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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

**BASTON No 2 QUARRY
SOUTHERN EXTENSION
CROSS ROAD
BASTON
LINCOLNSHIRE**

On behalf of:

Hanson UK

Doc Ref: PC343.a

20th January 2010



independent advice
planning applications
project management
fieldwork

Baston No 2 Quarry, Baston Fen

PC 343a



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Archaeological Consultancy

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Doc Ref: PC343.a

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1997

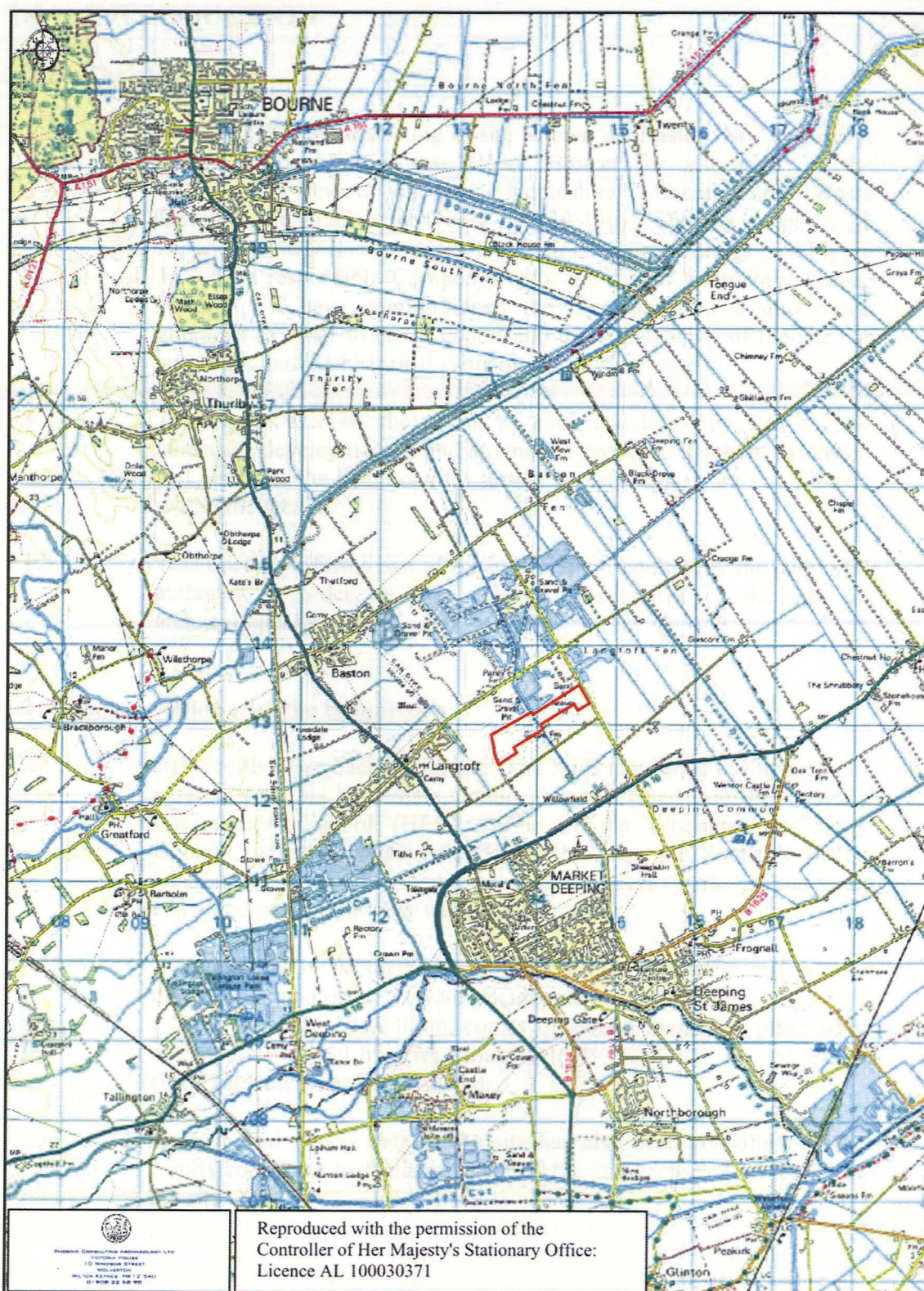


2010

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The commission

- 1.1.1 Hanson UK are promoting a site known as Baston No. 2 Quarry, Southern Extension, Cross Road, Baston for allocation in the forthcoming review of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework (NGR TF 139 130). The site covers c. 37 ha. and would form an extension to their existing workings (*see* Figure 1). As a responsible Company, with due regard to heritage issues, Hanson UK have commissioned the preparation of a desk-based appraisal in order to better understand the archaeology of the site, its surrounds and the historical elements of the landscape.
- 1.1.2 This report assesses the extent of known archaeology and historic landscape development in and around the proposed southern extension and discusses the likelihood for further archaeological finds as existing within the area.
- 1.1.3 This document forms part of the information required by the curatorial authority in order to allow for the assessment of the site on archaeological grounds.

1.2 In connection with the commission

- 1.2.1 All records of archaeological sites and finds that relate to the southern extension and its immediate vicinity were collected from the Historic Environment Record (HER) Office of the Lincolnshire County Council, which maintains the local SMR for the South Kesteven District. Reports on previous archaeological work in the area contained in the HER files were also consulted.
- 1.2.2 A search was made for all readily accessible manuscript and printed maps, plans and other relevant documents in the Lincolnshire Record Office, Lincoln. In addition, copies of certain maps and plans were obtained from local libraries. Maps held by the Public Record Office (PRO) at Kew were also assessed.
- 1.2.3 Geotechnical survey data of the site has also been consulted, as the results contribute to the assessment of the archaeological potential of the site¹.

¹ Site Investigation Report – 2008
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- 1.2.4 Further research of published and unpublished documents has been undertaken to an extent appropriate to this desk-based assessment. A list of all sources is provided in the Reference section at the end of this report.
- 1.2.5 A site visit was undertaken on the 18th January 2010, during which observations were made and notes taken on topography, current landuse and any visible archaeological or historical features surviving in the immediate landscape.

1.3 **Methodology**

- 1.3.1 The desk-based assessment has been carried out in such a way as to allow the report to be structured as follows:

Introduction:

An introduction provides a summary of the physical characteristics of the area. The proposed extension is placed in its topographical and landuse context.

Known and Potential Archaeology:

The known archaeological and historic landscape interest of the proposed extension and its surrounds is presented and interpreted. An assessment is thereafter made of the archaeological potential of the area, taking into account features of the physical environment and other factors that may enhance or reduce the opportunities for the survival of archaeological remains.

Impact of the Development:

An assessment is made of the likely effect that any proposed development would have on surviving archaeological and historical remains.

2.0 **LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND LANDUSE**

2.1 **Location and current landuse**

- 2.1.1 The proposed extension lies in fields to the immediate south of the existing Baston No 2 Quarry plant site, 0.5 km to the east of the village of Langtoft and 1.5km to the north of the built settlement of Market Deeping. The site presently covers seven agricultural fields that were under an arable regime at the time of the site visit. A large drainage course divides the fields along a NS axis and further, smaller drainage channels form boundaries to the north and south. Baston Cross Road forms the eastern boundary and Meadow Lane the west. Arable fields

border to the south, whilst beyond the northern boundary are lakes that are the result of former mineral workings.

- 2.1.2 The field visit undertaken on the 18th January 2010 did not identify any significant visible aspects of historical or archaeological interest.



Plate 1 Proposed southern extension looking south-west

2.2 Geology and soils

- 2.2.1 The local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association (511i), being typical calcareous fine loamy soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). These have developed above a drift geology of 1st Terrace sand and gravel deposits which in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1984). The land of the proposed extension is generally flat, at an elevation of c. 3.5m AOD. Hayes and Lane (1992) record that much of the surrounding landscape was fen proper (i.e. wet) from the Middle Bronze Age through to the 19th century. Drainage and ploughing of the fens, particularly during the 19th century, has led to a drying out of the former peat which now only survives as a thin band in the surrounding landscape.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL FEATURES

3.1 Introduction (numbers in bold text refer to entries on Figure 6 and Appendix A)

- 3.1.1 Any desk-based assessment of the archaeological potential of a site depends not only on an understanding of known archaeological features within the site, but also an awareness of the deficiencies in the archaeological record, the archaeological and historical context of the locality in which the proposed development is situated, and also an understanding of the site's landuse history, geology, soils and topography.
- 3.1.2 It should be born in mind that the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), upon which knowledge of the 'known' archaeology of an area is based, contains records of archaeological remains that have been identified in the following ways: as surviving earthworks or other standing monuments, as cropmarks on aerial photographs, as chance finds of artefacts on the ground surface and as accidental discoveries made during ground disturbance, usually associated with gardening, ploughing or construction work.
- 3.1.3 The collection of data for the SMR is therefore random and unsystematic. Much buried archaeology does not reveal itself in the ways mentioned above. Therefore the SMR is by its nature provisional and cannot be taken as a *definitive* list of surviving archaeological remains.
- 3.1.4 This section describes the currently known archaeological remains and historical features within the proposed extension and its surrounds. This information is from the Sites and Monuments Record, information held by the Local Records Office and the field visit undertaken. Figure 6 illustrates the distribution of known sites and features.

3.2 The proposed southern extension

- 3.2.1 There are no recorded archaeological sites within the boundaries of the extension area. The site does, however, border an area of prehistoric archaeology that has been recorded on the existing Baston No 2 Quarry to the immediate north. Indeed, air photos show cropmarks of probable archaeological origin within the confines of the site that are likely to relate to either Bronze Age, Iron Age or Roman occupation (see Figure 2).

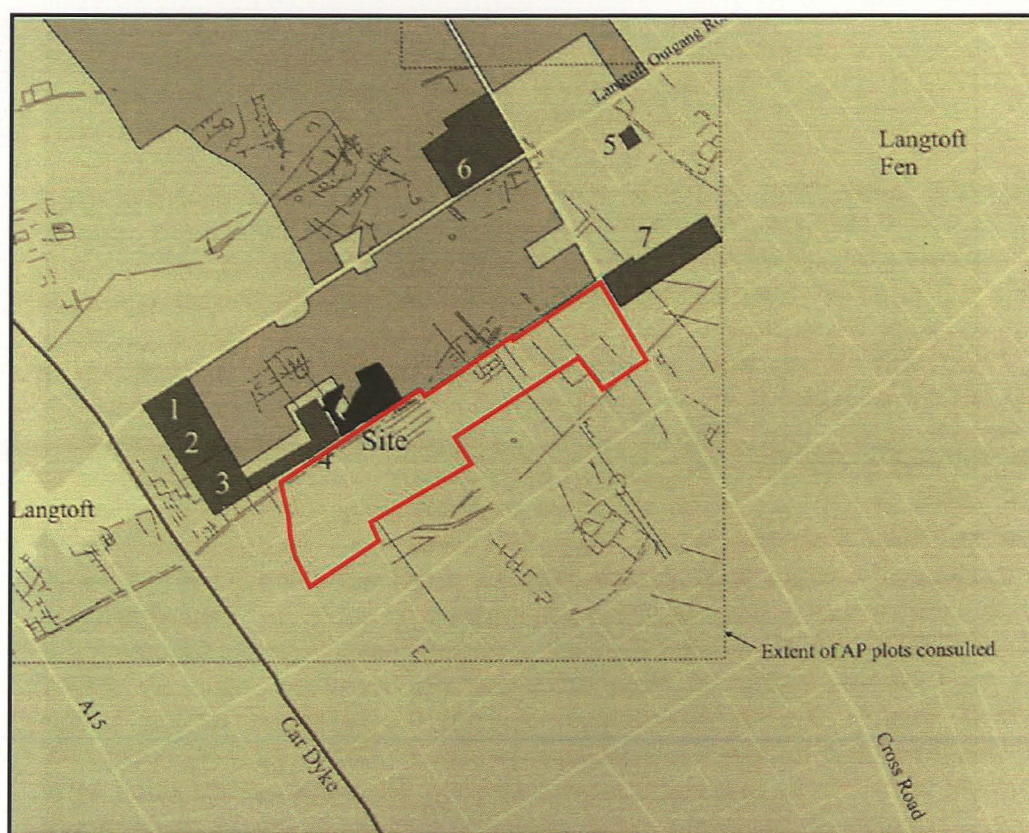


Figure 2

Site in relation to cropmarks and previous excavations. Plan prepared by CAU.

- 3.2.2 The field visit did not identify any significant remains of potential archaeological or historic interest.

Cartographic Evidence

- 3.2.3 A number of early maps survive that show the settlements of Baston, Langtoft and the surrounding landscape, including those of Christopher Saxton (1576), John Speed (1662), Robert Morden (1722) and Thomas Jeffery (1749), but due to their small scale they provide little in the way of cartographic detail to be of use in this assessment.
- 3.2.4 The Inclosure Award of Baston in the County of Lincolnshire, dated 1813, covers only the eastern side of the site, and a copy of this document was available in the Records Office (Figure 3). This shows the fields to the east of the Catchwater Drain to be in the ownership of Robert Banks and George Gee. Field arrangement on the site is not too dissimilar from that which is present today, although to the immediate south there is a much increased division of land. The heavy division of land soon after Inclosure attests, perhaps, to the demand there must have been in this part of the County for good farming land soon after the drainage and reclamation of the Baston Fen.

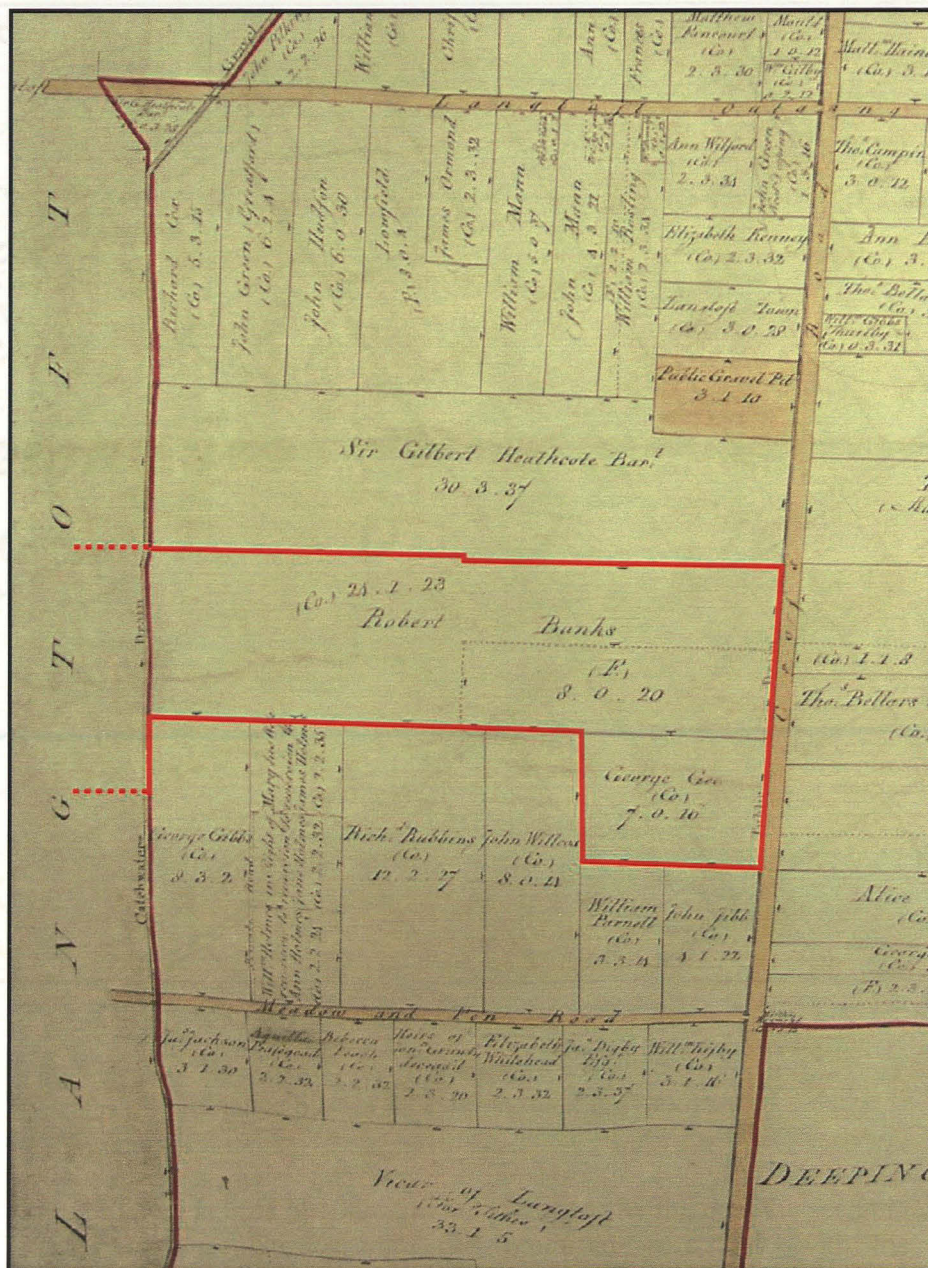


Figure 3

Copy of Enclosure Award for Baston and Langtoft, 1813

3.2.5

The first edition Ordnance Survey of c.1881 is fairly similar to the Inclosure plot of 70 years earlier (Figure 4). Several field boundaries appear to have been removed in the interim to create larger fields. By 1888 the site consisted of six plots, whereas today it comprises of seven. Gibbs Farm is depicted by this date bordering Green Road to the south (now Meadow Road). No other buildings exist within the immediate vicinity.

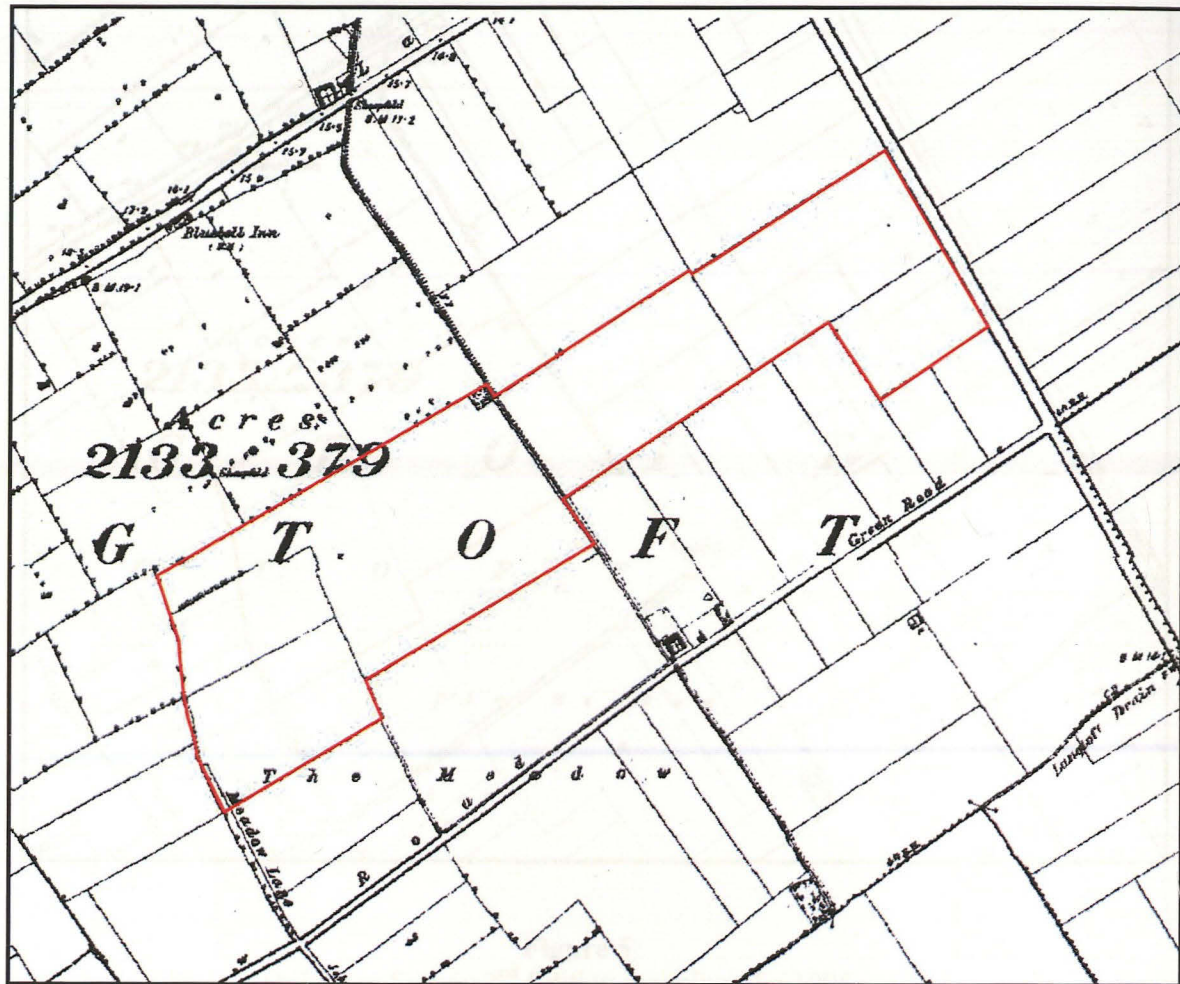


Figure 4
Ordnance Survey 1st Edition mapping of c.1881

- 3.2.6 There is little alteration to the landscape by the date the second edition Ordnance Survey map was produced in c.1905, with the field arrangement on and around the site being the same as that surveyed 24 years earlier (Figure 5). The Car Dyke, less than 1km to the west, is depicted at this date as the 'Roman Canal'.
- 3.2.7 The next 100 years sees little alteration to the field arrangement. Indeed, the revised Ordnance Survey edition of 1991 shows a field pattern almost the same as recorded for the first edition some 110 years earlier. The only noticeable alteration in the landscape has been the enlargement of the gravel quarries to the north.

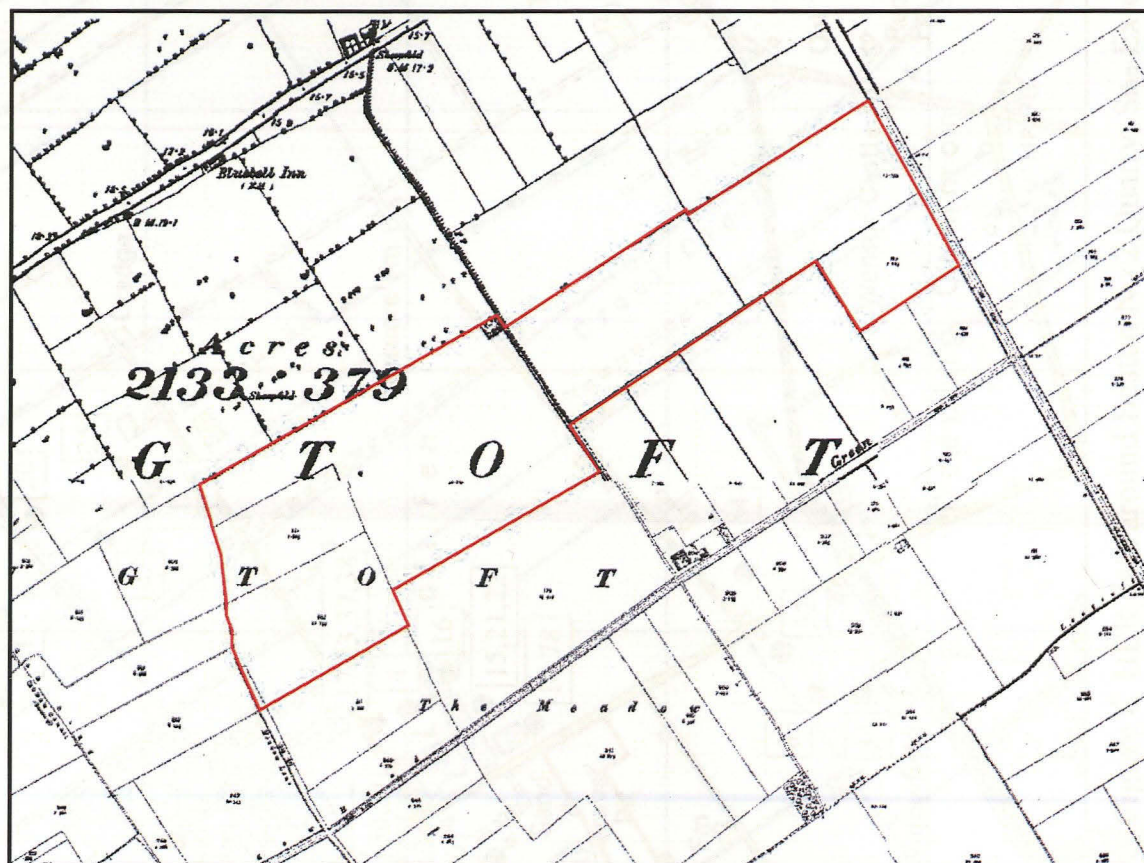


Figure 5
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition mapping of c.1905

3.3 The regional context and the surrounds of the extension area²

- 3.3.1 No Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks or Gardens, or Historic Battlefields are recorded within 2 km of the proposed southern extension. The nearest Scheduled Monument lies 2.25 km to the south-east being the site of an Iron Age settlement with associated saltern (SM 20811 HER 34066).
- 3.3.2 The earliest archaeological evidence within the vicinity of the site is of **Palaeolithic** date (c 500,000 to 8,500 BC), but it is very slight and, as with most of early prehistoric Britain, is not represented by domestic settlement sites or burial structures, but rather by isolated finds of stone and flint tools. The evidence consists of 2 Lower Palaeolithic axe-thinning flakes [01] that were found during the excavation of later prehistoric features at Baston No 2 Quarry, c. 0.5 km to the NW, in February 2000 (Hall 2000). The heavily patinated artefacts probably

² Numbers in bold text refer to entries on Figure 6 and as detailed under Appendix A
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came from the surrounding 'natural' gravels that had been exposed by later features. Back in the early 1970's the antler and a vertebra of an Elk were found during gravel extraction bordering Cross Road c. 1½ km to the north of the site [02]. It is considered that these bones also date to the Palaeolithic, but they were not in association with archaeological evidence suggestive of human exploitation of the species.

- 3.3.3 **Mesolithic** (c 8,500 to 3,500 BC) evidence is present in the wider region, but as with the Palaeolithic it is slight. Flints of Mesolithic date were recovered during the excavations at Baston No 2 Quarry to the north (Hall 2000) [03]. The excavators suggested that the assemblage may represent an area where small-scale production took place by a specialist task group. Further Mesolithic style flints were found during the excavations at *Glebe Land*, 0.5km to the NE [04]. Here, two blades were identified, one from a tree throw (Hutton 2008).
- 3.3.4 The **Neolithic** period (3,500 to 2,000 BC), is a time generally associated with the introduction of agriculture to the British Isles. The beginnings of agriculture led to a more sedentary existence, being evidenced by domestic crops and animals and the clearing of tracts of woodland for farming activities. The Neolithic period also saw the construction of large communal monuments, such as henges and barrows for ritual activities and the burial of the dead. Actual settlement sites are less well understood, but concentrations of artefacts, including flint tools and pottery sherds, are generally assumed to indicate areas where Neolithic groups settled.
- 3.3.5 Within the vicinity of the proposed southern extension are a number of finds of Neolithic date, although the majority are isolated finds of stone and flint tools. At Baston No 2 Quarry, c. 0.5 km to the north of the present site, investigations in advance of mineral extraction identified a pit which contained fragments of Peterborough Ware suggesting activity during the Late Neolithic period [05] (Hall 2000). Nearby were a number of further features of Early Bronze Age date suggesting continuity of activity at a chosen location (see below).
- 3.3.6 Neolithic flints have also been found at Langtoft Hall [06] and along the course of the Market Deeping Bypass [07]. In the wider landscape, a number of stone and flint axeheads have been recovered from the ploughsoil, including a polished greenstone axe c. 3 km to the north of the site [08], a polished flint axe found in fields c. 2½ km to the north [09], a so-called Group VI polished stone axe ploughed up in fields 2½ km to the NW [10] and a pitted stone axe of possible Cornish origin also in a field to the NW [11].
- 3.3.7 The level of identified Neolithic activity across Baston Fen is perhaps no more than one would expect in any other similar topographic location along the entire Fen edge, which is often represented by stray finds. It is probable that throughout the Neolithic period much of the

fenland to the east of Baston was periodically inundated and only suitable for fishing, foraging and hunting. Occupation probably only took place on the slightly elevated rises.

3.3.8 **Bronze Age** (2,000 to 1,000 BC) activities are far better represented in the region, although land to the east of Baston Village - aside from occasional raised gravel islands - was fen proper (i.e. wet) from the Middle Bronze Age through to the 19th century (Hayes and Lane 1992). Bronze Age activities are numerous for the area, with much having been found during the many investigations across the existing Baston No 2 Quarry which borders the proposed extension area to the north. Trial trenching here in 2003 identified a number of ditches and gullies thought to relate to a Bronze Age field system [12]. Subsequent excavations in advance of mineral extraction uncovered part of an extensive Bronze Age field arrangement with associated settlement [13] (Hutton 2007). It is likely this arrangement continues south into the site of the proposed extension.

3.3.9 In the field to the immediate east of the site (beyond Cross Road – *Whitfield Land*) further Bronze Age archaeology has been identified including a pit containing bone and pottery [14] and linear features and pits/wells associated with pottery, burnt domestic material and the remains of a wooden log ladder [15] (Hutton 2008). Earlier investigations in the vicinity had identified several larger pits interpreted as Bronze Age watering holes [16]. Further Bronze Age archaeology recorded in the vicinity includes the following:

- Excavations on *Glebe Land* in 2007-8 revealed extensive Bronze Age activity including a ploughed down ring ditch, pits, watering holes, field ditches, trackways, post-holes an inhumation (Hutton 2008) [17]. Features were associated with animal bone, pottery, baked clay and worked flint.
- Early Bronze Age settlement remains been recovered on land adjacent to Cross Drain, c. 3 km to the north [18]. Near to where Cross Drain crosses Baston Outgang Road, a concentration of Early Bronze Age domestic debris was recovered, together with gullies, pits, hearths and post holes. A buried Bronze Age soil contained palaeo-environmental remains that indicated intermittent marine incursions at this date. Butchered animal bone was also identified at the site together with bird bone evidence suggesting hunting and/or trapping (Herbert 1998, Williams 2006).
- Potential Bronze Age occupation is recorded c. 0.5 km to the north, prior to mineral extraction at Hanson's Baston No 2 Quarry [19] (Hall 2000). Here, Early and Late Bronze Age activity was recorded being associated with a number of features including pits, ditches, post-structures, post holes and a ring ditch that was associated with household refuse and was

interpreted as domestic in character. The high number of pits at the site suggested that settlement here was seasonal, with a single pit serving only a single season of occupation.

- Excavations at Baston No 2 Quarry from 2004 to 2007 identified numerous Early Bronze Age pits arranged in clusters (one which contained a crouched inhumation) [20] (Webley 2004), together with the remains of a field system represented by several lengths of ditch (Hutton 2007).
- Finds of Middle Bronze Age date were found in 2001 on Hanson's Baston Quarry, Langtoft Common, to the south of Langtoft Outgang Road [21]. During a watching brief 3 large pits/waterholes were discovered, two containing pottery (Webley 2004a). A substantial amount of wood, including a palstave, was recovered from one of the pits.
- Recent investigations at the same quarry have identified a Middle Bronze Age field system aligned on a NW to SE axis, together with a number of post-holes, pits and waterholes, one containing the remains of a log ladder [22] (Hutton 2008).
- The truncated remains of an Early Bronze Age ring-gully, associated with a crouched inhumation, has also been recovered from the quarry, as has evidence for a ditched trackway dividing up the Middle Bronze Age field system together with the remains of three possible roundhouses and various pit complexes [23] (Hutton 2008a). The evidence has identified this part of the former fen to have been an area actively exploited by Early and Middle Bronze Age communities.
- Further finds of Bronze Age date have been found close to Baston Outgang Road, across Hanson UK's 'Freeman Land' [24]. In June of 2008, excavations identified a Middle Bronze Age field system together with Bronze Age ring ditches and associated cremations and a single inhumation (Hutton 2008b, forthcoming). The inhumation comprised an adult male with two toggles of *cannel coal* on each side of his neck; these were interpreted as clothes fasteners. Investigations in 2009 uncovered further evidence of Bronze Age field systems, waterhole pits and burial ring ditches on this site (Hutton forthcoming).
- Approximately 2km to the NE of the site, a number of further Bronze Age ritual sites are recorded. Five barrows, each having been recognised from the air as cropmarks, form part of a group of 50 such features aligned on the fen edge either side of the River Welland (French 1994). Four of the barrows lie in the vicinity of Twopenny Cut Farm, [25, 26, 27 and 28]. A further barrow is believed to lie close to Cross Drain [29].

- Further Bronze Age sites are recorded for the area, although their precise locations are not known. These include an Early Bronze Age unlooped palstave found on 'Langtoft Common' in the 1970's [30], the so-called 'Langtoft Canoe' which appears – from the sketchy notes that survive - to have been a Bronze Age log boat found on farmland in Langtoft in 1850 [31] and a Bronze Age axe hammer found in fields south of the Langtoft Drain in the 1970's [32].
- Several cropmarks sites in the area may relate to Bronze Age archaeology. An extensive cropmark site to the north of North Field Road comprises ditches, curved enclosures, ring ditches and pits. The ring ditches are likely to represent former burial barrows and may form part of a barrow cemetery [33]. Further cropmarks near to Willowfield Farm are also believed to be of Bronze Age date [34]



Plate 2

Proposed southern extension looking NW across 'The Meadow' field

- 3.3.10 Throughout Britain the **Iron Age** period (1,000 BC to AD 43) represents a time when farming settlements become more widely established and human groups created a substantial reduction in the level of woodland cover with the creation of fields for pasture and arable. Around much of the Baston landscape marine incursions were

taking place from the Middle Bronze Age and it is likely that only areas of higher ground were utilised for settlement throughout the Iron Age. The proposed extension site appears to lie just above the fen 'skirtland' where the potential for finding Iron Age archaeology is higher. The lower marshy fens to the NE were no doubt exploited during this period through fishing, fowling and hunting.

- 3.3.11 In the vicinity of Park Farm, close to the existing Baston No 2 Quarry, Iron Age pottery scatters, attesting to former settlement, are recorded. When soil stripping prior to quarrying took place here, Iron Age pits were identified [35]. Nearby, excavations in the 1990s identified further pits together with the remains of post-built structures all believed to be of Iron Age date [36]. Iron Age archaeology has also been recorded during excavations on *Glebe Land* during 2007-8 [37] (Hutton 2008a) close to where an earlier evaluation identified remains of Iron Age salt workings [38].
- 3.3.12 Approximately 2 km to the north of the site a number of features of Iron Age date were encountered when trail trenching took place on land at Manor Pit, Baston (Morris 2004). A multi-period landscape was identified (see below) of which the earliest activity dated to the Early Iron Age period (1,000 – 750 BC). Four pits were excavated that were assigned to the Iron Age [39]. These were substantial features and were interpreted as watering holes relating to a dispersed farming landscape. Further Iron Age activity is recorded along the gravels c. 1 km to the north of the site where Iron Age ceramics have been recovered [40].
- 3.3.13 More recently a substantial Early Iron Age settlement has been excavated closer to the site at Hanson UK's Baston No 2 Quarry, between Gibbs Farm and the Car Dyke [41] (Webley 2004). Here, an occupation zone with at least one roundhouse was investigated, together with a number of contemporary pits, post-holes and ditches. By the Middle Iron Age a field system had been established with occupation continuing nearby. Settlement continued at the site through into the Roman period (see below). These remains may continue to the south, into the proposed extension area.
- 3.3.14 The coming of **Roman Britain** (43 to 410 AD) equates with a massive increase in the material record. Farming settlements expanded in size and number to cope with the increased demands for their produce, and new areas of land were exploited as population levels increased. Indeed throughout the region this period of expansion is reflected in an increase in the quantity and diversity of finds and settlements.
- 3.3.15 Baston Outgang Road, which lies 2kms to the north of the site, is believed to have been the course of a Roman road extending from south of Kate's Bridge (on the A15) across the fenland to Spalding [42]. The course of the road is visible as a linear gravel band crossing the clay fens and continuing as parallel linear cropmarks on the silts

nearer to Spalding (Hayes and Lane 1992). A further Roman road, known as King Street, ran north-south just to the west of Baston village which linked up with the Ermine Street at Water Newton [43]. The establishment of these communications links during the Roman period enabled increased settlement and activity to take place across the fen-edge landscape.

3.3.16 In recent years excavations across the existing Baston No 2 Quarry have uncovered much evidence relating to the Roman occupation of the area. Extensive field systems with associated settlement enclosures were found in 2007 across the so-called *Bluebell Land* to the immediate north of the site [44] (Hutton 2007). It is believed this settlement bordered a Roman routeway that traverses the landscape along a NE to SW alignment. Further Roman field systems are recorded in surrounding fields [45] and [46]. Excavations here in 2004 identified a 'ladder-type' arrangement to the plots, some which were associated with pits [47] (Webley 2004). From one such pit came the skeleton of an adult male. The evidence reveals a continuation of activity in this area from the Bronze Age.

3.3.17 Many other Roman sites and finds have been made to the east of the villages of Langtoft and Baston, especially in advance of mineral extraction. These finds have suggested a strong Roman presence in the area and include the following:

- Roman pottery found during excavations at Langtoft hall in 1996 [48].
- Roman coin hoard found in the early 19th century in the Langtoft region [49].
- Trench evaluation at Manor Pit, 2 km to the north of the site, uncovered evidence of Roman activity dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD (Morris 2004) [50].
- A series of Roman field systems are recorded close to the crossroads of Langtoft Outgang Road and Cross Road [51] together with a suggested Roman droveway [52]. A further drove road and associated enclosures are visible on aerial photographs to the west of this [53]. Limited excavation of a section of the drove road took place in 1989 and Roman pottery was recovered (Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology 1991).
- To the north of the drove road, further Roman field systems are recorded, and excavation in 2003 at the Manor Farm Concrete Products Factory recorded Roman pottery [54].
- Roman archaeology was identified when fields were stripped of soils to the NE of Park Farm [55-56].

- A trench excavated to the east of Cross Road during mineral extraction [57] identified Roman pottery.
- Fieldwalking of fields bordering Baston Outgang Road [58] and on the south bank of the so-called 'gravel drain' [59] picked up Roman pottery.
- One further site of Roman date which is worth mentioning is the Car Dyke [60]. This is an artificial water channel thought to have been constructed around AD 125. It ran all along the western fen edge from Peterborough to Lincoln. Excavated sections shown it to have been a water channel of 15m width that became silted in the late Roman period. The Car Dyke is the largest Roman canal in Britain. Its course runs c. ¼ km to the west of the southern extension site.

3.3.18 Our understanding of the post-Roman **Anglo-Saxon** period (410 to 1066 AD) is far from clear. Within the vicinity of the site there are a number of records of Saxon activity, and it is possible that many of the existing villages of the area had their origins during the Saxon period³. Excavations in advance of quarrying across *The Meadows*, Baston No 2 Quarry identified a Saxo-Norman and Medieval enclosure system which had been established on land previously used for cultivation [61]. In places the enclosure ditches were associated with lines of posts and several large pits were excavated which contained Stamford Ware. These findings are in a field to the immediate north of the site. Further Saxon archaeology was found during an excavation at Langtoft Hall in 1995, where a pit was discovered which contained Saxon pottery [62] and during fieldwalking at Manor Pit where an isolated sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery was found [63]. It is probable that no permanent settlements existed in the fen at this time, although it was probably dry for much of the year and in use for grazing livestock.

3.3.19 To the south-west of the village of Baston a Saxon settlement appears to have been established in the area of Hall Farm [64]. Excavation in the late 1990's identified occupation and industrial zones, represented by former timber structures and an iron smithy and a second iron-working furnace. Settlement commenced at the site in the late 9th century AD and appears to have continued through to the 12th century (APS 1997). Adjacent to this site a possible Middle Saxon cemetery was discovered during investigations close to Church Street [65]. Here, human bone was found in a Saxon ditch feature representing at least two individuals, although no grave cuts were found (Taylor 2003). Further Saxon sites are recorded to the west of Baston. The Urns Farm early Saxon cemetery site is particularly well known and

³ Langtoft is first mentioned by name in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle when Earl Edwin recruited men from Deeping, Langtoft and Baston to repel a Danish incursion into Lindsey with disastrous results.

was first excavated in 1863, with further excavations having taken place in 1966 and 1989 (Mayes and Dean 1976).

- 3.3.20 In contrast to the earlier periods, there is much more evidence that the area was settled and exploited in the **Medieval** period (1066 - 1560). The Domesday Survey for Lincolnshire records that:

In Langtoft St Guthlac's had and has 2 carucates of land taxable. Land for 6 ploughs. Now in lordship 1 plough; 8 villagers, 4 smallholders and 20 Freemen who have 5 ploughs. Meadow, 100 acres; woodland, 2s; marsh 2 leagues long and 2 wide; arable land 15 furlongs long and 9 wide."

- 3.3.21 The earliest date for an enclosed fen is in a Charter of 1142-72. In this Charter, Abbot Edward of Crowland Abbey granted to Simon, his man, a bovat of land, three acres of other land, nine acres of marsh in one park and four acres of meadow (Hallam 1965). By the 15th century, Crowland Abbey is recorded as still holding the rights to the fen which was primarily used for the digging, carting and selling of peat.

- 3.3.22 A number of linear features of Medieval date were encountered during the excavations across the so-called *Bluebell Land* to the immediate north of the southern extension [66] (Hutton 2007). The site and its surrounds is likely to have continued in agricultural use throughout the Medieval and post-Medieval periods. In the wider landscape a number of Medieval sites are recorded within, and close to the villages of Langtoft and Baston, including Langtoft Hall, which is a moated manor on the edge of the built settlement of the village [67], a moated site north of Langtoft Hall [68], evidence for Medieval cultivation at *The Meadows*, prior to gravel extraction [69] and ridge and furrow of suggested 13th century date [70].

- 3.3.23 A number of historic buildings (**post-Medieval** (1561 – present) are within and around Langtoft and Baston, including Gee's Farmhouse (Listed Grade II) [71], its stable block (Grade II) [72], a threshing barn (Grade II) [73] and East End Farmhouse (Grade II) [74]. Several important historic features are also associated with Langtoft Hall, including its gardens [75], a fishpond [76] and a dovecote [77].

- 3.3.24 The HER contains records of several undated sites in the search area which include ditches and pits found during gravel extraction at Baston No 2 Quarry [78] and [79], and cropmarks across South Meadow [80], Bell Farm [81], fields to the south of Langtoft [82] and in fields to the NE of Willowfield Farm [83] and [84].

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

4.1 Archaeological and historical potential

- 4.1.1 On the basis of available evidence the site can be assumed at this stage to have a moderate to high potential for the recovery of archaeological remains. The reasons for this are detailed in the following paragraphs.
- 4.1.2 Whilst there are no recorded archaeological sites within the boundaries of the proposed southern extension, the site does border an area of prehistoric archaeology that has been recorded on the existing Baston No 2 Quarry to the immediate north. Indeed, air photos show cropmarks of probable archaeological origin within the confines of the site that are likely to relate to either Bronze Age, Iron Age or Roman occupation which has been excavated to the north (see Figure 2). The site is also within a landscape where archaeological finds and sites representing most periods have been recorded.
- 4.1.3 There is little evidence in the surrounding landscape dating to before the Bronze Age. It is probable that throughout the preceding Neolithic period much of the fenland to the east of Langtoft and Baston was periodically inundated and only suitable for fishing, foraging and hunting, but not occupation.
- 4.1.4 Bronze Age activities are well represented in the region. At Baston No 2 Quarry, ditches and clusters of Bronze Age pits have recently been recorded, one containing a crouched inhumation. Bronze Age features, including ring ditches and pits with preserved wood, have also been excavated across Hanson's Quarry at Langtoft Fen. At the same quarry a Middle Bronze Age field system aligned on a NW to SE axis, was identified. The evidence identifies this part of the former fen to have been an area actively exploited by Early and Middle Bronze Age farming communities.
- 4.1.5 Further finds of Bronze Age date have been found across Hanson UK's 'Freeman Land'. In 2008 and 2009, excavations identified a Middle Bronze Age field system together with several Bronze Age ring ditches with associated cremations and a crouched inhumation. In one watering hole the remains of timber were recovered showing that organic remains of Bronze Age date survive in the area.
- 4.1.6 It is probable that only areas of slightly higher ground were utilised for settlement throughout the Iron Age, and this could have included the slightly elevated lands of the southern extension. An Iron Age settlement has recently been excavated at Baston No. 2 Quarry, between Gibbs Farm and the Car Dyke (Hutton 2007).
- 4.1.7 In recent years excavations across Baston No 2 Quarry have uncovered much evidence relating to the Roman occupation of the area.

Extensive field systems with associated settlement enclosures were found in 2007 across the so-called '*Bluebell Land*' to the immediate north of the site (Hutton 2007). It is believed this settlement bordered a Roman routeway that traverses the landscape along a NE to SW alignment.

- 4.1.8 Within the vicinity of the site there are a number of records of Saxon activity. Excavations in advance of quarrying across '*The Meadows*', Baston No 2 Quarry identified a Saxo-Norman and Medieval enclosure system which had been established on land previously used for cultivation. In places the enclosure ditches were associated with lines of posts and several large pits were excavated which contained Stamford Ware. These findings were in a field to the immediate north of the site. The remains of Medieval ridge and furrow have also been recorded here.
- 4.1.9 The cartographic regression of the site shows that it has changed little over the centuries. The earliest detailed mapping for the area is the Enclosure Award of 1813. Aside from removal of several field boundaries to create larger fields the landscape appears almost unchanged to this day.



Plate 3

Looking SE, from southern boundary of site towards barns associated with Gibbs Farm

5.0 CONCLUSION

Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd
for Hanson UK

5.1 Concluding statement

- 5.1.1 A wide range of sources were consulted for this study, including the local Sites and Monuments Record, published articles and books and manuscript documents.
- 5.1.2 There is little evidence in the surrounding landscape dating to before the Bronze Age. It is probable that throughout the Neolithic much of the fenland to the east of Langtoft was periodically inundated and only suitable for fishing, foraging and hunting, but not occupation.
- 5.1.3 The site borders an area of prehistoric archaeology that has been recorded on the existing Baston No 2 Quarry to the immediate north. Air photos show cropmarks of probable archaeological origin within the confines of the site that are likely to relate to either Bronze Age, Iron Age or Roman occupation.
- 5.1.4 Bronze Age activities are numerous for the area, with much having been found during the many investigations across the existing Baston No 2 Quarry. Here, ditches and clusters of Bronze Age pits have recently been recorded, one containing a crouched inhumation. Excavations have uncovered part of an extensive Bronze Age field arrangement with associated settlement (Hutton 2007). It is likely this arrangement continues south into the site of the proposed southern extension. In the field to the immediate east (beyond Cross Road – *Whitfield Land*) further Bronze Age archaeology has been identified including a pit containing bone and pottery and linear features and pits/wells associated with pottery, burnt domestic material and the remains of a wooden log ladder (Hutton 2008).
- 5.1.5 Bronze Age features, including ring ditches and pits with preserved wood, have also been excavated across Hanson's Quarry at Langtoft Fen. At the same quarry a Middle Bronze Age field system aligned on a NW to SE axis, was identified. The evidence identifies this part of the former fen to have been an area actively exploited by Early and Middle Bronze Age farming communities.
- 5.1.6 It is probable that only areas of slightly higher ground were utilised for settlement throughout the Iron Age, and this could have included the slightly elevated lands of the southern extension. An Iron Age settlement has recently been excavated at Baston No. 2 Quarry, between Gibbs Farm and the Car Dyke (Hutton 2007, Webley 2004). Here, an occupation zone with at least one roundhouse was investigated, together with a number of contemporary pits, post-holes and ditches. By the Middle Iron Age a field system had been established with occupation continuing nearby. Settlement continued at the site through into the Roman period

- 5.1.7 In recent years excavations across Baston No 2 Quarry have uncovered much evidence relating to the Roman occupation of the area. Extensive field systems with associated settlement enclosures were found in 2007 across the so-called 'Bluebell Land' to the immediate north of the site (Hutton 2007). It is believed this settlement bordered a Roman routeway that traverses the landscape along a NE to SW alignment.
- 5.1.8 In the vicinity of the site there are a number of records of Saxon activity. Excavations in advance of quarrying across 'The Meadows', Baston No 2 Quarry identified a Saxo-Norman and Medieval enclosure system which had been established on land previously used for cultivation. In places the enclosure ditches were associated with lines of posts and several large pits. These findings were in a field to the immediate north where Medieval ridge and furrow was also recorded.
- 5.1.9 The cartographic regression of the site shows that it has changed little over the centuries. The earliest detailed mapping for the area is the Enclosure Award of 1813. Aside from the removal of several field boundaries to create larger fields the landscape appears almost unchanged to this day.
- 5.1.10 On the basis of current evidence the site can be assumed to have a moderate to high potential for the recovery of archaeological remains. Hanson UK will appropriately deal with the archaeological interest of the site in accordance with best practice.

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Maps and Plans Consulted

Enclosure Map and Award of Baston in the County of Lincolnshire **1813**

A map of such parts of the Commons called Deeping Common, Langtoft Common and Baston Common within the parts of Kesteven in the County of Lincoln as have been set out in respect of the rights and interests of the owners and proprietors of messuages, houses, toftsteads, lands and hereditaments in the Parish of Langtoft in the said County **1813**

Ordnance Survey First edition Mapping 1:2,500 **1881**

Ordnance Survey First edition Mapping 1:2,500 **1905**

Ordnance Survey revised edition Mapping 1:10560 **1958**

Ordnance Survey revised edition Mapping 1:2,500 **1974-9**

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INVENTORY OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES & MONUMENTS

Abbreviations used in listing below:

SMR	Sites and Monuments Record	
NGR	National Grid reference	
Unk	of unknown date	
Palaeo	Palaeolithic	<i>c 500,000-10,000 BC</i>
Meso	Mesolithic	<i>c 10,000-3,500 BC</i>
Neo	Neolithic	<i>c 3500-2000 BC</i>
BA	Bronze Age	<i>c 2000-800 BC</i>
IA	Iron Age	<i>c 800 BC - AD 43</i>
RB	Romano-British	<i>AD 43-410</i>
Sx	Saxon	<i>410-1066</i>
Med	Medieval	<i>c 1066-1500</i>
PMed	Post Medieval	<i>c 1500-present</i>

Known archaeology in the vicinity of the proposed southern extension

- 01 Lower Palaeolithic axe-thinning flakes found at Baston Quarry within Late Bronze Age features. Probably originated from the surrounding gravels. Both flakes heavily patinated.
Date: Palaeo **NGR:** TF 1305 1310 **SMR:** 35240
- 02 Findspot of bones relating to antler and vertebra of an Irish Elk found in gravel workings in 1971. This species roamed the area during the Palaeolithic.
Date: Palaeo **NGR:** TF 142 149 **SMR:** 33400
- 03 Two diagnostic microliths recovered during excavations at Baston Quarry No. 2 *The Meadows* together with 10 fine small blades all knapped from a core.
Date: Meso **NGR:** TF 1305 1310 **SMR:** 35241
- 04 Mesolithic style flints found during the excavations at *Glebe Land*, 0.5km to the NE of the site. Here, two blades were identified, one from a tree throw (Hutton 2008).
Date: Meso **NGR:** TF 14620 14135 **SMR:** 37114
- 05 At Baston No 2 Quarry, *c.* 2 km to the SW of the present site, investigations in advance of mineral extraction identified a pit which contained fragments of Peterborough Ware suggesting activity during the Late Neolithic period.
Date: Neo **NGR:** TF 1305 1310 **SMR:** 35109

- 06 Neolithic flints been found at Langtoft Hall during excavations
Date: Neo **NGR:** TF 1270 1297 **SMR:** 34997
- 07 Neolithic flints found along the course of the Market Deeping Bypass during fieldwalking.
Date: neo **NGR:** TF 13342 11440 **SMR:** 35694
- 08 A polished greenstone axe found c. 1 km to the NW of the site in 1959.
Date: Neo **NGR:** TF 1264 1590 **SMR:** 33406
- 09 A polished flint axe found in fields c. ½ km to the north of the area. The flint may be from the Welton Formation in the lower half of the Lincolnshire Chalk.
Date: Neo **NGR:** TF 1400 1600 **SMR:** 34690
- 10 A so-called Group VI polished stone axe ploughed up in fields 2½ km to the west of the site.
Date: Neo **NGR:** TF 113 152 **SMR:** 33405
- 11 A pitted stone axe of possible Cornish origin in a field 1 km to the west of Cross Road.
Date: Neo **NGR:** TF 1242 1482 **SMR:** 33397
- 12 Archaeological evaluation identified ditches and gullies belonging to a prehistoric field system. Although no dating evidence retrieved, they are assumed to be of Bronze Age date.
Date: BA **NGR:** TF 13460 12970 **SMR:** 36458
- 13 Traces of field systems at Baston No 2 Quarry, thought to be of Bronze Age date. A pit also encountered.
Date: BA **NGR:** TF 13730 13222 **SMR:** 37010
- 14 Bronze Age pit found during gravel extraction.
Date: BA **NGR:** TF 137 132 (?) **SMR:** 36374

- 15 Middle Bronze Age activity identified on Whitfield Land at Baston Quarry. Excavations in 2007 identified linear features associated with burnt domestic material. Remains of a degraded wooden object, possibly a ladder, was also found in a pit or well.
Date: BA **NGR:** TF 14712 13754 **SMR:** 37120
- 16 Middle Bronze Age pits identified during watching brief on land off Cross Road, Langtoft Common in 2001. Domestic waste associated with the pits.
Date: BA **NGR:** TF 14828 13809 **SMR:** 37109
- 17 Bronze Age activity identified during excavations at Glebe land in 2007-8. Features included a ploughed-down ring ditch, pits, a watering hole and post-holes. Features were associated with nearby field systems and animal enclosures. Pottery, flint and bone recovered.
Date: BA **NGR:** TF 14698 14069 **SMR:** 37113
- 18 Early Bronze Age settlement remains on land near Cross Drain, c. ½ km from the proposed southern extension. A concentration of Early Bronze Age domestic debris, together with gullies, pits, hearths and post holes. A buried Bronze Age soil contained palaeo-environmental remains that indicated intermittent marine incursions at this date. Butchered animal bone was also identified at the site together with bird bone evidence suggesting hunting and/or trapping.
Date: BA **NGR:** TF 1456 1583 **SMR:** 34999
- 19 A potential Bronze Age occupation site c. 2 km to the SW of the extension area discovered at Baston No 2 Quarry. Early and Late Bronze Age activity was recorded being associated with a number of features including pits, ditches, post-structures, post holes and a ring ditch that was associated with household refuse and was interpreted as domestic in character. The high number of pits at the site suggested that settlement here was seasonal, with a single pit serving only a single season of occupation.
Date: BA **NGR:** TF 1305 1310 **SMR:** 35109
- 20 Early Bronze Age settlement and funerary remains identified during archaeological excavations at Baston No 2 Quarry in 2004. 25 pits arranged in 4 pit clusters with an undated crouched inhumation amongst one of them. The skeleton was of a young individual of indeterminate gender. No grave goods accompanied the skeleton. Only a single, undiagnostic pot sherd found in fill of grave.
Date: BA **NGR:** TF 131 129 **SMR:** HER R3553

- 21 Middle Bronze Age remains identified during archaeological excavations at Baston Quarry, Langtoft Common in 2004. 3 large pits/waterholes, 2 containing pottery dated to MBA. A substantial amount of wood including a 'unique' palstave recorded in one of the pits.
Date: BA **NGR:** TF 147 137 **SMR:** HER R3554
- 22 Middle Bronze Age field system on NW to SE alignment; 6 postholes; 6 pits and 5 pits/waterholes investigated, one with a poorly preserved log ladder.
Date: BA **NGR:** TF 145 135 **SMR:** HER R4014
- 23 Excavations identified Early Bronze Age truncated ring gully, possibly small (c.7.50m diameter) barrow cutting crouched inhumation of adult male. Fragments of collared urn and beaker were recovered from a small number of discrete features around the ring gully which was originally thought to have been an eaves drip gully. Middle Bronze Age remains of a field system 'partitioned' by a NW to SE aligned ditched trackway. An enclosure utilising the trackway's eastern ditch was identified. Three post-built structures, possibly roundhouses were excavated within the enclosure. Interspersed throughout the area were 5 large, isolated pits/waterholes with 3 pit complexes. The remains of an oak plank revetment held together by square cut pegs was recorded in the base of the largest pit. A post alignment, probably a fence line was recorded that was adjacent to and on same NW to SE alignment as the trackway.
Date: BA **NGR:** TF 154 144 **SMR:** HER R4114
- 24 Middle Bronze Age field system on NW to SE alignment; the remains of 3 ring ditches, two with 12 associated cremations. A crouched inhumation adjacent to the field system was excavated. It contained an adult male skeleton with two toggles of *cannel coal*, one each side of its neck. These were interpreted as clothes fasteners. A small dog had been placed over left shoulder of skeleton. A cluster of pits was excavated in the south-east portion of the excavation area, most of which contained wood and MBA pottery. The remains of a timber revetment were recorded in a large pit/watering hole. Excavations continued here in 2009 identifying further Bronze Age archaeology.
Date: BA **NGR:** TF 133 160 **SMR:** HER R4113
- 25 Site of a possible burial barrow identified as a cropmark at Twopenny Cut Farm.
Date: BA **NGR:** TF 1563 1504 **SMR:** 34186
- 26 Site of a possible burial barrow identified as a cropmark at Twopenny Cut Farm.
Date: BA **NGR:** TF 1560 1501 **SMR:** 34185

- 27 Site of a possible burial barrow identified as a cropmark at Twopenny Cut Farm.
Date: BA **NGR:** TF 1546 1519 **SMR:** 34184
- 28 Site of a possible burial barrow identified as a cropmark at Twopenny Cut Farm.
Date: BA **NGR:** TF 1541 1540 **SMR:** 34183
- 29 A gravel mound thought to be the remains of a burial barrow. An irregular worked flint was found on the mounded area.
Date: BA **NGR:** TF 1478 1560 **SMR:** 34191
- 30 A Bronze Age Palstave found on Langtoft Common.
Date: BA **NGR:** TF 1410 1370 **SMR:** 33410
- 31 The 'Langtoft Canoe' which appears – from the sketchy notes that survive - to have been a Bronze Age log boat found on farmland in Langtoft in 1850.
Date: BA(?) **NGR:** TF 11 27 **SMR:** 33411
- 32 Find spot on an early Bronze Age axe hammer.
Date: BA **NGR:** TF 1491 1251 **SMR:** 33432
- 33 Cropmark site north of North Field Road alluding to the presence of enclosures, ring ditch, possible barrow cemetery, pits, ditches and other associated features. On cropmark looks similar to a hengiform structure. Probable complex of late Neolithic/Bronze Age date.
Date: BA **NGR:** TF 1330 1130 **SMR:** 33431
- 34 Ring ditch cropmark NE of Willowfield.
Date: BA(?) **NGR:** TF 1487 1216 **SMR:** 34758
- 35 Pits with Iron Age pottery found NE of Park Farm
Date: IA **NGR:** TF 1380 1380 **SMR:** 33419
- 36 Post holes recorded during a watching brief in 1991-2. They represent the remains of two 4-post structures thought to have been used as storage facilities.
Date: IA **NGR:** TF 1404 1406 **SMR:** 34970

- 37 During excavations at Glebe Land, Langtoft in 2007 and 2008, 4 sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered.
Date: IA **NGR:** TF 14750 14089 **SMR:** 37119
- 38 Trial excavation at Langtoft Common identified salt-workings and pottery of Iron Age date.
Date: IA **NGR:** TF 1466 1403 **SMR:** 34880
- 39 A multi-period landscape at Manor Pit of which the earliest activity dated to the Early Iron Age. Four Iron Age pits were excavated that were substantial features interpreted as watering holes relating to a dispersed farming landscape.
Date: IA **NGR:** TF 1315 1496 **SMR:** 36567
- 40 Iron Age pottery and bones seen in a peat bed during gravel extraction at Baston Fen.
Date: IA **NGR:** TF 136 144 **SMR:** 33392
- 41 Substantial Early Iron Age settlement including structures, pits (with a possible pit alignment) and wells, with 'settlement core' containing at-least one roundhouse, a ring ditch, four postholes and other posthole structures. Also identified were a Middle to Late Iron Age roundhouse, a field system, two large ponds and some smaller pits.
Date: IA **NGR:** TF 131 129 **SMR:** HER R3553
- 42 The course of a minor Roman Road, today following the line of Baston Outgang Road. The course of the road is visible as a linear gravel band crossing the clay fens and continuing as parallel linear cropmarks on the silts nearer to Spalding.
Date: RB **NGR:** TF 12 14 **SMR:** -
- 43 A Roman road known as King Street which ran north-south just to the west of Baston village and linked up with the Ermine Street at Water Newton.
Date: RB **NGR:** TF 1041 1392 **SMR:** 34687
- 44 Romano-British enclosed settlement and associated field system found across Area F to H at Baston No 2 Quarry. Settlement of 2nd and 3rd century date and includes the remains of structures represented by post-holes and beam slots, also numerous pits and water holes and well-preserved organic deposits.
Date: RB **NGR:** TF 13761 13208 **SMR:** 37012

- 45 Romano-British field system identified during trial trenching on land at Baston No2 Quarry.
Date: RB **NGR:** TF 13460 12970 **SMR:** 36459
- 46 Excavations at The Meadows in advance of quarrying identified Romano-British Age field system.
Date: RB **NGR:** TF 131 130 **SMR:** 35242
- 47 Excavations between 2004 and 2007 by the CAU identified Mid to Late Romano British, NW to SE aligned field system/enclosures arranged in ladder type arrangement. A small amount of 2nd to 4th century pottery recovered from ditches. Some pits excavated and skeleton of an adult male with coffin nails found in large grave cut perpendicular to enclosure ditch. Focus of settlement to west of excavation. Also on the so-called Bluebell Land a settlement enclosure was identified and excavated in part in 2006/7.
Date: RB **NGR:** TF 131 129 **SMR:** R3553
R3910
- 48 Roman pottery found at Langtoft Hall site during an excavation.
Date: RB **NGR:** TF 1270 1297 **SMR:** 34996
- 49 Roman coin hoard reported in 1872 comprising about 1000 coins in an urn.
Date: RB **NGR:** TF 125 124 **SMR:** 33415
- 50 A trench evaluation at Manor Pit, ½ km to the west of the site, uncovered evidence of Roman activity dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.
Date: RB **NGR:** TF 1280 1490 **SMR:** 36566
- 51 A series of Roman field systems recorded close to Langtoft Outgang Road. Pottery recovered from some of the ditches was Roman in date.
Date: RB **NGR:** TF 1411 1400 **SMR:** 34971
- 52 A suggested Roman droveway revealed during soil stripping in 1963 in fields to the south of the existing plant site at Baston No 2 Quarry.
Date: RB **NGR:** TF 1358 1442 **SMR:** 33394
- 53 A drove road and associated enclosures visible on aerial photographs to the west of Baston No 2 Quarry. Limited excavation of a section of the drove road took place in 1989 and Roman pottery was recovered.
Date: RB **NGR:** TF 1230 1420 **SMR:** 34863

- 54 Roman field systems recorded at the Manor Farm Concrete Products Factory. When excavation of features took place in 2003, Roman pottery of 2nd century date was recorded.
Date: RB **NGR:** TF 12325 14450 **SMR:** 36537
- 55 Pits containing Roman material found during topsoil stripping to the NE of Park Farm.
Date: RB **NGR:** TF 1380 1380 **SMR:** 33420
- 56 Scatter of Roman pottery found north of Park Farm in 1959.
Date: RB **NGR:** TF 1370 1390 **SMR:** 33413
- 57 2nd to 4th century pottery found in a short trench excavated during gravel extraction in Baston Fen. Pits and ditches were also revealed.
Date: RB **NGR:** TF 133 142 **SMR:** 33398
- 58 A concentrated scatter of Roman pottery and roof tile found during a fieldwalking exercise in 2003. Scatter corresponds to several known cropmarks, including a small enclosure.
Date: RB **NGR:** TF 1308 1511 **SMR:** 36446
- 59 Samian and coarse pottery found in 1959 on the south bank of Gravel Drain.
Date: RB **NGR:** TF 1388 1413 **SMR:** 33426
- 60 The Car Dyke. This is an artificial water channel thought to have been constructed around AD 125. It ran all along the western fen edge from Peterborough to Lincoln. Excavated sections have shown it to have been a water channel of 15m width that became silted in the late Roman period. The Car Dyke is the largest Roman canal in Britain and an important feature in the Roman landscape. Its course runs c. 2½ km to the west of the site.
Date: RB **NGR:** TF 124 578 **SMR:** 60706
- 61 A Saxo-Norman and medieval enclosure system identified during excavations at the Meadows, Baston Quarry.
Date: Sx **NGR:** TF 131 130 **SMR:** 35243
- 62 Anglo-Saxon pottery found in a pit during excavations at Langtoft Hall in 1995.
Date: Sx **NGR:** TF 1274 1302 **SMR:** 34998

- 63 An isolated sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery found during fieldwalking at Manor Pit.
Date: Sx **NGR:** TF 1230 1420 **SMR:** 34866
- 64 To the south-west of the village of Baston a Saxon settlement appears to have been established in the area of Hall Farm. Excavation in the late 1990's identified occupation and industrial zones, represented by former timber structures and an iron smithy and a second iron-working furnace. Settlement commenced at the site in the late 9th century AD and appears to have continued through to the 12th century
Date: Sx **NGR:** TF 114 138 **SMR:** 35064
- 65 A possible Middle Saxon cemetery discovered during investigations close to Church Street. Here, human bone was found in a Saxon ditch feature representing at least two individuals, although no grave cuts were found.
Date: Sx **NGR:** TF 1142 1378 **SMR:** 35876
- 66 Medieval features, including a boundary ditch found at Baston No 2 Quarry.
Date: Med **NGR:** TF 13632 13095 **SMR:** 37011
- 67 Site of medieval moated manor, Langtoft Hall. The surviving length of moat is only a fragment. Medieval pottery sherds have been found in the surrounding plough soil.
Date: Med **NGR:** TF 1275 1305 **SMR:** 33423
- 68 Moated site north of Langtoft Hall.
Date: Med **NGR:** TF 1255 1329 **SMR:** 33425
- 69 Evidence for medieval cultivation recorded in the northern part of an evaluation area at The Meadows, Baston No 2 Quarry.
Date: Med **NGR:** TF 1305 1310 **SMR:** 35112
- 70 Ridge and furrow identified at The Meadows, Baston Quarry.
Date: Med **NGR:** TF 131 130 **SMR:** 35244
- 71 Gees Farmhouse and associated out buildings. Listed Grade II.
Date: PMed **NGR:** TF 12474 12636 **SMR:** 36075
- 72 stable Block to the south-west of Gees Farmhouse. Listed Grade II.
Date: PMed **NGR:** TF 1247 1261 **SMR:** 38472

- 73 Threshing Barn to the NE of No 47 Langtoft. Listed Grade II.
Date: PMed **NGR:** TF 1257 1283 **SMR:** 38135
- 74 Farmhouse and adjacent barn at Langtoft. Listed Grade II.
Date: PMed **NGR:** TF 12556 12800 **SMR:** 36080
- 75 Site of formal gardens associated with Langtoft Hall. Excavations in 1991 concluded that earthworks to the south of the farmhouse represent formal gardens of 17th and 18th century date.
Date: PMed **NGR:** TF 1267 1296 **SMR:** 33412
- 76 Fishpond to the south of Langtoft Hall.
Date: PMed **NGR:** TF 1265 1287 **SMR:** 33453
- 77 Site of a former dovecote at Langtoft Hall.
Date: PMed **NGR:** TF 1264 1293 **SMR:** 33452
- 78 Undated features found during gravel extraction. Four ditches and three pits.
Date: u/d **NGR:** TF 1462 1351 **SMR:** 36375
- 79 Undated features, consisting ditches, gullies and pits recorded during evaluation at The Meadows, Baston No 2 Quarry.
Date: u/d **NGR:** TF 1315 1295 **SMR:** 35110
- 80 Possible cropmark enclosures and linears at South meadow, Baston.
Date: u/d **NGR:** TF 1327 1406 **SMR:** 35866
- 81 Undated cropmarks south of Bell Farm and Langtoft Outgang Road.
Date: u/d **NGR:** TF 1345 1320 **SMR:** 35851
- 82 An extensive area of cropmarks to the south of Langtoft. Including a trackway, rectangular enclosures and a ring ditch.
Date: u/d **NGR:** TF 1240 1220 **SMR:** 34085
- 83 Field boundary cropmarks NE of Willowfield.
Date: u/d **NGR:** TF 1485 1250 **SMR:** 34759

84 Cropmark enclosures east of Cross Road.

Date: u/d

NGR: TF 1520 1260

SMR: 34760