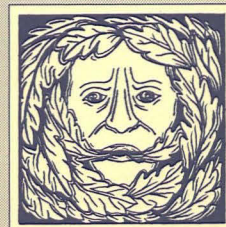


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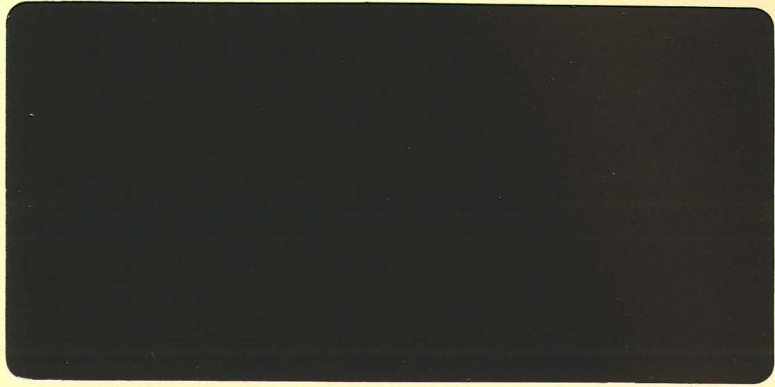
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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF LAND ADJACENT TO
15a POTTERS CLOSE,
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BPC96)
TF 1035 1993**



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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF LAND ADJACENT TO
15a POTTERS CLOSE,
BOURNE,
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(BPC96)**

TF 1035 1993

Work Undertaken For
Mr. C A Marvin

November 1996

Report compiled by
N A Herbert

A.P.S. Report No: 43/96

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1. SUMMARY

An evaluation was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development on land adjacent to 15a Potters Close, Bourne, Lincolnshire.

During the Roman period (AD 43-400), Bourne developed as a small town along the course of King Street. The settlement was involved in pottery production and several pottery kilns have been located in Bourne. A major Roman watercourse, the Car Dyke, is situated 140m due west of the proposed development.

A castle and Arrouasian abbey were major features of the town during the Medieval period (AD 1066-1500). At that time Bourne was also a major pottery production centre. Excavations c. 50m to the east and c. 70m to the south of the proposed development have produced evidence for occupation and pottery production during the medieval period.

Evaluation at the site revealed a sequence of deposits from the 16th century until the present day. Several sherds of medieval pottery were recovered, but are likely to be residual. Two complete jugs were recovered and are likely to indicate the presence of a pottery kiln dating to the 16th or 17th century. A floor surface, and footings, of a 19th or 20th century barn, were also excavated. Other finds included fragments of metalwork, worked limestone masonry and animal bone.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

On the 15th October 1996 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to 15a Potters Close, Bourne, Lincolnshire. This was in order to

determine the nature of the archaeological resource affected by proposed development at the site, as detailed in planning application (SK96/576/12/25). This archaeological investigation was commissioned by Mr C.A Marvin and was carried out by Archaeological Project Services, in accordance with a brief set by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1).

2.2 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. The site is located c. 750m to the east of the town centre at Potters Close, a *cul de sac* north of Eastgate, at National Grid Reference TF 1035 1993.

The site and surrounding area lies on level ground at approximately 6m OD. Badsey 2 Association fine loamy soils form the surface geology; to the southwest of the site is the boundary with soils of the Curdrige Association, typical argillic gley soils. (Hodge et al. 1984, 99; 101; 153). All these soils occur at the boundary of the Jurassic limestone and post-glacial fan gravels.

Extensive boulder clay west of the town continues to support woodland, though it is now mostly replanted softwood. The Fen margin is mainly composed of river terrace gravels and sand to the north, while tracts of Oxford Clay are found in, and south of, the town (Hayes *et al.* 1992, 130).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Bourne is situated in an area of dense archaeological activity, with remains dating from the prehistoric to medieval periods.

Excavations to the northeast of the town located the remains of a significant Late Iron

Age (150 BC - AD 43) and Roman settlement. During the Romano-British period Bourne was a small town built astride the Roman road, King Street, the route of which is fossilised by the courses of North Street and South Street. Roman artifacts, including the remains of a pottery kiln (SK12.05), have been found along the sides of this road.

The site lies 140m east of the Car Dyke. This monument 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 of the Car Dyke have shown the original channel to be about 13m wide at the surface and provided with flanking banks up to 15m wide (Archaeological Project Services 1995, 7).

It is possible that occupation of the Romano-British settlement at Bourne continued into the Anglo-Saxon period. However, evidence is scarce and the majority of finds suggest occupation of this period developed to the northeast of the town (Hayes and Lane 1992, 136).

In A.D. 1086, the Domesday Book recorded that several mills and fisheries were operating within Bourne (Foster and Longley 1976). Referred to as *Brune*, the place-name of the parish derives from the Old English meaning 'stream' (Ekwall 1974, 55).

During the medieval period Bourne grew into a substantial settlement, with both a castle and an abbey. The town centred

around the abbey church (SK12.04, SMR 33215), which survives as the present day parish church. Earthwork remains of Bourne Castle (SK12.01, SAM 95, SMR 30043) 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 stone 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, evidence for this has been found during excavations at the south end of Eastgate (SK12.03). Excavations almost 1km to the east of the town centre revealed kilns dating from 14th to the 16th century, though the industry may have started earlier. These kilns produced a distinctive pottery type that traded as far as Nottingham.

3. AIMS

The aims of the archaeological evaluation as outlined in the brief (Appendix 1), were to locate archaeological deposits and determine if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability, documentation, quality of setting and amenity value. The purpose of this identification and assessment of deposits was to establish their significance, in order to facilitate recommendations for an appropriate strategy that could be integrated with the proposed development.

4. METHODS

Two trenches were opened by hand on property immediately south of 15a Potters Close. Each trench measured 1m x 1m and was to be excavated to the level of the natural geology, or to a maximum depth of

1m below ground surface.

As the trenches were excavated they were cleaned and examined by hand. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within each trench was allocated a unique reference number (Context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20.

5. ANALYSIS

Finds recovered from the deposits identified in the evaluation were examined and a date was assigned where possible. Records of the deposits and features recognised during the evaluation were also examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of deposits and the recognisable relationships between them. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Thereafter, to assist analysis, a context group matrix was created and phased. Three phases were identified:

- Phase 1 Natural deposits
- Phase 2 Post-medieval deposits
- Phase 3 Modern deposits

Phase 1 Natural deposits

Deposit (008). Firm, light brownish-yellow clayey silt with moderate sub-angular limestone fragments (5-10cm) located at the base of trench one. No depth was established. Natural geological layer.

Phase 2 Post-medieval deposits

Deposit (015). Base of trench 2. Loose, light to mid yellowish brown cinder, ash and silt containing moderate charcoal

flecks exposed at the base of trench two. No thickness was established. Industrial dumped deposit.

Deposit (014). Overlying deposit (015). Soft, mid to dark grey fine silty clay containing moderate charcoal flecks and occasional degraded limestone fragments. 0.25m thick. Seals two complete 16th or 17th century jugs. Buried soil.

Phase 3 Modern deposits

Deposit (003). Sealing deposit (008). Friable, mid yellowish brown sandy silty clay containing moderate angular flints, limestone fragments (5-100mm) and occasional lumps of coal and charcoal. Includes fragments of 19th and 20th century pot. 0.6m thick. Mixed subsoil.

Cut (004). Cutting deposit (003). Sub-rectangular with irregular steep sides. 0.27m long by 0.12m wide and 0.17m deep. Posthole cut.

Deposit (005). Sealing cut (004). Friable, dark-grey sandy silt containing occasional charcoal flecks and sub-angular stones (5-10mm). 0.17m thick. Backfill deposit.

Cut (006). Cutting deposit (003). Rectangular with steep regular sides. 0.2m long by 0.13m wide and 0.07m deep. Posthole cut.

Deposit (007). Sealing cut (006). Dark, greyish-brown sandy silt containing occasional charcoal flecks and sub-angular stones (5-10mm). Backfill deposit.

Deposit (013). Sealing deposit (014). Firm, mid to dark brownish-orange silty clay containing frequent decayed brick, tile and charcoal. Includes fragments of 16th/17th and late 19th/20th century pottery. 0.45m thick. Construction make-up or floor surface.

Deposit (012). Sealing deposit (013). Indurated white limestone fragments containing moderate charcoal flecks and decayed limestone fragments (5-10mm). Includes fragments of medieval and 19th/20th century pottery. 0.25m thick. Floor surface of limestone barn.

Deposit (011). Sealing deposit (012). Loose, light to mid grey sandy silt containing frequent tile and ash flecks. 0.1m thick. Dumped deposit.

Deposit (002). Sealing deposit (003). Loose, black sandy silt containing occasional brick, limestone and charcoal fragments (5-100mm). Includes fragments of 16th/17th and 19th/20th century pottery. 0.3m thick. Buried soil.

Deposit (001). Sealing deposit (002). Light, greyish-brown silt containing occasional limestone fragments (5mm) and charcoal flecks. Includes fragments of 16th/17th and 19th/20th century pottery. 0.12m thick. Turf layer.

Deposit (010). Sealing deposit (011). Loose, black sandy silt containing occasional brick, limestone and charcoal fragments (5-100mm). Includes fragments of 19th/20th century pottery. 0.2m thick. Buried soil.

Deposit (009). Sealing deposit (010). Light, greyish-brown silt containing occasional limestone fragments (5mm) and charcoal flecks. Includes fragments of 14th, 16th/17th and 19th century pottery and tile. 0.2m thick. Turf layer.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural (Phase 1) deposits are represented by clayey silts containing limestone fragments, possibly derived from glacial activity. These were only located within

trench one, at a depth of 0.6m from the modern ground surface.

Post-medieval deposits (Phase 2) were only revealed in trench 2 and are likely to have formed within a larger negative feature, such as a pit or a ditch. These deposits represent the earliest recorded activity on the site, including an industrial dumped deposit that had been sealed by a buried soil. The size of the trenches mitigates against more detailed interpretation of the deposits, but the recovery of two jugs from context (014), dated to the 16th or 17th centuries, suggests that a pottery kiln may have operated in the near vicinity. Although contained within deposit (014), the two pots were resting on the surface of (015) and are likely to have been left as a poor batch. Both of the jugs have been fired and glazed though they exhibit imperfections that would have resulted in their rejection. It is possible that they are the work of an inexperienced potter, or apprentice, as the pots have completed every stage of production even though they could have been discarded at an earlier stage.

The location of trench two, c. 40m north of Eastgate, is comparable to the relative positions of other kilns located in the near vicinity (Kerr 1975, 5). A high risk of fire necessitated that pottery workings were situated away from main thoroughfares and buildings, it is therefore typical for a possible kiln to be located to the rear of standing Eastgate properties.

Post-medieval deposits were sealed by a thick layer of modern silty clay and masonry that has been interpreted as the remains of a barn (Phase 3). Photographs of this structure were kindly shown by Mr C. Marvin. Trench one displayed evidence for the insertion of two similarly sized postholes during this phase. It is possible that these are the remnants of a fence-line that previously marked a property boundary. At

the end of phase 3 the barn was demolished and the suggested fence-line had been removed.

More recent modern deposits included a thick layer of garden soil that had been sealed by a layer of turf. The garden soil was very dark and contained considerable amounts of pottery and bone. These artifacts are likely to have been associated with the occupation of the terraced housing that fronts Eastgate. It is believed that the trenches are situated on land that had previously functioned as gardens for these properties (C. Marvin *pers comm*). Overlying this deposit was a layer of turf that forms the garden of the present property.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; See Appendix 4)

Period

Post-medieval deposits were located in trench 2. It is possible that these seal earlier deposits, as the excavations were discontinued at a depth of 1.0m.

Modern activity was located in both of the trenches. This consisted of evidence for a fence-line in trench one, and the floor of a barn in trench two. These had been sealed by a dark layer that has been interpreted as a garden soil. It is likely that this garden soil developed at the rear of the terraced housing that fronts onto Eastgate.

More recent deposits included the present turf-line within the garden of 15a Potters Close.

Rarity

Post-medieval deposits, suggested as being associated with a probable kiln, are both regionally and nationally rare. Kiln-sites are unique in providing possible sequences of contemporary forms and fabrics of pottery that was in use for a particular period. It has been recommended that production sites, both pottery and tile, that functioned during the medieval period in Bourne should be published (Mellor 1994, 69).

None of the modern deposits are considered to be nationally or regionally rare. However, these deposits are important in understanding the development of Bourne.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Bourne area are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire. Synopses of nearly all of the archaeological work has previously been produced. Documents dealing exclusively with the development of the pottery industry during the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods have been produced.

Group value

A moderately high group value was ascertained by the presence of a possible kiln, in association with post-medieval properties previously excavated to the immediate west.

Survival/Condition

Trench one contained no post-medieval archaeology. Trench two displayed evidence for a sequence of post-medieval activity surviving at a depth of 0.8m from ground surface level.

Although only a very limited sequence of

post-medieval archaeology could be defined, the deposits encountered were well-preserved and the stratigraphy was well-defined. Deposits were damp and are therefore likely to contain environmental material and possible organic remains.

Modern activity included the construction of a substantial limestone barn. This is likely to have removed or damaged the underlying post-medieval stratigraphy across the southern area of the site to a depth of c.0.8m..

Fragility/Vulnerability

As the proposed development will impact the investigation area to a depth of c. 1.0m, it is believed that the archaeological deposits located within trench two are vulnerable.

Diversity

Low functional diversity is indicated by the use of the site for industrial activities. However, when combined with the evidence for post-medieval occupation from nearby excavations the functional diversity is high.

Period diversity is moderate as deposits associated with the post-medieval and modern periods were present. Activity from earlier periods may be present but was not located due to the specified limit of excavation, at 1.0m depth beneath the existing ground surface.

8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The strategy of using trial trenches to locate and evaluate archaeological deposits was, on the whole, effective. A series of deposits from the post-medieval to the modern periods were able to be assessed.

A possible pottery kiln site was located, and two wasters from this site were recovered.

Due to the limited size of the trenches, it was not possible to fully understand the context of the deposits that were encountered. Restrictions placed upon the depth of the evaluation trenches have also resulted in the sequence of deposits only remaining partially understood.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at 15a Potters Close were carried out to assist determination of a planning application. Investigation was required because of the close proximity of medieval buildings and kiln sites, discovered during previous excavations.

The archaeological evaluation has revealed a sequence of natural, post-medieval and modern deposits. Natural glacial clays were the earliest deposits encountered and had been overlain by post-medieval deposits and modern deposits.

Post-medieval buildings are known to have fronted Eastgate, located on the outskirts of Bourne, during this period. Fire risks associated with the use of pottery kilns necessitated that such activities were positioned on the periphery of any occupation, it is therefore typical that kilns should be located in the immediate site vicinity during this period. Deposits identified at the base of trench two are likely to have formed as a result of industrial activity, associated with the production of pottery, during this period.

Modern activity seals the post-medieval deposits in trench two, and provides the earliest archaeological activity in trench one. Remains from this period included part of a limestone floor, associated with the

13 (Harpenden)

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

Mellor, M., 1994 *Medieval Ceramic Studies in England* A review for English Heritage

McCarthy, M.R. and Brooks, C.M., 1988 *Medieval Pottery in Britain AD 900-1600* Leicester University Press

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

13. ABBREVIATIONS

Numbers prefixed 'SMR' are the primary reference codes used by the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record for identifying archaeological sites and finds.

Numbers prefixed 'SK' are the reference codes used by the ~~North~~ Kesteven Community Archaeologist for identifying archaeological sites and finds.

X South!!

Numbers prefixed 'SAM' are the reference codes used by English Heritage to itemise Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Appendix One

Archaeological Project Brief Evaluation South of 15a Potters Close, Bourne.

1. Summary.

1.1 This document sets out the brief for archaeological fieldwork, recording and publication to be carried out prior to the development of land to the South of 15a Potters Close, 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.

1.3 All of the detailed specifications should be submitted to the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council for approval. The client will then be free to choose between those specifications which adequately satisfy this brief.

2. Site Location and Description.

2.1 The site of the proposed development lies in the town of Bourne in the district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TF 1035 1993. Please see accompanying map.

Planning Background.

3.1 The proposal is for residential development consisting of a single bungalow and planning permission is sought from South Kesteven District Council. (SK96/576/12/25) A pre-determination evaluation has been requested in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site.

4. Archaeological Background.

4.1 The proposed development site lies adjacent to a site where regionally important archaeological remains were discovered during the course of an archaeological evaluation in 1992. (*Archaeological Evaluation at Eastgate, Bourne, by Heritage Lincolnshire*) The remains which were discovered indicated occupation of this area from the 13th to the 14th centuries, this included the discovery of building remains and associated waste including pottery and animal bones.

4.2 The purpose of this evaluation is to ascertain whether or not these remains spread onto the current application site.

5. Requirement for work.

5.1 As a result of the findings from the previous studies within the town fieldwork is deemed necessary. The purpose of the archaeological evaluation should be to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/ absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits.

5.2 Due to the small size of the site it is requested that at this stage just two test pits are excavated in order to establish whether or not remains are present. These pits should be 1 metre by 1 metre in size. The remains on the adjacent site were found to be close to the current surface, within 30cm, it is requested therefore that the pits are dug by hand.

5.3 The evaluation should also take into account environmental evidence and provide an assessment of the viability of such information should further archaeological work be carried out.

5.4 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.

6. Methods.

6.1 In consideration of methodology the following details should be given in the contractor's specification:

6.1.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages work.

6.1.2. **The staff structure and numbers must be detailed. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. (See archaeological background).**

6.1.3. 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.

6.1.4 The recovery and recording strategies to be used must be described in full.

6.1.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for post-excavation work and report production.

6.2 Excavation is a potentially destructive technique and the specification should take the following factors into account.

6.2.1 When archaeological features are revealed by machine these will be cleaned and excavated by hand and all archaeological deposits will be fully excavated and recorded

6.2.2. If human remains are encountered the contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding their exhumation and interment. 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.

6.2.3. A representative sample of every archaeological feature must be excavated by hand, though excavation must be carried out with a view to avoiding features which may be worthy of preservation in situ.

6.2.4 It is expected that an approved recording system will be used for all on-site and post-field work procedures.

7. Monitoring Arrangements.

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 any fieldwork.

8. Reporting Requirements.

8.1 The final report should be produced to the level outlined in The Management of Archaeological Projects, Appendix 3, English Heritage, 1991 and within a timescale agreed with the Community Archaeologist. The report should include:

8.1.1 Plans of the area which has been investigated and the position of any test pits.

8.1.2 Tables summarising features and artefacts together with a full description and brief interpretation.

8.1.3 Plans and sections of deposits.

8.1.4. A consideration of the importance of the findings on a local, regional and national basis.

8.1.5 A critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology.

8.2 Copies of the final report must be deposited with South Kesteven District Council, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments and the developer.

9. Archive Deposition.

9.1 Arrangements must be made with the land-owner(s) and/or the developers for the deposition of the object and paper archive. The landowner should be encouraged to deposit the artefacts and project archive at the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

9.2 Preliminary discussion must take place prior to fieldwork commencing and the receiving museum must be named at the tender stage of the project.

9.3 If the receiving museum is the City and County Museum Lincoln, then the archive should be produced in the form outlined in that Museum's Document 'Conditions for the Acceptance of project Archives,' See address below.

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.

10. Publication and Dissemination.

10.1 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist will be deemed to put all the information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence a timescale must be agreed with the Community Archaeologist, but it is expected that this shall not exceed six months.

10.2 A summary of the findings of the investigation should be presented for publication to Lincolnshire History and Archaeology (Published by The Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology) within 12 months of the completion of the project.

11. Additional Information

11.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological investigation 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.

11.2 Further Contact Addresses.

Miss Jenny Stevens
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Mr.T. Page
City and County Museum
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LN2 5AL.

Appendix 2
Context Summary

Feature	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose, light greyish-brown silt	Garden Turf
002	Loose, mid to dark grey sandy silt	Buried garden soil
003	Friable, mid to dark yellowish- brown clayey sandy silt	Mixed subsoil
004	0.27m long x 0.12m wide x 0.17m deep	Posthole cut
005	Soft, dark grey clayey sandy silt	Backfill deposit of (004)
006	0.2m long x 0.13m wide x 0.07m deep	Posthole cut
007	Soft, dark grey clayey sandy silt	Backfill deposit of (006)
008	Friable, light brownish-yellow clayey silt with occasional limestone fragments	Natural deposit
009	Loose, light greyish-brown silt	Garden turf
010	Loose, mid to dark grey sandy silt	Buried garden soil
011	Loose, light to mid grey sandy silt containing frequent tile and ash fragments	Dumped deposit
012	Indurated, closely packed, white limestone fragments	Floor surface
013	Firm, mid to dark brownish-orange silty clay	Construction make-up/floor surface
014	Soft, mid to dark grey fine silty clay containing moderate charcoal flecks and occasional degraded limestone flecks	Possible buried soil
015	Loose, light to mid yellowish-brown ash and silt	Industrial dumped deposit

Appendix 3

THE POTTERY by Hilary Healey

Context	Finds	Comment/latest date
001	7 modern (c. late 19th century), 1 Bourne D, 1 clay pipe (19th/20th cent.)	Late 19th century
002	1 mod. tile (late 19th/20th.), 38 mod. (late 19th.), 1 clay pipe (19th/20th.), 5 Bourne D ware	Late 19th to early 20th century
003	11 mod. (late 19th.), 1 clay pipe (19th/20th.)	Late 19th to early 20th century
009	14 mod. (late 19th.), 3 Bourne D and one Bourne D ridge tile fragment (16th/17th.), 3 med. (Bourne kiln products, c.1300)	Late 19th century
010	21 mod. (late 19th/20th.)	Late 19th century
012	2 mod. (late 19th/20th), 1 med.	Late 19th century
013	5 mod. (late 19th/20th), 40 Bourne D (16th/17th), 4 med. (Bourne kilns)	Latest 19th/20th, but much Bourne D
014	17 sherds Bourne D as well as 2 complete profile jugs (both poorly fired and one with no handle). 16th/17th century.	16th/17th century Jugs are kiln wasters, probably dumped in pits not far from kiln

Most of this pottery falls into two major chronological groups, a) a quantity of late nineteenth or early twentieth century material, and b) pottery manufactured in the sixteenth and seventeenth century in this area of Bourne. Typical of the former are black glazed red earthenwares, for example pancheons, plain, blue and brown transfer printed white earthenwares, cream glazed kitchen wares and stoneware ink bottles. There is nothing of an obvious mid twentieth century date, but many of these types were manufactured over a long period and some are still in production.

The Bourne D ware was made in this area in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Healey 1969), and perhaps even in the fifteenth century, although this suggestion cannot at present be proved. The large quantity of this ware present suggests proximity to a kiln site. Previous work both in Eastgate and Cherry Holt Road (formerly Cherry Holt Lane) has produced large

amounts of wasters and broken sherds.

Most of the contexts, even 013 (where 40 sherds of Bourne D ware occur), are dated by the presence of the modern sherds, and of modern clay pipe stems. In three contexts Bourne medieval sherds appear as residual material. The modern sherds in context 013 may be due to recent contamination [??]. Context 014 contains solely Bourne D ware; 17 sherds and two almost complete waster jugs. These, on previous experience of local finds of relatively complete vessels, strongly suggest a potter's house and/or kiln site close by.

Healey R.H., (1969) "Bourne Ware" in J.B. Whitwell and C.M. Wilson 'Archaeological Notes for 1968', Lincolnshire History and Archaeology 4, 108-9.

Appendix Four

Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments - Extract from *Archaeology and Planning* DoE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.

ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.

iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

v *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

vi *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.

vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 5
The Archive

The archive consists of:

- 15 Context record
- 4 Scale drawings
- 22 Photographic records
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 8 Bags of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

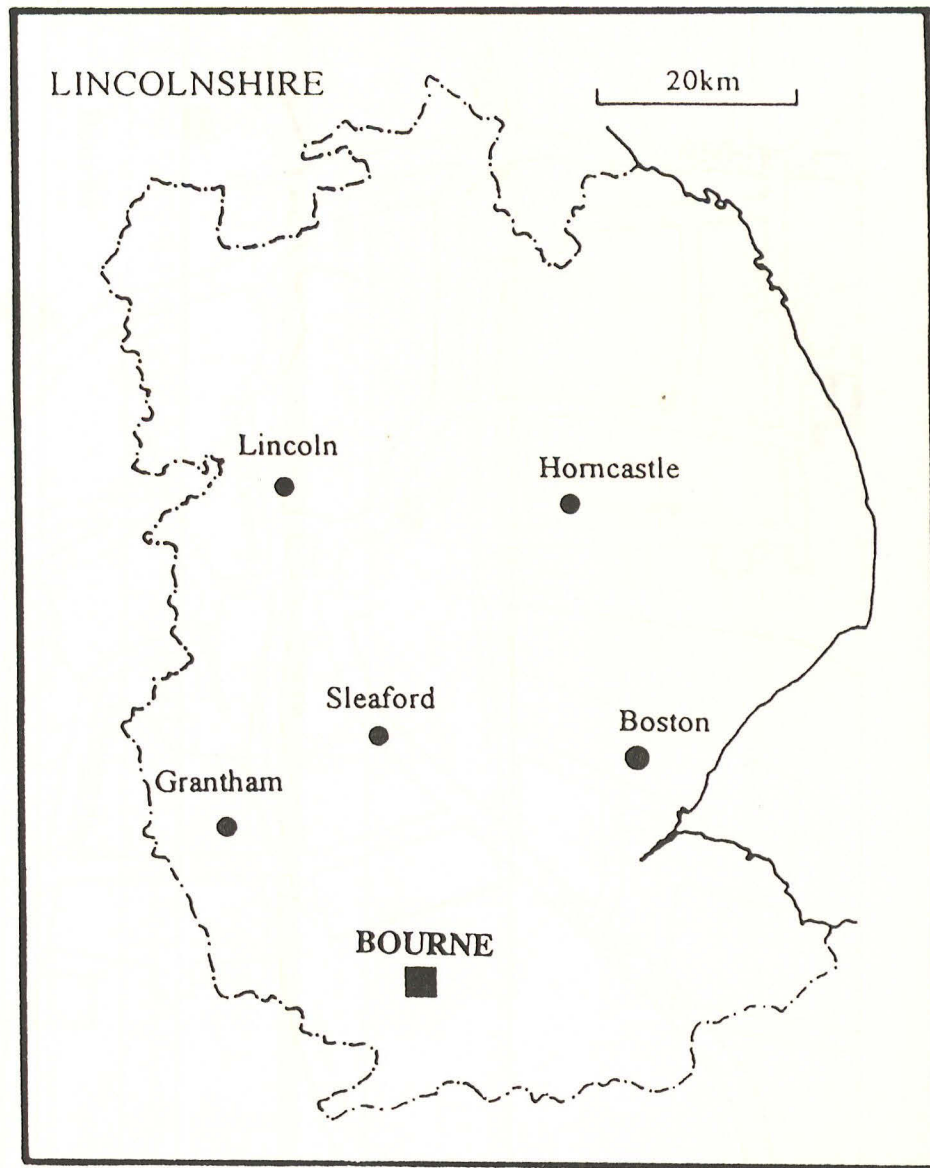
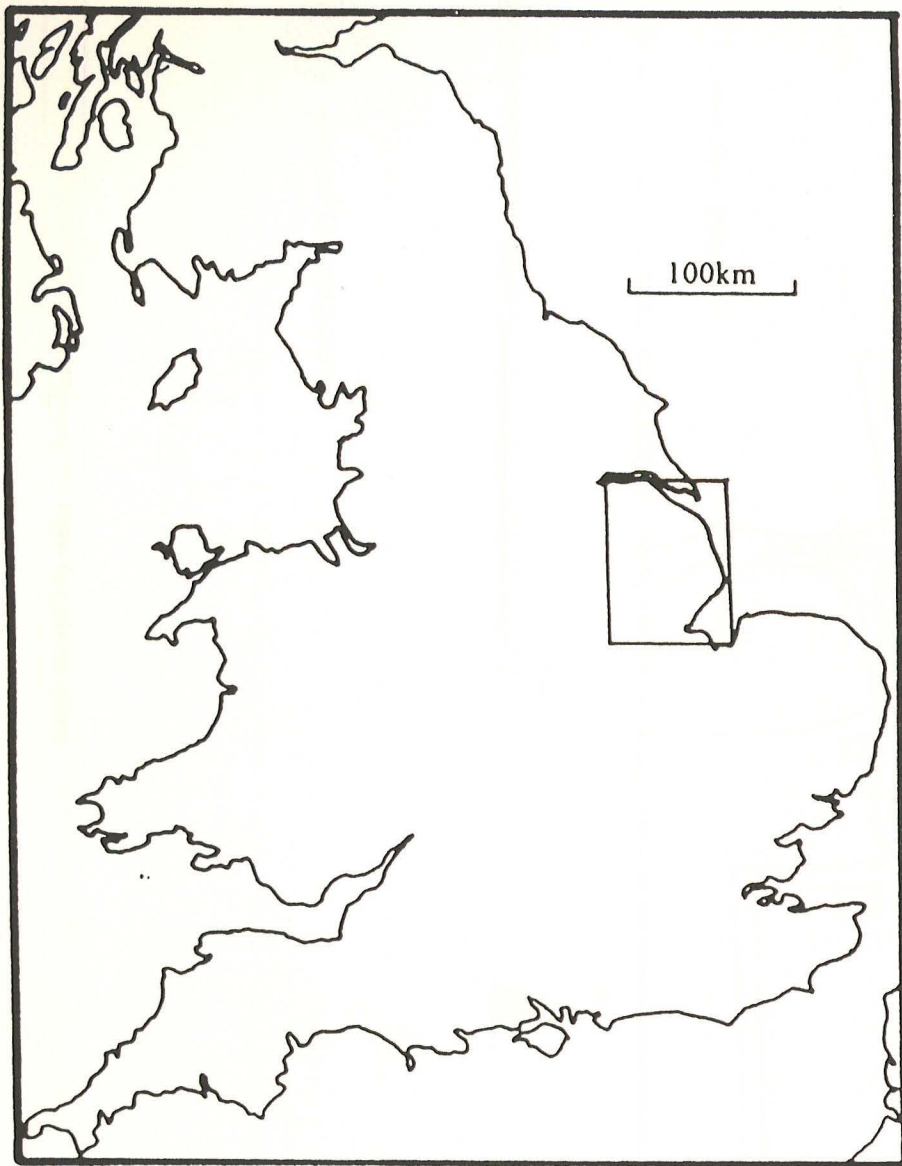
Archaeological Project Services project code: BPC96
City and County Museum, Lincoln Accession Number: 150.96

Appendix 6

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (4).
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 used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Natural	Deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.

Figure 1: General location plan



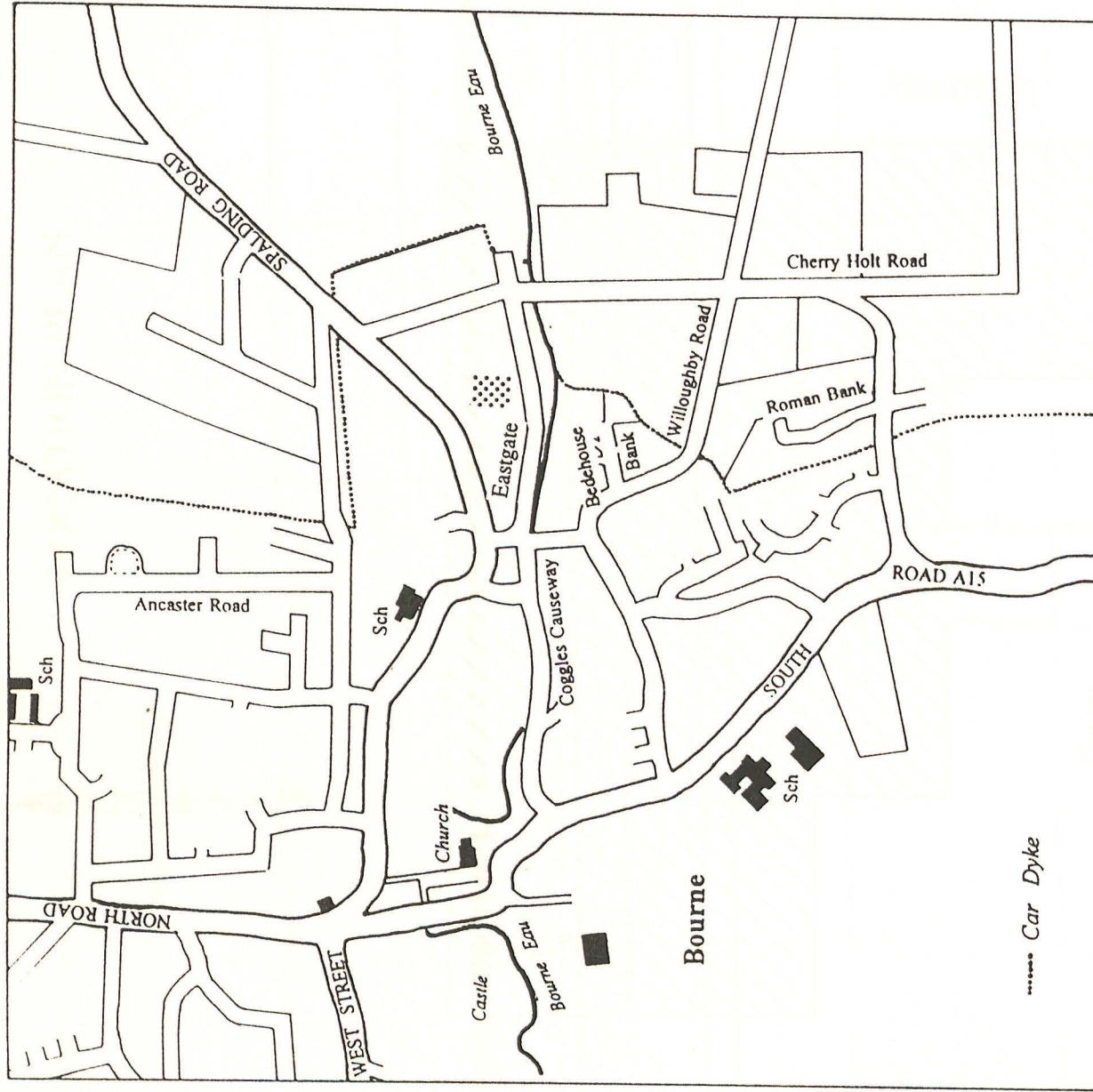


Figure 2: Site location plan

TRENCH

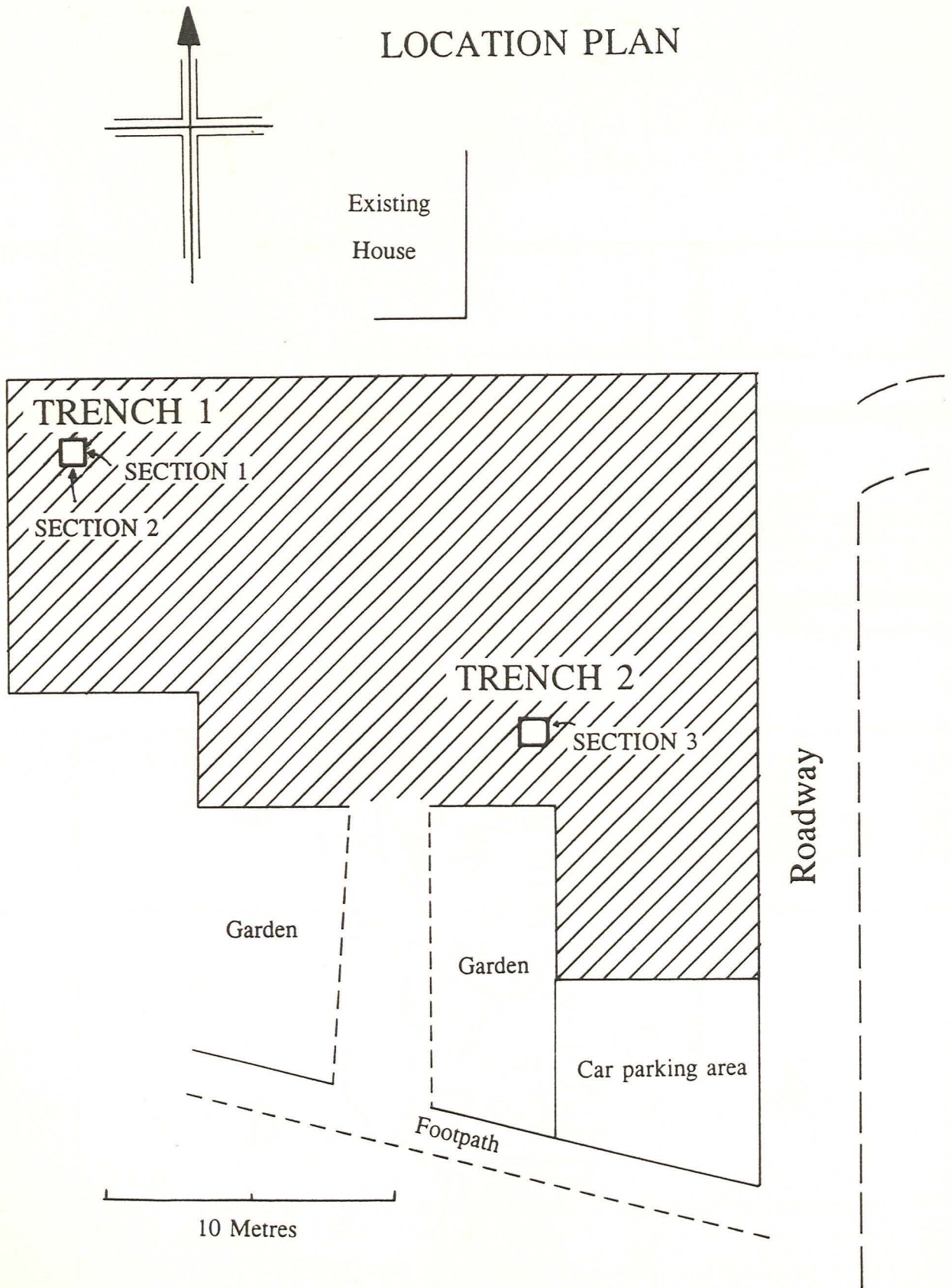
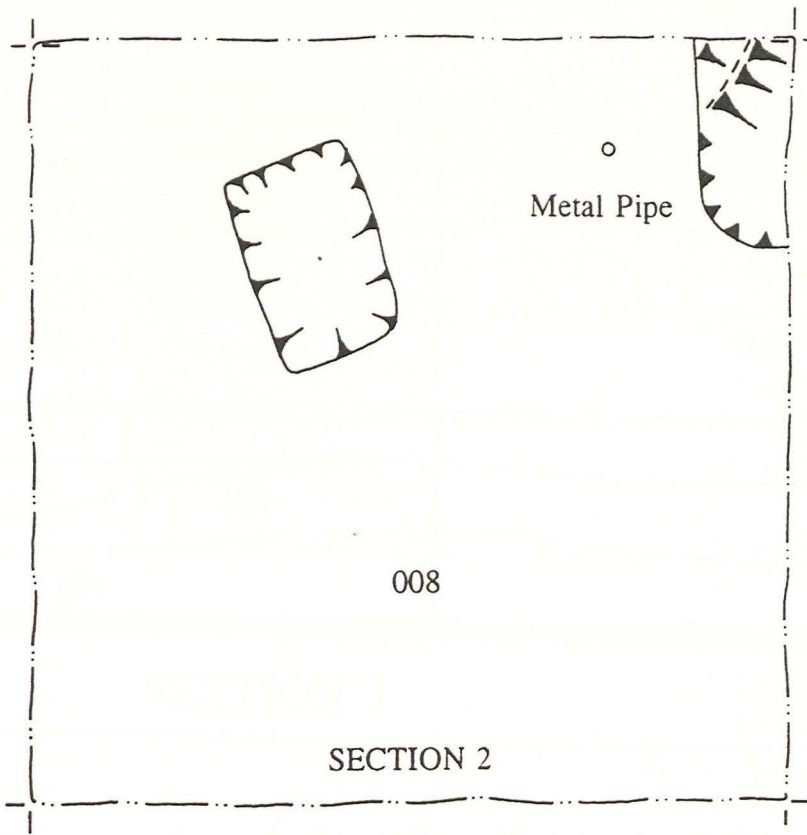
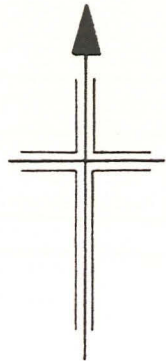


Figure 3: Development location plan: Showing positions of trenches

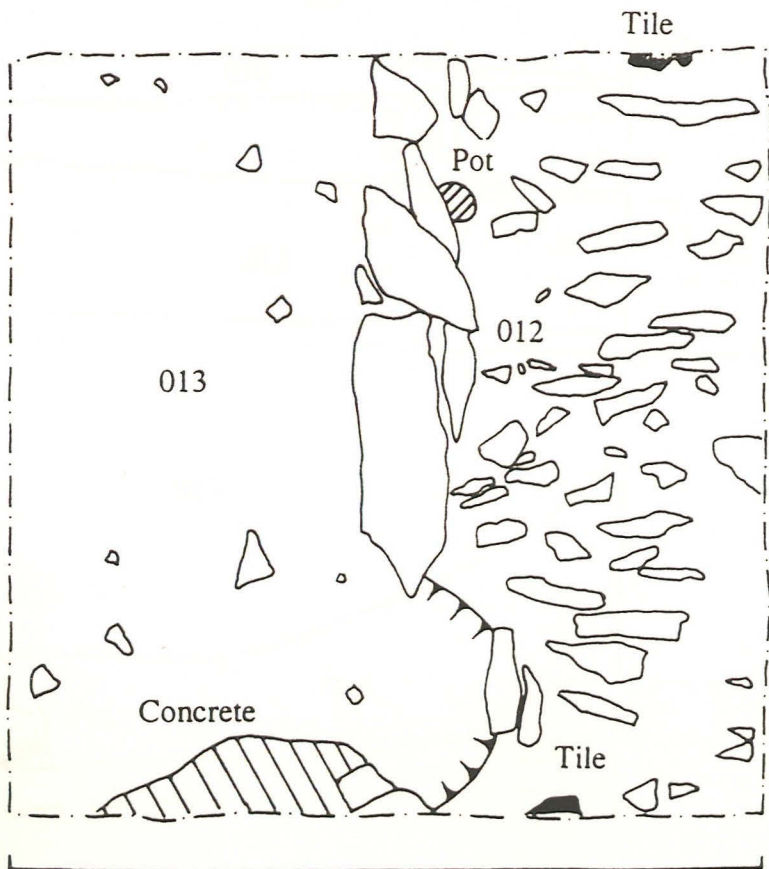
TRENCH 1



SECTION 1



TRENCH 2



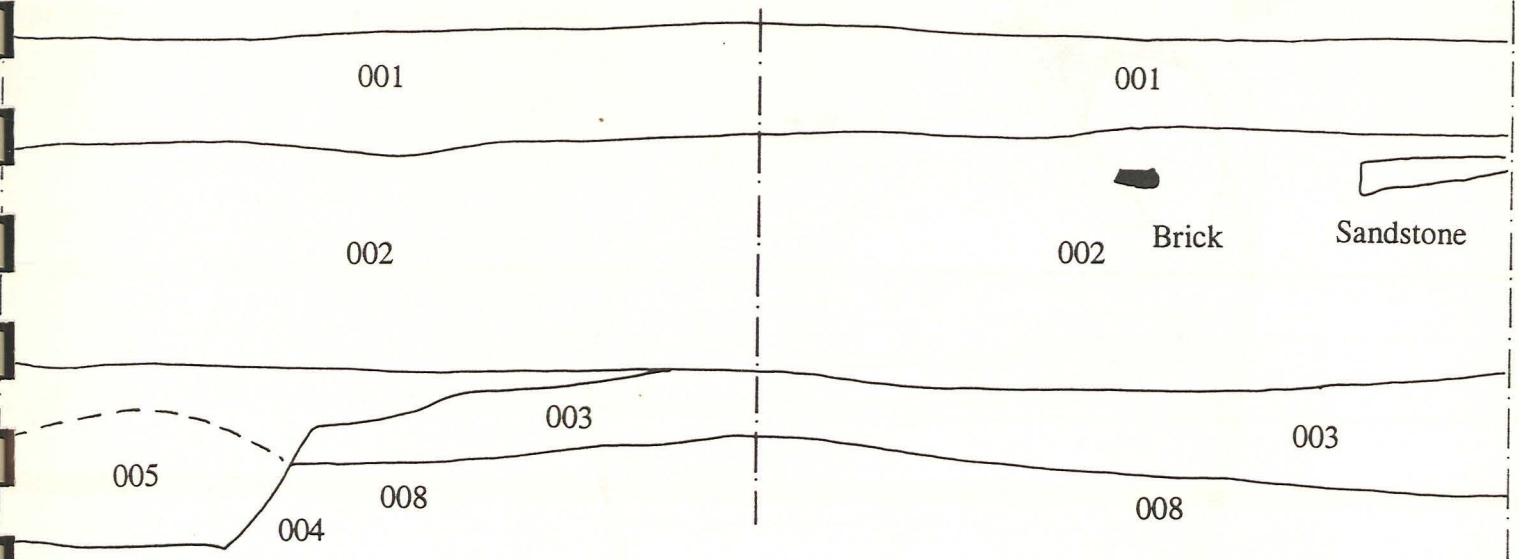
1 Metre

Figure 4: Plan of trenches 1 and 2

SECTION 1

SECTION 2

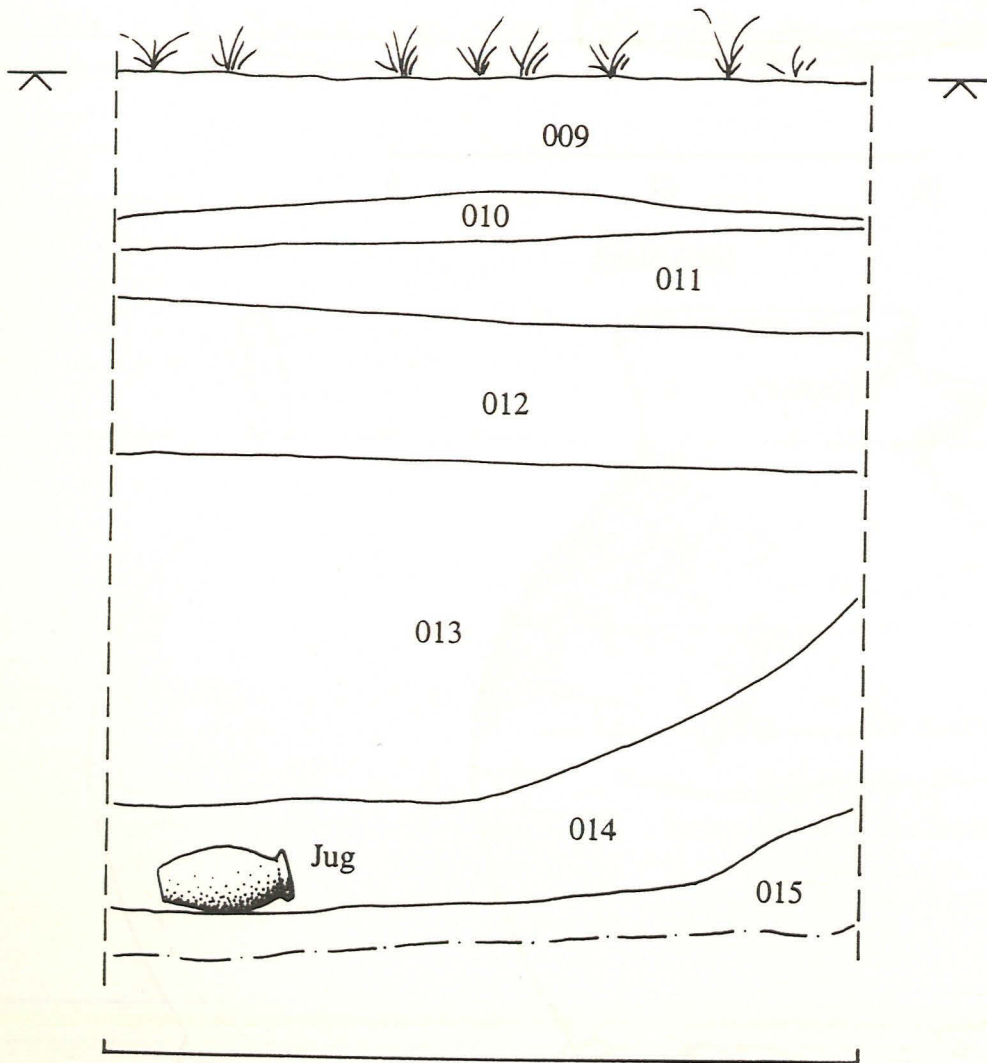
W



SECTION 3

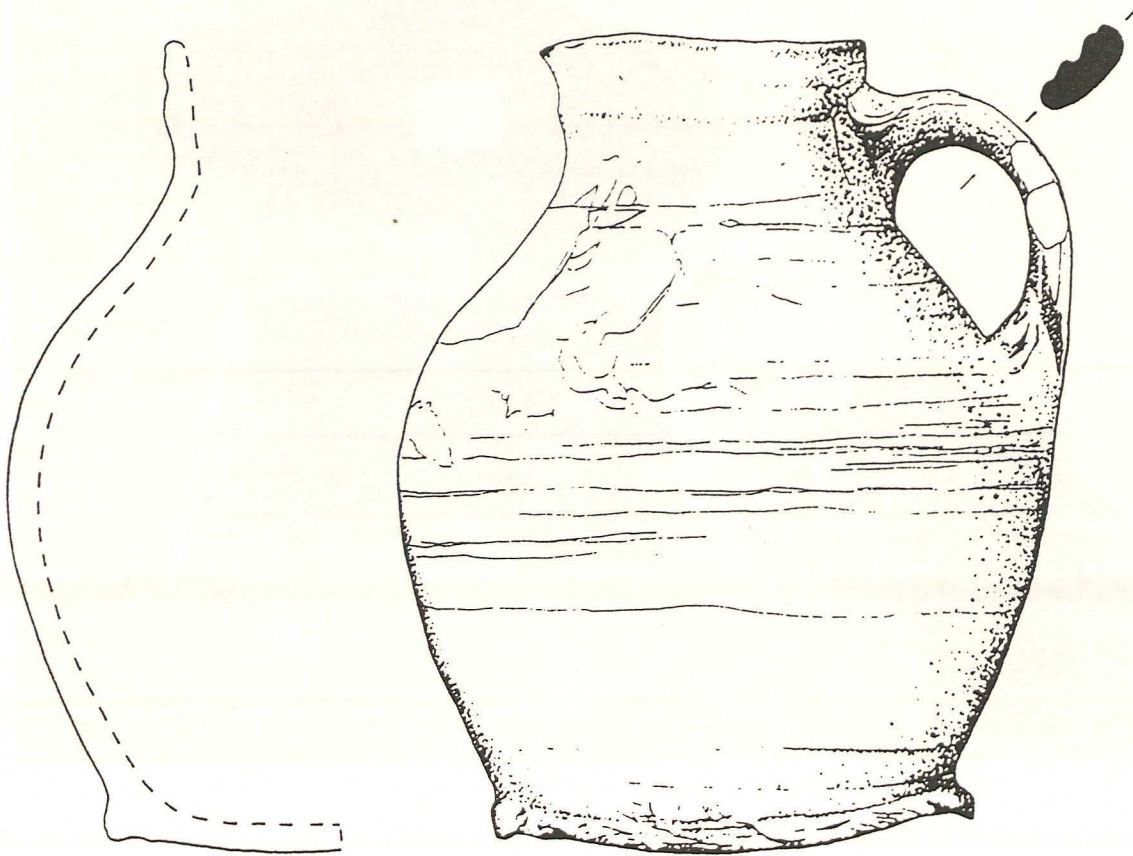
N

S



1 Metre

Figure 5: Sections 1, 2 and 3



0 10 20

Scale (cm)

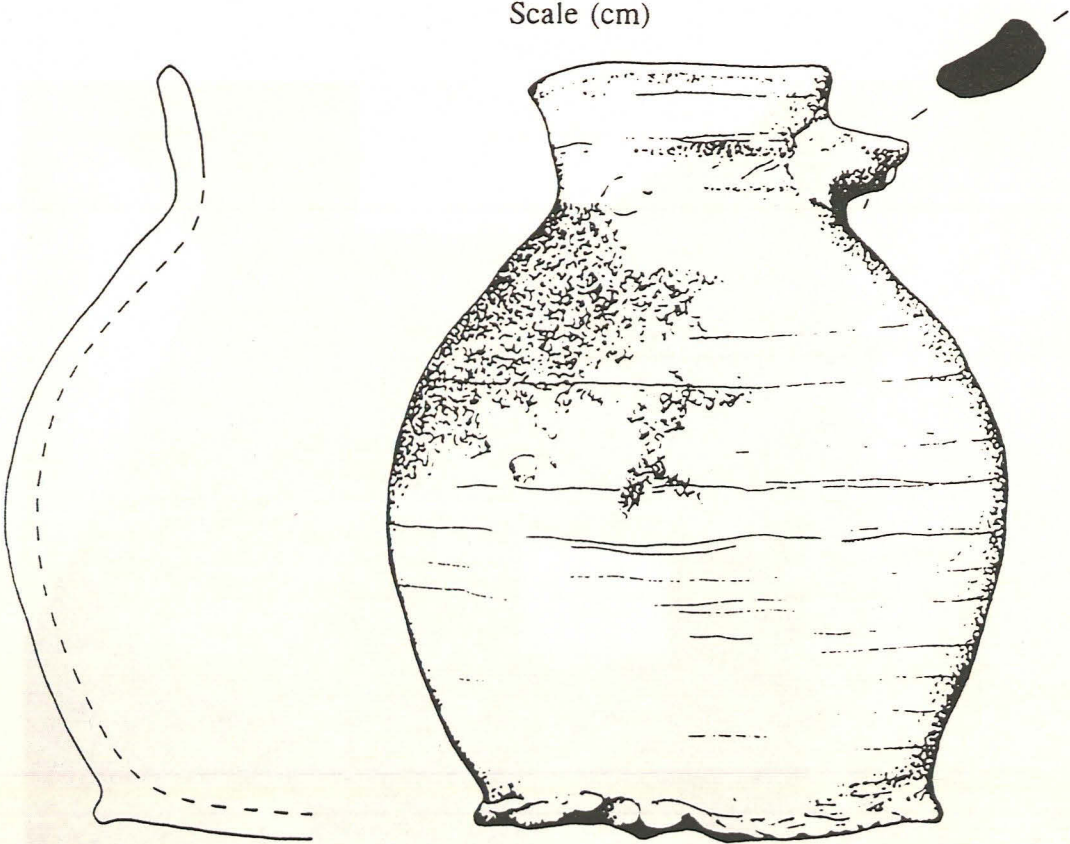


Figure 6 The Post-medieval Pottery (014) by D. Buckley



Plate 1: General View, Trench 1



Plate 2: Base of Trench 1

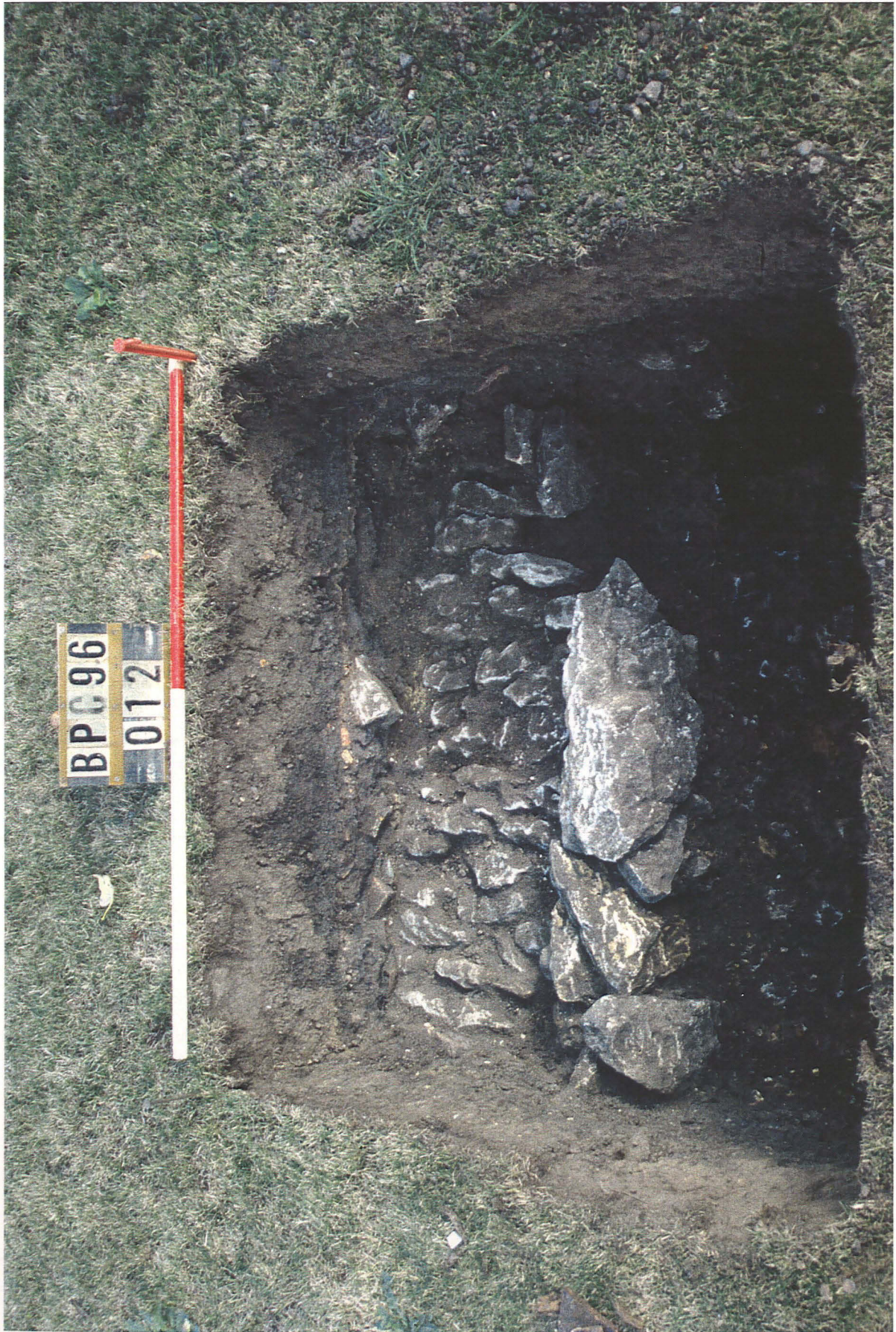


Plate 3: Trench 2, showing limestone floor (012)



Plate 4: Trench 2, showing pottery jugs *in situ*