

# Further Excavations at Baston Quarry, Lincolnshire: Freeman Land 2012



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**Further Excavations at Baston Quarry, Lincolnshire:  
Freeman Land 2012**

On behalf of Hanson Aggregates

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With a contribution from Val Fryer

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University of Cambridge  
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## *Summary*

*The final 0.98ha of the Freeman Land at Baston Quarry site in Lincolnshire was stripped during May 2012. This area is the last phase within the Freeman Land area to be investigated. Only a handful of features were revealed within the area including a series of Bronze Age field system ditches, pits and a single pit-well. Two small pits representative of localised post-Medieval strip quarry activity were also exposed. The ditches are part of a larger network of Middle-Late Bronze Age field systems occupying the immediate vicinity, and with one exception, all have been exposed and investigated in previous phases of work in 2008, 2009 and 2011.*

## **Introduction**

During the week of 28<sup>th</sup> May – 1<sup>st</sup> June 2012, an archaeological excavation was undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) on the Freeman Land, Baston, Lincolnshire (centred on NGR TF 133 152); part of Hanson Aggregates Plc. Baston Quarry No. 1 (Figure 1). These investigations represent the final phase of work to be completed at the Freeman Land area, and as such, this report should be considered alongside the previous reports produced for phases of archaeological work undertaken by the CAU in 2008, 2009 and 2011 (Hutton 2008c, Hutton and Dickens 2011).

The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a specification produced by the CAU, in response to a brief issued by Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd. and monitored by the Lincolnshire County Council Development Control Archaeology Office.

The excavations yielded further evidence for Middle-Late Bronze Age activity associated with previously investigated field systems and associated features, as well as evidence for limited quarry activity dating to the post-Medieval period.

### *1.1 Topography and Geology*

The site is located at a height of between 2-3m OD on First Terrace river gravels overlying Oxford Clay, and lies approximately 1km west of the Older Marine Alluvium and Nordelph peats at the former fen edge. The site is within the floodplain of the River Welland, whose present course is located approximately 2.5km to the south. The site was overlain by a thin topsoil deposit, although this had been compacted by the presence of a large soil bund occupying the whole site area. Below the topsoil, there were no substantial deposits of alluvium, although a thin peaty-alluvial deposit was seen to cap, and even infill, many of the features. The natural substrate comprised moderately coarse gravels and sands with seams of clay-silt.

### *1.2 Archaeological Background*

The archaeological background of the immediate quarry area has been well documented in previous reports produced by the CAU (Hall 1998; Higbee 1998, 1999; Patten 2003; Hutton 2007; 2008a-c; 2009; Hutton & Dickens 2009, 2011). Further work in the surrounding environs has also provided a wealth of archaeological information, which highlights the Langtoft quarry site as within a wider landscape of extensive prehistoric activity, particularly abundant in Middle-Late Bronze Age settlement and peripheral field system networks (Figure 2; see APS report 1998; Gibson & White 1998; Pryor 1998; Patten 2002; Murrell 2010; James 2011). This report will thus only summarise the most pertinent and proximal archaeological evidence to contextualise the latest excavation results.

The excavations at the Langtoft quarry and Baston Fen sites have revealed a landscape dominated by Bronze Age activity, including extensive field systems, pits, pit-wells and watering holes. Immediately west of Cross Road, close to the junction with Baston Outgang Road, a small, partially exposed cemetery was also investigated and comprised cremation burials, two inhumations and four partial ring-ditches.

The majority of the features in the landscape have been dated to the Middle Bronze Age by the presence of Deverel-Rimbury pottery. In many cases, where pottery was not recovered from the field system ditches, the features can be ascribed to the Middle Bronze Age by their direct correlation to dateable ditches recorded in adjacent phases of work. Several features also yielded post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery, which suggests either a continuation or a re-establishment of this rural landscape. In several areas within the quarry vicinity where excavations have not been undertaken, cropmarks and aerial photographs attest to the continuation of the field system network. The remains of a small enclosed farmstead of Middle-Late Bronze Age date were also excavated at the Glebe site. This farmstead was seemingly superimposed onto the field system, thus representative of a separate phase of activity.

The remains of numerous barrows and ring ditches of Early and Middle Bronze Age monuments, marking the location of additional small cemetery groups, have been identified by cropmarks in the neighbouring fields, whilst a barrow complex has been excavated to the east of Langtoft (French 1994). Across the wider area, evidence for Middle Bronze Age occupation has been found approximately 1km to the northeast, (APS 1998), whilst further Middle-Late Bronze Age field systems and settlement activity have been recorded at Pode Hole, Tower Fen, Thorney, West Deeping and Eye quarry (Patten 2002; Mudd & Pears 2008; Daniel 2009; Murrell 2010).

Immediately west of Freeman Land, Romano-British occupation has been uncovered, overlying an area of the Bronze Age field systems, whilst areas of localised strip quarrying of probable post-Medieval date have been exposed across the Langtoft quarry sites.

## **2 Methodology**

An area of the Freeman Land site comprising 0.98ha was stripped during 8<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> May 2012, using a 360° tracked machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Targeted excavations were undertaken, and all archaeological features were planned at a scale of 1:50 and recorded using a variation of the MoLAS recording system. Sections of archaeological features were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20) and where necessary, a photographic record was also made.

## **3 Results**

A total of 13 features (or feature 'groups') were exposed in the stripped area, although the natural substrate was peppered with tree-throw hollows (Figure 3). Given the propensity for Mesolithic and Neolithic flint debris found in excavated tree-throws in other prehistoric river terrace landscapes, the tree-throws at Langtoft were also extensively sampled, although not a single flint was recovered.

### *3.1 Ditches*

Five ditches (or ditch systems) were exposed across the area (**F.909**; **F.910**; **F.911**; **F.913** and **F.920**). Although where excavated, F.909 and F.910 comprised a single

ditch, investigations of these features in 2009 revealed a typical pattern of re-cutting ditch segments. Similarly, within this phase of work F.911 and F.913 were seen to comprise multiple re-cuts and abutting terminals (F.911/**F.912/F.916** and F.913/**F.922/F.923/F.924/F.925**).

Portions of three of these systems (F.909, F.910 and F.911) have been excavated in previous phases of work (see F.683, F.643/F.644 from 2009 and F.901 from 2011 excavations) and conform to the linearity and alignment of the field systems occupying the landscape. A fourth ditch system (F.913), although evidently a continuation of F.910 was distinctly curvilinear in plan, and not aligned to the surrounding field system ditches. A probable 'entranceway' at the north-western limit of the exposed ditch system was marked by a clear ditch terminal (F.913) and a shallow segment of a second ditch terminal (F.920). Despite the level of truncation across the site, these two shallow terminals were well defined. A second, probable 'entranceway' was exposed toward the eastern portion of the ditch system, although only one terminal (F.910) was visible, the opposing terminal was lost to modern truncation. Excavated slots within this ditch system revealed additional abutting and re-cutting ditches and ditch terminals.

The existence of multiple re-cuts within the ditch systems imply that they were maintained or 're-established' throughout the history of their use. A small quantity (five sherds) of Deverel-Rimbury pottery (M.Knight 2012 pers.comm) was recovered from F.909; the only material culture found during this phase of work. Despite a lack of dateable finds from the remaining ditch systems, they can be ascribed to the Middle-Late Bronze Age either by Deverel-Rimbury and post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery recovered from previously excavated portions, or by their direct correlation or general conformity to the alignment of the field systems within the surrounding vicinity. It is worth noting, that although a thin lens of the peaty-alluvial soil was seen to cap the ditch systems F.909, F.910 and F.913, the bulk fills of these ditch segments comprised sterile silts and mixed sands and gravels. Conversely, F.911, at the south-western edge of the site, was largely infilled with this peaty deposit, suggesting the latest re-cut of this ditch system may have occurred significantly later than the latest re-cuts of the other ditch systems in the landscape.

### 3.2 *Pits*

A single pit-well feature (**F.917**) was exposed close to the ditch terminal F.909. Numerous pit-wells and watering hole features have been excavated across the Langtoft quarry sites in previous phases, and most of these have contained thick waterlogged deposits. Several of these features have also contained preserved Bronze Age wooden artefacts. Unfortunately, the deposits within F.917 were comparatively poor in terms of organic content. The majority of the backfill comprised re-deposited sands and gravels, evidently resulting from large collapse episodes. Environmental samples taken from the deposits were very limited in composition, containing little other than occasional pieces of charcoal/charred wood and shells of both terrestrial and freshwater molluscs. The two waterlogged samples from F.917 were, again, largely devoid of anthropogenic remains, however, both do contain a limited flora including, for example, seeds of silver weed, buttercups, nightshade/bittersweet type, sow-thistle and stinging nettles, which may be indicative of a rough, grassland habitat (see below). Just south of the present excavation area, a series of pit-wells and

watering holes were excavated in 2009. It is possible that whilst these features may not have been in use concurrently, collectively, they may have served a secondary function delineating a boundary associated with the field systems.

Four additional pits (**F.915**, **F.918**, **F.919** and **F.926**) and a single posthole (**F.914**) were also excavated. Whilst F.919 contained a charcoal-rich lens within its lower fill, the remaining discrete features were sterile and no artefacts were recovered from any of these features. The comparatively charcoal rich assemblage from pit F919 (sample 680) is essentially similar to those from the ditch fills, although it would appear that in this instance, the primary deposition of a small amount of material may be indicated. The pits were spread across the site, although, with the exception of F.926, they were located close to terminals of the field system ditches.

### 3.3 *Quarry Pits*

At the southern limit of the stripped area, two quarry pits (**F.927** and **F.928**) were excavated. These pits, akin to numerous other pits excavated over the 2007-2009 field seasons, represent an area of limited and extremely localised strip quarrying. Although sherds of residual Roman pottery have been recovered from similar pits during previous fieldwork, these pits are likely to be post-Medieval in date.

## 4 **Discussion**

The 2012 phase of work on the Freeman Land site has yielded further limited archaeological evidence relating to the extensive Bronze Age landscape in this area. The features exposed within this phase of work are either a direct continuation of features excavated in previous phases, or are in keeping with the general archaeological activity of the landscape. The slight exception to this is F.913, the curvilinear ditch system, which diverges from the typically linear pattern of the field system ditches. The aforementioned Deverel-Rimbury cemetery, excavated in 2009, is located approximately 100m northeast of this curvilinear ditch, the course of which could be perceived as ‘enclosing’ the cemetery although admittedly at some distance. Although this enclosure would thus be seemingly oversized for the cemetery, which is relatively contained within a small area, there are no other features in the landscape seen in this or previous phases of work, within the ‘internal’ space of this possible enclosure. Without any dating evidence from this curvilinear system, this is merely one plausible explanation of its function.

The findings from this phase of work have a context in the larger scale findings from the landscape and will play their part in the broader analytical phase that will follow.



## 5 SPECIALIST REPORTS

### **An Assessment of the Plant Macrofossils and Other Remains**

Val Fryer

#### **Introduction and method statement**

The Freeman excavations recorded a limited number of features of probable Bronze Age date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from fills within ditches F.909 and F.923, from waterlogged/de-watered deposits within pit/well F.917 and from the charcoal rich fill of pit F.919, and a total of seven were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by CAU and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Most flots were dried, but the waterlogged assemblage from context [2259] (from F.917) was kept wet in order to preserve the material. Both dried flots and wet retents were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997) for the plant macrofossils and Kerney and Cameron (1979) and Macan (1977) for the mollusc shells. Both charred and waterlogged/de-watered plant remains were recorded, with the latter being denoted within the table by a lower case 'w' suffix. Modern roots and arthropod remains were also present.

#### **Results**

Most assemblages are small (<0.1 litres in volume) and very limited in composition, containing little other than occasional pieces of charcoal/charred wood and shells of both terrestrial and freshwater molluscs. At the time of writing, it is unclear whether any of the molluscan remains are contemporary with the features from which the samples were taken. However, notwithstanding this, they do indicate that at some point in the history of the site, the ditches were seasonally water-filled and were probably situated within a grassland habitat. The low density of anthropogenic remains probably suggests that the ditches were isolated from any centre of human activity, and it is probably of note that few fragments of charcoal which are recorded are very abraded, suggesting that they were exposed for some period prior to their accidental deposition within the ditch fills.

The assemblages from pit/well F917 (samples 676 and 677) are again, largely devoid of anthropogenic remains. However, both do contain a limited flora including, for example, seeds of silver weed (*Potentilla anserina*), buttercups (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*), nightshade/bittersweet type (*Solanum* sp.), sow-thistle (*Sonchus asper*) and stinging nettles (*Urtica dioica*), which may be indicative of a rough, grassland habitat. There is also some possible evidence for nearby alder (*Alnus* sp.) carr and/or scrub growth in the form of alder fruits, sloe type (*Prunus* sp.) thorns and bramble type (*Rubus* sp.) 'pips'. Similar assemblages were recorded from a number of contemporary wells/sumps from Welland Bank Quarry, Lincolnshire (Fryer 1999).

The comparatively charcoal rich assemblage from pit F919 (sample 680) is essentially similar to those from the ditch fills, although it would appear that in this instance, the primary deposition of a small amount of material may be indicated.

### Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the restricted nature of the recovered assemblages severely limits the accurate interpretation of many of the excavated features. However, the composition of the assemblages from pit/well F.917 may indicate that limited clearance of alder woodland was occurring locally, resulting in the establishment of areas of open grassland.

Although both of the pit/well assemblages may contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), the range of flora present is very limited, and further analysis would probably add very little to the data already contained within this assessment. Therefore, no further work is recommended at this stage.

Sample No.	672	673	674	676	677	680	682
Context No.	2228	2229	2230	2259	2263	2297	2309
Feature No.	909	909	909	917	917	919	923
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	P/W	P/W	Pit	Ditch
<b>Dry land herbs</b>							
Chenopodiaceae indet.				xw			
Cirsium sp.				xcfw			
Lamium sp.				xw			
Potentilla anserina L.					xw		
Prunella vulgaris L.		xcfw					
Ranunculus sp.					xw		
<i>R. acris/repens/bulbosus</i>				xw			
<i>Solanum sp.</i>				xw			
Sonchus asper (L.) Hill				xw			
Urtica dioica L.				xw	xw		
Viola sp.					xcffg w		
<b>Wetland/aquatic plants</b>							
Carex sp.				xw	xw		
Juncus sp.				xw			
Lycopus europaeus L.				xw			
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>							
Alnus sp. (fruits)		xw		xw	xxw		
Rubus sp.				xw			
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>							
Charcoal <2mm	x	x		x		xxx	x
Charcoal >2mm					x	xx	
Charcoal >5mm						x	
Waterlogged root/stem			xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxp mc	
Indet.bark				xw			
Indet.catkin				xw	xw		

Sample No.	672	673	674	676	677	680	682
Context No.	2228	2229	2230	2259	2263	2297	2309
Feature No.	909	909	909	917	917	919	923
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	P/W	P/W	Pit	Ditch
Indet.culm nodes				xw		xwpm c	
Indet.fruit/seed						xwpm c	x
Indet.thorns ( <i>Prunus</i> type)				xw			
Indet.twig frags.				xxw	xw		
Wood frags.<10mm				xw	xw		
Wood frags.>10mm				xw			
Characeae indet.	x	x					
<b>Other remains</b>							
Black porous 'cokey' material	x						x
Black tarry material	x						
Bone				x			
Cladoceran ehippia				x			
Ostracods	x	x					
Waterlogged arthropod remains			x	xx	x	xpmc	
<b>Molluscs</b>							
<b>Open country species</b>							
Vallonia sp.	x	x				x	
<i>V. costata</i>		x					
<i>Vertigo</i> cf. <i>pygmaea</i>		x					
<b>Catholic species</b>							
Cochlicopa sp.		x				x	
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	x						x
<b>Marsh species</b>							
<i>Carychium</i> sp.		xcf					
<b>Freshwater obligate species</b>							
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>	x	x					x
<i>Bithynia</i> sp.		x					
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.		x				x	
<i>L. truncatula</i>		x				x	
<i>Planorbis</i> sp.						x	x
<i>Valvata cristata</i>							x
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>c.10%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 1: Environmental Sample Results**

**Key to Table**

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens  
w = waterlogged/de-watered    cf = compare    fg = fragment    pmc = possible modern contaminant  
P/W = pit/well

## APPENDIX 1: Excavated Features

Feature	Feature Type	Contexts	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Notes
909	Ditch	2228	Fill				Field system ditch. Deverel-Rimbury pottery
		2229	Fill				
		2230	Fill				
		2231	Cut		1.65	0.51	
910	Ditch	2232	Fill				Field system ditch
		2233	Fill				
		2234	Fill				
		2235	Cut		1.45	0.22	
		2285	Fill				
		2286	Fill				
		2287	Fill				
		2288	Fill				
		2289	Fill				
		2290	Cut		1.55	0.35	
911	Ditch re-cut	2236	Fill				Field system ditch
		2237	Cut		0.3	0.25	
		2271	Fill				
		2272	Fill				
		2273	Cut		1.8	0.25	
		2281	Fill				
		2282	Fill				
		2283	Fill				
2284	Cut		1.86	0.46			
912	Ditch	2238	Fill				Field system ditch
		2239	Fill				
		2240	Cut		1.34	0.36	
913	Ditch	2241	Fill				Field system ditch
		2242	Fill				
		2243	Fill				
		2244	Fill				
		2245	Cut		1.5	0.2	
914	Pit/posthole	2246	Fill				Unknown date/function
		2247	Fill				
		2248	Cut	1.31	0.6	0.66	
915	Pit	2249	Fill				Unknown date/function
		2250	Fill				
		2251	Cut	0.6	0.45	0.18	
916	Ditch	2274	Fill				Field system
		2275	Fill				
		2276	Fill				
		2277	Fill				
		2278	Fill				
		2279	Fill				
		2280	Cut		1.8	0.56	

917	Pit-well	2252	Fill				Large pit-well with some organic-rich fills
		2253	Fill				
		2254	Fill				
		2255	Fill				
		2256	Fill				
		2257	Fill				
		2258	Fill				
		2259	Fill				
		2260	Fill				
		2261	Fill				
		2262	Fill				
		2263	Fill				
		2264	Fill				
		2265	Fill				
		2266	Fill				
		2267	Fill				
2268	Fill						
2269	Fill						
2270	Cut	2.05	1.68	1.21			
918	Pit	2291	Fill				Unknown date/function
		2292	Fill				
		2293	Cut	?	1.07	0.31	
919	Pit	2296	Fill				Unknown date/function
		2297	Fill				
		2298	Fill				
		2299	Cut	1.77	1.77	0.4	
920	?Ditch terminus	2294	Fill				Field system ditch
		2295	Cut		1.55	0.12	
921	Ditch	2300	Fill				Post-med/modern ditch
		2301	Cut		0.56	0.2	
922	Ditch re-cut	2302	Fill				Field system ditch
		2304	Fill				
		2305	Fill				
		2306	Fill				
		2307	Cut		0.8	0.3	
923	Ditch	2308	Fill				Field system ditch
		2309	Fill				
		2310	Cut		1.4	0.3	
924	Ditch terminus	2311	Fill				Field system ditch
		2312	Fill				
		2313	Cut		0.8	0.15	
925	Ditch terminus	2314	Fill				Field system ditch
		2315	Fill				
		2316	Fill				
		2317	Cut		1.3	0.25	
926	Pit	2318	Fill				Unknown date/function
		2319	Fill				

		2320	Cut	0.75	0.75	0.2	
927	Quarry pit	2321	Fill				Post-med/modern strip quarry pit
		2322	Fill				
		2323	Fill				
		2324	Cut	2.75	1.5	0.35	
928	Quarry pit	2325	Fill				Post-med/modern strip quarry pit
		2326	Fill				
		2327	Fill				
		2328	Cut	5.25	1.5	0.4	

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### Project details

Project name	Freeman Land, Baston Quarry, Langtoft
Short description of the project	The final 0.98ha of the Freeman Land quarry site at Langtoft, Lincolnshire was stripped during May 2012. This area is the last phase within the Freeman Land site to be investigated. Only a handful of features were revealed within the area including a series of Bronze Age field system ditches, pits and a single pit-well. Two small pits representative of localised post-Medieval strip quarry activity were also exposed. The ditches are part of a larger network of Middle-Late Bronze Age field systems occupying the immediate vicinity, and with one exception, all have been exposed and investigated in previous phases of work in 2008, 2009 and 2011.
Project dates	Start: 28-05-2012 End: 01-06-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	LFR12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 7 - Mineral extraction
Monument type	DITCH Middle Bronze Age
Monument type	PITS Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Bronze Age

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH KESTEVEN LANGTOFT Freeman Land, Baston Quarry No. 1
Postcode	PE6 9QA
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 133 152 52 0 52 43 19 N 000 19 20 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.00m Max: 3.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	Alison Dickens
Project director/manager	Alison Dickens
Project supervisor	Shannon Hogan

Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hanson Aggregate plc

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Lincs County Council
Physical Archive ID	LFR12
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Lincs County Council
Digital Archive ID	LFR12
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Media available	"Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Lincs County Council
Paper Archive ID	LFR12
Paper Contents	"Environmental"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Further Excavations at Langtoft, Lincolnshire: The Freeman Land 2012
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hogan, S.
Other bibliographic details	CAU Report 1107
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Place of issue or publication	Cambridge
Description	A4 wire bound report 14 pages plus tables and figures

Entered by	Alison Dickens (ad10000@cam.ac.uk)
Entered on	26 July 2012

**OASIS:**

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- Excavation area (LFR 12)
- Quarried Areas
- Previous Investigations

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Baston Quarry Area A (1998)</li> <li>2. Baston Quarry Area B (2001)</li> <li>3. Baston Quarry Area C (2002)</li> <li>4. Baston Quarry Areas D-E (2003)</li> <li>5. Outgang Road Excavation (Heritage Lincs.)</li> <li>6. Outgang Road Watching Brief (Heritage Lincs.)</li> <li>7. Cross Road Watching Brief (1998-99)</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Langtoft Common Watching Brief (2001)</li> <li>9. Areas F-H The Bluebell Land (2006)</li> <li>10. Glebe Land (2007 and 2008)</li> <li>11. Freeman Land (2007-2012)</li> <li>12. Whitfield Land (2007)</li> <li>13. Northampton Archaeological Unit (2007)</li> <li>14. Baston Quarry (2009) Evaluation</li> <li>15. 2010 Evaluation</li> </ol> |
|---|--|

Figure 1. Location map with cropmarks and previously investigated areas

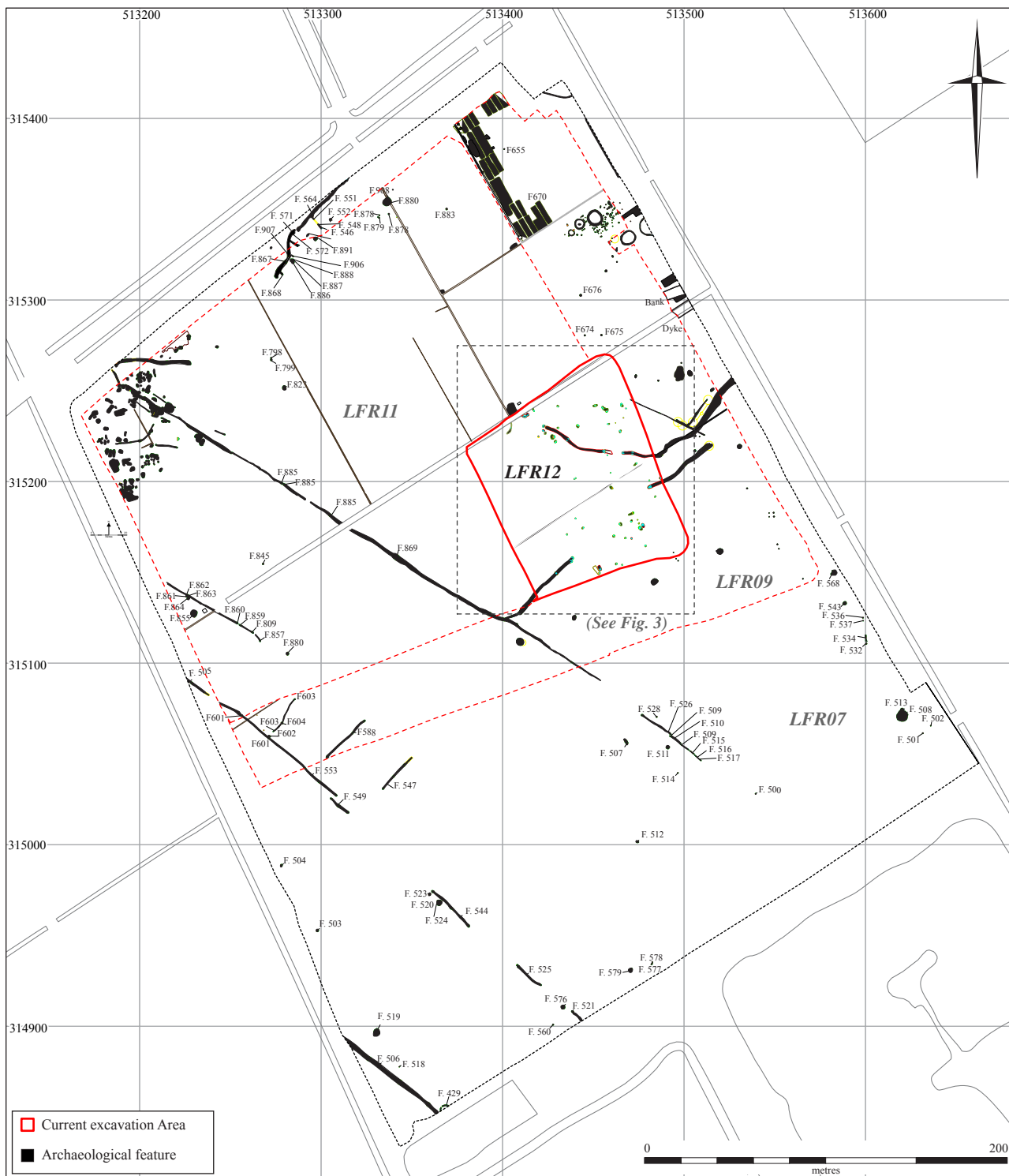


Figure 2. Plan of 2007 - 2012 excavations at Langtoft

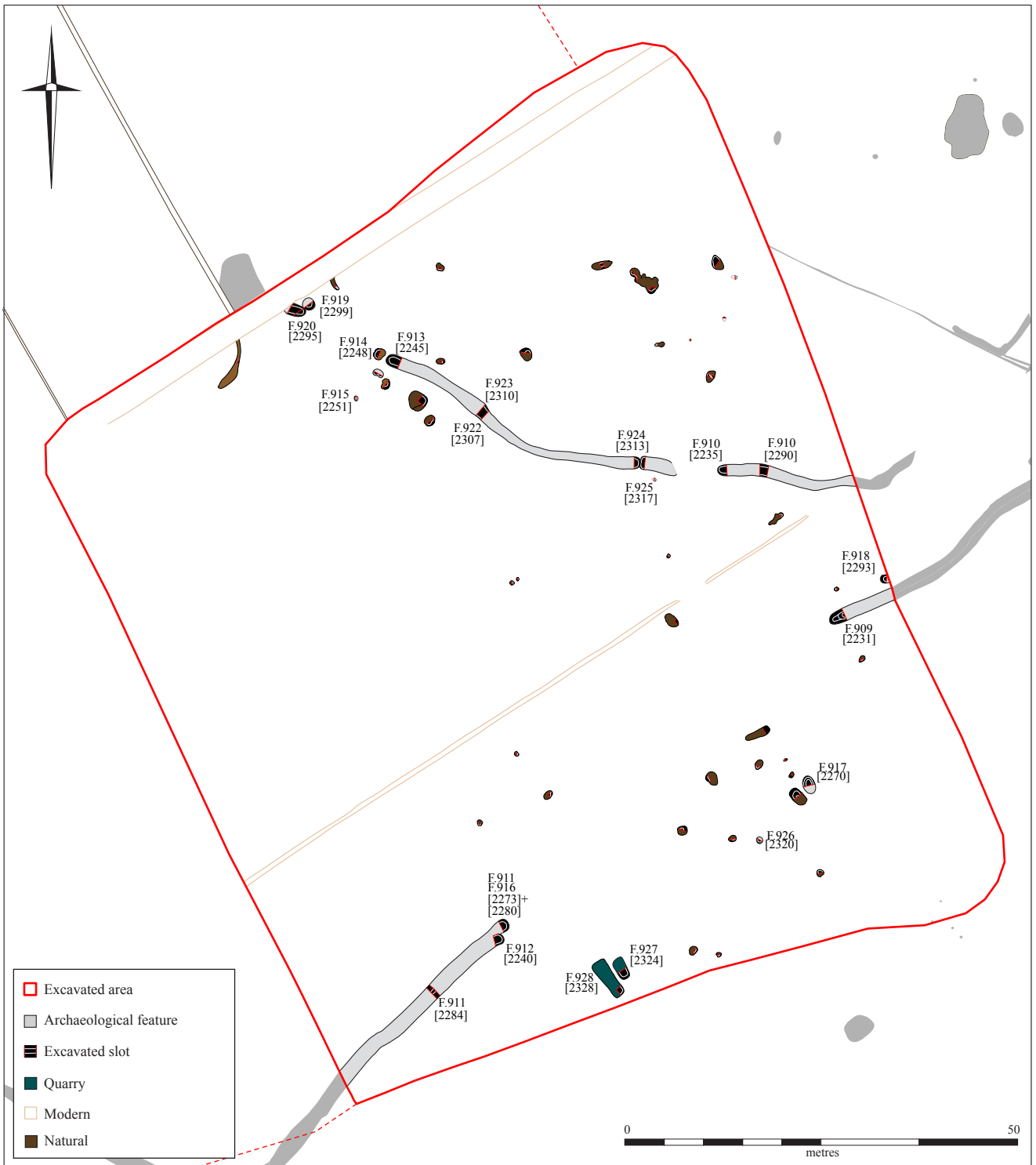


Figure 3. Detailed plan of 2012 excavations

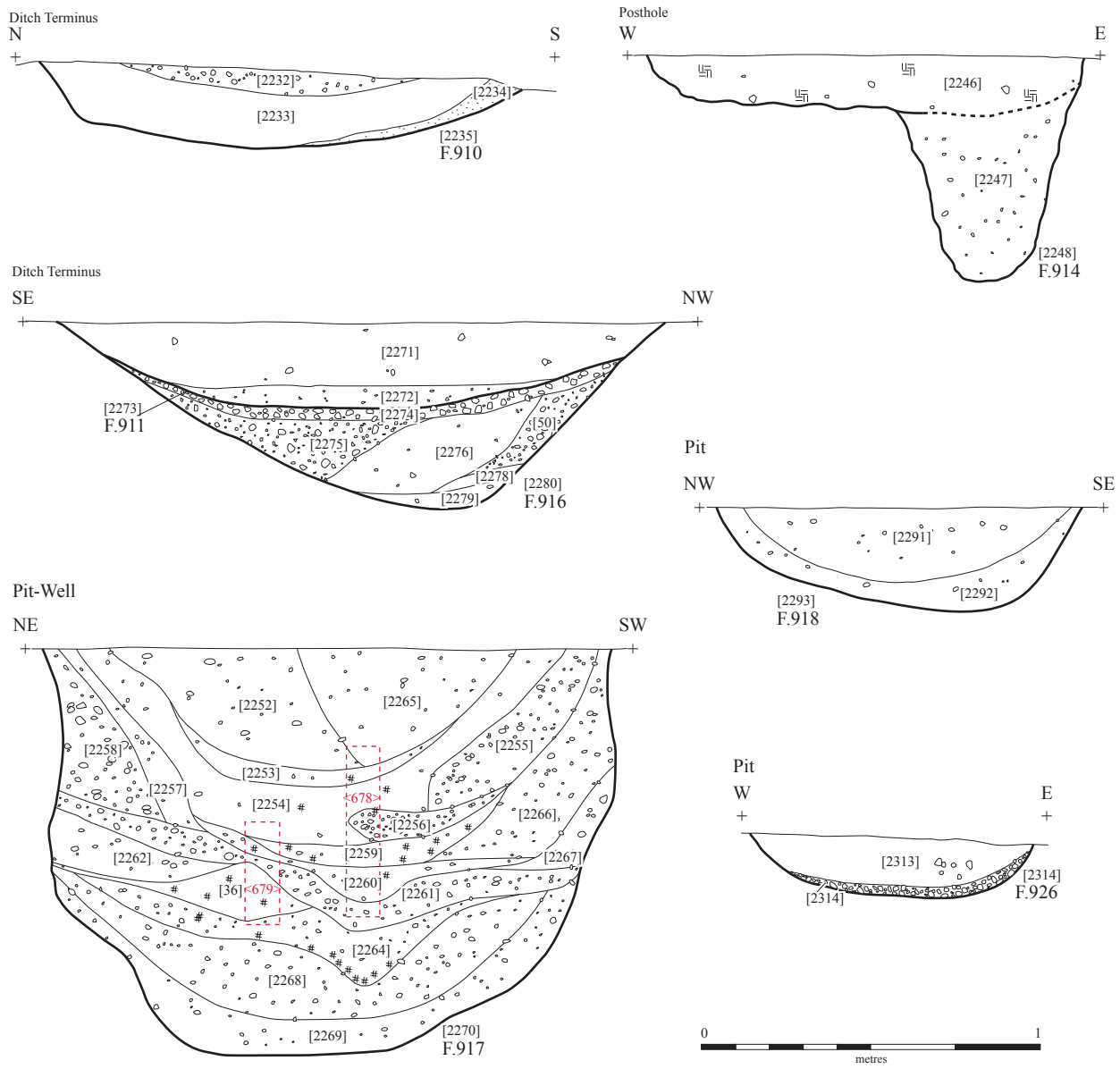


Figure 4. Sections of excavated features