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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT SOUTHFIELD BUSINESS PARK,  
SOUTH ROAD,  
BOURNE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(BSBP 07)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Larkfleet Homes**

May 2008

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

Planning Application No: S06/1154/12  
National Grid Reference: TF 1037 1914  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2007.165  
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-41350

APS Report No. **52/08**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Southfield Business Park, South Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of drainage runs and stripping of overburden for new residential development.*

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

*The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil with no archaeological features clearly identified. Variations in the subsoil thickness may represent remnant ridge and furrow. Medieval pottery was the most numerous class of finds, although a single Romano-British pottery sherd and later post-medieval examples were also found. A prehistoric flint core was recovered along with tile, fired clay, glass, animal bone and a fragment of imported quern.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was

commissioned by Larkfleet Homes to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at Southfields Business Park, South Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S06/1154/12. The watching brief was carried out between the 10<sup>th</sup> August and 21<sup>st</sup> September 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 24km southeast of Grantham and 15km northeast of Stamford in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 1km southeast of the centre of Bourne as defined by the parish church of SS. Peter and Paul at National Grid Reference TF 1037 1914 (Fig. 2). The site lies to the east of South Road, immediately north of Bourne Hospital, at approximately 8m OD on land that slopes gently down to the east.

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

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

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

ballast were recorded at Sapperton Roman town (Oetgen 1986, 10).

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

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

With limited excavation having taken place in Bourne, it is difficult to assess the extent and nature of the Romano-British settlement. Excavation at South Fields, 300m northwest of the site, revealed Romano-British occupation that was entirely urban in character and perhaps sited on the edge of the settlement (McDaid 1999, 19). Certainly, excavations further north at Bourne Abbey identified Romano-British features which were 'evidently peripheral to a more substantial Roman settlement' (Mahaney 1986, 15). Antiquarian accounts of tessellated pavements from an area southwest of the town (Trollope 1872, 36) could suggest the western extent of the settlement, although an isolated villa or temple should not be ruled out.

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

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

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

### 3. AIMS

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

### 4. METHODS

Drainage runs and manhole inspection pits were excavated by machine to depths of up to 3m. Following this, the areas designated for new car parks were stripped of overburden, to a depth of 0.7m below the current ground level. Following excavation, and where safe, the sides of the opened areas were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at scales of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

### 5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit encountered during the investigation was located at the base of a drainage run towards the centre of the site where it comprised yellowish brown layered silt and gravel (001). This

measured in excess of 1.8m thick.

Various natural layers were recorded above this and comprised reddish brown silty clay (002), yellowish brown sandy gravel (006), brown with bluish grey mottled sandy silt (007) and yellowish brown silty sand (012).

Developed above the natural layers was a subsoil. This varied between reddish brown sandy silt (003), through brown sandy silt with gravel (005) and brown sandy silt (011) and ranged in thickness from 0.45m to 0.15m thick. Fired clay, animal bone and a burnt stone were retrieved from (003).

Sealing all deposits was a topsoil comprising yellowish brown sandy silt (004) and brown sandy silt (010).

Unstratified finds were retrieved from the two stripped areas. From the western stripped area, these comprised medieval and later pottery, a glass bottle and a Neolithic flint core. From the eastern area, Roman and medieval pottery was retrieved along with tile and a lave quern fragment.

### 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise silt, gravel, sandy silty, silty sand and sand of the underlying drift geology of estuarine sand and gravel.

Developed upon this is a subsoil. Variations in the thickness of the subsoil may indicate the presence of archaeological remains such as ridge and furrow of the medieval field system.

Finds retrieved from the investigation were nearly all unstratified and comprise a Neolithic flint blade core and a single sherd of Romano-British pottery, along with medieval and later wares, tile, fired clay, glass, animal bone and a lava quern fragment.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Southfield Business Park, South Road, Bourne, as the site lay on the periphery of a Romano-British town.

However, no remains were encountered that were associated with the Romano-British settlement. Instead a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil was encountered.

Finds retrieved mainly as unstratified material from the investigation comprise a single prehistoric flint, Romano-British and later pottery, tile, glass, a quernstone fragment, fired clay and animal bone.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr D Smith of Larkfleet Homes for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
 Site Supervisors: Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Ray Holt, Mark Peachey, Jim Robertson, Fiona Walker, Mike Wood  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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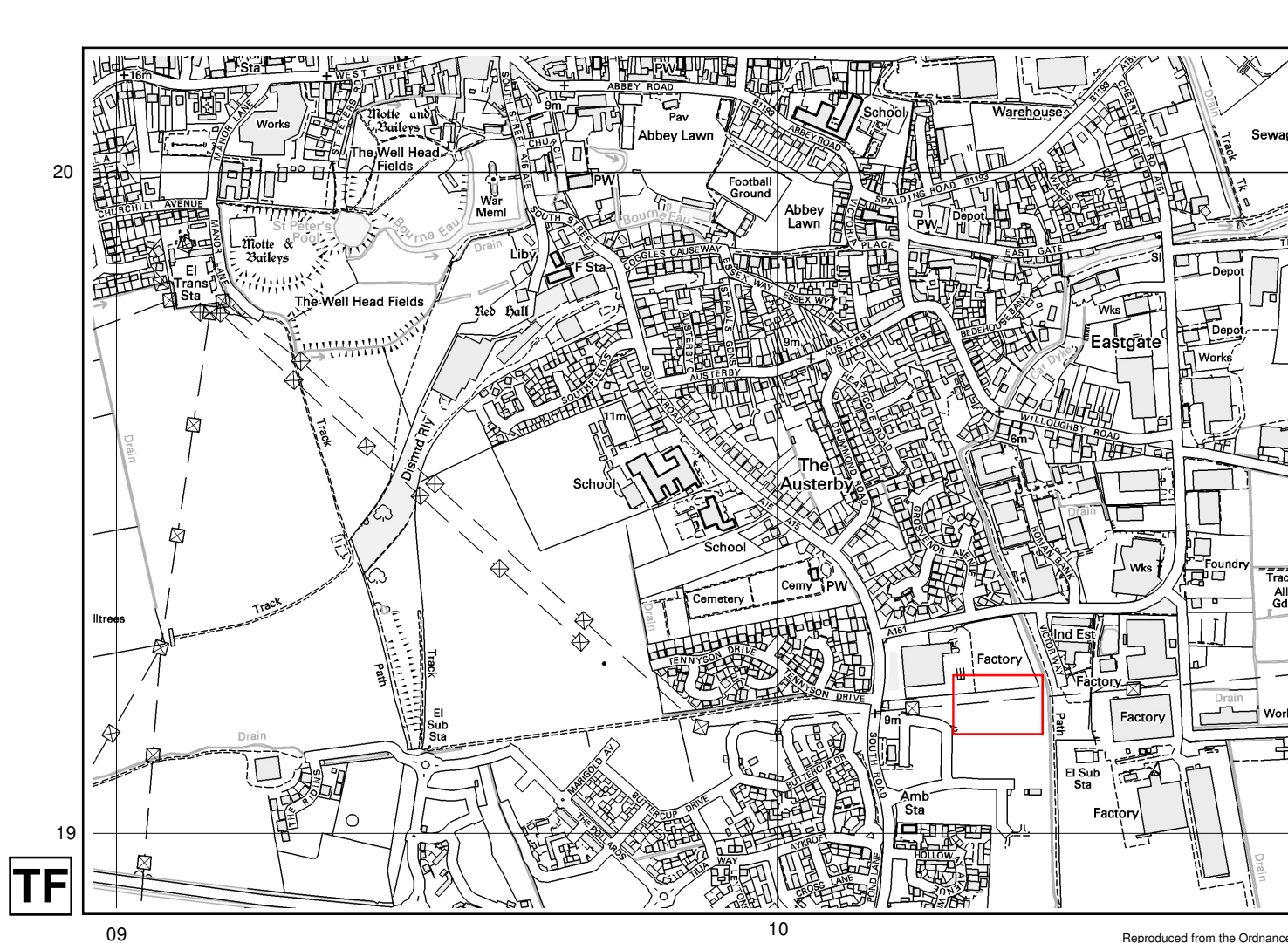
## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
GSB	Geophysical Surveys of Bradford
JSAC	John Samuels Archaeology Consultancy
LAS	Lindsey Archaeological Services
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
RCHM	Royal Commission on Historic Monuments





Figure 1 - General location plan



TF

Area detailed in Figure 3



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 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: South Road, Bourne BSBP07		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 52/08

Figure 2 - Site location plan

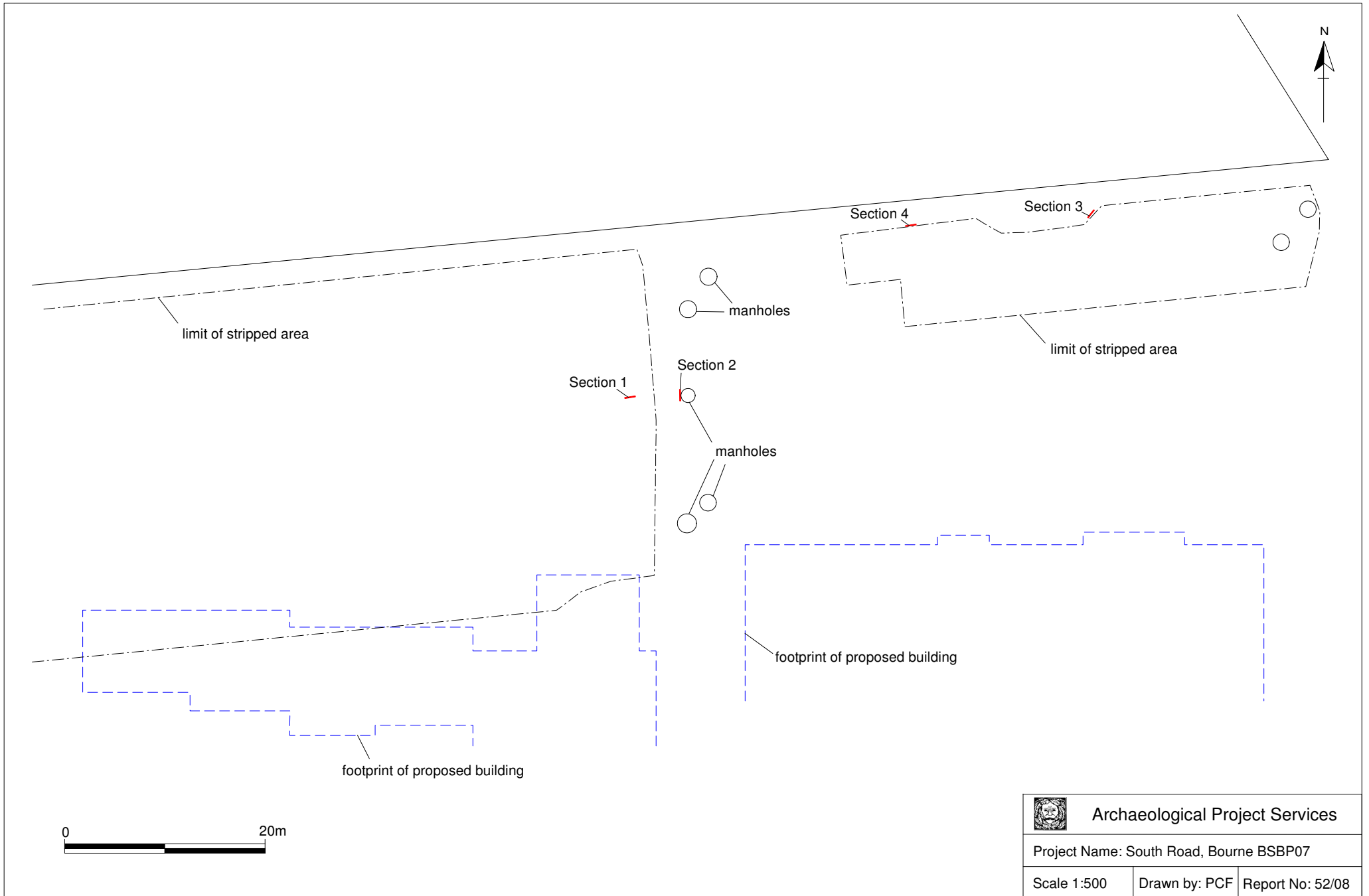
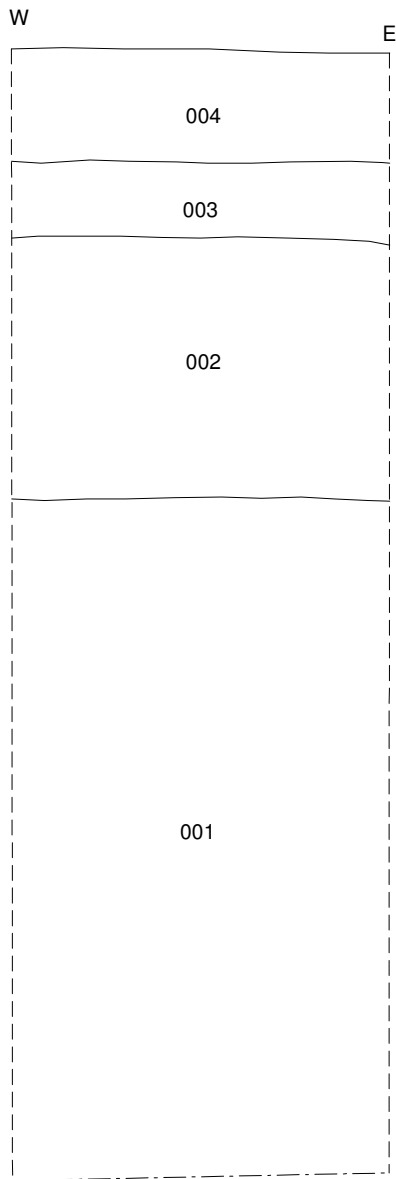
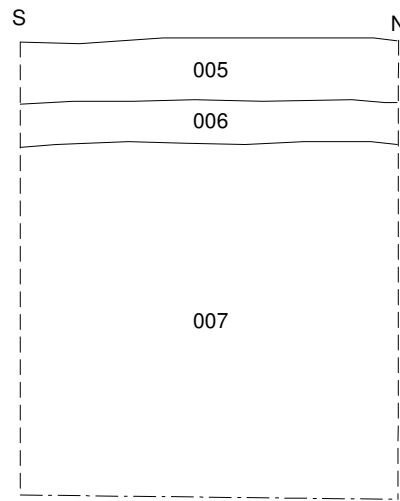


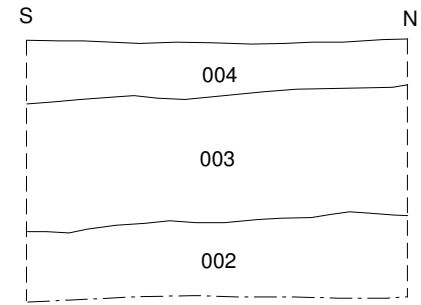
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing limit of stripped areas and section locations



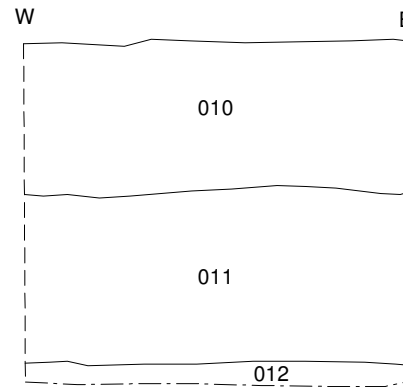
Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Section 4



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: South Road, Bourne BSBP07

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 52/08

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 4



Plate 1 – View looking over the development site, looking west



Plate 4 – Section 3, looking west



Plate 2 – Section 1 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking north



Plate 5 – Section 4, looking north (north arrow in wrong position)



Plate 3 – Section 2, looking west

## **Appendix 1**

### **LAND AT SOUTHFIELD BUSINESS PARK, BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

#### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development at Southfield Business Park, South Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance. The Car Dyke, a major waterway thought to be of Romano-British date, forms the eastern boundary of the site. Investigations to the west and northwest have revealed the route of the King Street Roman road and industrial activity of the same period, including pottery manufacture and a saltern. Previous geophysical survey of the site identified few anomalies of potential archaeological remains.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site. This will be continuous monitoring, but in specified parts of the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during development at Southfield Business Park, South Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### **3 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Bourne is located 24km southeast of Grantham and 15km northeast of Stamford in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site is located at the southeastern corner of the town, on the east side of King Street and on the north and east sides of Bourne Hospital at National Grid Reference 510374 319146.

#### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A planning application (S06/1154/12) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the residential development at Southfields Business Park, South Road, Bourne. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a continuous watching brief during groundworks associated with the development in specified parts of the site, these being alongside the Car Dyke and several defined areas where geophysical survey identified possible buried archaeological remains.

#### **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The site lies in the southeastern part of Bourne on a gentle slope down to the east at c7m 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. The Car Dyke waterway, considered to be Roman, forms the eastern boundary of the development site and the Roman road, King Street, passes immediately west of the site. The route of the Roman road has been established by previous archaeological investigations nearby. Additionally, investigations to the west and northwest have identified industrial activity of Roman date, including pottery production and salt making. Medieval ridge and furrow has also been recorded nearby.
- 6.2 Bourne was a significant town in the medieval period with an Abbey and castle. The church of St Peter and St Paul, lying c400m east of the proposed development site, was part of the Augustinian Abbey founded in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Pottery was manufactured at Bourne in the medieval and post-medieval periods and kilns relating to the industry have been found within Bourne.
- 6.3 Previous investigations at the site included geophysical survey that identified few anomalies of possible archaeological significance.
- 6.4 In addition, in 1998 an archaeological watching brief (APS report 121/06) maintained during excavation of the access road, recorded remains from the prehistoric period and later. In particular, four Roman pits were recorded and a suggestion has been made that settlement may be in the vicinity

## **7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

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

## **8 SITE OPERATIONS**

- 8.1 General considerations
- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be ‘treasure’, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner’s office.
- 8.2 Methodology
- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and includes the continuous archaeological monitoring of groundwork in specified areas of the site.

- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

## **9 POST-EXCAVATION**

### **9.1 Stage 1**

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### **9.2 Stage 2**

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### **9.3 Stage 3**

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
  - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
  - Description of the topography of the site.
  - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
  - A text describing the findings of the watching brief.



- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## **10 REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

## **11 ARCHIVE**

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

## **12 PUBLICATION**

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.
- 12.2 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

## **13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 13.1 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.

## **14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

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

## 15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

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

## 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## 17 INSURANCES

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

## 18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning

Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## **19 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Specification: Version 1, 09-08-07

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose dark yellowish brown layered silt and gravel, >1.8m thick	Natural deposit
002	Friable mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.7m thick	Natural deposit
003	Loose mid reddish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
004	Loose dark yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
005	Loose dark brown sandy silt with frequent gravel, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
006	Loose mid yellowish brown sandy gravel, 0.1m thick	Natural deposit
007	Soft mid brown, with bluish grey mottles, sandy silt, >0.95m thick	Natural deposit
008	Unstratified finds retrieval	
009	Unstratified finds retrieval	
010	Firm mid to dark brown sandy silt, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
011	Firm mid brown sandy silt, 0.45m thick	Subsoil
012	Firm mid yellowish brown silty sand, >50mm thick	Natural deposit

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

#### INTRODUCTION

A mixed assemblage of artefacts, mostly ceramic, comprising 19 items weighing a total of 446g, was recovered from 3 separate contexts, two of them unstratified. Artefacts of prehistoric to early modern date were recovered, though the majority were medieval to early post-medieval. The single prehistoric artefact is thought to be imported to the site. Faunal remains, 1 item weighing 14g, were also retrieved.

#### ROMAN POTTERY

*By Gary Taylor*

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling 2004 and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The assemblage consisted of 1 sherd weighing 24g.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context and the pottery was examined visually. An archive list of the pottery is included in table 1.

##### Condition

Although abraded, the sherd is in good condition.

##### Results

*Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive*

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Vessel	Alter	Draw	Join	NoS	W (g)	Comments	Date
009	Grey	Jar/Bowl					1	24	Base, abraded	2 <sup>nd</sup> -3 <sup>rd</sup> century AD

##### Provenance

The sherd was recovered as an unstratified artefact. It is probably a fairly local South Lincolnshire product.

##### Potential

Although isolated and unstratified, the sherd is of moderate potential and may imply Roman activity in the vicinity of the site.

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

*By Gary Taylor*

##### Introduction

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*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* 2005. Eleven sherds from 9 vessels, weighing 86 grams were recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were examined visually and counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. An archive list of the pottery is included in table 2. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to the post-medieval period.

##### Condition

All of the pottery is in good, stable condition, though most of the pieces are worn.

## Results

Table 2, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Comment	Date
008	BL	Blackware		Bowl?	1	1	4		BS		18 <sup>th</sup> century
	BOU	Bourne D ware			3	3	19		BS	abraded	14 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century
	BOU	Bourne D ware		Jug?	1	1	11	glazed	BS	abraded	14 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century
	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	B		2	1	10		BS	abraded	12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century
	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	A/B		2	1	3		BS	Very abraded	12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century
009	BOU	Bourne D ware			1	1	5		BS	abraded	14 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century
	BOU	Bourne D ware			1	1	34		Rim	Overfired	14 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century
Totals					11	9	86				

## Provenance

All the pottery was recovered as unstratified artefacts. Additionally, most if not all of the items are local products, made in Bourne or nearby.

## Range

Items of medieval and early post-medieval date dominate the assemblage and most of the pieces could have been in use in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. There is one glazed jug in the assemblage, though most of the pieces were probably from cooking or storage vessels. One later post-medieval sherd was also recovered.

## Potential

Although recovered as unstratified artefacts, the pottery occurs in enough quantity to indicate activity of medieval to early post-medieval date at the site or very close by. Consequently, the assemblage is of moderate local potential.

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Gary Taylor

## 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*. Two fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 66 grams were recovered from the site.

## Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. The ceramic building material was examined visually and fragments were counted and weighed within each context. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in table 3.

## Condition

The material is in good condition.

## Results

Table 3, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Sub type	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
009	MODTIL	Modern tile	Very hard oxidized + fe		1	49	Smoothed surfaces, floor tile?	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Hard oxidized + fe		1	17	Flat roofer	16 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century

Totals		2	66	
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### Provenance

Recovered as unstratified artefacts, the ceramic building materials were probably made locally in the Bourne area.

### Potential

As a small collection that is unstratified, the CBM assemblage is of limited potential.

## FIRED CLAY

*By Gary Taylor*

### 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. An archive list of the fired clay is included in table 4.

### Condition

### Results

*Table 4, Fired Clay Archive*

Cxt	Fabric	Sub type	NoF	W (g)	Description
003			1	15	Amorphous, marbled, abraded

### Provenance

The fired clay was retrieved from the subsoil. It was probably made locally.

### Potential

As an isolated undatable piece the fired clay is of limited local potential.

## FAUNAL REMAINS

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner*

### Introduction

A total of 1 (14g) fragment of animal bone was recovered from stratified contexts.

### Provenance

The single animal bone was recovered from the subsoil.

### Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate.

### Results

*Table 5, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
003	cattle	molar	1	14	

### Summary

The assemblage is too small to warrant further analysis. Furthermore, as unstratified material it has limited potential.

## GLASS

*By Gary Taylor*

### Introduction

One piece of glass weighing 15g was recovered.

### Condition

The glass is in good condition.

### Results

Table 6, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
008	Colourless bottle, embossed 'JRE['	1	15	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century

### Provenance

The glass was unstratified.

### Potential

As an unstratified artefact of early modern date the glass is of very limited potential.

## OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor and Tom Lane

### Introduction

Three other finds, all stone, weighing a total of 240g, were recovered from 3 separate contexts. Several (5) pieces of natural stone were discarded.

### Condition

All the stone is in good condition.

### Results

Table 7, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
003	Stone	Burnt stone	1	203	
008	Stone	Flint core fragment with blade scars, neolithic	1	23	neolithic
	Stone	Flint, natural, discarded	5	-	
009	Stone	Rhenish lava quern	1	14	Roman-medieval
Totals			3	240	

### Provenance

The other artefacts were recovered from the subsoil (003) and as unstratified items (008, 009).

### Potential

The stone items have limited potential. The fragment of lava quern could date anywhere from the Roman to medieval periods, so its associations are unclear. Although the flint core fragment may seem to be of moderate potential it was associated with several pieces of natural flint (discarded), perhaps hardcore, and is likely to have been imported, and is consequently of negligible potential.

## SPOT DATING

The dating in table 8 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 8, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
003	undatable	
008	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup>	Based on glass – unstratified
009	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup>	Unstratified

## ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CLAU	City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit
CXT	Context



LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
NRFC	National Roman Fabric Reference Collection
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

## REFERENCES

- ~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <http://www.geocities.com/acbmgl/CBMGDE3.htm>
- ~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>
- Darling, MJ, 2004 'Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery', *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* **11**, 67-74
- Lyman, RL, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)
- Slowikowski, AM, Nenk, B, and Pearce, J, 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper **2**
- Young, J, Vince, AG and Nailor, V, 2005 *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
<b>Old English</b>	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
<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 1st 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 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

12	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
5	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Bag 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: 2007.165

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BSBP 07

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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