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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT  
ELSEA PARK,  
BOURNE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(BNEP 13)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
GEDA Construction**

January 2014

Report Compiled by  
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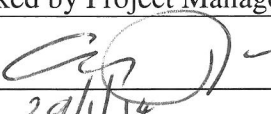

APS Report No. **13/14**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



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## 1. SUMMARY

*Archaeological investigations, comprising strip, map and sampling, were undertaken at Elsea Park, Bourne, Lincolnshire. The investigations monitored and recorded the stripping of overburden in advance of the construction of a new primary school.*

*Bourne was a minor settlement during the Romano-British period (AD 42-410). Located on the Roman thoroughfare, King Street, the settlement probably grew from a rest-house or changing station to a small town, enhanced by its position in the national road network and local watercourses. By the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, it was producing its own pottery. During the medieval period (AD 1066-1540), the site lay within the open fields of the town, adjacent to the small hamlet of Austerby. Previous investigations identified a focus of medieval remains at the site.*

*The investigations identified a ditch that had previously been encountered during evaluation of the site and was dated to the late medieval period. This was sealed by subsoil deposits. Two 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century ditches were also recorded.*

*Finds retrieved during the investigation include pottery dating to the early medieval to late post-medieval periods. A Bronze Age flint flake was also recovered along with a single animal bone.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by GEDA Construction to undertake archaeological investigations (strip, map and sample) during groundworks associated with the construction of a new primary school at Elsea Park, Bourne, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning

application PI/0074/13. The investigations were carried out between the 30<sup>th</sup> October and 21<sup>st</sup> November 2013 in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Historic Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

### 2.2 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 new school at Elsea Park is situated 610m southwest of the centre of Bourne as defined by the parish church of SS Peter and Paul at National Grid Reference TF 0951 1937 (Fig. 2). Situated on the western side of South Road, the site lies at a height of c. 11m OD on land that slopes gently down to the north, towards the Bourne Eau, and eastwards to the Fens of south Lincolnshire.

Soils at the site are of the Aswarby Association, typically gleyic brown calcareous earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99). Argillic gley soils of the Curdrige Association occur immediately south and west of the site (*ibid.*, 153). These soils overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Kellaways Sands, although glacial drift deposits occur to the east (Booth 1983, 43).

### 2.3 Archaeological Setting

#### *Romano-British*

Bourne lies along the Roman thoroughfare King Street which ran parallel to Ermine Street from the south 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 *nd.*, 4). A 1<sup>st</sup> century date is certain as quarry pits of this date for excavating ballast for the road were recorded at Sapperton Roman town

(Oetgen 1986, 10), some 15km northwest of Bourne.

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 (Margary 1973, 233). However, excavation to the south of Bourne (200m southwest of the site) 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. This would then place King Street approximately 290m to the east of the site.

King Street is plausibly a military construction and reference to a single ditched square entrenchment to the south of Bourne (Trollope 1872, 36) may indicate a former marching camp. The location of this entrenchment is unknown, although Home Close in which it was located, lay northwest of the site. During the construction of the railway, tessellated pavements, coins and pottery were revealed in this vicinity (Phillips 1934, 160).

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 sited on the edge of the settlement (McDaid 1999, 19). Adjacent to this site, further evidence for settlement was found during evaluation of land along Wherry's Lane. Here, settlement features were concentrated on the eastern part of the area, closest to the presumed line of King Street, and were dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD (Glover 2008, 10).

By the late third century AD, Bourne was the centre of local pottery production. Only a single kiln has been excavated to date, with evidence for a further 2 kilns noted (Swan 1984, microfiche 3.436). The kilns were located at Bourne Grammar School immediately north of the site. Excavation at South Fields identified clay extraction pits of 2<sup>nd</sup> century date (McDaid 1999, 19), and evaluation at the Grammar School in 2001 recorded a single waster sherd (Albone and Field 2002, 46) which may push back the beginning of pottery production in the town. Other work at the Grammar School has failed to identify further kilns, although ditches, pits and gullies have been recorded with evidence for industrial activities occurring nearby (Dymond 1995, 1; Snee 2002, 1; Thomson 2003, 1; McDaid 2004, 5; Williams 2001, 1).

### *Medieval*

Bourne is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Brune*, the name is derived from the Old Norse *brunnr* meaning a spring or stream (Cameron 1998, 18). The site lies close to a former hamlet of Bourne known as Austerby which is first mentioned in the Pipe Rolls of 1167 and derives its name from the Old Norse *austarr* and *by* and means the 'easterly farm' (*ibid.* 7). This would suggest that Austerby was founded in the 9<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> centuries (Roffe nd).

At the time of Domesday, the principal manor was held by Oger the Breton, with

the remaining manors held by Ivo Taillebois, Alfred of Lincoln, Robert of Stafford and Suen and contained a church with a priest, several mills, 30 fisheries, 43 acres of meadow, 60 acres of underwood along with extensive woodland for pannage (Foster and Longley 1976, 14/86; 42/1, 2, 3, 7; 59/7; 67/9).

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 thoroughfare 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 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).

### ***Previous Archaeological Intervention***

Prior to these investigations, the site was evaluated during April 2013. This revealed that much of the southern area of the site had been damaged by recent machinery operations. Towards the north of the site were several well preserved features dating to the 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> centuries (Jefferson 2013, 4).

### **3. AIMS**

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if

present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### **4. METHODS**

An initial area was stripped of recent overburden to the north of the main site (Fig. 3; Plate 2). An area larger than the building footprint was then stripped to provide hardstanding/access to the main strip within the building (Plate 3). Where the stripped surface level still contained overburden, foundation trenches were then monitored. A third area, immediately north of the building was also stripped to a level to provide hardstanding for a new play area. In, all 5374 square metres of stripped overburden was exposed during the groundworks.

The exposed stripped surfaces were then examined for archaeological remains and the sides of the areas 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 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). 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**

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets

are the context numbers assigned in the field.

In the northernmost area, the earliest deposit encountered was a natural layer of yellowish brown clayey silt (202). This measured in excess of 40mm thick.

Natural deposits in the southern part of the site comprised mixed yellow and bluish grey clay and sandy clay (210), yellow clay (215), brownish yellow sandy silt, clayey sand and clay (222) and grey clay (228).

Situated in the central eastern part of the main stripped area was ditch (204) which was previously examined during the evaluation as gully (104), dating to the 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century. Aligned northeast-southwest, it had a combined visible length of 8.9m, was up to 0.8m wide and 0.19m deep (Fig. 6, Section 16; Plate 4). A single fill of grey clayey silt (203) was recorded from which a single animal bone was recovered.

Perhaps representing a westerly continuation of this ditch was gully (219). This was 3.6m long, 0.8m wide and was 0.11m deep (Fig. 6, Section 20; Plate 5). This contained a single fill of brownish grey silty clay (218).

Evident across the central part of the main stripped area was a subsoil. This varied from green silt (214), through yellowish brown sandy silt (221 and 232) to a brown clayey silt (225). It measured between 0.14m and 0.2m thick. Overlying the subsoil was a former topsoil comprising brown silt (213) that measured up to 0.43m thick.

Lying parallel to ditch (204), some 3m to the south, was ditch (231/237) cut into the former topsoil (213). It was over 59m long, up to 1.5m wide and over 0.8m deep (Fig. 7, Sections 26 and 27; Plate 6). A basal fill of grey humic clayey silt (230) was recorded towards the east which was

overlain by greyish brown sandy silt (229). Elsewhere the fill comprised bluish grey humic clayey silt (236).

Perpendicular to this ditch, towards the western side of the main stripped area and evident in the adjacent area was ditch (224/235). This has a combined length of over 57m, was up to 1.9m in width and 0.15m deep (Fig. 6, Section 22; Fig. 7, Section 28; Plate 7). Fills within this ditch comprised grey clayey silt (223 and 234), the former containing fragments of fired clay.

Sealing the above features were extensive deposits relating to recent use of the site associated with nearby residential development. These include dumped deposits (200, 206 and 212) and disturbed topsoil layers (201, 207, 208 and 233). The current topsoil, where not disturbed, comprised a 0.15m thick layer of greyish brown clayey silt (220).

Impacted into the topsoil, and into underlying deposits, were a series of wheel ruts present in the western part of the site (Plate 8). Two of these were recorded (217 and 227), the former producing residual pottery of 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of clayey silt, sandy silt, clayey sand, clay and sandy clays represent the upper weathered surface of the underlying Kellaways Series.

The earliest feature identified was a short length of ditch that was previously dated to the 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century. A subsoil had developed over this indicating that the site was serving an agricultural function.

A northwest-southeast aligned ditch (224/235) corresponds closely with a boundary shown in this position on an early 19<sup>th</sup> century map of Bourne (Anon 1825). This field boundary had gone out of



use prior to the arrival of the railway in Bourne in 1860. Likewise, the northeast-southwest ditch (231/237) pre-dates 1860, as the pattern of fields is cut by the railway (OS 1888), but is absent from the earlier map. This latter ditch was possibly backfilled post-1985.

Finds recovered during the investigation include a flint flake of Bronze Age date, a range of pottery spanning the medieval to post-medieval periods and a single animal bone.

The part of the site that, during the previous evaluation, was found to contain medieval remains, the area of Trench 5 (Fig. 3), was not disturbed during the present development. However, the present investigation revealed few archaeological features in proximity to the previous discoveries. This perhaps suggests that the focus of medieval activity is restricted in extent.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Elsea Park, Bourne, as the site had previously produced well preserved medieval remains and also lay close to an area of Roman settlement.

However, no Roman remains were encountered during the investigations. Instead, a late medieval ditch and two post-medieval ditches were revealed during the investigation.

Pottery of early medieval to late post-medieval date was the largest category of finds retrieved during the investigation. A prehistoric flint flake and an animal bone were also recovered.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr E Lane

of GEDA Construction for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Elizabeth Bates kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

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 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Archiving: Sarah Pritchard  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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## **11. ABBREVIATIONS**

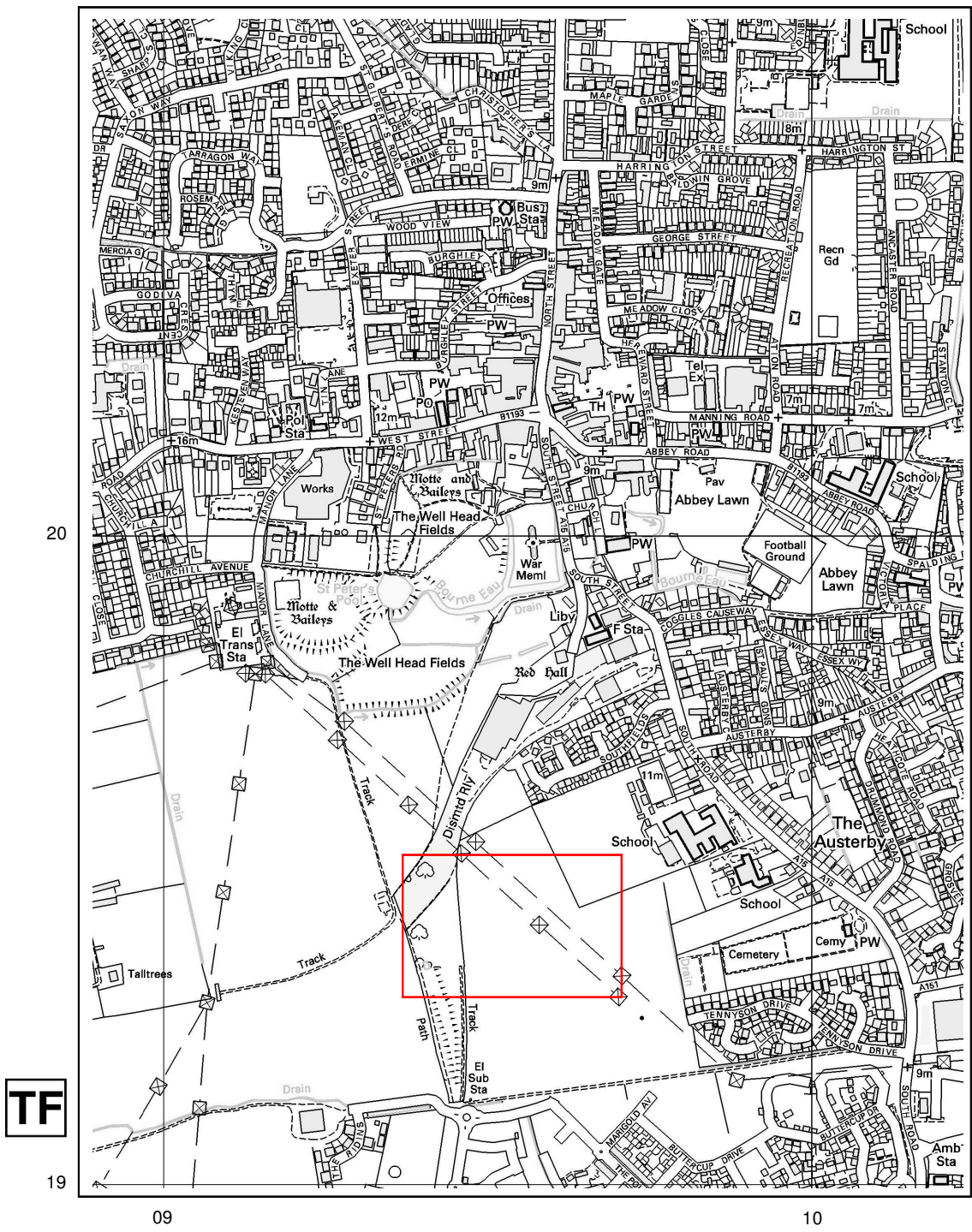
APS	Archaeological Project Services
HTL	Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire
JSAC	John Samuels Archaeological Consultancy
LAS	Lindsey Archaeological Services
NA	Northamptonshire Archaeology
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCHM	Royal Commission on Historic Monuments






Figure 1 - General location plan





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 Area detailed in Figure 3


	<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>	
Project Name: Elsea Park, Bourne BNEP13		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 13/14

Figure 2 - Site location plan





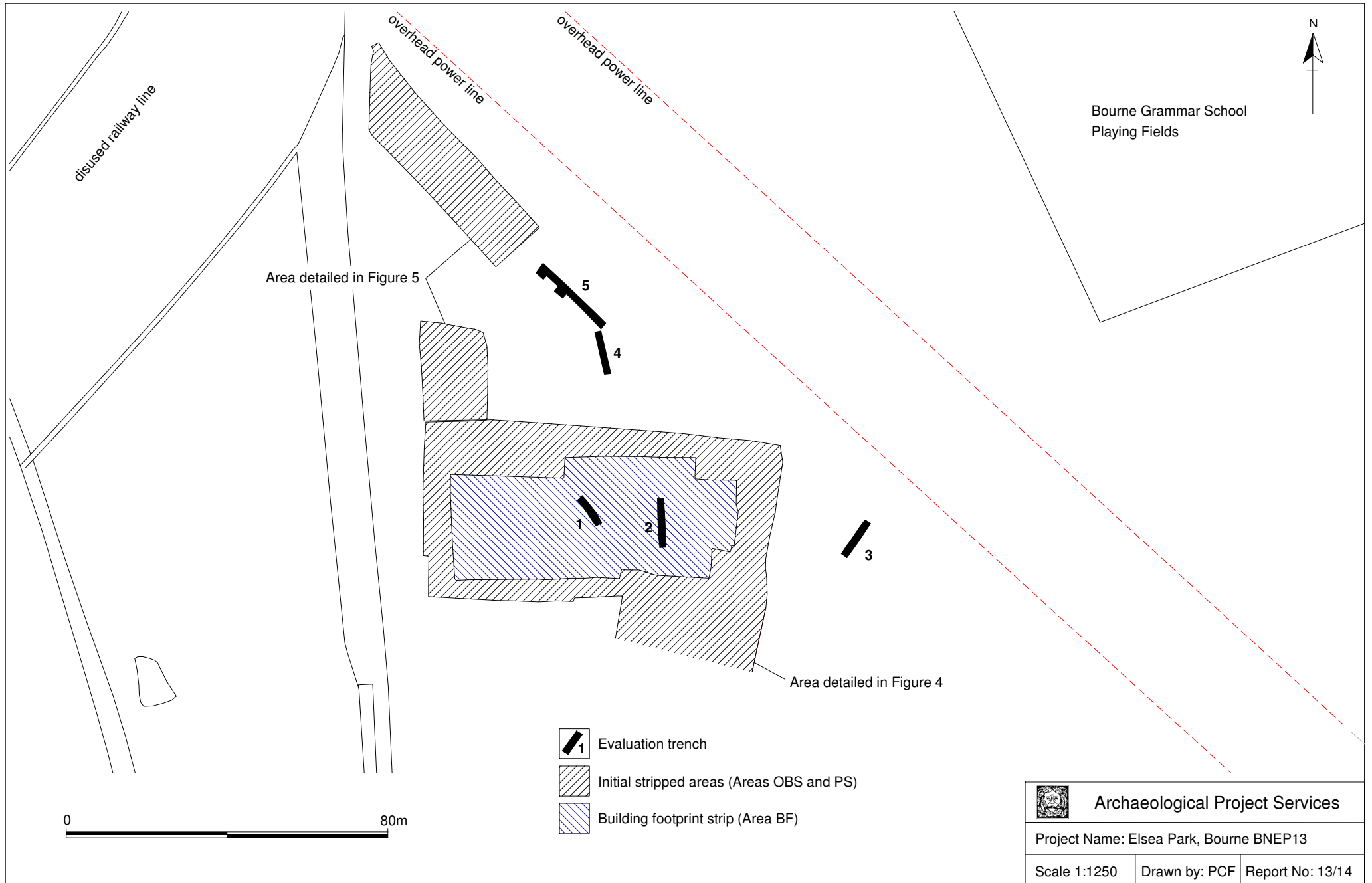


Figure 3 - Trench location plan



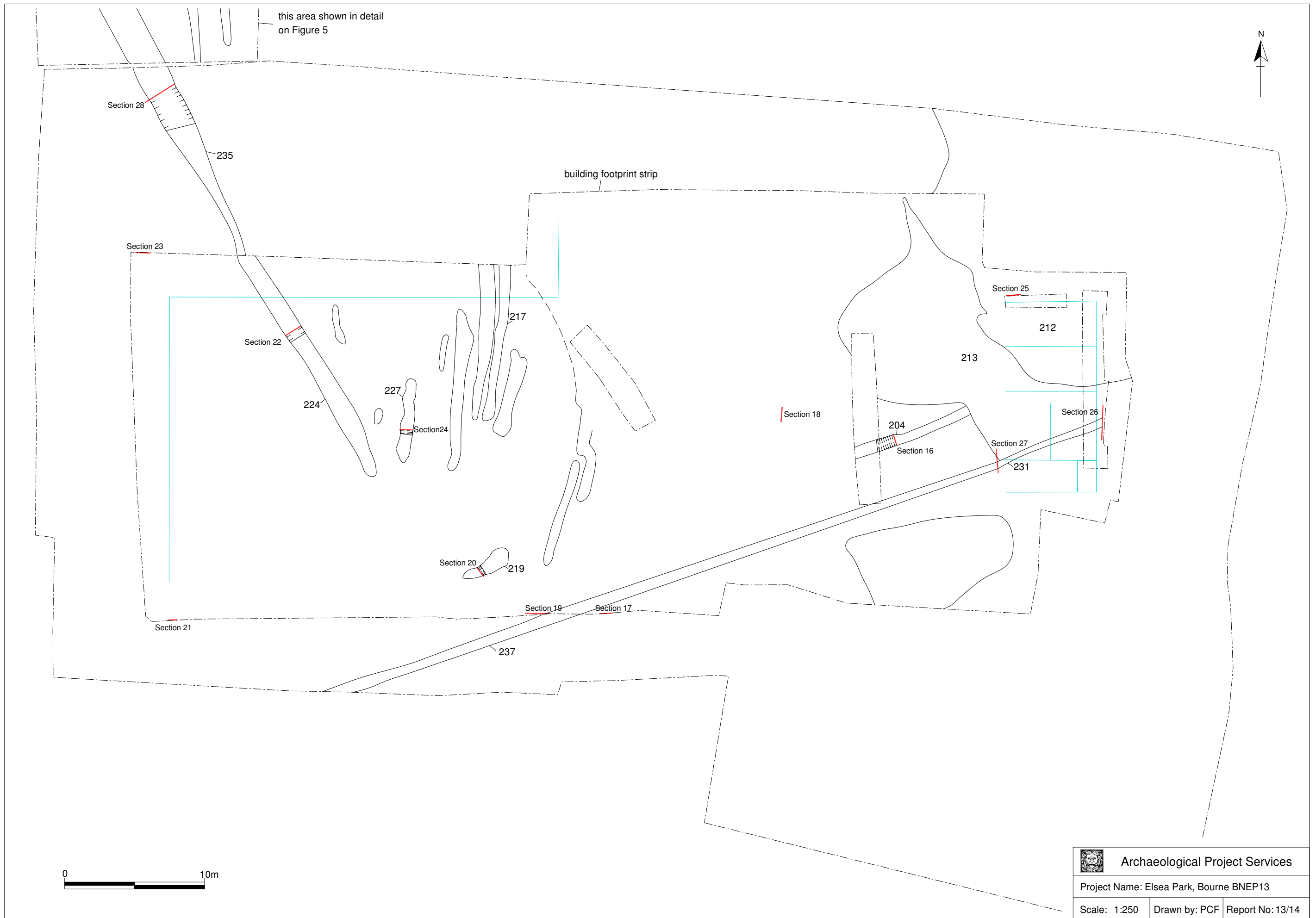


Figure 4 - Plan showing principal area of investigations



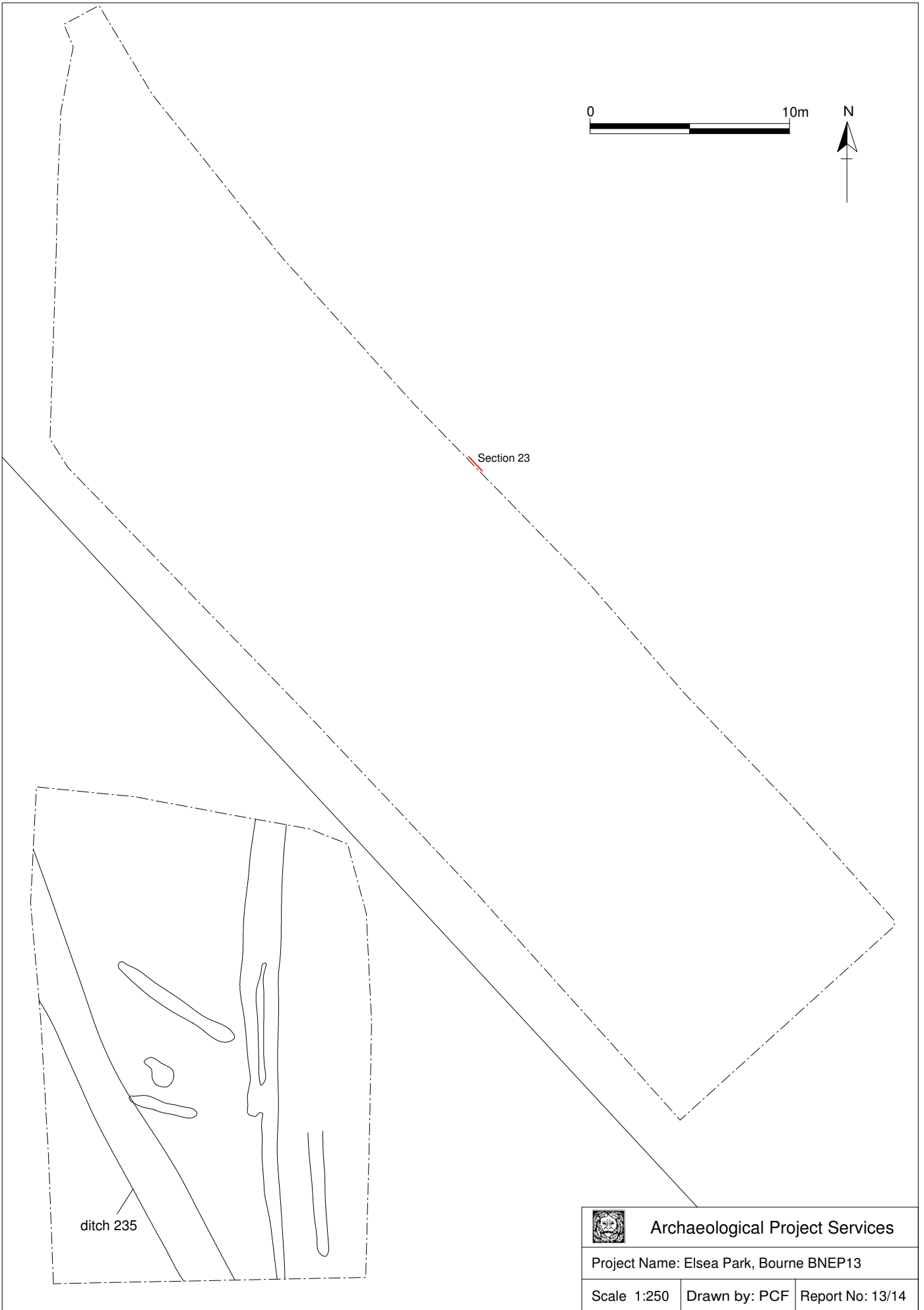


Figure 5 - Plan of the two northern areas



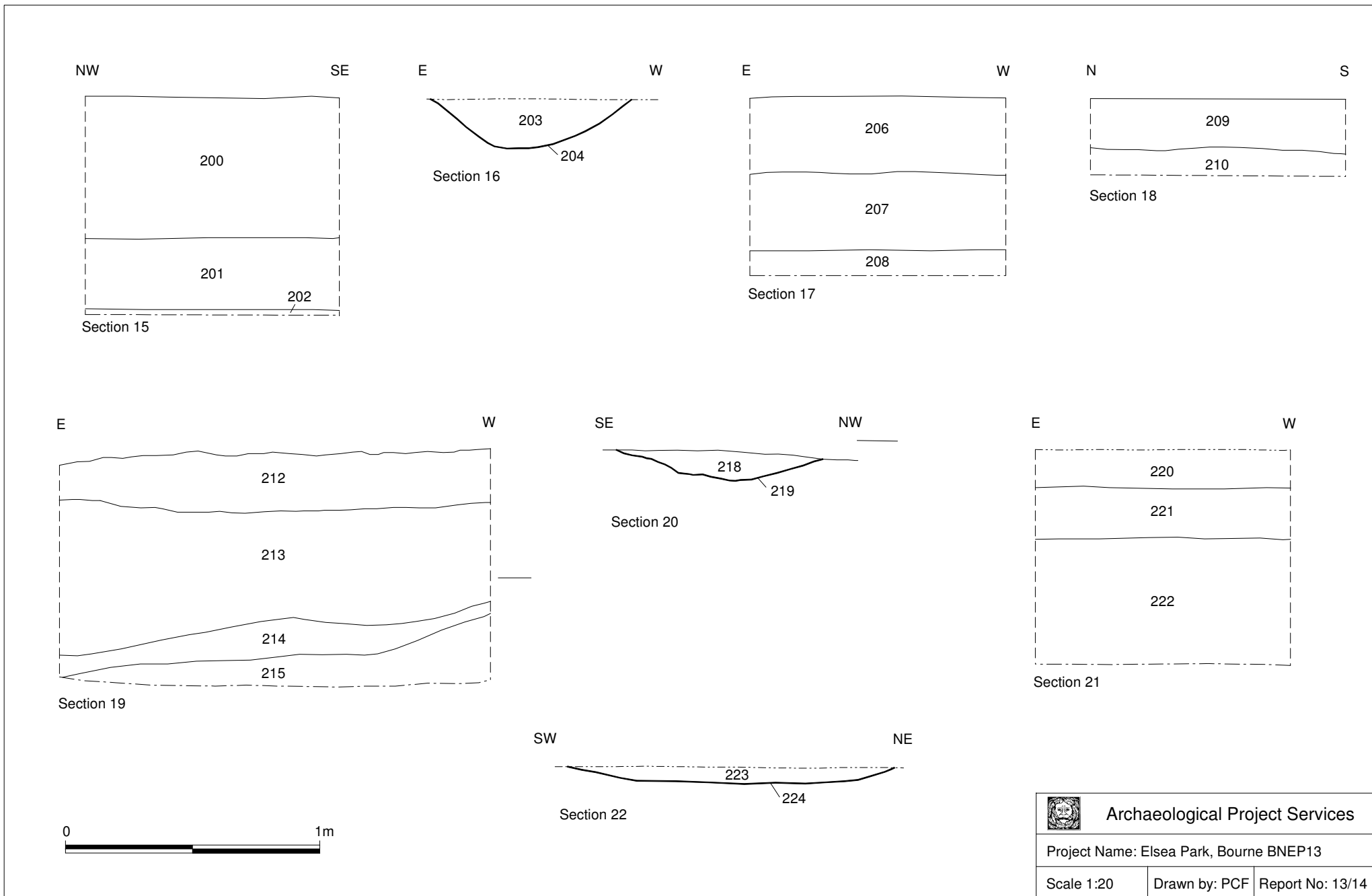
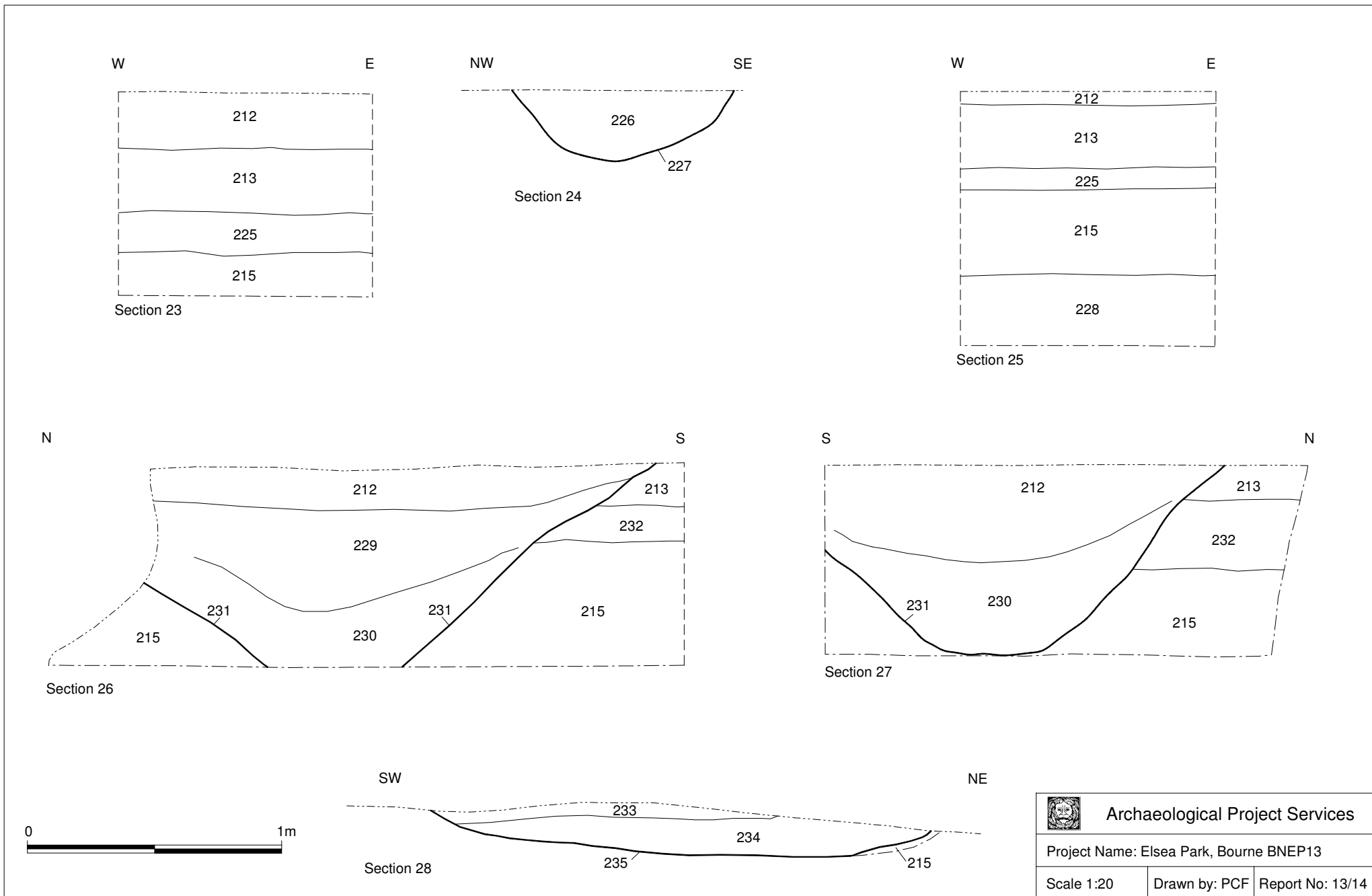


Figure 6 - Sections 15 to 22








 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Elsea Park, Bourne BNEP13		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 13/14

Figure 7 - Sections 23 to 28





Plate 1 – View looking over the southern part of the site, looking south



Plate 2 – The northern area following the overburden strip, looking northwest



Plate 3 – The main area during initial stripping, looking northwest



Plate 4 – Ditch (204), looking northeast



Plate 5 – Gully (219), looking west



Plate 6 – Post-medieval ditch (231), looking west

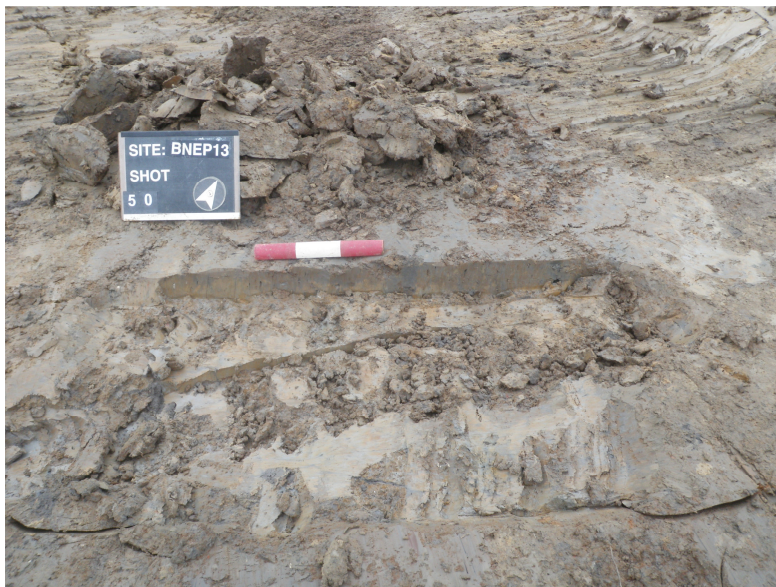


Plate 7 – Post-medieval ditch (224), looking northwest



Plate 8 – View showing the area of wheel ruts in the western part of the site, looking north



## Appendix 1

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
200	Soft mixed soil and clay with modern building debris, 0.55m thick	Dumping and levelling deposit
201	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
202	Firm light yellowish brown clayey silt, >40mm thick	Natural deposit
203	Soft dark grey clayey silt	Fill of (204)
204	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >8.8m long by 0.8m wide by 0.19m deep, gradual sides and concave base	Ditch
205	Unstratified finds retrieval	
206	Mid yellow limestone with brick fragments, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
207	Firm dark bluish grey clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Disturbed topsoil
208	Firm dark bluish grey clayey silt, >0.1m thick	Disturbed topsoil
209	Cancelled context	
210	Firm to stiff mixed mid yellow and dark bluish grey clay and sandy clay, >0.1m thick	Natural deposit
211	Unstratified finds retrieval	
212	Loose mid to light brown clayey silt with modern debris, 0.21m thick	Dumped deposit
213	Firm dark brown silt, 0.43m thick	Former soil
214	Firm dark green silt, 0.14m thick	Subsoil
215	Firm to plastic mid yellow clay, >0.25m thick	Natural deposit
216	Stiff dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill of (217)
217	Linear feature, aligned north-south,	Wheel rut
218	Moderate mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill of (219)
219	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 3.6m long by 0.8m wide by 0.11m deep, gradual sides and concave base	Possible gully
220	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
221	Soft light yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
222	Firm mid brownish yellow variable sandy silt, clayey sand to clay, >0.5m thick	Natural deposit
223	Firm to stiff dark grey clayey silt with occasional fired clay fragments	Fill of (224)
224	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >20m long by 1.25m wide by 70mm deep, gradual sides and concave base ( <i>same as (235)</i> )	Ditch
225	Firm to stiff mid brown clayey silt, 0.16m thick	Subsoil
226	Firm to stiff dark bluish grey clayey silt	Fill of (227)
227	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.87m wide by 0.28m deep, steep sides and concave base	Wheel rut
228	Stiff to plastic light grey clay, >0.28m thick	Natural deposit
229	Firm light greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (231)
230	Soft dark grey humic clayey silt	Fill of (231)
231	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >59m long by 1.5m wide by >0.8m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
232	Soft light yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.14m thick	Subsoil
233	Firm dark slightly bluish grey clayey silt, >50mm thick	Former topsoil
234	Firm mid grey clayey silt	Fill of (235)

No.	Description	Interpretation
235	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 1.9m wide by 0.15m deep, gradual sides and concave base ( <i>same as (224)</i> )	Ditch
236	Firm dark slightly bluish grey clay, humic clayey silt	Fill of (237)
237	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest,	Ditch
238	Unstratified finds retrieval	



## Appendix 2

### THE FINDS

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), which can also be used to record material from surrounding counties. A total of 40 sherds from 30 vessels, weighing 465 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 Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of fabrics shown in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the early medieval to the post-medieval period.

##### Condition

The pottery is in an abraded and fragmentary condition. This is reflected in the low overall average sherd weight of just 11.6 grams. Sherds from three vessels show signs of post use/depositional burning, including reoxidisation and soot deposits over broken edges. No items display evidence of use over a hearth or fire.

##### Results

Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Period	Cname	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Early Medieval	ST	Stamford Ware	1000	1200	1	1	13
Medieval	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1150	1400	7	4	71
	SAMLFFE	Stamford Area Light Firing with Iron	1200	1350	1	1	11
Medieval to Post Medieval	BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	29	22	342
Post Medieval	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	1	1	7
	BL	Black-glazed wares	1650	1800	1	1	21
<b>Total</b>					<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>465</b>

##### Provenance

Stratified material was recovered from fill (216) in wheel rut [217] and subsoil layer (232). Unstratified pottery was labelled with context numbers (205), (211) and (238). The main centre or centres of activity on the site are clearly located outside the stripped area.

##### Range

The assemblage is dominated by later medieval and/or post-medieval Bourne 'D' ware pottery (BOU), with this material accounting for 73% of all vessels recorded. There is a range of fabrics within this group, including fine (smooth), sandy (bumpy) and oolitic or calcareous variants. Where they can be discerned, forms are mainly bowls or jugs, although in most cases the material is too fragmentary to be certain of form shape.

There are a further four vessels in the typologically earlier, medieval Bourne pottery type (BOUA), including both A and B wares. A rim fragment from a bowl-like vessel from (205) is worthy of comment, this piece may be from a curfew.

A fragment from a jug in Stamford Area Light Firing with Iron (SAMLFFE) is also of note. This local and recently recognised medieval ware type is not common.

##### Wheel Rut [217]

This feature yielded three fragmentary sherds of Bourne 'D' ware and a single fragment from a bowl in Black glazed Earthenware (BL). The BOU fabrics are residual here with a mid 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date likely for the vessel in BL.

*Subsoil (232)*

A very small piece of Bourne 'D' ware was recovered from this layer. The piece is of 15<sup>th</sup> to early 17<sup>th</sup> century date but such a tiny fragment is not a very reliable indicator of context date.

**Potential**

There is limited potential for further work. The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

**Summary**

A moderately sized assemblage of pottery was recovered during the Strip Map and Sample investigation, although most is unstratified. The group is dominated by locally made medieval and post-medieval pottery produced by the potters of the Bourne ceramic industry. The bulk of the material is likely to have been made in the 15<sup>th</sup> and/or 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.

**FAUNAL REMAINS**

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner*

**Introduction**

A single (19g) fragment of animal bone was recovered from the fill (203) of a ditch.

**Methodology**

The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996), Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and Grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

**Condition**

The overall condition of the remains was good.

**Results**

*Table 2, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
203	cattle	molar	-	1	19	

**Summary**

As a single bone it has limited potential. It is archive stable and suitable for long term storage.

**WORKED FLINT**

*By Tom Lane*

**Introduction**

A single worked flint was collected during unstratified finds retrieval.

**Condition**

The item is in moderate condition.

**Results**

*Table 3, Worked Flint Archive*

Cxt	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
211	Utilised Flake. Flake with blade scar on dorsal surface. Secondary working along one edge. 25 x 15 x 3mm	1	2	Bronze Age

**Potential**

The retrieval of a single unstratified flint indicates the presence of or visit of Bronze Age communities somewhere in the general area, but not at the site.

**SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
205	15 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup>	U/S
211	15 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup>	U/S
217	M17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup>	
232	15 <sup>th</sup> -E17 <sup>th</sup>	Based on a single tiny fragment
238	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup>	U/S

**ABBREVIATIONS**

BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

**REFERENCES**

~ 2002, *Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, version 3.2 [internet]. Available at <http://www.tegula.freeseerve.co.uk/acbmg/CBMGDE3.htm>

Hillson, S, 2003 *Mammal Bones and Teeth. An introductory guide to methods of identification* (London)

Lyman, RL, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)

Schmid, E, 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists* (Amsterdam, London, New York: Elsevier)

Slowikowski, AM, Nenck, 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

Young, J, Vince, AG and Nailor, V, 2005 *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

**ARCHIVE CATALOGUES**

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Part	Description	Date
205	BOU	Smooth	Jug or Jar	1	1	8	BS	Abraded	
205	BOU	Slightly Bumpy	?	3	1	21	BSS	Abraded	
205	BOU	Slightly Bumpy	?	1	1	7	BS	Abraded	
205	BOU	Slightly Bumpy	Jug	1	1	15	BS	Thick white underslip	
205	BOU	?	?	2	1	8	BSS	Abraded; vitrified; oxidised over the break; ?ID	

Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Part	Description	Date
205	BOU	Slightly Bumpy	Jug or Jar	1	1	18	Base	Abraded; reduced	
205	BOUA	A/B	Bowl or Curfew	2	1	28	Rim; BS	Joining sherds; fresh break; hollow everted rim; internal pale deposit or misfired glaze; soot and white dep on rim	M12th-14th
205	BOU	Bumpy	Open	1	1	21	Base	Abraded	15th-16th
211	BOU	Smooth	?	1	1	6	BS	Abraded	
211	BOU	Bumpy	?	1	1	3	BS	Abraded	
211	BOU	Slightly bumpy	?	1	1	10	BS	Abraded; dark deposit over breaks	
211	BOU	Slightly Bumpy	Jug or Jar	1	1	5	BS		
211	BOU	Bumpy	Jug	1	1	4	BS	Cordoned	
211	BOU	Bumpy	Jug or Jar	1	1	24	Rim	Abraded; hollow everted triangular rim	15th-16th
211	BOU	Smooth	Jug or Jar	1	1	15	BS	Burnt; soot over breaks	
211	BOU	Smooth +Ca	Jug or Jar	2	1	21	BS	Joining sherds; fresh breaks	
211	BOU	Smooth +Ca	Bowl	2	1	41	BS	Joining sherds; misfired glaze; crudely finished	
211	ST	B/C	Bowl?	1	1	13	Rim	Abraded; Flange/hammerhead rim; thin pale green glaze	11th-12th
211	BOUA	B	?	1	1	4	BS	Abraded	M12th-14th
211	BOU	Slightly Bumpy	Jug	3	1	34	BS with UHJ; BSS	Triangular strap handle	
217	BOU	Bumpy	?	1	1	18	BS	Abraded	
217	BOU	Slightly Bumpy	Open	1	1	21	Base	Abraded	15th-16th
217	BOU	Slightly Bumpy	?	1	1	12	BS	Abraded; sooted over breaks	
217	BL	Pale orange +Ca	Bowl	1	1	21	BS	Subrounded Ca grits; everted rim?; Fe slip	M17th-18th
232	BOU	Slightly Bumpy	?	1	1	2	BS	Grey scale or slip	15th-E17th
238	SAMLFEE		Jug	1	1	11	BS	Ribbed; thick mottled pale green glaze	13th-M14th
238	BERTH	Pale orange +Ca	?	1	1	7	BS	Poorly mixed streaky clay with Fe and Ca	17th-18th
238	BOU	Smooth	Jug or Jar	1	1	28	BS		15th-16th
238	BOUA	A	?	1	1	14	BS	Abraded	M12th-14th
238	BOUA	A/B	?	3	1	25	BSS	Abraded; could be EMHM type	

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<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 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, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	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.
<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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Geophysical Survey</b>	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term 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>Pannage</b>	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> .
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<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:

65	Context records
5	Trench record sheets
5	Photographic record sheets
10	Sheets of scale drawings
18	Daily record sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2013.52

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BNEP 13

The above archive list also incorporates the material generated from the evaluation of the site.

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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