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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND AT  
42 MAIN STREET,  
BASTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(BAMSW 11)**

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Work Undertaken For  
Seagate Homes Limited  
October 2011

Report Compiled by  
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 1165 1408  
Planning Application: S10/0165/OUT  
OASIS ID: archaeol1-112256  
Accession Number: LCNCC:2011.11

APS Report No. **111/11**

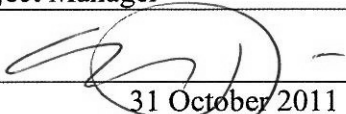
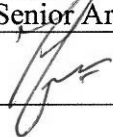
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





**Quality Control  
Archaeological Watching Brief  
at Main Street,  
Baston,  
Lincolnshire  
(BAMSW 11)**

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor	Mark Peachey
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration	Mark Peachey
Photographic Reproduction	Mark Peachey
Post-excavation Analyst	Mark Peachey

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Gary Taylor 	 Tom Lane
Date: 31 October 2011	Date: 31 October 2011



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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for a residential development at 42 Main Street, Baston, as the site lay in an archaeologically sensitive area, near the historic core of the village. The site lay adjacent to Main Street which fossilizes the course of a Roman road. The Roman road King Street and Roman waterway the Car Dyke are also located nearby. Iron Age and Roman remains, a Saxon cemetery and Late Saxon and medieval settlement remains have been revealed close to the site. A trenching evaluation on the site revealed buried soils and a single pit, all of 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century or later date. There was also evidence of substantial post-medieval sand and gravel extraction. Medieval pottery retrieved included locally-produced wares, some of which were wasters.*

*The watching brief revealed similar sand and gravel pits, dating from the late medieval to the modern period, to those found on the trenching evaluation. The probable rear boundary ditch of a medieval property was also recorded along with two undated ditches.*

*Finds included pottery of 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date, 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century glass, animal bone and clay pipe.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “*a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.*” (IfA 2008).

### 2.2 Planning Background

The site is the subject of an outline application (S10/0165/OUT) for residential development comprising three dwellings. Following an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist advised that an archaeological watching brief was required during development.

The watching brief was carried out between the 19<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> September 2011, in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Baston is located approximately 6km south of Bourne and 11km northeast of Stamford, in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Figure 1).

The site is in the eastern part of the linear village, on the south side of Main Street, at NGR TF 1165 1408 (Figure 2).

The site lies at approximately 6m OD on a gentle slope down to the east. Local soils are the Badsey 2 Association fine loamy soils developed upon a drift geology of terrace gravel which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101, BGS 1978).

### 2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

Baston is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Evidence of earlier prehistoric activity is limited, though a number of Neolithic stone axes have been found in the parish.

Iron Age enclosures have been identified to the west, around King Street.

Romano-British activity is indicated by the King Street Roman road, about 600m to

the west, and the Baston Outgang which is fossilised by Main Street. Additionally, the Car Dyke Roman waterway is about 200m to the east of the site (Figure 2). Cropmarks thought to represent settlement of Roman date are evident on either side of King Street. Previous investigations immediately adjacent to the site revealed Roman remains including a possible burial (Lindsey Archaeological Services 1996; 1997; 1998).

Close to King Street, at Urns Farm, is the site of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery of mid 5th to late 6th century date which contained few inhumations and many cremations (Mayes and Dean 1976, 6).

Investigations at Hall Farm, just to the southwest of the site, revealed remains of late Saxon settlement, including a rare example of an iron smithy, and medieval manorial and general settlement. Pottery wasters have also been found in the area indicating the likely presence of kilns (Taylor 2003).

The place-name Baston means ‘the enclosure/village of Bak(r)’, deriving from the Old Norse personal name *Bak* and Old English *tun* (Cameron 1998) At the time of the Domesday Survey, Baston comprised a manor and a berewick. Within the manor, held by Crowland Abbey, was a church and half a mill (Foster and Longley 1976).

Medieval and post-medieval remains have been found immediately to the east of the current site. Postholes, pits, some of them large, and small gullies and ditches were revealed. Perhaps functioning for gravel extraction and waste disposal, the large pits appeared to be concentrated in the western part of the area (Lindsey Archaeological Services 1996; 1997; 1998). Where identified, linear features appeared to terminate within the development area, with none obviously extending into the present investigation site (Lindsey Archaeological Services 1998, fig 3).

The only extant medieval building is the parish church of St John the Baptist which dates to the 13th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 129).

Number 42 Main Street stands within the proposed development area. This is a Grade II Listed Building (LBS Number 194416), an early 18<sup>th</sup> century cottage of coursed limestone rubble with ashlar quoins and dressings. The building is of a single storey with attics and has Collyweston slate roof and raised stone-coped gables (Heritage Gateway).

A trenching evaluation on the site had revealed buried soils and a single pit of 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century or later date. There was also a substantial sand and gravel quarry of 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century or later date, along with late post-medieval sand and gravel extraction pits. A small assemblage of medieval pottery retrieved from the site included locally-produced wares, some of which were wasters (Mellor 2011).

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work will be to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

The objectives of the work were to determine the type, spatial arrangement, date, function, state of preservation and extent of any archaeological features present within the site, and to establish the way in which any archaeological features identified fitted into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

### 4. METHODS

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of the foundation trenches for the residential development.

Selected sections of the trenches were



cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Some of the features were machine excavated by the developers as 'soft spots' and subsequently recorded in section.

Each deposit exposed during the investigation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled using colour digital and black and white print formats. Plans of features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1.

## 5. RESULTS

The earliest deposits encountered across the site were naturally-deposited layers of sand and gravel (0010). These deposits represent the drift geology of terrace gravel.

### Plot 1

In the nearest plot to Main Street, several features were revealed cutting the natural. In the northernmost footing (Fig 4, Section 11, Plate 6) probable pit [0052] was 2.45m wide and 0.87m deep and contained four fills. Primary fill (0051) was dark grey slightly organic silt 0.1m thick. This was sealed by 0.5m thick mid greyish brown sandy silt (0050) containing an abraded sherd of 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century pottery above which was a 0.42m thick slump of the natural sand and gravel (0049). This was overlain by 0.35m thick yellowish brown silty sand (0048). The feature was cut by rounded pit [0047] which measured 1.55m wide and 0.56m deep. Primary fill (0046) was 0.25m thick light greyish brown sandy clay which was overlain by 0.32m thick mid orange brown sandy silt (0045). This pit was, in turn, cut by at least 0.9m wide and 0.38m deep pit [0044] which was filled by mid yellowish brown sandy silt

(0043) which contained 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Overlain by 0.25m thick topsoil (0042), these features were cut by evaluation Trench 3, recorded here as [0041]. The features were interpreted as sand and gravel pits on the evaluation.

In the east side of the footings, a further probable pit was recorded. Pit [0061] (Fig 4, Section 13, Plate 7) was at least 2m wide and 0.8m deep. Lower fill (0060) was 0.18m thick dark grey organic silt and contained several adjacent flat stones laid on the base of the feature as well as 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a 20<sup>th</sup> century leather shoe sole. This was sealed by 0.18m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt (0059) above which was 0.28m thick sand and gravel (0058). The top fill was 0.22m thick mid yellowish brown silty sand (0057).

In the centre of the plot, pit [0056] (Fig 4, Section 12) was of uncertain extent, 0.72m deep, with three fills. Lower fill (0055) was 0.12m thick dark grey organic sandy silt. Above this was 0.23m thick mid grey sandy silt (0054) which was overlain by 0.38m thick mid yellowish brown silty sand (0053). Both these pits were also sealed by topsoil (0042).

### Plots 1-2 garages

A single feature was recorded cutting the natural towards the southwest corner of these footings. Aligned approximately east-west, ditch [0035] (Fig 4, Section 9, Plate 5) was steep-sided, 1.35m wide and 0.7m deep. It was filled by 0.7m thick mid brown clayey silt (0036) overlain by 0.2m thick dark brown sandy silt (0037) containing 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

The feature was overlain by a 0.2m thick mid brown sandy clayey silt subsoil layer (0038) also present in the northern part of the footings (Fig 4, Section 10). Above this was a 0.4m thick dumped layer of mixed topsoil and rubble (0039).

### Plot 2

Several features also cut the natural

deposits in these footings.

In the northeast corner of the plot, and cutting a localised thin layer of natural sandy silt (0009), probable ditch [0001] (Fig 4, Section 1, Plate 2) appeared to be aligned with ditch [0035]. Steep-sided with a flattish base, it was 2.7m wide and 0.6m deep and filled with mid to dark brown clayey silt (0008) which contained animal bone.

In the garden wall footing immediately to the north, east-west aligned ditch [0017] was 2m wide and 0.32m deep and filled with dark brown clayey silt (0018). This was truncated by the western edge of an irregular pit [0020] (Fig 4, Section 4, Plate 3) which had an undulating base and was 4.5m wide and was filled by dark brown clayey silt (0016) containing a sherd of mid 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery and animal bone. This pit was sealed by a 0.1m thick layer of sand and gravel (0019).

There were several layers above this. A 0.4m thick dark greyish brown clayey silt buried topsoil (0007) containing occasional brick fragments was overlain by a thin charcoal layer (0006). A 0.07m thick layer of mortar (0005) was overlain by a thin rubble surface (0004). Above this, 0.1m thick mid brown sandy silt (0003) was sealed by the current surface of light brown sandy silt and gravel (0002).

In the south part of the footings, the natural (0010) was overlain by 0.2m thick light to mid brown silt subsoil (0015). Above this was a 0.2m thick layer of mid brown clayey sandy silt (0014), sealed by 0.1m thick dark brown sandy silt (0013). This was overlain by the 0.05m thick sand and gravel make-up layer (0012) for overlying broken-up tarmac surface (0011).

### Plot 3

Two features were recorded cutting the natural deposits in this trench. In the northeast corner, pit or ditch [0029] (Fig 4, Section 7) was 2.7m wide and 0.45m deep and filled with dark brown clayey sandy

silt (0030).

Towards the west side of the footings, NW-SE aligned ditch, or large pit, [0025] (Fig 4, Section 6, Plate 4) was about 3.6m wide and 1m deep. It was filled with dark brown clayey silt (0026).

The features were overlain by 0.25m thick brown sandy clayey silt subsoil (0023) above which was 0.25m thick mid brown clayey silt topsoil (0022) (Fig 4, Section 5). In the west part of the footings this was overlain by 0.12m thick brown clayey silt (0028), the base for brick and tarmac rubble (0027), itself the base for an old tarmac drive (Fig 4, Section 6). A modern dumped deposit (0021) was observed towards the east side of the plot and this contained four sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, a late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century teapot and a glass bottle of similar date.

### Plot 3 garage

A single feature was recorded cutting the natural in these footings. Probable east-west aligned ditch [0031] (Fig 4, Section 8) had steep sides and a flat base and was 2.4m wide and 1m deep. Main fill (0032) was 1m thick dark brown clayey silt overlain by 0.3m thick dark brown silt mixed with late 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and 20<sup>th</sup> century glass (0033). The feature was sealed by a 0.5m thick layer of soil, brick rubble, sand and gravel (0034).

### Plot 4

The natural sand and gravel in these footings was recorded as [0064]. In the north part of the plot this was overlain by 0.5m thick yellow brown silt and sand (0063).

A roughly SW-NE ditch [0067] (Fig 4, Section 15, Plate 8) was recorded cutting this deposit. It was 1.7m wide and 0.62m deep and was seen in several footings (Fig 3). The lower fill was 0.1m thick mid greyish brown silty clay (0068) overlain by 0.55m thick mid orangey brown sand silt clay (0069) which contained mid 13<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery. This was sealed by 0.5m thick mid yellowish brown sandy silt

subsoil (0062).

The subsoil was cut, in the southeast corner of the footings, by pit [0065] (Fig 4, Section 14) which was steep sided with an irregular base and measured 2.6m wide and 1.05m deep. It was filled with mid greyish yellow brown sandy silt (0066) which contained residual 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery, an iron nail and a 19<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe.

## 6. DISCUSSION

As with the evaluation, the watching brief revealed a number of pits and ditches cutting the natural sand and gravel.

The earliest pit among intercutting pits in Plot 1 contained a single sherd of 11<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> century pottery although this was abraded and was probably residual.

In Plot 4, a ditch contained mid 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery and probably represented the rear boundary of a medieval property. A gravel extraction pit south of this contained sherds of 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date.

A large gravel extraction pit in Plot 2 contained a sherd of 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

Further pits contained 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century material.

The pits were probably sand and gravel extraction pits similar to those found on the evaluation, and are similar to excavated examples elsewhere in Baston (J Young *pers. comm.*). The finds evidence suggests this extraction occurred from the 15<sup>th</sup> century into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was maintained on groundworks during a residential development at 42 Main Street,

Baston as the site lay in an archaeologically sensitive area, lying near the historic core of the village.

The watching brief revealed similar sand and gravel pits, dating from the late medieval to the modern period, to those found on the trenching evaluation. The probable rear boundary ditch of a medieval property was also recorded along with two undated ditches.

Finds included pottery of 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date, animal bone and clay pipe.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Adrian Sovereign of Seagate Homes Ltd who commissioned this investigation. The work was co-ordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Site Supervisors: Bryn Leadbetter, Liz Murray, Russell Trimble  
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey  
 CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey  
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

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- LAS Lindsey Archaeological Services
- NGR National Grid Reference
- OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)
- OS Ordnance Survey

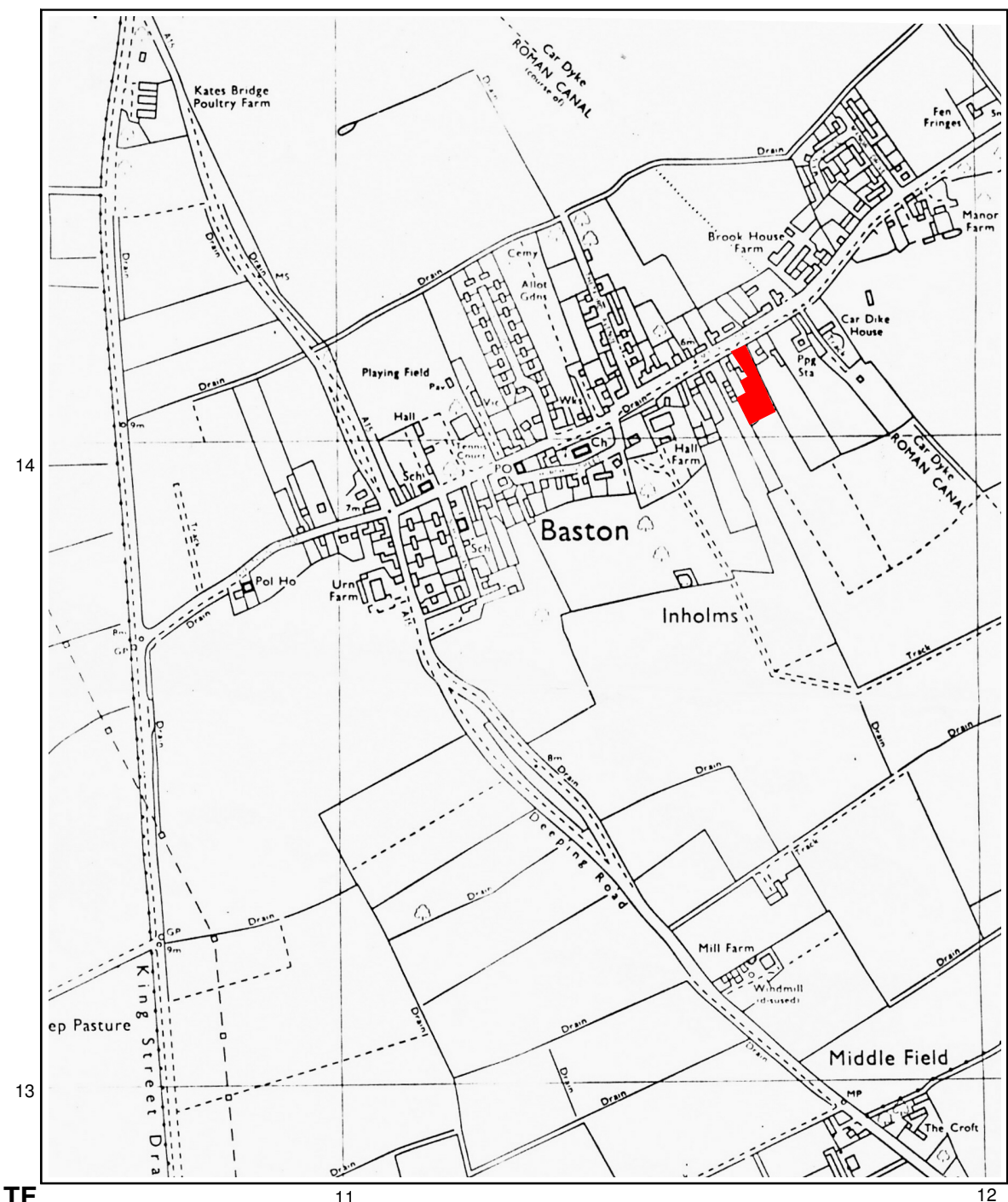
## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services
- IfA Institute for Archaeologists



Figure 1 General location map






TF

11

12

**KEY**



**SITE**

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	<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>	
Project Name: Baston Main St (42) BAMSW 11		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 111/11

Figure 2. Site location plan





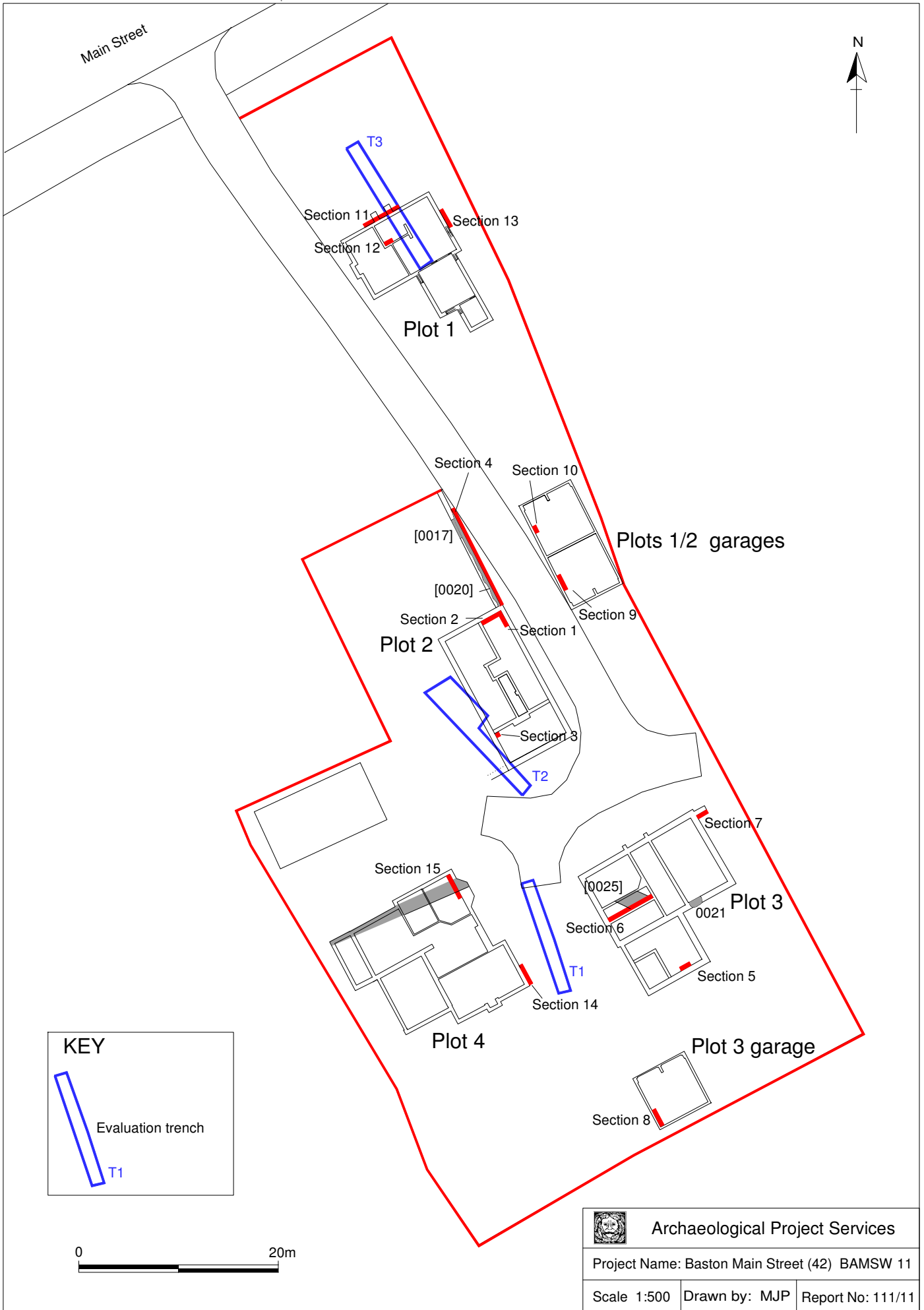


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan



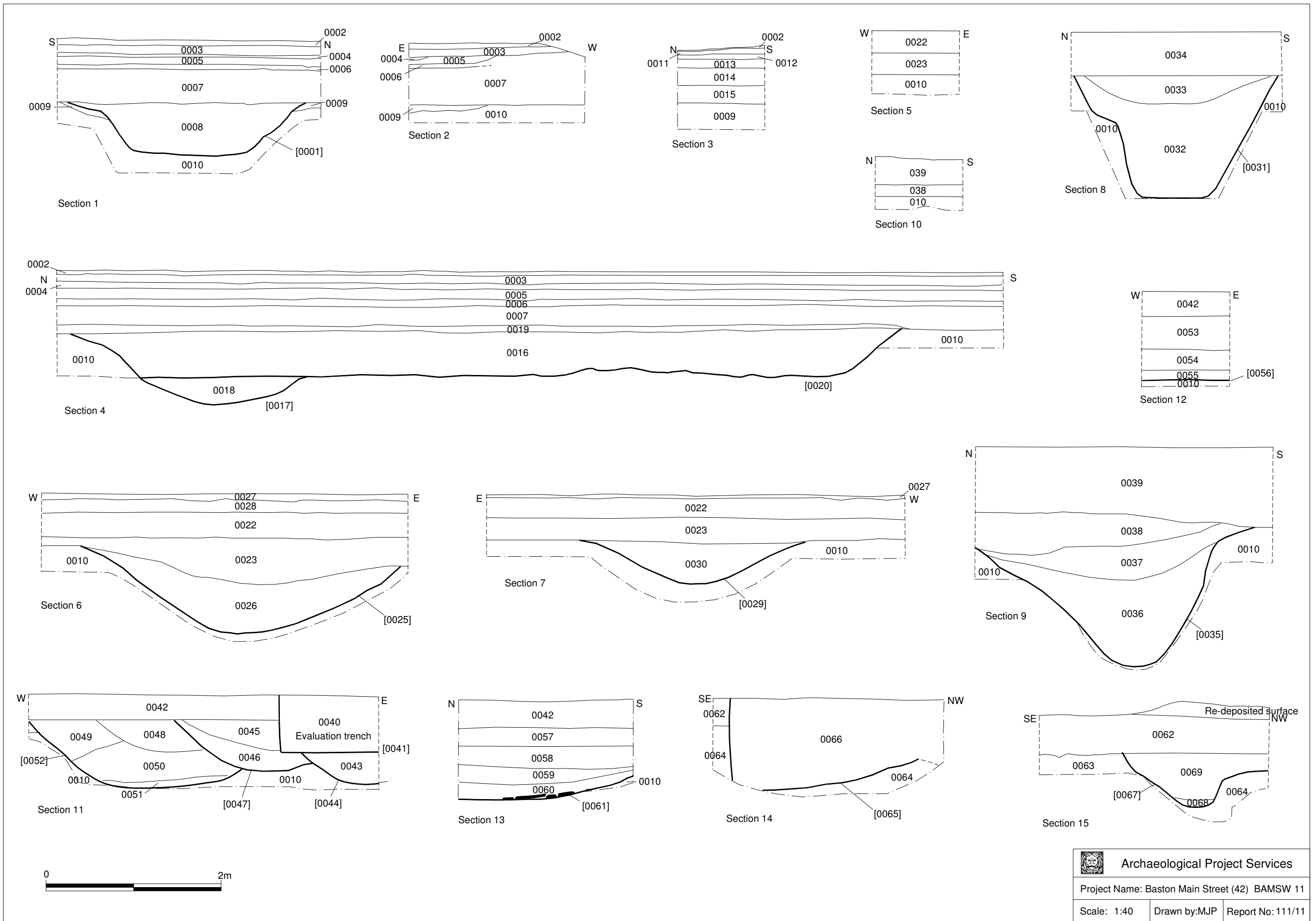


Figure 4. Sections





Plate 1. General view of site looking south



Plate 2. Ditch [0001], Section 1, looking west





Plate 3. Ditch [0017], pit [0020], Section 4, looking north



Plate 4. Ditch [0025], Section 6, looking northwest





Plate 5. Ditch [0035], Section 9, looking east



Plate 6. Pits [0044], [0047], [0052], Section 11, looking northeast





Plate 7. Pit [0061], Section 13, looking east

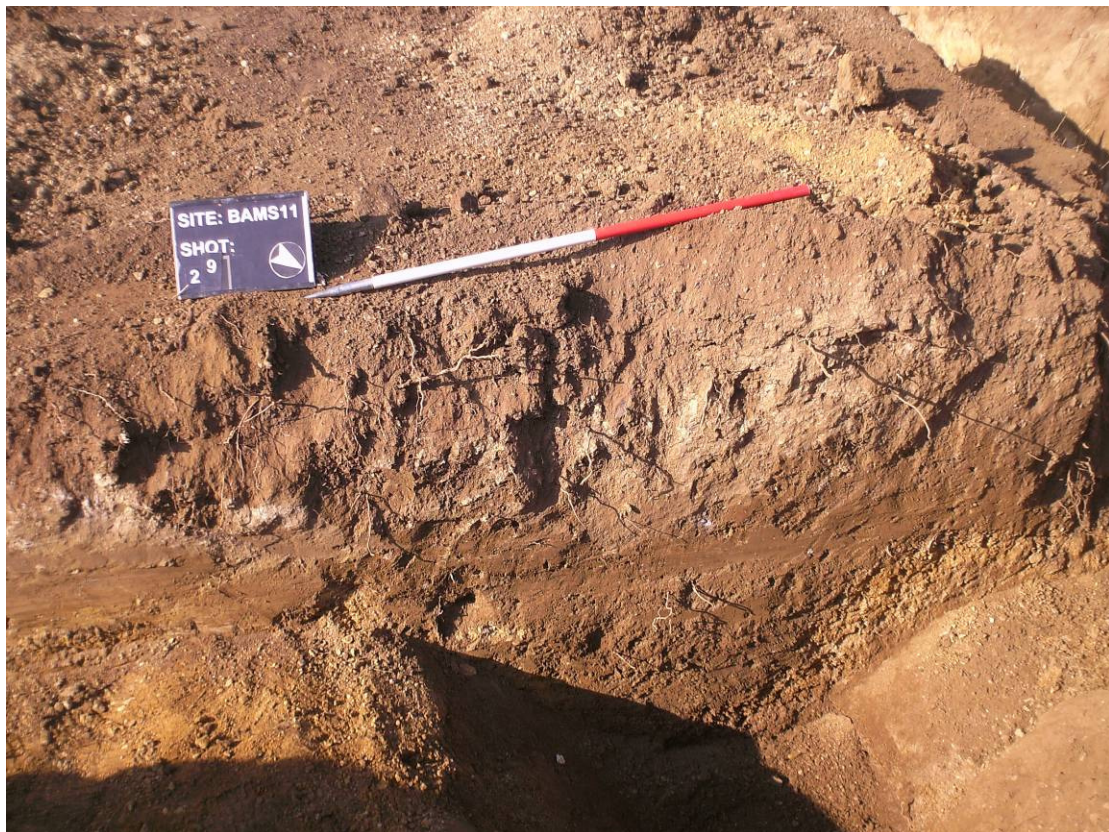


Plate 8. Ditch [0067], Section 15, looking southwest



**Appendix 1: SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT MAIN STREET, BASTON, LINCOLNSHIRE**

**PREPARED FOR SEAGATE HOMES LTD**

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

**SEPTEMBER 2011**

**1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *An archaeological watching brief is required during development groundwork at Main Street, Baston, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, located in the core area of medieval and later settlement of the village. Previous investigations at the site revealed evidence of medieval and later occupation, including pits and quarries. Waster pottery was also found, suggesting medieval kilns nearby.*
- 1.3 *The investigation will involve monitoring of development groundwork. Deposits exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

**2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief and earthwork survey at Main Street, Baston, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

**3 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Baston is located approximately 6km south of Bourne in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire. The site is in the eastern part of the linear village, on the south side of Main Street, at national grid reference TF 1165 1408.

**4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 The site is the subject of an outline application (S10/0165/OUT) for residential development of the site comprising 3 dwellings. Following an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching that revealed medieval and later remains, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist advised that an archaeological watching brief is required during development.

**5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 6m OD on a gentle slope down to the east. Local soils are the Badsey 2 Association fine loamy soils developed on river terrace gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101).

**6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 Investigations at Hall Farm, just to the southwest of the site, revealed remains of late Saxon settlement, including a rare example of an iron smithy, and medieval manorial and general settlement. Pottery wasters have also been found in the area indicating the likely presence of kilns. Medieval and post-medieval remains were also found immediately to the south of the site. Previous investigations at the site revealed pits and quarries of medieval date, and waster pottery of the period, suggesting kilns nearby. Post-medieval quarries were also identified (Archaeological Project Services 2011).

**7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.
- 7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:
  - Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;

- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

### 8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIfA). Archaeological Project Services is IfA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

### 8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
  - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at Lincoln.

### 9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared.

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

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to: the client; the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist; and to Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record.

11 **ARCHIVE**

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

12 **PUBLICATION**

- 12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 15.1 The investigation will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme, and also on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of investigations of this type will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

16 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation Pottery Analysis	Conservation Laboratory, Lincoln Prehistoric – D Trimble, APS/ Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – A Beeby, APS/B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman -A Irving, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **INSURANCES**

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 **COPYRIGHT**

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Specification: Version 1, 19-09-11

## APPENDIX 2

### Context Summary

Context	Plot	Description	Interpretation	Date
0001	2	Cut of unknown shape with steep sides and flat base, 2.7m wide, 0.6m deep	Cut of ditch or pit	
0002	2	Loose light brown sandy silt and gravel with frequent rubble, 0.04m thick	Surface layer	Modern
0003	2	Loose mid brown sandy silt and sand, 0.1m thick	Layer	Modern
0004	2	Sandy gritty silt with red brick fragments, 0.02m thick	Rubble surface	Modern
0005	2	Loose, crumbly yellowy brown sandy silty mortar like material 0.07m thick	Dumped deposit	Modern
0006	2	Loose black charcoal 0.04m thick	Burnt layer	
0007	2	Friable black-brown clayey silt with rare red brick frags and frequent gravel and pebbles (35mm ave), 0.4m thick	Former topsoil	
0008	2	Friable mid to dark brown clayey silt with frequent gravel, grit and small angular stones and flints, 0.06m thick	Fill of [0001]	
0009	2	Friable light grey with yellowy brown patches, sandy silt, 0.06m thick	Natural deposit	
0010	2	Loose orangy brown sand and gravel including angular and rounded flints and sandstones	Natural	
0011	2	Loose black tarmac average 0.06m thick	Broken-up tarmac surface	
0012	2	Loose/friable orangey-brown sand and gravel, 0.05m thick	Make-up layer for 0011	
0013	2	Friable dark brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and frags, 0.1m thick	Make-up layer for 0011	
0014	2	Friable mid brown clayey sandy silt with frequent gravel and small angular flints, 0.2m thick	Former topsoil, possibly same as 0007	
0015	2	Friable light to mid brown silt , 0.2m thick	Subsoil	
0016	2	Friable dark brown clayey silt with frequent stones and gravel, 0.25m thick	Fill of [0020]	Mid 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> C
0017	2	East-west aligned linear cut with gently sloping sides and rounded base, 2m wide and 0.32m deep	Cut of ditch	
0018	2	Compacted dark brown clayey silt, 0.32m thick	Fill of [0017]	
0019	2	Loose orangey brown sand and gravel, 0.1m thick	Levelling	

0020	2	Cut of unknown shape, steeply sloping on south side with undulating base, 4.5m wide, 0.25m deep	Cut of pit	Mid 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> C
0021	3	Loose very dark brown silt, about 1.2m deep	Dumped deposit	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> C
0022	3	Friable mid brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil	
0023	3	Friable dark-mid brown sandy slightly clayey silt with grit, 0.25m thick	Subsoil	
0024	2	Unstratified finds	Finds	
0025	3	NW-SE aligned linear or ovoid cut with gradually sloping sides and rounded base, approx 3.6m wide, 1m deep	Cut of ditch or large pit	
0026	3	Friable dark brown clayey silt with frequent angular and sub-angular stones, 1m thick	Fill of [0025]	
0027	3	Loose brick and tarmac rubble, sand and gravel, 0.08m thick	Old base for tarmac drive	Modern
0028	3	Firm sticky very dark brown clayey silt, 0.12m thick	Old base for tarmac drive	Modern
0029	3	Cut of uncertain shape with gradually sloping sides and rounded base, 2.7m wide, 0.45m deep	Cut of pit or ditch	
0030	3	Friable dark brown clayey sandy silt with frequent gravel and grit, 0.45m thick	Fill of [0029]	
0031	3 garage	Cut of unknown shape with steep south side and flat base, 2.4m wide, 1m deep	Cut of ditch	Early-mid 20 <sup>th</sup> C
0032	3 garage	Friable dark brown clayey silt with small stones, 1m thick	Fill of [0031]	
0033	3 garage	Loose very dark brown silt mixed with broken pot and glass, 0.3m thick	Fill of [0031]	Early-mid 20 <sup>th</sup> C
0034	3 garage	Compacted mix of soil, brick frags, sand and gravel, 0.5m thick	Dumped deposit	Modern
0035	1-2 garages	Linear cut with steep sides and rounded base, 1.35m wide, 0.7m deep	Cut of ditch	
0036	1-2 garages	Friable mid brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate small angular flints, 0.7m thick	Fill of [0035]	
0037	1-2 garages	Loose dark brown sandy silt containing pot frags, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> C
0038	1-2 garages	Friable mid brown sandy clayey silt with mixed stones, 0.2m thick	Subsoil	
0039	1-2 garages	Friable mid to dark brown mix of topsoil and rubble/tarmac frags, 0.4m thick	Dumped deposit	

0040	1	Loose mixed dark grey and mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent small angular stones, 0.65m thick	Fill of [0040]	
0041	1	Rectangular cut with vertical sides and flat base, 1.12m wide, 0.65m deep	Evaluation trench	
0042	1	Moderately compacted mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small angular limestone frags (up to 15mm), 0.25m thick	Topsoil	
0043	1	Soft mid yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate gravel and bands of organic material	Fill of [0044]	19 <sup>th</sup> C
0044	1	Cut of unknown shape with gradual sides and rounded base, 0.9m wide, 0.38m deep	Cut of pit	19 <sup>th</sup> C
0045	1	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent gravel, up to 0.32m thick	Fill of [0047]	
0046	1	Soft light greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small gravel, 0.25m thick	Primary fill of [0047]	
0047	1	Cut of unknown shape with gradual sides and rounded base, 0.56m deep, 1.55m wide	Cut of pit	
0048	1	Friable mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent gravel, 0.35m thick	Fill of [0052]	
0049	1	Loose light brown and orange sand and gravel, 0.42m thick	Collapse in west side of [0052]	
0050	1	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate small gravel and occasional small angular stones, 0.5m thick	Fill of [0052]	11 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> C
0051	1	Soft dark grey slightly sandy organic silt with frequent wood and plant frags, 0.1m thick	Primary fill of [0052]	
0052	1	Cut of unknown shape with fairly steep west side and flattish base, 2.45m wide, 0.87m deep	Cut of pit	
0053	1	Friable mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent gravel, 0.38m thick	Fill of [0056]	
0054	1	Friable mid grey sandy silt with patches of orange coarse sand and gravel, 0.23m thick	Fill of [0056]	
0055	1	Soft dark grey organic sandy silt, 0.12m thick	Fill of [0056]	
0056	1	Cut of uncertain extent with a flattish base, 0.72m deep	Cut of probable pit	
0057	1	Friable mid yellowish brown silty sand with moderate small gravel, 0.22m thick	Fill of [0061]	
0058	1	Friable mid yellowish brown sand (70%), gravel (30%) with occasional angular stones (to 20mm), 0.28m thick	Fill of [0061]	
0059	1	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.18m thick	Fill of [0061]	

0060	1	Soft very dark grey organic silt with frequent stones (generally laid flat), 0.18m thick	Fill of [0061]	20 <sup>th</sup> C
0061	1	Cut of unknown shape with rounded base, at least 2m wide, 0.8m deep	Cut of probable pit	20 <sup>th</sup> C
0062	4	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions, 0.5m thick	Subsoil	
0063	4	Soft mottled white yellow brown silt and sand with occasional stone inclusions, at least 0.5m thick	Natural	
0064	4	Loose mid brownish yellow sand with gravel, at least 0.5m thick	Natural river gravels	
0065	4	Cut of unknown shape with irregular sides and base, 2.6m wide, 1.05m deep	Gravel pit	19 <sup>th</sup> C
0066	4	Friable mid greyish yellowish brown sandy silt with charcoal lenses and wood frags, 1.05m thick	Fill of [0065]	19 <sup>th</sup> C
0067	4	Linear cut with irregular sides and concave base, 15m long, 1.7m wide, 0.62m deep	Cut of linear feature	13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> C
0068	4	Friable mid greyish brown mottled orange, silty clay with rare stones, 0.1m thick	Silting fill of [0067]	
0069	4	Friable mid orangey brown sand silt clay with frequent stones and occasional coal frags, 0.55m thick	Fill of [0067]	13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> C



## Appendix 3

**THE FINDS****POST ROMAN POTTERY***By Alex Beeby***Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 26 sherds from 23 vessels, weighing 2184 grams was recovered from the site.

**Methodology**

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of types by fabric in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to the early modern period.

**Condition**

The condition of the pottery is mixed, with early modern material represented by large fresh pieces including a complete jar. The earlier material however is relatively fragmentary. Just a single sherd is classed as abraded. There is no obvious evidence of use (such as sooting) or wear on any of the pottery.

**Results***Table 1, The Post Roman Pottery listed by Fabric*

Period	Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Late Saxon to Early Medieval	ST	Stamford Ware	1000	1200	1	1	7
Early Medieval	STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden Ware	1150	1250	2	1	26
Medieval	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1300	1400	1	1	29
Medieval to Post Medieval	BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	2	2	4
Post Medieval	SLIP	Unspecified Slipware	1650	1750	1	1	27
	TGE	Tin-glazed Earthenware	1550	1750	1	1	3
Post Medieval - Early Modern	PORC	Porcelain	1800	1900	1	1	18
Early Modern	CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	1	1	13
	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1800	1900	5	5	199
	NCBW	19th-Century Buff ware	1800	1900	2	2	163
	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1800	1900	1	1	1482
	PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	1	1	2
	WHITE	Modern Whiteware	1850	1900	6	4	205
Unknown	MISC	Unidentified types	-	-	1	1	6
<b>Total</b>					<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2184</b>

**Provenance***Plot 1*

Pit or pit-type features [0044], [0061] and [0052] produced material in this plot.

*Plot 2*

Pit [0020] yielded pottery here. Four pieces of unstratified material were labelled with the number (0024)

*Plot 3*

Material came from dump deposit (0021) in Plot 3.

*Plot 4*

Two features, including gravel pit [0066] and indeterminate linear feature [0067] produced pottery from this plot.

*Plots 1-2 Garages*

Pottery came from dump deposit (0037) here.

*Plot 3 Garage*

Ditch [0031] produced pottery within the Plot 3 garage.

**Range**

There is a range of pottery types here. Although most of the material is early modern in date, there are some medieval and post medieval vessels worthy of note, all of which came from Plots 1 to 4.

*Plot 1*

A single piece from a glazed Stamford ware (ST) vessel from fill (0050) within pit [0052] in Plot 1, is the earliest sherd. This vessel probably dates to the 11th-12th centuries.

*Plot 4*

Two features in Plot 4 produced pottery. Gravel pit [0065] yielded two small sherds of late medieval Bourne 'D' Ware (BOU), whilst medieval sherds from a jar in Stanion and Lyveden Ware (STANLY) and a second from a jug in Bourne Ware (BOUA) came from linear feature [0067].

*Other Post Medieval pottery*

A single piece of Tin Glazed Earthenware (TGE) from probable pit [0061] in Plot 1 and a sherd of Slipware (SLIP) from pit [0020] are also of note. The presence of these types within stratified contexts is suggestive of activity on the site in the 17th to mid 18th centuries.

**Potential**

There is limited potential for further work. The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

**Summary**

A variety of pottery types was recovered during archaeological investigations at Baston Main Street, suggesting a long history of activity on the site. Stratified pottery recovered ranges from medieval Bourne Ware dating from the 13th to 15th centuries to modern whiteware dating to the 19th.

**FAUNAL REMAINS**

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner*

**Introduction**

A total of 2 (223g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

**Provenance**

The bone was retrieved from the fill of a ditch or pit (0008) and the fill of a pit (0016).

**Condition**

The overall condition of the remains was good, averaging at grade 2 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

**Results**

*Table 2, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
0008	Large mammal	vertebra	-	1	21	
0016	cattle	radius	L	1	202	Partial ulna attached

**Summary**

As a small assemblage the animal bone is of limited potential, though should be retained as part of the site archive.

**GLASS**

*By Gary Taylor*

**Introduction**

Six pieces of glass weighing a total of 550g were recovered.

**Condition**

Although naturally fragile, the glass is in good condition. Most of the pieces from (0033) are complete.

**Results**

*Table 3, Glass Archive*

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
0021	Colourless bottle, embossed trademark	1	145	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
0033	Opaque light blue vase, Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	29	Early-mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Colourless paste jar, complete, early-mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	135	
	Colourless flattened rectangular bottle, complete, late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	143	
	Colourless phial/small bottle, complete, late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	58	
	Colourless small bottle, complete, early-mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	40	

**Provenance**

The glass was recovered from a dumped deposit (0021) and the fill of a ditch (0033). One of the pieces is marked as containing a product made in Sleaford.

**Range**

The bottle from (0021) is embossed with the legend: ]ILLIAMSON[ ]& TUXWORTH LTD[ ]EAFORD, which clearly refers to the Williamson & Tuxworth mineral water manufacturers of Sleaford.

**Potential**

Other than providing dating evidence the glass is of limited potential. However, the number of complete pieces recovered from (0033) indicates that this context served as a waste disposal location and was not disturbed subsequent to its initial deposition.

**CLAY PIPE**

*By Gary Taylor*

**Introduction**

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

**Condition**

The clay pipe is in good condition.

**Results**

*Table 4, Clay Pipes*

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
0066					1	1	1	Stem only	19 <sup>th</sup> century

**Provenance**

The clay pipe was recovered from a pit/quarry fill (0066). It was probably made fairly locally to Baston, perhaps in nearby Bourne.

**Range**

A single 19<sup>th</sup> century stem was recovered.

**Potential**

Other than providing dating evidence, the clay pipe is of limited potential.

**OTHER FINDS**

*By Gary Taylor*

**Introduction**

Three other finds weighing a total of 445g were recovered.

**Condition**

The other finds are in good condition. The leather is currently retained damp.

**Results**

*Table 5, Other Materials*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
0021	iron	Teapot, enamelled	1	425	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
0060	leather	Shoe sole, appears to be machine cut and stitched	1	13	20 <sup>th</sup> century
0066	iron	nail	1	7	

**Provenance**

The other finds were recovered from a dumped deposit (0021) and pit/quarry fills (0060, 0066).

**Range**

The other finds were mostly of metal, though there was also a piece of leather.

**Potential**

Other than providing dating evidence the other finds are of limited potential. However, the leather indicates the potential for organic remains to be preserved due to waterlogging at the site.

**SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 6 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

*Table 6, Spot dates*

Cxt	Date	Comments
0008	undated	
0016	Mid 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	Based on 1 pot
0021	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	
0024	20 <sup>th</sup> century	
0033	Early-mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century	
0037	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
0043	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Based on 1 pot
0050	11 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century	Based on 1 pot
0060	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Based on 1 leather; also contains 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century pot
0066	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Based on 1 clay pipe, also contains 15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century pot
0069	13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	

**ABBREVIATIONS**

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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**ARCHIVE CATALOGUES***Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery*

Plot	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fab	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
1	0043	NCBW		Bowl	1	1	63	Moulded rim	Rim to Uwall	Crazed glaze; unslipped	19th
1	0050	ST	A/G	?	1	1	7		Base?	Abraded; thick pale yellow glaze	11th-12th
1	0060	TGE		Hollow	1	1	3		BS		17th-M18th
2	0016	SLIP		PMD	1	1	27	Joggled decoration	BS	Brown on yellow slip	M17th-18th
2	0024	WHITE		Bowl	2	1	18	Blue painted bands	BSS		20th
2	0024	PEARL		Bowl or Saucer	1	1	2	Transfer printed blue 'sponge' dec	Rim		
2	0024	WHITE		Plate	2	1	32		Rim; Lwall to Base	Backstamped "ROYAL STAFFORD CHINA, MADE IN ENGLAND"	
2	0024	ENGS		Hollow	1	1	11		BS		
3	0021	WHITE		Large Bowl	1	1	144	Blue transfer print; floral design	Profile		
3	0021	ENGS		Straight Sided Jar	1	1	77		Lwall to Base		M-L19th
3	0021	ENGS		Hollow	1	1	14		BS		
3	0021	NCBW		Large Bowl	1	1	100	geometric/classically inspired moulded decoration	BS	White internal slip; dark orange-buff fabric	
4	0066	BOU		?	1	1	3				
4	0066	BOU		Closed	1	1	1			Thick yellow glaze	15th-16th
4	0069	MISC		?	1	1	6		BS	Shell tempered	

*BAMSW11 Finds Appendix*

Plot	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fab	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
										fabric; med?; very abraded	
4	0069	STANLY	B	Jar	2	1	26		Rim; BS	Everted rim	
4	0069	BOUA	B/C	Jug	1	1	29	Applied Strip	BS		M13th-14th
1-2 Garages	0037	PORC		Saucer	1	1	18		Profile		
1-2 Garages	0037	CREA		Flat	1	1	13		Base Angle		M-L19th
3 Garage	0033	WHITE		Plate	1	1	11		Rim	Stained	
3 Garage	0033	ENGS		Jam or Lard Pot	1	1	51		Rim to Girth	Fluted	
3 Garage	0033	NOTS		Straight Sided Jar	1	1	1482	Engine turned decoration	Complete Vessel	Brown slip rim to shoulder	L19th
3 Garage	0033	ENGS		Jam or Lard Pot	1	1	46		Rim to Girth	Fluted	

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
<b>Old English</b>	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Context register sheets
69	Context sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
2	Photographic record sheets
6	Daily record sheets
19	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Box of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 1LP

The Collection Accession Number:	LCNCC:2011.11
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	BAMSW 11
OASIS Record No:	archaeo11-112256

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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