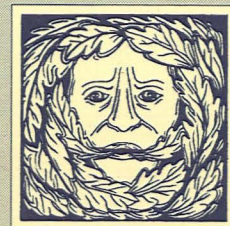


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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND ADJACENT TO  
GREATFORD ROAD,  
BASTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(GRBA00)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

Conservation  
Services

28 MAR 2002

Highways & Planning  
Directorate



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND ADJACENT TO  
GREATFORD ROAD,  
BASTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(GRBA00)**

Work Undertaken For  
A. Dethick & Son Ltd.

March 2002

Report Compiled by  
James Snee BSc (Hons)


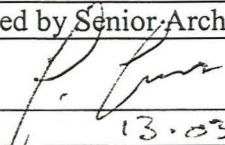
Planning Application No: SK/98/773/07  
National Grid Reference: TF 1090 1380  
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2000.223

A.P.S. Report No. 110/01



## Quality Control

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Site Supervisor	James Snee
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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
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Date: 13-03-02	Date: 13-03-02

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Plate 3 Section through medieval pit (106) and undated ditch (104), looking south.

## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of foundation trenches for a new dwelling on land adjacent to Greatford Road, Baston, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 1090 1380).*

*The development site lies to the west of Baston village adjacent to an area where Iron Age (800 BC - AD 50) and Romano-British (AD 50-410) enclosures have previously been partially excavated. Greatford Road is believed to lie on the course of the Baston Outgang, a Roman thoroughfare that connected King Street, just west of Baston to Spalding. Further south lies an Anglo-Saxon (AD 450-650) cemetery containing both cremations and inhumations.*

*The aim of the watching was to record and interpret archaeological features exposed during the ground disturbance.*

*During the investigation an inverted buried pot was recovered. Buried pots have been excavated at various sites across the country, usually associated with medieval buildings, although in this case no building remains were revealed. A small medieval refuse pit was also revealed which would also suggest the presence of a domestic dwelling in the vicinity. A later (although undated) ditch, probably a property boundary, was also revealed.*

*In addition to the complete pot, which was identified as Bourne ware (type C), a small quantity of Stamford ware was recovered.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is 'defined as a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1997).

### 2.2 Planning Background

On the 11<sup>th</sup> January 2000 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of foundations for a new dwelling on land adjacent to Greatford Road, Baston, Lincolnshire.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by A. Dethick & Son Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application SK/98/773/07. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording.

### 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 (Fig. 1). Situated close to the fen edge in south Lincolnshire, Baston lies about 1km west of the River Glen on land that declines gently towards the north and east.

The development site is located 500m west of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. John Baptist (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference TF 1090 1380, the site lies at a height of c. 7.5m OD.

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.

Romano-British activity is further evidenced by the proximity of King Street, 200m to the west, and the Baston Outgang which is believed to be fossilised in Greatford Road. As might be expected from this confluence of Romano-British thoroughfares, there is further evidence of occupation of this period. Cropmarks are evident on either side of King Street and a number of artefacts have been found throughout the parish.

Located approximately 130m south of the development is the site of an Anglo-Saxon burial ground of the mid 5<sup>th</sup> - late 6<sup>th</sup> 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. Baston means 'the settlement or village of *Bak(r)*', deriving from the Old Norse personal name and Old English *tūn* (Ekwall 1974, 30).

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 13<sup>th</sup> century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 129). This presumably replaced the church recorded in the Domesday Survey.

Excavation south of the site also revealed medieval remains, usually in the form of ditches although a stone lined water trough and quarry pits were also recorded (JSAC 1996, 15). It was also thought that pottery production was occurring in the vicinity, although no kiln was identified. Documentary evidence reveals potters in Baston during the 13<sup>th</sup> century when two potters were fined for digging in the area of King Street, at Kate's Bridge (Taylor 1997, 3).

A watching brief carried out on a house plot a short distance to the east in 1999 produced evidence of a ditch and a pit. Both of these features were undated but it was suggested that they could relate to the prehistoric and Romano-British enclosures partially excavated to the south (APS 1999).

## 3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as outlined in the project 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

Foundation trenches were excavated by machine to the depths required for the development. Following excavation, selected portions of the trenches were rendered vertical. Archaeological deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand 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 a scale of 1:10. A photographic record was also compiled. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practise.

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. A list of all contexts with interpretations appears as Appendix 2.

#### 5. RESULTS

Four phases were recognised:

- Phase 1: Natural deposits
- Phase 2: Medieval deposits
- Phase 3: Undated deposits
- Phase 4: Modern deposits

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

##### **Phase 1: Natural deposits**

The earliest deposit encountered during the

investigation was a loose pale yellow brown sand and gravel deposit (101). This deposit was found at the base of all trenches and was at least 0.5m thick (Figures 4 and 5).

##### **Phase 2: Medieval deposits**

Cut into the natural sand and gravel was a small circular pit (102) into which a large upturned pot had been placed, filling the pit almost completely (Figure 4 and 5). The pot (Figure 6) was identified as Bourne ware dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century. It was complete and had been deliberately buried upside down. A small amount of a dark grey brown silty sand was visible around the upper edges of the pit between the cut and the pot.

Also cutting the natural sand and gravel was a shallow feature, possibly a pit [106]. This pit was recorded in section only, so its shape in plan could not be determined. The profile in the section (Figure 5) was irregular with steep concave sides and a flattish base. The cut was 1.55m wide and 0.20m deep. It was filled completely with a loose grey brown sandy silt deposit (107). Four sherds of pottery were recovered and identified as 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century Stamford ware.

##### **Phase 3: Undated deposits**

Immediately to the west of pit [106] was a linear feature [104] oriented approximately north to south (Figures 3 and 5). It had an asymmetrical profile with a steep convex side on the west and a gently sloping convex (almost stepped) side on the east. It had a flattish base. The cut was 1.00m wide and 0.32m deep. The feature had a basal fill (105) of loose mid grey brown sandy silt with a large quantity of limestone fragments of all sizes. This deposit was approximately 0.10m thick, the upper portion of the linear feature was filled with topsoil (100) (see below). Consistently along the west edge of the feature the natural sand and gravel had been greatly

disturbed by roots for a distance of 0.25m and a depth of 0.15m. No pottery was recovered from this feature, however the east edge cut the west edge of pit [106] which shows that linear [104] is the later of the two features.

#### **Phase 4: Modern deposits**

Sealing all archaeological deposits was a topsoil of loose dark grey brown silty sand (100) measuring 0.30m thick.

### **6. DISCUSSION**

Natural deposits comprised sand and gravel (Phase 1) characteristic of the underlying drift geology of First Terrace gravel.

The medieval deposit (Phase 2) contained a single complete pot that had been deliberately buried upside down. Buried pots, often associated with hearths, have been excavated at Stoke Goldington (Buckinghamshire), Dinna Clarks on Dartmoor, and an inverted pot was found at Lyveden (Northamptonshire) (Moorhouse 1987). Buried pots were used for a large variety of functions, including cooking with charcoal, maintaining the temperature of prepared food, distillation and fermentation, preparation of medicines and cooking without fire (Moorehouse 1981, 1987 and Clarke 1989). The function of inverted pots is less clear, they have previously been found in association with hearths, building foundations and thresholds and it has been suggested that they were the precursors of 'witch-bottles' which had a purely spiritual function (McCarthy & Brooks 1988).

The shallow pit [106] was probably a small refuse pit which was infilled almost immediately with domestic refuse mixed with soil removed during the digging of the pit.

The undated phase (Phase 3) was represented by a linear feature [104] which was stratigraphically later than the pit [106]. This means that although the feature was not directly dated it can be shown to be medieval or later. This feature was probably a shallow ditch. The association of root disturbance along the west side could suggest that the feature had vegetation along this side possibly a hedge. A likely explanation of this ditch feature is as a field or property boundary.

The final phase (Phase 4) was modern topsoil which had probably been subject to disturbance and activity up till it was removed for the footing.

### **7. CONCLUSIONS**

Archaeological investigations on land at Greatford Road, Baston, Lincolnshire were undertaken because the site lay within an area of known archaeological remains, notably the proximity of Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

During the investigation an inverted buried pot was recovered. Buried pots have been excavated at various sites across the country, usually associated with medieval buildings, although in this case no building remains were revealed. A small medieval refuse pit was also revealed which would also suggest the presence of a domestic dwelling in the vicinity. A later (although undated) ditch, probably a property boundary, was also revealed.

In addition to the complete pot, which was identified as Bourne ware (type C), a small quantity of Stamford ware was recovered.

### **8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of A. Dethick &

Son Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files. Other background information was obtained from the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

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## 10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

CBA Council for British Archaeology

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

JSAC John Samuels Archaeological Consultants



Figure 1 General Location Plan.

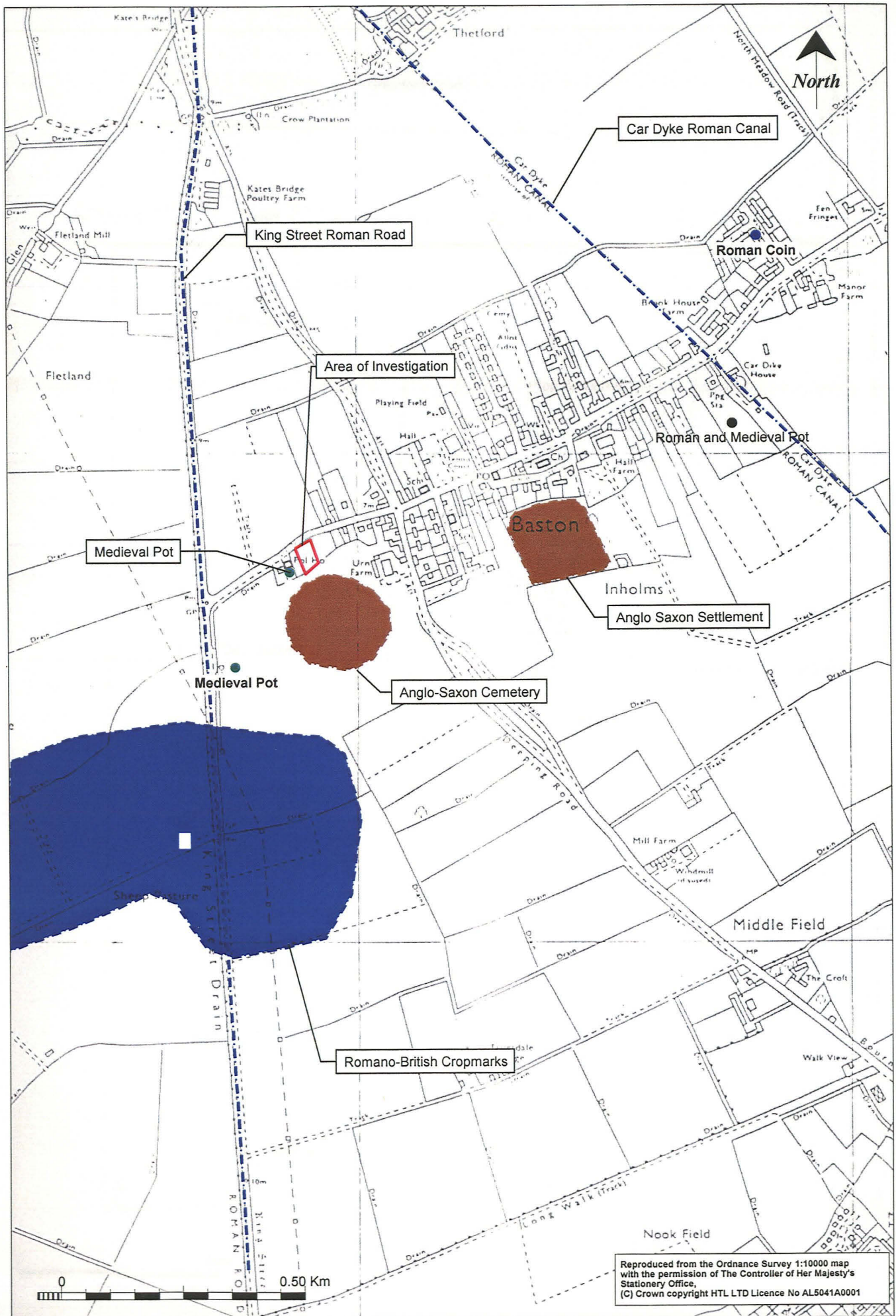


Figure 2 Site location plan and archaeological setting

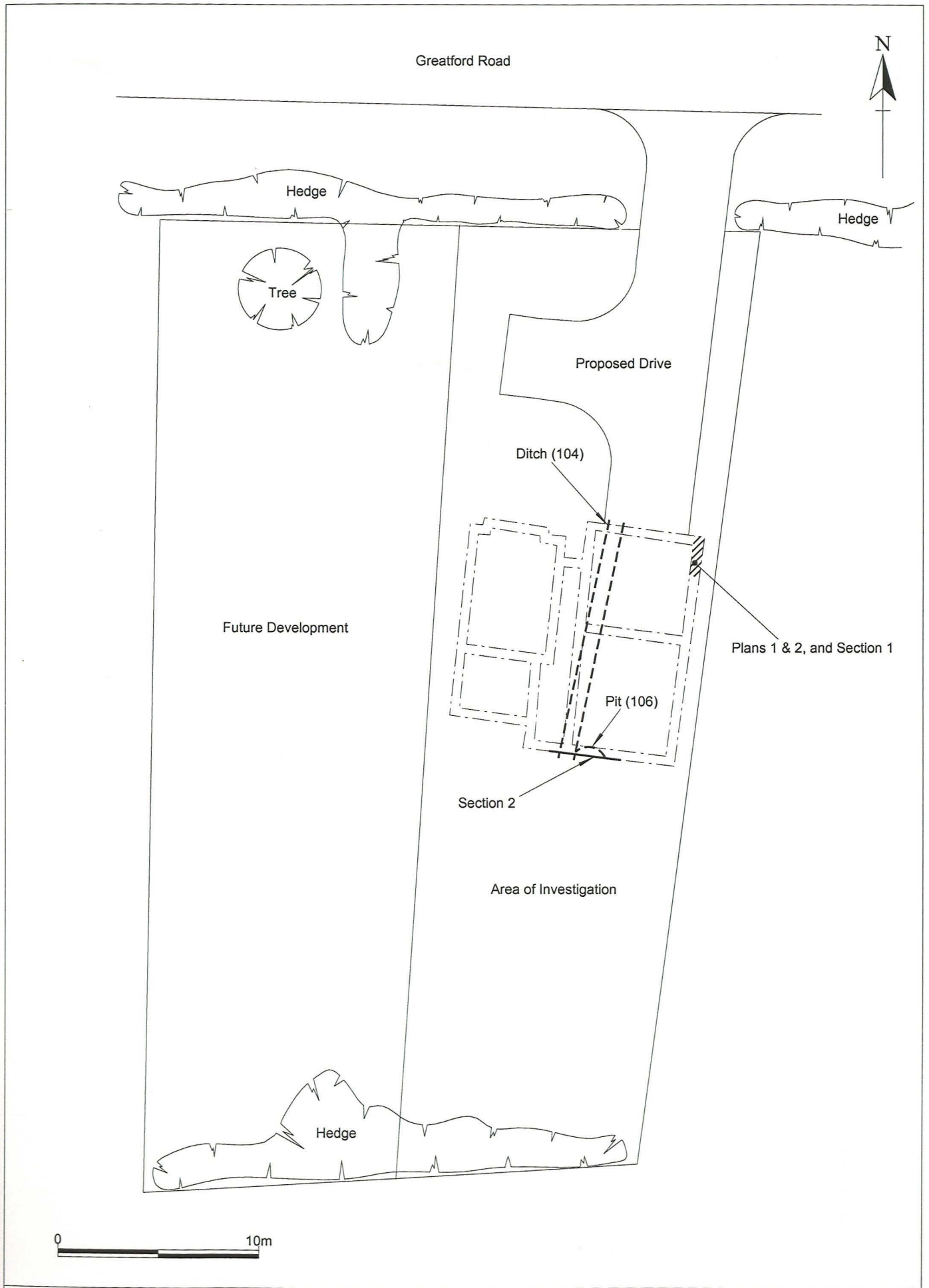
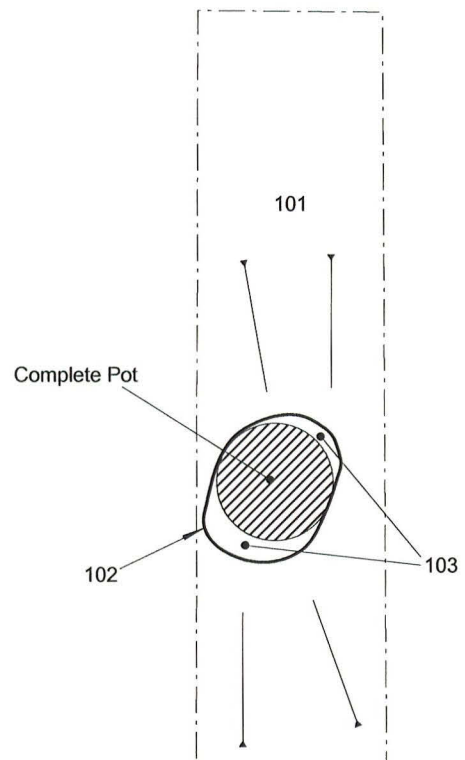
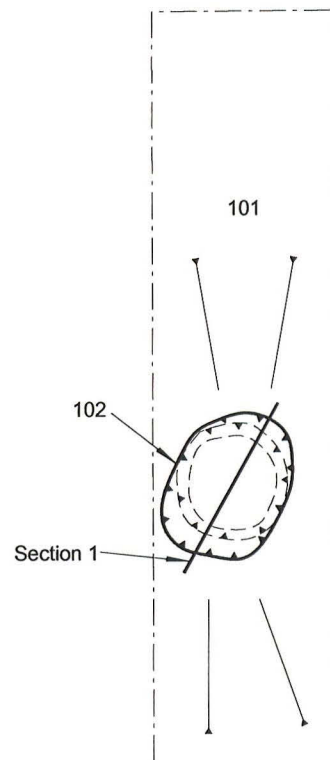


Figure 3 Plan of the Area of Investigation. Scale 1:250.



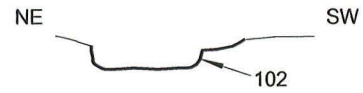
Plan 1



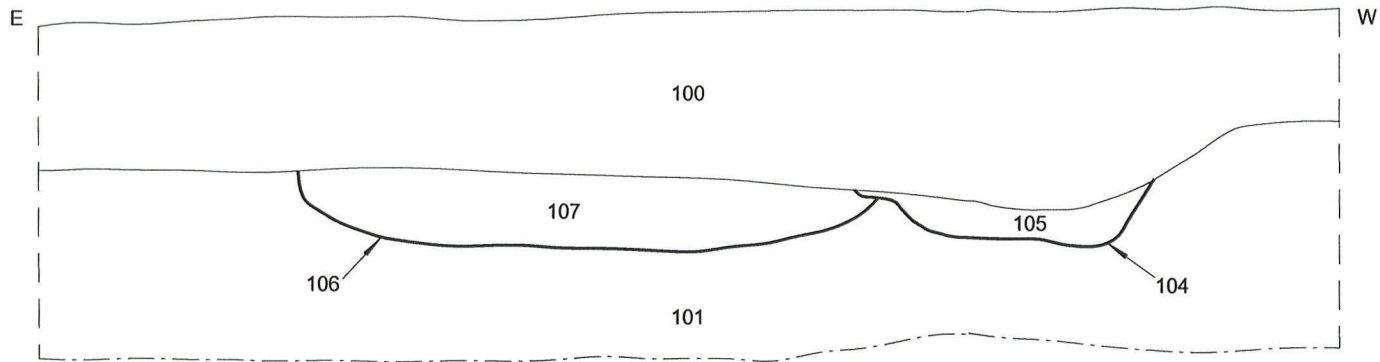
Plan 2



Figure 4 Plans 1 and 2. Scale 1:20.



Section 1 (Profile of Cut)



Section 2 North Facing



Figure 5 Sections 1 and 2. Scale 1:20.



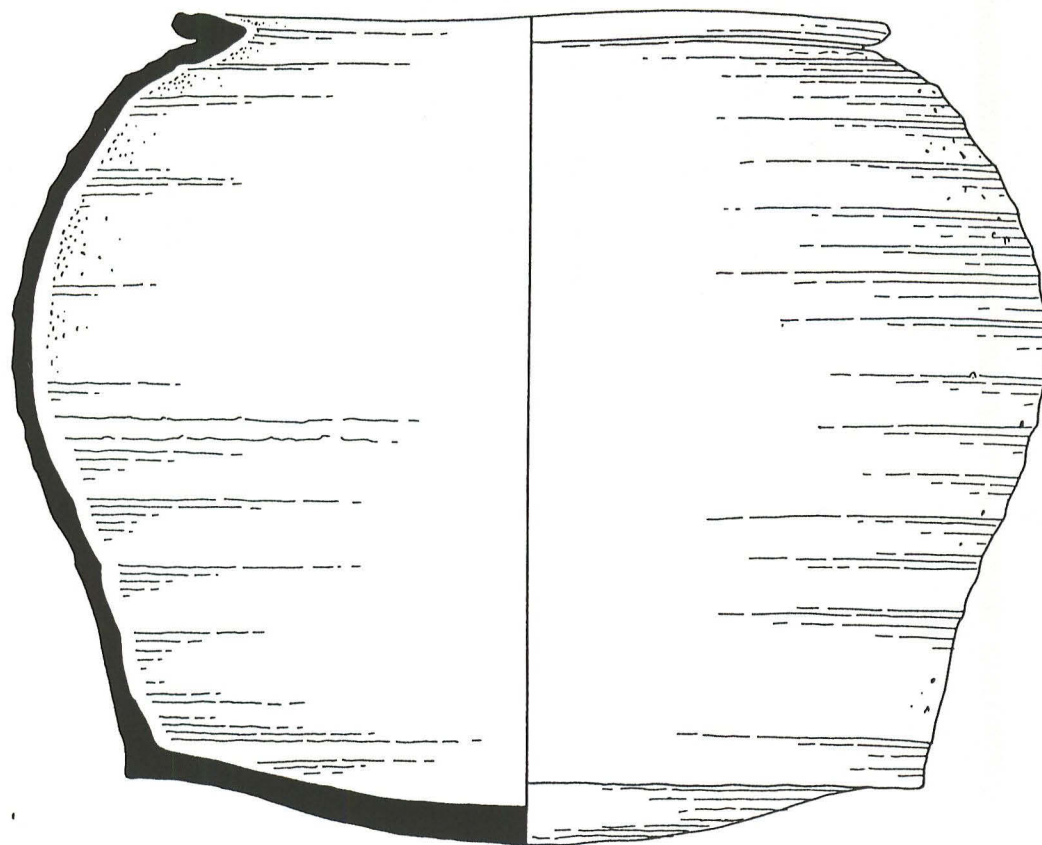


Figure 6 Complete 12th - 14th Century Storage/Cooking Pot From Pit (102). Scale 1:2.



Plate 1 General view of the development, looking east.



Plate 2 Complete medieval pot from pit (102) *in situ*, looking south.



Plate 3 Section through medieval pit (106) and undated ditch (104), looking south.

**Appendix 1**

**LAND AT GREATFORD ROAD,  
BASTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR  
A. DETHICK & SONS LTD**

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

**Planning Application Number: SK/98/773/07  
National Grid Reference: TF 109 138**

**JANUARY 2000**

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1 **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development at Greatford Road, Baston, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The Roman Road, King Street, is located nearby and Greatford Road largely follows the line of a second Roman road. Roman settlement is known near the junction of these two roads and disturbed remains of Iron Age and Roman enclosures have been found near the present site. An Anglo-Saxon cemetery as located nearby and outlying burials or cremations may exist. Misfired pottery wasters indicate that pottery production occurred in the general area during the medieval period, but the kilns have not yet been found.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *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**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development at Greatford Road, Baston. The site is located at national grid reference TF 109 138.
- 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 Baston is located approximately 6km south of Bourne in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire. The site is on the western fringe of the village on the south side of Greatford Road at national grid reference TF 109 138.

4 **PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Outline planning permission (application number SK/98/773/07) 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**

- 5.1 The site and surrounding area is on fairly flat and level land at approximately 7m OD. Soils at the site are Badsey 2 Association fine loamy soils over calcareous gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101).

6 **THE ARCHAEOLOGY**

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- 6.1 The site lies just 200m to the east of the King Street Roman road. Greatford Road closely follows the line of a second Roman road, known as Baston Outgang. Cropmarks considered to represent Romano-British settlement remains occur just southwest of the village, near the junction of the two Roman roads. Recent archaeological investigations close to the present site identified Iron Age and Roman enclosures, though these had been severely disturbed in the medieval period.
- 6.2 The proposed development is located immediately adjacent to the site on an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, dominated by cremations but with a small number of inhumations. Although it was believed that previous excavations had largely removed the cemetery, recent investigations encountered Anglo-Saxon pottery and disturbed human remains.
- 6.3 Excavations at Hall Farm, approximately 400m to the east of the site, 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.
- 6.4 Investigations on a site near to the present development revealed a ditch and pit, both undated, and recovered medieval and later pottery (Archaeological Project Services 1999).

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
  - 7.1.1 To record the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
  - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
  - 7.2.4 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 an IFA Registered Archaeological 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 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.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis. A metal detector may be used to assist artefact recovery.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
  - 8.2.4.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
  - 8.2.4.2 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 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.

### 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 investigation brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:

- 9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- 9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.
- 9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.
- 9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.
- 9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- 9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.
- 9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- 9.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.
- 9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- 9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 9.3.2.11 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 South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council; and the County 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 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**

- 12.1 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**

- 13.1 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**

- 14.1 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**

- 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 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**

- 16.1 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

Archaeological Project Services, 1999 *Archaeological Watching Brief of Development on land adjacent to Greatford Road, Baston, Lincolnshire (GRB99)*, APS Report No: 109/99

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

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

CONTEXT	SECTION	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
100	2	Loose, dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent fine gravel, thickness 0.3m.	Topsoil
101	2	Loose, pale yellow brown sand and gravel, thickness >0.5m.	Natural
102		Subcircular cut with irregular erosion at top, 0.45m long by 0.30m wide and 0.11m deep, irregular breaks of slope at top, concave sides, flattish base, filled by 103.	Cut for buried pot
103		Loose, dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent fine gravel, very thin layer of soil between the complete pot and cut 102.	Fill of cut 102
104	2	Linear cut, c. 1m wide and greater than 10m long, sloping straight sides, flattish base, oriented approximately north-south, filled by (105).	Cut of ditch
105	2	Loose, mid grey brown sandy silt, with frequent mixed fine-course limestone fragments, fills (104) completely.	Fill of ditch (104)
106	2	Cut, shape unknown, c. 1.6m wide and c. 0.2m deep, steep concave sides, flat base, filled by (107).	Cut of refuse pit
107	2	Loose, grey to grey-brown slightly sandy silt, with frequent coarse limestone fragments, fills cut (106) completely and contains a lens of redeposited natural.	fill of pit (106)

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from pit fills (103) and (107). All of the material was made locally in the Bourne and Stamford areas, within 10km of Baston.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Context	Description	Context Date
103	13x Bourne C ware, all linked, 1 vessel, storage/cooking pot, 12th-14th century	12th-14th century
107	4x Stamford ware, 10th-12th century	10th-12th century

Previous investigations have indicated that pottery production in Bourne-type ware occurred in the Baston area, with wasters in the fabric being found at various sites in the village (Davies *et al.* 1997). The Bourne-type vessel from (103) has a large crack from the rim down in to the body and may be a waster vessel. It is likely, therefore, that this vessel was also made in the Baston area, rather than 6km to the north in Bourne.

#### Condition

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

#### Documentation

There have been numerous previous archaeological investigations at Baston, including elsewhere on Greatford Road, 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

As an entirely medieval assemblage consisting of large pieces, including a near-complete vessel, the collection has high potential and indicates occupation or usage of the site in the early post-conquest period. Moreover, the near-complete vessel provides a full example of a form type and further indications of pottery production locally at Baston.

#### Reference

Davies, B., Wilkinson, J. and Young, J., 1997 'BHF93: Pottery Assessment Report', in G. Taylor, *Archaeological Excavation on land adjacent to Hall Farm, Baston, Lincolnshire, (BHF93)*, Archaeological Project Services Report 42/97

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	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).
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 8 - Context records
- 1 - Photographic record sheets
- 2 - Drawing sheets
- 1 - Box 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: LCNCC : 2000.223

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BGR00

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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