

LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

FRANCIS HOUSE SILVER BIRCH PARK GREAT NORTHERN TERRACE LINCOLN LN5 8LG

Appletrees, 48 Main Street, Baston

TF 1168 1408

Planning Application SK 96/0271/07/12

LCNCC Museum Accn. No. 73.96

Archaeological Evaluation

Report

for

Connell Estate Agents

June 1996

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section
12 Great Lane
LINCOLN LN2 5AL
TEL. 0322 515212 FAX: 0322 530724

5.7.96

EVENT 413682
SOURCES 41793 411459
34966 Roman
Page 34967 Medieval
34968 LMed/PMed
34969 ESax
4183519 35833 Undated.

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

Summary	1
Introduction	1
The Site	2
Physical Setting	2
Archaeological Background	2
Evaluation Strategy	2
Results	3
Discussion	5
Conclusions	6
Acknowledgements	6
References	6

- APPENDIX 1 : Report on the Roman Pottery (M.J.Darling)
APPENDIX 2 : Report on the Post-Roman Pottery (J.Young)
APPENDIX 3 : Report on the Human Bone (S.Ensor)
APPENDIX 4 : Site Context Summary
APPENDIX 5 : Contents of Site Archive

Figures 1-4

Plates 1-20

Figures

Fig 1 : General site location. (Inset C based on O.S. 1:25,000, Sheets TF 01 and TF 11. Crown Copyright 1953. Reproduced with the permission of the controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).

Fig 2 : BAP 96; Site location. (Based on O.S. 1:1250 survey. Crown Copyright. Reproduced with the permission of the controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. 50424A).

Fig 3 : BAP 96; Plan of site showing archaeological features discovered, and conjectured continuation of these features beyond excavated areas.

Fig 4 : BAP 96; Selected trench sections.

Plates

- Pl.1 General view of the Appletrees from entrance; looking south-east.
- Pl.2 View of the Appletrees from drive, with rear garden in right background; looking south-east.
- Pl.3 View of rear garden, eastern half; looking south-east.
- Pl.4 View of rear garden, western half; looking south-east.
- Pl.5 Trench 01, general view after excavation; looking south-east. Scales 1m.
- Pl.6 Trench 01, plan after excavation; looking south. Scales 1m.
- Pl.7 Trench 02, general view after excavation; looking east. Scales 1m.
- Pl.8 Trench 03, general view after excavation of ?pit/posthole 7; looking north-west. Scales 1m.
- Pl.9 Trench 04, general view after excavation of ?gully 44; looking north-west. Scales 1m and 0.50m.
- Pl.10 Trench 05, general view after excavation of ?gully 20; looking north-west. Scales 1m and 0.50m.
- Pl.11 General view, excavating Trench 06, Trench 09 laid out in foreground; looking south-east.
- Pl.12 Trench 06, general view after excavation; looking north-west. Scales 1m and 0.50m.

- Pl.13 Trench 07, general location after excavation; looking west. Scales 1m.
- Pl.14 Trench 07, plan after exposure of organic silt deposit 51; looking south-west. Scales 1m.
- Pl.15 Trench 07, plan after excavation of organic silt deposit 51; looking south-west. Scales 1m.
- Pl.16 Trench 08, general view after exposure of ?gully 27, ?posthole 29, and redeposited layer 32; looking west. Scales 1m and 0.50m.
- Pl.17 Trench 08, detail after excavation of ?gully 27 and ?posthole 29; looking north-east. Scales 1m.
- Pl.18 Trench 09, detail of part-excavated ?grave 39, with human skull fragments *in situ*; looking north-west. Scale 0.50m.
- Pl.19 Trench 09, detail of ?grave 39 after excavation; looking north-east. Scales 1m and 0.50m
- Pl.20 Trench 10, general view after excavation of ?gully 58 (centre-left), ?pit 56 (right foreground) and ?posthole 60 (base of vertical scale); looking south. Scales 1m and 0.50m.

**Appletrees, 48 Main Street, Baston
(Planning Application SK 96/0271/07/12)
Archaeological Evaluation**

**NGR : TF1168 1408
Site Code : BAP 96
LCNCC Accession No. 73.96**

Summary

Archaeological evaluation of the proposed development site took the form of ten, 1m square test-trenches. Seven of them revealed archaeological features (mostly small pits or postholes and small gullies or ditches) and all yielded modest quantities of Roman-British, medieval and post-medieval pottery. Trench 09 exposed the western end and fragmented skull of a probable inhumation dating to the late second to early third centuries AD; a pit or posthole in Trench 03 yielded a single piece of human cranium and two sherds of 13th-14th century AD pottery, and a possible gully in Trench 05 produced a fragment of either Early Saxon or Early Medieval pottery. Trench 07 revealed part of what may be a substantial ditch, most probably dating to either medieval or post-medieval times, and apparently deliberately backfilled in the latter period in order to level the surrounding ground surface. The recovery of a 12th-14th century pottery waster rim from Trench 05 suggests the former presence of a kiln site in the near vicinity.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned in April 1996 by Connell Estate Agents to carry out an archaeological evaluation in the rear garden of the above address, which lies in the south-east part of the village of Baston, South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig.1; Pls.1-4). The proposed development is for a number of residential dwellings. This report is a fuller and revised version of an interim account written by LAS earlier in June (Taylor, 1996).

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Brief prepared by the community archaeologist for South Kesteven in April 1996. The purpose of the evaluatory work was to:

- establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and their location within the development area;
- determine the date, quality and extent of any such remains;
- determine the level of further archaeological investigation required prior to development.

Copies of the report have been sent to Connell Estate Agents, South Kesteven District Council (SKDC), the Community Archaeologist for SKDC, Lincolnshire SMR, and the City and County Museum, Lincoln. The archive records and the artefacts (with the permission of the landowner, Mrs Wallace) will be lodged with the museum when the project is completed.

The Site

The proposed development area consists of a rectangular piece of land covering the majority of the back garden of the property; and totalling in area c.49 x 54m or c.027 ha (Fig. 2). The garden is presently divided into areas of lawn or longer grass, trees with either flower beds, shrubs or rough grass, and a small zone of vegetable plots. The field immediately south-east of the garden is currently under rough-grass, whilst the areas further south and east are arable or pasture land.

Physical Setting

Baston is situated in the Glen valley on the fen edge, 1.25km east of the river and just off its floodplain on the first terrace gravels. The land is consequently quite flat and low lying at around 6-7m O.D. The Geological Survey of Great Britain (Drift Edition, Sheet 12, 1971) records Pleistocene Fen and Valley Gravels for the area, overlain by Brown Earths and calcareous or non-calcareous gley soils (Jarvis, 1993). At the site itself, fairly fine orange-yellow gravel was encountered within the test-trenches, overlain by sandy silt loams.

Archaeological Background

The site lies within a part of southern Lincolnshire already known to contain archaeological remains from a variety of periods. The origins of the village can be traced back to at least the Anglo-Saxon period (Foster and Longley, 1976, 11/4), evidence of this being found recently at Hall Farm, which lies only 300m to the south-west (Jarvis, 1993). Iron Age and Roman artefacts were also recovered from Hall Farm, whilst stray finds dating from the prehistoric period onwards have been found in the vicinity, and cropmarks are recorded for the area south of the site (SMR, Lincs). In addition, the Roman canal known as the Car Dyke lies less than 200m to the north-east, and King Street Roman road runs north-south, 1km to the west (Fig. 1C). The potential for discovering archaeological remains during the present evaluation was therefore high.

Evaluation Strategy

As a result of the particular layout of the garden, and the presence of various obstacles, the use of a machine for opening trenches was judged by the Community Archaeologist to be impractical. Instead, the brief required that ten 1m square test-trenches be hand-excavated in order to obtain a representative sample of any archaeological remains that might lie within the development area. Despite the presence of trees and flower beds, it was possible to position the ten trenches at approximately even intervals across the garden (Fig. 3). All were excavated and backfilled by hand, turf being stacked adjacent to each respective trench and replaced after backfilling.

A site grid was established with two parallel lines of pegs placed 23m apart. These were removed after the work was completed. Two extra pegs were left in place at the north end of the site, close to the garden's east and west boundaries. (40.50m apart). An Ordnance Survey Bench-Mark located on the south-east facing wall of the village pub (6.81m O.D.) was used to obtain levels for the site.

In view of the small size of the trenches, all features were fully excavated. Each was recorded using LAS's standard recording system. In the text, context numbers are quoted in **bold** (for cuts) or **bold and italic** (for fills or layers). In the

case of three deposits, the modern topsoil, a lower soil horizon, and the natural river gravels, each was allocated a different context number in each trench. This was partly because it was not always certain that two layers were equivalent, but also because the trenches were fairly widely spaced, so it was felt that knowing where a particular find was located across the site would be important when considering artefact distributions. Throughout the text, however, unless use of a particular context number was necessary to avoid ambiguity, these three deposits will be referred to as follows: topsoil, lower soil horizon, natural gravel.

Results

Seven out of the ten trenches each exposed between one and four archaeological features. These were usually sealed by a lower soil horizon comprising a friable, orange-brown sandy silt between 0.15m and 0.50m in thickness (averaging 0.30m). Above this lay a loose, dark brown sandy silt loam, 0.18m-0.37m thick (averaging 0.25m). The latter clearly represents the most recent topsoil, whilst the underlying layer seems most likely to be a former ploughsoil. The recovery of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval (13th to 18th/19th century) pottery from various levels within it suggests that it had been mixed up until fairly recently. It may well be that it ceased to be farm land when the present house and garden was constructed/laid-out in the late 18th century. The considerable variation in the thickness of both this deposit and the topsoil may reflect some degree of landscaping within the garden.

The thirteen archaeological features comprised six small pits or postholes (trenches 03, 05, 08 (two) and 10 (two)), five small gullies or ditches (04, 05, 07, 08 and 10), a layer of re-deposited natural gravel (08), and a probable inhumation (09). Apart from the latter, many of these interpretations must remain tentative since the small size of the trenches means most features were only part-revealed. The findings are described in more detail below.

- Exposed beneath the lower soil horizon in Trench 09 was the western end of a narrow, steep-sided linear feature (39), the loose, brown sandy silt fill of which (38) contained the fragmented remains of a human cranium (40), as well as three sherds of Romano-British Nene Valley Ware (late second to early third centuries AD) and what was probably a human arm bone (not removed from the section) (Figs. 3, 4g; Pls.18-19). It is almost certain that this feature represents a grave. The position of the skull and probable arm bone indicate an approximately east-west orientation with the head roughly facing north, suggesting it to be a christian burial. Upon its discovery, the home office was contacted and application made for licence under the 1857 Burials Act to remove the remains; a licence was subsequently granted (No. 23306). The remainder of the skeleton must presumably still exist immediately to the east of trench 09.
- Trench 03 revealed below its lower soil horizon the southern portion of what was probably either a small pit or a posthole (7); it possessed fairly steep-sides and survived to a depth of 0.26m (Figs. 3, 4a; Pl.8). Its fill, a brownish sandy silt (6), yielded two sherds of early/late medieval (13th-14th century AD) pottery and a small fragment of human cranium.

- In Trench 05, parts of a possible gully (20) and posthole base (23) were exposed beneath the lower soil horizon (Fig. 3, 4c; Pl.10). The former had moderately steep sides, a flattish base and measured at least 0.28m in depth, whilst the latter, which appeared to have been half-sectioned by the south-west trench limit, possessed similarly sloping sides and a concave bottom surviving 0.18m deep. Both were filled with friable orange-brown sandy silts (21 and 24 respectively), with that of the gully producing a small sherd of pottery dating to either the Early Saxon (5th to 7th centuries AD) or Early Medieval (12th century AD) periods. The topsoil in 05 (18) yielded a fragment of a 12th-14th century AD waster rim.
- Trench 07 exposed part of a roughly north-west to south-east aligned linear feature (53) (possibly a ditch, though not inconceivably a large pit), the lowermost fill of which (51) comprised a distinctive 0.45m-thick, dark blue/grey-black, greasy, organic clayey silt (Figs. 3, 4d; Pls.13-15). Although no artefacts were recovered from this deposit, the material immediately above it, a c.0.10m thick mixed lens of gritty, orange-brown and dark grey silty clay (50), did produce two sherds of late 15th to mid 17th century AD pottery. Above this, a 0.45m-thick, compact, gritty orange-brown sandy clay (49), yielded 30 pottery sherds, one Roman (the rim of a Nene Valley Grey Ware bead and flange bowl), the others all post-medieval (18th century AD) in date. The extremely distinct junction between organic silt 51 and layers 50 and 49 suggests the latter two were deliberately dumped into the feature to fill it and level the land; mixed lens 50 may in part represent a trampled combination of this dumped material and the organic silt below. Sealing 49 and immediately underlying the topsoil, was a thin lens of grey-brown silty loam containing a high proportion of post-medieval domestic refuse (pottery (18th-20th century), tile, glass, iron nails, copper alloy, charcoal lumps and oyster shell) (48). This was presumably dumped into what by then would have been a slight depression, to help level the ground completely. The likely post-medieval date for both 50 and 49 indicates a probable medieval or post-medieval origin for the feature itself. Its intentional backfilling may have been associated with the late 18th-century construction of the present house and garden. Whether or not it cuts the lower soil horizon is uncertain as the evidence lies somewhere beyond the limits of Trench 07. It seems likely that it will have been cut through an earlier version of the soil horizon, but that the latter continued to be used afterwards until its final reversion to a garden in the late 18th century.
- Trench 08 revealed four different archaeological features (Figs. 3, 4e-f; Pl.16-17). The earliest two were layer 32 and possible pit/posthole 31, for which there was no visible stratigraphic relationship. Layer 32, a 0.20m thick, brown, sandy silt gravel (32), is thought to represent the redepositing of natural gravel, perhaps after the digging of a nearby depression into the latter. Feature 31 was only partially exposed in the east corner of 08, though it was seen to survive to a depth of 0.30m and possess a flat base, and was filled with a light brown sandy silt. Cut into both 31 and 32 was posthole 29, a vertically-sided feature with a concave base, surviving to a depth of 0.58m. The upper, north-west portion of its brown sandy silt fill (28) contained a linear concentration of gravel, possibly reflecting the removal of a post. This context was itself cut by possible gully 27, which ran approximately east-west across

the south half of the trench. It possessed a steep-sided profile and flat base, measured 0.36m deep, and was filled with a brown sandy silt (26) which yielded two sherds of early/late medieval (13th to 14th centuries AD) pottery. Despite the latter, this and all the other features in Trench 08 are almost certainly post-medieval in date, since all post-dated lower soil horizon 33, and all were cut from the base of the topsoil.

- A single probable gully (44) was revealed running roughly north-west to south-east across Trench 04 (Fig. 3, 4b; Pl.9). With a fairly steep north-east slope and a flat base, this feature measured 0.22m deep and was filled with an orange-brown sandy silt (43). Although no datable artefacts were recovered from the gully itself, three sherds of second to third century AD, shell-gritted Roman pottery were found in lower soil horizon (42), one of which lay 0.01m above the uppermost part of gully fill 43, thereby hinting at a possible date for this feature.
- Trench 10 exposed parts of a narrow, shallow gully which appeared to terminate within the trench (58, fill 57), as well as two possible postholes or small pits (56, fill 55 and 60, fill 59) (Fig. 3; Pl.20). All measured between 0.12m and 0.15m in depth, and contained orange brown sandy silts, none of which produced any artefacts.
- Trenches 01, 02 and 06 revealed no archaeological features (Pls.5-6, 7 and 11-12), though the lower soil horizon in 01 (13) did produce 14 sherds of pottery, all of them Roman Nene Valley or Shell-gritted wares dating from the late second to early third centuries AD.

Discussion

The discovery of archaeological features in 70% of the trenches must be regarded as significant, even more so when it is considered how little of the proposed development area was excavated: ten square metres amounts to a mere 0.37% of the c.2700m² area of garden intended for development.

The recovery of Roman pottery from eight out of the ten trenches, albeit it largely residual (27 of the 30 sherds came from post-medieval deposits) is a strong indication of Romano-British occupation nearby, whilst the probable Romano-British inhumation is a clear indication of settlement activity on the development site itself. The pottery fabrics are similar to those recovered from the excavations at Hall Farm (Davies *et al*, 1995), and are in general what would be expected for this area of Lincolnshire.

One feature, the small pit or posthole in 03, appears to reflect 13th to 14th century activity, whilst another, the gully in 05, could belong to either the 5th-7th centuries or the 12th century AD. The recovery of an early medieval pot waster from 05 hints strongly at the probability of there being a pottery kiln site in the close vicinity, as such an item is unlikely to have been transported far from its source of (failed) manufacture. The possible ditch in 07 and the features in 08 hint at later medieval and post-medieval activities.

Davies, J.
Unpublished Cl.AU

Appendix 1

Given the number of features located within such a small excavated area, it is very likely that other archaeological remains exist within the development zone. As regards the human burial, it is clearly possible that further graves lie in the areas immediately adjacent, though it is equally likely that the feature represents an isolated burial. The recovery of a fragment of human skull from the 13th-14th century pit/posthole at the south end of the site indicates the possibility of further human remains lying within other features across the development area. Such situations have been noted on other archaeological sites, for instance at the Romano-British excavations near Foxton, Cambridgeshire, where human remains were confined not only to the cemetery excavated there, but were also found in various contexts across an 800m stretch of the site (I.Brookes, *pers.comm.*).

Conclusions

The evaluation has demonstrated the clear potential for the site to contain evidence of both Romano-British and medieval settlement. At present, the results would appear only to be of local importance, though there are strong hints (in the form of the Romano-British grave and the medieval pot waster) that additional and more substantial ground disturbance could uncover archaeological data of a more regionally significant nature. This needs to be taken into account when considering the next stages of the proposed development, in particular with regard to the discovery of human remains.

Acknowledgements

Lindsey Archaeological Services gratefully acknowledge Mrs Wallace of the Appletrees, who kindly provided storage space and toilet facilities during the evaluation, and both herself and her gardener for their assistance, patience and interest during the evaluation. The work on site was carried-out by M.McDaid (MM) and C.Taylor (CT), with help from M.Otter and R.Schofield. MM processed the finds, both CT and MM prepared the archive records, and CT produced the report text and figures.

C. Taylor

June 1996

References

- Foster, C.W. and Longley, T., (eds) 1976. *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*. The Lincoln Record Society, Vol. 19. Gainsborough.
- Jarvis, M., 1993. *Archaeological Evaluation at Baston Hall Farm*. Unpublished Archive Report by Heritage Lincolnshire on behalf of Allison Homes Ltd.
- SMR, Lincolnshire
- Taylor, C., 1996. *The Appletrees, 48 Main Street, Baston. Archaeological Evaluation : Interim Report*. Unpublished, LAS.
- Davies, B., Wilkinson, J. and Young, J., 1995. *BHF93: Pottery Assessment report*. Unpublished, CLAU.

Appendix 1

REPORT ON THE ROMAN POTTERY FROM THE BASTON EVALUATION BAP96

for LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

by M.J. Darling, M.Phil., F.S.A., M.L.F.A., 22 June 1996

QUANTITY: 30 sherds from nine contexts. weight 199g.

Only two contexts without post-Roman sherds. cxts 13 and 38. The presence of Nene Valley colour-coated ware gives a broad date of late 2nd at the earliest into the 3rd century. Shell-gritted sherds (11) were commonest, some containing bryzoa inclusions, normal for that area, but probably more than one fabric is involved. Most of the rest were Nene Valley products, grey and colour-coated, and the pottery in general is as would be expected for the area. The only clearly datable vessel type is a low bead-and-flange bowl in a version of NVGW, which would fit with a late 2nd into the 3rd century date range, probably more 3rd century. There are no sherds necessarily later than the early to mid 3rd century.

Individual dates for contexts (noted under pseudo-fabric ZDATE in archive) are restricted to those without post-Roman pottery, but none are closely datable.

Database fields:

Context, Fabric, Form, Dec/Surface, Vessels, Details, Sherds, grams

Cxt	Fab	Fm	Dec	Ves	Details	Sherds	Wt
2	NVCC	CLSD	-	-	BS;PINKISH FAB;RB CC	1	6
2	OX	CLSD	-	-	GRITTY RB FAB LTER SURFS BS; F?	1	5
2	ZDATE	-	-	-	3/POST RO	-	-
5	GREY	-	-	-	BS;TRACES BLK GLASSY DEPOSIT ONE SURF	1	5
5	SHEL	-	-	-	BS;WHEEL;NO BRYZOA	1	2
5	SHEL	-	-	-	THIN BS;HEAV.BURNT;DEPOSIT ON SURF	1	1
5	ZDATE	-	-	-	POST RO	-	-
13	GREY	CLSD	-	-	BS;HIGH BURNISH EXT	1	2
13	NVCC	BK	-	-	TINY BS	1	1
13	NVCC	CLSD	-	2	BSS CR FAB	2	25
13	NVGW	CLSD	-	-	BSS ONE TRIPLE GROOVES ?SHLDR	2	4
13	NVGW	CLSD	-	-	BSS	3	7
13	NVGW	JEV	-	-	RIM FR	1	1
13	SHEL	-	-	-	BS WHEEL	1	1
13	SHEL	-	-	-	BSS WHEEL;W BRYZOA	3	9
13	ZDATE	-	-	-	L2E3	-	-
15	GREY	CLSD	-	1	DENSE DK GRY J BSS	2	10
15	ZDATE	-	-	-	POST RO	-	-
18	SHEL	-	-	-	BASE FR;WHEEL;NO BRYZOA VISIBLE	1	11
18	ZDATE	-	-	-	POST RO	-	-
19	SHEL	JLS	-	-	RIM FR;WHEEL;MIN SHELL	1	2
19	ZDATE	-	-	-	POST RO	-	-
38	NVCC	BKCOR	-	-	RIM FR;CR FAB	1	1
38	NVGCC	CLSD	-	-	BS ?BK	1	9
38	NVGW	CLSD	-	-	BS	1	4
38	ZDATE	-	-	-	L2E3	-	-
42	SHEL	-	-	2	BSS WHEEL	2	6
42	SHEL	J?	-	-	BASE;WHEEL;MUCH BRYZOA	1	56
42	ZDATE	-	-	-	POST RO	-	-
49	NVGW	BFBL	-	-	RIM ONLY	1	31
49	ZDATE	-	-	-	L2-3/POST RO	-	-

Appendix 2

POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: BAP96 WARE TYPES BY CONTEXT

Context	Ware	Sherds	Form	Comments
1	BL	1	?	17/18TH
1	BOUA	1	JUG	BASE
1	CEP	1	-	-
1	WS	1	-	-
2	R	2	-	-
5	BL	1	-	17TH
5	BOUA	1	JAR/JUG	GLZE
5	BOUA	1	JUG	HANDLE;THUMBED EDGES
5	BOUA	2	BOWL	RIM & BS
5	CRMWARE	2	-	-
5	LEMS	1	COOKPOT	RIM
5	LERTH	1	-	-
5	LPM	11	-	-
5	R	3	-	-
5	ST	1	?	11/12TH
5	ST	1	JAR/JUG	12TH
6	BOUA	1	JAR	RIM;UNGLZE
6	SLST	1	COOK	-
11	LERTH	1	FLOWERPOT	-
13	R	14	-	-
15	BL	3	-	18TH
15	BS	1	-	-
15	LPM	3	-	-
15	R	2	-	-
15	SLIP	1	-	TRAILED DEC
16	BOU	1	BOWL	INT GLZE
16	BOUA	1	?	INT GLZE
18	BERTH	1	BOWL	17/18TH
18	BL	1	CUP	HANDLE;16/17TH;GRE TYPE
18	BOUA	1	?	INT GLZE
18	BOUA	1	?	INT GLZE
18	BOUA	1	JAR	INT GLZE
18	BOUA	1	JAR	RIM;VITR;WASTER
18	LKT	1	JAR	-
18	R	1	?	-
19	BOUA	1	JAR	NO GLZE
19	BOUA	1	JAR	NO GLZE
19	LKT	1	JAR	-
19	R	1	-	-
21	LIM	1	?	? DATE
25	BL	1	-	17-19TH
25	BOUA	1	?	NO GLZE
25	LERTH	2	-	-
25	LPM	2	-	-
26	BOUA	1	?	GLZE
26	BOUA	1	JUG	PLUGGED LHJ
30	BOUA	1	JUG?	-
35	BL	1	BOWL	18/19TH
35	BS	1	-	-
35	LPM	1	-	BURNT

36	BL	1	?	SLIP;18TH
36	BOU	1	BOWL	INT GLZE
36	BOU	1	JAR/JUG	-
36	BOU	1	JAR/JUG	-
36	BOU	1	JAR/JUG	-
36	BOUA	1	?	NO GLZE
36	BOUA	1	JAR	GLZE
36	BOUA	1	JAR	INT GLZE
36	BOUA	1	JAR	INT GLZE
36	BOUA	1	JAR?	NO GLZE
36	BOUA	1	JAR?	NO GLZE
36	BOUA	1	JAR?	NO GLZE
36	BOUA	1	JAR?	NO GLZE
36	BOUA	1	JAR?	NO GLZE
36	BOUA	1	JAR?	NO GLZE;BASE
36	BOUA	2	BOWL	INT GLZE
36	LMLOC	1	JAR/JUG	-
36	LPM	2	-	-
36	MEDLOC	1	?	BS
36	MEDLOC	1	?	BS
36	MEDLOC	1	JAR?	BASE
36	MEDLOC	1	JAR?	BS
36	MEDLOC	1	JUG	GLZE
36	MEDLOC	1	JUG;SMALL	GLZE
36	TB	1	JUG	-
36	TB	1	JUG	SMALL THUMBED BASE
38	BOUA	1	?	NO GLZE
38	BOUA	1	BOWL	INT GLZE
38	BOUA	1	JAR	NO GLZE
38	R	1	-	-
38	R	2	-	-
41	BERTH	1	-	18TH
41	CEP	2	-	-
41	LERTH	1	FLOWERPOT	-
41	LPM	2	-	-
42	R	1	-	LIM FABRIC
42	R	2	-	-
48	BERTH	1	?	17/18TH
48	BL	1	BOWL	18/19TH
48	BL	2	?	18/19TH
48	BOU	1	?	-
48	BOUA	1	?	GLZE
48	BOUA	2	?	NO GLZE
48	LPM	4	-	-
49	BERTH	3	-	18TH
49	BL	1	BOWL	18TH
49	BL	3	BOWL	18TH
49	BL	6	BOWL	18TH
49	BOU	1	?	UNGLZE
49	BOU	1	JAR	RIM
49	BOUA	1	?	UNGLZE
49	BOUA	1	?	UNGLZE
49	BOUA	1	?	UNGLZE
49	BOUA	1	?	UNGLZE

49	BOUA	1	?	UNGLZE
49	BOUA	1	BOWL	INT GLZE
49	BOUA	1	BOWL	INT GLZE
49	BOUA	1	JAR/JUG	GLZE
49	BOUA	1	JAR/JUG	UNGLZE
49	BOUA	1	JUG	HANDLE;OVAL STRAP
49	R	1	-	-
49	SLIP	1	-	MARbled DEC
49	SLIP	1	-	TRAIled DEC
49	SLST	1	?	BASE;? ID
49	WS	1	-	-
50	BOU	1	JAR/JUG	-
50	BOU	1	JAR/JUG	-
54	BL	1	BOWL	18/19TH
54	BOUA	1	JAR	UNGLZE
54	BOUA	1	JAR	UNGLZE;BASE
54	BOUA	1	JAR	UNGLZE;BASE
62	BL	1	-	17-19TH
62	BL	1	-	18-19TH
62	BL	1	-	18TH
62	BL	4	-	18TH
62	BOUA	1	JUG	FE STRIP DEC
62	LPM	3	-	-

POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: BAP96 HORIZON DATING

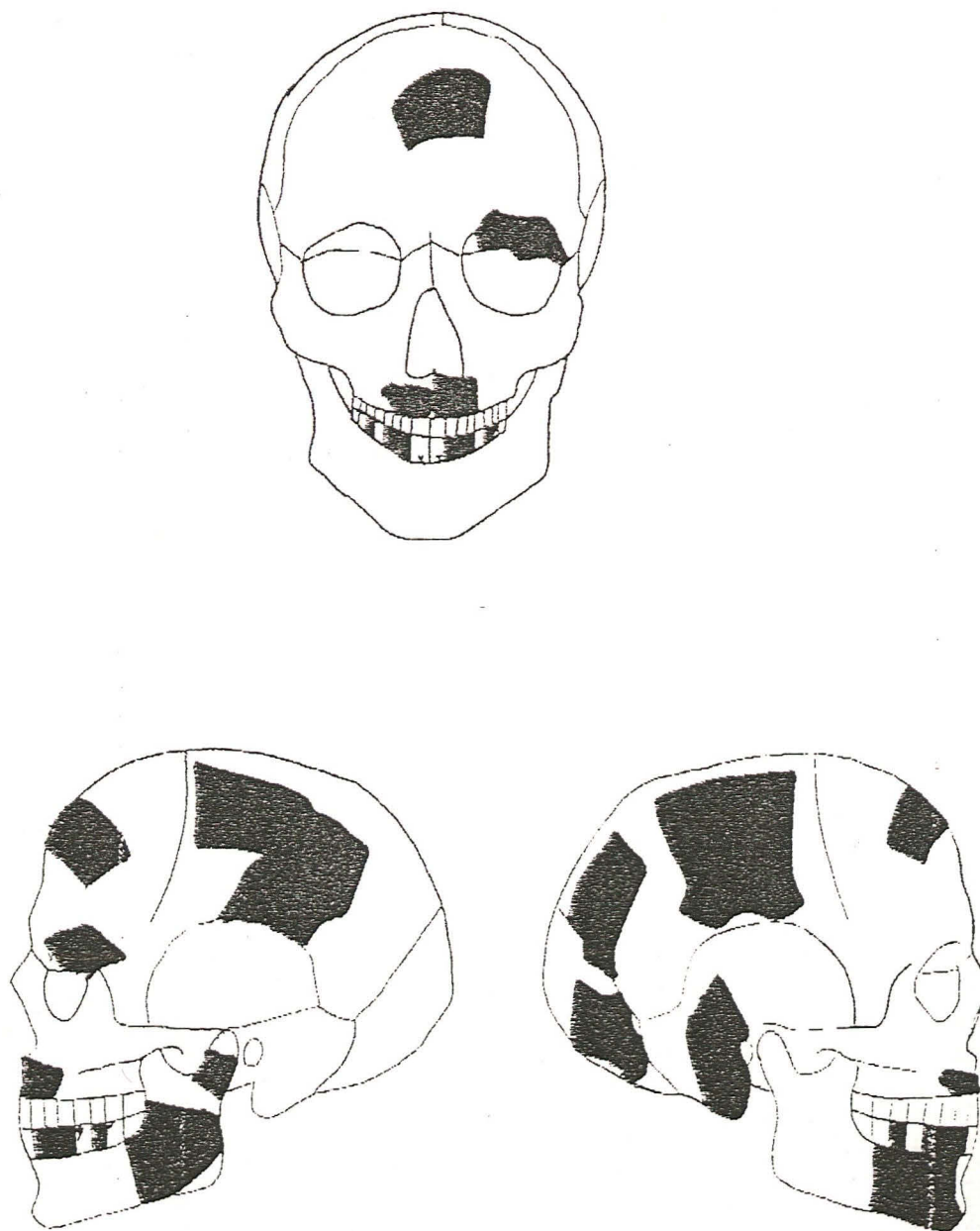
Context	Earliest horizon	Latest horizon	Date range
1	PMH8	PMH9	early/mid to late 18th
2	MH3	MH7	13/14th
5	EMH	EMH	-
6	MH3	MH7	13/14th
11	EMH	EMH	-
15	EMH	EMH	-
16	MH10	PMH5	late 15th to mid 17th
18	PMH3	PMH5	mid/late 16th to mid 17th
19	MH3	MH7	13/14th
21	ASH1	MH4	early saxon or 11/12th
25	EMH	EMH	-
26	MH3	MH7	13/14th
30	MH3	MH7	13/14th
35	PMH7	EMH	late 17th to early modern
36	EMH	EMH	-
41	EMH	EMH	-
48	EMH	EMH	-
49	PMH8	PMH9	early/mid to late 18th
50	MH10	PMH5	late 15th to mid 17th
54	PMH8	EMH	18th/19th
62	EMH	EMH	-

Appendix 3

Report on Human Bone from Baston
Sue Ensor

BAP96 40 (See below). These consist of the remains of a single individual i.e. no duplicate bones. Predominantly skull fragments, with two fragments of ischium, and one of radius shaft. They are in fair condition, but fragmented. Insufficient remains are present to age/sex. However, the teeth present are very worn, some to the root. This suggests a mature adult, although attrition is not a reliable ageing technique on its own.

BAP96 6. A single fragment of parietal, with menigeal groove.



Skull fragments found in context 40

Appendix 4

BAP 96 : SUMMARY OF CONTEXTS

CONT	TRENCH	TYPE	RELATIONSHIPS	DESCRIPTION	DATE	PLATES	FIGS
1	02	layer	seals 2	topsoil	modern	7	
2	02	layer	seals 3; sealed by 1	lower soil horizon	post-med	7	
3	02	layer	sealed by 2	natural gravel	?early holocene	7	
4	03	layer	seals 9	topsoil	modern	8	4a
5	03	layer	seals 6; sealed by 10	lower soil horizon	post-med	8	4a
6	03	fill	within 7; sealed by 5	?pit/posthole	13/14th C	8	4a
7	03	cut	contains 6; cuts 8	?pit/posthole	13/14th C	8	4a
8	03	layer	cut by 7	natural gravel	?early holocene	8	4a
9	03	layer	seals 10; sealed by 1	burnt dumped lens	post-med	8	4a
10	03	layer	seals 5; sealed by 9	dumped lens	post-med	8	4a
11	01	layer	seals 12	topsoil	modern	5-6	
12	01	layer	seals 13; sealed by 11	?redeposited natural	post-med	5-6	
13	01	layer	seals 14; sealed by 12	lower soil horizon	post-med	5-6	
14	01	layer	sealed by 13	natural gravel	?early holocene	5-6	
15	06	layer	seals 16	topsoil	modern	12	
16	06	layer	seals 17; sealed by 15	lower soil horizon	post-med	12	
17	06	layer	sealed by 16	natural gravel	?early holocene	12	
18	05	layer	seals 19	topsoil	modern	10	4c
19	05	layer	seals 21/24	lower soil horizon	post-med	10	4c
20	05	cut	contains 21; cuts 22	?gully	5-7th/12th C	10	4c
21	05	fill	within 20; sealed by 19	?gully	5-7th/12th C	10	4c
22	05	layer	cut by 20/23	natural gravel	?early holocene	10	4c
23	05	cut	contains 24; cuts 22	?posthole	?	10	
24	05	fill	within 23; sealed by 19	?posthole	?	10	
25	08	layer	seals 26	topsoil	modern	16-17	4e-f
26	08	fill	within 27; sealed by 25	?gully	?post-med	16-17	4f
27	08	cut	contains 26; cuts 28	?gully	?post-med	16-17	4f
28	08	fill	within 29; cut by 26	posthole	?post-med	17	4e
29	08	cut	cuts 30 or 32; cut by 27	posthole	?post-med	17	4e
30	08	fill	within 31; cut by 29	?pit/posthole	?post-med	17	4e
31	08	cut	contains 30; cuts 34	?pit/posthole	?post-med	17	4e
32	08	layer	seals 33; cut by 27	?redeposited natural	?post-med	16-17	4e-f
33	08	layer	seals 34; sealed by 32	lower soil horizon	?post-med		4e
34	08	layer	cut by 31; sealed by 33	natural gravel	?early holocene		4e-f
35	09	layer	seals 36	topsoil	modern	18-19	4g
36	09	layer	seals 38; sealed by 35	lower soil horizon	post-med	18-19	4g
37	09	layer	cut by 39	natural gravel	?early holocene	18-19	4g
38	09	fill	within 39; seals 40	inhumation fill	RB	18-19	4g
39	09	cut	contains 39/40; cuts 37	inhumation cut	RB	18-19	4g
40	09	fill	within 39; sealed by 38	human skeleton	RB	18-19	4g
41	04	layer	seals 42	topsoil	modern	9	4b
42	04	layer	seals 43; sealed by 41	lower soil horizon	post-med	9	4b
43	04	fill	within 44; sealed by 42	?gully	???RB	9	4b
44	04	cut	contains 43; cuts 45	?gully	???RB	9	4b
45	04	layer	cut by 44	natural gravel	?early holocene	9	4b
46	VOID						
47	07	layer	seals 48	topsoil	modern	14-15	4d
48	07	layer/fill	?within 53; sealed by 47	?levelling dump	post-med	14-15	4d
49	07	layer/fill	?within 53; sealed by 48	?levelling dump	post-med	14-15	4d
50	07	fill	within 53; sealed by 49	?trample horizon	post-med	14-15	4d
51	07	fill	within 53; sealed by 50	?ditch fill	?med/post-med	14-15	4d
52	07	layer/fill	cut by 53	natural gravel	?early holocene	15	4d
53	07	cut	contains 50-1 & 248-9	?ditch/pit	?med/post-med	14-15	4d
54	10	layer	seals 55-60; sealed by 62	lower soil horizon	post-med	20	
55	10	fill	within 56; sealed by 54	?pit	?	20	
56	10	cut	contains 55; cuts 61	?pit	?	20	
57	10	fill	within 58; sealed by 54	?gully	?	20	
58	10	cut	contains 57; cuts 61	?gully	?	20	
59	10	fill	within 60; sealed by 54	?posthole	?	20	
60	10	cut	contains 59; cuts 61	?posthole	?	20	
61	10	layer	cut by 56/58/60	natural gravel	?early holocene	20	
62	10	layer	seals 54	topsoil	modern	20	

Appendix 5 : Contents of Site Archive

1. Evaluation Report

2. Context sheets x 62 (and summary list)

3. Photographs (and list, with colour negatives):

LAS film numbers 96/40, 96/41, 96/42, 96/43 (Total 136 negatives)

4. Site Drawings (and list):

8 plans on 2 A3 sheets (1:20 and 1:200);

18 sections on 2 A3 sheets (1:20)

5. Report on the Human Bone by S.Ensor.

6. Roman Pottery Assessment Report by M.J.Darling.

7. Post-Roman Pottery Assessment Report by J.Young.

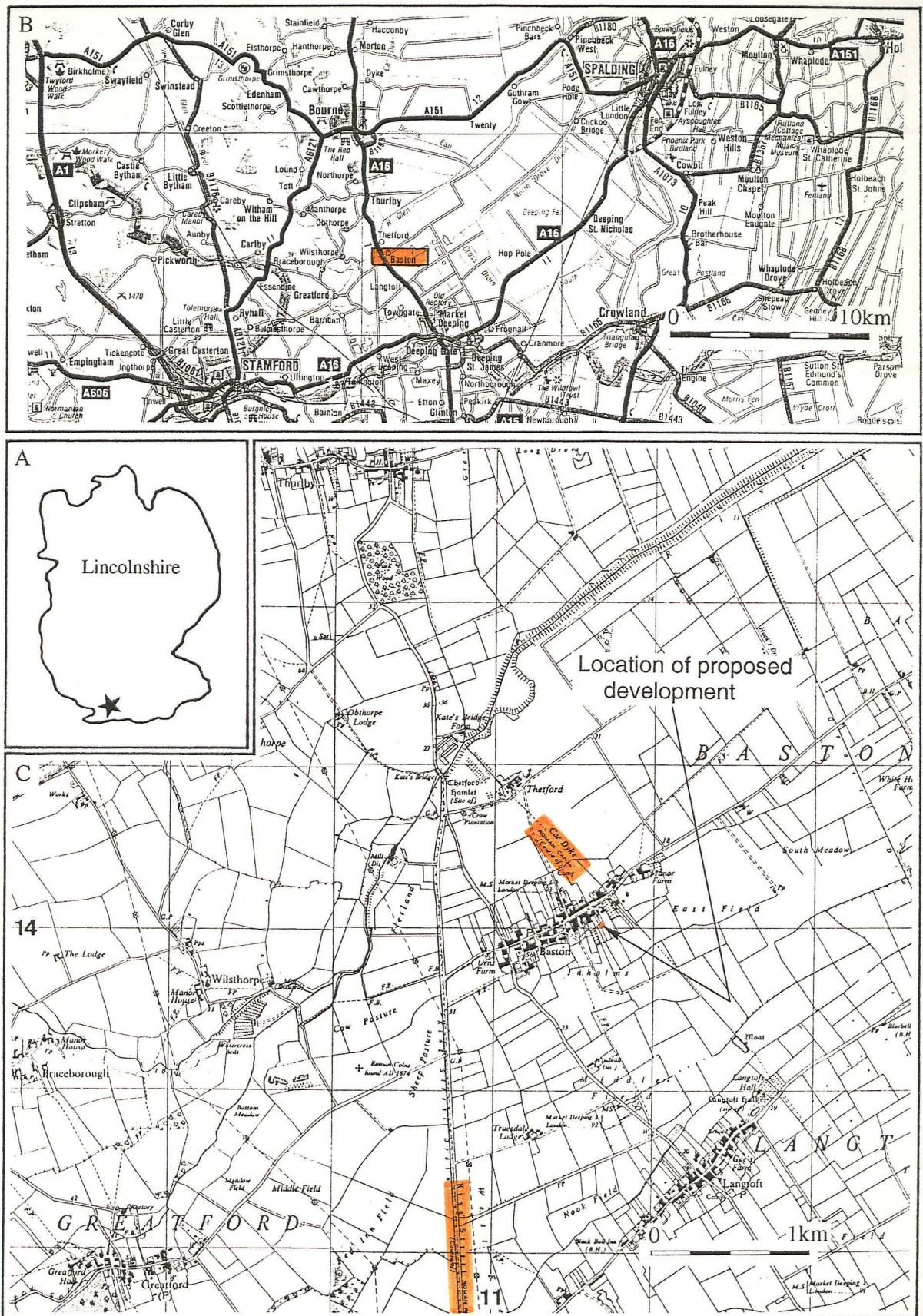


Fig 1 : General site location. (Inset C based on O.S. 1:25000, Sheets TF 01 and TF 11. Crown Copyright 1955. Reproduced with the permission of the controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).

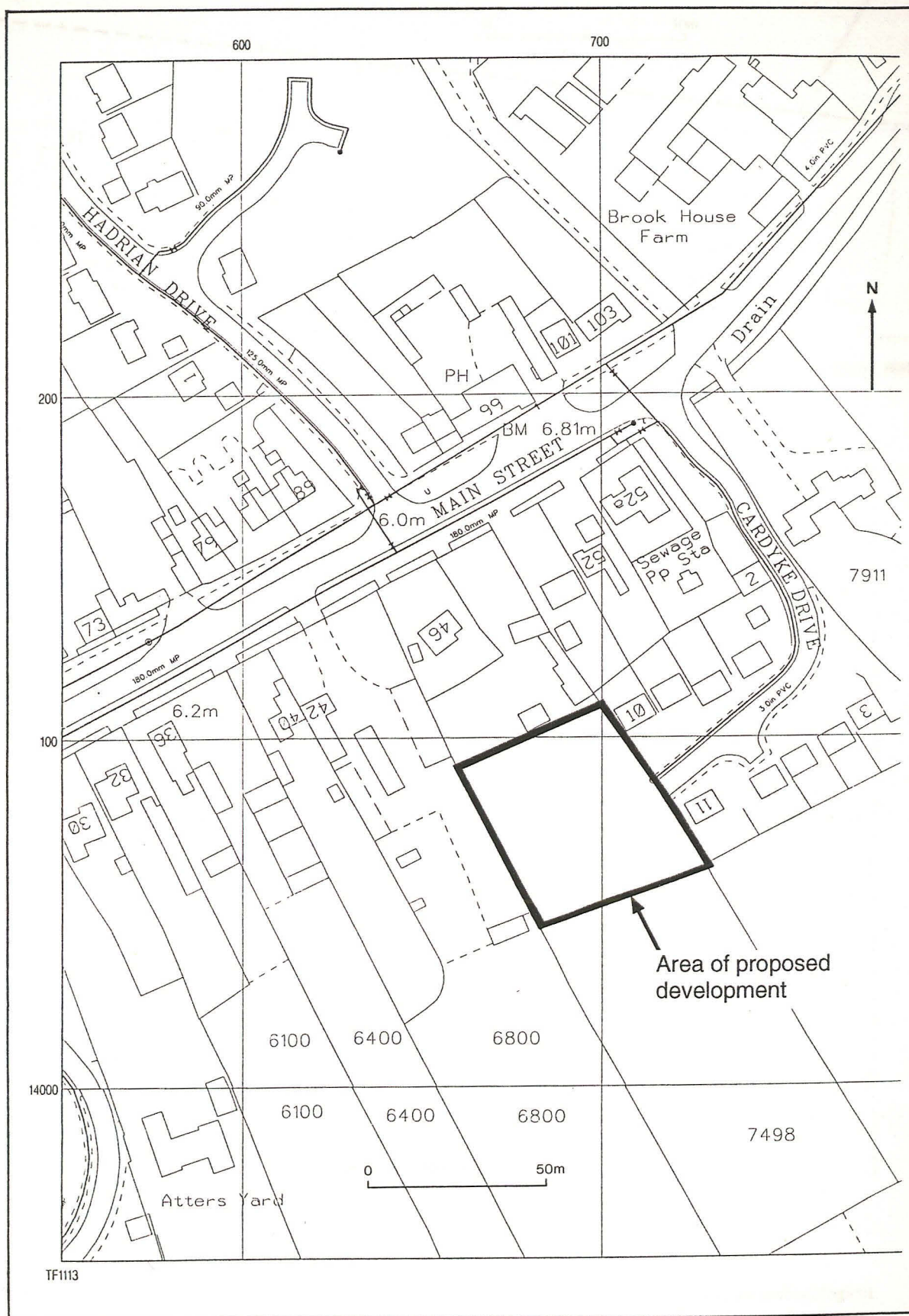


Fig 2 : BAP 96; Site location. (Based on O.S. 1:1250 survey. Crown Copyright. Reproduced with the permission of the controller of HMSO. LAS No. AL 50424A).

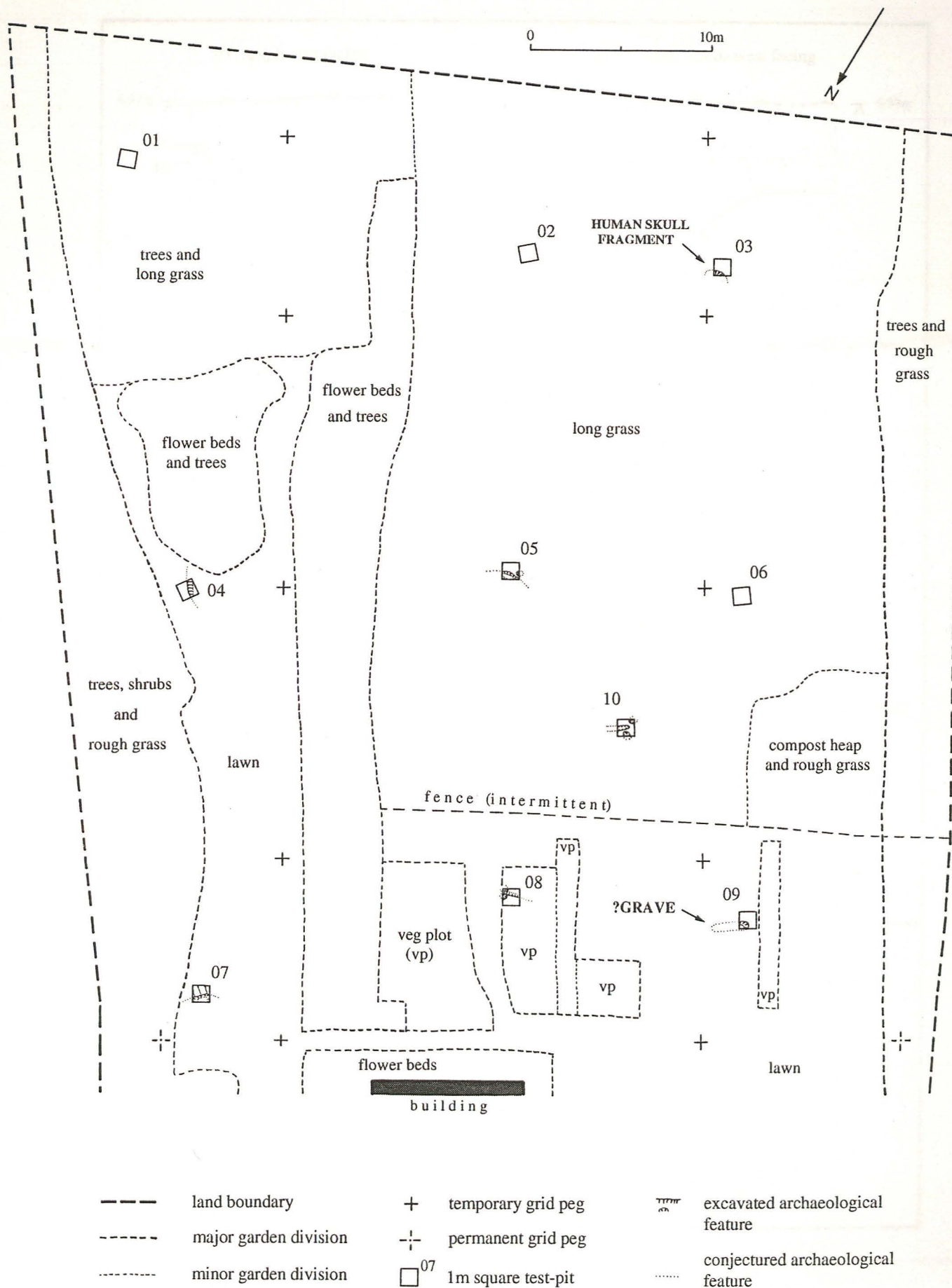


Fig 3 : BAP 96; Plan of site showing archaeological features discovered, and conjectured continuation of these features beyond excavated areas.

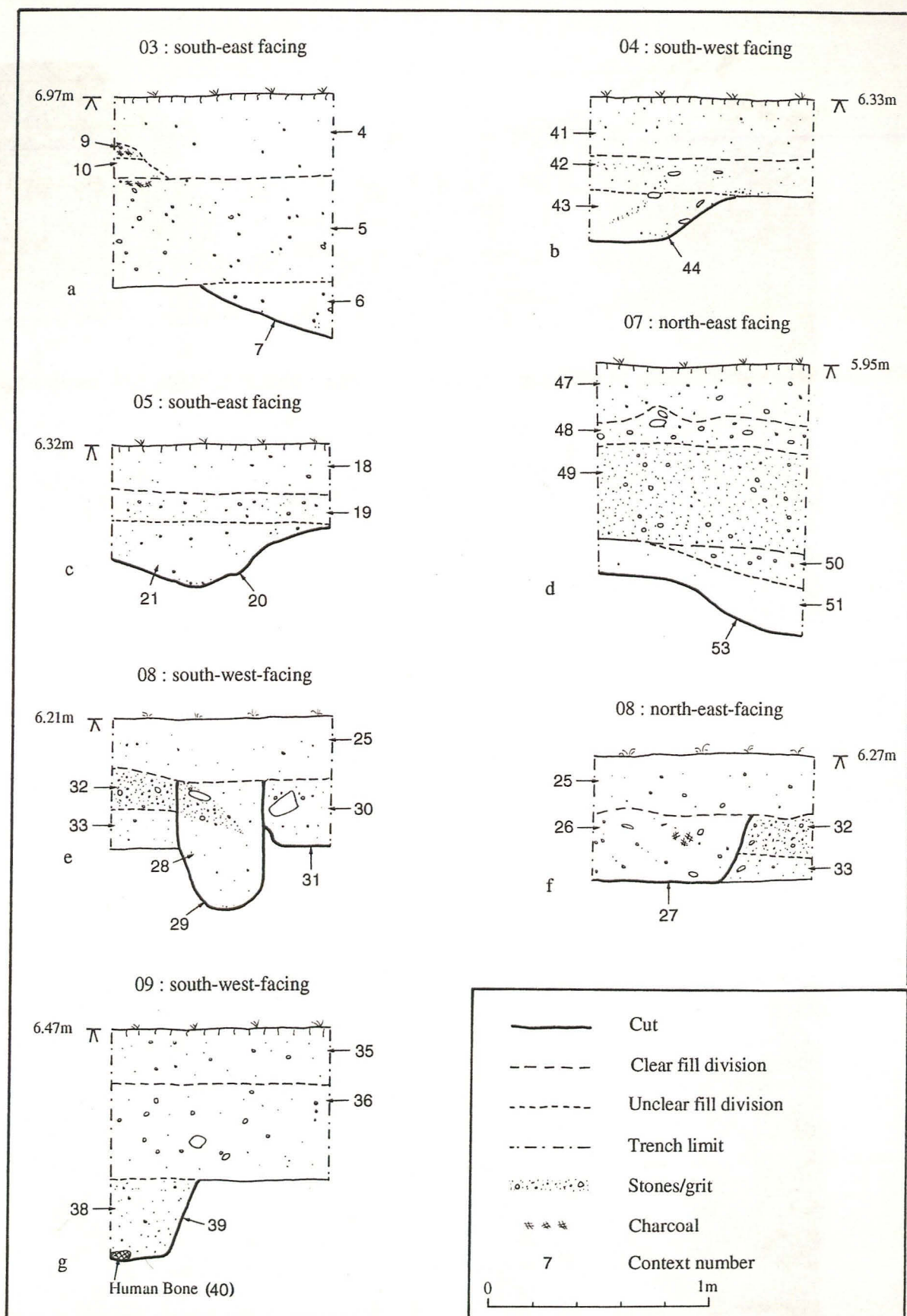


Fig 4 : BAP 96; Selected trench sections.



Pl.1 General view of the Appletrees from entrance; looking south-east.

Pl.2 View of the Appletrees from drive, with rear garden in right background; looking south-east.





Pl.3 View of rear garden, eastern half; looking south-east.

Pl.4 View of rear garden, western half; looking south-east.





Pl.5 Trench 01, general view after excavation; looking south-east. Scales 1m.

Pl.6 Trench 01, plan after excavation; looking south. Scales 1m.

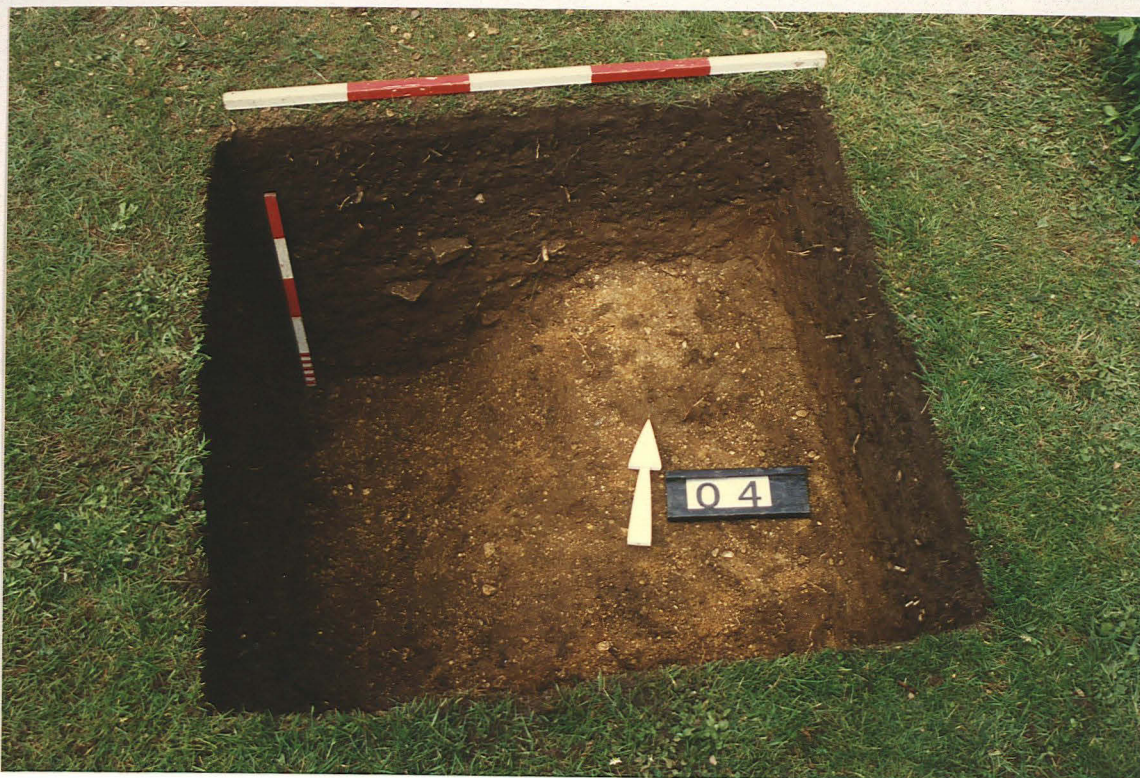




PI.7 Trench 02, general view after excavation; looking east. Scales 1m.



PI.8 Trench 03, general view after excavation of ?pit/posthole 7; looking north-west. Scales 1m.



Pl.9 Trench 04, general view after excavation of ?gully 44;
looking north-west. Scales 1m and 0.50m.

Pl.10 Trench 05, general view after excavation of ?gully 20; looking north-west.
Scales 1m and 0.50m.





PI.11 General view, excavating Trench 06, Trench 09 laid out in foreground; looking south-east.

PI.12 Trench 06, general view after excavation; looking north-west.
Scales 1m and 0.50m.

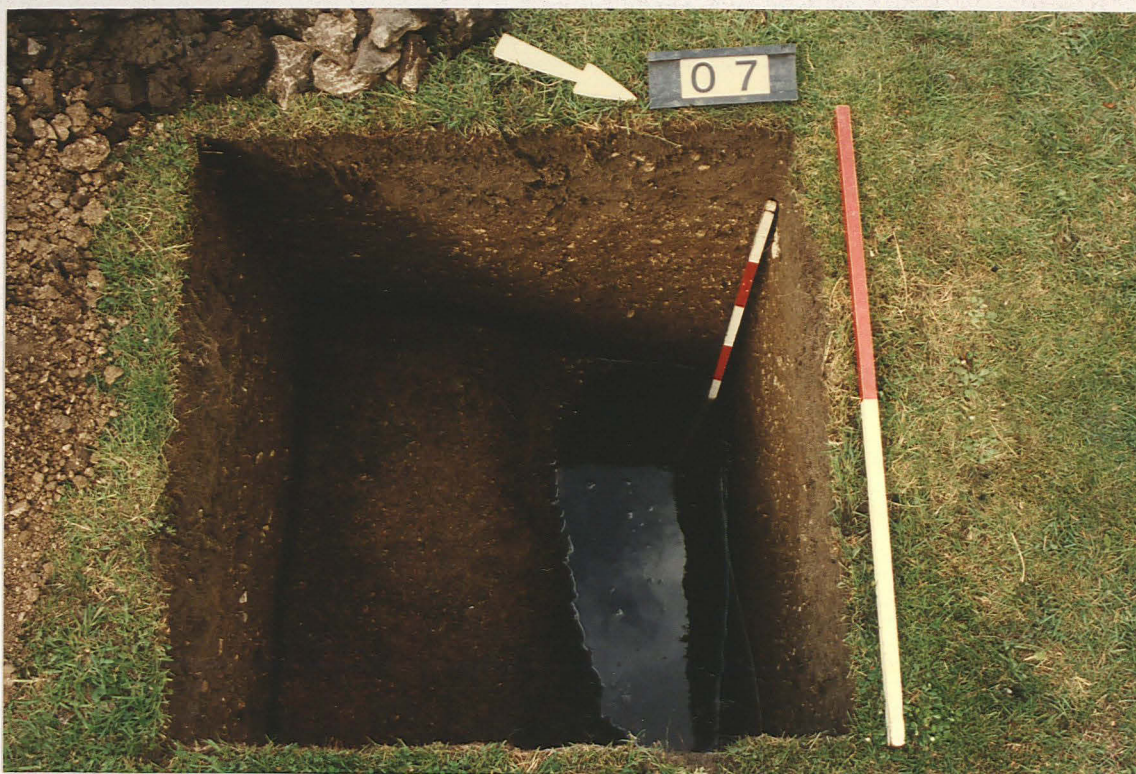




Pl.13 Trench 07, general location after excavation; looking west. Scales 1m.

Pl.14 Trench 07, plan after exposure of organic silt deposit 51; looking south-west. Scales 1m.





Pl.15 Trench 07, plan after excavation of organic silt deposit 51; looking south-west. Scales 1m.

Pl.16 Trench 08, general view after exposure of ?gully 27, ?posthole 29, and redeposited layer 32; looking west. Scales 1m and 0.50m.





Pl.17 Trench 08, detail after excavation of ?gully 27 and ?posthole 29; looking north-east. Scales 1m.

Pl.18 Trench 09, detail of part-excavated ?grave 39, with human skull fragments *in situ*; looking north-west. Scale 0.50m.





Pl.19 Trench 09, detail of ?grave 39 after excavation; looking north-east.
Scales 1m and 0.50m.

Pl.20 Trench 10, general view after excavation of ?gully 58 (centre-left), ?pit 56
(right foreground) and ?posthole 60 (base of vertical scale);
looking south. Scales 1m and 0.50m.

