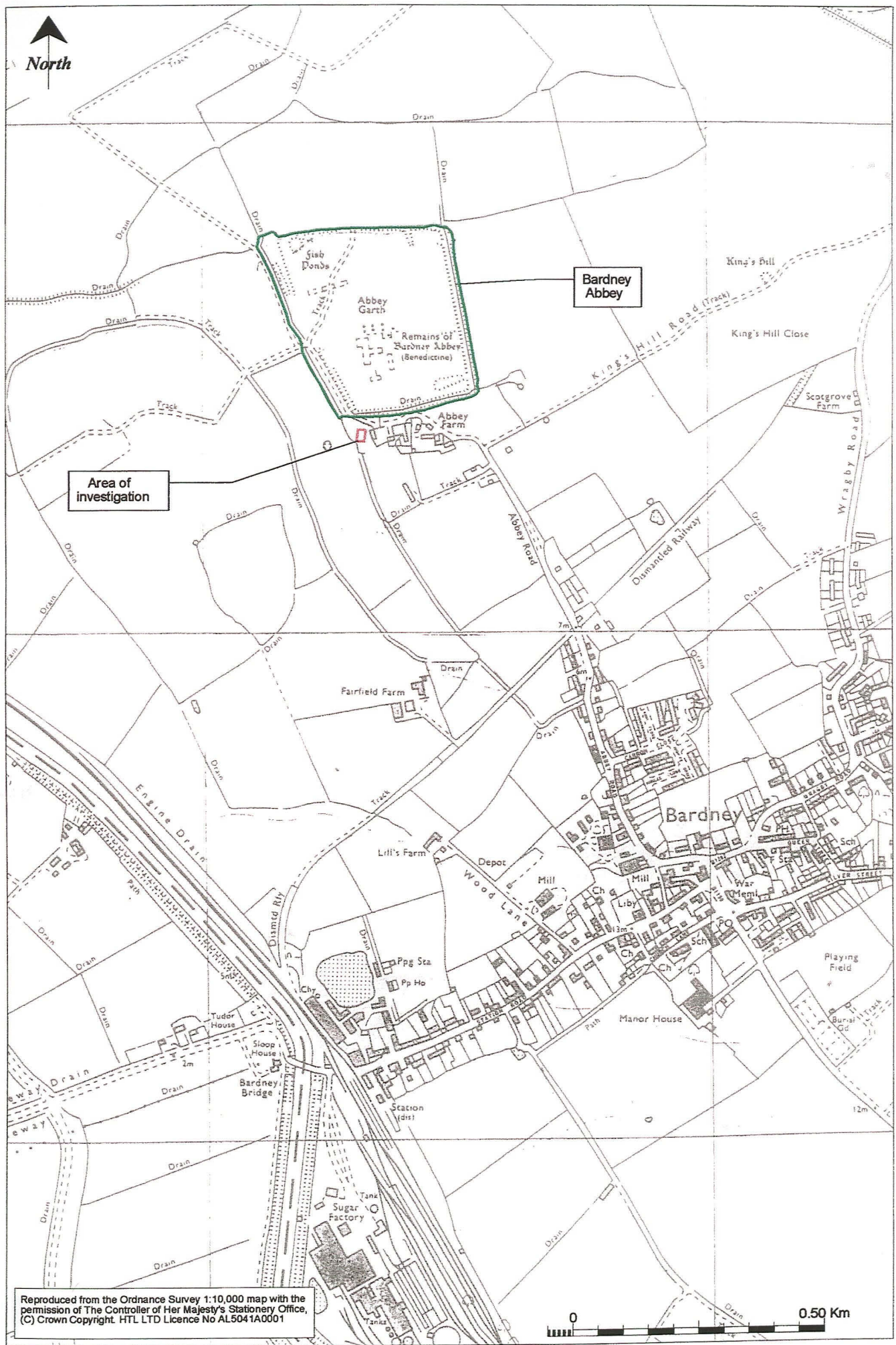


Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

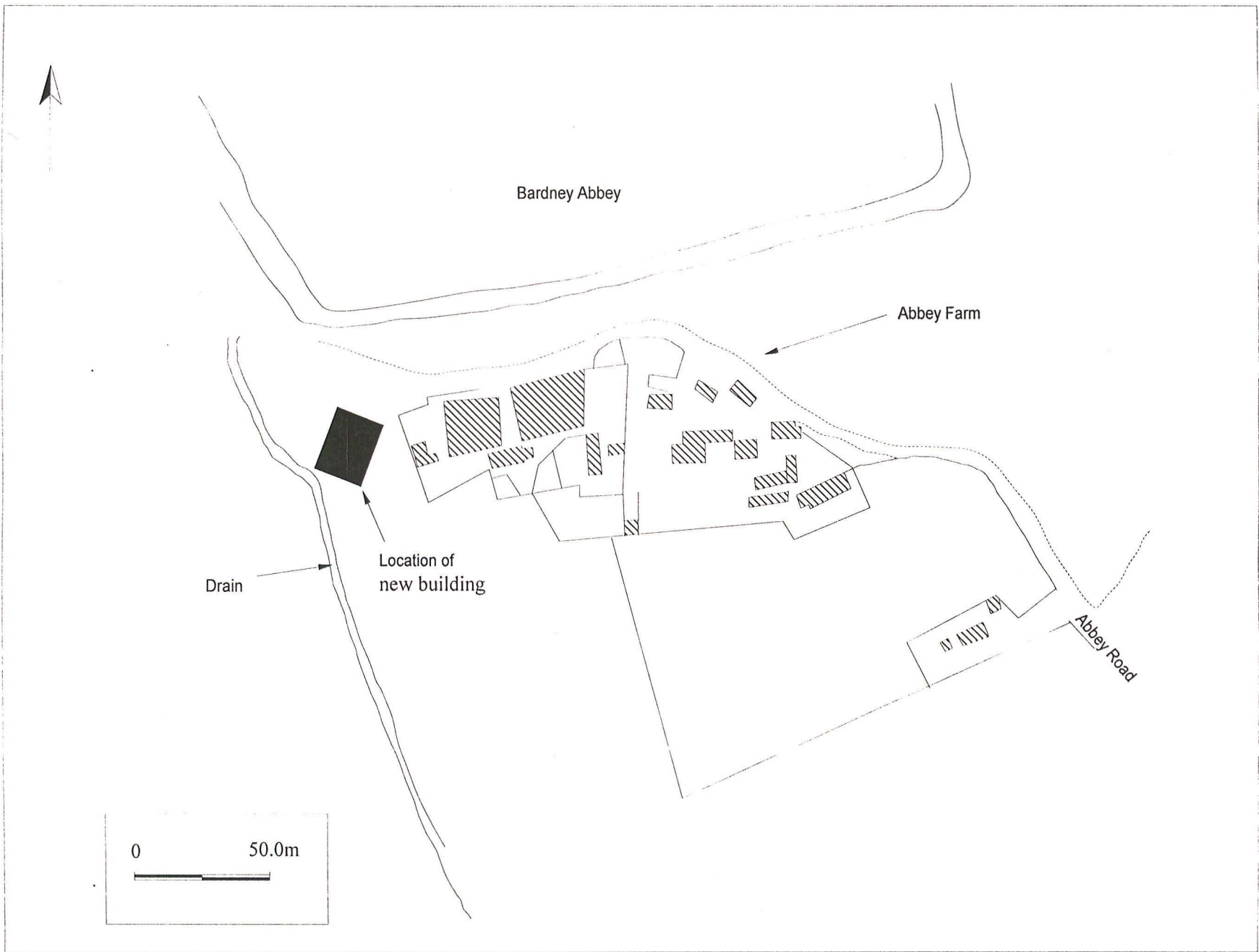


Figure 3- Detailed site location plan

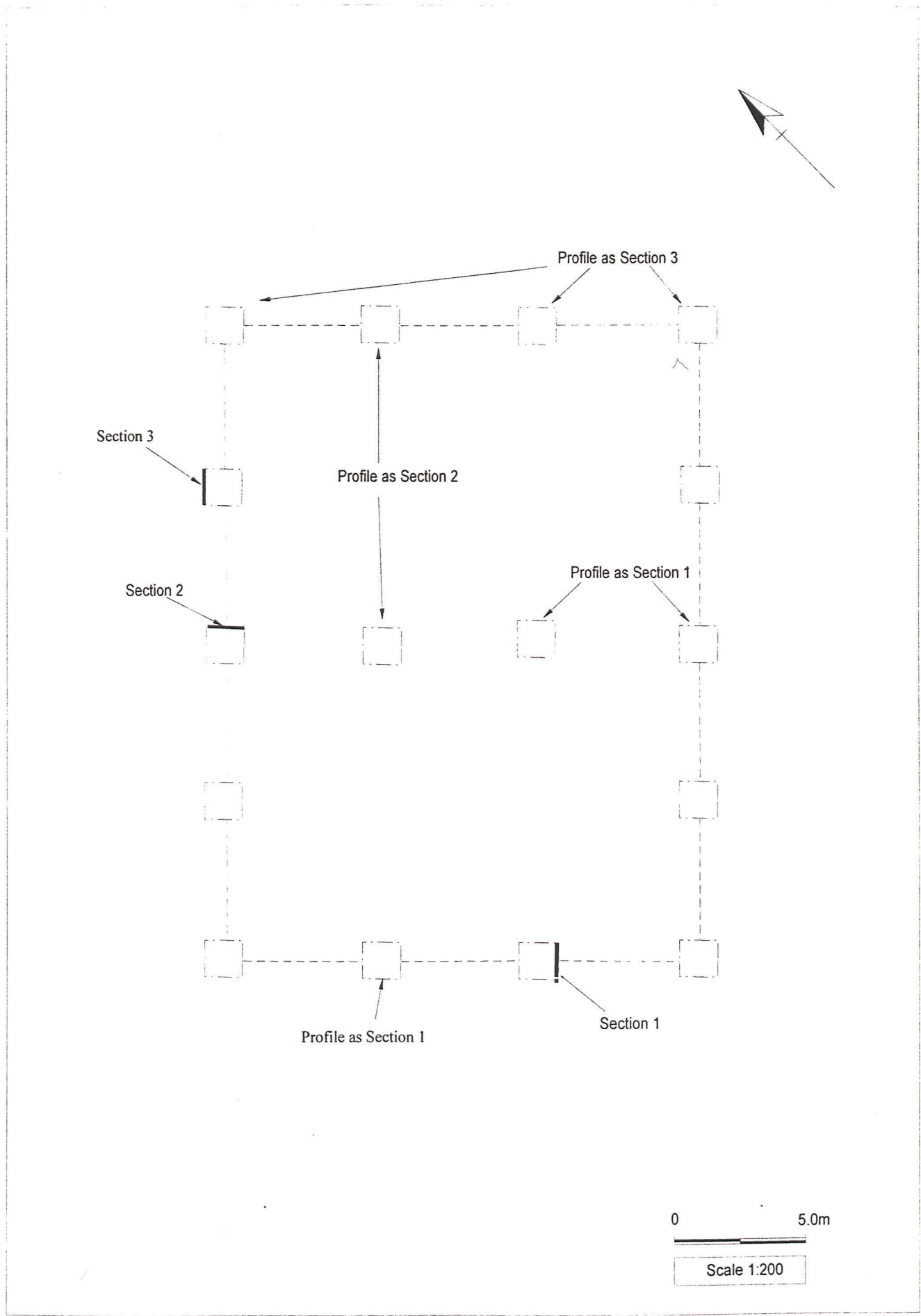


Figure 4- Plan of stanchion pits and section locations

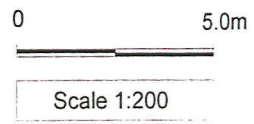
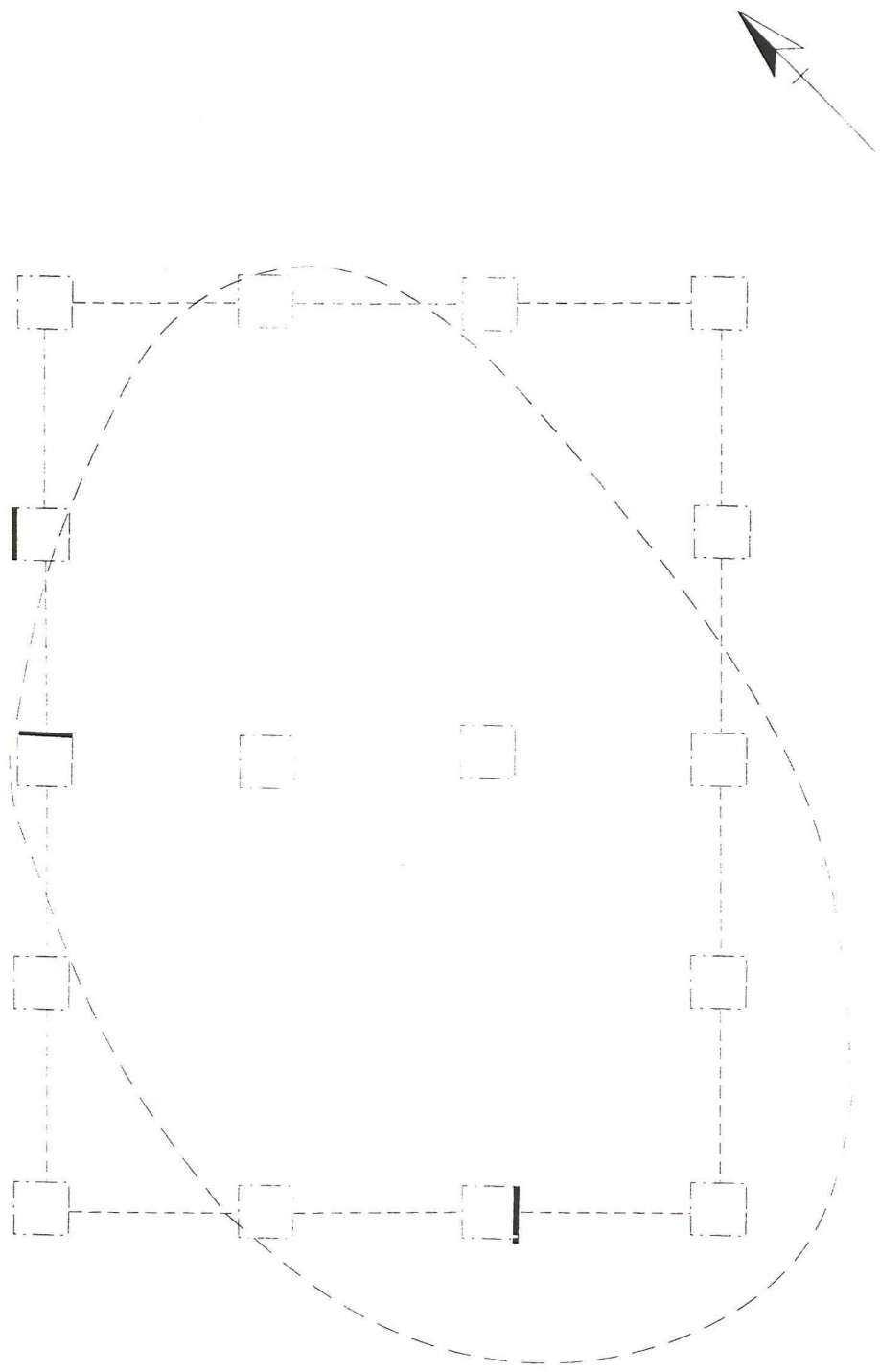


Figure 5 - Hypothesised location of Possible fishpond  
Based on soil profiles identified in stanchion pits

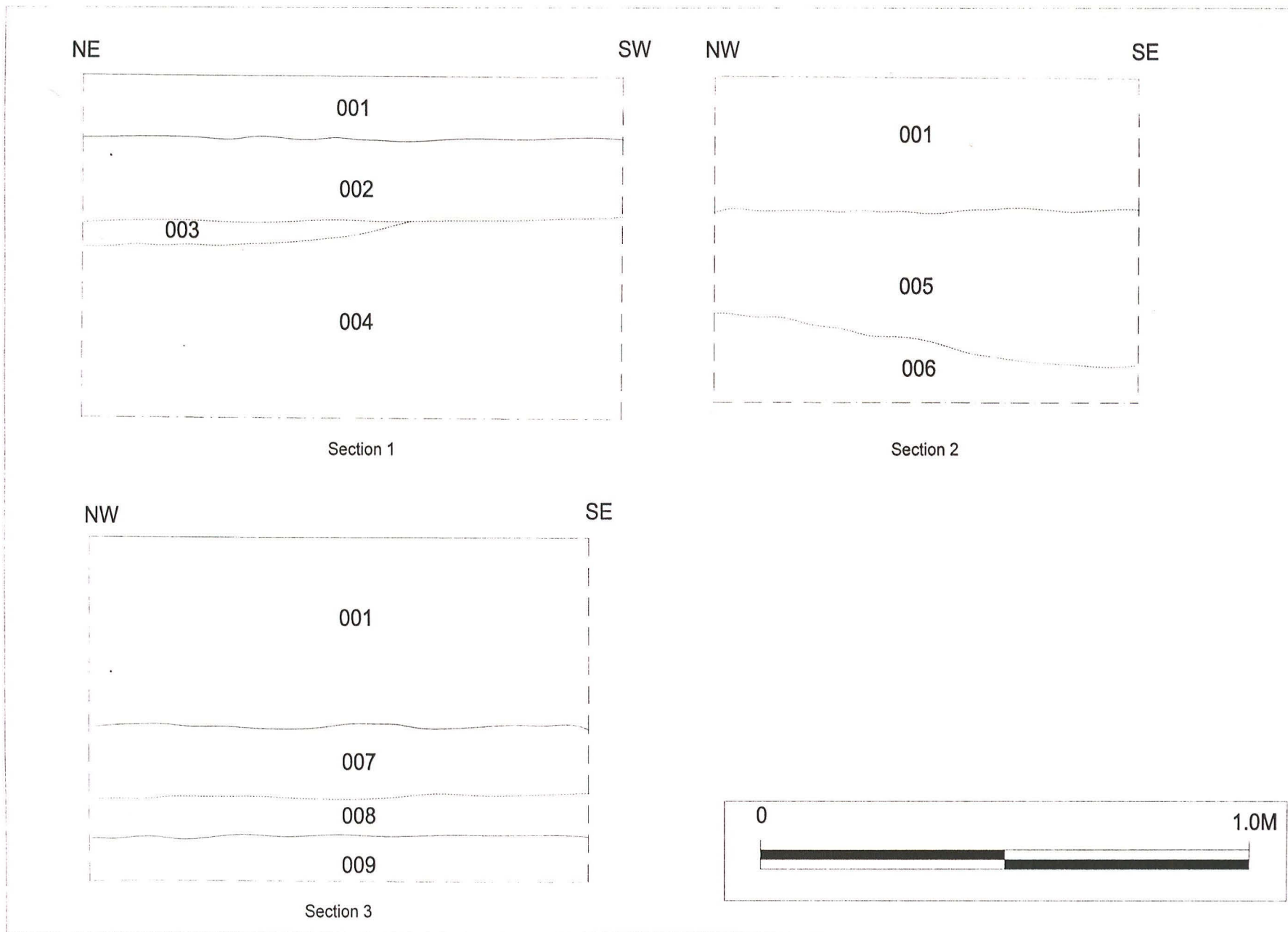


Figure 5 - Section Drawings





Plate 1 Section 2, looking north



Plate 2 Section 3, looking west

**Appendix 1**

**LAND AT  
ABBEY FARM  
ABBEY ROAD,  
BARDNEY,  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR  
MR D ARMSTRONG**

**JUNE 1996**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY .....	1
2	INTRODUCTION .....	1
3	SITE LOCATION .....	1
4	PLANNING BACKGROUND .....	1
5	SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY .....	2
6	THE ARCHAEOLOGY .....	2
7	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES .....	2
8	SITE OPERATIONS .....	3
	8.1 <u>General considerations</u> .....	3
	8.2 <u>Methodology</u> .....	3
9	POST-EXCAVATION .....	3
	9.1 <u>Stage 1</u> .....	3
	9.2 <u>Stage 2</u> .....	4
	9.3 <u>Stage 3</u> .....	4
10	REPORT DEPOSITION .....	5
11	ARCHIVE .....	5
12	PUBLICATION .....	5
13	CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY .....	5
14	VARIATIONS .....	5
15	PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS .....	5
16	SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT .....	6
17	BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	6

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## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of a detached double garage on land at Abbey Farm, Abbey Road, Bardney, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The remains of medieval Bardney Abbey, a nationally important scheduled ancient monument (county monument no. 14) is located adjacent to the development site. Remains of the medieval fishponds, believed associated with the adjacent abbey, are recorded as being located on the development area.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the work. The report will consist of a narrative supported by line drawings and photographs.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a detached double garage at Abbey Farm, Abbey Road, Bardney. The site is located at national grid reference TF114704, and is shown on Figures 1 and 2.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

## 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Bardney is located approximately 13km east of Lincoln on the east bank of the River Witham, in the administrative district of West Lindsey. The site is situated at Abbey Farm, Abbey Road, approximately 1km to the north of the village.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Full planning permission (application number 96/P/0199) for the construction of a detached double garage has been granted by West Lindsey District Council, subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological scheme of works.

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## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Bardney is situated on the east bank of the River Witham. The site and surrounding area is on gently undulating land and lies at approximately 7m OD. Soils at the site are Beccles 2 Association typical stagnogleys developed on chalky till with patches of gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 119).

## 6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 Bardney Abbey was endowed by King Ethelred of Mercia and became an important place of pilgrimage when the bones of St. Oswald were enshrined there in AD 675. Viking raiders destroyed the abbey in 870, though a new priory was founded in 1087. In 1116 the status of Bardney was raised to an abbey and followed the Benedictine order. The parish church of Bardney, thought to have stood alongside the abbey, fell into ruin in 1434 and was rebuilt in the village centre. The abbey was dissolved in 1538 and subsequently became a private residence. However, by 1718, all the buildings, including the post-dissolution residence, had gone and in 1753 it was recorded that the area of the abbey was being quarried for building stone (Heritage Lincolnshire 1993, 1-2).
- 6.2 The Lincolnshire County Council archaeological Sites and Monuments Record indicates that medieval fishponds, believed to be contemporary with the adjacent abbey, are located on the plot of the proposed garages.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations

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

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

## 8.2 Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

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

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour prints will be labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered.

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Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

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

9.3.2.2 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.3 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.4 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

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

9.3.2.7 Sections of the archaeological features.

9.3.2.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.10 Appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record; and to West Lindsey District Council Planning Department.

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11 **ARCHIVE**

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

12 **PUBLICATION**

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the journal of the *Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS**

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

16 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric Pottery - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman and Saxon - City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit



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Medieval and later - Hilary Healey, independent archaeologist

Non-pottery Artefacts

City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit

Animal Bones

Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Human Remains Analysis

To be appointed if necessary and dependent on availability.

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## Appendix 2

### Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1,2,3	Friable, dark brown sandy silt containing frequent pebbles and sub-rounded stones up to 0.50m thick	Topsoil
002	1	Friable, dark olive sandy silt containing frequent pebbles, occasional charcoal and mortar fragments, 0.22m thick	Dump layer
003	1	Soft, mid-yellowish brown clayey sand containing moderate amount of pebbles. 0.60m thick	Dump layer
004	1	Friable, dark olive sandy silt containing frequent pebbles, occasional charcoal and mortar fragments. 0.50m thick	Dump layer
005	2	Soft, dark olive, sandy silt containing frequent pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks and CBM fragments	Dump layer
006	2	Soft, mid grey sand, containing frequent small pebbles and sub-rounded stones. 0.23m thick to L.O.E.	Natural geological deposit
007	3	Soft, mid grey sand containing frequent small pebbles and sub-rounded stones and occasional oyster shell fragments. 0.18m thick	Possible buried topsoil
008	3	Soft, mid grey sand, 0.10m thick	Natural geological deposit
009	3	Soft, light brown with reddish mottling sand. 0.11m thick to L.O.E.	Natural

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS Hilary Healey

#### Provenance

All the material was recovered from a single context, a dumped deposit (005).

A single sherd of pottery was recovered and is relatively local, made at Toynton All Saints, approximately 27km to the east of Bardney. The tile is likely to be very locally produced, perhaps at Bardney itself.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the following table.

Table 1: The Pottery and Tile

Context	Description	Latest Date
005	1x Toynton All Saints-type ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century
	3x roof tile, including 2 nib tile, one with mortar adhering; all tempered with medium flints and ironstone, medieval	

All three tiles are in the same fabric, tempered with flints and ironstone, though one of them is better finished and fired than the other two.

#### Condition

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

#### Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations undertaken at Bardney Abbey which are the subjects of reports. Records of archaeological remains and finds in the area are maintained in the County Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

In general, the assemblage has limited-moderate potential and suggests the presence of late medieval buildings on, or in close proximity to, the site. The dearth of domestic debris (pottery, bone, *etc.*) would, however, suggest that the buildings implied by the roof tile fragments were not used for occupation purposes.

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	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.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	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).
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

**Appendix 5**  
**THE ARCHIVE**

The archive consists of:

- 9 - Context records
- 1 - Photographic record sheets
- 2 - Drawing sheets
- 2 - Bag 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 Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2001.21

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BAF00

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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