
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND TO THE REAR OF 11 WATER LANE,
BASSINGHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BAWL 08)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr. W. Salmon**

AUGUST 2008

Report Compiled by
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a dwelling on land to the rear of 11 Water Lane, Bassingham, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the footing and service trenches.

The area of investigation occurred within an area of known archaeological activity within the local vicinity, and within close proximity to the historic core of Bassingham Village.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, post-medieval and modern deposits. A single pit containing Roman pottery sherds was sealed by an undated subsoil deposit that was in-turn truncated by two undated pits and a ditch situated within the southern portion of the site.

Two Roman pottery sherds were recovered from the site investigations.

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 maybe disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr. W. Salmon to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a dwelling on land to the rear of 11 Water Lane, Bassingham, Lincolnshire. Approval for the

development was sought through the submission of planning application to North Kesteven District Council (N/07/1376/07). The watching brief was carried out on 22nd July 2008 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the North Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Bassingham is located 12km northeast of Newark and 12km southwest of Lincoln. Bounded by the River Witham on the west, the village is located in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Figs. 1 & 2).

The development site is located in the northwestern part of the village and the site, at 11 Water Lane, is approximately 400m northeast of the church. It is centred on National Grid Reference SK 9105 6020.

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 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

The earliest archaeological activity within the Bassingham area has been characterised by three spot finds of stone artefacts of possible Neolithic date: a dolerite adze, c.700m to the southeast of the development site, a Neolithic group 1 stone axe (SMR. A: NK07.7), c.400m to the south of the current development, and a flint chisel (SMR. D: NK07.5) c.1.5km to the north (Hall 2002).

In 1995, excavations were undertaken c.200m to the west of the current

development site. A 3rd century Roman domestic enclosure and part of a cemetery were revealed during the excavation (Cope-Faulkner 1995). Further isolated finds of Romano-British date have been recovered within the Bassingham area. A Domitian coin (AD 81-96) had been found 800m to the south of the development site and a gilt bronze crescent-headed pin was found through dredging of the River Witham, to the west (Hall 2002).

Bassingham is first mentioned within the Domesday Survey (1086 AD). The land was in the possession of the King and Earl Morcar, with two mills and a church present (Morgan and Thorne 1986).

The name, Bassingham, was derived from Old English and refers to “*the ham or settlement of Basa’s people*” (Cameron 1998), suggesting a probable Saxon origin for the modern settlement.

In the church of St. Michael, predominantly dating to the 13th century, a decorated stone font dating to the Anglo-Saxon period is present, suggesting earlier activity pre-dating the current church (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 127).

Excavations at Hall Field (Cope-Faulkner 1995) followed 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).

More recent archaeological works have identified further post-medieval remains at Manor Farm (Hall 2002), c. 650m to the south of the development site and at 3 Water Lane, directly to the east of the development site (Failes 2007). Several undated features were recorded c.70m southeast of the site on land off the High Street (Wood 2007).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the archaeological watching brief as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Footing trenches for the new dwelling were excavated by machine, utilising a 0.60m toothed ditching bucket for the internal and external wall trenches and associated service trenches (Plate 1).

Trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated to recover any artefactual material. Several features were evident and were 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 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following the completion of the fieldwork finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). 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 four phases were identified;

- Phase 1 Natural deposits
- Phase 2 Roman? deposits

Phase 3	Undated deposits
Phase 4	Later post medieval/modern deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural Deposit

The earliest deposit encountered was the friable/loose, coarse sand with light yellow-orange natural gravel (003), measuring in excess of 0.50m thick (Fig. 4 & 5).

Phase 2 Roman? Deposits

Within the southwestern corner of the foundation trenches and cutting into (003) was a sub-circular pit (012) (Fig. 3, Plates 3 and 4). In profile the pit (Fig. 5, Section 3) had steep concave sides with rounded corners and flat base (1.40m x 0.90m x 0.44m). It contained a single fill of medium-dark greyish brown silty sand (013) interspersed with frequent rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. Pottery recovered from the fill is of 3rd – 4th century date (Appendix 3).

Phase 3 Undated Deposits

Pit [012] was sealed by a thick deposit (c.0.50m) of medium-greyish brown silty sand (002) interspersed with frequent rounded pebbles. This deposit probably represented either a subsoil or plough soil that was subsequently truncated in the southern portion of the site by a series of undated pit and ditch features.

A ditch was recorded at the southern and eastern extent of the excavated area (Fig. 3). This ditch was seen within two trench alignments and assigned with two cut and fill numbers (Fig. 4, Section 1 and Fig. 5 Section 2). The partial profiles of this ditch [004/008] were broadly orientated east west and in section they had steep concave

northern sides and rounded base (Figs. 4, Section 1 & 5 Section 2, Plate 2). The southern side of [004] was not exposed along with the southern contemporary side of [008] that had been truncated by pit [006]. Ditch [004/008] was over c.80m wide and reached a maximum depth of c.0.55m. The ditch contained medium-dark olive-grey brown silty sand (005/009) with frequent inclusions of rounded pebbles.

A probable sub-circular pit [010] was identified within the eastern foundation trench (Fig. 3) located c.0.40m south of ditch [008]. A partial profile was recorded with the basal limits lying beneath the excavated foundation trench (Fig. 5, Section 2). In profile this pit had gradual concave sides that suggested it may have a rounded base. This pit was 1.10m wide and in excess of c.0.40m in depth. The pit contained medium-dark olive grey-brown silty sand (011) interspersed with frequent rounded pebbles.

Phase 4 Late Post-medieval / Modern Deposits

Truncating the northern side of ditch [008] was a sub-circular pit [006] (Fig. 3). The partial profile of this pit had steep near vertical sides; the base lay below the excavated depth of the foundation trench (Fig. 5, Section 2). This pit was c.1.50m wide and was deeper than the c.0.20m exposed within the trench section. The pit contained a single dark grey-brown silty humic sand (007) interspersed with occasional ceramic building material (CBM) fragments. This pit was sealed by the topsoil deposit that consisted of soft friable very dark-greyish brown humic sandy silt (001) interspersed with CBM fragments

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprised gravel with coarse sand inclusions. Undated modern deposits were represented by a subsoil and

topsoil layer that stratigraphically related to features that contained some dating evidence.

A single pit in the southeastern corner of the site contained abraded Roman pottery sherds. This pit was sealed by a thick undated deposit of subsoil that was present across the excavated site.

An undated pit was located c.0.90m north of the possible Roman pit. Both pits were situated south of an undated linear ditch that extended across the southern portion of the excavated area.

Romano-British, Saxon and medieval remains occur within and around the immediate environs of Bassingham village. An excavation at Hall Field situated c.50m west of the site (Cope-Faulkner 1995) encountered extensive Romano-British activity of a domestic and funerary nature that continued into the Anglo-Saxon period. The medieval activity was represented by a moated enclosure that contained stone buildings and features associated with a manorial complex.

The features encountered on the site at 11 Water Lane are probably associated with the multi-period occupation in Hall Field. It is unclear if the single pit containing Roman pottery is a Roman feature or a later pit containing residual artefacts. The undated pit and ditch could conceivably be medieval or post-medieval in date.

The final phase of the site was represented by a post-medieval/modern pit that partially truncated the northern portion of the linear ditch, the fill contained CBM fragments. This pit and the undated ditch and pit were sealed with a thick topsoil layer.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a domestic dwelling on land to the rear of 11 Water Lane, Bassingham, Lincolnshire. The site lies within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British through to the post-medieval period.

During groundworks a pit containing abraded Roman pottery was revealed sealed below the subsoil. In addition an undated medieval or post-medieval pit and ditch were recorded below the topsoil. A single late post-medieval or modern pit containing brick fragments truncated the linear ditch.

Two Roman pottery sherds were recovered from the site within a possible Roman pit.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. W. Salmon for commissioning the work and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone who edited this report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisors: Chris Moulis
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Kevin Trott
 Illustration: Kevin Trott
 Post-excavation analysis: Kevin Trott

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

DoE Department of the Environment

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

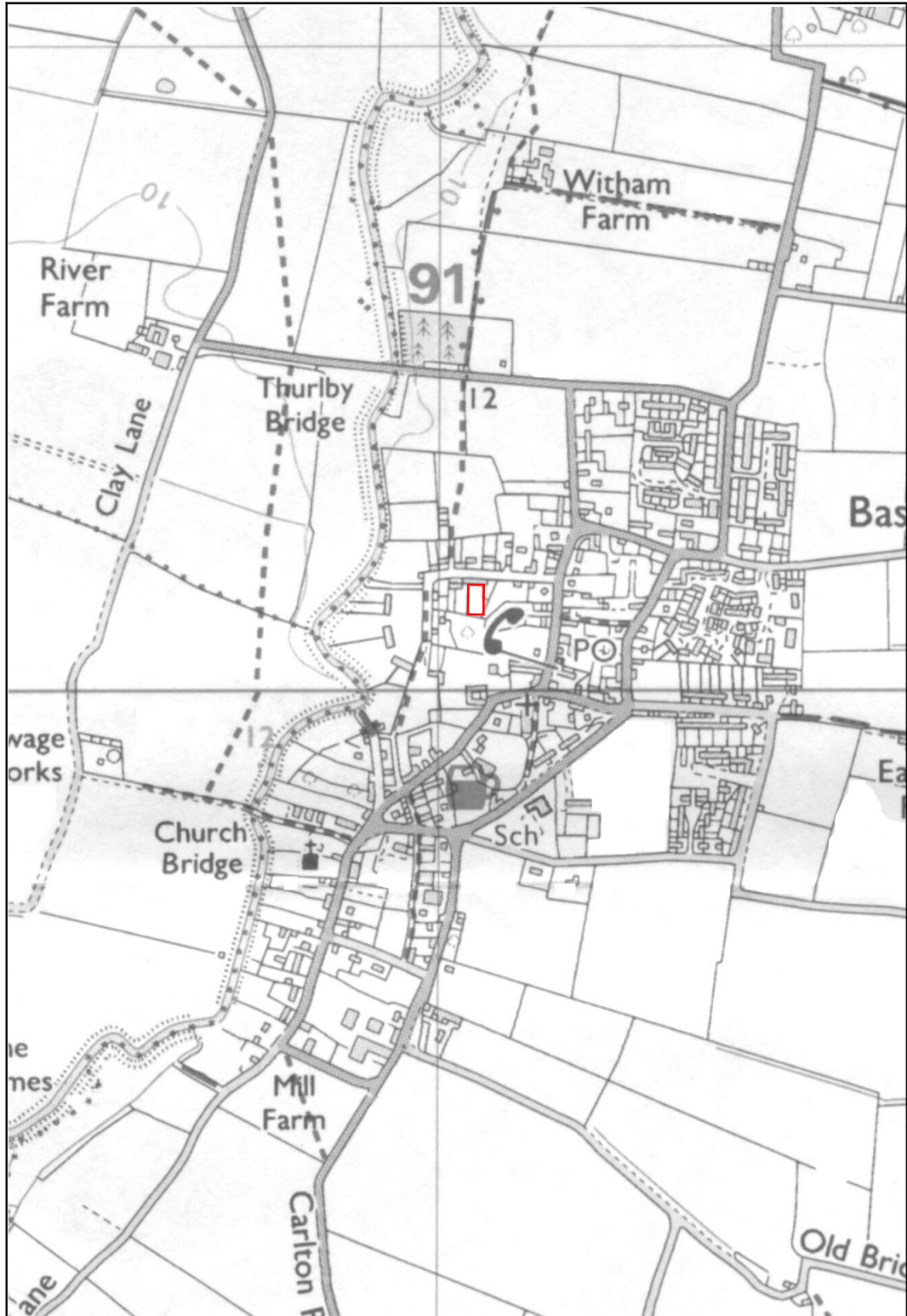


Figure 1 - General location plan



61

60



SK

91

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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: BAWL08 Bassingham Water Lane

Scale 1:10000

Drawn by: KT

Report No: 95/08

Figure 2 - Site location plan

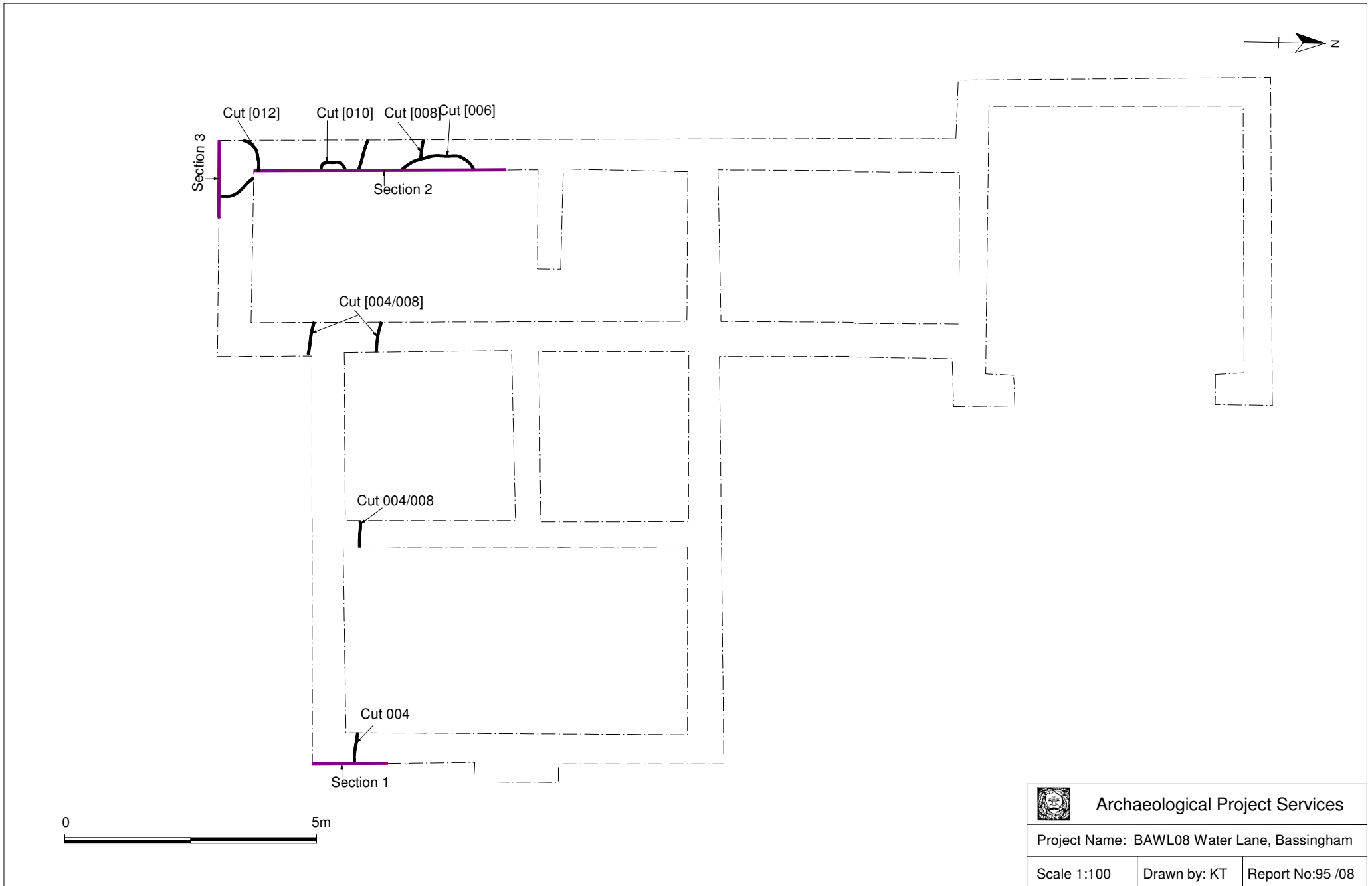


Figure 3 Plan showing location of sections and principal features

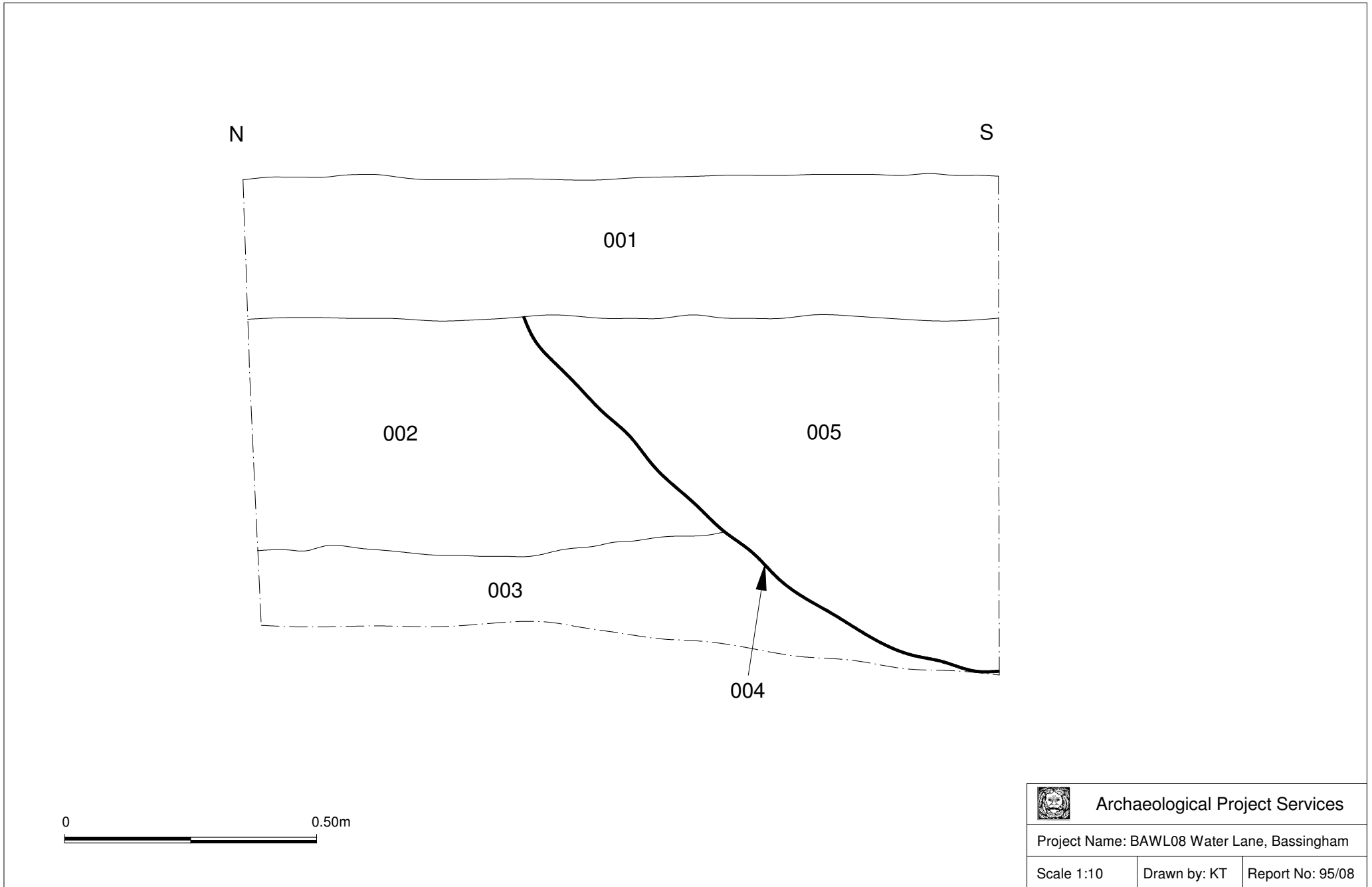


Figure 4 West facing section of ditch 004/008

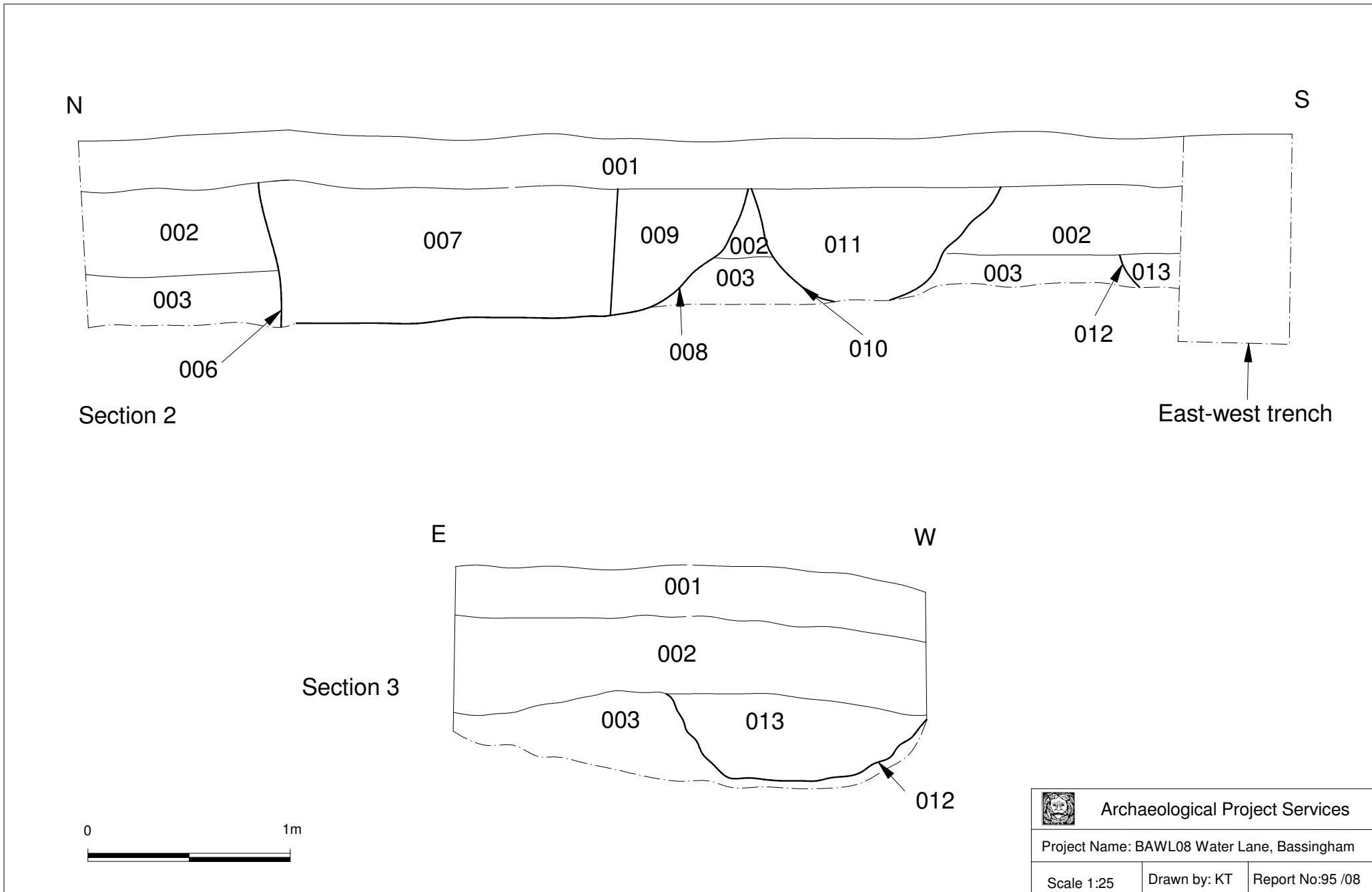


Figure 5 West and North facing sections



Plate 1 General site location looking north



Plate 2 Ditch [004] looking east



Plate 3 Pit [012] looking south-west



Plate 4 Pit [012] looking south-east

Appendix 1

**LAND TO THE REAR OF
11 WATER LANE,
BASSINGHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
MR W SALMON**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

JUNE 2008

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a dwelling on land to the rear of 11 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 to the rear of 11 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 north-western part of the village and the site, at Number 11 Water Lane, is approximately 400m northeast of the church. It is centred on National Grid Reference SK 9105 6020.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N/07/1376/07) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the construction of a dwelling. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching brief during groundwork's 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 Planning Archaeologist; 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 Planning Archaeologist. 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 – A Boyle with 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	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, 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.

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Specification: Version 1, 11 June 2008

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Soft friable very dark grayish brown humic sandy silt with frequent CBM fragments, 0.25-0.27m thick	Topsoil
002	Soft friable medium greyish brown silty sand with frequent rounded pebbles, 0.20-0.50m thick	Subsoil
003	Loose/friable light yellow-orange gravel interspersed with coarse sand, greater than 0.25m thick	Natural Gravel
004	East to west orientated linear cut with northern concave sides and rounded base, 0.80m wide x 0.55m deep	Ditch cut
005	Medium-dark greyish brown silty sand with rounded pebble inclusions	Fill of (004)
006	Sub-circular in plan pit with steep near vertical sides, 1.50m wide x 0.20m deep, not fully excavated	Pit cut
007	Dark grey-brown silty humic sand interspersed with CBM fragments, not fully excavated	Fill of (006)
008	East to west orientated linear cut with northern concave sides and rounded base, 0.80m wide x 0.55m deep	Ditch cut
009	Medium-dark greyish brown silty sand with rounded pebble inclusions	Fill of (008)
010	Sub-circular pit in plan with steep near vertical sides, 1.50m wide x 0.40m deep, not fully excavated	Pit cut
011	Medium-dark olive-grey brown silty sand interspersed with rounded pebbles, not fully excavated	Fill of (010)
012	Sub-circular pit in plan with steep concave sides and rounded basal corners, flat base, 1.40m x 0.90m wide x 0.44m deep	Pit cut
013	Medium-dark grayish brown silty sand interspersed with rounded pebble sand charcoal	Fill of (012)

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A small finds assemblage, comprising two sherds of pottery, was recovered from the site.

ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of two sherds from two vessels weighing 13 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1.

Condition

Both sherds are in poor condition, as indicated by the average fragment weight of 6.5 grams.

Results

Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	Alter	Comments	NoS	NoV	W (g)
013	GREY	Grey ware	J	ABR	BS; FLAKE; FABRIC INCLUDES GOLD BIOTITE	1	1	6
013	VESIC	Vesicular fabric	?	SOOTI	BS; CONCRETION	1	1	7

Provenance

Two Roman sherds came from deposit (013), fill of Pit [012].

Range

Leached vesicular and Grey ware fabrics are common in Roman assemblages from this area. The latter has a distinct fabric that includes gold biotite, suggesting it may come from a production centre outside of Lincolnshire.

Potential

The assemblage offers limited potential for further work; the pottery should be retained.

Summary

Two sherds of 3rd to 4th century pottery came from a pit. The condition of the material indicates it has been re-deposited.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 2, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
013	3rd to 4th century	Probably re-deposited

ABBREVIATIONS

ABR	Abraded	NoS	Number of sherds
BS	Body sherd	NoV	Number of vessels
CXT	Context	SOOTI	Internal soot
J	Jar	W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>>

Darling, M. J., 2004, 'Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery', *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 11, 67-74

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is 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 1st century AD.
Redeposited	An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, <i>ie.</i> medieval or post-medieval ditch or pit digging may have invaded Roman levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited. If the age differences within an assemblage are not great it is sometimes difficult to determine if an artefact is redeposited or residual (<i>q.v.</i>).
Residual	Artefacts that are noticeably earlier than others in an assemblage are often described as residual. Residual artefacts may be ones that were used for a very long time, or items that were maintained as heirlooms/antiques. If the dates of artefacts within a group do not exhibit major differences it can be difficult to determine if an artefact is residual or redeposited (<i>q.v.</i>)
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

13	Context records
1	Context register
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
4	Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records 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: LCNCC:2008.104

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BAWL08

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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