

5MP

112/16

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND AT  
BEDEHOUSE BANK,  
BOURNE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(BBB02)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

Event 43149  
Source 417875  
417876  
Mon 4134942  
34942

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND AT  
BEDEHOUSE BANK,  
BOURNE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(BBB02)**

Work Undertaken For  
Ms J Doughty

Report Compiled by  
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

July 2002

Planning Application No: S01/1000/12  
National Grid Reference: TF 1038 1974  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.182

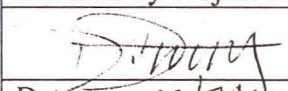
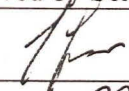
A.P.S. Report No. 98/02



## Quality Control

### Bourne, Bedehouse Bank (BBB02)

Project Coordinator	Denise Drury
Site Supervisor	Chris Moulis
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Mark Dymond and Steve Thomson
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Finds Report	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall, James Snee and Gary Taylor
Post-excavation Analyst	Steve Thomson

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Denise Drury	 Tom Lane
Date: 22/7/02	Date: 22-07-02



## CONTENTS

### List of Figures

### List of Plates

1.	Summary .....	1
2.	Introduction .....	1
2.1	Definition of a Watching brief .....	1
2.2	Planning Background .....	1
2.3	Topography and Geology .....	1
2.4	Archaeological Setting .....	1
3.	Aims .....	3
4.	Methods .....	3
5.	Results .....	3
6.	Discussion .....	3
7.	Conclusions .....	4
8.	Acknowledgements .....	4
9.	Bibliography .....	4
11.	Abbreviations .....	5

## Appendices

1	Specification for an archaeological watching brief
2	Context Descriptions
3	The Finds by Paul Cope-Faulkner
4	Glossary
5	The Archive



### **List of Figures**

Figure 1 General location plan

Figure 2 Site location plan

Figure 3 Detailed site location plan

Figure 4 Foundation plan showing section locations and archaeological features

Figure 5 Section drawings

Figure 6 Plan showing possible course of ditch

### **List of Plates**

Plate 1 General view of the development looking south

Plate 2 General view of foundation trenches looking south-east

## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a new bungalow and garage at Bedehouse Bank, Bourne, Lincolnshire as the site is located close to the Romano-British (AD50-410) waterway, the Car Dyke, and within the vicinity of medieval (1066-1536) and post-medieval (1536-1800) pottery production.*

*During the course of the investigation a large ditch, possibly representing a former course of the Car Dyke was identified, and is likely to have gone out of use during the post-medieval period, with the land reverting to agricultural use.*

*Two pieces of animal bone were the only artefacts recovered from the site.*

## 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. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> May 2002, 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 S01/1000/12 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 APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

### 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 lies on level ground at approximately 5.8m OD and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 10358 19804 (Figs.2 & 3).

Local soils at the site are likely to be of the Badsey 2 Association, typically fine loamy soils, although it lies close to 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 and a greenhouse, with 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 period.

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 a waterway 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 10<sup>th</sup> century AD and is referred to as *Brunna*. 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 name, however, is likely to derive from the Old Norse *brunnr*, meaning 'a spring or a stream' (Cameron 1998, 18). 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 13<sup>th</sup> century and terminated some time in the 17<sup>th</sup> 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 clay pits which have been backfilled with kiln wasters dating to the 14<sup>th</sup> century and working surfaces of 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century (Herbert 1998a). Investigations at Potters Close recovered further evidence of pottery production including two complete jugs from the 16<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> century (Herbert 1996 and 1998b). Further post-medieval structural remains, including pot wasters, along with a medieval hearth and floor surface have also been recorded along Eastgate, approximately 500m north of the site (Thomson 2002).

Archaeological investigations to the northeast 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

Foundation trenches for the dwelling were mechanically excavated to depths up to 1.7m using a toothed 600mm wide bucket. Following excavation, selected areas of the trenches were rendered vertical and inspected for archaeological deposits. Identified deposits were investigated to determine their nature and 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 summary of all contexts with interpretations appears as Appendix 2.

Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and a plan produced at 1:50. A photographic record was also compiled depicting the setting of the site and the identified deposits. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard APS' 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.

Archaeological contexts are described below

with the numbers assigned in the field shown in bold and in brackets.

### 5. RESULTS

The earliest deposit recognised during the course of the investigation comprised a firm, light bluish grey clay (**003**), greater than 0.5m thick and representing a natural geological deposit.

Partially exposed within the foundation trenches and cutting the natural, was a linear feature greater than 10m long, more than 5m wide and at least 1.1m deep (**004**) (Figs.4 & 5). The feature was oriented broadly southwest-northeast and was identified as the northwestern edge of a ditch.

The earliest exposed fill of the ditch was a soft, sticky, mid-bluish grey silty clay (**007**) containing frequent black organic material. Overlying (**007**) was a soft, sticky, mid grey sandy clay (**006**), which was interpreted as the final silting of the ditch.

Sealing the ditch (Fig 5 – Section 1) was a mid-brown sandy clay (**002**) containing frequent snail shells and occasional bone fragments. The deposit was interpreted as a levelling deposit. Two pieces of animal bone were recovered from (**002**) (Appendix 3).

The most recent deposit identified was a loose dark greyish brown clayey sand topsoil (**005**).

### 6. DISCUSSION

The natural clay exposed during the investigation is in keeping with that previously identified in watching briefs in the area and is likely to represent glacial



drift.

A partially exposed large ditch cut was the only archaeological feature revealed during the excavation of the foundation trenches. The fills of the ditch appear to have been deposited in standing water, suggested by their soft, sticky nature and presence of black, decayed organic material. The ditch is likely to have gone out of use during the post-medieval period.

Levelling of the site and filling of any remaining trace of the ditch appears to indicate a change in use of the site at this time, perhaps as part of the local arable or pastoral economy.

The presence of such a large ditch in the vicinity of the Car Dyke is of particular interest. Investigations to the northeast of the site (Herbert 1997) also identified a large ditch and this appears to form a broadly similar alignment to that identified during the current excavation (Fig. 6). It is probable, given the current route of the Car Dyke and the visible bend adjacent to the development area, that alterations to the route in the vicinity were taking place over time, perhaps as Bourne itself developed (P.Cope-Faulkner *pers comm*).

Although no artefacts were retrieved to date it, the ditch identified during this investigation is likely to have gone out of use during the post-medieval period.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken on land at Bedehouse Bank, Bourne, Lincolnshire, as the site lay in proximity of known archaeological remains, in particular the Car Dyke, a waterway of Romano-British origin.

A large ditch, possibly an earlier course of the Car Dyke was identified and probably represents a continuation of a ditch previously identified in the area.

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 Ms J C Doughty for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The project was co-ordinated by Denise Drury who jointly edited this report with Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, permitted use of the relevant parish files.

## 9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Cameron, K., 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*
- Cathcart-King, D.J., 1980 *Castellarium Anglicanum*
- Dymond, M. 1995, *Archaeological Evaluation on land east of Ancaster Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire*, unpublished APS report
- Hart, C.R., 1966, *The Early Charters of Eastern England*
- Hayes, P.P. and Lane T., 1992, *The Fenland Project Number 5: Lincolnshire Survey, The*

*South West Fens*, East Anglian Archaeology  
55

Herbert, N.A., 1996, *An Archaeological Evaluation of Land Adjacent to 15a Potters Close, Bourne, Lincolnshire*, unpublished APS report No. 43/96

Herbert, N.A., 1997, *Archaeological Watching Brief at Bedehouse Bank, Bourne, Lincolnshire*, unpublished APS report No. 38/97

Herbert, N.A., 1998a, *Archaeological Evaluation at Spalding Road Industrial Estate, Bourne, Lincolnshire*, unpublished APS report No. 65/97

Herbert, N.A., 1998b, *Archaeological Watching Brief of Development at Potters Close, Bourne, Lincolnshire*, unpublished APS report No. 20/98

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. & Seale, R.S., 1984, *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Kerr, N.A., 1975, *A medieval and post-medieval pottery industry, Excavations in Eastgate, Bourne, Lincolnshire*, unpublished report

Margary, I.D., 1973, *Roman Roads in Britain*

Morris, J. (General Ed), 1986, *Domesday Book: Lincolnshire*, Phillimore, Chichester.

Simmons, B.B. and Cope-Faulkner, P., 1997, *The Lincolnshire Car Dyke, Past Work, Management Options and Future Possibilities*, unpublished APS report No. 51/97

Thomson, S., 2002 *Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Eastgate Street, Bourne, Lincolnshire*. Unpublished APS report No. 34/02

Whitwell, J.B., 1970, *Roman Lincolnshire*, History of Lincolnshire Vol. II

## 10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument







Figure 2 Site location plan showing archaeological setting





Figure 3 - Detailed site location plan



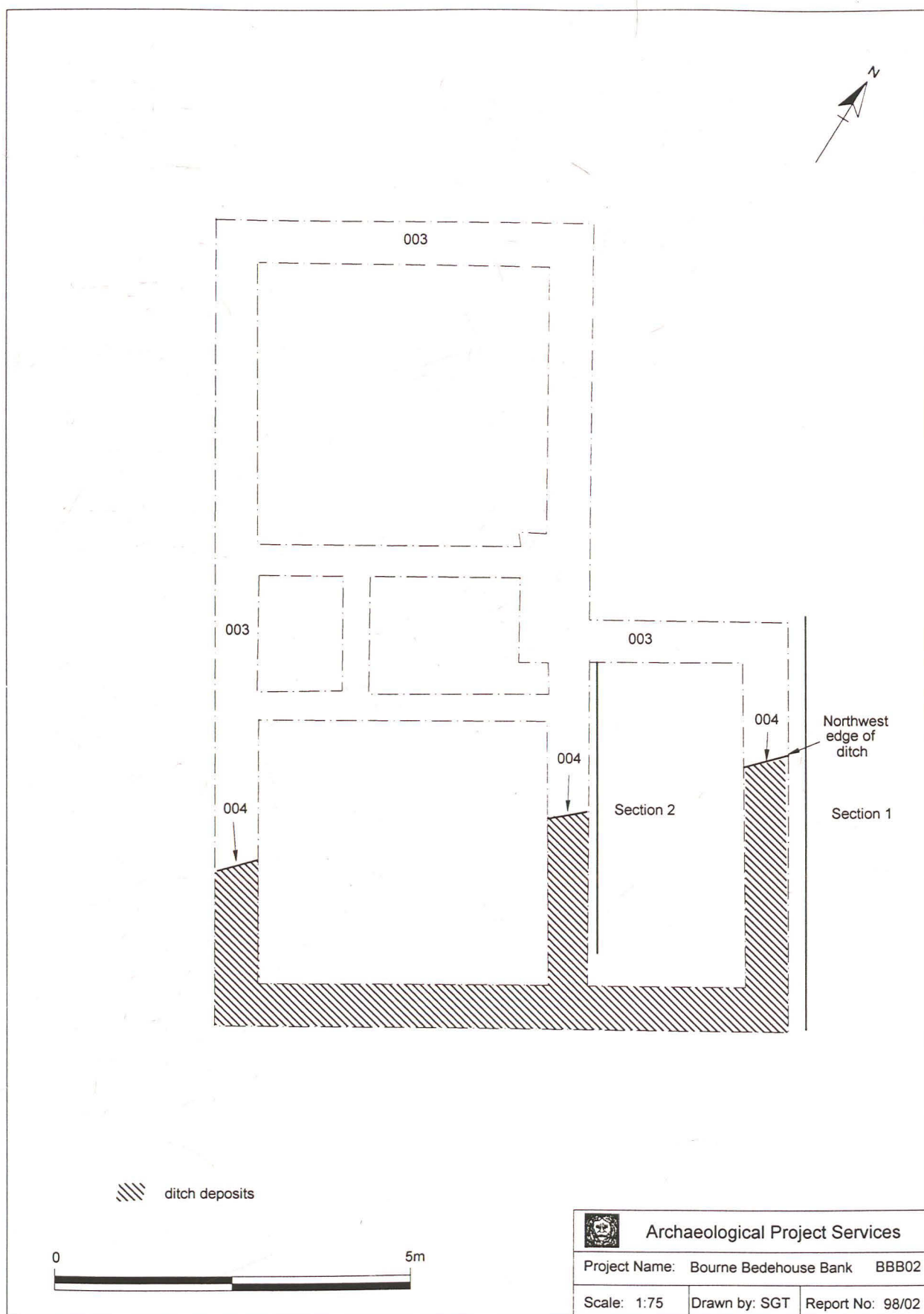
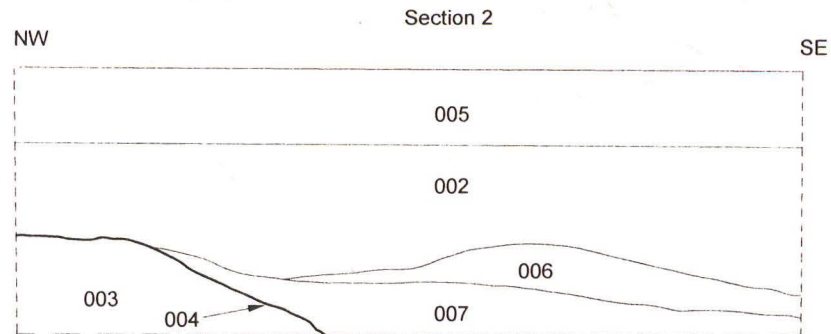
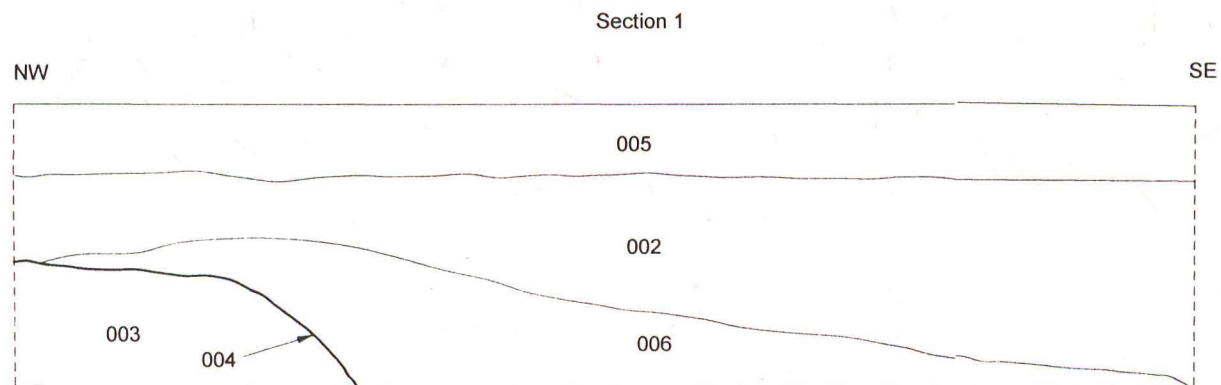


Figure 4 - Foundation plan showing section locations and archaeological features



0 2m



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Bourne Bedehouse Bank BBB02

Scale: 1:40

Drawn by:SGT

Report No: 98/02

Figure 5 - Section Drawings

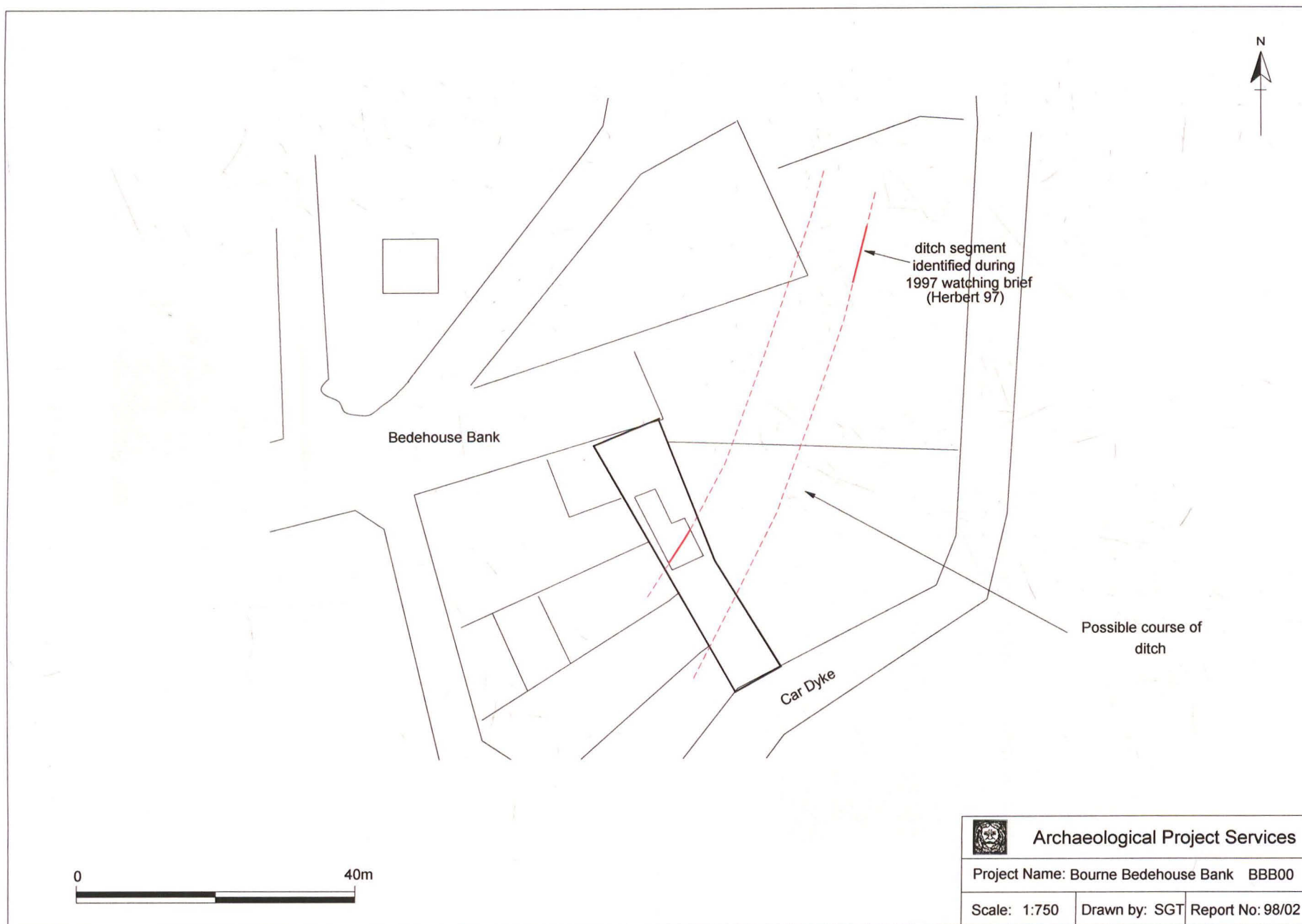


Figure 6 - Plan showing possible course of ditch





Plate 1 General view of the development looking south



Plate 2 General view of foundation trenches looking south-east showing ditch deposits

**Appendix 1**

**PLOT 2  
BETWEEN 14 & 16 BEDEHOUSE BANK  
BOURNE  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**Planning application No. S01/1000/12**

**PREPARED FOR  
MS DOUGHTY**

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

**APRIL 2002**



## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a dwelling at Plot 2, between 14 & 16 Bedehouse Bank, Bourne, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an important area of the medieval and post-medieval pottery industry and close to the line of the Car Dyke.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 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 an archaeological watching brief during construction of a dwelling at Plot 2, between 14 & 16 Bedehouse Bank, 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 in the South Kesteven District of Lincolnshire, 26km south of Sleaford and 15km northeast of Stamford. The works are to take place at Plot 2 between 14 & 16 Bedehouse Bank, Bourne, Lincolnshire centred on National Grid Reference TF 1038 1974.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S01/1000/12) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the construction of a dwelling on Plot 2 between 14 & 16 Bedehouse Bank, Bourne, Lincolnshire. Full planning permission has been granted subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is located east of the town centre and lies at approximately 6m OD. Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, typically fine loamy soils, with Curdridge Association, argillic gley soils (Hodge et al. 1984, 101, 153).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The proposed development is situated in area of known archaeological remains. The Eastgate area of Bourne, to the north of the proposed development, was the centre of medieval and post-medieval pottery making and discoveries associated with the industry have been made in the area. Quantities

of pottery, including 'wasters', have been found during investigations on Potter's Close, indicating a pottery kiln in the immediate vicinity, together with finds of glass, tile, brick and animal bone.

- 6.2 The proposed development lies to the west of the Car Dyke, a waterway believed to date from the Roman period.
- 6.3 A watching brief in the vicinity of the proposed development revealed a large drainage ditch and finds of post-medieval and later date (APS 2002).
- 6.4 Archaeological remains associated with domestic and industrial medieval and post-medieval activity may be exposed or disturbed by the groundworks.

## 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 excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
  - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
  - 7.2.4 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 practice 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 ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
  - 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 trench.
- 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 field work 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, South Kesteven Community 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.

## **13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

## **14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 14.1 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.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.



- 14.3 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.

## 15 VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 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).
- 15.3 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
- 15.4 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.

## 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
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, 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

Archaeological Project Services, 2002 *Archaeological watching brief on land adjacent to 11 Bedehouse Bank, Bourne, Lincolnshire (BBBA00)*, APS Report No 125/00

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 1, 02/04/2002



## Appendix 2

### Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	-	Void Context	-
002	1,2	Firm, mid-brown sandy clay containing frequent small snail shell fragments and occasional bone fragments max. 0.7m thick x 10m SW-NE x 5m NW-SE	Levelling deposit
003	1,2	Firm, light bluish grey clay, >0.5m thick	Natural geological deposit
004	1,2	Linear cut, SW-NE orientation, >1.10m deep x >10m SW-NE x >5m NW-SE	Ditch
005	1,2	Loose, dark greyish brown clayey sand, 0.3m thick containing frequent coal and charcoal fragments and moderate ceramic building material fragments	Topsoil
006	1,2	Soft, mid-grey sandy clay 0.35m thick	Fill of 004
007	2	Soft, mid-bluish grey silty clay, >0.3m thick containing frequent black organic material	Fill of 004

### Appendix 3

#### Bone from BBB02 – Paul Cope-Faulkner

Context 002 – levelling deposit

1x cattle sized humerus fragment	38g
----------------------------------	-----

1x cattle sized fragment possibly from shaft of a humerus	8g
---	----

slight butchery marks



## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 7 | Context records           |
| 1 | Photographic record sheet |
| 3 | Drawing sheets            |
| 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:

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: 2002.182

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BBB02

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.

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.