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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT PLOT 1,
22 BEDEHOUSE BANK,
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE.
(BBBA 02)**



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26 JUL 2002

Highways & Planning
Directorate

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT PLOT 1,
22 BEDEHOUSE BANK,
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE.
(BBBA 02)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr C Long**

July 2002

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 1036 1978
Planning Reference: S01/1001/12
City and County Museum Accession No. 2002.191

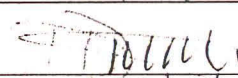
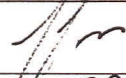
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 90/02

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22 Bedehouse Bank, Bourne
BBBA02

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a dwelling on land at 22 Bedehouse Bank, Bourne, Lincolnshire.

The site is archaeologically sensitive lying in proximity to an area associated with the medieval pottery industry and close to the line of the Car Dyke.

During the course of the investigation a possible pond and a pit, both of 19th century date, were the only archaeological features encountered.

The earliest artefactual evidence dated from the 17th century and it is suggested that the site had an arable function prior to occupation commencing at that time.

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

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr C Long to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a dwelling and garage at Plot 1, 22 Bedehouse Bank, Bourne, Lincolnshire.

Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S01/1001/12. The watching brief was carried out on the 29th April 2002, in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Bourne is located in the South Kesteven District of Lincolnshire, 26km south of Sleaford and 15km northeast of Stamford (Fig.1). The site is located east of the town centre and lies at approximately 6m OD at Plot 1, 22 Bedehouse Bank, Bourne, Lincolnshire and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 1036 1978.

Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, typically fine loamy soils, with Curdridge Association, argillic gley soils (Hodge et al. 1984, 101, 153).

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 Romano-British 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 east of the Car Dyke. The Car Dyke is believed to be a waterway 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.

Bourne is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Brune*, the name probably deriving from the Old Norse *brunnr* meaning 'a spring or a stream' (Cameron 1998, 18). The survey records that Bourne was owned by Ivo Taillebois, Alfred of Lincoln, Oger the Breton, Robert of Stafford and Colegrim and contained a church with a priest, 4 watermills, 49 acres of meadow and extensive tracts of woodland (Foster and Longley, 1976).

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

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

Two medieval kiln sites have 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 14th century and working surfaces of 16th and 17th century date (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).

A complete, post-medieval potter's croft, fronting onto both Cherryholt Lane and Eastgate, has been excavated revealing the layout of domestic structures, workshops and a kiln. (Kerr 1975).

Evaluation on the western side of the proposed development area identified remains of a medieval timber framed building constructed during the 13th century and in a state of disrepair by the 16th century (Dymond 1992). A large pottery assemblage, predominantly of locally produced wares, was also recovered from the site.

An evaluation undertaken adjacent to the Anchor Inn, Eastgate revealed the remains of a medieval timber framed building (Rayner 2001). Further investigations along Eastgate revealed evidence of post-medieval pottery manufacture and structural evidence of both medieval and post-medieval date (Thomson 2002a)

Several investigations have been undertaken around Bedehouse Bank, notably two of which have traced the course of a large ditch some 100-200m from the present development site, which may represent a former course of the Car Dyke (Herbert 1997, Thomson 2002b).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as outlined in the specification (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 a dwelling and garage were excavated to depths of up to 1.6m using a mechanical excavator fitted

with 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. Spoil removed from the foundations was also monitored and searched by trowel.

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 scales of 1:10 and 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 supplemented by artefact dating (Appendix 3).

Archaeological contexts are described below with the numbers assigned in the field shown in bold and in brackets.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, two phases of deposits were recognised.

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Post-medieval and later deposits

5.1 Phase 1 - Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the course of the watching brief comprised a light brownish yellow clayey sand greater than 0.11m thick (**005**). This was sealed by a 0.82m thick light bluish brown clay (**004**). Both deposit were identified as natural geological deposits.

5.2 Phase 2 – Post-medieval and later deposits

Overlying the phase 1 deposits, and identified in both the house and garage foundations, was a light greyish brown silty clay (**003, 012, 018**) subsoil.

Cut into the subsoil (**003**) in the house foundations, was a probable rectangular pit (**008**) (Fig.3 & 4 - Section 1, Plate 2). The pit measured 4.25m north-south by 3.5m east-west and was 0.6m deep. A light brownish yellow clayey sand (**007**) formed the primary fill of the pit. Overlying this was a dark grey clayey silt (**006**) containing charcoal, ceramic building material fragments and gravel. Pottery of 19th century date was recovered from (**006**) together with a clay pipe fragment, animal bone and glass.

Sealing the pit, and identified in both house and garage foundations, was a dark grey clayey silt, c. 0.12m thick (**002, 011, 017**) which represented a former topsoil. Glass and clay pipe were recovered from (**011**).

Sealing the former topsoil was a dark greyish brown gravel and clayey silt surface (**001, 010**) which formed the current modern yard surface.

Cutting the topsoil in the north-eastern corner of the garage foundations (Fig.3) was a partially exposed feature measuring greater than 1.7m southwest – northeast and greater than 1.5m southeast-northwest (**016**) (Fig.4 – Section 3, Plate 3). The

feature was greater than 0.8m deep and was interpreted as a possible pond. A single fill of mid-bluish grey silty clay (015) containing charcoal and waterlogged wood was identified, from which pottery of 17th - 19th century date was recovered.

Sealing the possible pond was a black clayey sandy silt containing frequent half bricks (014) which formed a make up layer for an indurated whitish brown gravel and sand former track/roadway (013).

Throughout the foundation trenches a series of modern drains and a soakaway were noted and recorded in plan (Fig.3).

A quantity of unstratified pottery of 18th and 19th century date and glass were recovered during machining (009).

6. DISCUSSION

The phase one natural deposits are typical of those found during previous investigations in the vicinity and are likely to represent glacial drift.

Phase two deposits were represented by a subsoil, pit, former topsoil, possible pond and modern yard and track surfaces.

Whilst it cannot positively be asserted that the feature identified in the garage foundations is a pond, a single, homogeneous fill, laid down in standing water, with branches and twigs being deposited, is more suggestive of a pond than a ditch or other feature.

Refuse disposal in the pit also attests to 19th century activity in the area and may suggest occupation at this time in the vicinity.

The earliest artefact recovered from the site was pottery of 17th century date. The lack of any material of earlier provenance suggests that the site was unoccupied prior

to the 17th century and likely to be given over to agriculture, probably as pasture.

7. CONCLUSION

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, and locations associated with the Bourne medieval and post-medieval pottery industry.

The earliest archaeological features were of 19th century date and suggest possible occupation in the vicinity at that time. No evidence of the Bourne pottery industry or course of the Car Dyke was encountered.

The nature of the local site conditions suggest 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 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.

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

HTL Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

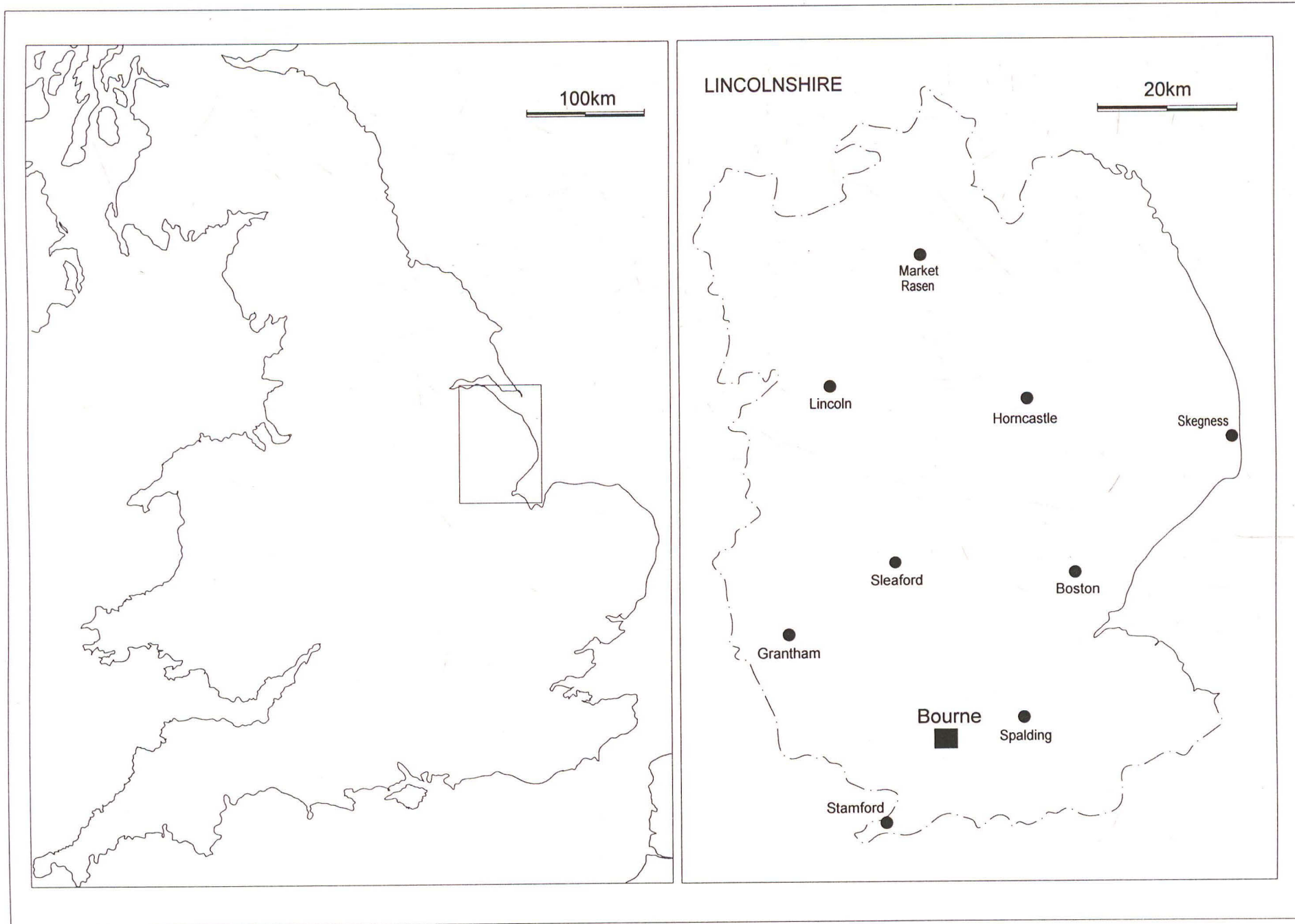


Figure 1: General Location Plan

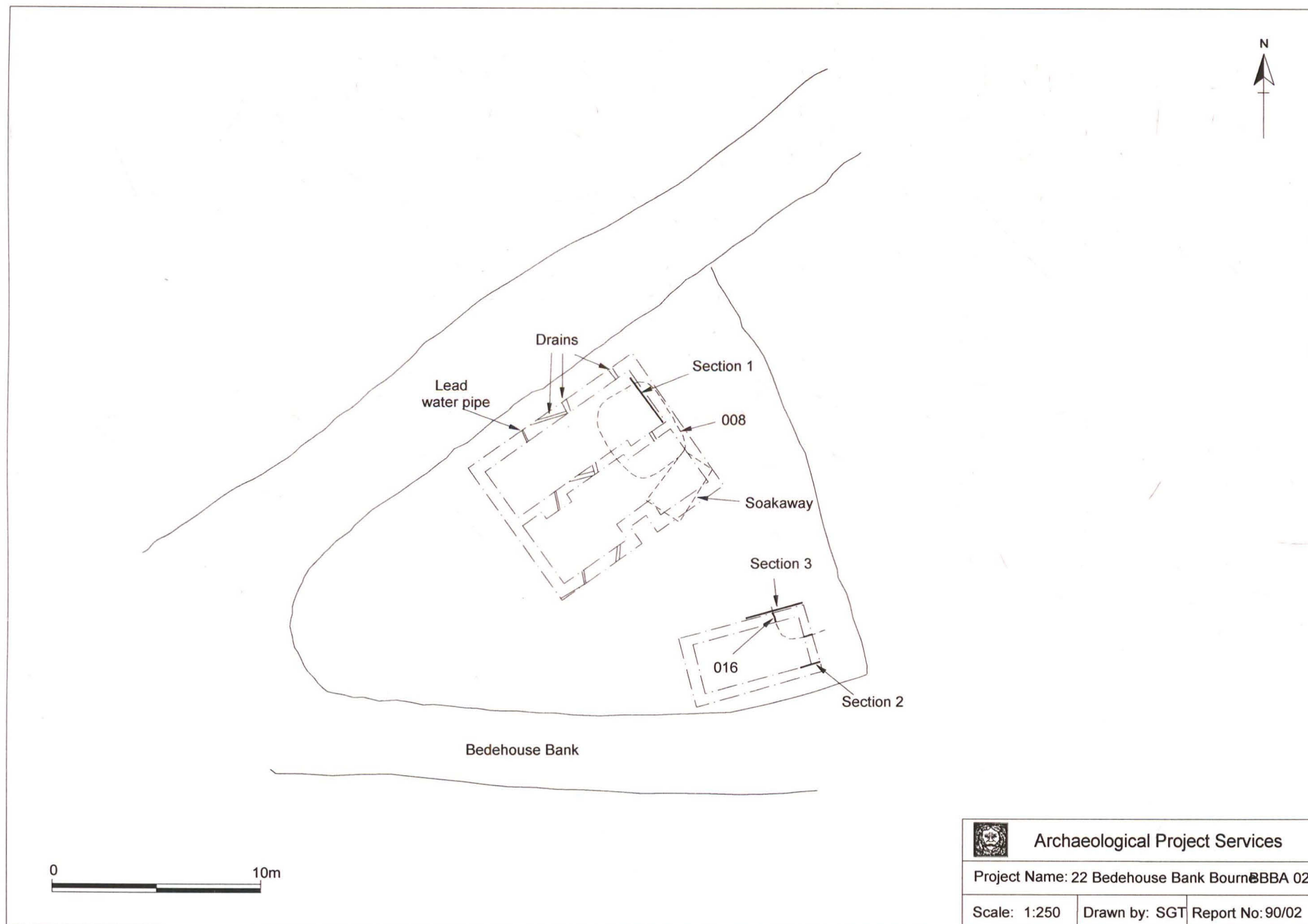



Figure 3 - Detailed site plan showing features and section locations

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: 22 Bedehouse Bank Bourn BBBA 02		
Scale: 1:250	Drawn by: SGT	Report No: 90/02

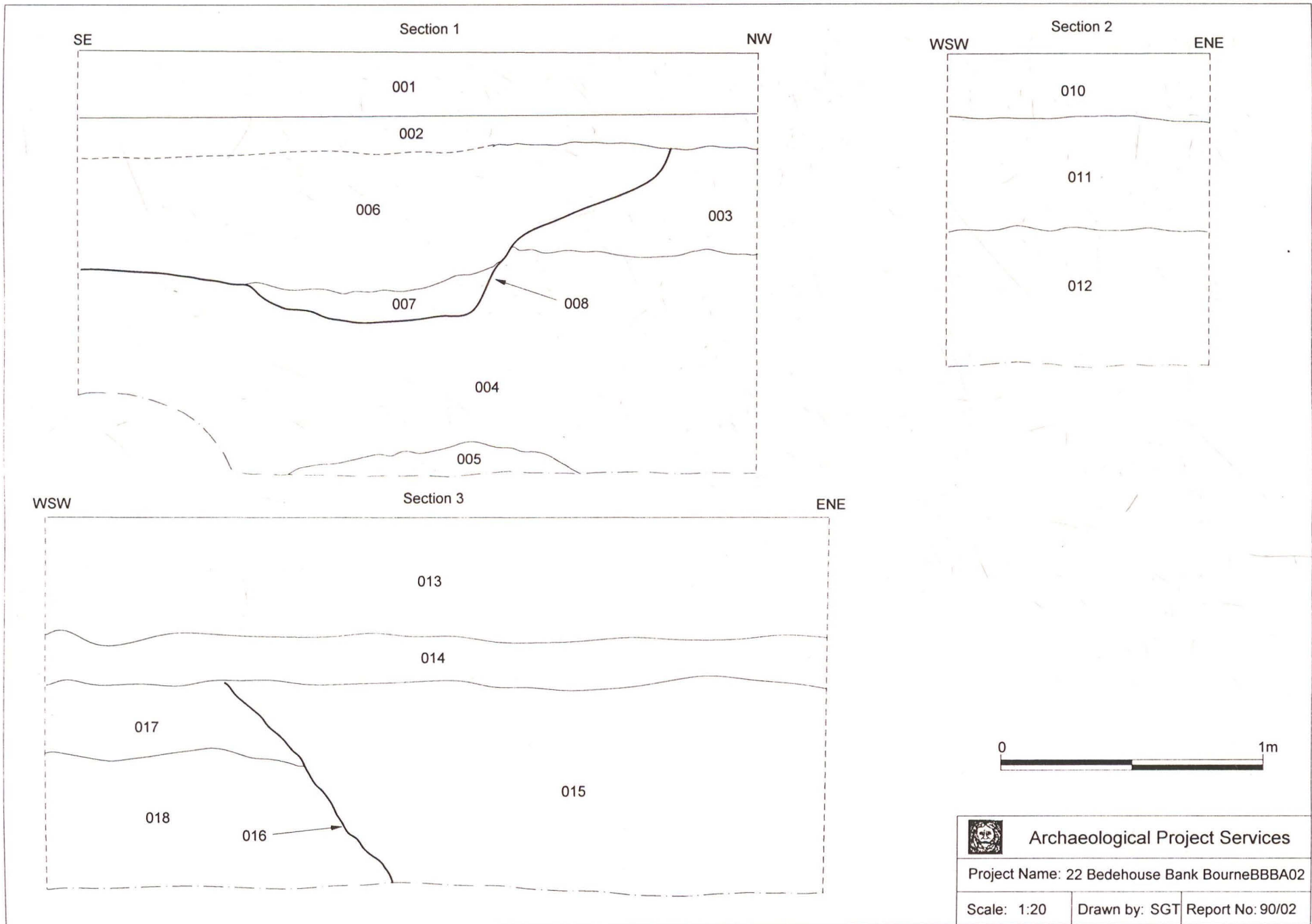


Figure 4 - Section drawings



Plate 1 General view
of site prior to
excavation looking
northeast

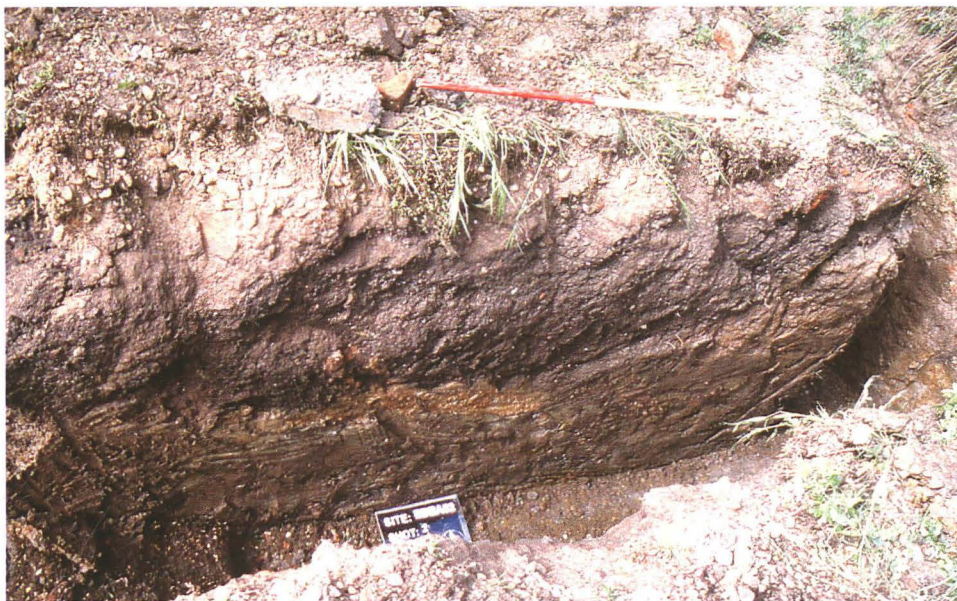


Plate 2 Section 1,
pit (008) looking
west



Plate 3 Section 3
Probable pond (016)
looking west

Appendix 1

**PLOT 1
22 BEDEHOUSE BANK
BOURNE
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Planning application No. S01/1001/12

**PREPARED FOR
MR LONG**

**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 1, 22 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 1, 22 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 1, 22 Bedehouse Bank, Bourne, Lincolnshire centred on National Grid Reference TF 1036 1978.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S01/1001/12) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the construction of a dwelling on Plot 1, 22 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 Curdrige 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 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 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

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Specification: Version 1, 16/04/2002

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Compact, dark greyish brown gravel and clayey silt, 0.25m thick containing frequent brick, tile and concrete fragments	Modern yard surface
002	1	Firm, dark grey clayey silt 0.12m thick containing frequent rootlets, moderate coal and charcoal fragments and occasional ceramic building material fragments and gravel	Former topsoil
003	1	Firm, light greyish brown silty clay, 0.4m thick containing occasional charcoal flecks and gravel	Subsoil
004	1	Firm, light bluish brown clay 0.82m thick	Natural geological deposit
005	1	Loose, light brownish yellow clayey sand >0.11m thick	Natural geological deposit
006	1	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing moderate charcoal and ceramic building material fragments and occasional gravel	Fill of 008
007	1	Loose, light brownish yellow clayey sand	Fill of 008
008	1	Probable rectangular cut measuring 4.25m N-S x 3.5m E-W x 0.6m deep	Pit
009	-	Unstratified finds	
010	2	Compact, dark greyish brown gravel and clayey silt, 0.25m thick containing frequent brick, tile and concrete fragments	Modern yard surface
011	2	Firm, dark grey clayey silt 0.12m thick containing frequent rootlets, moderate coal and charcoal fragments and occasional ceramic building material fragments and gravel	Former topsoil
012	2	Firm, light greyish brown silty clay, 0.4m thick containing occasional charcoal flecks and gravel	Subsoil
013	3	Indurated, light whitish brown gravel and sand containing occasional ceramic building material fragments, c.0.48m thick	Former modern track/roadway
014	3	Compact, black clayey sandy silt containing frequent half-bricks, gravel, coal and occasional sand patches	Make-up for 013
015	3	Firm, mid-bluish grey silty clay containing	Fill of 016

		moderate charcoal fragments, occasional pea gravel and wood	
016	3	Cut measuring 1.7m SW-NE x 1.5m SE-NW x > 0.8m deep not fully exposed	Possible ?pond
017	3	Firm, dark grey clayey silt 0.12m thick containing frequent rootlets, moderate coal and charcoal fragments and occasional ceramic building material fragments and gravel	Former topsoil
018	3	Firm, light greyish brown silty clay, 0.4m thick containing occasional charcoal flecks and gravel	Subsoil

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 28 fragments of pottery weighing 1649g and representing a maximum of 21 vessels was recovered from 4 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, glass, clay pipe and ceramic garden furniture, comprising 6 items weighing a total of 132g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from a pit fill (006), a former topsoil (011), a pond fill (015) and as unstratified finds (009).

Most of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire in the Midlands, though there is a piece from Nottingham.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

A single fragment of pottery of probable 17th century date is the earliest item recovered, though the remainder and bulk of the large assemblage is later, mostly dating from the 19th century.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
006	CRMWARE	Creamware, early 19 th century	1	4	19 th century
	LPM	Mocha ware, 19 th century	1	7	
	WHITE	Blue sponged ware, 19 th century	1	6	
009	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	8 (4 link)	183	19 th century
	WHITE	Blue sponged ware, no link but same vessel, 19 th century	3	121	
	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 18 th century	1	7	
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed pancheon, 18 th century	1	97	
011	LERTH	Yellow glazed earthenware pancheon, at least 2 separate vessels, 19 th century	4	675	19 th century
	LERTH	Green-brown glazed red earthenware pancheon, abraded, 18 th century	1	85	
	LERTH	Glazed earthenware jug, 19 th century	1	234	
	LSTON	Grey stoneware jar, 19 th century	1	74	
	TPW	Green and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	45	
015	MP	Midlands Purple ware, 17 th century	1	36	Early 19 th century
	STSL	Staffordshire feathered slipware, late 17 th - 18 th century	1	3	
	PEARL	Pearlware, early 19 th century	1	27	

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	LPM	Mottled-type ware, local, 18 th century	1	45	

The quantity of material recovered suggests that the artefacts derive from probable domestic refuse dumping in the 19th century.

Table 2: Other Items

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
006	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	1	4	19 th century
	Glass	Colourless bottle neck, moulded, 19 th century	1	21	
009	Glass	White glass, moulded vase neck	1	6	19 th century
011	Ceramic	Moulded lid of ?garden furniture container, in form of a clothed bulldog, 19 th century	1	63	19 th century
	Glass	Colourless bottle, applied neck, 19 th century	1	37	
	Pipe clay	?Cigarette holder, 12mm across, bore 8mm, 19 th century	1	1	

A piece of moulded, unglazed ceramic, possibly garden furniture, was recovered from (011). This is in a fabric virtually identical to the Late Saxon-early medieval pottery made in Stamford. There was a terracotta works in Stamford in the 19th century that used local clays and which may have made this item. The factory, set up by J. M. Blashfield, operated in Stamford from 1858-1875 (Smith 2000, 96).

Table 3: The Animal Bone

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
006	Dog	Tibia	1	10	
	Cattle	incisor	1	2	

Condition

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

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 in close proximity to the current site. 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

Although a large collection, the material is entirely of post-medieval date and, in consequence, of limited local potential and significance.

The lack of any material earlier than the 17th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from this period and before are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development.

References

Slowikowski, A., 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

Smith, M., 2000 *The Story of Stamford*

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and 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).
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.
Dumped deposits	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.
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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st 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:

18	Context records
4	Sheet of Scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
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: 2002.191

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BBBA02

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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