

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

L I N C O L N

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT; DELAINE'S MEADOW, BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE

NGR: TF 10³⁷⁰ 200⁸⁰
SITE CODE: DMB02
LCNCC ACC: NO: 2002:157



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT;
DELAINE'S MEADOW,
BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE**

NGR: TF 10³⁷⁰~~741~~⁸⁰ 200~~96~~
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Report prepared for
Clifford S. Hirst
by Chris Clay
April 2002

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

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CONTENTS

Summary	1
1.0 Introduction	2
2.0 Site location and description	2
3.0 Planning background	2
4.0 Archaeological and historical background	3
5.0 Methodology	4
6.0 Results	4
6.1 Trench 5	4
6.2 Trench 6	4
7.0 Discussion and conclusion	6
8.0 Effectiveness of methodology	7
9.0 Acknowledgements	7
10.0 References	8
11.0 Site Archive	8
Appendix 1: Colour Plates	9
Appendix 2: Romano-British pottery report	11
Appendix 3: Post Roman pottery report	12
Appendix 4: List of SMR entires	20
Appendix 5: List of archaeological contexts	21

List of Figures

Fig. 1: General site location (scale 1:25,000)

Fig. 2: Site location, showing the evaluation trenches of the current phase of work (red) in relation to the previous evaluation (black) (scale 1:500)

Fig. 3: Trench 5 plan and section (scale 1:50)

Fig. 4: Trench 6 plan and section (scale 1:50)

List of Plates

Pl.1: General view of the site, looking west. Trench 6 is in the foreground.

Pl.2: Trench 5, post excavation, looking south-east. Ditches [512]/[514] are in the foreground

Pl.3: Ditches [508] and [510], looking south-west

Pl.4: Trench 6, post excavation, looking south-west.

Pl.5: Pits [604], [608], [610], looking south-south-west

Pl.6: Pit [612], looking south

Pl.7: Pits [620] and [625], either side of ditch [623]

Summary

- *A second phase of archaeological field evaluation was carried out at Delaine's Meadow; a field that is situated on the south-east side of Bourne in south Lincolnshire.*
- *The general area of interest has yielded extensive evidence relating to medieval settlement and pottery manufacture, and a previous evaluation in the same field revealed an abundance of archaeological features; low numbers of which were securely dated to the Romano-British period.*
- *This phase of work has added relatively little information to that gathered during the initial evaluation, although it does suggest that the site was peripheral to any Romano-British settlement focus, the location of which has yet to be established.*

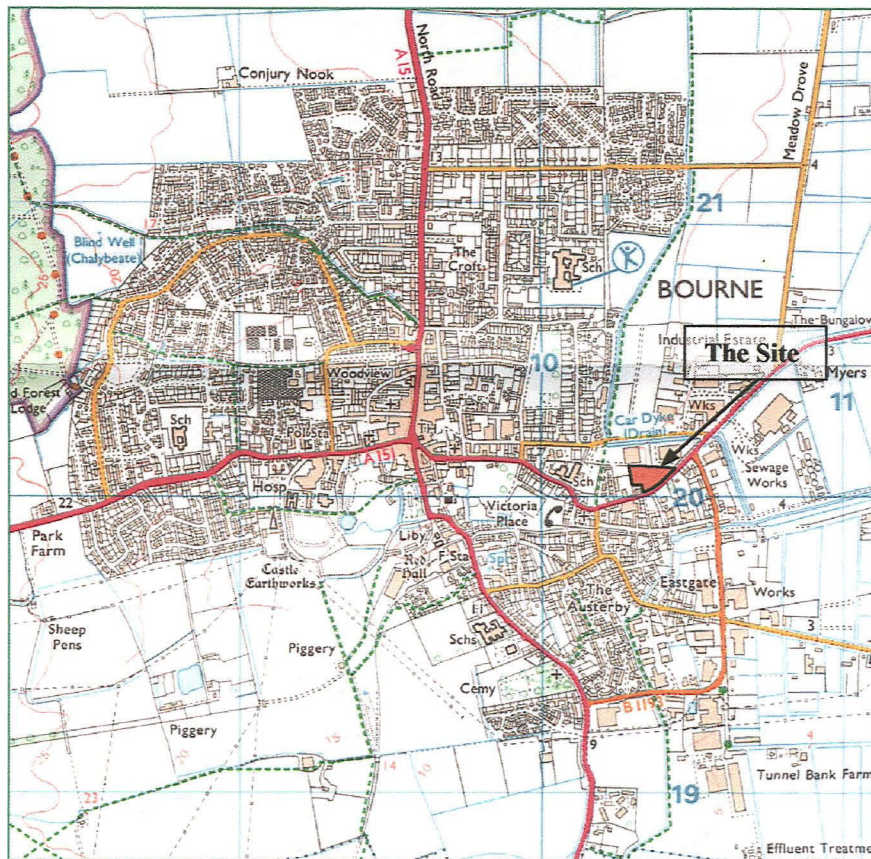


Fig.1: General site location (scale 1:25,000)
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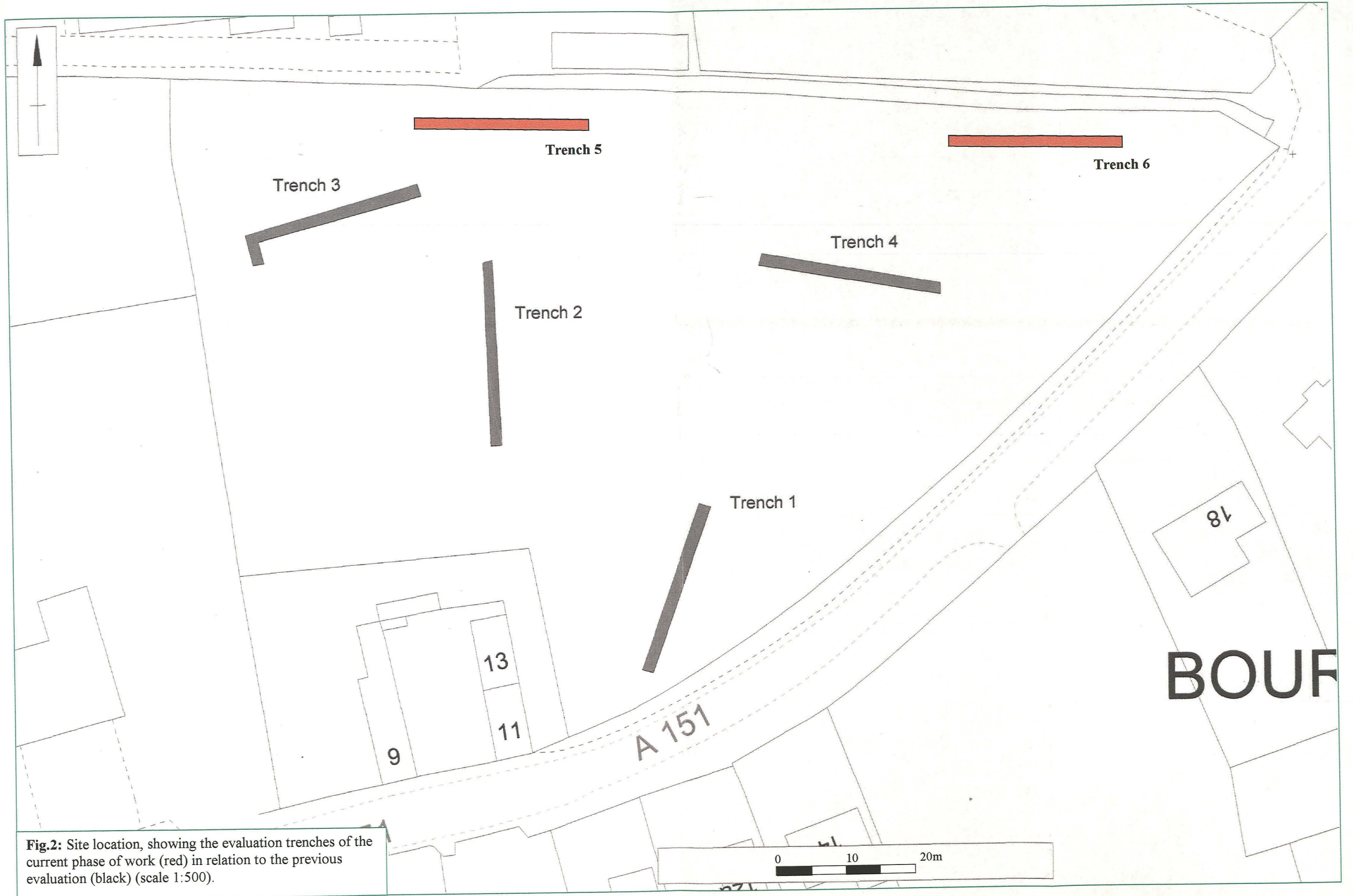


Fig.2: Site location, showing the evaluation trenches of the current phase of work (red) in relation to the previous evaluation (black) (scale 1:500).

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) were commissioned by Clifford S. Hirst (Chartered Surveyors), on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological field evaluation, prior to residential development of land at Delaine's Meadow in Bourne, Lincolnshire. These works were undertaken to fulfil the objectives of a formal project brief issued by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, and a project specification prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln). This approach is consistent with the recommendations of *Archaeology & Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16*, (Department of the Environment, 1990), *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991), *Standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs*, (IFA, 1994), and the Lincolnshire County Council document *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: a manual of archaeological practice* (LCC, 1998).

Copies of this report have been deposited with the commissioning body and the County Sites and Monuments Record for Lincolnshire. Reports will also be deposited at the City and County Museum, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2.0 Site location and description

Bourne is in the administrative district of South Kesteven, approximately 53km south-south-east of Lincoln. The proposed development site is a sub-triangular unit of land, on the north side of Spalding Road (A151), towards the south-east of the town. It is approximately 0.8 in area; is predominantly level and, for the most part, is covered with rough pasture. Rubble piles had, until recent times, occupied the north side of the site (the specific area that is the main subject matter of this report).

The site elevation is approximately 5m above Ordnance Datum, and the central National Grid Reference is TF 10741 20096.

The local geology consists of drift deposits of fen gravel, overlying Jurassic Oxford Clay (British Geological Survey, 1972).

3.0 Planning background

An outline planning application has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the residential development of Delaine's Meadow. Given the archaeological potential of the site, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist recommended the undertaking of a programme of archaeological investigation that would seek to determine the archaeological potential of the site, in view of the proposed development. The programme has thus far involved a fluxgate gradiometer survey and a programme of trial excavation (Northamptonshire Archaeology 2001).

A final phase of trial excavation was required to assess the northern area of the site, which was previously unavailable for investigation due to the presence of large amounts of rubble.

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

Small amounts of prehistoric material have been recovered from the area, including a Middle Bronze Age dagger and a tanged and barbed flint arrowhead (County Sites and Monuments Record, see Appendix 4).

The area that became the medieval town appears to have been preceded by a settlement of some size in the Romano-British period. Bourne lies on the Roman road King Street, which runs south to Water Newton and north to Sleaford at its junction with Ermine Street (Whitwell, 1992). The Car Dyke, an important Roman waterway which connected the Nene at Peterborough with the Witham at Lincoln, also runs through Bourne, and comes within 100m of the current site.

Numerous scatters of Romano-British pottery, tile and coins are entered in the Sites and Monuments Record for Lincolnshire. A scatter of pottery, tesserae, a hoard of 60 coins and other material discovered on the south-west edge of the town has been postulated as a villa site. A 3rd/4th century pottery kiln is also known from this vicinity.

Little is known of the Saxon settlement of Bourne. It was certainly occupied during the Saxon period, as it was the stronghold of the Saxon Lord Morcar, who died at Threkingham, fighting Danish invaders in 870. Bourne was also the birthplace of Hereward the Wake, who fought to oppose the Norman Conquest (Mee, 1970).

The town acquired a large Norman castle in the 11th century. This was in ruins by the Elizabethan period and now survives as an earthwork monument (Scheduled Ancient Monument no.95). The castle was the seat of the Wake family; however, the Domesday Book records the land here being shared between Ivo Tallboys, Alfred of Lincoln, Odger the Breton, Robert of Stafford and Kolgrimr (Morgan & Thorne, 1986).

In 1138 an Augustinian abbey was founded in Bourne, by Baldwin Fitzgilbert. This was largely destroyed during the Dissolution, but part of the old abbey survives as the parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul (Pevsner, 1989).

The expanding wool trade allowed the town to thrive in the Middle Ages, although the amalgamation of titles and estates throughout the medieval period negated the regional significance of Bourne castle, and the town was in decline by the late 14th century (Rogers, 1985).

Bourne was the centre for a major medieval pottery industry, which exported wares throughout Lincolnshire and beyond. Numerous investigations have revealed extensive scatters of material centred around Eastgate, approximately 150m south of the current site. In 1973, excavations along the course of Eastgate itself exposed two 14th century kilns and one of 16th date, with associated pottery wasters and storage pits. Further fieldwork has confirmed the presence of a large spread of pottery wasters associated with this industry (eg. Herbert 1996 & 1998, Hardwick 2000).

In 2001, a geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation was carried out on the current site, exposing a series of linear ditches and pits; predominantly of medieval

and early post-medieval date. Low levels of Romano-British features were also excavated (Webster & Mudd, 2001). The economic and social significance of Bourne in the Roman period has not been established (Simmons 1995): for this reason, an understanding of any Romano-British remains at the current site was a prime consideration, and there was slight evidence that such remains could proliferate towards the north of the site (an area formerly obscured beneath modern rubble piles).

5.0 Methodology

This phase of evaluation involved the excavation of two 25m long trenches. The trenches: numbered 5 and 6 to follow the earlier of investigation of four trenches (Webster & Mudd, 2001). Trenches 5 and 6 were aligned approximately east to west and were positioned along the northern edge of the site. Rubble piles had been moved by machine prior to excavation of the trenches.

The archaeological phase was initiated using a JCB fitted with a 1.6m wide smooth ditching blade. Topsoil and subsoil layers were removed in spits not exceeding 0.2m in depth. Where archaeological deposits were encountered, all further excavation was continued by hand.

Archaeological features were sample excavated to establish depth, profile, and, where possible, date and function. All features were recorded in plan and in section at 1:20, and written accounts were prepared on pro forma context record sheets. A colour photographic record was maintained, selected prints of which have been reproduced in this report (Appendix 1).

The fieldwork was carried out from April 26th – 28th 2002, and was supervised by the author, with the assistance of three experienced archaeologists.

6.0 Results

6.1 Trench 5 (fig. 3)

In this trench, significant root disturbance had resulted from a nearby hedge line. This situation predominated in the upper layers, and some large tree roots had penetrated deeply.

The trench was sealed by a 0.3m thick topsoil deposit, (500), which overlay a mid grey/brown sandy clay (501), which may have been either a subsoil deposit or a redeposited soil. It incorporated significant quantities of locally produced Bourne Ware Type A pottery, dating to the 15th to 17th centuries (Young, Appendix 3), including a discrete concentration towards the centre of the trench, (501a). (501) sealed a layer of dark brown-grey sandy clay, (502); interpreted as a possible buried soil horizon. This also produced Bourne A pottery, dating to the 13th to 15th centuries.

A series of features were exposed, all of which cut into the natural geology, (503); an orange/brown clay-sand.

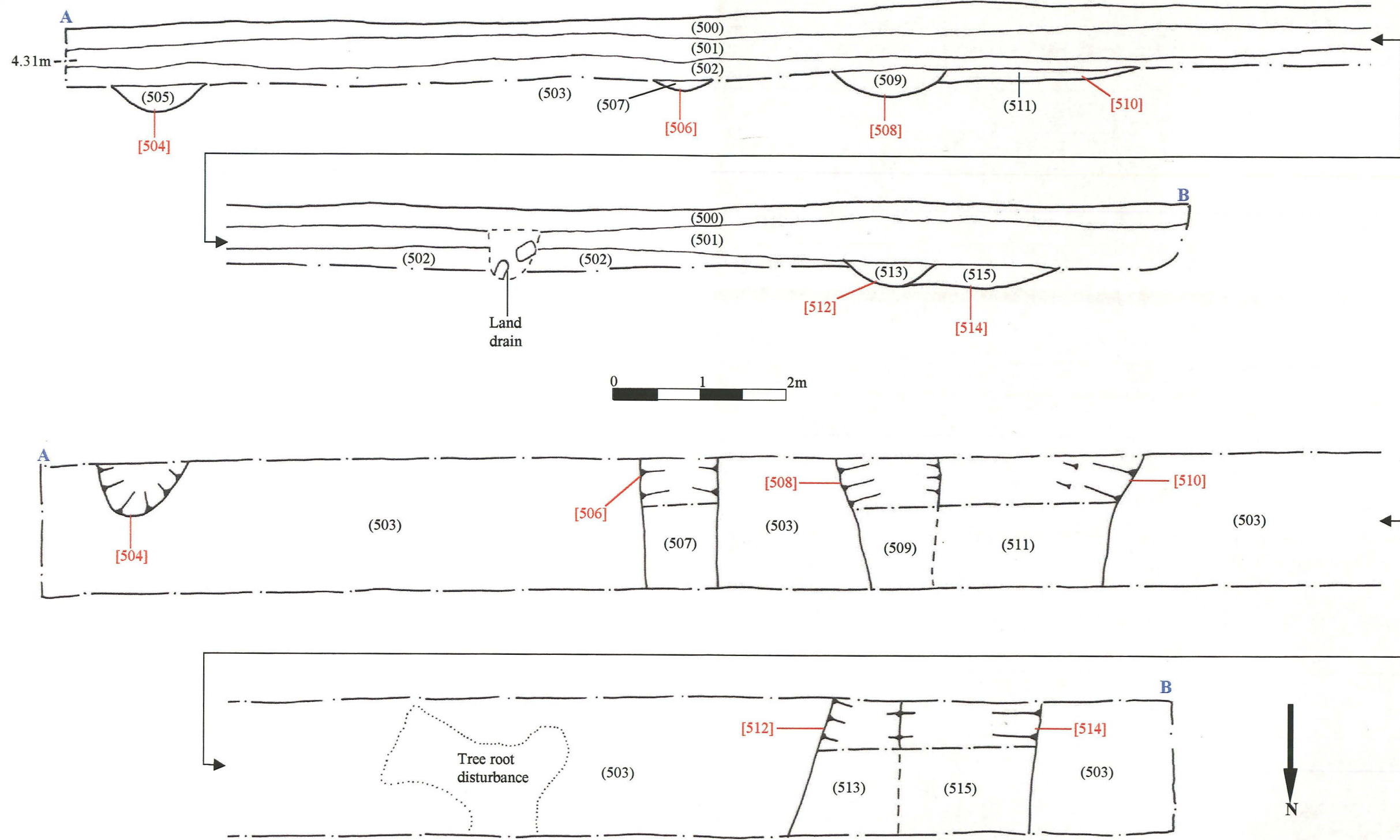


Fig.3: Trench 5 plan and section (scale 1:50)

At the eastern end of the trench, a sub-oval pit, [504] was exposed. The extent of this feature (ie where contained within the trench) measured 1m by 0.7m by 0.33m deep, with a gentle break of slope to a flat base. It contained grey sandy clay, (505), which produced a single sherd of 13th to 15th century Bourne Ware pottery (Young, Appendix 3).

Approximately 5.2m to the west of the above was a narrow linear gully, [506], aligned north to south. This was 0.8m wide and 0.15m deep, and was undated. Further west was another similarly aligned feature, [508]. This was 1.2m wide and 0.45m deep, and it was filled with dark grey sandy clay, (509).

The western edge of [508] cut through a shallower feature, [510]; 2.25m wide and 0.2m deep, also aligned north to south. The fill, (511) was a brown sandy clay which produced 5 sherds of 13th to 15th century Bourne Ware (Young, Appendix 3).

At the extreme west end of the trench were two intercutting linear features, [512] and [514]. [512] was 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep, and was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. Its fill, (513), contained a single Bourne Ware A sherd, of the 13th to 15th century (Young, Appendix 3). It appeared to cut [514], which was aligned north to south and measured 1.7m wide and 0.3m deep.

6.2 Trench 6 (fig. 4)

The stratigraphy in Trench 6 was similar to that in Trench 5. The uppermost deposits comprised 0.32m of topsoil, (600), sealing a subsoil/make up layer of mottled grey/brown sandy clay, (601), and a buried soil horizon, (602), comprising dark brown/grey sandy clay, with a maximum depth of 0.26m. This deposit contained one very small, abraded sherd of Bourne Ware pottery, of the 15th to 17th century (Young, Appendix 3).

A complex of pits and linear features was exposed in this trench. Stratigraphically, the most recent of these was pit [612], a large sub-circular feature 1.42m wide and 0.77m deep, which cut both the subsoil layer (601), and the buried soil (602). This had three distinct fills, (613), (614), and (615). The tertiary fill, (615), was a brownish grey sandy clay which contained 6 sherds of Bourne A pottery, of the 13th to 15th century (Young, Appendix 3).

Seven further pits were excavated within this trench. Three of these (all undated) were at the east end, no's. [604], [608], [610]. A post hole, [606], was excavated in the base of pit [604]. It appeared to pre-date the pit, but this could not be confirmed due to the presence of groundwater.

Three pits, [618], [620], [625], occurred towards the centre of the trench, and a fourth, [629] was approximately 3m from its western end. All four were sub-oval or sub-circular in plan and varied between 0.72m and 1.72m wide and 0.09m to 0.41m deep. None contained any dating evidence, although it was possible to discern that they were all sealed beneath buried soil (602).

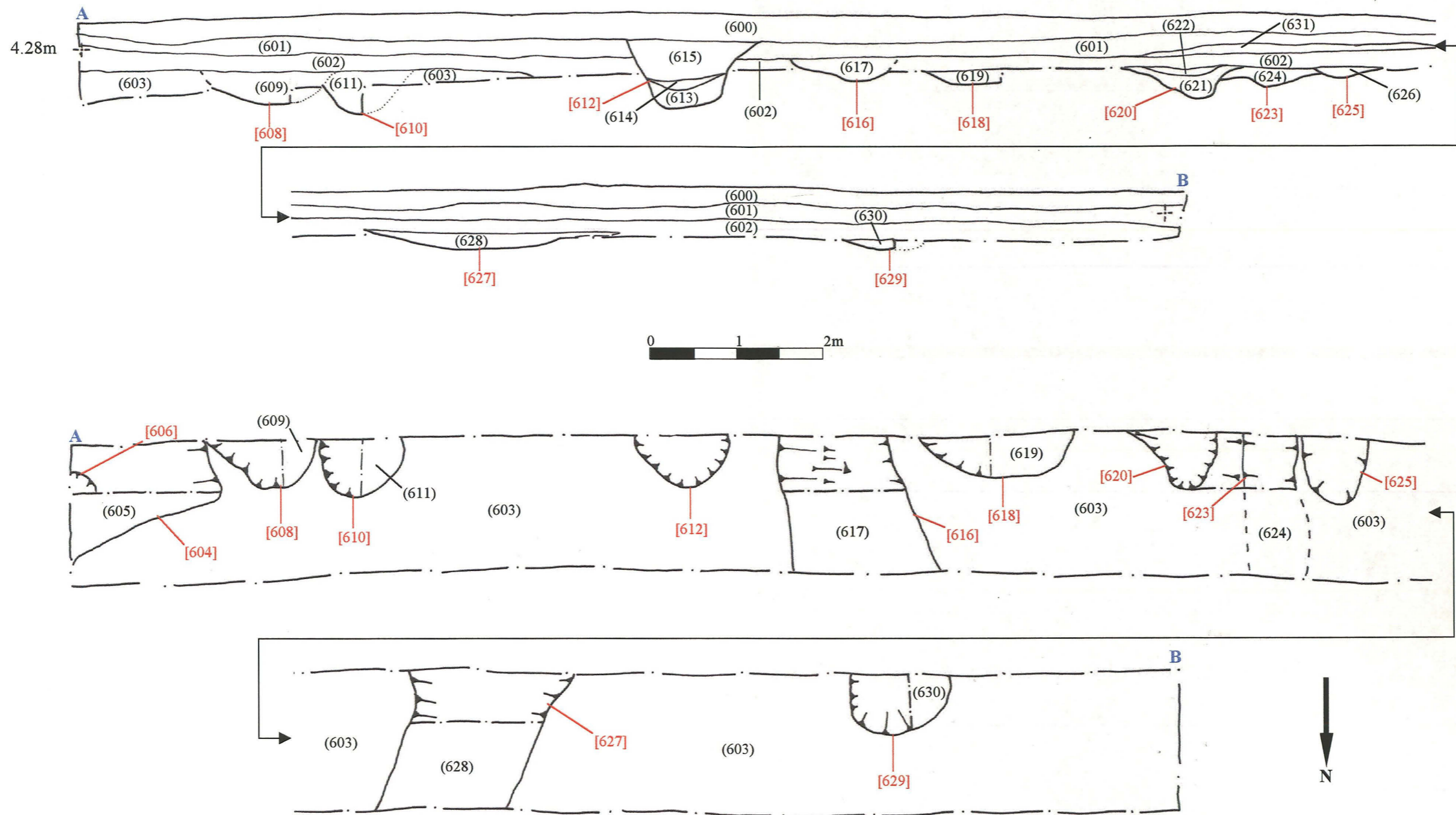


Fig.4: Trench 6 plan and section (scale 1:50)

Three linear features were exposed in the trench. [616] was a shallow, irregular gully, which was heavily disturbed by root action, and was situated between pits [612] and [618]. It was aligned north to south, and measured 1.3m wide and 0.19m deep, and was cut through (602). Its fill comprised a brown-grey sandy clay, which incorporated no dating evidence.

A second north – south shallow linear feature, [623] was exposed between pits [620] (which possibly cut the gully) and [625]. The feature only survived to a depth of 0.09m, and was undated.

2.8m to the west of [623], was a third, more substantial linear feature, [627]. This was 1.83m wide and 0.23m deep, and was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. It was sealed by (602), but the grey-brown sandy clay fill, (628), did not produce any firm dating evidence.

During machine excavation of the trench, three unstratified sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. These were all from the same grey ware vessel, dated to the mid 2nd to 3rd century AD (Darling, Appendix 2).

7.0 Discussion and conclusion

The evaluation produced artefactual material of Romano-British and medieval date. The Romano-British material was restricted to just three unstratified sherds from a single greyware vessel, recovered during the machine excavation of Trench 6. This is at variance with the preceding phase of evaluation, which exposed two securely dated Romano-British features and produced a total of 74 sherds of Romano-British pottery, largely from residual contexts (Webster & Mudd, 2001). This material was exclusive to Trenches 3 and 4, the two trenches closest to those excavated in the current phase of work. The distribution of finds and features in the two phases of evaluation suggests that this site is not at the centre of a Romano-British settlement. The pottery from Trenches 3 and 4, and the associated features, suggest little more than isolated findspots, peripheral to the main focus of settlement activity.

The disposition of the medieval features on site were paralleled in the two phases of evaluation. The current phase exposed numerous pits and linear features, several of which contained 13th to 15th century Bourne Ware pottery (Young, Appendix 3). The exact nature of these features is uncertain. The linear features exposed are likely to be associated with land division and drainage. Indeed, ditch [514] lines up with the hedge line that runs along the property boundary of 11/13 Spalding Road (in the south-west corner of the site), and hence may indicate the continuation of this now redundant land division.

The pits exposed are more problematic. The low density of finds makes it unlikely that they are waste or storage pits. They may possibly represent small quarry pits somehow associated with the nearby pottery industry.

Another common feature between the two phases of evaluation was the presence of a buried soil sealing the medieval features. This would seem to indicate that a change in land use had taken place at the end of the medieval period, with the whole area being

intensively ploughed, leading to the truncation of the underlying features; another aspect of the site that was noted in all six trenches.

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The two trenches excavated in this phase of fieldwork largely confirmed the results of the previous evaluation, in that it exposed a series of features of 13th to 15th century date, sealed by a buried soil layer. The very low density of Romano-British activity on site suggests that the area is peripheral to the main Romano-British settlement focus.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to thank Clifford Hirst for this commission. Thanks also go to the site staff, Dave Bower, Rachel Gardner and Simon Savage.

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11.0 Site archive

The documentary and finds archive for the site is currently in the possession of Pre-Construct Archaeology. This will be deposited at Lincoln City and County Museum within six months. Access to the archive may be gained by quoting the global accession number 2002.157.

APPENDIX 1: Colour Plates



**Pl.1: General view of the site, looking west.
Trench 6 is in the foreground.**



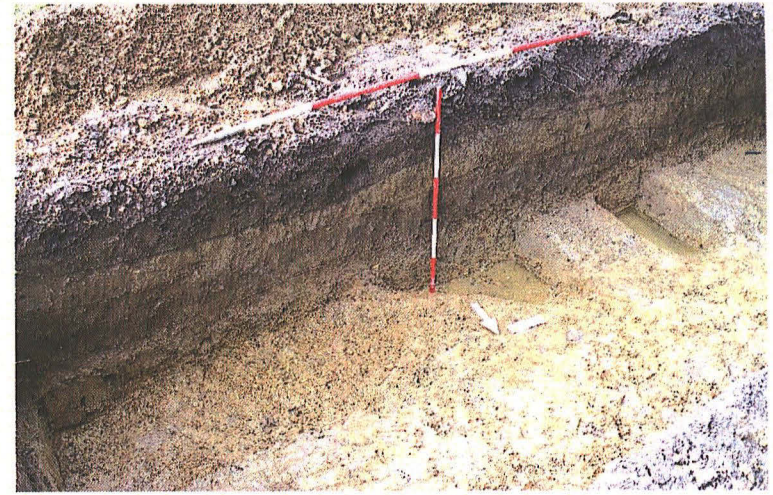
**Pl.2: Trench 5, post excavation, looking south-east.
Ditches [512]/[514] are in the foreground**



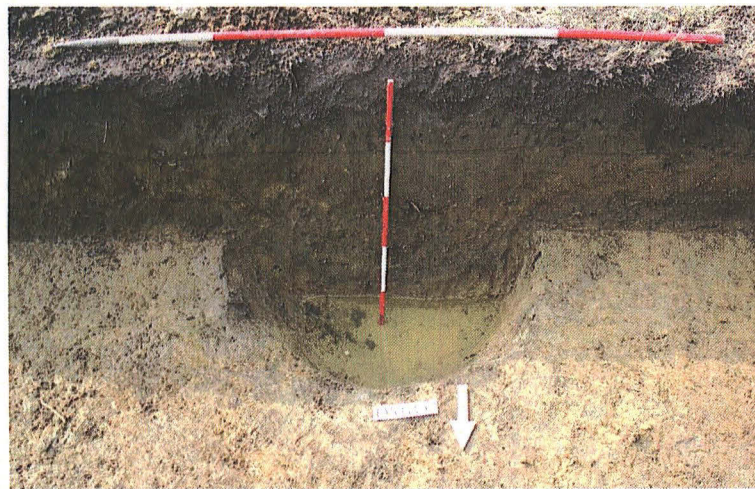
Pl.3: Ditches [508] and [510], looking south-west



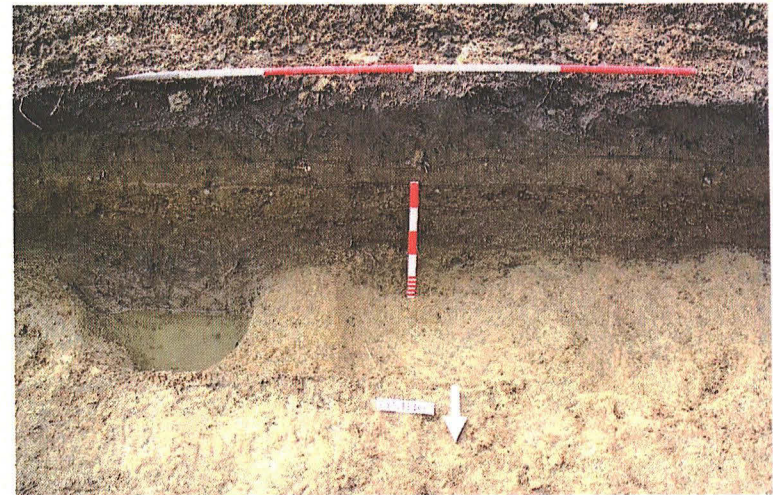
Pl.4: Trench 6, post excavation, looking south-west



Pl.5: Pits [604], [608], [610], looking south-south-west



Pl.6: Pit [612], looking south



Pl.7: Pits [620] and [625], either side of ditch [623]

APPENDIX 2: Romano-British pottery report

**REPORT 106 ON POTTERY FROM DELAINE'S MEADOW,
BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE, DMB02**

for PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

by Margaret J. Darling, M.Phil., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

10 April 2002

QUANTITY AND CONDITION

The Roman pottery consists of three sherds, weighing 32g. The condition is poor, with abrasion and loss of surfaces; no problems are anticipated for long term storage. The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery*. The database will be curated for future study.

DETAILS

The three sherds come from trench 6, and are unstratified. All appear to come from a single closed vessel, in a light grey fabric, with lighter surfaces, although the actual surfaces have been abraded. There are traces which may indicate that the original surface was a darker grey, which is reminiscent of Nene Valley grey ware, a fabric likely to occur in this area of south Lincolnshire. However such identification cannot be viewed as definite. The wall thickness and possible Nene Valley connection suggests a date after the middle of the 2nd century, when Nene Valley grey ware starts to become common, and a bracket of mid 2nd century to 3rd century is the closest feasible dating. It is unlikely to belong to the 4th century.

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APPENDIX 3: Post Roman pottery report

Archive Report on the Post-Roman Pottery from an Archaeological Evaluation at Delaine's Meadow, Bourne, Lincolnshire (DMB02)*Jane Young**Lindsey Archaeological Services***Introduction**

A total of 93 sherds of pottery from the site were examined. The material ranges in date from the early medieval to the early modern period. The pottery was recovered from two trenches with the bulk of the material coming from Trench 5. The pottery was examined both visually and using x20 magnification, then recorded on an Access database using locally and nationally agreed codenames.

Condition

The material is extremely poor condition, with all sherds having a great degree of abrasion. The relative size and abrasion of each sherd has been recorded in the archive list. One vessel was represented by more than a single sherd. Only four positive wasters were identified (from trench 5), although the general appearance of many other vessels suggests that a high proportion of the Bourne ware retrieved may represent kiln wastage.

Overall Chronology and Source

A limited range of five different, identifiable post-Roman pottery types were found on the site, the type and general date range for these fabrics is shown in Table 1. Only three of the recovered sherds are not of local manufacture. Of these only the Stamford ware bowl in context 501 can be sourced.

Table 1: Post-Roman pottery codenames and date range with total quantities by sherd count

codname	full name	earliest date	latest date	sherds
BOU	Bourne D ware	1450	1650	14
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	1150	1450	76
LERTH	Late earthenwares	1750	1900	1
MISC	Unidentified types	1000	1500	1
ST	Stamford Ware	1100	1200	1

Most of the material dates to between the 13th and 15th centuries with a smaller element dating to the post-medieval period (15th to 17th centuries). A single sherd is of early modern date. The date suggested by the ceramic assemblage for the deposition of each context is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Suggested deposition date of pottery groups from stratified contexts

trench	context	date	comments
5	500	19th to 20th	single sherd
5	501	15th to 17th	
5	501a	15th to 17th or 18th to 20th	latest date on single tile
5	502	13th to 15th or 15th to 17th	possible intrusive sherd
5	505	13th to 15th	
5	511	13th to 15th	
5	513	13th to 15th	
6	602	15th to 17th	
6	615	13th to 15th	

The majority of the assemblage is of local (Bourne) manufacture. A small number of sherds are evident kiln waste, the appearance of the remaining pottery suggests that it too may represent production waste, but there is no positive evidence. Pottery of both medieval type and late medieval/post-medieval type is present in the assemblage.

Bourne Medieval ware

Seventy-six sherds of Bourne Medieval ware were recovered from the site, the pottery has been subdivided into Fabric types A, A/B, A/C and B. Vessels in Fabric A/B are most common (41 sherds) followed by those in Fabric A (25 examples). Only a small number of vessels in Fabric A/C and B (five vessels each) are present. The chronological significance of these fabrics is not yet fully understood, although it has been suggested that Fabric B is mainly an early fabric (late 12th to 14th century), with a considerable overlap with Fabric A. It is more possible that the different fabrics are used for different forms throughout the life of the industry. Identifiable vessel forms are limited to jars and bowls.

Bourne Late Medieval/post-medieval ware

Fourteen sherds are in a fine fabric previously described as Bourne 'D' ware, having a currency of c. 1450-1637. This type has been divided into several sub-fabrics, as it has become evident that the ware may originate in the medieval period. Vessels in Fabrics 1, 2, 3 and 7 were present on the site. The most common type was Fabric 7. Identifiable vessel forms are limited to jars and jugs with one possible example of a bowl.

Summary and Recommendations

The material recovered seems to represent possible redeposited kiln waste probably from several different sources. None of the material appears to represent primary dumping and it is more probable that material from several sources was deposited together, giving a mixed date range for groups. It is not possible to compare this material to that recovered during the previous evaluation by Northamptonshire Archaeology, as the Bourne ware sherds were not sub-divided into fabric types.

The usefulness of the material recovered is limited by the mixed nature of most of the deposits. However the range and variety within the Bourne ware fabrics suggests that the entire collection should be kept until the sequence of fabric types is better understood.

Pottery Archive DMB02

Jane Young Lindsey Archaeological Services

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
5	500	LERTH		flower pot	1	1	2		BS	
5	501	BOU	2	jug/jar	1	1	5		BS	
5	501	BOU	7	large bowl ?	2	1	71		base	int glaze
5	501	BOU	7	jar	1	1	9		BS	glaze
5	501	BOU	7	jug/jar	1	1	6		BS	
5	501	BOU	7	jug/jar	1	1	5		BS	
5	501	BOUA	A	jar ?	1	1	7		BS	
5	501	BOUA	A	jar	1	1	12		BS	
5	501	BOUA	A	large jar	1	1	10		BS	
5	501	BOUA	A	jar	1	1	12		neck	everted rim
5	501	BOUA	A	jar	1	1	3		BS	
5	501	BOUA	A	jar	1	1	16		BS	
5	501	BOUA	A	?	1	1	4		base	
5	501	BOUA	A	jar	1	1	7		BS	
5	501	BOUA	A	jar	1	1	5		BS	int glaze
5	501	BOUA	A	jug/jar	1	1	53		base	
5	501	BOUA	A	jug/jar	1	1	2		BS	glaze
5	501	BOUA	A	bowl	1	1	17		BS	int glaze

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
5	501	BOUA	A	?	1	1	10		base	
5	501	BOUA	A/B	large jar	1	1	10		BS	
5	501	BOUA	A/B	large jar	1	1	24		BS	
5	501	BOUA	A/B	large jar	1	1	39		BS	
5	501	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	9		BS	
5	501	BOUA	A/B	jar ?	1	1	11		BS	? ID
5	501	BOUA	A/B	?	1	1	13		BS	
5	501	BOUA	A/B	jar ?	1	1	9		BS	
5	501	BOUA	A/B	jar ?	1	1	5		BS	
5	501	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	13		BS	int glaze
5	501	BOUA	A/B	bowl/jar	1	1	15		BS	int glaze
5	501	BOUA	A/B	bowl/jar	1	1	22		BS	int glaze
5	501	BOUA	A/B	large jar	1	1	19		BS	
5	501	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	5		rim	everted
5	501	BOUA	A/C	jar	1	1	11		BS	
5	501	BOUA	A/C	jug/jar	1	1	61		base	int glaze
5	501	BOUA	B	bowl	1	1	27		BS	int glaze
5	501	ST	B	bowl	1	1	15		rim	folded rim
5	501a	BOU	7	small jug	1	1	12		rim	
5	501a	BOUA	A	jar	1	1	8	ribbed body	BS	
5	501a	BOUA	A	jar	1	1	17		neck	cracked in kiln;waster
5	501a	BOUA	A	large jar	1	1	56		base	int glaze

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
5	501a	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	19	ribbed body	BS	
5	501a	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	40		rim	folded
5	501a	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	34		rim	folded
5	501a	BOUA	A/B	bowl ?	1	1	16		BS	int glaze
5	501a	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	15		BS	
5	501a	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	5	ribbed body	BS	
5	501a	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	16		BS	
5	501a	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	17		BS	int glaze;cracked during firing;waster
5	501a	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	11		base	int glaze;cracked during firing;waster
5	501a	BOUA	A/B	bowl ?	1	1	9		BS	int glaze
5	501a	BOUA	A/B	?	1	1	1		BS	
5	501a	BOUA	A/C	jar	1	1	16	ribbed body	BS	
5	501a	BOUA	A/C	jar	1	1	13		rim	everted;int glaze
5	501a	BOUA	A/C	jar	1	1	9		BS	
5	501a	BOUA	B	jar	1	1	11	ribbed body	BS	cracked during firing
5	501a	BOUA	B	?	1	1	3		BS	
5	502	BOU	3	jar	1	1	23		BS	? Id or BOUA fabric A/B
5	502	BOUA	A	jar	1	1	24	pressed strip	base	
5	502	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	15		rim	flanged rim
5	502	BOUA	A/B	?	1	1	11		base	soot;odd dark fabric;? ID
5	505	BOUA	A	?	1	1	2		BS	

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
5	511	BOUA	A	jar	1	1	4		BS	? ID as dark colour
5	511	BOUA	A		1	1	3		BS	int glaze
5	511	BOUA	A	jar	1	1	8	ribbed body	BS	light firing fabric
5	511	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	6		BS	
5	511	BOUA	B	?	1	1	4		BS	
5	513	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	6		rim	everted
5	U/S	BOU	2	jar/jug	1	1	7		BS	
5	U/S	BOUA	A/B	bowl	1	1	18		BS	unglaze
5	U/S	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	25		BS	unglaze
5	U/S	BOUA	A/B	large bowl	1	1	136	long finger pressings on inner rim	rim	waster;unglaze;simple square rim
5	U/S	BOUA	A/B	bowl ?	1	1	13		base	int glaze
5	U/S	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	49		rim	unglaze;sharp everted rim
6	602	BOU	3		1	1	1		BS	? ID or BOUA
6	615	BOUA	A	jar	1	1	2		BS	
6	615	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	2		BS	
6	615	BOUA	A/B	?	1	1	5		BS	
6	615	BOUA	A/B	?	1	1	4		BS	
6	615	BOUA	A/B	?	1	1	2		BS	
6	615	BOUA	A/B	?	1	1	1		BS	
6	U/S	BOU	1	small jar	1	1	1		BS	
6	U/S	BOU	3	large vessel	1	1	78		BS	int olive brown glaze

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
6	U/S	BOU	7	jug/jar	1	1	15		BS	
6	U/S	BOU	7	jug/jar	1	1	14		BS	
6	U/S	BOUA	A	bowl/jar	1	1	8		base	int glaze
6	U/S	BOUA	A	large jar	1	1	10	vertical applied thumbed strip	BS	int glaze
6	U/S	BOUA	A	jar ?	1	1	5		BS	
6	U/S	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	4		BS	
6	U/S	BOUA	A/B	?	1	1	3		BS	
6	U/S	BOUA	A/B	bowl	1	1	11		BS	int glaze
6	U/S	BOUA	B	large bowl ?	1	1	52		BS	unglaze
6	U/S	MISC	shelly	jar ?	1	1	5		BS	leached
6	U/S	R			3	1	0		BS	

Tile Archive DMB02

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trench	context	full name	cname	frags	weight	date
5	500	Pantile (discarded)	PANTDISC	2	34	18th to 20th
5	501a	Pantile (discarded)	PANTDISC	2	115	18th to 20th
6	U/S	Pantile (discarded)	PANTDISC	1	67	18th to 20th

APPENDIX 4: List of SMR entries

<i>SMR ref.</i>	<i>NGR (TF)</i>	<i>Description</i>
TF01 NE D	098 195	3 rd /4 th century AD pottery kiln
TF01 NE E	098 195	Coin of Constans, Julia Domna (4 th century)
TF01 NE F	094 199	Bourne Castle (SAM 95)
TF01 NE G	098 198	Romano-British pottery scatter
TF01 NE K	085 194	Romano-British pottery and tile scatter
TF01 NE L	096 192	Romano-British brooch
TF01 NE M	096 199	Medieval Stamford Ware pottery scatter
TF01 NE O	098 195	Pottery scatter - Romano-British pottery & Bourne Ware
TF01 NE Q	087 196	Pottery scatter of 12 th century Bourne Ware
TF01 NE R	085 198	Pottery scatter - Romano-British greyware & Bourne Ware
TF01 NE T	099 193	Medieval pottery scatter, coins and brooches
TF01 NE X	095 196	Possible Romano-British villa site
TF01 NE Y	0948 1998	Hoard of 60 Romano-British coins (1 st to 4 th century AD)
TF02 SE M	095 202	Pottery scatter - Medieval Stamford Ware
TF02 SE T	095 200	13 th century pottery and stone wall
TF02 SE U	092 209	Pottery scatter - Romano-British pottery and tile, medieval pottery
TF02 SE W	099 200	Parish church of St.Peter & St.Paul
TF11 NW E	105 199	Medieval pottery scatter
TF11 NW G	107 200	1973 excavations: two 14 th century kilns, one 16 th century kiln
TF12 SW G	unlocated	Tanged & barbed flint arrowhead from Bourne Fen
TF12 SW H	1065 2184	5" Middle Bronze Age dagger
TF12 SW I	1161 2278	Prehistoric stone axe
TF12 SW J	100 214	Romano-British pottery scatter
TF12 SW M	102 204	Tanged flint arrowhead & flint scraper

APPENDIX 5: List of archaeological contexts

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
500	Layer	Topsoil
501	Layer	Subsoil/ redeposited material
502	Layer	Buried soil
503	Layer	Natural
504	Cut	Pit cut
505	Fill	Fill of [504]
506	Cut	N-S gully cut
507	Fill	Fill of [506]
508	Cut	Ditch cut, cuts (511)
509	Fill	Fill of [508]
510	Cut	Ditch cut, truncated by [508]
511	Fill	Fill of [510], cut by [508]
512	Cut	NNE-SSW ditch cut, recut of [514]
513	Fill	Fill of [512]
514	Cut	N-S primary ditch cut, truncated by [512]
515	Fill	Fill of [514], cut by [512]
600	Layer	Topsoil
601	Layer	Subsoil/redeposited material
602	Layer	Buried soil
603	Layer	Natural
604	Cut	Pit cut
605	Fill	Fill of [604]
606	Cut	Posthole in pit [604]
607	Fill	Fill of [606]
608	Cut	Pit cut
609	Fill	Fill of [608]
610	Cut	Pit cut
611	Fill	Fill of [610]
612	Cut	Pit cut
613	Fill	Primary fill of [612]
614	Fill	Secondary fill of [612]
615	Fill	Tertiary fill of [612]
616	Cut	N-S ditch cut
617	Fill	Fill of [616]
618	Cut	Pit cut
619	Fill	Fill of [618]
620	Cut	Pit cut
621	Fill	Primary fill of [620]
622	Fill	Secondary fill of [620]
623	Cut	N-S gully cut
624	Fill	Fill of [623]
625	Cut	Pit cut
626	Fill	Fill of [625]
627	Cut	NNW-SSE ditch cut
628	Fill	Fill of [627]
629	Cut	Pit cut
630	Fill	Fill of [629]
631	Layer	Sand & gravel lens