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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF LAND ADJACENT TO CROSS DRAIN,
BASTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BCD 96)**



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Work Undertaken For
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1. SUMMARY

An evaluation was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development of land adjacent to Baston Outgang Road, Baston, Lincolnshire.

The site lies in an archaeologically rich area. A prehistoric presence in the vicinity is suggested by a neolithic (4200-2400 BC) axe discovered north of the site, and by a probable round barrow, of Bronze Age date (2400-700 BC), to the south. Subsequent Iron Age (700 BC - AD 50) and Roman (AD 43-410) utilization and occupation of the area to the west is attested to by the cropmark evidence revealed by aerial photography.

The clearest example of Roman activity is the road between Baston and Spalding, which passes 150m north of the site.

The excavated trial boxes revealed few firm traces of human activity. Most of the features recorded can probably be attributed to natural processes. However, at the northwestern corner of the site a buried ancient soil deposit was revealed. This soil yielded fragments of Bronze Age pottery, several flint artefacts and animal bones. A small number of possible gullies were also identified toward the same northwestern corner of the site. Cumulatively, the evidence suggests that an Early Bronze Age settlement is located in the proximity, though perhaps just to the north or west, of the investigation site.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

Between the 16th September and the 4th October 1996, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to Baston

Outgang Road, Baston, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological resource affected by proposed development at the site. This archaeological investigation was commissioned by Mr P.N. Watts, and carried out by Archaeological Project Services, in accordance with a brief set by the Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix 1).

2.2 Site Location

Baston is situated 30km south of Sleaford and 37km southwest of Boston, on the western edge of the south Lincolnshire Fenland (Fig. 1).

The proposed development site is located c. 3.5km northeast of Baston village centre, as defined by the parish church (Fig. 2), adjacent to Baston Outgang Road (National Grid Reference TF 1453 1581). The proposed development covers approximately 4 hectares (Fig. 3).

2.3 Topography and Geology

The site lies at c. 2m OD on the western limit of the Fenland. Remnant creeks dating to the mid second millennium BC are still traceable as linear, sinuous bands of silt in the Fenland and these extend to the field immediately east of the site (Hayes and Lane 1992, Fig. 101). The clayier soils on the east of the development were deposited during a time of marine influence. In the main the soils are of the Downholland series, typically clayey humic alluvial gleys (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 166). The soils remain slightly organic, although the peat that once covered the area has now largely wasted (Burton and Hodgson 1987, 100). The soils overlie a geology of river terrace gravels, up to three metres thick, above Oxford Clay (Booth 1983, 63).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

The proposed development site lies in an area of known archaeological activity dating from the prehistoric period. Located 750m to the northeast of the site is the findspot of a finely worked Neolithic (4200-2400 BC) flint axe (SMR33404). Lying 500m to the southeast, the site of a probable round barrow was found during an archaeological survey of the Fens (Hayes and Lane 1992, 171). This was the northernmost in a dense concentration of barrows on the fen edge.

During the middle of the Bronze Age (c. 1500 BC) a major marine inundation occurred depositing silts and clays over a wide area. Following this event peat formed around the edge of the Fenland including the Baston area. Iron Age activity is therefore scarce but has been recognised from cropmarks found within a kilometre to the west (SK07.49-50).

Fen edge settlement continued into the Romano-British period (AD 43-410) and has been recognised from aerial photographs. Overlying the previous Iron Age field systems are Roman fields much more regular in shape and size.

Within 150m north of the development runs the course of a Roman road known as the Baston Outgang. Extending from south of Kate's Bridge across the Fenland to Spalding (Hayes and Lane 1992, 172), the alignment is visible as a linear gravel band across the clay Fens, continuing as parallel linear cropmarks on the silts nearer to Spalding. The gravel has been suggested as the remains of capping on a long decayed timber track (Hayes and Lane 1992, 171). The course of the Roman road diverged from the modern road approximately one kilometre west of the development.

3. AIMS

The aims of the archaeological evaluation, as outlined in the brief (Appendix 1), were to locate archaeological deposits and determine if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability, documentation, quality of setting and amenity value. The purpose of this identification and assessment of deposits was to establish their significance, in order to facilitate recommendations for an appropriate strategy that could be integrated with the proposed development.

4. METHODS

Fieldwalking of the site was undertaken as part of the Fenland Survey in 1985 when no artefacts were retrieved. To avoid unnecessary duplication no fieldwalking was undertaken during the investigation but a geophysical survey was conducted (Appendix 2) prior to evaluation.

Specifically positioned trenches formed only a small part of the area evaluated, the majority of the exposed area being 5m by 5m standard test 'boxes' laid out on a 40m axially staggered grid. This method enabled standardised coverage of 1.8% of the 4ha area. Linear trenches targeted on specific features made the area exposed up to the 2% standard recommended for field evaluations.

During excavation by machine of the 5m by 5m boxes (26 in total) topsoil was removed along with the buried prehistoric soil horizons over all but the one square metre at the southwest corner of each box. This material was left *in situ* for later hand excavation as a means of standardised finds control. One c. 7 litre bag of the buried soil was also retrieved from each southwest corner for assessment of environment indicators and their distribution across the

site should the site have contained any settlement evidence.

Once stripped of overburden the boxes were hoe cleaned and a pre-excavation plan prepared at 1:20 scale. Hand excavation of a proportion of each feature-type was undertaken. Each archaeological feature or deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) and a pro-forma description sheet completed. A photographic record was compiled in both monochrome and colour.

Excavated features were recorded in plan at 1:20 and in section at 1:10. Bulk samples were taken from key deposits for analysis of plant macrofossils and charred plant material.

5. ANALYSIS

5.1 Geophysical Survey Results

Data obtained from the Gradiometer survey was initially displayed as a series of grey scale images. From these plots interpretations were made. A full report of the geophysical survey appears as Appendix 2.

The survey revealed an absence of archaeological features with the sole exception of a backfilled cross dyke across the site. A number of magnetic anomalies were also noted and are likely to represent recent debris.

5.2 Excavation Results

Finds recovered from the deposits identified in the evaluation were examined and a date was assigned where possible. Records of the deposits and features recognised during the evaluation were also examined. A list of all contexts and

interpretations appears as Appendix 3. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Four phases were identified:

- Phase 1 Natural deposits
- Phase 2 Early Bronze Age deposits
- Phase 3 Alluvial deposits
- Phase 4 Modern deposits

Phase 1 Natural Deposits

BOX 1.

Feature (003). Linear cut, orientated approximately north-south. Width *c.* 1.00m, exposed length 2.20m. Cuts the natural gravel. Filled by light grey sandy silt (002). Natural feature.

BOX 3.

Layer (012). Light brownish-grey silty sand, *c.* 0.13m thick, overlying gravel. Natural deposit.

BOX 4.

Feature (011). Amorphous cut, approximately 3.5m east-west by 3.0m north-south. Maximum depth exposed 0.35m. Cuts the natural gravel. Filled by grey and brownish grey silts (008), (009), and (010). Probable natural feature.

Deposit (007). Friable dark grey silt, 80mm thick. Seals (011). Natural deposit.

BOX 9.

Features (022) and (028). Amorphous cut, 1.40m northwest-southeast by *c.* 2.00m northeast-southwest. Maximum depth 0.12m. Both cut the natural gravel. Filled by the light grey-brown silt (023). Natural features.

Deposit (217). Soft, mid-dark grey sandy organic silt, at least 1.80m by 0.80m in

extent. Not excavated. Natural deposit.

BOX 10.

Layer (025). Mid greyish-brown sandy silt, *c.* 80mm thick, overlying gravel. Natural deposit.

Deposit (214). Soft, dark grey organic sandy silt, at least 0.70m by 0.94m in extent. Overlies (025). Not excavated.

BOX 11.

Feature (130). Irregular, elongated oval feature, 2.20m northeast-southwest by 1.16m northwest-southeast. Maximum depth 0.60m. Filled by: (035), dark grey sandy silt with abundant charcoal; (137) and (138) grey silty sands; (139) and (140), yellow-brown silty sands; (141), mixed dark grey and red silt; (142), (143), and (144), dark grey clayey silts; (145), brown-grey silty sand; (146), (147) and (148) yellow-brown fine sands. Cuts the natural gravel. Probable natural feature.

BOX 12.

Layer (037). Grey (mottled orange) sandy silt. Overlying gravel. Natural deposit.

BOX 13.

Feature (064). Cut, 1.30m wide, *c.* 20mm deep. Filled by loose gravel (101). Probable natural feature.

BOX 14.

Layer (046). Orange gravelly sand. Natural deposit.

Feature (127) and (151). Gently curving feature, orientated approximately northeast-southwest. Between 2.40m and 1.45m wide, maximum depth 0.39m. Cuts (046). Filled by (128) and (153), a mid grey silt, and by gravel (129), (152) and (174). Natural feature.

Feature (149). Amorphous cut, 1.50m east-west by 0.90m north-south. Filled by

(173), mid grey silt; (150), greyish yellow-brown gravel; and (172), mixed orange-brown gravel. Cuts (046). Probable natural feature.

BOX 15.

Layer (082). Dark orange-brown and dark brown mottled silty sand, *c.* 50 mm thick, overlying gravel. Natural deposit.

Feature (106). Linear cut, aligned approximately northwest-southeast, 1.50m wide, maximum depth 50mm. Filled by (105), mixed, dark grey-dark brown sandy silt and gravel. Cuts (082). Natural feature.

BOX 16.

Layer (068/104). Orangy-brown, mottled light grey, sandy gravel. Naturally deposited gravel.

Layer (067). Mixed light grey and orangy-brown silt *c.* 60mm thick, overlying gravel (068). Natural deposit.

Deposit (066). Friable, mixed dark grey silt and organic material, 100mm thick. Natural deposit.

BOX 18.

Layer (088). Mid greyish-brown sandy silt, *c.* 40mm thick, overlying gravel. Natural deposit.

Layer (089). Brownish mid grey sandy silt, *c.* 60mm thick, overlying gravel. Natural deposit.

BOX 19.

Layer (085). Light beige yellowy-brown silt *c.* 0.10m thick, overlying gravel. Natural deposit.

Feature (154). Apparently linear feature, 1.40m long by 0.40m wide, depth 70mm. Filled by (155), a firm, dark grey-brown clayey silt that contained a moderate amount of charcoal. Probable natural

feature.

Feature (120). Irregular cut, 0.62m by 0.82m, 100mm deep. Filled by (119) and (156), firm, grey clayey silts. Natural feature.

Feature (118). Subcircular cut, 0.82m across, 0.12m deep. Filled by (117), loose, dark grey-brown clayey silt containing organic material, and (136), a mixed orangy-brown and mid grey clayey silty sand. Natural feature.

Feature (134). Very irregular depression, at least 2.70m by 1.40m in extent, c. 0.16m deep. Filled by (135), dark brown/black silt. Natural feature.

BOX 20.

Feature (215). Linear cut, aligned north-south, parallel to (218). Over 5.00m long; 0.40m wide, maximum depth 100mm. Filled by (162), a creamy white sandy silt and gravel mix. Probable natural feature.

Feature (218). Linear depression, orientated north-south, parallel to (215). Width 2.20m, length over 5.00m, depth 0.13m. Filled by (157), (158), (159) and (161), grey silts. Also contains Phase 3 alluvium, (165). Natural feature.

Deposit (157). Loose, mid greyish-brown sandy silt, 2.04m by 2.00m in extent. Natural deposit.

BOX 21.

Layer (092). Mixed, mid brownish-red and light whitish-yellow sand, with frequent angular and sub-angular stones. Natural deposit.

Feature (110). Irregular, vaguely subrectangular feature, at least 2.20m by 1.30m in extent, maximum depth 0.54m. Filled by mixed silts and gravels (176), (177), (178), (179), (180), (181), (197),

(198), (199) and (200). Natural feature, probable tree throw.

Feature (213). Amorphous cut, 2.20m by over 1.60m in extent. Filled by (206), (207) and (208), brown silts; (205), orangy-brown sandy gravelly silt; (210) and (211), dark brown sandy silts; and (212), dark brown silt. Natural feature.

Feature (216). Cut, recorded in section only. It was 0.67m wide and 0.25m deep. Filled by: (209), a dark brown/black silty clay containing abundant charcoal; (204), a firm orange-brown gravelly silty clay; (203), a soft mid grey-brown silty clay; (202), a friable dark grey organic sandy silt, streaked with white; and (201), a mid brown sandy silt. Cuts (205) and (211), fills of (213). Probable natural feature.

BOX 22.

Deposit (095/170). Friable, dark brown highly organic clayey silt. Natural deposit.

BOX 23.

Layer (103). Beige-orange sandy silt, 40mm thick, overlying gravel. Natural deposit.

BOX 24.

Layer (100). Mid yellow-red sandy gravel. Naturally deposited gravel.

Layer (097). Light grey sandy silt, overlying gravel (100). Natural deposit.

Feature (175). Linear cut, oriented northeast-southwest, 0.70m wide by at least 2.30m long, maximum depth 0.24m. Cuts (100). Filled by (098). Natural feature.

Deposit (098). Loose, dark brownish-grey organic silty sand. Natural deposit.

BOX 25.

Layer (032). Orangy-brown sandy gravel. Natural deposit.

BOX 26.

Layer (050). Orangi-brown fine silt *c.* 80mm thick, overlying gravel. Natural deposit.

BOX 26.

Feature (052). Vaguely east-west linear cut, 0.55m wide, between 0.10m and 0.20m deep. Filled by (051), a friable light brownish-grey sandy gravel. Natural feature.

Feature (193). Irregular, broadly curving cut, width 0.70m, depth 0.17m. Filled by: (191), mid-light brown clayey sandy silt; and (190), a reddish-brown silty sand. Natural feature.

Feature (192). Sub-oval feature observed extending southwards from (193). 0.50m by 0.60m in plan, and 0.20m deep. Filled by: (188), a mid greyish-brown sandy silt; (189), a mid brown sandy clayey silt; (187), a mid-dark grey silt. Natural feature.

Feature (194). Curvilinear north-south feature, 1.05m wide by 0.18m deep. Length at least 2.80m, and at the northern end it appeared to turn westwards to join with (192) and (193). Filled by: (195), yellow-brown sandy silt; and (196), soft, dark grey medium sand with a high organic content. Natural feature.

Phase 2 Early Bronze Age deposits

BOX 7.

Feature (017). A linear cut, orientated approximately north-south. Width 0.80m, length exposed 1.60m. Maximum depth exposed 0.22m. Filled by grey sandy silts (019) and (020). Cuts natural gravel. Possible gully.

BOX 15.

Feature (109). Irregular cut, 40mm deep. Filled by (108), dark grey-brown sandy silt with abundant shell fragments. Probable

natural hollow filled with palaeosol.

BOX 17.

Feature (125). Linear cut, aligned east-west, 0.27m wide, 0.12m deep, and at least 1.70m long. Filled by (121), (126), (107), (122), (123), and (124). Possible beam slot or gully.

Feature (131). Approximately linear cut, about 2.00m long, 0.92m wide, and 0.24m deep. Filled by (132) and (133), brown sandy silts. Truncates (125). Possible gully.

BOX 25.

Feature (112). Sub-oval feature, 1.00m by 1.60m and 80mm deep. Filled by (111), a blackish-brown sandy silt that contained Bronze Age pottery, bone and flint. Natural hollow filled with palaeosol that contained occupation debris.

Feature (114). Sub-oval feature, 0.64m by 0.40m, and 0.13m deep. Filled by (113), a mid greyish-brown stony sandy silt which yielded a prehistoric flint artefact and shell. Natural hollow filled with palaeosol.

Feature (116). Oval feature, 0.46m by 0.18m, and 70mm deep. Filled by (115), a mid-dark brownish-grey slightly sandy silt, which yielded Bronze Age pottery and bone. Probable natural hollow filled with palaeosol that contained occupation debris.

Layer (030). Stiff, light grey (mottled orange brown) silty sand, containing frequent small subangular stones. It contained a significant amount of earlier Bronze Age material including pottery, flint artefacts and bone. Seals (112), (114), and (116). Palaeosol with occupation debris.

Layers (031), (041), (042), (043). Mottled light grey and orangi-brown organic sandy silts. Palaeosol.

Phase 3 Alluvial Deposits

BOX 11.

Deposit (034). Mixed deposit of light grey silt and dark grey sandy silt. Alluvium.

BOX 13.

Layer (058). Firm, mid grey clayey silt, containing frequent small subangular and subrounded limestone fragments. Alluvium.

Layers (056) and (057). Overlying (058). Light-mid orangy-brown silty clay. Alluvium.

Layer (055). Overlying (056) and (057). Dark, slightly reddish-brown clayey silt. Occasional small subrounded limestone fragments. Alluvium.

Layer (054). Overlying (055) and (059). Stiff, mid grey (mottled reddish mid brown) fine silt. Alluvium.

Layer (062). Overlying (063) -phase 1. Firm, mid grey clayey silt, containing frequent small subangular limestone fragments. Alluvium.

Layers (060) and (061). Overlying (062). Light-mid orangy-brown silty clay. Alluvium.

Layer (059). Overlying (060) and (061). Firm, dark reddish-brown fine silt. Alluvium.

BOX 14.

Layer (045). Firm, light grey-brown clayey silt. Alluvium.

BOX 15.

Layer (079). Overlying (081) and possibly (108). Firm, mid grey silt, up to 0.15m thick. Alluvium.

Layer (078). Overlying (079). Firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay, containing

occasional small stones. Alluvium.

BOX 20.

Layer (165). Firm, light grey silty clay, mottled orange brown. Alluvium.

BOX 21.

Layers (182) and (090). Firm, mid blue-grey clayey sandy silt. Alluvium.

Box 25.

Layers (039) and (040). Mixed orangy-brown and grey silty clay with frequent root intrusions. Alluvium.

BOX 26.

Deposits (049), (184), and (196). Soft, dark grey silty medium sands, mottled reddish-brown by root action, and highly organic in composition. A bone was recovered from (184), which seals and forms the uppermost fill of (192) and (193). Possible alluvial deposits.

Phase 4 Modern Deposits

BOX 24.

Deposit (096). Loose, grey-brown sandy silt. Plough-disturbed soils.

BOX 27.

Feature (076). An east-west orientated ditch, 2.00m wide, and 0.66m deep. Filled by friable reddish-brown clayey silts (071) and (075). Cuts natural gravel (070) and (074). Recorded as a geophysical anomaly. Backfilled drainage ditch.

BOX: ALL

Layers (001), (004), (005), (006), (013), (014), (015), (016), (018), (024), (026), (027), (033), (036), (038), (044), (047), (053), (065), (069), (077), (080), (083), (087), (091), (094), (099), (102), (164), (183). Friable, dark brownish-grey sandy silt. Where they overlie significant deposits of alluvium [(033), Box 11; (053), Box 13; (044), Box 14; and (164), Box 20], they

have a much stiffer, finer grained, texture. Topsoil/ploughsoil.

6. DISCUSSION

Sands and gravels were exposed as natural deposits (Phase 1) across the area. The surface of the gravels was cut by several features. These were mostly shallow and amorphous and are considered to be natural in origin. The deeper examples are thought to be hollows left by fallen trees. Additionally, a number of linear features appeared to cut the surface of the gravel and these are also thought to be natural, perhaps resulting from bands of different material in the river terrace deposits.

These indentations in the surface of the natural were filled with silts that contained mineralised plant material, including granules of peat, and freshwater mollusc shells (Appendix 5). This evidence suggests that the area was subject to freshwater flooding and probable peat development. However, the chronology of these flood and vegetation growth events is unknown and the processes could have occurred subsequent to the Early Bronze Age (phase 2).

It is probable that a natural soil developed on the gravel over the entire area. However, the soil has largely been removed by natural or human agencies, or both.

During the Early Bronze Age, domestic debris, including pottery fragments, flint tools and animal bones, became incorporated in the soil layer (Phase 2). This occupation material signifies the presence of a settlement of the period on, or in close proximity to, the site. Artefacts of Early Bronze Age date were only found toward the northwestern corner of the site, implying that contemporary activity

occurred in the vicinity. Probably significantly, the Bronze Age soil layer only survived where it was buried and protected by a later deposit of alluvium (phase 3).

Several possible gullies were also identified and, although none contained any dating evidence, they are also consigned to the Bronze Age phase. In particular, two of these linear features were located near to the northwestern corner of the site. This is in close proximity to the artefact-bearing palaeosols, though the ancient soil did not survive in the area of the gullies.

In addition to the artefacts, the Bronze Age soil contained peat-type plant remains, marine mollusc shells and foraminifera. This implies a marine incursion to the area, perhaps terminating the Early Bronze Age occupation of the site. Indications of a Middle Bronze Age marine transgression have previously been identified just to the east of the present site (Hayes and Lane 1992, Fig. 101). In consequence, the evidence from Cross Drain, Baston, may represent part of the same event and therefore indicate that the sea-water incursion extended a little further west than previously thought.

The marine transgression may also have been responsible for the deposition of alluvium across the area (Phase 3). These alluvial deposits occurred at the northwestern corner of the area and in a band from the northern limit of the site, southwards to the centre of the area. It is unclear whether this distribution is due to restricted deposition, or partial survival, of the material.

Modern deposits are represented by the remains of a backfilled cross drain (Phase 4). This is thought to be a relatively recent feature but had been filled prior to 1951.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; See Appendix 6)

Period

From the history of the development of the adjacent Fenland it would be unlikely that archaeology post-dating the Bronze Age would be located. However, the discovery of five sherds of early Bronze Age pottery, along with small quantities of animal bone and lithics is not surprising, given the presence of similar material noted previously along the fen edge. The single decorated sherd is the only closely dateable find. It comes from a collared urn, the typical date range of which is 2000 - 1750 B.C.

Rarity

With the exception of the remnant palaeosol in Box 25 none of the deposits encountered are considered to be rare. Palaeosols are commonly preserved beneath the alluvial deposits of the Fenland and the river valleys but in this marginal fen edge location are usually completely ploughed into the modern topsoil. Pottery of the Early Bronze Age is not common and its generally friable nature results in poor survival when incorporated into the ploughsoil.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Baston area are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire. Synopses of nearly all the archaeological work carried out in the vicinity has previously been produced. Desk-top surveys conducted in advance of gravel extraction at Baston and Langtoft have been conducted by various archaeological contractors. Those

conducted by Archaeological Project Services and its predecessors are stored at Heckington and as part of the Sites and Monuments record at Lincoln.

Group value

The finds display a moderate group value, being part of a corpus of material retrieved from similar Fenside locations. Few features were recorded.

Survival/Condition

Pottery of the Middle - Later Bronze Age in Lincolnshire is often robust and survives in good condition (eg at Billingborough [Chowne 1980]). However, the Earlier material is generally less durable. The sherds from Baston are in moderately poor condition and their sheltered location, just below the depth to which the modern ploughing extends, is doubtless the reason that they have survived at all. The palaeosol is much truncated with only the lowest horizons surviving.

Fragility/Vulnerability

As the proposed development will impact the investigation area to a depth of up to three metres any and all archaeological deposits and objects present are extremely vulnerable.

Diversity

Low chronological diversity is indicated. The flint blade may belong to a Neolithic industry, otherwise the remaining lithic and ceramic finds probably all belong in the earlier part of the second millennium BC. Feature diversity is again low with only some possible gullies and the palaeosol present.

Potential

Potential for archaeological remains of dates subsequent to the second millennium BC is considered to be low. Remains from prior to that date are often slight and not easy to detect. Finds of animal bone,

pottery and seeds, however, in the remnant buried soil, are suggestive of nearby activity, possibly settlement, dating from the Early Bronze Age period. Such activity may be confined to the northwest corner and adjacent areas off the development, for the paucity of evidence on both the geophysical survey and the evaluation suggests that no major activity was taking place on the majority of the area of proposed development.

8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The evaluation technique used at Cross Drain, Baston, that of excavating 5m square boxes on a 40m grid, is a variant of that devised by Chris Evans and Robin Boast for examining sites during the Fenland Management Project (Evans, forthcoming). Originally, the technique was devised for use on ploughed lithic scatters, with the one metre square at the southwest corner hand-sorted and sometimes sieved to provide a standardise distribution of finds. The method provides a pattern of artefact densities which may indicate 'core areas' and gives a standard window into the landscape over the entire development area. It also offers a way of measuring fall-off patterns away from the cores of artefact/feature densities. There are limitations of course, particularly if the densities are interpreted as equating directly to a presence/absence of archaeological features.

Another frustration of the box method is that invariably features are apparent on the periphery of the box and extended beneath the baulks. In such cases the *presence* of the features can, at least, be recorded and the boxes extended. Also on the positive side, the system provides a regulated 'window' into the site and removes any temptations to concentrate trench locations in areas already identified as 'busy' by

non-intrusive methods such as aerial photography, geophysics or fieldwalking. In short, the box method is good at enabling feature discovery (the requirement of the evaluation) but the isolated and relatively small 'windows' do not enable or assist interpretation of site function overall.

It is considered that, at Baston, the use of the Box technique, which, incidentally, has been adopted as the standard required approach to evaluation in Cambridgeshire, has been justified and has proved effective.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological evaluation by Baston Cross Drain was undertaken in order to provide the planning authority with sufficient information upon which to base its decision on an application to develop the site. This information was required because the proposed development site lay in an area of suspected Bronze Age activity. It was therefore necessary to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts and ecofacts in the proposed development area.

A limited number of archaeological deposits were encountered and these were mostly located toward the northwestern part of the investigation area.

The archaeological remains consisted of a small number of possible gullies and a buried ancient soil deposit. This soil, which contained occupation debris of Bronze Age date, survived intermittently where it had been protected from plough damage by an overlying deposit of alluvium. Geophysical survey did not identify these subtle prehistoric remains, though did recognise a relatively recently filled field dyke.

A wide variety of environmental remains were encountered and survived well, in certain instances through mineralisation or charring.

Archaeological deposits and palaeoenvironmental material are likely, therefore, to survive in similar condition elsewhere on and near the site where alluvial deposits overlie and have protected them from agricultural degradation.

The evidence would suggest that the investigation area is located on the fringe of an Early Bronze Age settlement which lies just to the northwest. Consequently, archaeological deposits present on the proposed development area are of local importance though, if surviving relatively intact, remains of the adjacent Early Bronze Age site would be of regional significance.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to thank Mr P.N. Watts who commissioned this assessment. The work was coordinated by Tom Lane and this report was edited by Tom Lane and Gary Taylor. Jenny Stevens, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

11. PERSONNEL

Project Manager: Tom Lane
Supervisor: Chris Moulis
Site Assistants: Robert Ashford, David Bower, Denise Buckley, Mike Garrett, Neil Herbert, Paul Matthew, Helen Moore, Fiona Walker
Surveying: Neil Herbert
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Denise Buckley
Post-excavation Analyst: Chris Moulis

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13. ABBREVIATIONS

DoE Department of the Environment

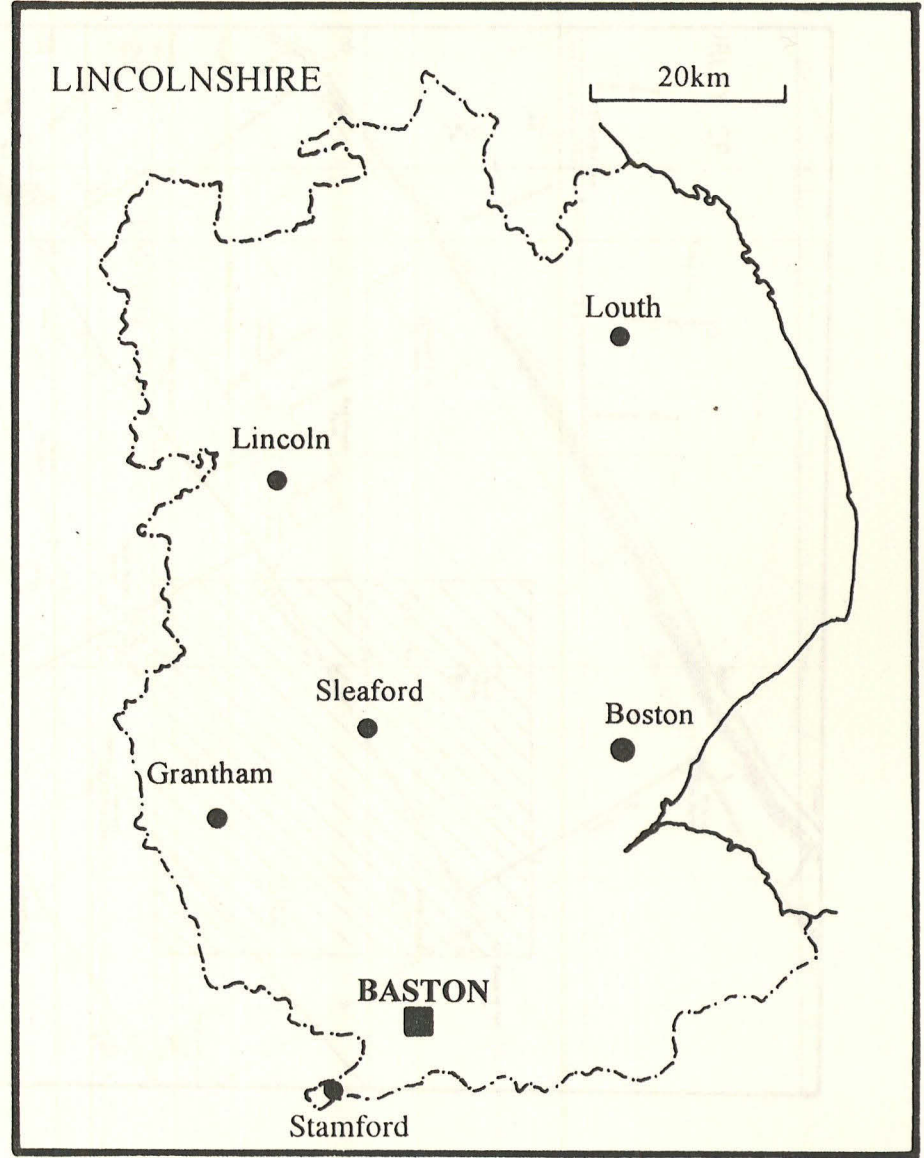
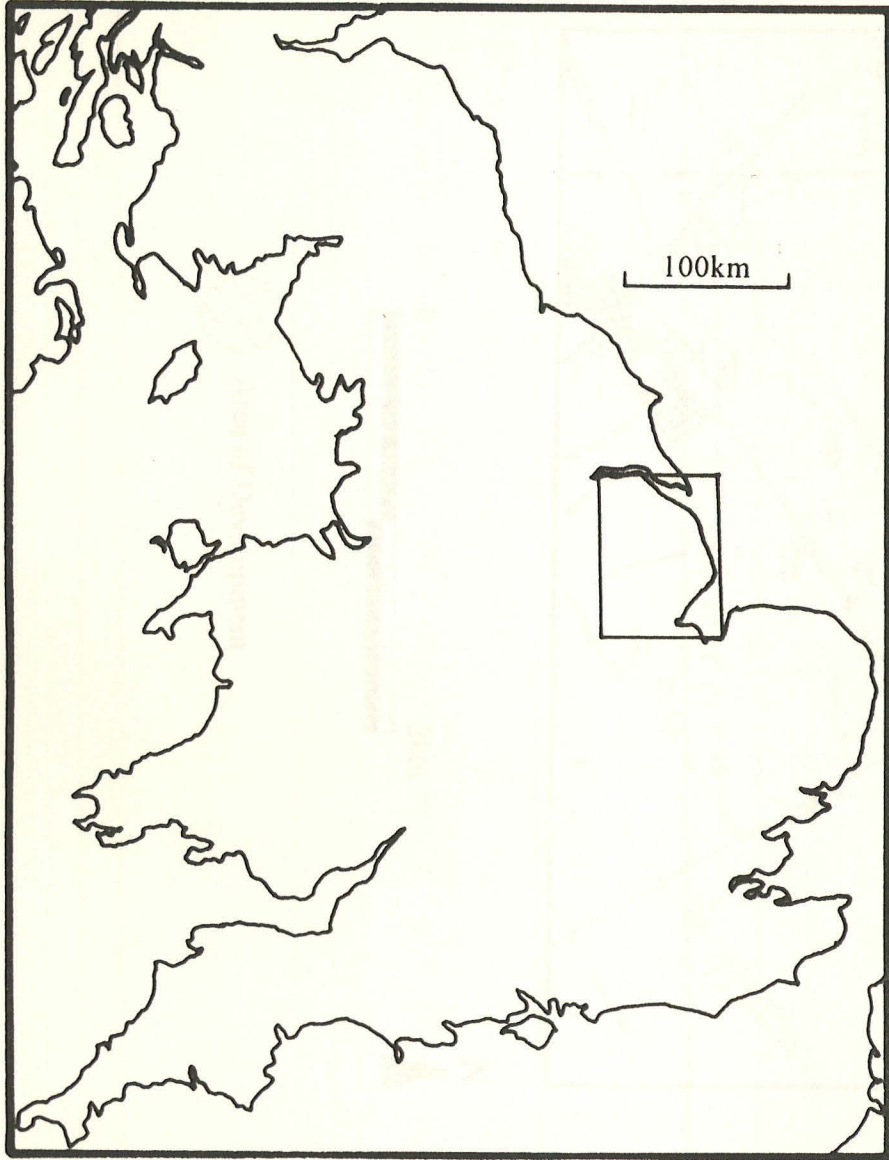
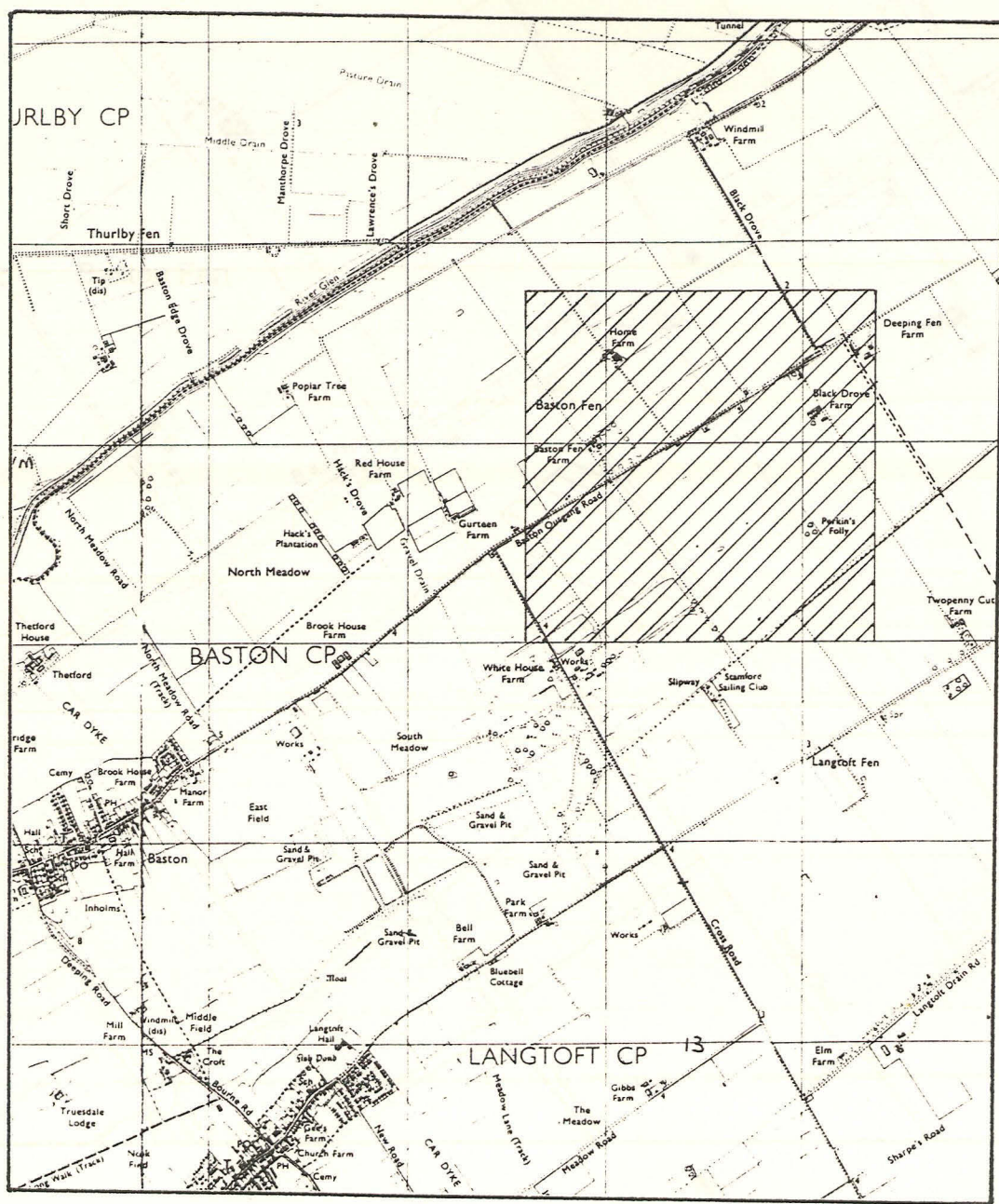


Fig. 1 General Location Plan
Fig. 2 Site Location Plan

Fig. 2 Site Location Plan




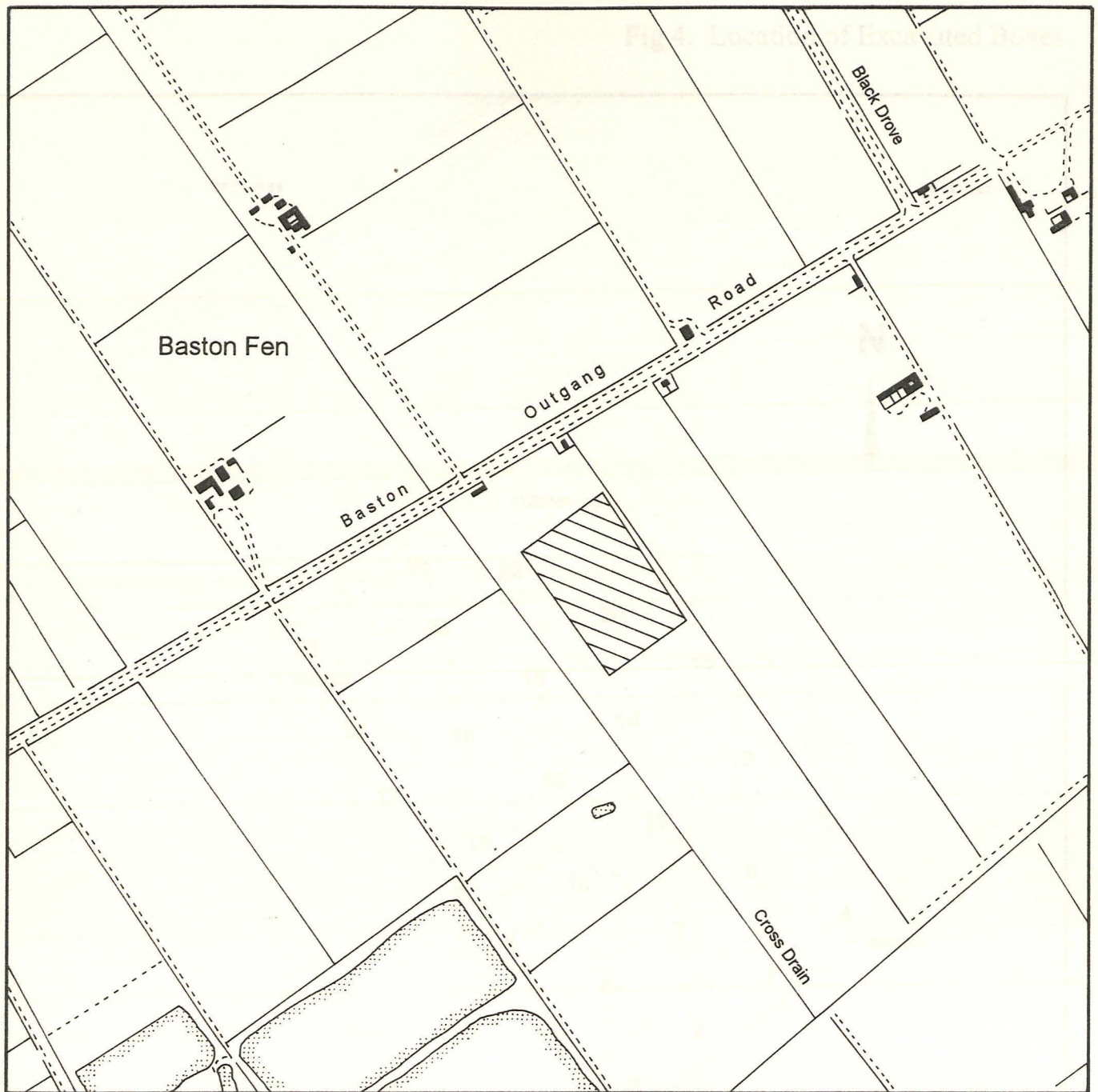
 Area of Development

Fig. 3 Area of Development



Evaluated area

Fig 4. Location of Excavated Boxes

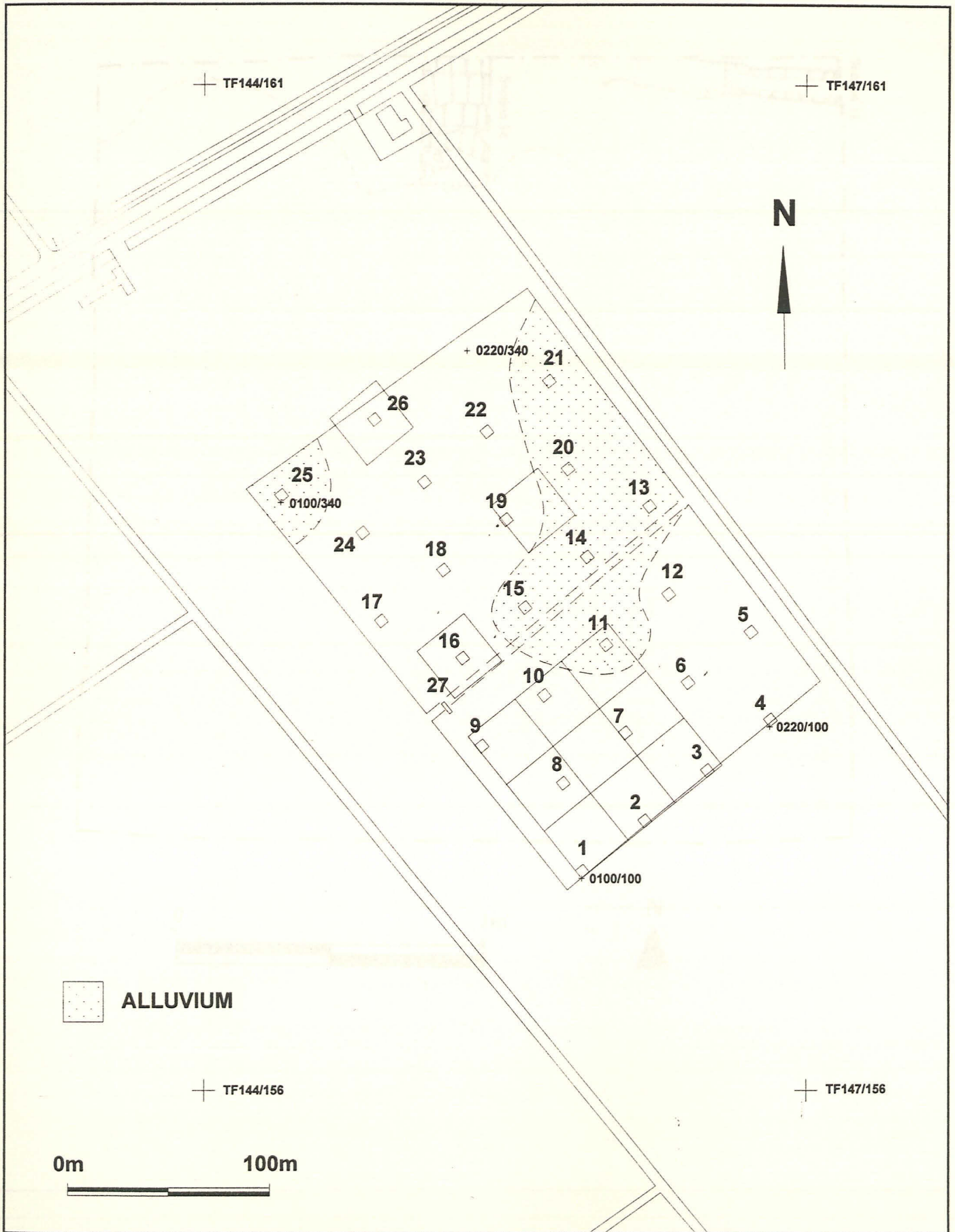
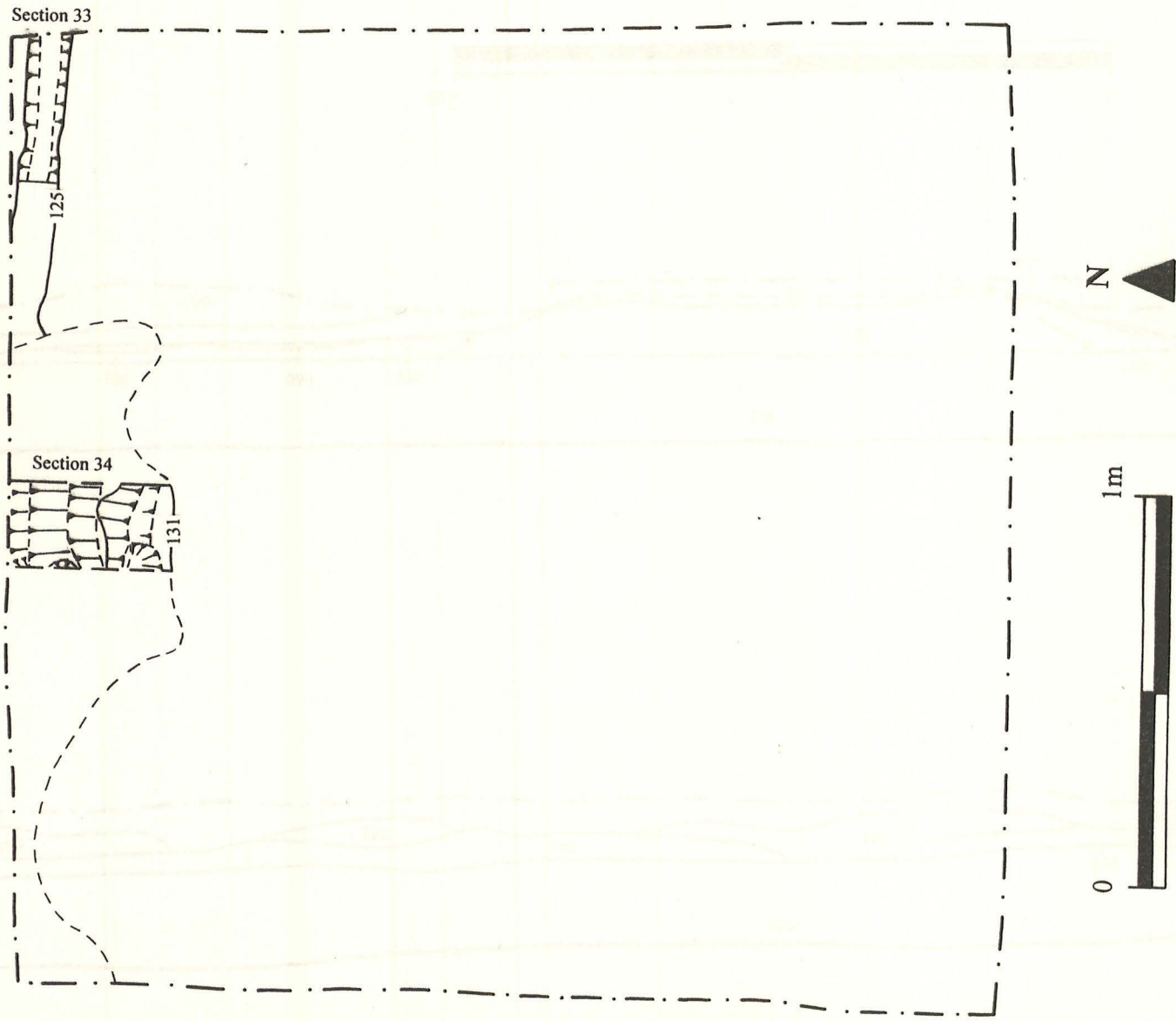
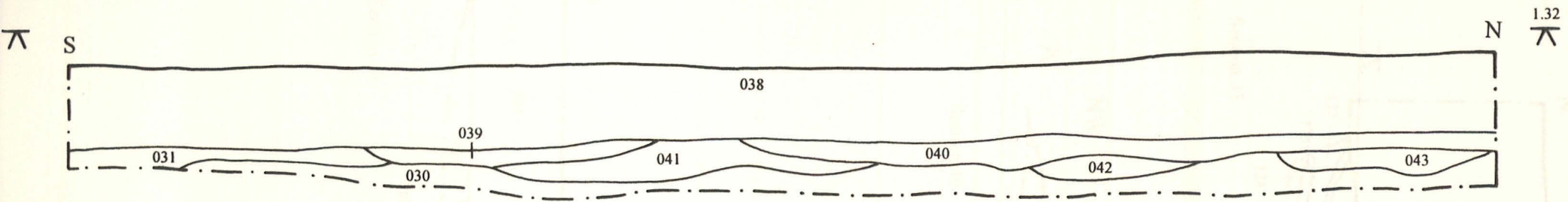
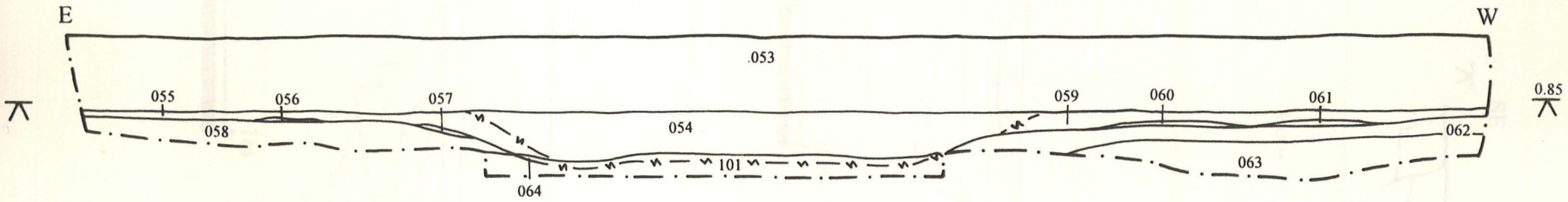


Fig. 5 Plan, Box 17





Section 17



Section 19

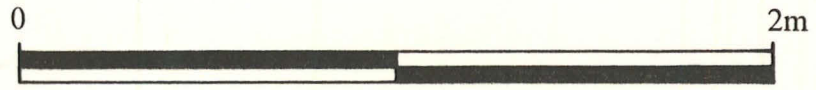
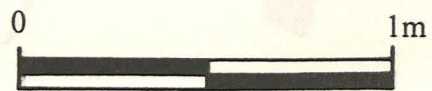
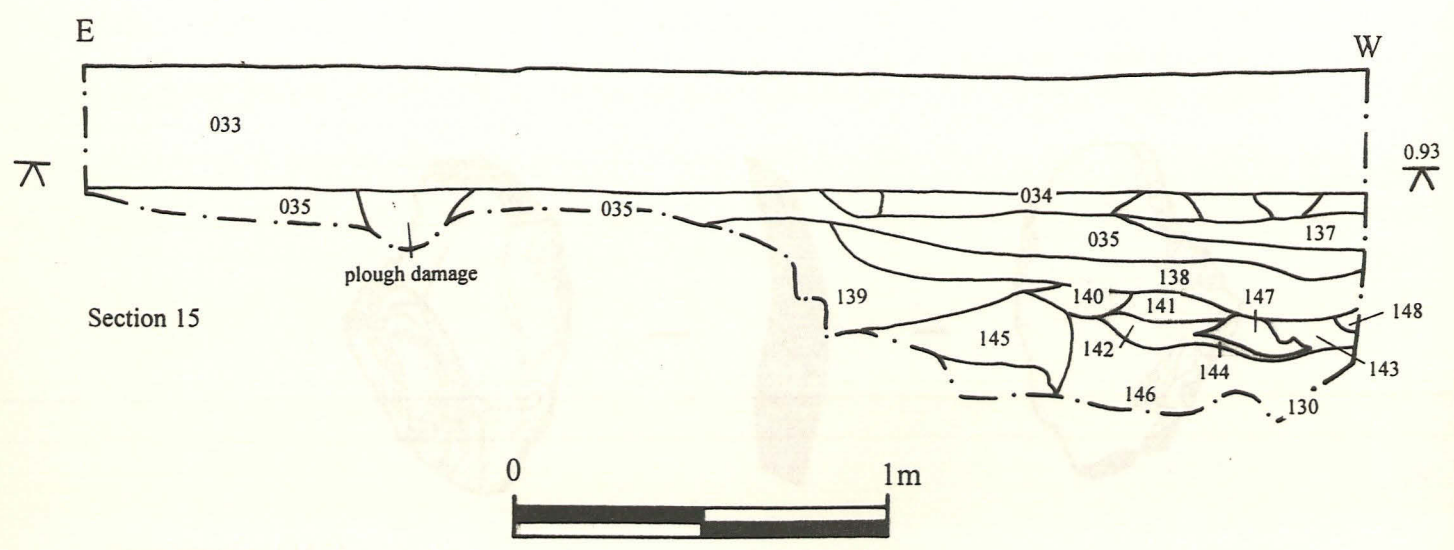
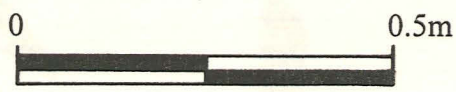
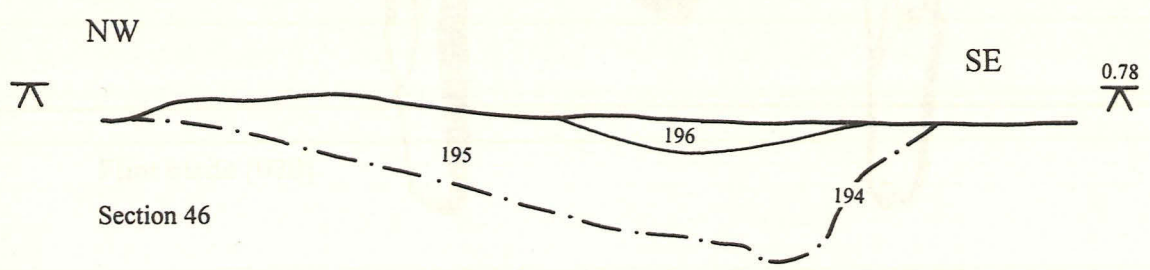
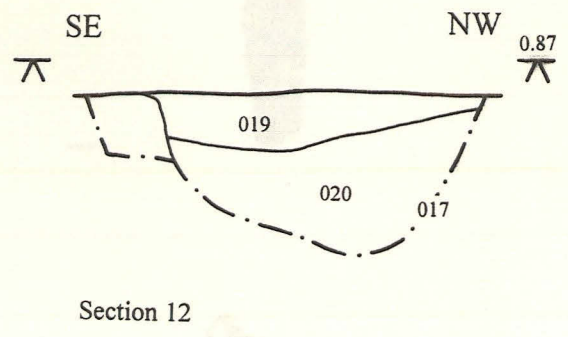
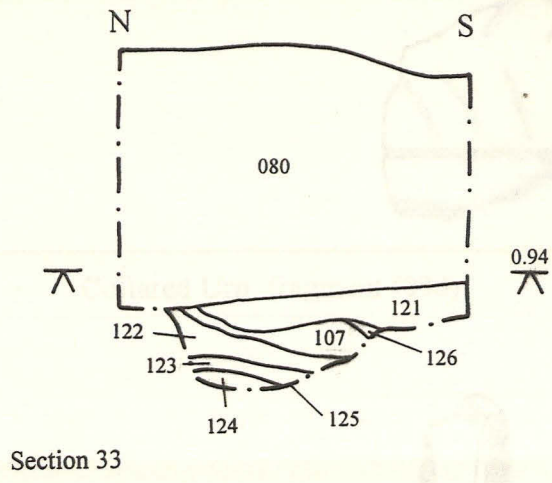
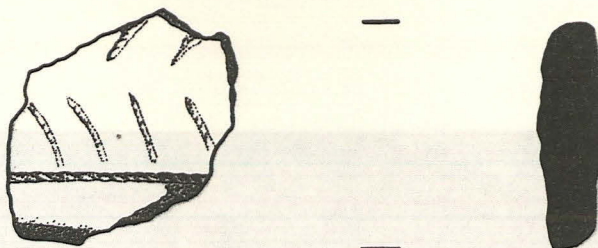


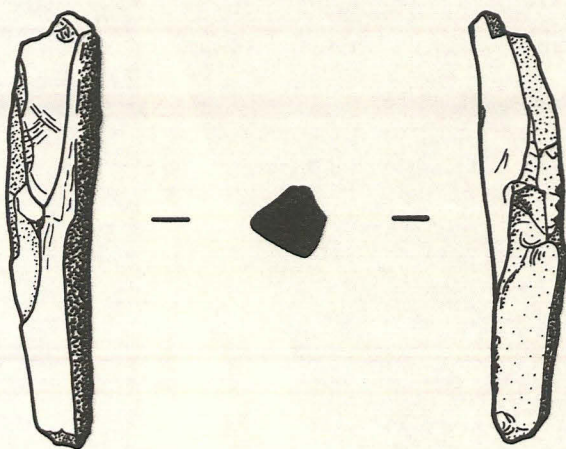
Fig. 6 Sections 17 and 19

Fig. 7 Sections 33, 12, 46 and 15

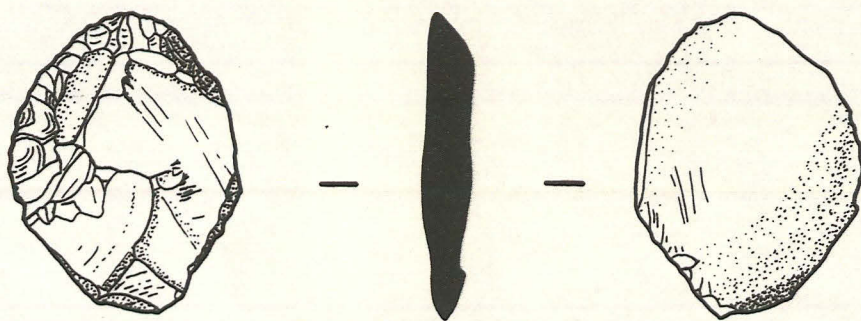




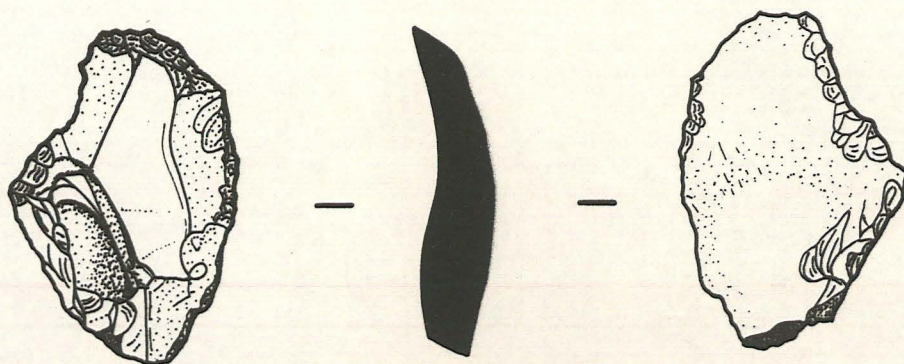
Collared Urn, fragment (030)



Flint blade (030)



Flint scraper (030)



Flint scraper (113)



Scale 1:1



Plate 2 Box 25, Plate 1 General Site View Buried Soil (030)



Plate 3 Box 25, Possible Archaeological Features below
Plate 2 Box 25, Remnants of Prehistoric Buried Soil (030)



Plate 3 Box 25, Possible Archaeological Features below
the Prehistoric Buried Soil

Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

SITE: Baston Common
COMPANY: Lapwings Consultants
LOCATION: Baston Common, Baston, LINCS

1. Summary

- 1.1 This document is the brief for archaeological work to be undertaken on a scheme of reservoir construction at Baston Common by clients of Lapwings Consultants. It sets out the requirements for a full field evaluation to be carried out of the area which should help to define the character and extent of the archaeological remains. Evaluation offers an efficient and effective way of retrieving such information. Guidelines on such matters are set out in D.O.E. Planning and Policy Guidance Note 16 (1990), see paragraph 21.
- 1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project design. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.
- 1.3 The detailed specification will be submitted to the company above subject to approval of the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. If more than one, the client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

2. Site location and description

- 2.1 The site is located in Baston Common south Lincolnshire, approximately 5km north of Market Deeping. The proposal site is centred on national grid reference TF 1453 1581.
- 2.2 The site is 4 hectares in area and lies about 2m above sea level. The locality is essentially one of peat fen over-lying sand and gravel deposits. The fen has suffered much erosion since large-scale drainage and cultivation.

3. Planning background

- 3.1 Planning permission will be sought for the construction of an irrigation reservoir and a wildlife area. This will be preceded by the extraction of sand and gravel from the site.

4. Archaeological background

- 4.1 In recent years the archaeology of the Fens of eastern England has received considerable attention. A wealth of archaeological sites lie beneath the fens and these reveal a complex development of the environment. Many sites have been found during the survey work of the English Heritage funded Fenland Survey.
- 4.2 Research in this vicinity has determined the site of a possible Bronze Age round barrow at TF 1478 1560, immediately to the south of the possible application area. The possibility of related features being present is high.

5. Objectives of an archaeological evaluation

- 5.1 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation should be to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts.

6. Requirements for work

- 6.1 In order that the planning authority has sufficient information upon which to base its decision, prior to this scheme of development being undertaken a full archaeological field evaluation must be carried out. If any archaeological discovery is made it will be accommodated within the scheme and preservation *in situ* be given due consideration. Preservation by record is considered an action of last resort.
- 6.2 Where relevant, the archaeological evaluation should attempt to address the relationship between any upstanding structure and the buried archaeology.
- 6.3 If upstanding earthwork remains or buildings form part of the archaeological record these must be considered part of the evaluation phase. Such remains should be surveyed to a standard and level of accuracy in line with the recording of the buried remains.

7. Stages of works and techniques

- 7.1 For this field evaluation the specification will be expected to contain a reasoned discussion of field techniques selected. The rejection of a particular technique must be explained. Consideration should be given to additional aerial survey, field walking, site survey, geophysical survey and the observation of geotechnical test-pits (if appropriate) as well as the undertaking of archaeological test-pits as possible field evaluation techniques. When preparing the specification account must be taken of the local geology, topography and land use as it affects the feasibility of the various techniques.
- 7.2 The evaluation should also take into account environmental evidence and provide an assessment of the viability of such information should further archaeological work be carried out.
- 7.3 It will be of value to check existing aerial photography of the area prior to deciding upon an evaluation strategy. Plotting data at 1:2500 or larger will enhance the resulting field techniques.

8. Methods

- 8.1 In consideration of methodology the following details should be given in the contractor's project design:
- 8.1.1 a proposed timetable for the various stages of work;
 - 8.1.2 the staff structure and numbers, including a list of all specialists and their respective roles;
 - 8.1.3 a statement on Health and Safety policy and site security;
 - 8.1.4 a full description of the field survey techniques to be used, including such details as plotting conventions, transect spacing, presentation of geophysical and statistical data and the plotting of aerial photographs.
- 8.2 Excavation is a potentially destructive technique and the specification should include a detailed reasoning behind the application of this technique. The following factors should be borne in mind:
- 8.2.1 the most recent archaeological deposits are not necessarily the least important and this should be considered when determining the level to which machining will be carried out;
 - 8.2.2 the machine should be used to remove topsoil down to the first archaeological horizon;
 - 8.2.3 the use of an appropriate machine with a wide, toothless ditching blade;
 - 8.2.4 the supervision of all machine work by an archaeologist;
 - 8.2.5 when archaeological features are revealed by machine these will be cleaned by hand;
 - 8.2.6 a representative sample of every archaeological feature must be excavated by hand (although the depth of surviving deposits must be determined, it is not expected that every trench will

- be excavated to natural;
- 8.2.7 all excavation must be carried out with a view to avoiding features which may be worthy of preservation;
- 8.2.8 any human remains encountered must be left *in situ* and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Burial Act 1857 and subsequent legislation regarding the exhumation of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.
- 8.3 It is expected that an acceptable recording system will be used for all on-site and post fieldwork procedures. The recording procedure must take into account the long-term archival requirements of archaeological records. Due attention must be given to the drawn and photographic record. Both artefacts and ecofacts must be handled in a way sympathetic with the requirements of the document "Guidelines for the transfer of project archives" produced by City and County Museum, Lincoln and in line with national guidelines as detailed therein. Prior to fieldwork commencing discussions should take place with City and County Museum regarding archive deposition. At this time an accession number will be issued and should be used throughout the project.

9. Post-fieldwork programme

- 9.1 After completion of the fieldwork phase of the project the following procedures should be undertaken:
- 9.1.1 that, after agreement with the landowner, arrangements are made for long term storage of all artefacts in City and County Museum, Lincoln;
- 9.1.2 that a site archive is produced and should be deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 9.1.1;
- 9.1.3 a full report is produced and deposited with the appropriate bodies, see 10.1 below.

10. Reporting requirements

- 10.1 The final report should be a straight-forward account of the fieldwork carried out. Ideally it should be produced within six months of the completion of the fieldwork phase. A copy of the report should be sent to the minerals planning authority and the county SMR. If this is not possible then the County Archaeological Officer must be informed at the earliest possible opportunity. The report should include:
- 10.1.1 computer generated plots of geophysical survey data and interpretation;
- 10.1.2 distribution plots, analysis and interpretation of field walking and other data;
- 10.1.3 plans of the trench layout;
- 10.1.4 section and plan drawings, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;
- 10.1.5 plans of actual and potential deposits;
- 10.1.6 specialist descriptions of artefacts and/or ecofacts;
- 10.1.7 a consideration of the evidence within the wider landscape setting;
- 10.1.8 a consideration of the archaeology within its local, regional and national context;
- 10.1.9 a critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology;
- 10.1.10 a projected timetable for the completion and final location of the site archive (if not already undertaken).
- 10.3 A short note should be prepared for publication in the Archaeological Notes of the county journal Lincolnshire History and Archaeology.

11. Monitoring arrangements

- 11.1 Curatorial responsibility for this project lies with the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. He should be given at least seven days notice, in writing, of the proposed date of

commencement of site work and may exercise his prerogative of monitoring fieldwork.

12. Additional information

- 12.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological evaluation but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. If requirements of the brief cannot be met they should only be excluded after attainment of the written approval of the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council.

Brief prepared by Ian George, Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, July 1996

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NGR

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

AIMS OF SURVEY

SUMMARY

SURVEY RESULTS

AREA

DISPLAY

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BASTON

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

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Appendix 2

BASTON, GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

TECHNIQUES OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY:

Magnetometry:

This relies on variations in soil magnetic susceptibility and magnetic remanance which often result from past human activities. Using a Fluxgate Gradiometer these variations can be mapped, or a rapid evaluation of archaeological potential can be made by scanning.

Resistivity:

This relies on the variations in the electrical conductivity of the soil and subsoil which in general is related to soil moisture levels. As such, results can be seasonally dependant. Slower than magnetometry' this technique is best suited to locating positive features such as buried walls that give rise to high resistance anomalies.

Magnetic Susceptibility:

Variations in soil magnetic susceptibility occur naturally but can be greatly enhanced by human activity. Information on the enhancement of magnetic susceptibility can be used to ascertain the suitability of a site for magnetic survey and for targeting areas of potential archaeological activity when extensive sites need to be investigated. Very large areas can be rapidly evaluated and specific areas identified for detailed survey by gradiometer.

INSTRUMENTATION:

1. Fluxgate Gradiometer - Geoscan FM36
2. Resistance Meter - Geoscan RM4/DL10
3. Magnetic Susceptibility Meter - Bartington MS2

METHODOLOGY:

For Gradiometer and Resistivity Survey, 20m x 20m or 30m x 30m grids are laid out over the survey area. Gradiometer readings are logged at either 0.5m or 1m intervals. Data is down-loaded to a laptop computer in the field for initial configuration and analysis. Final analysis is carried out back at base.

For magnetic scanning transects 10m apart are laid out across the survey area any features detected are measured and their position shown on the location map.

For Magnetic Susceptibility Survey a large grid is laid out and readings logged at 10m intervals along traverses 10m apart, data is again configured and analysed on a laptop computer.

INTRODUCTION:

NGR Centred on TF 145159

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site investigated lies to the east of Baston village. The area is flat with soils consisting of peaty loam overlying sandy gravels.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is on the fen edge where it might be expected that some activity had taken place. Extensive cropmarks have been recorded from the area in general though not from this particular field.

AIMS OF SURVEY

It was hoped that geophysical survey would detect any traces of occupation or associated activity and help define the extent and nature of any archaeology in the area to be affected by the proposed development.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The interpretation of the survey and scanning data has not identified any anomalies of archaeological significance. However a large magnetic feature identified as a backfilled cross dyke was detected.

SURVEY RESULTS:

AREA

An area of approximately 4 Ha, was scanned and an area of approximately 1 Ha. surveyed in detail.

DISPLAY

The results are displayed as Grey Scale Images and as X-Y traces (simulated analogue).

Figures 2, 3 and 4 show the raw magnetometer data.

Figure 5 has been processed to try and highlight any archaeology.

Figure 6 has had a low pass filter applied to highlight the trends that were observed during scanning.

RESULTS

Scanning:

A number of small Ferro-magnetic anomalies were detected these were all close to the surface and correspond to recent agricultural debris: horse shoes, nuts and bolts, etc.

A large magnetic feature was detected approximately 130m south-east of the north-western limit of the investigation area. This feature was detected right across the area running perpendicular to the drainage dykes. It is interpreted as a backfilled dyke.

While no definite features could be identified scanning suggested the existence of faint north-west south-east trends.

Magnetic Susceptibility

Soil sample for magnetic susceptibility analysis were taken from grids 1, 2, 4 and 12 and a subsoil sample taken from below the topsoil, close to the pond in the north-west corner of the field.

| Sample | Volume Susceptibility c_v | Mass susceptibility c_m |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Grid 1 | 281 | 290±5 |
| Grid 2 | 388 | 363±5 |
| Grid 4 | 372 | 323±5 |
| Grid 12 | 207 | 142±3 |
| Subsoil | 10 | 6.8 |

Interpretation

No archaeological features were detected.

A large feature observed in grid 3 is interpreted as a backfilled cross dyke (Figure 2).

Grids 4 to 12

The application of a low pass filter to the data (Figure 6) highlights the north-west to southeast trends that were observed during scanning. These trends are almost certainly the result of agricultural activity with cultivations being carried out parallel to the long axis of the field.

Magnetic Susceptibility

There is a very marked contrast between topsoil and subsoil susceptibilities gives rise to good definition of archaeological features.

CONCLUSIONS

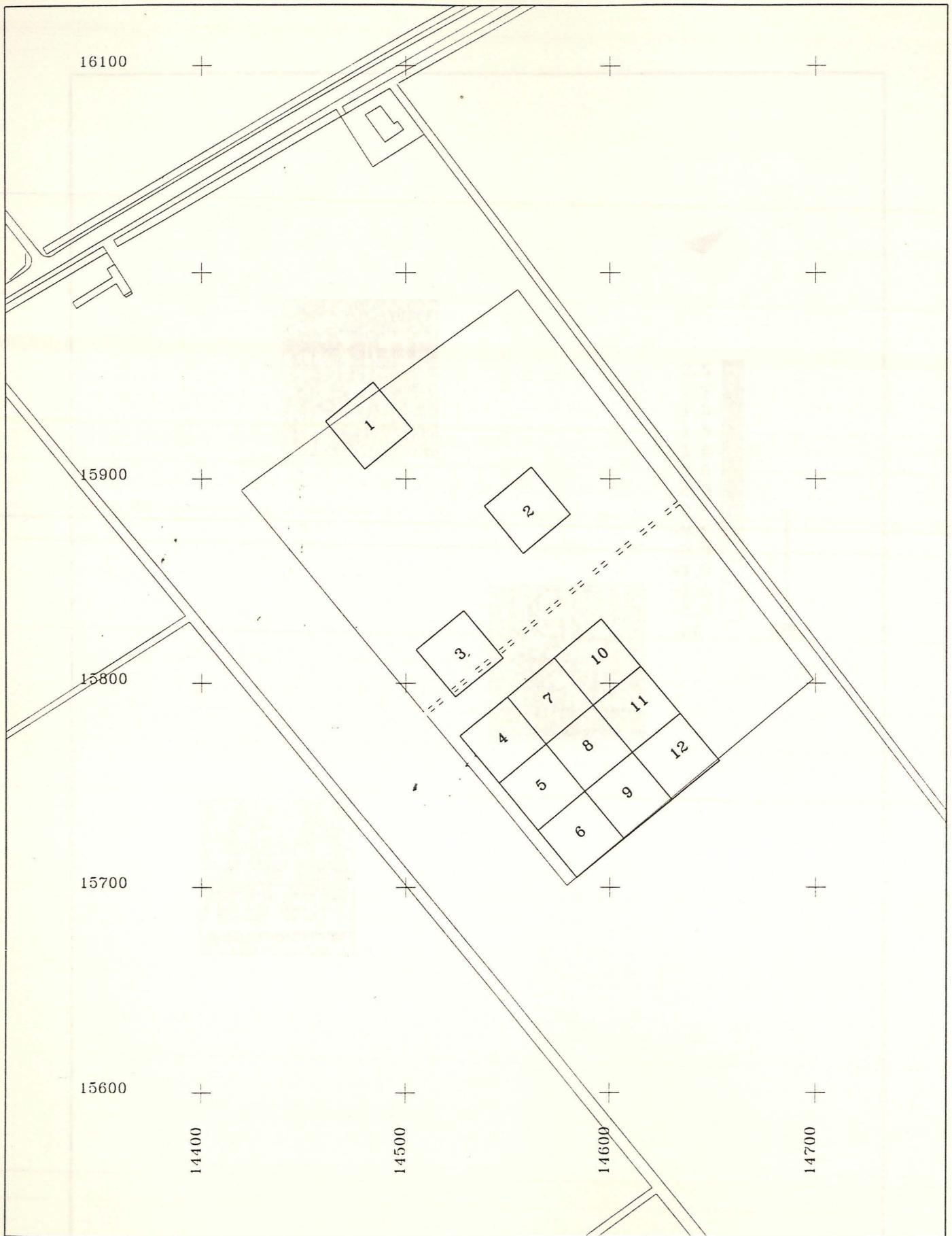
The features that have been identified within the data set relate solely to the agricultural history of the site. There is no evidence within the survey data for any significant archaeology.

It is a fundamental axiom of geophysics that a lack of positive results does not equate with a lack of archaeology but rather that the ground conditions were not suitable for the detection of archaeological features. However, given the high contrast in magnetic susceptibilities it is very unlikely that there is significant archaeology on the site.

Surveyed by John Price.
September 1996

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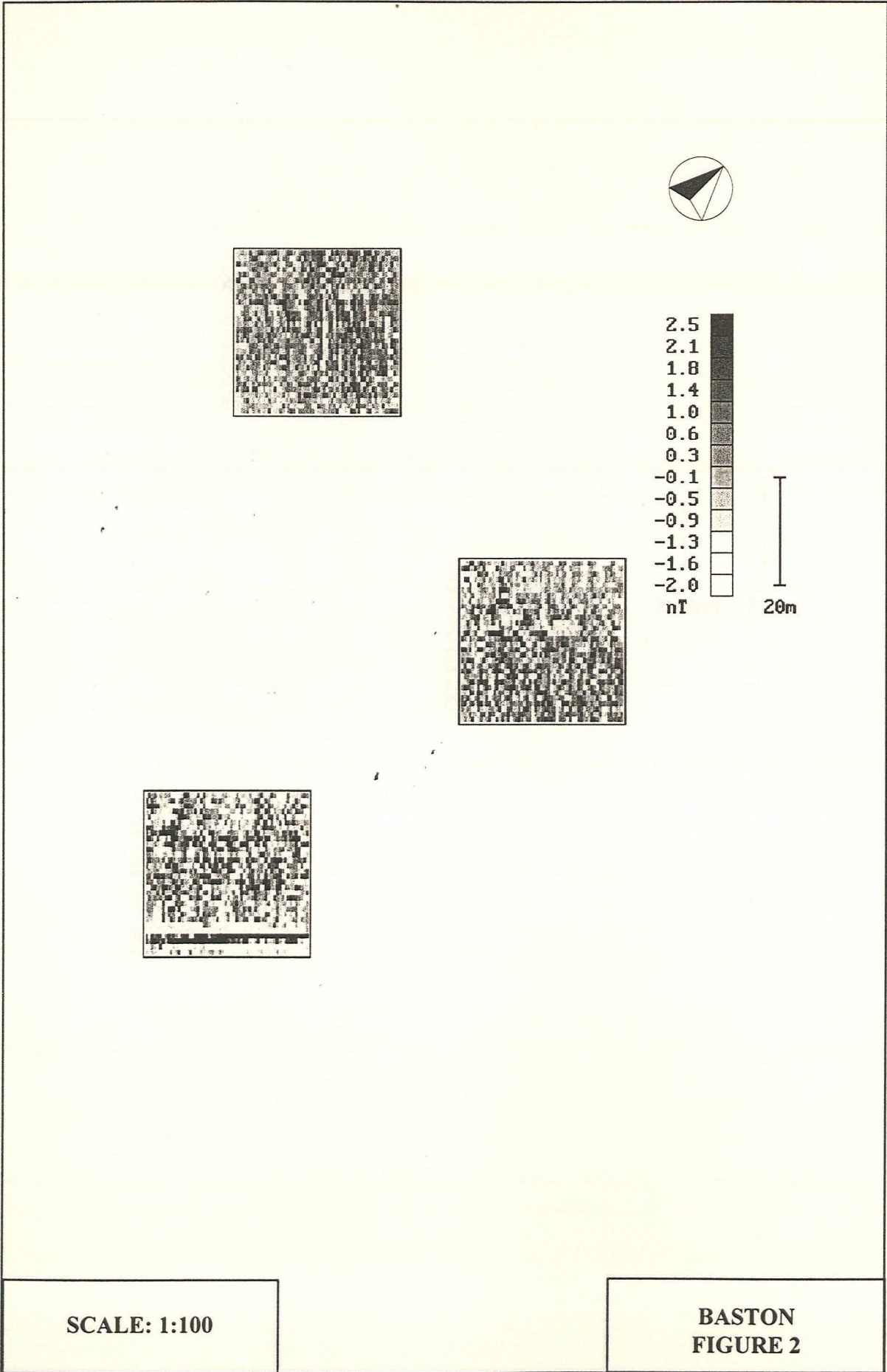
FIGURE 1

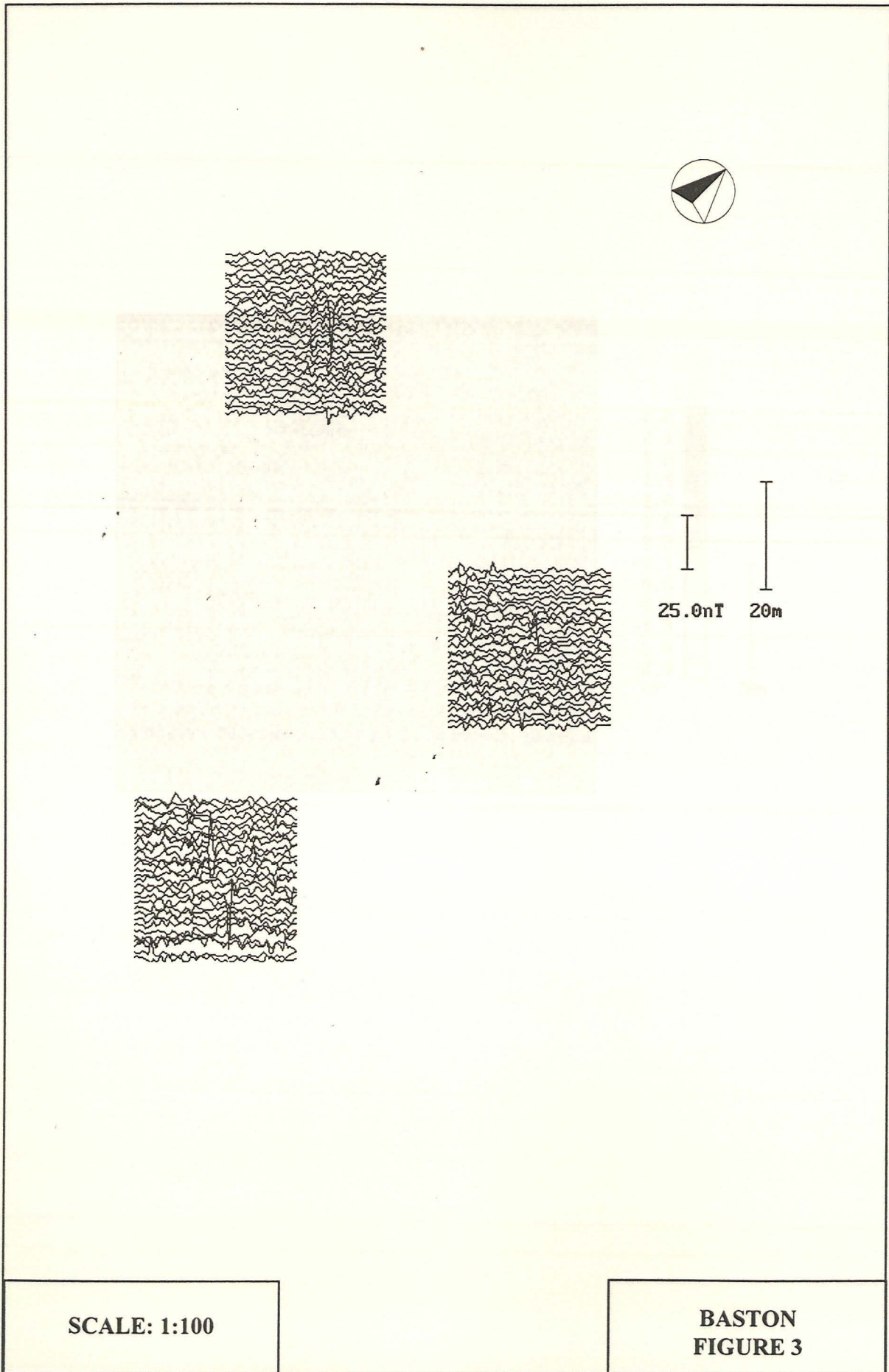


BASTON
GRADIOMETER SURVEY

SCALE 1:2500

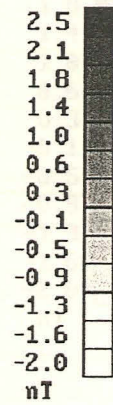
FIGURE 1





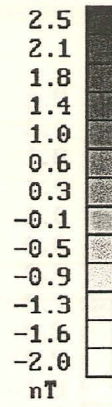
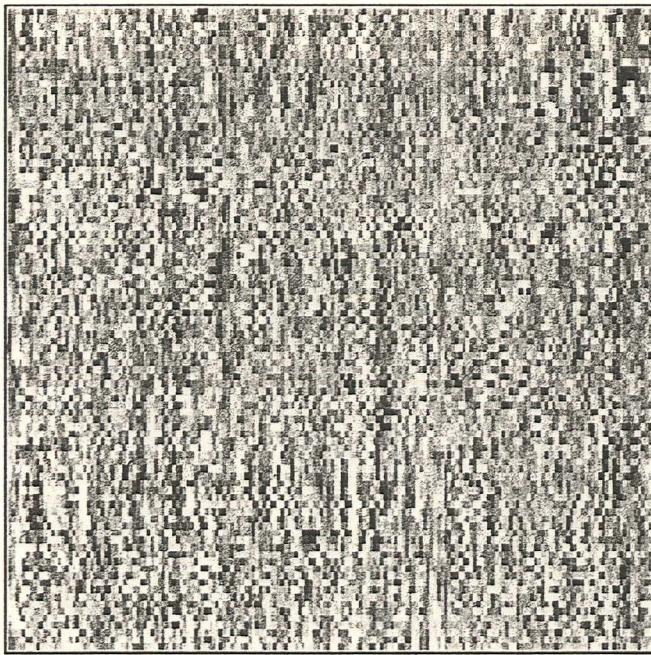
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BASTON
FIGURE 3



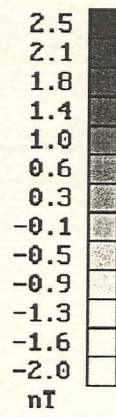
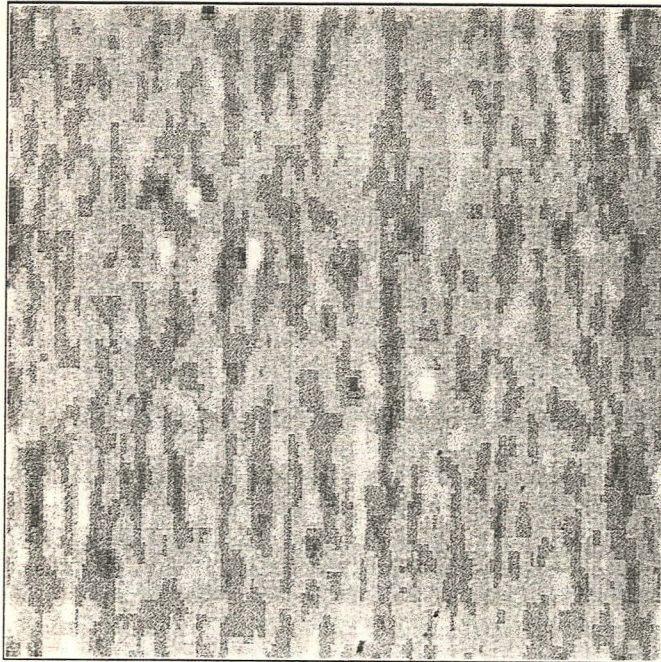
SCALE: 1:100

BASTON
FIGURE 4



SCALE: 1:100

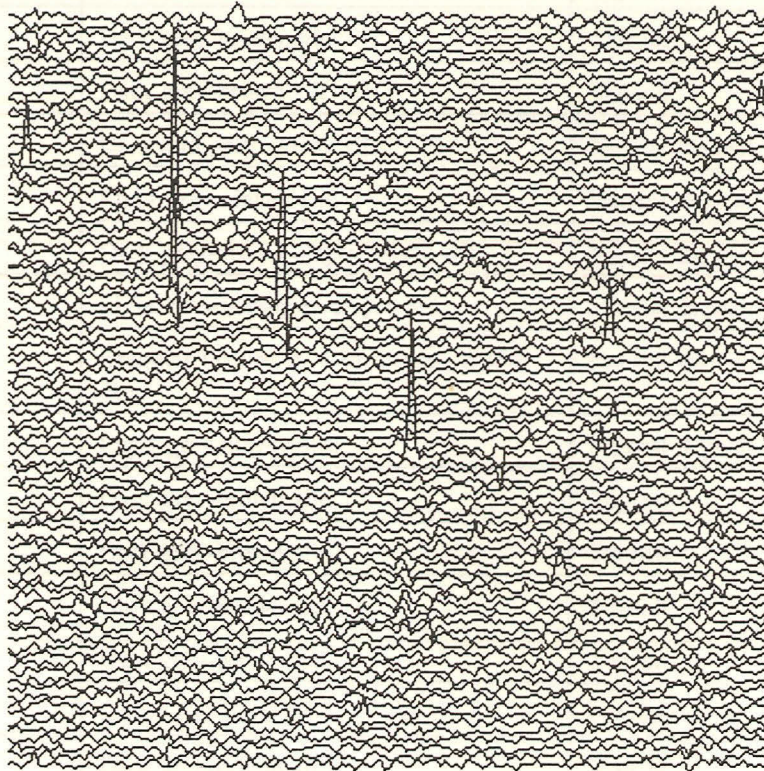
BASTON
FIGURE 5



SCALE: 1:100

BASTON
FIGURE 6

CONTEXT SUMMARY



25.0nT

20m

SCALE: 1:100

BASTON
FIGURE 7

Appendix 3

CONTEXT SUMMARY

| Context | Box | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|-----|---|---|
| 001 | 1 | Dark grey-brown silt. | Topsoil |
| 002 | 1 | Light grey sandy silt. | Fill of (003) |
| 003 | 1 | Curvilinear feature, 1m wide, 0.27m deep | Natural feature |
| 004 | 2 | Dark grey-brown silt. | Topsoil |
| 005 | 3 | Dark grey-brown silt. | Topsoil |
| 006 | 4 | Dark grey-brown silt. | Topsoil |
| 007 | 4 | Dark/mid grey clayey silt. | Natural deposit |
| 008 | 4 | Light grey clayey silt. | Natural deposit in (011) |
| 009 | 4 | Dark grey-brown clayey sandy silt. | Natural deposit in (011) |
| 010 | 4 | Light brownish-grey clayey silt. | Natural deposit in (011) |
| 011 | 4 | Irregular feature, c. 0.3m across, 0.35m deep | Natural feature |
| 012 | 3 | Light grey clayey silt. | Natural deposit |
| 013 | 5 | Dark grey-brown silt. | Topsoil |
| 014 | 6 | Dark grey-brown silt. | Topsoil |
| 015 | 7 | Dark grey-brown silt. | Topsoil |
| 016 | 8 | Dark grey-brown silt. | Topsoil |
| 017 | 7 | Linear cut, 0.8m wide, 0.22m deep | Possible small ditch/gully |
| 018 | 9 | Dark grey-brown silt. | Topsoil |
| 019 | 7 | Light grey sandy silt. | Fill in (017) |
| 020 | 7 | Mid grey sandy silt. | Fill in (017) |
| 021 | 5 | Mid greyish-brown sandy clayey silt. | Natural deposit |
| 022 | 9 | Amorphous feature, 0.12m deep | Natural feature |
| 023 | 9 | Light greyish-brown silt. | Fill in (022) |
| 024 | 10 | Dark brownish-grey organic sandy silt. | Topsoil |
| 025 | 10 | Mid greyish-brown sandy silt. | Natural deposit |
| 026 | 10 | Mid greyish-brown sandy silt, mixed with (024). | Natural deposit, disturbed by ploughing |
| 027 | 9 | Dark greyish-brown sandy silt | Topsoil |
| 028 | 9 | Amorphous feature, 0.12m deep | Natural feature |
| 029 | 9 | Light grey-brown silt. | Fill in (028) |

| Context | Box | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|-----|---|--|
| 030 | 25 | Light grey silty sand. Frequent small stones. | Part of preserved ancient soil profile |
| 031 | 25 | Mixed light grey and orange-brown silt, organic | Part of preserved ancient soil profile |
| 032 | 25 | Orange-brown sandy gravel. | Natural deposit |
| 033 | 11 | Dark grey-brown sandy fine silt. | Topsoil |
| 034 | 11 | Mixed light grey (red-brown mottles) and dark grey sandy silt. | Possible remnant of an alluvial layer |
| 035 | 11 | Dark grey sandy silt. | Layer |
| 036 | 12 | Dark grey-brown sandy silt. | Topsoil |
| 037 | 12 | Grey, mottled orange, sandy silt. | Natural deposit |
| 038 | 25 | Dark grey-brown, peaty silty clay | Topsoil |
| 039 | 25 | Mixed light grey and orange-brown silty clay, organic | Possible remnant of an alluvial layer |
| 040 | 25 | Mixed light grey and orange-brown silty clay, organic | Possible remnant of an alluvial layer |
| 041 | 25 | Light orangy-brown, mottled light grey, mixed organic matter and sandy gravel | Part of preserved ancient soil profile |
| 042 | 25 | Light orange-brown, mottled light grey, mixed sandy gravel and organic matter | Part of preserved ancient soil profile |
| 043 | 25 | Light orange-brown, mottled light grey, mixed sandy gravel and organic matter | Part of preserved ancient soil profile |
| 044 | 14 | Dark grey-brown silt. | Topsoil |
| 045 | 14 | Light grey-brown clayey silt. | Alluvium |
| 046 | 14 | Orange gravelly sand. | Natural deposit |
| 047 | 26 | Dark grey-brown peaty silty clay | Topsoil |
| 048 | 26 | Dark brown peat | Layer |
| 049 | 26 | Light orange-brown, mottled light grey, mixed organic matter and sandy clay | Subsoil |
| 050 | 26 | Orange-brown clay | Natural deposit |
| 051 | 26 | Light brownish-grey sandy gravel. | Fill in (052) |
| 052 | 26 | Vaguely linear feature, 0.55m wide, up to 0.2m deep | Natural feature |
| 053 | 13 | Dark brownish-grey clayey silt. | Topsoil |
| 054 | 13 | Mid grey fine silt. | Alluvium |
| 055 | 13 | Dark red-brown clayey silt. | Alluvium |
| 056 | 13 | Light orange-brown silty clay. | Alluvium ? |

| Context | Box | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|-----|---|--------------------------|
| 057 | 13 | Light-mid orange-brown silty clay. | Alluvium ? |
| 058 | 13 | Mid grey clayey silt. | Alluvium |
| 059 | 13 | Dark red-brown fine silt. | Alluvium |
| 060 | 13 | Light-mid brown silty clay. | Alluvium |
| 061 | 13 | Light-mid orange brown silty clay. | Alluvium |
| 062 | 13 | Mid grey clayey silt. | Alluvium ? |
| 063 | 13 | Pinkish light brown silty sand. | Layer, ?natural |
| 064 | 13 | Linear feature, 1.15m wide | Probable natural feature |
| 065 | 16 | Mid grey-brown silty clay | Topsoil |
| 066 | 16 | Dark grey mixed clay and organic matter | Natural deposit |
| 067 | 16 | Light grey/orange-brown silty clay | Natural deposit |
| 068 | 16 | Orange-brown/light grey sandy gravel. | Natural deposit |
| 069 | 27 | Dark grey-brown sandy silt. | Topsoil |
| 070 | 27 | NOT USED | |
| 071 | 27 | Dark red-brown clayey silt. | Fill in (076) |
| 072 | 27 | NOT USED | |
| 073 | 27 | NOT USED | |
| 074 | 27 | NOT USED | |
| 075 | 27 | Red-brown clayey silt. | Fill in (076) |
| 076 | 27 | NE-SW linear feature, 0.66m deep | Ditch cut (modern) |
| 077 | 15 | Dark grey-brown silt. | Topsoil |
| 078 | 15 | Dark grey-brown silty clay. | Alluvium |
| 079 | 15 | Mid grey-brown clay | Alluvium |
| 080 | 17 | Dark brownish-grey sandy silt. | Topsoil |
| 081 | 15 | Yellowish-brown silty sand. | Layer |
| 082 | 15 | Dark orange-brown silty sand. | Natural deposit |
| 083 | 19 | Dark brown silt. | Topsoil |
| 084 | 19 | Red-brown sandy silt. | Natural deposit |
| 085 | 19 | Light yellowish-brown silty clay. | Natural deposit |
| 086 | 19 | Red-brown clayey silt. | Natural deposit |
| 087 | 18 | Dark brownish-grey organic sandy silt. | Topsoil |
| 088 | 18 | Mid greyish-brown sandy silt. | Natural deposit |
| 089 | 18 | Brownish-mid grey sandy silt. | Natural deposit |

| Context | Box | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|-----|--|---|
| 090 | 21 | Mid blue-grey silty clay. | Alluvium |
| 091 | 21 | Light grey-brown fine sandy silt. | Topsoil |
| 092 | 21 | Mid brown-red and light white-yellow coarse angular sand. | Natural deposit |
| 093 | 21 | Dark red-brown silty clay. | Fill in (110) |
| 094 | 22 | Light brownish-grey silty clay | Topsoil |
| 095 | 22 | Mixed yellow/orange-brown and grey clayey silt. Quite organic. | Natural deposit |
| 096 | 24 | Mid grey-brown sandy silt. | Material disturbed by ploughing |
| 097 | 24 | Light grey sandy silt. | Natural deposit |
| 098 | 24 | Dark brown-grey silty sand. | Natural deposit |
| 099 | 24 | Mid grey-brown sandy silt. | Topsoil |
| 100 | 24 | Mid yellow-red sandy gravel. | Natural deposit |
| 101 | 13 | Orange-brown sandy gravel. | Fill in (064) |
| 102 | 23 | Dark brown sandy silt. | Topsoil |
| 103 | 23 | "Beige-orange" sandy silt. | Natural deposit |
| 104 | 16 | Orange-brown/light grey sandy gravel. | Natural deposit |
| 105 | 15 | Dark grey/dark brown sandy silt. | Natural deposit |
| 106 | 15 | Linear feature, 1.5m wide, 50mm deep | Probable natural feature |
| 107 | 17 | Orange-brown sandy silt. | Fill in (125) |
| 108 | 15 | Dark grey/dark brown sandy silt. | Fill in (109), palaeosol |
| 109 | 15 | Linear feature, 1.4m wide, 40mm deep | Probable natural feature |
| 110 | 21 | Vaguely subrectangular feature, 2m by 1.3m, 0.54m deep | Probable naturally feature (tree throw ?) |
| 111 | 25 | Mid-dark blackish brown sandy silt. | Fill in (112), palaeosol |
| 112 | 25 | Irregular oval feature, 1m by 1m, 80mm deep | Probable natural feature |
| 113 | 25 | Mid grey-brown stony sandy silt. | Fill in (114), palaeosol |
| 114 | 25 | Subcircular feature, 0.64m by 0.4m, 0.13m deep | Probable natural feature |
| 115 | 25 | Mid-dark grey stony sandy silt. | Fill in (116), palaeosol |
| 116 | 25 | Circular feature, 0.46m across, 70mm deep | Probable natural feature |
| 117 | 19 | Dark grey-brown mixed clayey silt and organics. | Fill in (118) |
| 118 | 19 | Shallow subcircular feature, 0.82m across | Probable natural feature |

| Context | Box | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|-----|--|-------------------------------|
| 119 | 19 | Light grey clayey silt. | Fill in (120) |
| 120 | 19 | Irregular suboval feature, 0.82m by 0.62m, 100mm deep | Probable natural feature |
| 121 | 17 | Brownish-orange sandy gravelly silt. | A fill in (125) |
| 122 | 17 | Light orange-beige sandy silt. | A fill in (125) |
| 123 | 17 | Dark blackish-brown silt. | A fill in (125) |
| 124 | 17 | Light brownish-orange sandy silt. | A fill in (125) |
| 125 | 17 | E-W linear cut, 0.27m wide, 0.12m deep | Possible beam slot/gully |
| 126 | 17 | Reddish-orange sandy gravelly silt. | A fill in (125) |
| 127 | 14 | NE-SW linear feature, 1.45m wide, 0.43m deep | Probable natural feature |
| 128 | 14 | Mid grey silt. | Natural deposit filling (127) |
| 129 | 14 | Mixed orange/yellow/brown gravel. | Natural deposit filling (127) |
| 130 | 11 | Irregular sub-oval cut, 2.2m by 1.16m, 0.6m deep | Possible gully |
| 131 | 17 | E-W linear cut, 0.92m wide, 0.24m deep | Possible gully |
| 132 | 17 | Grey-brown sandy silt. | A fill in (131) |
| 133 | 17 | Dark brown sandy silt. | A fill in (131) |
| 134 | 19 | Amorphous feature, 2.7m by 1.4m | Natural feature |
| 135 | 19 | Dark brown/black silt. | Fill in (134) |
| 136 | 19 | Mixed orange-brown and mid grey silty sand. | Fill in (118) |
| 137 | 11 | Mid greyish-brown, mottled reddish-brown, silty sand. | A fill in (130) |
| 138 | 11 | Mid grey, mottled reddish and yellowish brown silty sand | A fill in (130) |
| 139 | 11 | Light yellowish-brown silty sand. | A fill in (130) |
| 140 | 11 | Light yellow-brown silty sand. | A fill in (130) |
| 141 | 11 | Mixed dark grey and deep red silt. | A fill in (130) |
| 142 | 11 | Dark grey clayey silt. | A fill in (130) |
| 143 | 11 | Dark grey clayey silt. | A fill in (130) |
| 144 | 11 | Dark grey clayey silt. | A fill in (130) |
| 145 | 11 | Mid brownish-grey silty sand. | A fill in (130) |
| 146 | 11 | Light yellowish-brown silty sand. | A fill in (130) |
| 147 | 11 | Light yellow-brown fine sand. | A fill in (130) |

| Context | Box | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|-----|--|---------------------------------|
| 148 | 11 | Light yellow-brown fine sand. | A fill in (130) |
| 149 | 14 | Irregular linear feature, NE-SW, 1.5m wide, 0.23m deep | Probable natural feature |
| 150 | 14 | Greyish yellow-brown gravel. | A fill in (149) |
| 151 | 14 | Irregular linear cut, NE-SW, 2.4m wide, 0.38m deep | Probable natural feature |
| 152 | 14 | Yellow-brown gravel. | Natural deposit in (151) |
| 153 | 14 | Mid grey silt. | Natural deposit in (151) |
| 154 | 19 | Irregular linear feature, 0.4m wide, 70mm deep | Probable natural feature |
| 155 | 19 | Dark grey-brown clayey silt. | Fill in (154) |
| 156 | 19 | Dark grey clay/silt. | A fill in (120) |
| 157 | 20 | Mid grey-brown sandy silt. | Natural deposit in (218) |
| 158 | 20 | Dark grey clay-silt. | Natural deposit in (218) |
| 159 | 20 | Grey-brown, mottled yellow-brown sandy silt. | Natural deposit in (218) |
| 160 | 20 | Mid grey-brown sandy silt. | Natural deposit in (218) |
| 161 | 20 | Light grey-brown and yellow-brown sandy silt and gravel. | Natural deposit in (218) |
| 162 | 20 | Creamy white/yellow-brown sandy silt and gravel. | Fill in (215) |
| 163 | 20 | Dark grey-brown and orange-red silty sand. | Natural deposit |
| 164 | 20 | Dark grey-brown silty clay | Topsoil |
| 165 | 20 | Light grey, mottled orange-brown, silty clay. | Subsoil |
| 166 | 22 | Dark grey silty clay. | A fill in (171) |
| 167 | 22 | Orange-grey sandy silt clay. | A fill in (171) |
| 168 | 22 | Dark grey clayey silt. | A fill in (171) |
| 169 | 22 | Reddish-light brown sandy gravelly clayey silt. | A fill in (171) |
| 170 | 22 | Dark brown organic material | A fill in (171) |
| 171 | 22 | Irregular feature, 0.43m deep | Natural feature |
| 172 | 14 | Orange-brown gravel. | Natural deposit |
| 173 | 14 | Mid grey silt. | Natural deposit in (149) |
| 174 | 14 | Orange-brown gravel. | Natural deposit in (151) |
| 175 | 24 | N-S linear cut, 0.7m wide, 0.24m deep | Possible archaeological feature |

| Context | Box | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|-----|--|---------------------------------|
| 176 | 21 | Black, flecked orange-brown, clayey silt. | A fill in (110) |
| 177 | 21 | Dark brownish-grey silty clay. | A fill in (110) |
| 178 | 21 | Orange-brown clayey silt. | A fill in (110) |
| 179 | 21 | Dark grey clayey silt | A fill in (110) |
| 180 | 21 | Dark brown, flecked with orange, silty clay. | A fill in (110) |
| 181 | 21 | Grey-brown clayey silt. | A fill in (110) |
| 182 | 21 | Mid grey sandy silt. | A fill in (110) |
| 183 | 21 | Dark brown sandy silt. | A fill in (110) |
| 184 | 26 | Dark grey silty medium sand. High organic content. | Natural deposit |
| 185 | 26 | Dark brownish-grey clayey sandy silt. | Fill in (192) |
| 186 | 26 | Mid brown silty sand. | Fill in (192) |
| 187 | 26 | Mid-dark grey silt. | Fill in (192) |
| 188 | 26 | Mid greyish-brown sandy silt. | Fill in (192) |
| 189 | 26 | Mid brown sandy clayey silt. | Fill in (192) |
| 190 | 26 | Reddish-mid brown silty sand. | Fill in (192) |
| 191 | 26 | Mid-light brown clayey sandy silt. | Fill in (193) |
| 192 | 26 | Sub-oval cut, 0.6m by 0.5m, 0.2m deep | Possible archaeological feature |
| 193 | 26 | Amorphous feature, 0.7m by 0.5m, 0.2m deep | Possible archaeological feature |
| 194 | 26 | Curvilinear feature, 1m wide, 0.18m deep | Possible archaeological feature |
| 195 | 26 | Yellow-brown sandy silt. | Fill in (194) |
| 196 | 26 | Dark grey silty medium sand. High organic content. | Fill in (194) |
| 197 | 21 | Orange-brown clayey silt. | Fill in (213) |
| 198 | 21 | Dark grey silty clay. | Fill in (213) |
| 199 | 21 | Whitish-grey gravel. | Fill in (213) |
| 200 | 21 | Dark brown root/organic matter | Root disturbance |
| 201 | 21 | Mid brown sandy silt. | Fill in (213) |
| 202 | 21 | Black-grey, streaked with white, sandy silt. | Fill in (213) |
| 203 | 21 | Mid grey-brown silty clay. | Fill in (213) |
| 204 | 21 | Orange-brown gravelly silty clay. | Fill in (213) |
| 205 | 21 | Orange-brown sandy gravelly clay. | Fill in (213) |

| Context | Box | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|-----|---|----------------------------|
| 206 | 21 | Brownish orange clayey silt. | Fill in (213) |
| 207 | 21 | Dark brown clayey silt. | Fill in (213) |
| 208 | 21 | Dark brown clayey silt. | Fill in (213) |
| 209 | 21 | Dark brown/black silty clay. | Fill in (213) |
| 210 | 21 | Very dark brown sandy clayey silt. | Fill in (213) |
| 211 | 21 | Very dark brown, streaked with white, sandy silt. | Fill in (213) |
| 212 | 21 | Dark brown clayey silt. | Fill in (213) |
| 213 | 21 | Irregular feature, 2.2m by 1.6m, 0.5m deep | Natural feature |
| 214 | 10 | Dark grey sandy silt. High organic content. | Natural deposit |
| 215 | 20 | Vaguely linear cut, 0.4m wide, 100mm deep | Natural feature |
| 216 | 21 | Cut-recorded in section, 0.67m wide, 0.25m deep | ?Natural re-cut of (213) |
| 217 | 9 | Mid-dark grey sandy silt. | Natural deposit |
| 218 | 20 | N-S linear feature, 2.2m wide, 0.13m deep | Probably naturally derived |

Appendix 4

THE FINDS

by

Tom Lane MIFA and Paul Cope-Faulkner BA, AIFA

| Context | Box | Description | Date |
|---------|-----|---|-----------------------------|
| 030 | 25 | 5 sherds of pottery, including decorated collared-urn fragment | Bronze Age, c. 2000-1750 BC |
| 030 | 25 | 1 flint scraper; 1 flint rod/blade, possible fragment from core | Bronze Age ?Neolithic |
| 030 | 25 | 1 piece possible burnt stone | |
| 030 | 25 | 1 piece of cattle mandible with 2 molars; 3 cattle teeth; 3 fragments of cattle skull; 9 fragments of cattle limb bones | |
| 065 | 16 | 1 fragment of ceramic tile | Post-medieval |
| 111 | 25 | 1 worked flint blade fragment, possible projectile point (broken) | Prehistoric |
| 111 | 25 | 1 cattle tooth | |
| 113 | 25 | 1 flint scraper | Bronze Age |
| 113 | 25 | 3 pieces of unidentifiable (sheep-size) bone; 2 fragments of cattle tooth | |
| 113 | 25 | 3 pieces of mussel shell | |
| 115 | 25 | 1 fragment of sheep-size limb bone | |
| 184 | 26 | 1 cattle limb bone, | |

Cattle is by far the predominant species represented in the small bone assemblage, providing 20 of the 24 fragments recovered. Sheep-size animals constitute the remainder of the collection. Much of the bone is in poor condition, consequently, there is no evidence of gnawing and few indications of butchery marks. The most probable signs of butchering are on the single cattle bone from context (184). The sheep-sized bone from context (115) could possibly be deer. Similarly, the unidentified sheep-size bone fragments from context (113) could possibly be from small pigs.

Sample 4, 012

Appendix 5

BASTON FEN, BCD96*Environmental Archaeology Assessment*

The site was visited on 30th September and a series of deposits in the evaluation trenches studied. Recommendations were made for sampling and the following details the results of the assessment of the samples collected during the fieldwork.

Twelve samples were taken:

| Trench Cont. | Sample | Sample |
|--------------|--------|-------------|
| 1 | 002 | 1 |
| 4 | 008 | 2 |
| 4 | 008 | 3 |
| 3 | 012 | 4 |
| 5 | 021 | 5 |
| 21 | | 6 discarded |
| 11 | 035 | 7 |
| 11 | 141 | 8 |
| 25 | 030 | 9 |
| 25 | 031 | 10 |
| 13 | 063 | 11 |
| 15 | 108 | 12 |

A 3 litre sub-sample of each of the samples (except 8) was washed and floated onto a 0.25mm mesh sieve. The residue was then sieved through a 1.5mm mesh and the retained fraction and the flot checked and sorted for identifiable biological remains. These were noted on the assessment sheets.

Results

Sample 1, 002.

The sediment includes frequent small 'peat' granules and some mineralised plant material with occasional preserved seeds.

Sample 2, 008.

The sediment includes calcareous tufa deposits with abundant mineralised plant matter including wood and abundant small charcoal fragments. Mineralised root pseudomorphs occurred. A number of preserved seeds and beetle fragments occurred and may be ancient. These include dung beetle fragments. Abundant 'peat' granules occur in the flot.

Sample 3, 008.

Despite being the same context as sample 2 no calcareous deposits occurred in this sample. Small quantities of small charcoal fragments were present and a number of preserved seeds and occasional insect fragments. Abundant humified 'peat' granules were present.

shaded woodland and wet marshy habitats although a more accurate environmental picture may be gained by the full study of this fauna.

Sample 12, 108.

The residue from this sample is composed largely of very degraded limestone grits with only very rare 'peat' granules, and numerous shell fragments. The shells of molluscs, ostracods and foraminifera are very abundant in the flot. The molluscs are clearly indicative of a marine and estuarine habitat with species of *Odostomia* the most abundant, many shells of *Hydrobia ventrosa*, and occasional shells of *Littorina saxatilis*, *Cardium* and other species. It is probable that the ostracods and foraminifera are also indicative of this marine environment.

Conclusions

Very few of the samples show positive evidence of human occupation. Only a single carbonised cereal grain was recognised and this was found in the buried soil horizon in Trench 25 from which sherds of Bronze Age pottery were also recovered. Although charcoal was present in most of the samples, this was in very small quantities and very small fragments but those samples which produced the most were 10, 9, 7 and 2. Nevertheless many of these fragments could have derived from sediments above and moved down through the soil and in the absence of other identifiable material cannot be associated with human activity. It is possible that some of the charcoal rich material in Trench 11 derives from sub-surface burning of tree roots but the charcoal was too fragmented to permit an identification to root or stem material.

Preserved seeds of blackberry, goosefoots and elder were particularly common throughout many of the samples. These are very robust seeds and it is difficult to establish whether these represent contemporary survival in the sediments or the movement of recent seeds down through the soil. The frequency of material I have described as 'peat' granules, which are small crumbs of dark brown humified material that did not break down during the washing process, indicates that the overlying peat that must once have covered the site and has now completely disappeared, has in small part been incorporated into the deposits underlying the present topsoil by soil processes and worm action. It is possible that the preserved seeds and a number of insect fragments from some of the samples, including dung beetles, may therefore derive from these peat deposits but some of the material is certainly recent in origin. Given the probable derived character of this material little is to be gained by their analysis. Most samples included considerable evidence of mineralised plant material, some mineralised wood and many root pseudomorphs created by iron deposition around the root. Much of this mineralisation probably derives from the period when the area was covered with peat, drainage was poor and iron salts became concentrated in the lower levels of the peat. The presence of wood and clearly visible mineralised tree roots suggests that at at least some point in the formation of these peats a woodland formed in the area and the roots searched out the deposits immediately above the underlying gravels. What age these are and whether they are contemporary across the site it is not possible to establish.

At least one of the samples, 2 (008), showed deposition of calcareous deposits in the soil and within the root pseudomorphs. The residues include both flint and limestone gravels in varying amounts and the localised concentration of limestone in the gravel and relative absence of material from overlying peats has led to the preservation of molluscs and other calcareous shelled organisms in some of the samples.

Sample 12 indicates a marine estuarine environment. The sediment was a fine sandy silt with many calcareous grits and limestone gravel. The presence of similar foraminifera in samples from three other trenches suggests that marine sandy silts at one time covered the whole site. Since all samples contained approximately 20-30% fine sand and all were fine sandy silts sometimes with an included crumb peat fraction and small quantities of gravel it is probable that much of the sediments excavated were either originally deposited as estuarine sediments and subsequently covered by peats or represent conflation of later peats with the earlier prehistoric soils which developed over the pleistocene gravels. Since these sediments must have post-dated the buried soil horizon in Trench 25 from which early Bronze Age pottery was recovered this marine incursion is presumably that identified in Hayes and Lane (1992) to the middle Bronze Age. The limits of this incursion are mapped by these authors a little east of the present site and the evidence above suggests that the marine influence extended at least as far as the site. There is little indication at this site of the lower peat bed found further east (Shennan 1994), although some peat crumbs are present in the samples from the buried soil, but the subsequent peats that later covered the site, now lost and only represented by particulate material in the sediments, presumably correlates with the upper peat recorded by Shennan (1986) at Bourne Fen and dated to <3000 BP.

Sample 11 which contains a freshwater and terrestrial mollusc fauna is a basal deposit within a shallow depression in the gravels. This sample included minimal evidence for peat crumbs and given its stratigraphic position probably represents a phase predating the marine incursion and indicating at least local marshy conditions with perhaps adjacent wooded or shaded environments. This may well be contemporary with the early Bronze Age soil in Trench 25. A very small sample of the grey fine sandy silt sealing the buried soil in Trench 25 was taken for soil description. This was washed to see if any remains of marine organisms were present. None were observed and in fact the sample included a number of fragments of preserved plant material including *Juncus* seeds suggesting that it was probably deposited in a freshwater environment if these seeds are contemporary with the sediment. If so there appears to be a sequence that suggests a buried early Bronze Age soil, possibly then becoming wetter or inundated with freshwater prior to a subsequent marine incursion. The subsequent sequence likely to be represented by peats for much of the sites subsequent history is so heavily conflated that it no longer exists stratigraphically except as humic rich deposits within features or depressions like that exposed in Trench 4.

A detailed study of the molluscs, ostracods and foraminifera with a closer look at the preserved plant material in the samples is likely to yield a clearer picture of the environment and sequence of events at the site. It is possible that pollen may also survive in these sediments and spot samples may help establish the character of the local vegetation on for instance the buried Bronze Age soil.

Bibliography

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Appendix 6

Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments - Extract from *Archaeology and Planning DoE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990*

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.

ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.

iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

v *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

vi *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.

vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 7

GLOSSARY

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Barrow | A burial mound, usually prehistoric in date. Examples dating to the Bronze Age (<i>q.v.</i>) are characteristically round in plan. |
| Bronze Age | Part of the prehistoric era characterised by the introduction and use of bronze for tools and weapons. In Britain this period dates from approximately 2400-700 BC. |
| Cropmarks | Patterns of differential cropgrowth. Cropmarks are caused by buried remains such as ditches and walls affecting the moisture content of the soil and therefore the growing rate of the crop above. |
| Geophysical Survey | Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry survey and resistivity survey (<i>q.v.</i>). |
| Iron Age | Part of the prehistoric era characterised by the introduction and use of iron for tools and weapons. In Britain this period dates from approximately 700 BC - AD 50. |
| Magnetometer Survey | A technique of geophysical survey (<i>q.v.</i>) that measures and locates areas of enhanced or reduced magnetism in the ground. Such deviations, which are relative to the earth's magnetic field, often indicate the presence of buried archaeological remains. |
| Natural | Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity. |
| Neolithic | The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4000-2400 BC. |
| Post-medieval | The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800. |
| Prehistoric | The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD. |
| Resistivity Survey | A technique of geophysical survey (<i>q.v.</i>) that measures the electrical resistance of the ground. Deviations of high or low resistance from the normal pattern often indicate the presence of buried archaeological remains. |
| Romano-British | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain. |

Appendix 8

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 214 Context records
- 13 Photographic record sheets
- 61 Scale drawings
- 1 Box of finds
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

City and County Museum, Lincoln, Accession Number: 136:96

A. P. S. Project Code: BCD96