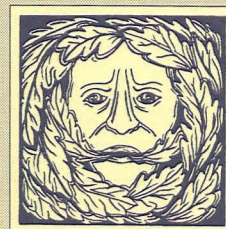


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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT HALL LANE,
BURGH-LE-MARSH,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BMHL00)**

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT HALL LANE,
BURGH-LE-MARSH,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BMHL00)**

2. appx

Work Undertaken For
Skeg Grain Ltd

Report Compiled by
Steve Malone B.Sc. AIFA

January 2001

National Grid Reference: TF 500 648
City and County Museum Accession No: 2000.139

S/023/1969/94 (L14985)

A.P.S. Report No. 16/01



CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
	2.1 Definition of an Evaluation	1
	2.2 Planning Background	1
	2.3 Topography and Geology	1
	2.4 Archaeological Background	2
3.	Aims	3
4.	Methods	3
5.	Results	3
	5.1 Description of the Results	4
	5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits	4
	5.3 Phase 2: Prehistoric activity	4
	5.4 Phase 3: Undated deposits	4
	5.5 Phase 4: Roman deposits	4
	5.6 Phase 5: Post-Roman deposits	5
	5.7 Phase 6: Post-medieval and Modern deposits	6
6.	Discussion	6
7.	Assessment of significance	8
8.	Effectiveness of techniques	8
9.	Conclusions	9
10.	Acknowledgements	9
11.	Personnel	9
12.	Bibliography	9
13.	Abbreviations	10

Appendices

- 1 Specification for archaeological evaluation
- 2 Context Summary
- 3 The Roman Pottery from Burgh le Marsh, Hall Lane (BMHL00) *by Barbara Precious*
- 4 The Lithic Material *by Kristian Pedersen*
- 5 The Other Finds *by Jane Cowgill, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor*
- 6 Catalogue of the Animal Bone *by James Rackham*
- 7 Glossary
- 8 The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location
- Figure 3 Plan of the development site showing the trench locations and layout of principal features.
- Figure 4 Trench 01, plan and representative section.
- Figure 5 Trench 02, plan and sections of excavated features.
- Figure 6 Trench 03, plan and sections of excavated features.
- Figure 7 Trench 04, plan and sections of excavated features.
- Figure 8 The Finds

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Natural deposits in Trench 1. Looking southwest.
- Plate 2 Trench 4, excavated features. Looking west.
- Plate 3 Boundary feature in Trench 2. Looking northeast.
- Plate 4 Trench 2, ditch [119] from the southeast.
- Plate 5 Ditch [091] and parallel gulleys in Trench 3. Looking south.
- Plate 6 Trench 3, gullies [088] and [090] from the east.

1. SUMMARY

Archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site of residential development at Hall Lane, Burgh le Marsh, Lincolnshire.

The site is located in an area of archaeological activity dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods. In particular, there is evidence for a substantial Romano-British settlement which may have given rise to the 'Burgh' element of the name.

Watching brief during construction of an access road had identified a large number of ditches, most dated to the Romano-British period. Subsequent geophysical survey showed that some at least extended across the site.

Four trial-trenches were excavated, placed to investigate the areas of the proposed new houses. The two northern trenches lay across the line of a large Romano-British ditch feature, showing evidence of later re-cuts, but up to 4m wide and in excess of 2m deep in one phase. A number of other parallel features were identified suggesting a substantial and long-lived boundary. The presence of medieval pottery in the upper fill implies that this boundary remained a significant landscape feature for some time and at least one feature of Saxon or later date seems to have been cut along the same line.

The finds assemblage suggests a multi-period site with Iron Age and early and mid Roman material recovered but with higher occupancy during the late Roman period. There is also evidence of continued activity in the Saxon period. No direct evidence of settlement was recovered but this must have lain in the general vicinity, perhaps on the higher ground closer to the present centre of

the village.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Archaeological Field Evaluation

Archaeological Evaluation is defined as:

'A limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, and relative quality; and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Planning approval for residential development at Hall Lane, Burgh-Le-Marsh, Lincolnshire was sought through the submission of a planning application to East Lindsey District Council and granted subject to a standard condition requiring a scheme of archaeological works.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Skeg Grain Ltd to undertake archaeological evaluation following on from earlier watching brief and geophysical survey (Snee 2000, EAS 2000). The evaluation was undertaken between the 11-18 October 2000 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Burgh-le-Marsh is located approximately 5km west of Skegness in the East Lindsey

District of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development area lies 200m south of the village centre as defined by the church of SS. Peter and Paul (Fig. 2). Located on the north side of Hall Lane, the site is approximately 1ha in extent and situated at a height of *c.* 12m OD at National Grid Reference TF 4995 6475 on gently rising ground.

Local soils are fine-coarse loamy soils of the Holderness Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214). These soils overlie a drift geology of glaciofluvial sands and gravels sealing boulder clay, which in turn overlie a solid geology of Cretaceous Claxby Ironstone and Tealby Mudstone (BGS 1996).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Burgh le Marsh is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Mesolithic period to the present day.

Flintwork of Mesolithic and Neolithic-Late Bronze Age date has been found around Cock Hill, 200m to the north and in the vicinity of the Primary School. Bronze Age pottery has also been recovered (Tann 1999). In addition, a Bronze Age stone 'battle' axe was discovered to the south of The Mount in 1937.

It has been conjectured that Burgh le Marsh is situated close to or on a major prehistoric route, known as the Bluestone Heath Road, across the Wolds from Ludford to the coast near to Burgh le Marsh (May 1976, 9).

Frequent finds of pottery and coins dating to the Romano-British period have been made from the area around High Street, particularly between West End and the church of SS Peter and Paul, and it is suggested that Burgh le Marsh was the site

of a settlement, connected to Lincoln via Horncastle by a Roman road (Margary 1973, 238). This road may well have continued southeast towards the coast. Two Romano-British burials, covered over with roofing tile, have been recorded close to Cock Hill House. Within the area of the current investigation itself, a V-shaped ditch was uncovered in 1980 containing a few bones and sherds of Romano-British pottery. Watching brief undertaken during the construction of an access road onto the site uncovered further ditches of Romano-British date probably representing relatively long-lived agricultural land boundaries (Snee 2000). Subsequent geophysical survey showed that some of these features extended east-west across the site, but did not indicate intensive activity in the southern part of the development area (EAS 2000).

Anglo-Saxon pottery found in Burgh le Marsh is also concentrated in the area around West End, Cock Hill and the church, and possibly suggests continuity of settlement. In addition, two *Sceatta* coins from the lower Rhineland and dated to the early 8th century have been found (Blackburn 1993, 87). Saxon pottery and a fragment of a loomweight were also recovered during the watching-brief on the Hall Lane site.

Cock Hill itself, a large mound alongside High Street, was excavated in 1933, when Human remains associated with an Anglo-Saxon bronze buckle plate were uncovered (Leahy 1993, 39). Subsequent work, in 1977, cast doubt on this interpretation (Everson 1993, 94), and it is now thought that the mound was constructed to support a windmill or for cock fighting.

By the Late Saxon period Burgh appears to have been an important estate centre. The name is derived from the Old English and

usually refers to a prehistoric or Roman fort, although an Anglo-Saxon borough is also a possible explanation (Ekwall 1974, 74). Its importance is demonstrated in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086 where Burgh le Marsh is recorded as the centre of an estate with lands in Sutton in the Marsh, Addlethorpe, Wainfleet and Skegness (Foster and Longley 1976). At the time of the Domesday Inquisition, the land was owned by Count Alan, Gilbert de Gand, Eudo and Robert the Steward and contained a church, 585 acres of meadow and 29 sokemen (*ibid.*).

Extant remains of the medieval period are restricted to the parish church of SS Peter and Paul which dates from c. 1500 (DoE 1988, 6) and presumably replaced an earlier church or churches dating back to that mentioned in the Domesday Survey. A chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was also located in Burgh le Marsh (Owen 1975, 17). Traces of the medieval field system, in the form of ridge and furrow, have been observed on aerial photographs of the vicinity.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the evaluation, as described in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, sequence, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Four trenches were excavated, placed to investigate the areas of the house footprints (Fig. 3). A deeper box was dug in the centre of Trench 01 (Plate 1) in order to test the deposits which were seen to be entirely natural. Excavation was thereafter confined to Trenches 02-04. Following excavation,

the sides and bases of the trenches were examined and cleaned, where necessary. Features were investigated and recorded in plan or in section. The depths and thicknesses of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Augering was used to determine the depths of deposits within features in excess of 1.2m deep.

Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Plans of exposed features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and a general survey was undertaken using an EDM. Recording of deposits encountered during the evaluation was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Finds recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendices 3-5). Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were also examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Following post-excavation analysis five phases of activity were identified above the natural deposits:

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Prehistoric activity
Phase 3	Undated deposits

Phase 4	Romano-British deposits
Phase 5	Post-Roman deposits
Phase 6	Modern deposits

Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposits exposed during the evaluation were soft yellow to firm orange-brown sands (121), (141), (142); (082), (083), (109), (123) and stiff reddish to reddish brown clays (081), (084), (092), (122), (141), (097), (104). Sandy deposits were more evident at the southernmost, lower, end of the site. The clays, where present, were generally seen to overlie sand.

5.3 Phase 2: Prehistoric activity

A thin scatter of flintwork was recovered from the site. This lithic material was encountered in unstratified deposits, or in the fills and deposits of much later date (073, 075, 095, 098, 100, 101, 113, 124, 125, 133, 136, 144, 146) and represents the vestiges of Mesolithic activity at the site.

The lithic material recovered is quite sparse, amounting to only twenty-two pieces of unequivocally worked flint (Appendix 4). The presence of three small blade cores, and five blades (one struck by indirect percussion), suggests that this assemblage belongs to the Mesolithic, although there is a small possibility that the material might derive from the Early Neolithic.

A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill of a gully [090], 0.8m wide x 0.5m deep. A parallel gully [088], 0.55m wide x 0.62m deep, was stratigraphically earlier. These two features ran just south of, and parallel to, the

Romano-British ditch [091] (Fig. 6; Plate 6).

Iron Age pottery was otherwise recovered only in residual contexts – a sherd from (086), 3 scraps from (095), two sherds from (100), one piece from (102), and one sherd from (110) – but is widespread enough to suggest some significant activity in that period.

5.4 Phase 3: Undated deposits

A narrow (0.4m wide), shallow (0.1m deep), curving gully [115] in Trench 02 (Fig. 5) was cut by a Romano-British ditch, but no direct dating evidence was retrieved.

Two parallel linear features were revealed in Trench 04 (Fig. 7). [072] a narrow gully, only 0.15m wide x 0.12m deep and a wider ditch [074], 0.85m wide x 0.45m deep (Plate 2). No dating evidence was retrieved from these features, however they are apparently cut from (or, it may be, truncated by) the same horizon as [076] and all three have very similar fills of mid-dark brown silty clay (071), (073), (075). The pit [076] contained a single sherd of Roman pottery, but although the linear features share the general east-west alignment of the Romano-British features on the site, the prevalence of residual, unstratified, material on the site does not allow a Roman date to be assumed with any confidence.

5.5 Phase 4: Romano-British deposits

Trench 02 contained a number of features of largely Romano-British date cut into the natural sand (Fig. 5; Plate 3). A large ditch feature [114], c. 4m wide and 2.2m deep (2.6m below current ground surface) contained pottery of 3rd-4th century date in its upper fills (124), (125) along with animal bone, largely cattle and sheep or goat. Fragments of smithing slag and a piece of

hearth bottom with lining attached were also recovered.

The southern edge of this feature was cut by a shallower ditch [117], 2.1m wide and 1.0m deep also containing pottery of 3rd century or later date, animal bone, and further evidence of iron-working in the form of a hearth bottom. This feature was cut in turn by [145], a smaller ditch 1.0m wide and 0.4m deep, coming to a butt-end close to the southeast section of the trench and again containing Romano-British pottery, although the only diagnostic sherds from the upper fill (143) are of late 1st to 2nd century date.

1st century pottery was retrieved from the fill of [105], late 1st-2nd from [145] and mid-late 2nd from [131] but must be residual as these are all stratigraphically later than features dated to the 3-4th century.

The substantial Romano-British ditch [114] = [091] was also identified in Trench 03 (Fig. 6; Plate 5), here c. 5m wide and at least 1.8m deep (2.3m below current ground surface). Pottery of mid-2nd to 4th century date was recovered from the upper fills (095), (100) along with quantities of animal bone, representing a similar mix of species as elsewhere on the site. Evidence of iron-working was again recovered, here in the form of iron slag and fuel ash slag.

A single sherd of mid-2nd century or later pottery was recovered from the fill of [076] in Trench 04, but a single sherd does not suffice to date the feature: the amount of residual unstratified material is considerable and earlier material is found elsewhere on the site in stratigraphically late contexts, e.g. (106), (130), (143).

5.6 Phase 5: Post-Roman deposits

[119] an E-W linear 0.92m wide x 0.80m deep (Fig. 5; Plate 4) contained 3rd-4th pottery, part of the base of a rotary quernstone and a small counter, apparently of jet (Fig. 8, Dr 4), but also yielded seven small sherds of probable early Saxon pottery and a sherd of Saxo-Norman coarse sandy ware of 10th-12th century date (Appendix 5). Animal bone was also recovered, including the anterior part of a vertebral column and a few ribs of cattle. This feature is stratigraphically late and, although the single Saxo-Norman sherd may be intrusive, a Saxon or later date seems probable.

[129], a ditch/pit, 0.64m deep x 1.64m wide, was seen in section immediately below the subsoil (113) in Trench 02 (Fig. 5). It cuts [131] and the uppermost fill (124) of the ditch [114]. A single sherd of Saxon pottery was recovered from the fill.

Small amounts of Saxon and Medieval material have been recovered from the site both during the watching brief and during the evaluations. Much of this is unstratified – from contexts (050, 067-070) or from topsoil or subsoil deposits (094) – but early medieval pottery also occurs in context (095), the upper fill of ditch [091]. This material may be intrusive, or represent the final filling of this feature..

Possible features [106], [103], and [111] identified only in section in Trench 03 (Fig. 6) perhaps represent colour changes due to differential drying of the subsoil (094) caused by the roots of the adjacent tree. They are seen from immediately below the most recent turf and topsoil (i.e. from c. 0.1m below the surface) and, if indeed cut features, must be of relatively recent origin.

A subsoil (086), (094), (113), (132), up to 0.5m thick, was observed beneath the modern topsoil in all of the excavated

trenches and may represent an older ploughsoil. No surface indications of medieval ploughing, such as ridge and furrow, are to be seen in the field, nor was there any indication of such in the geophysical survey. However, the profile of the surface of (113) in Trench 02 (Fig. 5) could indicate that ridge and furrow ran across the lower part of the field.

5.7 Phase 6: Modern Deposits

Covering the entire site was a 0.2-0.4m thick deposit of dark grey-brown silty sand loam (085), (093), (112), (139). Identified as topsoil, this layer forms the present ground surface.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest layers (Phase 1) encountered were a series of glaciofluvial drift deposits, comprising sand and gravel.

Prehistoric material (Phase 2) is represented by a scatter of flintwork and a small amount of Iron Age pottery.

The lithic material is dated to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic period (Appendix 4). The prevalence of cortex on most of the pieces of worked lithic material renders it likely that any flint-knapping undertaken at the site was done with the aim of quickly producing a series of blades. The blades were probably hafted and used for hunting straight away, which might explain why only one broken piece was recovered.

The most plausible interpretation for the presence of Mesolithic material is that the site was a temporary hunting encampment, where armatures (based on blades) were produced and carried onwards in the pursuit of game. The Mesolithic of Lincolnshire is

largely represented by sites with low densities of lithic material in unstratified contexts. As such, the site is typical of Mesolithic sites in the region.

Two features [088] and [090] might belong to the Iron Age. However, the dating evidence - a single sherd of pottery from the later of the two - is very slight and other such material was recorded in residual contexts. There is thus no clear indication of the nature of any activity on the site at this date. The alignment of these features, parallel to the Romano-British ditch [091], suggests that they are related to the later features on the site. The pottery assemblage as a whole indicates a multi-period site spanning the Iron Age and Roman periods so that these features may represent the earliest activity on this long-lived site.

Romano-British (Phase 4) features comprise linear ditches, gullies and pits. It is probable that the majority of the ditches and gullies were land divisions, perhaps for agricultural purposes. The dating is broad for the pottery but, as was the case in the material recovered during the watching brief, there appears to be a concentration of 3rd-4th century material within the assemblage.

The watching-brief identified two possible phases of land division during the Romano-British period, one on a northwest-southeast alignment and the second on an east-west orientation (Fig. 3). This was not observed within the evaluation trenches, all of the features within Trenches 02, 03 and 04 running parallel on a roughly east-west alignment.

The large ditch feature identified in Trenches 02 [114] and 03 [091] is probably to be identified with [026] recorded during the watching brief, although the number of recuts seen along this line means that we

cannot be certain these all belong to the same phase. This ditch, 4-5m wide and 1.8-2.2m in depth can be seen in the geophysical survey to run the full width of the development site, i.e. c. 100m east-west (Fig. 3), and appears to represent a major boundary, recut on several occasions. Dating evidence for this large ditched boundary was only retrieved from the upper fills and the feature may have been largely silted up by the 3rd or 4th centuries. Its date of origin remains uncertain. Regular re-cutting of a boundary along this same alignment perhaps accounts for the number of parallel features along its southern edge.

No direct indication of settlement of this period was recovered but the quantity of domestic waste (pot, animal bone, etc.) retrieved during the investigation may suggest that occupation was not far distant. The charcoal-rich ashy layer (108) in the upper fill of the ditch [114] has a high input of burnt material possible from a hearth (Appendix 6) and also suggests occupation in the vicinity. Animal bone was predominantly cattle, with sheep or goat a significant element. Pig bones were also identified as well as horse and domestic dog. Several of the bones carried evidence of chopping or cutting and a number were burnt. The presence of charred cereals - wheat, barley, and possibly oat - as well as pulse, possible brassica, weed seeds and also eel vertebrae suggests that domestic food waste was incorporated into the ditch fills.

Although the Roman assemblage is small, the pottery suggests that the site is of relatively high status (Appendix 3). This is demonstrated by the presence of material from the Lincoln, Swanpool kilns as well as samian from South and Central Gaul, including sherds of a mortarium and a mould-decorated bowl. A fine example of a copy of a samian bowl, was recovered

during the watching brief and a sherd of a probable 'motto' beaker during the evaluation (Fig. 8, Dr 2). Both were manufactured at the Nene Valley kilns. However, the bulk of the material consists of cooking wares. Two further vessels are illustrated in Figure 8: an unusual lid-seated beaker in greyware (Dr 1); and a lid-seated shell-tempered jar (Dr 3). A small jet counter recovered from (107) is also illustrated (Dr 4).

Iron smithing slag fragments and hearth bottoms, used in the initial stage of smithing, were recovered from the upper fill of the large ditch [091/114] and from the fill (134) of [117] on the south side of [114] in Trench 02 (Appendix 5). The hearth bottom from (134) has a 'channel' effect commonly seen on Saxon examples, but also occasionally on Roman pieces, and would have been used for bloom smithing. The cindery smithing slag from (125) is probably Roman but several of the other fragments are more characteristic of Saxon slags. The associated pottery might suggest that these slags belong in fact to the Roman period, but later pottery in the upper fills of the large ditch indicates that it survived as a significant surface feature for some time and that the final filling of the feature was relatively late.

A small quantity of Saxon pottery was recovered and one feature of Saxon or later date identified on the southern edge of the large Romano-British ditch. This reinforces the conclusion of the earlier investigations that there may have been continuity of occupation within the vicinity. The presence of 10th-14th century pottery within the upper fills of the ditch implies that this boundary remained a significant landscape feature for some time.

Medieval pottery was also recovered from

subsoil and topsoil deposits but, as such, may represent nothing more than discarded rubbish that was subsequently ploughed into fields to improve soil fertility.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; See Appendix 1).

Period

Archaeological deposits dating to the Romano-British and Saxon period were recorded during the evaluation. The Romano-British ditches, gullies and pits represent the main activity on the site and are typical of activity in this period. Residual mesolithic flintwork was also recovered as was pottery ranging from Iron Age to medieval date indicating activity spanning these periods.

Rarity

Romano-British deposits such as these are not particularly rare, although the discovery of a substantial and long-lived boundary enhances their rarity. Evidence of continuity of activity into the Saxon period would be rare.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the area are held by the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record Office and identified the archaeological potential of the site. Initial phases of development on the site were subject to a watching brief (Snee 2000) which identified the presence of archaeological features and their nature. Geophysical survey (EAS 2000) indicated their extent.

Group value

The archaeological evidence obtained from the development area suggests activity on the site from the prehistoric to medieval periods with a clear focus of activity in the Romano-British period. Direct evidence of settlement was not recovered although there are indications that it might not be far distant. Association of the boundary feature with the Romano-British settlement would enhance its group value.

Survival/Condition

Features on the site appear to have survived well. Although there are some indications of truncation, perhaps by later ploughing, this does not seem to have been intensive. Environmental samples indicate no evidence of waterlogging on site. Although bone survives well, environmental remains are largely associated with the recovery of charred or non organic material.

Fragility/Vulnerability

Archaeological remains are generally concentrated in the northern part of the site. They are found at a depth of 0.5 - 0.6m beneath topsoil and subsoil and will be vulnerable to excavation beneath this depth. Development on the northern part of the site may therefore impact into Romano-British or Saxon deposits.

Diversity

Romano-British ditches, pits and gullies were revealed during the evaluation largely related to the maintenance of a long-lived boundary feature. As a group these have low functional diversity. Period diversity is greater, although earlier activity is only represented by residual material and only one feature of Saxon or later date was identified.

Potential

There is a high potential that similar

Romano-British and possibly Saxon features and deposits occur in the immediate vicinity of Trenches 02 and 03. Settlement may occur on the higher ground to the north. The site has the potential to provide an insight into the nature of Romano-British settlement within Burgh-le-Marsh and continuity of settlement within the vicinity.

8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The technique of using trial trenches to evaluate archaeological deposits was successful. Removal of overburden deposits by mechanical excavator allowed a rapid appraisal indicating archaeological deposits were present in the northern and eastern part of the site. Moreover, the evaluation recognised geophysical signals previously recorded at the site and revealed other remains not previously identified.

Furthermore, manual excavation of the remains established that the archaeological deposits were well-preserved with different phases of activity throughout the Romano-British period with some evidence of continuity of activity into the Saxon and medieval periods.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Investigations at Hall Lane, Burgh le Marsh were undertaken because the site was located in an area of archaeological activity from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods, in particular the site of a Roman settlement.

Prehistoric flints were recovered and represent the earliest material found on the site. Iron Age pottery was recovered, largely from residual contexts. Finds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from

stratified deposits and a quantity of Saxon material suggests continued occupation of this part of Burgh le Marsh into this period. Later, medieval, finds were also recovered. Due to the nature of local site conditions few environmental indicators (wood, seeds, pollen etc.) have survived other than through charring.

The evaluation identified a number of ditches, gulleys and pits of the Romano-British period including a substantial, long-lived boundary feature. This appears to have remained as a significant landscape feature into the early medieval period and at least one Saxon or later feature seems to have been cut along the same line. No direct evidence for settlement within the investigated area was recovered, although the finds from the evaluation and previous investigations indicate such a site in reasonably close proximity, perhaps on the higher ground to the north.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr C.B. Sanderson of Skeg Grain Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Access to the County Sites and Monuments Record was kindly supplied by Mark Bennet of the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council.

11. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
Supervisors: Steve Malone
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Finds Processing: Denise Buckley

Finds Illustration: David Hopkins
Illustration:
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: Steve Malone

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13. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

EAS Engineering Archaeological Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

LAS Lindsey Archaeological Services

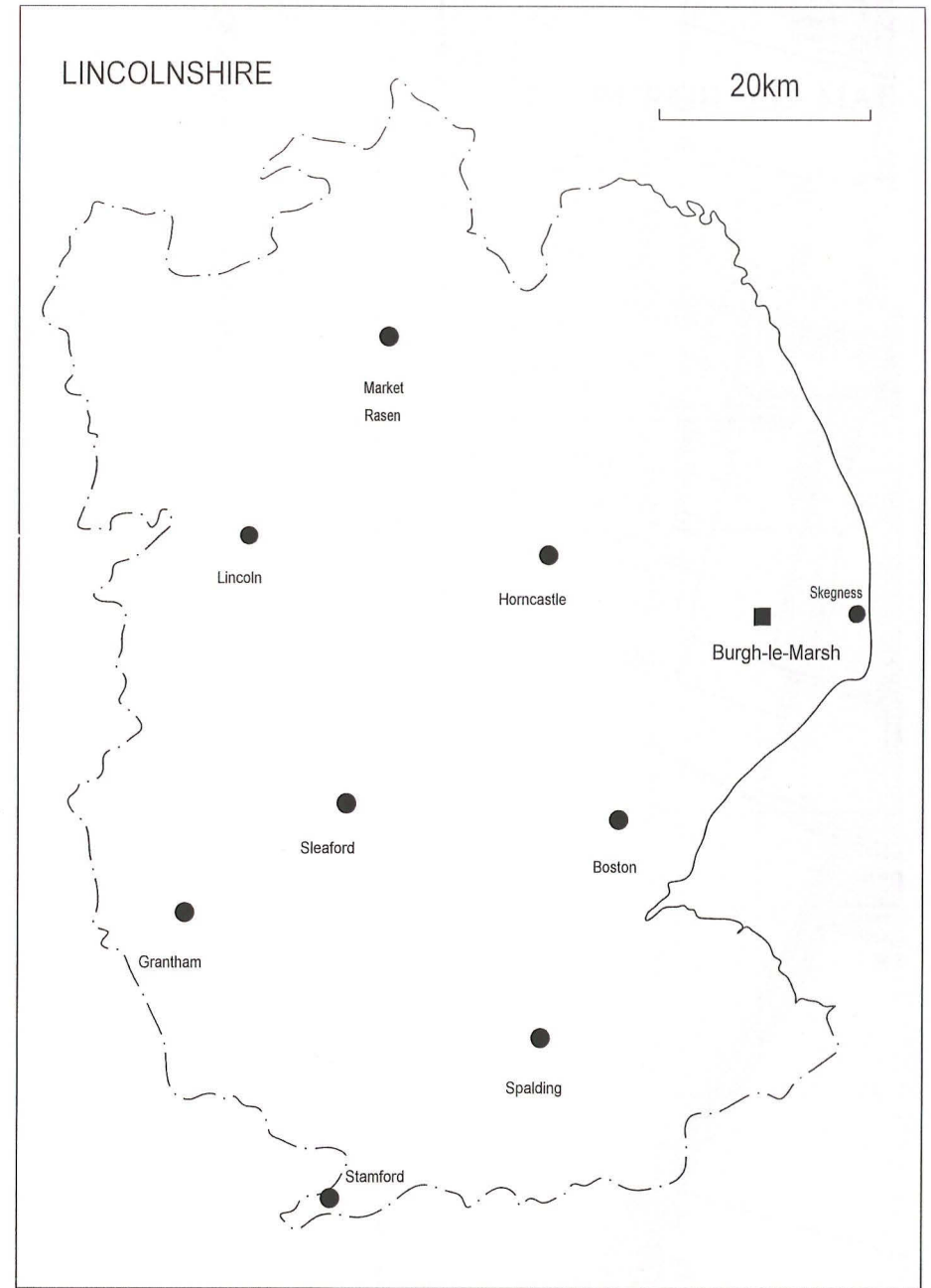
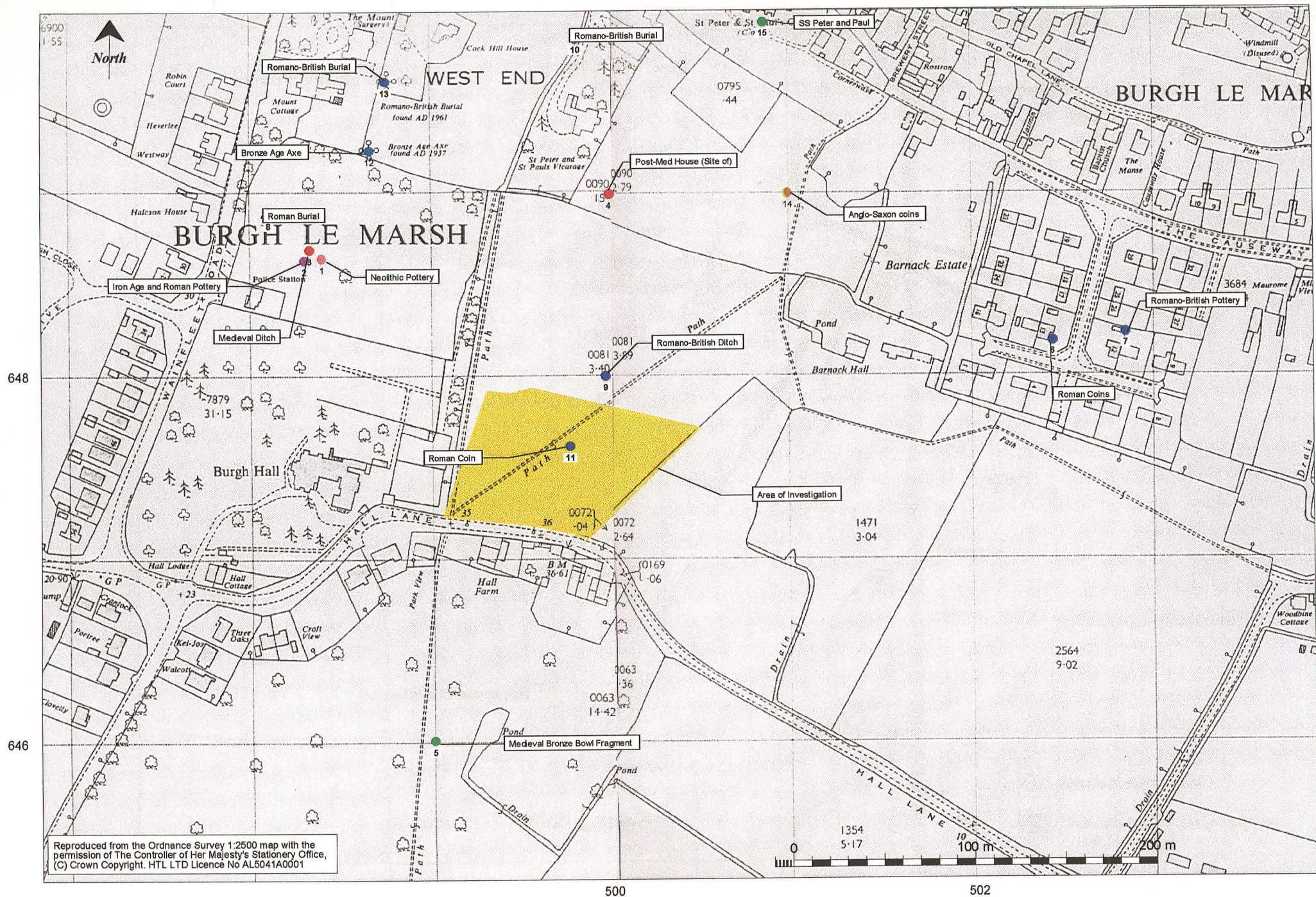


Figure 1 General Location Plan



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Figure 2 Site location plan showing archaeological finds and historic buildings

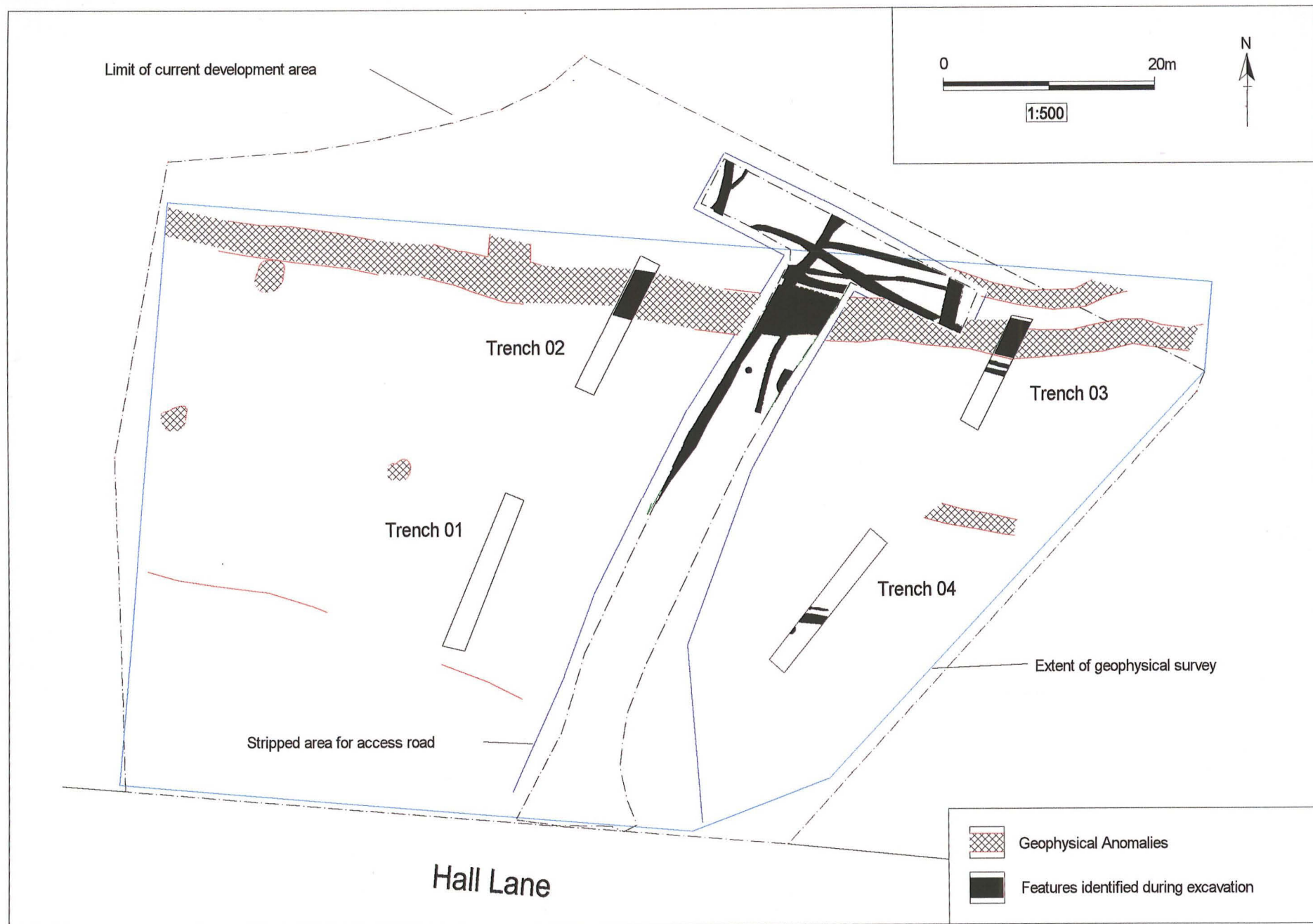


Figure 3 - Plan of the development site showing the trench locations and layout of principal features

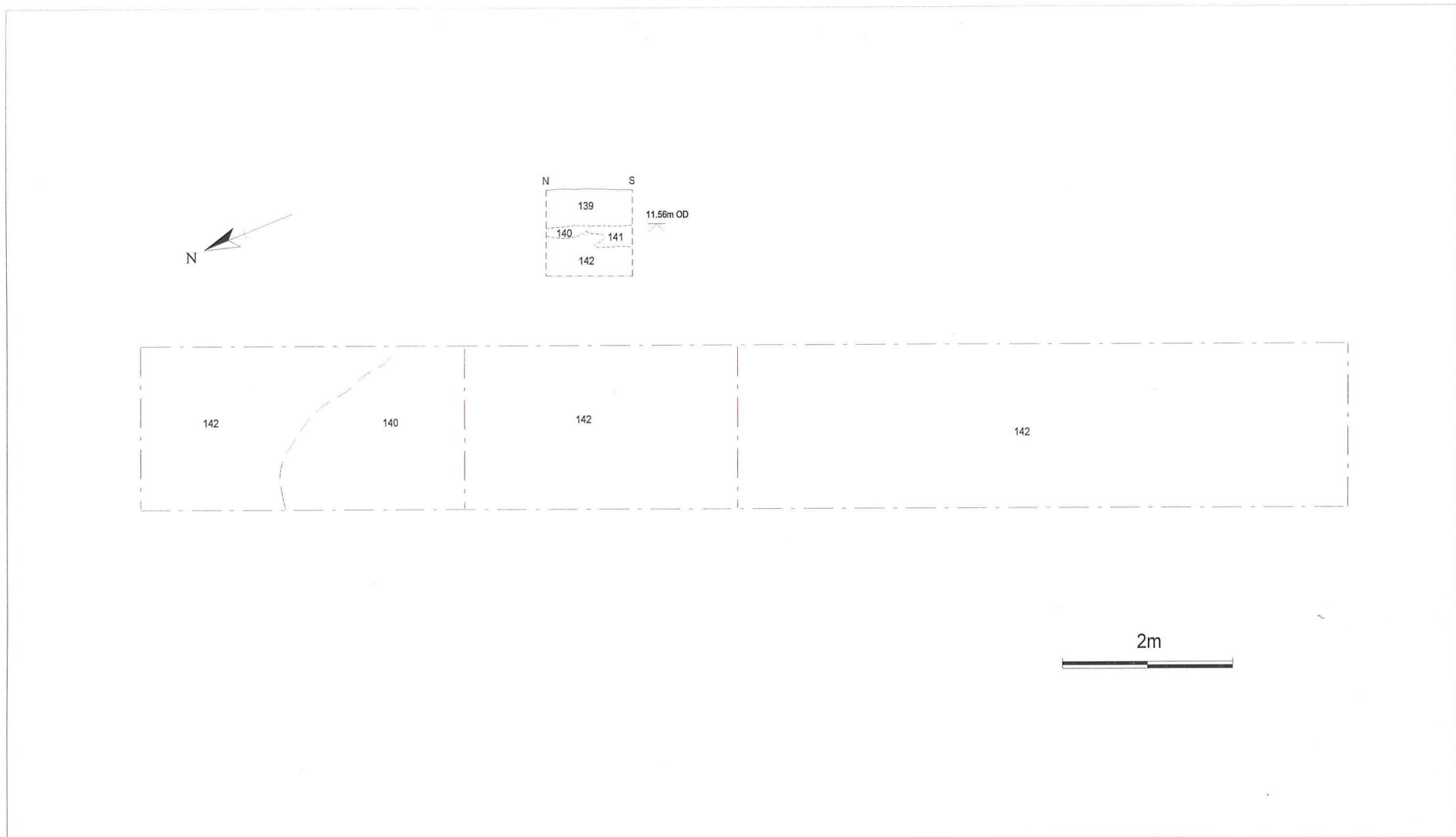


Figure 4: Trench 01, plan and representative section

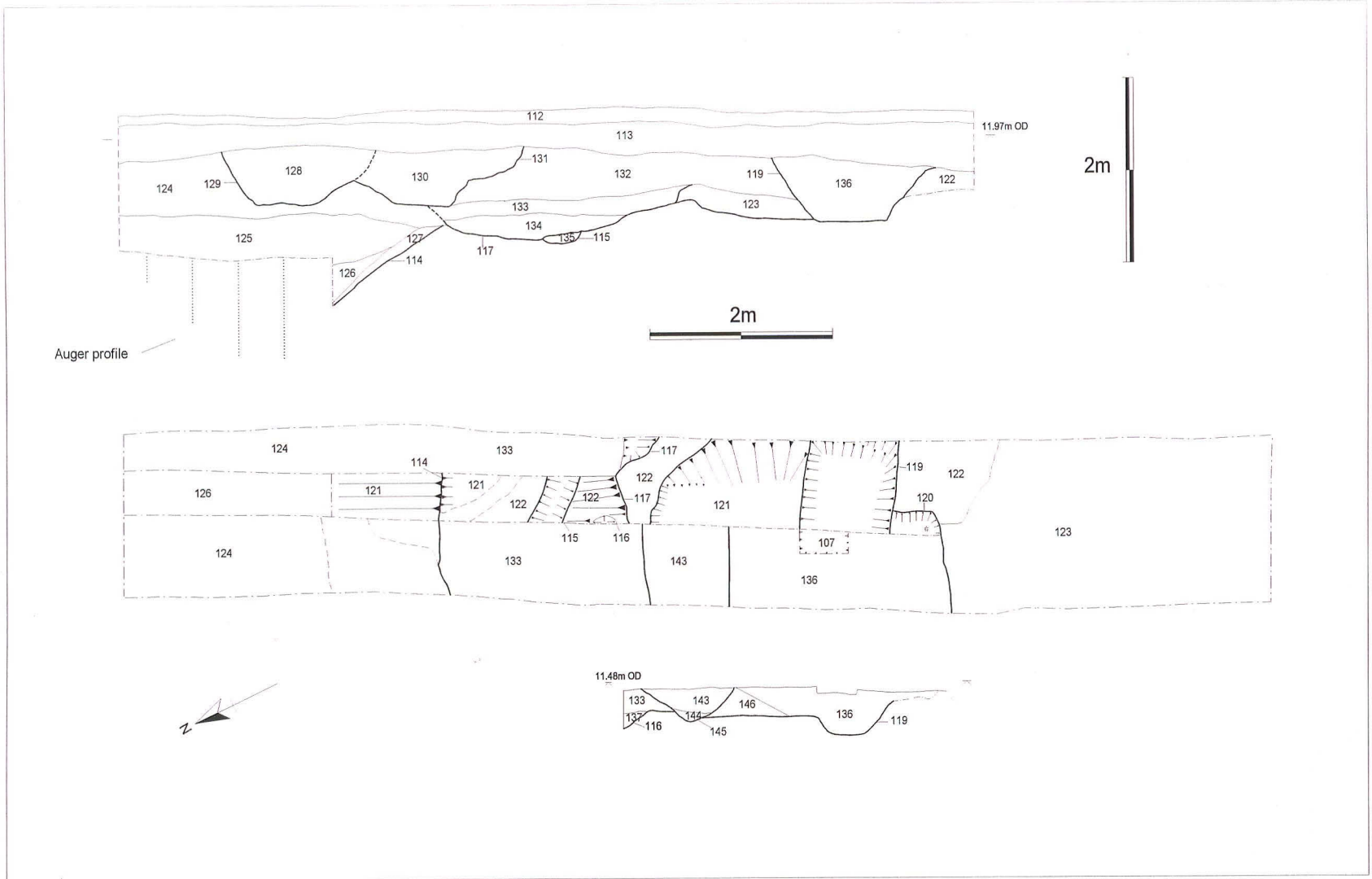


Figure 5: Trench 02, plan and sections of excavated features

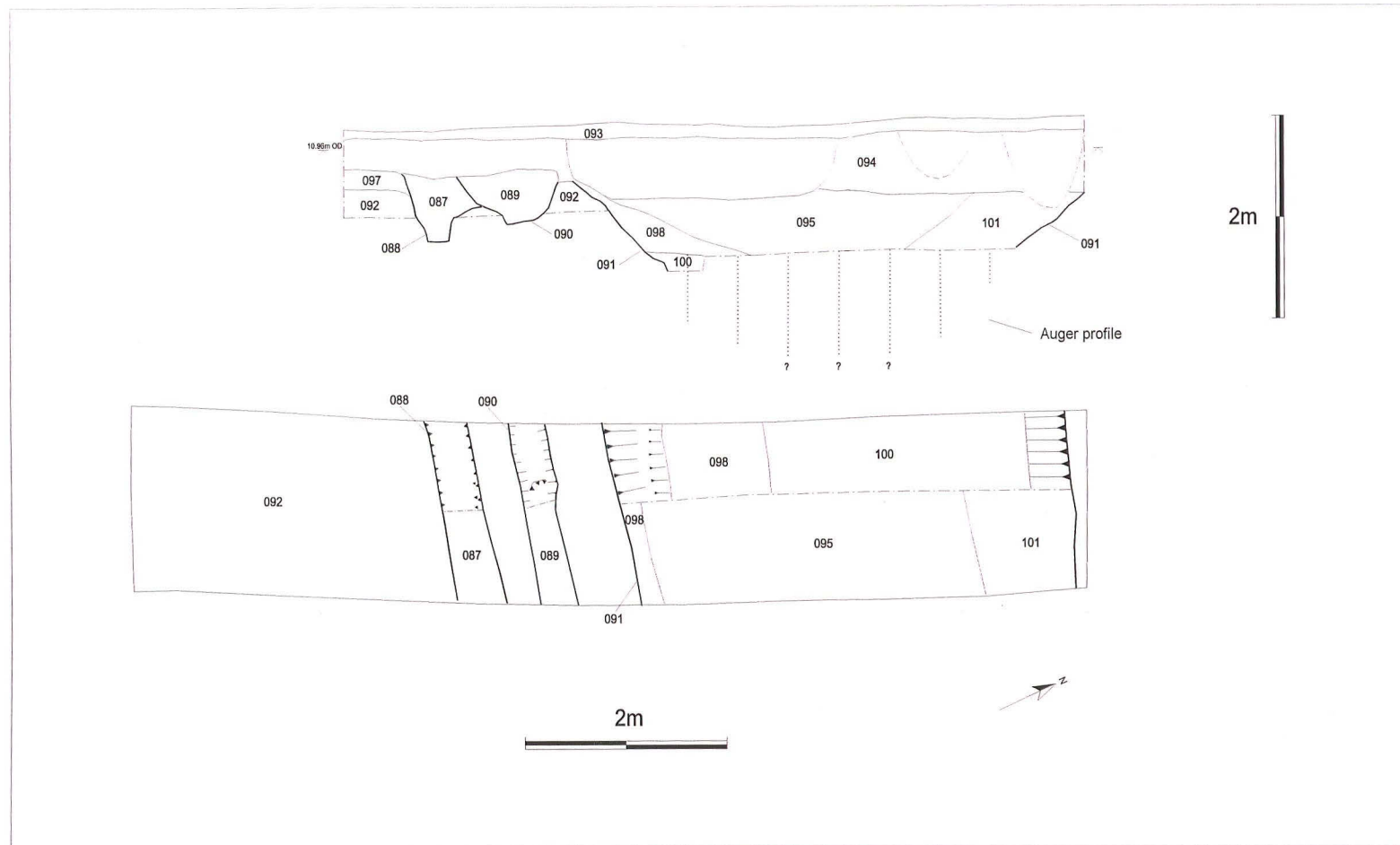


Figure 6: Trench 03, plan and section of excavated features

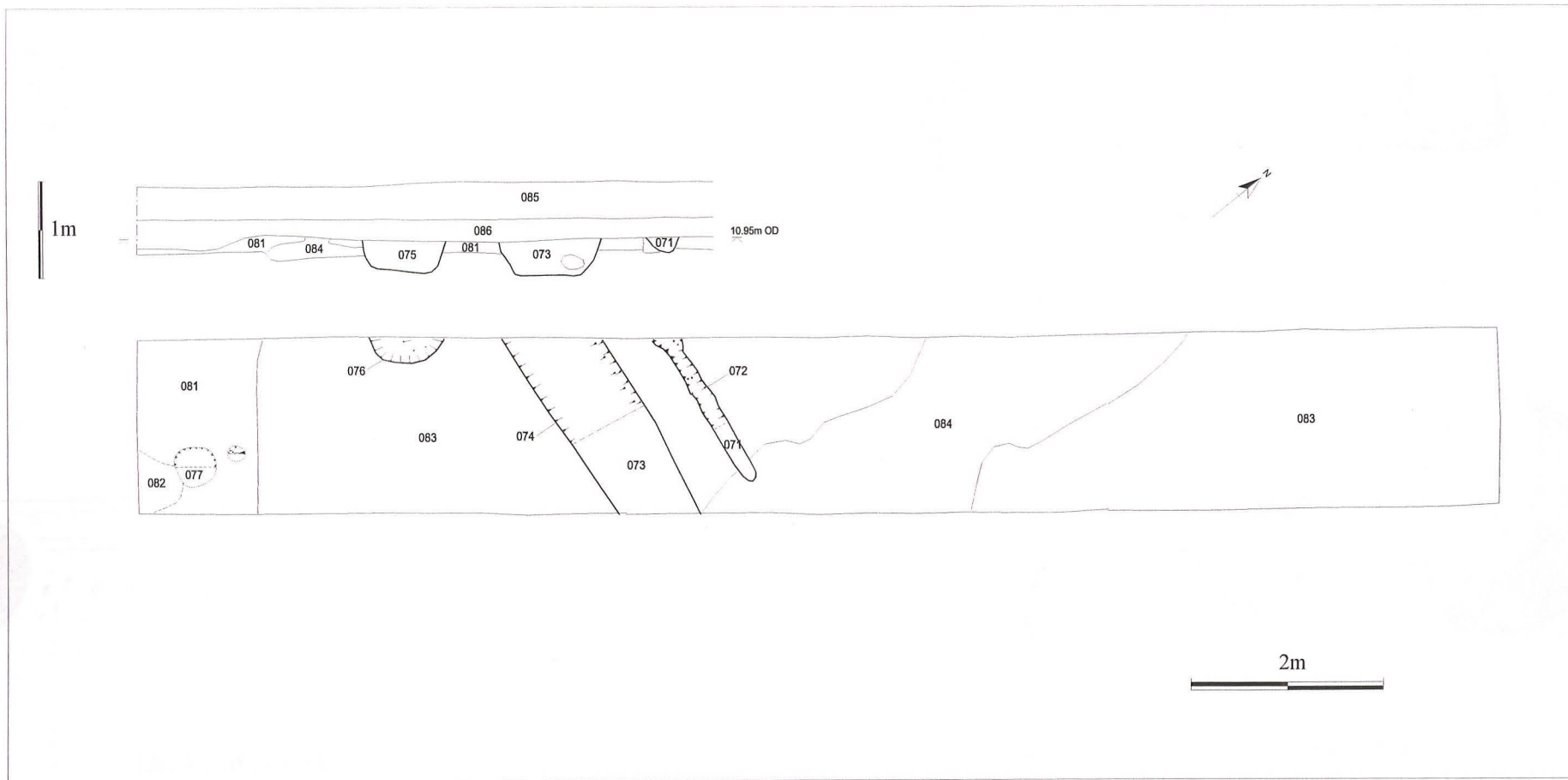
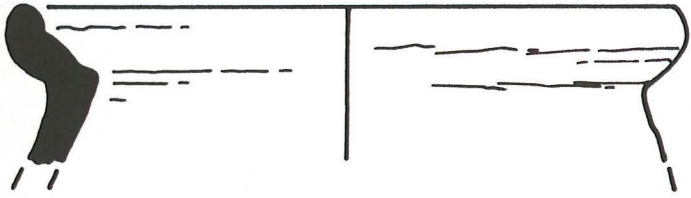
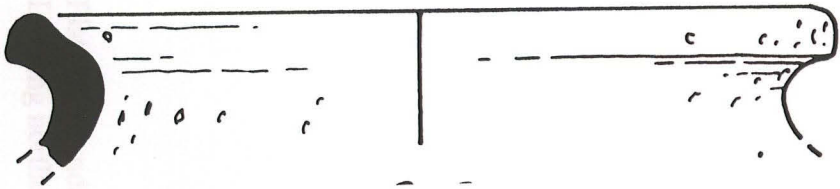


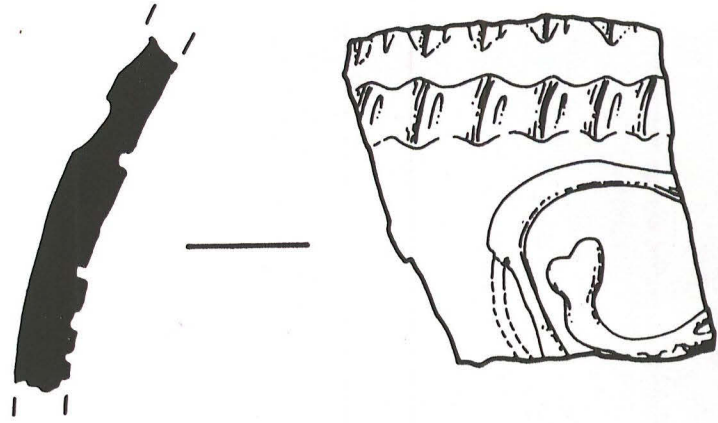
Figure 7: Trench 04, plan and section of excavated features



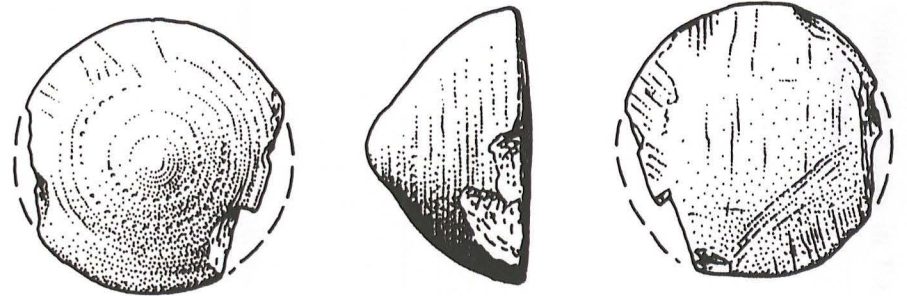
Dr. 1 Lid-seated jar (Context 070)



Dr. 3 Lid-seated jar (Context 143)



Dr. 2 Fragment of Motto Beaker (Context 095)



Dr. 4 Jet(?) counter (Context 107)



Figure 8 - The Finds (Drawn by David Hopkins)



Plate 1 Natural deposits in Trench 1.
Looking southwest.



Plate 2 Trench 4, Excavated
features. Looking west.



Plate 3 Boundary feature in Trench 2.
Looking northeast.

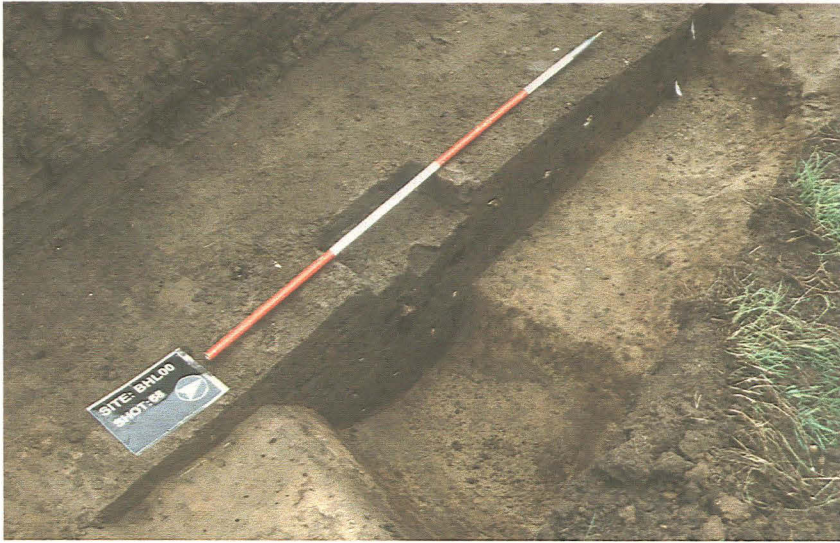


Plate 4 Trench 2, ditch [119]
from southeast.



Plate 5 Ditch [091] and parallel
gulleys in Trench 3. Looking south.

Plate 6 Trench 3, gulleys
[088] and [090] from east.



Appendix 1

Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Hall Lane, Burgh-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the centre of the medieval village, and the Church. A Roman settlement previously existed and there have been frequent finds of Roman material in the area of the village.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission has been granted for residential development of the site. The archaeological works are being undertaken as a condition of that permission.*
- 1.4 *Watching brief during construction of an access road onto the site revealed a number of features of Roman date, perhaps representing agricultural land divisions. Their extent was further mapped through geophysical survey. Trial trenching will now investigate the areas of the house plots.*
- 1.5 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Hall Lane, Burgh-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 500 648.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Burgh-le-Marsh is located 5km west of Skegness in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The proposed development area, approximately 1ha in extent lies to the south of the village centre, on the north side of Hall Lane at National Grid Reference TF 500 648.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission for the development is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological scheme of works. Watching brief has been undertaken during the construction of an access road, followed by geophysical survey, in the light of discoveries there. Trial trenching is now required according to the plans produced by the Assistant Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at c. 12m OD. on ground sloping to the south and east. Local soils are fine-coarse

loamy soils of the Holderness Association developed on chalky till and glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Burgh le Marsh is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Mesolithic period to the present day. Prehistoric discoveries of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date have been made and it is conjectured that Burgh le Marsh is situated on or close to a major prehistoric route across the Wolds.
- 6.2 During the Romano-British period Burgh le Marsh was probably the site of a settlement, located at the end of a Roman road running from Lincoln and Horncastle. Frequent finds of Romano-British pottery and coins have been made, and two Romano-British burials have been recorded close to Cock Pit House.
- 6.3 Watching brief undertaken on the site (Snee 2000) identified a large number of ditches of Romano-British date as well as a number of other undated features. These ditches are likely to have been agricultural land divisions.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.5 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 9.1 Reasoning for this technique
 - 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
 - 9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of four (4) trenches, two measuring 10m x 1.6m and two measuring 15m x 1.6m, placed within the areas of the proposed buildings as indicated on the plan supplied by the Assistant Archaeology Officer. Should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth trenches may be widened to permit stepping in of the sides. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.
 - 9.1.3 General Considerations

- 9.1.4 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation.
- 9.1.5 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.1.6 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.
- 9.1.7 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the evaluation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 9.1.8 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.2 Methodology

- 9.2.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.2.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 9.2.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 9.2.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 9.2.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.

- the site on completion of field work

9.2.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

9.2.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

9.2.8 The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

9.2.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

10.1 If appropriate, during the evaluation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting 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: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

11.2 Stage 2

11.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

11.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the evaluation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area.

- Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the findings of the investigation.
- A text describing the findings of the evaluation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 **ARCHIVE**

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

13 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

13.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client, Skeg Grain; the Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council; East Lindsey District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

14 **PUBLICATION**

14.1 A report of the findings of the evaluation will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's annual report and an article of appropriate content will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16 **VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.

16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

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

- 17.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal 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	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, independent archaeologist
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 3 staff, a supervisor and 2 assistants, and to take four (4) days.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 12 person-days within a notional programme of 8 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.
- 18.3 Contingency
- 18.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; pump (not expected as no evidence of waterlogging previously identified in this area); Roman pottery (moderate amount expected and allowed for); Anglo-Saxon pottery (small amounts possible); Medieval pottery - large quantities (moderate amount allowed for); faunal remains -large quantities (moderate amounts allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.
- 18.3.2 Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator, not Archaeological Project Services.

19 INSURANCES

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains

Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

20 **COPYRIGHT**

- 20.1 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.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 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.
- 20.4 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.

21 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Snee, J. 2000. 'Archaeological Watching-brief of Development at Hall Lane, Burgh le Marsh, Lincolnshire' Unpublished APS report 106/00.

Appendix 2

Context Descriptions

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
050		Unstratified finds	
067		Unstratified finds: Trench 02	
068		Unstratified finds: Trench 03	
069		Unstratified finds: Trench 01	
070		Unstratified finds: Trench 04	
071	8	compact mid-brown silty sand	Fill of 072
072	8	E-W linear; 0.15m wide x 0.12m deep	Gully cut
073	7, 10	compact mid-brown silty sand + orange sand and reddish-orange clay mottles	Fill of 074
074	7, 10	E-W linear; 0.85m wide x 0.45m deep	Ditch cut
075	7	firm mid-dark brown silty clay + orange sand mottles at base	Fill of pit 076
076	7	semi-oval against section; 0.8m x 0.25m x 0.4m deep	Pit cut
077	11	firm mid-dark brown silty clay + freq. patches of reddish clay	Fill of 078
078	11	oval feature; 0.42m x 0.41m x 0.10m deep	Pit cut
079	12	firm mid-dark brown silty clay	Fill of 080
080	12	oval feature; 0.08m x 0.10m x 0.10m deep	Animal burrow
081	7	stiff reddish clay + mid-brown silty clay mottles	Natural clay
082		firm orange-brown sand + mid-brown silty sand mottles	Natural sand
083		firm orange sand + freq reddish silty sand mottles	Natural sand
084	8	stiff reddish clay + mid-brown silty clay mottles	Natural clay
085	7, 8	compact mid-dark brown silty sand loam	Topsoil
086	7, 8	firm mid-dark brown silty clay lam	Subsoil
087	9	firm mottled pink and brown silty clay	Fill of 088
088	9	E-W linear; 0.55m wide x 0.62m deep	Gully/drain cut
089	9	firm mottled pink and brown silty clay	Fill of 090
090	9	E-W linear; 0.8m wide x 0.5m deep	Gully/drain cut
091	9	E-W linear; 5m wide x at least 1.8m deep	Ditch cut
092	9	very compact pink clay	Natural clay
093	9	friable dark grey clayey silt	Topsoil
094	9	firm light brown sandy silt loam	Subsoil
095	9	very compact mid brown silty clay	Fill of 091

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
096	9	compact yellowish brown clay (green tinged)	Fill of 088
097	9	firm brownish pink clay	Natural clay
098	9	compact light brown silty clay	Fill of 091
099		Duplicate = 095	
100	9	loose-firm mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill of 091
101	9	compact light brown silty clay	Fill of 091
102	9	loose dark brown silty clay	Fill of 103; or differential drying
103	9	in section; 0.5m wide x 0.6m deep?	Possible ditch cut
104	9	compact mid-brown clay	Natural? clay
105	9	loose mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill of 106; differential drying?
106	9	in section; 0.9m wide x 0.5m deep?	Possible ditch cut
107		Duplicate = 136	
108		loose mid brownish grey silty clay + freq charcoal, burnt bone, pottery	Fire rakings deposit within 114
109		soft reddish brown sand	Natural sand
110	9	loose dark brownish grey sandy clay	Fill of 111
111	9	?E-W linear; 0.78m wide x 0.46m deep	Ditch cut
112	14	as 093	Topsoil
113	14	as 094	Subsoil
114	14	E-W linear; c. 4m wide x 1.5m deep	Ditch cut
115	14	NW-SE linear; 0.40m wide x 0.10m deep	Gully cut
116	15	semi-circular against section; 0.10m x 0.18m x 0.12m deep	Cut?/Hollow
117	14	E-W linear; 2.1m wide x 0.4m deep	Cut
118		Not used	
119	14, 15	E-W linear; 0.92m wide x 0.80m deep	Ditch cut
120	14	semi-circular against section; 0.53m diameter	Natural hollow/burrow
121	14	soft yellow sand	Natural sand
122	14	as 092	Natural clay
123	14	as 109	Natural sand

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
124	14	compact mid-brown silty clay	Fill of 114
125	14	firm mid-brownish grey silty clay	Fill of 114
126	14	soft-firm light brown sandy silt	Fill of 114
127	14	soft mottled brown and yellow sand	Fill of 114
128	14	firm greyish brown silty clay	Fill of 129
129	14	0.64m deep x 1.64m wide; in section only	Ditch cut
130	14	loose brownish grey silty clay	Fill of 131
131	14	1.70m wide x 0.62m deep; in section only	Ditch cut
132	14	firm mid-brown sandy silt	Subsoil = older ploughsoil?
133	14	firm greyish brown clayey sand	Fill of 117
134	14	firm light greyish brown sandy clay	Fill of 117
135	14	soft yellow brown mottled silty sand	Fill of 115
136	14, 15	firm/loose mid greyish brown sandy clay	Fill of 119
137	15	soft mottled brown/reddish yellow silty sand	Fill of 116
138		soft mid brown silty sand - mottled red/orange-brown	Fill of 120
139	13	as 112	Topsoil
140	13	as 122	Natural clay
141	13	firm yellowish brown silty sand	Natural sand
142	13	as 121	Natural sand
143	15	loose dark greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of 145
144	15	firm mottled red brown clayey sand	Fill of 145
145	15	E-W linear? with butt-end; 1.0m wide x 0.4m deep	Ditch cut
146	15	Yellow brown mottled sandy silt	Natural/subsoil

Appendix 3

The Roman pottery from Burgh-le-Marsh, Hall Lane (BMHL00: contexts 5-50) and a second stage (BMHL00: contexts 50 - 144)

B J Precious - 04/07/00

The Roman Pottery

The pottery has been recorded according to the Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP) guidelines, using codes currently in use by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (CLAU), and sherd count as a measure. See also the site archive 'The Roman pottery from Burgh-le-Marsh, Hall Lane - BMHL00 (bmhl00.xls - cxts 5-50 & bmhl00a.xls - cxts 50-144).

The initial excavation (BMHL00: 5-50) produced a small assemblage of pottery - 41 sherds, ranging in date from at least the 2nd to the 4th century. Most of the contexts contained only very small amounts of pottery, therefore the dating is broad. However, the largest groups, Contexts 13 & 27, produced Roman pottery dating from the late 3rd to the 4th century, and Context 36 contained a single sherd of 4th century date. In addition several sherds of post-Roman date came from Contexts 25, 37 & 38 (see Table 1, below).

Table 1: BMH00 (5-50) - The date-range of the Roman pottery by context and sherd count.

CONTEXT	SHERDS	DATE RANGE
5	2	L3-M4
6	1	3-4C
7	1	3-4C
9	1	M2-4C
13	8	L3-4
23	1	ROMAN
25	1	2C+/POSTRO
27	9	L3-4/POSTRO
30	1	ROMAN
32	1	ROMAN
34	3	RO OR POSTRO
36	1	4C
38	0	POSTRO ONLY
40	4	2C+
42	1	2-4C
48	1	170-200
50	5	3-4C
TOTAL	41	

The second excavation (BMHL00: 50-144) produced a further 95 sherds. 21 sherds also came from Context 50 and are of the same date range as the previously excavated material, dating from the mid 3rd to the 4th century. One obvious difference between the two assemblages is the presence of pre-Roman, probably Iron Age pottery, together with sherds of early Roman and 1st century date. The latter includes samian from the South Gaulish kilns. There is a smatter of mid to late 2nd century material including small sherds of Central Gaulish samian. However, the bulk of the Roman pottery dates from the mid 3rd to the 4th century, together with a smaller amount of later 3rd to 4th century wares. Again the majority of the contexts produced only small amounts of pottery with Contexts 50 & 95 containing the largest groups of 21 sherds each and Context 100 with 14 sherds.

Table 2 : BMH00 (50-144) - The date-range of the Roman pottery by the percentage of sherd count.

Sherds	%	Date range
1	1.05%	Iron Age
2	2.11%	50-70
6	6.32%	50-100
1	1.05%	70-200
2	2.11%	120-180+
3	3.16%	150-225
1	1.05%	150+
3	3.16%	150+/Postro
4	4.21%	200-400
3	3.16%	300-400/Postro
2	2.11%	200-300+
42	44.21%	250-400
14	14.74%	270-400
8	8.42%	300-400
3	3.16%	50-400
95	100.00%	Total

Condition

Only a few sherds from BMHL00 (5-50) show signs of abrasion, the majority being in good or fair condition. A small number of vessels are burnt or sooted on the exterior, having been used in antiquity as cooking pots. The condition of the Roman pottery from BMHL00 (50 -144) is very similar although there are slightly more abraded sherds. Cooking evidence is noted on the exterior of a few pots and one has a scale deposit on the interior. One vessel, a fineware from the Nene Valley is burnt over the edge suggesting burning after breakage (Context 95). It is worth noting that the probable Iron Age sherd and a single early Roman vessel is sooted on the interior; a factor rarely noted on Roman pottery but more common on Iron Age and Saxon wares. There are no context joins from either of the two excavations.

Statement of Potential

Remarkably, the BMHL00 (5-50) assemblage includes both grey, oxidised, and colour-coated wares from the Lincoln, Swanpool kilns. There is evidence for a multi-period site with Iron Age and early Roman material, together with mid-Roman wares from BHML00 (50 -144); whilst both sites contained wares suggesting higher occupancy during the late Roman period.

Although both the Roman assemblages are small, the pottery suggests that the site is of relatively high status. This is demonstrated by the presence of the Lincoln material as well as samian from South and Central Gaul, including a mortarium and a mould-decorated bowl. There is also a fine example of a copy of a samian bowl, and a probable 'motto' beaker, both manufactured at the Nene Valley kilns (BMHL00 5-50 - Drawing 1: Context 5, and BHML 50-144 - Drawing 2: Context 95). However, the bulk of the material mainly consists of cooking wares.

As there is a lack of published material from this area of either Roman or post-Roman date, it is essential that the fabrics and forms of the Roman pottery from both sites is analysed further, and related to the site sequences. Good fabric descriptions should be provided for the shell-tempered and local grey wares. Two further vessels have been selected for illustration: an unusual lid-seated beaker in greyware (BHML00 50-144 - Drawing 1: Context 70); and a lid-seated shell-tempered jar (BHML00 50-144 - Drawing 3: Context 143).

Storage and Curation

The pottery should be retained for further study.

CONTEXT	FABRIC	FORM	DEC	NO VESS	DWG NO	COND	COMMENTS	JOIN	SHERDS
50	GREY	BFL	B				RIM THIN WALL;SMALL		1
50	GREY	BFL				ABR	RIM FRAG		1
50	GREY	BWM	BIWL			VABR	BS		1
50	GREY	BWM					RIM FRAG DKGRY		1
50	GREY	CLSD					BS MEDIUM SIZE		1
50	GREY	CLSD	B	4			BSS W GROOVES		4
50	GREY	CLSD	LA				BS		1
50	GREY	JBK					BS VTHIN OX INT		1
50	GREY					ABR	BSS		2
50	GREY						BSS		5
50	JDW	RIM		1?			RIM BS		2
50	SHEL	JBL	WM			BURNT EXT	BS THICK		1
50	ZDATE						M3-4		
50	ZZZ						MIX SOME 2C		
67	GREY	BFL					RIM ?SMALL BWM		1
67	GREY					ABR	BS		1
67	SAMCG	30-37				ABR	BS		1
67	ZDATE						M2-E3		
68	DWSH						BS FRAG		1
68	GREY	BKEV					RIM FRAG		1
68	GREY	CLSD					BSS		2
68	NVCC	DPR		1		ABR	RIMS J		3
68	SHEL		WM	1			BSS J		1
68	ZDATE						4C		
70	GREY	BKLS	WM?		D1		RIM LID SEAT NECK; FAIRLY COARSE		1
70	GREY	JBK				SOOT INT	BS THIN PIMPLY;POST BREAKAGE?		1
70	ZDATE						EROM		
70	ZZZ						SOME PREHIST		
75	GREY	CP	LA				BS		1
75	ZDATE						M2+		
87	SHEL	J	HM			SOOT INT	BS		1
87	ZDATE						IAGE		
95	GREY	BD		1			BSS		2
95	GREY	CP	B				BS		1
95	GREY	CP				VABR	RIM FRAG		1
95	GREY	J				ABR	BASE		1
95	GREY	J		3			BSS COARSE		3
95	GREY	JDW					RIM FRAG		1
95	GREY					VABR	BSS FRAGS		4
95	NVCC	BKMOT?	PA;ROUL		D2		BS LFAB WHT PA		1
95	NVCC	CLSD	ROUZ	1		BURNT EDGE	BSS WHT FAB		6
95	OX						SCRAP		1
95	ZDATE						M3-4		
95	ZZZ						6 SH MPOT; 3 SCRAPS PREHIST		
98	GREY	CP	B				BS		1
98	GREY	J					BSS		2
98	ZDATE						M2+/POSTRO		

100	DWSH	DPR					RIM LWR WALL		1
100	GREY	CP					RIM FRAG		1
100	GREY	J					BSS		2
100	GREY	JLH					HANDLE SMALL VESS		1
100	GREY					ABR	BSS SCRAPS		3
100	GREY					BURNT	BS COARSE		1
100	SHEL	J				?SCALE INT	BS; MIN PB		1
100	SHEL	J				VABR	BASE ?OMPHALO;BURNT INT;LIA-EROM		1
100	SHEL	JBK		1?			BSS THIN		3
100	ZDATE						L3-4		
100	ZZZ						MI X ? LIA BASE		
105	GREY	JLS		1?			RIM FRAG SCRAPS COARSE		4
105	SAMSG					ABR	FLAKE		1
105	SHEL	JLS					RIM		1
105	ZDATE						1STC		
107	GREY	J	B				BASE NARROW		1
107	GREY	J	B				BS		1
107	GREY	JBK				ABR	BS THIN		1
107	GREY	JBL					BS THICK		1
107	ZDATE						3-4C		
107	ZZZ						?JET BOSS		
110	GREY	JBK					BS THIN		1
110	SHEL						SCRAP LEACHED ?IA		
110	ZDATE						RO		
124	GREY	JBK					BS V SMALL		1
124	ZDATE						RO		
125	GREY	CLSD	BHL				BS		1
125	GREY	CLSD					BS COARSE BLK RO?		1
125	GREY	J	LA				BS FLAKED		1
125	ZDATE						3-4C/POSTRO		
125	ZZZ						1 SH POSTRO		
130	SAMCG					ABR	FLAKE		1
130	VESIC	CLSD				SOOT EXT	BS SHEL LEACHED; RO?		1
130	ZDATE						120-180+		
133	GREY	JH					BS LGE MIN CALC		1
133	ZDATE						3C+		
134	GREY						BS BASAL		1
134	ZDATE						3C+		
143	SHEL	JLS			D3	SOOT EXT	RIM NECK; RDBN		1
143	ZDATE						L1-2C		
144	SHEL	JBK					BS THIN		1
144	ZDATE						RO		
							TOTAL		95

Appendix 4

Report on the Lithic Material Encountered During the Excavations at Site BHL 00

By: Kristian L.R. Pedersen, Archaeological
Project Services

Summary

The lithic material recovered during the excavation of site BHL 00 is quite sparse, amounting to only twenty-two pieces of unequivocally worked flint. No diagnostic tools were encountered in this assemblage; the material must therefore be assigned to a cultural episode on the basis of its technical attributes alone. The presence of three small blade cores, and three blades (one struck by indirect percussion), suggests that this assemblage belongs to the Mesolithic, although there is a small possibility that the material might derive from the Early Neolithic.

Assuming that the remainder of the lithic material is contemporaneous with the five blades and three blade-cores, the prevalence of cortex on most of the pieces of worked lithic material renders it likely that the little flint-knapping undertaken at the site was done with the aim of quickly producing a series of blades. The blades were probably hafted and used for hunting straight away, which might explain why only one broken piece was recovered.

The lithic material was encountered in unstratified deposits, or in the fill of ditches dug well after the Mesolithic occupation of the site. A spatial analysis of worked flint therefore cannot afford any information on the infrastructure of the Mesolithic settlement.

The Mesolithic of the Lincolnshire is largely represented by sites with low densities of lithic material in unstratified contexts. As

such, the site of BHL 00 is typical of the Mesolithic sites in the region.

Overview of the Material

The lithic material was recovered from the four trenches at site BHL 00, and from the spoil heap formed during the clearance of the topsoil before archaeological investigation was undertaken (Figures 1, 2). Only twenty-two pieces of worked flint were encountered during the course of the excavation, but none of this was diagnostic. Inferences concerning the cultural episode to which this assemblage belongs must therefore be based on the technical attributes of the material.

The presence of three blade cores and five blades, or fragments thereof, suggests that this assemblage belongs to the Mesolithic, although a possibility exists that this material might be assigned to the Early Neolithic. A Mesolithic date is nevertheless the most likely, given the extremely low density of lithic material and the lack of any Neolithic pottery on the site. The technical attributes of the assemblage does not permit a more precise dating, so this material might date from anywhere between the beginning of the Mesolithic to its terminal phase (*ca.* 9 500 BP to 4 500 BP).

The material is distributed in the following groups (Figures 3, 4):

1. Flakes
2. Blades
3. Cores
4. Blocky Shatter
5. Burnt Flint

The high proportion of material bearing cortex, suggests that the lithics from site BHL 00 derive from the initial stages of nodule reduction. This invites the postulate that the finished tools (such as completed blades), were transported from the site for use

elsewhere.

If it is accepted that this material derives from the Mesolithic, then the most plausible interpretation of the site is that it was a temporary hunting encampment, where armatures (based on blades) were produced and carried onwards in the pursuit of game.

The Spatial Distribution of the Material

All the lithic material at site BHL 00 was redeposited and occurred in either the topsoil, or in the fill of ditches dug much later than the Mesolithic occupation of the site. Although the assemblage is quite small, the material is clearly concentrated in Trench 2, Trench 3, and the spoil heap of topsoil removed from the site prior to the commencement of archaeological work (Figure 1). Insofar as the lithic material has been redeposited, inferences concerning the location of activity zones during the Mesolithic occupation of BHL 00 cannot be made.

Conclusion

The sparse lithic material that was recovered during the excavations undertaken at site BHL 00 belongs, most probably, to the Mesolithic. This postulate is based on the following evidence:

1. **The presence of small blade cores**
2. **The presence of small blades, one struck through indirect percussion**

A possibility exists that this assemblage belongs to the Early Neolithic, but given the lack of pottery and the paucity of debitage, a Mesolithic date seems most probable. Nevertheless, as there are no microlithic armatures from the site, nor any other diagnostic artefact forms, a more precise dating cannot be given. The site therefore might fall anywhere between *ca.* 9 500 - 4 500 BP.

As the lithic material was recovered from unstratified and redeposited contexts, the contemporaneity of all the pieces of debitage from this site cannot be guaranteed. The assemblage as a whole does, however, seem to present a coherent picture: small cores were prepared, from which blades were struck and transported away from the site. This conforms to the pattern of lithic distribution described at short-term Mesolithic sites throughout the British Isles, and is typical of sites from this era known in Lincolnshire.

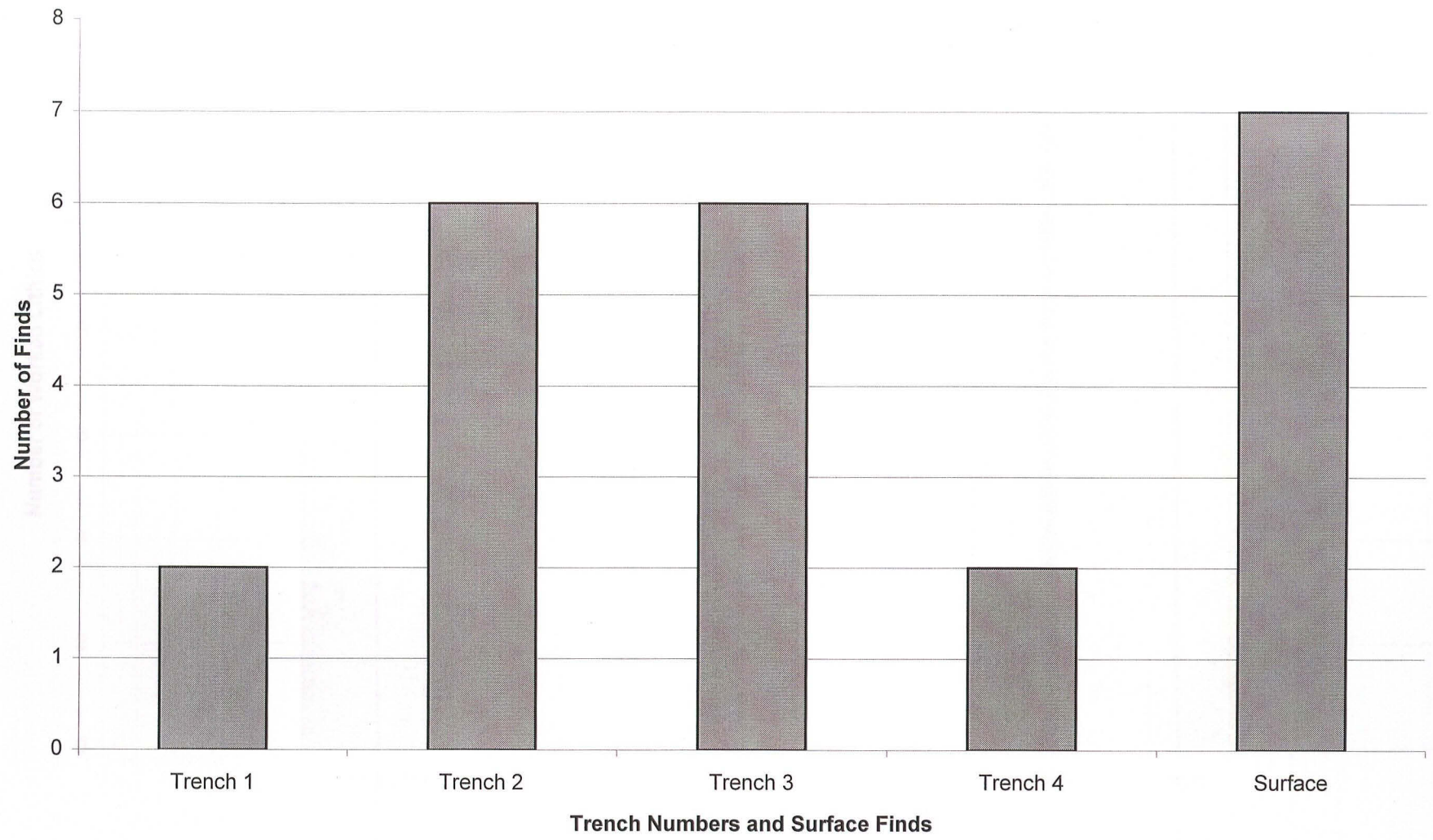


Figure 1: Distribution of Worked Lithics in Various Contexts at Site BHL 00

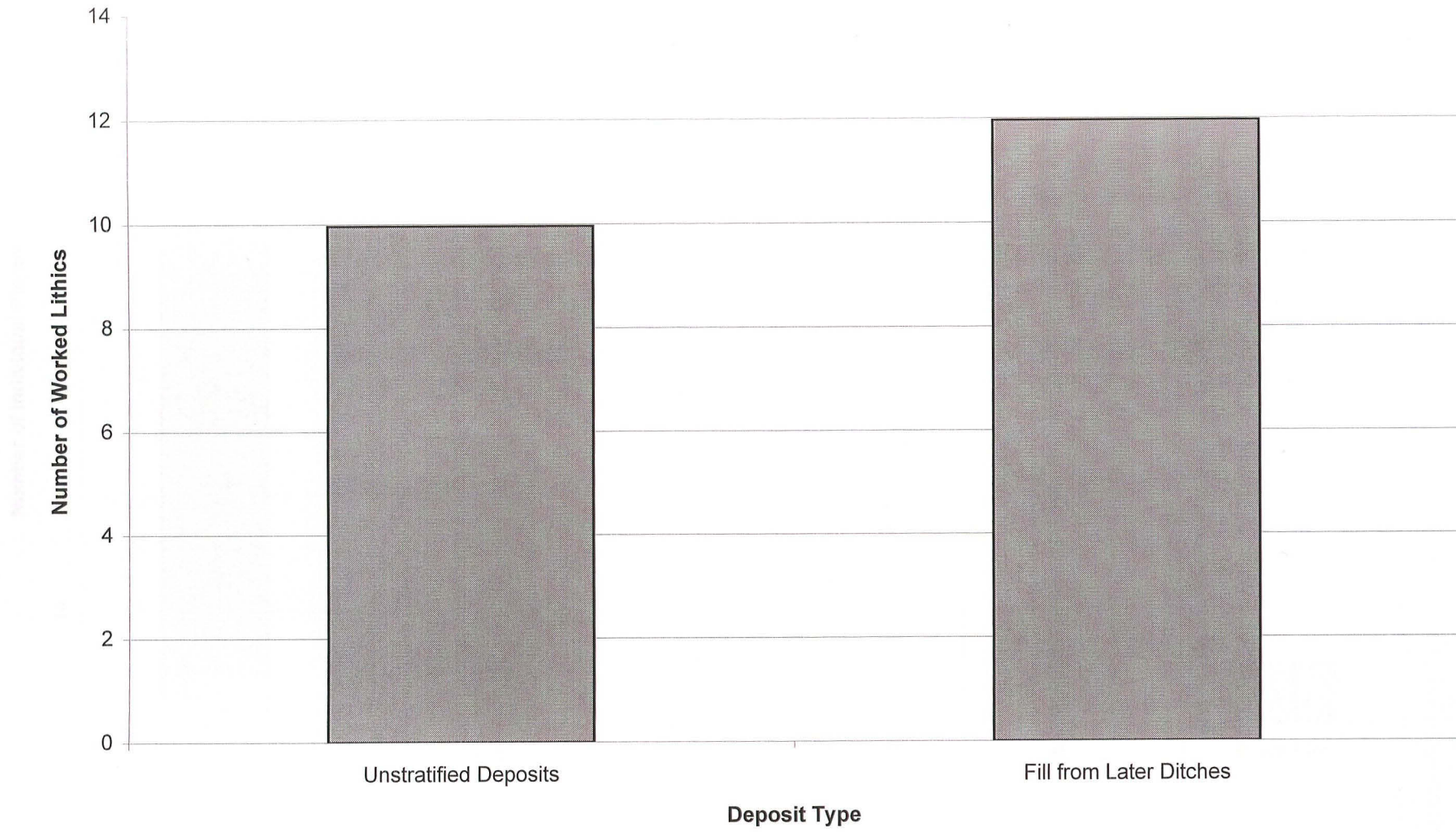


Figure 2: Distribution of Lithics in Stratified and Unstratified Contexts at Site BHL 00

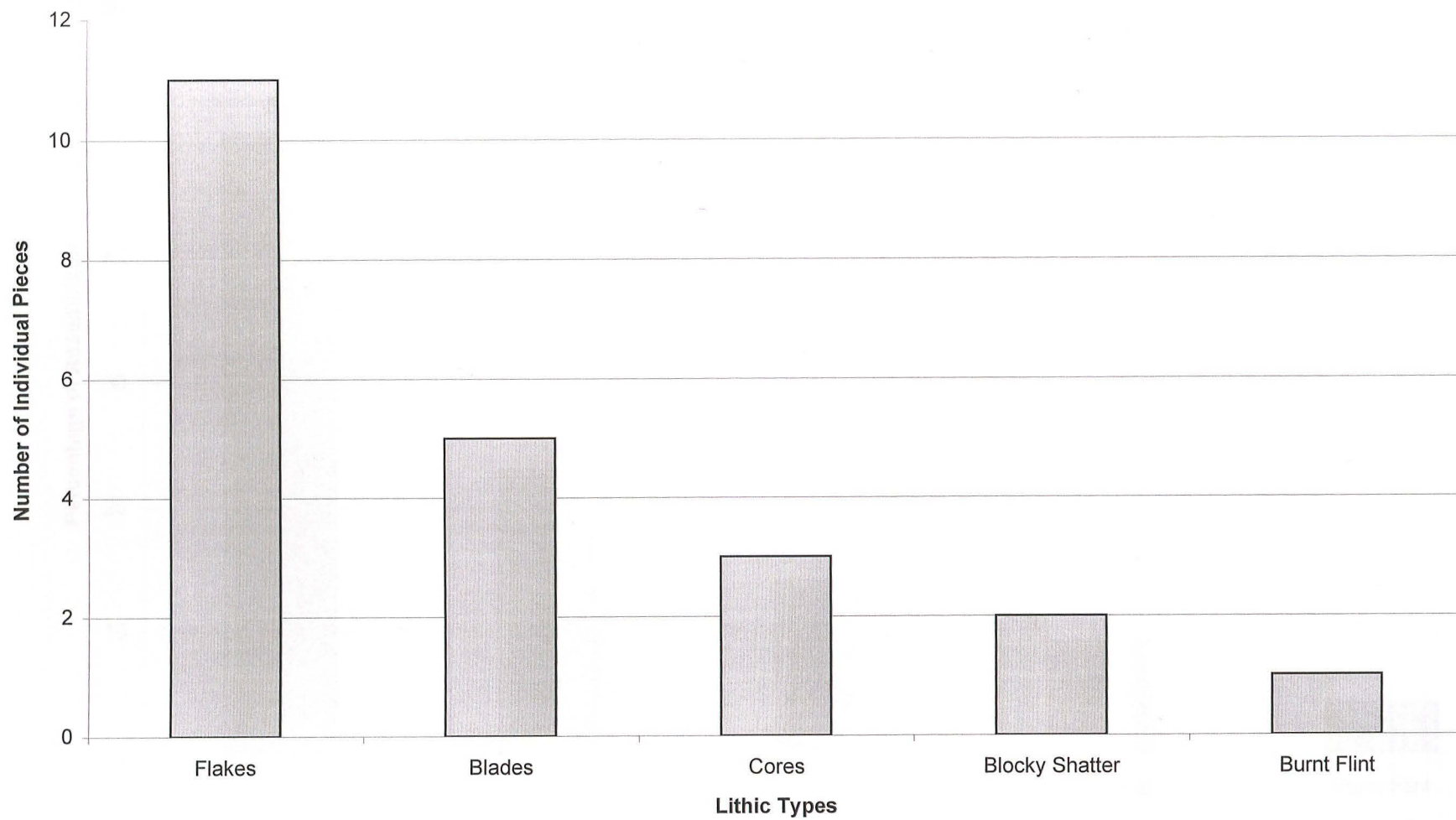


Figure 3: Distribution of Lithic Types at Site BHL 00

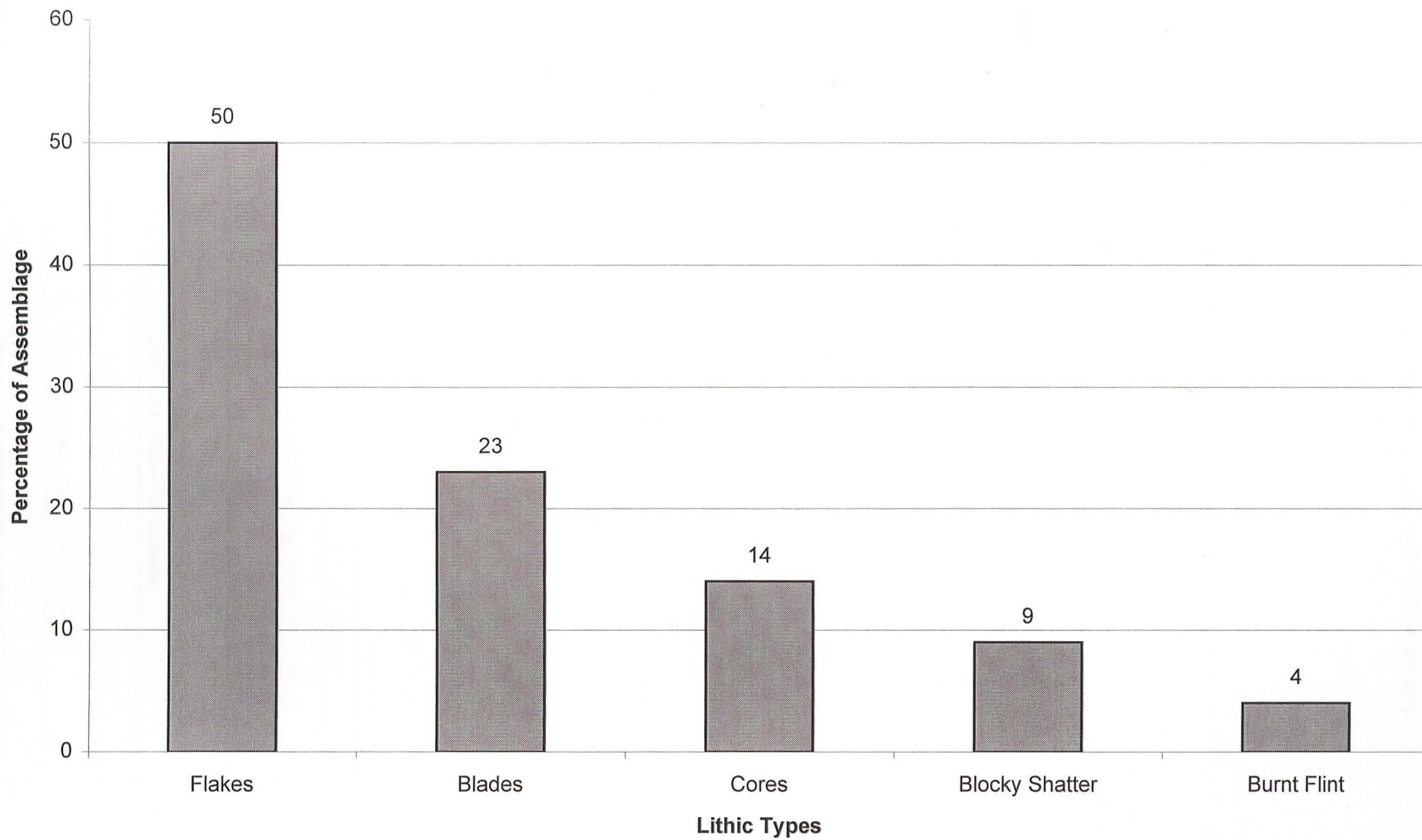


Figure 4: Distribution of Lithic Types at Site BHL 00, Expressed as a Percentage of Total Assemblage

Appendix 5

THE MEDIEVAL POTTERY, IRON SLAG and OTHER FINDS

Jane Cowgill, Hilary Healey, Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material derived from ditch fills (073, 086, 089, 094, 095, 100, 102, 105, 107, 124, 125, 126, 128, 134 and 143), and as unstratified finds from cleaning (050, 067, 068, 069, 070). The early Saxon and medieval sherds appearing in ditch fills may well be intrusive or represent the final infilling of these features.

Most of the medieval pottery fragments were probably made locally at Toynton All Saints, 10km to the west, or related kilns around the southern edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds. Some of the Early Saxon pottery was made in, or using material from, the Charnwood Forest of Leicestershire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

The majority of the assemblage is provided by pottery of probable 14th-15th century date, though there is some Saxon material. In addition to these artefacts a quantity of Roman pottery and tile was recovered (reported separately). Much of the medieval pottery is quite abraded.

Context	Description	Context Date
050	5x Toynton All Saints ware, 14th-15th century	14th-15th century
	2x Toynton All Saints-type ware, 14th-15th century	
	1x ?prehistoric	
	1 x Charnwood fabric sherd, Early Saxon	
	2 x Early Saxon sherds	
	1 x ?Lincoln shelly ware, 11th-12th century?	
	1x ?Lincoln-type ware, 11th-12th century?	
	1x ?RB tile	
	3 x burnt stone	
067	1x Boston/Bolingbroke-type pancheon, 16th-17th century	16th-17th century
	2 x Toynton All Saints ware, including jug, 14th-15th century	
	1x ?Early Saxon sherd	
	1 x burnt stone	
068	3 x Toynton All Saints ware, 14th-15th century	14th-15th century
	1 x burnt stone	
069	1 x Toynton All Saints-type ware, 14th-15th century	14th-15th century
	1 x Early Saxon sherd	

Context	Description	Context Date
070	4 x Toynton All Saints-type ware, 14th-15th century	14th-15th century
	1x ?RB tile	
086	1 x prehistoric prob. IA	
089	1 x prehistoric prob. IA	
094	2 x Toynton All Saints-type ware, 14th-15th century	14th-15th century
	1x ?Potterhanworth ware, 13th-14th century	
	3 x Romano-British greywares	
095	1x ?Potterhanworth ware, 13th-14th century	13th-14th century
	5x ?Lincoln shelly ware, including inturned rim bowl, 2 linked, 10th-12th century	
	3 x iron slag, tap or smithing slag (smelting more probable)	
	1 x burnt stone	
	1 x coal	
100	1 x fuel ash slag/vitrified hearth lining	
102	1 x prehistoric prob. IA	
105	1 x smithing slag or proto-hearth bottom	
	1x iron working slag, ?smelting, very dense, slightly abraded	
107	6x Charnwood fabric sherds, 2 link, probably 2-3 separate vessels, Early Saxon	10th-12th century
	1x Early Saxon sherd	
	1x Saxo-Norman coarse sandy ware, 10th-12th century	
	1x burnt clay, oven/hearth fragment	
	1x piece of rotary quernstone	
	shell	
124	1x ?Potterhanworth ware, 13th-14th century	
	1 x hearth bottom, small, hearth lining attached	
125	1 x iron smithing slag, cindery, very glassy	?Roman
126	clinker	
128	1 x Early Saxon sherd, decorated with impressed comb teeth	Early Saxon
134	1 x hearth bottom, distinctly moulded base, exceedingly dense	
143	1x burnt stone	

With the possible exception of the fragments from (095) and one of the pieces from (105), which may be tap slag from smelting, all of the slag is likely to be from iron smithing. There are a few distinct smithing slag fragments and hearth bottoms, which are used in the initial stage of smithing. The hearth bottom from (134) has a 'channel' effect commonly seen on Saxon examples, but also occasionally on Roman pieces, and would have been used for bloom smithing. The cindery smithing slag from (125) is probably Roman but several of the other fragments are more characteristic of Saxon slags.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been several previous archaeological investigations at Burgh-le-Marsh which are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The Saxon aspect of the assemblage, although limited in quantity, has moderate or high potential in local terms. In conjunction with the Roman artefacts from the site, the material may indicate some continuity of occupation from the Romano-British to Saxon period. The later Saxon and medieval material is of more limited local significance, though perhaps relates to adjacent settlement of the periods.

Appendix 6

Environmental Archaeology Assessment
James Rackham

Hall Lane, Burgh-le-Marsh – BMHL00 Environmental Archaeology Assessment

Introduction

Excavations conducted by Archaeological Project Services at Hall Lane, Burgh-le-Marsh, revealed ditches and features of Romano-British date. During the excavation four samples were collected for environmental analysis (Table 1) and a small assemblage of animal bone was recovered. Only two of the samples were submitted for assessment.

Table 1: Samples taken for environmental analysis

site	sample	context	volume in l.	description	date
BMHL00	1			Not submitted	
BMHL00	2			Not submitted	
BMHL00	3	108	10	charcoal rich ashy layer in upper fill of ditch	Romano-British
BMHL00	4	136	12	fill of shallow ditch	Romano-British

Methods

The soil samples were processed in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed in a 'Siraf' tank (Williams 1973) using a flotation sieve with a 0.5mm mesh and an internal wet-sieve of 1mm mesh for the residue. Both residue and float were dried. The residues were then refloatated to ensure the efficient recovery of charred material and charcoal and the second flot and residue dried. The dry volume of the flots was measured, and the volume and weight of the residue recorded.

The residue was sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. A magnet was run through each residue in order to recover magnetised material such as hammerscale and prill. The residue was then discarded. The float of each sample was studied under a low power binocular microscope. The presence of environmental finds (ie snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The float was then bagged. The float and finds from the sorted residue constitute the material archive of the samples.

The individual components of the samples were then preliminarily identified and the results are summarised below in Tables 2 and 3.

Results

A few uncharred seeds were present in sample 3. These included seeds of goosefoots, *Chenopodium* sp., and other robust seeds. Both samples had numbers of recent rootlets and occasional worm egg capsules and insect larval fragments. These finds reflect low levels of recent contamination of the deposits by material moving down through the soils.

The residues are largely composed of mixed stone and flint gravel, with coarse sand. Context 108 contained considerable quantities of fired earth, with over 60% of the fine residue (<2mm) composed of fired earth. Sherds of pottery were recovered from both samples and a

single piece of brick or tile from context 136 (Table 2). Context 136 also produced three flakes of hammerscale which suggests some iron smithing activity in the vicinity although such material could have moved down through the soil. Fuel ash slag is present in both samples and fairly abundant in 108.

Table 2: Archaeological finds from the samples

sample	cont.	vol	residue vol in ml.	pot no/ wt	brick /tile wt	fired earth/ daub wt*	hamm'r scale no.	bone wt.	
3	108	10	300	6/3		23		7	heated stones, lots fired earth in smaller residues, lots fuel ash slag in flot
4	136	12	800	1/1	4	<1	3	152	a little fuel ash slag

(* sorted from >7mm fraction)

The environmental evidence from these deposits includes animal bone, charcoal, charred cereals, and charred weed seeds. Context 108 is relatively rich in charred material and includes many grains of barley, weed seeds and possibly cultivated legumes. Context 136 has a relatively high density of animal bone, some of it burnt, and also produced some charred cereals and weed seeds (Table 3).

Table 3: Environmental finds from the samples

sample	cont.	vol	flot vol. ml	char- coal *	charr'd grain *	charr'd chaff *	charr'd seed */#	small vert. *	fish *	
3	108	10	6	2	3		3/2	1	1	barley, oat?, pulse, brassica?, mouse, frog/toad
4	136	12	4	2	2		2/2	1	1	wheat, oat?, cattle, pig, sheep/goat, frog/toad, eel

* frequency: 1=1-10; 2=11-50; 3=51-150; 4=151-250 items; # diversity: 1=1-3; 2=4-10; 3=11-25 taxa

Animal Bone

An assemblage of 287 bone fragments was collected during the evaluation. A number of these were further fragmented in the ground or during recovery and processing. These bones have been identified and recorded following the procedures of the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy (see attached Key) and the catalogue is attached to this report. This material is summarised in Table 4. The condition of the bone was generally good and bone is unlikely to have been lost as a result of deterioration in the soil. There is clear evidence of dog scavenging and some loss may have occurred as a result of destruction by dogs. Several of the bones carried evidence of chopping and cutting.

This small assemblage is dominated by the bones of cattle, with sheep or goat a significant element. Pig bones are relatively uncommon and the only other taxa specifically identified are horse and domestic dog. The anterior part of a vertebral column and a few ribs of cattle were recovered from 107, and a large part of a cow skull from 125, but most of the assemblage appears typical of food waste. Fragmentation is not extreme (total zones/total

fragments=0.56) but is fairly extensive with little more than half a zone (Rackham 1986) per fragment in the total assemblage.

Table 4: Summary of the hand collected animal bone from the evaluation

Taxa	No. fragments
Horse	5
Cattle	73
Cattle size	95
Sheep/goat	31
Sheep size	34
Pig	5
Dog	6
Unidentified	38
TOTAL	287

Discussion

Context 108 clearly has a high input of burnt material possibly from a hearth. The sample gives no indication as to whether this was burnt *in situ* or redeposited. Charcoal is relatively lacking in the flint and this might reflect intentional burning of material associated with crop processing although no chaff was recognised during the assessment. Animal bone, including burnt bone, dominated the sample from context 136, and the presence of charred cereals, weed seeds and also an eel vertebrae suggests that this material probably derives from domestic food waste.

Material preliminarily and finally identified from the environmental assemblages includes wheat, barley, oat?, pulse, possible brassica, cattle, sheep (or goat), pig, dog, horse, eel, mouse and frog or toad.

Recommendations

The animal bone and charred plant remains survive well on the site and warrant a programme of sampling if further archaeological field work is undertaken. The richness of these finds in the evaluation clearly indicates that it survives in abundance on the site and its quality also indicates that the analysis of these environmental remains can be expected to yield information on diet, crop processing activities and the character of the settlement on Hall Lane.

A programme of sampling including hand collection of animal bone and the routine sampling of dated deposits (30 litre soil samples) from a range of feature types and spatially across the site should be envisaged if further archaeological excavation is undertaken. The environmental programme should be primarily targeted at understanding and interpreting individual contexts, the spatial distribution of environmental and any metalworking remains across the site, the general character of the activities taking place on the site and the dietary and economic characteristics using primarily the domestic and wild mammals, fishes and charred crops, weeds and charcoal.

If no further work is envisaged the charred cereal and weed seeds from these two evaluation samples would assist the further interpretation of the sampled deposits and indicate which crops were utilised at the site.

Acknowledgments

I should like to thank Paul Westron for the sample processing.

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21st December 2000

Burgh-le-Marsh, Hall Lane - BMHL00. Animal Bone Archive

site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
BMHL00	005	BOS	AST	1	L		1	CH					DISTAL HALF-DISTAL END CHOPPED TRANSVERSELY	4
BMHL00	005	BOS	AST	1	R		1				L2-57 Bp-42.3 Dd-28.5		SLIGHT DAMAGE	4
BMHL00	005	BOS	HUM	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	005	BOS	LMV	1	F	AF	145						2 PIECES-SPINE AND CENTRUM	4
BMHL00	007	OVCA	LM2	1	R					J9				4
BMHL00	011	CSZ	UNI	1	F								? PROX RIB FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	023	BOS	MTC	1	R		12						PROX END	4
BMHL00	023	BOS	RAD	1	R								PROX POST SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	023	CSZ	SKL	1	F								INDET	4
BMHL00	025	BOS	LM1	1	L					I14			ROOTS BROKEN	4
BMHL00	025	BOS	UM3	1	R					K6/7			SL DAMAGE	4
BMHL00	027	OVCA	HUM	1	R		69	CH	DG				MID AND DISTAL SHAFT-DISTAL END CHOPPED AND CHEWED	4
BMHL00	029	OVCA	TIB	1	R		4						SPLIT PROX SHAFT- 2 PIECES-SL POROUS	4
BMHL00	030	BOS	INN	1	L	EF	579	CH					LATERAL PART ACETAB WITH PART ISCHIAL SHAFT- CHOPPED THRU BASE ACETAB	4
BMHL00	034	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	034	OVCA	MTC	1	R		1						PROX END AND SHAFT-PROX END BROKEN AND PART LOST	4
BMHL00	034	SSZ	LBF	1	F				DG				SHAFT FRAGMENT-CHEWED	4
BMHL00	038	BOS	RAD	1	L		3						PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES	4
BMHL00	038	OVCA	MTT	1	L	DF	12345				GL-125 Bp-20.3 Dp-20.4 SD-10.9 Bd-23.1 Dd-15.4		COMPLETE-HIGH WAISTED- 2 PIECES	4
BMHL00	038	SUS	HUM	1	L		6						DISTAL SHAFT	4
BMHL00	040	CSZ	RIB	1	F								PROX SHAFT FRAG	4
BMHL00	040	OVCA	MTT	1	F								SPLIT MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	048	BOS	AXI	1	F		2						PROX FRAGMENT OF CENTRUM	4
BMHL00	067	CSZ	LMV	1	F								TRANSVERSE PROCESS	4
BMHL00	067	EQU	TIB	1	R	DF	567				SD-35.9 Bd-65.8 Dd-39.6		DISTAL HALF	4
BMHL00	067	EQY	MTC	1	L								SPLIT PROXIMAL END	4
BMHL00	067	OVCA	MTC	1	L		12		DG				PROX END AND SHAFT-DISTAL CHEWED	4
BMHL00	069	BOS	RAD	1	R	PF	123						PROX HALF-EPI DAMAGED-JUVENILE	4
BMHL00	089	SUS	MAN	1	F								ANTERIOR INCISORS-5 LOOSE TEETH AND FRAGMENT OF BONE	4
BMHL00	089	UNI	ULN	1	F								FRAGMENT OF SEMILUNARIS	4
BMHL00	094	BOS	UPM3	1	L					G7			COMPLETE	4
BMHL00	95	BOS	AST	1	R		1				L1-58.8 L2-53 Bp-40.5 Bd-39.8 Dd-28.4		COMPLETE-2 PIECES	4
BMHL00	95	BOS	CAL	1	R	PJ	123						4 PIECES-POSS SAME ANKLE AS AST	4
BMHL00	95	BOS	CEV	1	F	AC	4		DG				CENTRUM-ANT CHEWED	4
BMHL00	95	BOS	HC	1	L		1						SHORT -UPTURNED FROM SKULL-SUTURES JUST FUSING-SHORTHORN	4
BMHL00	95	BOS	INN	1	L		9						ILLAL FRAG OF ACETABULUM-MALE?	4
BMHL00	95	BOS	MTC	1	R				DG				DISTAL SHAFT-SL CHEWING	4
BMHL00	95	BOS	MTT	1	L				DG				SHAFT-BOTH ENDS CHEWED- 2 PIECES	4

BMHL00	95	BOS	RAD	1	L	PF	1		DG				SPLIT PROX END-SL CHEWEING	4
BMHL00	95	BOS	TIB	1	F								POST MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	95	CAN	ATL	1	W		12345						COMPLETE-SAME ANIMAL AS ABOVE	4
site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
BMHL00	95	CAN	AXI	1	W		12345						COMPLETE-SAME ANIMAL AS ABOVE	4
BMHL00	95	CAN	MAN	1	L		12345678						2 PIECES-MIDDLE FRAGMENT LOST	4
BMHL00	95	CAN	MAN	1	R		45678						POSTERIOR HALF- SAME ANIMAL AS ABOVE	4
BMHL00	95	CSZ	LBF	6	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
BMHL00	95	CSZ	LBF	2	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	95	CSZ	LMV	1	F								ZYGAPOPHYSIS FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	95	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
BMHL00	95	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH	DG				MIDSHAFT-DISTAL CHOPPED-PROX CHEWED	4
BMHL00	95	CSZ	SKL	2	F								CRANIAL FRAG	4
BMHL00	95	CSZ	UNI	5	F								INDET	4
BMHL00	95	CSZ	UNI	10	F								INDET	4
BMHL00	95	EQU	INN	1	L	EF	234567						FRAGMENTED- 9 PIECES	4
BMHL00	95	OVCA	FEM	1	F				DG				MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES	4
BMHL00	95	OVCA	INN	1	L		4						ANT PUBIC FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	95	OVCA	MTC	1	F								MIDSHAFT	4
BMHL00	95	OVCA	MTT	1	L		1		DG				PART PROX END AND PROX 2 THIRDS SHAFT-BOTH ENDS CHEWED	4
BMHL00	95	SSZ	LBF	2	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	95	SSZ	LBF	1	F				DG				SHAFT FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES-CHEWED-POROUS	4
BMHL00	098	CSZ	LBF	2	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
BMHL00	098	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT- 4 PIECES	4
BMHL00	098	OVCA	RAD	1	R		3		DG				SHAFT-BOTH ENDS CHEWED- 3 PIECES	4
BMHL00	100	BOS	DLP4	1	F					h17			HEAVILY WORN FRAGMENT OF CUSP	4
BMHL00	100	BOS	LPM4	1	R					H8			COMPLETE	4
BMHL00	100	BOS	MTP	1	L	DN	5						UNFUSED DISTAL CONDYLE	4
BMHL00	100	CAN	PHI	1	W	PF	12						COMPLETE	4
BMHL00	100	CSZ	LBF	2	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	100	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	100	OVCA	ULN	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	100	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	100	SSZ	LBF	1	F				DG				MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT- ?SHEEP/GOAT	4
BMHL00	100	SSZ	RIB	1	F	PN							PROXIMAL HALF- 2 PIECES	4
BMHL00	100	SSZ	TIB	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-DOG?	4
BMHL00	100	SUS	ULN	1	R			CH					MIDSHAFT-REPEATEDLY CHOPPED	4
BMHL00	100	UNI	UNI	1	F			C					INDET-CALCINED FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	100	UNI	UNI	3	F								INDET	4
BMHL00	105	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
BMHL00	105	SSZ	RIB	1	L								SHAFT	4
BMHL00	107	BOS	AST	1	R		1				L1-58.4 L2-53.6 Bp-39.4 Bd-37.4 Dd-27.3		COMPLETE	4
BMHL00	107	BOS	CAL	1	R			CH					ANT SHAFT-CHOPPED	4
BMHL00	107	BOS	FEM	1	R		4		DG				DISTAL HALF SHAFT-SOME UNSUSUAL BONE GROWTH AROUND DISTAL END-POSS PATH	4
BMHL00	107	BOS	FEM	1	L		4						DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4

BMHL00	107	BOS	INN	1	R	EF	59	CH					LATERAL HALF ACETABULUM-CHOPPED THROUGH ILIUM AND ISCHIUM	4
BMHL00	107	BOS	INN	1	R								ANT FRAG OF ISCHIAL SHAFT-SMALL	4
BMHL00	107	BOS	INN	1	R		4	CH					ANT PUBIS-CHOPPED FROM ACETAB	4
BMHL00	107	BOS	MAN	1	F								VENTRAL FRAG HORIZONTAL RAMUS	4
site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
BMHL00	107	BOS	MAN	1	L		5						CONDYLE-SMALL-POROUS-IMM	4
BMHL00	107	BOS	PAT	1	R		1	CH					DAMAGED AND CHOPPED	4
BMHL00	107	BOS	PHI	1	L	PF	12						SLIGHT PERIPHERAL DAMAGE	4
BMHL00	107	BOS	SCP	1	L	DF	1235						GLENOID AND NECK	4
BMHL00	107	BOS	SCP	1	L		235						GLENOID-NECK AND DISTAL BLADE	4
BMHL00	107	BOS	SCP	1	L		2						PART OF GLENOID	3
BMHL00	107	BOS	SKEL	1	P								CERVICAL AND THORACIC VERTS AND RIBS- CEV EPIS FUSED TRV RECENTLY FUSED- 22 FRAG	4
BMHL00	107	BOS	SKL	1	R				DG				PREMAXILLA-ANT CHEWED	4
BMHL00	107	BOS	SKL	1	L								ANT HALF PREMAXILLA	4
BMHL00	107	BOS	SKL	1	F								MAXILLA AND PALATAL- 7 PIECES	4
BMHL00	107	BOS	SKL	1	R								ANT HALF OF NASAL	4
BMHL00	107	BOS	SKL	1	F								BASIOCCIPITAL FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	107	BOS	ULN	1	L								SHAFT	4
BMHL00	107	BOS	UT	1	F								PREMOLAR OR DECIDUOUS CUSP FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	107	CSZ	CEV	1	F	CN							VERT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	107	CSZ	FEM	1	F			C					FRAG CALCINED DISTAL CONDYLE	4
BMHL00	107	CSZ	FEM	1	F								PART OF DISTAL CONDYLE	4
BMHL00	107	CSZ	HUM	1	F	PN		C					FRAGMENT OF CHARRED PROX EPI	4
BMHL00	107	CSZ	HUM	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
BMHL00	107	CSZ	INN	1	F			C					CALCINED ACETABULAR FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	107	CSZ	LBF	3	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
BMHL00	107	CSZ	LBF	3	F			C					CALCINED SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	107	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
BMHL00	107	CSZ	LMV	1	F	CNAN	4						CENTRUM	4
BMHL00	107	CSZ	RIB	2	F								PROX SHAFT FRAG	4
BMHL00	107	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					SHAFT FRAGMENT-ONE END CHOPPED	4
BMHL00	107	CSZ	RIB	3	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	107	CSZ	SAC	1	F	CN	4						IST CENTRUM	3
BMHL00	107	CSZ	SKL	2	F								CRANIAL FRAG	4
BMHL00	107	CSZ	UNI	4	F								INDET	4
BMHL00	107	CSZ	UNI	3	F			C					INDET-CALCINED FRAG	4
BMHL00	107	OVCA	LM2	1	L				J8					4
BMHL00	107	OVCA	LM2	1	L				J11				POST CUSPS	4
BMHL00	107	OVCA	MAN	1	R		12347					H14I14J12 K10	5 PIECES	4
BMHL00	107	OVCA	MAN	1	R		237					G114J12K1 2	RAMUS WITH TOOTH ROW	4
BMHL00	107	OVCA	SCP	1	R		5		DG				DISTAL THIRD OF BLADE-DISTAL CHEWED	4
BMHL00	107	OVCA	TIB	1	R		4		DG				MIDSHAFT-PROX END CHEWED	4
BMHL00	107	OVCA	TIB	1	L		7						MID AND DISTAL SHAFT	4
BMHL00	107	OVCA	UM2	1	L					J12			COMPLETE	4

BMHL00	107	OVCA	UM2	1	R					J11			COMPLETE	4
BMHL00	107	OVCA	UM3	1	L					K6			COMPLETE	4
BMHL00	107	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	107	SSZ	LBF	1	F				C				CALCINED SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	107	SSZ	RAD	1	F				C				CALCINED SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	107	SSZ	RIB	2	F								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	107	SSZ	RIB	11	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
BMHL00	107	SUS	MT2	1	L	DN	12						DISTAL EPI LOST	4
BMHL00	107	UNI	RIB	17	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAGS	4
BMHL00	107	UNI	UNI	15	F								INDET	4
BMHL00	124	BOS	DLI	1	L								SL WEAR	4
BMHL00	124	BOS	LPM3	1	R					G9				4
BMHL00	124	BOS	MAN	1	L		7						ANT FRAG ASCENDING RAMUS	4
BMHL00	124	BOS	UM2	1	L					J8			ROOTS LOST	4
BMHL00	124	CSZ	AST	1	R		1						DAMAGED-POSS RED DEER?	4
BMHL00	124	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
BMHL00	124	CSZ	VER	1	F	CN							FRAG CENTRUM	4
BMHL00	124	OVCA	RAD	1	L	DN	6		DG				DISTAL HALF SHAFT-WELL CHEWED	4
BMHL00	124	OVCA	SKL	1	F								FRONTAL FRAG- 3 PIECES	4
BMHL00	124	SSZ	SCP	1	F								BLADE FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	125	BOS	FEM	1	F	PF	1						HEAD	4
BMHL00	125	BOS	HC	1	L		1						BASE CORE- 2 PIECES-SAME AS ABOVE-PROB ALL FROM SAME SKULL	4
BMHL00	125	BOS	HC	1	R		1	CH					BASAL HALF-ROBUST-BULL?-CHOPPED ON DORSAL FRONTAL	4
BMHL00	125	BOS	INN	1	L		4	CH					PUBIC FRAG ACETABULUM-CHOPPED	4
BMHL00	125	BOS	MTC	1	F								SPLIT MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	125	BOS	SKL	1	F		3556448	CH					FRAGMENTED- 29 PIECES-FRONTAL CHOPPED	4
BMHL00	125	BOS	TIB	1	L	DF	567				Bd-57.5 Dd-42.2		DISTAL END	4
BMHL00	125	BOS	TIB	1	R	DF	567				Bd-52.6 Dd-38.4		DISTAL END	4
BMHL00	125	BOS	TIB	1	L	DF	567				Bd-56.1 Dd-39		DISTAL END- 2 PIECES	4
BMHL00	125	BOS	ULN	1	R		23						PROX END MINUS OLECRANON	4
BMHL00	125	BOS	ULN	1	R		3		DG				SHAFT-PROX CHEWED	4
BMHL00	125	CSZ	HUM	1	F								PART DISTAL CONDYLE	4
BMHL00	125	CSZ	LBF	2	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	125	CSZ	LBF	4	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
BMHL00	125	CSZ	RIB	2	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	125	EQU	MAN	1	R		1237			HIJK			19 PIECES	4
BMHL00	125	EQU	TIB	1	L	DF	5						PART DISTAL END	4
BMHL00	125	SSZ	LBF	2	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	125	SSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
BMHL00	125	SUS	LI	1	L								MED WEAR	4
BMHL00	126	BOS	PH2	1	L	PF	2	CH					VERY DAMAGED-CHOPPED THRU PROX ARTIC	3
BMHL00	133	BOS	HUM	1	L		69	CH					DISTAL SHAFT-DISTAL CHOPPED	4
BMHL00	133	BOS	MTT	1	R		2						FRAGMENT OF PROX END	4
BMHL00	133	BOS	SKL	1	L								PREMAXILLA	4
BMHL00	133	BOS	TIB	1	R	PC	23						SPLIT PROXIMAL END	4

BMHL00	133	CSZ	LBF	3	F									SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	133	CSZ	RIB	1	F									SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	133	CSZ	UNI	4	F									INDET	4
BMHL00	133	CSZ	UNI	2	F									INDET	4
BMHL00	133	OVCA	LM2	1	L					J12				COMPLETE	4
BMHL00	133	OVCA	LM3	1	R					K11				COMPLETE	4
BMHL00	133	SSZ	LBF	1	F									SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	133	SSZ	RIB	1	R									SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	134	BOS	HUM	1	F		9							DISTAL SHAFT- 3 PIECES	4
site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation	
BMHL00	134	BOS	PAT	1	L		1							DAMAGED	4
BMHL00	134	BOS	RAD	1	L		3							PROX SHAFT- 5 PIECES-SMALL-JUV	4
BMHL00	134	BOS	SCP	1	L		2							GLENOID	3
BMHL00	134	BOS	TRV	1	L	AC	4	CH						CENTRUM CHOPPED IN MIDDLE AND ANTERIORLY- 5 PIECES	4
BMHL00	134	CSZ	LBF	1	F									SHAFT FRAG	4
BMHL00	134	CSZ	RIB	1	F									SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BMHL00	134	SSZ	RIB	1	F									SHAFT FRAG	4
BMHL00	144	BOS	SCP	1	L		4							PART BLADE AND SPINE- 2 PIECES	4
BMHL00	144	CAN	SCP	1	R		2345							PART BLADE-GLENOID AND SPINE	4
BMHL00	144	CSZ	RIB	1	F									SPLIT SHAFT FRAG	4
BMHL00	144	OVCA	MAN	1	F									VENTRAL FRAGMENT OF HORI RAMUS	4
BMHL00	144	OVCA	UM3	1	R					K				ABOUT K9-IMMATURE- 2 PIECES	4
BMHL00	144	UNI	UNI	1	F									INDET	4
BMHL00	146	OVCA	CEV	1	F		15							SPINE AND ARCH	4
BMHL00	146	OVCA	INN	1	R	EF	456789	CH						POSTERIOR HALF-CHOPPED THRU MEDIAL ACETAB	4
BMHL00	146	SSZ	RIB	1	L			CH						PROX 2 THIRDS SHAFT-DISTAL CHOPPED	4
BMHL00	146	SSZ	RIB	1	F									SHAFT FRAG	4

Appendix 7

GLOSSARY

Boulder Clay	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 8

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

80	Context records
4	Context record sheets
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
22	Drawing sheets
1	Box of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

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.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2000.139

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BMHL00

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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