ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT THE FORMER SITE OF ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, MANOR LANE, BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE (BML01)

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT THE FORMER SITE OF ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, MANOR LANE, BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE (BML01)

Work Undertaken For
MBArchitecture

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

A.P.S. Report No.**149/01**

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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological evaluation was undertaken to assist in the determination of any future planning application at the former site of St. Peter's Hospital, Manor Lane, Bourne, Lincolnshire.

The site lies in the southern part of Bourne and was previously occupied by The Union Workhouse, constructed in 1837 and later converted into St. Peter's Hospital.

Immediately to the south and east of the site are earthworks of the medieval Bourne Castle (Scheduled Monument No.95). These had suggested the possibility of structures or features associated with the outer bailey of the castle being present on the site.

Late Saxon/ Early Medieval pits were the earliest dated archaeological features recorded during the Evaluation and may relate to the occupation of the adjacent castle. A ditch, pre-dating one of the pits, was found to contain an abraded fragment of Romano-British pottery, although it is likely that this was residual. Further activity at the site, prior to the 19th century and later development, comprised a sequence of undated deposits and pits. In addition to the sherd of Romano-British pottery only 10 fragments of 10th -12th century pottery were recovered. Animal bone was also recovered.

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 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by MBArchitecture to undertake an archaeological evaluation as a pre-planning application requirement on land at the site of the former St. Peter's Hospital, Manor Lane, Bourne. The work was undertaken during the week commencing 15th of October 2001 in accordance with a specification for investigation prepared by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Bourne is located in the South Kesteven District of Lincolnshire, approximately 24km southeast of Grantham (Fig. 1). The site is a rectangular block of land, approximately 0.7ha in extent, that lies in the southern part of Bourne, to the south of West Street and east of Manor Lane. It is centred on NGR TF 0929 1999 and lies at a height of *c.* 12m OD.

Local soils are Aswarby Association, gleyic brown calcareous earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99).

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.

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 (Scheduled Monument No. 95) are located to the west of the church, and lie immediately to the south and east of the proposed development site (Fig 2). 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.

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, 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 recovered further evidence of pottery production including two complete jugs from the 16th - 17th century (Herbert 1996 and 1998b).

The site was previously occupied by the Bourne Union Workhouse (Fig 3). The construction of the workhouse was completed in 1837 and it is believed to have been able to accommodate 300 paupers (Birkbeck 1970, 100). The building was modernised in the 20th century and converted into St. Peter's, a hospital for mentally ill women and children (Birkbeck 1970, 115).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Trial trenching was used to enable *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, density and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits. A total of five trenches, three measuring 1.6m x 20m, one measuring 1.6m x 15m and another measuring 1.6m x 8m (2% of the evaluation area), were located to provide sample coverage of the site (Fig.4).

A mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to excavate the trenches under archaeological supervision. Modern features such as service trenches were identified beneath the rubble. Obvious post-medieval layers and features were stripped off, then the mechanical excavator stripped successive spits until archaeological features were encountered or the natural geology was reached. The exposed surfaces and sections of the trial trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Where features were absence from the bottoms of trenches the trench plans are not illustrated in the report. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Trench 1 was found to be contaminated by diesel and was therefore backfilled after rapid recording, due to Health and Safety considerations.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed with an EDM in relation to fixed points on existing buildings recorded on OS maps.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Phase 1: Natural deposits
Phase 2: Late Saxon/Early Medieval
Phase 3: Undated deposits
Phase 4: Modern deposits

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

At the base of the evaluation trenches were variable deposits of mid-yellowish brown natural sandy clay (102, 103, 205, 217, 210, 323, 324, 347, 344, 400 and 502), lying at approximately 0.8m below present ground surface, between 10.92m OD and 11.62m OD. In Trench 4, the water table was recorded as occurring c.1m beneath present ground surface at 10.78m OD.

5.3 Phase 2: Late Saxon/Early Medieval

Trench 3 (Fig. 6, Section 4 and 6, Plate 3 and 4)
A southeast-northwest linear ditch with concave sides and base [318] was recorded in Trench 3. Measuring 3m wide and 0.6m deep this feature contained a single light grey clayey silt fill, containing a fragment of mid to late 3rd century Romano- British pottery. The pottery is thought to be residual due to its abraded nature (Appendix 3). The ditch had been truncated by undated pit [349] and a modern service trench [336].

Located at the southern end of Trench 3 were two pits with fills that contained Saxo-Norman pottery. One pit [322] was vertical sided with a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clayey silt (321). The pit was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.7m wide and 0.52m deep as seen, although its eastern edge extended beyond the limits of the trench.

A further pit [349] was partly visible at the western edge of the trench, truncating ditch

[318]. The pit was steep sided with a flat base, measuring 0.95m wide by 0.25m deep. It was filled by dark grey silty clay (348) with charcoal flecks containing a fragment of animal bone

5.4 Phase 4: Undated

Trench 2 (Fig. 5, Section 1, Plate 2)
In Trench 2 a large cut feature [218] was identified with dimensions greater than 10.5m wide and up to 1.2m deep. The feature contained a series of fills of light blue clay (204), a dark grey clayey silt (203) overlain by a dark brown clay (214) and mid-greyish blue clay (202). None of these fills contained any datable material. The cut [218] had been truncated both at its western and eastern edges by modern wall foundations [207] and [213] respectively. The nature and the function of cut [218] was not clear from the portion investigated within the confines of Trench 2.

At the east end of the trench a mid-brownish grey clay dumped deposit (215) was identified. Sealing both the cut [218] and dumped deposit (215) was a mid-brownish yellow redeposited clay (201). Deposit (201) was in turn cut by a vertical sided flat based pit [216], measuring 1.25m wide by 0.28m deep. The pit contained a light brownish grey clay (209).

Trench 3 (Fig. 6, Section 5)
Truncating the natural deposits (324=347=323) in Trench 3 were several undated cuts. At the eastern side of the trench was a concave sided, flat based pit [351], measuring 0.3m wide, 0.1m deep and filled by a mid-brown sandy silt (350). A concave shaped post hole [320], 0.24m wide x 0.16m deep, filled by a light greyish brown clayey silt (319) was recorded at the southern end of Trench 3. Extending beneath the western section at the southern end of the trench was a 0.6m wide by 0.15m deep concave pit [346], filled by a mid-grey silty clay (347) which contained a fragment of animal bone. Sealing these features was a layer consisting of mid-brown clayey silt (316= 342=345), interpreted as a buried soil, the top of which occurred at c.11.98m OD, approximately 0.55m below present ground level.

Trench 4 (Fig.6, Section 5)
A light-mid yellowish brown clayey silt (402), identified as a buried soil, was present at the north end of Trench 4, as well as the south end where it filled natural hollows [411 and 401]. This deposit was truncated at the northernmost end of the trench by a concave pit [424], measuring 1.8m wide by 0.7m deep, which contained two fills, a mid-grey silty clay (423) and mid-brownish yellow silt (421). Sealing pit [424] was a further layer consisting of a mid-greyish clayey silt (403) which occurred at 11.72m OD, 0.75m beneath present ground surface. A deposit of mid-grey silty clay (417) which contained a residual fragment of Saxo-Norman pottery, was stratigraphically similar to layer 403.

In the northern half of Trench 4 the layer (403) was truncated by a vertical sided, flat based cut [418], 0.87m wide x 0.52m deep, which contained a single fill of mid-grey silty clay (419). This pit was sealed by a mid-brownish yellow silty clay lens (412) containing gravel, which may mark a break in deposition of the soils. A further deposit also interpreted as a buried soil consisting of mid-greyish brown silty clay (413=415=416), was recorded sealing layer (412).

5.5 Phase 4: Modern deposits

Trench1
A square, brick built manhole (105) was identified in Trench 1, this was not recorded in full due to an inflowing drain contaminating the trench with diesel, resulting in the closure of the trench.

Trench 2 (Fig. 5, Section 1)
At the west end of Trench 2 a north-south

aligned foundation cut [207], measuring 0.7m wide and 0.7m deep, was filled by broken red brick and rubble (206). A further north-south 0.75m wide x 0.7m deep foundation cut [213] at the eastern end of the trench was filled by the remains of a wall foundation (211) and a mid-brownish yellow clay (212). At the easternmost end of Trench 2 a service trench contained a fill of dark brown clayey silt (219). Sealing the aforementioned features was a layer of demolition rubble (200).

Trench 3 (Fig. 6, Section 6)
At the northern end of Trench 3 was a 0.6m wide by 0.25m deep, northwest-southeast service trench [341], containing fills of mid-yellowish brown sandy silt (339) and mid-brown silty clay (340). Sealing the service trench was a layer consisting of mid-brownish grey clayey silt (338=337). At the same level as layer (338) in the southern end of the trench were a series of dumped deposits, a dark grey silty sand (315), a mid-brown silty sand (314), and a black silty sand (313) and a further layer of dark brownish grey clayey silt (312). This series of deposits was cut by several service trenches and pits.

At the northern end of the trench was an east-west aligned service trench, with near vertical sides and a flat base [328]. It measured 0.4m wide by 0.25m deep and contained fills of greyish yellow sand (327).

Roughly in the centre of the trench was a vertical sided irregular based pit [333], measuring 0.9m wide by 0.44m deep, filled by mid-grey and reddish brown silty sand (332), dark grey silty sand (331), and sealed by mid-grey sand and pebbles (310).

In the southern half of the trench an east-west aligned vertical sided service trench [336] measuring 0.2m wide which was investigated to a depth of 0.55m. The service trench was filled by modern debris contained in a black silt matrix (334) and dark greyish black silt containing coal (335).

South of the service trench [336] was a steep sided, flat based pit [311] measuring 3.6m wide and 0.26m deep, filled by dumped deposits consisting of black sandy silt and burnt debris (309), brick rubble and sand (310), mid-brownish white sandy mortar (308), blackish grey silty sand (307), and light brownish white sandy mortar (306).

Sealing the pit [311] and covering the southern third of the trench were levelling layers consisting of brick rubble (305), gravel (304), and stone chippings (302). These layers were in turn sealed by tarmac layer (301). The remainder of the trench was covered by a tarmac surface (325) and stone chippings (300), which lie within cut [326]. The trench was sealed by a 0.2m thick layer of demolition rubble (300).

Trench 4 (Fig. 6, Section 5)
In Trench 4 the modern deposits include an east-west red brick wall foundation (426) located in the centre of trench. Eleven brick courses remained standing 0.9m high and measuring 0.35m wide.

To the south of (426), three modern east-west orientated service trenches were identified. Each had been backfilled by dark grey silty clay containing coal and brick fragments (425), (427) and (428).

Sealing the wall and service trenches were a series of dumped deposits of mid-yellowish brown sandy silt (410), mid-greyish clayey silt (409), a dark greyish black gritty silt (408) and a mid-dark grey clayey silt (404), all of which contained large amounts of gravel and brick fragments. Recorded above these were a series of levelling deposits of mid-yellowish brown gravel (407) and chipped pinkish white gravel (405) providing a base for a tarmac surface (406). To the north of wall (426) was a 0.35m thick deposit of demolition rubble (414).

Trench 5 (Fig. 5,Section 2)
In Trench 5 was a mid-brown silty clay subsoil (501), 0.4m thick. Sealing this was a dark brown silt topsoil (500).

6. DISCUSSION

Archaeological evaluation on land at the site of St. Peter's Hospital, Manor Lane, Bourne, Lincolnshire, has identified 10th-12th century features, in the form of pits, along with modern services and foundations relating to the use of the workhouse and later hospital.

The earliest deposits found in all the trenches, were mid-yellowish brown, sandy clays. This occurs at an average of 11.43m OD, with 0.5m dip in the natural in Trench 4, and represents the natural geological deposits.

Only one feature of possible Romano-British date was recorded, a southeast - northwest ditch in Trench 3, which contained a fragment of mid-late 3rd century greyware. However, no other Roman remains were identified or finds retrieved during the evaluation. The ditch is truncated by a pit containing 10th - 12th century pottery, indicating an earlier date for the ditch.

Late Saxon/ early medieval features were present only in the southern part of the site (Trench 3), where several fragments of 10th-12th pottery were retrieved from two pits. These may be associated with the construction or occupation of the nearby castle, as they are thought to lie within an outer bailey. The low density of features and lack of dating evidence may reflect limited activity in this particular area during the occupation of the castle. It is possible that the area was left clear, for maintaining a clear line of sight from the castle for defensive purposes.

The Late Saxon/ early medieval pits in Trench 3, together with two undated pits and a post hole were all sealed by a buried soil suggesting that the features may be contemporary. The buried soil was cut by two further undated pits in Trench 4 and were in turn sealed by layers also identified as buried soils. A large, undated feature, identified in Trench 2, extended beyond the confines of the trench. Its form and function could not be determined, although the nature of the fills suggest that it may have silted up naturally.

Overall the limited quantity of finds and features suggest only a low level of activity prior to the 19th century development of the site.

The majority of evidence for the recent occupation of the site was in the form of building foundations and service trenches associated with the Union Workhouse, later modified to become St. Peter's Hospital, and the subsequent demolition of the buildings. Construction of the workhouse and later hospital has not damaged extensively the earliest, low lying medieval deposits.

The archaeological evaluation has expanded the understanding of the past use of this site. Archaeologically there is no clear evidence for occupation at the site prior to the 10th-12th century. The features and deposits recorded suggest relatively limited activity prior to the 19th century. The site had been heavily disturbed by the construction of the Union Workhouse in the 19th century and the later modernisation of the buildings. Whilst the foundations and service trenches had impacted on the earlier features it was noted that even where the ground had not been disturbed by 19th century and later development, at the southwestern corner of the site (Trench 5), no archaeological features or finds were identified.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of the significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling*

ancient monuments has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4: see appendix 4).

Period:
Two features dating from the 10th-12th century were recorded during the evaluation. The remainder of the features were either undated or related to the 19th century and later development of the site.

Rarity:
Remains of 10th-12th century and modern date were identified. Evidence of Late Saxon/ Early Medieval occupation is generally moderately rare but is known in Bourne. Post-medieval and later remains are not rare within Bourne.

Documentation:
Records of archaeological sites and finds from the Bourne area are held in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monument Record and the files are maintained by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. This work represents the first archaeological investigation undertaken on the site of the former St. Peter's Hospital.

Group Value:
The majority of the remains were modern in origin, implying a low level group value. Late Saxon/ Early Medieval pits were identified in the southern half of the site and these have a moderately low group value.

Survival/Condition:
The Late Saxon/ early medieval features recorded appeared to have survived relatively well despite the disturbance by modern features associated with the construction of the Union Workhouse, and later hospital.

Fragility/Vulnerability:
All the features are vulnerable to disturbance by the proposed development.

Diversity:
Late Saxon/ early medieval features and 19th century and later buildings and associated deposits were revealed during the evaluation giving low period diversity. The functional diversity of the identified remains is relatively low with Late Saxon/ Early Medieval pits and 19th century and later building remains.

Potential:
There is potential that similar Late Saxon/ Early Medieval features may by found on other parts of the site although only a low density of such features was identified during the evaluation. Further 19th century and later remains associated with the hospital will survive on site. There was no evidence for waterlogging of the earlier features.

8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The technique of using trial trenches to evaluate archaeological deposits was successful. Mechanical excavation, under archaeological supervision, allowed a rapid appraisal and removal of modern disturbance to levels of archaeological interest. Manual excavation of the archaeological features and deposits allowed the retrieval of datable material.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at the site of St. Peter's Hospital, Manor Lane, Bourne, Lincolnshire was undertaken as the site lies immediately adjacent to the scheduled remains of the medieval castle.

A fragment of Romano-British pottery was retrieved during the archaeological works, however it is likely that this fragment is material from one of the known nearby Romano-British sites. Evidence of 10th-12th century activity was identified in the southern half of the investigation area in the form of two pits, containing Stamford and South Lincolnshire Shelly ware pottery. This, together with a sequence of undated pits and

deposits, comprised the evidence for the occupation of the site prior to more recent development. Most of the deposits relate to the construction of the 19th century Union Workhouse and later modernisation in the 20th century when the buildings were converted to a hospital.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of MBArchitecture who commissioned the work. The project was coordinated by Denise Drury, and this report was edited by Denise Drury and Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

11. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
Site Supervisors: Rachael Hall
Site Assistants: Victoria Mellor, Chris Moulis and Ben Crossley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Rachael Hall
Post-excavation Analyst: Rachael Hall

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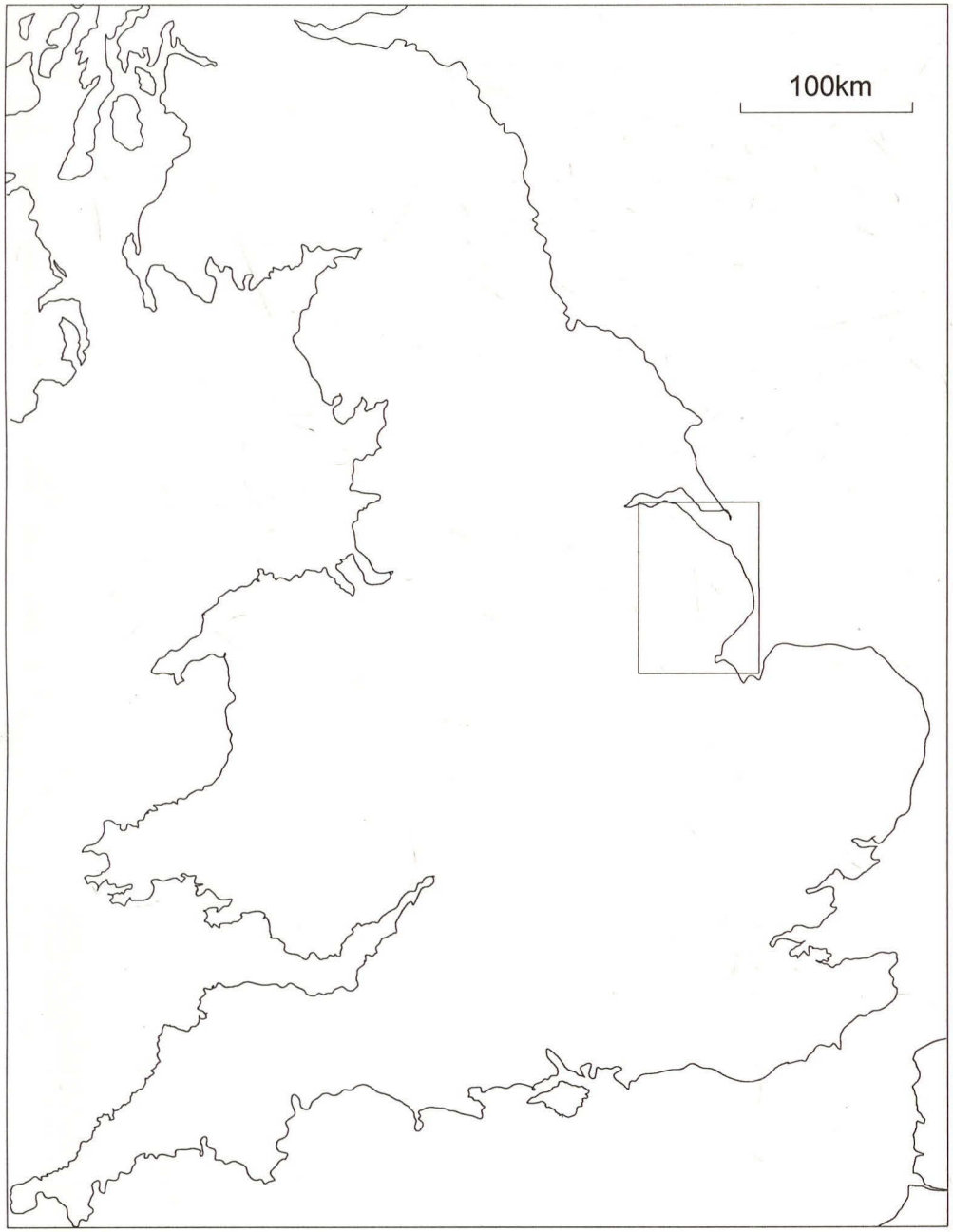
13. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OS Ordnance Survey



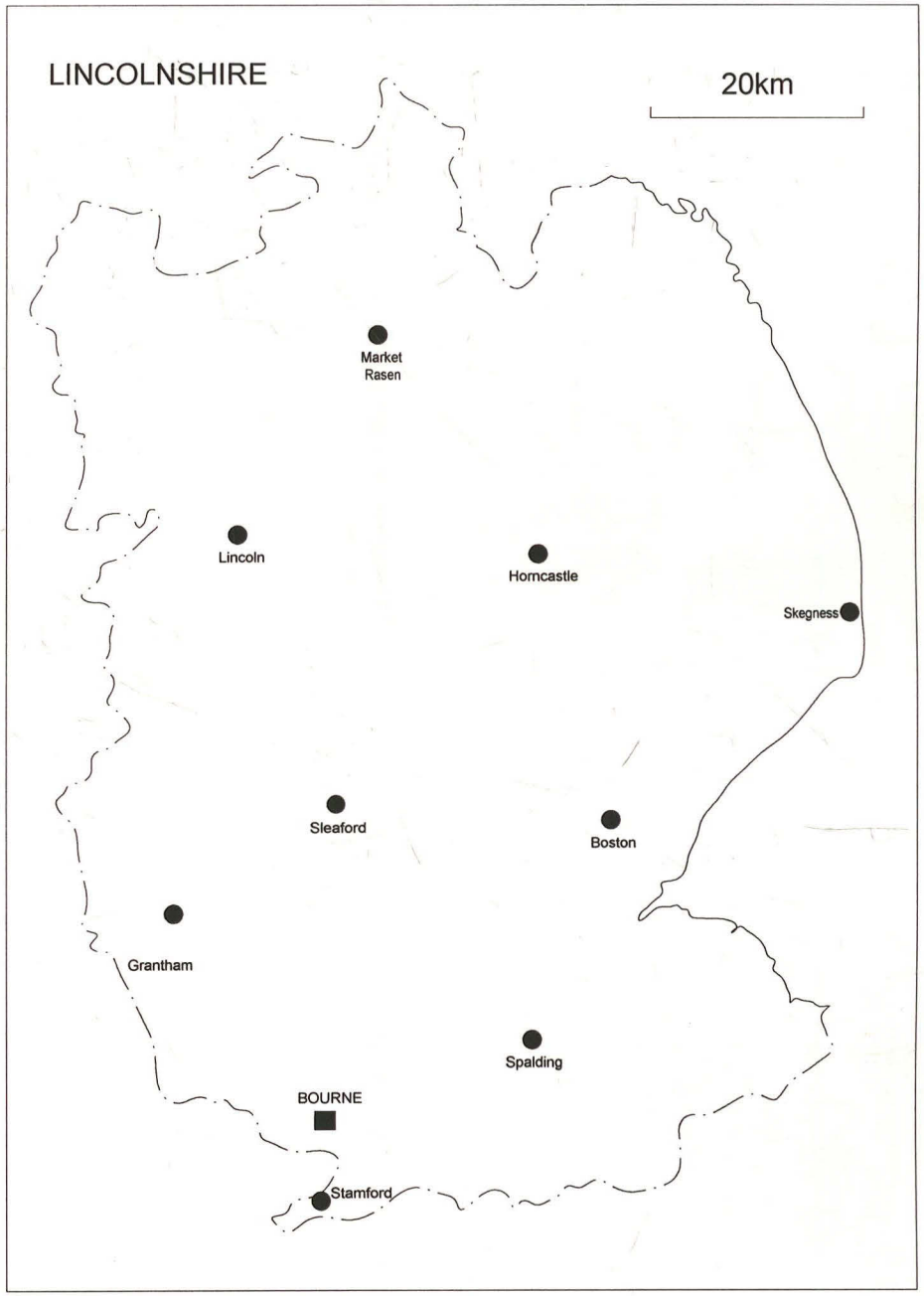


Figure 1 General Location Plan

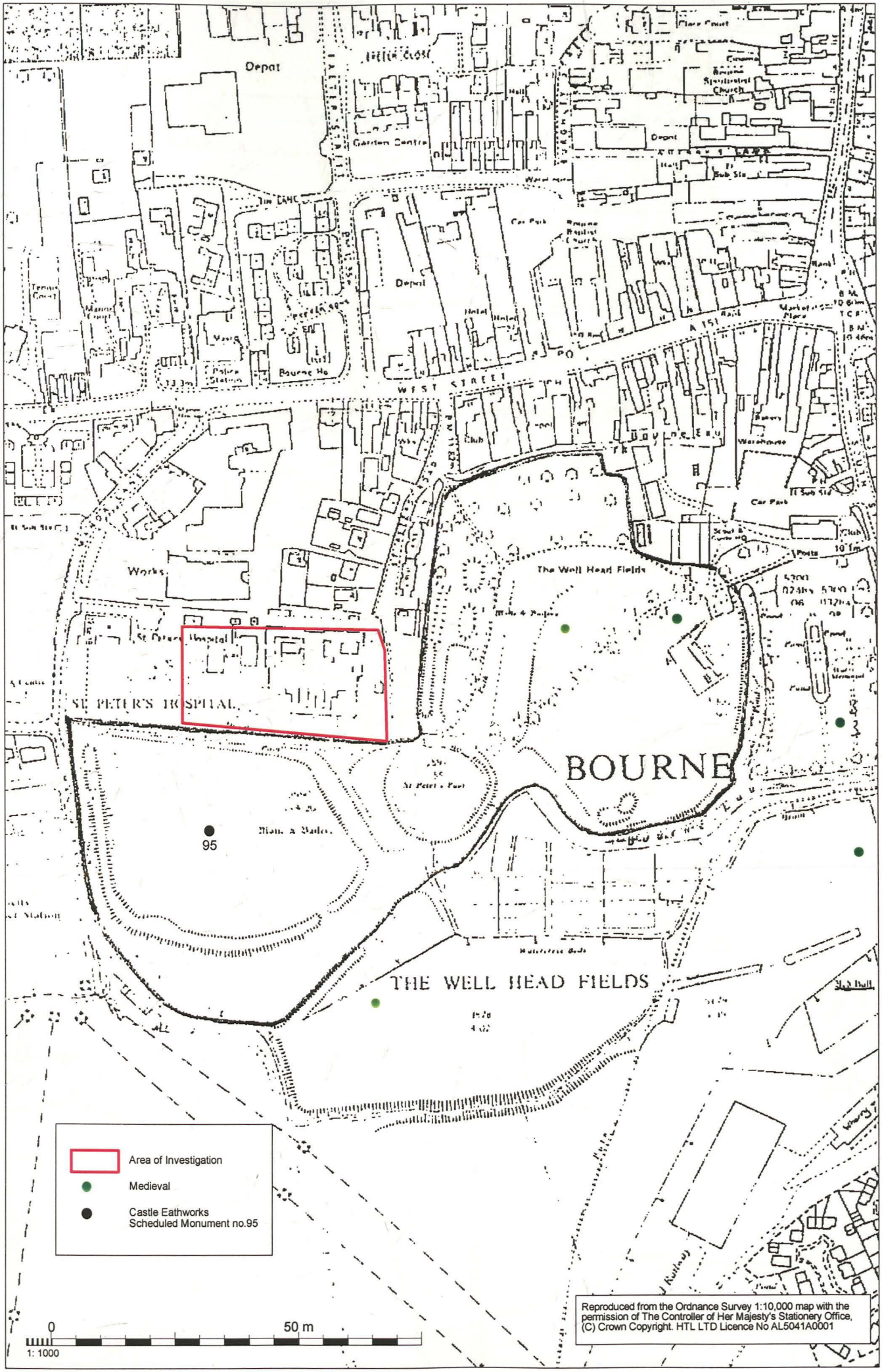


Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

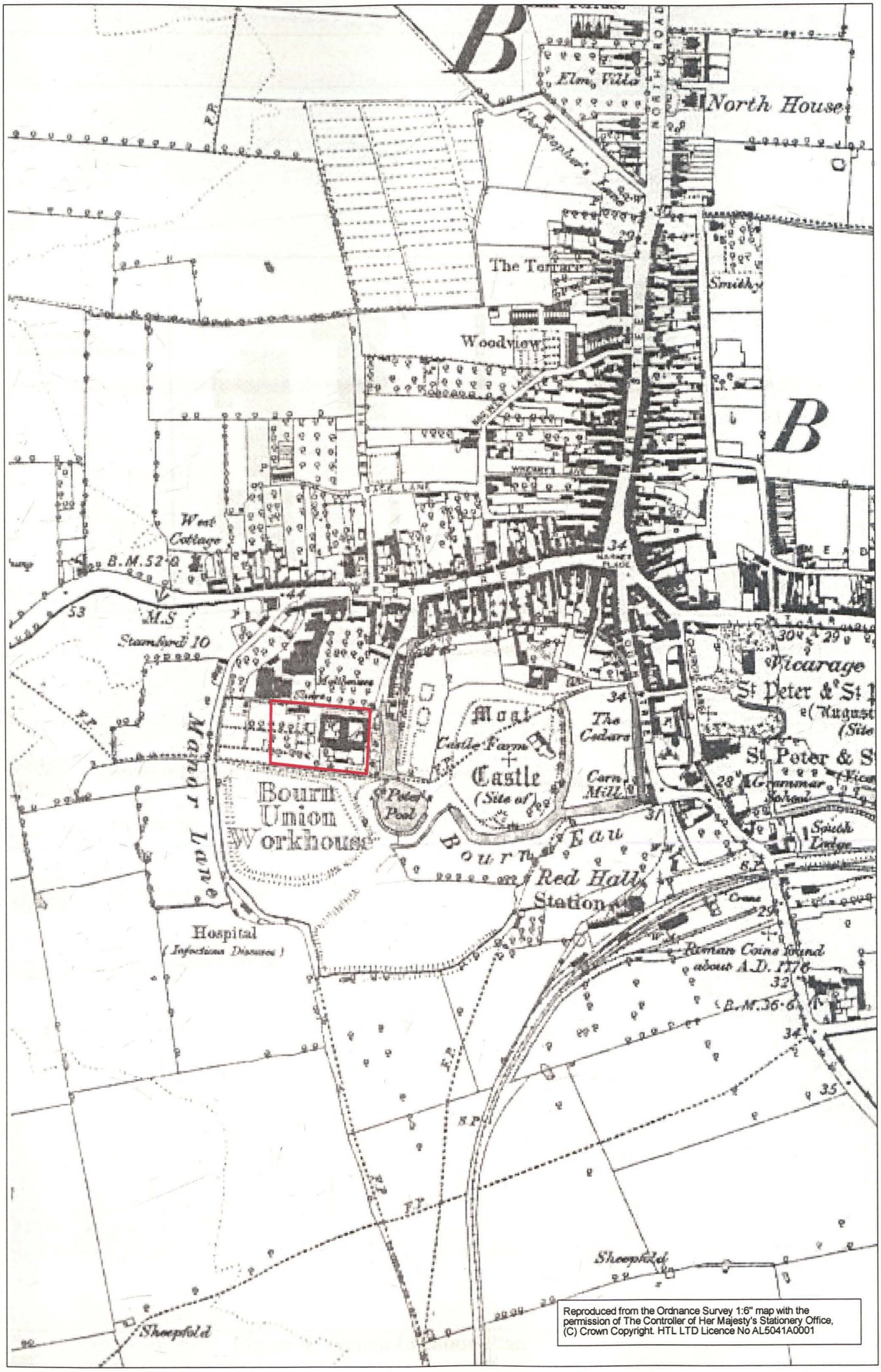
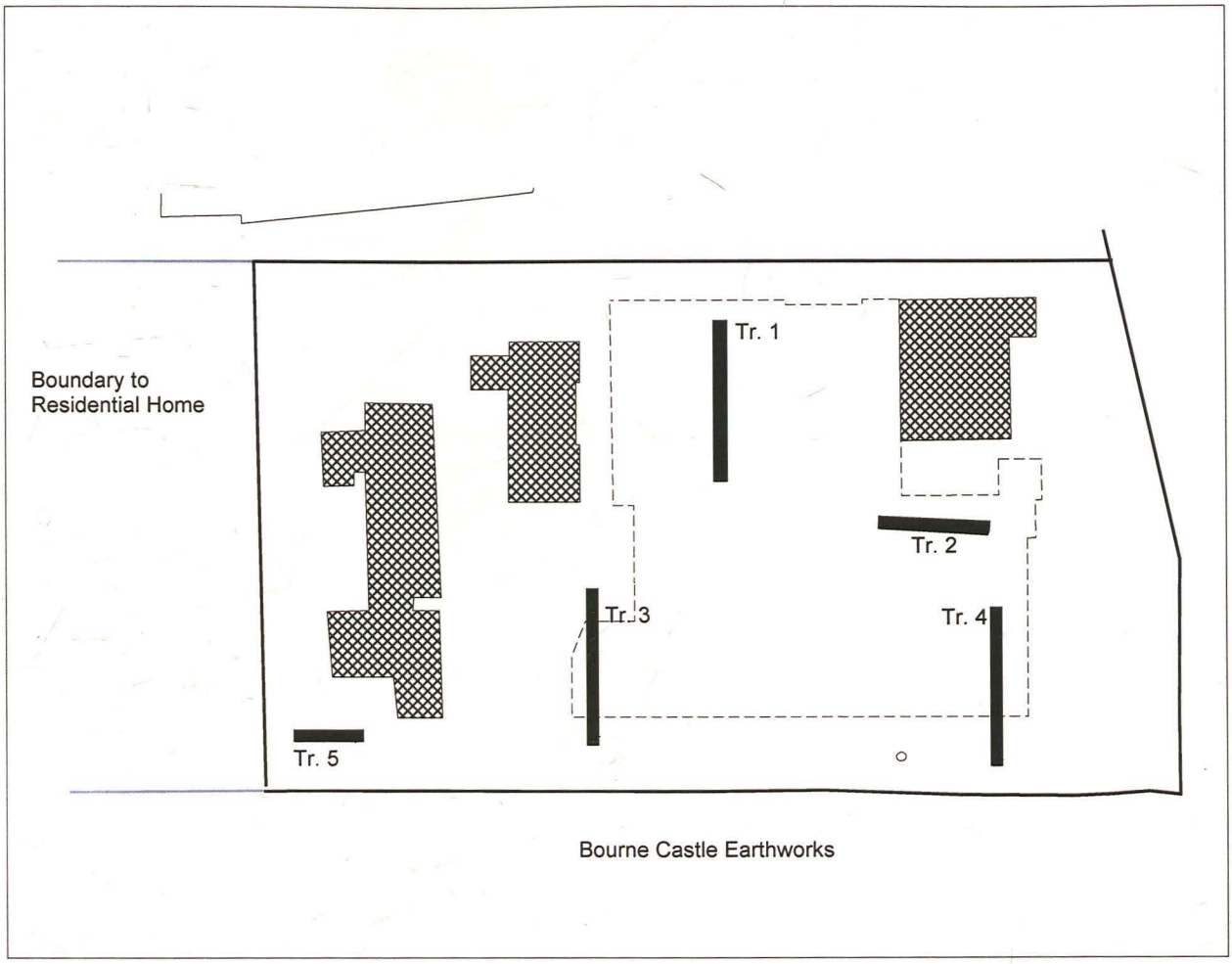


Figure 3: Extract from 6" 1905, Ordanance Survey Map, showing site.



Existing Buildings at time of archaeological investigations

Site Boundary

Archaeological Trenches

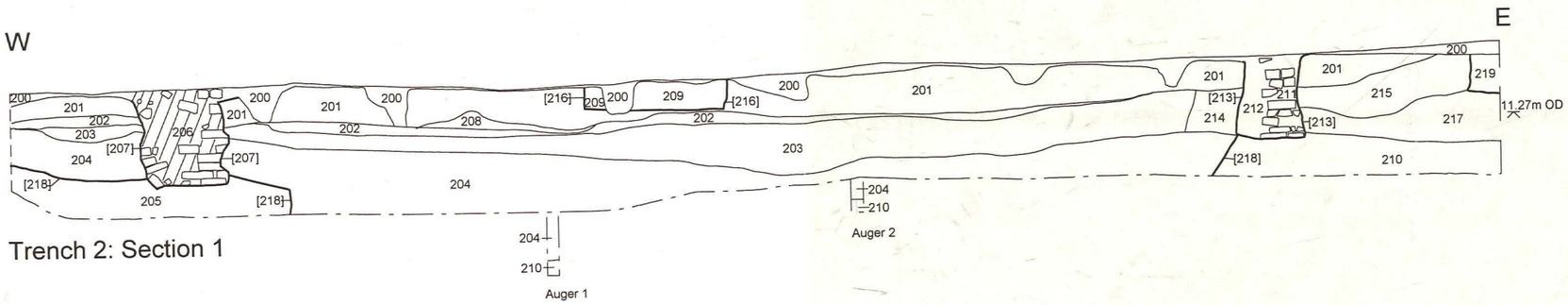
Former Hospital Buildings

0 50m

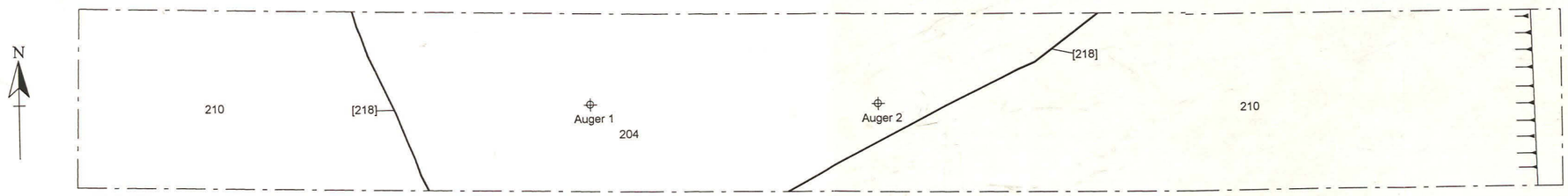
Scale 1:1000

N

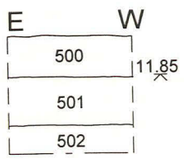
Figure 4: Trench Location Plan



Trench 2: Section 1



Trench 2: Plan 1 (Lowest level of trench).

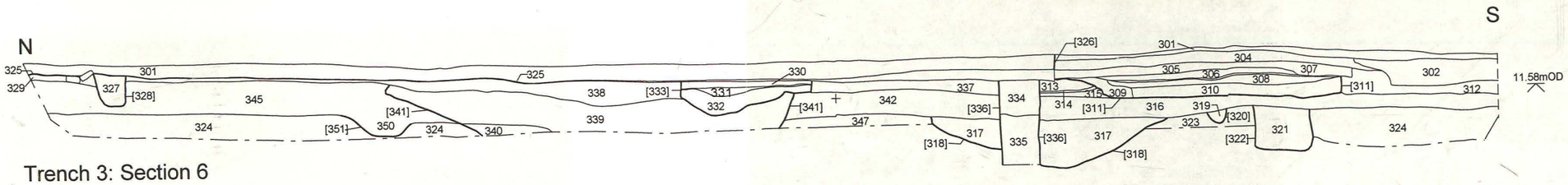


Trench 5: Section 2

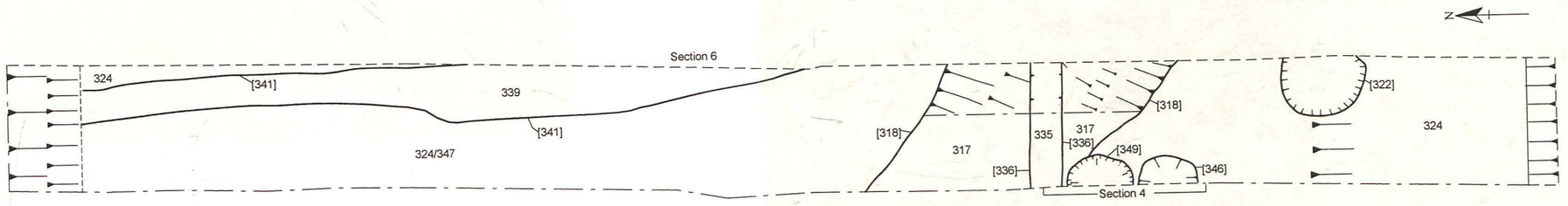
0 3m

Scale 1:75

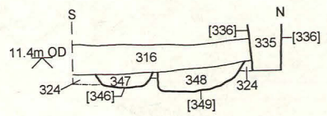
Figure 5: Trench 2 plan and sections, Trench 5, section.



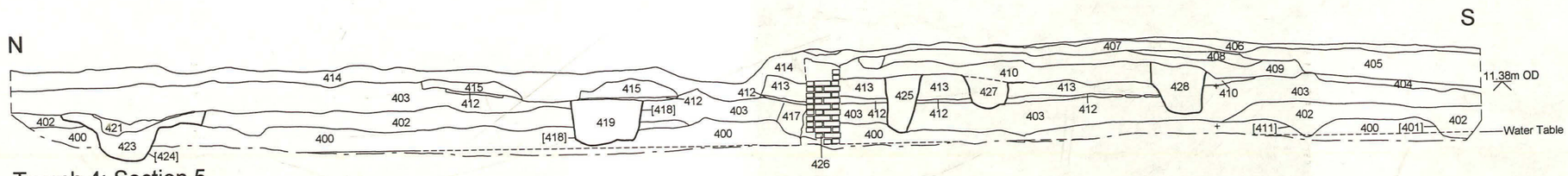
Trench 3: Section 6



Trench 3: Plan 2



Trench 3: Section 4



Trench 4: Section 5

0 3m

Scale 1:100

Figure 6: Trench 3, plan and sections and Trench 4 Section

Plate 1 General view of site, looking southwest

Plate 2 View of Trench 2, Section 1, showing cut [218], looking northwest

Plate 3 View of Trench 3, showing ditch [318] truncated by [336], looking east

Plate 4 View of Trench 3, showing pits [346] and [349], looking west

Appendix 1

Specification for archaeological evaluation on land at former St Peter's Hospital site Manor Lane, Bourne, Lincolnshire

1 SUMMARY

1.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at the site of St Peter's Hospital, Manor Lane, Bourne, Lincolnshire.

1.2 The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the earthwork remains of Bourne Castle which is a Scheduled Monument.

1.3 The work is required to provide information to assist the determination of the application.

1.4 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 at the former St Peter's Hospital, Manor Lane, Bourne, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 0929 1999.

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 is located 24km southeast of Grantham and 15km northeast of Stamford in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The proposed development area, a rectangular block of land measuring approximately 100m by 70m (0.7ha), lies in the southern part of Bourne, on the east side of Manor Lane at National Grid Reference TF 0929 1999.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 The area is archaeologically sensitive and an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) has been requested by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist in order to provide information to assist the determination of any planning application.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site lies in the southern part of Bourne at *c*12m OD. The site is on land occupied by St Peter's Hospital (in the process of being demolished). Local soils are of the Aswarby Association, gleyic brown calcareous earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Bourne is located in an area of known archaeological remains, the most significant dating from the Romano-British and medieval periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that during the

Romano-British period Borne was a small but important settlement. Roman finds and pottery kilns have been identified within the town. The Roman road, King Street, passes east of the site.

6.2 Bourne was a significant town in the medieval period with an Abbey and castle. The church of St Peter and St Paul, lying *c*400m east of the proposed development site, was part of the Augustinian Abbey founded in the 12th century. Pottery was manufactured at Bourne in the medieval and post-medieval periods and kilns relating to the industry have been found within Bourne.

6.3 Bourne Castle (Scheduled Monument No. 95) was established in the early medieval period, its earthwork remains lie immediately to the south and east of the proposed development site. The Castle site included a motte (a defensive mound) possibly surmounted by a tower, surrounded by two enclosures (baileys) which would have included further buildings and a possible stone gatehouse (which has since been destroyed). The proposed development site may lie within the area of an outer bailey associated with the castle.

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 date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.

7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

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 four trenches measuring 20m x 1.6m (giving a 2% sample of the proposed development area). The trenching will target areas of least disturbance with due consideration given to constraints such as the location of services, existing buildings and access (Fig. 1).

9.1.3 Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. 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 the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. 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 an EDM survey.

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; 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 published in Heritage Lincolnshire's annual report and an article of appropriate content 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 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 principle 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.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
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 with 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 4 staff, a supervisor and 3 assistants, and to take 5 days.

18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 15 person-days within a notional programme of 15 to 20 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Specialist time is allotted in the project budget.

18.3 Contingency

18.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; pump; Roman pottery (large quantities); Anglo-Saxon pottery; medieval and post-medieval pottery (large quantities); faunal remains (large quantities) ; Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.

18.3.2 Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator, 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

Archaeological Project Services, 1996 *Archaeological watching brief of a borehole and pipe trench on land adjacent to Bourne Castle, Bourne, Lincolnshire (BES94)* APS unpublished report

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

Trench1

Context No.	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
101	Loose, cream hard stand and fractured brick	0.30	Demolition rubble
102	Firm, mid-reddish brown with blue mottling, clay	0.50	Natural
103	Soft, mid-reddish brown, sandy clay	0.20	Natural
104	Firm, dark grey, clay, diesel stained	-	Fill of 106
105	Red brick, concrete mortared, square built.		Man Hole
106	Vertical sided Foundation cut, filled by 104 and 105		Man Hole Cut

Trench 2

Context No.	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
200	Loose, mixed creams, greys and reds, brick and tarmac rubble	0.20	Demolition rubble
201	Firm, mid-brownish yellow, clay, occ.	0.33	Layer
202	Firm, mid-greyish blue, clay	0.18	Layer
203	Soft, dark grey, slightly clayey silt	0.35	Fill of 218
204	Firm, light blue, clay	0.65	Fill of 218
205	Soft, mid-yellowish brown, sandy clay	0.38	Natural
206	Very disturbed red brick north-south wall foundation, filled by 207	0.70	Wall Foundation
207	N-S linear, steep sided, flat based cut, 0.75m wide, filled by 206	0.70	Foundation Trench
208	Firm, mid-brownish grey, clay	0.15	Dumped Deposit
209	Firm, light brownish grey, clay	0.30	Fill of 216
210	Soft, mid-brownish yellow, clayey sand	0.30	Natural
211	Red brick, no visible mortar, north-south wall foundation	0.70	Wall Foundation
212	Firm, mid-brownish yellow, clay, occ. brick frag.	0.70	Fill of 213

213	N-S linear, vertical sided flat based cut, 0.65m wide, filled by 213 and 212	0.70	Foundation Cut
214	Firm, dark brown clay	0.40	Fill
215	Firm, mid-brownish grey clay	0.35	Dumped Deposit
216	Vertical sided, flat based cut, seen only in section, 1.25m wide, filled by 200	0.28	Modern Pit
217	Firm, mid-yellowish blue clay	0.43	Natural
218	Indeterminate shaped cut, truncated to east, width seen 10.5m, filled by 202, 203, 208 and 214	1.20	Undated Cut
219	Firm, dark brown clayey sit, with ceramic drain	0.33	Service Trench

Trench 3

Context No.	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
300	Firm-friable, yellowish white, hardstanding stone	0.44	Hardstand
301	Hard, black, tarmac	0.24	Surface
302	Firm-friable, yellowish white, hardstanding stone	0.60	Hardstand
303	Number not used		
304	Firm, light brown, gravel mix	0.32	Levelling
305	Brick rubble, in sand and gravel matrix	0.34	Levelling
306	Loose, light brownish white, sandy mortar	0.24	Fill of 311
307	Firm-friable, blackish grey silty sand matrix with burnt debris	0.08	Fill of 311
308	Firm- friable, mid brownish white, sandy mortar	0.24	Demolition layer
309	Firm- friable, black, sandy silt and burnt debris, occ. sm. Stones, occ. cbm frags	0.52	Fill of 311
310	Firm- compact, brick rubble, in silty sand matrix	0.40	Fill of 311
311	E-W linear, steep sided flat based cut, 3.6m wide, filled by 310 and 309	0.26	Pit
312	Firm-plastic, dark brownish grey, clayey silt, freq. cbm frags and garvel	0.30	Layer

313	Firm-friable, black, sandy silt and small gravel	0.16	Dumped Deposit
314	Firm, mid-brown, silty sand mortar mix	0.02	Mortar Layer
315	Soft, dark grey, silty sand, freq. cbm and charcoal flecks	0.10	Dumped Layer
316	Firm-plastic, mid-brown clayey silt, occ. sm. pebbles/same as 342	0.30	Former Topsoil
317	Moderate-firm, light grey, with reddish mottles, clayey silt, freq. charcaol, occ. stones	0.60	Fill of 318
318	SE- NW linear, gentle sided concaved based cut, 3m wide, filled by 317	1.20	Ditch
319	Moderate-firm, light greyish brown, clayey silt, occ. gravel	0.16	Fill of 320
320	Smooth sided concave cut, width 0.12m, filled by 319	0.16	Post Hole
321	Moderate- firm, mid brown, clayey silt, occ. sm. pebbles and charcoal	0.56	Fill of 322
322	Vertical sided, flat based cut, 0.7m wide, fill of 321	0.52	Pit
323	Plastic, mid-yellowish brown, clay	0.50	Natural
324	Plastic, mid-yellowish brown, clay	0.50	Natural
325	Tarmac	0.12	Surface
326	Vertical sided, flat based, cut	0.40	Clearance Cut
327	Loose, greyish yellow, sand, containing ceramic pipe	0.48	Drain
328	Steep sided, flat based, 0.2m wide cut, filled by 327	0.48	Service Trench
329	Compact, greyish brown, brick rubble	0.10	Demolition Layer
330	Firm, mid-grey sand and pebbles	0.06	Fill of 333
331	Soft, dark grey, silty sand, occ. stone	0.12	Fill of 333
332	Soft, mid-grey and reddish brown silty sand, freq. brick frags	0.26	Fill of 333
333	Vertical sided, irregular based cut, 0.9m wide, filled by 330, 331 and 332	0.44	Pit
334	Loose- soft, black, silt matrix containing modern rubbish	0.44	Backfill of 336

335	Loose- soft, dark greyish black, silt matrix, freq. coal	0.70	Backfill of 336
336	E-W, linear, vertical sided cut, truncates [318] through centre, 0.23m wide, filled by 335 and 334	1.10	Modern Service Trench
337	Soft, mid-brownish grey, clayey silt	0.20	Buried Soil
338	Soft, mid-brownish grey, clayey silt, occ. cbm	0.30	Buried Soil
339	Firm, mid-yellowish brown with grey mottling, silty sand, occ. sm. stones and charcoal flecks	0.50	Fill of 341
340	Soft, mid-brown with dark grey mottling, silty clay	0.16	Fill of 314
341	N-S linear, slight undercut on northern edge, 2.7m seen length cut, filled by 339 and 340	0.50	Service Trench
342	Firm, mid-brown, clayey silt	0.36	Former Topsoil
343	Firm, mid-brown, sandy silt	0.36	Former Topsoil
344	Plastic, mid-yellowish brown, clay		Natural
345	Firm, light yellowish brown, silty sand	0.34	Former Topsoil
346	Shallow, flattish based cut, 0.6m wide x >0.34m/ obscured by section, filled by 347	0.15	Pit
347	Soft, mid-grey, silty clay, occ. charcoal	0.15	Fill of 346
348	Soft, dark-grey, silty clay, occ. charcoal flecks	0.25	Fill of 349
349	Shallow , flat based cut, 0.95m x> 0.34m wide, filled by 348	0.25	Cut
350	Firm, mid-brown, sandy silt	0.20	Fill of 351
351	Smooth sided, flattish based cut, 0.3 wide, filled by 350	0.20	Pit

Trench 4

Context No.	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
400	Loose, light-mid yellowish brown, silty clay	0.25	Natural
401	Concaved sided , flattish based cut, > .65m wide, filled by 402	0.20	Natural Hollow

402	Loose, light-mid greyish brown, clayey silt, occ. sm. pebbles	0.35	Dump
403	Firm, light-mid, greyish brown, clayey silt, occ. pebbles	0.45	Buried Soil
404	Loose, mid-dark grey clayey silt	0.08	Dumped deposit
405	Loose, pinkish white, gravel	0.35	Hardstanding
406	Tarmac	0.1	Surface
407	Loose, mid-yellowish brown, gravel	0.15	Levelling
408	Loose dark greyish black, gritty silt	0.15	Dumped Deposit
409	Soft, mid-greyish, clayey silt, freq. sm. gravel and coal frags., occ. cbm	0.20	Dumped Deposit
410	Soft, mid-yellowish brown, silty sand, freq. sm. gravel	0.17	Dumped Deposit
411	Linear, smooth sided concave cut, 0.8m wide, filled by 402	0.25	Natural Hollow
412	Soft- plastic, mid-brownish yellow silty clay, freq. gravel	0.1	Layer
413	Plastic, mid-greyish brown, silty clay, occ sm. gravel, same as 416	0.32	Buried soil
414	Loose, mid-brown silt, freq. broken brick	0.4	Demolition Layer
415	Soft, mid-greyish brown silty clay, occ. gravel and charcoal	0.22	Dump Deposit
416	Firm, mid-greyish brown, clayey silt, same as 413		Buried soil
417	Soft, mid-grey with reddish brown mottles, silty clay	0.4	Dumped Deposit
418	Steep slightly concave, smooth sided, flat based cut, 0.87m wide, filled by 419	0.52	Pit
419	Soft, mid-grey with greenish grey mottles, silty clay, freq. charcoal flecks, occ. sm. gravel	0.52	Fill of 418
420	Soft, black, silty clay	0.1	Burnt layer
421	Soft, mid-brownish yellow, silty clay	0.2	Fill of 424
422	Number not used		

423	Soft, mid-grey with reddish brown mottles, silty clay, occ. charcoal flecks	0.37	Fillof 424
424	Concave sided and based cut, 1.8m wide, filled by 423 and 421	0.5	Pit
425	Firm, mid-greyish brown, clay, freq. sm gravel, containing ceramic foul drain	0.7	Service Trench Fill
426	Red brick foundations, bonded with greyish white mortar, 0.35m wide, 0.9m high		Wall Foundation
427	Soft, dark grey, silty clay, freq. small gravel, containing ceramic foul drain	0.4	Service Trench
428	Soft, dark grey, silty clay, freq. coal and brick frags., containing ceramic foul drain	0.56	Service Trench

Trench 5

Context No.	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
500	Friable, dark brown, silt	0.33	Topsoil
501	Firm, mid-brown, silty clay	0.4	Subsoil
502	Plastic, reddish brown with blue mottles, clay	0.25	Natural

Abbreviations

cbm Ceramic Burnt Material
sm Small
occ. Occasional
freq. Frequent

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

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Provenance

The material was recovered from ditch and pit fills (317), (321), (347), (348), and redeposited natural (417), with the majority of the objects found in Trench 3 and a single fragment from Trench 4, these two trenches located in the southern part of the site. All of the material was produced fairly locally in the South Lincolnshire area, with pieces probably manufactured in or close to Bourne itself and others made at Stamford, about 15km to the southwest.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

A single fragment of pottery of Romano-British date is the earliest item recovered though later ceramics of 10th-12th century date dominate the small assemblage. In addition to the pottery, animal bone was recovered.

Context	Description	No.	Wt. (g)	Context Date
317	Greyware, Romano-British, abraded	1	4	mid-late 3rd century
321	Stamford ware, 2 sooted externally, different fabrics, probably 5 separate vessels, 10th- 12th century	7	37	10th- 12th century
	South Lancs. Shelly ware, 10th- 12th century	1	2	
348	Stamford ware, glazed	1	6	mid 11th- 12th century
417	South Lancs. Shelly ware, sooted externally	1	15	10th- 12th century

With the exception of the Romano-British sherd, which is probably a stray from the known Roman settlement at Bourne, all the pottery recovered was of Saxo-Norman date. Stamford ware is the more numerous pottery type of this date, with 8 fragments, perhaps constituting six separate vessels, recovered and there are two pieces of South Lincolnshire shelly ware, both representing separate vessels. One of the Stamford ware sherds, the only piece from (348), is glazed, which does not become common on this pottery type until after the mid 11th century (Kilmurry 1980, fig. 28). Several pottery sherds are sooted, indicating their use in cooking.

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 which are the subjects of reports. 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

With the exception of the Roman pottery fragment, the ceramic assemblage is entirely Saxo-Norman in date. This is of moderate local potential and significance and indicates occupation or usage of the site at this period. The focussed distribution of the Saxo-Norman material, which was only recovered in the southern part of the site, is informative and probably indicates that the occupation was located in this area, or a little to the south.

Reference

Kilmurry, K., 1980 *The Pottery Industry of Stamford, Lincs. c. AD850-1250*, British Archaeol Rep British Ser **84**

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

Saxo-Norman	Pertaining to the period either side of the Norman Conquest dating to c. 950- 1150 AD
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, *e.g.*(004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc*. 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).
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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

112	Context records
3	Photographic record sheets
4	Plan Sheets
15	Section Sheets
1	Sketch plan
1	Evaluation report
1	Bag of Finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

Responsibility for the ultimate destination of the project archive is held by :

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: 2001.270
Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BML01

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.