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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
 AT SOUTHFIELDS BUSINESS PARK,  
 SOUTH ROAD,  
 BOURNE,  
 LINCOLNSHIRE  
 (BSBP 09)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
 F. E. Peacock Construction Ltd**

October 2009

Report Compiled by  
 Ross Kendall BA (Hons), MA, PIFA

Planning Application No: S06/1107/12  
 National Grid Reference: TF 1037 1919  
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APS Report No. 74/09

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
 PROJECT  
 SERVICES**



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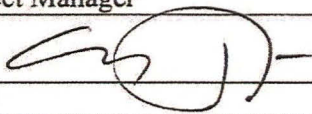
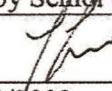
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**Quality Control  
Archaeological Watching Brief  
Southfields Business Park,  
Bourne,  
Lincolnshire  
(BSBP09)**

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Site Supervisors	Chris Moulis, Ross Kendall, Denise Buckley
Illustration	Ross Kendall
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
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Date: 29/10/2009	Date: 30/10/2009

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## 1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Southfields Business Park, South Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the development groundwork for a new nursing home.

The site lies to the southeast of Bourne which was a small Romano-British (AD 43-410) town that grew up alongside the Roman Road, King Street. To the immediate east of the site lies the Car Dyke, a Romano-British watercourse perhaps used for drainage. During the medieval period (AD 1066-1540) the site lay within the open fields of the town.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural layers, subsoil and topsoil. Two pits were identified cut into the natural on the east side of the site, near the Car Dyke. One of the pits lacked artefacts but the other contained plentiful animal bone and a quantity of pottery and other items. The pottery was Late Iron Age and probably dates the pit. However, an Early-Middle Saxon spindle whorl, perhaps intrusive, was also recovered. A small quantity of industrial residue suggests that iron smelting took place nearby, though not on the site.

Variations in the thickness of the subsoil overlying the pits probably reflect the former presence of ridge and furrow ploughing of the medieval field system. However, no evidence of the Car Dyke or its flanking bank was encountered.

## 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 may be disturbed or destroyed."* (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by F. E. Peacock Construction Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new nursing home development at Southfields Business Park, South Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S06/1107/12. The watching brief was carried out between the 21<sup>st</sup> July and 10<sup>th</sup> September 2009 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Bourne is located 24km southeast of Grantham and 15km northeast of Stamford in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 1km southeast of the centre of Bourne as defined by the parish church of SS. Peter and Paul at National Grid Reference TF 1037 1919 (Fig. 2). The site lies to the east of South Road (Fig. 3), at approximately 8m OD on land that slopes gently down to the east.

Soils at the site are of the Badsey 2 Association, typically brown calcareous earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99). These soils overlie drift deposits of estuarine sands and gravel which seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay, although undifferentiated glacial drift deposits occur to the east (Booth 1983, 43).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Bourne lies along the Roman thoroughfare

King Street which ran parallel to Ermine Street to Bourne before dividing into two routes, one to Ancaster and another to Sleaford, north of the town. King Street is believed to be Claudian (AD 43-54) in date (Simmons n.d, 4). A 1<sup>st</sup> century date is certain as quarry pits for excavating ballast for the road were recorded at Sapperton Roman town (Oetgen 1986, 10).

King Street can be traced in Lincolnshire from West Deeping, continuing north to Baston (where it joins the modern A15) just south of Kate's Bridge. King Street diverges from the modern road for just over 1km, rejoining it at Thurlby and following the modern road where once again it diverges (at TF 1007 1824) and all visible traces are lost. However, excavation to the south of Bourne revealed the metalled surface and roadside ditches of King Street (JSAC 1997, 7) and it has previously been suggested that Church Lane, the principal early medieval thoroughfare, may fossilise its route.

With an established connection to Roman towns to the north and south, it is possible that a *mutatio* (changing station) or *mansio* (rest-house) was established at Bourne (Birkbeck 1970, 3). This perhaps developed into a more important centre especially considering the convergence of both the Bourne Eau, Car Dyke and Bourne-Morton canal a little to the east of the town (Simmons and Cope-Faulkner 2004, 90).

With limited excavation having taken place in Bourne, it is difficult to assess the extent and nature of the Romano-British settlement. Excavation at South Fields, 300m northwest of the site, revealed Romano-British occupation that was entirely urban in character and perhaps located on the edge of the settlement (McDaid 1999, 19). Certainly, excavations further north at Bourne Abbey identified Romano-British features which were 'evidently peripheral to a more substantial Roman settlement' (Mahaney 1986, 15).

Antiquarian accounts of tessellated pavements from an area southwest of the town (Trollope 1872, 36) could suggest the western extent of the settlement, although an isolated villa or temple should not be ruled out.

By the late third century AD, Bourne was the centre of local pottery production. Only a single kiln has been excavated, with evidence for a further two kilns noted (Swan 1984, microfiche 3.436). The kilns were located at Bourne Grammar School, northwest of the site. Excavation at South Fields identified clay extraction pits of 2<sup>nd</sup> century date (McDaid 1999, 19), which may push back the beginning of pottery production in the town. More recent work at the Grammar School has failed to identify further kilns, although ditches, pits and gullies were identified with evidence for industrial activities occurring nearby (Dymond 1995, 1; Snee 2002, 1; Thomson 2003, 1).

During the medieval period, the site lay within the open fields of Bourne. The field is referred to as South Field and ridge and furrow of the field system has been recorded by Hayes and Lane (1992, Fig. 83). The medieval town centre underwent remodelling, probably during the 12<sup>th</sup> century when the castle and market were established, causing the King Street thoroughfare to lose importance. South Road is a post-medieval route and is recorded as cutting through the ridge and furrow (*ibid.* 140).

Excavations at South Fields identified a quantity of 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery wasters (kiln rejects) of a fabric type not previously recorded in the town and it is assumed that the kilns producing this material lay in close proximity (McDaid 1999, 19). This is distant from the known medieval kilns which centred on the Eastgate and Cherry Holt Lane areas of the town (McCarthy and Brookes 1988, 259).

A watching brief undertaken immediately

south of the site identified four Romano-British pits and a quarry of post-medieval date (Cope-Faulkner 2006, 4).

An additional watching brief undertaken in 2007 on the site revealed no archaeological features. Instead a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil was encountered (Cope-Faulkner 2008, 4).

### 3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the archaeological specification, were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Building foundations were excavated to depths of up to 1.4m in five phases of work moving from west to east towards the Car Dyke (Fig. 3, Plate 1).

Following excavation in each phase, the sides of the opened areas were cleaned and rendered vertical. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears in Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at scales of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by any datable artefacts recovered.

### 5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are listed below

and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

#### 5.1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposits encountered were (007), a dark yellowish brown silt, and (015), a firm mixed light yellow sand and reddish brown sandy clay, both at least 0.20m thick.

Sealing (015) was a further natural deposit, (014), comprised of moderately soft light greyish brown sandy silt 0.28m thick.

Deposit (003) was a natural layer comprising a light yellowish brown soft coarse sand and firm sandy clay mix (Fig. 6, Sections 1-5, Plates 2 and 3). This deposit was also assigned number (006) in locations where it sealed deposit (007) (Fig. 6, Section 9).

A natural layer was recorded above deposit (003) and comprised reddish grey clayey silt, 0.20m thick (005).

#### 5.2 Undated deposits

An undated pit [010] cut into natural deposit (014). This pit contained two fills, (009) and (008). Fill (009) was a 0.13m thick moderately soft mid-dark grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small sub-angular flint pieces. The upper fill, (008), was a firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-angular flint pieces, 0.27m thick (Fig. 7, Section 11, Plate 6).

#### 5.3 Iron Age or Saxon and later deposits

Cutting natural layer (014) was pit [012], which was 1.88m wide and 0.5m deep. Filling the pit was (011), a moderately soft dark grey clayey silt. This contained several fragments of Late Iron Age pottery, numerous pieces of animal bone, six fragments of fired clay, one piece of



slag, part of an Early-Middle Saxon spindle whorl and a small quantity of hammerscale and fuel ash.

Situated above natural deposit (005), and also overlying the pits, was a subsoil layer, which varied over the site from a 0.55m thick mid-dark reddish brown sandy clay (002), to a 0.50m thick mid yellowish brown silty clay (004), to a mid greenish/greyish brown clayey silt, 0.15m thick (013) (Fig. 6, Sections 1-8; Fig. 7, Plate 4).

#### 5.4 Modern deposits

Sealing subsoil deposits (002) and (004) was a topsoil layer comprising moderately firm dark greyish brown sandy clay (001), 0.30m thick (Fig. 6, Sections 1-8).

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise sandy clay, gravel, silty clay, and sand of the underlying drift geology of estuarine sand and gravel. No evidence for the Car Dyke waterway, or its flanking bank, were encountered during the investigation.

Finds from the fill (011) of pit [012] suggest general domestic activities and include a large quantity of animal bone. Horse, cattle, sheep/goat, bird and fish were recovered and were probably food waste. A quantity of Late Iron Age pottery, albeit small fragments, suggest the occupation represented by this refuse disposal was of this date. However, the artefact assemblage from the pit is somewhat anomalous and includes part of a spindle whorl that is of Early-Middle Saxon type, both in terms of fabric and form, and clearly not an Iron Age example. It may, therefore, indicate that the pit is Saxon and that the Iron Age pottery is residual/redeposited. However, it seems more likely that the pottery, which occurs in greater numbers, denotes that the deposit is Iron Age and, consequently, the

Saxon spindle whorl is intrusive.

Nonetheless, the spindle whorl, though probably intrusive, indicates the spinning of yarn in the area. A small quantity of industrial debris, typically associated with iron smelting, was also found. However, the limited amount of material and the absence of larger slags suggest that the industrial activity took place elsewhere in the vicinity, but not on the investigation site.

Overlying the pits was a subsoil layer (002, 004, 013). Variations in the thickness of this deposit may indicate the presence of archaeological remains such as ridge and furrow of the medieval field system, although no finds were recovered to verify this. However, it seems likely that, during the medieval period, the site lay within the open fields of Bourne.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Southfields Business Park, South Road, Bourne, as the site lay on the periphery of a Romano-British town and close to the Romano-British watercourse Car Dyke.

The investigations recorded a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits, but no evidence of the Car Dyke was revealed. Two pits, one of them lacking dating evidence, were revealed close to the Car Dyke near the eastern edge of the site. One of these pits yielded material indicating that it was for refuse disposal associated with nearby domestic occupation. However, the artefact assemblage from this pit was mixed, with a quantity of Iron Age material and a Saxon object being found together. It seems likely that the pit is Iron Age in date, and contains an intrusive Saxon item. Variations in the thickness of the subsoil overlying the pits probably represent remnants of medieval ridge and furrow ploughing of the open

field system.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of F. E. Peacock Construction Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

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Site Supervisors: Chris Moulis, Ross Kendall, Denise Buckley  
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Illustration: Ross Kendall, Paul Cope-Faulkner  
Post-excavation analysis: Ross Kendall

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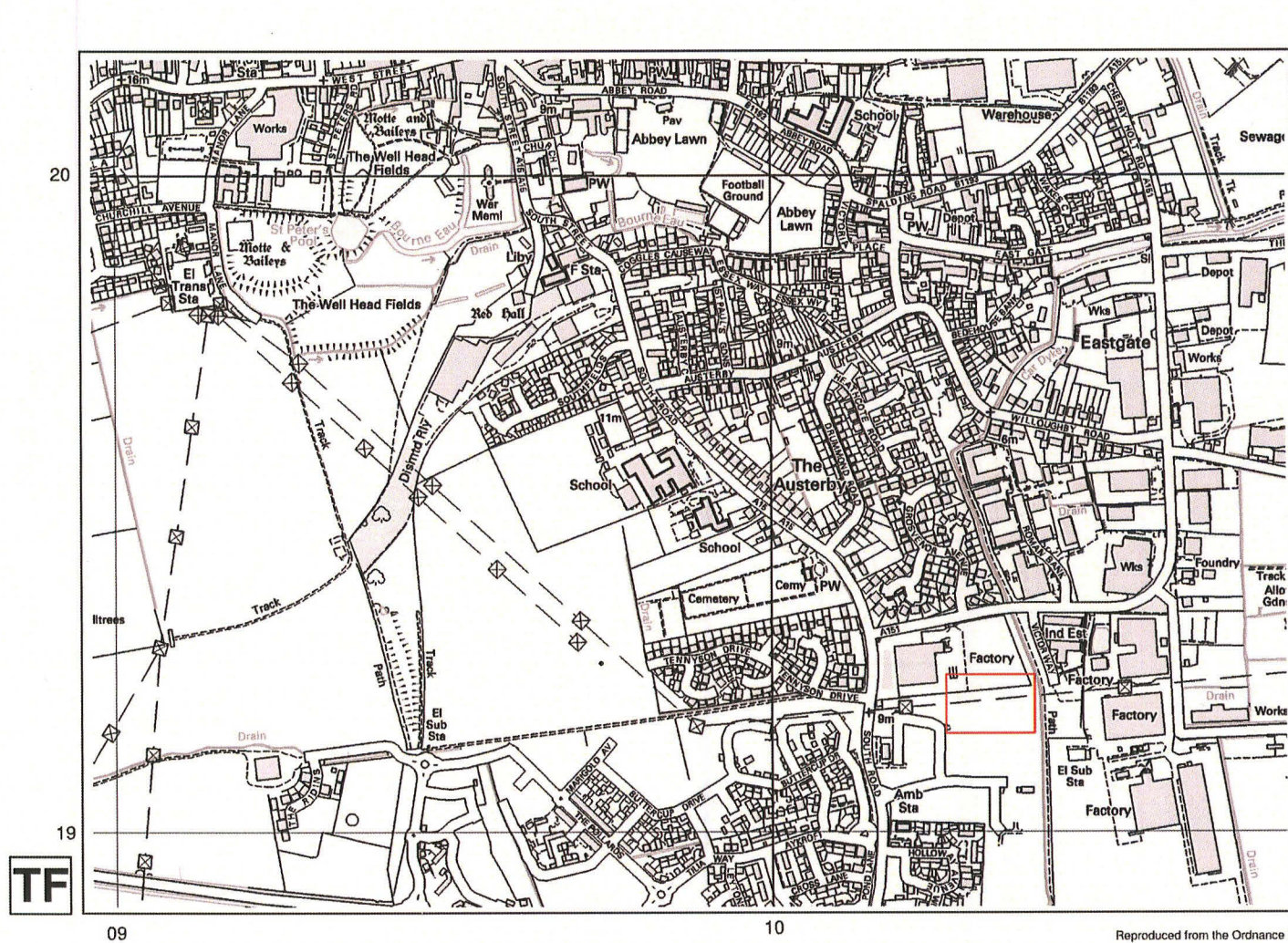
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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
HTL	Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire
JSAC	John Samuels Archaeology Consultancy
LAS	Lindsey Archaeological Services
IFA	Institute for Archaeologists
RCHM	Royal Commission on Historic Monuments



Figure 1 - General location plan



TF

Area detailed in Figure 3



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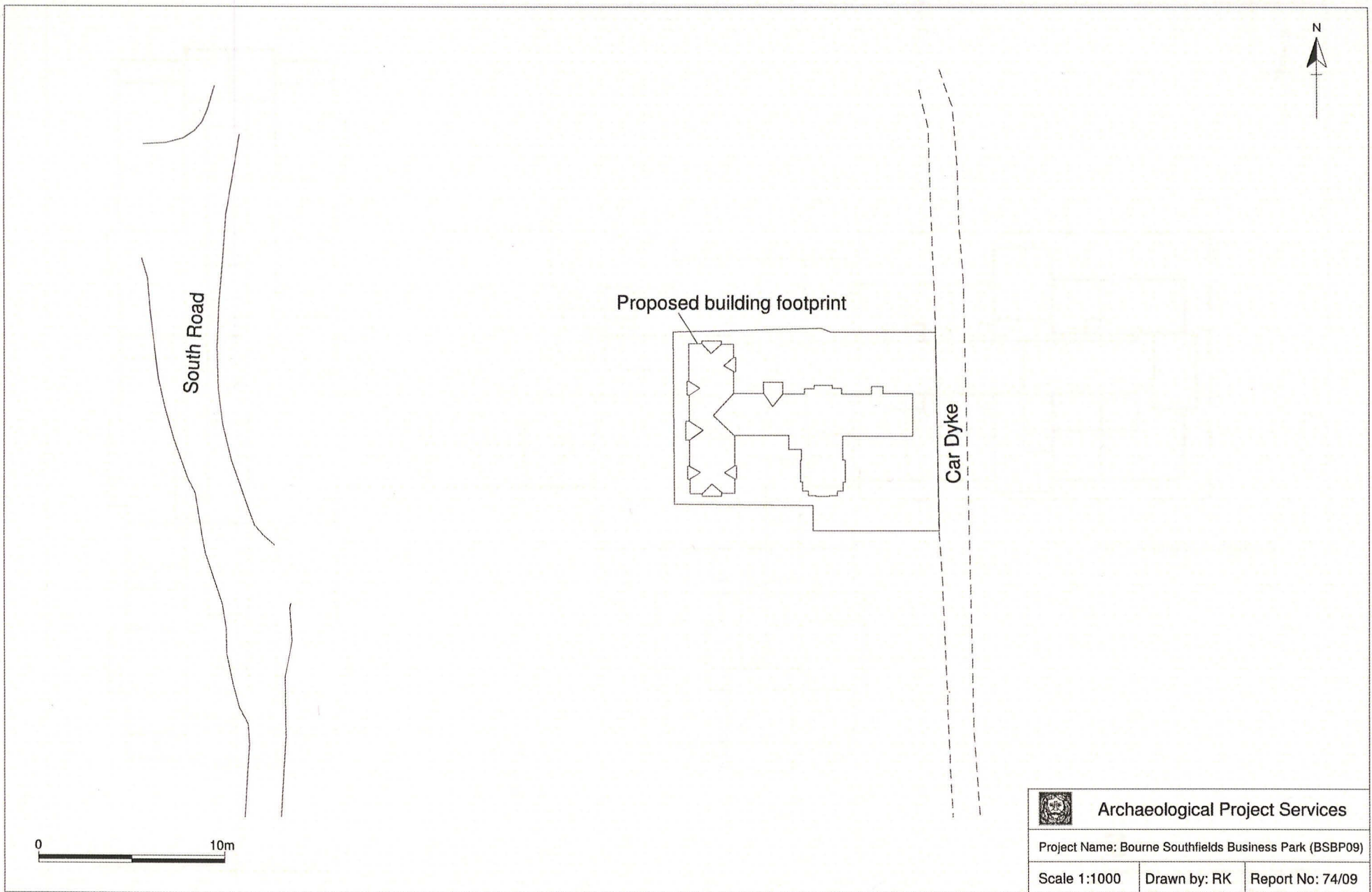


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Figure 2 - Site location plan




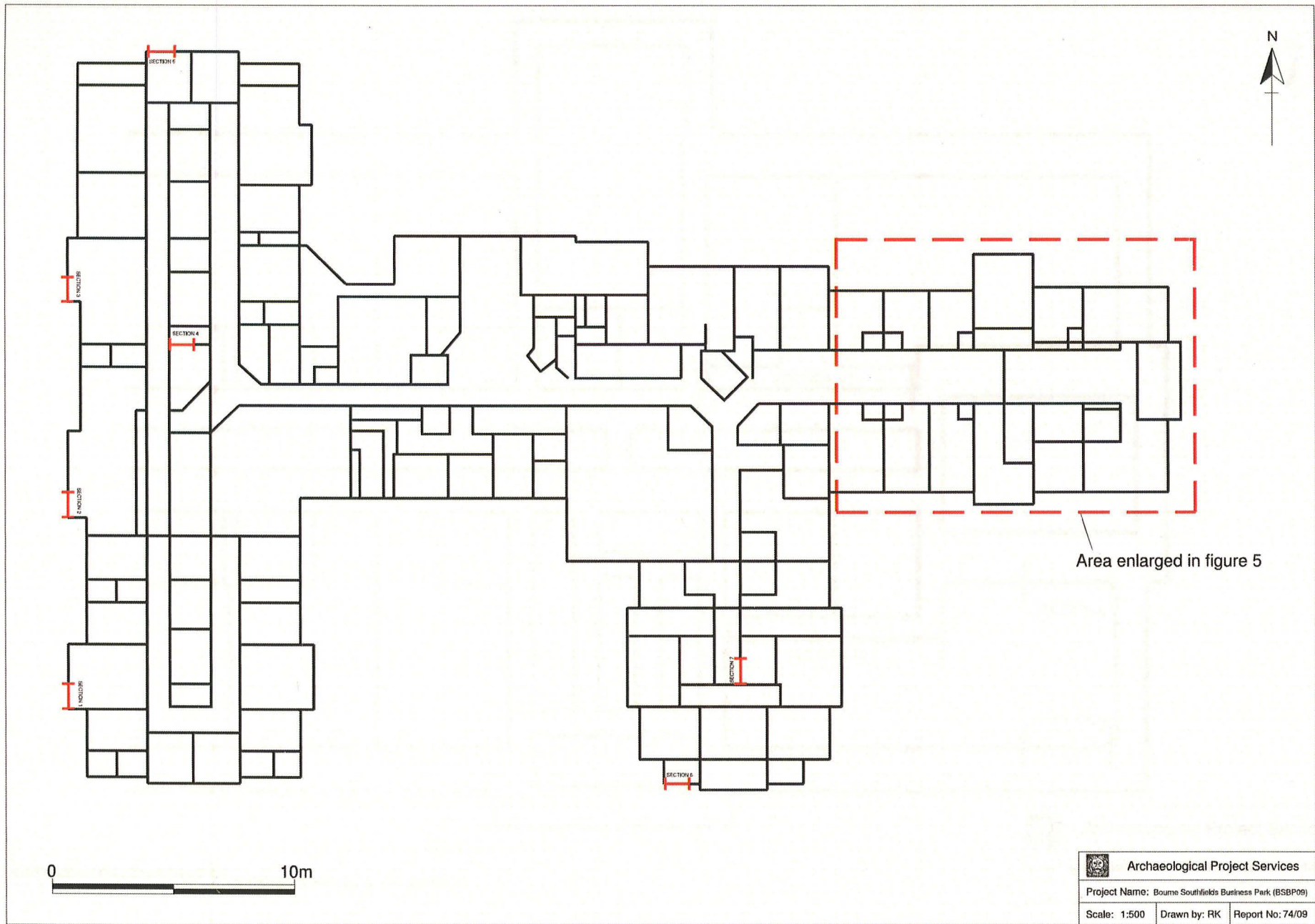
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Figure 3 - Development site




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Scale: 1:500	Drawn by: RK	Report No: 74/09

Figure 4 - Plan of proposed development

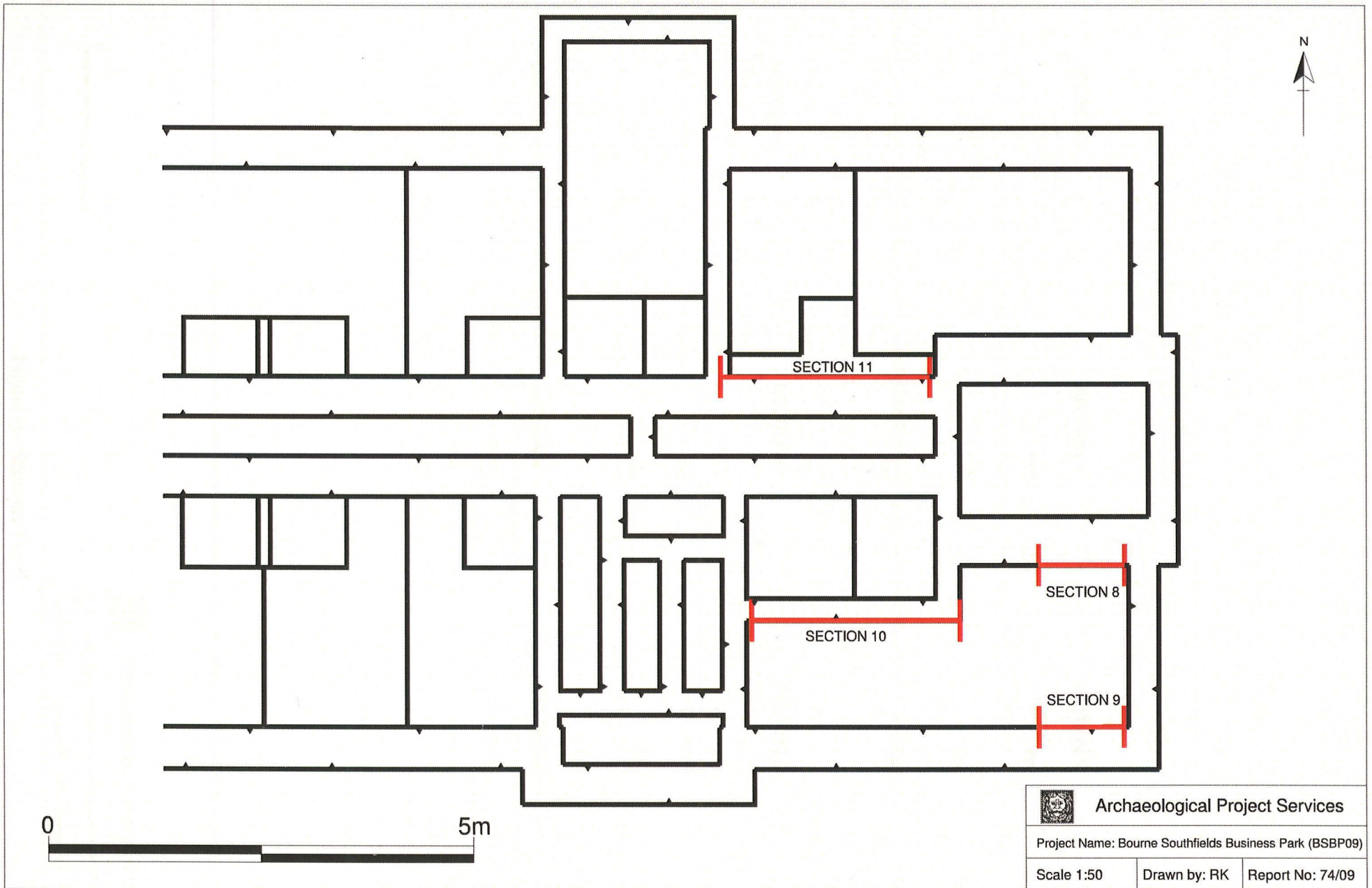
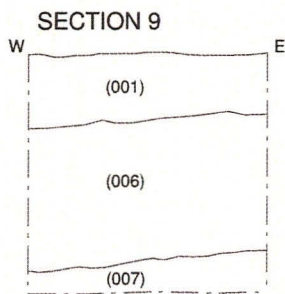
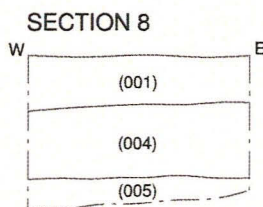
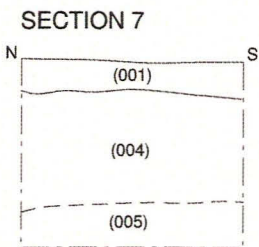
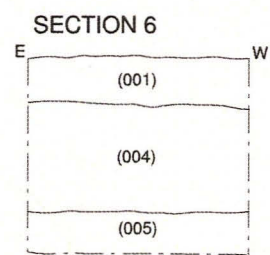
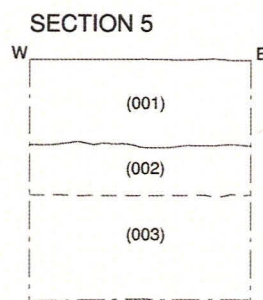
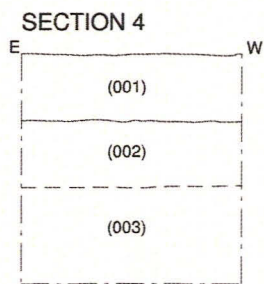
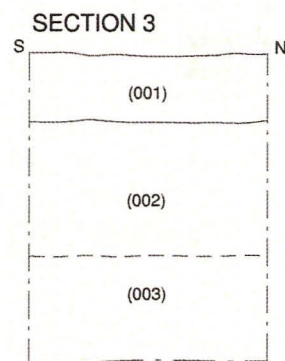
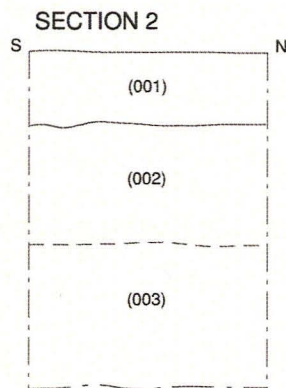
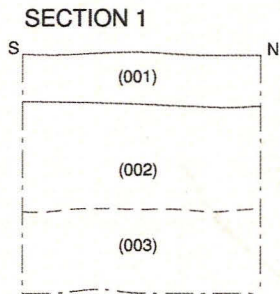


Figure 5 - Expanded view of eastern development area





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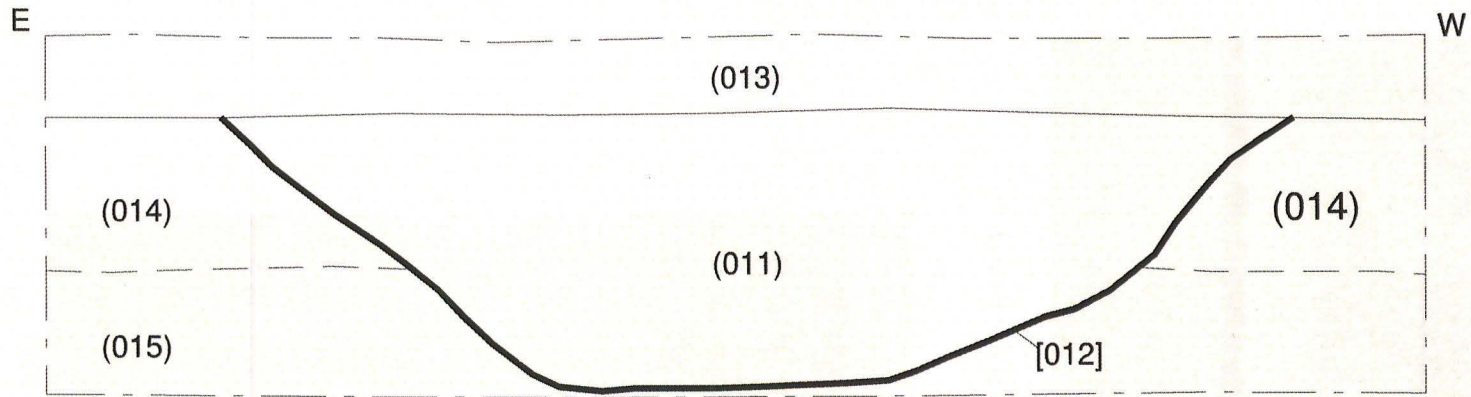
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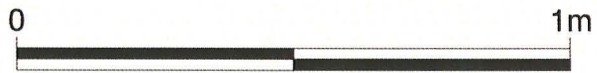
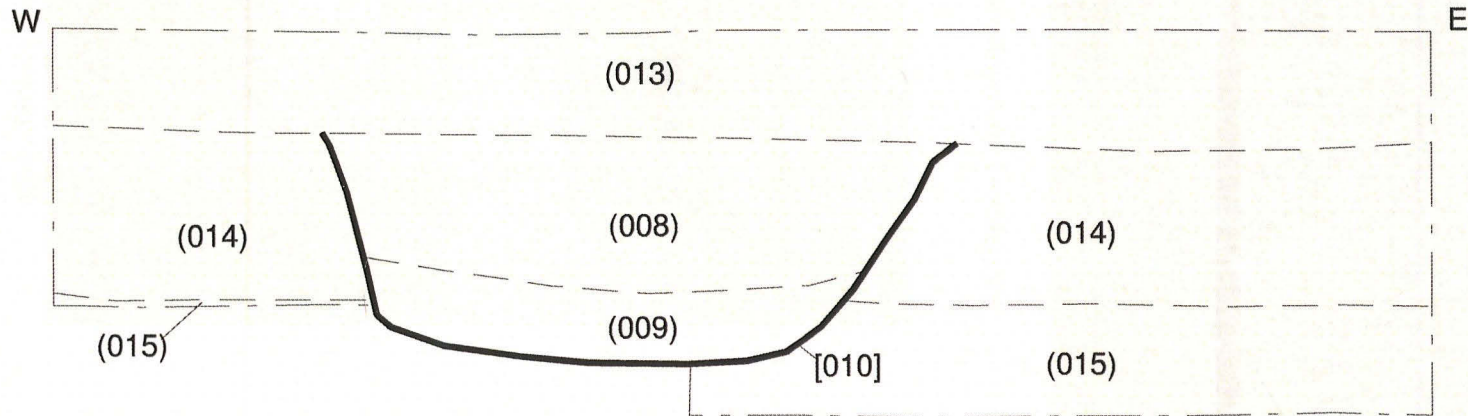
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Figure 6 - Sections 1 to 9

SECTION 10



SECTION 11



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Figure 7 - Sections 10 and 11



Plate 1 – View over the development, looking east



Plate 2 – Section 1, looking south



Plate 3 – Section 5, looking northeast



Plate 4 – Section 8, looking south

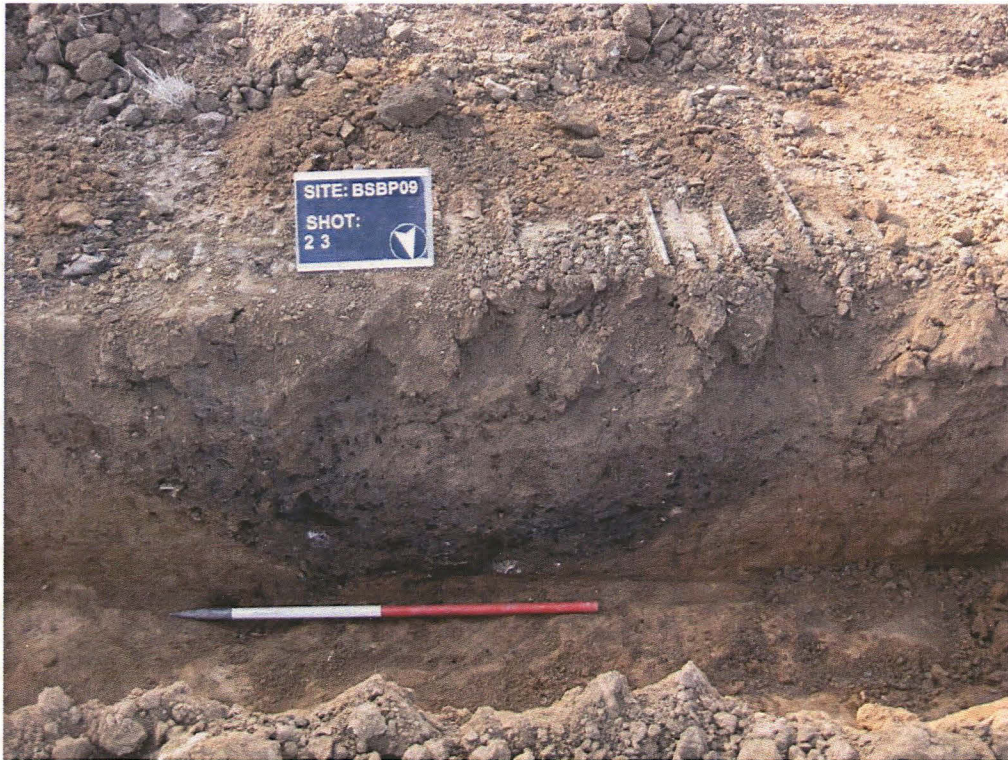


Plate 5 – Section 10, looking south



Plate 6 – Section 11, looking north

## Appendix 1

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Moderately firm dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent pebbles and angular to sub-angular rounded gravel stones, 0.30m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay with frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded gravel stones, 0.55m thick	Subsoil
003	Variable light yellowish brown mix of soft coarse sand and firm sandy clay with frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded limestone fragments, >0.60m thick	Natural deposit
004	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small angular gravel stones, 0.50m thick	Subsoil
005	Moderately firm mid reddish grey clayey silt with occasional small angular gravel stones, 0.20m thick	Natural deposit
006	Firm dark yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent limestone pieces, 0.60m thick	Natural deposit
007	Firm dark yellowish brown silt with no inclusions, >0.20m thick	Natural deposit
008	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-angular flint pieces, 0.27m thick	Fill of pit [010]
009	Moderately soft mid-dark grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small sub-angular flint pieces, 0.13m thick	Fill of pit [010]
010	Cut of sub-circular feature, at least 1.0m length, 1.13m width, 0.30m depth with steep concave sides and shallow concave base	Cut of pit
011	Moderately soft dark grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks, 0.50m thick	Fill of pit [012]
012	Cut of sub-circular feature, at least 1.85m length, 1.88m width, 0.50m depth with shallow concave sides and shallow concave base	Cut of pit
013	Firm mid greenish/greyish brown clayey silt with occasional limestone pebbles and small sub-angular flint pieces, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
014	Moderately soft light greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions, 0.28m thick	Natural deposit, possibly alluvial
015	Firm mixed light yellow sand and reddish brown sandy clay with moderately frequent flint pieces, >0.20m thick	Natural deposit

## Appendix 2

### THE FINDS

#### ROMAN AND LATE IRON AGE POTTERY

By Alex Beeby with Barbara Precious

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of 7 sherds from at least 5 vessels, weighing 15 grams was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below.

##### Condition

All of the material is fragmentary and six of the sherds are from a sample; four are highly abraded scraps with a combined weight of less than 1 gram. Two sherds have burnt interior surfaces and a single example has a sooted exterior, these are perhaps evidence of use over a heath or fire. A single sherd has a slightly leached interior which may be due to the vessel having held acidic contents whilst in use.

##### Results

An archive list of the assemblage is shown below.

Table 1, Archive list of Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Form	Dec	Alter	Comments	NoS	NoV	W(g)
011	SHEL			ABR	CRUMBS; SAMPLE 1	4	2	1
011	SHMF	BKEV?	HM	BURNT INT	RIM FRAGMENT; PROBABLY LIA; SAMPLE 1	1	1	1
011	SLSHCM	CLSD	HM?; WIPED?	BURNT INT	BS; TYPICAL BOURNE FABRIC; PB; PROBABLY LIA; SAMPLE 1	1	1	4
011	SLSHCM	JL	HM?; WIPED	SOOT EX; LEACH INT	BS; TYPICAL BOURNE FABRIC; PB; PROBABLY LIA	1	1	9
011	ZDATE				LIA			
011	ZZZ				SMALL GROUP; BASED ON BKEV PROBABLY LIA; NOT PART OF MAIN ROMAN BOURNE REPERTOIRE			
<b>Total</b>						<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>

##### Provenance

All of the material was recovered from fill (011) within pit cut [012].

##### Range

All of the pottery is in similar shell-tempered fabric types. These are miscellaneous shell-tempered (SHEL), Shell-Tempered Medium Fine (SHMF) and South Lincolnshire Shell-Tempered Common Medium (SLSHCM). The SLSHCM is in a very similar fabric to that found in Roman vessels from the Bourne area. Shell-tempered fabrics of all dates from this area are characterised by sparse to moderate Punctate Brachiopod fossils and these are present here. Unlike the wheel turned Roman types though, three of the vessels here are probably handmade and have wipe marks, both features common to pre-Roman types.

The highly fragmented nature of the material makes it difficult to be certain of the vessel forms from which this pottery came, however there is at least one large jar, an unknown closed form and a probable example of a beaker with an

everted rim. The beaker is the only diagnostically datable form and it is probably Iron Age in date. It is certainly not part of the Roman Bourne repertoire.

#### Potential

The material should be retained and poses no problems for long term storage.

#### Summary

A small fragmentary group of shell-tempered pottery was recovered from the site. At least some of this material probably dates to the late Iron Age.

#### FIRED CLAY

By Alex Beeby

#### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*.

#### Methodology

The material was laid out and counted before being weighed. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in Table 2 below.

#### Condition

The assemblage is comprised of small, abraded, rounded and sub-rounded pieces of fired clay with no diagnostic features. The average weight is just 1.2 grams.

#### Results

Table 2, Fired Clay Archive

Cxt	Classification	Fabric	Description	Fragments	W (g)
011	Unclassified	Oxid; Fine Sandy; +Ca	Abraded; Shapeless, rare Ca up to 1.7mm; rare Mica; Sample 1	5	3
011	Unclassified	Pale Oxidised; Fine; +Ca	Abraded Shapeless piece; Ca up to 5mm and rare Fe Sample 1	1	2
<b>Total</b>				<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>

#### Provenance

All of the material was recovered from fill (011) within pit cut [012].

#### Range

None of the fragments have any diagnostic features.

#### Potential

Although there is little potential for further work, all of the material should be retained.

#### Summary

A small assemblage of fired clay was recovered from the site. The material is in very poor condition and is undiagnostic and undatable.

#### FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

#### Introduction

A total of 210 (471g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

#### Provenance

The faunal remains were retrieved from the fill of a pit (011).



**Condition**

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, though much of the material retrieved from the samples was fragmentary.

**Results**Table 3, *Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
011	horse	tibia	1	128	horn core present on one
	cattle	mandible	1	135	
	cattle	skull	3	14	
	cattle	molar	1	9	
	large mammal	unidentified	5	14	
	sheep/goat	humerus	1	20	
	sheep/goat	pelvis	1	29	
	sheep/goat	scapula	2	22	
	medium mammal	ribs	6	24	
	medium mammal	skull	3	6	
	medium mammal	unidentified	6	23	
	bird	femur	1	6	
011 <1>	large mammal	skull	5	20	
	medium mammal	rib	2	2	
	unknown	unidentified	150	18	
011 <1>	fish	various	22	1	mainly small fish; 1 ?pike
011<1>	mollusc	shell	6	1	Unidentified fragments, possibly banded snail

**Summary**

Sheep/goat accounts for most of the animal bones, followed by cattle. A single horse bone is present as are fish and a probable goose. However, none of the remains are numerous enough to suggest a high number of animals. Overall, as a small assemblage it has little potential, though should be retained as part of the site archive.

**OTHER FINDS**

By Gary Taylor

**Introduction**

A moderate quantity of other finds, weighing a total of 88g, was recovered.

**Condition**

All of the other finds are in good condition, though the charcoal is naturally fragile.

**Results**Table 4, *Other Materials*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
011	Industrial residue	Fuel ash slag	2	49	Early-Middle Saxon?
	ceramic	Spindle whorl, Early-Middle Saxon?	1	10	
011<1>	Industrial residue	Unidentified slag	6	1	
	Industrial residue	Hammerscale, mostly plate but also some spheroids; also burnt ironstone and other grains	-	4	
	Charcoal		-	24	

**Provenance**

All of the other finds were recovered from the fill of a pit. The majority of the material was retrieved from a sieved soil sample (suffixed '<1>').

**Range**

The material is mixed, though industrial residue and charcoal provide the greater part of the assemblage. Some of the industrial residue is fuel ash slag. This is produced when silicates (in clay) come in to contact with alkalis (as in the ashes of plants used for fuel), and while indicating high temperature processes may not be related to metallurgy (Jones 2001, 21). In contrast, the hammerscale is associated with metallurgical activity, specifically, the production of iron. As both plate and spheroidal scale was recovered it seems likely that this relates to the primary smithing of smelted iron into ingots. However, the quantities of hammerscale are not great, whereas such smithing activities generate large quantities of such slag (*ibid.*, 14). Therefore, it seems likely that the primary smithing indicated by the presence of the hammerscale took place not on site but nearby.

About one-quarter of a ceramic spindle whorl was also found. This has a plano-convex form, similar to examples (in other materials) from the 5<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> century Anglo-Saxon village of West Stow in Suffolk (eg, West 1985, figs. 13.6, 30.7, 72.6, *etc.*). The whorl, which is custom-made from ceramic, as opposed to being manufactured from a reused pottery sherd, is in a sandstone-tempered fabric. The fabric is seen in Early-Middle Saxon (5<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> century) pottery from Lincolnshire and is known as Central Lincolnshire Sandstone –tempered ware (SSTCL).

**Potential**

Overall, the potential of the other finds is moderate. The industrial residues, together with the charcoal, indicate high temperature processes, including probably iron smelting, in the vicinity of the site, though not on it. Further functional evidence, of spinning thread, is provided by the spindle whorl, which also indicates Saxon activity in the area.

**SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 5, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
011	Late Iron Age or 5 <sup>th</sup> -8 <sup>th</sup> century AD	Iron Age date based on several small fragments of pottery of this period, and is more likely date. Context also includes a single spindle whorl fragment of Saxon date

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ABR	Abraded	HM	Handmade
BKEV	Beaker with everted rim	INT	Internally
BS	Body sherd	JL	Jar, large
Ca	Calcite	LIA	Late Iron Age
CLSD	Closed (pottery form)	NoF	Number of Fragments
CXT	Context	NoS	Number of sherds
EX	Externally	NoV	Number of vessels
Fe	Iron	PB	Punctate brachiopods
		W (g)	Weight (grams)

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## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	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, e.g. [004].
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Redeposited</b>	An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, ie. medieval or post-medieval ditch or pit digging may have invaded Roman levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited. If the age differences within an assemblage are not great it is sometimes difficult to determine if an artefact is redeposited or residual ( <i>q.v.</i> ).
<b>Residual</b>	Artefacts that are noticeably earlier than others in an assemblage are often described as residual. Residual artefacts may be ones that were used for a very long time, or items that were maintained as heirlooms/antiques. If the dates of artefacts within a group do not exhibit major differences it can be difficult to determine if an artefact is residual or redeposited ( <i>q.v.</i> )
<b>Ridge and Furrow</b>	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

15	Context records
1	Sample record
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
6	Daily record sheets
1	Sample record sheet
3	Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records 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:

The Collection  
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2009.108

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BSBP 09

OASIS Record Number: archaeo11-64552

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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