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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO
11 BEDEHOUSE BANK,
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BBBA00)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Conservation
Services

28 MAR 2002

Highways & Planning
Directorate



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO
11 BEDEHOUSE BANK,
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BBBA00)**

Work Undertaken For
L.G. Construction Services Ltd

Report Compiled by
James Snee BSc (Hons)

March 2002

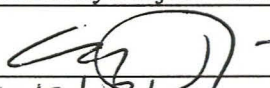
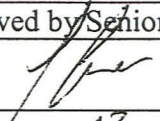
Planning Application No: S99/1139/12
National Grid Reference: TF 10358 19804
City and County Museum Accession No: 2000.115

A.P.S. Report No. 125/00



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Project Officer	James Albone
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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 13/03/02	Date: 13-03-02

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1. SUMMARY

Between the 3rd and 10th May 2000 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a new bungalow and garage at Bedehouse Bank, Bourne, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 10358 19804).

The site is located close to the Romano-British (AD50-410) waterway, the Car Dyke, and within the vicinity of medieval (1066-1500) and post-medieval (1500-1800) pottery production.

The aim of the watching brief was to record and interpret archaeological features exposed during the ground disturbance.

The investigations exposed a large drainage ditch or open sewer that was filled in the 19th century. Disuse of the ditch allowed a building to be constructed upon the site.

Artefacts retrieved during this investigation included fragments of post-medieval to modern pottery and glass, brick and tile and a quantity of animal bones, mainly the horn cores from cattle.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is 'defined as a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Between the 3rd and 10th May 2000, an

archaeological watching brief was undertaken during excavations in association with the construction of a bungalow and a garage at Bedehouse Bank, Bourne, Lincolnshire. Planning permission was sought through application S99/1139/12 and was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording (watching brief). The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

The town of Bourne is situated 26km south of Sleaford and 15km northeast of Stamford in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig.1).

The site is located c. 700m east of the town centre, as defined by the parish church, at Bedehouse Bank. The site and the surrounding area lie on level ground at approximately 5.8m OD and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 10358 19804.

Local soils at the site are likely to be of the Badsey 2 Association, typically fine loamy soils, though, to the southwest, lies the boundary with soils of the Curdrige Association, argillic gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101; 153). Both these soils occur at the boundary of the Jurassic limestone and post-glacial fan-gravels.

The site was previously used as a garden, containing a shed, a greenhouse, some brick rubble and a small concrete surface near the southwest corner.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Bourne is situated in an area of known archaeological remains, dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods.

Excavations to the northeast of the town located the remains of a significant Late Iron Age and Roman settlement. During the Romano-British period, Bourne is believed to have been a substantial settlement, possibly a small town, built astride the Roman road, King Street. The route of King Street is fossilised by the courses of 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 this road.

The development site lies a short distance to the west of the Car Dyke. The Car Dyke is believed to be of Roman date, though its function is obscure and it has, in the past been variously considered to be a canal or part of a drainage system. Over 120km long, this watercourse connected the River Witham near Lincoln with the River Nene east of Peterborough (Whitwell 1970, 57). It is a major archaeological monument and no less than ten separate sections of the Car Dyke are protected as nationally important Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Previous investigations have shown the original channel to be about 13m wide at the surface and provided with flanking banks up to 5m wide (Simmons and Cope-Faulkner 1997, 1).

Bourne is first mentioned in the 10th century AD. Referred to as *Burnan*, the name is derived from the Old English '*burna*' meaning stream (Ekwall 1974). The reference to Bourne is contained within a charter of a money grant to Bourne and has led some to believe this indicates the presence of a Late Saxon minster (Hart 1966, 101). The Domesday Survey of c. 1086 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 (Morris 1986).

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. At one time the castle would have consisted of a single motte, a defensive mound, possibly surmounted by a single tower with two enclosures or baileys containing further buildings and a possible stone gatehouse that has since been destroyed (Cathcart-King 1983).

During the medieval period Bourne was also a pottery production centre. It is believed that the industry probably began 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. A kiln site has been excavated on Cherry Holt Road and scatters of potsherds are evident on land to the east. Investigations on land adjacent to Spalding Road have exposed claypits which have been backfilled with kiln wasters dating to the 14th century and working surfaces of 16th and 17th century (Herbert 1998a). Investigations at Potters Close recovered further evidence of pottery production including two complete jugs from the 16th - 17th century (Herbert 1996 and 1998b).

Archaeological investigations to the south of the site have revealed a large ditch, orientated northeast-southwest, containing pottery dateable to the late medieval or early post-medieval periods. This feature may be related to the Car Dyke and possibly represents an original course of this monument (Herbert 1997).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as outlined in the brief (Appendix 1), was to record and interpret archaeological features exposed during the ground disturbance. The objectives were to determine the form, function, spatial arrangement, date and sequence of any archaeological remains.

4. METHODS

The strip footings for the development were excavated by machine to a depth of approximately 0.9m. Following excavation, selected portions of the trenches were rendered vertical. Archaeological deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts with interpretations appears as Appendix 1. Sections were drawn at a recorded scale and an overall plan was drawn at a scale of 1:50. A photographic record was also compiled. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practise.

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis two phases were recognised:

Phase 1: Natural deposits

Phase 2: Post-medieval and later deposits

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

Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposit exposed during the watching brief was a yellowish blue-grey clay (006) with occasional charcoal flecks, rounded and angular stones. This was greater than 0.5m thick and extended across the entire site. Overlying, and occasionally penetrating this was a deposit of reddish brown clayey sand (007) with occasional gravel. This deposit varied in thickness from 10mm to greater than 0.2m.

Phase 2: Post-medieval and later deposits

At the northern end of the footing was a linear cut feature (001), only the south edge of which was visible. It had a concave sloping south side, the base and the north side were not visible. The cut was greater than 1.25m wide and 0.64m deep. This ditch or channel is believed to have been oriented east-west under the footing of the bungalow and turned south under the garage footing. The lower fill was 0.27m of brownish grey silty clay (005) with occasional to frequent charcoal pieces and small to medium stones. Finds of 18th and 19th century pottery and large quantities of animal bone (particularly horn cores) were recovered. Overlying this was 0.33m of grey-brown silty clay (004) with frequent charcoal, occasional small angular stones and clay brick fragments.

Sealing the large ditch was c. 0.3m of grey-brown silty clay subsoil (003) with occasional root matter and angular stones, extending across the entire site.

Towards the west, subsoil (003) was cut by a large pit (013). Only part of the pit was exposed but it was probably sub-rectangular in plan. It was greater than 11m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep. It had concave sloping sides and contained two fills and two structural elements. The lower fill was yellowish grey clay (012), greater than 0.64m deep. Overlying this was at least 0.3m of yellowish brown silty clay (014), with occasional small limestone fragments and blocks. A single piece of 18th century pottery was recovered from this deposit.

Built onto (014) and up to fill (012) was an east-west clay bonded limestone wall (011) of rough limestone blocks up to 0.3m cube. Butting up to this was a possible brick wall fragment (010), surviving to 4 courses high and bonded with mortar. Alongside the north face of the brick wall fragment was a linear cut (009) with stepped vertical sides and an undulating base. The cut was 0.46m deep, greater than 1.2m wide and greater than 3.5m long. It was filled with up to 0.46m of grey to black clay silt (008). Finds of 19th/20th century glass, pottery and ceramic building material fragments were recovered from this deposit.

To the south of the large pit (013) was a smaller pit (016). This was 0.7m wide and 0.24m deep with asymmetrical sloping sides and a flat base. It contained grey/black clay-silt (015) with frequent small stones and large amounts of 19th/20th century pottery, glass and tile.

The latest deposit encountered was a black/grey clayey silt topsoil (002), which covered the entire site and comprised the modern ground surface.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural (Phase 1) deposits of clay and sand

are identifiable with the local drift geology.

The post-medieval and later deposits (Phase 2) comprise a large ditch that may have run east-west through the site before turning south. This was probably a drain or open sewer, the large quantity of animal bone in the fill suggests that it was in the vicinity of a site where butchery or tanning was taking place. This ditch is similar to a large ditch previously found during development in the Bedehouse Bank vicinity. A layer of subsoil above this ditch may have been formed by agricultural activity. Cutting this soil was a large pit (013) that may be a construction cut for a building of which two wall fragments may be a component. Two smaller pits were probably later domestic refuse pits that served a nearby residence. In addition topsoil formed the modern ground level.

The earliest find from the site is a single sherd of Bourne D ware, produced immediately north of the Bourne Eau in the 16th - 17th centuries. Other finds include pottery from the 18th to 19th centuries, tile, glass, a nail and a quantity of animal bone.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at Bedehouse Bank, Bourne, were undertaken because the site lay within an area of archaeological remains, namely the Car Dyke and a medieval pottery production site.

A large ditch, filled by deposits containing 18th and 19th century pottery, was the earliest feature exposed during the groundworks. Two recent refuse pits and a possible building were also recorded. These were sealed by topsoil that made up the modern ground surface.

Artefacts were retrieved from all the main

features and include pottery, glass, tile and animal bone. The nature of the local site conditions indicate that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, snails *etc.*) would survive other than through charring, although the depth of groundwater suggests that waterlogged remains would survive at depth.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr C. Long of L.G. Construction Services Ltd. for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Gary Taylor coordinated the work and Gary Taylor and Tom Lane edited this report. Gail Smith, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, permitted use of the relevant parish files.

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SAM Scheduled Ancient Monument



Figure 1 General Location Plan.

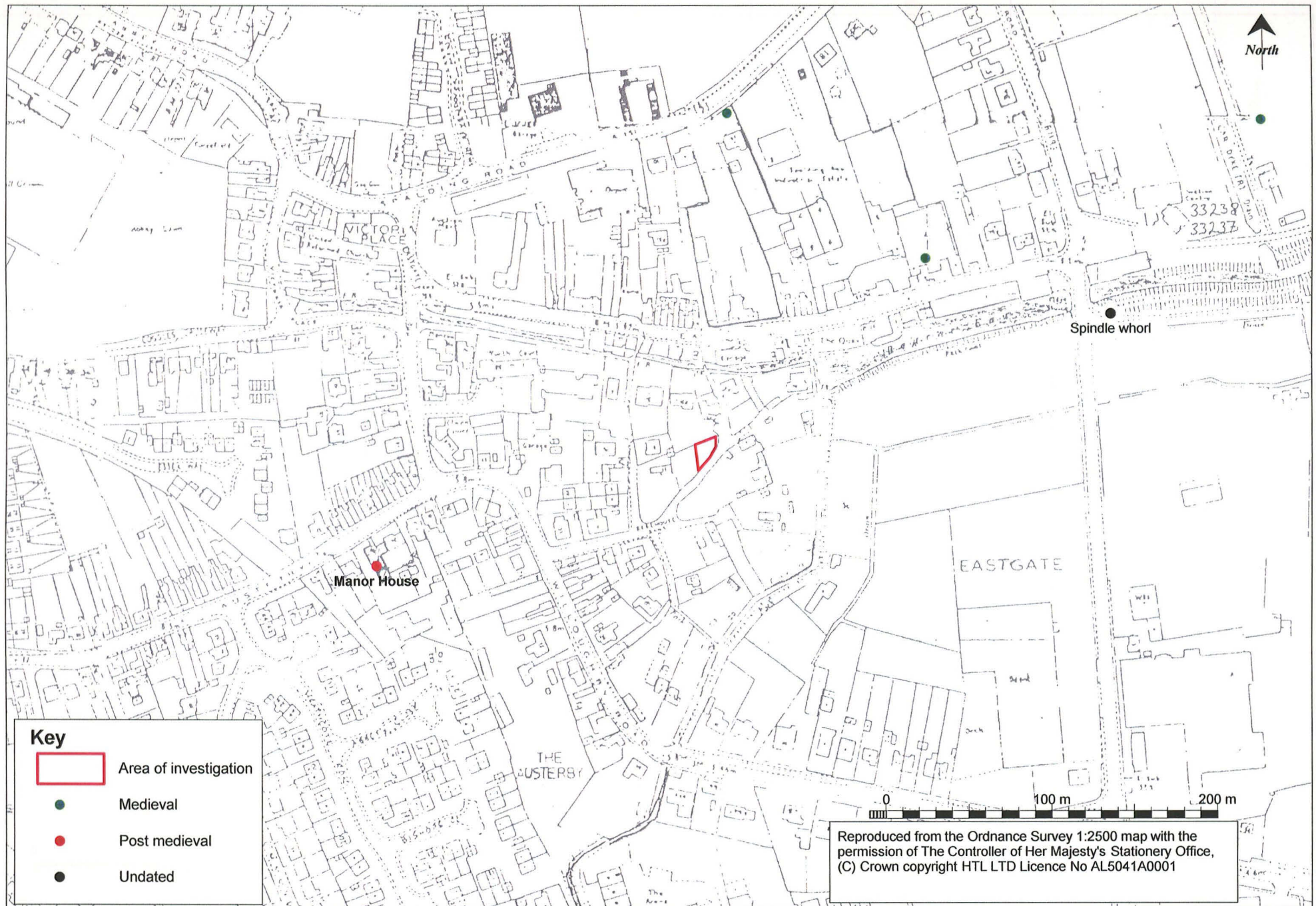


Figure 2 Site location plan showing archaeological setting

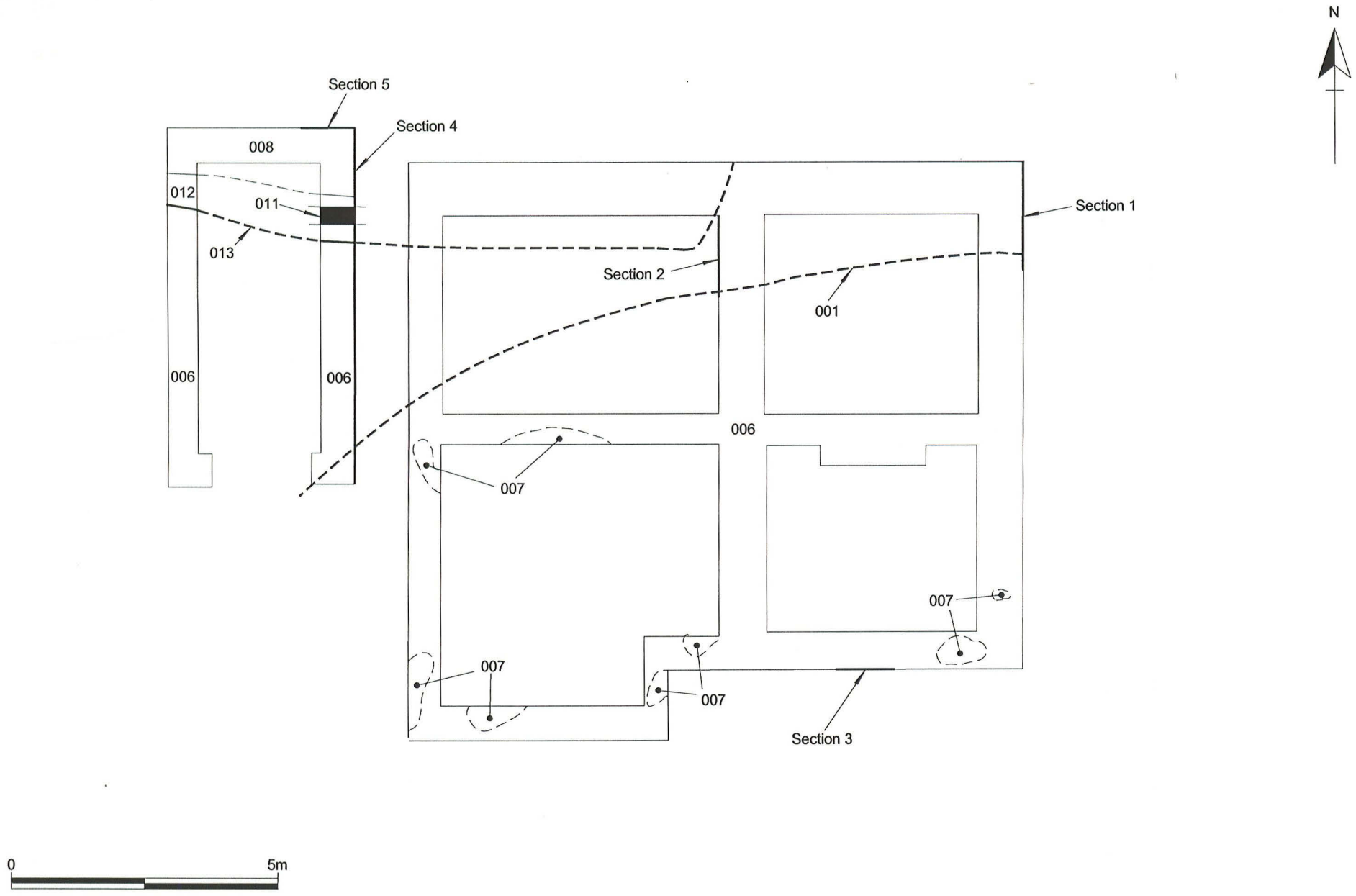
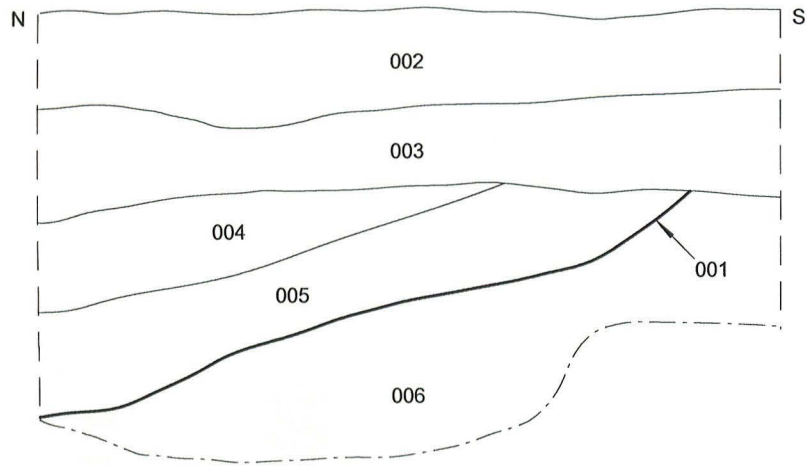
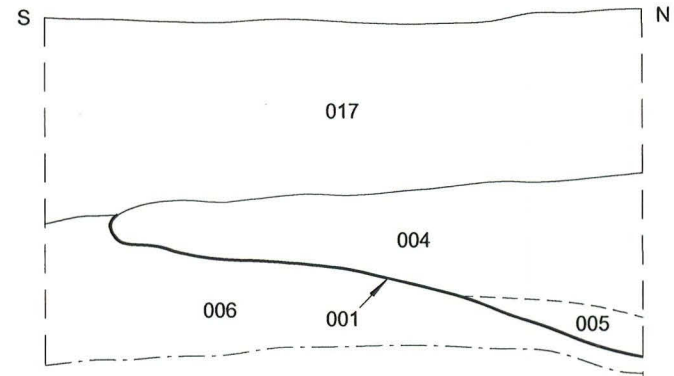


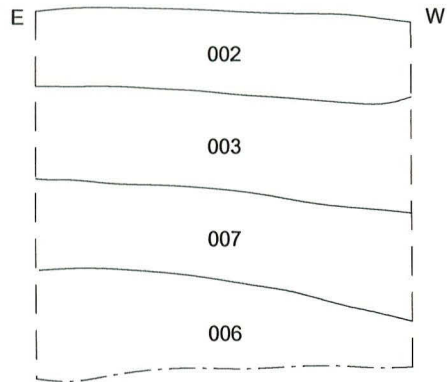
Figure 3 Foundation Plan Showing Locations of Sections and Archaeological Features. Scale 1:100.



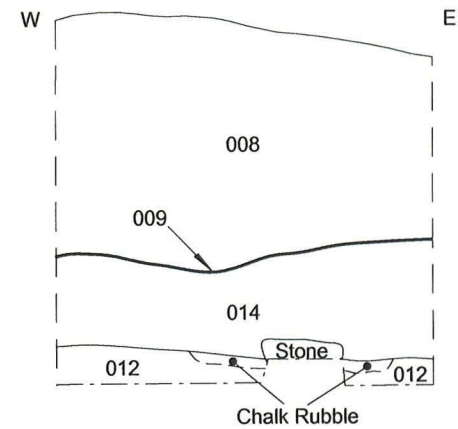
Section 1 West Facing



Section 2 East Facing



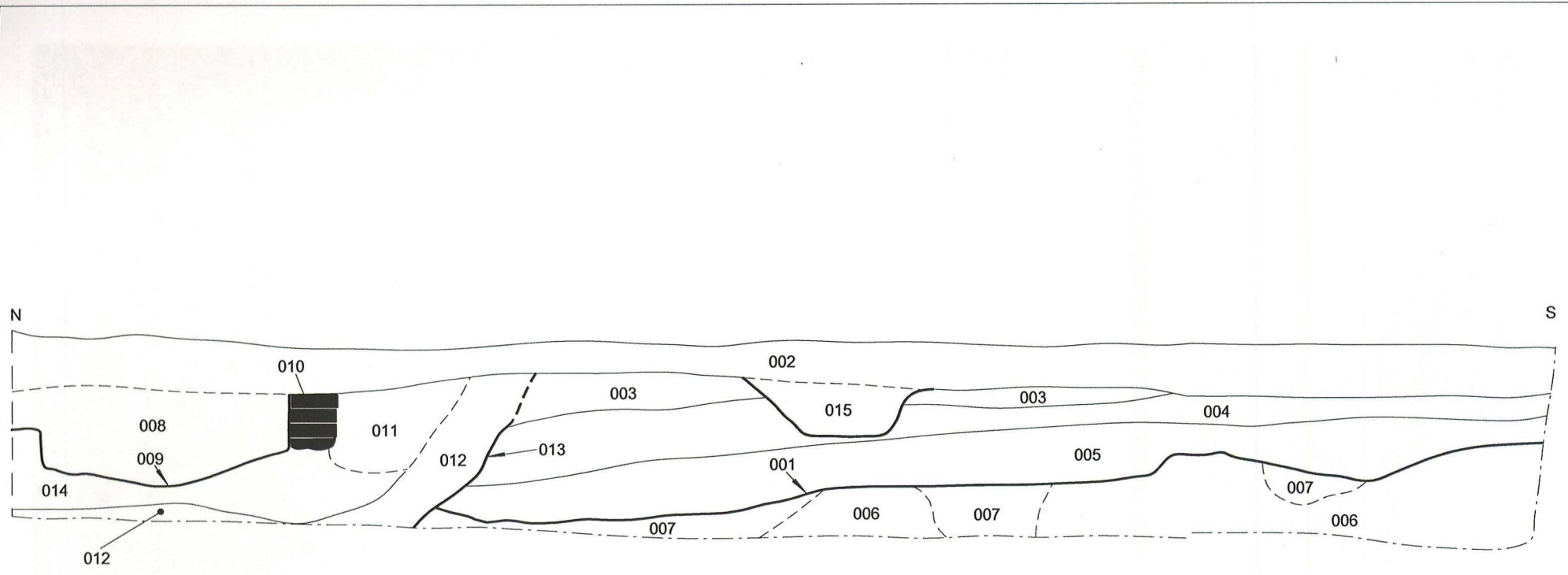
Section 3 North Facing



Section 5 South Facing



Figure 4 Sections 1, 2, 3 and 5. Scale 1:20.



Section 4 West Facing



Figure 5 Section 4. Scale 1:25.



Plate 1 General view of the development, looking west.



Plate 2 Partial section (Section 1) through post-medieval ditch (001), looking northeast.

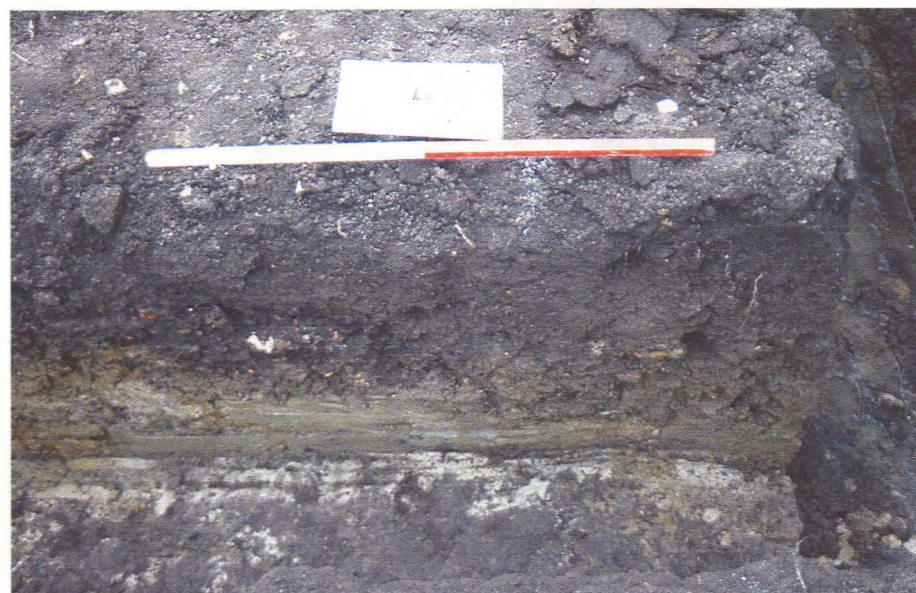


Plate 3 Partial section (Section 2) through post-medieval ditch (001), looking west.



Plate 4 Section 4 showing post-medieval walls (010) & (011), looking east.



Plate 5 Section 5 showing sequence of post medieval deposits in pit (013), looking north.



Plate 6 General view of garage footing showing oblique section through post-medieval ditch (001), looking northeast.

Appendix 1

WATCHING BRIEF DURING THE ERECTION OF BUNGALOW, PLOT ADJACENT 11 BEDEHOUSE BANK, BOURNE.

1. SUMMARY.

- .1 This document is the brief for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during residential development, land adjacent 11 Bedehouse Bank, Bourne.
- 1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels. (The Community Archaeologist does not maintain a list of archaeological contractors but names of local units can be found in the Yellow Pages or from the Institute of Field Archaeologists Tel 0118 931 6446.)
- 1.3 The detailed specifications will be submitted for approval to the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.

- 2.1 The application site lies in the east of Bourne, in the south-east of the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The actual site itself is situated at NGR: TF 10358 19804. Please see location map. The site is currently in use as a garden, and contains a shed, a greenhouse, and some brick rubble and small concrete surface near the south-western corner.

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND.

- 3.1 A full planning application has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for: Erection of bungalow (S99/1139/12). Due to the possibility that archaeological remains may be present on the site, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven has recommended that a Watching Brief take place during the groundwork stages of the development.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.

- 4.1 The proposed development is sited in an area rich in archaeological evidence. The Eastgate area of Bourne was the centre of the medieval and post-medieval pottery industry, and many discoveries have been made in the area, and the immediate vicinity. Excavations and investigations at Potters Close on the other side of Bourne Eau, uncovered large quantities of locally made pottery including two virtually complete jugs of 16th century date. These jugs were probably 'wasters', and as such suggest a contemporary pottery kiln in the immediate vicinity. A subsequent watching brief uncovered finds in a good state of preservation including glass, tile, brick and animal bone, reinforcing the potential this area of Bourne has for both domestic and commercial landuse in both the medieval and post-medieval periods. The site also lies to the west of the Car Dyke, a major archaeological monument which is believed to date to the Roman period. Its function is obscure and it has variously been interpreted in the past as a canal or part of a drainage system. Over 120km long, no less than ten separate sections of the Car Dyke are protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

5. REQUIREMENT FOR WORK.

- 5.1 The objective of the watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted and that any remains disturbed are recovered.
- 5.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the Watching Brief project should only be made after discussion with the

Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council.

- 5.3 The contractor's specification should be prepared according to requirements of this brief and the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook's section 'Standard Briefs for Archaeological Projects in Lincolnshire' (August 1997) and should include the following details:
- 5.3.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work.
 - 5.3.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed.
 - 5.3.3 It is expected that all on-site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety Legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security.
 - 5.3.4 The recovery and recording strategies to be used must be described in full. It is expected that an approved single context recording system will be used for all on-site and post fieldwork procedures;
 - 5.3.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for the post-excavation report in the form of 'person hours'. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. **There should be no change to any of the specialists listed in the specification, unless previously discussed with the Community Archaeologist.**

6. METHODS

- 6.1 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists. **If the specialists to be used by the archaeological body are not IFA registered and are not locally recognised, a CV or some other form of reference should be provided with the specification.**
- 6.2 Where appropriate, the watching brief should involve:
- 6.2.1 archaeological supervision of soil stripping;
 - 6.2.2 inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;
 - 6.2.3 recording of archaeological features in plan;
 - 6.2.4 rapid excavation of features if necessary.
 - 6.2.5 archaeological supervision of subsoil stripping;
 - 6.2.6 inspection of natural for archaeological features and recording of them;
 - 6.2.7 any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties;
 - 6.2.8 If discovered during excavation, finds of gold and silver must be archaeologically removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner immediately (within 14 days) in accordance with the procedures of the Treasure Act 1997 and Code of Practice. If removal of such finds is not possible on the same day then adequate security arrangements must be made.
 - 6.2.9 The use of a metal detector on site is encouraged. Especially for the survey of spoil heaps.

7. MONITORING ARRANGEMENT.

- 7.1 The Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require at least fourteen days notice prior to the commencement of the work. The Community Archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress. They should be allowed access to the site at their convenience and will comply with any health and safety requirements associated with the site.

8. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

- 8.1 A full report should be produced and deposited with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council Planning Department, the Developer and the County Sites and Monuments Record. The report should include:

8.1.1 location plan of the development;

8.1.2 section and plan drawing, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;

8.1.3 specialist descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts;

8.1.4 an indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development;

- 8.2 After agreement with the landowner, arrangements should be made for long term storage of all artefacts in the City and County Museum, Lincoln, as outlined in that Museum's document 'Conditions for the acceptance of Project Archives'. The City and County Museum should be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity so that the full cost implications of the archive deposition can be taken into account.

- 8.3 A site archive should be produced and deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 8.2.

- 8.4 A summary of the results will be published in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology in due course.

- 8.5 Should the Watching Brief reveal finds of national or regional importance, provision should be made for publication in the appropriate regional or national journal.

9. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

- 9.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological watching brief but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the approved programme of excavation are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Community Archaeologist.

Brief set by Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. November 1999. This project brief is valid for a period of six months. After that period consult the SKCA.

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1, 2	Linear cut, 1.25m wide and 0.64m deep, gradual break of slope at top, concave sides, base not visible, oriented east-west	Ditch
002	1, 2, 3	Friable dark black-grey clayey silt, with occasional broken bricks and angular stones, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
003	1, 2, 3	Moderately compact light grey-brown silty clay, with occasional angular stones, 0.26m thick	Subsoil
004	1	Moderately compact mid grey-brown silty clay, with frequent Charcoal, occasional small angular stones and brick pieces	Fill of 001
005	1, 2	Moderately compact light brownish grey silty clay, with occasional charcoal pieces and angular stones (<100mm).	Fill of 001
006	1, 2, 3	Compact light yellowish blue-grey clay, with occasional charcoal fragments, rounded and angular stones (c. 30mm).	Natural deposit
007	3	Loose yellow-reddish brown clayey sand, with occasional gravel (<60mm).	Natural deposit
008	4	Friable dark grey-black clayey silt, with occasional ceramic building material, frequent glass and pottery	Fill of 009
009	4	Linear cut, >1.2m wide by >3.5m long and 0.46m deep, stepped vertical sides, undulating base, possibly oriented east-west	Refuse pit
010	4	Masonry brick (100mm by 60mm by 220mm), 4 stacked bricks, face to west, mortar bonded, 0.24m high.	Wall/foundation fragment
011	4	Masonry rough limestone blocks (up to 0.3m cube), north facing wall, bonded with mid brown clay, 0.5m high.	Wall/foundation fragment
012	4	Compact, light yellowish grey clay, >0.64m thick by >2.1m wide by >3.5m long.	Fill of 013
013	4	Possible linear cut, >3.5m long by >2.1m wide by >0.64m deep, sharp break of slope at top, concave sides, base not visible	Foundation trench
014	4	Fairly compact mid yellowish brown silty clay, with occasional small limestone and blocks	Fill of 013
015	4	Friable dark grey/black clay silt, with frequent small stones, 0.24m thick.	Fill of 016
016	4	Cut, 0.7m wide by >0.6m long by 0.24m deep, fairly sharp breaks of slope at top, asymmetrical sloping sides, sharp break of slope at base, flat base	Refuse pit
017	2	Disturbed topsoil and building debris, up to 0.45m thick.	Disturbed ground

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall, James Snee and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered from the fills of a ditch (004 and 005), from the infilling of a building (008) and the backfill of a construction cut (014). Although the earliest item was made in Bourne, the later pottery fragments were probably mostly made in Staffordshire in the Midlands, though there is one piece from Newcastle.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

A single fragment of pottery of 16th -17th century date is the earliest item though later ceramics of 18th -early 20th century date dominates the small assemblage. In addition to the pottery, brick/tile, glass and animal bones were recovered.

Context	Description	Context Date
004	1x red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 th century 1x black and white transfer printed cup, 19 th century 1x glass bottle, late 18th-early 19 th century 1x iron nail, rectangular shaft, ?L-headed 2x fragments of brick (1 over fired), 18th/19th century 1x fragment of cattle skull, with butchery marks 4x cattle horn core (1 fragmentary) 1x cattle metatarsus, unfused.	19 th century
005	1x Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century 2x Staffordshire 'tortoise shell' glazed cup, linked, 18 th century 1x glass bottle, early 19 th century 1x glass bowl? 1x cattle horn core	early 19 th century
008	1x white earthenware jar, trade and makers' marks, burnt, 19th-early 20 th century 1x black and white transfer printed cup, 19 th -early 20 th century 1x roof tile fragment, 19 th - early 20 th century	19 th -early 20 th century
014	1x red painted earthenware, 18 th century	18 th century

The earthenware jar from (008) is a marmalade container and has the printed trademark:

OXFOR[
HOME-M[
SEVILLE MAR[
WARRANTED [
PREPARED ONL[
FRANK C[
83 & 84, HIGH ST[

and is clearly for Frank Cooper's preserves. The base of the vessel has an impressed maker's mark reading:

]ING
K
]EWCASTLE

The iron nail from (004) is slightly curved, indicating it was drawn out of timber.

Two glass wine bottle necks were retrieved, both in dark green glass with much iridescence. That from (004) has a rounded rim with collar, beneath which the neck is pinched. The example from (008) has a crudely applied single collar. Additionally, a fragment of a glass vessel, probably a bowl, was recovered from (008). This vessel, which has a ground rim, is internally flashed with white opaque glass and externally with pink glass. The exterior of the vessel is also decorated with (?)painted bird and leaf motifs.

The material was previously believed to relate to a small pig farm and slaughterhouse located within the vicinity. However, as there is no pig bones evident it is unlikely that this is the source of the material. The nearest slaughterhouse was located north of the Bourne Eau. The horn cores are sometimes a by-product of horn-working and tanning, although again this does not appear to be the case.

The two fragments of brick from (004) are likely to be locally produced. The over fired fragment is not an unusual product of 18th and 19th century brick kilns. The imperfectly fired bricks were often sold at a lower price. The roof tile from (008) is well finished, probably machine made in one of the many east midlands tile factories.

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been numerous previous archaeological investigations at Bourne, including elsewhere on Bedehouse Bank, which are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a post-medieval assemblage the collection has limited potential though indicates activity of the period in the vicinity.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
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, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
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).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
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.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Palaeolithic	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
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.

Saxon

Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

16	Context records
1	Photographic record sheets
4	Drawing sheets
1	Bag of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: LCNCC: 2000.115

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BBB00

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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