

JB

M2/22

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
BOURNE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
SOUTH ROAD,
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BGS02)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event 413324

Sowu 418040

418041

Mon 4133196

33196

4133204

33204

Conservation
Services

13 AUG 2002

Highways & Planning
Directorate

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
BOURNE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
SOUTH ROAD,
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BGS02)**

Work Undertaken For
Hyder Business Services

July 2002

Report Compiled by
James Snee BSc (Hons.)

National Grid Reference: TF 0988 1953

A.P.S. Report No. 134/02

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



CONTENTS

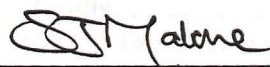
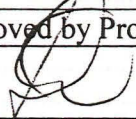
List of Figures

List of Photos

Quality Control

Bourne Grammar School, Bourne, Lincolnshire (BGS02)

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
Project Officer	James Snee
Site Assistant	Peter Watkins
Illustration	Mark Dymond & James Snee
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Finds Supervisor	Denise Buckley
Finds Report	Barbara Precious, Jane Young & Gary Taylor
Post-excavation Analyst	James Snee

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Project Manager
 Steve Malone	 Dale Trimble
Date: 31-7-02	Date: 30/7/02

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary.....	1
2.	Introduction	1
	2.1 Definition of an Evaluation	1
	2.2 Planning Background	1
	2.3 Topography and Geology	1
	2.4 Archaeological Setting	1
3.	Aims	3
4.	Methods.....	3
	4.1 Trial Trenching.....	3
	4.2 Post-excavation	3
5.	Results	3
	5.1 Description of the results	3
	5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits	3
	5.3 Phase 2: Romano-British deposits.....	4
	5.4 Phase 3: Medieval deposits	4
	5.5 Phase 4: Post-medieval and later deposits.....	4
6.	Discussion	4
7.	Assessment of Significance.....	4
8.	Conclusions	5
9.	Acknowledgements	5
10.	Bibliography.....	5
11.	Abbreviations	6

Appendices

1	Project Specification
2	Context Summary
3	The Finds
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION ON LAND AT BOURNE GRAMMAR SCHOOL (BGS02).

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location and archaeological setting
- Figure 3 Site plan showing trench locations
- Figure 4 Trench 1, plan 1 and section 1
- Figure 5 Trench 2, section 2
- Figure 6 Trench 2, plan 2

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of the development during the excavation of Trench 1, looking southwest.
- Plate 2 General view of Trench 1, looking northwest.
- Plate 3 General view of Trench 2, looking southwest.
- Plate 4 Trench 2, section 2 through Romano-British palaeochannel (206), looking southeast.

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Bourne Grammar School (NGR TF 0988 1953) in order to provide information to assist in the determination of planning application (S/120/589/02).

The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the site of a previously excavated Roman pottery kiln.

The trial trenches revealed that the natural silty clay survives at depths of between 0.9 and 1.0m (approximately 9.90mOD) below ground level. Trench 1 did not reveal any archaeological features. In Trench 2 a paleochannel dated to the Romano-British period was identified. In both trenches a possible medieval subsoil and post-medieval disturbances were revealed.

Approximately ten sherds of pottery dating from the Romano-British and medieval periods were recovered, and a piece of recent metalwork.

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, and relative quality; and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (S/120/589/02) was submitted for the construction of a classroom extension at the school. Archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) was requested by the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section in order to provide information to assist in the determination of the application. This evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a written specification (Appendix 1) approved by the Senior Built Environment Officer.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Hyder Business Services to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site. The work was undertaken between the 2nd and 4th of July 2002.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Bourne is located 24km southeast of Grantham and 15km northeast of Stamford in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire (Figure 1). Bourne Grammar School lies on the south side of the town to the west of South Road (Figure 2), on fairly level ground at c10m OD. The area of the proposed extension lies on the southeast side of the school at National Grid Reference TF 0988 1953.

Local soils are of the 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.

Investigations 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). Chance finds of tessellated floors have been made in the urban area, one on the east side of King Street a short distance north of the current investigation.

Recent investigations to the south of the town (Johnson 2000) have revealed a number of Romano-British features including pits, ditches and oven bottoms. Finds and industrial residues recovered from the site indicate that not only was domestic settlement present but also iron working and possibly saltmaking.

In 1959 remains of a Roman pottery kiln were found in the grounds of the Grammar School some 50m northeast of the area of the proposed extension. The structure of the kiln survived to c. 0.5m in height and large quantities of pottery were recovered, including bowls, jars and a possible candlestick. Although the industry may not have been on a large scale, it is probable that there were other kilns in the vicinity.

The development site lies a short distance to the west of the Car Dyke. The Car Dyke is believed to be of Roman date, though its function is obscure and it has, in the past been variously considered to be a canal or part of a drainage system. Over 120km long, this watercourse connected the River Witham near Lincoln with the River Nene east of Peterborough (Whitwell 1970, 57). It is a major archaeological monument and no less than ten separate sections of the Car Dyke are protected as nationally important Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Previous investigations have shown the original channel to be about 13m wide at the surface and provided with flanking

banks up to 5m wide (Simmons and Cope-Faulkner 1997, 1).

Bourne is first mentioned in the 10th century AD. Recorded as *Burnan*, the name derives from the Old English 'burna' meaning stream (Ekwall 1974). 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 (Morris 1986).

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

During the medieval period Bourne was also a pottery production centre and it is believed that the industry probably began 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 have exposed clay pits, which have been backfilled with kiln wasters dating to the 14th century and

working surfaces of 16th and 17th century date (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).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the Senior Built Environment Officer to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives of the investigation were to establish the type, chronology, density, spatial arrangement and extent of any archaeological remains present.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Two trenches, measuring 5m long by 2m wide, were excavated. The positioning of the trenches was determined by the presence of mapped services such as drains, buried water pipes and electricity cables which crossed the area of the proposed development and prevented some areas from being investigated.

A mechanical excavator using a toothed bucket removed the overburden until archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other remains.

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. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

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. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Four phases of deposits and other archaeological remains were revealed during the investigation:

- Phase 1: Natural deposits
- Phase 2: Romano-British deposits
- Phase 3: Medieval deposits
- Phase 4: Post-medieval and later deposits

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

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered was yellow-brown silty clay (103 & 208),

which was encountered in both trenches at depths of up to 1.0m below the present ground surface (Figures 4 & 6).

5.3 Phase 2: Romano-British deposits.

In Trench 2 a c. 3.00m wide and 0.50m deep irregular palaeochannel (206) was revealed, oriented approximately north-south (Figures 5 & 6). It contained two fills, the lower (205) was oxidised brown silty clay and contained iron pan, the upper (204) was grey silty clay and contained frequent manganese flecks. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from fill (204).

5.4 Phase 3: Medieval deposits.

A layer of transformed grey silty clay subsoil (102 & 203), up to 0.40m thick, was revealed in both trenches (Figures 4 & 6), although it was truncated in Trench 2 by later deposits. Sherds of Romano-British and medieval pottery were collected from this layer.

5.5 Phase 4: Post-medieval and later deposits.

At the southwest end of Trench 2 was an approximately north-south oriented irregular band of dark blue-grey clay (207), 0.20m wide and 0.25m thick (Figures 5 & 6). Overlying (207) and subsoil (102 & 203) was a 0.50m thick layer of brown to dark grey clayey silt and building rubble (101 & 202) (Figures 4 & 6). Above (101 & 202) was up to 0.26m of brown silty sand and limestone fragments (100 & 201) (Figures 4 & 6).

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest (Phase 1) deposit revealed was moderately stony clay loam of the Aswarby series.

Cutting the natural clay was a Romano-British (Phase 2) palaeochannel or former creek (206) filled with silty clays (204 & 205), which were probably deposited as the land dried and the channel became extinct.

Overlying the channel fills was a transformed subsoil (102 & 203) dated to the medieval period (Phase 3). The sparse collection of medieval pottery was probably the result of manuring.

The band of silty clay (207) was probably a root disturbance and was interpreted as post-medieval or later (Phase 4). Overlying this was a levelling deposit (101 & 202) that was associated with the construction of the present school buildings. Covering the entire site was a layer of imported topsoil that made up the current ground surface.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex; See Appendix 14).

Period

Features and deposits dating from the Romano-British period and later were identified during the evaluation.

Rarity

Romano-British palaeochannels are not uncommon on the fen margins. Medieval subsoils are commonly found surrounding medieval settlements, and post-medieval levelling and imported topsoil are found associated with almost all recent buildings.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Bourne area are held in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the files maintained by the South Kesteven District Community Archaeologist.

Group value

The palaeochannel appears to exist in isolation and therefore has a low group value.

Survival/Condition

The deposits and features revealed during the investigation appeared to have survived well although evidence for recent disturbance, in the form of services and levelling was apparent. Significantly the earliest deposit encountered was deeply buried and subject to very little post-medieval disturbance.

Fragility/Vulnerability

Development of the site is likely to impact into post-medieval and earlier deposits. Consequently, archaeological remains present are vulnerable.

Diversity

Period diversity is provided by a dated Romano-British feature and medieval and post-medieval deposits and is moderate.

Functional diversity is low as only a single feature of natural origin was represented.

Potential

Although the evaluation trenches did not produce much evidence of Romano-British occupation the location of the site is such that there is still moderate potential for further archaeological deposits to survive within the investigation area.

8. CONCLUSIONS

An evaluation was undertaken on land at Bourne Grammar School in order to provide information to assist in the determination of planning application (S/120/589/02).

The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the site of a previously excavated Roman pottery kiln.

The trial trenches revealed that the natural silty clay survives at depths of between 0.9 and 1.0m (approximately 9.90mOD) below ground level. Trench 1 did not reveal any archaeological features. In Trench 2 a palaeochannel dated to the Romano-British period was identified. In both trenches a possible medieval subsoil and post-medieval disturbances were revealed.

Approximately six sherds of pottery dating from the Romano-British and medieval periods were recovered, and a piece of recent metalwork.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Hyder Business Services who commissioned the work and post excavation analysis. Steve Malone co-ordinated the project and Tom Lane edited the report.

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Cathcart-King, D.J., 1980 *Castellarium Anglicanum*
- Dymond, M. 1995, *Archaeological Evaluation on land east of Ancaster Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire*, unpublished APS report

Ekwall, E., 1974 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (4th edition)

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (eds), 1976, *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

Hart, C.R., 1966, *The Early Charters of Eastern England*

Hayes, P.P. and Lane T., 1992, *The Fenland Project Number 5: Lincolnshire Survey, The South West Fens*, East Anglian Archaeology 55

Herbert, N.A., 1996, *An Archaeological Evaluation of Land Adjacent to 15a Potters Close, Bourne, Lincolnshire*, unpublished APS report No. 43/96

Herbert, N.A., 1997, *Archaeological Watching Brief at Bedehouse Bank, Bourne, Lincolnshire*, unpublished APS report No. 38/97

Herbert, N.A., 1998a, *Archaeological Evaluation at Spalding Road Industrial Estate, Bourne, Lincolnshire*, unpublished APS report No. 65/97

Herbert, N.A., 1998b, *Archaeological Watching Brief of Development at Potters Close, Bourne, Lincolnshire*, unpublished APS report No. 20/98

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. & Seale, R.S., 1984, *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

IFA, 1997, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Johnson, S., 2000, *Archaeological Field Evaluation Report, Southwest Bourne, Lincolnshire*, unpublished JSAC report number 195/00/05.

Kerr, N.A., 1975, *A medieval and post-medieval pottery industry, Excavations in Eastgate, Bourne, Lincolnshire*, unpublished report

Margary, I.D., 1973, *Roman Roads in Britain*

Morris, J. (General Ed), 1986, *Domesday Book: Lincolnshire, Phillimore, Chichester.*

Simmons, B.B. and Cope-Faulkner, P., 1997, *The Lincolnshire Car Dyke, Past Work, Management Options and Future Possibilities*, unpublished APS report No. 51/97

Whitwell, J.B., 1970, *Roman Lincolnshire, History of Lincolnshire Vol. II*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
DoE	Department of the Environment
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
JSAC	John Samuels Archaeological Consultants
OD	Ordnance Datum
OS	Ordnance Survey

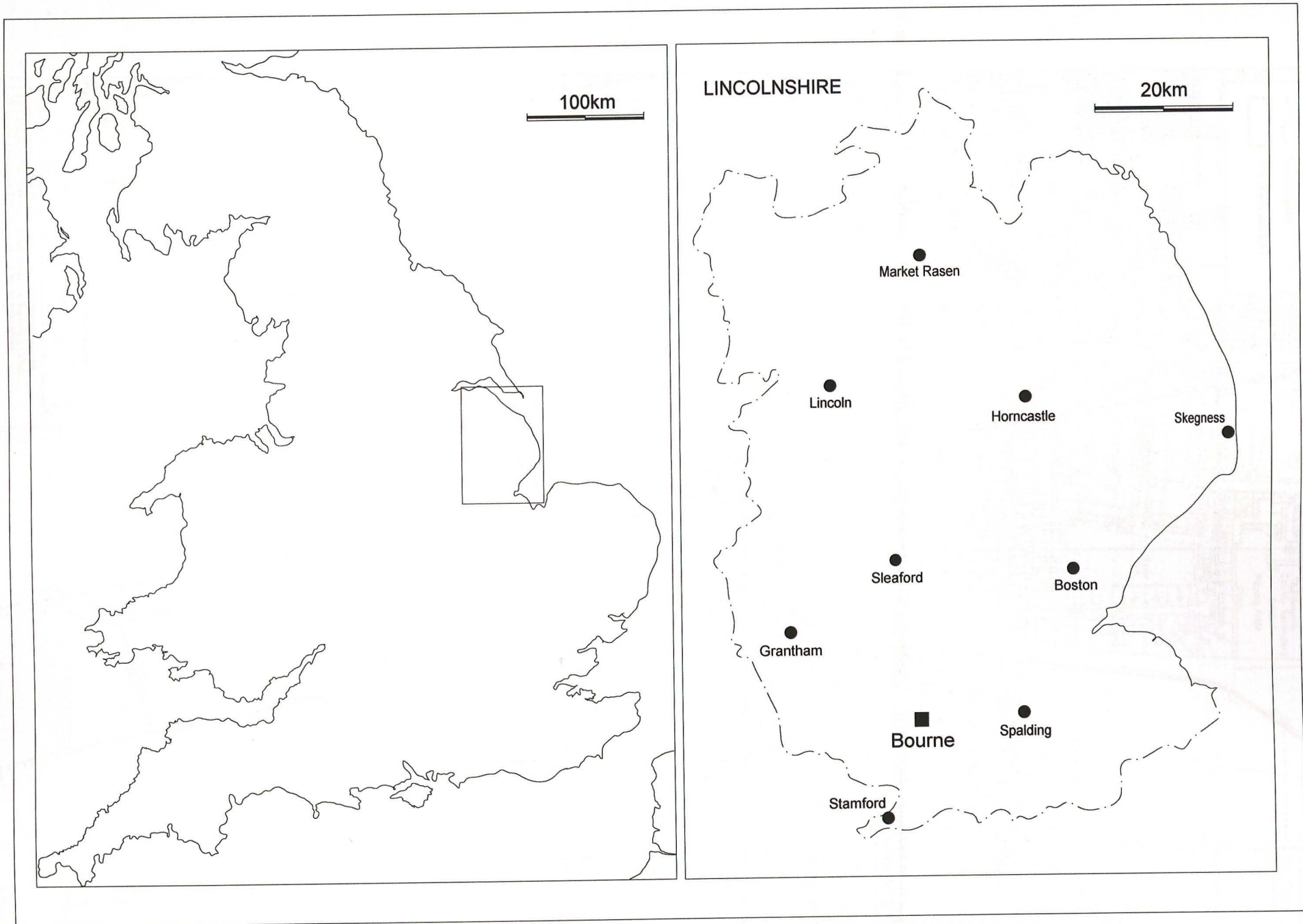


Figure 1: General Location Plan

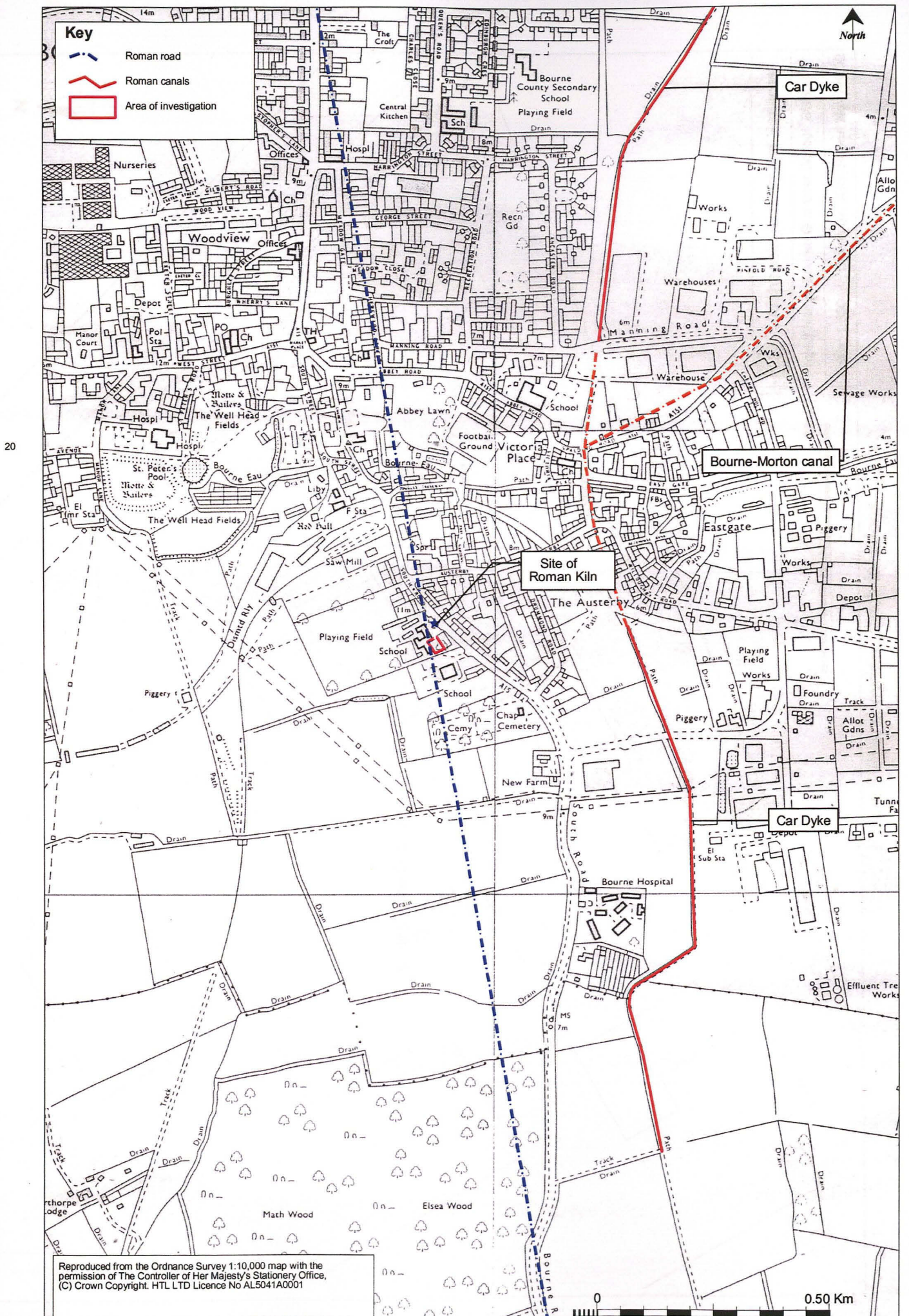


Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

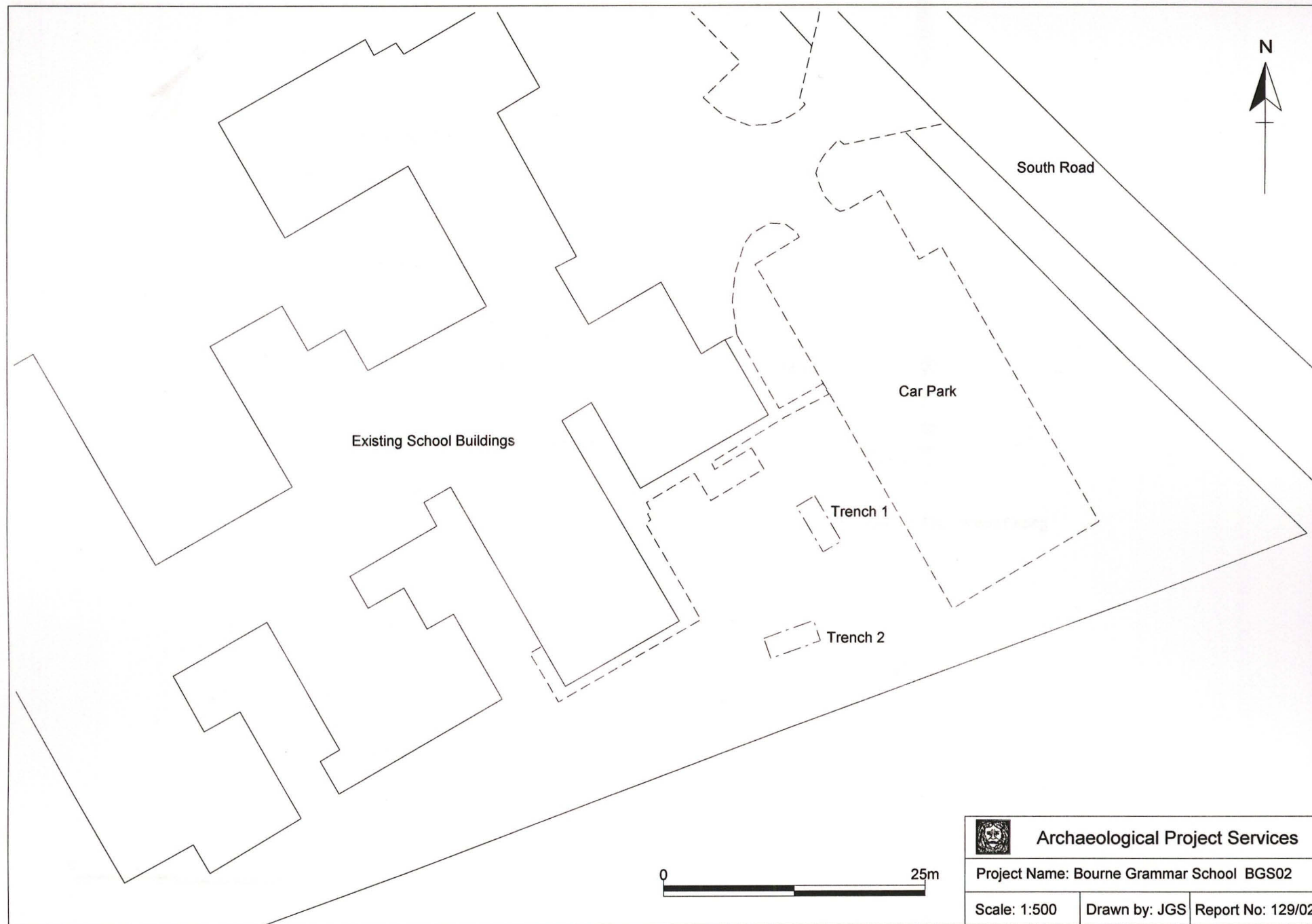
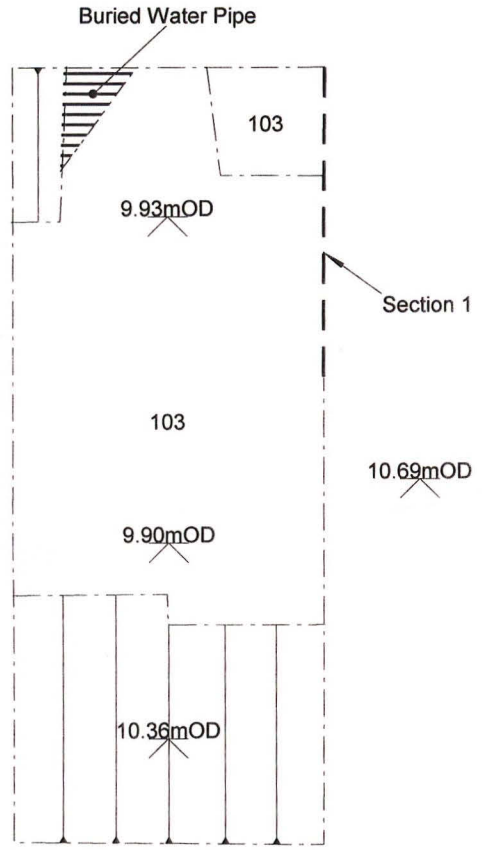
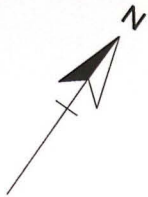
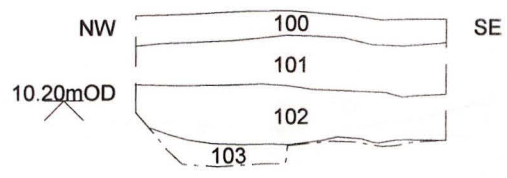


Figure 3 Plan showing trench locations.



Trench 1 Plan 1



Trench 1, Section 1 Southwest Facing




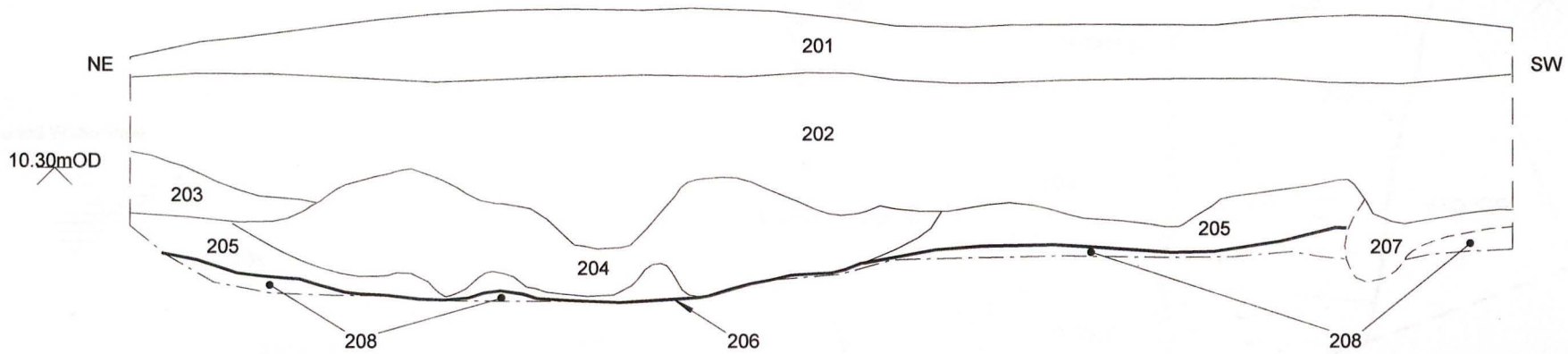
	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: Bourne Grammar School BGS02	
Scale: 1:50	Drawn by: JGS Report No: 134/02

Figure 4 Trench 1. plan 1 and section 1.



Trench 2, Section 2 Northwest Facing




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Bourne Grammar School BGS02		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: JGS	Report No: 134/02

Figure 5 Trench 2. section 2.

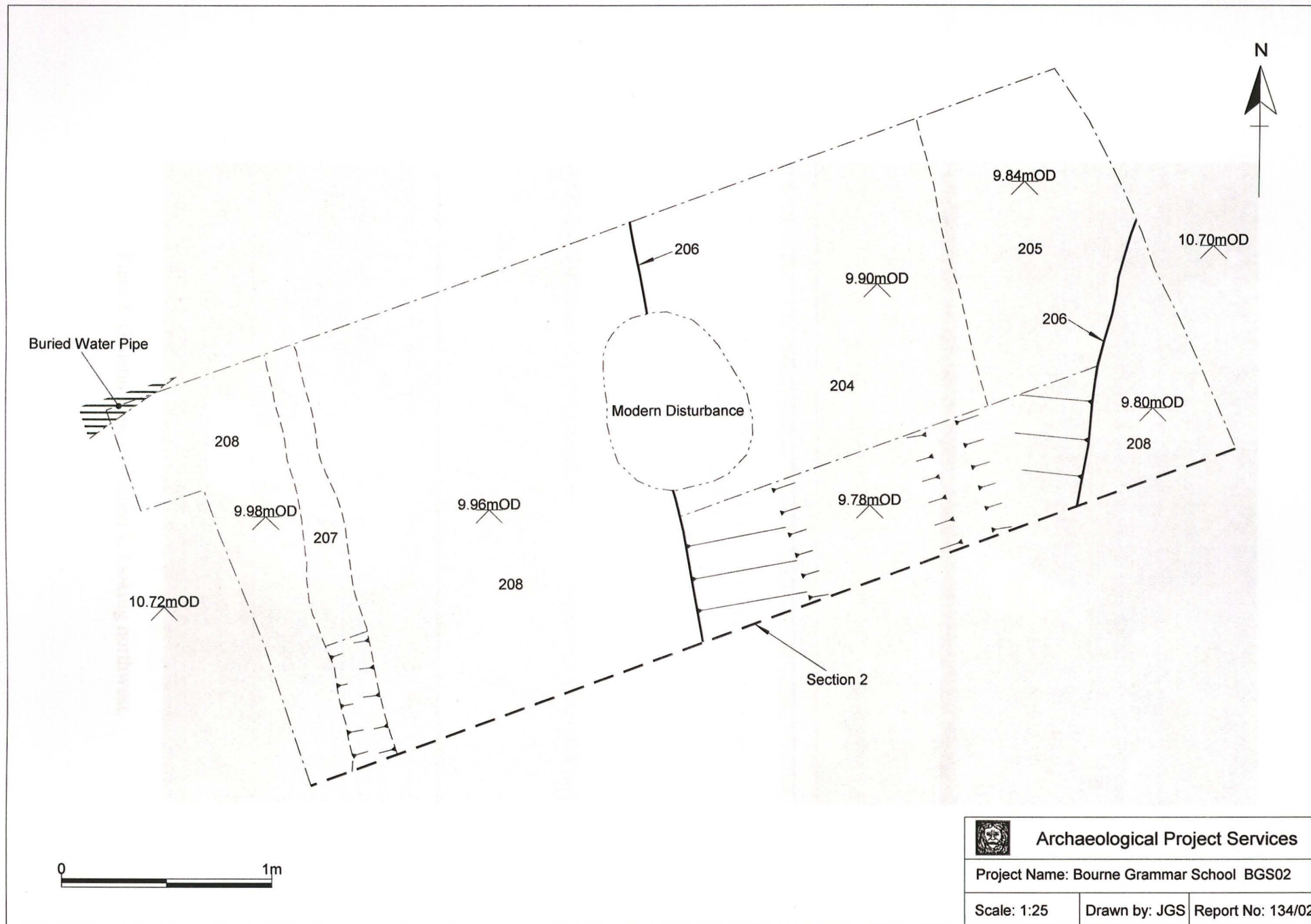


Figure 6 Trench 2. plan 2.



Plate 1 General view of the development during the excavation of Trench 1, looking southwest.



Plate 2 General view of Trench 1, looking northwest.



Plate 3 General view of Trench 2, looking southwest.



Plate 4 Trench 2, section 2 through Romano-British palaeochannel (206), looking southeast.

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
BOURNE GRAMMAR SCHOOL
SOUTH ROAD
BOURNE
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PREPARED FOR
HYDER BUSINESS SERVICES**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21**

JUNE 2002

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY	1
2	INTRODUCTION.....	1
3	SITE LOCATION.....	1
4	PLANNING BACKGROUND	2
5	SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY	2
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW.....	2
7	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
8	LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR	3
9	TRIAL TRENCHING	3
10	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT.....	5
11	POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT	6
12	ARCHIVE.....	7
13	REPORT DEPOSITION	7
14	PUBLICATION.....	7
15	CURATORIAL MONITORING.....	8
16	VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS.....	8
17	SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT.....	8
18	PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS	9
19	INSURANCES.....	9
20	COPYRIGHT	10
21	BIBLIOGRAPHY	10

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of the area of a proposed extension at Bourne Grammar School, South Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the site of a previously excavated Roman pottery kiln.*
- 1.3 *The work is being undertaken in order to provide information to assist in the determination of a planning application for the construction of the extension.*
- 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 area of a proposed extension at Bourne Grammar School, South Road, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 0988 1953.
- 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. Bourne Grammar School lies on the south side of the town on the west of South Road. The area of the proposed extension lies on the southeast side of the school at National Grid Reference TF 0988 1953.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S/120/589/02) has been submitted for the construction of a classroom extension at the school. Archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) has been requested by the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section in order to provide information to assist in the determination of the application..

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies in the southern part of Bourne on fairly level at c10m OD. 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 Bourne 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 c400m 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 In 1959 remains of a Roman pottery kiln were found in the south end of the town in the grounds of the Grammar School some 50m northeast of the area of the proposed extension. The structure of the kiln survived to c. 0.5m in height and large quantities of pottery were recovered, including bowls, jars and a possible candlestick. Although the industry may not have been on a large scale, it is probable that there were other kilns in the vicinity.

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 two trenches measuring 5m x 2m placed within the footprint of the new building. 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:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - 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:

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

A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

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

A text describing the findings of the investigation.

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.

Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

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

Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

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

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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; the South Kesteven District Council Community Archaeologist; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

14 PUBLICATION

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

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. 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.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: H Healey, independent archaeologist with G Taylor, APS
Industrial residues	J Cowgill, independent specialist
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 2 staff, a supervisor and 1 assistants, and to take 3 days.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 10 person-days within a notional programme of 7 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; sampling/analysis of industrial residues; Roman pottery (very large quantities); medieval and post-medieval pottery (large quantities); faunal remains (large quantities); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.
- 18.3.2 Other than a 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**

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

Specification: Version 2, 11 June 2002

Appendix 2

Context Descriptions

Number	Section	Description	Interpretation
100	1	Friable, mid to light brown sandy silt and small pebbles, occasional flint fragments, up to 0.20m thick, supports turf.	Imported topsoil.
101	1	Compacted mid brown to dark grey clayey silt, with frequent limestone, brick tile and building debris, up to 0.45m thick.	Levelling deposit.
102	1	Firm, mid to light grey silty clay, with occasional small limestone fragments, up to 0.40m thick.	Subsoil.
103	1	Firm, golden yellow silty clay, more than 0.15m deep.	Natural alluvium.
201	2	Compacted, mid red-brown silty sand and gravel, with frequent limestone fragments, up to 0.26m thick, supports turf.	Imported topsoil.
202	2	Compacted, mixed mid brown to dark grey-brown silty clay, with frequent gravel, brick and tile fragments and building debris, up to 0.50m thick.	Levelling deposit.
203	2	Firm, mid grey-brown clayey silt, with occasional iron pan and blue-grey lenses, up to 0.25m thick.	Subsoil.
204	2	Firm, dark blue-grey silty clay, with frequent manganese flecks and moderate iron pan, up to 0.45m thick.	Fill of (206)
205	2	Firm, mid brown silty clay with frequent iron pan, up to 0.20m thick.	Fill of (206)
206	2	Linear cut, <i>c.</i> 3.00m wide and <i>c.</i> 0.50m deep, with irregular concave sloping sides and undulating base, oriented approximately north-south.	Palaeochannel.
207	2	Firm, dark blue grey silty clay with occasional patches of iron pan, <i>c.</i> 0.20m wide and <i>c.</i> 0.25m thick extending in an irregular band oriented north-south.	Root disturbance.
208	2	Firm, pale yellow-brown silty clay, with occasional flint pebbles, more than 0.10m thick.	Natural alluvium.

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Barbara Precious, Jane Young and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered from levelling deposit (101 & 202), subsoil layer (102) and channel fill (204).

The Pottery

CONTEXT	FABRIC	FORM	DEC	VESSNO	DWGNO	ALTER	COMMENTS	JOIN	SHS
101	BOU					ABR	BS POSTRO		1
101	NVGW	JBKCR					RIM NECK		1
101	ZDATE						M2-3C/POSTRO		
102	BOU					ABR	BS POSTRO		1
102	MEDLOC					VABR	BS POSTRO		1
102	MISC					ABR	BS PROB PMED		1
102	ZDATE						MED-PMED		
204	GREY	CP	BHL			SOOTR	RIM NECK BB TYPE		1
204	ZDATE						M2-3C		

Other Materials

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
202	Copper alloy	Coat hook	1	44g	Late 19 th - 20 th century

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 a number of previous archaeological investigations in Bourne, details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record and the records of the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven.

Abbreviations

FABRIC:

BOU – Bourne D ware

GREY – Grey ware

MEDLOC – Medieval local fabric

MISC – Unidentified

NVGW – Nene Valley, Grey ware

FORM:

CP – Cooking pot

JBKCR – Jar/beaker, curved rim

DEC (Decoration):

BHL – Burnished horizontal lines

ALTER (Alteration):

ABR - Abraded

SOOTR – Sooted rim

VABR – Very abraded

COMMENTS:

BB – Black-burnished ware

BS – Body sherd

MED – Medieval

PMED – Post-medieval

POSTRO – Post-Roman

M2-3C – Mid 2nd to 3rd century AD

SHS:

SHS – Sherds (number of)

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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 interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Manuring Scatter	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
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
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
Transformed	Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

12	-	Context records
1	-	Photographic record sheet
3	-	Drawing sheets
1	-	Stratigraphic matrix
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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2002.250

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BGS02

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.

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.