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Archaeo-tech

Archaeological
Report No.: 2

Site Code: BLB04
LCCM Accession No.: 2004.259
Planning Application No.: N/07/0881/04
NGR: SK 9092/5961

A Report to
F. Vasey & Sons

March 2005

Residential Development,
Bakers Lane,
Bassingham, Lincolnshire

By K Wragg

Archaeological Evaluation

EVENT: LI 6271

INTERVENTION: LI 10273

EXCAVATION: LI 10274

PRN 60611 (settlement)

medieval - post medieval



Lincs Archaeo-tech

Conservation
Services

22 AUG 2005

Highways & Planning
Directorate

Residential Development, Bakers Lane, Bassingham, Lincolnshire

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Archaeological Evaluation

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Residential Development, Bakers Lane, Bassingham, Lincolnshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Non-Technical Summary

- ❖ This project was prompted by plans to develop an area of land in the village of Bassingham, Lincolnshire. The village lies in the administrative district of North Kesteven approximately 12km south-west of Lincoln.
- ❖ The site is made up of two adjoining rectangular paddocks measuring c. 30m x 50m and c. 70m x 50m (N-S x E-W, respectively). It is bounded by existing residential properties and a footpath ('Paddy's Jetty') to the east, further gardens and private dwellings to the west, Bakers Lane to the south, and part of the (extended) parish graveyard to the north.
- ❖ The development proposals involve the construction of eight detached and four semi-detached houses, together with a number of associated detached garages and a new shared access road.
- ❖ Given the proximity of the proposed development to known archaeological sites and/or findspots, North Kesteven District Council (NKDC) requested that an archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of trial trenching be carried out on the site in advance of any planning determination.
- ❖ Lincs Archaeo-tech was commissioned to carry out the required archaeological services, with investigation undertaken between the 13th and the 21st of December 2004.
- ❖ Five evaluation trenches, each measuring nominally 10m x 1.6m, were excavated in locations agreed in advance with the NKDC Heritage Officer. The total area of the trenches (80m²) represented a 2% sample of the proposed development site.
- ❖ Archaeological remains were revealed in all the trial trenches, although in some cases they relate to the very recent past, with only two features appearing to pre-date the 17th century.
- ❖ These earlier features, comprising a ditch and a possible pit, were revealed in Trial Trenches 2 and 4, and represent activity dating to between the 12th and 15th centuries. The east-west oriented ditch was present in both trenches, and appears to be a continuation of an existing property boundary to the west. Above these features was a widespread subsoil deposit, which again contained pottery dating to between the 12th and 15th centuries.
- ❖ There then appears to be a hiatus in activity with all the remaining features and deposits dating to between the 17th and 20th centuries, with several connected to use of the farm during the last century
- ❖ There was no evidence for occupation on the site itself beyond this, and no evidence for any activity pre-dating the 12th century.

Residential Development, Bakers Lane, Bassingham, Lincolnshire

Archaeological Evaluation

1.0 Introduction

This project was prompted by plans to develop an area of land in the village of Bassingham, Lincolnshire. The village lies in the administrative district of North Kesteven approximately 12km south-west of Lincoln.

The site is made up of two adjoining rectangular paddocks measuring c. 30m x 50m and c. 70m x 50m (N-S x E-W, respectively). It is bounded by existing residential properties and a footpath ('Paddy's Jetty') to the east, further gardens and private dwellings to the west, Bakers Lane to the south, and part of the (extended) parish graveyard to the north (see Figure 1).

The development proposals involve the construction of eight detached and four semi-detached houses, together with a number of associated detached garages and a new shared access road (see Figure 2).

Given the proximity of the proposed development to known archaeological sites and/or findspots (see 3.0, below), North Kesteven District Council (NKDC) requested that an archaeological evaluation be carried out in advance of any planning determination. The NKDC Heritage Officer, Ms. J. Hambly, produced an archaeological project brief on the 14th of July 2004 which outlined their requirements for a programme of trial trenching on the site. It was hoped that the results of this evaluation would provide information to allow the local planning authority to firstly reconcile the development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains, and to then make an informed and reasoned decision on the current planning application (see 2.0, below).

Lincs Archaeo-tech (LAtech) was approached by JHG Planning Consultancy Ltd. on the 29th of September 2004 to provide a quotation for the required archaeological services. LAtech was subsequently commissioned on behalf of the site owners, F. Vasey & Sons, on the 29th of November 2004 to carry out the work, which was undertaken between the 13th and the 21st of December 2004.

Notes:

1) *This document is presented on the understanding that further data pertaining to this site may subsequently emerge, which may affect the conclusions drawn herein. Lincs Archaeo-tech, its employees, and/or principals cannot therefore be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising from use of any information contained in this report.*

2) *Lincs Archaeo-tech has adopted, and subscribes to, the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and its Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.*

3) *All maps and extracts are reproduced under Ordnance Survey Copyright Licence Number: 100043257 unless otherwise credited.*

2.0 Planning Background

A full planning application for the construction of twelve dwellings, associated infrastructure, and services is currently under consideration by North Kesteven District Council (Application Number N/07/0881/04).

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The village of Bassingham lies at a nominal elevation of 10m OD, on alluvial deposits consisting of soils of the *Fladbury 2* Association - mottled clayey soils and subsidiary loamy soils developed in greyish and brownish river alluvium; and the *Blackwood* Association - which most commonly consists of slightly stony, typical sandy gley soils. These overlie a solid geology of *Lias* clays or limestone (Hodge *et al*, 1984).

The name Bassingham probably derives from a combination of the Old English group-name *Basingas* 'the family...' or 'followers of Basa' and the Old English *hām*, and is literally translated as 'the homestead...' or 'the estate of the Basingas' (Cameron, 1998).

At the beginning of the medieval period, the *Domesday Book* of 1086 refers to land at *BASINGEHĀ*, showing the major landowner as Earl Morcar, although some land is also claimed directly by the King (Morgan and Thorn, 1986).

Within an approximate radius of 1km around the site, thirty-three findspots and/or known (or suspected) areas of archaeological potential are recorded in the Lincolnshire County SMR, together with other evidence derived from aerial photographs. In brief, the SMR results can be summarised as follows:

SMR No.:	Description:
60385	Fragments of Anglo-Saxon sculpture from S ^t Michael's church
60501	Roman pottery found in a garden, Newark Road
60576	Roman remains from Hall Field, Water Lane
60577	Anglo-Saxon pottery from Hall Field, Water Lane
60578	Medieval & Post-medieval manor at Hall Field, Water Lane
60611	Settlement of Bassingham
60701	Undated finds from Newark Road
60705	Roman pottery sherd from Newark Road
60787	Post-medieval quarries & pits, Water Lane
62594	Undated, possibly Romano-British, pits & postholes, Hall Wath
62596	Undated clay object, Hall Wath
62660	An early Anglo-Saxon potsherd off Water Lane
62851	Church & churchyard of S ^t Michael and All Angels, Newark Road
62853	The Grange, High Street (built c. 1700)
62854	The Old Manor House & outbuilding (built early 18 th century)
62855	Ivy House (built early 18 th century)
62856	Manor Farmhouse (built early 19 th century)
62857	Corner Cottage & outbuilding (built late 17 th century)
62859	Green's Stores, High Street (built early 18 th century)
62860	House attached to north of Green's Stores, High Street (built late 18 th century)
62861	Church House, Newark Road (built late 17 th century)
62862	Manor House, Water Lane (built late 17 th /early 18 th century)
62866	Bronze Age stone axe
62867	Roman coin - <i>Dupondius</i> of Domitian, AD 81-96
62870	Neolithic antler pick
62871	Methodist chapel, Carlton Road (built early 19 th century)
62872	Holmedene (built late 18 th century)
62873	The National School, Newark Road (built 1855)
62874	War Memorial, Lincoln Road (erected post World War One)
62875	Blacksmith's shop (on site of present War Memorial), Lincoln Road
62876	Forge Cottage, Linga Lane (built late 19 th century)
62877	Site of Primitive Methodist church, Eastgate (built mid 19 th century)
62878	Wesleyan Methodist chapel, High Street (built mid 19 th century)
62891	Searchlight battery emplacement (World War Two)

In addition, a number of archaeological investigations have also been carried out in Bassingham in recent years. These have been mainly concentrated towards the northern end of the village, but one project has been undertaken to the south of Bakers Lane.

The projects to the north of the site have included five watching briefs centred around Water Lane, and a larger scale investigation, at Hall Field (between Water Lane and the River Witham).

While the watching briefs revealed predominantly post-medieval or later remains (although some Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and medieval pottery was also found), the work at Hall Field (sitecode BWL95/10.95; SK 909/601; SMR No. 60576-60578) uncovered features and artefacts dating to the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods, together with evidence for post-medieval quarrying.

The earliest discoveries were parts of a Roman field system with ditches and gullies, an overlying 3rd century enclosure (possibly part of a farm), and part of a cemetery. Disturbed Anglo-Saxon finds were also present, possibly indicating the close proximity of a settlement from this period.

The bulk of the discoveries, however, dated to the medieval period, initially comprising a series of east-west oriented boundary ditches or land divisions.

These were replaced in the 13th century by a large moat adjoining the River Witham. In the centre of the moated area, a rectangular structure was present with an aisled hall, garderobe chamber, and a further small room, with a circular dovecote present beyond the moat. The remains and finds suggested a high-status group of buildings, with the hall appearing to be the centre of a manorial complex.

The site appeared to have been abandoned for unknown reasons during the 15th and 16th centuries, but was refurbished during the 17th century when the aisled hall was extended and a new floor laid.

The re-occupation of the complex was evidently relatively short-lived, however, as by the 18th century the site had been extensively robbed away, with quarry pits for sand & gravel extraction now present along the eastern boundary (all refs., Cope-Faulkner, 1995).

To the south of Bakers Lane, an evaluation was carried out in 2001 on land at Manor Farm (sitecode BMF01/2002.70; SK 9085/5949). Eleven trial trenches were excavated, revealing a number of undated features including ditch termini and pits, a possible medieval ditch, two Post-medieval ditches, and the remains of a Post-medieval cottage (Hall, 2002).

4.0 Methodology

This scheme of pre-determination archaeological trial trenching was designed in accordance with the requirements of the *Archaeological Project Brief for Trial Trenching* produced in respect of this site by the NKDC Heritage Officer. It also conformed to the requirements of the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* issued by Lincolnshire County Council Conservation Services.

The evaluation was designed to:

- a) Establish the presence or absence, nature, date and relative quality of survival of any archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site, and assess their importance;
- b) Assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that detrimental impact could be avoided or minimised;
- c) Provide information that would allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains, and make an informed and reasoned decision on the planning application;
- d) Provide site-specific archaeological information, which (if necessary) would allow the design, costing, and implementation of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of, or during, any subsequent development programme;
- e) Produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum together with a client report;

f) Provide information for accession to the County Sites and Monuments Record.

Five evaluation trenches, each measuring nominally 10m x 1.6m, were excavated in locations agreed in advance with the NKDC Heritage Officer (see Figure 3). The total area of the trenches (80m²) represented a 2% sample of the proposed development site.

Each trench was initially machine-excavated (using a toothless ditching bucket) under archaeological supervision. All topsoil, subsoil and other non-archaeological deposits were removed in *c.* 20cm thick 'spits' until the first archaeologically-significant or natural (*i.e.*, geological) horizon was exposed.

The trenches were then closely inspected for archaeological deposits, features and/or artefacts, and additionally, assessed by a palaeoenvironmental specialist. A representative sample of each identified archaeological feature was then excavated by hand in an attempt to determine its extent, date, and purpose.

Each discrete archaeological deposit or feature was issued with a unique context number (*e.g.*, context [100]), and described on *pro-forma* recording sheets, specifically in terms of its physical appearance, composition, and interrelation with other contexts. Photographs were also taken, and plan and/or section drawings produced, as required. Finally, level readings were taken at selected points across the site area, and all drawing locations were referenced to the British National Grid.

5.0 Results

The results from the evaluation trenching are presented below on a trench-by-trench basis. In each case the stratigraphic sequence is described from earliest (*i.e.*, oldest) to latest. For more comprehensive context descriptions, and for details of the pottery and bulk finds recovered, see *Appendices C, D and E*, below.

5.1 Trial Trench 1 (see Figures 3 & 4; Colour Plate 2)

This trench was oriented approximately east-west, and was located in the smaller, westernmost paddock. This area was formerly used as a stackyard, and was substantially lower than the rest of the evaluated areas. As a consequence this trench suffered particularly badly from localised flooding during the excavation.

The earliest deposit revealed in the trench was a layer of blue-grey clay, [110]. This appeared at the eastern end of the trench close to the limit of excavation (L.O.E.) and was overlain by [109], a layer of sand and gravel which ranged in colour from dull red/orange-brown, through bright orange, to mid grey-brown with orange mottles. Both of these deposits appear to represent the upper extent of the natural (*i.e.*, geological) strata.

[109] was then cut/sealed by [128], a linear, probably natural, depression/cut feature present towards the western end of the trench. This was infilled/overlain by [127], an occupation deposit made up of mid-dark (slightly grey) brown silt. This 100mm-150mm thick layer contained occasional small pieces of degraded, blackened bone and very occasional small rounded pebbles and was itself overlain by two dump/accumulation deposits.

The earliest of these, [134], was a 100mm thick mid grey-brown sandy, clayey silt layer containing no obvious inclusions. This was sealed at the western end of the trench by a 200mm thick mottled mid-grey/yellow clay and mid grey-brown silt dump/layer, [133]. Small pieces of pottery recovered from this layer dated to between the 17th and 18th centuries.

All of this activity was then covered by a subsoil deposit, [131], which comprised a moderately compacted, mid grey-brown silty, clayey soil approximately 400mm thick. This contained small pieces of stone, small pebbles, pieces of clay tobacco pipe, and small flecks of charcoal, together with pottery and tile fragments, all apparently dating to between the 17th to 19th/20th centuries.

In the western half of the trench, subsoil [131] was then overlain by a series of surfaces and mortar dump deposits, [126] and [132], which were between 300mm and 400mm thick and appeared to represent the remains of the stackyard floor itself.

The surfaces (in the west) and the subsoil deposit (to the east) were then sealed beneath a c. 200mm thick layer of mid-dark brown sandy, slightly clayey, humic topsoil, [125]. This contained occasional small pebble inclusions, and modern brick/tile pieces, with a covering of rough grass and weeds at the upper boundary; and was present throughout this part of the site.

The final activity recorded in this trench comprised the NE-SW oriented cut and fill for a modern land-drain, [129].

Context [101] was allocated to unstratified finds from this trench, and included further pottery fragments dating to the 18th century.

5.2 Trial Trench 2 (see Figures 3 & 5; Colour Plate 3)

This trench was situated towards the western boundary of the 'main' field, and was oriented approximately north-south. Further ground-water flooding was encountered during the course of the excavation, but to a lesser extent than that encountered in Trial Trench 1.

The earliest deposit present in the trench was the layer of natural sands and gravels, [109], as seen in the first trial trench.

Towards the northern end of the trench, [109] was cut by a substantial east-west oriented linear feature, [114] which was at least 2.4m wide at its top, c. 800mm-1.0m wide at the base, and approximately 700mm deep.

This was infilled by [113], a mid-grey sandy, clayey silt, containing small pebbles, dull brown/red-brown sand/mineral mottles, and very infrequent small pieces of pot and tile. While dating for the tile pieces was inconclusive, the pottery fragments appeared to date to between the 12th and 15th centuries.

[113], was then covered by a 300mm-400mm thick subsoil layer, [130], which appeared very similar to overlying topsoil but had a higher concentration of pebble inclusions. This layer also contained isolated small pieces of pot, which were subsequently dated to between the 13th and 15th centuries.

The subsoil was cut by a small, probably oval pit, [116], which measured at least 300mm (E-W) x 1.6m (N-S), and was 800mm deep. This feature continued into the east-facing section, and was therefore not fully revealed.

The fill of the pit, [115], was sealed by the topsoil deposit present across this area of the site, [106]. This comprised a mid-brown slightly clayey, sandy humic topsoil, containing occasional-moderately frequent small-medium sized rounded and sub-rounded pebbles, very occasional small charcoal flecks. Small pieces of pottery and tile also recovered from the deposit were generally dated to between the 17th and 20th centuries. The topsoil was approximately 200mm thick and carried a covering of coarse grass at its upper boundary. It was present across the entire 'main' field.

Unstratified finds recovered during the course of the excavation were allocated context number [102], but in the event did not provide any further dating information.

5.3 Trial Trench 3 (see Figures 3 & 6; Colour Plate 4)

Trial Trench 3 was located at the northern end of the 'main' field and was oriented approximately east-west. The stratigraphic sequence in this trench was very straightforward, comprising only natural or undated/modern deposits with no evidence for ancient occupation.

The earliest deposit revealed was the natural sand and gravel layer, [109], as seen previously in trenches 1 and 2, which in the case of T.T.3 was overlain by two layers of subsoil, [107] and [108].

Of these, [108] was a mid (slightly grey) brown silty, clayey soil, between 200mm and 250mm thick, while [107] was mid (slightly red) brown slightly clayey, silty soil, c. 300mm thick; both layers containing pebble inclusions.

[107] was then sealed by topsoil deposit [106], again as seen previously in T.T.2.

The only feature present in this trench was then revealed - a modern pit cutting the topsoil layer and continuing to below L.O.E.

The cut itself, [112], was linear and oriented approximately N-S with dimensions of c. 650mm (E-W) x 1.0m+ (N-S). It featured vertical sides with a square terminal at the southern end. The base was not revealed, and the feature continued into the south-facing section.

The pit was filled by [111], which comprised burnt wood/charcoal/ash overlain by orange sand and gravel (redeposited [109]) and mixed with/overlain by mid (slightly grey) brown sandy soil (redeposited [106]). A quantity of asbestos roofing debris was also present within the fill, and as a result the feature was not excavated.

Discussions with the client revealed that this was the remains of a machine-excavated trench dug c. 20-30 years ago (according to landowner's best recollection) to bury the remains of a demolished sheep-shelter.

Context [103] was issued to identify unstratified finds from Trial Trench 3, but in the event no material was recovered.

5.4 Trial Trench 4 (see Figures 3 & 7; Colour Plate 5)

This trench was situated on the eastern side of the site on the same general alignment as Trial Trench 2.

As with the preceding two trenches in this field, the earliest deposit in this trench was the layer of natural sands and gravels, [109].

Close to the centre of the trench, [109] was cut by a probably oval pit, [120]. This feature had its long axis oriented east-west and continued into the east-facing section, and was therefore not fully revealed.

It was filled by [119], a very well compacted, mid yellow-brown, slightly sandy, clay, which contained moderately frequent flecks of tile or fired clay, very occasional small flecks of charcoal, and occasional small rounded pebbles.

In a similar way to that seen in trenches 1 to 3, a substantial subsoil deposit was then present, raising the ground level by up to 400mm. This layer, [142], was a slightly red-brown, sandy, clayey soil which appeared very similar to context [107] as seen in Trial Trench 3. Pottery recovered from the subsoil dated to between the 12th and 13th centuries.

In the northern half of the trench, [142] was then cut by [118] a linear cut oriented east-west. This feature appeared to share a common alignment with the ditch cut [114] revealed in Trial Trench 2, but seemed to be cut from a higher level. It is possible, however, that the feature in Trench 4 represents a re-cut of this earlier ditch.

The ditch cut was then filled by two deposits; firstly [117], a mid-light grey sandy silt; containing frequent red-brown sand/mineral mottles, and moderately frequent small rounded pebbles; and finally, by [143], a mid-brown sandy, clayey soil, containing only occasional small rounded pebbles.

This latter deposit was similar, but not identical, to the topsoil layer [106] which then covered the site.

The context allocated to unstratified finds in this case was [104], and this included both pottery dating to the 12th to 14th centuries, and tile of later, 16th to 20th century, date.

5.5 Trial Trench 5 (see Figures 3, 8 & 9; Colour Plate 6)

Trial Trench 5 was situated at the south-east corner of the larger paddock, and was oriented approximately east-west.

In common with most of the trenches, the earliest deposit encountered was again [109], the layer of natural sands and gravels, which in this trench was sealed by a 300mm to 400mm thick subsoil deposit, [144]. This was a very slightly red-brown, sandy, clayey soil with no obvious inclusions, and probably equates to contexts [107] and [142] (seen in T.T.3 and T.T.4, respectively).

[144] was then cut by two features, firstly in the centre of the trench, and subsequently at its eastern end.

In the central part of the trench, a linear/curvilinear cut with a squared eastern end, [124], was partially revealed. It featured vertical sides to the east and north, and a generally flat base, and was filled by [123], a mid grey-brown, clayey, sandy soil.

At the eastern end of the trench, a north-south oriented linear cut was present, [122], appearing to represent the remains of a drainage ditch.

This feature was approximately 1.5m deep and was largely filled by [121], a mid grey-brown, clayey, sandy silt, containing pebbles, pot and glass inclusions, and a single 100mm x 100mm x 50mm piece of limestone. Above [121] was a series of six further smaller dump deposits ([136]-[141]), largely concentrated along the eastern side of the trench, which completed the infilling of the ditch. Dating evidence recovered from four of the seven fill deposits indicates a probable date for the infilling of between the 17th and 20th centuries.

Overlying the uppermost fills of both of these features was a further subsoil layer, [135], which was up to 300mm thick, and contained pottery and tile dating to between the 16th and 20th centuries.

The final deposit in this trench was the prevailing topsoil layer for this part of the site, [106], as seen previously.

Unstratified material recovered during the excavation (collected as context [105]), contained pottery dating to the 18th to 20th centuries.

6.0 Discussion of Results and Conclusions

Archaeological remains were revealed in all the trial trenches, although in some cases they relate to the very recent past, and only two features appear to pre-date the 17th century.

These earlier features, comprising a ditch and a possible pit, were revealed in Trial Trenches 2 and 4, and represent activity dating to between the 12th and 15th centuries. The east-west oriented ditch was present in both trenches, and appears to be a continuation of an existing property boundary to the west. Above these features was a widespread subsoil deposit, which again contained pottery dating to between the 12th and 15th centuries.

There then appears to be a hiatus in activity with all the remaining features and deposits dating to between the 17th and 20th centuries, with several connected to use of the farm during the last century

There was no evidence for occupation on the site itself beyond this, and no evidence for any activity pre-dating the 12th century.

As outlined above, this investigation was designed to evaluate the archaeological potential of this site (if any), in advance of development, and to determine the likely effect of subsequent development on any such remains. As the evaluation strategy was successful in identifying preserved archaeological remains and assessing their nature, it can be considered to have been an appropriate response to the development proposals.

7.0 Acknowledgements

Lincs Archaeo-tech would like to thank F. Vasey & Sons for funding this project, and especially Mr W. Vasey for his support and assistance during the works.

Thanks are also due to Mr J. Grundy, of JHG Planning Consultancy Ltd.; Mr T. Atkinson, of J. H. Walter; Ms. J. Hambly (NKDC Heritage Officer); Mr D. James Rackham, of Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Sites & Monuments Record.

8.0 Selected References

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Cope-Faulkner, P, 1995 *Archaeological Investigation at Hall Field, Water Lane, Bassingham, Lincolnshire*, Archaeological Project Services, Heckington

Hall, R, 2002 *Archaeological Evaluation on land at Manor Farm, Bassingham, Lincolnshire*, APS Report 30/02, Archaeological Project Services, Heckington

Hambly, J, 14th of July 2004 *Archaeological project brief for trial trenching as part of an evaluation of land off Bakers Lane, Bassingham*, North Kesteven District Council

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, Harpenden

Morgan, P, and Thorn, C (eds), 1986 *Domesday Book 31 - Lincolnshire (parts one and two)*, Phillimore and Co. Ltd., London and Chichester

9.0 Summary of Site Details

Site Code:	BLB04
Museum Accession Number:	2004.259
Planning Application Number:	N/07/0881/04
Supervising Archaeologist:	K. Wragg
NGR:	SK 490920/359610
Civil Parish:	Bassingham
SMR Number:	n/a
Date of Intervention:	13 th to 21 st December 2004
Type of Intervention:	Archaeological Evaluation
Undertaken for:	F. Vasey & Sons, Savages Farm, Carlton Road, Bassingham, Lincolnshire, LN5 9HB

Appendix A

Archive Deposition

The archive comprises:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Site diary
45	Context records
9	Scale drawings
2 copies	Report (plus digital copy on CD)
1 set	Colour negatives, colour contact print, & CD containing photographic images
1 assemblage	Post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material (as detailed in <i>Appendix D</i> , below)
1 assemblage	Bulk finds (as detailed in <i>Appendix E</i> , below)
Various	Miscellaneous supporting documentation

The primary archive material, as detailed above, is currently held by :

**Lincs Archaeo-tech,
50 High Street,
Martin,
Lincolnshire,
LN4 3QT**

It is intended that transfer to the City and County Museum, 12 Friars Lane, Lincoln, LN2 5AL, in accordance with current published requirements, under Museum Accession Number 2004.259, will be undertaken following completion of this project.

Colour Plates



Plate 1: General view of main field - looking south-east



Plate 2: General view of Trial Trench 1 - looking south-east

Colour Plates

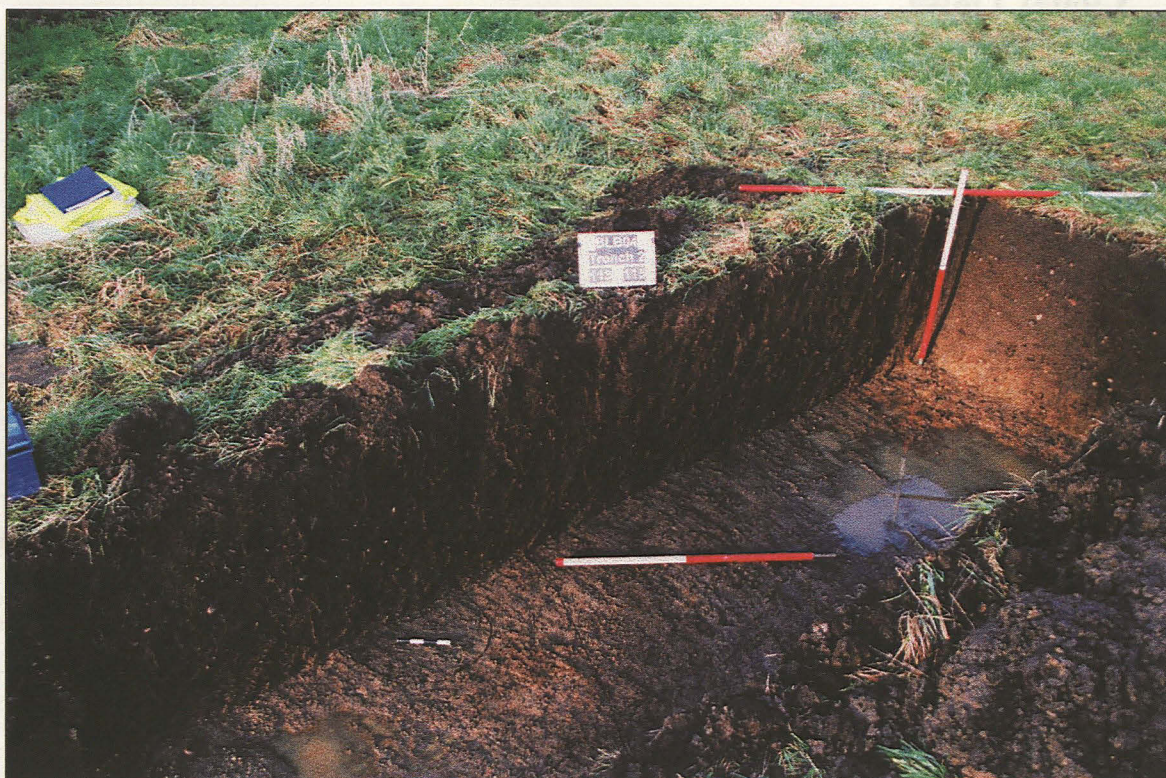


Plate 3: General view of Trial Trench 2 - looking north-west



Plate 4: General view of Trial Trench 3 - looking east

Colour Plates



Plate 5: General view of Trial Trench 4 - looking north



Plate 6: General view of stratigraphic sequence in west-facing section 5, Trial Trench 5 - looking east

Appendix C

Context Listing

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Description</i>
[100]	-	Unstratified finds - general site area
[101]	T.T. 1	Unstratified finds - Trial Trench 1
[102]	T.T. 2	Unstratified finds - Trial Trench 2
[103]	T.T. 3	Unstratified finds - Trial Trench 3
[104]	T.T. 4	Unstratified finds - Trial Trench 4
[105]	T.T. 5	Unstratified finds - Trial Trench 5
[106]	T.T. 2-5	Topsoil layer (main field) - moderate compaction, mid-brown slightly clayey, sandy humic topsoil; contains occasional-moderately frequent small-medium sized rounded & sub-rounded pebbles, very occasional small charcoal flecks, & very infrequent small pieces of pot/tile; bears a covering of coarse grass at the upper boundary; approximately 200mm thick, & present across entire main field
[107]	T.T. 3	Subsoil layer - moderately compacted, mid (slightly red) brown slightly clayey, silty soil; contains only occasional small rounded pebbles; c. 300mm thick
[108]	T.T. 3	Subsoil layer - moderately compacted, mid (slightly grey) brown silty, clayey soil; contains occasional-moderately frequent small rounded pebbles; c. 200-250mm thick
[109]	T.T. 1-5	Natural sands & gravels - moderate-well compacted, variegated coarse sand; ranges in colour from dull red/orange-brown, through bright orange, to mid grey-brown with orange mottles; contains up to 50% small-medium sized rounded, sub-rounded, & angular pebbles/gravel; present across site, up to 700mm thick to L.O.E.
[110]	T.T. 1	Natural blue-grey clay - well compacted, mottled light yellow/light blue-grey clay; contains only occasional small patches of sand & gravel; at least 800mm thick to L.O.E.; rises towards east
[111]	T.T. 3	Fill of modern pit [112] - mixed fill comprising burnt wood/charcoal/ash overlain by orange sand & gravel (redeposited [109]), & mixed with/overlain by mid (slightly grey) brown sandy, slightly clayey soil (redeposited [106]). Probably the buried remains of a demolished late 20 th century sheep-shelter - not excavated due to presence of asbestos roofing debris
[112]	T.T. 3	Cut for modern pit - linear cut, oriented approximately N-S; square terminal to S; vertical sides with sharp break from surface; base not revealed; dimensions: c. 650mm (E-W) x 1.0m+ (N-S) - continues into south-facing section. Machine-excavated trench dug c. 20-30 years ago (according to landowner)
[113]	T.T. 2	Fill of ditch [114] - moderate compaction, mid-grey sandy, clayey silt, containing moderate-occasional small pebbles, frequent dull brown/red-brown sand/mineral mottles, & very infrequent small pieces of pot/tile; approximately 800mm thick (maximum)
[114]	T.T. 2	Cut for ditch - linear cut oriented approximately E-W; steep N side at c. 60° to horizontal; more shallow, stepped, side to S; sides break gently from the surface, & turn gradually to form a slightly-rounded, generally level base; at least 2.4m wide at top of cut, c. 800mm-1.0m wide at base; approximately 700mm deep
[115]	T.T. 2	Fill of pit [116] - moderate compaction, mid (slightly grey) brown sandy, slightly clayey, silty soil; contains moderately-frequent pebble inclusions & small rootlets; approximately 800mm thick (maximum)
[116]	T.T. 2	Pit cut - small, probably oval cut with sides at c. 45°-60° to horizontal; sides break sharply from the surface, & turn to form a rounded base; dimensions: at least 300mm (E-W) x 1.6m (N-S); depth 800mm - continues into east-facing section - not fully revealed
[117]	T.T. 4	Primary fill of ditch [118] - moderate compaction, mid-light grey sandy silt; contains frequent red-brown sand/mineral mottles, & moderately frequent small rounded pebbles

Appendix C (continued)

Context Listing

Context No.	Location	Description
[118]	T.T. 4	Cut for ditch (probably = [114]) - linear cut oriented E-W; N side at c. 30°-45° to horizontal, becoming almost vertical at top with a sharp break from the surface; S side has steep, almost vertical lower half, & upper half at c. 30°-45° to horizontal; both sides merge to form a slightly-rounded base
[119]	T.T. 4	Fill of possible pit [120] - very well compacted, mid yellow-brown, slightly sandy, clay; contains moderately frequent flecks of tile or fired clay, very occasional small flecks of charcoal, & occasional small rounded pebbles. Truncated by ditch cut [118]
[120]	T.T. 4	Cut for possible pit - probably oval cut with long axis oriented E-W; truncated to N by ditch [118]; S side at c. 45°, breaking gently from the surface, & turning to form a rounded base. Continues into east-facing section - not fully revealed
[121]	T.T. 5	Fill of ditch [122] - moderate-well compacted, mid grey-brown, clayey, sandy silt; contains occasional small rounded pebbles, pot & glass inclusions, & a single 100mm x 100mm x 50mm piece of limestone
[122]	T.T. 5	Cut for ditch - linear cut oriented N-S; only W side revealed, initially sloping at c. 45°, becoming almost vertical before turning gradually to form a rounded base
[123]	T.T. 5	Fill of cut feature [124] - moderately compacted, mid grey-brown, clayey, sandy soil; contains only small rounded pebbles. Looks very similar, but not identical to topsoil [106]/subsoil [135]
[124]	T.T. 5	Cut feature - generally linear cut oriented approximately E-W; square terminal to E; vertical sides to E & N with sharp break from surface; generally flat base. Not fully revealed
[125]	T.T. 1	Topsoil layer (old stackyard field) - moderate compaction, mid-dark brown sandy, slightly clayey, humic topsoil; contains occasional small pebble inclusions, & modern brick/tile pieces; bears a covering of rough grass & weeds at the upper boundary; c. 200mm thick, & present throughout 'stackyard' field
[126]	T.T. 1	Multiple surfaces (former stackyard) - a series of three surfaces making up former stackyard; featuring a layer of orange sand & gravel (very similar to natural [106]), overlain by a layer of grey-brown silt/sand (very similar to [131]), in turn overlain by a mixed layer of mid-brown clay, off-white mortar/limestone chippings, & brick rubble; total thickness between 300mm and 400mm; present at the western end of the trench
[127]	T.T. 1	Occupation deposit/fill of [128] - moderately compacted, mid-dark (slightly grey) brown silt; contains occasional small pieces of degraded, blackened bone & very occasional small rounded pebbles; c. 100mm-150mm thick
[128]	T.T. 1	Shallow cut/natural hollow - only seen close to L.O.E.
[129]	T.T. 1	Cut & fill for modern land-drain - linear cut oriented NE-SW; contains a clay land-drain and very mixed infill
[130]	T.T. 2	Subsoil layer - moderate compaction, mid-brown sandy, slightly clayey, soil; very similar to topsoil [106] <u>except</u> has a higher concentration of pebble inclusions; also contains isolated small pieces of pot; between 300mm and 400mm thick
[131]	T.T. 1	Subsoil layer - moderately compacted, mid grey-brown silty, clayey soil; contains small pieces of stone, small pebbles, pieces of clay-pipe, & small flecks of charcoal; rises towards the east; approximately 400mm thick
[132]	T.T. 1	Mortar dump - moderate-well compacted light-yellow/off-white mortar mixed with limestone chippings; maximum thickness c. 200mm; only seen in N-facing section
[133]	T.T. 1	Clay dump/layer - moderate-well compacted mottled mid-grey/yellow clay mixed with mid grey-brown silt; contains only small pebbles & small flecks of stone, & isolated small pieces of pot; c. 200mm thick

Appendix C (continued)

Context Listing

Context No.	Location	Description
[134]	T.T. 1	Silt layer - moderately compacted, mid grey-brown sandy, clayey silt containing no obvious inclusions; c. 100mm thick
[135]	T.T. 5	Subsoil layer - moderately compacted, mid brown sandy, clayey soil containing rounded & angular pebbles & very occasional small pieces of pot; up to 300mm thick
[136]	T.T. 5	Fill/dump deposit - moderately compacted, mid grey-brown sandy silt containing occasional small pebbles, infrequent small flecks of charcoal, and a single piece of brick/tile
[137]	T.T. 5	Fill/dump deposit - mid-brown sandy, silty soil mixed with orange coarse sand & gravel
[138]	T.T. 5	Fill/dump deposit - moderately compacted, mid grey-brown sandy, clayey silt; contains only very occasional small rounded pebbles
[139]	T.T. 5	Fill/dump deposit - mixed mid-brown sandy, clayey silt & orange sand/gravel; contains only one piece of white-glazed pottery
[140]	T.T. 5	Fill/dump deposit - moderately compacted, mid grey sandy, clayey silt containing very occasional small flecks/pockets of orange sand & gravel
[141]	T.T. 5	Fill/dump deposit - mixed mid-brown clayey, sandy silt & orange sand/gravel; no obvious inclusions
[142]	T.T. 4	Subsoil layer - slightly red-brown, sandy, clayey soil (identical to [107]); becomes less red-coloured towards south
[143]	T.T. 4	Secondary fill of ditch [118] - moderately compacted, mid-brown sandy, clayey soil, containing only occasional small rounded pebbles. Similar, but not identical, to topsoil [106]
[144]	T.T. 5	Subsoil layer - very slightly red-brown, sandy, clayey soil with no obvious inclusions. Probably the same as [107]/[142]

Appendix D

Post-Roman pottery & ceramic building material: Archive Listings

Jane Young, Ceramic Consultant

Post-Roman Pottery Archive

Context number	Cname	Sub fabric	Form type	Sherds	Vessels	Weight (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date (century)
[101]	<i>BERTH</i>		Bowl	1	1	96		Neck		18 th
[104]	<i>MEDLOC</i>	Oxid; fine; hard	Jug	1	1	3		Body sherd	Reduced glaze; abundant fine subround quartz mod <i>fe</i>	13 th - 14 th
[104]	<i>MEDX</i>	OX/R/OX; fine-med sandy	Small jug	1	1	12		Body sherd	Very abraded; splashed glaze?; common fine-med subround quartz, occasional larger rounded, occasional rounded flint; fairly clean background	12 th - 14 th
[105]	<i>BL</i>		Jar/bowl	1	1	59		Base		18 th - 19 th
[105]	<i>WHITE</i>		Hollow	2	1	11		Body sherd	Flakes	19 th - 20 th
[106]	<i>BL</i>		Bowl/jar	1	1	11		Body sherd		18 th - 19 th
[106]	<i>LERTH</i>		Plant pot	1	1	2		Body sherd		Late 18 th - 20 th
[106]	<i>BL</i>		?	2	1	5		Body sherd		18 th - 19 th
[106]	<i>BL</i>		Large jar/bowl	1	1	16		Body sherd	From TT3	18 th
[113]	<i>MISC</i>	Oxid; leached	?	1	1	4		Body sherd	Soot on exterior; fabric includes occasional flint & light firing clay pellets; shell voids	Probably 12 th - 15 th
[121]	<i>CREA</i>		Small dish	1	1	3		Rim		Late 18 th - mid 19 th
[121]	<i>WHITE</i>		Small shallow jar	2	1	25		Profile		19 th - 20 th
[121]	<i>TPW</i>		Open vessel; rectangular?	1	1	21	Interior & exterior transfer print	Base		19 th - 20 th
[121]	<i>CREA</i>		Small cup?	1	1	2		Rim		Late 18 th - mid 19 th
[121]	<i>BL</i>		Jug/jar	1	1	10		Body sherd	Interior & exterior glaze; burnt?	17 th - 18 th
[121]	<i>MEDLOC</i>	Light OX/R; fine sandy; hard	Jug	1	1	51	All round thumbing at basal edge	Base	Abundant fine subround to round quartz, sparse to moderate med round quartz, mod <i>fe</i> ; very abraded; orange exterior surface	13 th - 14 th
[121]	<i>WHITE</i>		Hollow	1	1	8	Blue sponge	Body sherd		19 th
[123]	<i>BL</i>		?	1	1	30		Base		18 th - 19 th
[130]	<i>MEDLOC</i>	OX/R/OX; fine sandy; hard	Jug/jar	1	1	25		Base	Abundant fine subround to round quartz, mod <i>fe</i> , occasional clay pellets/shale; abraded	13 th - 15 th
[131]	<i>BL</i>		Large bowl rim	1	1	57		Rim		18 th - 19 th
[133]	<i>BL</i>		Bowl?	1	1	11		Body sherd	Interior glaze	17 th - 18 th
[133]	<i>STMO</i>		Drinking vessel	1	1	3		Body sherd		Late 17 th - 18 th

Post-Roman Pottery Archive (continued)

Context number	Cname	Sub fabric	Form type	Sherds	Vessels	Weight (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date (century)
[135]	WHITE		Jar?	1	1	25	Moulded decoration	Rim	Manganese brown glaze over rim top	19 th
[137]	EMX	Oxid; fine sandy; hard	Jug	1	1	3		Body sherd	Splashed glaze; abundant fine subround quartz, sparse medium, occasional aggregate sst, mod <i>fe</i> , occasional white clay streaks	12 th - mid 13 th
[139]	TPW		Dish	1	1	2		Rim		19 th - 20 th
[142]	MEDX	Light firing; fine-med sandy	Jug/jar	1	1	2		Body sherd	Very abraded; light green glaze; common fine-med subround quartz, mod <i>fe</i> ; clean background; similar to Stamford-ware but slightly coarser	12 th - 13 th

Pottery glossary

BERTH	Brown-glazed earthenwares (1550-1800)	MEDX	Non-local medieval fabrics (1150-1450)
BL	Black-glazed wares (1550-1750)	MISC	Unidentified types (400-1900)
CREA	Creamware (1770-1830)	STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled glazed (1690-1800)
EMX	Non-local medieval fabrics (1150-1230)	TPW	Transfer-printed ware (1770-1900)
LERTH	Late earthenwares (1750-1900)	WHITE	Modern whiteware (1850-1900)
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics (1150-1450)		

Ceramic Building Material Archive

Context number	Cname	Fabric	Fragments	Weight (g)	Description	Date (century)
[102]	PNR		1	1	Flake	-
[104]	BRK	Fine red fabric	1	63	Very abraded	16 th - 20 th
[105]	PANT		2	133	Same tile	18 th - 20 th
[106]	MODTIL	Red earthenware	1	2	Probably flat roofer	18 th - 20 th
[106]	BRK	Very poorly mixed fabric including lumps of aggregated sst	1	46	Handmade	17 th - 20 th
[113]	PNR	Light firing, oxidised, with clay pellets/shale	1	306	Moderate <i>fe</i> & white clay? inclusions; sanded base; red slip; roofer; glaze spot on underneath	Post-medieval?
[119]	FIRED CLAY		2	8	Very abraded; possibly brick	-
[127]	FIRED CLAY		5	26	Possibly brick; mortar	-
[131]	BRK		1	18	Handmade?	17 th - 20 th
[135]	FLOOR	Fine oxidised fabric	1	300	30mm thick; several finger pressings where removed from the mould; very abraded upper surface; sanded base	Post-medieval - early modern
[135]	RID	Fine red fabric	1	194	Unglazed	16 th - 20 th
[135]	PNR	Fine red fabric	1	29	Probably ridge tile	16 th - 20 th
[136]	FLOOR		2	165	Same tile; very abraded upper surface; fine oxidised fabric with some white clay? inclusions; sanded base	17 th - 20 th
[137]	MODTIL	Red earthenware	1	54	Drain?	Late 18 th - 20 th
[139]	MODTIL	Red earthenware	1	41	Flat roofer?	Late 18 th - 20 th
[142]	FIRED CLAY		2	2	Almost free of inclusions; very abraded	-
[142]	FIRED CLAY		1	5	Probably brick; very abraded	-

Ceramic building material glossary

BRK	Brick	MODTIL	Modern tile	RID	Unidentified ridge tile
FIRED CLAY	Fired clay	PANT	Pantile		
FLOOR	Floor tile	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile		

Appendix E

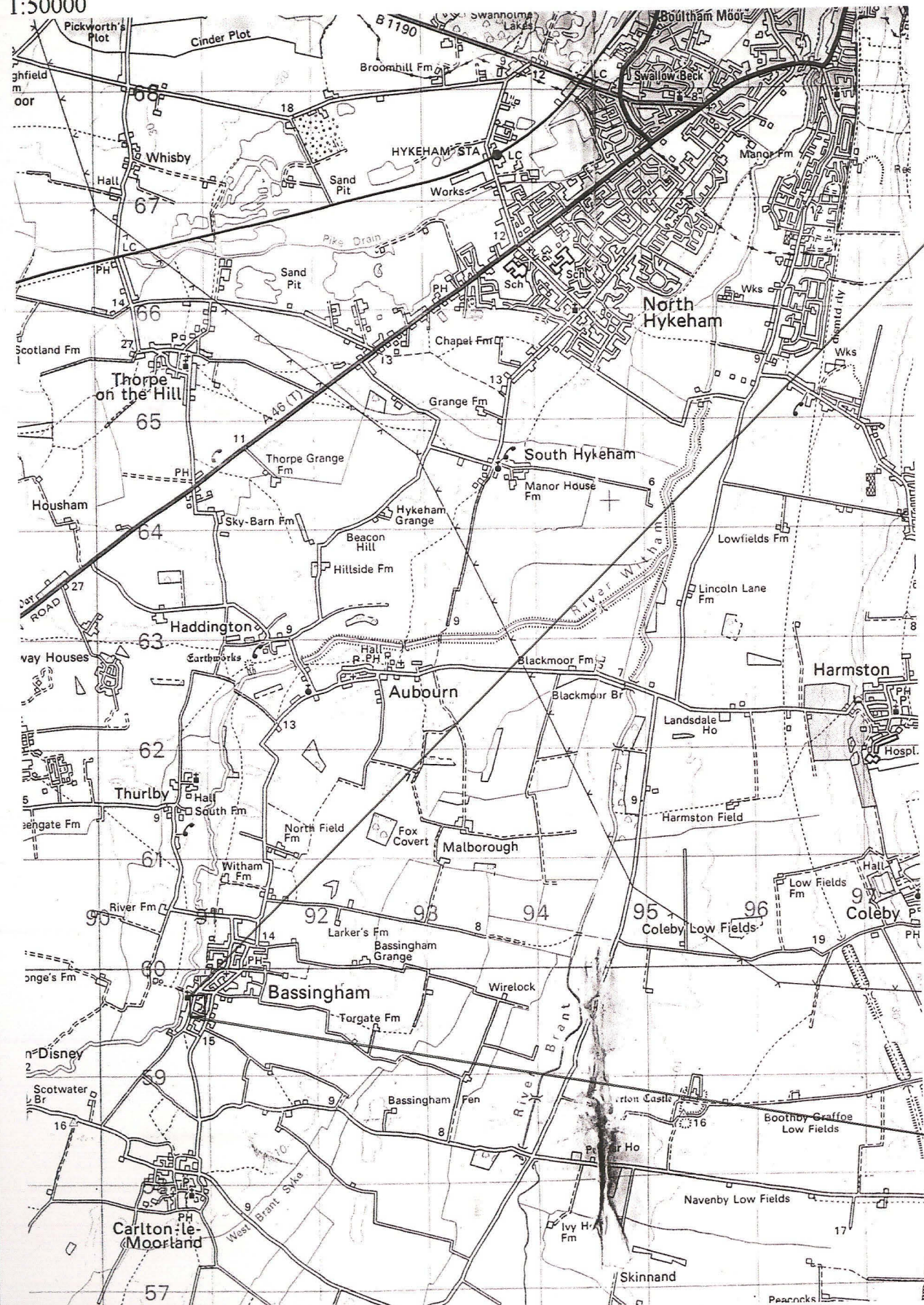
Bulk finds: Archive Listing

Yvonne Rose, Lincs Archaeo-tech

Bulk Finds Archive

Context number	Category	Count	Comments/Weight (g)
[119]	Stone	1	2g unworked flint; discarded
[121]	Bottle	1	Modern; late 18 th - early 19 th century; 1770-1820; wine bottle base
[121]	Tobacco Pipe	1	Post-medieval/Modern; 18 th century+; stem; discarded
[131]	Tobacco Pipe	2	Post-medieval; late 17 th - 18 th century; stems; discarded

1:50000



1:1000



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Lincs Archaeo-tech

50 High Street, Martin
Lincolnshire, LN4 3QT
Telephone & Fax: (01526) 378 020
Mobile: (07969) 145 173
E-mail: lincs.archaeotech@btinternet.com

SITE CODE:
BLB04
CLIENT:
F. Vasey & Sons
DESCRIPTION:
Site Location Plan

SCALE:
See Individual Plans

DRAWN BY:
-

DATE:
-

ARCHIVE NO:
-

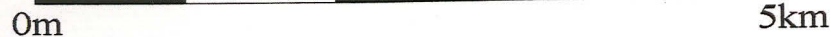
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2004.259

KEY:
-



FIGURE NO: **1**

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SITE CODE:
BLB04

CLIENT:
F. Vasey & Sons

DESCRIPTION:
Plan of Proposed Development

SCALE:
1:500

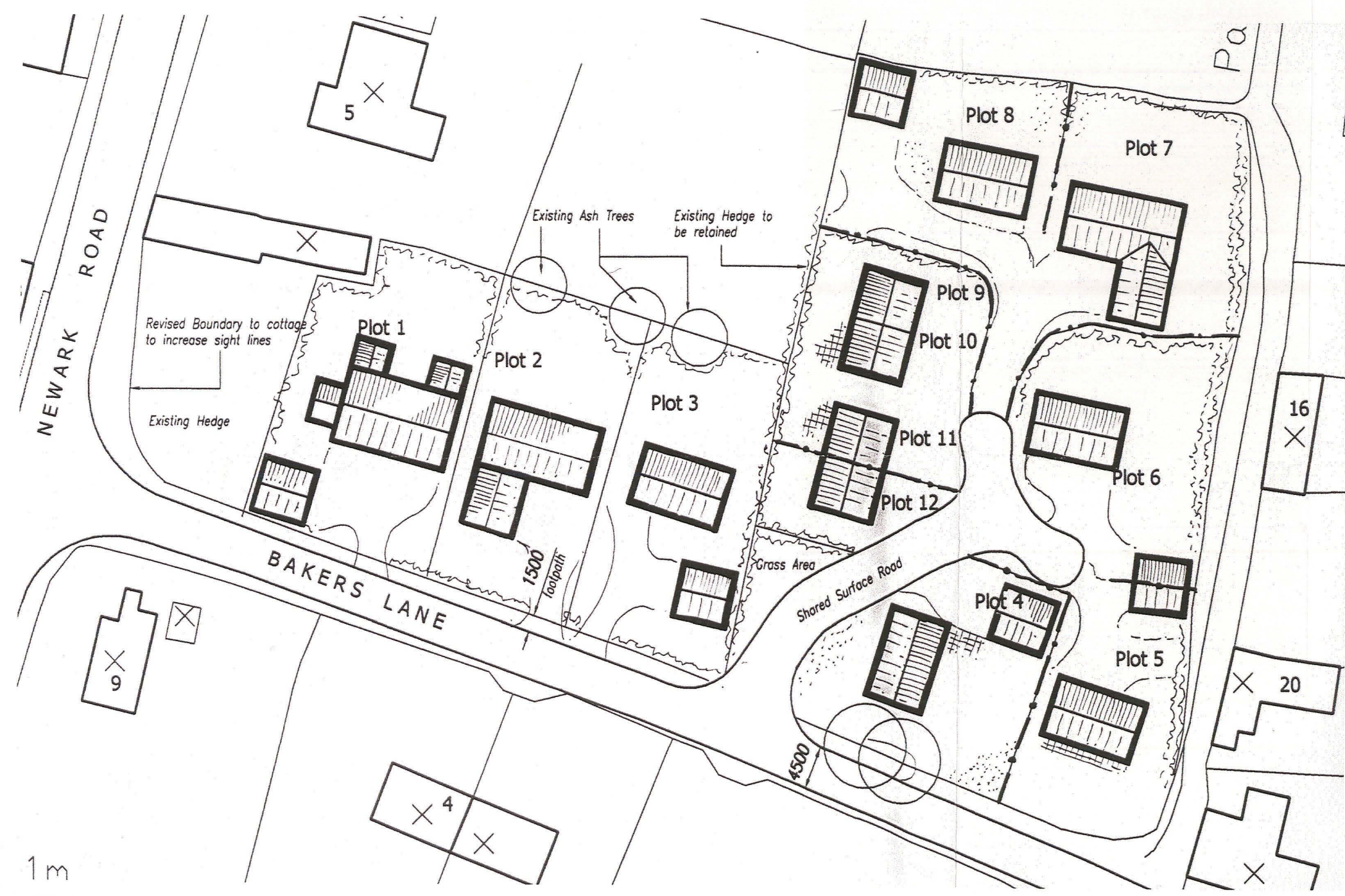
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DATE:
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ARCHIVE NO:
-

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2004.259

KEY:
-



1m

Based upon JHG Planning Consultancy Ltd./Flare Visual Ltd. Drawing No. F1139 - 100



FIGURE NO: **2**

SITE CODE:
BLB04

CLIENT:
F. Vasey & Sons

DESCRIPTION:
**Trial Trench
Location Plan**

SCALE:
1:500

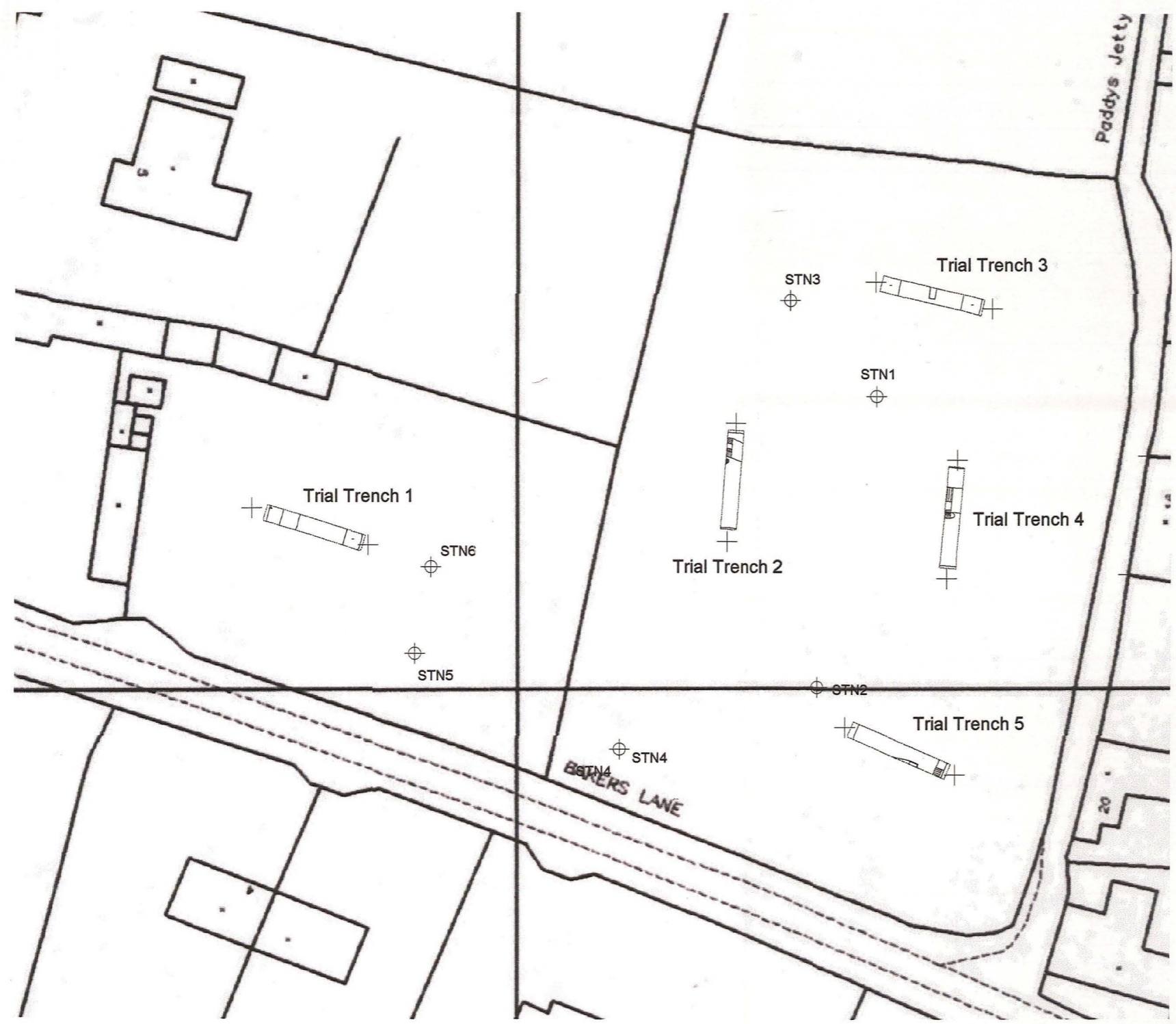
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DATE:
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ARCHIVE NO:

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KEY:



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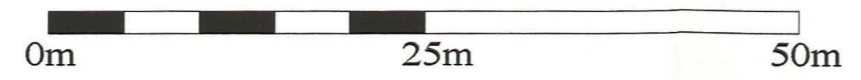
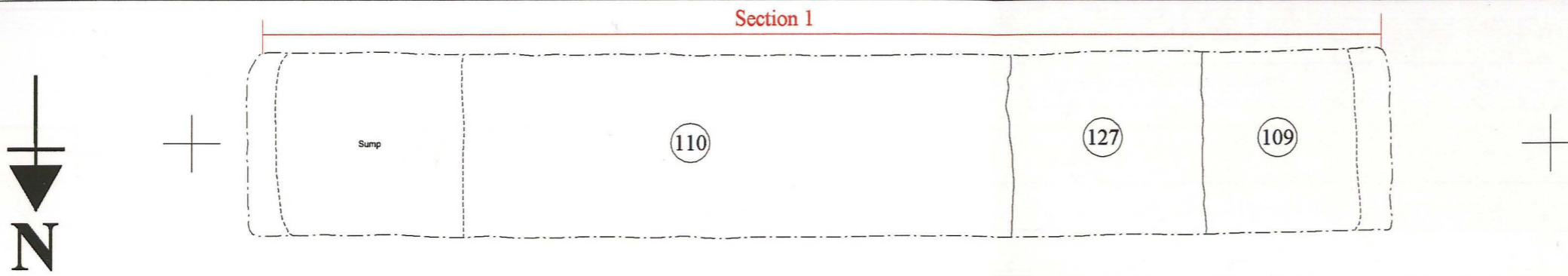


FIGURE NO: **3**



Overall Trench Plan - Scale 1:50



SITE CODE:
BLB04

CLIENT:
F. Vasey & Sons

DESCRIPTION:
**North-facing Section 1,
Trial Trench 1**

SCALE:
1:20

DRAWN BY:
KW

DATE:
17th December 2004

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2004.259

KEY:
 Limit of excavation
 Clay
 Sand
 Mortar/rubble
 Context number

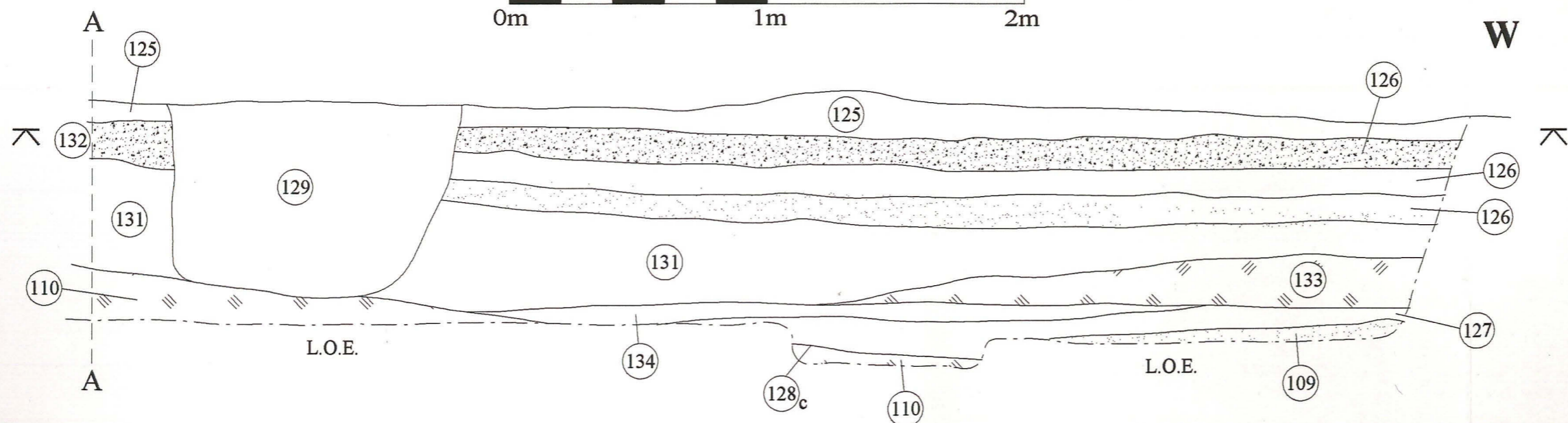
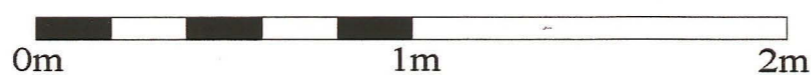
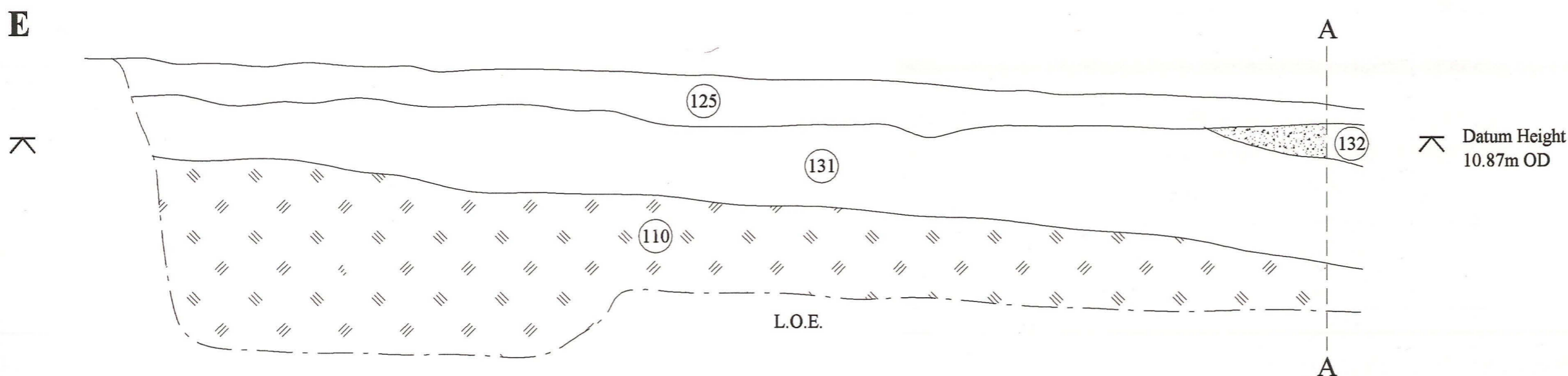
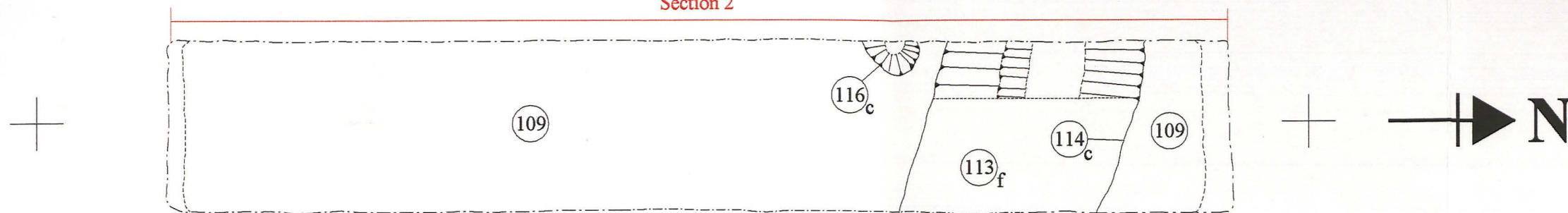
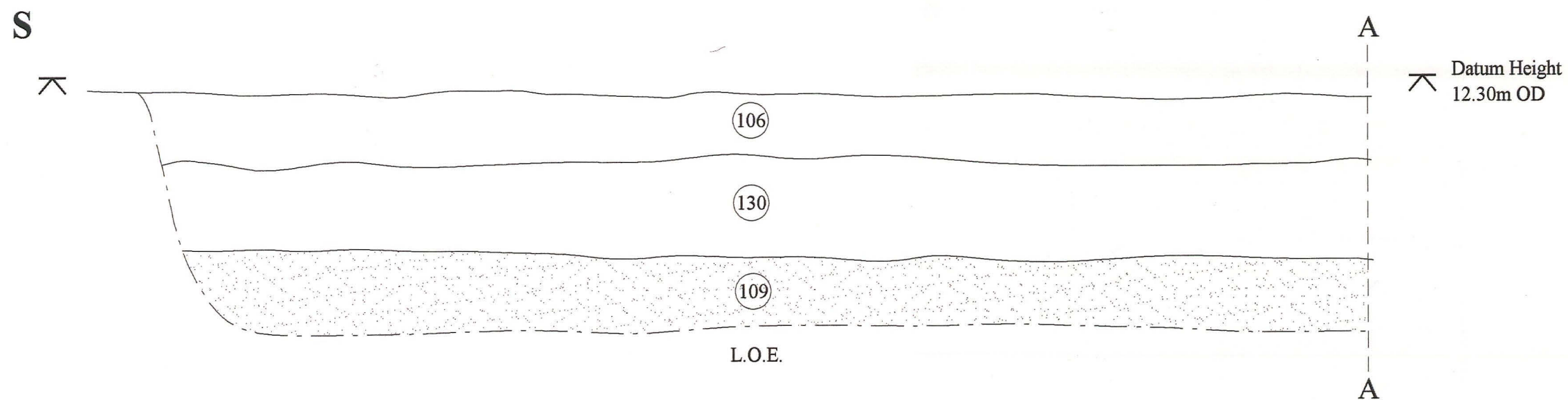


FIGURE NO:
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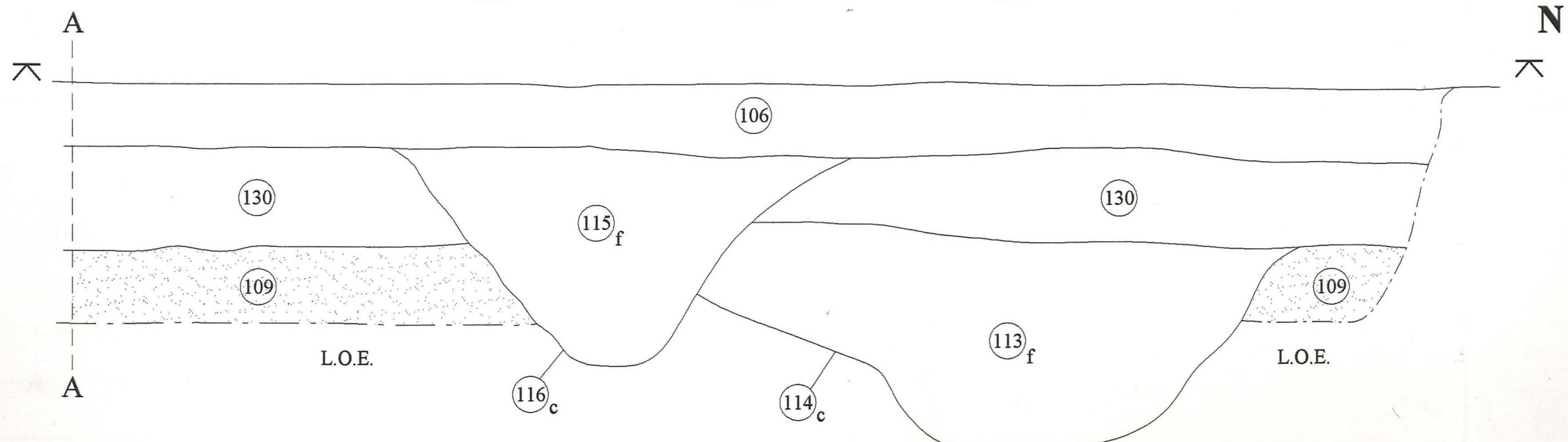
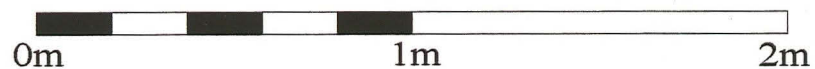
Section 2



Overall Trench Plan - Scale 1:50



Datum Height
12.30m OD



SITE CODE:
BLB04

CLIENT:
F. Vasey & Sons

DESCRIPTION:
**East-facing Section 2,
Trial Trench 2**

SCALE:
1:20

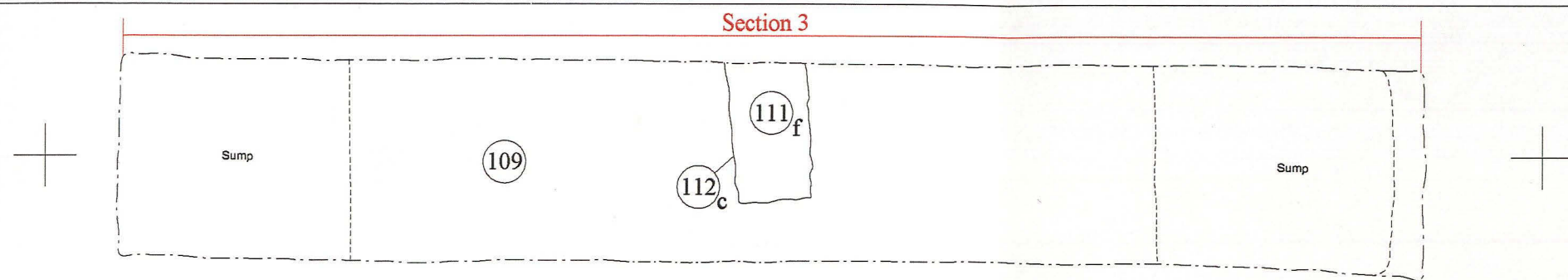
DRAWN BY:
KW

DATE:
16th December 2004

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2004.259

- KEY:
- Limit of excavation
 - Cut feature
 - Sand
 - Context number



Overall Trench Plan - Scale 1:50



Lincs
Archaeo-tech

50 High Street, Martin
Lincolnshire, LN4 3QT
Telephone & Fax: (01526) 378 020
Mobile: (07969) 145 173
E-mail: lincs.archaeotech@btinternet.com

SITE CODE:

BLB04

CLIENT:

F. Vasey & Sons

DESCRIPTION:

**South-facing Section 3,
Trial Trench 3**

SCALE:

1:20

DRAWN BY:

KW

DATE:

21st December 2004

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:

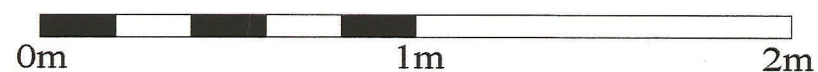
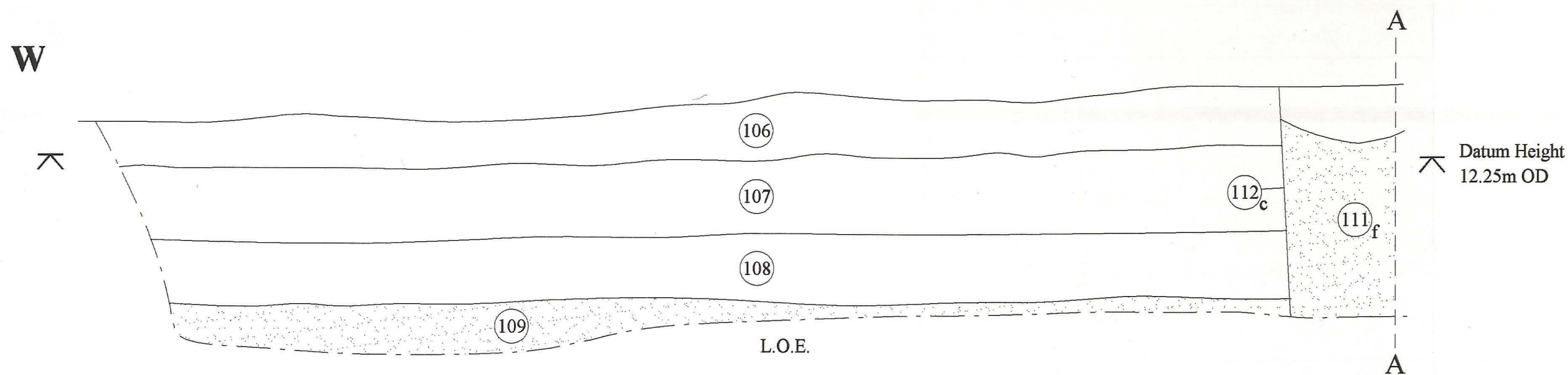
2004.259

KEY:

Limit of excavation

Sand

Context number



E

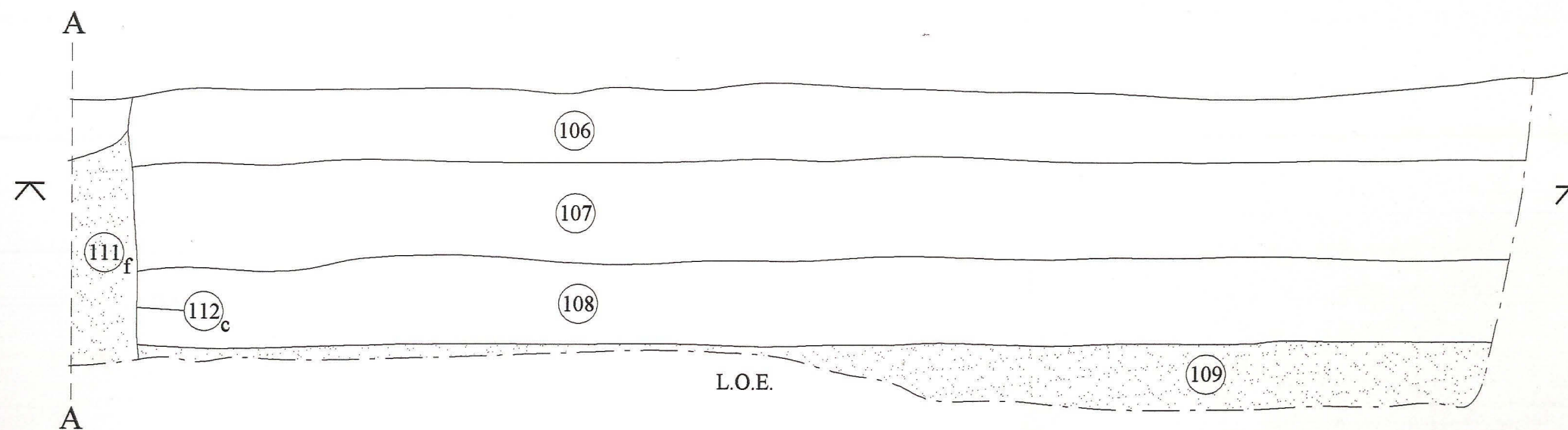
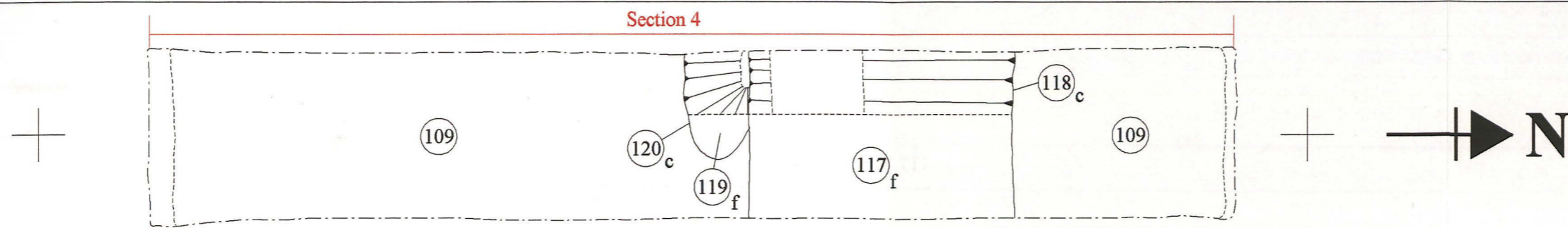


FIGURE NO:

6



Overall Trench Plan - Scale 1:50



SITE CODE:
BLB04

CLIENT:
F. Vasey & Sons

DESCRIPTION:
**East-facing Section 4,
Trial Trench 4**

SCALE:
1:20

DRAWN BY:
KW

DATE:
20th December 2004

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2004.259

- KEY:
- Limit of excavation
 - Cut feature
 - Sand
 - Clay
 - Context number

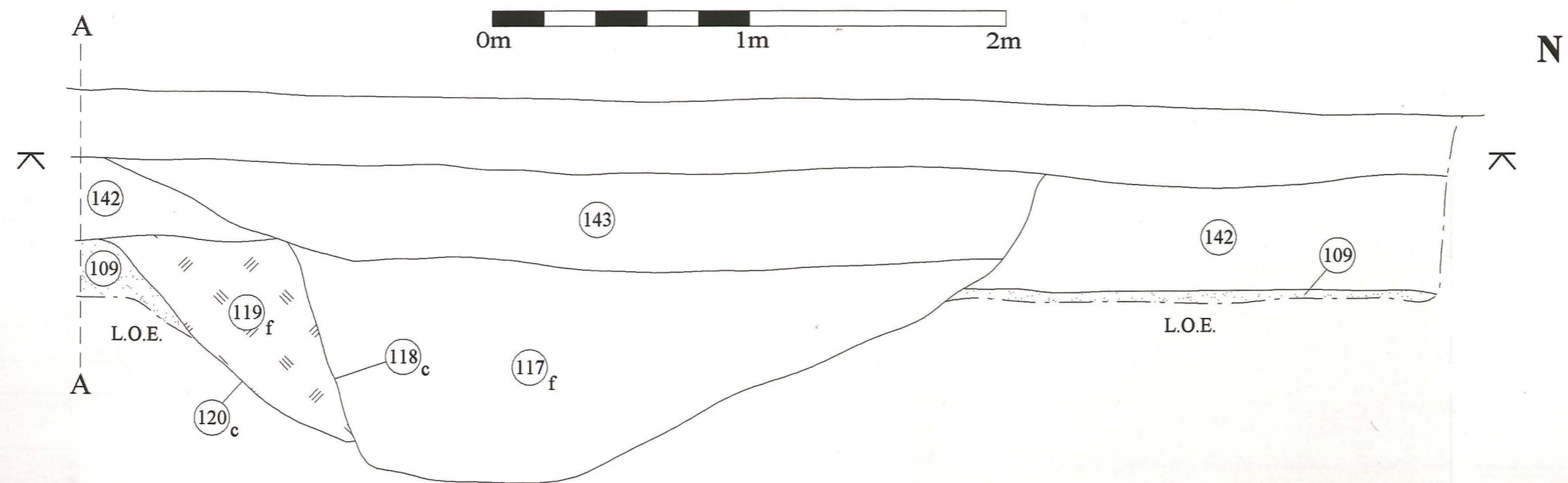
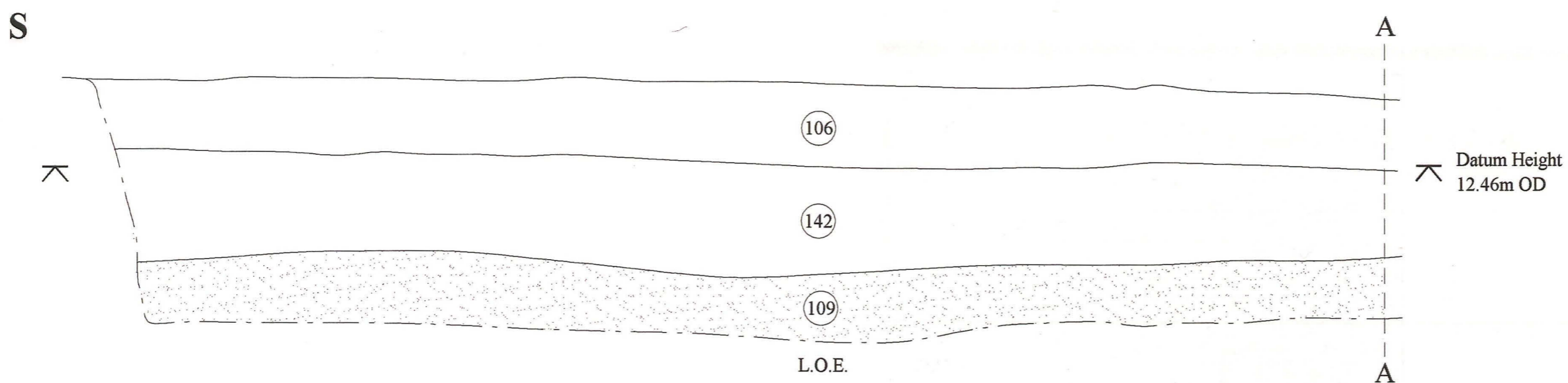
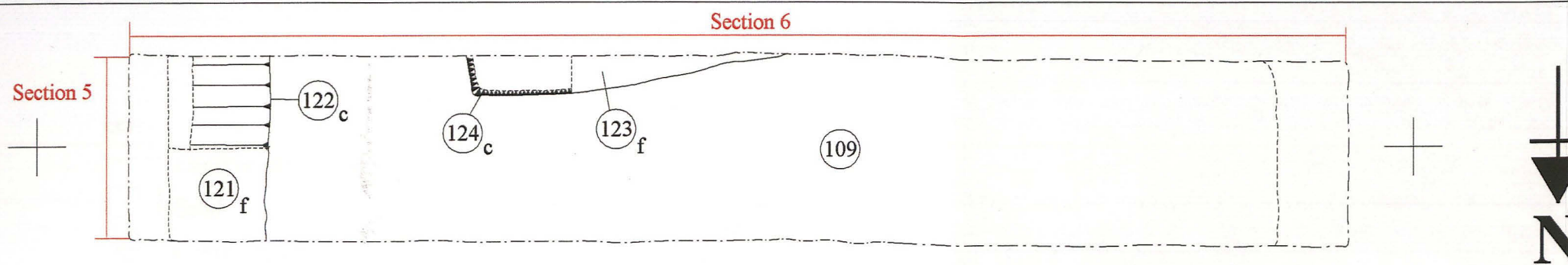
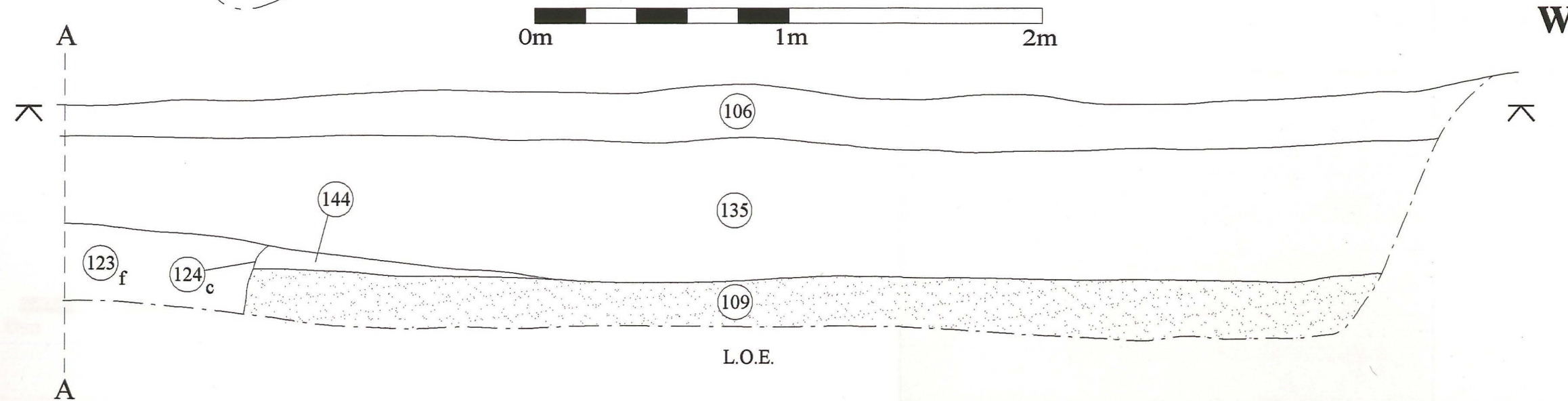
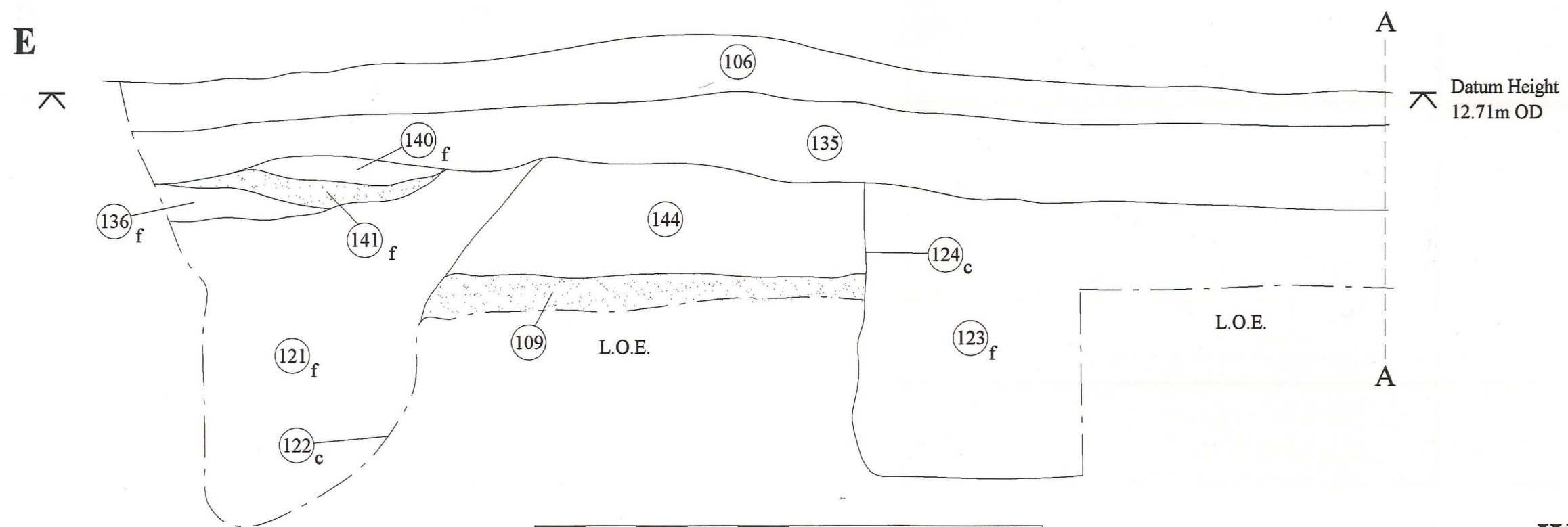


FIGURE NO: **7**



Overall Trench Plan - Scale 1:50



SITE CODE:
BLB04

CLIENT:
F. Vasey & Sons

DESCRIPTION:
**North-facing Section 6,
Trial Trench 5**

SCALE:
1:20

DRAWN BY:
KW

DATE:
20th December 2004




ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2004.259

- KEY:
- Limit of excavation
 - Cut feature
 - Sand
 - Context number

FIGURE NO:
8

KEY:

-  Limit of excavation
-  Sand
-  Context number

SITE CODE:

BLB04

CLIENT:

F. Vasey & Sons

DESCRIPTION:

**W-facing Section
5, Trial Trench 5**

SCALE:

1:20

DRAWN BY:

KW

DATE:

20th Dec 2004

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACC. NO:

2004.259

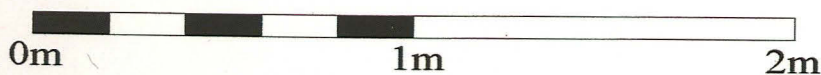
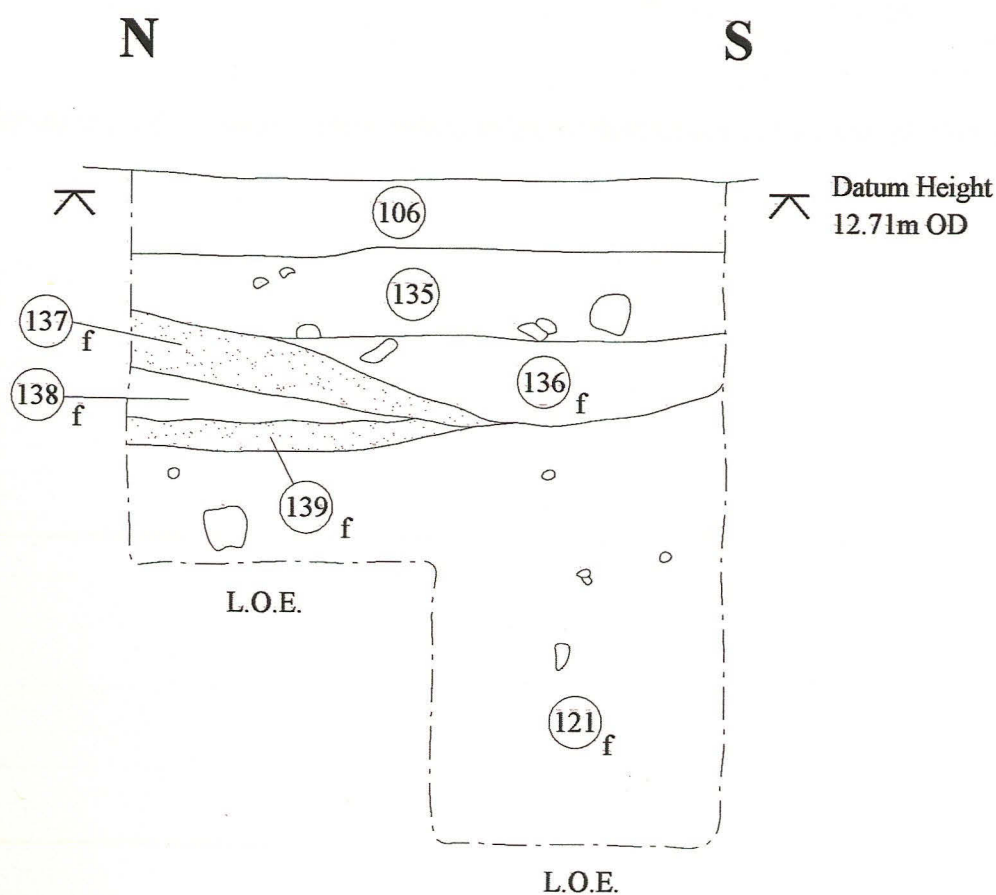


FIGURE NO:

9