



LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**Bourne Grammar School
Archaeological Excavation**

Site Code: BOGS 04

Lincoln City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.29

NGR: TF 09834 19520

Report for

Hyder Business Services

on behalf of

**Lincolnshire County Council
Property Services**

By

M. McDaid

May 2004

LAS Report No: 746

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36585 Undated

Contents

List of Figures and Plates

Summary

Introduction	1
Site Description	1
Planning Background	1
Archaeological Background	1
Objectives	2
Method	2
Results	3
Discussion	5
Conclusion	6
Acknowledgements	6
References	6
Site Archive	6

Appendix 1: Context List.

Appendix 2: Post Roman Pottery Report by J. Young.

Appendix 3: Roman Pottery Report by B. Precious.

Appendix 4: Environmental Report by J. Richardson.

The Figures

The Plates

List of Figures

Fig. 1 Location of the site within Bourne (C based on the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 Landranger map Sheet 131; © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 100002165).

Fig. 2 Location of the excavation and watching brief area.

Fig. 3 Features recorded during the excavation and watching brief.

Fig. 4 Sections.

A) North facing section of ditch 110 and furrows 106 and 108.

B) South-east facing section of ditches 7 and 63.

C) South facing section of furrow 9.

D) South-east facing section of furrows 11 and 49 with depression 13 to the south.

E) North-east facing section of former topsoil 44.

List of Plates

Pl. 1 General view of the site, looking south-west.

Pl. 2 Modern disturbance 5 and playground 26. Vertical scale 1m, horizontal scale 2m. Looking east.

Pl. 3 Modern disturbance 5, looking south-east.

Pl. 4 Furrow 9, south facing section. Horizontal scale 1m, vertical scale 0.50m

Pl. 5 Furrows 11 and 49 with depression 13 to the south, east facing section. Vertical scale 0.50m.

Pl. 6 Furrow 46, north facing section. Horizontal scale 1m, vertical scale 0.10m.

Pl. 7 Furrows 106, 108 and ditch 110, north facing section. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 1m.

Pl. 8 Ditch 7, south-east facing section. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 1m.

Pl. 9 Ditch 7 as recorded during the watching brief, north-west facing section. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 1m.

**Bourne Grammar School
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Summary

The 2004 excavation at Bourne Grammar School showed that the Roman ditch system recorded in 2000 continued, with return ditches to the west defining additional parcels of land. The scarcity of Roman finds suggests that the excavation site was away from the focus of the pottery kiln activity recorded in 1959 and on the limits of any settlement. Also present were the remains of a 13th-14th century ridge and furrow.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned by Hyder Business Services in December 2003 to carry out an archaeological excavation at the above site. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements of set out in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* published by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council (1998). Work commenced 27/01/04 and was completed 11/02/04.

Site Location and Description

The site is located within the grounds of Bourne Grammar School, South Road Bourne. The school is situated on the west side of the A15 Peterborough Road south of the town centre. The site was on the edge of a playground and sports field used for former temporary classrooms. The excavation area was located on the west side of the school, north of a building constructed in 2001 and was originally intended to be approximately 30m x 25m, but modern contamination led to a reduction in the size of area investigated.

Planning Background

Planning consent was given for the erection of an extension to a building constructed in 2001, subject to a condition requiring archaeological investigation.

Archaeological Background

In 1959 pottery kilns were discovered during the building of an extension to the school, immediately north-west of the present development. A 1995 watching brief recorded pits and ditches of 1-3rd century date. The site lies south of a housing development (on South Road) where archaeological excavations in 1997 revealed extensive Roman clay pits with later occupation remains.

Evaluation trenches and excavation carried out west of the present site, in December 2000-January 2001 revealed evidence of Roman drainage ditches containing pottery of probable 2nd century AD date which is earlier than the date conventionally given for the kiln site. A single Roman burial was also found on the site.

Aims and Objectives

The purpose of the evaluation was to establish whether further evidence for Roman pottery kilns was present within the proposed development area.

In general terms the purpose of the excavation was to

- establish the presence or absence, quality and extent of archaeological remains and their location within the development area
- gather sufficient information to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of any archaeological remains
- enable an informed decision to be made regarding the future treatment of any archaeological remains and consider any appropriate mitigatory measures either in advance of and/or during development

Method

Excavation and Watching Brief

An archaeological excavation of the area within the footprint of the new building had been proposed. However, the building footprint to the east and south proved to be heavily disturbed by recent activity which cut into the natural clay. This meant that the majority of the archaeology, being less than 0.10m deep, was destroyed and only deep ditches would have survived. As the footings for the new building might expose deeply cut features it was decided, after consultation with the Assistant Built Environment Officer, that the area disturbed by modern activity should be subject to a watching brief using an experienced archaeologist. The remaining area of the building footprint, to the west of the disturbance, was still suitable for excavation (Pl. 1). The excavation area was machine excavated, with a toothless dyking bucket, to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon. All machine excavation was supervised by an experienced archaeologist.

Machining of the excavation area meant that active drains and land drains, some of which only penetrated the subsoil, had to be removed. This led to the flooding of the site which was already close to the water table. This water could not be adequately pumped due to restrictions on disposal of surplus water which meant that surface water lay on the excavation area which could therefore not be hand cleaned. Excavation of features was based on a sketch plan drawn during the initial excavation of the site. As conditions allowed, a feature was cleaned to reveal its shape or partial shape in plan and carefully selected cross-sections

through the features were excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded.

Features containing charcoal, charred grain or other deposits of potential environmental interest, were sampled for further examination off site. Samples were 30 litres in volume whenever possible.

Recording Systems

LAS operates a standard context recording system, developed by its staff over the past 20 years based on MOLAS and CAS models. A full written (single context) and photographic record was made of the site, including site plans at a scale of 1:50 and section drawings at 1:10 and 1:20. A full photographic record of the site was made on 35mm film. An Ordnance Datum height of 10.14m was established using a bench mark on the nearby chapel.

Results

Post Medieval and Modern Activity (Fig. 3)

Below the modern playground surface, **25**, and the sports field turf, **26**, was a build up of limestone chippings and hardcore covering terram which overlay more hardcore, **6**, all within a vertical sided cut, **5** (Pls. 1 – 4). This cut ran the length of the site, was c.6m wide at the north end, widening to 21m at the south end (next to the building erected in 2001). It is believed that this build up of material was placed to consolidate the ground for vehicles whilst the 2001 building was under construction, essentially acting as an entrance road to the 2001 site.

Drains **15** and **17**, filled by **16** and **18**, criss-crossed the site, cutting into the archaeology (Pl. 1). The subsoil below the playground, **89**, was grey brown silt clay, whilst that below the topsoil, **27**, was brown silt clay (Pl. 3). Given the disturbance caused by the road access, **5**, it is likely that subsoil **89** has been churning up by modern activity.

Medieval Ridge and Furrow (Fig. 3, Pls. 4 -7)

North/south aligned furrow **9**, ran the length of the site, had an average width of 1.10m and a depth of 0.20m (Pl. 4). Two sherds of pottery were recovered from its fill, light to mid brown grey silt clay fill **10**, one Roman, the other 13th to 14th century in date (Appendix 2). Analysis of a soil sample from **10** indicated that the fill had not been waterlogged despite wood survival.

Gully **11**, whose relationship with **9** was unclear, had two fills, **12**, grey silt clay and **14**, charcoal rich silt clay (Pl. 5). Analysis of a soil sample from **14** did not produce any charred grain or seeds.

Furrow **46** was on the same alignment and of similar dimensions, joining furrow **9**, c.10m from the northern limit of excavation (Pl. 6). Its fill, **47**, was identical to that of **10**, which meant it was impossible to determine the relationship between the two ditches. Ditches **108** and **106**, both around 0.30m in depth, seen only in the south face of the footing trench, section A, cutting ditch **110**, were filled with the same material as the medieval ditches, **109** and **107** (Pl. 7). Ditch **106** was on an east/west orientation, but the alignment of **108** could not be determined.

Ditch **52**, east/west orientated and filled with mid to dark grey silt clay, **34**, was over 6m long and 0.25m deep. It was cut by furrow **9**.

Roman Activity

Ditches

An earlier east/west aligned ditch, **7**, which ran the width of the site, was cut by **9** (Pls. 8 and 9). Ditch **7** had steep sides and a concave base. Its depth had ensured its survival from modern disturbance. Its fill, **8**, produced 3 sherds of pottery of late 2nd to 3rd century date but no environmental material. North-west/south-east ditch, **102**, 1.30m wide and c.19m south of **7**, was recorded during the watching brief; as its grey silt clay fill, **103**, is the same type of soil as the Roman ditch, it is probably of the same date (Pl. 10). Likewise, east/west orientated ditch, **110**, 0.32m deep, observed in a north facing trench footing during the watching brief, c.8m to the south of **7**, had a fill **111**, of a similar nature to **8** (Section A, Pl. 7).

These ditches had a north-east/south-west orientated return, **100**, which was over 2m wide (Pl. 11). A shallower ditch, 0.70 m wide, **104**, to the east, was also noted. The Roman ditch fills, **8**, **101** and **105**, were dark grey silt.

Ditch **7** was the re-cut of an even earlier ditch, **63** (Pls. 8 and 9), which was on the same alignment and immediately to the north. It was filled by light brown clay, **62**. Possible ditch **49**, which was so truncated it had a maximum depth of 0.10m, may have been **63**'s eastern return. It was filled by a light to mid grey clay, **50**.

Pits (Pls. 12 – 16)

Three well defined pits, **3**, **40**, **51**, **56**, **57** and **60**, all oval in plan, 0.70m -2m in length, less than 0.20m in depth, were observed close to the north-east corner of the excavation area. Their fills, **4**, **23**, **82**, **84**, **83**, **59** and **33**, were dark grey black silt clay, suggesting a Roman date.

Roman Topsoil (Pl. 8)

A layer, **30/53**, mid to dark grey silt clay, interpreted as a former topsoil, was cut by ditch **9**. Some of the truncated features, **13**, **38**, **39**, **44**, **55**, **58**, **61**, **85** and **87**, which never had a

depth of more than a few centimetres and, as such, were categorised as depressions, may have been part of the former topsoil; their fills, **48, 32, 43, 45, 21, 19, 20, 86** and **88** having a similar mid to dark grey silt clay.

Un-phased Features (Pls. 15 and 16)

Possible Postholes

A total of 12 possible postholes were recorded, **35, 36, 37, 54, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 74** and **80**, ranging from circular to oval, 0.22m – 0.50m in length, 0.03m – 0.11m depth, whilst the fills, **31, 42, 29, 22, 76, 77, 75, 78, 79, 24, 73** and **81**, varied from grey to brown silt clays. None produced finds to allow dating.

Possible Pits (Pls. 15 and 16)

There were 3 possible pits, **1, 68** and **72**, 0.65m – 0.1.50m in length. Most were shallow, 0.05m – 0.20m depth had poorly defined edges or an irregular shape which put into question their archaeological nature. Their fills, **2, 41** and **71**, were grey or brown silt clays.

Natural Geology

The underlying geological deposit was yellow clay, **28**, with a vein of limestone running through it.

Discussion

The 2004 excavation at Bourne Grammar School has shown that despite extensive modern disturbance, the Roman ditch system recorded in 2000 continued into the new, northern, excavation area, with return ditches to the west defining further parcels of land, over 22m long and c.8m wide. This ditch system would appear to join that recorded in the Bourne South Road excavation in 1997.

Scarcity of pottery within the Roman ditches, 4 sherds, compared with 40 sherds from the 2001 excavation, suggests that the site is away from the focus of the pottery kiln activity recorded in 1959.

Lack of any human remains on the site suggests that, if there are other inhumations, they are unlikely to be farther north than the 2000 and 2004 areas of investigation.

The postholes recorded on the site did not produce any dating and in plan did not suggest any obvious structure, or structures.

The presence of a medieval ridge and furrow system suggests that the site was located beyond the edge of any medieval occupation.

Conclusion

The excavation at Bourne Grammar School has confirmed that the Roman activity relating to the late Roman ditch system to the east of Bourne continued into this part of the school site.

Acknowledgements

LAS would like to thank Gelder Construction for their help. The Roman pottery report was by Barbara Precious. Jane Young produced the medieval pottery report. Thanks are due to the hard working site team who assisted the author, namely: Mike Garrett, Wayne Livesey and Doug Young. This report was edited and collated by Naomi Field.

Mick McDaid

May 2004

References

McDaid, M; 1997 *South Road, Bourne, Land off South Fields. Archaeological Evaluation, Excavation and Watching Brief*. LAS report 352.

Williams, M; 2001 *Bourne Grammar School, Lincs. Archaeological Evaluation* LAS report 502.

Williams, M; 2001 *Bourne Grammar School, Lincs. Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief* LAS report 533.

Contents of Site Archive

Plans

Sections

Context Sheets

Photographs: LAS film no: 04/22/ 1-36, 04/23/ 0-29, 04/25/ 25 and 04/29/ 15-29

Correspondence

Archaeological finds

Specialist Reports

APPENDIX 1

Bourne Grammar School,
BOGS 04 Context List

Context	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
1	Cut	Possible pit	0.90m	0.40m	n/a
2	Fill	Fill of 1	0.90m	0.40m	n/a
3	Cut	Possible pit	1.24m	0.66m+	0.20m
4	Fill	Fill of 3	1.24m	0.66m+	0.20m
5	Cut	Modern disturbance	32m+	12m+	0.55m
6	Fill	Fill of 5	32m+	12m+	0.55m
7	Cut	Ditch	21m+	1.80m	0.90m
8	Fill	Fill of 7	21m+	1.80m	0.90m
9	Cut	Ditch	32m+	1.10m	0.20m
10	Fill	Fill of 9	32m+	1.10m	0.20m
11	Cut	Ditch	2m	0.55m	0.20m
12	Fill	Fill of 11	1m	0.55m	0.20m
13	Cut	Possible pit	2m	1.50m	0.10m
14	Fill	Fill of 11	1m	0.55m	0.20m
15	Cut	Drain	32m+	0.25m	n/a
16	Fill	Fill of 15	32m+	0.25m	n/a
17	Cut	Drain	21m+	0.75m	n/a
18	Fill	Fill of 17	21m+	0.75m	n/a
19	Fill	Fill of 58	0.90m	0.37m	0.10m
20	Fill	Fill of 61	0.55m	0.35m	0.04m
21	Fill	Fill of 55	0.95m	0.90m	0.10m
22	Fill	Fill of 54	0.45m	0.30m	0.08m
23	Fill	Fill of 51	1.35m	0.60m+	0.17m
24	Fill	Fill of 70	0.55m	0.25m	0.10m
25	Layer	Tarmac	32m+	12m+	0.05m
26	Layer	Topsoil	32m+	13m+	0.30m
27	Layer	Subsoil	32m+	13m+	0.30m
28	Layer	Natural	n/a	n/a	n/a
29	Fill	Fill of 37	0.50m	0.40m	0.11m
30	Layer	Former topsoil	0.80m	0.65m	0.01m
31	Fill	Fill of 35	0.30m	0.25m	0.09m
32	Fill	Fill of 38	0.55m	0.50m	0.05m
33	Fill	Fill of 60	1.50m	1.25m	0.14m
34	Fill	Fill of 52	6m+	0.60m+	0.20m
35	Cut	Possible posthole	0.30m	0.25m	0.09m
36	Cut	Possible posthole	0.22m	0.22m	0.03m
37	Cut	Possible posthole	0.50m	0.40m	0.11m
38	Cut	Depression	0.55m	0.50m	0.05m
39	Cut	Depression	1.50m	1m	0.20m
40	Cut	Pit	0.70m	0.53m	0.19m
41	Fill	Fill of 68	1m	0.45m	0.20m
42	Fill	Fill of 36	0.22m	0.22m	0.03m
43	Fill	Fill of 39	1.50m	1m	0.20m
44	Cut	Depression	3.75m	2.40m	0.20m
45	Fill	Fill of 44	3.75m	2.40m	0.20m
46	Cut	Ditch	32m+	0.60m?	0.20m
47	Fill	Fill of 46	32m+	0.60m?	0.20m
48	Fill	Fill of 13	2m	0.60m	0.10m
49	Cut	Ditch	2m	0.60m	0.10m
50	Fill	Fill of 49	2m	0.60m	0.10m
51	Cut	Possible pit	1.35m	0.60m+	0.17m
52	Cut	Ditch	6m+	0.60m+	0.20m
53	Layer	Former topsoil	2.50m	1.25m	n/a

Bourne Grammar School,
BOGS 04 Context List

Context	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
54	Cut	Possible posthole	0.45m	0.30m	0.08m
55	Cut	Possible posthole	0.95m	0.90m	0.10m
56	Cut	Pit	2m	1m	0.10m
57	Cut	Pit	1m	0.70m	0.14m
58	Cut	Possible posthole	0.90m	0.37m	0.10m
59	Fill	Fill of 57	1m	0.70m	0.14m
60	Cut	Possible pit	1.50m	1.25m	0.14m
61	Cut	Possible posthole	0.55m	0.35m	0.04m
62	Fill	Fill of 63	21m+	1.10m	0.50m
63	Cut	Ditch	21m+	1.10m	0.50m
64	Cut	Possible posthole	0.40m	0.30m	0.10m
65	Cut	Possible posthole	0.65m	0.27m	0.05m
66	Cut	Possible posthole	0.72m	0.40m	0.12m
67	Cut	Possible posthole	0.50m	0.40m	n/a
68	Cut	Possible pit	1m	0.45m	0.20m
69	Cut	Possible posthole	0.35m	0.25m	0.05m
70	Cut	Possible pit	0.55m	0.25m	0.10m
71	Fill	Fill of 72	0.75m	0.30m	0.09m
72	Cut	Possible pit	0.75m	0.30m	0.09m
73	Fill	Fill of 74	0.20m	0.20m	0.02m
74	Cut	Possible posthole	0.20m	0.20m	0.02m
75	Fill	Fill of 64	0.40m	0.30m	0.10m
76	Fill	Fill of 65	0.65m	0.27m	0.05m
77	Fill	Fill of 66	0.72m	0.40m	0.12m
78	Fill	Fill of 67	0.50m	0.40m	n/a
79	Fill	Fill of 69	0.35m	0.25m	0.05m
80	Cut	Possible posthole	0.40m	0.25m	0.03m
81	Fill	Fill of 80	0.40m	0.25m	0.03m
82	Fill	Fill of 40	0.70m	0.53m	0.19m
83	Fill	Fill of 56	2m	1m	0.10m
84	Fill	Fill of 39	1.50m	1m	0.20m
85	Cut	Possible posthole	0.57m	0.40m	n/a
86	Fill	Fill of 85	0.57m	0.40m	n/a
87	Cut	Depression	0.65m	0.60m	0.10m
88	Fill	Fill of 87	0.65m	0.60m	0.10m
89	Layer	Subsoil	32m+	12m+	0.30m
100	Cut	Ditch	n/a	2.6m	0.30m+
101	Fill	Fill of 100	n/a	2.6m	0.30m+
102	Cut	Ditch	n/a	1.30m	n/a
103	Fill	Fill of 102	n/a	1.30m	n/a
104	Cut	Ditch	n/a	0.70m	n/a
105	Fill	Fill of 104	n/a	0.70m	n/a
106	Cut	Ditch	n/a	0.65m	0.30m
107	Fill	Fill of 106	n/a	0.65m	0.30m
108	Cut	Ditch	n/a	0.40m	0.30m
109	Fill	Fill of 108	n/a	0.40m	0.30m
110	Cut	Ditch	6m+	n/a	0.32m
111	Fill	Fill of 110	6m+	n/a	0.32m

APPENDIX 2

Pottery Archive BOGS04

Jane Young

context	cname	full name	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
010	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	jar/bowl	1	1	8	BS	int glaze	13th to 14th
107	BOU	Bourne D ware	?	1	1	1	BS	? ID	mid 15th to 16th
107	BOU	Bourne D ware	jar/bowl	2	1	34	BS	int glaze	mid 15th to 16th

APPENDIX 3

A short Archive report on the Roman pottery from Bourne Grammar School, Lincolnshire (BOGS04) for Lindsey Archaeological Services

B J Precious

16/03/04

The pottery has been recorded to the basic archive level according to the guidelines laid down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery using the computer codes and pottery recording system of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, and sherd count and weight in grams as the measures. The site archive has been collated using Microsoft 95, Excel 5.0 (BOGS04.XLS).

The Roman pottery

This site produced four sherds weighing 217 grams of Roman pottery from two contexts (8 and 10). Apart from a very abraded beaker fragment from Context 8, the pottery is in good condition. The average sherd/weight is high at over 53 grams, indicative of relatively fresh deposition; but this includes a complete moulded base from Context 8. There are no sherd joins.

Context 8 produced three vessels: the moulded footring of a relatively large jar and a further jar sherd. Both are in a fine silty, grey fabric with occasional larger quartz, previously noted in south Lincolnshire (SLGY) in early to mid- 2nd century deposits. They are accompanied by a very abraded sherd of folded beaker in Nene Valley colour-coated ware in an early fabric of late 2nd to early to mid- 3rd century date. Given the very abraded nature of the latter and the fresh condition of the SLGY it is likely that the folded beaker is redeposited. The date is therefore problematical, but ranges from the early to mid 2nd century to the early to mid-3rd.

Context 10 produced a single rim sherd of Nene Valley grey ware, straight sided, plain-rimmed dish. These vessels were produced from the later 2nd to the 3rd century. This context also contained a sherd of post Roman ware.

It is worth noting that there are no sherds of the shell-tempered ware that was produced at the Bourne Grammar School Roman pottery kilns excavated in 1959 (LCCM Accession No 24.61). The reader is also referred to: The Roman Pottery from Bourne Grammar School (BOGS00) for Lindsey Archaeological Services by B J Precious (*formerly Davies), 06/03/01

The pottery is in stable condition and should be retained for further work.

Archive of the Roman pottery from Bourne Grammar School for LAS (BGS04)

CONTEXT	FABRIC	FORM	DEC	NOV	DWGNO	ALTER	DESCRIPTION	JOIN	SHS	WEIGHT
	8 NVCC	BKFO				VABR	BS CC LOST; EFAB		1	24
	8 SLGY	J					FTM 100%;		1	152
	8 SLGY	J					BS DIFF VESS		1	27
	8 ZDATE						L2-3C			
	8 ZZZ						MIX? SLGY 2C; DATE ON NVCC			
	10 NVGW	DPRS				ABR	RIM GIRTH		1	14
	10 ZDATE						L2-3C/POSTRO			
							TOTAL		4	217

APPENDIX 4

BOGS04**1. Introduction**

- 1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS were commissioned by Lindsey Archaeological Services to undertake the analysis of three soil samples from ditches 007, 009 and 011 from Bourne Grammar School, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 09834 19520).

2. Method

- 2.1 Due to localised flooding on this site, the state of the samples (whether waterlogged or not) was difficult to determine. As a result, sub-samples of all three deposits were subjected to a system of flotation and in addition two further sub-samples (8 and 14) were treated to a system of wash-over in order to retrieve any waterlogged plant remains.
- 2.2 During flotation an Ankara-style flotation tank was used to process sub-samples of between four to five litres. The floating remains (the flot) were collected in a 300 μ m sieve and the heavy fraction (the retent) was collected in a 1mm mesh. The flots, once dry, were scanned using a binocular microscope and the results are presented below (Table 1). The retents were scanned by eye for both ecofacts and artefacts.
- 2.3 During wash-over two sub-samples of one litre were processed. Again the flots were collected in a 300 μ m sieve and the retents were collected in a 1mm mesh. Given the possibility of waterlogged remains, the flots were stored in alcohol. These were scanned using a binocular microscope and the results are presented in Table 2. The retents were also examined.

3. Results**Flotation samples**

- 3.1 Contamination of all the flots by modern plant fibres was noted.
- 3.2 Charcoal fragments were recovered from all three flots, but only the fill (14) of ditch 11 contained fragments of sufficient size to be identified to genus (Table 1). No further charred plant remains were noted from any of the flots.
- 3.3 Given absence of any ecofacts or artefacts (including hammersacle), retents 8 and 10 were discarded. In contrast, as so many charcoal fragments were noted in retent 14, this has been retained.

Wash-over samples

- 3.4 The two sub-samples (8 and 14) subjected to a system of wash-over indicated that the ditch fills were unlikely to have been waterlogged in antiquity. Alternatively, if they had been waterlogged then very little in the way of plant material had survived. Only root fibres and wood charcoal fragments were noted (Table 2). In the absence of any waterlogged (or charred) seeds, the flots and retents from the wash-over procedure have been discarded.

4. Conclusions

4.1 The three ditch fills analysed are unlikely to have been waterlogged in antiquity. Conditions appropriate for the survival of wood charcoal were present, however, although only ditch fill 14 contained fragments of sufficient size to be identified. In the absence of any charred cereals, chaff and weed seeds, it is unlikely that crop-processing activities occurred in the vicinity.

Table 1. Results from flotation

Context number	Sample number	Flot/retent volume	Charcoal		Uncharred plant	Comments
			qty.	large frags.		
8	1	5ml (flot)	+		++++	
8	1	200ml (retent)				Discarded
10	2	5ml (flot)	+		++++	
10	2	1000ml (retent)				Discarded
14	3	5ml (flot)	++++		++++	
14	3	250ml (retent)	++++	*		Retained

Key: += rare (1-5), ++ = occasional (6-10), +++ = common (11-50), ++++ = abundant (>50), * = sufficient charred material for AMS date

Table 2. Results from wash-over

Context number	Sample number	Flot/retent volume	Charcoal		Uncharred plant	Comments
			qty.	large frags.		
8	1	5ml (flot)	+		++++	Discarded
8	1	200ml (retent)				Discarded
14	3	5ml (flot)	++		++++	Discarded
14	3	200ml (retent)	++++			Discarded

Key: += rare (1-5), ++ = occasional (6-10), +++ = common (11-50), ++++ = abundant (>50), * = sufficient charred material for AMS date

THE FIGURES

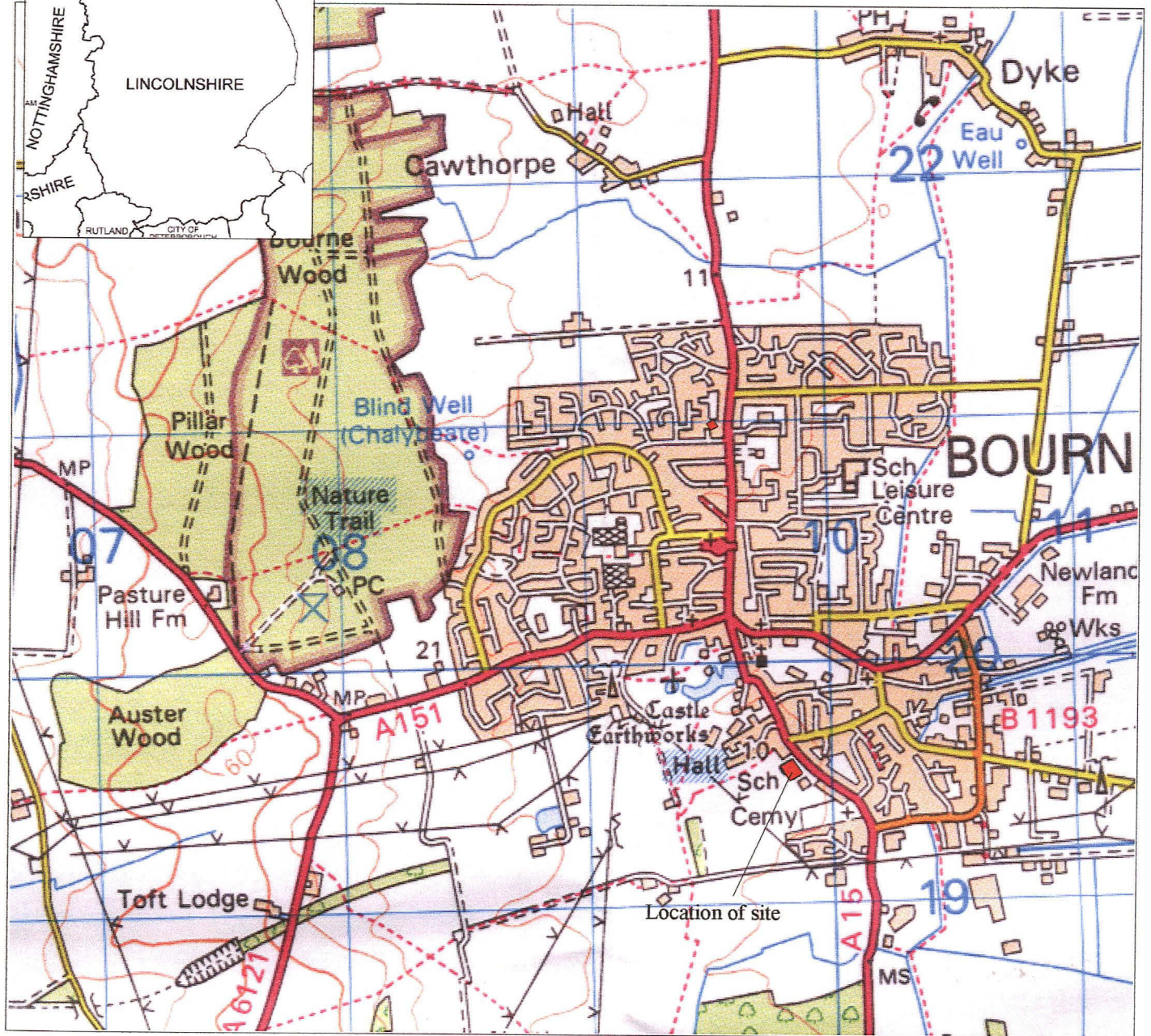
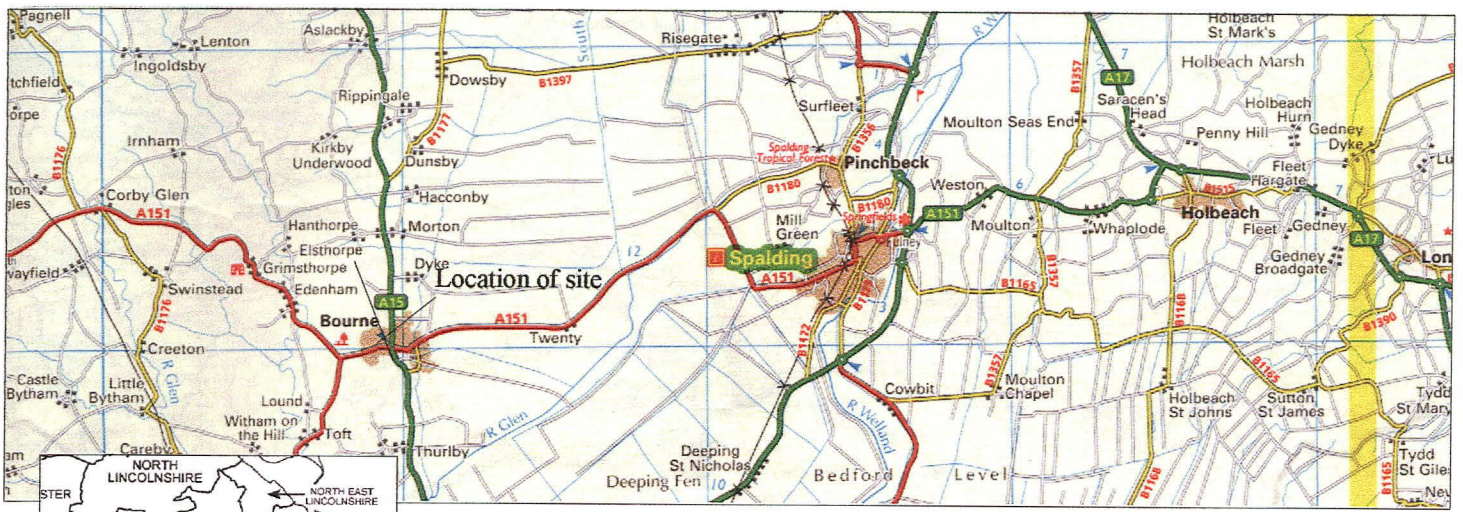


Fig. 1 Location of the site within Bourn (C based on the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 Landranger map Sheet 131; © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).

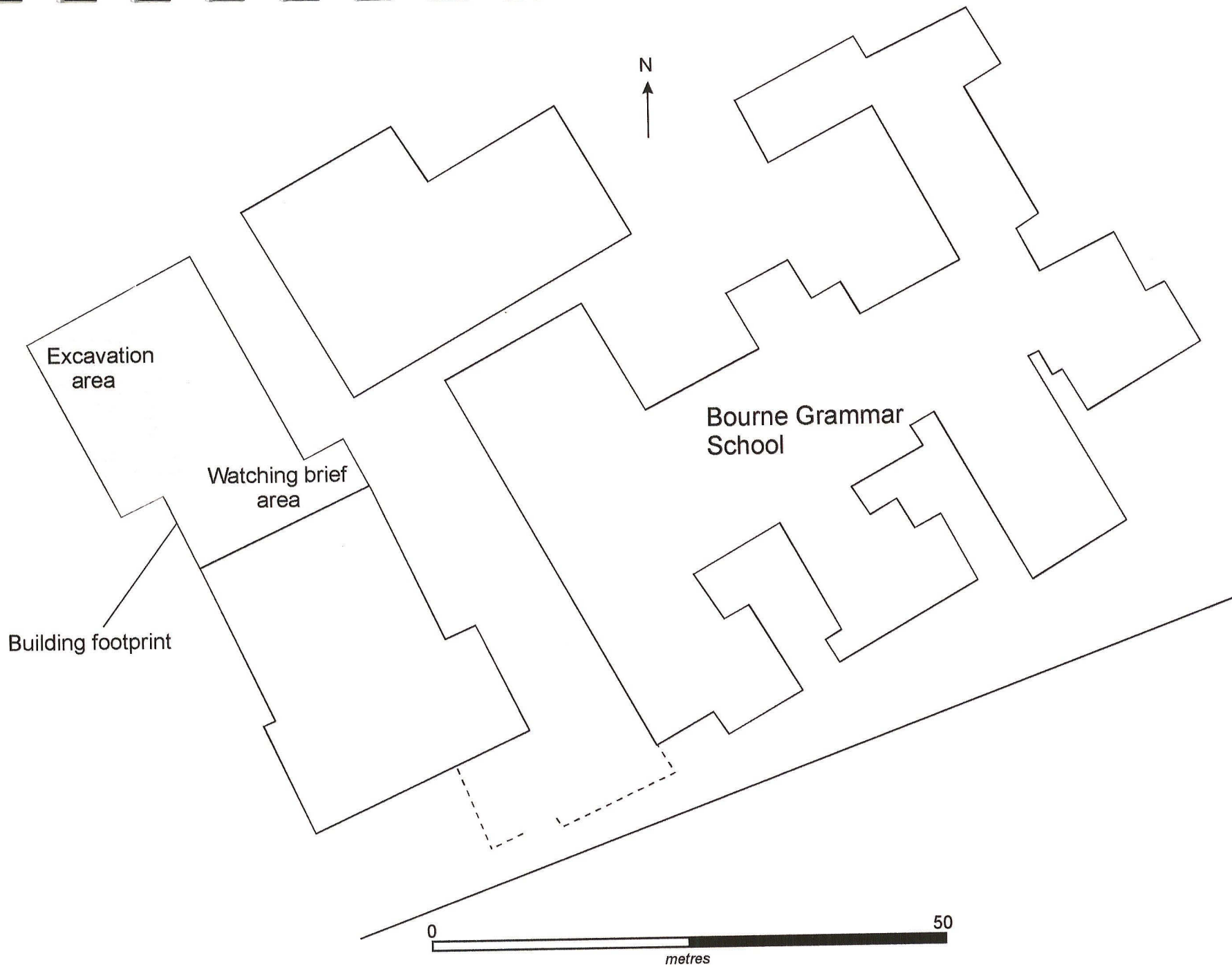


Fig. 2 Location of excavation and watching brief area.

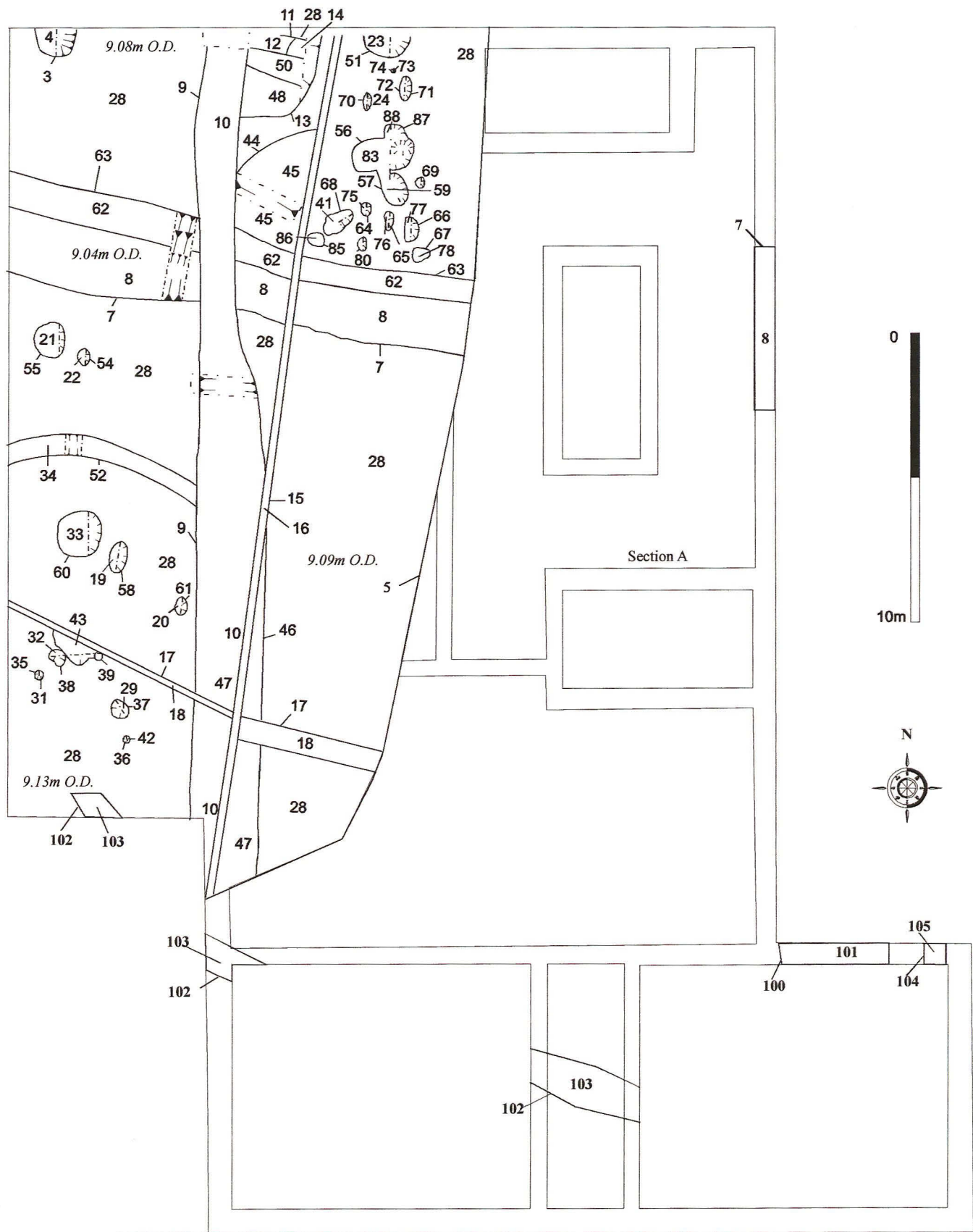
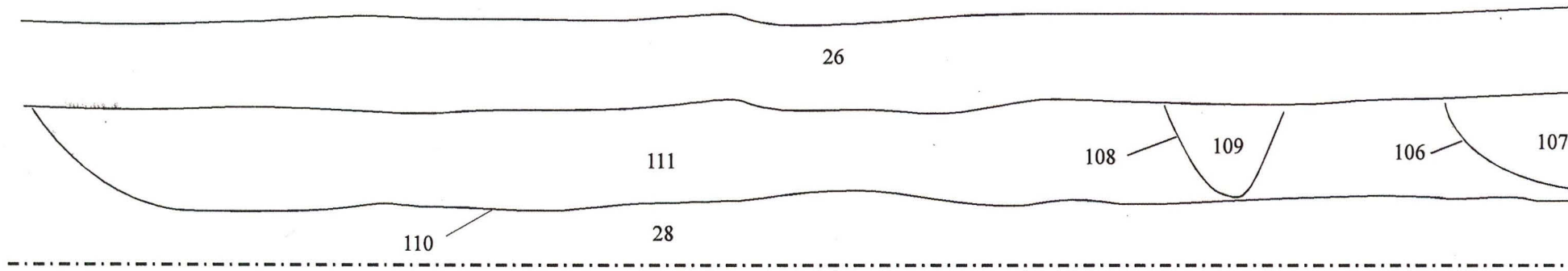


Fig. 3 Features recorded during the excavation and watching brief.

W

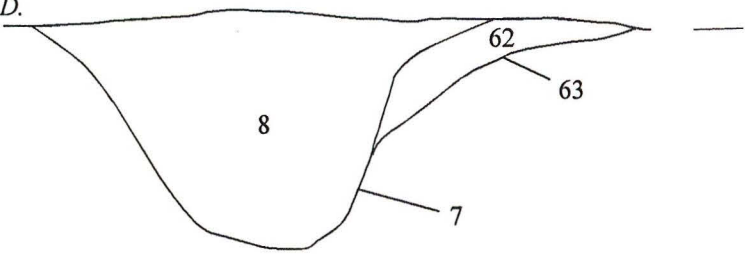
A



B

S
9.04m O.D.

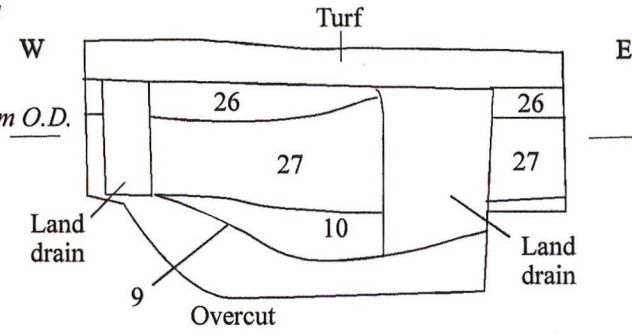
N



C

W
9.28m O.D.

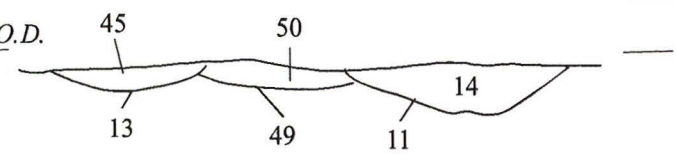
E



D

SW
9.11m O.D.

NE



E

SE
9.08m O.D.

NW

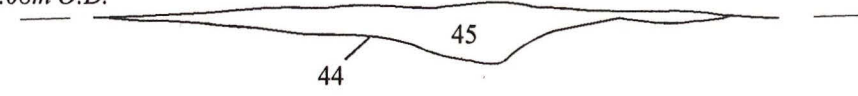
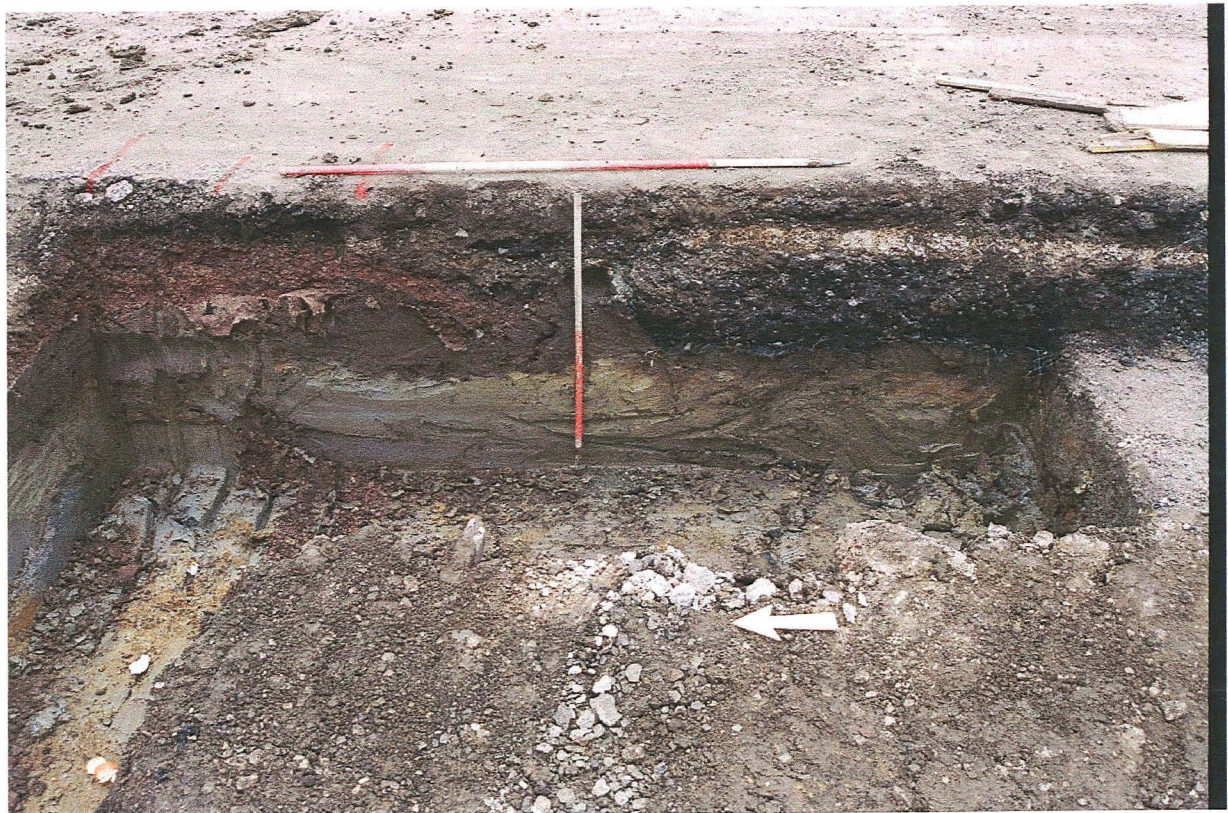


Fig. 4 Sections.
 A) North facing section of ditch 110 and furrows 106 and 108.
 B) South-east facing section of ditches 7 and 63.
 C) South facing section of furrow 9.
 D) South-east facing section of furrows 11 and 49 with depression 13 to the south.
 E) North-east facing section of former topsoil 44.

THE PLATES



Pl. 1 General view of the site, looking south-west.



Pl. 2 Modern disturbance 5 and play ground 26. Vertical scale 1m, horizontal scale 2m.
Looking east.



Pl. 3 Modern disturbance 5, looking south-east.



Pl. 4 Furrow 9, south facing section. Horizontal scale 1m, vertical scale 0.50m



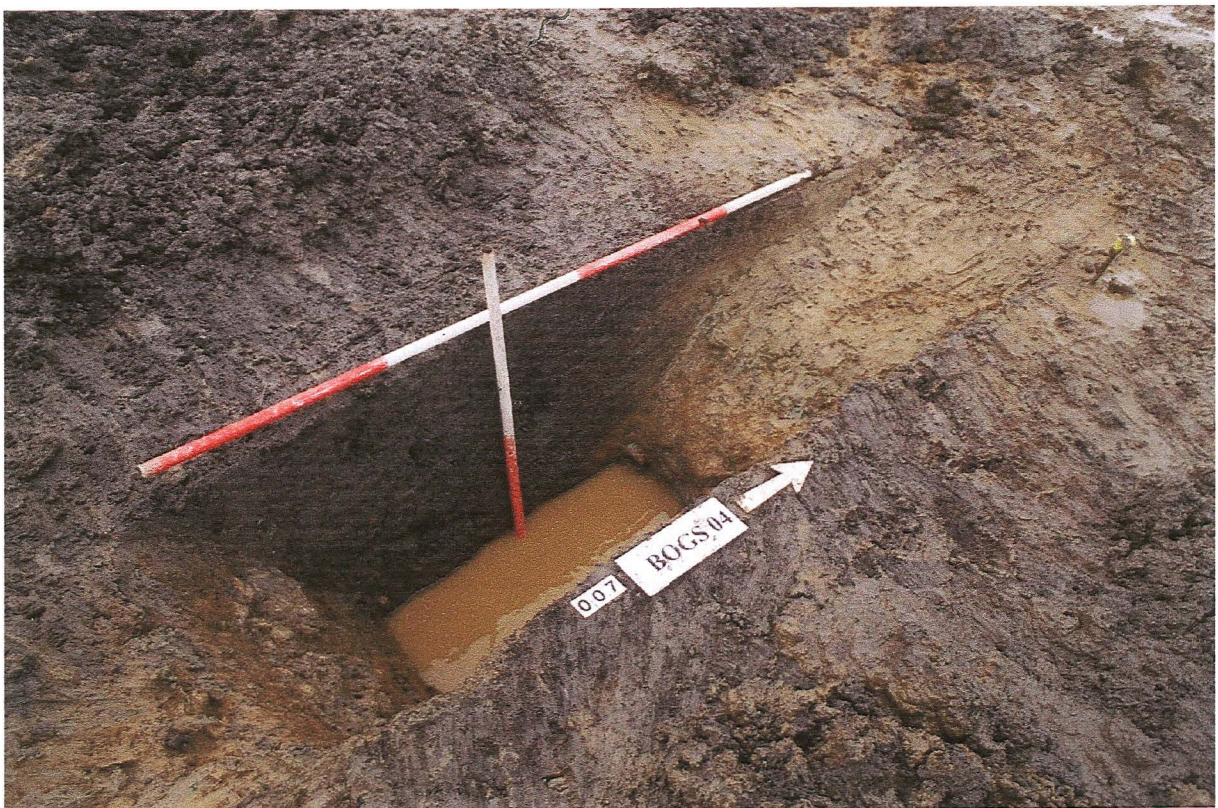
Pl. 5 Furrows 11 and 49 with depression 13 to the south, east facing section. Vertical scale 0.50m.



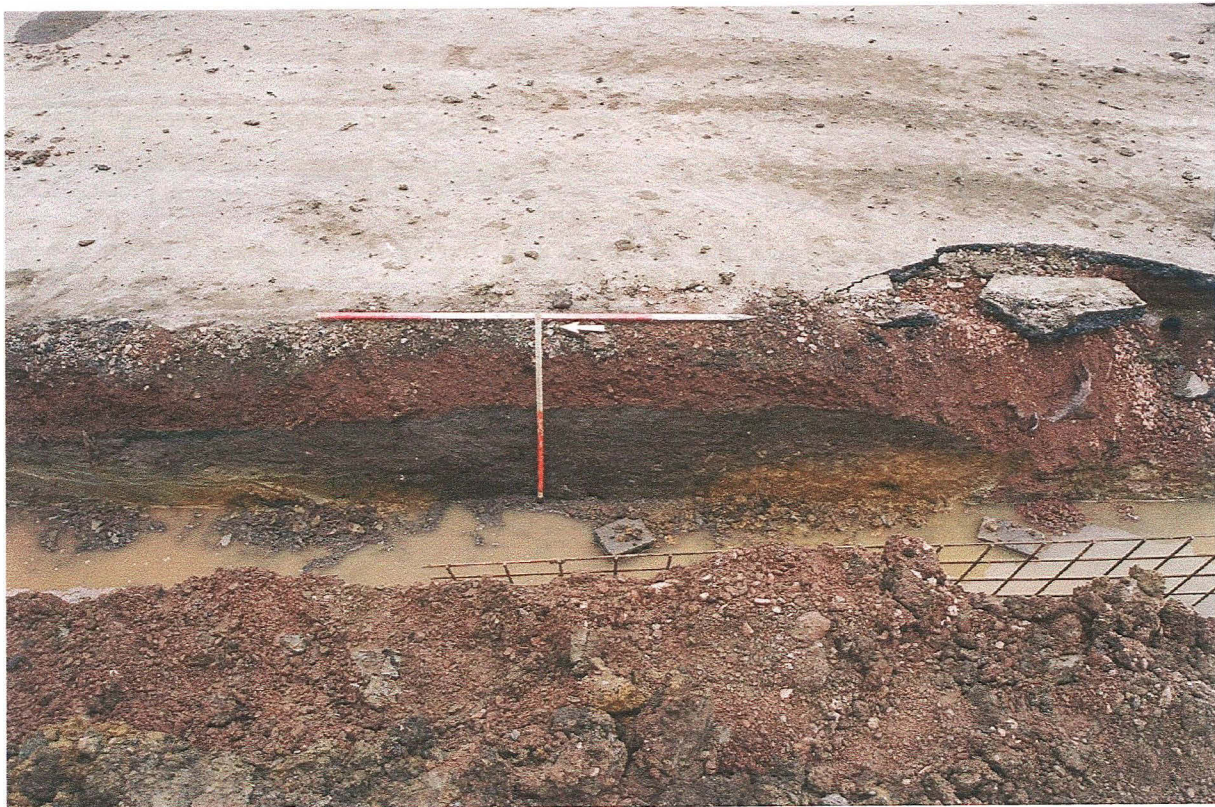
Pl. 6 Furrow 46, north facing section. Horizontal scale 1m, vertical scale 0.10m.



Pl. 7 Furrows 106, 108 and ditch 110, north facing section. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 1m.



Pl. 8 Ditch 7, south-east facing section. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 1m.



PI. 9 Ditch 7, recorded during the watching brief, north-west facing section. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 1m.



PI. 10 Ditch 102, recorded during the watching brief, south-east facing section. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 0.50m.



Pl. 11 Ditch 100, recorded during the watching brief, south facing section. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 1m.



Pl. 12 Pit 3, south facing section. Horizontal scale 1m, vertical scale 0.50m.



Pl. 13 Pit 51, east facing section. Horizontal scale 0.50m.



Pl. 14 Pit 60, east facing section. Horizontal scale 1m, vertical scale 0.50m.



Pl. 15 Pits 40, 56 and 57 with possible postholes 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 80 and 85. Looking north-west. Scales 0.50m and 1m.



Pl. 16 Pits 40, 56 and 57 with possible postholes 70, 72 and 74. Looking south-west. Scales 0.50m and 1m.