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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ABBEY FARM, ABBEY ROAD,
BARDNEY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BAF 04)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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EVENT L14965

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PRN - S1145 - Medway
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Conservation
Services

16 JUL 2004

Highways & Planning
Directorate

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ABBEY FARM, ABBEY ROAD,
BARDNEY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BAF 04)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr D. Armstrong**

May 2004

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 1140 7040
Planning Application No: M03/P/1376
City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.50

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 63/04

Quality Control
Abbey Farm, Bardney
BAF 04

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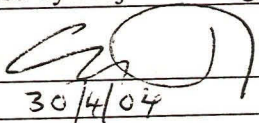
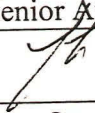
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
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Date: 30/4/04	Date: 30.4.04

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Abbey Farm, Bardney, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for an agricultural store.

Abbey Farm is immediately south of Bardney Abbey which was founded in the 7th century and was the earliest of several abbey complexes along the Witham Valley. It became a centre for monks of the Benedictine order. Prior to the dissolution of the monasteries, six monks of the abbey were implicated in the Lincolnshire Rising and were subsequently executed. The abbey surrendered in 1538 and the land was acquired by Sir Robert Tyrwhitt who converted the buildings into a private residence.

The watching brief identified a sequence of natural and topsoil deposits with an extensive post-medieval dumped deposits. Previous investigations in the vicinity suggested that dumped layers infilled a fishpond. Finds recovered include 16th – 17th century pottery and a fragment of brick.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “*a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr D. Armstrong to

undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with construction of agricultural buildings at Abbey Farm, Bardney, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application M03/P/1376. The watching brief was carried out on the 18th March 2004.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Bardney is located 18km east of Lincoln and 11km west of Horncastle in the administrative district of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located at Abbey Farm, approximately 1km north of Bardney village centre at National Grid Reference TF 1140 7040 (Fig. 2). Located on a gentle slope down to the northwest, Abbey Farm occupies a slight rise above the floodplain of the River Witham at approximately 7m OD.

Local soils are of the Beccles 2 Association, typically stagnogleys (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 119). The soils overlie a drift geology of Older River sands and gravels with outcrops of Boulder Clay adjacent to the abbey. These seal a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1973).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

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

The monastery at Bardney was endowed by King Ethelred of Mercia and became an important site of pilgrimage following the enshrinement of the remains of St. Oswald, brought to Bardney in 675 by King Ethelred and his wife, Queen Osthryd. Ethelred renounced the world after the murder of his wife in 697 and became a monk at Bardney, ultimately

becoming Abbot and later canonised following his death (Page 1988, 97). Viking raiders destroyed the abbey in 870 and in 909 St. Oswald's remains were taken to Gloucester.

Bardney is also mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086 and was held by Gilbert de Gand and contained a mill, five fisheries, twenty acres of meadow and 500 acres of woodland for pannage (Foster and Longley 1976).

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

Excavations from 1909 to 1915, by the then vicar of the local church, the Reverend Charles Laing, established the layout of the Abbey, with the chapter house, dorter, refectory and kitchens arranged round the cloister with the abbey church to the north (Brakespear 1922). The parish church is thought to have stood alongside the monastery and fell into ruin in 1434. A new parish church was subsequently built in the centre of the village.

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

In 1536, a rebellion, known as the Lincolnshire Rising, against the impending dissolution broke out. Six monks from Bardney were implicated and were hung, drawn and quartered in 1537 for their part in the rising. The abbey subsequently surrendered to the King and was dissolved in 1538 (Heritage Lincolnshire 1995).

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

Two watching briefs have previously occurred at Abbey Farm. One revealed a sequence of former topsoils, subsoils and surfaces (Cope-Faulkner 1997, 1). The second, undertaken immediately north of the current site, identified a possible fishpond that had been infilled with late medieval or early post-medieval dumped deposits (Thomson 2001, 4).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate archaeological features and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches for the storage building were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also

checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

Towards the north of the development area, natural deposits comprised a greenish grey silt (004). Natural deposits elsewhere in the foundation trenches consisted of reddish brown sand and gravel (005).

Phase 2 Post-medieval deposits

Overlying the natural deposits was a dumped layer of blackish grey silt (003). This deposit was extensive across the foundation trenches and measured up to 0.53m thick. Pottery of 16th - 17th century date and a post-medieval brick fragment was retrieved from this layer.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Overlying the post-medieval dumped deposit was a 0.2m thick layer of topsoil comprising greyish brown sandy silt (002). This was sealed beneath a rubble layer (001) of the current farmyard.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise silts, sands and gravels of the underlying drift geology and are glaciofluvial deposits associated with the River Witham.

A post-medieval dumped deposit (Phase 2) was identified across the development area. Further dumped deposits were identified during a watching brief immediately north of the site where they were interpreted as infilling a possible fishpond (Thomson 2001, 4). It is possible that layer (003) in the present investigation also infills a former fishpond. If so, the deliberate infilling must have taken place later, in the 17th century, or had commenced earlier and continued to this date.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise locally produced pottery of 16th - 17th century date and a fragment of post-medieval brick.

7. CONCLUSION

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

A post-medieval dumped deposit was identified which may represent infilling of a fishpond previously identified in a watching brief to the north. Natural and topsoil deposits were also recorded.

Finds include post-medieval pot and brick.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr D. Armstrong who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Mark Williams and this report was edited by

Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

Thomson, S., 2001, *Archaeological watching brief on land at Abbey Farm, Abbey Road, Bardney, Lincolnshire (BAF00)*, unpublished APS report 38/01

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams
 Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 BGS British Geological Survey
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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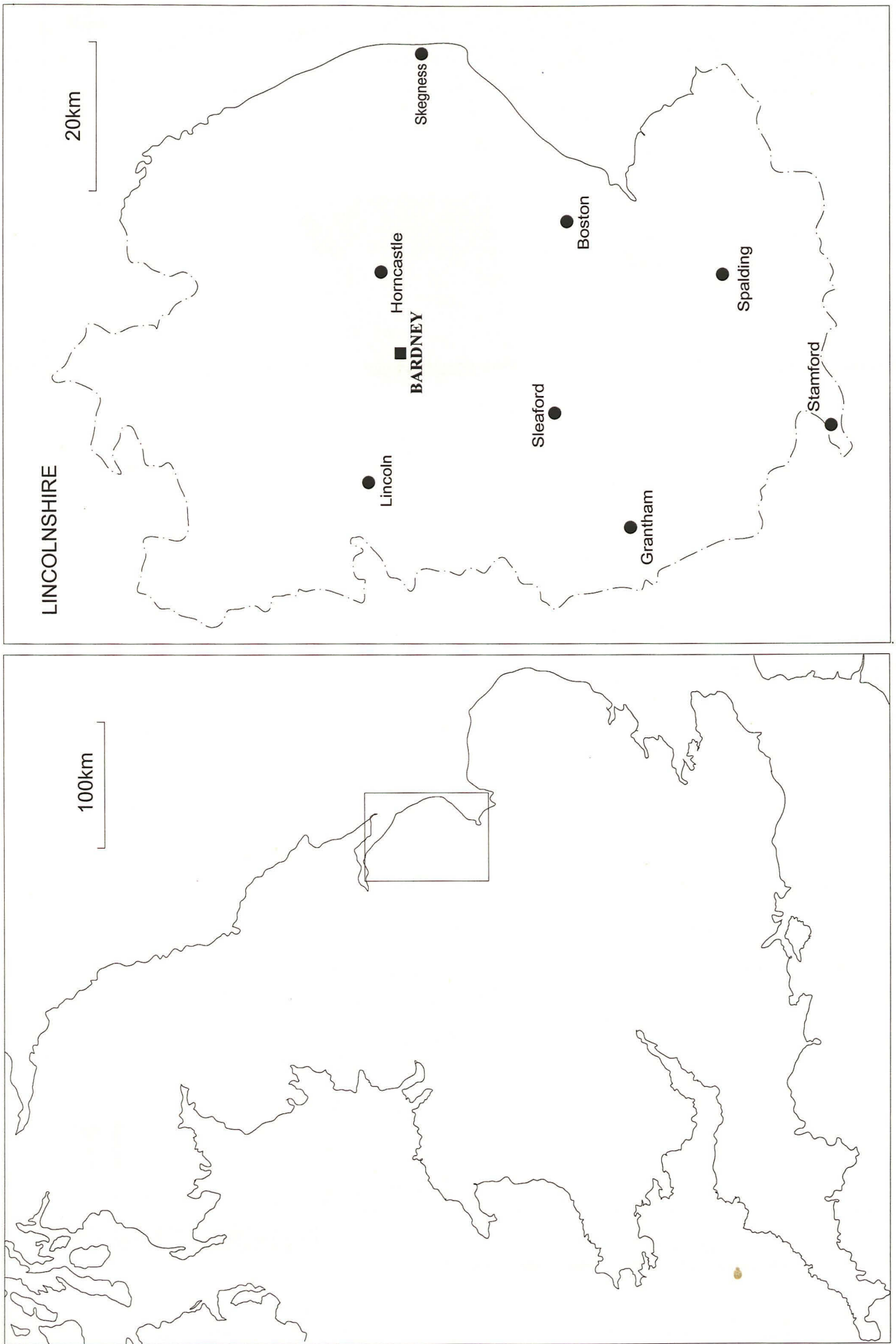


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

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70

69



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Figure 2 - Site location plan

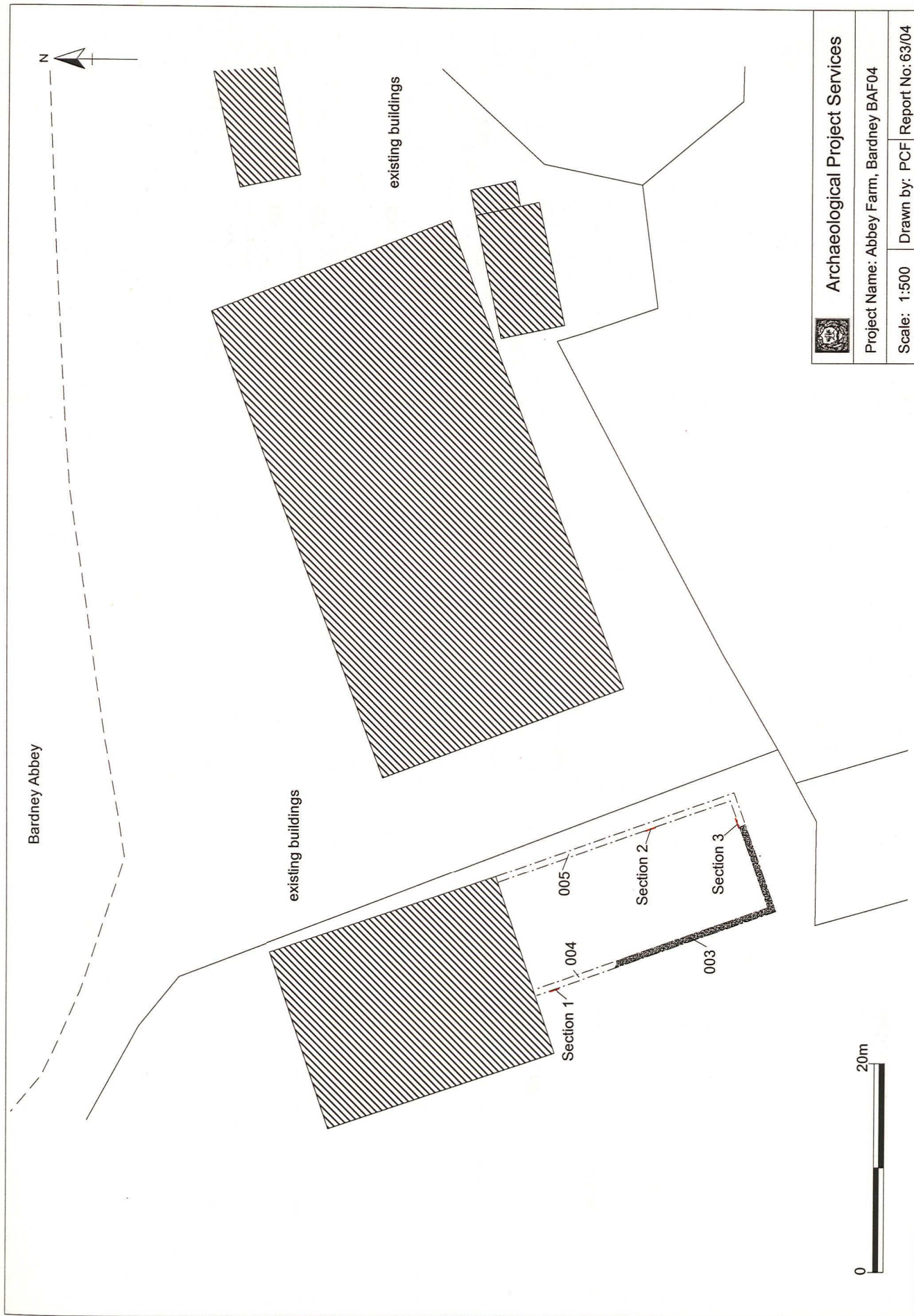
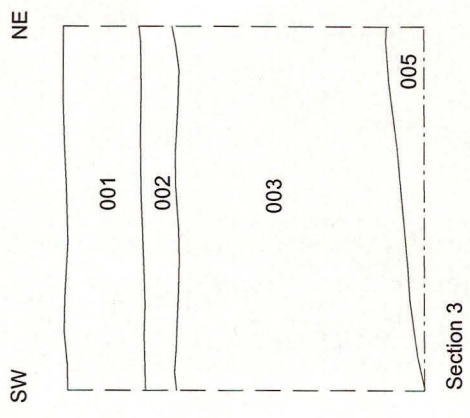
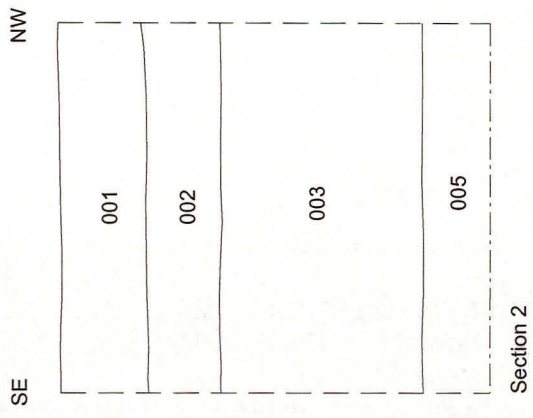
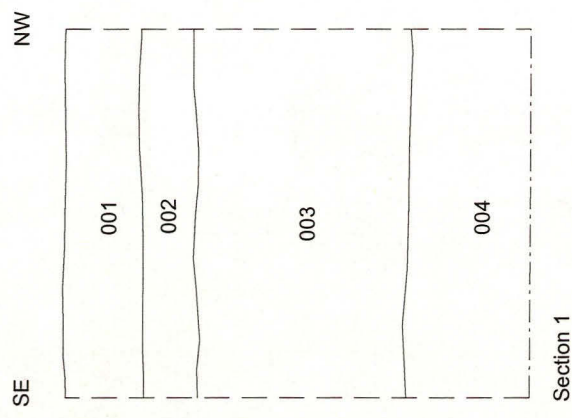


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



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Scale: 1:20 Drawn by: PCF Report No: 63/04

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking north



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking southwest



Plate 3 - Section 3, looking northwest

Appendix 1

LAND TO REAR OF ABBEY FARM, ABBEY ROAD, BARDNEY - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the excavation of foundations for a new storage building at Abbey Farm, Abbey Road, Bardney, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies approximately 120m to the south of Bardney Abbey.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. Archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during residential development of land at Abbey Farm, Abbey Road, Bardney.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Bardney is located approximately 18km east of Lincoln on the north bank of the River Witham. The development is north of the core of the village (TF 11307040).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (M03/P/1376) has been submitted to West Lindsey District Council for erection of a storage building. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Bardney Abbey occupies a slight rise above the floodplain of the River Witham which lies to the west. The site lies approximately 12m south of the visible abbey remains.
- 5.2 Local soils are of the Beccles 2 Association, stagnoley soils of fine loamy over permeable clayey subsoils, this overlies Corallian Limestones of the Upper Jurassic.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The name Bardney is of Anglo Saxon derivation meaning Bearda's island, the area having been a slight island in marshy ground alongside the Witham (Ekwall 1974, 25).
- 6.2 The Witham valley is extremely rich in archaeological remains and the current development site lies adjacent to the important site of Bardney Abbey, founded in 1087 by Gilbert de Gant for Benedictine monks.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 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.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of the development, this will comprise the foundations for a building 24m x 12m built with steel stanchions which have concrete pads as foundations, these pads measure 1m³. Also a 0.5m metre wide foundation will be dug for the construction of a retaining kerb.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

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

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of 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 chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

11 ARCHIVE

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

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer. They will be given written notice in before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 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 - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 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.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 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.

18.4 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.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose mid brownish grey rubble, 0.25m thick	Yard surface
002	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Former topsoil
003	Friable dark blackish grey silt, 0.53m thick	Dumped deposit
004	Friable mid greenish grey silt, >0.35m thick	Natural deposit
005	Friable mid reddish brown sand and gravel, >0.2m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

By Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. Two fragments of pottery weighing 150g were recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery one piece of tile weighing 91g was retrieved. No other artefacts or faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from a dumped deposit (003).

The pottery was made in moderate proximity to Bardney, at Bourne 50km to the south, and probably in the area of Toynton All Saints or Old Bolingbroke, 25km to the east. The tile was probably also made locally in the Bardney area.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
003	BOU	Bourne D ware jar, 16 th -17 th century	1	63	16 th -17 th century
	TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke or Boston-type ware, possible chafing dish, 16 th -17 th century	1	87	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
003	Ceramic building material	Roof tile, 20mm thick, oxidized throughout, traces of mortar adhering	1	91	Post-medieval

All the artefacts could have been in use at the same time in the post-medieval period, the 16th or more probably 17th century.

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Bardney that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

Although a small collection, all of the material is probably of the same early post-medieval period and is of moderate local potential and significance. The artefacts relate to activity after the dissolution of the abbey in the mid 16th century and the roof tile perhaps indicates the former religious buildings were maintained after the dissolution, or further construction took place at the site.

The lack of any material earlier than about the 16th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period were not disturbed by the development or were of a nature that did not involve

artefact deposition. Similarly, the absence of any artefacts later than about the 17th century would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned at that time.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Boulder Clay	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g.(004).
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Pannage	Right given to the owners of pigs to go into a wood and to allow the pigs to eat the acorns or beech mast which <i>fall to the ground</i> .
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

5	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
2	Drawing sheets
1	Bag of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: 2004.50

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BAF 04

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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