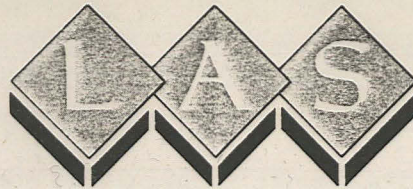


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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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BURGH-LE-MARSH - INGOLDMELLS RISING MAIN: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

NGR: TF 5048 6490 - 5999 6762
(LCNCC Museum Archive Accession No. 30.93)

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Burgh-le-Marsh - Ingoldmells Rising Main: Archaeological Watching Brief

**NGR: TF 5048 6490 - 5999 6762
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***Summary:** Monitoring of the 7km pipeline trench resulted in the discovery of saltern material at 11 previously unknown locations. One saltern may be of Late Iron Age date but the others are probably Romano-British examples. A medieval drainage ditch was investigated and earthworks were surveyed where indications of a possible medieval dwelling site were observed.*

Introduction

Anglian Water Engineering and Business Systems Ltd commissioned Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) to monitor the route of a pipeline in Lincolnshire from Burgh-le-Marsh to Ingoldmells, a distance of 7km (Fig. 1). The pipeline is to serve as a Rising Main, connecting the existing Pumping Station at Storey's Lane on the eastern side of Burgh-le-Marsh village with a large sewage treatment works off Bolton's Lane on the western fringes of Ingoldmells parish. The easement width was 12m, of which 9m was stripped of topsoil before trenching and insertion of a 250mm diameter pipe. A short stretch of the route passed along a roadside verge (Fields 9 and 10); the pipe trench was thrust-bored below the A158 at Burgh-le-Marsh.

Archaeological fieldwork took place between mid July and mid November 1993, mostly as an intermittent watching brief of topsoil stripping and pipe trench excavation by the contractors Stamford Construction Ltd. Finds and observations of archaeological or environmental data were recorded using a method employed by LAS on the Anglian Water Lincoln-Welton pipeline 1992-3 (Tann 1993). The Project Code **BLM 93** was used, by arrangement with the City and County Museum, Lincoln. Each plot of ground through which the route passed was allocated a sequential number, from the SW end to the Ingoldmells sewage works in the NE. Findspots and observations within these plots were noted, using 8 figure National Grid references to enable the results to be incorporated into the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). All topsoil findspots have been kept distinct from earlier material covered by the marine deposits of the post-Roman sea transgression.

A medieval site located during topsoil removal in a pasture field was investigated by a small team of archaeologists for 2 days in August 1993, in advance of trenching operations. The Project Code **AM 93** was used but the archive has been incorporated with BLM 93. Nearby vestigial remains of agricultural and possible habitation earthworks were surveyed to place the excavation remains in their medieval context.

The contractors used of an especially narrow machine bucket to excavate the pipe trench along most of the route (Pl. 1). The bucket width produced a

trench width of 0.60m and depth of the trench was sometimes over 3.2m. It was impractical to attempt to enter the trench and recording or photographing the frequently smeared trench sections from the easement surface was difficult. Soil conditions caused section collapses and the resulting policy of pipe-laying and backfilling as the trench was dug prevented more precise observations being noted. No archaeological sites disturbed in the archaeologist's absence were reported; several unexpected sites were identified from material in the displaced backfill and information was salvaged where possible. The intermittent monitoring was replaced with intensive observation after unexpected saltern sites were encountered and this led to further discoveries. The author is confident that no archaeological sites other than those recorded in this report were disturbed along the route; the saltern sites have been assigned SMR numbers and these appear in Appendix 8.

Geology, Soils and Early Vegetation

The Burgh-le-Marsh to Ingoldmells pipeline lies within the zone of the Outmarsh in the Lincolnshire Marsh area. The Outmarsh consists of virtually flat ground below 10m OD, separated by the Middlemarsh zone of slightly undulating land between 10m and 25m OD from the Lincolnshire Wolds (Figs. 2 and 3; Van de Noort and Davies 1993, 20).

The flatness of the Outmarsh is the result of the post-glacial land surface becoming covered with sediment deposited during marine inundations. The early post-glacial coastline lay some kilometres east of the present shore, with the ground surface uneven with small hillocks (Robinson, in Kirkham 1981, 9). A dense woodland of Oak, Elm, Birch and Yew covered part of the area before the late Neolithic period and remains of this are exposed as fallen trunks, branches and stumps at low tide at certain points along the coast. A peat formation covered the fallen timber, reflecting a sea-level rise that had produced a drainage deterioration that waterlogged the ground and killed the trees. The earliest formation is generally referred to as the Lower peat and may have begun to grow by 4500 BP until about 4000BP. Close to the base of the peat, pollen analysis has found evidence of species suggesting nearby agriculture.

Peat forms in waterlogged conditions in lowland areas, often as a result of a rising sea-level obstructing the existing drainage network. The process may reflect localised variations and dating each occurrence of peat deposit is difficult (Aram 1993, 6).

The Lower peat was covered by a deposit of Triglochin clay by the Middle Bronze Age. This clay, up to 3m thick, represents a marine incursion and was laid down on an eroded peat surface implying that deposition began later than the initial inundation. Most of the Outmarsh area became populated by saltmarsh species indicating a zone of occasional flooding. Above the clay is a deposit of Phragmites clay containing freshwater reed material; the terminal date for that layer is also believed to be the Middle Bronze Age but closer definition of the duration of each event has not been reported.

Higher deposits cannot be traced over the broad area of the Outmarsh but have been studied at specific locations. The earliest was a higher peat only noted close to Chapel Point where it was dated to the mid-late Bronze Age/Iron Age (radiocarbon date 3340 +/- 110BP [Q-686]). A covering layer of Scrobicularia clay indicates a second inundation phase dated to the early Iron Age. An Upper peat horizon, observed at Ingoldmells but not at Chapel Point, marks another marine regression thought to be mid Iron Age/Roman. The corresponding eventual sea level fall seems to have been about 1.5m during approximately 400 years and the distribution of finds mirrors that change (Simmons 1980, 67).

The Outmarsh was then blanketed by another thick layer of Scrobicularia clay from a late Roman or post-Roman inundation. The clay (often of silt consistency) was deposited in floodwater both from sea and freshwater sources, mixed and spread by different processes of deposition and movement (Aram 1993, 6). Throughout the present report the term 'marine silts' has been used to describe the extensive uppermost alluvium deposit. The chronology of the last sea level rise producing marine and freshwater flooding until the date at which the sea regressed from the Outmarsh has not been reliably distinguished, but the eastern edge of the Middlemarsh has a distribution of Anglo-Saxon placenames which indicates that the salt marsh may by then have become suitable at least for seasonal grazing. The dating of pottery and other archaeological finds from both above and below the top clay deposit will enable a more precise chronology to be established; the contribution of this monitoring project is discussed later in the report.

Archaeological Background

The thick layer of Scrobicularia clay ensures that prehistoric finds cannot be discovered in situ at ground level in the Outmarsh. Deep incisive groundworks such as major drainage ditches, boreholes and coastal erosion provide the only processes by which early material can become visible; the present pipeline project offered an unusual opportunity to recover prehistoric and Roman artefacts, and to record a cross-section through the marsh deposits.

a) Casual Finds

Archaeological finds have been recognised and reported from service trenches in Burgh-le-Marsh for many years. During excavation of a watermain and sewer in 1936-7 various Roman finds were made, including Samian pottery from 2.4m below ground level. In 1941 a Saxon copper alloy object was found while an electric cable was being laid.

A Palaeolithic flint was reported from land beside the pipeline route at Addlethorpe (Appendix 2: SMR 41804); the only other similarly dated find locally was from Ingoldmells. Most Palaeolithic sites would have been removed or disturbed by the final glacial activity, and the artefacts may have become redeposited at their findspots. A Mesolithic microlith from Burgh-le-Marsh is more likely to have been in its original context.

The only Neolithic artefacts previously recorded from the vicinity of the pipeline route were flints from Burgh-le-Marsh reported by Mary Boulton in 1975 (White 1976, 56), and a stone axe found in a field in 1937. Mrs Boulton continues to find and report archaeological material from the vicinity and was responsible for the retrieval of a Late Iron Age sherd from a saltern producing site on the present pipeline.

b) Salt making

There is extensive evidence for Iron Age and Roman salt production along the Lincolnshire coast, especially in the vicinity of Ingoldmells and further inland (Figs. 4 and 5). 14 salterns or briquetage-producing sites at Ingoldmells and 10 at Addlethorpe have been ascribed to the Iron Age, 7 Romano-British sites or artefact findspots have been listed for Ingoldmells (Appendix 2).

Most of the evidence for salt production using seawater takes the form of 'briquetage' - the term commonly used to describe the roughly fashioned and irregularly fired clay blocks, wedges and pedestals which seem to have been used to separate stacked shallow containers in which the salt was dried (Pl. 2). Many of the fragments are shaped as if firing occurred after they had been positioned between the containers (de Brisay 1975).

The monitoring of the Burgh-le-Marsh to Ingoldmells Rising Main has provided an opportunity to prepare a revised depiction of the distribution of reported briquetage-producing sites (Fig. 6). The saltern sites listed on the distribution map produced are summarised in Appendix 8. Dates given are, in most instances, tentative and not all are supported by datable pottery or artefacts; salterns below the marine silt are assumed to be Roman or earlier. A radiocarbon date of 2490bp± 80 (HAR-3092) [540bc uncalibrated] was ascertained for a saltern excavated at Hogsthorpe in 1977-8 (Kirkham 1981, 5-10).

The localised dense cluster of known Roman and earlier saltern sites around Orby, Addlethorpe, Hogsthorpe and Ingoldmells is the result of early chance observations on the Ingoldmells foreshore, complemented by subsequent fieldwork inland by local enthusiasts including Betty Kirkham and Mary Boulton. Without extensive similar fieldwork it is not possible to determine whether the dense distribution scatter reflects the density of the industry or is a very misleading picture. It is possible that the uneven boulder-clay surface in the region (since masked by late Roman marine silts) particularly suited salt recovery in the early stages of marine regression or inundation (Lane 1993, 26-7). The Roman coastline of south Lincolnshire has been tentatively mapped, using the present 10m OD contour as an indicator supplemented by artefact findspots and other physical evidence (Simmons 1993, 20-21). Burgh-le-Marsh shows as a coastal settlement, with a tongue of the North Sea extending NE close to the present pipeline route (Fig. 2).

Rough 'hand-bricks' from Ingoldmells and Wainfleet were exhibited in 1848 at the Archaeological Institute summer meeting in Lincoln, together with 'rude

pottery' fragments exposed by winds and tides from the black mud deposits on the shore (May 1976, 143-4). In 1870 J.H. Hill described excavation and monitoring of drainage ditches around Orby, Ingoldmells and Addlethorpe where the 'hand-bricks' were plentiful, and less frequently found at Hogsthorpe and Thorpe (Hill 1870, 88-9).

Structures surviving on the Ingoldmells foreshore in the early 20th century were described by Grant (1904, 34-5; May 1976, 144-5). He noted an almost circular walled structure of part-fired 'pottery' and clay, about 4.5m diameter, with walls surviving to 0.3m high and 0.6m thick but with a small opening or break towards the sea. Excavation within the structure revealed thin layers of charcoal and yellow clay containing numerous 'stands' and 'pottery' fragments; an illustration of a coarse-ware jar with a bead rim indicates that the material was Iron Age although at the time an earlier date had been ascribed. On the landward side another similar structure had been only partly exposed. About 20m either side of the structures, apparently associated, was a 0.6m high clay wall perpendicular to the shore.

Descriptions of other exposed sites by Swinnerton (1932) and Baker (1960) recorded circular or oval mounds (under 0.6m high but 18-37m diameter) of pottery fragments, briquetage and fired clay debris, charcoal and occasionally ash. Up to five fired clay structures with a hearth-like appearance were associated with each of these waste mounds. The complexes were covered by 2-3m of clay and sealed a thin peat deposit.

Remains of wooden structures about 9-12m diameter were observed on the foreshore close to Ingoldmells Point in 1907 (Warren 1932). Posts or stakes had been driven into the clay and the recorder claimed to have found evidence for a wooden floor. No pottery was found despite quantities of briquetage and the date or function of the structures was uncertain (May 1976, 155).

No reliable date has been obtained for the cessation of the salt-making but it may have been during the early Roman period as in Essex and Sussex, or perhaps as late as the 2nd-3rd century AD date as at Denver in Norfolk (Lane, 1993, 26).

c) Early Routes (Figs. 4 and 5)

Identified possible Late Iron Age routes mostly ran parallel to the modern coastline on the high land of the Wolds (May 1993, 12-3). The Bluestone Heath Road, thought to fossilise the course of a prehistoric trackway, diverges from the Caistor High Street (now B1125) and runs towards Burgh-le-Marsh along chalk ridges. Barton Street (another possible prehistoric route which runs along the eastern scarp of the Wolds, linking Barton on Humber with Alford) may have continued to Burgh-le-Marsh (May 1976, 9).

Stukeley wrote that there appeared to be no Roman roads to Burgh-le-Marsh or evidence of a defended settlement (Stukeley 1724). C.W. Phillips suggested in 1929 that the Burgh-le-Marsh placename of 'The Causeway'

might be a clue to a Roman road, and by implication a settlement in the vicinity. He noted that there had apparently been no reported discoveries of Romano-British finds until then (SMR parish file). With further work the situation changed rapidly: amateur observation of water main trenches, sewer and electricity trenches in 1937 produced a number of records of Romano-British finds (Appendix 2). The town is now known to have been a Roman settlement of some importance, perhaps as a port, linked with a Roman road via Ulceby to Lincoln, published as Margary 27 (Margary 1973). The Bluestone Heath Road linked conveniently with the later road at Ulceby, providing a link towards Caistor.

Between Burgh and Skegness the alignment coincides with the Croft/Skegness boundary, referred to in 17th century documents as Stone Ridge, Stone Cawsey or Chequer Cawsey (perhaps implying a paved road) (Owen 1984, 48). It is likely that the prehistoric and Roman road network linking the Lincolnshire Marsh with Lincoln and the Humber developed in response to a contemporary salt industry; Margary 27 may represent only part of that network. Metalled and raised roads across the tenacious clay of the Marsh would have remained important after the decline of Roman culture and may have encouraged Scandinavian re-use of earlier saltern settlements (ibid, 48-9). The implications of sea-level change and inundated marshland on any road east of Burgh are considerable but are beyond the scope of this summary.

The Watching Brief (Figs. 7- 11)

Field 1

Excavation of the pipeline began in Burgh-le-Marsh at the Storey's Lane pumping station and crossed the Catchwater Drain before continuing south along a track. It passed an upstanding brick barn and turned to the east through the field gateway beside it (Pl. 3). A post-medieval surface of a single layer of flat red unfrosted bricks (which measured 230 x 110 x 70mm and were perforated with three rows of seven holes) was seen in the trench section beside the barn close to the gateway. The bricks had been set on a foundation of flint and stone rubble with brick fragments, 0.17m thick. A 0.05m layer of chalk lumps lay 0.15m below this, dropping towards the east (Pl. 4). The undisturbed natural soil below this was brown marine silts in numerous thin lenses. The trench was 1.2m deep from the stripped easement level. Although the Roman coastline is likely to have been nearby, the base of the trench did not penetrate the thick silt deposited during the marine transgression. No Roman finds were found along this stretch despite finds nearby during the topsoil stripping for this pipeline (2B, 3A).

Field 2

A quantity of early 20th century domestic rubbish was found in the topsoil of this field, which may have been used for small-scale refuse tipping. No trace of any rubbish pits was seen and the waste may represent material discarded from Bridge House rather than from further afield.

On the eastern side of the field the pipe trench was replaced by a moled section below the A158 Skegness road so no observations could be made of early metalling below the present road surface. (Pl. 5).

Field 3

A thin scatter of medieval and early medieval sherds were found in the topsoil but there were no signs of archaeological features. (Pl. 6).

Field 4:

No finds were made, but a layer of peat was exposed below the flood silts (Pl. 7).

Field 5

A sherd of Romano-British tile, one Early Medieval pottery sherd and a scatter of medieval sherds were found in topsoil beside the pipeline easement in this field.

Field 6

The drainage ditch between Field 5 and 6 had been removed. The peat observed to the west was not present between ch. 750 and the western side of Field 7.

Field 7

299 pieces of briquetage from a saltern site were recovered from an area of the trench upcast restricted to a 100m extent at the SW part of this field (Pl. 8). The trench section was not observed but a sequence of deposits and thicknesses was obtained from intact soil lumps left on the surface of the backfilled trench. This sequence suggested that burnt soil and briquetage were underneath a peat layer, sealing a blue-grey chalky clay which may have been a saturated version of the boulder-clay (Pl. 9). No chalky boulder-clay was exposed elsewhere along the pipeline route and this probably represents a peak of the post-glacial land surface at about -0.3m OD, protected by its height from various episodes of marine or river sediment deposition. Such a natural prominence in a wet landscape would have encouraged human exploitation and must explain the location of this saltern.

A sizeable rim sherd from a black pottery vessel with shell and limestone fabric inclusions was recovered from the surface of the backfilled pipe trench by a local amateur archaeologist Mary Boulton, and passed to LAS for study (Pl. 10; Fig. 17). The sherd has been identified as Late Iron Age in date and thin-sectioning revealed the presence of a glassy material in the pottery fabric which is thought to be the remains of fuel ash from wood (Appendices 3 and 5).

A small disc found on this site is about 31mm diameter and has been made from a briquetage fragment about 8mm thick by rubbing the edges (Fig. 18; Pl. 11). The item has a rough sandy surface and may have been used as a counter or token (information from Dr. Carol Allen).

Association of the Late Iron Age sherd with the briquetage material (also collected from the backfilled surface but linked satisfactorily to the stratigraphic sequence by the large soil blocks noted above) is archaeologically inconclusive but in the absence of later datable material it suggests that the briquetage may be of Late Iron Age date. Saltern sites of that period are known from the vicinity, in Orby parish, although no other sites believed to be this early were found on the pipeline route.

Field 8

Field 8 was visited after the pipe trench had been backfilled, but large quantities of peat remained on the easement surface, suggesting that the peat layer in this area was considerably thicker than in Field 7 to the west. There were no traces of any saltern debris or other signs of human activity. This difference seems to mark a prehistoric topographic feature, a depression such as a large pool or creek close to (but not extending as far as) the adjacent saltern 7A. The feature could explain the siting of that saltern and the abrupt eastern limit to the spread of briquetage, but as the briquetage was sealed by the peat the saltern might be masked by the deeper formation and not have been exposed by the trench.

Fields 9 and 10

These numbers were assigned to the stretch of pipe-trench laid along the side of Ingoldmells Road, where no archaeological observations were made. The road passes diagonally across several drained plots and appears to be later than the post medieval field pattern. Younger's Lane and Chalk Lane are respected by the ditch alignments and probably represent an older route network.

Field 11

Two medieval sherds but no traces of archaeological features were found in this field.

Fields 12-16: No finds

Field 17

The fields between Younger's Lane (Field 11) and Field 16 produced no peat deposits, but a 100m wide band of peat crossed the trench NE-SW in the centre of Field 17. This was separated by a similar width without peat before an extensive stretch which was revealed in the deeper trench across the next few fields. The different exposures reflected an uneven ground surface before the marine inundation.

Field 18

A sub-circular spread of clay was seen on the stripped easement surface close to the southern end of this field (Pl. 12). It was not associated with any finds and may have been the effect of puddling around a former livestock drinking pool or small natural depression. This feature must be post-Roman in date.

There was a thin scatter of locally produced unglazed medieval pottery sherds on the easement surface at the north-eastern end of the field. A small enclosure in the field to the south of the road may mark the site of a demolished house or farm, perhaps the source of this pottery.

Fields 19 and 20: No finds

Field 21 (Pls. 13 and 14)

Five medieval sherds were found in the topsoil in this field.

Field 22

30 briquetage fragments were observed close to the western side of this field in the soil at the top of the backfilled trench. The source of this material was not seen but it is assumed that the trench disturbed part of a saltern site below the marine flood-silt layer. The trench section in the eastern part of the field was monitored for the sequence of deposits and the probable date of the briquetage.

A fibrous peat deposit of uneven profile was recorded in section at the base of the pipe trench (Pl. 15). It was at least 0.2m thick, extending below the base of the trench and underlying the marine silt. The surface of the peat was highest at the western end of the open trench, 1.4m below the easement surface and at about +0.10m OD. This was also the thickest part of the exposed peat. The saltern is thought to have post-dated this peat deposit as there was no evidence that the trench had penetrated below it to a lower layer. The slight downward slope towards the east suggested that the saltern might have been sited in antiquity on slightly higher ground. A Romano-British date has been ascribed to this saltern site and examination of the briquetage has found closer affinities with contemporary dated sites on the route rather than with the confidently dated Iron Age saltern in Field 7.

Field 23

Fieldwalking of this field after the easement had been stripped of topsoil identified a number of north-south undulations on the field surface which seemed too far apart to represent medieval ridge and furrow cultivation marks (Pl. 16). It was thought that these might be associated with a medieval saltern site but they were reinterpreted to be the result of drainage or early medieval natural depressions. When the trench was excavated, a 0.15m thick layer of fibrous peat was recorded below the marine silt (Pl. 17). This peat rose in the centre of the field which suggested that there had been a small area of raised ground at the time of the marine inundation; the silt layer was at least 0.3m thicker to the east and west. The peat had formed above a layer of grey silt at least 0.55m thick.

The County Sites and Monuments Record map marked the site of a previously discovered saltern in this field, almost exactly on the line of the pipe trench. This section of the route was monitored very closely but no evidence for any briquetage was retrieved. The source of the SMR record

was investigated and it was learnt that the findspot had been marked in this field in error (Betty Kirkham, pers. comm.); it has since been corrected.

Field 24

An extensive spread of 208 fragments of briquetage was found on the surface of the backfilled trench to the west of Firtree Farm, 20m west of the next field ditch. This stretch had been excavated and reinstated between monitoring visits but the contractors had observed quantities of unusual material and had suspected the presence of an archaeologically interesting site. It was unfortunate that no attempt was made to alert LAS of this occurrence despite the contractors having a contact number and a bag of briquetage fragments for comparison.

The large quantity of briquetage, including numerous possible structure fragments and support pedestal/hand-bricks but only 30 container vessel fragments, indicated that the trench had disturbed part of a major waste heap. Material was spread along a 40m length of the backfilled trench. This site and saltern 7A produced more briquetage despite these conditions than any other saltern sites on the pipeline route.

The stratigraphic sequence at this saltern site was not recovered but the natural deposits were recorded at the eastern edge of the field. The upper silt layer was 1.4m thick, above a 0.1m peat layer which sealed a grey silt deposit. The peat layer was apparently sloping downwards towards the east, suggesting that the saltern to the west had been on a higher part.

Field 25

The peat layer dropped abruptly at the western side of this field, to 2.1m below the easement surface, and may have dropped further before rising to 1.4m in the centre of the field. A layer of yellow-brown silt was exposed at the base of the trench, c.2.4m below the stripped easement; this apparently reflected a slight rise in the underlying deposits which did not extend to the eastern side. There, the upper silt was 2.4m thick, with the upper peat surface visible on the trench base. No finds were recovered in this field.

Field 26

Briquetage was found over a 15m length of trench close to the west side of this field (Pl. 18). Six fragments (including support pedestals/hand-bricks) were recovered during the topsoil stripping and it was thought that these might have spread from a medieval saltern site in the vicinity. Fired material and briquetage was revealed in section close to the base of the trench (Pl. 19) and it was evident that a modern land drain had disturbed a Romano-British saltern (Pl. 20). More serious damage to environmental remains on the site is probably being caused by a liquid thought to be diesel fuel which is saturating the soil here. The restricted extent of the disturbed briquetage may not accurately reflect the size of this site.

Field 27-28

A dense scatter of medieval pottery associated with other domestic refuse and distinct soilmarks was located after topsoil removal within the easement in a pasture field close to the Addlethorpe parish boundary with Orby (Fig. 9). This location appeared on the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record as the previous findspot of medieval pottery and had been interpreted as the site of a building (Wilson 1972, 11). Earthworks of ditches, possible platforms and slight ridge and furrow cultivation remains survive in the pasture to the south, west and north of the pottery scatter (Pl. 21).

The surface indications of archaeological features associated with the pottery were unclear and it was not known whether the pipeline course passed through the edge of a house platform with building remains or along the line of a backfilled ditch (Pl. 22). The quantity of pottery present, in conjunction with a small number of daub fragments, suggested that there was a possible habitation site and arrangements were made to investigate the site by excavation and limited earthwork survey.

Excavation of the medieval features in Fields 27/28

Archaeological excavation of the site within the pipeline easement took place over the period 24th - 25th August 1993 under the direction of the author. The soilmarks were planned at a scale of 1:50 and then representative sections placed across the features to determine their nature and date (Fig. 14). This quickly demonstrated that the pottery was in the upper backfill of a substantial ditch (Context 3) and that the only habitation feature was a small possible hearth (Context 8). The pottery recovered from the small sample excavated included sherds from the late 10th century to the 18th century (Appendix 6). Most of the vessels had been traded from local kilns but five fragments of Humber ware vessels were found. The majority of finds suggested a late 15th-16th century date for the backfilling of the features. A list of context numbers allocated and the stratigraphic matrix for Ditch 3 is appended (Appendix 9).

Ditch 3 (Pl. 23)

A single segment of the ditch was excavated to a depth of 1.2m from the easement surface followed by a small test hole to a depth of 1.7m (Pl. 24). The upper surface of a timber plank obstructed the hole at that depth (Pl. 25). Although the precise dimensions and depth of this ditch had not been discovered it was apparent that it represented a major drainage feature at least 5.5m wide, retaining some waterlogged material in the lower fills. Recovery of further information would have required a considerably greater level of archaeological input for logistic and safety reasons and it was decided that this response was not justified. Detailed investigation of this feature would only have been necessary in these conditions if it had been part of an industrial site or a dwelling. The exposed section was recorded and samples of some fill layers taken for possible environmental analysis. A small cluster of visible cereal grains was also sampled.

The sequence of deposits in the ditch-fill showed successive phases of waterlogging while the ditch remained a substantial feature. The 0.5m thick upper fill included a well-stratified 20th century shotgun cartridge end; although this was the only late artefact, a clay land drain had been placed into the underlying layer before the final backfilling occurred and another drain had been inserted beside it more recently. No sign of the NW side of this feature was found within the available easement width; investigation below the land drains might have produced the return slope but it was considered more important to retain the drains. On the opposite side of the ditch a definite slope edge was found but the excavation did not determine whether this had been the actual original side or (more probably) the re-cut edge of the latest ditch cutting through earlier ditch fills or upcast (Fig. 15). This ditch had been effectively levelled, leaving virtually no surface indication of a former substantial ditch. The extent of the latest backfill suggested that the final fill was the result of a major earthmoving episode, perhaps assisted by a machine such as a bulldozer. This would explain the high level of medieval pottery and bone fragments in the upper fill compared with the lower levels, especially if they originated from a nearby higher area such as a building platform. 104 pottery sherds were recovered from the upper fill or the soil disturbed by the topsoil stripping, but only 43 were found in the limited excavation of the lower fills. The proportion of animal bone fragments was similar.

Hearth 8 (Pl. 26)

An irregular ovoid shaped feature was identified towards the north of the stripped easement, between Ditch 3 and another unexcavated ditch which was aligned east-west. It lay 0.2m north of the final modern fill of Ditch 3 but probably cut into earlier fills of the medieval feature; it would be difficult to assign it to the medieval period.

The small scoop measured 1.6m west-east and 1.05m north-south, and survived to a depth of 0.07m. It had a flat base, and although the fill contained frequent charcoal fragments and small pieces of fired material (perhaps daub), the clay sides had not been affected by heat. It was unclear whether it had served as a hearth; certainly there were no other structural features to imply it had been internal.

Earthwork Survey

An earthwork survey of the physical features in the pasture adjacent to the pipeline was planned to complement the results of the excavation and to place them in a medieval context. Mr. A. Crowther of Cottage Farm, Orby agreed that this could proceed and part of the surrounding field was surveyed by M. Clark for LAS on 26.8.93. Vestigial traces of ridge and furrow were noted but not surveyed; these seemed to surround an area of drainage ditches and a rectangular raised area interpreted as a house platform (Fig. 16). Some of these features are visible on aerial photographs taken in 1968 and 1978 (CUCAP 1968, 1978; Pls. 27 and 28).

The Pipe Trench

11 briquetage fragments were recovered from a 5m length of the pipe trench, below 1.6m of marine silts, and on the upper surface of a thin fibrous peat layer above grey silt. These finds seem to reflect the disturbance of the periphery of a saltern waste heap located about 40m east of Field 26. It was unclear whether the briquetage found redeposited in medieval contexts on the Addlethorpe Marsh archaeological excavation, 100m further east, had originated from this site or whether it represented another unlocated site.

Towards the eastern side of the field the peat was sulphurous and formed a thick layer below the same depth of marine silt, continuing below the base of the trench. It is probable that the peat layer had formed under distinctly different local conditions, filling a deep depression or small creek.

The pipe trench passed slightly to the north of the medieval ditch features which had been sampled by earlier excavation, and no further finds were made.

Addlethorpe Marsh excavation: Discussion

Medieval

This site was located at the extreme west edge of Addlethorpe parish within a small excrescence projecting into Orby. The shape of the parish boundary strongly suggests that an isolated building or small settlement cluster had been deliberately included or later incorporated into Addlethorpe's jurisdiction. A small number of early medieval sherds from this excavation may represent a tradition of occupation on the site from the 10th century, perhaps contemporaneous with the establishment of the parish. Mrs Kirkham had found a medieval house site and part of a slipware salt cellar at TF 535 674 in 1971 (Wilson 1972, 11). The surviving earthworks, although probably representing the final phase of settlement activity, do not seem to preserve the outline of a deserted medieval settlement; the ridge and furrow traces surrounding the site restrict the potential size of the medieval habitation area and sever it from the settlement nucleus at the Teapot Hall road junction.

Romano-British

One fragment of Romano-British clay tile was found above the flood silt layer in this field, probably disturbed by later disturbances of the stratigraphy (including the medieval ditches) (Appendix 7). More extensive excavation of the ditch might have shown that the ditch had cut directly through Roman deposits.

Field 29

This field lay to the east of the excavated site, extending to Marsh Road. A derelict house stood slightly to the south of the easement; to the east of the house the remains of two backfilled field ditches crossed the easement but these were associated with post-medieval and modern material. The eastern ditch had had an upcast bank on the west side, merging with the adjacent upcast from the other ditch. This upcast material survived as a prominent ridge across the field (Pl. 29).

The pipe-trench was shallow at the road side of the field, apart from an inspection pit, and gradually deepened towards the western side. There was no peat in the 1.8m inspection pit section but it was present at the eastern side of the field, 1.35m below the easement surface. The sloping trench profile prevented the eastern extent of the extensive peat deposit being determined precisely.

Field 30

A thin layer of peat, 0.04m thick, was exposed in the trench section immediately east of Marsh Road. Here the sequence consisted of 1.9m of marine silts above the peat and grey silt below merging into grey sand about 3m below the easement level.

70m east of the road, the upper silt became thinner (1.6m) and covered a 0.2m peat band. This sealed a grey tenacious silt 0.5m thick, above an earlier peat 0.1m thick. The lowest exposed layer was grey silt; there was no sandy material present.

120m east of Marsh Road, the upper peat layer contained a few small shells. The lower peat was visible on the base of the trench, below the grey silt layer. At the eastern edge of Field 30 there was an apparently homogenous silt deposit almost 2.5m thick, with lenses of grey silt and shelly green silt at the trench base above a peat layer. It was thought that this lower peat might represent the earlier formation and that the silt was a merged deposit of Romano-British flood silt and an earlier layer but this could not be established.

Field 31

A spread of black, burnt soil with fired clay fragments and very small quantities of briquetage was exposed in the trench section 120m east of Field 30, approximately in the centre of this field (Pl. 30). The deposit was 20m wide and appeared to overlie a very thin peat layer; as the briquetage and black soil was no thicker than 0.1m and on the eastern side decreased to 0.03m including the peat layer, it was difficult to confirm that the peat was below the briquetage. This site was interpreted as waste material from an nearby Romano-British saltern, probably spread into a thin layer by flooding at the start of the marine inundation.

The thin peat layer ended in the trench section slightly east of the spread, but reappeared 1.3m below the easement level 50m further east near Dudick Bank Drain.

Field 32

A spread of briquetage, 0.05m thick, was found extending over 50m of the trench length 80m east of Dudick Bank Drain (Pls. 31 and 32). Eighty fragments of briquetage were collected as a sample. This saltern site was confirmed to lie above a thin (0.08m) peat layer and was thought to be Romano-British in date (Pls. 33).

Field 33

A single briquetage 'hand-brick' or pedestal was recovered from the trench backfill in this field. Although the trench section was not inspected, it is likely that this find represents scattered material from a saltern site some distance from the pipeline route. There was no discoloured soil visible that would have indicated a saltern site slightly disturbed by the trench.

Field 34

A single medieval pot sherd was found in the topsoil on this part of the route.

Field 35

One flint and four sherds of medieval shell-tempered pottery were found on the easement surface.

Field 36

A thin scatter of medieval pottery sherds was found on the surface of the stripped easement on both sides of this field but they were not associated with any visible features.

Briquetage from a saltern site was retrieved from the centre of the field, spread over a 20m length of the trench below 1.3m of marine silt. The briquetage was apparently either on the surface of, or mixed within, a 0.1m thick peat layer; it was not possible to distinguish the actual stratigraphy here because of the smeared trench section (Pls. 34 and 35).

Another discrete spread of briquetage, 8m wide, was observed in the trench section about 30m further east, 20m from the next field ditch. This consisted of fine fragments of fired clay in a 0.2m thick layer, above peat and grey silt. Both collections may represent scattered waste heaps from a single saltern site.

Fields 37 and 38

A spread of briquetage and other saltern debris was observed in the backfill of part of the trench which had been dug and filled between monitoring visits. Briquetage extended about 150m, either side of the present ditch between Fields 37 and 38 although a total of only 23 fragments were recovered. It was found in association with peat, and a Romano-British date has been assumed for this site.

Field 39

This field has been the site of a post-medieval dwelling, now demolished, and remains as a small roadside enclosure to the west of Bolton's Road. Bolton's Road seems to cut diagonally across a number of field boundaries and ditches and is probably post-dates the local drainage and field enclosure pattern. No medieval pottery was found in this field; the fragments recovered were no earlier than the 18th century. This was surprising in the context of the dense medieval pottery scatter found immediately east of the road in Field 40.

Field 40

The pipe-trench followed the northern edge of this field before diverting around the southern side of the Ingoldmells Sewage Treatment Works. A dense scatter of medieval sherds was found over a 40m length of the stripped easement but no features were observed when the pipe-trench was excavated. The finds were interpreted as occupation spread from a medieval dwelling site thought to be south of the easement but probably nearby.

Fields 41-44

A small number of medieval sherds were recovered from the topsoil stripping around the outside of the Treatment Works compound, but these were thought to be the result of medieval manuring practices.

Conclusion

A high density of salterns was recorded in Orby and Addlethorpe parishes before the project and this clustering has been increased (Fig. 6). Part of this density is the result of a concentration of interest and fieldwork which biases knowledge of the actual distribution of similar sites; presumably any coastal region with the necessary combination of saltwater (the salt source) and freshwater (for rinsing) supplies together with suitable communications and a seasonally supported community could have saltern sites in its vicinity. Even with this proviso, it is obvious that this region witnessed a thriving salt-gathering and processing industry in the late prehistoric and Romano-British period until rising sea-level and marine transgression inundated the land and industrial activity became impossible.

The circumstances of this watching brief produced tantalising data: more saltern find spots are now known but nothing more was learnt of their true extent or the layout of individual sites, the practices employed and the number of salterns in use simultaneously. It is possible that many briquetage sites could reflect an itinerant and seasonal industry operated by very few workers, regularly 'upping sticks' and moving to the revised position of the salt-water supply. The importance of salt as a preserving substance is easy to forget, and the salt-making industry probably enjoyed an important status. It would be important to establish whether the mid Roman salters moved east and the late Roman industry retreated westwards towards the higher land at Burgh-le-Marsh as the inundated area changed or whether techniques were adapted to tolerate the changing conditions. Without an accurate plotting of

all the tidal creeks this question cannot be resolved; the difference between the modern land surface and the Roman or earlier topography was demonstrated when boulder-clay was only glimpsed at one location despite the trench depth.

The relative size of the disturbed briquetage dumps (and by inference the duration or intensity of salt-processing activity at the adjacent salterns) cannot be calculated by the thickness of the deposit visible in the narrow trench sections or the numbers of briquetage items recovered; the impression offered by the finds lists is misleading and irrelevant.

An assessment of spot samples from the trench section where two peat formations were present found that pollen survival in the Lower peat and the second silt layer was poor, although the Upper peat retained the expected range of pollen flora (Appendix 10). From the stratigraphy, it is assumed that the second silt layer represented deposition during the Iron Age transgression. This data suggests that environmental study of the earliest sites in the area may be hampered by poor survival of fossil pollen.

Positively, the identification of more sites and the record of their depth and stratigraphic position should permit this archaeological resource to be managed and the sites to be protected. The depth of these newly found sites is sufficient to protect them from agricultural practices other than land drainage (definite evidence of damage by modern ceramic and plastic land drains was noted at 26B); house footings and service trenches will often be sufficiently shallow to miss them.

The profile of deposits exposed by the pipe trench has been illustrated as a continuous section, interpolating between observation points where appropriate (Fig. 12). The section illustrates the uneven profile of the Roman and earlier ground surfaces, with channels and peaks, all trace of which was masked by the post-Roman silt deposition. The illustration hints at the complexity of geological and archaeological information lying below the modern surface which cannot be properly understood in isolation. A programme of production of similar profiles across the Outmarsh would permit the construction of a computer generated model of the land surface at different periods, enabling the archaeology of this part of Lincolnshire to be understood and placed in its context.

The research opportunities are numerous, but without the regular accumulation of threatened information during projects such as the Burgh-le-Marsh to Ingoldmells pipeline, academic study will be restricted to an incomplete picture.

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Lindsey Archaeological Services
12th April 1995

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Appendix 1

Burgh-le-Marsh to Ingoldmells Pipeline: Finds Summary

[abbreviations used: pot = pot sherd; C = century; RB = Romano-British
EM = Early medieval; med = medieval; post-med = post-medieval
frag = fragment; fe = iron; flint = worked flint]

Field	NGR	Description
- 1A	5050 6484	Post-medieval brick surface beside barn
2A	5057 6491	1 19th-20thC pot sherd
2B	5051 6487	1 undated pot sherd; whetstone frag.
3A	5066 6497	1 flint; 6 undated pot sherds; 2 RB tile frags; 1 clay tobacco pipe frag., 2 post-med pot; fe frag
3B	5070 6500	2 medieval pot sherds(shelly)
5A	5098 6518	1 EM pot; 1 med pot: Toynton (Roses Kiln) late 13thC; 2 mid 16thC pot
5B	5107 6528	1 RB tile; 9 med pot; 14 post med pot incl. 8 Toynton /Bolingbroke 15-17thC; 1 glazed red earthenware decorated rim, mid16thC-; 1 midland (yellow base) 17thC
- 7A	5120 6535	299 frags briquetage/Late Iron Age saltern; Late Iron Age pottery frag.; briquetage disc
8A	5139 6552	1 middle Saxon pot: unknown ware; 2 clay tobacco pipe stem frags.
11A	5160 6580	2 pot: ?local medieval wares
18A	5230 6658	5 med pot: Toynton, Potterhanworth 13thC
21A	5248 6684	5 greensand/quartz tempered pot, late 10-11th or 13thC; 2 post med pot incl. late 15-17thC pancheon
- 22A	5250 6688	30 frags briquetage/saltern
23A	5260 6703	1 post med pot
- 24A	5299 6716	208 briquetage fragments
24B	5284 6711	1 med pot; 1 ?daub frag
† 26A	5330 6726	2 med pot: greensand/quartz tempered shallow bowl, mid 14- 15thC
- 26B	5324 6724	105 frags briquetage/saltern
- 26C	5324 6724	6 frags briquetage in topsoil; from land-drain through 26B?; also 4 med pot
27 and 28		These represent finds from a single small field, allocated separate finds numbers in error; all the finds apart from 27B are from a

single scatter visible on the stripped easement surface or from the archaeological excavation there.

27 5353 6734 Excavation: Site Code AM 93

- Context 1** 35med pot: 28 Toynton/Bolingbroke; 1 shell-tempered ?10thC sherd; 3 frags. briquetage (not listed in Appendix 4)
- 2** 2 undated pot; 42 pot: mostly Toynton/Bolingbroke, late 16thC; also: 5 shell-tempered, ?10thC; 1 Potterhanworth; 1 Lincoln, 13-14thC; brown-glazed earthenware, mid 16thC

27 5353 6734 Excavation: Site Code AM 93

- Context 4** 7 med pot: 1 Potterhanworth, 1 Lincoln, 1 shell tempered rim sherd, ?10-11thC.
- 5** 1 flint flake; 1 undated pot; 18 medieval sherds; 5 frags briquetage, incl. thin handbrick (not listed in Appendix 4)
- 6** 3 sherds medieval pottery
- 9** 1 pot sherd, probably late 15thC
- 10** 2 undated pot; 19 sherds medieval pottery
- 11** 5 sherds medieval pottery

27 5353 6734 Surface Finds

1 ?Roman briquetage frag. (not listed in App. 4); 1 RB tile; 1 EM pot; 18med pot incl.: 1 greensand/quartz fabric splashed-glaze base, ?12-14thC; late med local(?Kirkstead) handle; 1 late med non-local (?Bourne); 1 greensand/quartz jar and 1 quartz pressed-base, ?12-14thC; 24 post med pot: mostly Toynton/Bolingbroke, 15-17thC; 5 animal bone

27B 5341 6730 11 frags briquetage/salern

28A 5353 6734 Surface Finds

2 ?Roman briquetage frags.; 1 Saxo-Norman pot; 11 med pot; 8 post-med pot incl. late 15-17thC Toynton/Bolingbroke ; 1 animal bone; millstone grit quern frag.

29A 5360 6740 1 med pot

31A 5407 6760 12 frags briquetage/salern

31B 5400 6757 1 undated pot; 1 med pot

32A 5451 6771 3 med pot; 1 post med pot :Toynton/Bolingbroke 15-16thC?

32B 5440 6771 80 frags briquetage/salern; 1 med pot

33A 5460 6772 3 med pot: Toynton/Bolingbroke

33B 5467 6775 4 post med pot: mid 16-17thC Toynton and Boston; glazed red earthenware

33C 5473 6782 1 flint

33D 5463 6773 3 frags briquetage

34A 5476 6782 1 ?med pot: greensand/quartz tempered

35A 5497 6784 1 flint; 4 med pot: 4 frags greensand, quartz and shell tempered; 1 tile frag.

36A 5515 6784 23 frags briquetage/salern; 1 med pot

36B 5513 6784 1 RB tile; 2 med pot; 5 post-med pot

36C 5512 6784 33 frags briquetage/salern

36D 5510 6784 1 Middle Saxon pot; 1 med pot; 10 post-med pot

37A 5522 6784 1 med pot: Toynton/Bolingbroke base

- 37B 5531 6782 11 frags briquetage/salern
- 38A 5556 6779 3 med pot: 2 ?local and 1 ?non-local
- 38B 5540 6781 12 frags briquetage/salern
- 39A 5569 6776 4 18th-19thC coarse wares
- 40A 5574 6775 51 med pot, incl. 3 sherds greensand wares; 9 post-med
mostly Toynton/ Bolingbroke, late 15-17thC, incl. cooking
pots, storage jars; post-med brick frag.
- 40B 5579 6762 1 med pot: Toynton/Bolingbroke
- 43A 5592 6753 2 med pot: Toynton/Bolingbroke, ?15thC

Appendix 2: Lincs. County Sites and Monuments Record Summary

SMR codes: NGR (TF): Description (hwp= Humber Wetlands Project no.)

OS Sheet TF 46 NE

- 489 648 Cropmark of rectangular enclosure; RB pottery found on surface
- 4903 6379 RB pottery (greywares), medieval pottery (fieldwalking finds 1985)
- 4910 6560 Roman coin (Constantine III)
- 4936 6433 BA polished stone axe, 1959
- 4954 6570 Roman coin, 1956
- (M) 4978 6503 RB pottery and coins in St Mary's churchyard
- (K) {499 653 } RB pottery, 2nd-3rd century
{4992 6525} RB pottery, 2/3rd century, 1948
- 4985 6478 Roman coin (Diocletian, 4th C)
- 4986 6492 Bronze Age stone 'battle' axe, 1937
- 4986 6509 Top stone of Niedermendig quern and medieval pottery
- 4987 6495 RB burial with roofing tiles, 1961
- (Q) 4991 6511 RB pottery 1m down; 2 coins (Valentinian, Constantius II)
- 4999 6508 RB pottery, medieval and post-med pottery
- hwp1916 4993 6500 Mesolithic microlith

OS Sheet 56 NW

- 5001 6518 Roman coin (Constantius)
- 5004 6521 ?Roman coin
- (T) 5009 6518 RB pottery, 4th century
- (U) 5012 6517 RB pottery 2.5m down, 1st-4th century
- 5009 6519 RB pottery, Anglo-Saxon pot
- 5008 6518 RB pottery from gas main
- 5008 6515 Roman coins
- 5002 6525 Roman coins (Constantine)
- 5035 6512 Earthworks and pottery
- 5011 6506 Roman coin (Antoninianus)
- 501 647 RB pottery, 0.8m down, in chalk and clay
- 501 649 Roman coins
- (I) 5008 6498 RB pottery, considerable quantity
- 5049 6484 RB pottery, 2nd century
- 5034 6494 pottery
- 41506 (Q) 520 664 Medieval pottery scatter**
- 523 683 Soilmarks 1968, CUCAP AUD 55-58
- 535 673 Soilmarks 1968, CUCAP AUD 59-60
- 41794 (O) 535 674 Medieval house site; medieval and post-medieval pottery. Found 1971**
- 41801 5480 6775 Briquetage 1m below surface, in small pit. Finds include hearth, trough rim fragments and handbricks. Found 1978**

- 41803 5355 6889 Saltern: briquetage, found 1981
- 41804 (F) 5482 6790 Palaeolithic flint, found c. 1964 (hwp787)
- 41805 (G) 5485 6740 2 coins, (Elizabeth I)
- 41806 (H) 548 679 2 coins: (Edward II, Edward III), 1958
- 41807 (I) 548 679 Medieval saltern: briquetage and crude medieval pottery found 1959; slight hollows and vestigial mound visible in pasture
- 41808 (AF) 536 673 Medieval pottery: part of Cistercian Ware vessel, 1980
- 41809 (X) 5494 6897 Medieval moat, now levelled
556 669 Earthworks of ridge and furrow, settlement remains?
- 41949 (AE)527 677 Saltern site, 6m long, 1.5m below surface. Remains of hearth, cloth impressions on trough fragments. Found 1977 (this NGR may be slightly south-west of the findspot)
- 41951 (W) 528 678 Romano-British saltern site; 1 sherd greyware pottery and briquetage, 1975
- 41952 (V) 514 670 Medieval saltern site; shell-gritted and also green-glazed pottery found 1975
(B) 520 654 Deserted medieval village site, deserted ?late 15th century. 12th-17th century pottery found 1970
- 41800 (J) 548 672 Iron Age saltern sites: pottery, handbricks and short rods, found 1971
- 41950 (X) 529 680 Salterns, 5, found 1976
527 667 Medieval and post-medieval pottery scatter (green-glazed wares) and numerous wine bottle bases. ?Site of Teapot Hall; found 1979

Sheet TF 56 SW

- 41522 (E) 505 649 2 Roman coins (Claudius and Constantine I) found on Barnack Estate 1959
- 41533 (J) 504 649 Roman coin: Claudius; found 1959 (this may be a duplication of SMR 41522)
- 41559 505 646 Medieval bronze ?crucifix fragments

Sheet TF 56 NE

- 41654 565 685 IA saltern with briquetage, incl. textile impression; found 1972
- 41818 (N) 5535 6768 Early Iron Age saltern: briquetage. (NGR uncertain; ?5523 6767)
- 41820 (T) 552 682 3 salterns; briquetage, hand-bricks and short rods. 1971
562 691 Cropmarks of linear ?drainage ditches
568 679 Earthworks of ridge and furrow and medieval ?saltern (AP, PE 1980, 2938/37)
- hwp803 575 666 Bronze Age artefact
- hwp835 5713 6949 Palaeolithic artefact

Appendix 3

A Late Iron Age Vessel tempered with Iron Slag, from Burgh-le-Marsh

by Dr. David Knight (Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust)

A late Iron Age pottery sherd of an unusual fabric was found together with briquetage by Mary Boulton while walking part of the line of the backfilled water pipeline trench immediately east of Burgh-le-Marsh (TF 5120 6535, findspot 7A). A total of 299 fragments (10.507kg) was recovered from trench spoil at this location, including containers for the drying of moist salt, supports for these containers and fragments of possible drying structures. The only datable find is the sherd described here.

The pottery fragment is large and unabraded, and derives from a plain handmade vessel with a poorly executed everted rim of triangular section and a high rounded girth. Insufficient of the body survives for the profile and original dimensions to be determined with certainty but the sherd appears to derive from a vessel of ovoid form. The inner and outer surfaces preserve several shallow finger impressions formed during moulding of the vessel wall prior to manufacture.

The chief interest of the sherd is its highly unusual fabric, in particular the incorporation of iron slag as tempering material (see thin sectioning report, Appendix 4). The inner and outer surfaces are irregularly fired (outer face mainly light grey, with orange/brown patches; inner face mid brown or orange/brown) and the core is unoxidised (ranging from dark to light grey). The fabric is soft, granular in texture and has a hackly fracture.

The typological affinities of this vessel lie with a class of ovoid jar which is well represented in late Iron Age ceramic assemblages throughout Lincolnshire (eg. Dragonby: Elsdon and May 1987, chart 5; Old Sleaford: Elsdon 1993, fig. C8; Tattershall Thorpe: Chowne 1986, fig. 8). Both hand- and wheel-made versions of this form are known, and although close dating is difficult a date of manufacture in the 1st century BC or early to mid 1st century AD would on present evidence seem most likely.

Appendix 4

BRIGUETAGE FROM BURGH LE MARSH

Carol Allen

I Introduction

Briquetage is the general term applied to material considered to have been used in the processing of salt. A total of 833 pieces of briquetage (30.781kg) was recovered by excavation at 11 separate locations: the grid references of the locations are detailed on Table 1. The number of pieces and the weight of material found within each area, A, B, C or D at these locations, is also given, showing a total of 13 separate contexts from which briquetage was excavated. All the material found was unstratified, but the form was reasonably consistent within each context, and also between some locations; any differences which may be chronologically indicative are explained in the discussion. One rim sherd of late Iron Age pottery was also found, unstratified, in field A at location 7 (Figure 17.1).

A total of over 92% of the briquetage, by weight, came from only 6 of the contexts. 34.13% of the material came from location 7 field A, 30.39% from 24A, 14.32% from 26B, 5.6% from 32B, 4.6% from 36C and 3.5% from 22A. The remaining 8%, by weight, originated in the other 7 contexts, approximately 2% each from 38B, 37B and 36A, and less than 2% total by weight from the remaining 4 contexts, 26C, 27B, 31A and 33D. A detailed list of the types of material found in each context is presented in the archive.

II Types of Briquetage

Eleven types of briquetage material were found on these sites.

1. Clip type 1: 70 pieces (8.4% of total number), 2.137 kg (6.94% by weight). Shaped clay pieces with impressions which clearly indicate that they were attached to one or more container rims. Usually these pieces are square or rectangular in shape and section, and appear to have been formed and applied to the containers in damp clay form. These clips were only clearly identified in contexts 7A and 24A. Examples are illustrated in Figures 17.7 and 17.8.
2. Clip type 2: 145 pieces (17.41% of total), 7.716 kg (25.07% by weight). Shaped clay pieces of oval or round section, which show impressions of having been attached to a rim. They also have a flatter edge on the opposite side which seems to have supported the bottom or side of a container. This type of clip appears in all contexts except 27B and 33D, both of which only had a very small amount of briquetage material. Apart from structural pieces of fired clay, these clips form the largest quantity of material by weight, found on all the sites. Examples are shown in figures 17.5, 17.6, 19.16, 19.17, 19.18, and 20.24.
3. Container base/trough end: 48 pieces (5.76% of total), 0.908kg (2.95% by weight). These base and trough ends comprise only a very small part of the collection, but are apparent in all contexts except 37B. Some of these pieces appear to be from straight-sided larger containers as

shown in Figure 17.12, whilst a few are from small, thin walled vessels as illustrated in Figure 20.27.

4. Container rims - flat: 20 pieces (2.40% of total), 0.680kg (2.21% by weight). Flat rims form only a small part of the material excavated, and were found in 7 contexts. Occasionally finger tip impressions are found around the rim edge, and impressions of the stalks of organic material can also be seen on the exterior. Usually the flat rims are from containers with a wall thickness over 10mm. The flat rims often appear to have been formed by cutting the clay prior to firing, as also noted by Lane (1992, 224). In some cases vestiges of clay suggest that a more moulded, conical rim may have been attached to the flat container rim edge, as shown by May (1976, 148, fig. 72). This more pointed shape would then fit into the vertical supports, described in II.10. Typical flat rims from the containers are illustrated in Figures 17.9, 19.19 and 20.28.
5. Container rim - rounded: 17 pieces (2.24% of total), 0.275kg (0.9% by weight). Rounded rims comprise only a small part of the collection, and were found in 7 contexts. They are always from thin walled vessels under 10mm in thickness. Edges are sometimes slightly moulded. Examples are illustrated in Figures 17.10 and 20.25.
6. Container body sherd: 173 pieces (20.77% of total), 1.322 kg (4.29% by weight). Body sherds were excavated in all contexts except 22A. Of the 173 sherds found, 61% were equal to or under 10mm thick, 33% were over 10mm thick, and the remaining 6% were incomplete and could not be accurately measured. Most were therefore from thinner walled containers, as illustrated in figure 20.26. The thicker wall containers are quite flat and seem to have come from larger containers, and together with the flat rims, suggest they were parts of troughs. The thinner container sherds came from more rounded vessels, and have rounded rims, suggesting a more pot-like shape for these containers.
7. Support - brick/bar: 1 piece (0.12% of total), 0.094kg (0.31% by weight). One small rectangular brick or bar was found in context 7A. This is assumed to be a container support. This is illustrated in Figure 17.11.
8. Support - miscellaneous horizontal: 34 pieces (4.08% of total), 0.754kg (2.45% by weight). Irregularly shaped pieces of fired clay, often with finger impressions, and found in 5 contexts. These pieces show evidence of having been moulded to containers but it is not always clear how they were used. Not illustrated.
9. Support - pedestal: 11 pieces (1.32% of total), 0.998kg (3.24% by weight). These pedestals are circular or oval in section and stood on a flat surface as vertical supports, probably holding the base of a container. The supports are moulded and show finger impressions. Examples are illustrated in Figures 17.2, 17.3 and 19.15.
10. Support - vertical: 44 pieces (5.28% of total), 1.444kg (4.69% by weight). These are cigar-shaped pieces of fired clay, probably used as vertical supports between stacked containers. The lower end has two indentations which may have rested on pointed container rims, possibly

attached to troughs, whilst the upper end supported a base. Examples are illustrated in figures 19.14, 20.22 and 20.23.

11. Miscellaneous - possible structure: 270 pieces (32.41% of total), 14.453kg (46.95% by weight). Almost a third of the fired clay material excavated falls into this category, which was found at all locations. Much of the material shows impressions of organic material, and green glaze residue from salt processing. Some pieces of the material appear to resemble bars, corners and edges of a flat structure upon which containers and other briquetage material was placed in a salt drying process. Examples are illustrated in Figures 17.13, 19.20 and 19.21.

III Fabric descriptions

Table 2 summarises the fabric types of the briquetage found at these locations. Codes used for the descriptions are indicated on the table.

1. Limestone and quartz

7A/L: Buff, pale orange material, lightly fired but oxidised, made from poorly mixed clay. All the material at this location contains limestone, and the fabric is therefore quite different to those from the other locations. The fabric contains moderate amounts of poorly sorted limestone, of medium and coarse size, and rare quartz. Small rounded pebbles were very occasionally seen in the fabric, and some angular quartz and angular flint pieces, burnt and friable were also apparent. The limestone may be of local origin but has been sent for thin section and results are awaited.

26B/L: 15.24% of the material from context 26B contained sparse moderate angular limestone. This was restricted to the thin walled containers.

2. Organic material and quartz

22A, 24A/Q, 24A/O, 26B/Q, 26C, 27B, 31A, 32B, 33D, 36A, 36C, 37B/Q, 37B/O, 38B.

These fabrics contain varying amounts of organic material and quartz. Almost all the fabrics contain only rare or sparse inclusions, and in all fabric groups, with the exception of 37B/Q, the quartz in the clay is very likely to have been natural. The organic materials have been added to the clay to aid moulding of the material, and to assist as opening materials when the clay was being dried and heated before and/or during the salt-drying process. Addition of organic material may also have made the fabric more porous for the evaporation process (Bradley 1992, 36). The clear organic impressions from the structural material in context 24A, illustrated on figure 19.20, have been identified by R. Alvey. These are chaff, straw and grass, and one possible barley impression was also noted.

The material of organic and quartz fabric type was very variable in colour, ranging through orange, buff, brown and black, and the clay was poorly mixed with occasional lighter streaks and lumps. Some of the material was also vesicular and burnt looking, and had a light and cinder-like feel through high firing. Structural pieces retain greenish salt-glaze on one or more faces. In context 36C, some of the container pieces show the impressions of vegetable matter on both the interior and exterior, as if the containers had been lined with straw and chaff.

3. Grog & shell tempered ware/Late Iron Age pottery

A rim sherd of Late Iron Age pottery was found unstratified in field 7A, and was not associated with the briquetage material. The sherd is hard-fired, grey/brown/black, and unoxidised. The fabric contains a moderate amount of poorly sorted angular grog of medium and coarse size. The grog itself contains limestone inclusions. The fabric also includes sparse amounts of quartz (well-sorted, rounded, fine to medium size), shelly/limestone (moderately sorted, angular, medium to coarse size), and hard glassy-looking black inclusions (poorly sorted, angular and medium to very coarse in size). A thin section analysis of this sherd is awaited to attempt to identify inclusions in the most unusual fabric.

IV Discussion and Dating

1. Dating

The problems of dating briquetage material have been discussed by De Brisay (1975, 10) and Lane (1992, 218). In many cases, as at this site, the excavations are of necessity only partial and the material is unstratified or in layers confused by changes in working levels, and lacks associated dateable artefacts.

Generally, the pale orange and oxidised material from location 7A, and the pedestal supports, particularly Figure 17.3 (described as 'hourglass' supports by Lane, 1992, 222), equate with Iron Age material. Material from the other contexts, particularly the vertical supports ('bars' of Lane 1992, 222), and the type 2 clips are usually considered to have originated upon Romano-British briquetage sites (Hallam 1960, plate II and III: T. Lane pers. comm.). The material is more variable in colour, grey, deep orange, brown and black, and has been fired at higher temperatures.

2. Function of the Briquetage

(a) General

Sea water was probably evaporated in pools or drying pans, as recently found at Tetney (Palmer-Brown, 1993, 144), during the warmer summer months. However, further induced evaporation or drying would be necessary in the Lincolnshire climate, and this would make the process quicker and more suitable for seasonal workpeople as described by Alexander (1975, 81). Thus, structures were manufactured and containers were constructed in which a moist salt mixture could be dried to form slabs or cakes for transportation and trade.

(b) Clips and supports

The briquetage material found shows that the containers were stacked in various ways before being heated. It is suggested that the type 2 clips, which fitted over one rim and then supported a side or base, would be stacked in a 'vertical' manner with the aid of pedestals.

Vertical supports however, must have been used in another way, and fitted over the rims of two adjacent containers whilst also holding a base above at right angles, thus forming a 'lattice' pattern.

Vertical supports of this type, called 'short rods' are described by Kirkham (1975, 41), who examined twenty five salt-making sites in Lincolnshire. The 'short rods' were commonly found on the sites, and in

some cases the two grooves at one end contained the edges of vessels (ibid.), indicating that the supports were used in this way.

(c) Containers

Few pieces of containers were found at these locations, which may indicate that the vessels had usually been removed elsewhere. It is probable that the thicker walled vessels were used as drying troughs and that the thinner walled, and therefore lighter containers, may have been used for the transportation of material. Basket and leather containers are recorded as being used for salt transportation elsewhere (Alexander 1975, 82), but the climate and the product may have been unsuitable, necessitating the use of pots. Pots may also have been used for trade in order to present a more standardised form (Bradley 1992, 43).

(d) Structure

Some pieces of the structural material found at these locations have a green tinge, or in some cases a fine green glaze has formed. It is suggested that the structure used for heating the salt-drying containers would have been in use many times and that spillage of brine onto the surfaces and subsequent vitrification would occur, as described by De Brisay (1975, 9). It is not clear why the material found on the sites considered to be Romano-British has been subjected to a much higher firing temperature, unless the material was lying about to form a hearth foundation in subsequent processing (ibid.). Bradley (1992) suggests that higher temperatures may have been employed in Roman salt production in order to speed up the process.

3. Seasonal Processing of Salt

It seems a reasonable supposition that the manufacture of salt would have been a seasonal occupation, particularly as the climate would be unsuitable for salt evaporation at many times of the year. The evaporation pools would be filled during the summer and processing could commence in the autumn. The presence of chaff and straw in the fabric of much of the material used in the manufacture of briquetage (see II.2) may further confirm this idea as these materials would have been freely available in the autumn time, following the harvest. Also, workers would not be needed in agriculture if the harvest had been completed, and this would be the time of year when salting of food for the winter time would be undertaken. Thus, the briquetage material from this site provides a useful contribution to the better understanding of the processing of salt in Iron Age and Romano-British Lincolnshire.

Acknowledgements

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Table 1: Burgh-le-Marsh Percentage of briquetage by count and weight, found in 13 contexts

Grid reference	Context	Count	% of total	Weight(g)	% of total	
TF 5120	6535	7A	299	35.89	10507	34.13
TF 5250	6688	22A	30	3.60	1074	3.49
TF 5299	6716	24A	208	24.97	9353	30.39
TF 5324	6724	26B	105	12.6	4408	14.32
TF 5324	6724	26C	6	0.72	193	0.63
TF 5341	6730	27B	11	1.32	20	0.06
TF 5407	6760	31A	12	1.44	215	0.70
TF 5440	6771	32B	80	9.6	1719	5.58
TF 5463	6773	33D	3	0.36	12	0.04
TF 5515	6784	36A	23	2.76	526	1.71
TF 5512	6784	36C	33	3.96	1420	4.61
TF 5531	6782	37B	11	1.32	657	2.14
TF 5540	6781	38B	12	1.44	677	2.20
TOTAL			833		30781	

Table 2: Burgh-le-Marsh Fabric types and descriptions

Fabric type	Inclusions	Frequency	Sorting	Roundness	Sphericity	Size	Type	Fabric type as % of total by weight
7A/L	L	M	P	A/SA	L	M/C	T	34.13
	Q	R	VW	WR	H	F	N	
22A	Q	S	VW	WR	H	F	N	3.49
	O	R	VW	WR	H	M	T	
	SSTNE	R	P	R	L	C	U	
24A/Q	QZITE	R	W	SA	L	C/VC	U	0.22
	O	S	P	WR	H/L	C/VC	T	
	Q	R	VW	WR	H	F	N	
24A/O	Q	S/M	VW/W	WR/R/SR	H/M	F/M	N	30.17
	O	S	W	WR	H	F/M	T	
26B/L	L	S	M	SA	M	M/C	T	0.36
	Q	S	P	SA/SR	M	F/M/C	N&T	
26B/Q	Q	S	P	R/WR	H	F/C	N&T	13.96
	O	R	P	WR	H	M	T	
26C	Q	S	VW	WR	H	F	N	0.63
	O	R	W	WR	H	M/C	T	
27B	Q	R	VW	WR	H	F	N	0.06
31A	Q	R	VW	WR	H	F	N	0.70
32B	Q	S	VW	WR	H	F	N	5.58
33D	Q	S	P	WR/SR	H/M	F/M/C	N&T	0.04
36A/36C	Q	R	VW	WR	H	F	N	6.32
	O	S	W	R	H	C	T	
37B/Q	Q	M	M	R/SA	M	F/M	N&T	0.07
37B/O	Q	S	VW	WR	H	F	N	2.07
	O	S	VW	WR	H	F	T	
38B	Q	S	VW	WR	H	F	N	2.20
	O	S	VW	WR	H	F	T	
ALL FABRICS							30.781 Kg = 100%	

Abbreviations used in Table 2:

Inclusions L Limestone; O Organic (vegetable matter); Q Quartz; SSTNE Sandstone; QZITE Quartzite
Frequency R Rare (<3%); S Sparse (3-10%); M Moderate (11-25%)
Sorting VW Very well-sorted; W Well-sorted; M Moderately-sorted; P Poorly-sorted
Roundness A Angular; SA Sub-angular; SR Sub-rounded; R Rounded; W Well-rounded
Sphericity H High; M Moderate; L Low
Size F Fine (<0.25mm); M Medium (0.25-1.00mm); C Coarse (>1.00-3.00mm); VC Very coarse (>3.00mm)
Type T Temper; N Natural; U Uncertain

Catalogue of illustrated briquetage and pottery

Figure 7, Field 7, Area A

Pottery

- 1.1. Everted rim sherd with rounded shoulder and girth, fabric 7A/G: unoxidised, dark grey/brown, unabraded. Unusual fabric and form, hand-made, late Iron Age in form.

Briquetage

- 1.2. Pedestal support, fabric 7A/L: oxidised, buff throughout, unabraded.
- 1.3. Pedestal support, fabric 7A/L: oxidised, buff throughout, unabraded.
- 1.4. Pedestal support, fabric 7A/L: oxidised, buff throughout, unabraded.
- 1.5. Clip type 2, fabric 7A/L: oxidised, buff and pale orange, unabraded.
- 1.6. Clip type 2, fabric 7A/L: oxidised, buff and pale orange, unabraded.
- 1.7. Clip type 1, fabric 7A/L: oxidised, buff and pale orange, unabraded.
- 1.8. Clip type 1, fabric 7A/L: oxidised, buff and pale orange, unabraded.
- 1.9. Container rim, flat, fabric 7A/L: irregularly fired, buff/orange/grey, unabraded. Vegetable/organic impressions on interior and exterior surfaces.
- 1.10. Container rim, rounded, fabric 7A/L: oxidised throughout, buff/pale orange, unabraded. Thin walled vessel.
- 1.11. Support brick/bar, fabric 7A/L: oxidised, buff throughout, unabraded.
- 1.12. Container base/trough end, fabric 7A/L: oxidised, buff, unabraded, vegetable/organic impressions on base and exterior.
- 1.13. Miscellaneous material, part of possible structure/bar, fabric 7A/L, with occasional medium flint inclusions: oxidised, orange, unabraded.

Figure 19, Field 24, Area A

Briquetage

- 2.14. Vertical support, round section, fabric 24A/O: oxidised, deep orange, unabraded.
- 2.15. Pedestal support, round section, fabric 24A/O: oxidised, finger impressions, deep orange, unabraded.

- 2.16. Clip type 2, fabric 24A/O: irregularly fired, grey/brown/orange exterior, unabraded.
- 2.17. Clip type 2, fabric 24A/O: unoxidised, black/grey exterior, unabraded.
- 2.18. Clip type 2, fabric 24A/O: unoxidised, brown/grey/buff exterior, unabraded.
- 2.19. Container rim, flat, fabric 24A/O: finger tip impressions around rim, exterior and interior surface oxidised, core unoxidised, exterior/interior pale orange, core dark grey. Vegetable impressions on both exterior and interior, interior slightly abraded.
- 2.20. Miscellaneous, possible structure, fabric 24A/O: irregular firing, orange/red/brown/green tint, unabraded but friable. Vegetable impressions on exterior, identified as chaff, straw and grass, with one possible barley impression.
- 2.21. Miscellaneous, possible structure, fabric 24A/O: with circular indentation in upper(?) surface, oxidised, pale orange/deep orange/pale buff-green tint on lower(?) surface, unabraded but friable. Some vegetable impressions.

Figure 20, Field 26, Area B
Briquettage

- 3.22. Vertical support, fabric 26B/Q: oxidised, buff/pale orange, unabraded.
- 3.23. Vertical support, fabric 26B/Q: oxidised, pale orange, unabraded.
- 3.24. Clip type 2, fabric 26B/Q: irregular firing, black/grey/buff, unabraded.
- 3.25. Container rim, rounded, fabric 26B/Q: oxidised exterior, interior and core irregularly fired, exterior bright orange, interior and core buff/grey, unabraded. Vegetable impressions on exterior and interior, finger-tip impressions on exterior rim.
- 3.26. Body sherd of thin walled, slightly rounded container, fabric 26B/Q: oxidised, buff/pale orange, unabraded.
- 3.27. Thin wall of container base, fabric 26B/Q: oxidised, buff/pale orange, unabraded.
- 3.28. Container rim, flat, fabric 26B/Q: unoxidised, pale grey/dark grey, unabraded. Vegetable impressions on exterior, salty encrustation on interior, side and exterior of sherd.

Note to accompany the Catalogue:

The illustrations referred to in this Catalogue of Briquetage have since been re-numbered.

Fig. 1 is Fig. 17 of the main report

Fig. 2 is Fig. 19 of the main report

Fig. 3 is Fig. 20 of the main report

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE: TYPE BY CONTEXT AND FABRIC

TYPE	GRID REFERENCE	CONTEXT	FABRIC	COUNT	% OF TOTAL	WEIGHT	% OF TOTAL
CLIP TYPE 1	TF 5120 6535	7A	7A/L	64	7.68	2050	6.66
CLIP TYPE 1	TF 5299 6716	24A	24A/D	6	0.72	87	0.28
CLIP TYPE 2	TF 5120 6535	7A	7A/L	16	1.92	915	2.97
CLIP TYPE 2	TF 5250 6688	22A	22A	2	0.24	115	0.37
CLIP TYPE 2	TF 5299 6716	24A	24A/D	67	8.04	4207	13.67
CLIP TYPE 2	TF 5324 6724	26B	26B/Q	20	2.40	999	3.25
CLIP TYPE 2	TF 5324 6724	26C	26C	6	0.72	193	0.63
CLIP TYPE 2	TF 5407 6760	31A	31A	1	0.12	44	0.14
CLIP TYPE 2	TF 5440 6771	32B	32B	24	2.88	818	2.66
CLIP TYPE 2	TF 5512 6784	36C	36C	4	0.48	193	0.63
CLIP TYPE 2	TF 5531 6782	37B	37B/D	2	0.24	102	0.33
CLIP TYPE 2	TF 5540 6781	38B	38B	3	0.36	130	0.42
CONTAINER BASE	TF 5341 6730	27B	27B	2	0.24	4	0.01
CONTAINER BASE	TF 5440 6771	32B	32B	2	0.24	7	0.02
CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	TF 5120 6535	7A	7A/L	14	1.68	267	0.87
CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	TF 5250 6688	22A	22A	1	0.12	68	0.22
CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	TF 5299 6716	24A	24A/D	10	1.20	210	0.68
CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	TF 5324 6724	26B	26B/L	1	0.12	5	0.02
CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	TF 5324 6724	26B	26B/Q	8	0.96	189	0.61
CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	TF 5341 6730	27B	27B	1	0.12	6	0.02
CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	TF 5407 6760	31A	31A	1	0.12	1	***.**
CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	TF 5440 6771	32B	32B	2	0.24	48	0.16
CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	TF 5463 6773	33D	33D	1	0.12	5	0.02
CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	TF 5515 6784	36A	36A	2	0.24	33	0.11
CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	TF 5512 6784	36C	36C	2	0.24	58	0.19
CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	TF 5540 6781	38B	38B	1	0.12	7	0.02
CONTAINER BODY SHERD	TF 5120 6535	7A	7A/L	88	10.56	909	2.95
CONTAINER BODY SHERD	TF 5299 6716	24A	24A/Q	17	2.04	67	0.22
CONTAINER BODY SHERD	TF 5324 6724	26B	26B/L	15	1.80	105	0.34

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE: TYPE BY CONTEXT AND FABRIC

TYPE	GRID REFERENCE	CONTEXT	FABRIC	COUNT	% OF TOTAL	WEIGHT	% OF TOTAL
CONTAINER BODY SHERD	TF 5324 6724	26B	26B/Q	4	0.48	43	0.14
CONTAINER BODY SHERD	TF 5341 6730	27B	27B	8	0.96	10	0.03
CONTAINER BODY SHERD	TF 5407 6760	31A	31A	1	0.12	1	***,**
CONTAINER BODY SHERD	TF 5440 6771	32B	32B	34	4.08	132	0.43
CONTAINER BODY SHERD	TF 5463 6773	33D	33D	1	0.12	2	0.01
CONTAINER BODY SHERD	TF 5515 6784	36A	36A	2	0.24	18	0.06
CONTAINER BODY SHERD	TF 5512 6784	36C	36C	1	0.12	5	0.02
CONTAINER BODY SHERD	TF 5531 6782	37B	37B/O	1	0.12	9	0.03
CONTAINER BODY SHERD	TF 5531 6782	37B	37B/Q	1	0.12	21	0.07
CONTAINER RIM FLAT	TF 5120 6535	7A	7A/L	7	0.84	333	1.08
CONTAINER RIM FLAT	TF 5250 6688	22A	22A	2	0.24	41	0.13
CONTAINER RIM FLAT	TF 5299 6716	24A	24A/O	3	0.36	84	0.27
CONTAINER RIM FLAT	TF 5324 6724	26B	26B/Q	3	0.36	107	0.35
CONTAINER RIM FLAT	TF 5515 6784	36A	36A	2	0.24	36	0.12
CONTAINER RIM FLAT	TF 5512 6784	36C	36C	2	0.24	63	0.20
CONTAINER RIM FLAT	TF 5540 6781	38B	38B	1	0.12	16	0.05
CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	TF 5120 6535	7A	7A/L	8	0.96	58	0.19
CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	TF 5250 6688	22A	22A	2	0.24	19	0.06
CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	TF 5324 6724	26B	26B/Q	1	0.12	42	0.14
CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	TF 5515 6784	36A	36A	1	0.12	12	0.04
CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	TF 5512 6784	36C	36C	2	0.24	140	0.45
CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	TF 5540 6781	38B	38B	1	0.12	2	0.01
CONTAINER RIM TAPERED	TF 5440 6771	32B	32B	2	0.24	2	0.01
MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	TF 5120 6535	7A	7A/L	66	7.92	4337	14.09
MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	TF 5250 6688	22A	22A	23	2.76	831	2.70
MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	TF 5299 6716	24A	24A/O	74	8.88	3786	12.30
MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	TF 5324 6724	26B	26B/Q	41	4.92	2491	8.09
MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	TF 5407 6760	31A	31A	9	1.08	169	0.55
MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	TF 5440 6771	32B	32B	15	1.80	667	2.17

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE: TYPE BY CONTEXT AND FABRIC

TYPE	GRID REFERENCE	CONTEXT	FABRIC	COUNT	% OF TOTAL	WEIGHT	% OF TOTAL
MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	TF 5463 6773	33D	33D	1	0.12	5	0.02
MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	TF 5515 6784	36A	36A	15	1.80	409	1.33
MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	TF 5512 6784	36C	36C	18	2.16	777	2.52
MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	TF 5531 6782	37B	37B/O	6	0.72	517	1.68
MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	TF 5540 6781	38B	38B	2	0.24	464	1.51
SUPPORT BRICK/BAR	TF 5120 6535	7A	7A/L	27	3.24	706	2.29
SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	TF 5299 6716	24A	24A/O	4	0.48	46	0.15
SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	TF 5324 6724	26B	26B/Q	1	0.12	15	0.05
SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	TF 5440 6771	32B	32B	1	0.12	45	0.15
SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	TF 5515 6784	36A	36A	1	0.12	18	0.06
SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	TF 5540 6781	38B	38B	1	0.12	18	0.06
SUPPORT PEDESTAL	TF 5120 6535	7A	7A/L	9	1.08	932	3.03
SUPPORT PEDESTAL	TF 5299 6716	24A	24A/O	1	0.12	58	0.19
SUPPORT PEDESTAL	TF 5531 6782	37B	37B/O	1	0.12	8	0.03
SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	TF 5299 6716	24A	24A/O	26	3.12	808	2.62
SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	TF 5324 6724	26B	26B/Q	11	1.32	412	1.34
SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	TF 5512 6784	36C	36C	4	0.48	184	0.60
SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	TF 5540 6781	38B	38B	3	0.36	40	0.13
TOTAL				833		30781	

FAO

Sarah Grundy, SMR.

Burgh-le-Marsh to Ingoldmells Pipeline:

LCNCC Mus. Acc No. 30.93

Field	NGR	Description
	all TF	
7A	5120 6535 299	frags briquetage/Late Iron Age saltern; Late Iron Age pottery frag.; briquetage disc SMR 43101
All other briquetage sites thought to be Roman		
22A	5250 6688 30	frags briquetage/saltern SMR 43102
24A	5299 6716 208	briquetage fragments SMR 43103
26B	5324 6724 105	frags briquetage/saltern SMR 43104
27/28A	5353 6734	Excavation: Site Code AM 93
		11 redeposited frags. briquetage SMR 43106
27B	5341 6730 11	frags briquetage/saltern SMR 43105
31A	5407 6760 12	frags briquetage/saltern SMR 43107
32B	5440 6771 80	frags briquetage/saltern; SMR 43108
36A	5515 6784 23	frags briquetage/saltern; SMR 43109
36C	5512 6784 33	frags briquetage/saltern ""
37B	5531 6782 11	frags briquetage/saltern SMR 43110
38B	5540 6781 12	frags briquetage/saltern SMR 43111

All other briquetage sites thought to be Roman

22A 5250 6688 30 frags briquetage/saltern SMR 43102

24A 5299 6716 208 briquetage fragments SMR 43103

26B 5324 6724 105 frags briquetage/saltern SMR 43104

27/28A 5353 6734 Excavation: Site Code AM 93

11 redeposited frags. briquetage SMR 43106

27B 5341 6730 11 frags briquetage/saltern SMR 43105

31A 5407 6760 12 frags briquetage/saltern SMR 43107

32B 5440 6771 80 frags briquetage/saltern; SMR 43108

36A 5515 6784 23 frags briquetage/saltern; SMR 43109

36C 5512 6784 33 frags briquetage/saltern ""

37B 5531 6782 11 frags briquetage/saltern SMR 43110

38B 5540 6781 12 frags briquetage/saltern SMR 43111

in fact 43103 missed out this
and all ~~SMR~~ numbers after this used
the next number in sequence, ie
43104 to 43112.

11/4/95

Dear Sarah,

Thank you for the 11 numbers - I've allocated them to the saltern briquetage findspots as above.

Full details of the findspots + finds + circumstances of discovery are in the Burgh le Marsh - Ingoldmells Pipeline (Anglian Water) 1993 Report, a copy of which will reach the Archaeology Section shortly.

The field number refers to the findspots as described in the report.

Thanks for your help (and Steve's)

Graft Tunn

Lindsey Archaeological Services

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE: COUNT AND WEIGHT BY CONTEXT AND FABRIC

GRID REFERENCE	CONTEXT	FABRIC	COUNT	% OF TOTAL	WEIGHT	% OF TOTAL
TF 5120 6535	7A	7A/L	299	35.89	10507	34.13
TF 5250 6688	22A	22A	30	3.60	1074	3.49
TF 5299 6716	24A	24A/O	191	22.93	9286	30.17
TF 5299 6716	24A	24A/Q	17	2.04	67	0.22
TF 5324 6724	26B	26B/L	16	1.92	110	0.36
TF 5324 6724	26B	26B/Q	89	10.68	4298	13.96
TF 5324 6724	26C	26C	6	0.72	193	0.63
TF 5341 6730	27B	27B	11	1.32	20	0.06
TF 5407 6760	31A	31A	12	1.44	215	0.70
TF 5440 6771	32B	32B	80	9.60	1719	5.58
TF 5463 6773	33D	33D	3	0.36	12	0.04
TF 5515 6784	36A	36A	23	2.76	526	1.71
TF 5512 6784	36C	36C	33	3.96	1420	4.61
TF 5531 6782	37B	37B/O	10	1.20	636	2.07
TF 5531 6782	37B	37B/Q	1	0.12	21	0.07
TF 5540 6781	38B	38B	12	1.44	677	2.20

833

30781

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE: TYPE TOTALS FOR ASSEMBLAGE

TYPE	COUNT	% OF TOTAL	WEIGHT	% OF TOTAL
CLIP TYPE 1	70	8.40	2137	6.94
CLIP TYPE 2	145	17.41	7716	25.07
CONTAINER BASE	4	0.48	11	0.04
CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	44	5.28	897	2.91
CONTAINER BODY SHERD	173	20.77	1322	4.29
CONTAINER RIM FLAT	20	2.40	680	2.21
CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	15	1.80	273	0.89
CONTAINER RIM TAPERED	2	0.24	2	0.01
MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	270	32.41	14453	46.95
SUPPORT BRICK/BAR	1	0.12	94	0.31
SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	34	4.08	754	2.45
SUPPORT PEDESTAL	11	1.32	998	3.24
SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	44	5.28	1444	4.69
	833		30781	

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE: CONTEXT SUMMARY

CONTEXT FABRIC TYPE			COUNT % OF CONTEXT		WEIGHT % OF CONTEXT	
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	64	21.40	2050	19.51
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 2	16	5.35	915	8.71
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	14	4.68	267	2.54
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	88	29.43	909	8.65
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	7	2.34	333	3.17
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	8	2.68	58	0.55
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	66	22.07	4337	41.28
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT BRICK/BAR	1	0.33	94	0.89
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	26	8.70	612	5.82
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT PEDESTAL	9	3.01	932	8.87
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT			299		10507	

BLM 93 BRIGUETAGE: CONTEXT SUMMARY

CONTEXT FABRIC TYPE			COUNT % OF CONTEXT		WEIGHT % OF CONTEXT	
22A	22A	CLIP TYPE 2	2	6.67	115	10.71
22A	22A	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	3.33	68	6.33
22A	22A	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	2	6.67	41	3.82
22A	22A	CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	2	6.67	19	1.77
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	23	76.67	831	77.37
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT			30		1074	

BLM 93 BRIGUETAGE: CONTEXT SUMMARY

CONTEXT FABRIC TYPE		COUNT % OF CONTEXT		WEIGHT % OF CONTEXT	
24A	24A/O CLIP TYPE 1	6	2.88	87	0.93
24A	24A/O CLIP TYPE 2	67	32.21	4207	44.98
24A	24A/O CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	10	4.81	210	2.25
24A	24A/O CONTAINER RIM FLAT	3	1.44	84	0.90
24A	24A/O MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	74	35.58	3786	40.48
24A	24A/O SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	4	1.92	46	0.49
24A	24A/O SUPPORT PEDESTAL	1	0.48	58	0.62
24A	24A/O SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	26	12.50	808	8.64
24A	24A/Q CONTAINER BODY SHERD	17	8.17	67	0.72
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT		208		9353	

BLM 93 BRIGUETAGE: CONTEXT SUMMARY

CONTEXT FABRIC TYPE		COUNT % OF CONTEXT		WEIGHT % OF CONTEXT	
26B	26B/L CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	0.95	5	0.11
26B	26B/L CONTAINER BODY SHERD	15	14.29	105	2.38
26B	26B/Q CLIP TYPE 2	20	19.05	999	22.66
26B	26B/Q CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	8	7.62	189	4.29
26B	26B/Q CONTAINER BODY SHERD	4	3.81	43	0.98
26B	26B/Q CONTAINER RIM FLAT	3	2.86	107	2.43
26B	26B/Q CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	1	0.95	42	0.95
26B	26B/Q MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	41	39.05	2491	56.51
26B	26B/Q SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	0.95	15	0.34
26B	26B/Q SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	11	10.48	412	9.35
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT		105		4408	

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE: CONTEXT SUMMARY

CONTEXT FABRIC TYPE

COUNT % OF CONTEXT WEIGHT % OF CONTEXT

26C 26C CLIP TYPE 2

6 100.00 193 100.00

TOTAL FOR CONTEXT

6 193

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE: CONTEXT SUMMARY

CONTEXT FABRIC TYPE			COUNT % OF CONTEXT		WEIGHT % OF CONTEXT	
27B	27B	CONTAINER BASE	2	18.18	4	20.00
27B	27B	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	9.09	6	30.00
27B	27B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	8	72.73	10	50.00
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT			11		20	

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE: CONTEXT SUMMARY

CONTEXT FABRIC TYPE			COUNT % OF CONTEXT		WEIGHT % OF CONTEXT	
31A	31A	CLIP TYPE 2	1	8.33	44	20.47
31A	31A	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	8.33	1	0.47
31A	31A	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	8.33	1	0.47
31A	31A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	9	75.00	169	78.60
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT			12		215	

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE: CONTEXT SUMMARY

CONTEXT FABRIC TYPE			COUNT % OF CONTEXT		WEIGHT % OF CONTEXT	
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	24	30.00	818	47.59
32B	32B	CONTAINER BASE	2	2.50	7	0.41
32B	32B	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	2	2.50	48	2.79
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	34	42.50	132	7.68
32B	32B	CONTAINER RIM TAPERED	2	2.50	2	0.12
32B	32B	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	15	18.75	667	38.80
32B	32B	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	1.25	45	2.62
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT			80		1719	

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE: CONTEXT SUMMARY

CONTEXT FABRIC TYPE			COUNT % OF CONTEXT		WEIGHT % OF CONTEXT	
33D	33D	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	33.33	5	41.67
33D	33D	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	33.33	2	16.67
33D	33D	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	33.33	5	41.67
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT			3		12	

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE: CONTEXT SUMMARY

CONTEXT FABRIC TYPE			COUNT % OF CONTEXT		WEIGHT % OF CONTEXT	
36A	36A	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	2	8.70	33	6.27
36A	36A	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	2	8.70	18	3.42
36A	36A	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	2	8.70	36	6.84
36A	36A	CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	1	4.35	12	2.28
36A	36A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	15	65.22	409	77.76
36A	36A	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	4.35	18	3.42
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT			23		526	

BLM 93 BRIGUETAGE: CONTEXT SUMMARY

CONTEXT FABRIC TYPE			COUNT % OF CONTEXT		WEIGHT % OF CONTEXT	
36C	36C	CLIP TYPE 2	4	12.12	193	13.59
36C	36C	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	2	6.06	58	4.08
36C	36C	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	3.03	5	0.35
36C	36C	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	2	6.06	63	4.44
36C	36C	CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	2	6.06	140	9.86
36C	36C	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	18	54.55	777	54.72
36C	36C	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	4	12.12	184	12.96
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT			33		1420	

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE: CONTEXT SUMMARY

CONTEXT FABRIC TYPE		COUNT	% OF CONTEXT	WEIGHT	% OF CONTEXT
37B	37B/O CLIP TYPE 2	2	18.18	102	15.53
37B	37B/O CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	9.09	9	1.37
37B	37B/O MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	6	54.55	517	78.69
37B	37B/O SUPPORT PEDESTAL	1	9.09	8	1.22
37B	37B/O CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	9.09	21	3.20
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT		11		657	

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	15		THIN SECTION POSSIBLE
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	46		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	28		DRAWN: FIGURE 1.7
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	80		DRAWN: FIGURE 1.8
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	19		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	41		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	43		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	41		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	31		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	8		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	32		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	30		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	33		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	88		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	46		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	49		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	29		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	4		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	56		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	19		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	19		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	46		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	9		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	32		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	70		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	39		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	23		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	14		

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	44		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	23		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	18		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	22		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	57		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	42		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	22		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	4		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	9		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	16		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	42		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	38		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	34		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	27		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	27		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	32		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	32		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	31		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	33		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	27		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	16		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	42		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	41		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	37		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	38		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	30		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	48		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	51		

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	35		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	19		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	21		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	12		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	23		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	23		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	27		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 1	1	17		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 2	1	41		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 2	1	41		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 2	1	52		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 2	1	53		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 2	1	76		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 2	1	70		DRAWN: FIGURE 1.5
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 2	1	70		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 2	1	90		DRAWN: FIGURE 1.6
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 2	1	61		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 2	1	49		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 2	1	27		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 2	1	41		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 2	1	44		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 2	1	68		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 2	1	36		
7A	7A/L	CLIP TYPE 2	1	96		
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	30	11-14	DRAWN: FIGURE 1.12
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	30	13-16	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	22	12-16	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	38	18-19	CURVING PROFILE

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	25	20-22	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	14	8-12	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	26	20-22	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	8	7-12	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	6	6-7	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	13	11-13	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	21	18-22	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	24	15-17	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	6		THICKNESS INCOMPLETE
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	4	7-9	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	11	13-14	RESIDUE
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	12	10-12	FORMED INTO DISC
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	11	10-11	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	7	8-11	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	14	10-12	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	22	14-16	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	46	18-22	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	10	10-12	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	5	8-10	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	26	17-19	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	10	13-15	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	29	17-20	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	15	13-15	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	12	9-11	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	13	10-12	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	10	12-13	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	12	10-12	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	19	13-18	

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	12	9-11	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	20	11-13	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	12	7-8	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	9		THICKNESS INCOMPLETE
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	29	19-21	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	16		THICKNESS INCOMPLETE
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	15		THICKNESS INCOMPLETE
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	13	11-13	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	14	12-13	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	12	18-19	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	5	9-10	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	15	15-18	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	11	10-11	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	7	12-14	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	8	9-11	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	7	14-16	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	13	11-12	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	11	12-13	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	14	11-13	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	13	14-16	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	11	11-12	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	6	9-10	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	7	8-9	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	6	7-9	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	10	10-11	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	6	8-9	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	16	16-18	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	6	10-11	

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	4	17-18	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	14	13-15	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	12	11-13	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	3	8	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	12	11-12	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	15	11-13	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	38	14-17	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	7	9-11	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	6	10-11	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	5	11-12	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	12	9-10	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	6	11-12	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	9	8-9	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	5	9-12	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	11	10-12	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	5	7-8	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	3	8-9	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	5	7-9	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	4	9-10	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	4		THICKNESS INCOMPLETE
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	9	10-11	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	6	9-10	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	5	9-10	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	7	10-12	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	9	11-12	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	5	10-11	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	5	9-10	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	5	11-12	

BLM 93 BRIGUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	3	7-8	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	3	8-9	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	5	11-12	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	4	9-11	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	8	13-14	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	2	9-10	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	3	7-8	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	6	8-9	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	9	11-13	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	7	11-12	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	5	10-11	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	9	9-10	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	4	9-11	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	2	7-8	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	1	100	18-21	DRAWN: FIGURE 1.9
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	1	60	19-22	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	1	46	19-21	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	1	35	15-17	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	1	38	18-20	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	1	20	13-14	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	1	34	14-16	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	1	11	6-11	DRAWN: FIGURE 1.10
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	1	12	7-12	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	1	11	12-14	HORIZONTAL GROOVE BELOW LIP
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	1	7	7-13	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	1	4	6-8	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	1	3	5-7	
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	1	5	5-9	

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
7A	7A/L	CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	1	5	8-10	
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	314		DRAWN: FIGURE 1.13
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	510		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	3		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	116		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	66		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	70		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	50		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	86		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	190		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	128		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	10		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	78		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	52		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	410		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	460		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	200		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	140		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	176		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	76		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	74		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	59		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	55		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	13		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	108		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	42		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	47		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	38		

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	43		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	50		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	26		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	23		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	26		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	27		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	20		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	33		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	23		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	28		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	15		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	18		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	18		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	12		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	8		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	7		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	3		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	14		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	25		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	23		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	37		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	43		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	26		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	22		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	9		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	11		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	18		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	8		

BLM 93 BRIGUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	15		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	17		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	18		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	16		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	11		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	18		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	10		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	30		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	6		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	2		
7A	7A/L	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	7		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT BRICK/BAR	1	94		DRAWN: FIGURE 1.11
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	66		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	17		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	19		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	32		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	13		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	25		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	20		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	12		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	34		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	29		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	50		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	30		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	19		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	11		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	16		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	45		

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	18		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	10		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	27		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	42		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	4		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	8		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	12		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	23		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	8		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	22		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT PEDESTAL	1	78		DRAWN: FIGURE 1.4
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT PEDESTAL	1	108		DRAWN: FIGURE 1.3
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT PEDESTAL	1	116		DRAWN: FIGURE 1.2
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT PEDESTAL	1	110		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT PEDESTAL	1	104		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT PEDESTAL	1	42		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT PEDESTAL	1	76		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT PEDESTAL	1	166		
7A	7A/L	SUPPORT PEDESTAL	1	132		
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT			299	10507		
22A	22A	CLIP TYPE 2	1	58		
22A	22A	CLIP TYPE 2	1	57		
22A	22A	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	68	23-25	VEGETATION IMPRESSIONS BOTH SIDES
22A	22A	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	1	25	13-15	RESIDUE ON INTERIOR ?SALT
22A	22A	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	1	16	13-15	
22A	22A	CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	1	15	12-14	
22A	22A	CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	1	4	7-8	

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	192		
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	168		
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	82		
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	63		
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	60		
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	39		
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	27		
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	35		
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	20		
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	27		
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	16		
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	15		
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	14		
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	11		
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	7		
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	7		
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	11		
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	10		
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	7		
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	8		
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	8		
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	3		
22A	22A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	1		
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT			30	1074		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 1	1	12		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 1	1	20		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 1	1	9		

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 1	1	14		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 1	1	10		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 1	1	22		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	61		DRAWN: FIGURE 2.17
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	60		DRAWN: FIGURE 2.18
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	88		DRAWN: FIGURE 2.16
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	90		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	70		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	63		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	70		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	86		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	62		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	86		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	70		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	62		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	64		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	41		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	70		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	92		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	66		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	59		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	56		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	45		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	94		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	62		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	51		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	27		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	80		

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	92		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	57		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	90		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	60		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	70		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	49		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	80		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	88		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	92		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	66		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	68		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	60		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	64		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	78		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	76		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	84		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	86		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	78		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	80		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	61		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	52		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	58		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	102		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	64		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	82		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	49		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	56		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	58		

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	55		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	25		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	25		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	21		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	25		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	16		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	17		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	88		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	80		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	66		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	58		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	31		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	22		
24A	24A/O	CLIP TYPE 2	1	3		
24A	24A/O	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	48	22-26	
24A	24A/O	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	17	13-14	
24A	24A/O	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	35	17-21	
24A	24A/O	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	25	13-15	
24A	24A/O	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	19	17-18	
24A	24A/O	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	13	15-18	
24A	24A/O	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	11		NO CLEAR MEASURABLE THICKNESS
24A	24A/O	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	4		THICKNESS INCOMPLETE
24A	24A/O	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	9	7-8	
24A	24A/O	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	29	13-15	
24A	24A/O	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	1	45	11-14	DRAWN: FIGURE 2.19
24A	24A/O	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	1	20	14-17	
24A	24A/O	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	1	19	10-14	
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	368		

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	158		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	174		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	128		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	102		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	98		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	102		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	60		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	86		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	70		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	26		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	40		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	53		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	104		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	64		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	55		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	25		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	80		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	68		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	48		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	48		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	56		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	40		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	43		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	30		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	39		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	50		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	45		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	24		

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	32		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	34		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	21		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	30		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	12		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	21		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	14		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	37		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	24		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	60		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	32		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	23		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	28		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	13		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	36		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	15		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	16		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	11		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	24		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	13		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	16		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	21		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	34		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	17		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	17		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	14		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	12		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	10		

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	10		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	10		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	13		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	12		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	4		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	7		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	4		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	7		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	2		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	3		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	2		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	2		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	1		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	1		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	1		
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	544		DRAWN: FIGURE 2.21. ?FIREBAR
24A	24A/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	242		DRAWN: FIGURE 2.20. ?FIREBAR
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	20		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	9		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	7		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	10		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT PEDESTAL	1	58		DRAWN: FIGURE 2.15
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	45		DRAWN: FIGURE 2.14
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	49		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	43		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	42		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	30		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	45		

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	35		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	32		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	34		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	33		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	33		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	29		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	26		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	23		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	24		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	10		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	19		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	15		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	23		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	17		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	14		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	17		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	13		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	60		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	64		
24A	24A/O	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	33		
24A	24A/Q	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	9	8-10	POSSIBLY WHEELMADE
24A	24A/Q	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	11	8-9	POSSIBLY WHEELMADE
24A	24A/Q	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	6	7-9	POSSIBLY WHEELMADE
24A	24A/Q	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	8	5-7	POSSIBLY WHEELMADE
24A	24A/Q	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	5	7-8	POSSIBLY WHEELMADE
24A	24A/Q	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	4	6-7	POSSIBLY WHEELMADE
24A	24A/Q	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	3	6	POSSIBLY WHEELMADE
24A	24A/Q	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	4	5-6	POSSIBLY WHEELMADE

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
24A	24A/Q	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	4	5-6	POSSIBLY WHEELMADE
24A	24A/Q	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	4	5-6	POSSIBLY WHEELMADE
24A	24A/Q	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	2	5-6	POSSIBLY WHEELMADE
24A	24A/Q	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	2	3-6	POSSIBLY WHEELMADE
24A	24A/Q	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	4-5	POSSIBLY WHEELMADE
24A	24A/Q	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	4-5	POSSIBLY WHEELMADE
24A	24A/Q	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	4-5	POSSIBLY WHEELMADE
24A	24A/Q	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	3-4	POSSIBLY WHEELMADE
24A	24A/Q	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	3-5	POSSIBLY WHEELMADE
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT			208	9353		
26B	26B/L	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	5	3-4	DRAWN: FIGURE 3.27
26B	26B/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	5	5	
26B	26B/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	8	6	BASE ANGLE
26B	26B/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	7	7-8	
26B	26B/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	5	4	
26B	26B/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	5	5	
26B	26B/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	9	5-6	
26B	26B/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	6	7	
26B	26B/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	8	6-7	
26B	26B/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	12	6-8	
26B	26B/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	5	7-8	
26B	26B/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	4	6	
26B	26B/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	6	6-7	
26B	26B/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	6	5-7	
26B	26B/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	4	
26B	26B/L	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	18	5-6	DRAWN: FIGURE 3.26
26B	26B/Q	CLIP TYPE 2	1	43		

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
26B	26B/Q	CLIP TYPE 2	1	36		
26B	26B/Q	CLIP TYPE 2	1	51		
26B	26B/Q	CLIP TYPE 2	1	20		
26B	26B/Q	CLIP TYPE 2	1	20		
26B	26B/Q	CLIP TYPE 2	1	70		
26B	26B/Q	CLIP TYPE 2	1	68		
26B	26B/Q	CLIP TYPE 2	1	64		
26B	26B/Q	CLIP TYPE 2	1	55		
26B	26B/Q	CLIP TYPE 2	1	66		
26B	26B/Q	CLIP TYPE 2	1	47		
26B	26B/Q	CLIP TYPE 2	1	61		DRAWN: FIGURE 3.24
26B	26B/Q	CLIP TYPE 2	1	61		
26B	26B/Q	CLIP TYPE 2	1	41		
26B	26B/Q	CLIP TYPE 2	1	70		
26B	26B/Q	CLIP TYPE 2	1	41		
26B	26B/Q	CLIP TYPE 2	1	78		
26B	26B/Q	CLIP TYPE 2	1	49		
26B	26B/Q	CLIP TYPE 2	1	32		
26B	26B/Q	CLIP TYPE 2	1	26		
26B	26B/Q	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	17	19-22	RESIDUE
26B	26B/Q	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	38	17-20	
26B	26B/Q	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	42	14-19	
26B	26B/Q	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	27	13-15	
26B	26B/Q	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	22		THICKNESS INCOMPLETE
26B	26B/Q	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	21		THICKNESS INCOMPLETE
26B	26B/Q	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	15	13-15	
26B	26B/Q	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	7		THICKNESS INCOMPLETE
26B	26B/Q	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	22		THICKNESS INCOMPLETE

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
26B	26B/Q	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	8		THICKNESS INCOMPLETE
26B	26B/Q	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	9		THICKNESS INCOMPLETE
26B	26B/Q	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	4		THICKNESS INCOMPLETE
26B	26B/Q	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	1	52	15-17	DRAWN: FIGURE 3.28
26B	26B/Q	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	1	43	13-17	
26B	26B/Q	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	1	12	11-12	
26B	26B/Q	CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	1	42	13-15	DRAWN: FIGURE 3.25
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	38		GREEN GLAZE, RESIDUE, VESICULAR
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	44		GREEN GLAZE, RESIDUE, VESICULAR
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	6		GREEN GLAZE, RESIDUE, VESICULAR
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	740		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	372		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	110		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	146		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	190		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	82		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	58		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	142		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	35		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	30		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	51		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	66		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	43		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	31		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	24		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	20		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	30		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	21		

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	18		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	38		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	19		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	16		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	12		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	23		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	13		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	7		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	5		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	3		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	5		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	19		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	3		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	2		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	15		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	6		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	4		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	2		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	1		
26B	26B/Q	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	1		
26B	26B/Q	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	15		
26B	26B/Q	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	43		DRAWN: FIGURE 3.22
26B	26B/Q	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	68		
26B	26B/Q	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	42		
26B	26B/Q	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	45		
26B	26B/Q	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	38		
26B	26B/Q	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	22		
26B	26B/Q	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	32		

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
26B	26B/Q	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	23		
26B	26B/Q	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	22		
26B	26B/Q	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	11		
26B	26B/Q	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	66		DRAWN: FIGURE 3.23
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT			105	4408		
26C	26C	CLIP TYPE 2	1	50		FROM TOPSOIL
26C	26C	CLIP TYPE 2	1	14		FROM TOPSOIL
26C	26C	CLIP TYPE 2	1	40		FROM TOPSOIL
26C	26C	CLIP TYPE 2	1	27		FROM TOPSOIL
26C	26C	CLIP TYPE 2	1	30		FROM TOPSOIL. SALTY DEPOSIT
26C	26C	CLIP TYPE 2	1	32		FROM TOPSOIL. SALTY DEPOSIT
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT			6	193		
27B	27B	CONTAINER BASE	1	2	5	THIN WALLED VESSEL
27B	27B	CONTAINER BASE	1	2	3	THIN WALLED VESSEL
27B	27B	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	6		THICKNESS INCOMPLETE
27B	27B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	3	4-6	
27B	27B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	3	THIN WALLED. ?DECORATION
27B	27B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	3-4	THIN WALLED
27B	27B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	4-5	THIN WALLED
27B	27B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	3-4	THIN WALLED
27B	27B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1		THIN WALLED. THICKNESS INCOMPLETE
27B	27B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	2-3	THIN WALLED
27B	27B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	2-3	THIN WALLED
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT			11	20		
31A	31A	CLIP TYPE 2	1	44		

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
31A	31A	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	1	3-4	
31A	31A	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	3-4	THIN WALLED
31A	31A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	45		GREEN GLAZE
31A	31A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	36		
31A	31A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	31		
31A	31A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	12		
31A	31A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	15		
31A	31A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	11		
31A	31A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	9		
31A	31A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	9		
31A	31A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	1		
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT			12	215		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	49		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	37		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	72		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	51		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	31		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	23		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	45		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	53		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	31		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	33		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	34		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	36		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	37		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	48		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	36		

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	37		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	37		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	29		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	24		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	17		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	16		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	17		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	15		
32B	32B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	10		
32B	32B	CONTAINER BASE	1	3	4-6	VERY SMALL VESSEL, THIN WALLED
32B	32B	CONTAINER BASE	1	4	3-5	VERY SMALL VESSEL, THIN WALLED
32B	32B	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	40		NO CLEAR MEASURABLE DIMENSION
32B	32B	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	8		THICKNESS INCOMPLETE
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	2	3-6	THIN WALLED. SMALL CARINATION
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	3	4	THIN WALLED. SHOULDERED VESSEL
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	3-4	THIN WALLED
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	2-3	THIN WALLED
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	3	THIN WALLED
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	2-3	THIN WALLED
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	2-3	THIN WALLED
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	2	THIN WALLED
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	3-4	THIN WALLED
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	3	THIN WALLED
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	3	THIN WALLED
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	3	THIN WALLED
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	4	THIN WALLED
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	4	5	THIN WALLED. SALT/GLAZE ENCRUSTED
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	8	5-7	

BLM 93 BRIGUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	6	5-6	
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	9	5-7	
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	5	3-4	
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	6	3-5	
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	3	4-5	
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	3	4-5	
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	3	4-5	
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	3	4-5	
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	3	4-5	
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	2	3-4	
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	2	3-5	
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	3	4-5	
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	2	4-5	
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	2	3-6	
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	4	
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1	4	
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	1		THICKNESS INCOMPLETE
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	40	14-16	
32B	32B	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	9		THICKNESS INCOMPLETE
32B	32B	CONTAINER RIM TAPERED	1	1	0-5	VERY THIN WALL
32B	32B	CONTAINER RIM TAPERED	1	1	0-4	VERY THIN WALL
32B	32B	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	248		
32B	32B	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	98		
32B	32B	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	55		
32B	32B	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	33		
32B	32B	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	53		
32B	32B	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	36		
32B	32B	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	26		

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
32B	32B	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	39		
32B	32B	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	36		
32B	32B	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	22		
32B	32B	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	11		
32B	32B	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	5		
32B	32B	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	3		
32B	32B	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	1		
32B	32B	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	1		
32B	32B	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	45		
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT			80	1719		
33D	33D	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	5	20	
33D	33D	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	2	4-5	THIN WALLED
33D	33D	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	5		
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT			3	12		
36A	36A	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	25	15-19	
36A	36A	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	8	10-13	
36A	36A	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	7	7-8	
36A	36A	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	11	12-14	
36A	36A	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	1	19	16-18	
36A	36A	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	1	17	16-18	
36A	36A	CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	1	12	9-11	
36A	36A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	124		
36A	36A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	114		
36A	36A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	35		
36A	36A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	24		
36A	36A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	24		

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
36A	36A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	13		
36A	36A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	15		
36A	36A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	8		
36A	36A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	11		
36A	36A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	11		
36A	36A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	6		
36A	36A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	6		
36A	36A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	8		
36A	36A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	6		
36A	36A	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	4		
36A	36A	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	18		
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT			23	526		
36C	36C	CLIP TYPE 2	1	72		
36C	36C	CLIP TYPE 2	1	63		
36C	36C	CLIP TYPE 2	1	43		
36C	36C	CLIP TYPE 2	1	15		
36C	36C	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	33	24-26	
36C	36C	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	25	18-19	
36C	36C	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	5	7	
36C	36C	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	1	33	15-20	
36C	36C	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	1	30	14-16	
36C	36C	CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	1	114	16-19	
36C	36C	CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	1	26	20-22	RIM TAPERS TO A POINT
36C	36C	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	142		
36C	36C	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	80		
36C	36C	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	114		
36C	36C	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	76		

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
36C	36C	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	70		
36C	36C	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	52		
36C	36C	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	47		
36C	36C	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	33		
36C	36C	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	56		
36C	36C	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	22		
36C	36C	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	26		
36C	36C	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	9		
36C	36C	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	10		
36C	36C	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	6		
36C	36C	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	2		
36C	36C	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	1		
36C	36C	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	1		
36C	36C	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	30		
36C	36C	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	68		
36C	36C	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	34		
36C	36C	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	41		
36C	36C	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	41		
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT			33	1420		
37B	37B/0	CLIP TYPE 2	1	70		
37B	37B/0	CLIP TYPE 2	1	32		
37B	37B/0	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	9	18-22	
37B	37B/0	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	372		
37B	37B/0	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	102		
37B	37B/0	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	32		
37B	37B/0	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	7		
37B	37B/0	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	3		

BLM 93 BRIQUETAGE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	THICKNESS	COMMENT
37B	37B/O	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	1		
37B	37B/O	SUPPORT PEDESTAL	1	8		
37B	37B/Q	CONTAINER BODY SHERD	1	21	16-19	
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT			11	657		
38B	38B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	63		
38B	38B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	46		
38B	38B	CLIP TYPE 2	1	21		
38B	38B	CONTAINER BASE/TROUGH END	1	7		THICKNESS INCOMPLETE
38B	38B	CONTAINER RIM FLAT	1	16	8-10	
38B	38B	CONTAINER RIM ROUNDED	1	2	4-5	
38B	38B	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	346		
38B	38B	MISCELLANEOUS POSSIBLE STRUCTURE	1	118		
38B	38B	SUPPORT MISCELLANEOUS HORIZONTAL	1	18		
38B	38B	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	16		
38B	38B	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	15		
38B	38B	SUPPORT VERTICAL ROUND SECTION	1	9		
TOTAL FOR CONTEXT			12	677		

Appendix 5:

The Petrology of some Pottery and Briquetage from Burgh-le-Marsh

(by Dr. Alan Vince, City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit)

One sherd of pottery and two fragments of briquetage were submitted for petrological examination to the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit. Three thin-sections were made of the potsherd, two of one of the briquetage fragment and one of the other briquetage fragment. The thin-sections have been deposited in the CLAU thin-section collection with reference numbers L805 (potsherd), L806 and L807.

1. Potsherd from BLM 93 7A

The sherd contained abundant angular quartz fragments up to 0.25mm across and sparse rounded fragments up to 0.5mm across. Both were of monocrystalline quartz. The only other naturally-occurring inclusions were sparse fragments of flint or chert up to 0.5mm across. All three thin sections revealed moderate angular inclusions of a glassy material and sparse inclusions of grog.

The glassy material varied considerably in character although in size the fragments only ranged from c. 0.4mm to 3.0mm across. All were highly vesicular containing spherical voids ranging from less than 0.1mm to almost 1.0mm in diameter. In the main these voids were air-filled but those on the edges of the inclusions were often filled with dark brown clay of similar type to the clay matrix but with a sharp break between the clay of the matrix and the clay adhering to the glass fragments. The colour of the glass ranged from colourless to a dark brown with some variation within the fragments. In some fragments mineralisation had started to take place along fractures in the glass but in no case was fayalite observed. Fayalite is a characteristic of iron-smelting slag in thin section; its clear absence from this potsherd (together with the fact that several fragments contain patches of quartz silt inclusions) indicates that this glass can only be classified as fuel ash, most likely formed by the reaction of silica and clay minerals under the catalytic influence of alkalis present in a fuel such as burning wood. Further identification of the glass is impossible in thin-section but might be achieved by further scientific analysis.

The grog fragments were in the main between 1.0 and 3.0mm across. Two fabrics were noted of which the first contained abundant heat-altered shell fragments up to 0.3mm long and the second contained few large inclusions and sparse specks of ferroan calcite up to 0.1mm across.

The clay matrix contained abundant quartz silt and sparse white mica flakes and was optically isotropic, indicating a relatively high or long duration firing.

2. Briquetage from BLM 93 7A

The two samples of briquetage examined were very different and were manufactured from very different clay sources.

Sample L806 contained abundant, angular, monocrystalline quartz up to 0.4mm across and sparse fragments of a fine-grained sandstone with silica cement. Some of these fragments contained moderate quantities of muscovite and biotite in addition to the quartz grains. A single fragment of basic igneous rock was present, 1.0mm across. The clay matrix contained abundant quartz and sparse white mica (muscovite) and was noticeably variable in colour with areas and streaks of black and red. This colour variation is probably due to variations in iron or manganese content in the parent clay rather than to uneven firing/heating conditions.

Sample L807 by contrast contained abundant rounded fragments of non-ferroan limestone up to 2.0mm across. In some cases microfossils derived from this limestone were present without their calcite matrix and it is clear that the limestone was present both as mechanically weathered fragments and as the residue of chemical weathering. Abundant angular quartz up to 0.5mm across, and sparse rounded quartz up to 1.0mm across was also present, as was sparse angular flint up to 1.0mm across. Sparse specks of ferroan calcite, quartz and white mica were present in the clay matrix.

The clay matrix was optically isotropic in both samples. Given the use of these fragments in heating trays of brine, this is probably due to the duration of firing/heating rather than to a high firing temperature.

The likely sources of these two briquetage fabrics are:

L 806: glacial till (to judge by the fragments of basic igneous rock)

L 807: a clay formed on or close to the chalk

Both are distinctive fabrics and would repay comparison with other briquetage collections in the Lindsey Marsh and the Lincolnshire fenland, and, in particular, fired samples of clay from the area of salt-working at Burgh-le-Marsh.

A

Report to

Lindsey Archaeological Services

May 1994

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**ADDLETHORPE MARSH
POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT**

By J Wilkinson & J Young

CLAU ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT NO: 102

BLM93 and AM93: Assessment Report on the Post-Roman Pottery

Judy Wilkinson and Jane Young

CLAU 3.5.94

1. Introduction

A small but useful group of 393 sherds was recovered from the site. The pottery was examined where necessary under a x20 binocular microscope and was recorded at basic CLAU archive level (ware type by sherd count with note of diagnostic vessel form) using CLAU classification (see Appendices 1 and 2). The basic archive is described in Appendices 3 to 6.

2. Condition

Most of the material was well abraded as a result of ploughsoil damage. Relatively few sherds had diagnostic features and very little glaze survived deposition. It was difficult to assess whether several sherds were originally glazed or not. These have been archived as having no glaze as opposed to being unglazed.

Only five modern sherds were recovered. This may reflect a selective collection policy.

3. Overall Chronology and Source

Most of the pottery appears to be locally made and falls within the medieval to post-medieval period (13th to 18th centuries). The majority of the pottery can only be classified into general ceramic periods because of the lack of diagnostic forms or decoration.

BLM93 Field survey

Two sherds of middle Saxon date were recovered from the site. One sherd was an undiagnostic body sherd of Northern Maxey ware. Northern Maxey ware dates from the end of the 7th century to sometime in the 9th century. The main area of distribution is in Lincolnshire and Humberside although sherds have also been found in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. The other sherd is of an unusual black burnished vessel. The vessel is wheelthrown in a sandy fabric with vertical close burnishing on the body. Imported

burnished vessels dating to the 8th to 10th centuries have been found at a number of centres both in England and on the continent. They occur on middle Saxon sites in York, London, Hamwich and Ipswich.

The sherd of Torksey-type ware from field 28A and the grey sandy body sherd (if it is not Roman in date) from field 31B are the only indication of activity dating to the late 9th to the late 11th centuries. Two sherds with a 'splashed glaze' appear to be non local and may date to the 12th century.

The worn state of most of the sherds studied as part of this assessment has meant that the medieval pottery has been difficult to assign directly to any specific source. Microscopic examination was used to separate the sherds into local or non local material and give further information on diagnostic inclusions. The local sherds contained mostly undiagnostic subrounded quartz. Only four sherds were recognised as coming from the Roses kiln at Toynton and one jug sherd from the 14th/15th century production at Lincoln.

Very few non local sherds were identifiable. A few sherds did contain a diagnostic type of quartz known as greensand, however no production centres are known for this fabric. With the exception of three sherds from the Humber area all the non local material is likely to come from an East Midland source.

Wares typical of the 16th to 18th centuries formed c.34% of the assemblage. Although all of the post-medieval material except the 19th century or later sherds would have come from the East Midlands area the majority originated locally from the kilns at Toynton and Bolingbroke.

AM93 Excavation

The earliest sherd found on the excavated site was a non local Saxo-Norman grey ware. A 'splashed' glaze on three sherds indicate that they date to the 12th or early 13th centuries. The remaining sherds were of medieval or post-medieval date.

All of the medieval pottery was found residually in post-medieval contexts. Only six of the 33

medieval sherds had an identifiable source, five sherds were of Humberware and one sherd was from a 13th/14th century Lincoln ware jug. Few vessel forms were recognisable except to say that most of the vessels were of a closed form, probably jugs or jars.

The remaining 111 datable sherds were of late 15th to 18th century date. All but one of the sherds were identifiable as products of the Toyn-ton and Bolingbroke kilns. Several of the vessels were of open form, most likely from large pan-cheon type bowls. Although there were no diag-nostically datable forms or fabrics the absence of Cistercian wares, blackwares and glazed red earthenwares in a group of this size indicates a date prior to the mid 16th century for their deposition. There appears to be no difference in date between the various deposits.

4. Further work

No further work is needed on this material.

APPENDIX 1: CLAU LIST OF WARE TYPE NAMES

Ware code	Description
BERTH	BROWN EARTHENWARE
BLBURN	BLACK BURNISHED NORTH FRENCH
EMX	EARLY-MEDIEVAL NON-LOCAL
GRE	GLAZED RED EARTHENWARE L16-18th; Boston kiln-17thC
HUM	HUMBER TYPE 1322-17thC (GW)
LPM	LATE POST MED
LSTON	LATE STONEWARE
LSW1	MID 12TH TO MID 13TH GLAZED LINCOLN SANDY
LSW1/2	LSW1 OR LSW2
LSW2	MID 13TH TO EARLY 14TH GLAZED LINCOLN SANDY
LSW3	EARLY 14TH TO 15TH GLAZED LINCOLN SANDY
MAX	LINCOLNSHIRE MAXEY L7?/8-9thC
MEDLOC	MEDIEVAL LOCAL
MEDX	MEDIEVAL NON-LOCAL
MISC	MISC
MY	MIDLAND YELLOW 1500-1700
PGE	PALE COLOURED GLAZED EARTHEN WARE ?M16TH-17TH
PMLOC	16/17 LOCAL PROB BOSTON OR GRIMSBY
RGRE	REDUCED GLAZED RED EARTHENWARE
RSN	ROMAN OR SAXO-NORMAN
SLIP	SLIPPED EARTHEN WARES 17TH-19TH
SNX	NON LOCAL SAXO-NORMAN
TB	TOYNTON BOLINGBROKE L15TH-18TH
TORKT	TORKSEY TYPES 9TH-11TH
TOY	TOYNTON ROSES KILN

APPENDIX 2: CLAU MEDIEVAL MEDIEVAL POTTERY DATING 12TH TO 15TH CENTURIES

FEB 1994

HORIZONS	DATING
MH1	?E/M12TH - M12TH
MH2	M12TH - M/L12TH
MH3	M/L12TH - E13TH
MH4	E13TH - E/M13TH
MH5	E/M13TH - ?L13TH
MH6	?L13TH - ?M14TH
MH7	?M14TH - ?L14TH
MH8	?L14TH - ?E15TH
MH9	?E15TH - M/L15
MH10	M/L15TH - L15TH

APPENDIX 6: AM93 CONTEXT DATING SUMMARY

Context	Earliest date	Latest date	Prob date	Comments
1	MH10	18TH	L15TH-16TH	SLIGHTLY WORN CONTEMP MATERIAL RESID FAIRLY WELL WORN
2	16TH	18TH	16TH	-
4	MH10	18TH	L15TH-16TH	-
5	MH10	18TH	L15TH-16TH	-
5	MH10 OR MH6	18TH	-	-
9	MH10 OR MH5	18TH	L15TH-16TH	-
10	MH10	18TH	L15TH-16TH	-
11	MH10	18TH	L15TH-16TH	-

APPENDIX 3: BLM93 WARE TYPES BY CONTEXT

Field no.	Ware	Sherds	Form	Comments
2A	LPM	1	-	-
2B	MISC	1	-	LOCAL SHELL;VERY TINY FRAG;
3A	LSTON	2	BOTTLE	SV;
3A	MISC	1	-	FINE FABRIC;SMALL FRAG;V WORN;NO SURFS;?DATE;
3A	MISC	1	-	LARGE RIM;V WORN;NO SURFS;?DATE;
3A	MISC	1	-	SMALL FRAG;V WORN;NO SURFS;?DATE;
3A	MISC	1	-	V WORN;NO SURFS;?DATE;
3A	MISC	1	-	V WORN;NO SURFS;?DATE;
3A	MISC	2	-	SAME FABRIC;V WORN;NO SURFS;?DATE;
3B	MEDLOC	1	-	LOCAL SHELL;? DATE;
3B	MEDLOC	1	-	UNGLZE;BS;
5A	EMX	1	-	GROUP A;TINY FRAG;
5A	GRE	1	OPEN	INT GLZE
5A	MISC	1	-	V TINY FRAG;
5A	PGE	1	OPEN	INT GLZE
5A	TOY	1	JUG	FE STRIP DEC;
5B	GRE	3	BOWLS	DIFF VESS;
5B	GRE	5	JAR?	FRESH BREAKS;SV;INT GLZE;INC DEC RIM TOP;
5B	MEDLOC	1	JAR	?TOY;RIM;
5B	MEDLOC	1	JAR/JUG	BS;? TOY;
5B	MEDLOC	1	JUG	INT RIM;
5B	MEDLOC	1	JUG	RIM;
5B	MEDX	1	-	FINE ORANGE FABRIC;UNGLZE;
5B	MEDX	1	JAR/JUG	HUMBS?;BS;FRAG;
5B	MEDX	1	JAR?	BASE:GREENSAND;RED-BROWN FABRIC;UNGLZE;
5B	MY	1	-	GLZE INT;OR SLIP;
5B	MY	3	CUP?	OR SLIP;FRESH BREAKS;SV;BASE
5B	TB	1	-	BS;FRAG;
5B	TB	1	BOWL	INT GLZE;BS;
5B	TOY	1	-	BURNT;GLZE;
5B	TOY	1	-	GLZE;
8A	BLBURN	1	-	ODD OR R;
11A	MISC	2	-	V TINY FRAGS; UNGLZE;
18A	MEDLOC	1	-	? TOY;GLZE;
18A	MEDLOC	2	JAR	RIM:FRESH BRAKES;LOCAL SHELL;
18A	MEDLOC	2	JAR	RIM:FRESH BRAKES;UNGLZE;
21A	MEDLOC	1	-	UNGLZE;BS;
21A	MEDX	1	-	SOME GREENSAND;RED-BROWN;
				UNGLZE;BS;
21A	MEDX	3	-	SV:FRESH BREAKS;SOME GREENSAND;RED-BROWN;UN
21A	TB	1	-	UNGLZE;BS
21A	TB	1	BOWL	BS;
23A	LSTON	1	-	HANDLE;
23A	RGRE	1	BOWL	INTGLZE;BS
24B	MEDLOC	1	-	BS;?TOY/TOYII;
26A	MEDLOC	2	BOWL	SV:FRESH BREAKS;UNGLZE;SPARSE GREENSAND;
				RED-BROWN;
26C	MEDLOC	1	-	NO GLZE;BS;TINY FRAG;

26C	MEDLOC	1	-	NO GLZE;BS;WELL WORN;
26C	MEDLOC	1	BOWL?	SPOT INT GLZE;? TOY/TOYII;BS;
26C	MEDX	1	-	UNGLZE;BASE;SOME GREENSAND;RED-BROWN;
27	EMX	1	JUG	GROUP A;SPL GLZE;
27	MEDLOC	1	-	BS;FRAG;
27	MEDLOC	1	JAR	RIM;? TOY/TOYII;
27	MEDLOC	1	JUG	HANDLE;LHJ;THU;? TOY/TOYII;
27	MEDLOC	3	-	BS;? TOY/TOYII;
27	MEDLOC	3	-	NO GLZE;BS;
27	MEDLOC	4	-	SV;FRAGS;BS; FRESH BREAKS;
27	MEDX	1	-	BASE;FRAG;SOOT;SPL GLZE;
27	MEDX	1	-	FINE FABRIC;SPL GLZE;
27	MEDX	1	JAR;	BASE;?THU;UNGLZE;SOME GREENSAND;RED-BROWN;
27	MEDX	1	JAR;	UNGLZE;SOME GREENSAND;RED-BROWN;
27	MEDX	1	JUG	ROD HANDLE;SPL GLZE;
27	TB	1	JUG	HANDLE
27	TB	13	JAR/JUG	BS;
27	TB	3	BOWLS	INT GLZE;RIMS;
27	TB	7	BOWLS	INT GLZE;BS;
28A	HUM	1	JUG	RILLED SHOULDER;
28A	MEDLOC	1	-	?? TOY/TOYII OR TB;
28A	MEDLOC	1	-	NO GLZE;
28A	MEDLOC	1	-	SHELL;COMPLETELY LEECHED;
28A	MEDLOC	1	-	UNGLZE;
28A	MEDLOC	1	BOWL	INT GLZE;? TB/TOYII
28A	MEDLOC	1	JAR;	?? LSW;RIM;UNGLZE;
28A	MEDLOC	4	-	UNGLZE;FRAGS;
28A	MEDX	1	-	NO GLZE;? BEVO;
28A	MISC	1	-	TILE OR POT;
28A	TB	1	-	INT GLZE;
28A	TB	1	JAR/JUG	UNGLZE;
28A	TB	1	JUG	HANDLE
28A	TB	5	JAR/JUG	-
28A	TORKT	1	-	OXID EXT SURF;? ID;
29A	MEDX	1	-	BASE;FRAG;SOME GREENSAND;UNGLZE;RED-BROWN;
31B	HUM	1	JUG/JAR	RILLED SHOULDER
31B	RSN	1	SMALL VESS?	R OR THET;ODD INDENTED?
32A	MEDLOC	1	-	FRAG;? TOY/TOYII;
32A	MEDLOC	1	-	SPL GLZE;
32A	MEDLOC	1	-	WORN;NO GLZE;BS;
32A	TB	1	JUG/JAR	V WORN;WAS DEC;
32B	MEDLOC	1	-	NO GLZE;BS;FRAG
33A	MEDLOC	1	-	TINY FRAG;?TB/TOY
33A	MEDLOC	2	-	TINY FRAGS;NO GLZE;
33B	GRE	1	PIPKIN?	INT GLZE SOOT;
33B	TB	1	-	INT GLZE;
33B	TB	2	-	SV;BASE FRAGS;FRESH BREAKS;
34A	MISC	1	-	? DATE;RED-BROWN FABRIC;UNGLZE;
35A	LSW3	1	-	BS;FRAG;
35A	MEDLOC	2	-	SPARSE SHELL + ROUNDED QUARTZ;
				BS;SV;FRESH BREAKS
35A	MISC	2	-	WORN;NO SURFS;
36A	MEDX	1	BOWL	RIM;QUARTZ + SOME GREENSAND;NO GLZE;? DATE;

36B	GRE	2	BOWL	INT GLZE;
36B	MEDLOC	1	-	FRAG;BS;GLZE;
36B	MEDLOC	1	-	FRAG;BS;INT SPL GLZE;
36B	TB	1	BOWL	BASE;INT GLZE;
36B	TB	1	BOWL	RIM;INT GLZE;
36B	TB	1	JAR/JUG	-
36D	GRE	1	BOWL	INT GLZE ;BASE;
36D	GRE	1	BOWL	INT GLZE ;THUMBED RIM;
36D	GRE	2	OPEN	INT GLZE ;BS;
36D	MAX	1	-	GROUP A;BS;FRAG;
36D	MEDLOC	1	-	NO GLZE ;BS;WORN BS;
36D	PMLOC	1	BOWL	INT SPL GLZE ;BS;
36D	PMLOC	1	OPEN	SPL GLZE;BURNT;
36D	TB	4	CLOSED	FRAG;BS;
37A	MEDLOC	1	JAR	RIM;UNGLZE;
38A	MEDLOC	3	-	BS;WORN;NO GLZE;
39A	GRE	1	OPEN	INT GLZE;
39A	LSTON	1	-	-
39A	RGRE	1	OPEN	BASE;INT GLZE;
39A	SLIP	1	BOWL	BROWN GLZE ON LIGHT ORANGE BODY; BASE:COARSE UNDEC;
39A	SLIP	1	BOWL	YELL GLZE ON LIGHT ORANGE BODY; BASE:COARSE UNDEC;
40A	HUM	1	JAR/JUG	BS;
40A	MEDLOC	1	-	? TOY/TB;
40A	MEDLOC	1	-	GLZE;BS;FRAG;
40A	MEDLOC	1	-	GLZE;TINY FRAG;
40A	MEDLOC	1	-	INT GLZE;BS;WORN;
40A	MEDLOC	1	-	UNGLZE;BASE;
40A	MEDLOC	1	BOWL?	NO GLZE;RIM
40A	MEDLOC	1	JAR	NO GLZE;RIM;
40A	MEDLOC	1	JAR	UNGLZE;RIM
40A	MEDLOC	1	LID	BOWL TYPE;GLZE;
40A	MEDLOC	19	-	BS;FRAGS;NO GLZE;
40A	MEDLOC	3	-	FRESH BREAKS;SV;HANDLE?;
40A	MEDLOC	3	JAR	RIMS;NO GLZE;
40A	MEDLOC	4	-	NO GLZE;BS;TINY FRAGS;
40A	MEDLOC	5	-	GLZE;BS;SMALL FRAGS;
40A	MEDX	2	-	UNGLZE;BASE;SOME GREENSAND;RED-BROWN;
40A	MEDX	5	-	UNGLZE;BS;SOME GREENSAND;RED-BROWN;
40A	TB	1	JUG	RIM & HANDLE;V WORN;
40A	TB	2	-	INT GLZE;
40A	TB	2	BOWL	INT GLZE;FRESH BREAK;
40A	TB	4	-	FRAGS;BS;
40A	TOY	1	JUG	FE STRIP DEC ?;
40B	MEDLOC	1	-	BS;FRAG;NO GLZE;
43A	MEDLOC	1	-	BS;FRAG;GLZE;INC 1 DEC;
43A	MEDLOC	1	-	BS;FRAG;NO GLZE;

APPENDIX 4: BLM93 POTTERY DATING SUMMARY

Field	Msax	S-N	Emed	Med	Pmed	Mod	Misc	TOTAL
2A	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2B	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
3A	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	9
3B	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
5A	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	4
5B	0	0	0	9	14	0	0	23
8A	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
11A	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
18A	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
21A	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	7
23A	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
24B	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
26A	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
26C	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
27	0	0	1	18	24	0	0	43
28A	0	1	0	11	8	0	1	21
29A	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
31B	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
32A	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
32B	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
33A	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
33B	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
34A	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
35A	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4
36A	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
36B	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	7
36D	1	0	0	1	10	0	0	12
37A	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
38A	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
39A	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
40A	0	0	0	51	9	0	0	60
40B	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
43A	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

Note that this summary does not include material that is not tightly datable to one period.

APPENDIX 5: AM93 WARE TYPES BY CONTEXT

Context	Ware	Sherds	Form	Comments
1	LSW1	1	CLOSED	CU SPL GLZE;
1	MEDLOC	1	CLOSED	FRAG;GLZE;BS;
1	MEDLOC	1	CLOSED	GLZE;BS;
1	MEDLOC	1	CLOSED	SOOT;GLZE;BS;
1	MEDX	1	-	SOME GREENSAND;UNGLZE;RED-BROWN;
1	MISC	1	-	TINY FRAG;LOCAL SHELL;
1	SNX	1	-	SOME GREENSAND;UNGLZE;GREY;
1	TB	1	-	BASE;
1	TB	1	-	BS;INT & EXT GLZE;
1	TB	1	BOWL	BS;INT GLZE;
1	TB	1	CLOSED	BS;
1	TB	1	CLOSED	BS;
1	TB	1	CLOSED	BS;
1	TB	1	CLOSED	BS;
1	TB	1	CLOSED	BS;
1	TB	1	CLOSED	BS;
1	TB	1	JAR/JUG	BS;
1	TB	1	JUG	OVAL GROOVED HANDLE;WORN;
1	TB	1	JUG	RIM;RILLED;
1	TB	1	ODD	INT & EXT GLAZE:INT V WORN;
1	TB	1	OPEN	BS;INT GLZE;
1	TB	1	OPEN	BS;INT GLZE;
1	TB	2	BOWL	?SV;RIM & BASE;INT GLZE;
1	TB	2	CLOSED	SV;BS;
1	TB	2	JUG	OVAL GROOVED STRAP HANDLE;SV;
1	TB	7	JAR/JUG	SV;BS;
2	BERTH	1	-	BS;INT & EXT GLZE;
2	EMX	1	-	BS:SPL GLZE;
2	HUM	1	CLOSED	BS;
2	HUM	2	CLOSED	BS;SV;? ID;
2	LSW1/2	1	-	STRAP HANDLE;NO GLZE;
2	LSW2	1	JUG	BS;FRAG;
2	MEDLOC	1	-	BS;NO GLZE;
2	MEDLOC	2	-	BASE & BS;SV;SHELL;LEECHED;
2	MEDLOC	5	-	BS;SV;LOCAL SHELL + QUARTZ;
2	MEDX	1	-	BS;QUARTZ & MUSCOVITE:GLZE;
2	TB	1	CLOSED	? HANDLE PLUG;
2	TB	1	CLOSED	?THU;BASE;
2	TB	1	OPEN	INT GLZE;
2	TB	1	SMALL JUG;	UPR RIM;
2	TB	15	CLOSED	DIFF VESS;BS;
2	TB	2	OPEN	SV;INT GLZE;
2	TB	5	BOWL	RIM & BS;FRESH BREAKS;INT GLZE;
4	MEDLOC	1	-	LEECHED SHELL + QUARTZ;BS;
4	MEDLOC	1	-	LOCAL SHELL;BS;
4	MEDLOC	1	-	NO GLZE;BS;
4	MEDLOC	1	JAR/PIP	SOOT;

4	MEDLOC	2	-	?? SV; GLZE;BS;SOOT;
4	MEDX	1	-	UNGLZE;RED-BROWN;SOME GREENSAND;
4	TB	1	BOWL	INT GLZE;BS;
4	TB	1	BOWL	INT GLZE;RIM & BS;
4	TB	1	BOWL	INT GLZE;RIM & BS;
4	TB	11	CLOSED	DIFF VESS;BS;
4	TB	2	JAR/JUG	BASE;
4	TB	3	BOWL	INT GLZE;RIM & BS;
5	MEDLOC	1	CLOSED	NO GLZE;
5	MEDX	1	CLOSED	UNGLZE;RED-BROWN;GREENSAND + MUSCOVITE;
5	TB	2	BOWL	SV:INT GLZE;
5	TB	2	CLOSED	NO GLZE;DIFF VESS;BS;
5	TB	2	CLOSED	SV:? ID:NO GLZE;V WORN;BS;
5	TB	5	BOWL?	SV:INT GLZE; V WORN;FOOTRING;
5	TB	5	CLOSED	DIFF VESS;BS;
6	HUM	1	-	BS:? ID;
6	HUM	1	BOWL	WEAR ON BASE EDGE:? ID;
6	TB	1	JUG	GROOVED OVAL HANDLE:OR TOY/TOYII;
9	TB	1	JAR/JUG	BS;
10	MEDLOC	1	CLOSED	NO GLZE;
10	MEDX	1	CLOSED	SOOT:RED-BROWN;SOME GREENSAND;UNGLZE;
10	TB	1	BOWL	RIM:INT GLZE;
10	TB	7	CLOSED	DIFF VESS;
10	TB	9	OPEN	SV;BS:BURNT;INT GLZE;
11	MEDLOC	1	-	WORN;BS;FRAG;
11	MEDX	2	CLOSED	RED-BROWN;SOME GREENSAND + MUSCOVITE;GLZE;
11	TB	1	-	BS;FRAG;
11	TB	1	OPEN	INT GLZE:? ID;BS;FRAG;

BLM 93: Assessment Report on the Ceramic Building Material

(by Richard Kemp, City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit)

Three pieces of tile were recovered from the pipeline route. They were examined and recorded at the basic CLAU archive level (form type by sherd count and weight, with note of diagnostic subform) using the CLAU classification. Two further fragments from Field 28A were submitted but were identified as building daub or, more probably, briquetage.

Two pieces of tile are worn, possibly the result of plough action; the other has a pale colouration possibly the result of the sulphur/salt content within the tile fabric. All three fragments, although undiagnostic, appear to be of Romano-British origin.

5B 1 frag. tile, 21g; worn. ?Romano-British
27 1 frag. tile 9g; ?Romano-British
36B 1 frag. tile 43g; worn ?Romano-British

Appendix 8 Saltern Locations List

Map No. (Fig. 3)	SMR no.	NGR (all TF)	Date	Parish	Comments
1	41624	5627 7332	?medieval	Ch S Leonard	
2	41626	5668 7101	medieval	Ch S Leonard	pottery, 13th cent.
3	41645	5750 6870	IA/Rom	Ingoldmells	
4	41646	5637 6703	?Rom	Ingoldmells	fired clay; ?saltern
5	41647	5659 6701	?Rom	Ingoldmells	fired clay; ?saltern
6	41648	5745 6860	medieval	Ingoldmells	
7	41649	5755 6859	IA/Rom	Ingoldmells	
8	41650	5755 6780	IA/Rom	Ingoldmells	pottery
9	41651	563 694	IA/Rom	Ingoldmells	pottery
10	41652	5639 6928	Rom	Ingoldmells	pottery
11	41653	573 692	medieval	Ingoldmells	pottery, bone
12	41654	565 685	IA	Ingoldmells	pottery, weaving impr.
13	41655	562 685	IA	Ingoldmells	pottery
14	41656	559 685	IA	Ingoldmells	pottery
15	41657	556 683	IA	Addlethorpe	pottery
16	41658	5744 6887	EIA	Ingoldmells	
17	41659	556 688	IA	Ingoldmells	
18	41660	5719 6938	IA	Ingoldmells	
19	41661	5729 6912	IA	Ingoldmells	
20	41662	5745 6742	EIA	Ingoldmells	pottery
21	41663	5745 6751	EIA	Ingoldmells	
22	41664	5747 6776	EIA	Ingoldmells	
23	41665	5752 6777	EIA	Ingoldmells	hearth
24	41666	5752 6781	EIA	Ingoldmells	
25	41667	5703 7016	IA	Ingoldmells	
26	41668	5703 7016	medieval	Ingoldmells	
27	41669	5707 7001	medieval	Ingoldmells	
28	41671	557 662	?	Skegness	
29	41672	555 666	IA	Skegness	pottery, 4 thumb pots
30	41693	528 644	IA	Burgh L Marsh	pottery
31	41694	526 645	IA	Burgh L Marsh	pottery
32	41701	550 648	IA	Skegness	pottery
33	41716	5215 6155	Rom	Croft	pottery, hand brick
34	41799	5480 6680	IA	Addlethorpe	pottery
35	41800	548 672	IA	Addlethorpe	pottery
36	41801	5480 6775	IA/Rom	Addlethorpe	pottery
37	41802	539 691	IA/Rom	Addlethorpe	
38	41803	5355 6889	IA/Rom	Addlethorpe	
39	41807	5482 6789	medieval	Addlethorpe	
40	41813	554 686	IA/Rom	Addlethorpe	
41	41814	555 686	IA/Rom	Addlethorpe	
42	41815	556 685	IA/Rom	Addlethorpe	
43	41816	557 685	IA/Rom	Addlethorpe	
44	41817	555 700	IA	Addlethorpe	pottery
45	41818	5535 6768	EIA	Addlethorpe	
46	41819	552 687	IA	Addlethorpe	pottery
47	41820	552 682	IA	Addlethorpe	
48	41821	555 690	Rom	Addlethorpe	
49	41946	519 688	medieval	Hogsthorpe	pottery
50	41948	521 688	IA	Hogsthorpe	pottery, 2nd cent. BC
51	41950	529 680	IA/Rom	Orby	
52	41951	528 678	?Rom	Orby	pottery
53	41952	514 670	?medieval	Orby	pottery
54	41953	533 718	?	Hogsthorpe	bone
55	41954	5219 7285	Rom	Mumby	pottery, 2nd/3rd cent.
56	41956	520 692	Rom	Hogsthorpe	
57	42843	526 645	Rom	Burgh-le-Marsh	pottery, (see 41694)

58	42845	528	644	IA	Burgh-le-Marsh	pottery, (see 41693)
59	41949	5270	6770	Rom	Orby	handbrick weaving impr.
60	41812	553	686	Rom	Addlethorpe	
61		563	653	?Rom	Skegness	found 1990
62		512	622		Croft	2 salterns, 1990
63		500	719	Rom	Willoughby	?saltern; coin, pottery
64		559	722	Rom	Ch S Leonards	pottery
65	41690	551	648		Skegness	1m deep, 1968
66		483	697			found 1995
67		568	679	Med	Orby	PE AP, 1980
68	43101	5120	6535	IA	Burgh-le-Marsh	BLM93 7A
69	43102	5250	6688	?Rom	Orby	BLM93 22A
70	43104	5299	6716	?Rom	Orby	BLM93 24A
71	43105	5324	6724	?Rom	Orby	BLM93 26B
72	43106	5341	6730	?Rom	Addlethorpe	BLM93 27B
73	43107	5353	6734	?Rom	Addlethorpe	BLM93 27/28A; AM93 5
74	43108	5407	6760	?Rom	Addlethorpe	BLM93 31A
75	43109	5440	6771	?Rom	Addlethorpe	BLM93 32B
76	43110	5515	6784	?Rom	Addlethorpe	BLM93 36A/36C
77	43111	5531	6782	?Rom	Addlethorpe	BLM93 37B
78	43112	5540	6781	?Rom	Addlethorpe	BLM93 38B

Appendix 9

**Addlethorpe Marsh excavation AM 93 (Fields 27/28)
Context List**

- 1 topsoil
- 2 unstratified finds from machining across 4 and 6
- 3 ditch cut
- 4 upper fill of ditch 3
- 5 fill below 4
- 6 as 4, different segment of ditch
- 7 fill below 6
- 8 hearth area
- 9 fill above hearth depression
- 10 fill of ditch 3, below 11
- 11 fill of ditch 3, below 5, above 10
- 12 fill of ditch 3, below 10
- 13 lowest excavated fill of ditch 3

Matrix

- 1 (topsoil)
- 2
- 4, 6 (modern)
- 5, 7
- 11
- 10
- 12
- 13 (medieval)
- limit of excavation

A PALYNOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF SEDIMENT SAMPLES FROM BURGH LE MARSH

Summary

Three samples for palynological assessment were supplied by Lindsey Archaeological Services in the form of discrete spot samples from the section Burgh le Marsh BLM/93/26. A preliminary palynological assessment of the samples was made to provide palaeoenvironmental information on two peat lenses separated in the sediment column by a silt deposit. The samples were assessed primarily for presence/absence of pollen, quality of pollen preservation and the diversity of the pollen flora. Examination of the processed samples showed relatively high pollen concentration values, good pollen preservation and a range of pollen taxa present in only one sample - BLM/93/1 - the upper peat lens.

Method

The samples analysed were as follows

Sample	Sediment Type
BLM/93/1	Upper peat
BLM/93/2	Silt
BLM/93/3	Lower peat

Samples were prepared for pollen analysis using standard KOH digestion and acetolysis procedures (method B of Berglund and Ralska-Jasiewiczowa 1986). *Lycopodium clavatum* spores were added to the pollen preparation to facilitate the calculation of pollen concentration values (Benninghoff, 1962). Pollen slides were scanned using an Olympus BH microscope operating at x400 magnification.

Results

In order to assess pollen concentration values a count of 200 *Lycopodium* spores which had been added in known quantity to the pollen samples (25,084 grains per 1cm² of sediment) was made from each sample. The number and type of pollen grains encountered in this process were recorded, together with damaged/degraded/unidentified grains. This procedure provided a quick yet accurate indication of pollen concentration values, pollen preservation and the diversity of the pollen assemblages.

The results of the analysis indicated that pollen preservation was poor in the lower peat (BLM/93/3) and in the overlying silt (BLM/93/2). In contrast, the upper peat (BLM/93/1) contained a fairly well-preserved pollen assemblage. The dominant taxa present in this sample included species of *Sphagnum*, *Calluna vulgaris*, *Empetrum nigrum*, *Typha latifolia*, *T. angustifolia* and abundant Filicales spores. Arboreal species such as *Betula*, *Corylus*, *Ulmus*, *Quercus* and *Tilia* were noted but were poorly represented. The assemblage reflects an open, non-wooded environment in which acid heath and marsh/reedswamp vegetation (typical peat forming communities) were present.

Barbara A. Brayshay 1995

References

Benninghoff, W.S. (1962) Calculation of pollen and spore density in sediments by addition of exotic pollen in known quantities. *Pollen et Spores* 4, 332-33

Burglund, B.A. & Raiska-Jasiewiczowa, M. (1986) Pollen analysis and pollen diagrams. In Berglund, B.E., editor *Handbook of Holocene palaeoecology and palaeohydrology*, Chichester: John Wiley, 455-84



Fig. 1 Location of Burgh-le-Marsh to Ingoldmells Rising Main route (based on the 1824 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:63,360 map, part of Sheet 84, with railways inserted 1888; reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office). Crown Copyright, Licence no. AL 50424A.

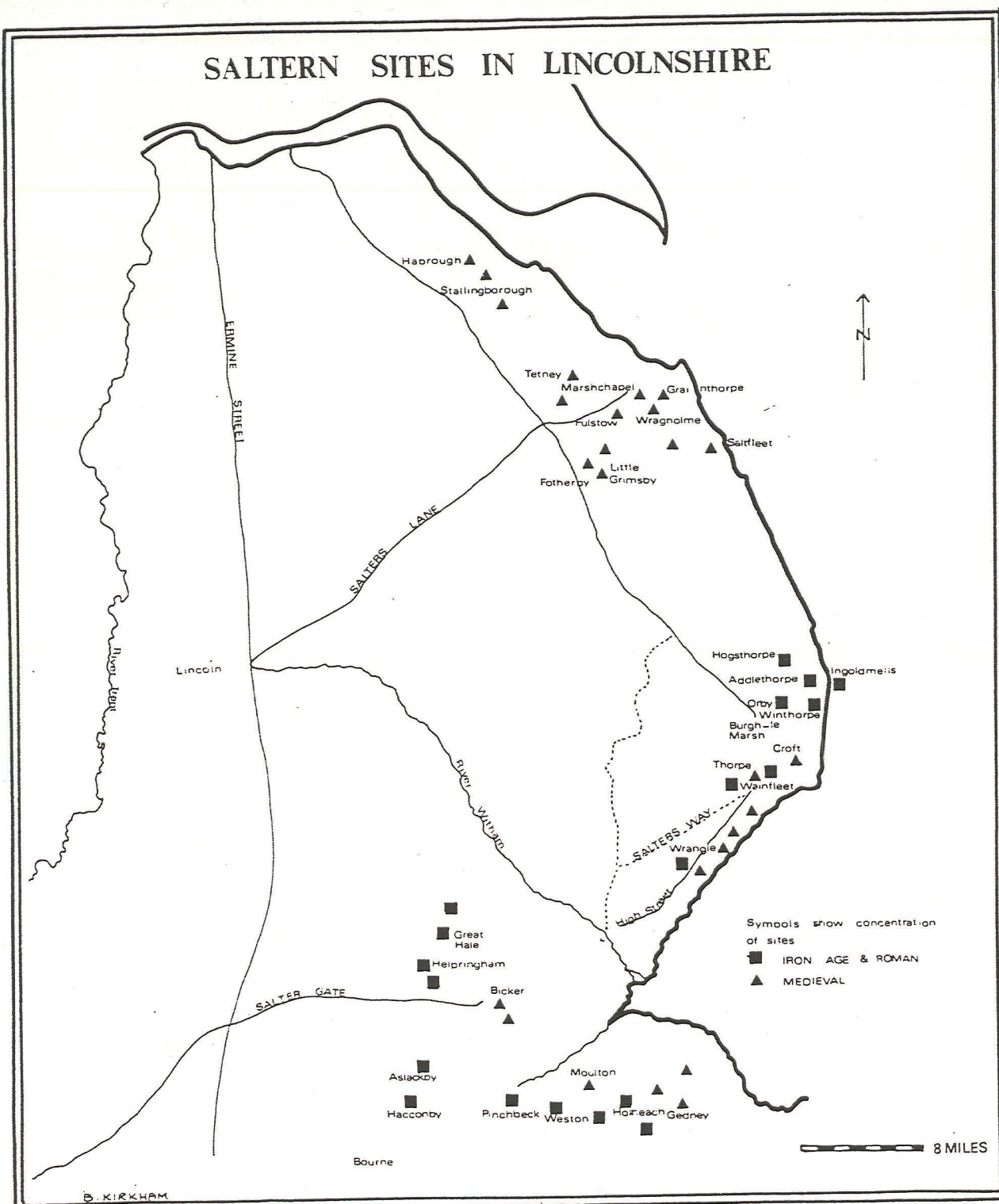


Fig. 2 Distribution of saltern sites in Lincolnshire (Kirkham 1975)

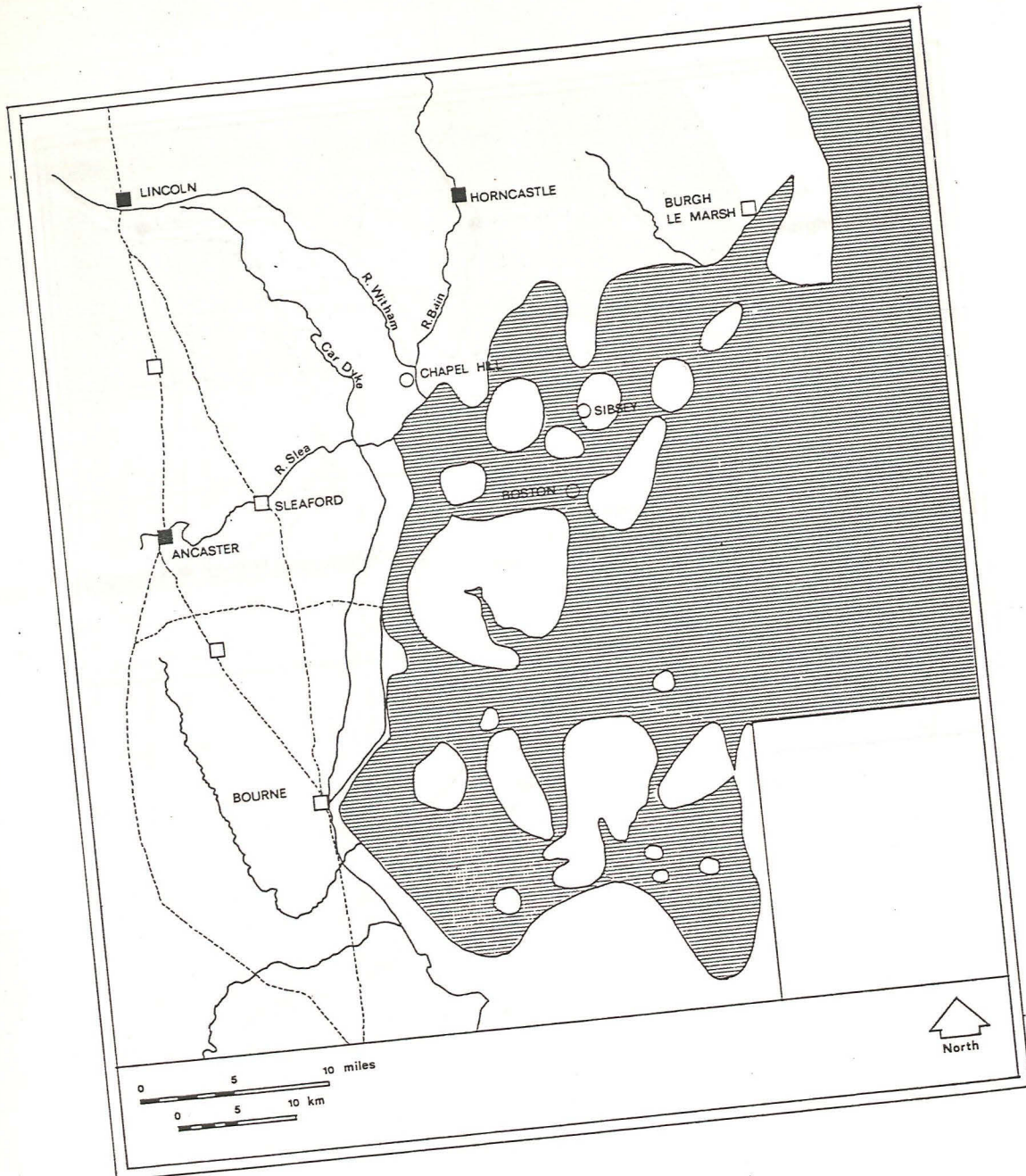


Fig. 4 Suggested position of the coastline around the Wash, c. 200 AD, using a modern contour of c. +3m OD. (Simmons, 1980).

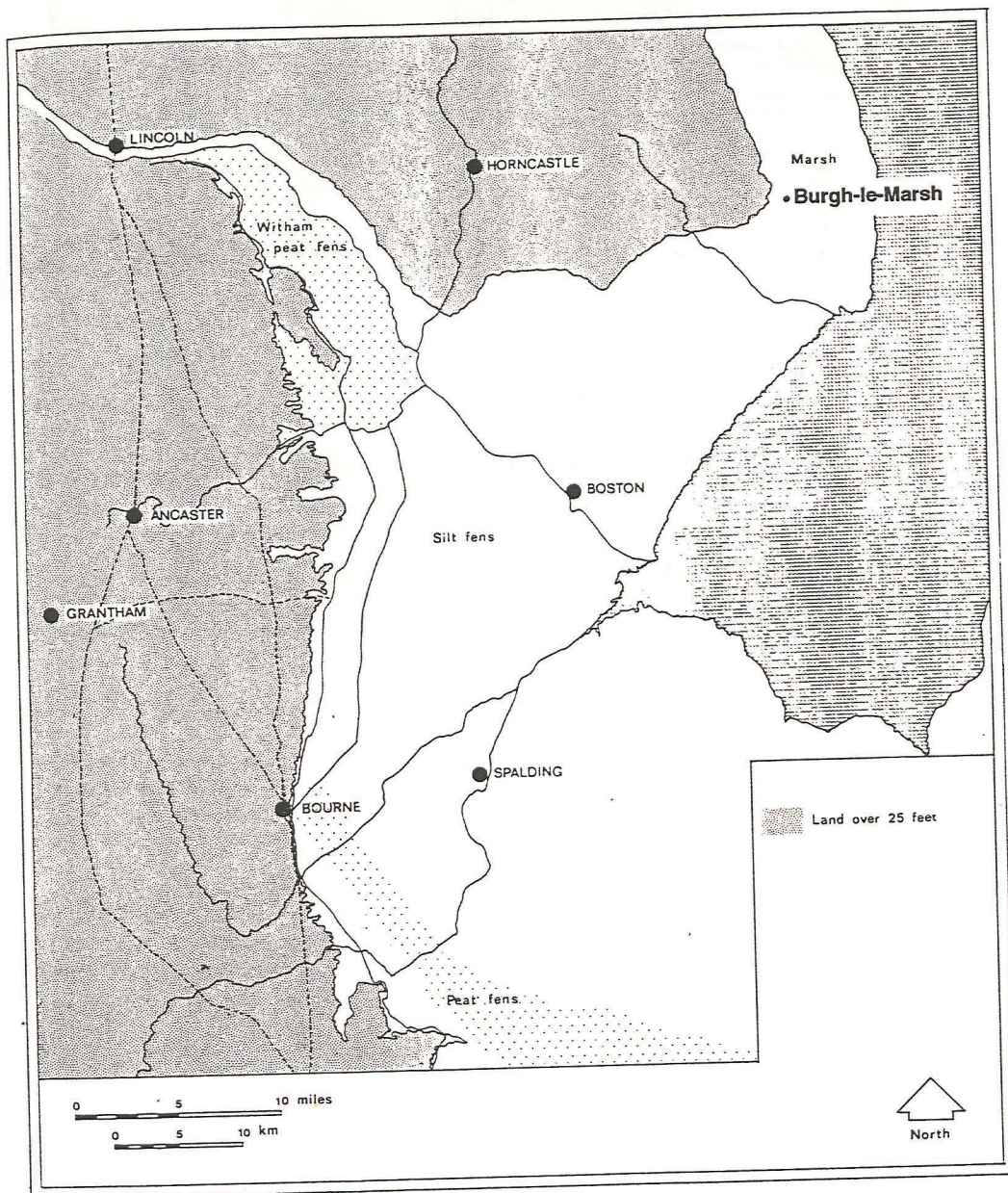


Fig. 5 Sediments along the Lincolnshire coast (Simmons, 1980).

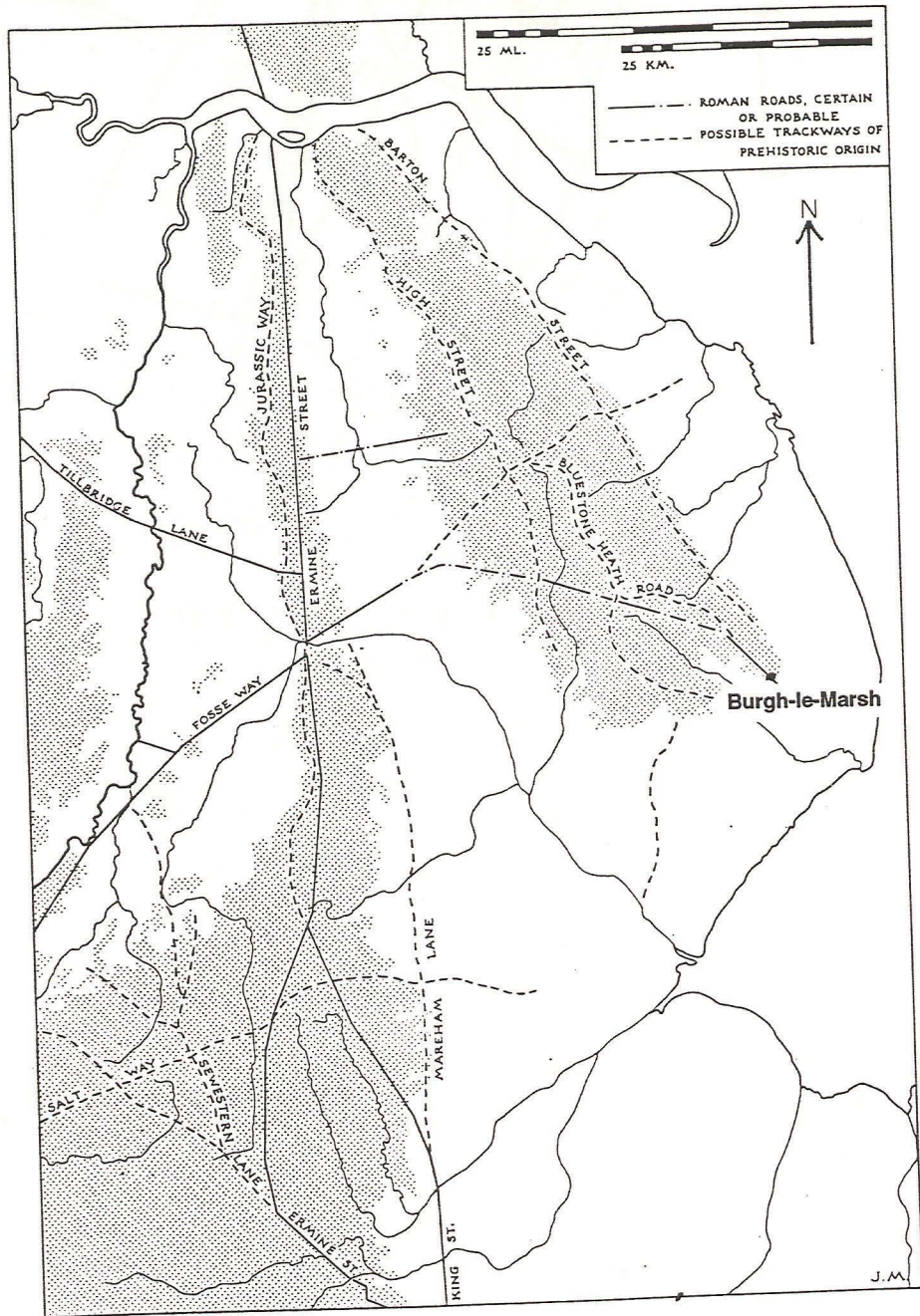


Fig. 6 Probable prehistoric and Roman routes in Lincolnshire (after May 1976).

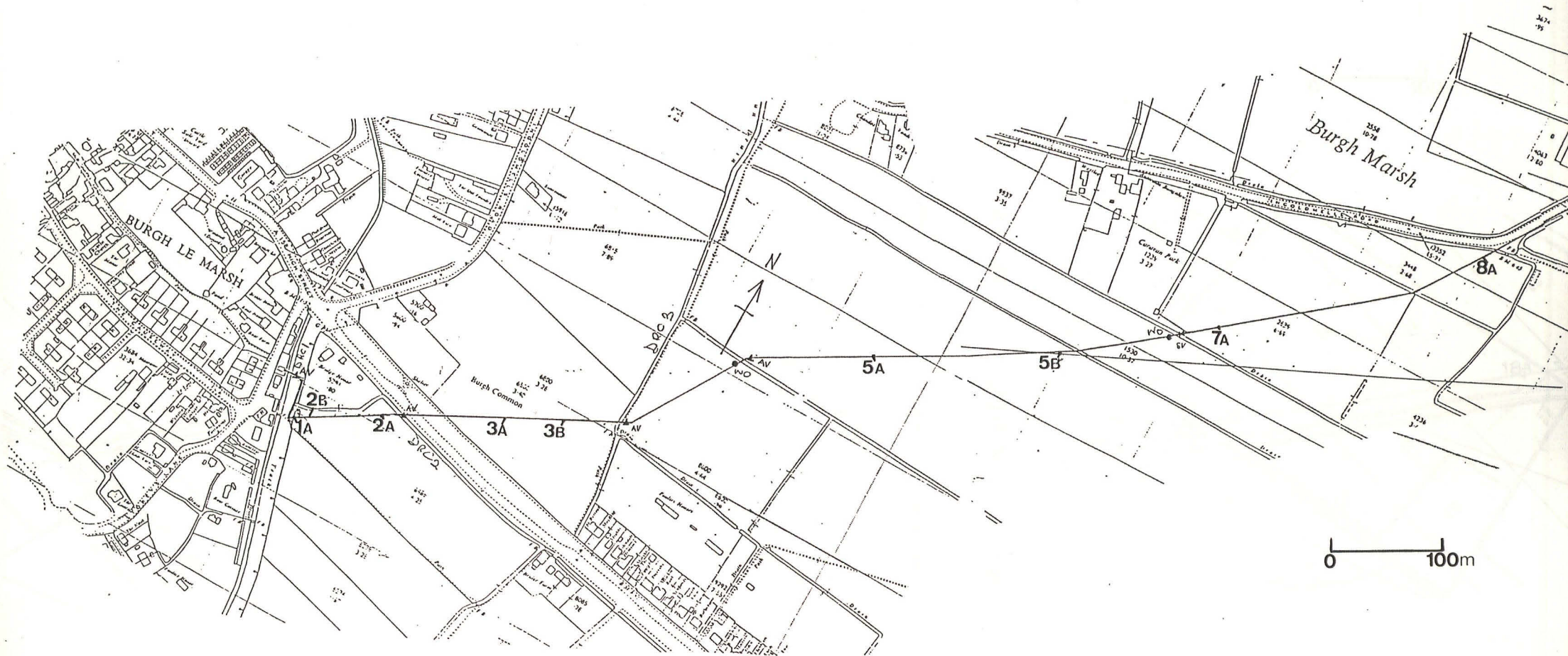


Fig. 7 Location of features and finds identified along the pipeline route: Fields 1-8. (Based on a reduced scale copy of the 1:2500 Plan supplied by Anglian Water, Drawing no. 9S32714/01-12, Revisions A and B, March 1993. Ordnance Survey map, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright, Licence no. AL 50424A).

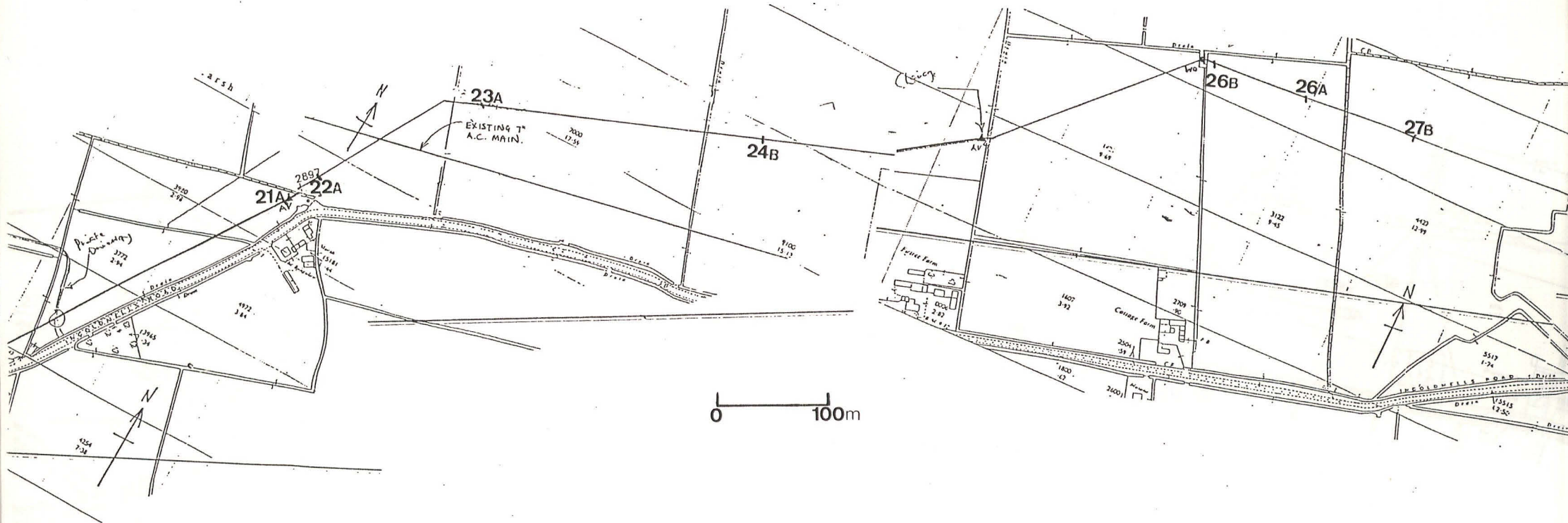


Fig. 9 Location of features and finds identified along the pipeline route: Fields 20-28. (Based on a reduced scale copy of the 1:2500 Plan supplied by Anglian Water, Drawing no. 9S32714/01-12, Revisions A and B, March 1993. Ordnance Survey map, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright, Licence no. AL 50424A).

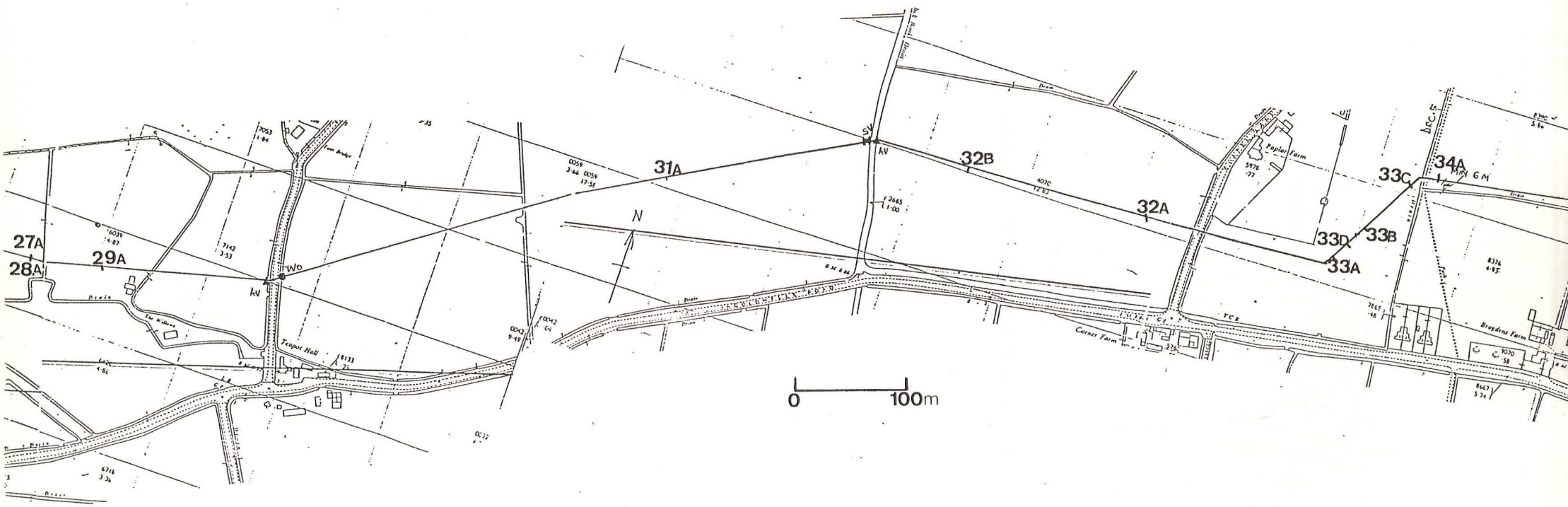


Fig. 10 Location of features and finds identified along the pipeline route: Fields 29-34. (Based on a reduced scale copy of the 1:2500 Plan supplied by Anglian Water, Drawing no. 9S32714/01-12, Revisions A and B, March 1993. Ordnance Survey map, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright, Licence no. AL 50424A).

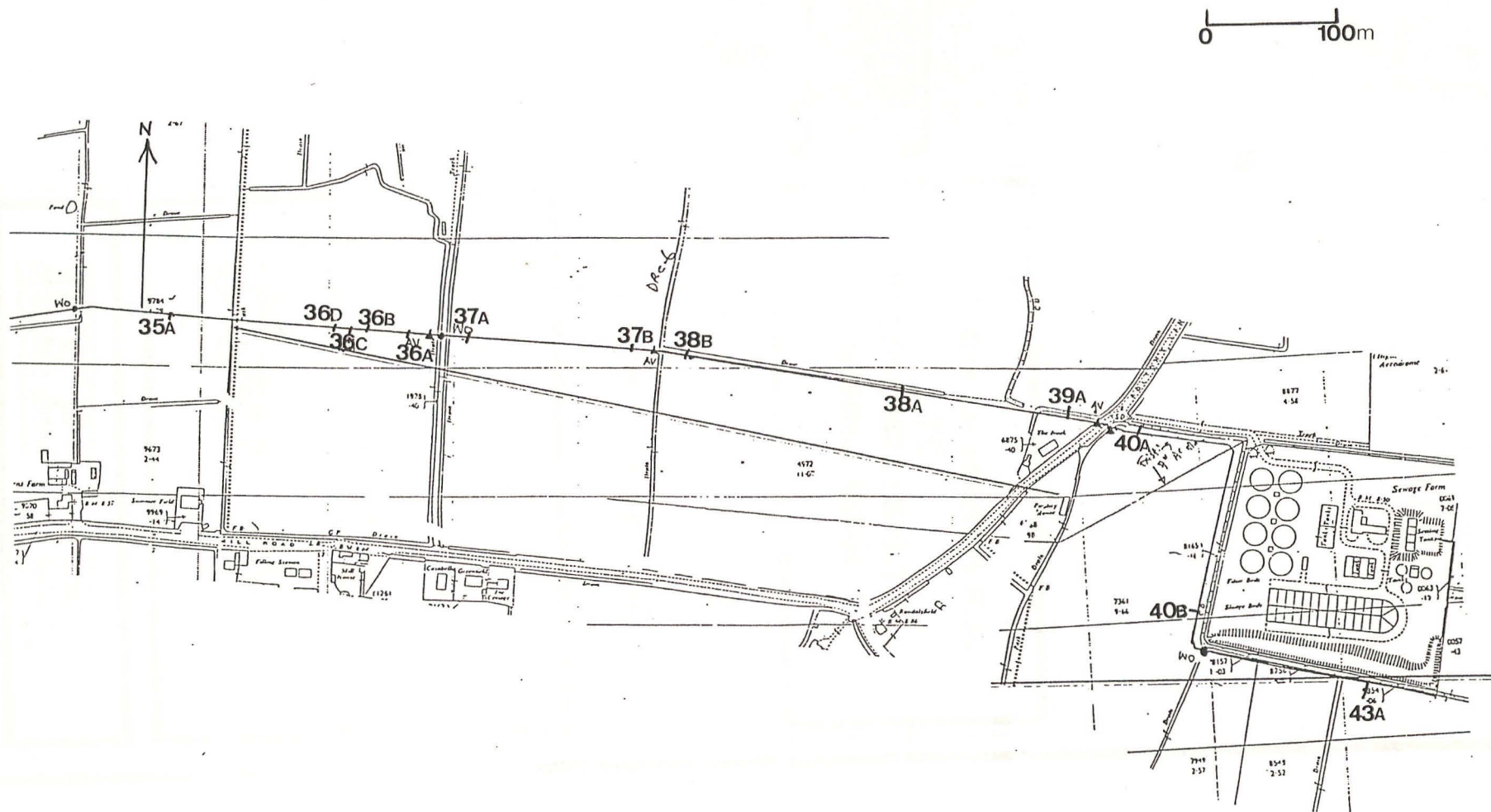


Fig. 11 Location of features and finds identified along the pipeline route: Fields 35-44. (Based on a reduced scale copy of the 1:2500 Plan supplied by Anglian Water, Drawing no. 9S32714/01-12, Revisions A and B, March 1993. Ordnance Survey map, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright, Licence no. AL 50424A).

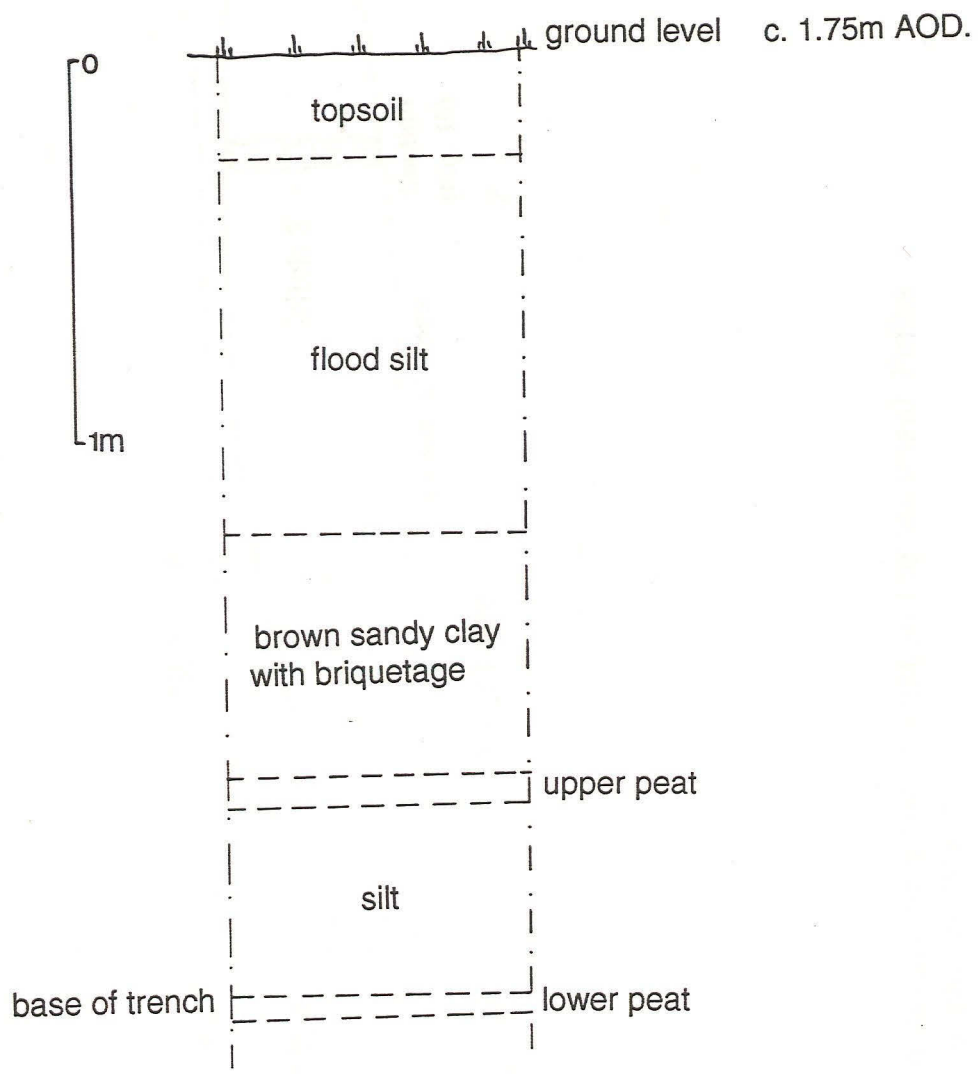


Fig. 13 Section through deposits at the saltern in Field 26

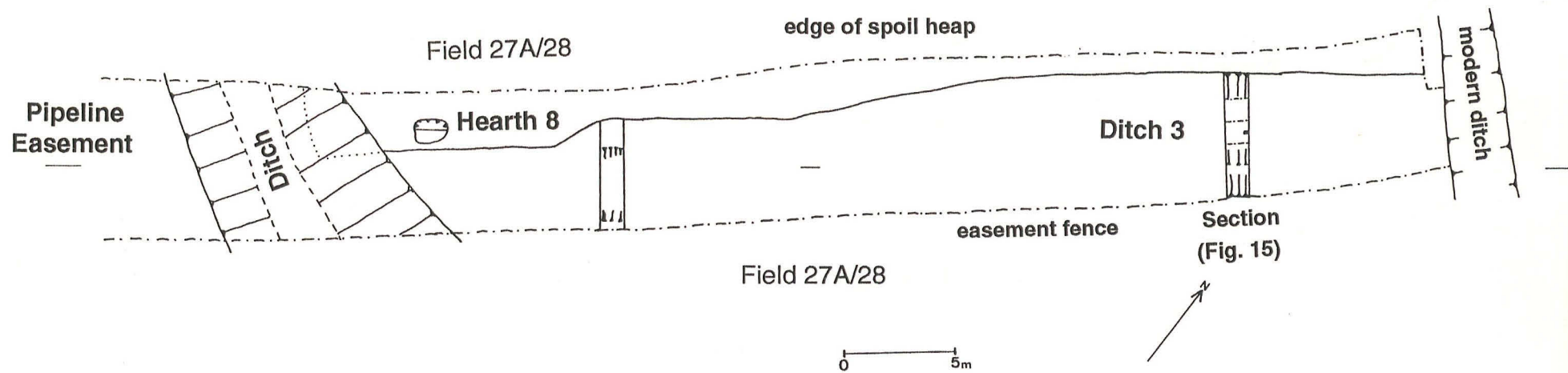


Fig. 14 Plan of archaeological features within the easement, Fields 27/28, Addlethorpe Marsh

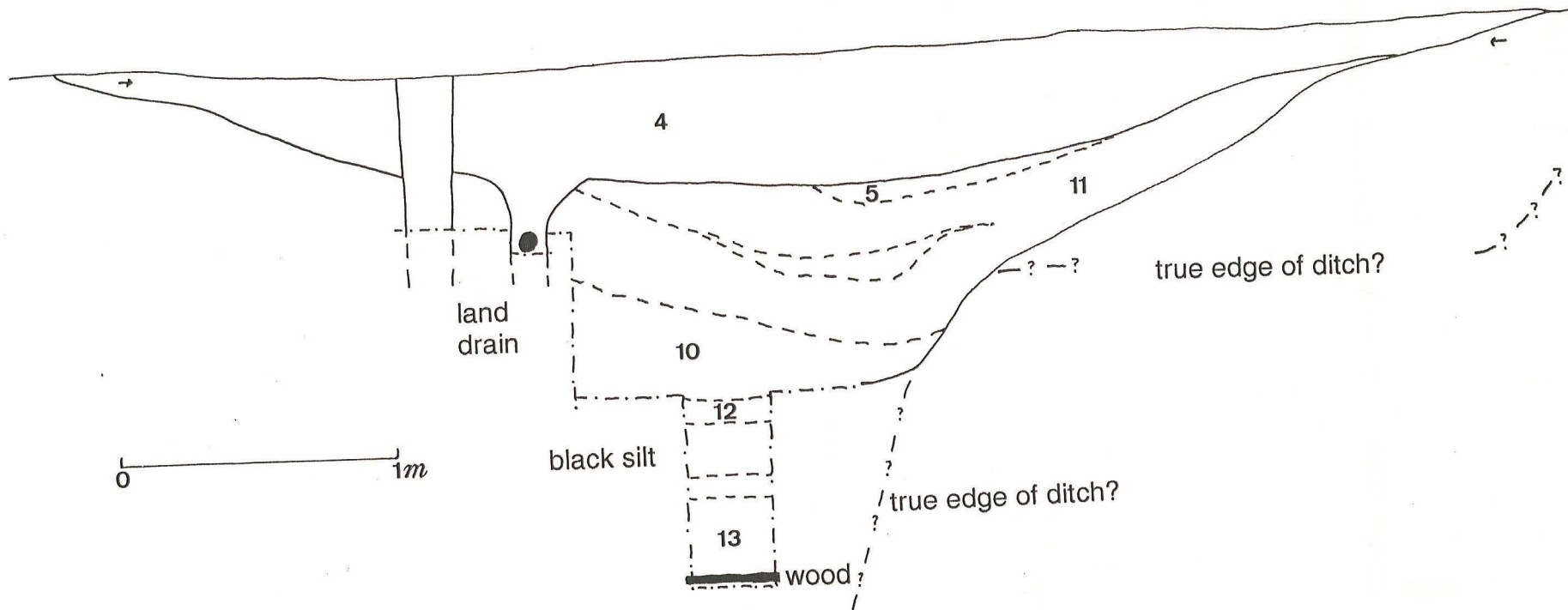


Fig. 15 Section across medieval ditch AM 93 (3), Field 28, Addlethorpe Marsh

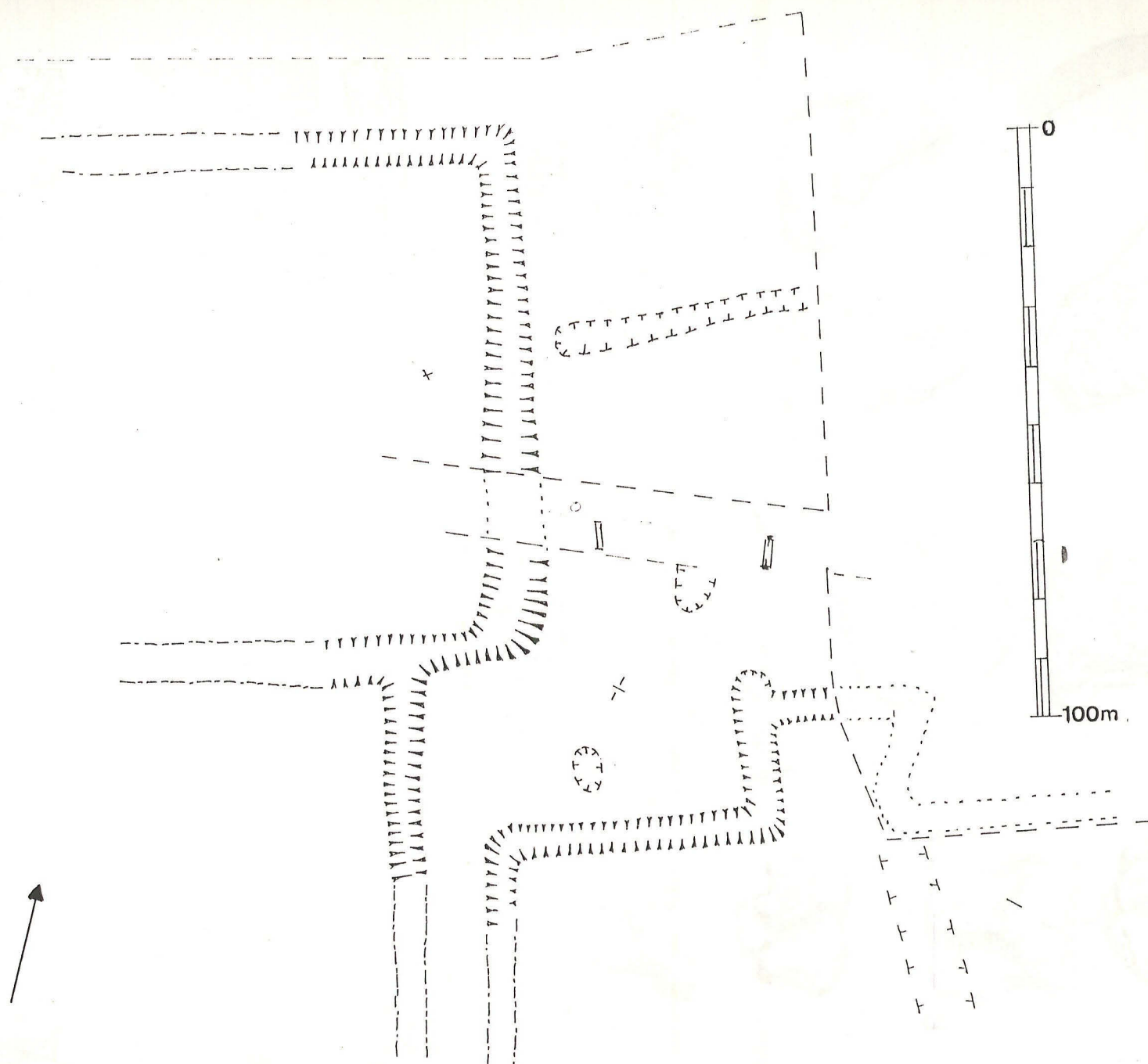
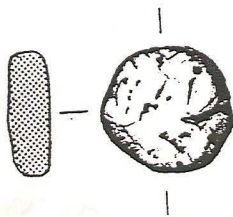


Fig. 16 Earthwork Survey of features in Field 27/28, Addlethorpe Marsh
(surveyed and illustrated by M. Clark)



Fig. 17 Briquetage fragments and pottery from Field 7A (illustrated by Jane Goddard)



0 30mm

Fig. 18 Briquetage disc, perhaps a counter, from Field 7A.
(illustrated by Jane Goddard)

Fig. 19 Briquetage fragments from Field 24A (illustrated by Jane Goddard)

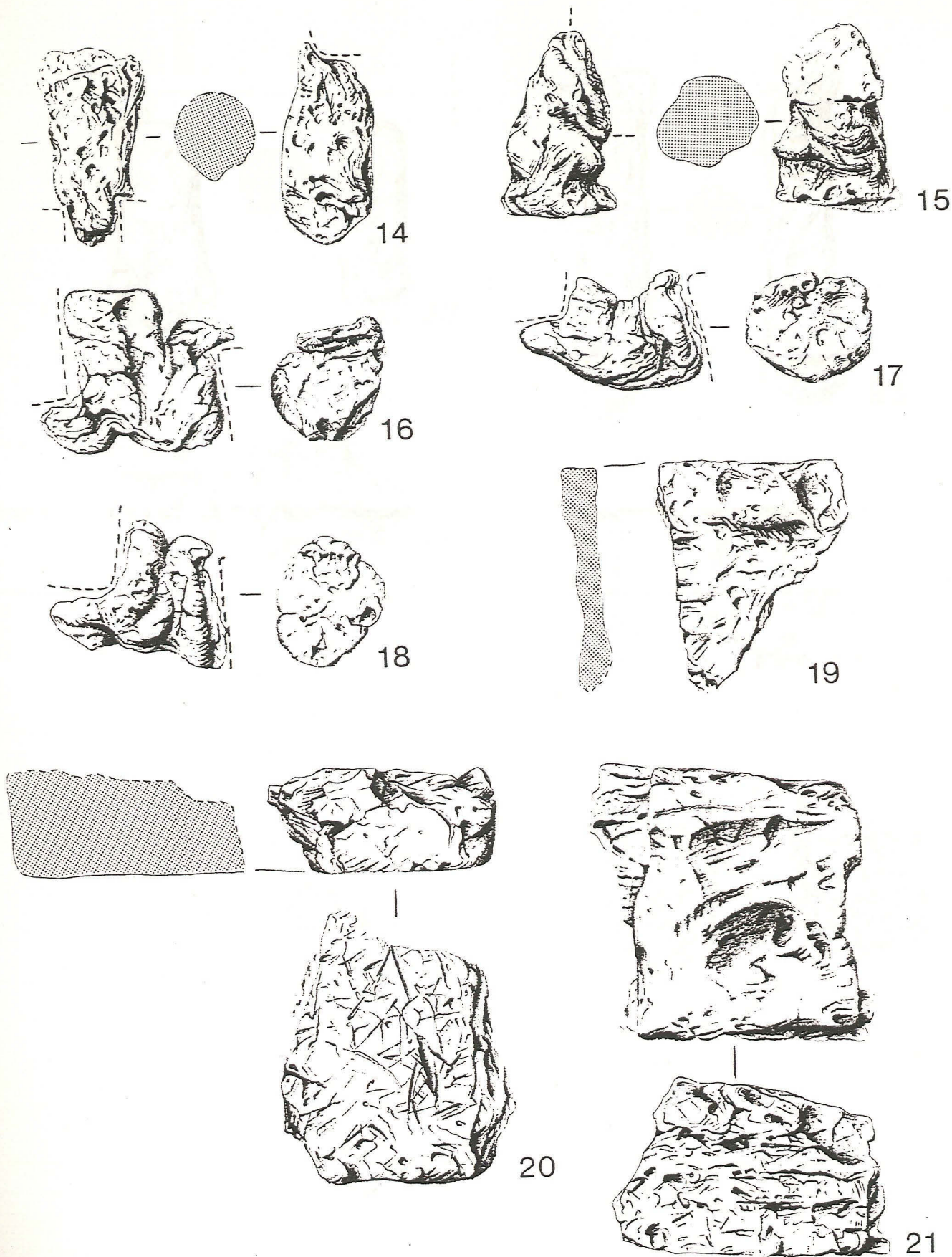


Fig. 19 Briquetage fragments from Field 24A (illustrated by Jane Goddard)

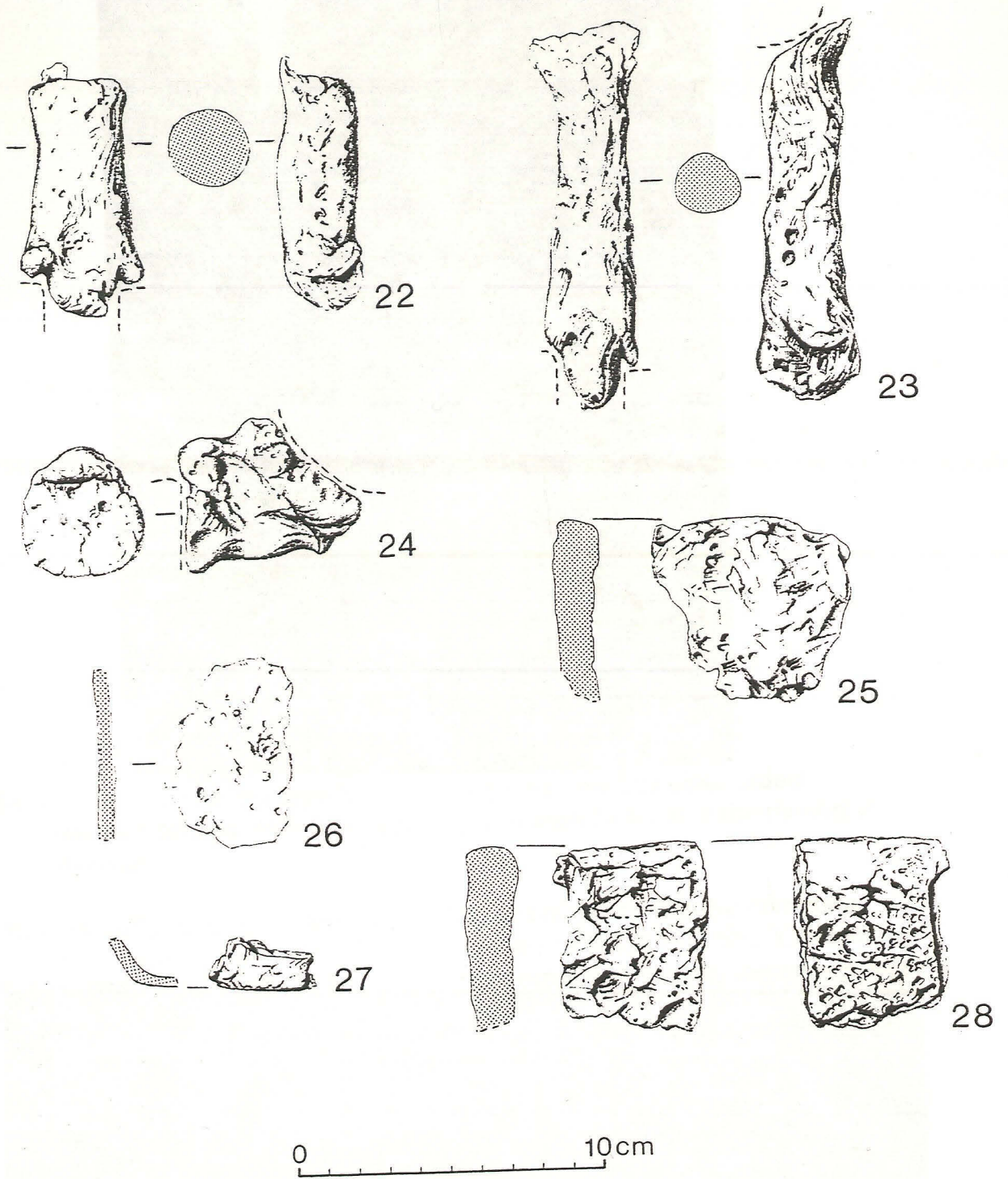


Fig. 20 Briquetage fragments from Field 26B (illustrated by Jane Goddard)



Pl. 1 Excavation of the pipe trench, using a narrow but deep-sided toothed bucket. Note the resulting smeared faces and the mixing of deposits.

Pl. 2 Partially reconstructed salt making vessel, showing the complete dimensions (Scale 0.2m). Vessel in the possession of Mrs Kirkham.





Pl. 3 Pipe trench to south of barn, Fields 1 and 2 (looking west across Catchwater Drain)

Pl. 4 Chalk rubble below surface of post-medieval bricks in field entrance, Fields 1 and 2.





Pl. 5 Implement for moling below the A158, penetrating within the flood silt layer. Field 2, looking east to Field 3 across the raised level of the main Skegness road.

Pl. 6 Field 3 after removal of topsoil, looking east to the A158. The bank in the foreground represents upcast from a drainage ditch.





Pl. 7 Peat layer sealed below thick deposit of flood silt, Field 4.

Pl. 8 Location of Iron Age saltern material, Field 7 (looking east).





Pl. 9 Redeposited block of soil from the pipe trench at 7A, with base of the flood silts visible overlying a thin peat band above charcoal flecks and briquetage. The chalky boulder-clay is in the foreground. Scale: 0.2m.

Pl. 10 Iron age pot rim sherd found at 7A after excavation of the pipe trench through a saltern. Scale divisions 0.01 and 0.05m.





Pl. 11 Briquetage disc, perhaps used as Iron Age counter or token, found at 7A. Scale: 20p coin.

Pl. 12 Area of clay above the flood silt layer, perhaps marking a small pool. Field 18, looking east.





Pl. 13 The pipe trench at the eastern side of Field 21, with slight traces of an underlying peat layer at the trench base. Looking east.



Pl. 14 The underlying peat layer rising and becoming exposed in the trench base at the eastern edge of Field 21.



Pl. 15 Backfilling in Field 22, at the eastern side of a thick peat layer close to the trench base. Looking west.



Pl. 16 Panoramic view of Field 23 after topsoil removal from the easement, showing low ridges crossing the field. These were thought to be medieval saltern features until the trench located no evidence. Looking east.



Pl. 17 Peat at the trench base, Field 23. Looking east.



Pl. 18 Trench excavation at the western side of Field 26. Looking west.



PI. 19 Briquetage fragments above peat layer, Field 26.

PI. 20 Gravel upper fill of modern land drain, marking damage to the Roman saltern, Field 26.





Pl. 21 Undulating surface of stripped easement, Field 27/28, with vestigial traces of ditches and ?medieval building platform in adjacent pasture. Looking west.

Pl. 22 Detail of the undulations, Field 27/28, looking east.





PI. 23 Section across AM 93 Ditch 3 (Field 28), not fully excavated.
Looking north. Horizontal scale 2m; background vertical scale
divisions 0.5m, foreground scale divisions 0.2m.

PI. 24 Peat bands in backfill of Ditch 3.





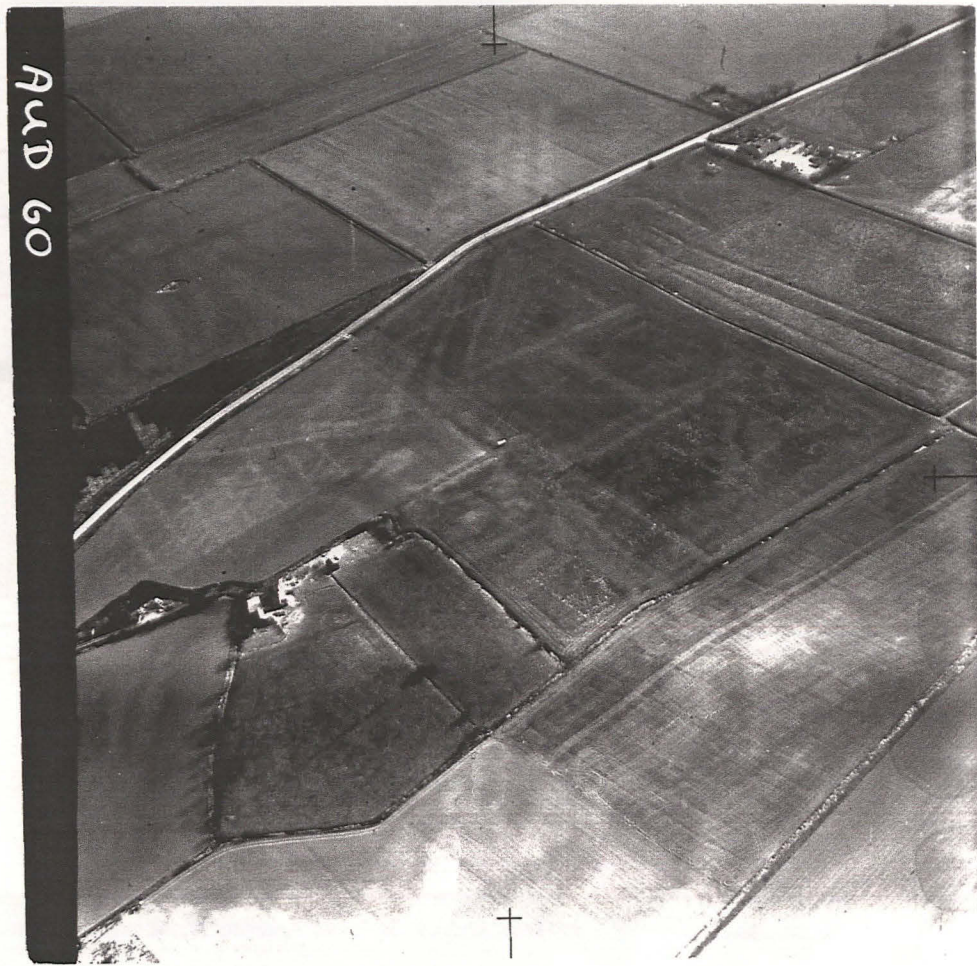
Pl. 25 Small test pit excavated within Ditch 3 to examine lower deposits; a wooden plank was preserved at the base of the pit and the ditch base was not reached.

Pl. 26 Shallow depression AM 93 8, probably a medieval hearth. Scale divisions 0.1m.





PI. 28 Vertical air photograph of Addlethorpe Marsh, taken April 1978, showing natural and artificial drainage networks (CUCAP RC8-CN22, Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs: copyright reserved, reproduced with permission).



PI. 27 Oblique air photograph of Addlethorpe Marsh, taken April 1968
(CUCAP AUD 60, Cambridge University Collection of Air
Photographs: copyright reserved, reproduced with permission).



Pl. 29 Backfilled north-south ditches with common upcast bank in Field 29 (looking west).

Pl. 30 Fragments of orange briquetage and charcoal in layer below flood silts, Field 31.





Pl. 31 Small quantities of peat in the trench spoil heap close to a Romano-British saltern, Field 32. Looking NE.

Pl. 32 Stratigraphy at saltern site, Field 32. The briquetage was found below the flood silt in the grey silt above the peat band. Scale divisions: 0.5m.

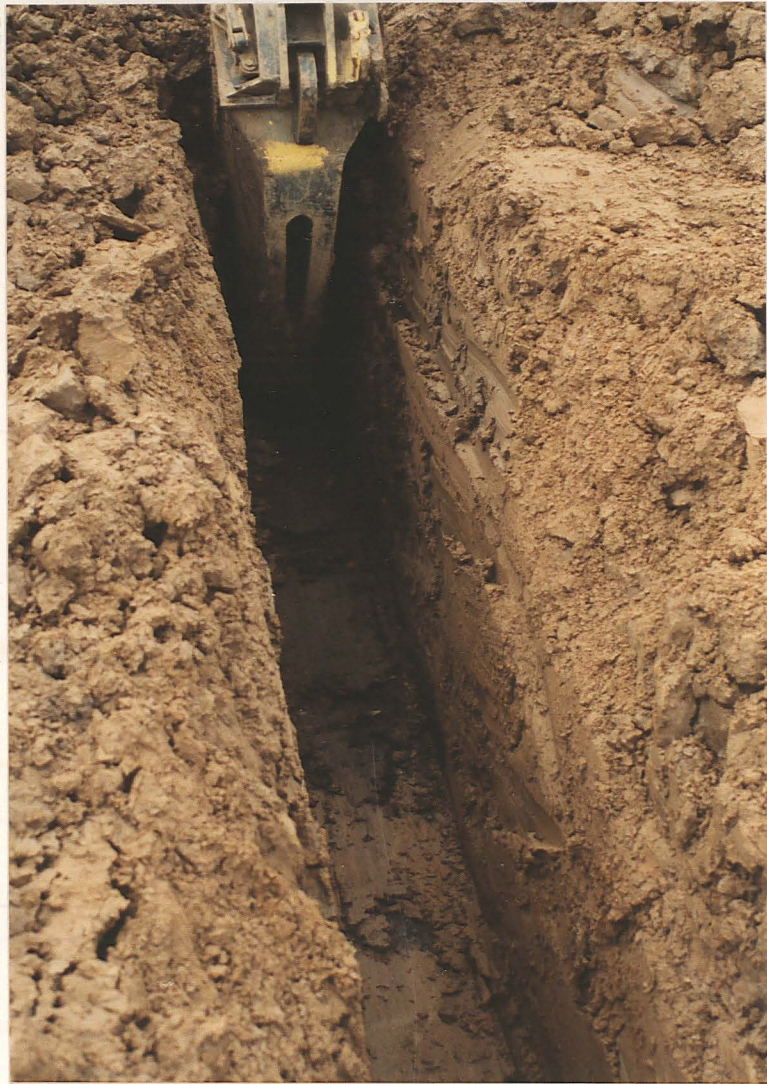




Pl. 33 Briquetage fragments and peat in the trench section, Field 32.
Scale divisions: 0.5m.

Pl. 34 Briquetage fragments at the trench base, probably above the peat layer, Field 36D.





Pl. 35 Briquetage in situ on the trench floor, Field 36D. The machine bucket smeared the soft deposits and it was not possible to determine whether peat lay both above and below the saltern material.



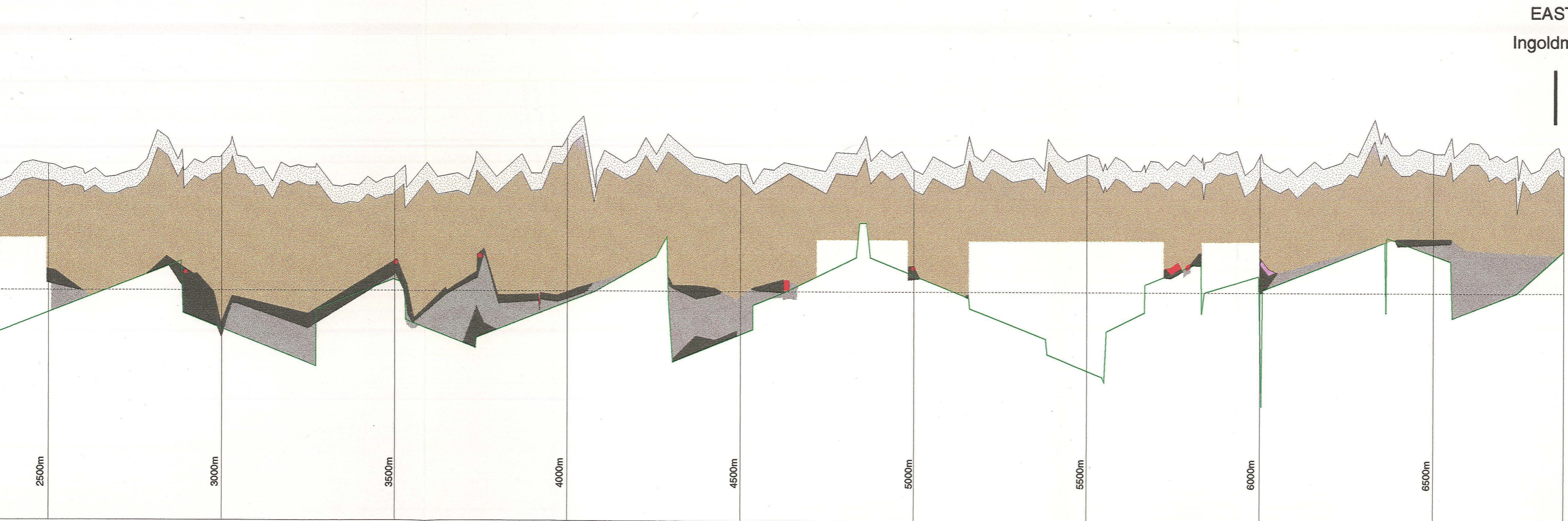
LEGEND
 Saltern/Briquetage Findspots:

- Iron Age
- Romano-British
- ★ Medieval
- ▲ Undated
- Saltern/Briquetage Findspots on Pipeline Route

(See Appendix 8)

Fig. 3 Saltern sites from the Burgh-le-Marsh to Ingoldmells Rising Main route and previously reported salterns from the vicinity (using information supplied by the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and Mrs. Kirkham). Based on the 1970 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map, part of Sheets 56 NE, NW, SE and SW. Reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright, Licence no. AL 50424A.

SKEGNESS UD & CP



**BURGH-LE-MARSH P.S.
TO
INGOLDMELLS S.T.W.
RISING MAIN**

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- | | | | | | |
|---|------------|---|-----------|---|--------------|
|  | TOPSOIL |  | ASH |  | BOULDER CLAY |
|  | BROWN SILT |  | PEAT |  | TRENCH BASE |
|  | BRIQUETAGE |  | GREY SILT | | |

atic cross section of deposits noted in the pipe trench,
the salterns on slightly higher ground between marine
ns. Plotted and interpolated from LAS field data by Paul
n (Midland Surveying and Engineering) onto a base
of the route supplied by Anglian Water Services, Drawing
714/01-12

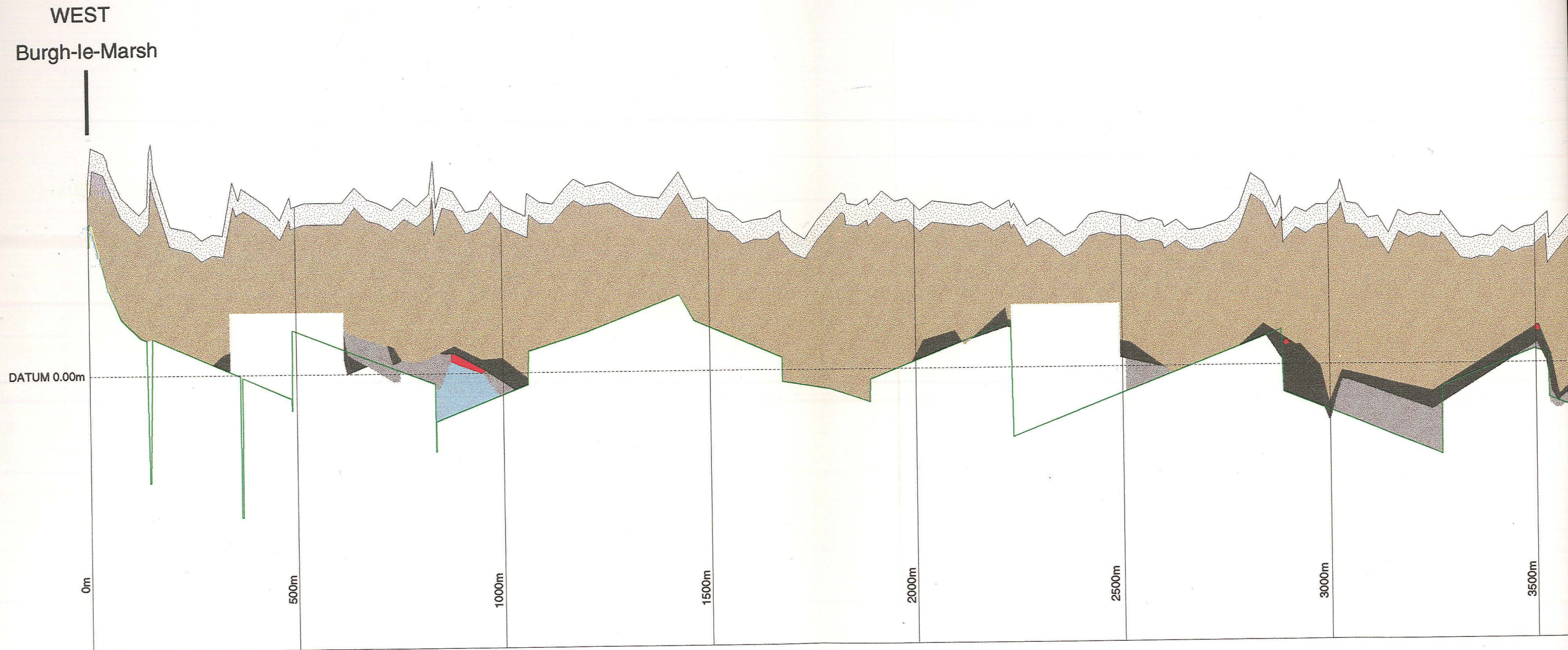


Fig. 12 Schematic cross section of deposits noted in the pipe trench, showing the salterns on slightly higher ground between marine incursions. Plotted and interpolated from LAS field data by Paul Wilkinson (Midland Surveying and Engineering) onto a base section of the route supplied by Anglian Water Services, Drawing no. 9S32714/01-12