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FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO 4, HALL WATH,
BASSINGHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: SK 9091 5984
Site Code: HWBA17
Accession No: LCNCC: 2017.183
Planning Reference: 17/0602/FUL

PREPARED FOR MR. ANDREW ALLISON OF RYLAND DESIGN SERVICES LTD. ON
BEHALF OF HIS CLIENT - MR..M. JACKSON OF JACKSON HOMES (SCOPWICK) LTD.

By

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Summary

- *The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling with integral garage on land adjacent to 4, Hall Wath, Bassingham, Lincolnshire was carried out by Neville Hall on the 28th-29th of November 2017.*
- *The groundworks for this development, which comprised the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of the foundations for the new dwelling with integral garage were the subject of continuous archaeological monitoring and recording.*
- *This archaeological watching brief did not identify any archaeological activity and there were no finds.*
- *The findings consisted of a simple deposit sequence which comprised an horizon of garden/cultivation soils that overlay a natural horizon of silty gravel and gravels. This deposit sequence was recorded within five representative sections across the new build area.*

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Mr. Andrew Allison of Ryland Design Services Ltd. on behalf of his client - Mr. M. Jackson of Jackson Homes (Scopwick) Ltd., to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling with integral garage on land adjacent to 4, Hall Wath, Bassingham, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference SK 9091 5984. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 28th-29th of November 2017.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of an archaeological condition, which was attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by North Kesteven District Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and acting on the advice of Ms. Denise Drury, Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire, in her capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the LPA. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2012), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (CHIfA, 2014).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, Ms. Denise Drury (on behalf of the local planning authority), the Planning Department of North Kesteven District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development site is situated within the historic core of the village of Bassingham and on land adjacent to 4, Hall Wath, which is in turn located off the eastern frontage of that thoroughfare, at National Grid Reference SK 9091 5984, and at a height of approximately 10mAOD. The village of Bassingham is located in the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of North Kesteven, county of Lincolnshire [**Figures 1 and 2**].
- 2.2 The development site is located within a slightly undulating upland area to the east of the River Witham. The development site is situated on deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Series, which have in turn developed on Lower Lias limestones of the Lower Jurassic [BGS, 1973; Soil Survey, 1983].

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 An application for planning consent for the proposed erection of a new residential dwelling with integral garage on land adjacent to 4, Hall Wath, Bassingham, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: 17/0602/FUL), has been submitted to and granted consent by North Kesteven District Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) [**Figure 3**]. However, as the proposed development is situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area and in an area of high archaeological potential, a condition (No. 10) was attached to this consent which stated that:

No development or site clearance/preparation shall take place unless and until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of an agreed written specification that sets out a programme of work to archaeologically monitor groundworks during development. The specification shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The programme of work shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the approved specification.

- 3.2 A specification or a written scheme of investigation for the archaeological monitoring was submitted to and approved by Ms. Denise Drury, Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire (on behalf of the LPA) prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological works.



Figure 1: Site location at a scale of 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring

- 4.1 The aims of the project were the continual archaeological monitoring of the site groundworks, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new residential dwelling with integral garage.

- 4.2 The objectives of the project were:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

- 4.3 The development site lies within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Bassingham and within an area of high archaeological potential. Three previous archaeological evaluations undertaken nearby in 2006, 1995 and in 1998 have identified evidence for Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement activity and finds. The specific aims of this archaeological watching brief will therefore be to record any further archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this multi-period settlement activity.



Figure 2: Site location at a scale of 1:1,250 at A4, (extract from Architects plan). The site is shown outlined in red.

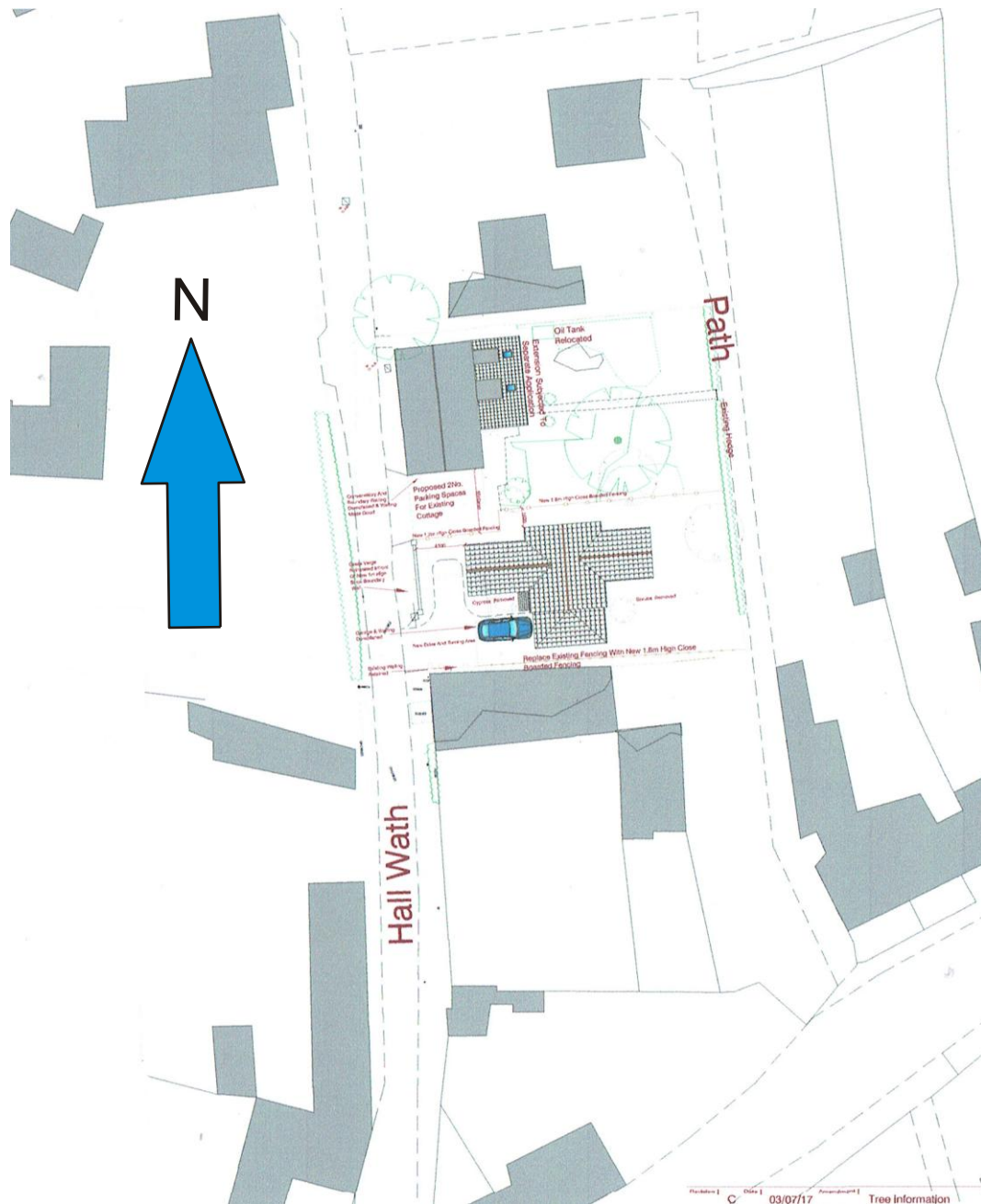


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original sale of 1:1,250 at A4, (extract from Architects plan).

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincoln Local Studies Library, the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.
- 5.2 A Neolithic deer antler pick was found after the ploughing of spoil dredged from the River Witham (HER 62870). A prehistoric polished stone axe was found in 1966 close to the River Witham at Norton Disney (HER 62653). A stone axe of Bronze Age date has been found in the grounds of the Old Rectory in 1972 (HER 62866).

- 5.3 During an archaeological evaluation on land off Grange Farm, High Street in 2006, two prehistoric flint blades and two flint flakes were found (HER 65628; Site code: GFB05).
- 5.5 A Dupondius of Domitian of AD81-96 was found to the south of Rose Cottage in 1969 (HER 62867). A further sherd of Roman pottery was found to the west of Newark Road in 1997 (HER 60705). Roman pottery was found in the garden of a house on Newark Road in 1995 and 1997 (HER 60501).
- 5.6 During metal detecting in an open field to the west of the village, various Roman coins and brooches were found. Subsequent fieldwalking in the same area yielded sherds of Roman pottery (HER 63174).
- 5.7 The findspot of an Iron Age coin has been found to the west of Bassingham in an open field (HER 63173).
- 5.8 The place name and hence the settlement of Bassingham appears to have late Anglo-Saxon origins (HER 60611). The place name itself is derived from an Old Scandinavian personal name of *Bassa* and the Old English *inga* or stream and *ham* – farmstead, hence ‘the farmstead or village (by a stream) of a man called Bassa’. The settlement of Bassingham is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086, when the manor was held by the King. Later medieval documentary references variously detail this settlement as *Basingeham* (AD1176) and *Basingham* (AD1174-84, AD1202). At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, lands in *Basingeham* were held on behalf of the King by Earl Morcar. The entry also makes references to a church and a priest [Cameron, 1998; Mills, 1991; Ekwall, 1991; Morris, 1986].
- 5.9 The present Grade II* listed parish church, which is dedicated to St Michael and All Angels is located on the Newark Road and comprises a west tower, a nave with north and south aisles, a south porch, a chancel and a north chantry chapel (now a vestry) (HER 62851). Fragments of Anglo-Saxon sculpture were found during the restoration work in the church in 1860 (HER 60385). There is also much medieval stonework in its fabric, some of which dates to the 11th century AD. The chancel was rebuilt in 1835 with further restoration taking place on the church in 1860. The tower was rebuilt in 1782.
- 5.10 The findspot of a medieval silver coin has been found to the west of Bassingham in an open field (HER 63172).
- 5.11 A number of Grade II listed buildings occur within the historic core of the village. These include: the late 17th–early 18th century Manor House, Water Lane, (HER 62862); the late 17th century Corner Cottage and outbuilding, Carlton Road (HER 62857); the late 17th century Church House, Newark Road, (HER 62861); the late 18th and early 19th century Ivy House, High Street (HER 62855); the late 18th century house attached to the north of Green’s Stores, High Street, (HER 62860); Green’s Stores, High Street, an early 18th century house, now a shop (HER 62859); The Grange, on the Newark Road, a house constructed in c.1700 (HER 62853); the early 18th century Old Manor House and outbuilding, Newark Road, (HER 62854) and the early 18th and 19th century Manor Farmhouse with outbuilding, Whites Lane (HER 62856).
- 5.12 There are also several undesignated buildings which are of local historical importance. These comprise: Holmedene, a house built in the late 18th century (HER 62872) and Forge Cottage, Linga Lane, a cottage of late 19th century date (HER 62876) and was a former blacksmiths workshop).
- 5.13 The site of a former Methodist Chapel is situated at the junction of Torgate Road and Carlton Road (HER 62871). This was built around 1800, but by 1830 was deemed to be too small, and so the site was moved. However, the Methodist records in the Lincolnshire Archives suggest that the first Wesleyan Chapel was constructed around

1802 on the same site as a chapel in the High Street that was built in 1832. The denomination of the site on Torgate Road/Carlton Road is therefore uncertain. This latter chapel was replaced by the present extant Methodist Chapel on the High Street (HER 62878), which was built in 1939. To the north-east is the site of a Primitive Methodist Chapel on Eastgate (HER 62877). This was opened in 1840 and was closed in about 1872. This was probably replaced by a possible further former Primitive Methodist Chapel and mission hall on the High Street, built in the late 19th century (HER 65621). It is now a residential dwelling.

- 5.14 Willow Tree Farm at Bassingham is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 66166). This is arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'L'-plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings here. The farmstead is situated within a village location.
- 5.15 Savages Farm at Bassingham is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 66168). This is arranged around a regular courtyard with linked working buildings on all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a significant loss of traditional buildings here. The farmstead is situated within a village location.
- 5.16 The site of an unnamed farmstead is situated at Bassingham (HER 66172). This is the site of a now demolished 19th century farmstead. This was arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'U'-plan. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings and the farmstead was situated within a village location.
- 5.17 The site of a further unnamed farmstead is situated at Bassingham (HER 66170). This is the site of a now demolished 19th century farmstead. This was arranged around a regular courtyard with a covered yard. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings and the farmstead was situated within a village location.
- 5.18 The site of a further unnamed farmstead is situated at Bassingham (HER 66167). This is a partially extant 19th century farmstead that was arranged around a regular courtyard with linked working buildings on all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a significant loss of traditional buildings here. The farmstead is situated within a village location.
- 5.19 The site of a further unnamed farmstead is situated at Bassingham (HER 66169). This is a partially extant 19th century farmstead that was arranged around a regular courtyard with an 'L'-plan range with detached buildings on the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings here. The farmstead is situated within a village location.
- 5.20 The site of a further unnamed farmstead is situated at Bassingham (HER 66171). This is a partially extant 19th century farmstead that was arranged around a regular courtyard with an 'L'-plan range with detached buildings on the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings here. The farmstead is situated within a village location.
- 5.21 The site of a post-medieval blacksmiths shop occurs at Bassingham (HER 62875). This is on the site of the present War Memorial. The site of a former smithy of unknown date occurred in the centre of Bassingham and is featured on the Second Edition O.S. maps of 1902-1906 (HER 62890).
- 5.22 The site of the former National School (HER 62873) was situated opposite the parish church. This was constructed in 1855, becoming a boarding school in 1893 and came under county council control in 1902. The school was finally closed in 1982.
- 5.23 A Grade II listed K6 telephone box of 20th century date is located on the High Street and in the centre of the village (HER 65713). The Bassingham War Memorial was

erected in 1920 and is located on Stocks Green at the junction between the High Street, Newark Road and Lincoln Road (HER 62874).

- 5.24 The site of a former WWII POW camp was located to the east of the village (HER 64861). It was referred to as the Rectory Camp. The site is now occupied by modern housing and a recreation ground.
- 5.25 Undated archaeological finds consisting of pieces of lead, a button and a glass bead have been made to the south of the parish church and to the west of Newark Road in 1997 (HER 60701).
- 5.26 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within the search area. An archaeological watching brief during the groundworks for a new residential dwelling at Riverside Cottage, 18, Newark Road in 2006 found two east-west aligned undated ditches and three residual sherds of 10th–14th century pottery (HER 64197-8; ELI 7249; Site code: BANR05). The function of the ditches was not determined.
- 5.27 A further archaeological watching brief that took place during the groundworks for a new dwelling at 11, Water Lane in 2008 located two undated pits and a ditch and a third pit that yielded three sherds of Roman pottery, but being abraded could not be ascribed to this period (HER 65359; ELI 8768; Site code: BAWL08).
- 5.28 An archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for the construction of a new access road at 38, Water Lane in 1998 found one sherd of early Anglo-Saxon pottery and four sherds of 17th–18th century pottery (HER 62660, ELI3974; Site code: BWL98).
- 5.29 In 1998, an archaeological watching brief on the excavation of house foundations at Plot 2, Hall Wath, (HER 62594, 62596, ELI 13548; Site code: BHW98) identified several possible Roman pits and postholes and also found four sherds of late 3rd–4th century AD pottery along with an undated and unidentified clay object (HER 62596). This was a heavily fired lump of clay.
- 5.30 In 1995, the excavation of six trial trenches was followed by the excavation of selected open areas at Hall Field, Water Lane (HER 60576-8; ELI 14439; Site code: BWL95). The earliest remains encountered was an early Roman field system, replaced in the 3rd century AD by a rectangular shaped enclosure, possibly associated with a small farmstead and part of a cemetery. Three sherds of early Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered from the upper fill of one of the Roman boundary ditches. These were in turn replaced by early medieval field boundary ditches, followed by the construction of a moated site, drained by the nearby River Witham in the 13th century. Within the moated island was an aisled hall with an additional room and a circular dovecote outside the moat. In the 15th–16th centuries, the site was abandoned, In the 17th century the aisled hall was refurbished and extended only to be abandoned for a second time in the 18th century. The hall walls were robbed out and quarry pits for the extraction of sand and gravel were then excavated.
- 5.31 An archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation of selected open areas at 33, Water Lane in 1997 identified 17th century pits and a 19th century feature as well as one sherd of residual Anglo-Saxon pottery. It was also found that much of the site had been disturbed by post-medieval/modern sand and gravel extraction or by later landscaping of the site (HER 60787, ELI 14432).
- 5.32 An archaeological evaluation on land at Grange Farm, High Street in 2006 prior to residential development identified multi-period activity from the Romano-British to the early medieval periods comprising field systems of drainage and boundary ditches along with postholes and evidence of post-medieval to modern gravel and sand extraction (HER 65629-30; Site code: GFB05). The Anglo-Saxon/early medieval occupation consisted of an 'L'-shaped ditch, seven postholes and a linear feature

which all produced sherds of mid 5th-9th century AD pottery. Further sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery were also found in unstratified deposits. A number of further undated archaeological features were also found which included three linear features, a gully, two postholes, a further gully and two channels, possibly the remnants of plough marks, a possible pit and three further postholes, three further linear features also possibly plough marks, a possible ditch and a further nine postholes. The Roman occupation comprised five ditches, a gully, a linear feature and a posthole. Finds from these features included pottery and fragments of quern stone. Further Roman pottery was recovered from unstratified deposits.

- 5.33 A post-medieval farmstead at Baker's Lane was the subject of historic building recording in 2008 (HER 65418). This was a farmstead of post-medieval origin. The farmhouse dates from the early-mid 19th century with internal alterations made in c1900 and again in the mid 20th century. Adjoining the farmhouse was a range that consisted of a lobby/ kitchen, store and wash house and adjoining this was dairy and milking parlour. All were of 19th century date. A cow byre and two pig sties were also present, built in the mid 19th century and a cartshed constructed between 1900 and 1925. The range, wash house, dairy and milking parlour were due for demolition in 2008.
- 5.34 An archaeological watching brief on a new water pipeline trench along Water Lane in 1999 located no evidence for archaeological activity beneath the lane itself (HER 60611, ELI 1964; Site code: BAS99). However, two possible ditches were observed opposite Orchard House, one of which produced late 17th-18th century pottery. A post-medieval brick culvert was also noted elsewhere along the pipeline trench.
- 5.35 An archaeological evaluation on land at Manor Farm in 2002 identified a number of undated archaeological features including ditch termini and pits along with a possible medieval ditch, two post-medieval ditches and a post-medieval building (HER 60611, ELI 12845; Site code: BNF01).
- 5.36 An archaeological evaluation prior to residential development in 2004 at Bakers Lane located a ditch and a possible pit dating to the 12th-15th centuries, a soil horizon that yielded 12th-15th century pottery and further 17th-20th century features (HER 60611, Site code: BLB04).
- 5.37 An archaeological watching brief in 2007 during the groundworks for a new residential dwelling at 3 Water Lane located two possible undated ditches, post-medieval ditches and a single residual sherd of 9th-11th century pottery (ELI 7934; Site code: BSWL07).
- 5.38 An undated feature was found during a watching brief on the construction of a new dwelling on land off the High Street in 2007 (ELI 8599, Site code: BAHS07).
- 5.39 A watching brief undertaken on land at Water Lane in 1995 during the installation of two LPG tanks yielded negative results (ELI2223).
- 5.40 Copies of published O.S. maps of the area of the development site were obtained from the local studies collections of the Lincoln Central Library and from the Lincolnshire Archives. An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1887 features the area of the development site within a small enclosure off the eastern frontage of Hall Wath. To the north is a cottage with a side outbuilding on this street frontage. To the south are two further outbuildings.
- 5.41 The same site layout is shown on the subsequent Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1905, on the six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1948, on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 and on the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1976.
- 5.42 **Figure 2** shows the existing layout of the development site.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring at the development site was undertaken by Neville Hall on the 28th-29th of November 2017. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new residential dwelling with integral garage. The mechanical excavations were undertaken by a JCB mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.80m wide toothed bucket.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording, and the deposits observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at an original scale of 1:100 was compiled on site of the monitored foundation trench excavations. This is reproduced at the same scale as **Figure 4** in this report. A total of five representative sections of the identified deposit sequence were also recorded on site at a scale of 1:20 [designated as **Representative Sections 1-5**]. These are also reproduced at this same scale also on **Figure 4**. A complimentary colour photographic digital record was also maintained, which are reproduced as **Plates 1-35**,, **Appendix 1**. A list of contexts is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

7. Results[Figure 4; Appendix 1, Plates 1-35]

- 7.1 The foundations for the new build had already been set out prior to arrival. There had also been some initial limited ground reduction which was confined to the upper levels of the garden/cultivation soil horizon (**001**) to depths of between 0.10m-0.15m below ground levels [**Plates 1-2**].
- 7.2 The foundations for the new dwelling with integrated garage were undertaken under archaeological supervision and extended to various lengths, to a width of 0.80m and to depths of between 0.70m-1.20m below ground levels [**Plates 3-4; 5-9; 11-13; 15-23; 25-28 and 30-35**]. The excavation of these foundation trenches was accompanied by simultaneous further limited ground reduction to depths of between 0.20m-0.25m within the eastern and central portions of the new build area. These were also confined to the garden/cultivation soil (**001**).
- 7.3 The excavations for the new build extended through a deposit sequence which consisted of the garden/cultivation soil (**001**), and an underlying natural horizon of silty gravels and gravels, which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within a total of five representative sections [designated as **Representative Sections 1-5**] that were widely distributed across the site.
- 7.4 This archaeological watching brief did not identify any archaeological activity and there were no finds.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The groundworks for this development, which comprised the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of the foundations for the new dwelling with integral garage were the subject of continuous archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 8.2 This archaeological watching brief did not identify any archaeological activity and there were no finds.

- 8.3 The findings consisted of a simple deposit sequence which comprised an horizon of garden/cultivation soils that overlay a natural horizon of silty gravel and gravels. This deposit sequence was recorded within five representative sections across the new build area.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 9.1 The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the absence of archaeological activity and finds and the nature of the deposit sequence on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposits observed. A more detailed level of archaeological assessment and investigation clearly would not have been necessary. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to record the absence of archaeological activity and finds and the nature of the deposit sequence present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

10. Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Andrew Allison of Ryland Design Services Ltd and his client - Mr. M. Jackson of Jackson Homes (Scopwick) Ltd. for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Ms Denise Drury of Heritage Lincolnshire and the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincoln Central Library and the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

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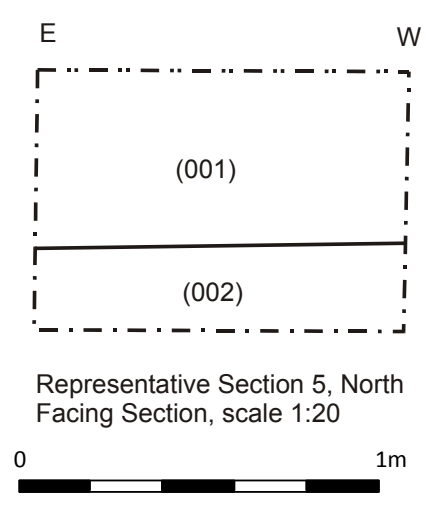
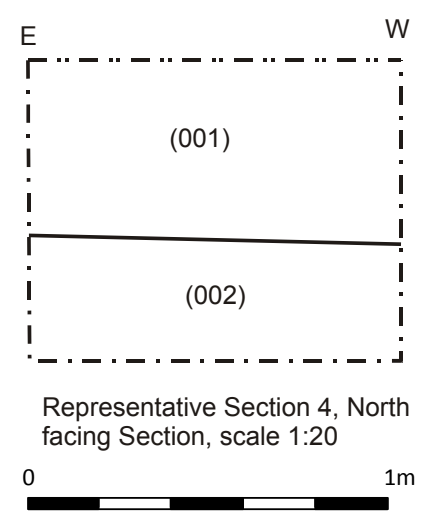
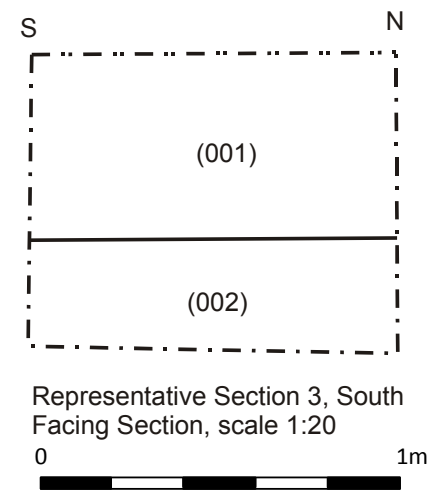
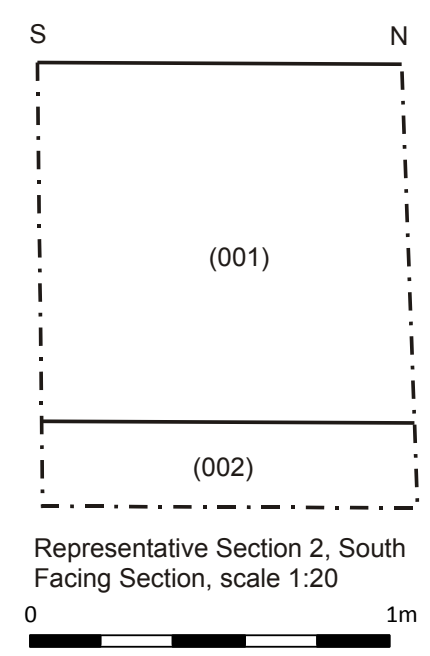
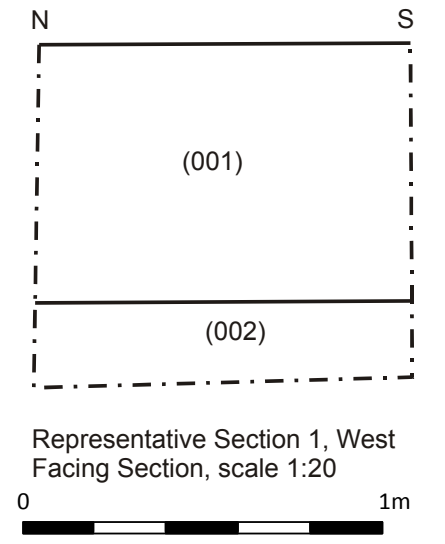
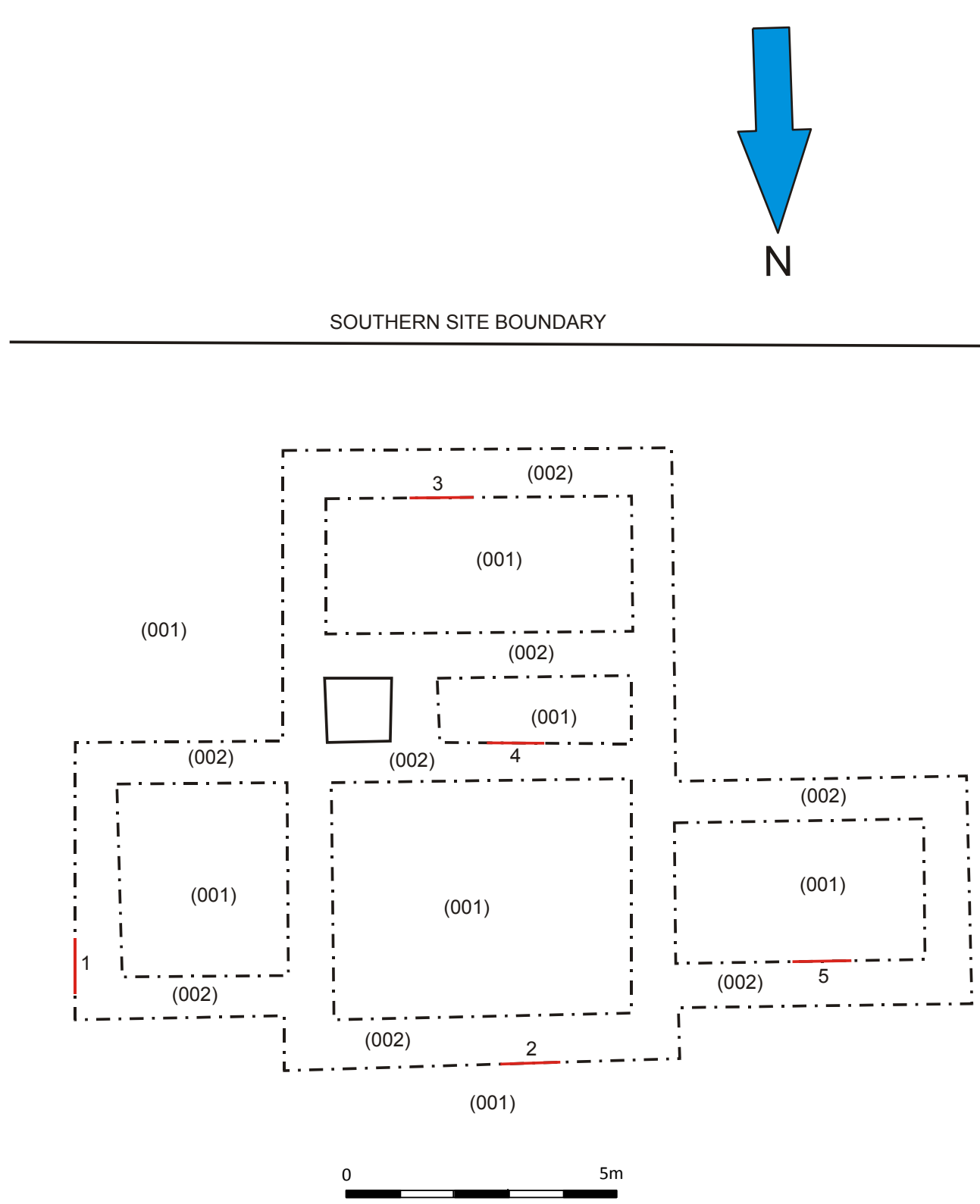


Figure 4: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:100 and Representative Sections 1-5 at a scale of 1:20

Appendix 1: Plates



Plate 1: Pre-groundworks, from the west



Plate 2: Pre-groundworks, from the east



Plate 3: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 4: Representative Section 1, from the west



Plate 5: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 6: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 7: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 10: Representative Section 2, from the south



Plate 8: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 11: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 9: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 12: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 13: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 16: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 14: Representative Section 3, from the south



Plate 17: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 15: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 18: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 19: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 22: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 20: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 23: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 21: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 24: Representative Section 4, from the north



Plate 25: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 28: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 26: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 29: Representative Section 5, from the north



Plate 27: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 30: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 31: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 34: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 32: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 35: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 33: Excavation of the foundations, from the west

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Garden/cultivation soil horizon. Friable, dark orange brown sandy silt with small angular and rounded stones 1% and frequent small brick/tile fragments. Above **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-5**. Depth - 0.94m.

- 002** Natural horizon. Soft light orange brown silty gravel with small rounded stones 20%-80%. Below **(001)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-5**. Depth - >0.34m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Two context records

One site plan of the monitored groundworks at a scale of 1:100 and five six sections at a scale of 1:20 on one sheet of drawing film

One context register

One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

38 Finningley Road

Lincoln

Lincolnshire

LN6 0UP

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection

Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 20117.183** and the Site Code **HWBA17**

Appendix 4: Photographic Register

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
1	Pre-groundwork	W		AT 25/11/17	HWBAIT
2	" "	E		" "	"
3	Excavation of the Foundation	N		AT 25/11/17	HWBAIT
4	Representative Section 1	W		AT 25/11/17	HWBAIT
5	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 25/11/17	HWBAIT
6	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 25/11/17	HWBAIT
7	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 25/11/17	HWBAIT
8	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 25/11/17	HWBAIT
9	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 25/11/17	HWBAIT
10	Representative Section 2	S		AT 25/11/17	HWBAIT
11	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 25/11/17	HWBAIT
12	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 25/11/17	HWBAIT
13	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 25/11/17	HWBAIT
14	Representative Section 3	S		AT 25/11/17	HWBAIT
15	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 25/11/17	HWBAIT
16	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 25/11/17	HWBAIT
17	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 25/11/17	HWBAIT
18	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 25/11/17	HWBAIT

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
19	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 29/11/17	HWBA17
20	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 29/11/17	HWBA17
21	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 29/11/17	HWBA17
22	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 29/11/17	HWBA17
23	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 29/11/17	HWBA17
24	Representative Section 4	N		NA 29/11/17	HWBA17
25	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 29/11/17	HWBA17
26	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 29/11/17	HWBA17
27	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 29/11/17	HWBA17
28	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 29/11/17	HWBA17
29	Representative Section 5	N		NA 29/11/17	HWBA17
30	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 29/11/17	HWBA17
31	Excavation of the Foundation	W		NA 29/11/17	HWBA17
32	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 29/11/17	HWBA17
33	Excavation of the Foundation	W		NA 29/11/17	HWBA17
34	Excavation of the Foundation	W		NA 29/11/17	HWBA17
35	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 29/11/17	HWBA17

Appendix 5: OASIS Summary Sheet

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

An Archaeological Watching Brief at 4, Hall Wath, Bassingham, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-303321

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nhallarchaeologicalservices@gmail.com	9 December 2017

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	Yes	Grey literature report filename/s	Sent by other means
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

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OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formctl.cfm?oid=nevilleh1-303321> for this page

Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
of Land Adjoining 4, Hall Wath,
Bassingham, Lincolnshire.**

**Prepared for Mr. Andrew Allison of Ryland Design
Services Ltd.**

National Grid Reference: SK 9091 5984

Site Code: HWBA17

Accession No: LCNCC: 2017183

Planning Reference: 17/0602/FUL

**Prepared by Neville Hall, Freelance Field Archaeologist &
Consultant**

October 2017

S Non-technical summary

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling with associated garage on land adjacent to 4, Hall Wath, Bassingham, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site lies within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Bassingham and in an area of high archaeological potential. Three previous archaeological evaluations undertaken nearby in 2006, 1995 and in 1998 have identified evidence for Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement activity and finds. The specific aims of this archaeological watching brief will therefore be to record any further archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this multi-period settlement activity.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of foundations and services for the new residential dwelling with associated garage. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 *On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

1. Site location and description [Figures 1 and 2]

- 1.1 The development site is situated within the historic core of the village of Bassingham and on land adjacent to 4, Hall Wath, which is in turn located off the eastern frontage of that thoroughfare, at National Grid Reference SK 9091 5984, and at a height of approximately 10mAOD. The village of Bassingham is located in the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of North Kesteven, county of Lincolnshire.
- 2.1 The development site is located within a slightly undulating upland area to the east of the River Witham. The development site is situated on deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Series, which have in turn developed on Lower Lias limestones of the Lower Jurassic.

2. Planning background [Figure 3]

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring which is required during the construction of a new residential dwelling with associated garage on land adjacent to 4, Hall Wath, Bassingham, Lincolnshire, (Planning Reference: 17/0602/FUL). This document has been prepared in accordance with a Planning Brief issued by Ms Denise Drury, Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire on behalf of North Kesteven District Council, (the Local Planning Authority), and will be submitted to same for approval prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological monitoring.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincoln Local Studies Library, the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.



Figure 1: Site location at a scale of 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.2 A Neolithic deer antler pick was found after the ploughing of spoil dredged from the River Witham (HER 62870). A prehistoric polished stone axe was found in 1966 close to the River Witham at Norton Disney (HER 62653). A stone axe of Bronze Age date has been found in the grounds of the Old Rectory in 1972 (HER 62866).
- 3.3 During an archaeological evaluation on land off Grange Farm, High Street in 2006, two prehistoric flint blades and two flint flakes were found (HER 65628; Site code: GFB05).
- 3.5 A Dupondius of Domitian of AD81-96 was found to the south of Rose Cottage in 1969 (HER 62867). A further sherd of Roman pottery was found to the west of Newark Road in 1997 (HER 60705). Roman pottery was found in the garden of a house on Newark Road in 1995 and 1997 (HER 60501).
- 3.6 During metal detecting in an open field to the west of the village, various Roman coins and brooches were found. Subsequent fieldwalking in the same area yielded sherds of Roman pottery (HER 63174).
- 3.7 The findspot of an Iron Age coin has been found to the west of Bassingham in an open field (HER 63173).
- 3.8 The place name and hence the settlement of Bassingham appears to have late Anglo-Saxon origins (HER 60611). The place name itself is derived from an Old Scandinavian personal name of *Bassa* and the Old English *inga* or stream and *ham* – farmstead, hence 'the farmstead or village (by a stream) of a man called Bassa'. The settlement of Bassingham is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086, when the manor was held by the King. Later medieval documentary references variously detail this settlement as *Basingeham* (AD1176) and *Basingham* (AD1174-84, AD1202). At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, lands in *Basingeham* were held on behalf of the King by Earl Morcar. The entry also makes references to a church and a priest.

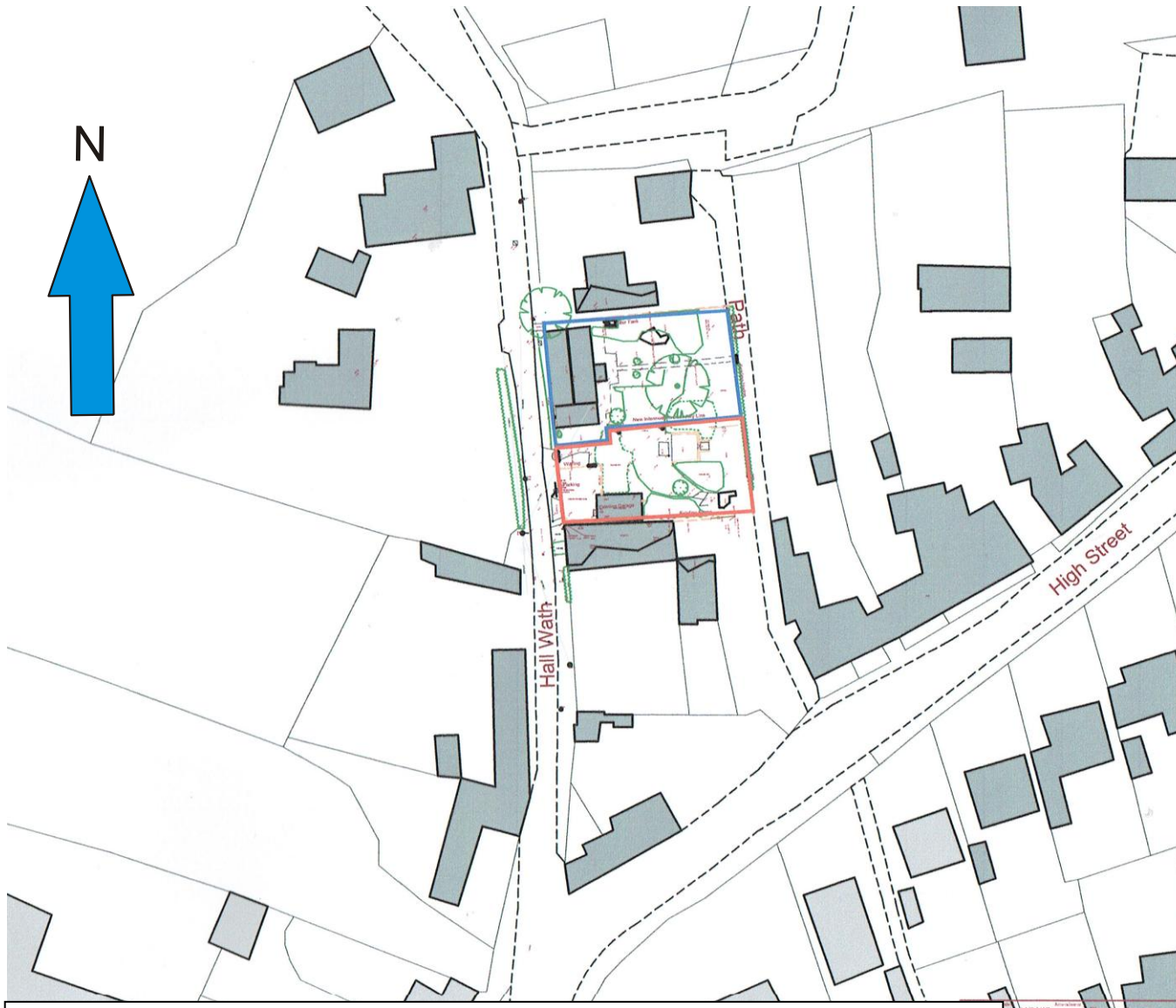


Figure 2: Site location at a scale of 1:1,250 at A4. The site is shown outlined in red, (extract from Architects plan)

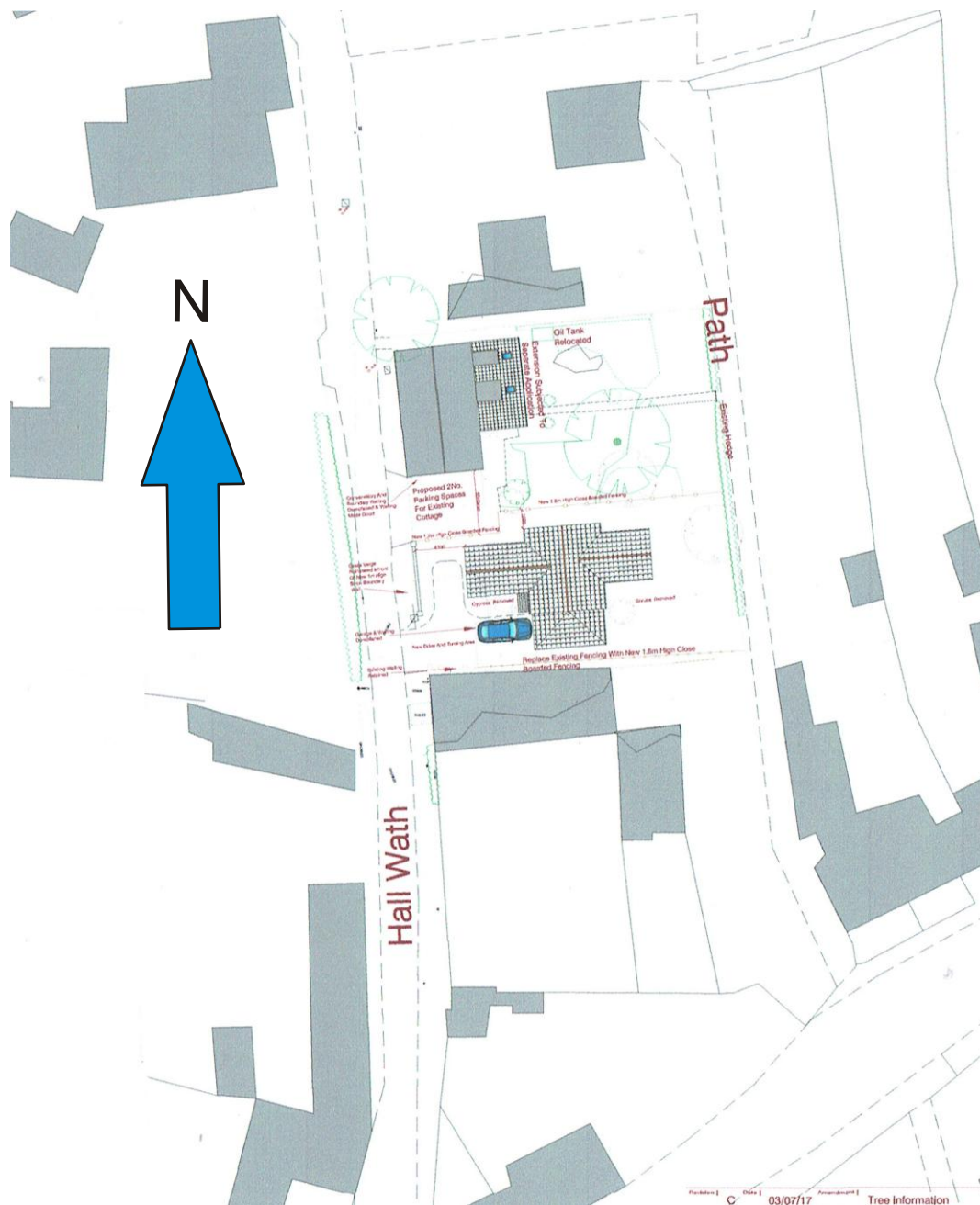


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original sale of 1:1,250 at A4, (extract from Architects plan).

- 3.9 The present Grade II* listed parish church, which is dedicated to St Michael and All Angels is located on the Newark Road and comprises a west tower, a nave with north and south aisles, a south porch, a chancel and a north chantry chapel (now a vestry) (HER 62851). Fragments of Anglo-Saxon sculpture were found during the restoration work in the church in 1860 (HER 60385). There is also much medieval stonework in its fabric, some of which dates to the 11th century. The chancel was rebuilt in 1835 with further restoration taking place on the church in 1860. The tower was rebuilt in 1782.
- 3.10 The findspot of a medieval silver coin has been found to the west of Bassingham in an open field (HER 63172).
- 3.11 A number of Grade II listed buildings occur within the historic core of the village. These include: the late 17th–early 18th century Manor House, Water Lane, (HER

62862); the late 17th century Corner Cottage and outbuilding, Carlton Road (HER 62857); the late 17th century Church House, Newark Road, (HER 62861); the late 18th and early 19th century Ivy House, High Street (HER 62855); the late 18th century house attached to the north of Green's Stores, High Street, (HER 62860); Green's Stores, High Street, an early 18th century house, now a shop (HER 62859); The Grange, on the Newark Road, a house constructed in c.1700 (HER 62853); the early 18th century Old Manor House and outbuilding, Newark Road, (HER 62854) and the early 18th and 19th century Manor Farmhouse with outbuilding, Whites Lane (HER 62856).

- 3.12 There are also several undesignated buildings which are of local historical importance. These comprise: Holmedene, a house built in the late 18th century (HER 62872) and Forge Cottage, Linga Lane, a cottage of late 19th century date (HER 62876) and was a former blacksmiths workshop).
- 3.13 The site of a former Methodist Chapel is situated at the junction of Torgate Road and Carlton Road (HER 62871). This was built around 1800, but by 1830 was deemed to be too small, and so the site was moved. However, the Methodist records in the Lincolnshire Archives suggest that the first Wesleyan Chapel was constructed around 1802 on the same site as a chapel in the High Street that was built in 1832. The denomination of the site on Torgate Road/Carlton Road is therefore uncertain. This latter chapel was replaced by the present extant Methodist Chapel on the High Street (HER 62878), which was built in 1939. To the north-east is the site of a Primitive Methodist Chapel on Eastgate (HER 62877). This was opened in 1840 and was closed in about 1872. This was probably replaced by a possible further former Primitive Methodist Chapel and mission hall on the High Street, built in the late 19th century (HER 65621). It is now a residential dwelling.
- 3.14 Willow Tree Farm at Bassingham is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 66166). This is arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'L'-plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings here. The farmstead is situated within a village location.
- 3.15 Savages Farm at Bassingham is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 66168). This is arranged around a regular courtyard with linked working buildings on all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a significant loss of traditional buildings here. The farmstead is situated within a village location.
- 3.16 The site of an unnamed farmstead is situated at Bassingham (HER 66172). This is the site of a now demolished 19th century farmstead. This was arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'U'-plan. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings and the farmstead was situated within a village location.
- 3.17 The site of a further unnamed farmstead is situated at Bassingham (HER 66170). This is the site of a now demolished 19th century farmstead. This was arranged around a regular courtyard with a covered yard. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings and the farmstead was situated within a village location.
- 3.18 The site of a further unnamed farmstead is situated at Bassingham (HER 66167). This is a partially extant 19th century farmstead that was arranged around a regular courtyard with linked working buildings on all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a significant loss of traditional buildings here. The farmstead is situated within a village location.
- 3.19 The site of a further unnamed farmstead is situated at Bassingham (HER 66169). This is a partially extant 19th century farmstead that was arranged around a regular courtyard with an 'L'-plan range with detached buildings on the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings here. The farmstead is situated within a village location.

- 3.20 The site of a further unnamed farmstead is situated at Bassingham (HER 66171). This is a partially extant 19th century farmstead that was arranged around a regular courtyard with an 'L'-plan range with detached buildings on the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings here. The farmstead is situated within a village location.
- 3.21 The site of a post-medieval blacksmiths shop occurs at Bassingham (HER 62875). This is on the site of the present War Memorial. The site of a former smithy of unknown date occurred in the centre of Bassingham and is featured on the Second Edition O.S. maps of 1902-1906 (HER 62890).
- 3.22 The site of the former National School (HER 62873) was situated opposite the parish church. This was constructed in 1855, becoming a boarding school in 1893 and came under county council control in 1902. The school was finally closed in 1982.
- 3.23 A Grade II listed K6 telephone box of 20th century date is located on the High Street and in the centre of the village (HER 65713). The Bassingham War Memorial was erected in 1920 and is located on Stocks Green at the junction between the High Street, Newark Road and Lincoln Road (HER 62874).
- 3.24 The site of a former WWII POW camp was located to the east of the village (HER 64861). It was referred to as the Rectory Camp. The site is now occupied by modern housing and a recreation ground.
- 3.25 Undated archaeological finds consisting of pieces of lead, a button and a glass bead have been made to the south of the parish church and to the west of Newark Road in 1997 (HER 60701).
- 3.26 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within the study area. An archaeological watching brief during the groundworks for a new residential dwelling at Riverside Cottage, 18, Newark Road in 2006 found two east-west aligned undated ditches and three residual sherds of 10th-14th century pottery (HER 64197-8; ELI 7249; Site code: BANR05). The function of the ditches was not determined.
- 3.27 A further archaeological watching brief that took place during the groundworks for a new dwelling at 11, Water Lane in 2008 located two undated pits and a ditch and a third pit that yielded three sherds of Roman pottery, but being abraded could not be ascribed to this period (HER 65359; ELI 8768; Site code: BAWL08).
- 3.28 An archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for the construction of a new access road at 38, Water Lane in 1998 found one sherd of early Anglo-Saxon pottery and four sherds of 17th-18th century pottery (HER 62660, ELI3974; Site code: BWL98).
- 3.29 In 1998, an archaeological watching brief on the excavation of house foundations at Plot 2, Hall Wath, (HER 62594, 62596, ELI 13548; Site code: BHW98) identified several possible Roman pits and postholes and also found four sherds of late 3rd-4th century AD pottery along with an undated and unidentified clay object (HER 62596). This was a heavily fired lump of clay.
- 3.30 In 1995, the excavation of six trial trenches was followed by the excavation of selected open areas at Hall Field, Water Lane (HER 60576-8; ELI 14439; Site code: BWL95). The earliest remains encountered was an early Roman field system, replaced in the 3rd century AD by a rectangular shaped enclosure, possibly associated with a small farmstead and part of a cemetery. Three sherds of early Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered from the upper fill of one of the Roman boundary ditches. These were in turn replaced by early medieval field boundary ditches, followed by the construction of a moated site, drained by the nearby River Witham in the 13th century. Within the moated island was an aisled hall with an

additional room and a circular dovecote outside the moat. In the 15th–16th centuries, the site was abandoned, In the 17th century the aisled hall was refurbished and extended only to be abandoned for a second time in the 18th century. The hall walls were robbed out and quarry pits for the extraction of sand and gravel were then excavated.

- 3.31 An archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation of selected open areas at 33, Water Lane in 1997 identified 17th century pits and a 19th century feature as well as one sherd of residual Anglo-Saxon pottery. It was also found that much of the site had been disturbed by post-medieval/modern sand and gravel extraction or by later landscaping of the site (HER 60787, ELI 14432).
- 3.32 An archaeological evaluation on land at Grange Farm, High Street in 2006 prior to residential development identified multi-period activity from the Romano-British to the early medieval periods comprising field systems of drainage and boundary ditches along with postholes and evidence of post-medieval to modern gravel and sand extraction (HER 65629-30; Site code: GFB05). The Anglo-Saxon/early medieval occupation consisted of an 'L'-shaped ditch, seven postholes and a linear feature which all produced sherds of mid 5th-9th century AD pottery. Further sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery were also found in unstratified deposits. A number of further undated archaeological features were also found which included three linear features, a gully, two postholes, a further gully and two channels, possibly the remnants of plough marks, a possible pit and three further postholes, three further linear features also possibly plough marks, a possible ditch and a further nine postholes. The Roman occupation comprised five ditches, a gully, a linear feature and a posthole. Finds from these features included pottery and fragments of quern stone. Further Roman pottery was recovered from unstratified deposits.
- 3.33 A post-medieval farmstead at Baker's Lane was the subject of historic building recording in 2008 (HER 65418). This was a farmstead of post-medieval origin. The farmhouse dates from the early-mid 19th century with internal alterations made in c1900 and again in the mid 20th century. Adjoining the farmhouse was a range that consisted of a lobby/ kitchen, store and wash house and adjoining this was dairy and milking parlour. All were of 19th century date. A cow byre and two pig sties were also present, built in the mid 19th century and a cartshed constructed between 1900 and 1925. The range, wash house, dairy and milking parlour were due for demolition in 2008.
- 3.34 An archaeological watching brief on a new water pipeline trench along Water Lane in 1999 located no evidence for archaeological activity beneath the lane itself (HER 60611, ELI 1964; Site code: BAS99). However, two possible ditches were observed opposite Orchard House, one of which produced late 17th–18th century pottery. A post-medieval brick culvert was also noted elsewhere along the pipeline trench.
- 3.35 An archaeological evaluation on land at Manor Farm in 2002 identified a number of undated archaeological features including ditch termini and pits along with a possible medieval ditch, two post-medieval ditches and a post-medieval building (HER 60611, ELI 12845; Site code: BNF01).
- 3.36 An archaeological evaluation prior to residential development in 2004 at Bakers Lane located a ditch and a possible pit dating to the 12th–15th centuries, a soil horizon that yielded 12th–15th century pottery and further 17th–20th century features (HER 60611, Site code: BLB04).
- 3.37 An archaeological watching brief in 2007 during the groundworks for a new residential dwelling at 3 Water Lane located two possible undated ditches, post-medieval ditches and a single residual sherd of 9th– 11th century pottery (ELI 7934; Site code: BSWL07).

- 3.38 An undated feature was found during a watching brief on the construction of a new dwelling on land off the High Street in 2007 (ELI 8599, Site code: BAHS07).
- 3.39 A watching brief undertaken on land at Water Lane in 1995 during the installation of two LPG tanks yielded negative results (ELI2223).
- 3.40 Copies of published O.S. maps of the area of the development site were obtained from the local studies collections of the Lincoln Central Library and from the Lincolnshire Archives. An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1887 features the area of the development site within a small enclosure off the eastern frontage of Hall Wath. To the north is a cottage with a side outbuilding on this street frontage. To the south are two further outbuildings.
- 3.41 The same site layout is shown on the subsequent Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1905, on the six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1948, on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 and on the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1976.
- 3.42 **Figure 2** shows the existing layout of the development site.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The aims of the project are the **continual archaeological monitoring** of all site groundworks, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new residential dwelling with associated garage.

- 4.2 The objectives of the project are:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

- 4.3 The development site lies within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Bassingham and within an area of high archaeological potential. Three previous archaeological evaluations undertaken nearby in 2006, 1995 and in 1998 have identified evidence for Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement activity and finds. The specific aims of this archaeological watching brief will therefore be to record any further archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this multi-period settlement activity.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the **continual monitoring** of any topsoil stripping, ground reduction, and of any other ground disturbance, using where possible a toothless ditching bucket.

- 5.2 All work will be carried out according to the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook*, (LCC, 2017), to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIFfA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs (CHIFfA, 2008) and with guidance detailed in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, The MoRPHE Managers Guide*, (English Heritage, 2009).

- 5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.

- 5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.

- 5.5 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.
- 5.6 Any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks will be excavated as far as reasonably possible to meet the objective of the Planning Brief.
- 5.7 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- 5.8 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on *pro-forma* context record sheets. A single context recording system will be used.
- 5.9 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.
- 5.10 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996) and Code of Practice, will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office within fourteen days. All such finds will also be reported to the local Portable Antiquities Officer.
- 5.11 Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.
- 5.12 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.
- 5.13 Should environmental sampling be required, a suitable archaeological scientist (probably Val Fryer) will be requested to make a site visit in order to advise on an appropriate sampling and recording strategy.
- 5.14 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 6.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.
- 6.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which there were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.
- 6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.4 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.

- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site (if appropriate).
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.
- 6.7 All post-excavation work will be carried out according to the Lincolnshire Archaeological handbook, (LCC, 2017), to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs (CHIfA, 2008) and with guidance detailed in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, The MoRPHE Managers Guide*, (English Heritage, 2009),

6. Monitoring arrangements

- 6.1 Provision will be made for Ms Denise Drury (Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire (on behalf of North Kesteven District Council, the Local Planning Authority)) to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.
- 6.2 Ms Denise Drury, Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire will be notified as soon as possible of the start date of works on the site. This notification period will be at least of fourteen days prior to this start.
- 6.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 6.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire.
- 6.5 Arrangements will be made for the Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire (Ms Denise Drury) for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 6.6 Ms Denise Drury shall be regularly updated on the project's progress and shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

7. Archive preparation and deposition

- 7.1 The documentation, records, and artefacts, (comprising the archive) generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book
- 7.2 Following written authorisation from the landowner, the archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln.
- 7.3 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 7.4 It is anticipated that the project archive will be deposited with The Collection, Lincoln by September 2018.

8. Reporting procedures

- 8.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within two months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.
- 8.2 The report will consist of:

A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

A non-technical summary of the results of the monitoring;

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the monitoring;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

A complete bibliography of all sources consulted;

Illustrations including scaled site location plans, scaled plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including representative trench sections) with scale bars; and

Appendices comprising appropriate digital photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections and a list of contexts, and any specialist reports on finds from the site.

8.3 The report will follow the guidelines set out in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook, Section 14.

8.4 An online record will be initiated with OASIS prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

9. Publication and dissemination

9.1 Copies of the report will be deposited with the clients; the Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire; the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record; (including a digital copy in .pdf format) and the Planning Department of North Kesteven District Council within two months of the completion of the site fieldwork.

9.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.

9.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2017), to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance (CHIfA, 2008) and with guidance detailed in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, The MoRPHE Managers Guide*, (English Heritage, 2009),

9.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

10. Other factors (including contingency)

- 10.1 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire.
- 10.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources will be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 10.3 Appropriate financial contingencies have been made in the event of the finding of Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon pottery; and medieval and post-medieval pottery, brick and tile.
- 10.4 Any additional financial contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire and the client.

11. Variations to the proposed scheme

- 11.1 Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with the archaeological curator.

12. Resources

- 12.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques during the appropriate duration of the groundworks programme of the construction stage of development. It is anticipated that the monitoring of the groundworks programme will require at three working days on site.
- 12.2 Post-excavation analysis and report preparation (up to three days in duration) will be undertaken by Neville Hall; and where available specialist analysis from:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Anglo-Saxon and Roman Ceramics
Val Fryer	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Malin Holst	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy
- 12.3 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.
- 12.4 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

13. Insurance statement

- 13.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £250,000 with Towergate Insurance.

14. Copyright

- 14.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

15. Ownership

- 15.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be donated along with the archive and deposited with The Collection, Lincoln.