

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT POTTER'S CLOSE,
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BNPC 07)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr. B. Corr

January 2008

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: S07/0433
National Grid Reference: TL 1041 1991
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-36361

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



A.P.S. Report No. **7/08**

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Potters Close, Bourne, Lincolnshire in advance of a residential development. This was in order to inform planning decisions.

Medieval and post-medieval pottery industries were located in the Eastgate and Cherry Holt Road areas of Bourne.

The evaluation identified three pits, two dated to the 13th century and one to the 13th/14th century. An earlier, but undated shallow pit and linear feature were also identified.

The largest category of finds retrieved from the evaluation comprised pottery of 13th/14th century date along with a small amount of tile. A small amount of post-medieval pottery and tile was also retrieved. Most of the pottery appears to be production waste related to the local pottery industry.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was

commissioned by Mr B. Corr to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of proposed development at Potters Close, Bourne, Lincolnshire as detailed in Planning Application S07/0433. The evaluation was undertaken on the 3rd and 4th December 2007 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 15km west of Spalding and 10km north of Market Deeping in the administrative district of South Kesteven (Fig. 1).

The site lies in the eastern part of Bourne just north of Eastgate at NGR TL 1041 1991 on level ground at c5m OD.

Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, typically brown calcareous earths over calcareous gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Bourne is situated in an area of known archaeological remains the most significant dating from the prehistoric and medieval periods.

During the Romano-British period, Bourne is believed to have been a substantial settlement, possibly a small town, alongside the Roman road, King Street. The route of King Street is along the present day North Street and South Street and once connected *Durobrivae* (near Peterborough) to Ancaster (Margary 1973, 232). Roman artefacts including the remains of a pottery kiln have been found alongside the road.

Bourne is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Brune*, the name

probably deriving from the Old Norse *brunnr* meaning 'a spring, a stream' (Cameron 1998, 18). The survey records that Bourne was owned by Ivo Taillebois, Alfred of Lincoln, Oger the Breton, Robert of Stafford and Colegrim and contained a church with a priest, 4 watermills, 49 acres of meadow and extensive tracts of woodland (Foster and Longley, 1976).

During the medieval period Bourne grew into a substantial settlement, with both a castle and an abbey. The town centred around the abbey church, part of which survives as the present day parish church. Earthwork remains of Bourne Castle are located to the west of the church. (Cathcart-King 1980).

Bourne was a pottery production centre during the medieval period. Production is believed to have begun in the 13th century and terminated some time in the 17th century (Kerr 1975). Evidence for pottery production has been recovered from various sites in the Eastgate area immediately to the south of the proposed development site.

Investigations on the corner of Cherry Holt Road and Eastgate during the 1970s exposed a complete, post-medieval potter's croft. The excavations revealed the layout of domestic structures, workshops, a kiln and a puddling pit (Kerr 1975).

Recent excavations on the east side of Cherry Holt Road revealed extensive evidence of the medieval Bourne potteries. Clay extraction pits backfilled with medieval pottery suggested a close association with the medieval kilns excavated immediately to the south (north of the present Bourne Auction Centre) during the 1970s (Hall 2007).

Further evidence of the pottery industry was recorded during investigations at Spalding Road where clay pits which had

been backfilled with kiln wasters dating to the 14th century and working surfaces of 16th and 17th century date were exposed (Herbert 1998a).

An evaluation recorded two medieval beam slots adjacent to the nearby Anchor Inn on Eastgate (Rayner 2001).

An evaluation on the corner of Eastgate and Potters Close revealed structural remains of 12th/14th century date and a 16th/17th century stone wall, probably the rear wall of a building fronting Eastgate. Pottery wasters from deposits adjacent to this wall indicated manufacture of the same date in the immediate vicinity (Thomson 2002). Subsequent excavation on this site revealed clay preparation pits and a probable workshop. The floor of this was covered with waste pottery of very late medieval and post-medieval date. Possible kilns on the site survived only as probable flues, the floor having been removed (Bradley-Lovekin and Taylor, forthcoming).

Investigations at Potters Close about 50m west of the current site also recovered evidence of pottery production including two complete jugs from the 16th - 17th century (Herbert 1996 and 1998b).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives were to establish the type of archaeological activity present within the site, its extent, the date and function of any archaeological features, their state of preservation and spatial arrangement, the extent to which they extend into the

application area and the way in which they fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

Two trenches were excavated (10m x 2m and 10m x 1.5m) their position limited by the presence of several greenhouses (Fig. 3).

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

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

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 based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS (Figs 4 and 5)

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order.

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

Trench 1

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a layer of yellowish brown gravelly sandy clay natural (1004).

Cutting natural in the western part of the trench was a southwest-northeast aligned gully [1009] leading into a large shallow feature [1013] at its eastern end. The gully was at least 4.5m long and up to 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep (Fig 5 Section 4) and filled with mid greyish brown silt (1010). Feature [1013], possibly a shallow pit, was 1.5m by at least 0.6m across by 0.2m deep and was filled with mid greyish brown silt (1014) indistinguishable from (1010). This feature was cut by irregular shaped pit [1011] which was 1m across by 0.25m thick and filled with dark grey clayey silt (1012) (Fig 5, Section 5) which contained a large quantity of 13th century pottery (Appendix 3). In the southeastern corner of the trench was probable pit [1005] (Fig 5 Section 1) which was 1.1m wide by at least 1.1m across and 0.56m deep and was filled with black silt (1006) which also contained a large amount of 13th century pottery. A further small subcircular pit [1007] (Fig 5 Section 3) cut gully [1009]. This was 0.5m diameter by 0.08m deep and was filled with dark grey clayey silt (1008) which contained some 13th/14th century pottery (Appendix 3).

Sealing the features was a 0.35m thick mid brown sandy silt subsoil (1002) dated to 16th to 18th century or later which was overlain by loose black silt topsoil (1001).

Trench 2

The natural layer in this trench was light yellowish brown sandy clay (2005). This was cut by very steep sided ditch [2004] which was 1.5m+ long by 1.45m wide and at least 0.67m deep. It was filled with mid

brownish grey clayey silt (2003) which contained no finds (Fig 5 Section 2).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprised yellowish brown sandy clay with that in Trench 1 being more gravelly.

Undated linear feature [1009] and shallow feature [1013] are the earliest features on the site. The latter was cut by 13th century pit [1011] which was of a similar date to adjacent pit [1005]. Smaller pit [1007] was dated to the 13th/14th centuries. Most of the pottery appears to be production waste and this, taken together with the absence of contemporary domestic refuse, indicates the site was used for industrial purposes, rather than occupation in the medieval period (although the low number of multisherd vessels would not suggest primary deposition).

The very steep sides of undated ditch [2004] suggest it may be modern.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Potters Close, Bourne, as the site lay within the area of Bourne's medieval and post-medieval pottery industry.

Two pits of 13th century date were recorded along with a smaller one of 13th/14th century date. There was also an earlier but undated linear feature and shallow pit and an undated ditch. Finds consisted largely of medieval pottery with some tile along with a small amount of post-medieval pottery and tile.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr B. Corr for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
 Site Assistant: Jim Robertson
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Sue Unsworth
 Post-excavation Analyst: Mark Peachey

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IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OS Ordnance Survey

PCCAS Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service

RCHM Royal Commission on Historical Monuments

11. ABBREVIATIONS

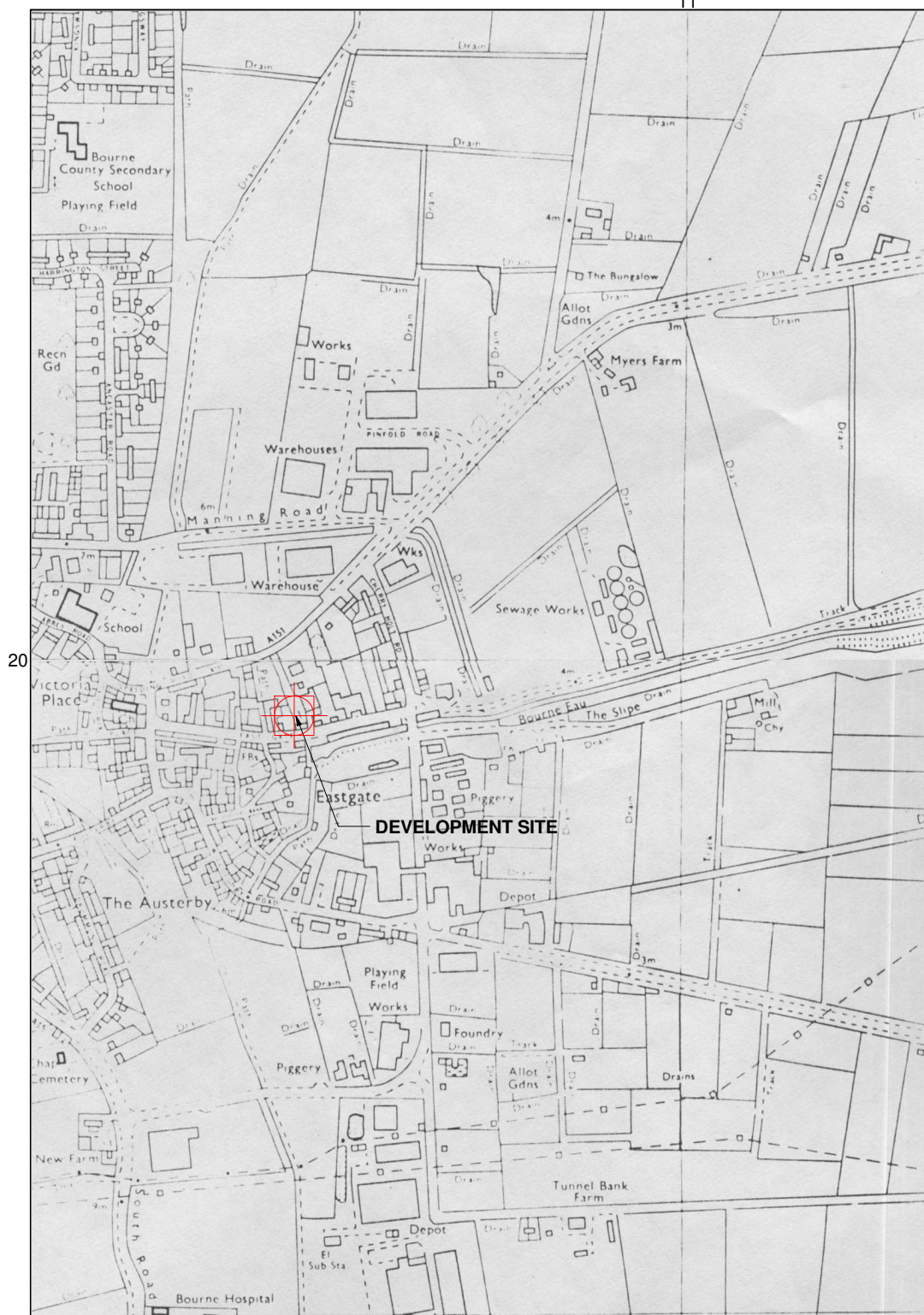
APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey



Figure 1: General Location Plan

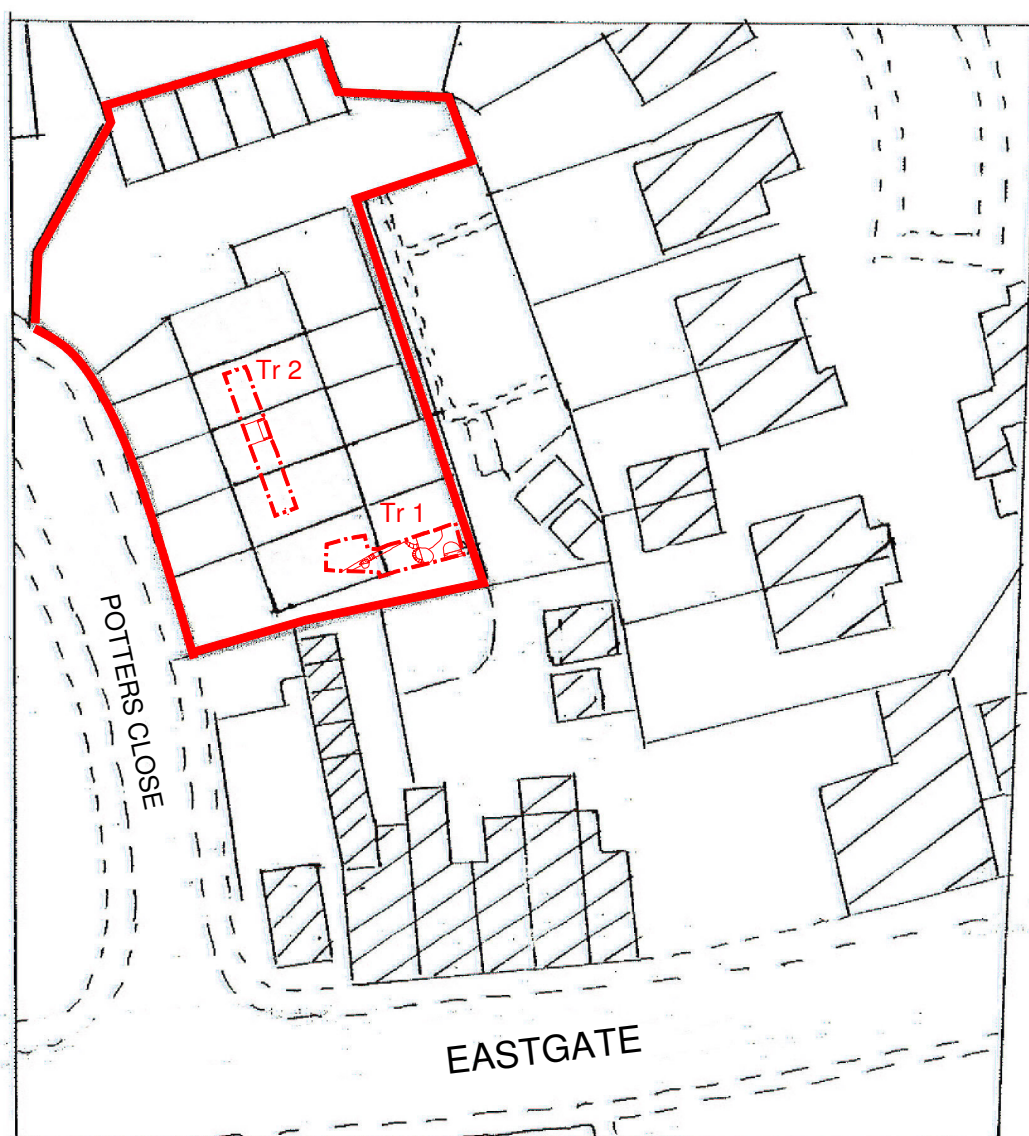
11



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Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name:Bourne Potters Close (BNPC07)		
Scale:1:10000	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 7/08

Figure 2: Site Location Plan



0 25m

Archaeological Project Services

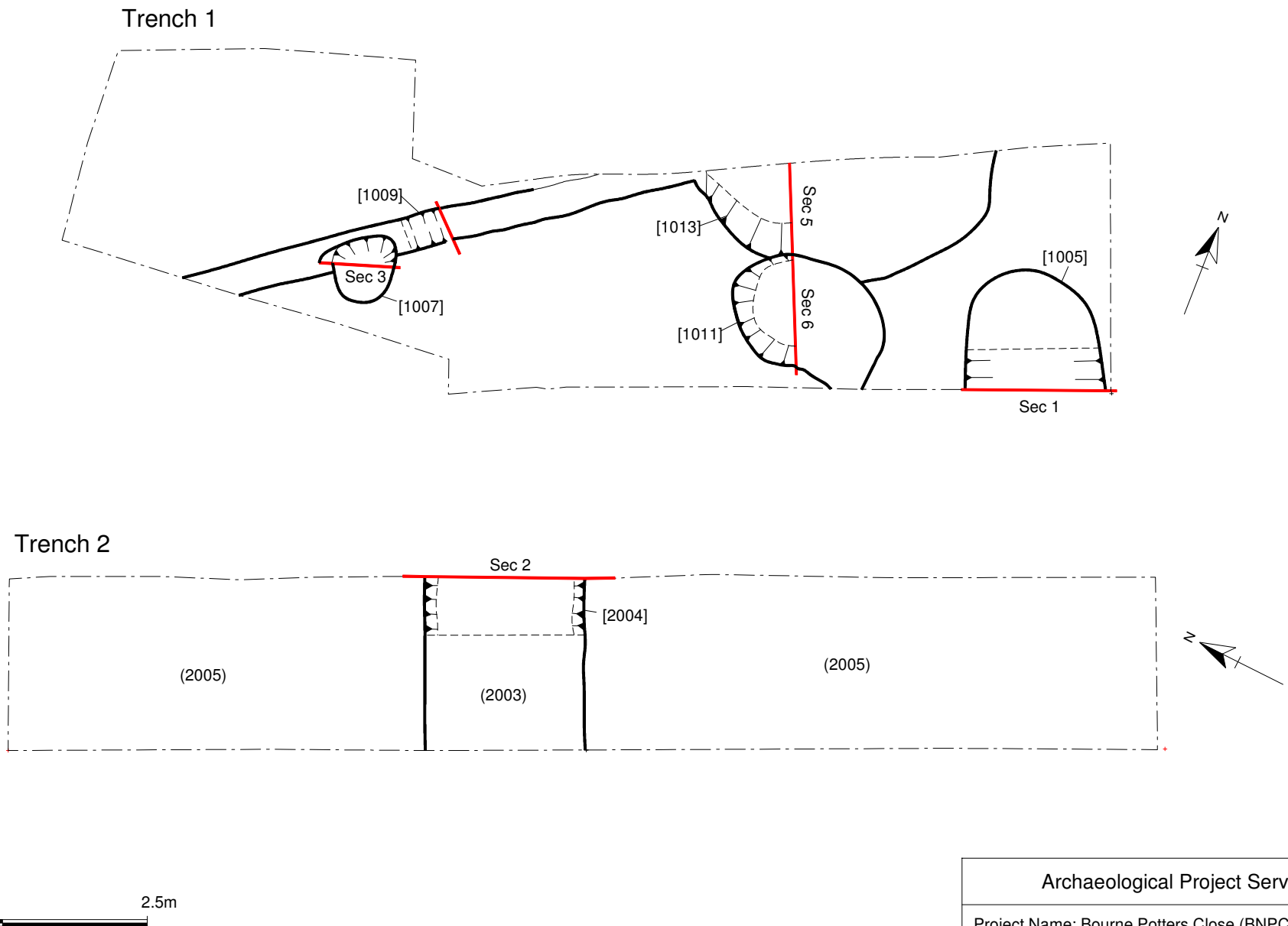
Project Name: Bourne Potters Close (BNPC07)

Scale 1:500

Drawn by:SU

Report No: 7/08

Figure 3 Site Location



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Bourne Potters Close (BNPC07)		
Scale 1:50	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 7/08

Figure 4 Trenches 1 and 2. Plans

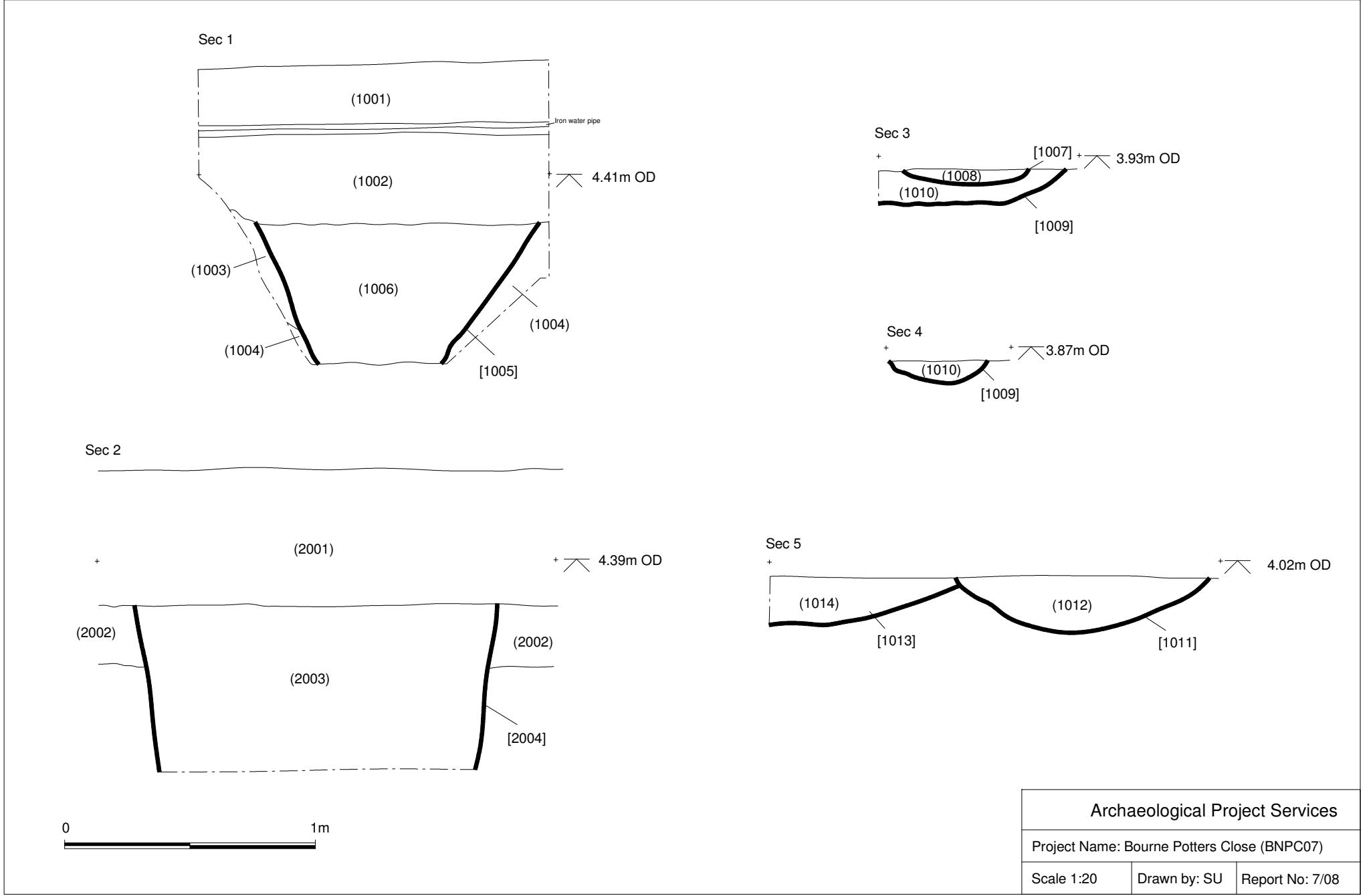


Figure 5 Trenches 1 and 2. Sections



Plate 1. General view looking northeast



Plate 2. Trench 1 looking east



Plate 3. Trench 2 looking northwest



Plate 4. Trench 1, pit [1005]



Plate 5. Trench 1, post hole [1007], Section 3, looking south



Plate 6. Trench 1, pit [1011], Section 6, looking east



Plate 7. Ditch [2004], Section 2, looking east

**Appendix 1:
LAND AT
POTTERS CLOSE
BOURNE
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PREPARED FOR
MR B CORR**

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

OCTOBER 2007

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Potter's Close, Bourne, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying just north of Eastgate within the area of the medieval and post-medieval pottery industry.*
- 1.3 Residential development of the site is proposed. A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required in order to inform planning decisions.*
- 1.4 On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Potter's Close, Bourne, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Bourne is located 24km southeast of Grantham and 15km northeast of Stamford in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site is on the east side of Potter's Close, just north of its junction with Eastgate, in the eastern part of Bourne at National Grid Reference TF 1041 1991

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application No. S07/0433) has been sought for the erection of five dwellings on

the site. As the site is in an area of archaeological potential the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist advised that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken prior to the determination of any planning application and produced a brief for the investigation. The results of the investigation will be used to inform the local planning authority on the suitability of the proposed development and whether any mitigation measures are required to preserve archaeological remains *in situ* (by foundation design) or by record (further archaeological investigation).

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies in the eastern part of Bourne on level ground at c. 5m OD. Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, brown calcareous earths over calcareous gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Bourne is located in an area of known archaeological remains, the most significant dating from the Romano-British and medieval periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that during the Romano-British period Bourne was a small but important settlement.
- 6.2 Bourne was a significant town in the medieval period with an Abbey and castle. Pottery manufacture was located at Bourne in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Kilns and workshops relating to the industry are known to have been concentrated in this area of Bourne, around Cherry Holt Road and Eastgate. Pottery workshops, dating from about the 14th-16th centuries, and associated with clay preparation pits and extensive dumps of misfired pottery have been identified in the immediate vicinity on Eastgate.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Close contact will be maintained with the archaeological curator throughout the investigation to ensure that the scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2 The trial trenching will comprise two trenches c. 10m x 2m within the area of the proposed new build.
- 9.1.3 In accordance with the requirements of the brief set by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, a contingency provision will be made for pottery specialists with extensive experience of the Bourne ceramic industry to attend the site and advise, should any remains associated with pottery/tile making be revealed.

9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by orange mesh fencing attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of field work
- 9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by a GPS and/or EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

11.2 Stage 2

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

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

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 ARCHIVE

- 12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the appropriate local museum. This sorting will be undertaken according to the guidelines and conditions stipulated by the museum, and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client for distribution to the planning authority.

14 PUBLICATION

- 14.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 14.2 Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator, the client and their consultant.
- 16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.
- 17.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Post-Roman: A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Area	Description	Interpretation	Date
1001	Tr 1	Loose black silt c 0.25m thick across site	Topsoil	
1002	Tr 1	Friable mid brown sandy silt 0.35m extending length of Trench	Subsoil	Post-med
1003	Tr 1	Firm darkish brown clayey sandy silt c 0.45m thick	Subsoil	
1004	Tr 1	Soft light yellowish brown gravelly/sand clay	Alluvial deposit	
1005	Tr 1	Round cut 1.1m diam x 0.56m deep	Rubbish pit	13 th C
1006	Tr 1	Loose black waterlogged silt 0.56m thick	Fill of [1005]	13 th C
1007	Tr 1	Circular cut 0.5m diam x 0.8m deep	Pit	13 th /14 th
1008	Tr 1	Loose very dark grey clayey silt 0.8m thick	Fill of [1007]	13 th /14 th
1009	Tr 1	Linear cut >3m long x 0.4m wide x 0.1m deep	Ditch	
1010	Tr 1	Loose mid greyish brown silt 0.1m thick	Fill of [1009]	
1011	Tr 1	Circular cut 1m diam x 0.25m thick	Pit	13 th C
1012	Tr 1	Soft very dark grey clayey silt 0.25m thick	Fill of [1012]	13 th C
1013	Tr 1	Poss.? Circular cut 0.6m x 1.5m x 0.2m deep	Pit?	
1014	Tr 1	Loose mid greyish brown silt 0.2m thick	Fill of [1014]	
2001	Tr 2	Loose very dark grey silt 0.54m thick	Topsoil	
2002	Tr 2	Soft mottled grey/reddish clayey silt 0.24m thick	Subsoil	
2003	Tr 2	Friable mid brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of [2004]	
2004	Tr 2	E-W aligned, steep sided linear cut, 1.5m long x 1.45m wide x >0.67m deep	Ditch – field boundary or poss. pipe trench	
2005	Tr 2	Friable light yellowish brown sandy clay	Natural	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A large quantity of artefacts, the great majority being pottery of medieval date, was recovered. Most, if not all, of this pottery appears to be production waste and this, taken together with the absence of contemporary domestic refuse, indicates the site was used for industrial purposes, rather than occupation, in the medieval period.

MEDIEVAL POTTERY

By Dr. Anne Boyle

Introduction

Two hundred and sixty-two sherds of pottery, representing a maximum two hundred and fifty-two vessels and weighing seven thousand one hundred and seventy-six grams was recovered from the site. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to the post medieval period. All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's Archaeology Handbook.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The chronology and coding system of the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series was used to assess the pottery (Young *et. al* 2005: appendix 1), which was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database.

An archive list of the Post-Roman pottery is included in appendix 4. The range of pottery, Lincolnshire codenames and a summary of sherds and vessels is shown in table 1.

Condition

The pottery is in fresh condition, as indicated by the average sherd weight of twenty-seven grams. However, the assemblage was dominated by sherds from nearby production and many vessels are under or over fired, often with distorted or 'blown' fabric and misfired glazes. Twelve sherds (*ca.* five percent of the total number of vessels) have signs of flashing from contact with hot gasses in the kiln. Seven vessels (*ca.* two percent of the total number of vessels) have soot residues which are probably a result of kiln firing rather than use. Four vessels have white deposits adhering to them which are likely to be traces of lead glaze that have not matured during firing. None of the vessels has any indication for use, such as wear marks, carbonised food deposits, kettle fur or soot patterns associated with domestic activities such as cooking. Therefore, it seems likely the pottery represents dumped wasters which were unsuitable for use or sale.

Chronology and Source

All of the vessels in the assemblage are products of the Bourne kilns. The material represents production that spans the medieval and post medieval periods, though it is notable that the latter is only represented by two vessels. The medieval Bourne wares (represented by fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G) are believed to be roughly contemporary, though fabric E is usually associated with an Early Medieval Handmade tradition that may predate the wheel-thrown medieval industry.

There is some evidence that the main medieval fabrics (A and B) have some chronological significance when associated with certain forms and decorative techniques. Fabrics F and G were recently defined after excavations at Eastgate (BEGA02) which is located nearby to the Potter's Close site. They are thought to be derivatives of the main fabrics (A, B and C) and therefore dated to the medieval period. The Potter's Close assemblage is of interest as it contains vessels in the medieval fabrics which appear to be handmade and then finished on a turntable; this technique of production is more commonly associated with the early medieval period. However, the forms of these vessels have more in common with the medieval period than the early medieval, so they are recorded in the archive as medieval Bourne ware (BOUA) rather than Early Medieval Handmade ware (EMHM).

Table 1, The range of pottery by number of sherds, vessels and weight

Cname	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Fabric*	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1150	1400	A	53	49	1660
				A/B	127	124	2858
				B	6	6	133
				A/E	2	2	34
				F	47	44	1767
				F/G	19	19	321
				G	6	6	381
				Subtotal:	260	250	7154
BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	Slightly bumpy	1	1	16
				Smooth	1	1	6
				Subtotal:	2	2	22
TOTAL:					262	252	7176

*The range of fabrics is limited to the main type with deviations (such as inclusions of iron or calcareous material) left out.

Discussion by Ceramic Period

Medieval

The assemblage from Potter's Close is dominated by pottery of 13th to 14th century date and consists, in the main, of wheel thrown forms and fabrics associated with the medieval tradition. The presence of forty-three handmade vessels is interesting. These vessels appear to have 'throwing lines' which are likely to be the result of turn tabling once the form had been pinched to shape. A handmade jug from (1006) and a jar from (1012) have piece made rims which have then been luted onto the body. This, along with knife trimming of the basal angle, is typical of the manufacture of Early Medieval Handmade vessels. The presence of long flaring jar rims is also a feature of these vessels, and four of the jars from Potter's Close share this feature. Some of the bowls also appear to have been manufactured by hand and then turn

tabled. This sets the Potter's Close handmade vessels apart from the EMHM forms, which tend to be unglazed globular jars of *ca.* late 12th to early 13th century date (Angus 1999). The handmade vessels from Potter's Close appear to share some similarities with EMHM, though their forms and fabrics suggest a date of the early to early/mid 13th century. This indicates a continuity of manufacturing techniques between the early medieval and medieval industries which may be contemporary the use of a kick wheel.

The remainder of the vessels have forms more commonly associated with the 13th and 14th century industry. However the lack of certain vessels, such as “ginger jars” with inturned and folded back rims, suggests the assemblage may have a cut-off prior to the second part of the 13th century. Certainly parallels can be drawn between the Potter's Close assemblage and that recovered from Eastgate (BEGA02) in terms of the rim forms and decorative devices that are present, though the latter excavation produced a far greater proportion of Early Medieval Handmade and post medieval vessels. It is interesting to note that Fabrics F and G, which were defined during the analysis of the BEGA02 assemblage, are present at Potter's Close in greater amounts (table 2) and that overall the variation in fabrics is more limited than at the Eastgate site. This may have a date implication, as the material from Potter's Close appears to be limited to a shorter time span than the pottery from Eastgate.

Table 2, Total number of vessels of BOUA by fabric

Fabric	BNPC07		BEGA02	
	Total NoV	%	Total NoV	%
A	49	20	807	33
A/B	124	50	1067	44
A/B/C	0	0	18	<1
A/C	0	0	13	<1
A/E	2	<1	12	<1
B	6	2	252	10
B/C	0	0	27	1
C	0	0	7	<1
E	0	0	2	<1
F	44	18	77	3
F/G	19	8	9	<1
G	6	2	153	6
semi vitrified	0	0	1	<1
TOTAL:	250	100	2445	100

Late to Post Medieval

Two vessels of Bourne Fabric D are present in the assemblage. These are the latest sherds in the assemblage and are undiagnostic. They can only be given the general date range for this ware type of the 14th to the 16th century.

Discussion by Site Phase

Context (1002)

Four vessels were recovered from subsoil (**1002**). This includes the two Bourne D ware sherds which are the only examples in this assemblage. All the pottery is residual and has been re-deposited, as indicated by their average sherd weight of thirteen grams.

Pit [1007]

Context (1008), fill of pit [1007], contained just eight vessels weighing two hundred and eighteen grams. All the vessels are medieval in date and occur in a range of fabrics. Three of the vessels are misfired, though it is likely all the sherds come from wasters. A single sherd is abraded and the average sherd weight is high at thirty grams. However, it is unlikely that this pottery represents primary deposition as all the vessels are represented by single sherds.

Pit [1011]

A large assemblage, amounting to one hundred and thirty-seven sherds, from one hundred and thirty-three vessels weighing two thousand five hundred and five grams came from pit [1011] context (1012). The lack of Fabric E and the high number of vessels in Fabrics F, F/G and G suggest the assemblage dates to the 13th century (table 3). The presence of applied iron strip decoration and incised straight and wavy lines also fits with this date. The range of forms is relatively diverse and includes two possible curfews/covers (table 4). The roller stamped decoration directly onto jug bodies is unusual and not typical of the Bourne industry. Though many of the vessels appear to be handmade and include typological features associated with Early Medieval Handmade ware vessels, the majority more comfortably sit in the medieval period due to the fabrics and range of forms.

Table 3, Range of BOUA fabrics from context (1012)

Fabric*	NoS	NoV	W (g)
A	23	23	459
A/B	71	68	1209
A/E	1	1	20
B	5	5	110
F	20	19	485
F/G	16	16	164
G	1	1	58
TOTAL	137	133	2505

**The range of fabrics is limited to the main type with deviations (such as inclusions of iron or calcareous material) left out.*

Table 4, Range of BOUA forms from context (1012)

Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)
?	12	12	171
Bowl	6	6	164
Bowl?	5	5	74
Curfew/cover	2	2	74

Jar	7	6	119
Jar/Bowl	7	6	157
Jug	19	19	544
Jug/Jar	77	75	1118
Jug?	1	1	26
Narrow jug?	1	1	58
TOTAL	137	133	2505

Pit [1005]

The fill of pit [1005], context (1006), produced one hundred and thirteen sherds, from one hundred and seven vessels weighing four thousand, four hundred and one grams. This context produced the second largest group of pottery recovered from the site.

A breakdown of the range of the medieval Bourne fabrics (BOUA) present in context (1006) shows that the majority of vessels occur in hybrid fabric A/B with equal numbers of vessels in Fabric A and F (table 5). The lack of Fabric E suggests that the assemblage probably post dates the late 12th century. The forms (table 6) that are present include handmade jugs and jars with typological elements typical of the first half of the 13th century. The presence of applied iron strip and painted decoration would also fit this date. A flared rim jar is also present and is typically of an EMHM form. Four examples of handmade narrow bodied jugs occur in this context. This form is unusual and may be transitional between the early medieval and later industry. Also of note is a jug with a notched basal angle and two possible examples of dripping pans.

Table 5, Range of BOUA fabrics from context (1006)

Fabric*	NoS	NoV	W (G)
A	29	25	1195
A/B	50	50	1564
B	1	1	23
F	27	25	1282
F/G	2	2	136
G	4	4	201
TOTAL	113	107	4401

**The range of fabrics is limited to the main type with deviations (such as inclusions of iron or calcareous material) left out.*

Table 6, Range of BOUA forms from context (1006)

Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)
?	17	15	646
Bowl/Jar	1	1	21
Bowl?	1	1	48
Dripan	2	2	155
Jar	12	12	543
Jar/Bowl	3	3	82
Jug	18	18	745
Jug/Bottle	1	1	55

Jug/Jar	46	44	1508
Jug?	4	4	210
Large jug	1	1	38
Narrow jug	6	4	328
Small jar	1	1	22
TOTAL	113	107	4401

The presence of these forms, fabrics and decorative elements indicates an early 13th to early/mid 13th century date for this material. However, the low number of multi sherd vessels does indicate that the material is likely to be redeposited.

Recommendations

A sample of jug rims and forms (as indicated in the pottery archive) should be illustrated at archive level. The pottery assemblage should be reassessed in light of further work at the site and is suitable for inclusion in any project examining the Bourne potteries. None of the material represents problems for long term storage and should be retained.

Summary

The assemblage from Potter's Close mainly consists of 13th to 14th century material; though there are indications a 13th century date may be fitting for most of the pottery. The absence of later pottery suggests activity on the site was largely limited to the medieval period. The condition of the assemblage indicates this is waster material associated with nearby pottery production, though it is unlikely the pottery represents primary deposition due to the low number of multi-sherd vessels.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Dr. Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. Three fragments of ceramic building material, weighing eighty-four grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed by within each context. The chronology and coding system of the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series was used to assess the building material, which was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in table 7.

Results

Table 7, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
1	1002	PANT	Pantile		1	29	Bedded on fabric; strike marks; salt surfaces; suitable for discard	16th to 18th
1	1008	PNR	Peg, Nib and Ridge Tile	BOUA A/B	1	24	Flat roofer; strike marks	13 th to 14th
1	1012	PEG	Peg tile	BOUA F (A)	1	31	Flat roofer or possible kiln furniture?; 0.7-10mm thick; peg hole 7mm diameter round; spalled	13th

Provenance

The medieval tiles are in Bourne fabrics and were manufactured in the town. The fragment of pantile is harder to provenance and may not be a local product.

Range

The tile spans the medieval to post medieval periods. The peg tile is unusual and may be kiln furniture rather than a flat roofing tile. The medieval tile could be associated with nearby pottery production and haven been discarded as waste material.

Condition

The tile is in fairly fresh condition and has an average fragment weight of twenty-eight grams.

Potential

The assemblage has limited potential for further work. The medieval tile should be retained, though the pantile is suitable for discard.

Summary

A small assemblage of medieval and post medieval tile was recovered from the site. The material requires no further work.

FIRED CLAY

By Dr. Anne Boyle

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 viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were counted and weighed within each context. . This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fire clay is included in table [#].

Results

Table 8, Fired Clay Archive

Tr	Cxt	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Comment
1	1012	Fine reduced	1	2	Organic impressions
1	1006	BOUA G (A/B)	1	26	Oxidised with reduced surfaces; kiln/packing material
1	1006	BOUA A; reduced	1	31	Organic impressions; soot; packing/kiln material

Provenance

The clays are all local and two fragments have fabrics identical to those used for Medieval Bourne ware.

Condition

Two of the fragments may have been used as kiln or packing material as they have soot residue and reduced surfaces.

Potential

The assemblage has limited potential for further work. The fragments should be retained.

Summary

Three fragments of fired clay were recovered from the site. It is likely these are associated with nearby pottery production. No further work is required on the assemblage.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A single bone was retrieved from context (1002), and a shell from (108).

Condition

The overall condition of the items was good.

Results

Table 9, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Context	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
---------	-------	---------	--------	-------	----------

1002	Equus	astragalus	1	63	
1008	Mussel	shell	1	4	

Summary

As a single bone and shell, few comments, and no recommendations, can be made.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Two items, a piece of highly burnt stone and a fragment of recent wood, were recovered.

Results

Table 10, Other Materials

Context	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
1006	Stone	Burnt limestone, possible mortar adhering, or calcined	1	42	Recent
	Wood	Roundwood twig, sawn, recent	1	8	

Provenance

Both items were recovered from the fill of a pit.

Condition

Both items are in good condition. In particular, the wood is in very good condition, though is not waterlogged, indicating its recent date.

Potential

The items have low potential and it seems likely that the wood is intrusive in the context it was recovered from.

SPOT DATING

The dating in table 11 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above .

Table 11, Spot dates

Tr	Context	Date	Comments
1	1002	16 th to 18 th	Date on CBM
1	1006	Early/mid to mid 13 th , or recent	13 th date based on large quantity of pot; recent date suggested by single piece of clearly modern wood. Likely that wood is intrusive

1	1008	13 th to 14 th	
1	1012	13 th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
O	Oxidised
R	Reduced
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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Appendix 4

MEDIEVAL POTTERY ARCHIVE

Dr Anne Boyle

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Dr	Description
1	1002	BOUA	A/B	Bowl	1	1	26	Pinched rim	Rim		Hammerhead rim with hollow; concretions; unusual
1	1002	BOUA	A/B	Jar	1	1	4		BS		Internal glaze
1	1002	BOU	Slightly bumpy + ca	Jar	1	1	16		BS		Internal glaze; glaze over break
1	1002	BOU	Smoot h + ca	Jug/Jar	1	1	6		BS		
1	1006	BOUA	F/G (A/B)	Jug	1	1	113		Base		Internal organic impressions; burnt glaze; over fired; knife trimmed
1	1006	BOUA	F (A/B)	?	1	1	33		Base		Handmade; leached; concretions
1	1006	BOUA	F (A/B)	Jug/Jar	1	1	119		Base		Blown; internal patchy glaze; knife trimmed; handmade
1	1006	BOUA	F (A/B)	?	2	1	31		Base		Over fired; handmade
1	1006	BOUA	F (A/B)	Jug/Jar	2	1	150		Base		Over fired; burnt glaze; glaze over break; handmade; leached
1	1006	BOUA	F (A/B)	?	1	1	73		Base		Over fired; waster
1	1006	BOUA	F (A/B)	?	1	1	109		Base		Cracked; during firing; knife trimmed; handmade?
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Drip pan	1	1	104		Base		Hand/slab made; knife trimmed; concretions
1	1006	BOUA	F (A/B)	?	1	1	52		Base		Blown; concretions
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	?	1	1	54		Base?		Handmade?; concretions
1	1006	BOUA	A	Jug	1	1	55	Notched basal angle	Base		Handmade and turn tabled; concretions
1	1006	BOUA	F (A/B)	Jug/Jar	1	1	79		Base		Knife trimmed; leached
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug/Jar	1	1	82		Base		Concretions; over fired
1	1006	BOUA	F/G (A/B)	?	1	1	23		Base		Waster
1	1006	BOUA	F (A/B)	Jar	1	1	72		Rim		Long square everted rim; concretions; ;leached; cracked during firing
1	1006	BOUA	F (A/B)	Jar	1	1	123		Rim		Long square flaring rim; leached; flashing
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	16		Rim		Rounded; distorted; over fired
1	1006	BOUA	F (A/B)	Jug	1	1	46		Rim		Over fired; square rim
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jar	1	1	20		Rim		Square everted rim; possible lid seat; over fired
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	39	Stabbed	Handle		Oval U shaped strap; over fired
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	18	Stabbed	Handle with LHJ		Small oval handle; possible false handle; misfired

1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	57	Three lower foliate pressings	LHJ		Misfired; cracked during firing
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	?	1	1	15		BS		
1	1006	BOUA	F (A/B)	Jar	4	4	128		Neck		Over fired
1	1006	BOUA	F (A/B)	Jar	1	1	35	Ridged shoulder	Neck		Over fired
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug/Jar	13	13	213		BS		flashing; misfired
1	1006	BOUA	F (A/B)	Jug/Jar	6	6	140		BS		Over fired
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug/Jar	1	1	41		BS		Knife trimmed; concretions
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jar/Bowl	1	1	54		Base		Handmade; spalled; internal glaze
1	1006	BOUA	F (A/B)	?	1	1	40		Base		Over fired; leached
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug/Jar	1	1	32		BS		Handmade and turn tabled; over fired; orange clay deposit; flashing
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug/Bottle	1	1	55		BS		Internal patchy glaze
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	15		Neck		Over fired
1	1006	BOUA	A/B + ca	Jug/Jar	1	1	23		BS		Handmade?
1	1006	BOUA	A	Jug?	1	1	52		BS		Handmade
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug?	1	1	57		BS		Handmade and turn tabled; misfired glaze
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	23		BS with HJ		Cracked during firing
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug/Jar	1	1	28		BS		Handmade; knife trimmed; patchy glaze
1	1006	BOUA	A/B + ca	Jar	1	1	26		BS		Internal glaze
1	1006	BOUA	A/B + ca	Jar	1	1	27	Incised line	BS		
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug?	1	1	30		BS		Misfired glaze
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	35		BS		Reduced glaze; concretions
1	1006	BOUA	A/B + ca	Jug	1	1	17		BS		Cracked during firing
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	28	Applied vertical applied strips	BS		Over fired; burnt
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	26	Applied vertical fe strip	BS		Handmade and turn tabled
1	1006	BOUA	B	?	1	1	23	Painted? Fe strip	BS		Odd flat form
1	1006	BOUA	F (A)	Jar	1	1	31		Neck		Over fired
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug/Jar	1	1	38	Multiple horizontal incised lines	BS		Handmade and turn tabled
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	32	Applied vertical fe strips	BS		Handmade; misfired
1	1006	BOUA	G (A/B)	Jug	1	1	67	Applied vertical strips	BS		Handmade; soot; over fired
1	1006	BOUA	A	Jug	1	1	72	Two lines of stabbing along handle	Rim with handle		Triangular rim; square handle; cracked during firing
1	1006	BOUA	A	?	1	1	48		Base		Handmade; concretions
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug?	1	1	71		Base		Concretions; handmade; internal deposit; soot
1	1006	BOUA	A	Jug/	1	1	76		BS		Handmade; over fired

				Jar							glaze; spalled; flashing; white deposit; cracked during firing
1	1006	BOUA	A + ca	?	2	1	71		Base		Handmade
1	1006	BOUA	G (A/B)	Jar	1	1	81		Rim		Everted and undercut rim; concretions; over fired
1	1006	BOUA	A + ca	Small jar	1	1	22		Rim		Inturned rim
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	?	1	1	13		BS		
1	1006	BOUA	A	Narrow jug	1	1	83		Base		Handmade and turn tabled; flashing; soot
1	1006	BOUA	A	Jug/ Jar	2	1	83		Base		Patchy soot; spalled; concretions
1	1006	BOUA	A + ca	Narrow jug	3	1	87		BS		Same vessel?; Handmade and turn tabled
1	1006	BOUA	A	Jug/ Jar	1	1	57		BS		Handmade and turn tabled; thick white internal deposit; flashing; knife trimmed
1	1006	BOUA	A	?	1	1	19		Base		Over fired
1	1006	BOUA	A	Jug/ Jar	1	1	86		Base		Spalled; unmaturred glaze; Handmade and turn tabled
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	47	Multiple applied fe vertical strips and painted horizontal round neck	Neck		Over fired
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug/ Jar	1	1	17		BS		
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug/ Jar	1	1	44		Base		Spalled
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug/ Jar	1	1	34		BS		Handmade and turn tabled; concretions; flashing
1	1006	BOUA	A	Narrow jug	1	1	66		BS		Heavy concretions; reduced glaze
1	1006	BOUA	A	Jar/ Bowl	1	1	17		BS		Internal deposit; under fired glaze; soot
1	1006	BOUA	A + ca	Jug/ Jar	1	1	17		BS		Handmade and turn tabled
1	1006	BOUA	G (A)	Jar/ Bowl	1	1	11		BS		
1	1006	BOUA	A	Jug/ Jar	1	1	29		BS		Spalled; cracked during firing
1	1006	BOUA	A	Narrow jug	1	1	92	Applied vertical fe strips	BS		Handmade and turn tabled; soot
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug/ Jar	1	1	33	Incised horizontal lines	BS		Handmade and turn tabled; over fired; flashing
1	1006	BOUA	A	Jug	1	1	39	Cordon around neck	Neck		Handmade; over fired; piece made rim
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Jug/ Jar	1	1	11		Neck		Concretions; knife trimmed
1	1006	BOUA	A/B	Large jug	1	1	38		Neck		Flashing; knife trimmed
1	1006	BOUA	F (A/B)	Bowl/ Jar	1	1	21		BS		Over fired
1	1006	BOUA	A/B + ca	Drip pan	1	1	51		Base		Internal glaze; knife trimmed
1	1006	BOUA	A	Jug/ Jar	1	1	18		Base		Sanded

1	1006	BOUA	A	Jug/ Jar	4	4	58		Base		Spalled
1	1006	BOUA	A	Bowl?	1	1	48	Pressed rim	Rim		Spalled
1	1006	BOUA	G (A)	?	1	1	42		Rim		Spalled
1	1008	BOUA	A/E; light firing	?	1	1	14		BS		Handmade?; abraded
1	1008	BOUA	A	Jug/ Jar	1	1	6		BS		
1	1008	BOUA	A/B; light firing	Jug/ Jar	1	1	6		BS		Misfired glaze
1	1008	BOUA	A/B; light firing + fe	Jug/ Jar	1	1	18		BS		
1	1008	BOUA	A/B + ca	Jar?	1	1	14		BS		Handmade and turn tabled; leached
1	1008	BOUA	F/G (A)	?	1	1	21		BS		? If vessel or CBM
1	1008	BOUA	A/B	Jar	1	1	17		Rim		Flared square rim; misfired glaze
1	1008	BOUA	G (A)	Jar?	1	1	122		Base		Over fired/spalled; handmade
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	16		Rim		Vitrified; spout
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	22		Rim		Rounded rim
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	36		Rim + UHJ	1	Handmade; undercut rim
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Bowl	1	1	38	Internal incised wavy line	Rim		Square everted rim
1	1012	BOUA	A	Jar	1	1	32		Rim		Flared square rim; piece made rim; handmade
1	1012	BOUA	A	Jar/ Bowl	1	1	19		Rim		Hollow square everted rim
1	1012	BOUA	A/E	Jug	1	1	20		Rim	2	Flat top rim with bulging neck
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jar/ Bowl	1	1	44		Rim		Square rim; abraded
1	1012	BOUA	A/B + flint	Jug/ Jar	1	1	36		Neck		Handmade; over fired glaze
1	1012	BOUA	F (A/B)	Jug/ Jar	1	1	51	Incised horizontal line	Neck		Handmade; concretions
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jar/ Bowl	1	1	12		Rim		Flat top rim; abraded
1	1012	BOUA	A	Jug	1	1	24		Rim		Handmade; flat top rim with bulging neck; handmade?
1	1012	BOUA	A + flint	Jug	1	1	33		Rim with UHJ	3	Rounded rim with bulging neck; misfired glaze
1	1012	BOUA	F (A/B)	Jar/ Bowl	1	1	21		Rim		Square rim
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jar/ Bowl	2	1	30		Rim		Cracked during firing; hollow square everted rim
1	1012	BOUA	F (A/B)	Jar	2	1	25		Rim		Flat top rim; concretions; abraded
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Bowl	1	1	82		Rim		Hollow beaded rim; concretions
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jug/ Jar	1	1	20		BS		Concretions
1	1012	BOUA	A	Jug/ Jar	1	1	19		Base		Trimmed basal angle; handmade?
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jug/	1	1	19		Base		Trimmed; flashing

				Jar							
1	1012	BOUA	B	Jug/ Jar	1	1	38		Base		Trimmed; over fired
1	1012	BOUA	A	Jug/ Jar	1	1	10		Base		Trimmed
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jug/ Jar	1	1	7		Base		
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jug/ Jar	1	1	20		Base		Over fired
1	1012	BOUA	B	Jar/ Bowl	1	1	31		Base		Trimmed; flashing
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jug/ Jar	1	1	12		Base		
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jug/ Jar	1	1	40		Base		Over fired
1	1012	BOUA	F (A/B)	Jug/ Jar	1	1	65		Base		Trimmed basal angle
1	1012	BOUA	A + ca	Jug/ jar	1	1	17		Base		Misfired glaze; concretions
1	1012	BOUA	F (A/B)	Jug/ Jar	1	1	15		Base		Over fired glaze
1	1012	BOUA	F (A/B)	?	1	1	48		Base		Spalled
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jar	1	1	17		Rim		Over fired; flared square rim
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jug/ Jar	3	1	30	Incised horizontal lines	BS		Misfired glaze; Handmade and turn tabled
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jug/ Jar	12	12	139		BS		Some misfired glaze; over fired
1	1012	BOUA	A	?	1	1	14		Base		Handmade; spalled; flashing
1	1012	BOUA	F (A/B)	Jug/ Jar	8	8	113		BS		Over fired
1	1012	BOUA	F (A)	?	1	1	19		Base		
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jug/ Jar	1	1	14		BS		
1	1012	BOUA	A	?	1	1	27		Base		Handmade; flashing; concretions
1	1012	BOUA	A	?	1	1	7		Base?		Spalled
1	1012	BOUA	A; light firing	Jug	1	1	8		BS		
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	38		BS		Reduced green glaze
1	1012	BOUA	B	Jug	1	1	13		Neck		
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jug/ Jar	21	21	230		BS		Over fired; spalled; cracked during firing
1	1012	BOUA	A	Bowl?	5	5	74		BS		Handmade and turn tabled
1	1012	BOUA	A	?	1	1	1		Base		Soot
1	1012	BOUA	B	Jug/ Jar	1	1	19		BS		Misfired glaze
1	1012	BOUA	F (B)	Jug	1	1	12		BS		Misfired glaze
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Bowl	4	4	44		BS		
1	1012	BOUA	F/G (A/B0	Jug/ Jar	16	16	164		BS		Misfired; cracked during firing
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	?	1	1	1		BS		
1	1012	BOUA	A	?	3	3	23		Base		
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jug?	1	1	26		BS		Handmade and turn tabled; splashed glaze
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	?	1	1	10		base		
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	17	Incised horizontal lines	BS		Over fired
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	12	Horizontal roller stamping	BS		Handmade and turn tabled; over fired

1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	15	Horizontal roller stamping	BS		Handmade and turn tabled; over fired
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	19	Multiple horizontal roller stamping	BS		Handmade and turn tabled; over fired
1	1012	BOUA	F (A/B)	Jug	1	1	54	Incised vertical and diagonal lines and incised horizontal wavy line	BS		Over fired; cracked during firing
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Curfew / cover	1	1	14	Pressed basal angle	Base		
1	1012	BOUA	A	Curfew / cover	1	1	60	Applied pressed strip on base flat	Base		
1	1012	BOUA	F (A/B)	Jar	1	1	22	Ridged shoulder	BS		Splashed glaze
1	1012	BOUA	F (A/B)	Jug/ Jar	1	1	40	Incised horizontal lines	BS		Handmade and turn tabled
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jar	1	1	14	Incised wavy line	BS		
1	1012	BOUA	G (A/B)	Narrow jug?	1	1	58	Applied fe vertical strip	BS		Splashed glaze
1	1012	BOUA	A	Jug	1	1	38	Applied fe vertical strip	BS		Handmade; unglazed
1	1012	BOUA	B	Jar	1	1	9	Incised wavy line	Neck		
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	?	1	1	21	Thumb pressings	BS		
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	17	Applied vertical fe strip and multiple long oval tool pressings	BS		Splashed glaze?
1	1012	BOUA	A + ca	Jug	1	1	53	Central stabbing	Handle		Oval handle; spalled
1	1012	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	97		Handle		Square handle with central hollow; misfired

ABBREVIATIONS

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

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used 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
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Context register sheets
19	Context sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
7	Drawing sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
2	Daily record sheets
1	Box of finds

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:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
The Collection
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2007.248

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BNPC07

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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