

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 3 WATER LANE,
BASSINGHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BSWL 07)**

**Work Undertaken For
Ryland Design Services
on behalf of
Mrs E Wilkinson**

August 2007

Report Compiled by
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Planning Application No: N/07/0361/06
National Grid Reference: SK 9114 6015
City and County Museum Accession No: 2007.117
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-29874

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. **106/07**

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	2
6.	DISCUSSION	3
7.	CONCLUSION	4
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	4
9.	PERSONNEL	4
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	4
11.	ABBREVIATIONS	4

Appendices

1. Specification for archaeological watching brief
2. Context descriptions
3. The Pottery Archive *by Anne Boyle*
4. The Other Finds *by Gary Taylor*
5. Glossary
6. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Plan showing location of foundation trenches within the development area
- Figure 4 Plan showing location of sections and principal features
- Figure 5 Sections 1 and 2

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of the development site
- Plate 2 Section 1 showing features (003), (005) and (007)
- Plate 3 Section 2 showing feature (012)

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling at 3 Water Lane, Bassingham, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches.

The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance with remains dating from the Neolithic (4000-2250 BC) to the present day. Previous investigations only c. 250m southwest of the current site have revealed a Romano-British (AD 43-410) field system, enclosure and cemetery, as well as Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066) finds and substantial remains of high status manorial complex of the medieval period (AD 1066-1540).

The watching brief revealed a sequence of undated and post-medieval features. Undated deposits include two probable ditches and a pit. A post-medieval ditch was revealed, which may relate to one of the undated ditches recorded. These ditches were sealed by an extensive subsoil layer. Finds include a single sherd of 9th to 11th century pottery along with post-medieval examples as well as glass.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “*a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was

commissioned by Ryland Design Services, on behalf of Mrs E Wilkinson to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with construction of a dwelling at 3 Water Lane, Bassingham, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N/07/0361/06. The watching brief was carried out between the 26th and 29th of June 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Bassingham is situated 12km southwest of Lincoln in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The village of Bassingham lies on the east bank of the River Witham. Water Lane is located in the northwestern part of the village. The development site, at Number 3 Water Lane, lies approximately 400m northeast of the parish church of St. Michael and All Angels, centred on National Grid Reference SK 9114 6015. The site is on a slight elevation above the surrounding area at approximately 12m OD.

Local soils are of the Fladbury 2 Association, typically mottled clayey soils, and the Blackwood Association, slightly stony typical sandy gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 196; 127). These are developed on a drift geology of Older River Sands and Gravels which in turn seal a solid geology of Jurassic Lower Lias Clays, shale and limestone (GSGB 1973).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Bassingham is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic to the present day. Neolithic activity is demonstrated by three finds, comprising a stone axe, a dolerite adze and

a flint chisel or narrow axe found within the parish.

Archaeological excavation undertaken in 1995, at Hall Field c.240m southwest of the development, identified a rectangular domestic enclosure of 3rd century Romano-British date (Cope-Faulkner 1995), as well as part of a Romano-British cemetery, containing four inhumations, located southwest of the enclosure. Other Romano-British finds from the area include four sherds of late 3rd to 4th Century pottery identified during a watching brief 150m south of the Hall Field excavation, a Roman coin dating to AD 81-96 found c. 220m southwest of the site and a Bronze crescent headed pin found approximately 500m northwest of the development site.

Saxon activity has also been identified within Bassingham. Several finds of the period were recovered during the 1995 Hall Field excavation, suggesting settlement within the vicinity (Cope-Faulkner 1995). This notion of settlement is further supported by place-name evidence as the village name, Bassingham, is derived from Old English and refers to “*the ham or settlement of Basa’s people*” (Cameron 1998), suggesting a Saxon origin for the settlement.

Bassingham was first documented in the Domesday survey (1086 AD), listed as lands of the King and Earl Morcar, and was recorded to have two mills and a church at that time (Morgan and Thorne 1986).

The parish church of St Michael and All Angels dates largely to the 13th century, although does contain 11th century elements (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 127).

Excavations at Hall Field (Cope-Faulkner 1995) followed by a watching brief (JSAC 1997), west of the site identified a 12th - 13th century manorial complex, comprising a stone-built aisled hall and garderobe

within a moated enclosure with a dovecote located to the east. The manor fell into disuse in the mid 18th century (Cope-Faulkner 1995).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, topsoil was stripped from the area. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths of c. 0.9m using a 0.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. Where possible trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendices 3-4). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural Deposits
Phase 2	Undated Deposits
Phase 3	Post-medieval and later deposits

occasional small stone inclusions.

Phase 3 Post-medieval and later deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Located within the western foundation trench was a possible linear feature [012]. Aligned east-west, it was 3.1m wide and over 0.4m deep (Fig. 5, Section 2). It had a single fill of dark blackish brown organic sandy silt (011) from which pottery of late 18th to 19th century date was collected.

Phase 1 Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the foundation trenches was a layer of loose light reddish yellow sand and gravel (002), measuring in excess of 0.3m thick (Fig. 4-5).

Sealing all archaeological deposits was a subsoil comprising friable mid greyish brown silt (010). This measured 0.18m thick and contained 20th century glass and a single sherd of residual 9th to 11th century pottery.

Phase 2 Undated Deposits

Cut into the natural sand and gravel was a possible pit [005], that was only partially visible in plan extending 0.4m into the width of the footing and 2.6m along the length. A curved edge of the feature suggests it may have a pit (Fig. 4). Moderately steep sides and a depth of 0.36m were recorded in section (Fig. 5, Section 1). The pit had a single fill of soft and loose mix of yellowish grey and brownish grey silty sand (006) containing a moderate amount of gravel.

This was in turn overlain by a 0.45m thick friable dark blackish brown organic silt topsoil (001) containing 5 sherds of 19th - 20th century pottery and a bead.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise drift geology of Older river sand and gravel.

Cutting this was a possible linear feature [007] aligned east-west, extending across the 0.6m width of the footing trench (Fig. 4) and characterised in section by a sharp break of slope, steep smooth sides and a depth in excess of 0.36m (Fig. 5, Section 1). This was filled with mid brownish yellow silty sand and gravel with a grey mottle (008).

A pit and two possible ditches remain undated (Phase 2) due to a lack of artefactual material. The pit may have served a refuse function and the two possible ditches may have been for drainage or used as boundaries. It is possible that one of these ditches relate to the post-medieval ditch (Phase 3) recorded in the western foundation trench. A modern subsoil and topsoil were also recorded.

Truncating Linear [007] to the north was linear [003], that was oriented east-west and extended in length across the 0.6m width of the footing trench (Fig. 4). This feature was 1.04m wide with steep, near vertical sides and a depth in excess of 0.3m (Fig. 5, Section 1). Its fill was a soft dark brownish grey sandy silt (004) with

The earliest find comprised a single sherd of Late Saxon Torksey ware. Other finds include pottery of 18th to 19th century date and modern glass.

7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken at 3 Water Lane, Bassingham, as the site lies in an area of known archaeological significance with remains in the area dating from the Neolithic to the present day, particularly remains associated with the Romano-British, Saxon and medieval periods.

However, the investigation only identified two undated ditches and a pit, along with a post-medieval ditch.

Finds recovered from the investigation include a single sherd of Late Saxon pottery along with post-medieval pottery, a bead and a fragment of glass.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr AR Allison of Ryland Design Services Limited who commissioned the work on behalf of Mrs E Wilkinson. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jo Hambly, the North Kesteven Heritage Officer, kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Fiona Walker, Neil Parker
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Andrew Failes
 Post-excavation analysis: Andrew Failes

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
 JSAC John Samuels Archaeological Consultants



Figure 1 - General location plan

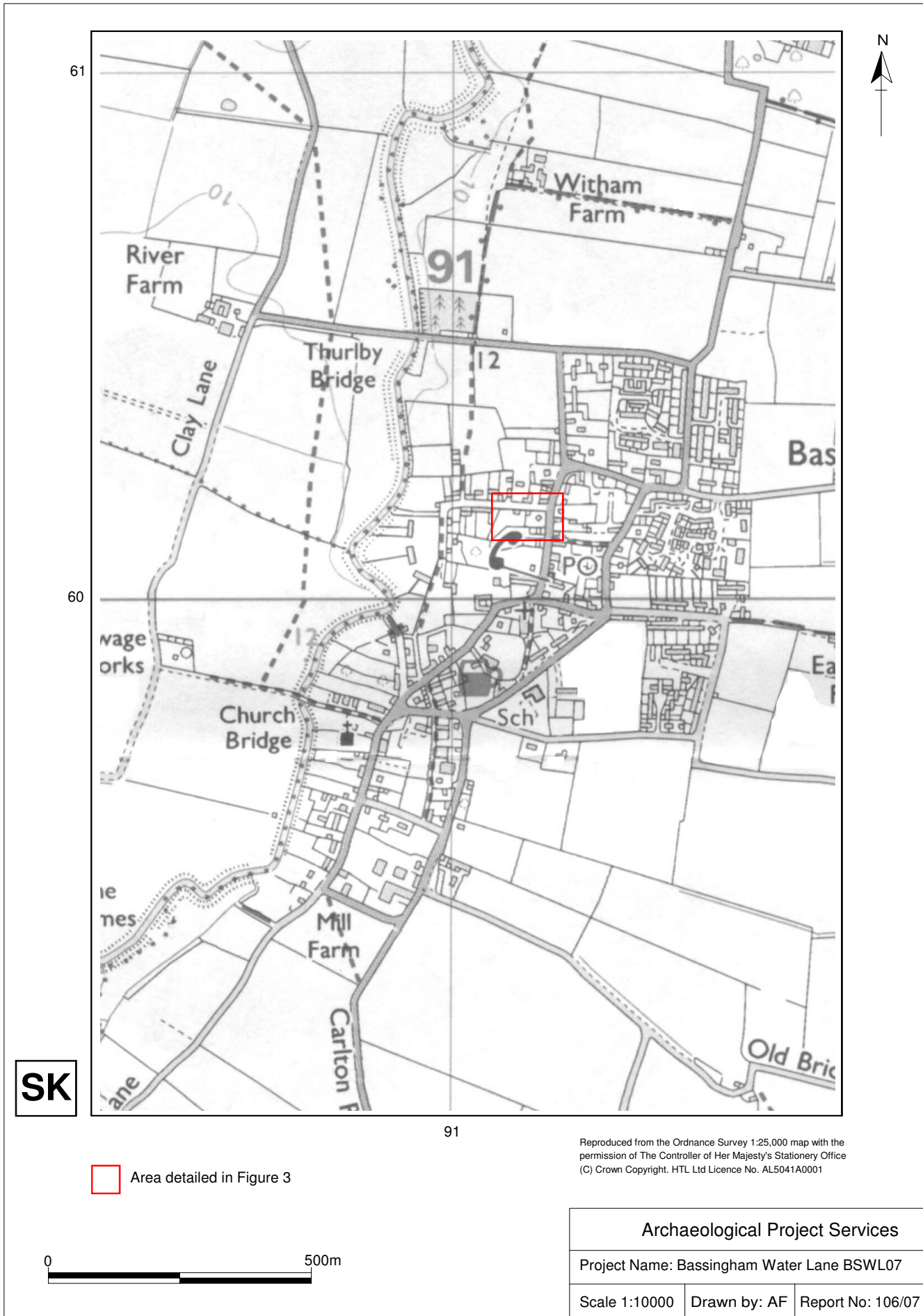


Figure 2 - Site location plan

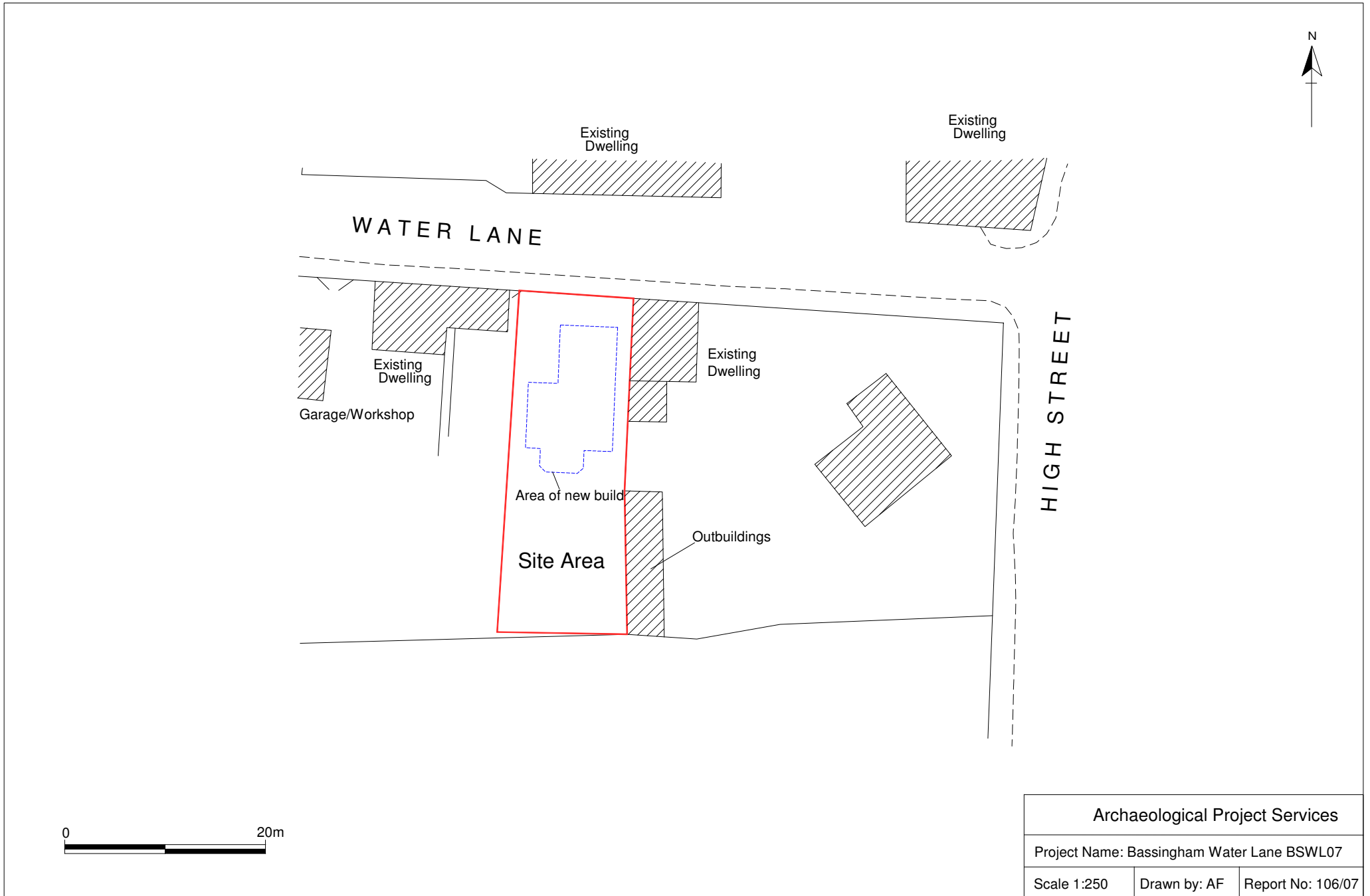
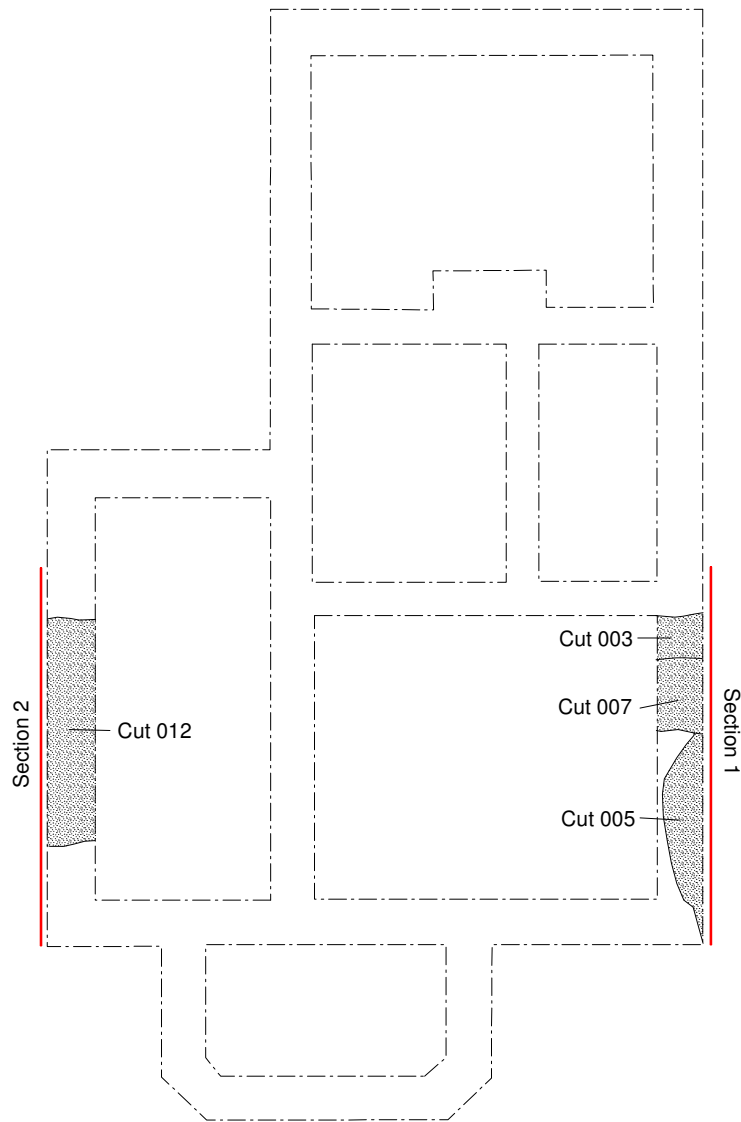
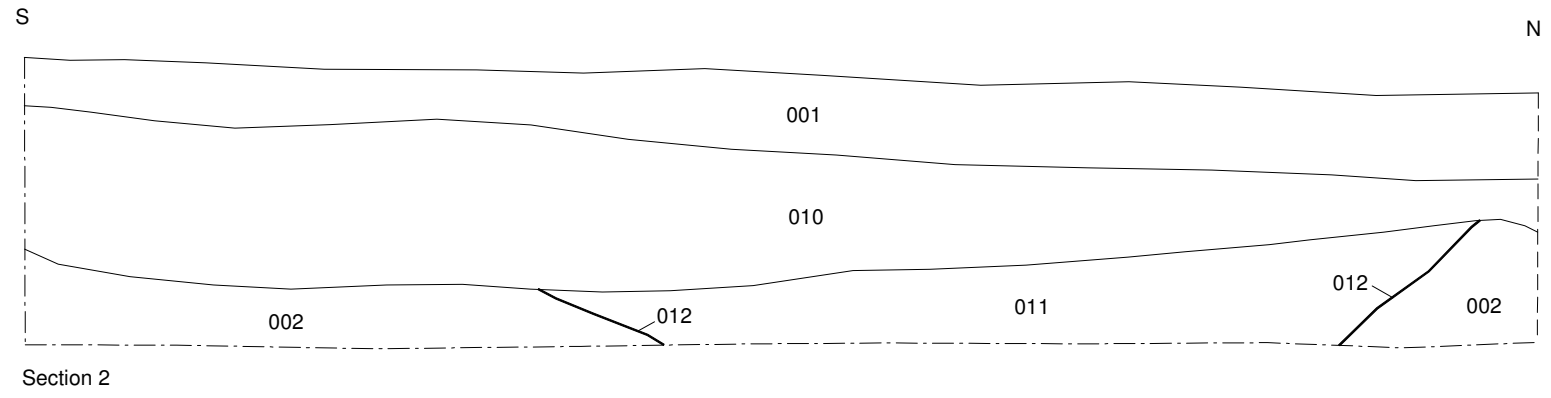
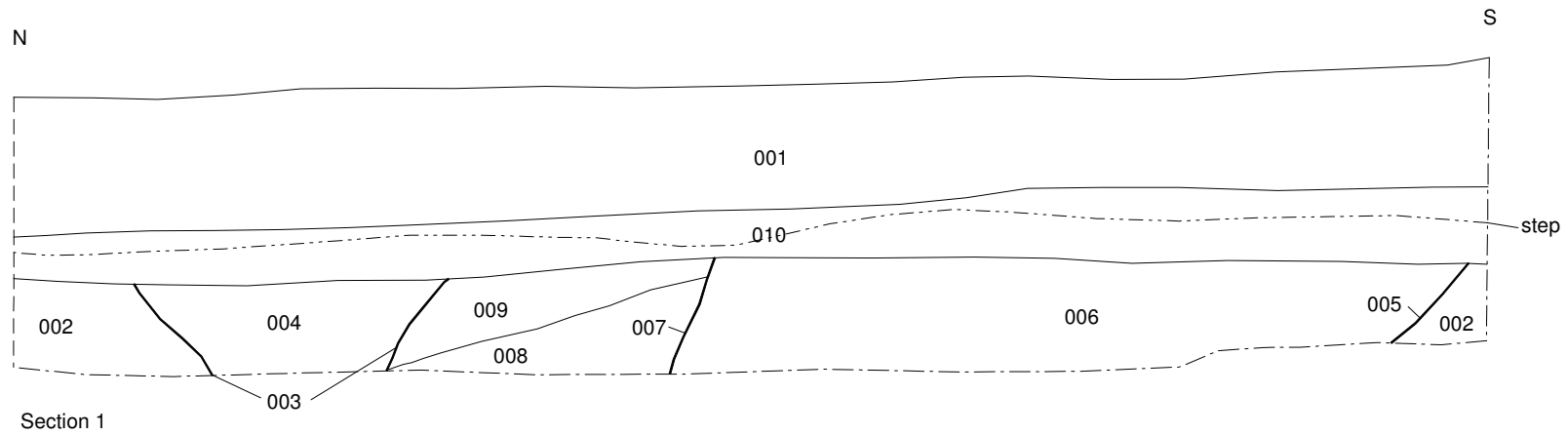


Figure 3 - Plan showing location of foundation trenches within the development area



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Bassingham Water Lane BSWL07		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 106/07

Figure 4 - Plan showing location of sections and principal features



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Bassingham Water Lane BSWL07		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 106/07

Figure 5 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 – General view of the development site, looking north



Plate 2 – Section 1 showing features (003), (005) and (007), looking southeast



Plate 3 – Section 2 showing feature (012), looking northwest

Appendix 1

LAND AT 3 WATER LANE, BASSINGHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a dwelling at 3 Water Lane, Bassingham, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance. Previous investigations nearby identified Romano-British settlement with a cemetery, and a medieval manorial complex.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of a dwelling on land at 3 Water Lane, Bassingham, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Bassingham is located 14km southwest from Lincoln in the administrative district of North Kesteven. Water Lane lies in the northwestern part of the village and the site, at Number 3 Water Lane, is approximately 400m northeast of the church. It is centred on National Grid Reference SK 9114 6015.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N/07/0361/06) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the construction of a dwelling. The site was previously the subject of an outline application (N/07/0909/05) for 3 houses and a detached garage. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Bassingham lies on the east bank of the River Witham. The site is on a slight elevation above the surrounding area at approximately 12m OD. Local soils are the Fladbury 2 Association mottled clayey soils developed on river alluvium, and Blackwood Association slightly stony sandy gleys (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 196; 127). Beneath the alluvial deposits are Lias clays or limestone.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Previous investigations only about 200m to the west of the current site, in Hall Field, revealed remains of Roman and later date. A Romano-British field system was identified and this was replaced by a small settlement in a rectangular enclosure later in the Roman period. This settlement had an

associated cemetery. Anglo-Saxon artefacts were recovered as redeposited items and indicate settlement of this period in the vicinity. A large moat was established on the site in the 13th century, enclosing a substantial stone-built manorial hall (Archaeological Project Services 1995).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - Description of the topography of the site.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
 - Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
 - Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
 - Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the North Kesteven Heritage Officer; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long-term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman - J Young, Independent Specialist/A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Moderately compact and friable dark blackish brown organic silt, 0.45m thick	Topsoil
002	Loose light brownish yellow sand and gravel with a reddish tinge, 0.3m thickness seen	Natural deposit
003	East to west running linear cut with steep near vertical sides, 1.04m width seen in plan	Ditch
004	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Fill of (003)
005	Curved (possibly rounded) moderately steep sided cut, 0.36m depth seen in section (not fully excavated)	Pit cut
006	Soft and loose mix of yellowish grey and brownish grey silty sand, 0.36m thickness seen (not fully excavated)	Fill of (005)
007	East to west running linear cut with steep sides and a sharp break of slope, 0.36m depth seen (not fully excavated)	Ditch cut
008	Loose mid brownish yellow silty sand and gravel with grey mottle, 0.3m thickness seen	Fill of (007)
009	Friable mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt with mid yellowish brown mottle, 0.24m thick	Fill of (007)
010	Friable mid greyish brown silt with some sand content, 0.18m thick	Subsoil
011	Friable dark blackish brown sandy silt with frequent organic and root inclusions	Fill of (012)
012	Possible linear cut with moderately steep slightly uneven sides, 3.1m wide and >0.4m deep, not fully excavated	Possible linear

Appendix 3 - THE POTTERY ARCHIVE

By Anne Boyle

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
001	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine red + light firing streaks + fe	jar	1	1	6		BS		18th to 19th
001	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware		fluted lard/jam jar	1	1	22		BS		
001	PEARL	Pearlware		hollow	1	1	2	internal blue hand painted design	BS		
001	TPW	Transfer printed ware		plate/bowl	1	1	3	internal blue transfer print chinoiserie design	BS		
001	TPW	Transfer printed ware		bowl	1	1	27	internal blue floral transfer print	rim		
010	TORKT	Torksey-type ware		small jar	1	1	1		BS		
011	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine red	bowl	1	1	20		rim	stacking scar on outer rim edge; internal glaze	18th to 19th
011	BL	Black-glazed wares	coarse orange	bowl	1	1	20		BS	fe slipped; thick flaked internal; glaze	18th
011	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine red	jar/bowl	1	1	6		BS		18th to 19th
011	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine red	bowl	1	1	37		base	worn internally	18th to 19th
011	PEARL	Pearlware		plate/dish	1	1	21	internal blue transfer print chinoiserie design	BS		

BSWL07 DATING ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

context	date	comments
001	19th to 20th	
010	late 9th to 11th	date on a single sherd
011	late 18th to mid 19th	

Appendix 4

THE OTHER FINDS

by Gary Taylor

A small quantity of other artefacts, glass and fire residue, comprising 4 items weighing a total of 6g, was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001) and the subsoil (010).

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Table 1: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Glass	Pink bead, short cylinder, 5mm long, 5mm diameter, perforation 2mm diameter	1	1	Late post-medieval
010	Glass	Dark olive green bottle, 20 th century	1	1	20 th century
	Fire residue	Cinders	2	4	

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Bassingham, including in close proximity to the current site, that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the North Kesteven Heritage Officer and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small collection of apparently early modern date the assemblage of other artefacts is of limited local potential and significance.

The lack of any material earlier than the late post-medieval period, perhaps the 18th-19th centuries, is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this time are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

12	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
2	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2007.117

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BSWL 07

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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