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Baston, Car Dyke Drive
(property at rear of 'Appletrees', 48 Main Street, Baston)

Archaeological Watching Brief

NGR: TF 1168 1408

Site Code: **BAP97**
LCNCC Museum Accn. No. **207.97**

Report Prepared for
Market Deeping Building Co. Ltd.

September 1997

SMR

**Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section**

29. SEPT 97

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EVANT 43683
SOURCES 45101 411460
34966 Roman
34967 Medieval
35833 Undated
134968 Post Medieval

483519

CONTENTS

List of Figures	
List of Plates	2
Summary	3
Introduction	3
General Background	4
Archaeological Background	4
Previous Work on the Site	5
The Watching Brief	5
House Plot 1	6
House Plot 2	7
House Plot 3	7
Discussion	8
Acknowledgements	10
References	10
Archive Summary	11

APPENDICES

- Appendix 1: Context Summary
- Appendix 2: Roman Pottery
- Appendix 3: Post Roman Pottery
- Appendix 4: Animal Bone Summary

List of Figures

Fig 1 Location of the Site

Fig 2 Site Plan

Fig 3 Archaeological Features in House Plot 1

Fig 4 Archaeological Features in House Plot 2

Fig 5 Archaeological Features in House Plot 3

List of Plates

- PI 1 General view of the foundation trenches in house plot 1
- PI 2 The articulated horse skeleton in pit 106, partially excavated
- PI 3 North facing section of feature 106, after removal of horse skeleton
- PI 4 North facing section of pit 113, showing layer of lime
- PI 5 East facing section through Roman ditch: westernmost section, 108
- PI 6 East facing section through Roman ditch: middle section, 107
- PI 7 East facing section through Roman ditch: easternmost section, 109
- PI 8 General view of the foundation trenches in house plot 2
- PI 9 East facing section of pit 206
- PI 10 North facing section of feature 205
- PI 11 The interface between pits 205 and 206
- PI 12 East facing section of pit 207
- PI 13 East facing section of post-hole 208
- PI 14 General view of the foundation trenches in house plot 3
- PI 15 North facing section of pit 307
- PI 16 Oblique view of north facing section through pit 309
- PI 17 South facing section of pit 308
- PI 18 South facing section of pit 310
- PI 19 South facing section of nineteenth century rubbish pit 311
- PI 20 North-west corner, showing unexcavated feature 312

Baston, Car Dyke Drive Archaeological Watching Brief

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Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out in June and July 1997 on a development site for four detached houses and adjacent garages at Car Dyke Drive, Baston Lincolnshire. The presence of archaeological deposits had been established by trial excavations in April 1996. The watching brief entailed observation of all excavation on site, including the digging of foundation trenches for each of the houses and garages, and service trenches.

Over the site as a whole, there seems to have been a certain amount of past disturbance, so that only deeper archaeological deposits have survived. Of these, perhaps the most significant feature was a small ditch running roughly east to west, and dated to the third century AD. A number of large pits were noted, concentrated especially towards the west of the site. Of those that could be dated, a range of periods from early medieval to modern were represented. Their functions probably included both gravel extraction and waste disposal. A notable find was an articulated horse skeleton, probably dating from late medieval times. In contrast to the earlier trial excavations, no human skeletal remains were uncovered.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned by the Market Deeping Building Co. Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the site of a small residential development in Baston, Lincolnshire. The site had been subject to an evaluation carried out by LAS in April 1996. This found evidence for Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval activity, including a human interment probably dating from the second or third century AD. As a consequence of these findings, a standard condition requiring a programme of archaeological work was placed on the outline planning permission. Subsequent permission was granted for four houses and garages. Narrow strip foundations and suspended floors were specified in order to minimise disturbance to archaeological deposits. Prior to the commencement of work, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council issued a specification (SKDC 1997) for the watching brief to be carried out during the development. This stipulated, *inter alia*, that all soil stripping should be supervised, archaeological features excavated

where necessary and recorded in plan, and all disturbed remains recovered. Arrangements were consequently made by the builder for an archaeologist to be present when the foundation trenches of the four houses and garages, and all associated service trenches were excavated. The present report covers the initial phase of this work on the first three house plots.

General Background

The site of the development was towards the eastern end of Baston village, and was previously part of the back garden to Appletrees, 48, Main Street (Fig. 1). Access now is by an extension to Car Dyke Drive. Before the site was cleared, much of it was laid to lawn. An area of ornamental trees, flower beds and rough grass extended along a central strip, and round the edges of the plot. The field immediately to the south is currently pasture for horses, with a plant nursery further to the east. To the west is a grassed area used for farmyard storage, while the gardens of the early 1980's houses in Car Dyke Drive form its eastern limit.

Baston is drained by the River Glen, a tributary of the Welland, and is on Pleistocene River Terrace and Fen Edge gravels overlain with fertile Brown Earth and gley soils. The land is flat and low-lying, typically around 6m O.D. dipping into true fenland around two kilometres beyond the eastern edge of the village. The gravels have been extensively worked to the east and south of the village.

Archaeological Background

Two Neolithic stone axes found in Baston Fen (SMR 34690, 33397) about 1.5 km east of the site are the earliest recorded evidence for human activity in the area. Evidence for Iron Age occupation has been found in the gravel workings to the east of the village, and at Urns Farm, west of the A15 Deeping Road (Coupland and Rosenberg, 1996). Cropmarks showing on aerial photographs to the south of the village may represent enclosures and field boundaries from this period.

The most obvious survivor from the Roman period is King Street, the major Roman Road connecting Water Newton (DUROBRIVAE) to Lincoln, which runs just west of the village, about 1km from the site (Margary no. 26). Greatford Road, which crosses the A15 to become Main Street and continues as Outgang Road on leaving the village to the east, is also Roman in date (Hallam, 1970). A double linear feature, identified as a droveway, shows clearly on aerial photographs (RCHME). It passes close by, or may cross, the southern side of the site. To the west its route is obscured by the village, but continuing on the same alignment would take it close to the parish church. To the east, it is lost to the gravel workings south of the Outgang Road. Excavation recovered large quantities of 2nd to 4th century pottery from the ditches of this droveway, suggesting it too is a Roman feature (Zeffertt, 1991). The same excavation also investigated the Car Dyke. This major feat of Roman engineering ran from the River Witham, south of Lincoln to the River Cam at Waterbeach, and consisted of a canal up to 15m wide and around 3.5m deep. It probably served primarily as a catchwater drain, diverting the flow of streams to the landward side and so facilitating draining of the fens to seaward. Elsewhere, it still survives as a watercourse, but no sign of it is visible on the surface in

the region Baston village. Its course is well documented, however, and runs about 200m to the east of the site. Other remains from the Romano-British period include the foundations of a stone-built building discovered in ploughing west of King Street, and over 80 coins collected from within the parish, mostly from the King Street area.

The earliest recorded archaeological excavations in the village were undertaken by the Rev Trollope in 1862 and recovered cremation urns from an Anglo-Saxon cemetery between King Street and the A15. Excavation in the same area in 1966 (Mayes, Dean & Myres, 1976), revealed more of this cemetery, which was dated to the middle of the fifth century or earlier. In the later Anglo-Saxon period, a long association with Crowland Abbey began in 806 with the award of privileges to the Abbot by King Cenwulf of Mercia, and was consolidated by land grants from the thane Aelfgar in 825 and King Wiglaf in 833. The abbey was destroyed in 870 by Danish raids, but these grants of land were restored after its re-foundation in the 10th century. The survival of abbey records means that the medieval history of the village is one of the best documented in Lincolnshire (Varley, 1974). In the early medieval period it seems to have been a thriving agricultural community of some importance, but declined economically from the fourteenth century onwards. During this period, the settlement of Thetford, to the north of the village near Kates Bridge all but disappeared, surviving today as a single farm. Excavations carried out at Hall Farm, 300m to the south-west of the site, have revealed evidence of settlement from the 9th to 14th century, as well as Romano-British artefacts and stray prehistoric finds (Jarvis, 1993).

Fen drainage, inclosure (Eyre and Strahan 1801) and agricultural improvement in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century led to an expansion of the village, and many of the stone-built buildings date from this period. At the present time, housing development and gravel extraction are both having a significant impact on the landscape of the village and its surroundings. A number of archaeological assessments are known to have been carried out in recent years on the sites of these developments, but their results are not yet in the public domain.

Previous Work on the Site

The archaeological evaluation of the site consisted of the digging and recording of 10 one-metre-square test holes (Taylor, 1996). Features were identified in seven of these squares, including a probable 2nd or 3rd century grave, containing pieces of skull, together with hip and arm bone fragments, near the north-west corner of the site. Other features included a pit containing a human cranium fragment with 13th to 14th century pottery, an early medieval gully, and a large late medieval or post-medieval feature which could have been a section of an east-west aligned ditch. All of the five most northerly test-pits contained archaeological features, while three of the five most southerly were blank.

The Watching Brief

Prior to commencement of the watching brief, most of the upstanding vegetation had been removed, apart from the boundary hedges on the west and east side, leaving a cleared area approximately 46m east-west by 50m north-south. This sloped gradually

upwards to the south. Stripping of the turf revealed a mid-brown silty loam topsoil, containing lenses of sandy yellow gravel. In the foundation trenches of the houses, it could be seen that the thickness of the topsoil increased towards the west of the site. The upper layer graded into a lower disturbed layer of mottled gravel and loam. This lower layer might represent an old plough soil, but as there was no clear interface between it and the modern topsoil above, they were treated as a single layer. For the purpose of finds retrieval this was numbered by house-plot, contexts (100), (200) and (300) being the topsoil layer of plots 1 to 3 respectively. A plan of the site is shown in Fig. 2.

House Plot 1 (Pl. 1)

Three features were recorded in the southern part of plot 1 (Fig. 3). Near the south-west corner of the foundation trench, a steep-sided pit [106] contained the articulated skeleton of a horse (Pl. 2 & 3). This was orientated with its head to the south, and was lying on its back, leaning slightly towards its right side. Its forelegs were bent close to its thorax in a tightly contracted position. Three pottery sherds were recovered from the pit. One of these was Stamford Ware, from the 11th or 12th century, while the other two were local wares, probably rather later. Taken together, these suggest a date between the 13th and 15th century. The left foreleg had a horse-shoe still in position beneath the hoof-bone. Most of the bones from the thoracic region and fore-legs were retrieved, in a fairly good state of preservation. Parts of the right hind leg were also recovered following overnight disturbance of the pit by metal detector users. The skull and part of the neck, as well as the pelvic region and other hind leg were left in place within the baulk. The animal was probably around five years old and would have been smallish or medium sized in relation to modern horses. It was probably used for riding rather than draught. The position of the skeleton suggested that the animal had been disposed of by rolling the body into a pit dug next to where it had died.

A number of small, incompletely mineralized bones were found in association with the horse skeleton. Though difficult to identify with any confidence, they could be foetal or neonate long-bone shafts, suggesting that the animal was a mare in foal.

About 3m to the west, the trench intersected another pit [113]. This was about 2m wide, steep-sided and with a flattish base around 90cm below the present ground surface (Pl. 4) It was only partly exposed by the trench, but appeared to be squarish or rectangular. The fill was notable for a thick layer of lime (110), which overlay a dark, organic layer (111). This suggests that the pit was dug for disposal of waste which was sealed with lime before backfilling. No dating evidence was retrieved from this feature.

Nearly parallel to the foundation trench for the back wall of the house, 1-2m to the north, was a small ditch. This was seen in three sections, numbered separately [108], [107] and [109] west to east (Pl. 5 - 7). In the middle section [107] it could be seen to be cut by the lime-filled pit [113]. In all three sections, the form of this ditch was similar, crossing the base of the trench as a near-vertical sided, flat-bottomed slot, but having sloping sides, at 45° or less, higher up in the sides of the trench. This kind of profile is

common in ditch sections. The basal slot is conventionally referred to as an 'ankle-breaker' from its supposed defensive function, but is simply a consequence of the way that the ditch was dug, with a final spade-width spit being removed by one person working backwards along its length. The fills of this ditch (103), (104), (105) were comparatively rich in pottery, with a total of 8 sherds retrieved from the three small stretches excavated. Five of these sherds were Nene Valley colour-coated ware of a form common in the later 3rd century AD. The other pottery is consistent with this date. A broken fragment of a metal blade was also found. Although the alignment of this ditch extends through the foundation trenches of the next house, no trace of it was visible there. This suggests that it terminates between the two houses, or that it turns sharply to north or south.

House Plot 2 (Pl. 8)

In the western corner the foundation trenches revealed a large pit [206] which was around 1.8m deep from the present ground surface (Fig. 4, Pl. 9). From the sections revealed by the trenches, it appeared to be rectangular in shape, at least 4m long by over 2m wide. The sides were near-vertical, and it appeared to be flat bottomed, though the base was below the water table and not easy to see. Two Bourne-ware pottery sherds suggest a date of late 12th to early 15th century for this feature. Just to the south, in the foundation trench for the back wall of the house, was a shallower pit [205] with a similar fill (Pl. 10). Not enough of this was visible to discern its shape in plan, but it was nearly 3m wide, fairly steep-sided, and with a shallowly concave base, up to 1.05m deep. This was richer in pottery finds, with eight sherds recovered, including Stamford Ware and medieval grey wares, dating to the late 11th to early 13th century. The relationship between these two features was not clear. From their shapes in plan, they must have inter-cut, but the interface between them was in a disturbed region of the section (Pl. 11). A third pit [207] showing in the central trench appeared to be roughly circular or oval, with a diameter of around two metres (Pl. 12). It had a concave base rising to steep sides, and was at least 90cm deep from the current ground surface. No finds were recovered from its fill.

The pit, BAP96 [7], identified in the evaluation excavation containing a fragment of human cranium was in this region of the site. It may have been part of the same feature as pit [206], or a separate small pit to the south.

A small feature showed in the trench for the north-western side of the house (Pl. 13). This was rectangular in plan, about 0.45m wide by 0.65m or more long, with vertical sides and flattish base. Its form suggested it was a post-hole, but it was isolated and had no associated dating evidence.

House Plot 3 (Pl. 14)

The area of house 3 was dominated by a number of large pits (Fig. 5). The foundation trench for the south-western side of the house revealed two of these in section. The pit at the western end [307] of this side was excavated to a depth of around 1.40m from the present ground surface, but was not completely bottomed (Pl. 15). It appeared to be a large, shallowly concave feature, 5m or more across. To the east, it was cut by

another pit [309] which was a similar in size and shape, with a shallowly dished profile and excavated to a depth of 1.50m (Pl. 16). This pit had rather more structure in its fill (303), with thin lenses of pale gravel, grey silt and darker material. Neither feature had much dating evidence, with one sherd of pottery each. A similar feature [308] showed in the north-west trench (Pl. 17). The relationship of this feature to pit [307] was obscured by a large block of re-deposited natural gravel which remained unexcavated. It is possible that they were parts of the same feature, or that the re-deposited gravel overlay the interface between them. No finds were recovered from the fill (302) of this pit [308]. The foundation trenches for the internal walls of the house cut a fourth member of this group [310] at right angles so its dimensions are more certain (Pl. 18). It was rectangular or broadly oval in shape, about 5m long by 3.5m wide and aligned with its long axis south-west to north-east. It had steep sides breaking gradually to a concave base and was up to 1.20m deep from the present ground surface. Its fill (304) showed some tip-lines, but was otherwise similar in appearance to the topsoil. Once again, it failed to furnish any dating evidence.

By contrast, the fill (305) of the pit in the eastern corner of the plot [311] yielded large quantities of finds, in the form of 19th or early 20th century pottery, glass and metal (Pl. 19). A few representative samples of glazed stoneware sherds and glass bottles were collected. The pit was at least 1.50m deep, the flat base lying below the water table. The section exposed in the trench was over 2m wide, and it had steep, near-vertical sides. The fill was rather loose, dark and organic loam, interleaved with broad bands of rain-washed gravel.

The final feature noted in this plot [312] was not excavated, having a very compact fill (306) of re-deposited natural gravel which would not have compromised the stability of overlying house footings (Pl. 20). Visible in the base of the trench in the northern corner, it appeared to be a circular or oval pit at least 3m in diameter.

The grave identified in the evaluation, BAP96 [39], was about 4m to the north-west of the northern corner of this house, in an area destined to become part of the back garden.

Discussion

The earliest feature identified was the ditch from the Romano-British period running east to west through house plot 1. This feature seems to be on a similar alignment to the driveway identified from aerial photographs, and sectioned further to the east (Zeffertt, 1991). With the uncertainty inherent in transferred aerial photography data the precise line of this driveway past the site is unsure, but it seems to pass to the south. This would mean that it is unlikely that the ditch [107, 108, 109] is directly associated with it, but could be a contemporary field boundary or drainage ditch.

The later features could mostly be classed as extraction or disposal pits. No structural remains were observed, but the presence of these pits implies that there was settlement nearby. The pottery finds suggest that local occupation has been more or less continuous from the early medieval period. The site is set back from Outgang

Road, behind the present houses. This road, contemporary with King Street Roman Road, continues through as Main Street and then as Greatford Road, and must have been the axis around which the village developed. It is probable that the area adjacent to the street frontage would have been the main focus of subsequent occupation, a pattern that still persists.

The large pits in the west and north of the site, such as [205], [206], [307], [308], [309] and [310] all had similar fills of re-deposited topsoil and subsoil, with no evidence of any function apart from extraction of gravel. The area is low lying and would formerly have been wet, and under these conditions, roads would have needed regular maintenance. Locally dug gravel would have been the most readily available material. It may have been the responsibility of local land-owners to supply road repair materials from pits in adjoining land, but, in any case, ease of transport would have favoured the use of a number of pits at frequent intervals along the road, where this was possible. Gravel could have had other uses, but the presence of a long-established road close to the site provides an immediate motive for its extraction. Road maintenance and repair would be undertaken periodically, so the gravel pits would be expected to span a wide range of dates. It may be significant that these pits were concentrated in the north part of the site, closer to the road.

The development of occupation along the road frontage would have led to other land uses in the adjacent land. The pit [106] containing the horse skeleton perhaps points to a use for pasturage and stabling. Transporting a dead horse for any distance is not a trivial undertaking, so it is likely that it was buried close to where it had died. This could have happened anywhere, but it is most likely to have occurred near to where it was normally kept.

With increased domestic activity, disposal of waste becomes an increasing concern. The pit [113] with the layer of lime in its fill was probably dug for the disposal of lavatory waste. Prior to the widespread use of the flush toilet it was normal for such waste to be buried, and sealed with lime. If this was the function of this pit it is perhaps surprising that the layers of organic material within the fill were vanishingly thin. It may be that the local soil conditions favour rapid decomposition. If this is so, it means that caution needs to be exercised in interpreting other features on the site as quarry pits rather than rubbish pits, on the basis of their fills.

A change of land-use from paddock to garden could perhaps have happened some time in the last century. The deep rubbish pit [311] which contained large amounts of glass and metal probably post-dates that change.

Acknowledgements

This work was carried out for The Market Deeping Building Company Ltd, who are thanked for their support. Thanks also to the members of their work-force on site, who all co-operated with forbearance and good humour.

Nansi Rosenberg provided much useful information on the archaeological history of the Baston area as well as details of the studies with which she has been involved. Discussion of the findings of the evaluation work with Chris Taylor also proved to be very useful.

Analysis and dating of the pottery finds was carried out by Maggi Darling and Jane Young.

Jane Frost helped with the final production of this report. Naomi Field organized, co-ordinated and generally supplied inspiration throughout the project.

Richard Moore
Lindsey Archaeological Services
September 1997

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Archive

In addition to a copy of this report, the site archive, deposited with the City and County Museum, Lincoln, consists of the following items:

36 Context sheets

3 Sheets of original site plans

2 Boxes of Finds

Site Photographs, (97/52 0-5; 97/64 37; 97/65 0 -36; 97/66 0-36)

BAP97, APPENDIX 1: Context Summary

Number	Area	Type	Below	Above	Other Relationships	Description
100	1	Deposit		101, 102		Topsoil spread, House plot 1
101	1	Fill	100	106		Fill of 106, contains horse skeleton
102	1	Fill	100	110	Contained by 113	Upper fill of pit
103	1	Fill	100	108	Same as 104, 105	Fill of Ditch
104	1	Fill	113	107	Same as 103, 105	Fill of Ditch
105	1	Fill	100	109	Same as 103, 104	Fill of Ditch
106	1	Cut	101	Natural		Pit for horse burial
107	1	Cut	104	Natural	Same as 108, 109	East-west ditch
108	1	Cut	103	Natural	Same as 107, 109	Ditch
109	1	Cut	105	Natural	Same as 107, 109	Ditch
110	1	Fill	102	111	Contained by 113	Layer of lime within pit 113
111	1	Fill	110	112	Contained by 113	Dark layer within pit 113
112	1	Fill	111	113		Lowest fill of 113
113	1	Cut	112	104	Contains 102, 103, 104, 105	Pit, probable waste pit
200	2	Deposit		201, 202, 203, 204		Topsoil spread, house plot 2
201	2	Fill	200	205		Fill of pit
202	2	Fill	200	206		Fill of pit
203	2	Fill	200	207		Fill of pit
204	2	Fill	200	208		Fill of post-hole
205	2	Cut	201	Natural		Pit
206	2	Cut	202	Natural		Rectangular pit 1.75m deep
207	2	Cut	203	Natural		Circular pit
208	2	Cut	204	Natural		Post-hole
300	3	Deposit		301, 302, 304, 305, 306		Topsoil spread, house plot 3
301	3	Fill	300	307		Fill of large pit
302	3	Fill	300	308		Fill of large pit
303	3	Fill	307	309		Fill of large pit
304	3	Fill	300	310		Fill of large pit
305	3	Fill	300	311		Fill of pit
306	3	Fill	300	312		Fill of pit
307	3	Cut	301	303		Large pit, probable gravel pit
308	3	Cut	302	Natural		Large pit, may merge with 307
309	3	Cut	303	Natural		Large pit, similar to 307, 308, 310
310	3	Cut	304	Natural		Large pit
311	3	Cut	305	Natural		Large, deep rubbish pit
312	3	Cut	306	Natural		Pit, unexcavated

BAS97, Context Summary 2

Number	Description	Period	Pottery	Other Finds	Photograph
100	Topsoil spread, House plot 1		7	Worked stone, tile, glass, shell (not kept)	
101	Fill of 106, contains horse skeleton	Med	3	Fe horse-shoe	97/65/3
102	Upper fill of pit	?			
103	Fill of Ditch	RB	2	Daub (or crudely made pot ?)	
104	Fill of Ditch	RB	5	Fe knife blade	
105	Fill of Ditch	RB	1		
106	Pit for horse burial	Med			97/65/8
107	East-west ditch	RB			97/65/17
108	Ditch	RB			97/65/13
109	Ditch	RB			97/65/27
110	Layer of lime within pit 113	?			
111	Dark layer within pit 113	?			
112	Lowest fill of 113	?			
113	Pit, probable waste pit	?			97/65/10
200	Topsoil spread, house plot 2		17		
201	Fill of pit	E. Med	8		
202	Fill of pit	Med	2		
203	Fill of pit	?			
204	Fill of post-hole	?			
205	Pit	E. Med			97/66/33
206	Rectangular pit 1.75m deep	Med			97/65/23
207	Circular pit	?			97/66/14
208	Post-hole	?			97/65/19
300	Topsoil spread, house plot 3			Tile, lead	
301	Fill of large pit	?	1	Oyster shell (not kept)	
302	Fill of large pit	?			
303	Fill of large pit	Med ?	1		
304	Fill of large pit	?			
305	Fill of pit	19th C	4	More pottery, glass, metal (all discarded)	
306	Fill of pit	?			
307	Large pit, probable gravel pit	?			97/66/0
308	Large pit, may merge with 307	?			97/66/4
309	Large pit, similar to 307, 308, 310	Med ?			97/65/29
310	Large pit	?			97/66/11
311	Large, deep rubbish pit	19th C			97/66/21
312	Pit, unexcavated	?			97/66/28

REPORT ON THE ROMAN POTTERY FROM BASTON, BAP97

for LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

by Margaret J. Darling, M.Phil., F.S.A., M.L.F.A.

1 September 1997

QUANTITY AND CONDITION

Only 10 sherds from 4 contexts, all bodysherds, some abraded. A short archive to the standard recommended by the *Study Group for Roman Pottery* has been prepared, and is printed below.

DATE

All contexts could fit a 3rd-century date. It is notable that five of the ten sherds are of Nene Valley colour-coated ware, none of the sherds having a positively late fabric, although they are mostly relatively thick for beakers, and more likely to be from other closed vessels, such as jars or flasks, more common in the later 3rd century. A single shell-gritted bodysherd is probably from a dales ware jar, normally dated to the mid 3rd century or later. The other shell-gritted bodysherd is in a different fabric, not clearly identifiable; the coloration is similar to that seen on South Midlands shell-gritted ware, usually 4th century in this area. Given this uncertainty, the remaining sherds would indicate the 3rd century, probably in the latter half.

Archive:

Cxt	Fab	Form	Dec	V	D?	DNo	Details	Shs
103	NVCC	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS;CR FAB;FLASK OR JAR?	1
103	GFIN	CLSD	-	-	-	-	ABR SM BS;NEAR PART FAB	1
103	DWSH?	J?	-	-	-	-	BASAL AREA SH;HM?	1
103	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3+	-
104	NVCC	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS;CR FAB;THICKISH ?BASAL AREA	1
104	NVCC	CLSD?	-	-	-	-	ABR BS;MOST CC LOST;BURNT	1
104	NVCC	BK?	-	-	-	-	ABR BS;HEAVILY BURNT	1
104	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG	1
104	SHEL	-	-	-	-	-	BS RB FAB;WHEEL THROWN?	1
104	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	PROB M3+	-
105	NVCC	CLSD	-	-	-	-	THICKISH BS;CRBN FAB;?JAR	1
105	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3+	-
301	OX	BK?	-	-	-	-	BS THIN WALL;V.FINE BURNISH	1
301	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	PROB 3	-

POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: BAP97 WARE TYPES BY CONTEXT

Context	Earliest horizon	Latest horizon	Probable horizon	Date range
100	BL	1	BOWL	18TH
100	BOUA	1	?	UNGLZE
100	BS	1	JAR/CHAMBER	RIM
100	LPM	1	DISH	BL/W
100	LPM	2	DISH	BL/W
100	R	1	BOWL	RIM;?ID
101	MEDLOC	1	?	UNDERFIRED GLZE;??BOUA
101	MISC	1	JAR	ROMAN GW OR SNLOC
101	ST	1	JAR	UNGLZE;11-12TH
200	BL	1	CLOSED	17/18TH
200	BL	1	CLOSED	17/18TH;MP TYPE
200	BOUA	1	BOWL	BS
200	BOUA	1	BOWL	DEC RIM AS 300; ?OVER FIRED;NOT SV?
200	BOUA	1	JAR	UNGLZE;SOOT
200	BOUA	1	JUG	BS;APP & INC DEC
200	BOUA	3	JUG;LARGE	LHJ
200	BS	1	BOWL	BASE
200	BS	1	BOWL	MACHINE DEC
200	DST	1	JUG	BS
200	LERTH	1	FLOWERPOT	-
200	R	1	MORTARIA	-
200	ST	1	JUG/PIT	GLZE;L11/12TH
200	STSL	1	DISH;PRESS MOULD	WHITE FABRIC; TRAILED DEC
201	SNLOC	1	JAR	UNGLZE;QUARTZ FABRIC; ? ID COULD BE R?
201	ST	1	JAR	UNGLZE;10-12TH
201	ST	1	JUG/PIT	BASE;SOOT;GLZE;L11/12TH
201	ST	5	PITCHER	BS & HANDLE;GLZE;L11/12TH
202	BOU	1	JUG/JAR	-
202	BOU	1	JUG/JAR	-
300	BL	1	JAR	RIM;17/18TH
300	BOU	1	JUG/JAR	-
300	BOUA	1	BOWL	RIM;INCISED AND SLASHED DEC INT & RIM FLANGE;LOW FIRED
300	BS	1	HOLLOW	-
303	BOUA	1	JUG/JAR	BASE;SOOT
305	BERTH	1	JAR	18TH
305	LPM	1	-	BL/W
305	LPM	1	JUG	COLOUR GLZE
305	LSTON	1	JAM JAR	-

POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: BAP97 HORIZON DATING

Context	Earliest horizon	Latest horizon	Probable horizon	Date range
100	EMH	EMH	-	
101	MH3	MH10	-	
200	PMH8	PMH10	-	
201	ASH14	MH3	-	
202	MH3	MH8	-	
300	PMH8	EMH	-	
303	MH3	MH8	-	
305	EMH	EMH	-	

APPENDIX 4: BAP97 Animal bone

The animal bone retrieved during the course of the watching brief is listed below. Apart from context (101), very little bone was found, and most of this came from the topsoil contexts (200, 300) or from the fill (305) of the modern rubbish pit. The local concentration of three cattle ulnae from plot 2 is intriguing.

In addition to the articulated horse skeleton, context (101) had a cattle toe bone, and a lower molar from a sheep. Both of these were presumably residual.

The horse was probably around average size or slightly smaller compared to modern animals. The posterior epiphyses of the vertebral centra mostly show signs of recent fusion, although a few are completely fused. In horses, these normally fuse at around 4 - 5 years (Schmid 1972). Complete fusion of the anterior epiphyses and partial fusion of the posterior epiphyses would imply an age toward the end of this range, so it was probably around five years old when it died.

Two loci within the vertebral column show pathological lesions. The sixteenth and seventeenth thoracic vertebrae both show abnormal bone growth. This takes the form of outgrowths from the areas around the periphery of their mutual articulating surfaces. On the left side, these were in contact, and show signs of having begun to fuse together.

The anterior of the two lumbar vertebrae had apparently fused with the bone anterior to it. The centrum of this bone is normal, but the top of the neural arch is extended forward, apparently incorporating the corresponding part of the bone in front. Unfortunately the rest of this bone, probably the eighteenth thoracic vertebra, is missing. The fused area appears similar to the bone growth between the sixteenth and seventeenth thoracic vertebrae, but at a more advanced stage. Both were probably caused by mechanical stress to this region of the vertebral column. If the animal had been used for riding, as seems likely, this would have been the part of the back under the saddle. Carrying too heavy a rider or using a poorly fitting saddle over a prolonged period might be expected to have caused this kind of damage.

The spongy-textured bones found in association with the horse were mostly in the form of rather amorphous, round ended shafts, while some were more solid fragments with unfused symphyseal surfaces. The appearance, especially of the shaft fragments, suggests that they are from a foetal animal, representing early centres of ossification that had not yet spread throughout the developing bone. This would imply that the horse was a mare, in foal when it died. This must be a tentative conclusion as these bones were not clearly articulated when found, and have not been positively identified.

Reference

E Schmid (1972) *Atlas of Animal Bone*, Elsevier, Amsterdam

BAP97 Bone Catalogue

Context	Animal	Bone	Side	
101	Bos	2nd phalanx		
101	Ovis	Tooth	Right	Lower m3, moderate wear
101	Large mammal	? vertebra fragment		Unfused, spongy texture, foetal ?
101	Large mammal	? vertebra fragment		Unfused, spongy texture, foetal ?
101	Large mammal	? vertebra fragment		Unfused, spongy texture, foetal ?
101	Large mammal	? vertebra fragment		Unfused, spongy texture, foetal ?
101	Large mammal	? vertebra fragment		Unfused, spongy texture, foetal ?
101	Unidentified	? Shaft or rib frag		Unfused, spongy texture, foetal ?
101	Unidentified	? Shaft or rib frag		Unfused, spongy texture, foetal ?
101	Unidentified	? Shaft or rib frag		Unfused, spongy texture, foetal ?
101	Unidentified	? Shaft or rib frag		Unfused, spongy texture, foetal ?
101	Unidentified	? Shaft or rib frag		Unfused, spongy texture, foetal ?
101	Unidentified	? Shaft or rib frag		Unfused, spongy texture, foetal ?
101	Unidentified	? Shaft or rib frag		Unfused, spongy texture, foetal ?
101	Unidentified	? Shaft or rib frag		Unfused, spongy texture, foetal ?
101	Unidentified	? Shaft or rib frag		Unfused, spongy texture, foetal ?
101	Unidentified	? Shaft or rib frag		Unfused, spongy texture, foetal ?
101	Equus	Scapula	Right	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	Humerus	Right	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	Ulna	Right	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	Radius	Right	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	Metacarpal	Right	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	Metacarpal II	Right	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	Metacarpal IV	Right	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	8 Carpals	Right	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	1st phalanx, foreleg	Right	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	2nd phalanx, foreleg	Right	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	3rd phalanx, foreleg	Right	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	? Sesamoid foot bon	Right	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	Scapula	Left	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	Humerus	Left	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	Ulna	Left	Fragment, part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	Radius	Left	Prox end, part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	5 Carpals	Left	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	2nd phalanx, foreleg	Left	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	3rd phalanx, foreleg	Left	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	? Sesamoid foot bon	Left	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	Femur	Right	Prox and dist ends, part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	Tibia	Right	Broken into two, part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	Patella	Right	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	1st phalanx, hindleg	Right	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	Tarsal	Right	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	3 innominate frags	Right ?	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	73 rib fragments		Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	14 rib sternal ends		Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	15 rib dorsal ends	Right	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	13 rib dorsal ends	Left	Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	Cervical vertebra		4 or 5, part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	Thoracic vertebra 1		Artic skeleton, 2 large, 3 small frags. post. epiph
101	Equus	Thoracic vertebra 2		Artic skeleton, 3 frags
101	Equus	Thoracic vertebra 3		Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	Thoracic vertebra 4		Part of artic skeleton, post. epiphysis just fused
101	Equus	Thoracic vertebra 5		Artic skel, part cent + ant proc missing post. epip
101	Equus	Thoracic vertebra 6		Part of articulated skeleton, post. epiphysis just f
101	Equus	Thoracic vertebra 7		Part of articulated skeleton, post. epiphysis just f
101	Equus	Thoracic vertebra 8		Part of articulated skeleton, post. epiphysis just f
101	Equus	Thoracic vertebra 9		Artic skeleton, 2 pieces, post. epiphysis just fuse
101	Equus	Thoracic vertebra 10		Part of articulated skeleton

BAP97 Bone Catalogue

Context	Animal	Bone	Side	
101	Equus	Thoracic vertebra 11		Part of articulated skeleton, post. epiphysis just f
101	Equus	Thoracic vertebra 12		Part of articulated skeleton, post. epiphysis just f
101	Equus	Thoracic vertebra 13		Artic skeleton, neural spine missing, post. epiphy
101	Equus	Thoracic vertebra 14		Part of articulated skeleton, post. epiphysis just f
101	Equus	Thoracic vertebra 15		Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus	Thoracic vertebra 16		Artic skel, with 17 abnormal bone growth joining
101	Equus	Thoracic vertebra 17		Artic skel, see t.v. 16, lateral growth forward from
101	Equus	Cervical vertebra 7		+ 1 small frag, part of artic skeleton, post epiphy
101	Equus	Lumbar vertebra		Artic skel, abnormal growth, fused with bone in fr
101	Equus	Lumbar vertebra		Part of articulated skeleton
101	Equus ?	Caudal vertebra		Part of articulated skeleton ?
101	Equus	Metatarsal ?	Right ?	2 small frags of distal articular surface
105	Unidentified	Shaft fragment		Sheep sized
200	Bos	Metatarsal	Right	
200	Bos	Ulna	Left	Fragment of central region, cut
200	Bos	Ulna	Left	Similar to above, truncated lower
200	Bos	Ulna	Right	Much larger, sawn, cut marks, poor preservation
200	Large mammal	3 rib fragments		
200	? Sus	Tibia shaft fragment		Sawn
300	Equus	Metatarsal	Left	Complete
301	Equus	Metapodial		4 shaft fragments
305	Large mammal	Shaft fragment		
305	Anser	Coracoid	Left	
305	? Ovis	? Metapodial		Shaft fragment, cut mark

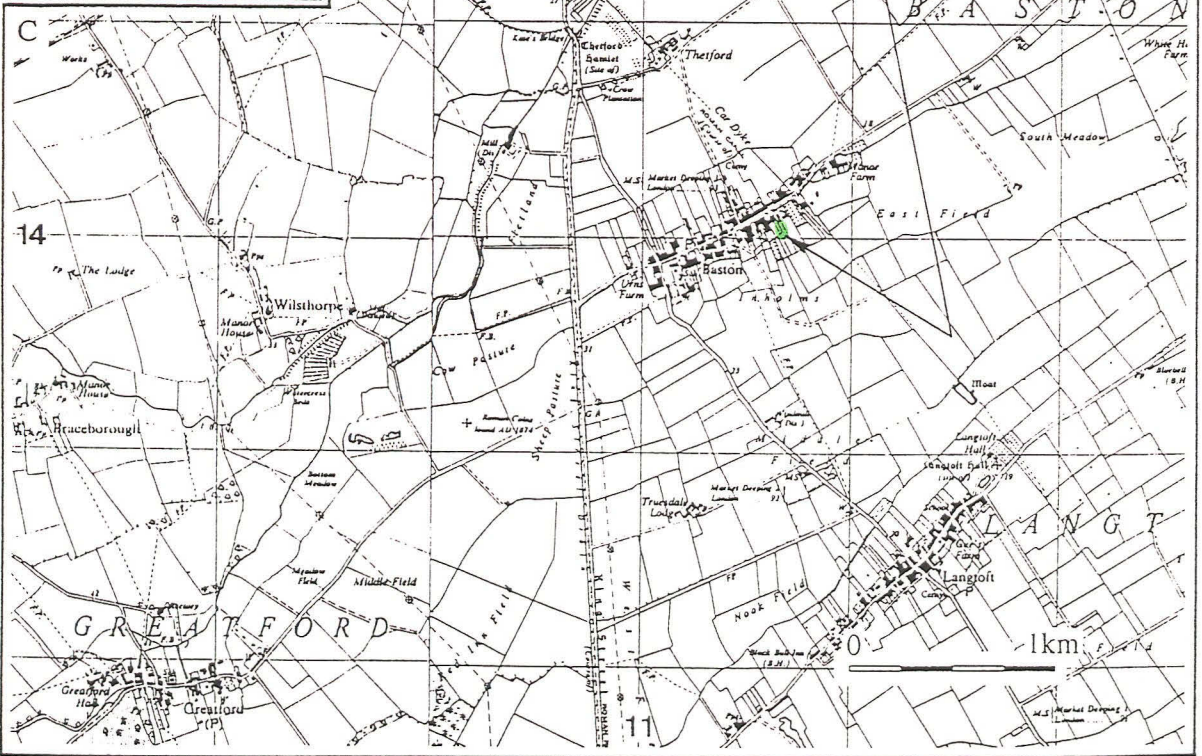
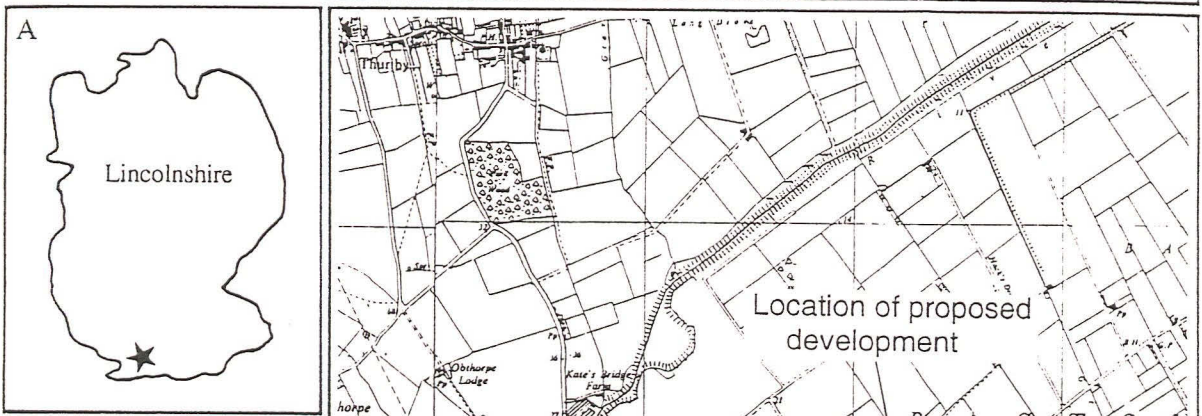
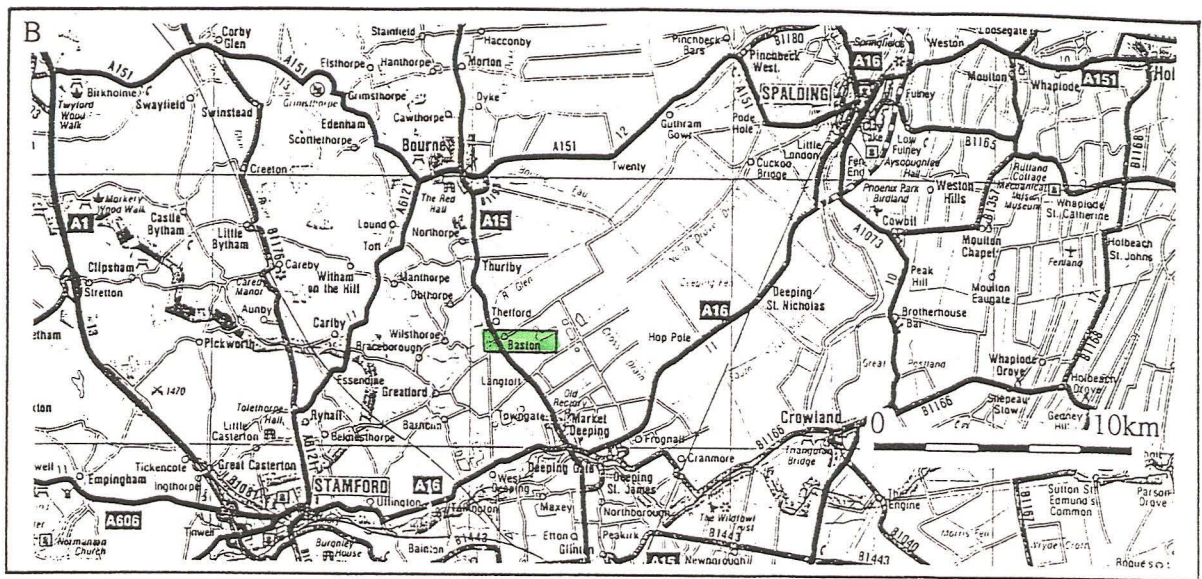
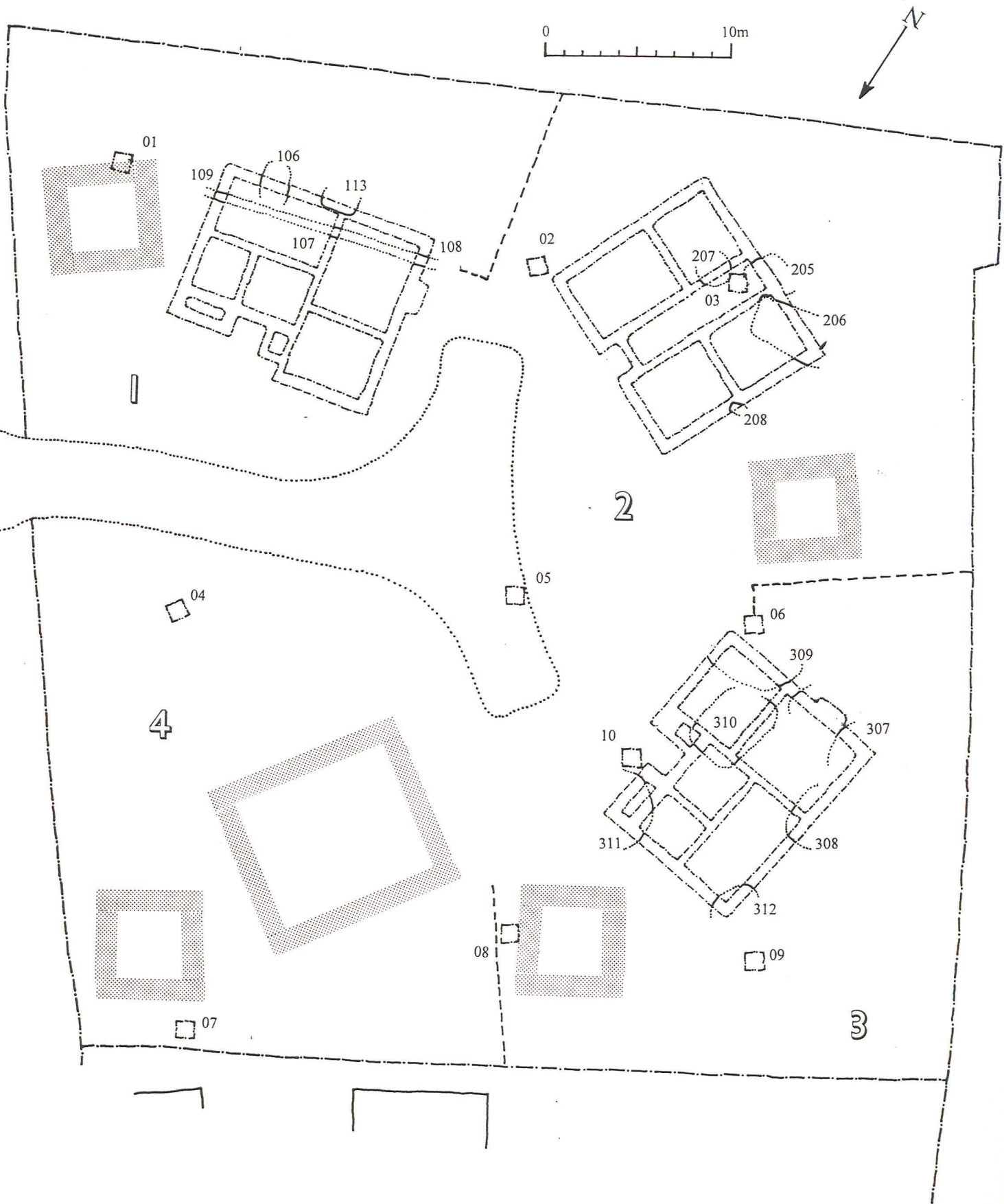


Fig 1 : General site location. (Inset C based on O.S. 1:25000, Sheets TF 01 and TF 11. Crown Copyright 1955. Reproduced with the permission of the controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).



- Site Boundary
- Proposed Property Boundary
- Excavated Foundation Trench
- Proposed Road
- Archaeological Feature
- 06 Site of BAP96 Test Pit
- Conjectured Continuation of Feature
- █ Further Building Work

Fig 2: Site Plan

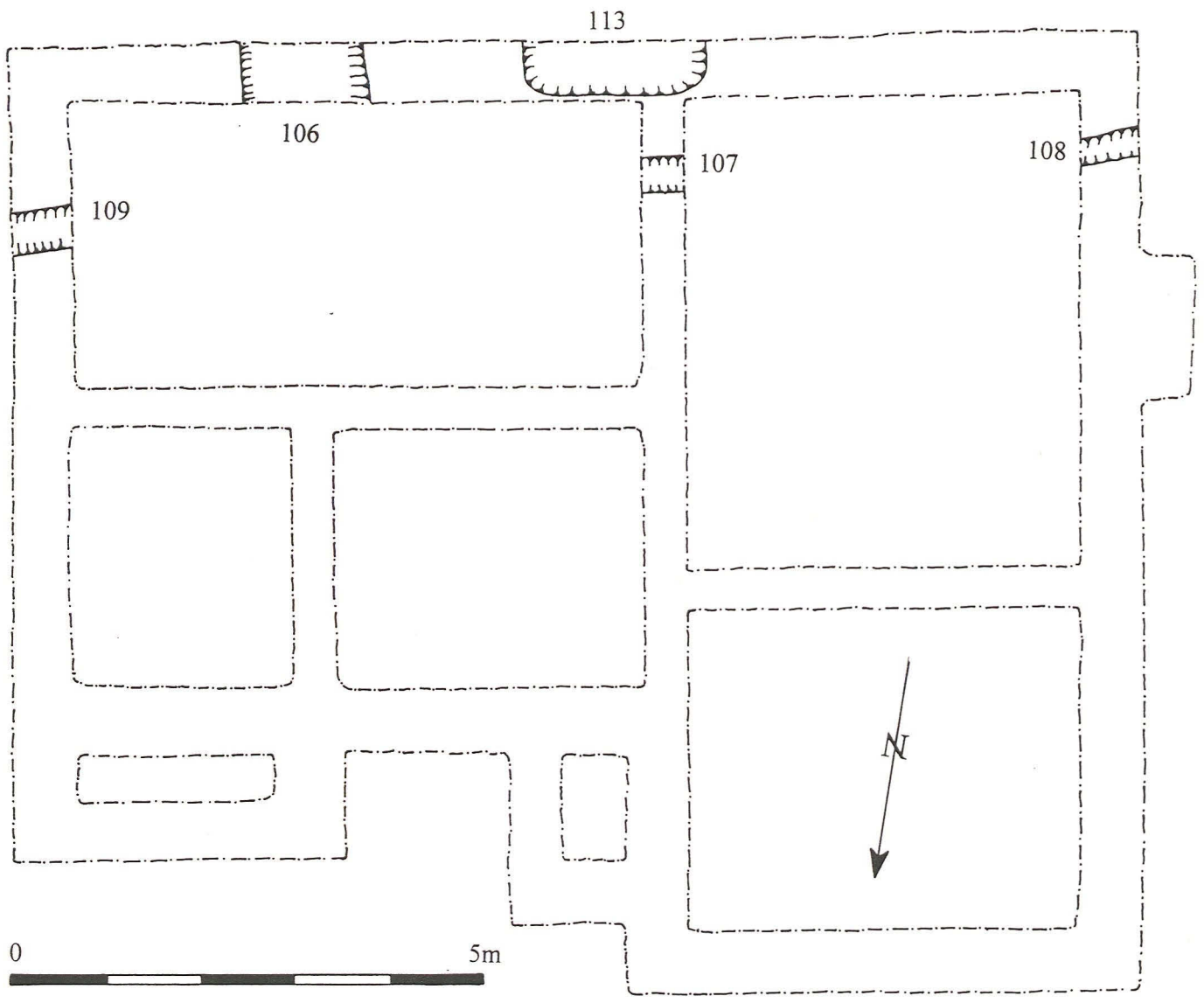


Fig 3: Archaeological Features in Plot 1

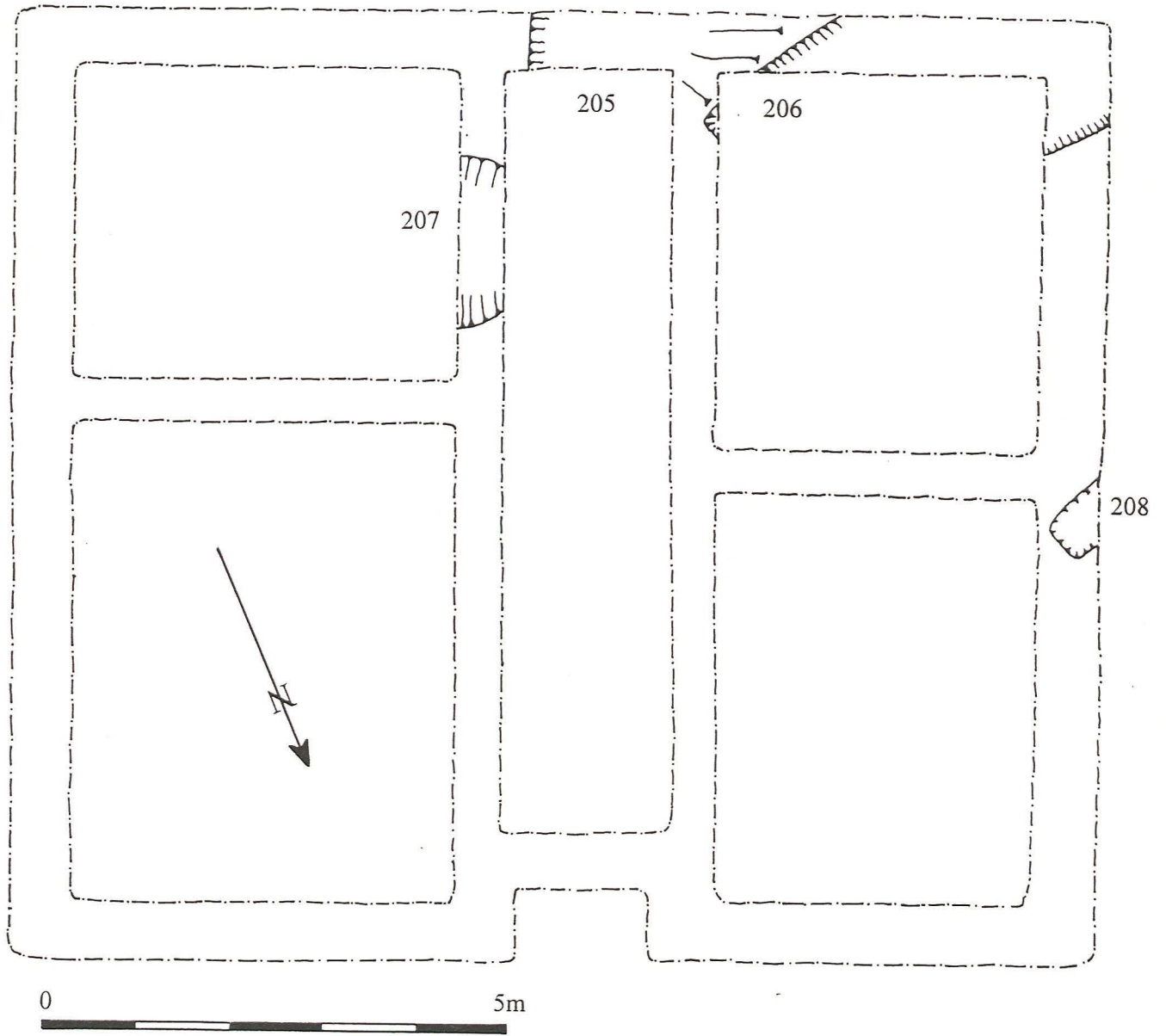


Fig 4: Archaeological Features in Plot 2

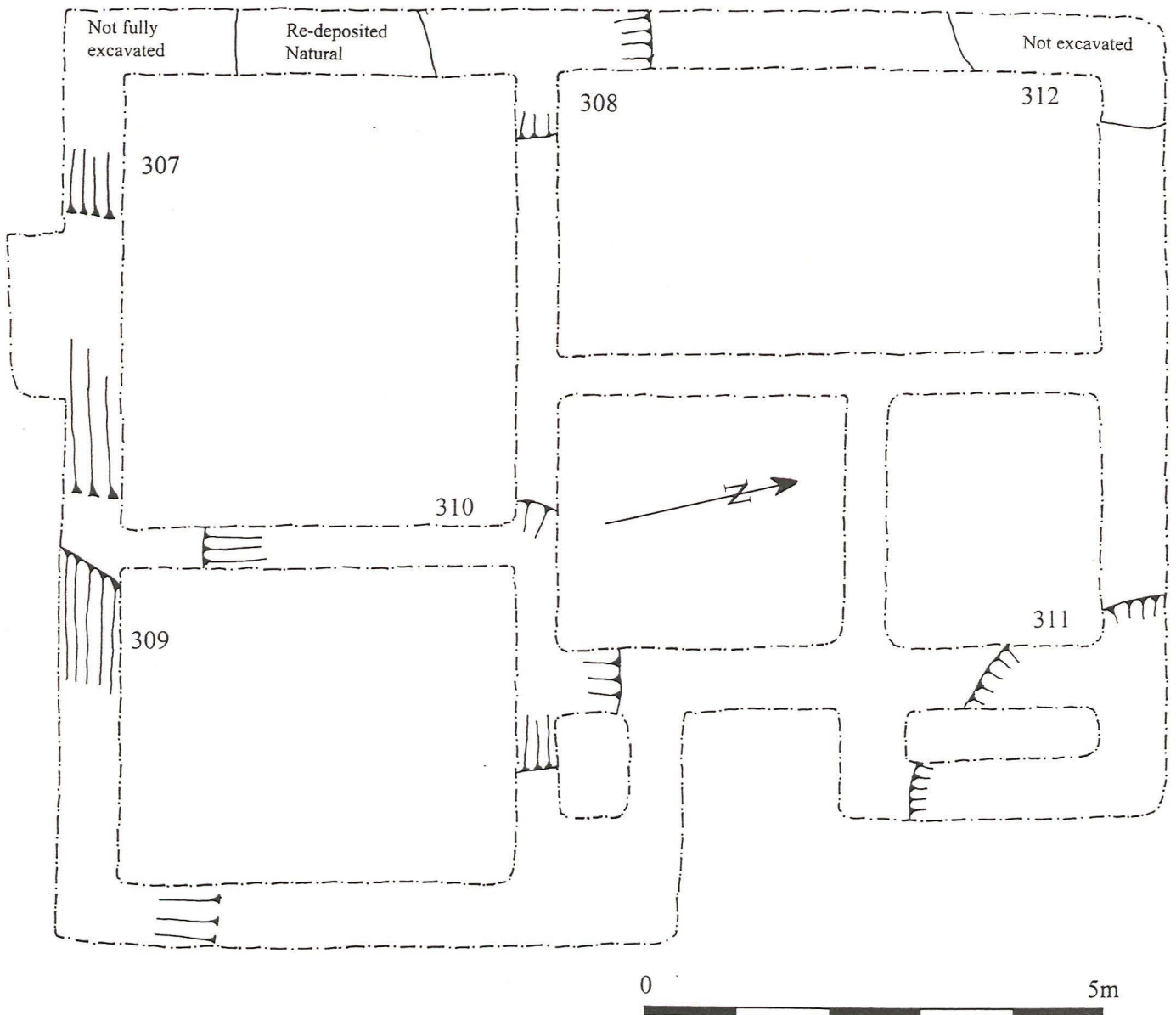


Fig 5: Archaeological Features in Plot 3



PI 1 General view of the foundation trenches in house plot 1.

PI 2 The articulated horse skeleton in pit 106, partially excavated. Scale 50cm.





PI 3 North facing section of feature 106, after removal of horse skeleton.
Scales 1m and 50cm.

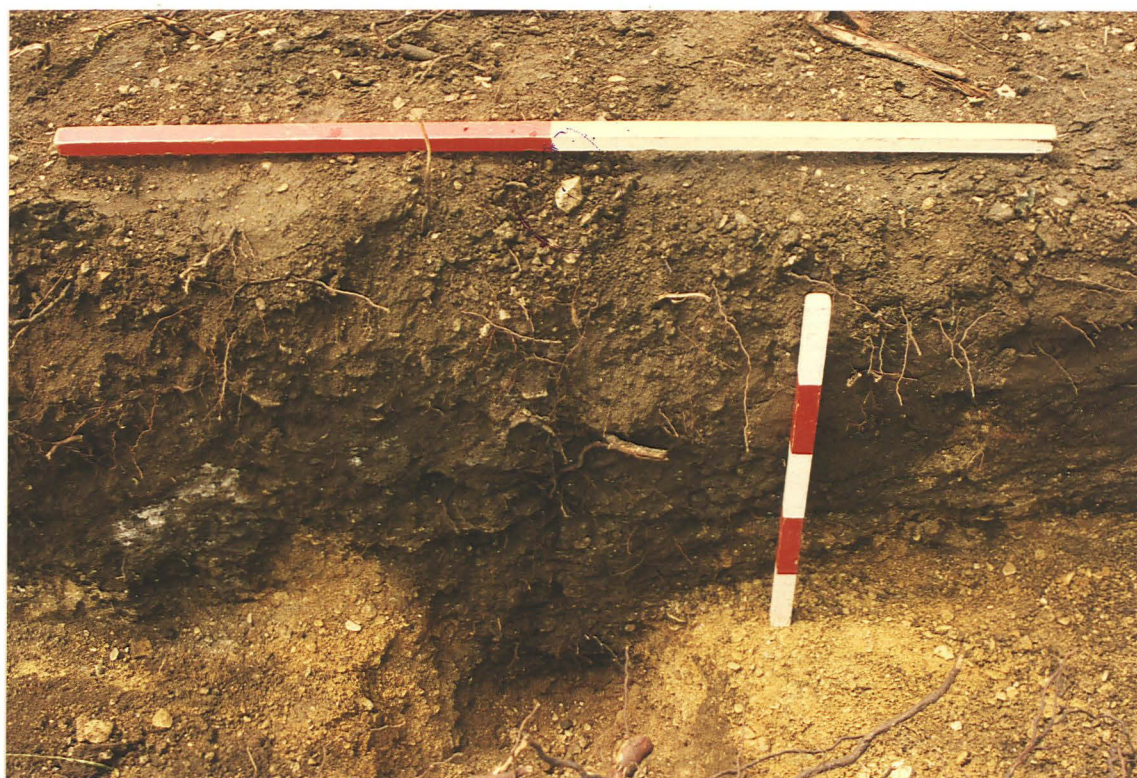
PI 4 North facing section of pit 113, showing layer of lime.
Scales 1m and 50cm.





PI 5 East facing section through Roman ditch: westernmost section 108. Scale 50cm.

PI 6 East facing section through Roman ditch: middle section 107. The ditch can be seen to be cutting the lime layer of pit 113. Scales 1m and 50cm.





PI 7 East facing section through Roman ditch: easternmost section 109.
Scales 1m and 50cm.

PI 8 General view of the foundation trenches in house plot 2.





PI 9 East facing section of pit 206.

PI 10 North facing section of feature 205.
Scales 1m and 50cm.





PI 11 The interface between pits 205 and 206. Scale 50cm.

PI 12 East facing section of pit 207. Scale 50cm.





PI 13 East facing section of post-hole 208
Scales 1m and 50cm.

PI 14 General view of the foundation trenches in house plot 3.





PI 15 North facing section of pit 307. Scales 1m and 50cm.

PI 16 Oblique view of north facing section through pit 309.
Scale 1m.





PI 17 South facing section of pit 308. Scales 1m and 50cm.

PI 18 South facing section of pit 310. Scales 1m (partly obscured) and 50cm.





PI 19 South facing section of nineteenth century rubbish pit 311.

PI 20 Unexcavated feature 312. The slightly darker deposit showing in the corner of the foundation trench is the fill of this feature.

