

SMR LJ

M/27

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT
BROOK FARM,
BASTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BBF00)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event L12782
Source L17435
L17436
Mon. L134990
34990

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT
BROOK FARM,
BASTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BBF00)**

Work Undertaken For
Baxter and King

December 2001

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons) PIFA

1171 1430
National Grid Reference: TF 1160 1420
Planning Application No: S00/0548/07
City and County Museum Accession No:2000.287

A.P.S. Report No. 188/01



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, Geology and Soils	1
	2.4 Archaeological Setting	2
3.	Aims	3
4.	Methods	3
5.	Results	3
6.	Discussion	5
7.	Conclusions	6
8.	Acknowledgements	6
9.	Personnel	6
10.	Bibliography	6
11.	Abbreviations	7

Appendices

1	Specification for archaeological watching brief
2	Context Descriptions
3	The Finds by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Plot location plan
- Figure 3a Plan of site showing location of features
- Figure 4 Plot 4, section locations
- Figure 5 Plot 5, features and section locations
- Figure 6 Plot 4, feature location plan showing hypothesised extent
- Figure 7 Section drawings 1-5
- Figure 8 Section drawings 6-9
- Figure 9 Section 9
- Figure 10 Section drawings 10-15
- Figure 11 Section drawings 16-21
- Figure 12 Section drawings 22-23
- Figure 13 Section drawings 24-25
- Figure 14 Section locations plots 2 and 3

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view plot 5 prior to excavation, looking east
- Plate 2 Section 16 - quarry pit, looking northeast
- Plate 3 Section 1 - ditch, looking northeast
- Plate 4 View of timber rafters in Brook House

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during construction of dwellings on land at Brook Farm, Baston, Lincolnshire. The site is located adjacent to the Car Dyke, an ancient watercourse believed to be of Roman date which extends from Lincoln to at least Peterborough. Several excavations in Baston have uncovered important archaeological deposits. These include a large early Saxon cemetery, a late Saxon settlement, and Romano-British droveway ditches. Two sections excavated across the Car Dyke showed the ditch of this monument to be around 3 metres deep and 15m wide. A quantity of medieval and Roman pottery has been recovered from within 100m of the site and a number of cropmarks which probably represent ancient fields, enclosures and paddocks have been identified in the area.

The results of the investigation suggest that the site lay outside of the Romano-British, Saxon and medieval settlements and had a primarily agricultural function.

Probable post-medieval gravel and sand extraction pits were revealed. A single residual fragment of medieval tile, together with post-medieval artefacts, was recovered, suggesting that occupation occurred in closer proximity to the development area during the latter period.

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 within a specified area, where there is a possibility that

archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Between the 9th November 2000 and 10th July 2001 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of foundation trenches for five houses on land at Brook Farm, Baston, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S00/0548/07. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring an archaeological watching brief. Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Baxter and King to undertake the work in accordance with a specification designed by APS and approved by the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography, Geology and Soils

Baston village is located 6km south of Bourne and 11km northeast of Stamford in the civil parish of Baston, South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Figure 1). Situated close to the fen edge in south Lincolnshire, Baston lies about 1km east of the River Glen on land that declines gently towards the north.

The site is located towards the eastern end of the village, just north of the high street (Figure 2), on fairly flat and level land at approximately 6m OD and centred on National Grid Reference TF 1160 1420.

Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, typically fine loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of terrace gravel which in turn overlies a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1978).

2.4 Archaeological Background

Baston is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Evidence of earlier prehistoric activity is limited, though a number of Neolithic stone or flint axes have been found in the parish.

Located immediately south of the site are a number of Iron Age enclosures which were partially excavated in 1994 (JSAC 1996, 13). These date from the earlier Iron Age onward, continuing perhaps into the Romano-British period. Evidence for iron working was also found.

The site lies immediately east of the Car Dyke, an ancient canal thought to be of Roman date which extends from Lincoln in the north to at least Peterborough in the south. The canal has variously been interpreted as a drain (Simmons 1975), a boundary between a Roman imperial estate on the fens and the adjacent upland and as a route for transporting grain and other material from the fens to areas further inland. A section cut across the Car Dyke close to the area of development recorded the 3m deep and 15m wide ditch of the monument (Thorpe and Zeffert 1989). Roman pottery has been found on a site approximately 100m southwest of Brook Farm.

Romano-British activity is further evidenced by the proximity of King Street and the Baston Outgang, believed to be fossilised in Greatford Road. Archaeological excavation in advance of gravel extraction to the east of the development revealed a Roman driveway, 4-5m wide (Zeffert 1991). As might be expected from this confluence of Romano-British thoroughfares, there is further evidence of occupation of this period. Aerial photographs show cropmarks

on either side of King Street and a number of artefacts have been found throughout the parish.

Located southwest of the development, at Urn Farm, is the site of an Anglo-Saxon burial ground of the mid 5th - late 6th century. Although dominated by cremations, the cemetery is mixed and included a small number of inhumations (Mayes and Dean 1976, 6).

Baston is first referred to, as a grant to the abbot of Crowland, in an apparently Anglo-Saxon charter of AD 825. However, this document is considered a forgery (Hart 1966, 100). Further evidence of pre-conquest settlement is provided by the place-name. The place name Baston means 'Bak's farmstead, village', from the Old Norse byname *Bak* and Old English *tun*. As an Anglo-Danish personal name hybrid, the name probably represents an earlier Anglo-Saxon settlement taken over and partially renamed by the Danes (Cameron 1998).

At the time of the Domesday Survey, *c.* 1086, Baston was held jointly by Gilbert de Gand and the abbey of St. Guthlac, Crowland and contained a church, half a mill, 85 acres of meadow and a marsh (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the parish church of St. John Baptist dating from the 13th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 129). This presumably replaced the church recorded in the Domesday Survey.

At Hall Farm, approximately 400m to the southwest of the site, excavations revealed remains of Late Saxon settlement and iron smithing activity. Additionally, medieval manorial remains were identified and there was evidence, in the form of wasters, for medieval pot and tile making in the area. Documentary evidence reveals potters in

Baston during the 13th century when two potters were fined for digging in the area of King Street, at Kate's Bridge (Taylor 1997, 3). Other medieval pottery wasters have been found nearer to the site, though related pottery kilns have not yet been identified. Gravel and sand quarrying was also evidenced from which pottery of 12th - 13th century date was recovered (*ibid*).

Excavation south of the site also revealed medieval remains in the form of ditches and a stone lined water trough and quarry pits were also recorded (JSAC 1996, 15).

A watching brief of a house plot a short distance to the east in 1999 recorded evidence of a ditch and a pit, both undated but possibly related to the prehistoric and Romano-British enclosures partially excavated to the south (Cope-Faulkner 1999).

Brook House Farm itself is of 17th century date with stables and a granary constructed during the late 18th century (DOE 1987). The original roof beams remain intact (Plate 4).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to record and interpret archaeological features exposed during the ground disturbance. The objectives were to determine the form, function, spatial arrangement, date and sequence of any archaeological remains.

4. METHODS

Following topsoil removal, the foundation trenches for five plots were machine excavated using a 650mm wide toothed bucket to depths of up to 1m. Following

excavation, the sides of all trenches were rendered vertical. Selected deposits were examined to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 and plans were produced at 1:100 or as annotated sketch plans.

A photographic record was also compiled. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard APS practice.

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating (Appendix 3). A list of all contexts with interpretations appears as Appendix 2.

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

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, three phases were identified;

- 5.1 Phase 1 - Natural deposits
- 5.2 Phase 2 - Undated deposits
- 5.3 Phase 3 - Post-medieval and Modern deposits

5.1 Phase 1 - Natural deposits

The earliest deposits recorded in Plot 5 consisted of a loose, whitish grey sand and gravel (**008**) which was sealed by a loose, light

brownish yellow sandy gravel (007) (Figures 7 and 8). A similar deposit (091) and (099) was also recorded in Plots 3 and 2.

Within Plot 3, a firm, light blueish grey clay (014) represented the earliest deposit encountered.

A loose, light reddish brown sand and gravel (029) was also identified in Plot 4.

5.2 Phase 2 - Undated deposits

Overlying the natural deposits within Plot 5, a loose, light brown silty clay (018) containing occasional gravel formed a subsoil. Cut through (018) towards the southwest of the foundation trench (Figure 5) was a near vertical sided, rectangular pit 1.78m long x 1.7m wide (017) (Figure 7 - sections 3 and 4). The pit was filled with a firm, dark brown silty clay (016) and a firm, mid-yellowish brown sandy clay and gravel (015). Animal bone was recovered from (016). A further rectangular cut (024) (Figure 8 - Section 9) was identified as a possible pit in the northern end of the plot. The feature was filled with a firm, mid-brown silty clay (023).

An oval shaped pit, greater than 2.1m long and 0.9m wide (020) (Figure 5) recorded towards the northeast of Plot 5, contained a single fill of loose dark brown silty clay (019).

A series of similar steep, near vertically sided, rectangular pits (028, 033, 035, 047, 050, 058, 061, 064, 067, 077, 079, 081) were recorded in Plot 4 (Figures 6, 9, 10, 11). These were generally filled by subsoil and redeposited natural gravel and sand deposits (030, 031, 032, 034, 047, 048, 056, 057, 059, 060, 062, 063, 065, 066, 076, 078, 080). Pit (047) however, contained several episodes of deposition (042, 043,

044, 045, 046) (Figure 10 - section 10, Figure 11 - section 18).

An oval shaped pit with gradually sloping sides (055) was recorded in the northeast of Plot 5 (Figure 10 - Section 11) and contained a mid-brown silty clay (054).

Also within Plot 5 was a linear ditch cut, oriented southwest-northeast, 0.94m wide x 0.49m deep and greater than 0.70m long (070) (Figure 11 - Section 19). The ditch was filled by a firm, light brown sandy clay (069).

An indeterminately shaped cut, 1.30m wide with irregular sides (098) was identified as a pit in Plot 2 and contained a firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay (097) (Figure 13 - Section 25).

Within Plot 3, a 2.5m wide pit (089) was filled by a sequence of sandy silts, sands and gravels (088, 087, 086) (Figure 12 - Section 23). To the south of the Plot 3 footings, a linear ditch cut with a 'v' shaped profile (093) was recorded and contained a firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt (092).

East of the ditch, was a 0.15m wide x 0.13m deep tapered posthole (095) filled by a firm, mid-yellowish brown sandy silt (094) (Figure 13 - section 24).

5.3 Phase 3 - Post-medieval and Modern deposits

A ditch, greater than 7.9m long with gradually sloping sides (005) was oriented southwest-northeast in Plot 5 (Figure 7 - Section 1). The ditch was filled by a soft, light brownish yellow silty sand (004) and a loose mid-brown silty clay (003). A sherd of Bourne D ware, dating to the 16th-17th century, and fragments of horse bone were recovered from (003).

At the eastern edge of Plot 5, an oval shaped

pit 5.4m long x 1.8m wide with steep sides and an undulating base (013) was backfilled with a series of sandy clays (009, 010, 011, 012) (Figure 7 - Section 2). Pottery of 19th century date was recovered from (009).

A rectangular, vertically sided pit, 2.22m wide x 0.5m deep (022), was recorded to the north of Plot 5 (Figure 8 -Section 7) and was filled by a firm, mid-greyish brown silty clay (021) from which 19th - 20th century ceramics were recovered.

In Plot 4, a rectangular pit 3.36m wide with steep vertical sides (041) was filled by a series of sandy and silty clays (036, 037, 038, 039, 040) (Figure 11 - Section 17). The earlier fill (040) contained brick and glass of 20th century date.

Sealing Phase 1 and 2 deposits in Plots 4 and 5 was a loose, mid-brown silty clay (006) identified as a subsoil. Artefacts dating from the 18th - 19th century together with a fragment of medieval tile were recovered from (006). A friable, soft dark brown sandy silt (002) formed the topsoil.

Cutting the subsoil in Plot 4, was a rectangular, steep-sided pit (075) (Figure 11 - Section 18) 1m wide, filled by a sequence of dark brown and black sandy and silty clays (071, 072, 073, 074).

In Plots 2 and 3, a mid-yellowish sandy silt (085) and a mid-brown sandy silt (090) probably represented subsoils and were sealed by a dark brown (096) to dark greyish brown (084) sandy silt topsoil.

Three articulated dog burials were also located within Plot 4 (Figure 6).

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 natural deposits consisted of a

series of gravelly sands and represent glacial drift terrace deposits. A blue grey clay was also exposed within Plot 5. All of the Phase 1 deposits exposed are in keeping with naturally derived deposits previously identified in the area.

The bulk of the Phase 2 undated deposits consisted of a series of vertically sided, rectangular pit cuts concentrated within Plots 4 and 5. The fills of the pits, primarily of subsoils and redeposited natural sand and clay, suggest rapid backfilling. This backfilling and the steep-sided, rectangular nature of the pits would appear to indicate sand and/or gravel extraction. Similar evidence for post-medieval quarrying has been recorded at sites such as Bassingham (Cope-Faulkner, 1995) and medieval quarrying has been identified at Hall Farm, Baston (Taylor 1997).

Whilst no dating evidence was recovered from the Phase 2 pits, later post-medieval material was found in the fill of (022). The similarity of the cuts in shape and form may suggest contemporaneity, though extraction pits may change little in morphology over time.

Two oval shaped pits recorded in Plot 5 are also likely to be connected with gravel or sand quarrying.

A ditch and posthole recorded in Plot 3 are also unlikely to be of any great antiquity and possibly relate to land divisions or field boundaries.

The fills of a Phase 3 ditch cut within Plot 5 (005) yielded a single sherd of 16th - 17th century pottery along with animal bone. The ditch represents the earliest dateable archaeological feature on the site and probably represents a field boundary.

The articulated dog burials, identified within the subsoil, are likely to be relatively modern

and are probably farm dog burials.

The lack of firm evidence of early activity on the site suggests that it lay outside of the Romano-British, Saxon and medieval settlements and may have had an agricultural function with gravel and/or sand extraction undertaken during the post-medieval period.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at Brook House Farm, Baston, Lincolnshire were undertaken as the site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area. Extensive probable post-medieval quarrying was identified to the northeast of the development area and it is likely that during other periods the site has served an agricultural function away from earlier settlement areas.

Later post-medieval and modern ditches and pits, together with farm dog burials would also seem to confirm a primarily agricultural use of the land to the present day.

The nature of the local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, shells *etc.*) would survive, other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Baxter and King who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and this report was edited by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane. The South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, Gail Smith, kindly provided access to the relevant archaeological parish files. Other background information was

obtained from the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Supervisors: Rachael Hall, Jim Snee, Gary Taylor and Steve Thomson
Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Mark Dymond and Steve Thomson
Post-excavation analysis: Steve Thomson

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Project Services, 1997 *Archaeological Excavation on land adjacent to Hall Farm, Baston, Lincolnshire (BHF93)*, APS Report No: 42/97

BGS, 1978, *Stamford; Solid and Drift geology*, 1:50,000 map sheet 157

Cameron, K., *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*.

Clarke, S., 1989, *Archaeological evidence for cooking without fire?* Medieval and later pottery in Wales number 11.

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1995, *Archaeological Investigations at Hall Field, Water Lane, Bassingham, Lincolnshire*. APS unpublished report.

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1999, *Archaeological Watching Brief of Development on Land Adjacent to Greatford Road, Baston, Lincolnshire*. APS unpublished report No. 109/99

Department of the Environment, 1987, *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest, District of South Kesteven*

Hart, C.R., 1966, *The Early Charters of Eastern England*, Studies in Early English History V

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984 *Soils and their Use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Foster, C.W., and Longley, T., 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

IFA, 1997 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

JSAC, 1996, *An Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief at Urn Farm, Baston, Lincolnshire*, Unpublished report

Mayes, P. and Dean, M.J., 1976, *An Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Baston, Lincolnshire*, Occasional Papers in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology 3

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

Moorhouse, S., 1981, *The medieval pottery industry and its markets*, CBA Research Report 40.

Moorhouse, S., 1987, *Pottery vessels in the medieval kitchen*, in *The medieval Kitchen and its Equipment*.

Page, W., 1988, *The Victoria History of the County of Lincoln*, Vol. II (reprint)

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989, *Lincolnshire The Buildings of England* (2nd edition, revised Antram, N.)

Simmons, B.B., 1975 *The Lincolnshire Car Dyke*, The Lincolnshire Car Dyke Research Group

Taylor, G., 1997, *Archaeological Excavation on land adjacent to Hall Farm, Baston, Lincolnshire (BHF 93)*, Unpublished APS report No. 42/97

Thorpe, R., and Zeffert, T., Excavation of the Lincolnshire Car Dyke, *Fenland Research*, No. 6

Zeffert, T., 1991 *Excavations at Manor Pit, Baston*. Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology unpublished report

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

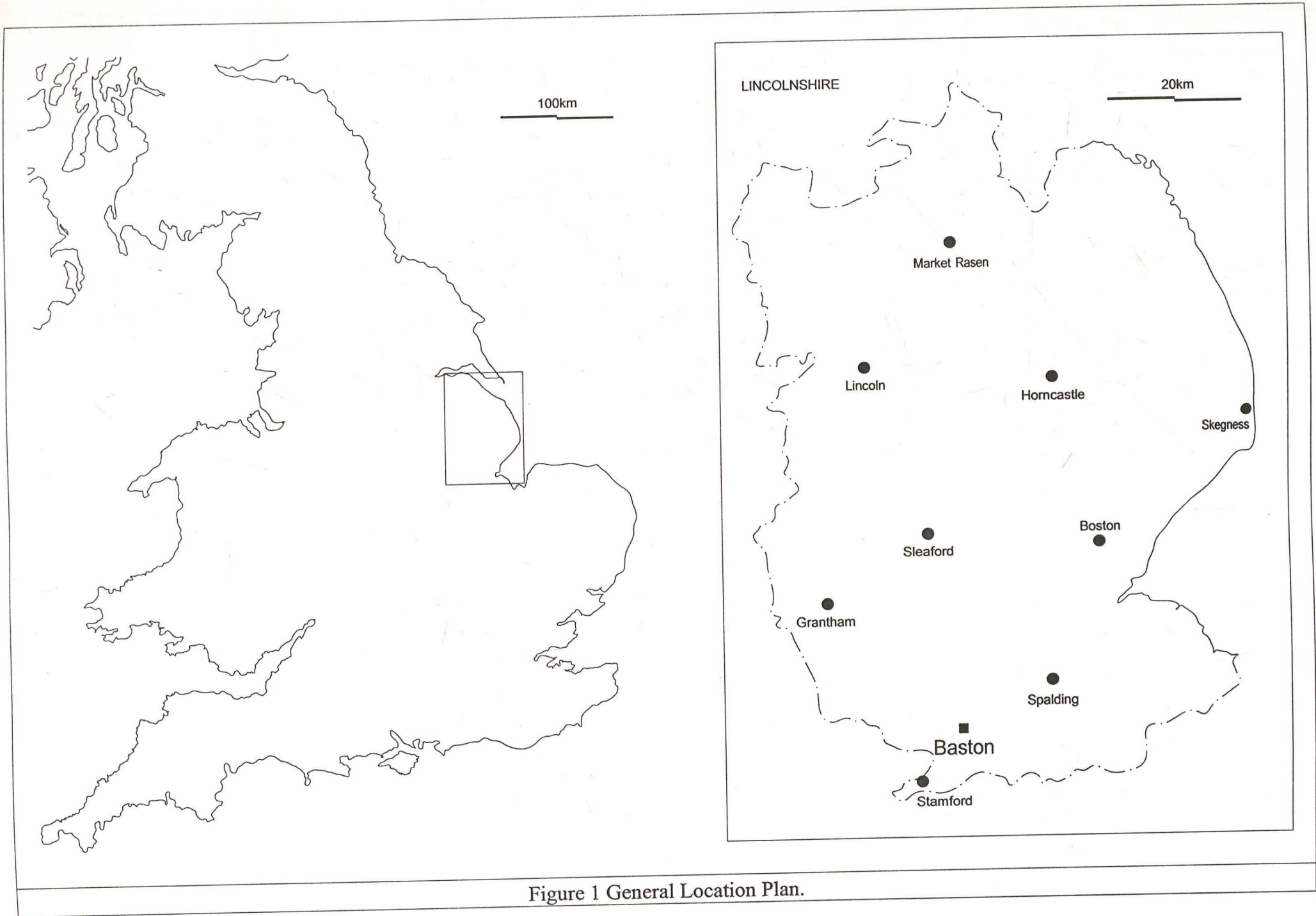
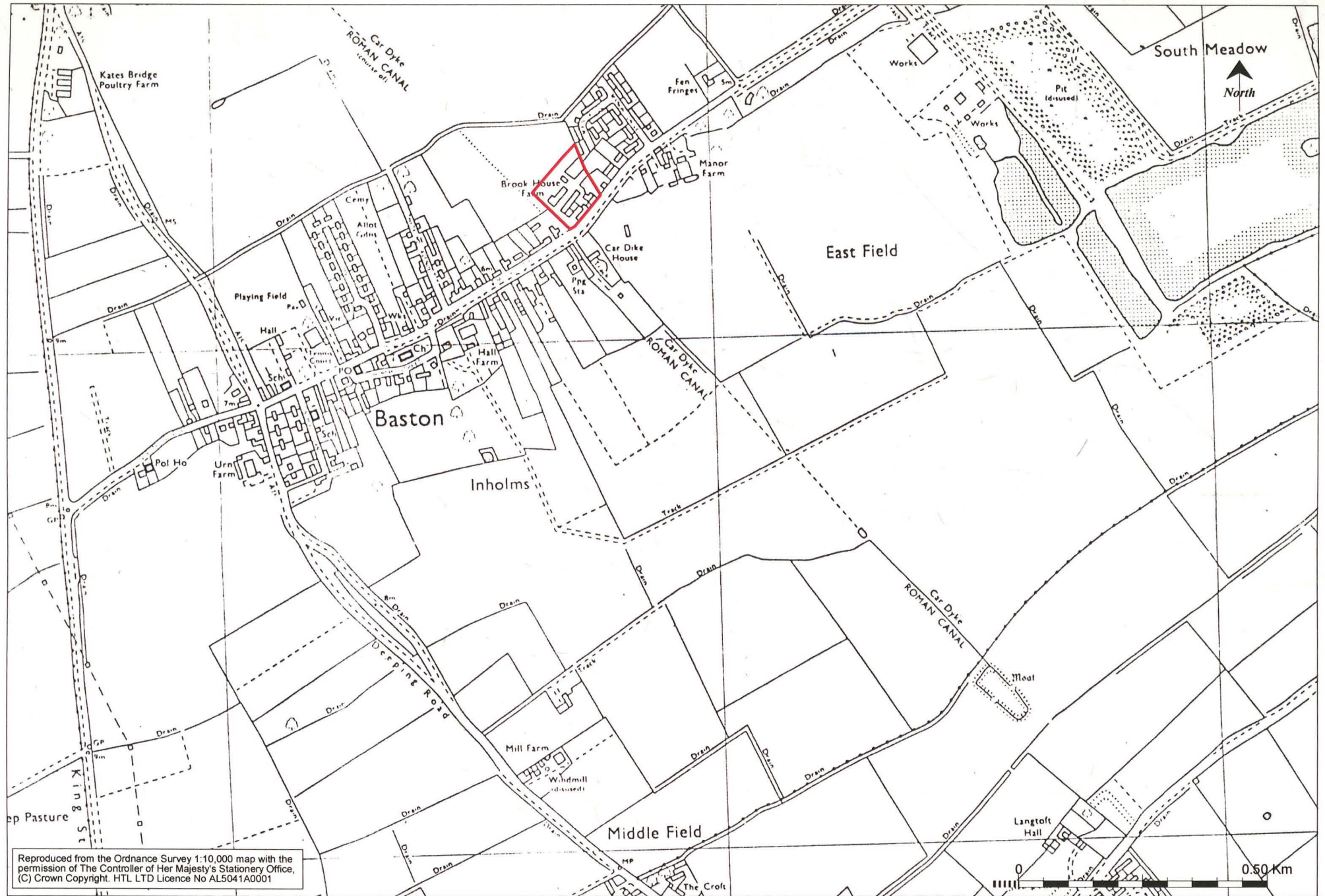


Figure 1 General Location Plan.



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (C) Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001

Figure 2 Location plan

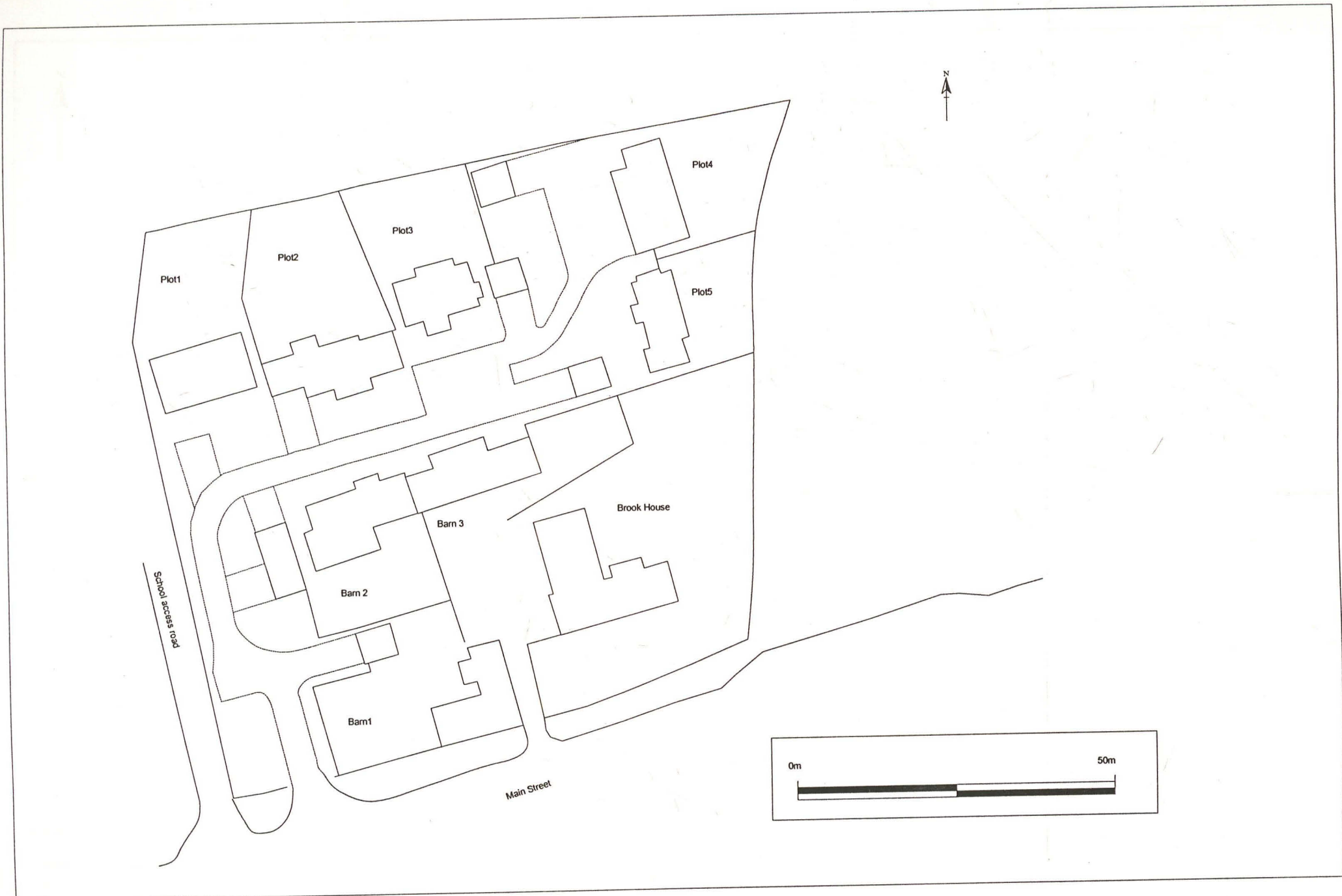


Figure 3 - Plot location plan

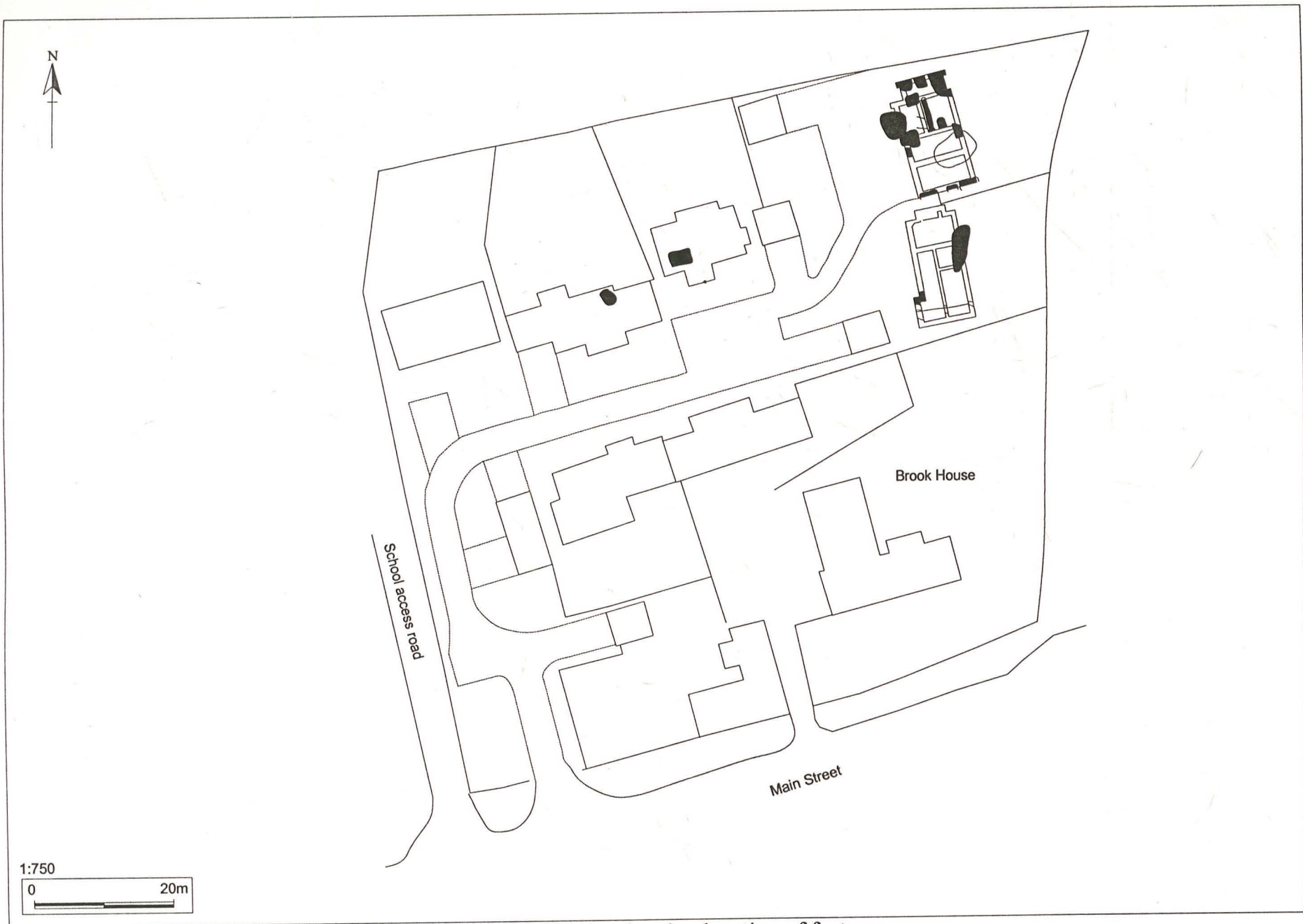


Figure 3a - Plan of site showing location of features

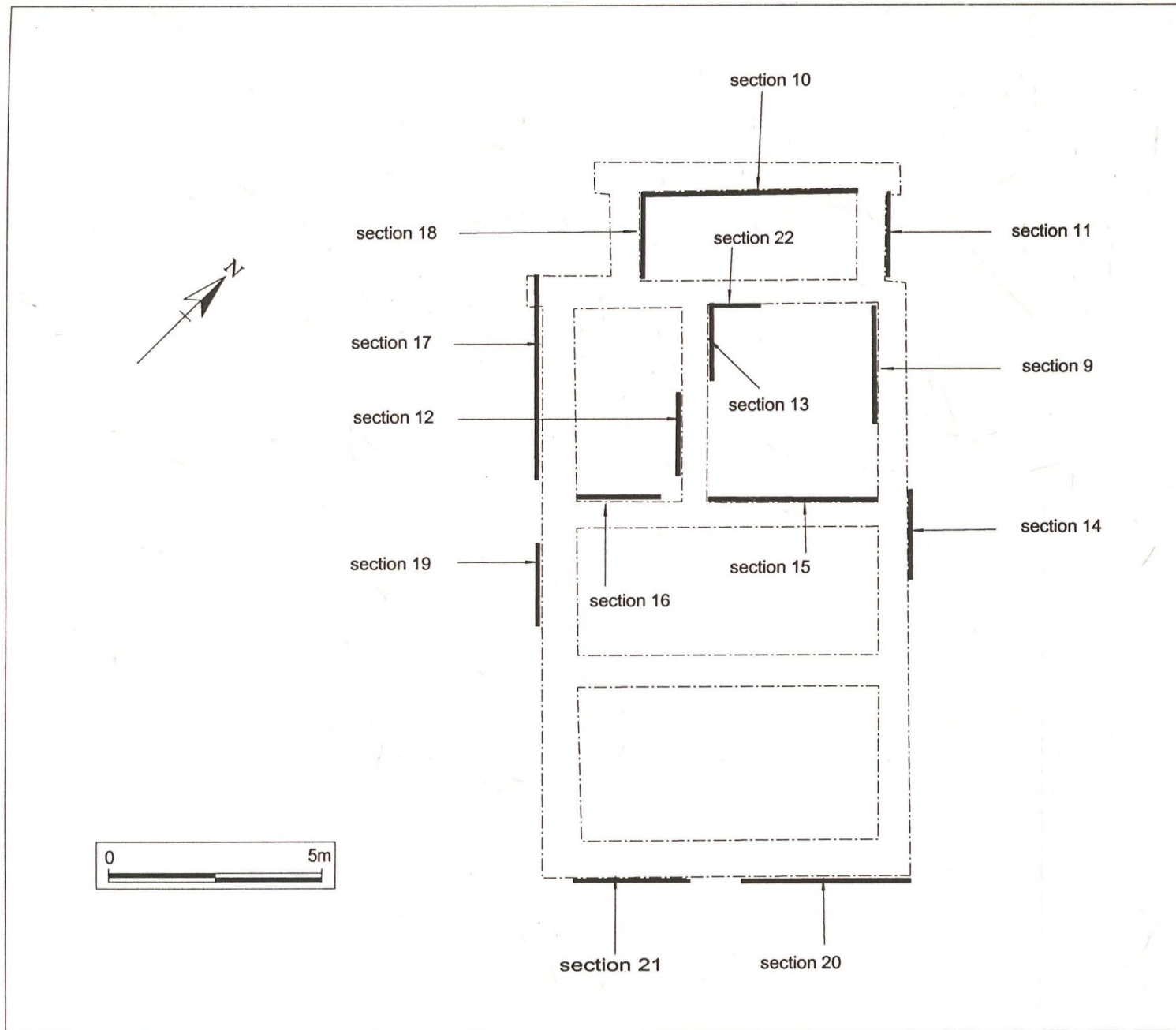


Figure 4 - Plot 4. Section locations

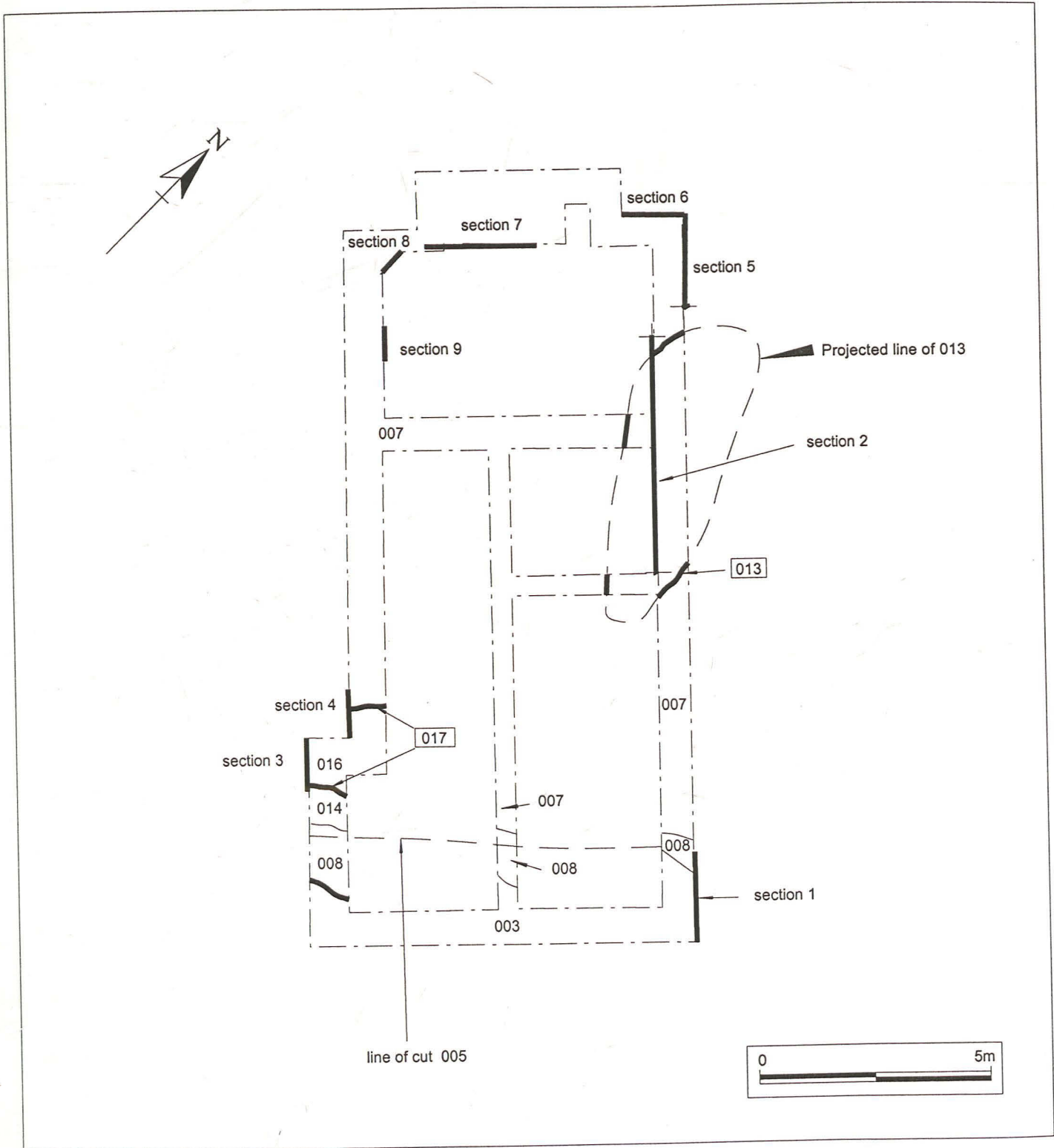


Figure 5 - Plot 5, Features and section locations

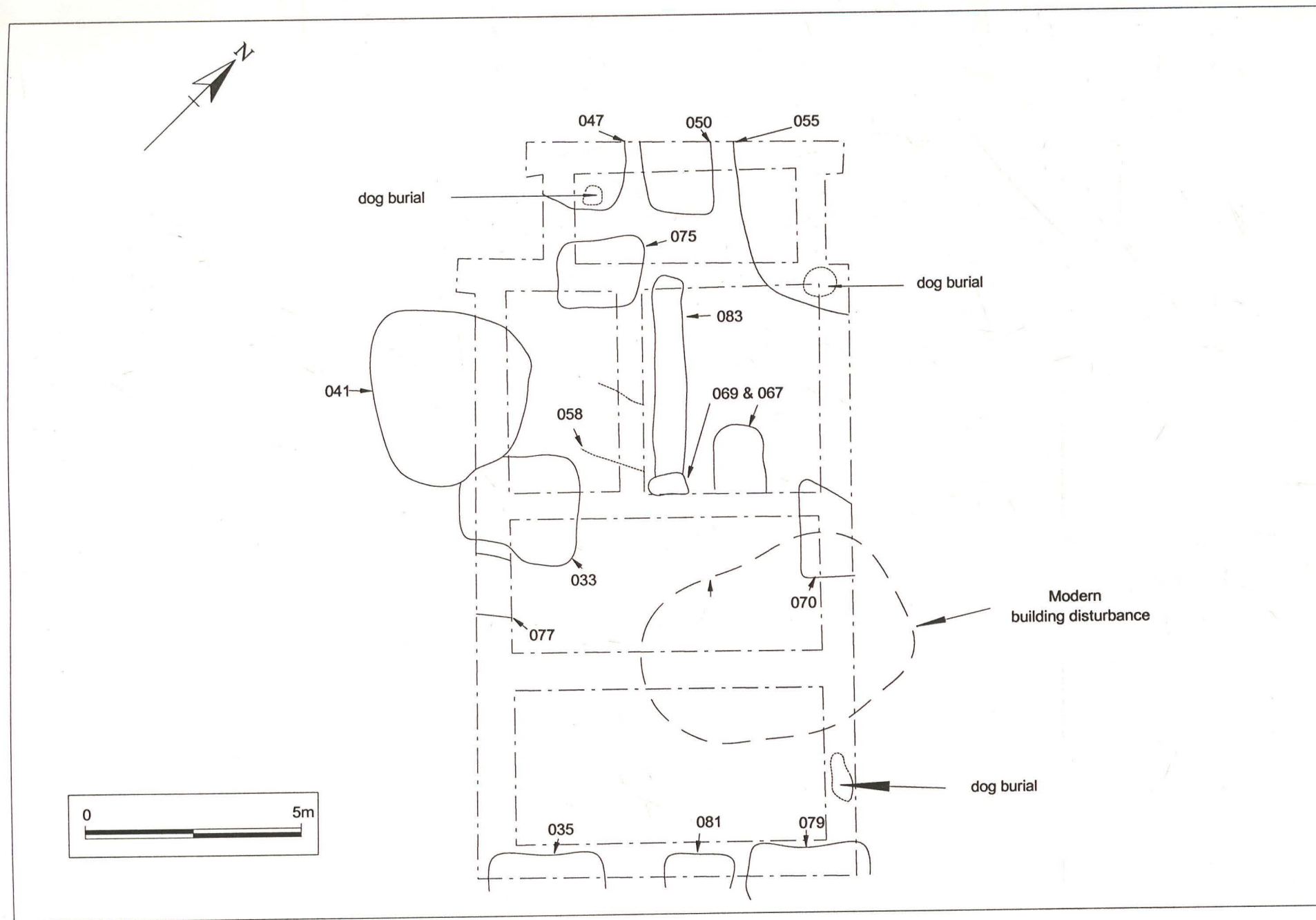


Figure 6 - Plot 4, feature location plan showing hypothesised extent

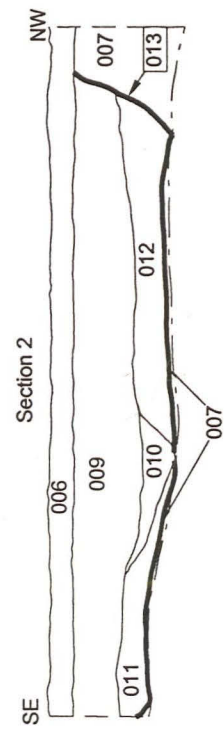
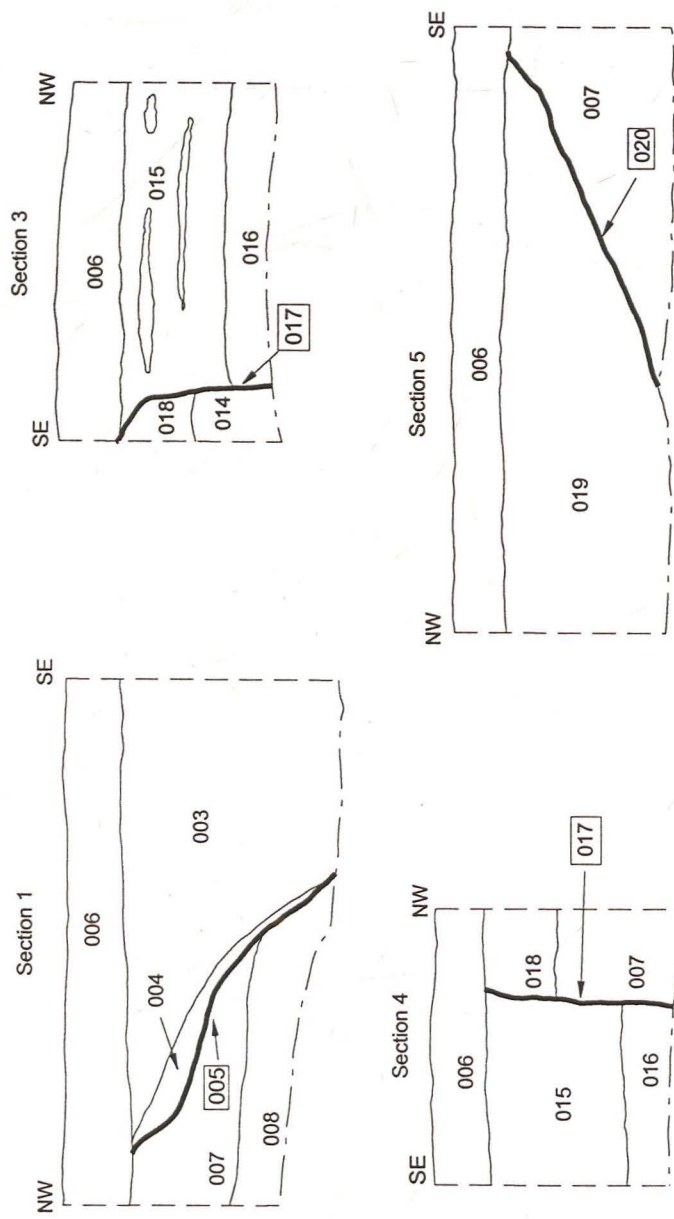


Figure 7 - Section drawings 1-5

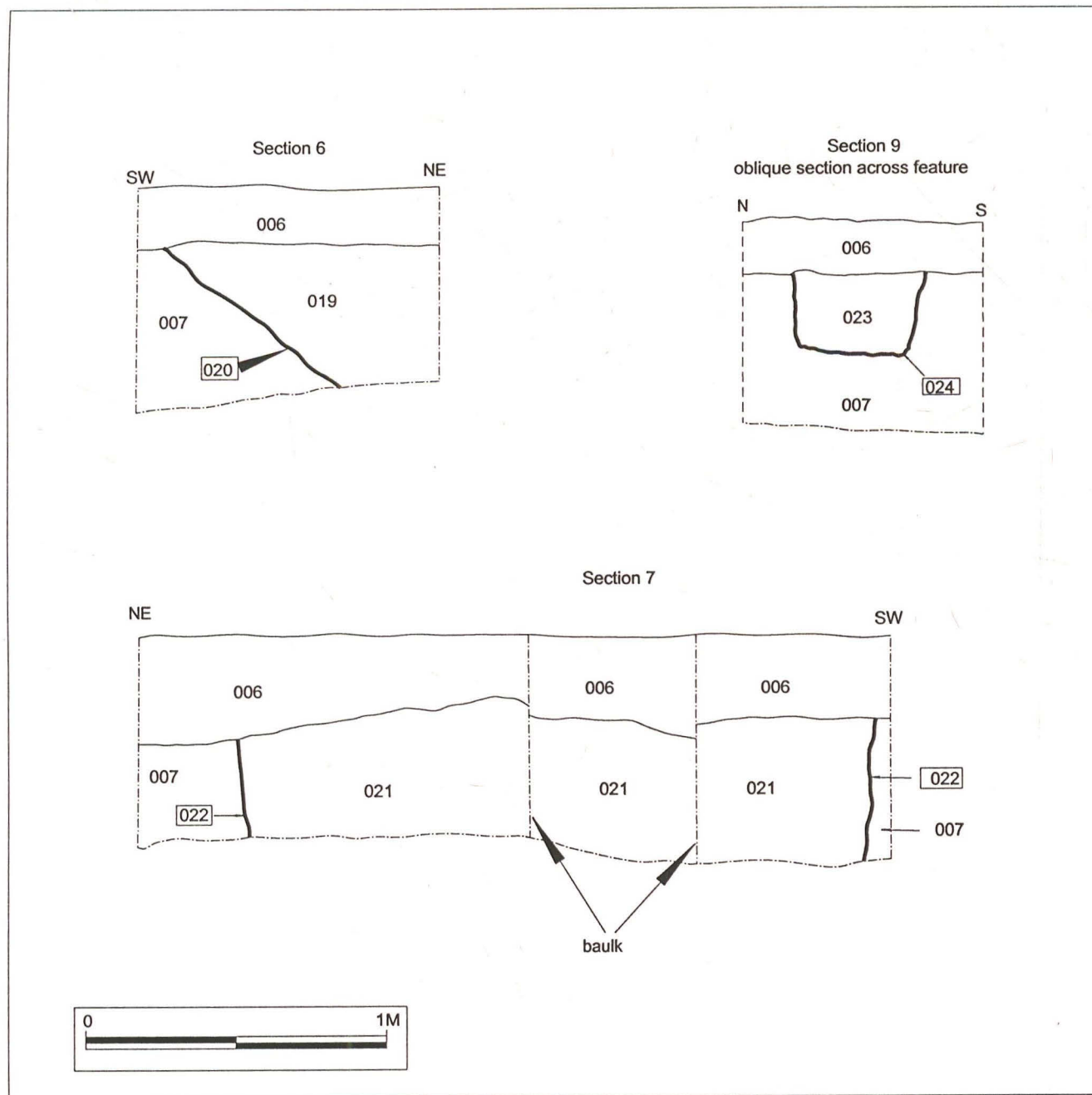


Figure 8 - Section drawings 6-8

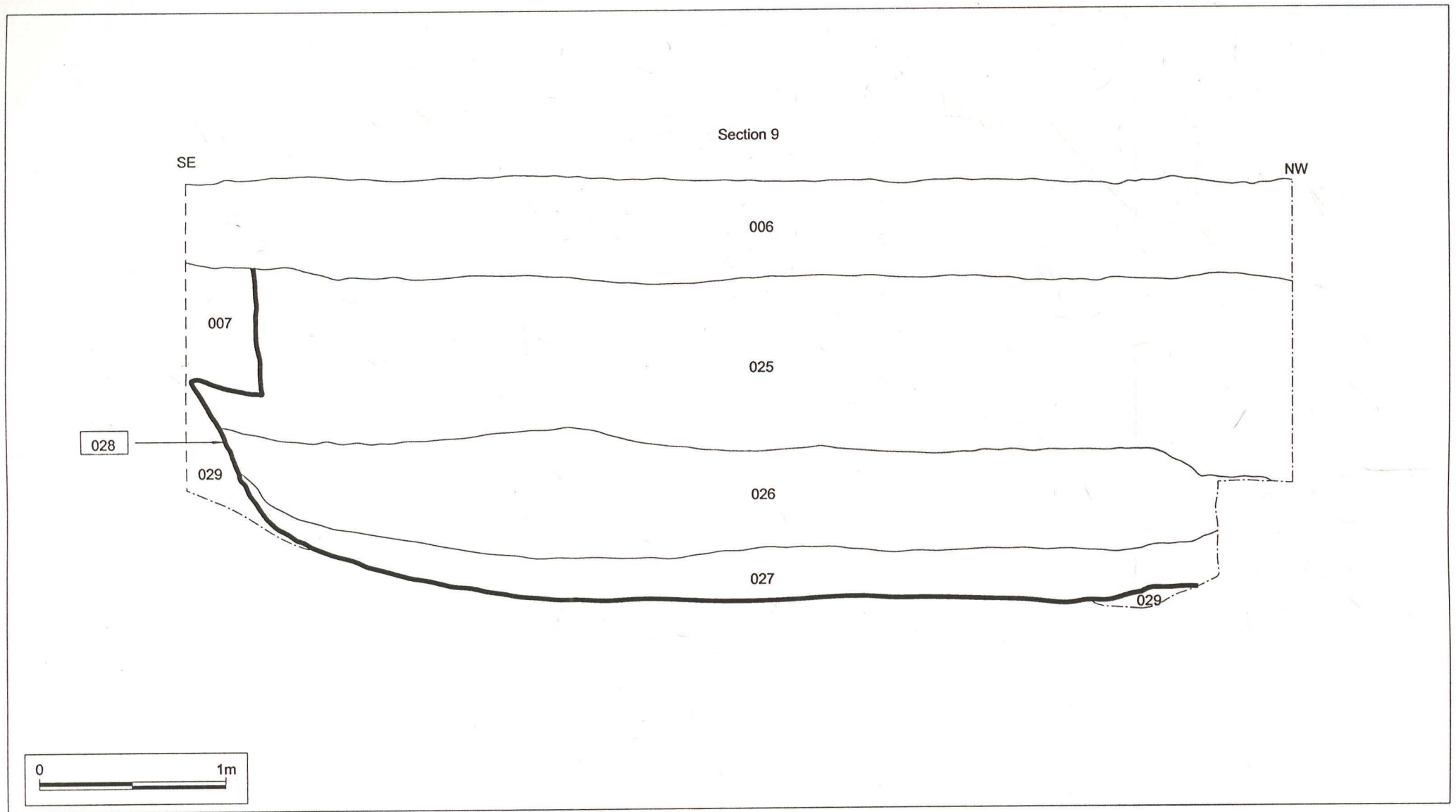


Figure 9 - Section 9

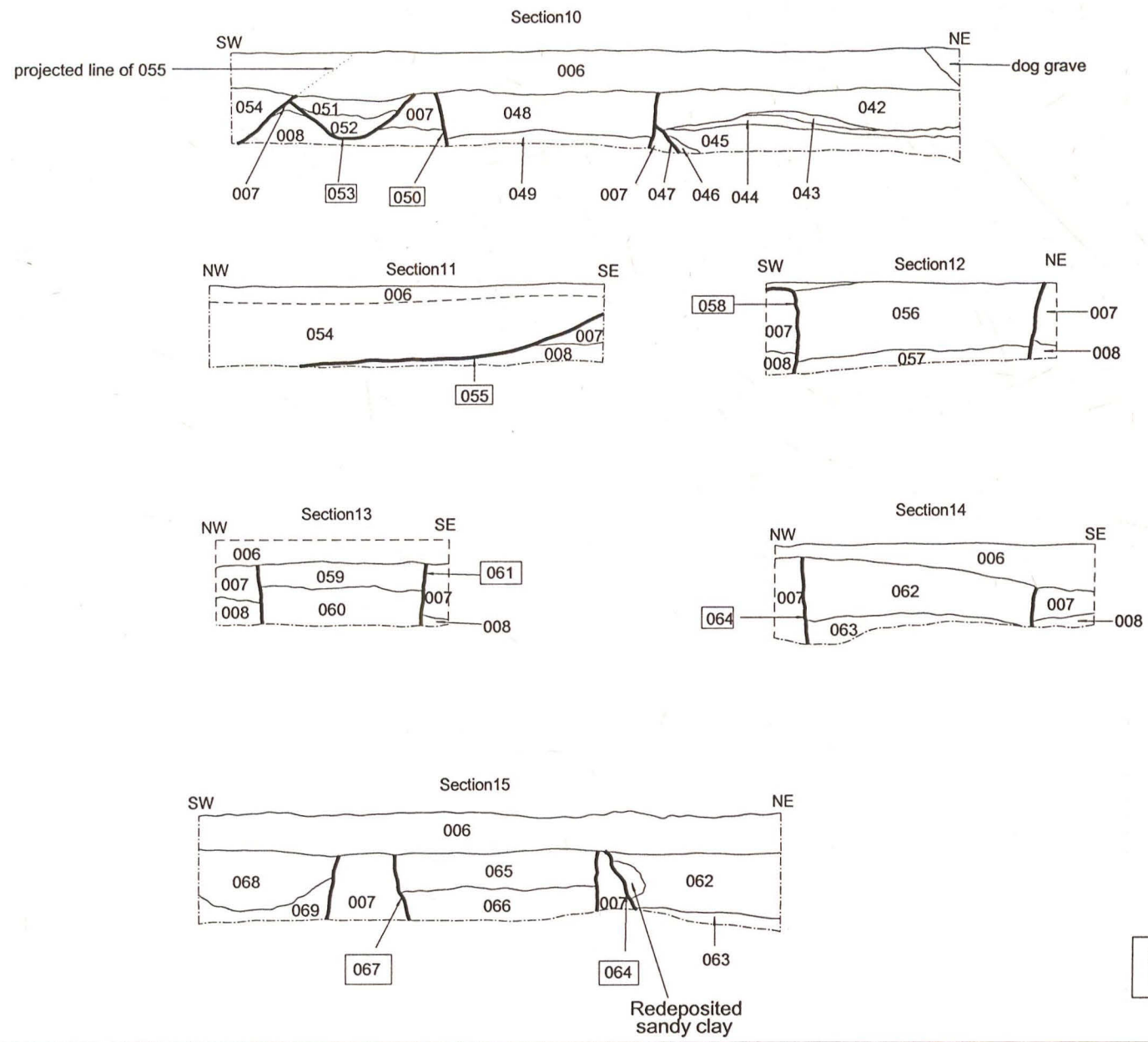


Figure 10 - Sections 10-15

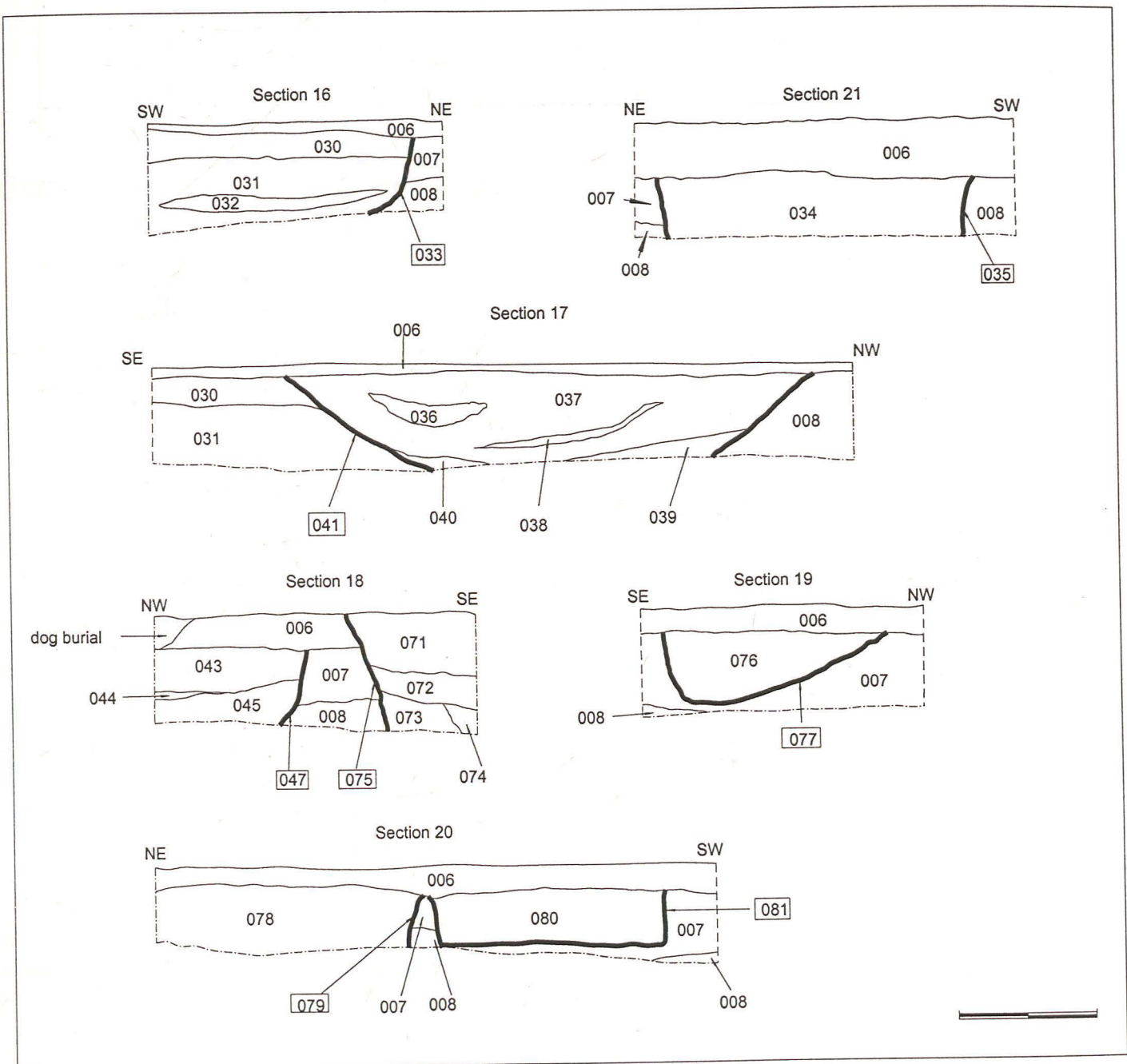


Figure 11 - Section drawings 16-21

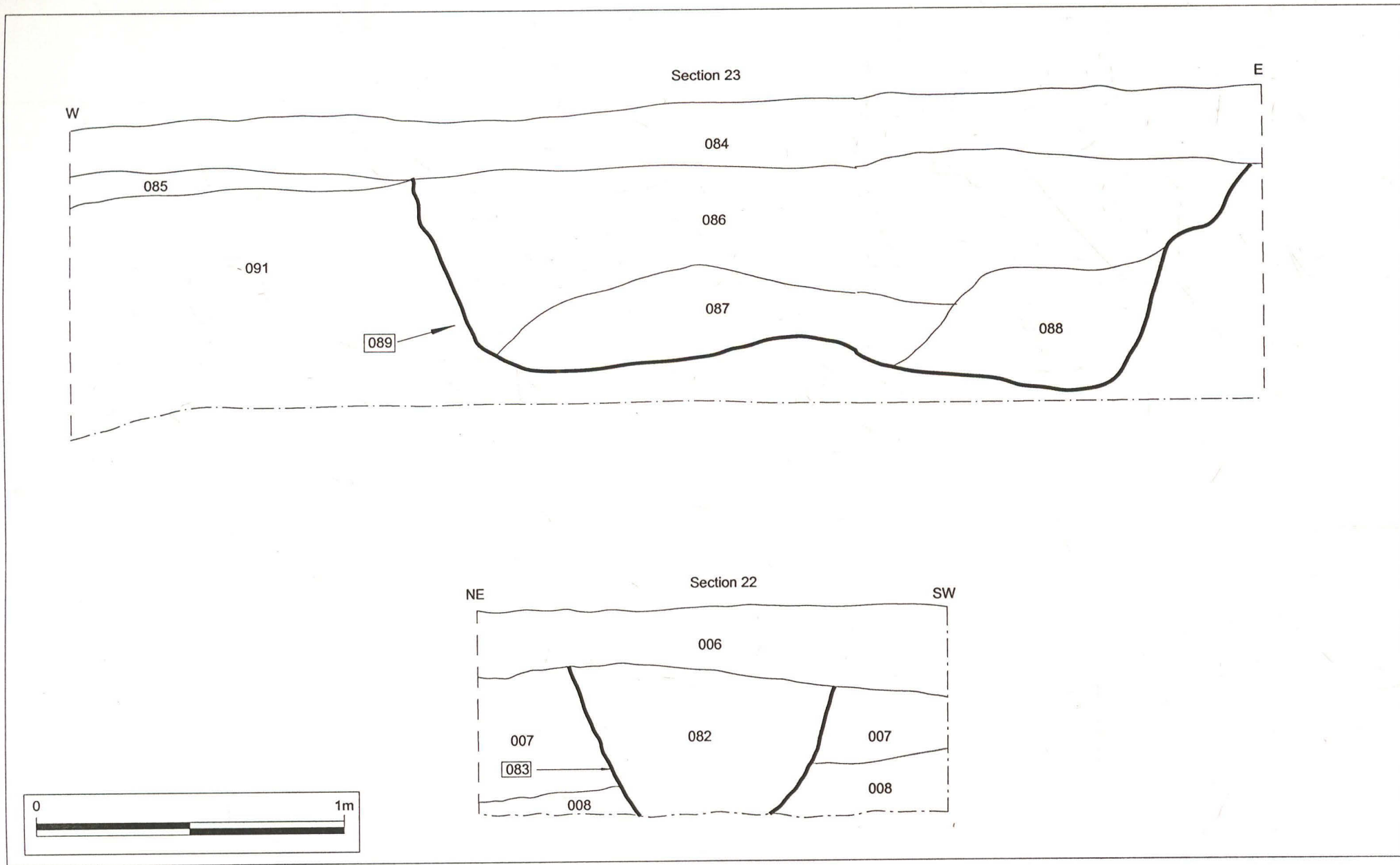


Figure 12 - Section drawings 22-23

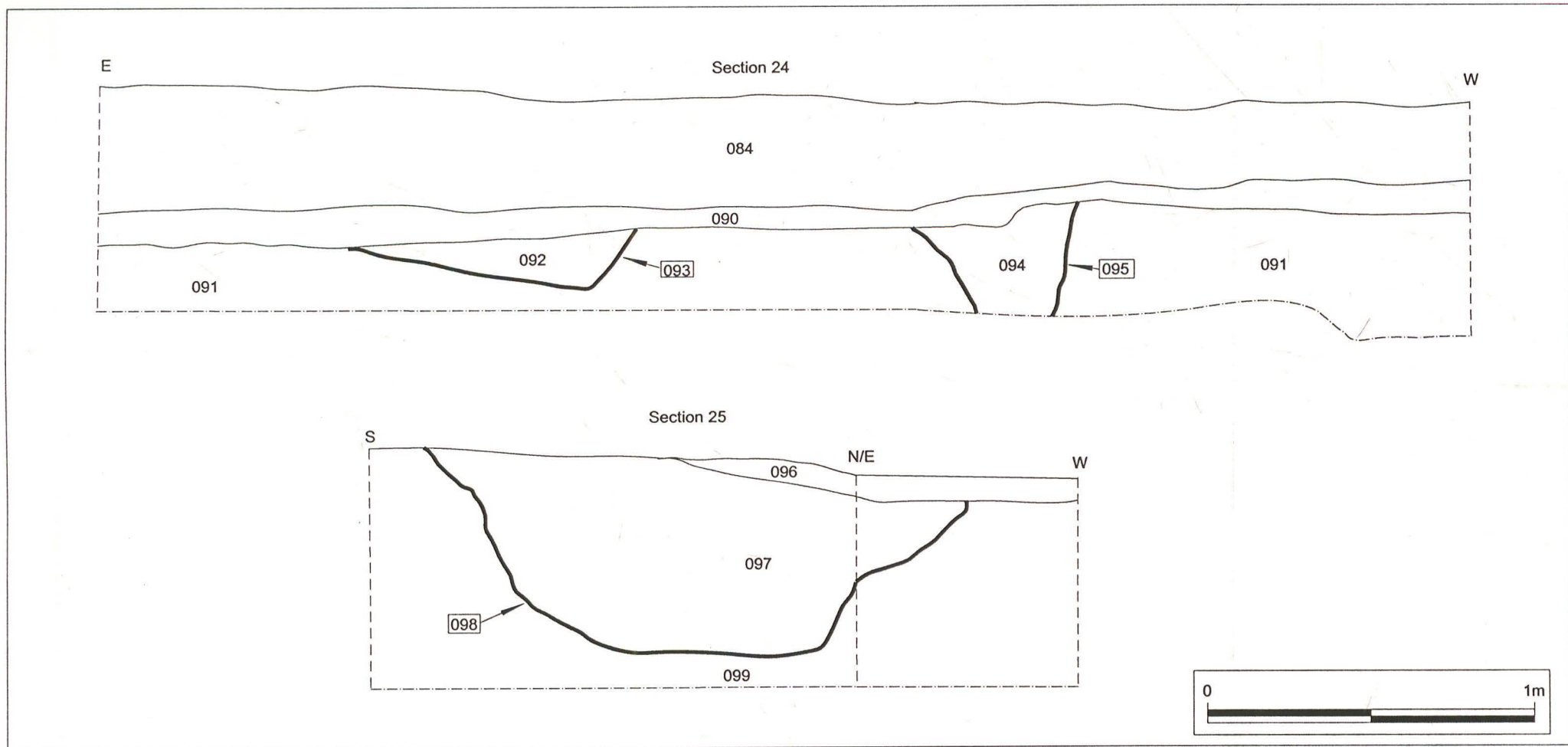


Figure 13 - Section drawings 24-25

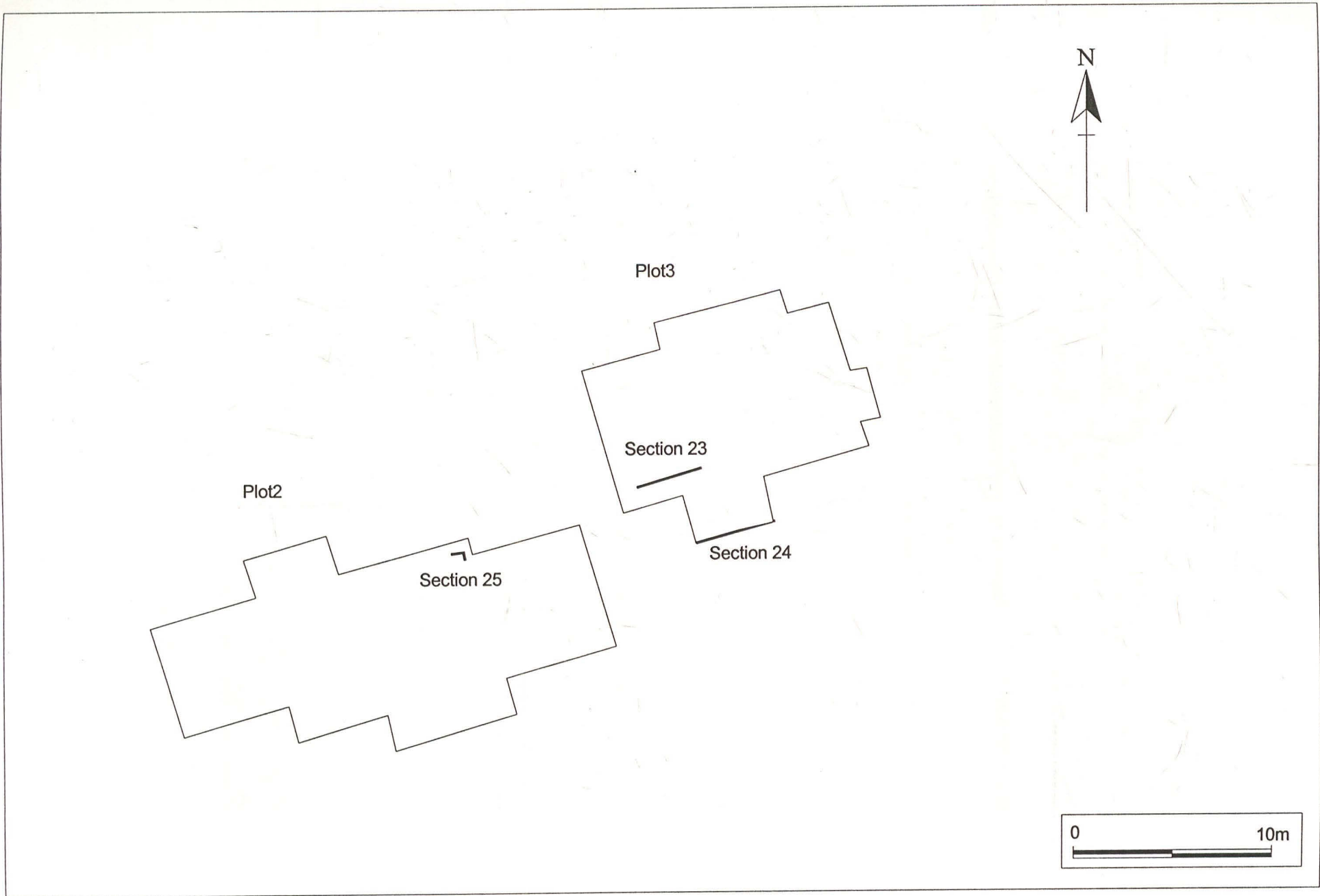


Figure 14 - Section locations. Plots 2 and 3



Plate 1 General view plot 5 prior to excavation, looking east



Plate 2 Section 16 - quarry pit, looking northeast



Plate 3 Section 1 - ditch, looking northeast

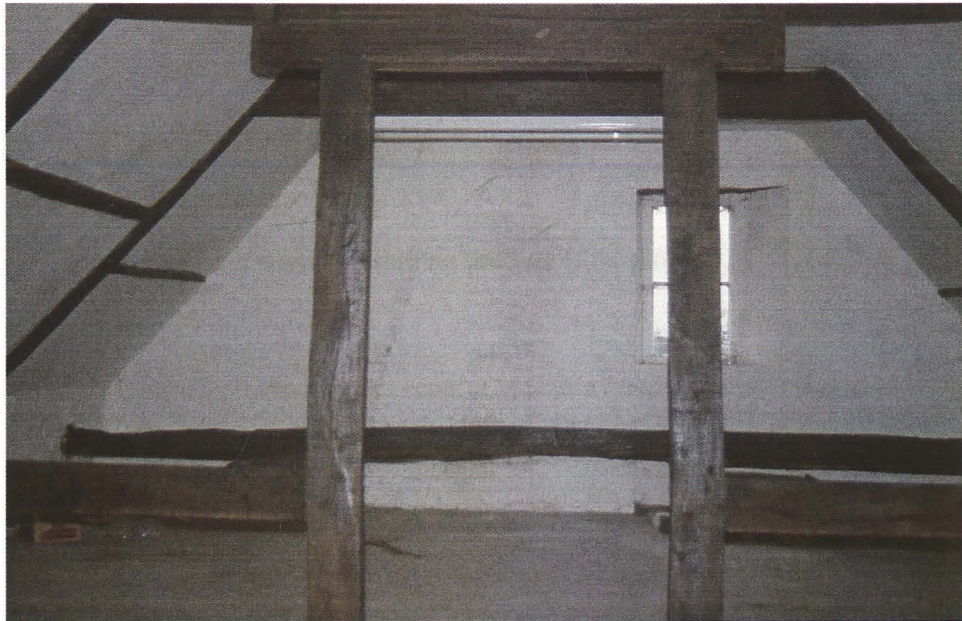


Plate 4 View of timber rafters in Brook House

Appendix 1

LAND AT BROOK FARM, BASTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1. SUMMARY

- a. *A watching brief is required during residential development of five houses at Brook Farm, Main Street, Baston, Lincolnshire.*
- b. *The site is located adjacent to the Car Dyke, an ancient watercourse believed to be of Roman date which extends from Lincoln to at least Peterborough. Several excavations in Baston have uncovered important archaeological deposits. These include a large early Saxon cemetery, a late Saxon settlement, and Romano-british droveway ditches. Two sections excavated across the Car Dyke showed the ditch of this monument to be around 3 metres deep and 15m wide. A quantity of medieval and Roman pottery has been recovered from within 100m of the site and a number of cropmarks which probably represent ancient fields, enclosures and paddocks have been identified in the area.*
- c. *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- d. *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2. INTRODUCTION

- a. This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development at Brook Farm, High Street, Baston. The site is located at national grid reference TF 116 142.
- b. This document contains the following parts:
 - i. Overview.
 - ii. Stages of work and methodologies.
 - iii. List of specialists.
 - iv. Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3. SITE LOCATION

- a. Baston is located approximately 6km south of Bourne in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire. The site is located towards the eastern end of the village, just north of the high street at national grid reference TF 116 142.

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- a. Outline planning permission (application number ?) for the residential development of the land has been granted by South Kesteven District Council, subject to a standard negative condition for archaeological recording.

5. SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- a. The site and surrounding area is on fairly flat and level land at approximately 6m OD. Soils at the site are Badsey 2 Association fine loamy soils over calcareous gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101).

6. THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- a. The site lies immediately east of the Car Dyke, an ancient canal thought to be of Roman date which

extends from Lincoln in the north to at least Peterborough in the south. The canal has variously been interpreted as a drain (Simmons 1975), a boundary between a Roman imperial estate on the fens and the adjacent upland, and as a route for transporting grain and other material from the fens to areas further inland.

- 6.2 A section cut across the Car Dyke close to the area of development recorded the 3m deep and 15m wide ditch of the monument (Thorpe and Zeffert 1989). Medieval and Roman pottery has been found on a site approximately 100m southwest of Brook Farm.
- 6.3 Excavated sites in the area include an early Saxon cemetery located on the western fringes of the village. The cemetery was dominated by cremation urns but a number of inhumations were also discovered. An archaeological evaluation undertaken in fields at the eastern fringe of the village identified the double ditches of a Romano-British droveway, probably designed to aid the transport of livestock from fen edge settlements to pastures on the fen itself (Zeffert 1991).
- 6.4 At Hall Farm, approximately 600m to the southwest of the site, excavations revealed remains of Late Saxon settlement and iron smithing activity. Additionally, medieval manorial remains were identified and there was evidence, in the form of wasters, for medieval pot and tile making in the area (Archaeological Project Services 1997). Other medieval pottery wasters have been found nearer to the site, though related pottery kilns have not yet been identified.

7. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- a. The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - i. To record the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- b. The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - i. Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - ii. Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - iii. As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - iv. Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8. SITE OPERATIONS

- a. General considerations
 - i. All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
 - ii. 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 an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (no. 21).
 - iii. 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.
- b. Methodology
 - i. The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
 - ii. The section of the trench 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.

- iii. Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis. A metal detector may be used to assist artefact recovery.
- iv. Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - (1) The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - (2) groups of features where their relationship is important
- v. 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

a. Stage 1

- i. 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.
- ii. All finds recovered during the field work 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.

b. Stage 2

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

c. Stage 3

- i. On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation brief will be prepared.
- ii. This will consist of:
 - (1) A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - (2) A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.
 - (3) Description of the topography of the site.
 - (4) Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.
 - (5) A text describing the findings of the investigation.
 - (6) A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.

- (7) Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- (8) Sections of the archaeological features.
- (9) Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- (10) Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- (11) Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10. REPORT DEPOSITION

- a. Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council; and the County Sites and Monuments Record.

11. ARCHIVE

- a. The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, 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

- a. A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. 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

- a. Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Kesteven District Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing of project commencement.

14. VARIATIONS

- a. Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council.

15. PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- a. 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.
- b. An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- c. 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 man-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half man-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about six days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16. SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- a. The following organisations/persons will, in principal 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. Alteration to nominated specialists will only be made with the agreement of the archaeological curator.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric Pottery - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, independent specialist Saxon - City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit Medieval and later - Hilary Healey, independent archaeologist; or G Taylor, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist

17. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Project Services, 1997 *Archaeological Excavation on land adjacent to Hall Farm, Baston, Lincolnshire (BHF93)*, APS Report No: 42/97

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Simmons, B.B., 1975 *The Lincolnshire Car Dyke*, The Lincolnshire Car Dyke Research Group

Thorpe, R., and Zeffert, T., Excavation of the Lincolnshire Car Dyke, *Fenland Research*, No. 6

Zeffert, T., 1991, *Excavations at Manor Pit, Baston, Lincolnshire. 1990*. Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology 1991 (Now Heritage Lincolnshire)

Appendix 2

Context Summary

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001		Unstratified finds recovery	
002	All	Soft dark brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
003	5	Loose mid brown silty clay	Fill of (005)
004	5	Soft light brownish yellow silty sand with gravel, 100mm thick	Fill of (005)
005	5	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >7.9m long by >1.8m wide by >1m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
006	5	Loose mid brown silty clay with gravel, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
007	5	Loose light brownish yellow sandy gravel, 0.5m thick	Natural deposit
008	5	Loose whitish grey sand and gravel, >0.15m thick	Natural deposit
009	5	Firm mid brown sandy clay with gravel	Fill of (013)
010	5	Compact light greyish white mortar with brick/tile	Fill of (013)
011	5	Light brown sandy clay with gravel	Fill of (013)
012	5	Firm black sandy clay	Fill of (013)
013	5	?Oval feature, >5.4m long by >1.8m wide by 0.68m deep, steep sides undulating base	Pit
014	5	Firm light bluish grey clay	Natural deposit
015	5	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy clay with gravel	Fill of (017)
016	5	Firm dark brown silty clay	Fill of (017)
017	5	?Rectangular feature, >1.7m long by 1.78m wide by 0.68m deep, near vertical sides not fully excavated	Pit
018	5	Loose light brown silty clay with gravel, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
019	5	Loose dark brown silty clay	Fill of (020)
020	5	?Oval feature, >2.1m long by >0.9m wide by >0.65m deep, gradual sides not fully excavated	Pit
021	5	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill of (022)
022	5	?Rectangular feature, 2.22m wide by 0.5m deep, near vertical sides and flat base	Pit
023	5	Firm mid brown silty clay with gravel	Fill of (024)
024	5	Feature, 0.48m wide by 0.3m deep, near vertical sides and flat base	Possible pit
025	4	Firm to loose light brown silty clay	Fill of (028)
026	4	Firm black silty clay	Fill of (028)

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
027	4	Firm mid greenish grey silty clay with gravel	Fill of (028)
028	4	?Rectangular feature, >2.7m wide by 0.74m deep. Near vertical sides and flat base	Pit
029	4	Loose light reddish brown sand and gravel, >0.3m thick	Natural deposit
030	4	Loose mid brown silty clay with gravel	Fill of (033)
031	4	Firm light reddish brown sandy clay	Fill of (033)
032	4	Loose light brownish yellow sandy gravel	Fill of (033)
033	4	?Rectangular feature, 1.84m wide by >0.54m deep, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit
034	4	Loose mid brown silty clay with gravel	Fill of (035)
035	4	?Rectangular feature, 2.18m wide by >0.44m deep, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit
036	4	Firm mottled yellow, white and brown sandy clay	Fill of (041)
037	4	Firm mid brown silty clay with gravel	Fill of (041)
038	4	Firm black silty clay	Fill of (041)
039	4	Loose light brown silty clay with gravel	Fill of (041)
040	4	Loose blackish grey sandy clay	Fill of (041)
041	4	Feature, 3.36m wide by >0.72m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Pit
042	4	Loose mid brown silty clay with gravel	Fill of (047)
043	4	Firm light brown sandy clay	Fill of (047)
044	4	Firm dark brown silty clay	Fill of (047)
045	4	Firm dark greyish black silty clay	Fill of (047)
046	4	Loose light brownish yellow sandy gravel	Fill of (047)
047	4	Feature, 2.1m wide by >0.5m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Pit
048	4	Loose mid brown silty clay with gravel	Fill of (050)
049	4	Firm light brown sandy clay with gravel	Fill of (050)
050	4	?Rectangular feature, 1.5m wide by >0.36m deep, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit
051	4	Loose mid brown silty clay with gravel	Fill of (053)
052	4	Loose mid grey silty clay with gravel	Fill of (053)
053	4	?Linear feature, 0.84m wide by 0.28m deep, moderate sides and concave base	Ditch
054	4	Loose mid brown silty clay with gravel	Fill of (055)
055	4	?Oval feature, >2.7m wide by 0.42m deep, gradual sides and concave base	Pit

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
056	4	Loose mid brown silty clay with gravel	Fill of (058)
057	4	Firm light brown sandy clay with gravel	Fill of (058)
058	4	?Rectangular feature, 1.78m wide by >0.56m deep, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit
059	4	Loose mid brown silty clay with gravel	Fill of (061)
060	4	Firm light brown sandy clay with gravel	Fill of (061)
061	4	?Rectangular feature, 1.14m wide by >0.48m deep, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit
062	4	Loose mid brown silty clay with gravel	Fill of (064)
063	4	Firm light brown sandy clay with gravel	Fill of (064)
064	4	Rectangular feature, >1.7m long by 1.6m wide by >0.62m deep, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit
065	4	Loose mid brown silty clay with gravel	Fill of (067)
066	4	Firm light brown sandy clay with gravel	Fill of (067)
067	4	?Rectangular feature, 1.4m wide by >0.48m deep, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit
068	4	Loose mid brown silty clay with gravel	Fill of (070)
069	4	Firm light brown sandy clay with gravel	Fill of (070)
070	4	Linear feature, >0.94m wide by >0.49m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
071	4	Loose black sandy clay	Fill of (075)
072	4	Firm dark brown silty clay	Fill of (075)
073	4	Loose black sandy clay	Fill of (075)
074	4	Loose blackish brown sandy clay	Fill of (075)
075	4	?Rectangular feature, >1m wide by >0.84m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Pit
076	4	Loose dark brown sandy clay with gravel	Fill of (077)
077	4	Feature, 1.56m wide by 0.51m deep, steep sides and flat base	Pit
078	4	Loose mid brown silty clay with gravel	Fill of (079)
079	4	Feature, >1.88m wide by >0.47m deep, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit
080	4	Loose mid brown silty clay with gravel	Fill of (081)
081	4	?Rectangular feature, 1.66m wide by 0.39m deep, near vertical sides and flat base	Pit
082	4	Loose mid brown silty clay with gravel	Fill of (083)

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
083	4	?Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.79m wide by >0.48m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
084	3	Compact dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
085	3	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt and gravel, 100mm thick	Subsoil
086	3	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (089)
087	3	Loose light yellowish grey sand and gravel	Fill of (089)
088	3	Firm light yellowish brown sandy silt and gravel	Fill of (089)
089	3	Feature, 2.5m wide by 0.7m deep, steep sides and slight convex base	Pit
090	3	Firm mid brown sand silt and gravel, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
091	3	Loose yellowish brown sand and gravel, >0.7m deep	Natural deposit
092	3	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (093)
093	3	?Linear feature, 1m wide by 0.2m deep, moderate sides and v-shaped base	Ditch
094	3	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of (095)
095	3	Feature, 0.15m wide by 0.13m deep, tapered sides and base	Posthole
096	2	Firm dark brown clayey silt, 70mm thick	Topsoil
097	2	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	Fill of (098)
098	2	Feature, 1.3m wide by 0.6m deep, irregular sides and flat base	Pit
099	2	Loose mid brownish yellow sand and gravel, >0.58m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

*Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall,
Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor*

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit post-Roman pottery codes. A total of 44 fragments of pottery weighing 1025g and representing a maximum of 42 separate vessels was recovered from seven contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, clay pipe, glass and building materials, comprising 16 items weighing a total of 225g, was also recovered. Faunal remains were also retrieved.

Provenance

The material was recovered from the fills of ditches, pits, a subsoil and topsoil.

The earliest identifiable ceramics were locally made at Bourne, only 7km north of Baston. Most of the other, later, ceramics are likely to be Staffordshire products. The brick/tile, particularly the earlier example which is a Bourne product, was probably also made relatively locally in the Baston area.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables. Pottery is the most abundant material recovered, with the vast majority of it being of 19th century date. Clay pipe, building materials and glass were also retrieved, together with a quantity of faunal remains.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric code	Description	Number	Weight (g)	Context Date
001	LPM	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	5	40	19 th -early 20 th century
	LPM	Blue sponged ware, 19 th century	1	7	
	LPM	White glazed tablewares, 2 sets of 2 and 8 linking sherds, 19 th -early 20 th century	3	47	
	LPM	Creamware-type, 19 th century	1	14	
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 th - 17 th century	1	22	
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, pancheon, 18 th - early 19 th century	1	104	
003	BOU	Bourne D ware	1	150	16 th - 17 th century
006	LPM	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	3	40	19 th century
	LPM	Mocha ware, 19 th century	1	6	
	BS	Brown, salt-glazed stoneware, late 18 th - 19 th century	1	27	
009	LPM	Blue and white transfer printed tableware	2	52	19 th century
019	LPM	Blue sponged ware	1	4	19 th century

Context	Fabric code	Description	Number	Weight (g)	Context Date
021	LPM	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	4	19 th -20 th century
	LPM	Plant pot, 19 th - 20 th century	1	7	
040	LPM	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 2 sets of 2 linking sherds, 19 th century	14	264	19 th century
	LPM	White glazed tablewares, 19 th century	2	73	
	LPM	Mocha ware, 19 th century	4	150	
	LPM	Creamware-type, 19 th century	1	14	
TOTAL			44	1025	

Most of the pottery is of 19th century date and reflects occupation of the area at that time. Additionally, there are two pieces of locally-made Bourne D ware of 16th- 17th century date that indicate activity of that period at the site.

Table 2: The Other Artefacts

Context	Description	Number	Weight (g)	Context Date
001	Handmade brick sandy fabric, vegetable temper, post-medieval	1	43	post-medieval
006	Ridge tile, glazed, Bourne ware, 13 th - 14 th century, abraded	1	36	18 th century
	Clay pipe bowl fragment, 18 th century	1	3	
	Clay pipe stems, 2 are 5/64" bore, 1 is 6/64" bore, 18 th century	4	9	
	Complete mould produced hexagonal green phial bottle, 19 th century	1	20	
	Mortar	2 (link)	27	
040	Brick/tile	1	2	20 th century
	Window glass (small square piece weighs 1g)	2	15	
	Fragment of colourless vessel glass	1	1	
	Base of colourless mould produced octagonal vessel	1	25	
	Mould produced glass ornament	1	44	
TOTAL		16	225	

Table 3: The faunal remains

Context	Species	Bone	Comments	Weight (g)
001	Horse Cattle sized	radius unidentified		190
003	Horse Horse Horse unknown	radius metacarpus pelvis ulna?	with fused ulna 3 fragments	406
016	Pig unknown	mandible rib	21 fragments 2 fragments	64
019	Cattle	humerus	juvenile, unfused	28
023	Cattle sized	metacarpus	shaft fragment only	88

Condition

All a few items are abraded, all the material is in good, stable condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

The pigs jaw from (016) is fragmentary and some of the other bones exhibit slight traces of chalkiness.

Documentation

There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations a Baston, including in the vicinity of the present investigation site, which are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The late post-medieval aspect of the assemblage, although extensive, is of limited potential but does signify that the area was inhabited at that time. The early post-medieval pieces are of slightly greater potential and relate to occupation in the area in the 16th-17th century. The single medieval tile is abraded and probably entered the area as manuring scatter, suggesting that this was agricultural land in the 13th- 14th century. The absence of any material earlier than this date suggests that archaeological deposits dating prior to the medieval period are not present in the area or were of a nature that did not involve artefact use.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
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).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
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.
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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

99	Context records
1	Sheet of Scale drawings
1	Photographic record
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:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2000.287

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BBF00

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.

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.