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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT 'NOSS MAYO', 2 HIGH STREET
BURGH LE MARSH
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BMHS06)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT 'NOSS MAYO', 2 HIGH STREET
BURGH LE MARSH
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BMHS06)**

Work Undertaken For
BARNHAY DESIGN SERVICES

On Behalf Of
PARBUT KADCHHA

August 2006

Report Compiled by
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National Grid Reference: TF 4998 6492

A.P.S. Report No. **108/06**

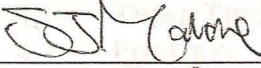
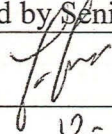
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in order to support a planning application for Noss Mayo Residential Home for the Elderly, for an extension of their current building.

The development site is located within the historic core of the market town of Burgh-le-Marsh. Extensive archaeological activity of Roman and Anglo-Saxon period has been identified within close proximity of the development site.

Trial trenching uncovered a number of archaeological pits, ditches and a possible wall foundation. The majority of the archaeological remains were dated to the late Roman period and indicate potential settlement within the locality. The recovery of a large unabraded sherd of middle Neolithic pottery suggests that prehistoric deposits may survive below the Roman levels.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, *a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate (IFA 1999).*

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Barnhay Design

Services on behalf of Parbut Kadchha to undertake the archaeological evaluation of land at the Noss Mayo Residential Home For The Elderly, 2 High Street, Burgh le Marsh, in advance of an application to the local planning authority, for the extension of the existing building. The fieldwork was undertaken between the 19th and 21st of July 2006.

2.3 Topography and Geology

A small market town, Burgh le Marsh is located 7km west of Skegness in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The investigation area is located within the grounds of Noss Mayo Residential Home, on the south side of the High Street, in the core of Burgh le Marsh, centred on National Grid Reference TF 4998 6492.

The application area is located within the centre of Burgh le Marsh, in an area known as West End, which stands on a low hill, at c. 14-16m OD, adjacent to the Lincolnshire Marsh (Fig. 2).

The local soils are Holderness Association typical stagnogleys on chalky till and glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214). The underlying solid geology is Cretaceous chalk bedrock.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

During the Mesolithic period sea levels, and the ground surface of the coastal fringe, were much lower than at present. However, rising sea levels buried large tracts of the earlier prehistoric ground surface, and any archaeological evidence on it, beneath thick deposits of alluvium. As a result, earlier prehistoric remains generally are not well represented in the Burgh le Marsh area. However, flintwork of Mesolithic and Neolithic-Late Bronze Age date has been recovered, and Neolithic pottery is also known from the town.

By the Iron Age period much of the area was tidal flat and the location for salt extraction. Salterns of Iron Age and Roman date have been recorded on the present coastline at Ingoldmells, and also further inland at Orby and Addlethorpe.

Roman remains and artefacts have been revealed previously in the vicinity of Burgh le Marsh. A major Roman road, from Lincoln via Horncastle toward the coast, passed just north of Burgh le Marsh and may have continued southeast to a lost Saxon Shore Fort.

Roman occupation has been identified at Burgh le Marsh itself, with evidence of burials found around the West End area of the town, immediately north and west of the proposed development (Fig. 2). Pottery and coins of Roman date have been found in and around the town, and a ditch system of the period, probably associated with nearby settlement, was identified to the south of the site (Malone 2001) (Fig. 2). In addition to these find spots of Roman pottery and coins are known from elsewhere within Burgh le Marsh.

Within the Burgh le Marsh area, Anglo-Saxon remains are, as with the Roman evidence, largely concentrated around West End. A large mound, Cock Hill, c. 250m northwest of the application site, appears to be a barrow of the period and when investigated in 1933 contained human remains and a Saxon bronze buckle plate (Leahy 1993, 39), though it has been suggested the mound was raised to support a windmill or for cock fighting (Everson 1993, 94). Saxon pottery and a loomweight fragment of the period were recovered from the Roman ditch system just south of the town centre and coins of 8th century date have been found in the area (Malone 2001, 2).

The place-name, Burgh, is of Old English

derivation and means fort or fortified place and usually refers to a prehistoric or Roman fort, though an Anglo-Saxon burgh is also a possible explanation (Ekwall 1974, 74). By the Late Saxon period Burgh le Marsh appears to have been a significant place and its importance is demonstrated in the Domesday Survey of c.1086 where it is recorded as a centre of an estate with lands in Sutton in the Marsh, Addlethorpe, Wainfleet and Skegness (Foster and Longley 1976). At the time of the Domesday Inquisition, the land was split into several manors and contained a church (*ibid.*).

Extant remains of the medieval period are restricted to the parish church of SS Peter and Paul that dates from around 1500 (DoE 1988, 6) and which presumably replaced the foundation referred to in Domesday.

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Two 10 x 1.2m evaluation trenches were proposed for excavation in positions to be agreed by the landowner. In the event, however, the presence of trees meant that it was only possible to excavate one trench at 8.5 x 1.2m (Trench 1), one at 1.8 x 1.2m (Trench 2A) and one at 2.65m x 1.2m (Trench 2B) (Fig. 3).

Removal of topsoil deposits was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 1. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets, square [] for cut features, round () for deposits. An equals sign indicates deposits which are the same. Phasing was based on artefact dating, the nature of the deposits and the recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, five phases of activity were identified;

- Phase 1: Natural deposits
- Phase 2: Pre-Late Roman deposits
- Phase 3: Late Roman deposits
- Phase 4: Post-Late Roman deposits

Phase 5: Recent deposits

Phase 1, natural geology, is detailed below, otherwise results will be reported in trench order.

Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 1 was a layer of dark brown-grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks (104), occurring at a depth of 1.2m from the modern ground surface (Figure 4). This layer may represent a buried soil deposit. Directly overlying deposit (104) was a layer of mixed mid orange-brown fine sand with occasional silt and clay patches (105), probably a redeposited/ disturbed deposit similar to the wind blown natural sands identified to the south of the trench and within Trenches 2A and 2B (101) = (209) = (208). A single fragment of late middle Neolithic pottery was recovered from this deposit (Appendix 4).

The earliest deposit encountered within Trenches 2A and 2B and within the southern extent of trench 1 was a layer of mid orange-brown fine sand (101) = (209) = (208), indicating a possible windblown sand layer (Figures 4 & 5, Plates 3-7).

5.1 Trench 1 (Figure 4, Plate 3)

Phase 2: Pre-Late Roman deposits

No deposits of this date were identified within this trench.

Phase 3: Late Roman deposits

In the northern extent of the trench an E-W orientated linear ditch [106] with sharp sloping straight sides and a shallow concave base, 1.54m wide and 0.44m in depth was uncovered. The ditch contained a single deposit of loose mid brown silty-sand with occasional flint, charcoal and red clay patches (107). A total of 5 fragments of pottery possibly dating from

the 3rd century, were recovered from deposit (107). These remains were predominantly local grey ware vessels. The assemblage also included a flake of central Gaulish Samian pottery (Appendix 3). Seven fragments of fired clay, some with flat surfaces that may have been from a wattle and daub structure were also recovered (Appendix 4). In addition the deposit also yielded a fragment of pig skull (Appendix 5). The environmental evidence recovered from the deposit included spelt wheat, barley grains and evidence of sedge, which may tentatively suggest the use of peat as fuel (Appendix 6).

Towards the centre of the trench a second E-W orientated ditch [111] was cut into the windblown sand deposit (101). The ditch was a shallow v-shape in profile, 1.61m in width and 0.27m deep. The ditch contained a single deposit of friable brown fine sandy-silt (112) from which a late Roman Constantinian bronze coin was recovered (Appendix 7). Environmental evidence recovered from the ditch fill included small amounts of barley and oat grains (Appendix 6).

Sealing the fill of the ditch was a further deposit of mid brown sandy-silt, 0.04m deep, (113). This deposit contained seven fragments of grey ware pottery of middle 3rd century/post-Roman date. Also included within this deposit was a fragment of 19th-20th century earthenware garden pot, which suggests the deposit had been disturbed. This may have been a result of extensive root disturbance.

A further deposit of yellow-brown sandy silt, 0.07m deep, (116) sealed the natural windblown sands layer (101) in the southern half of the trench. This deposit is possibly contemporary with deposit (113).

Towards the southern extent of the trench a possible pit/ditch feature [117] was revealed cut through deposit (116). This

was not fully excavated due to the constraints of health and safety. Only one near-vertical edge was visible in section. The remainder of the feature continued beyond the edge of the excavated area, but was at least 1.09m in width and 0.62m in depth. The feature contained a single fill of friable pale grey-brown sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks (118). A single fragment of a grey ware bowl of probable 3rd century date (Appendix 3) was recovered from the deposit. A further fragment of fired clay (Appendix 4) and 18 fragments of animal bone including cattle, sheep/goat, pig and domestic fowl (Appendix 5) were also recovered.

Phase 4: Post-Late Roman deposits

Cut into deposits (113) and (116) was a roughly E-W orientated shallow trench with moderately sloping sides with a concave base [114]. The trench was filled with irregular shaped pieces of chalk and sandstone (115) which possibly formed a wall foundation.

A deposit of mid brown-grey sandy-silt with occasional chalk pieces reaching a maximum depth of 0.90m forms a subsoil (102).

Phase 5: Recent deposits

Cut through the subsoil (102) within the southern extent of the trench was a large pit [119], not fully exposed in section and continuing beyond the excavated area. The pit cut has a moderately sloping concave side with a shallow concave base. Pit [119] was visible in section as 2.15m wide and 0.45m deep. The pit contained two distinct fills (120) and (121). A basal fill of pale grey-brown sandy silt with frequent shell inclusions (120) and an upper fill of pale grey-brown sandy silt (121). No artefactual evidence was recovered from this deposit.

Overlying the entire trench was a uniform

deposit of grey-brown fine sandy silt with frequent stone fragments (103), forming the modern topsoil.

5.2 Trench 2A (Figure 5, Plate 4)

Phase 2: Pre-Late Roman deposits

Cut into the windblown sand layer (209), a N-S linear ditch was partially exposed in section [211]. The majority of the feature continued beyond the area of excavation. The profile of the feature is not readily apparent as the remainder of the ditch was heavily truncated by later features. The fill consisted of a single deposit of loose dark grey-brown sandy silt with rare charcoal flecks and fired clay flecks (212). No artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

Phase 3: Late Roman deposits

Cut into the top deposit of ditch [211] was a large feature [210]. The feature was only partially exposed within the trench and its nature and function remain undetermined from the small section observed. The north eastern edge of the feature was moderately sloping straight edge, reaching a depth of 0.58m; the feature appeared to step and continues deeper to the east. The feature contained four distinct fills. At the base of the feature was a dump of chalk rubble, roughly rectangular in shape which may have been structural in origin, although no longer in situ (217). Overlying the chalk rubble was a dark grey-brown sandy-silt deposit (205) 0.39m deep. A total of 30 fragments of mid late 3rd century pottery was recovered from this deposit. The assemblage consisted of predominantly grey ware vessels and also included solitary fragments of black burnished ware and shell gritted ware (Appendix 3). Also recovered from this deposit was a fragment of structural daub with a visible lath void still present (Appendix 4). Six fragments of animal bone were also recovered, mainly from cattle, two displaying

butchery marks (Appendix 5). Environmental samples contained evidence of oats, spelt wheat and unidentified cereal grains (Appendix 6). Deposit (205) was sealed by a small dumped deposit of daub fragments (213) also containing structural pieces. Sealing this daub deposit was a further fill of dark grey-brown sandy silt (214), 0.18m deep.

Phase 4: Post-Late Roman deposits

Cut into the upper deposit of feature [210] was a further pit/ditch feature [215], only partially exposed within the area of excavation. The form and function of this feature were not determined. A moderately sloping straight side with a shallow concave base was observed on the western side, visible for 0.60m width and 0.25m depth within the section. Feature [215] contained a single deposit of loose dark grey-brown silty sand with rare chalk fragments, no artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

A layer of mid brown-grey sandy silt with occasional chalk pieces reaching a maximum depth of 0.44m sealed the deposits forming a subsoil (207). A total of six fragments of pottery dated to the Roman period was recovered from the subsoil deposit (207).

Phase 5: Recent deposits

Overlying the entire trench was a uniform deposit of grey-brown fine sandy silt with frequent stone and occasional flint fragments (206), forming the modern topsoil.

5.3 Trench 2B (Figure 5, Plate 5)

Phase 3: Late Roman deposits

Cut into the windblown sand layer (208) was a linear ditch, east-west in orientation, with only one straight moderately sloping

side visible in section [202]. The ditch was visible in section for 2.70m, continuing beyond the edge of the excavated area and reaching a depth of 0.27m. The ditch was not bottomed as the feature extended below 1.2m. Ditch [202] contained a single deposit of friable grey-brown silty sand with occasional chalk fragments (203). A total of 24 fragments of pottery dated to the late 3rd to 4th century Roman period was recovered from the deposit. This included Nene Valley colour coats, grey wares and shell gritted dales ware jars (Appendix 3). Eight fragments of animal bone were recovered from the deposit including teeth from pig and sheep/goat (Appendix 5). The environmental evidence recovered from this deposit included oats, spelt wheat and hulled barley grains (Appendix 6).

Phase 4: Post-Late Roman deposits

A layer of mid brown-grey sandy silt with occasional chalk pieces reaching a maximum depth of 0.90m sealed the deposits forming a subsoil (207).

Phase 5: Recent deposits

Overlying the entire trench was a uniform deposit of grey-brown fine sandy silt with frequent stone and occasional flint fragments (206), forming the modern topsoil.

6. DISCUSSION

The small areas evaluated during these works have contained an area of relatively dense archaeological features. Many of the features uncovered within the trenches appear to represent pits and ditches, although, several are too large in size to fully interpret within the confines of the trial trenches.

The dated features appear to be

predominantly from the 3rd to 4th century Roman period. Ditch [211] was undated but stratigraphically pre-dates the late Roman features.

The possible wall foundation [114] was not closely dated. The foundation appears to be made of the same materials recovered from the ditches dated to the late Roman phase. Root disturbance, however, has obliterated any possible stratigraphic relationship that may have been present.

Possible pits [119] and [108] are recent and may have resulted from modern garden landscaping/ rubbish disposal.

The artefactual evidence and the intensity of the archaeology suggest the target area is situated within or on the periphery of settlement. Several fragments of structural daub (Appendix 5) were recovered from the fills of ditch [210] which would suggest the former presence of a structure in the vicinity. Furthermore, chalk rubble noted in the base of ditches [211] and [210] may have been structural in origin. The charred plant remains recovered from the late Roman features are typical of a rural settlement of the period, involved in the drying and the processing of cereal grain (Appendix 6). The ceramic assemblage is generally typical of the area (Appendix 3) and the frequency of the pottery recovered may support the evidence for the proximity of a settlement. The animal bone evidence is relatively sparse, but is probably a result of domestic refuse disposal (Appendix 5).

The single sherd of a middle Neolithic impressed ware bowl is an unusual find (Appendix 4). It may be residual but it was recovered from one of the stratigraphically earliest deposits and its unabraded nature may suggest the survival of prehistoric deposits below the later Roman occupation.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological remains were uncovered within all trial trenches within the target area. The density of the archaeology, including the artefactual and ecofactual evidence, suggests a settlement nearby. The investigation area is situated within close proximity to a known Roman settlement area, and the identified archaeology may represent an extension or phase of occupation within this settlement.

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SSEW, 1983 *Soils of Eastern England*, Sheet 4

9. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)

SSEW Soil Survey of England and Wales

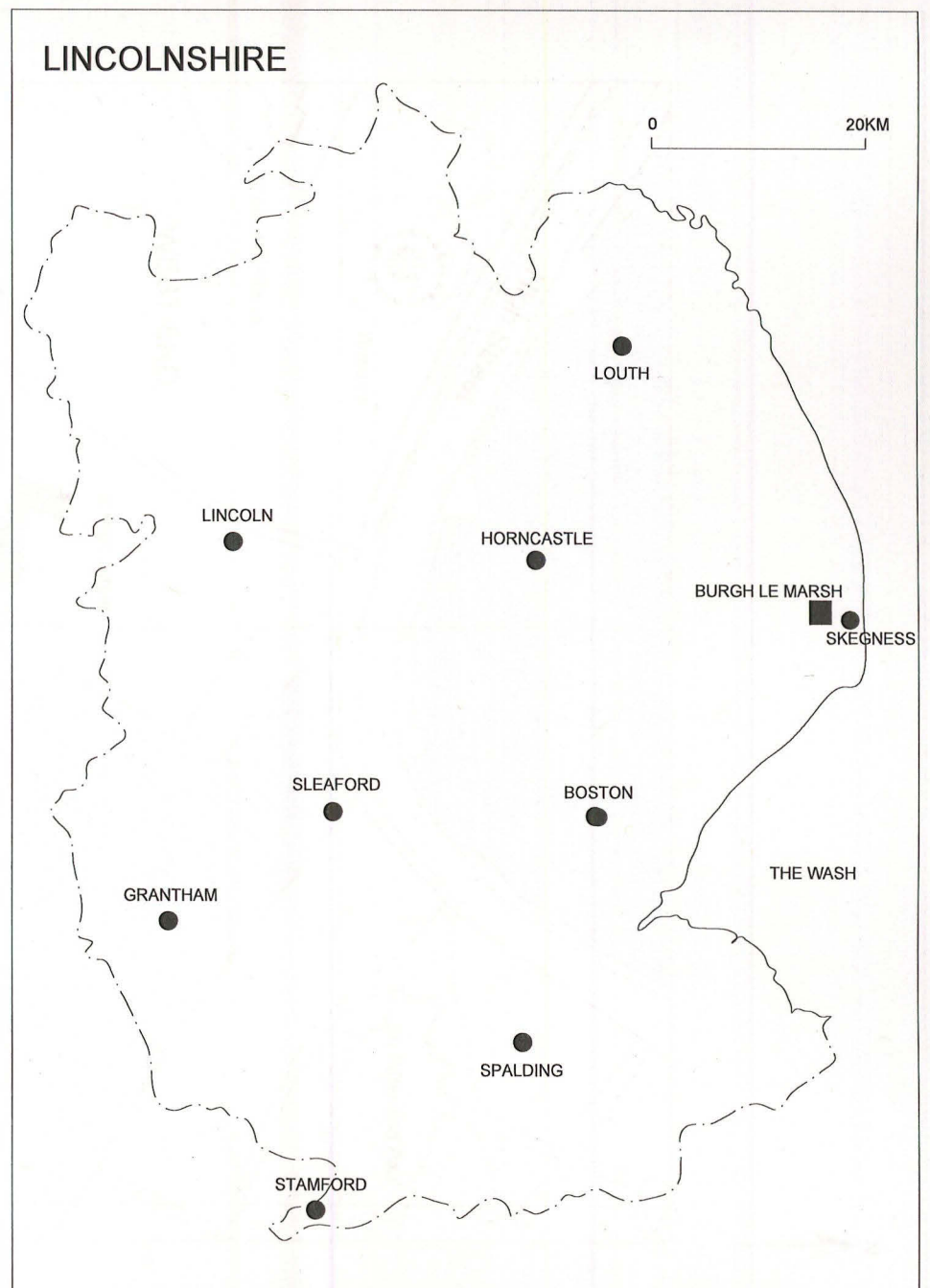
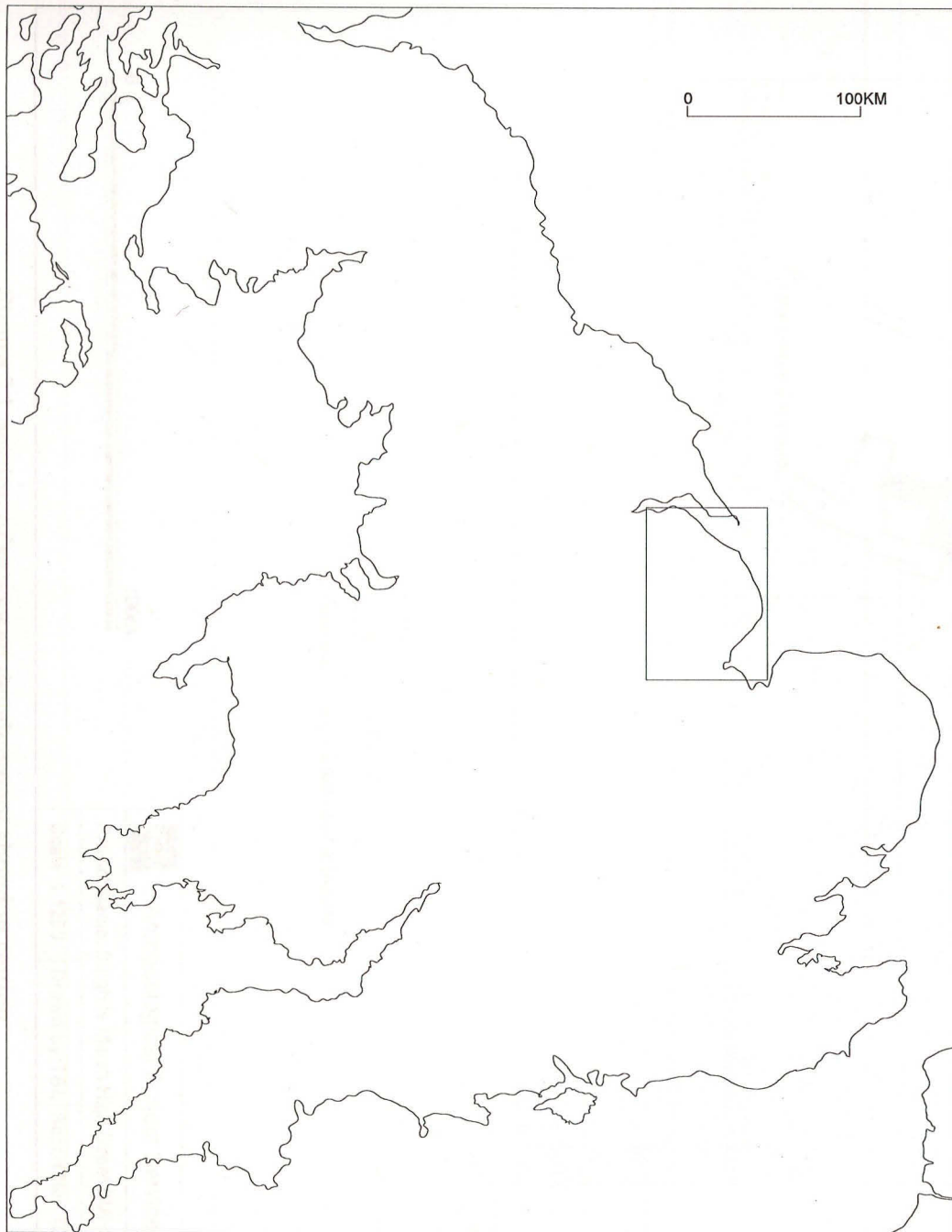
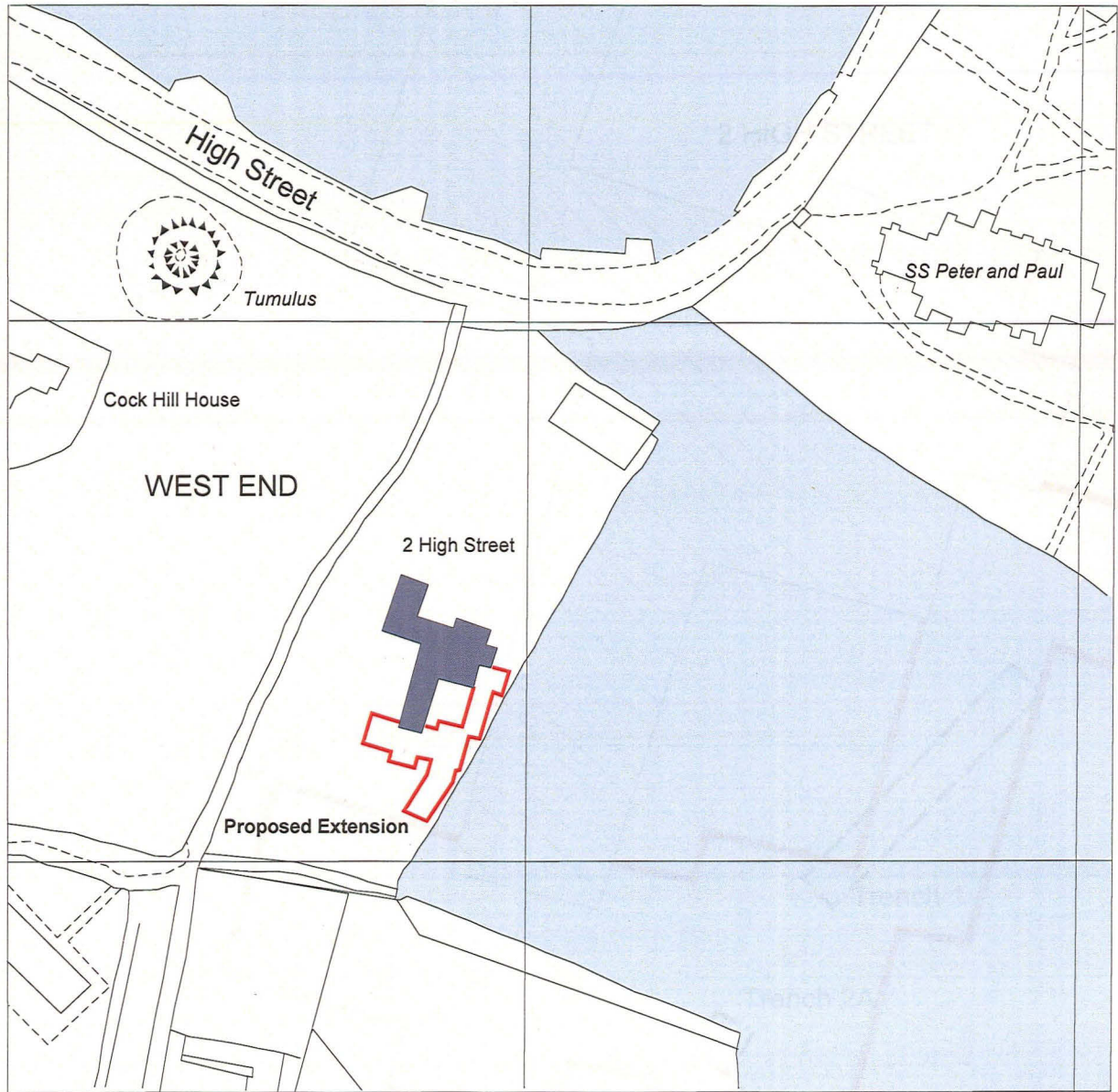



Figure 1 - General location plan



 Built Up Area
Tumulus Anglo Saxon Burial Mound




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Burgh le Marsh High Street BMHS06		
Scale 1:1250	Drawn by:TBL	Report No: 108/06

Figure 2 Location of proposed development showing setting

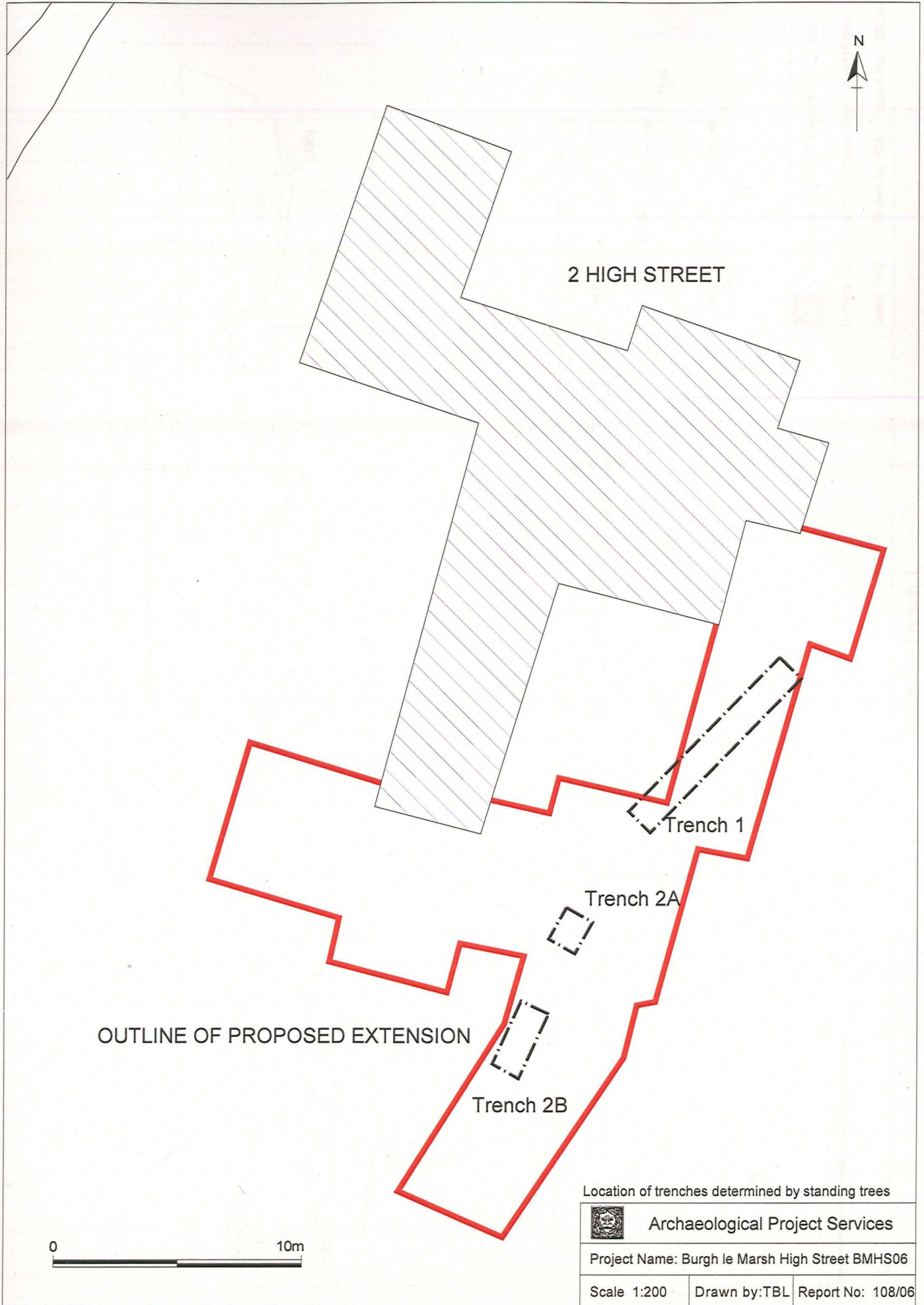


Figure 3 Trench Location Plan

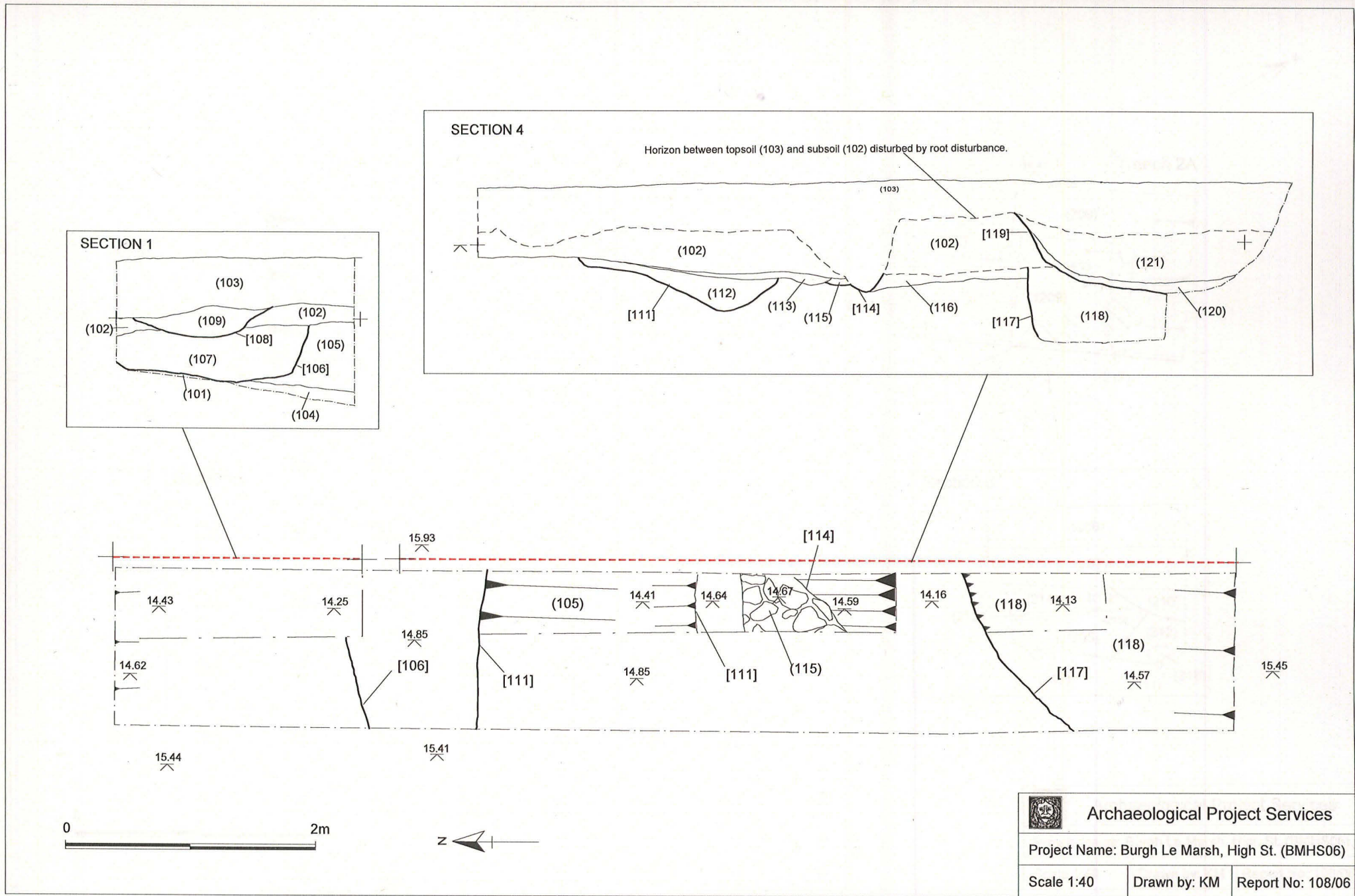
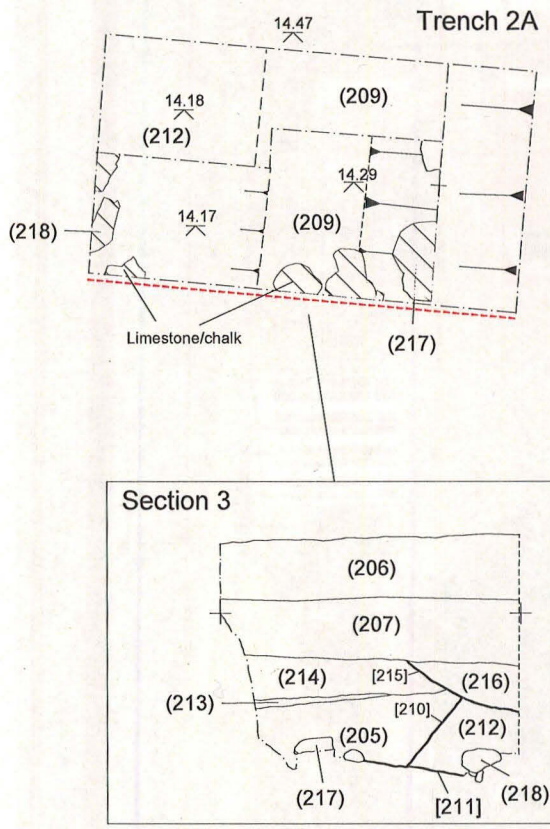
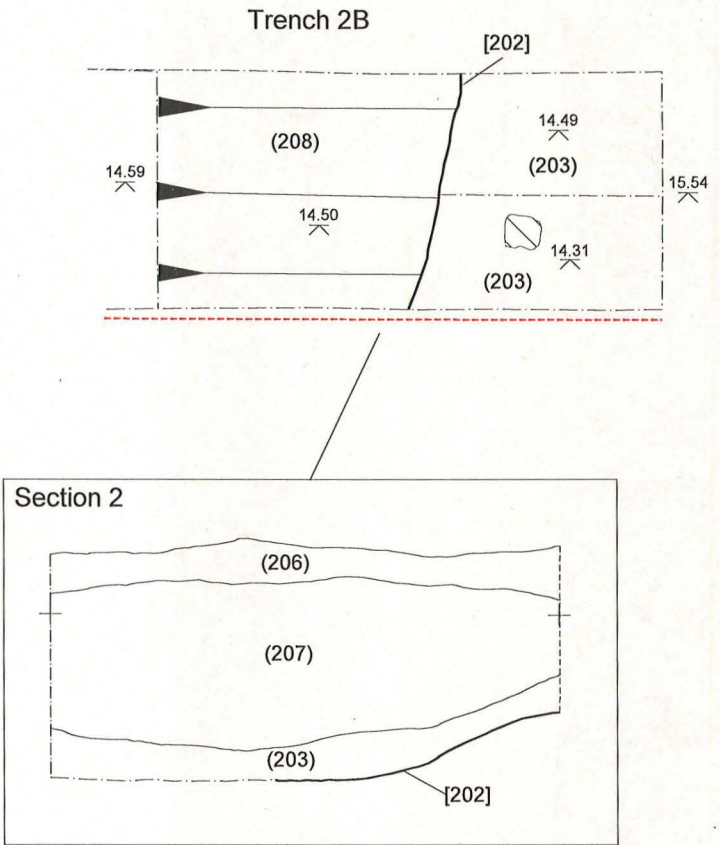


Figure 4. Trench 1



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Scale 1:40	Drawn by: KM	Report No: 108/06

Figure 5. Trenches 2A and 2B



Plate 1. General view of site, looking north



Plate 2. General view of trenches 2A and 2B, looking south



Plate 3, Trench 1,
post-excavation,
looking southwest



Plate 4, Trench
2A. Looking
South

Appendix I
Specifications for Archaeological Excavation



Plate 5, Trench
2B. Looking
north.



Plate 6, Ditch
[111] and
possible wall
foundation
[114], looking
southeast



Plate 7, Pit/ Ditch
[117], looking
southeast

Appendix 1 Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at the Noss Mayo Residential Home for the Elderly, High Street, Burgh le Marsh, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies close to the historic core of the town, near to the Parish Church and to the Cock Hill Scheduled Monument. Archaeological evaluation nearby revealed the presence of archaeological remains dating to the Roman period.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission is sought for construction of an extension to the building. The archaeological works are being undertaken to provide information to assist in the determination of the application.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at the Noss Mayo Residential Home for the Elderly, High Street, Burgh le Marsh, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Burgh le Marsh is located approximately 6km west of Skegness in the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. It lies on an area of slightly higher ground looking out over the Lincolnshire Marsh. The residential home lies on the south side of the High Street, southwest of the parish church, at National Grid Reference TF 4998 6492.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission is sought for an extension to the residential home. Archaeological evaluation is required in order to provide information to assist in the determination of the application.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Burgh le Marsh is situated southeast of the Lincolnshire Wolds on an area of slightly higher ground over looking the Lincolnshire marsh. The soils are Holderness Association slowly permeable coarse loamy soils developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies 120m southwest of the parish church of St Peter and St Paul close to the core of the settlement, an area of frequent archaeological finds and features. Evidence of Roman occupation has been identified in the vicinity; the Scheduled Anglo-Saxon burial mound Cock Hill lies just to

the northwest. The present residential home was built in the late 19th century, but prior to that little is known of the history of the site and there is potential for earlier remains to survive.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

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

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of a two trenches *c.* 10x2m within the footprint of the proposed extension. Location of the trenches will be agreed with the archaeological curator prior to commencement of the work.
- 9.1.3 Should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth trenches may be widened or stepped. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is

required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

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

individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

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

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

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

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

11.2 Stage 2

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

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

11.3 Stage 3

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

11.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.

11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

11.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for

each phase will be produced.

11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

11.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 ARCHIVE

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

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the Client; the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council; East Lindsey District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

14 PUBLICATION

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

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

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

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

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

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

17 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

17.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Lincolnshire. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of

archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: H Healey, independent archaeologist; or G Taylor, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 2 staff, 1 supervisor and 1 assistant, and to take two-three days.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take up to 10 person-days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Specialist time is allowed for in the project budget.
- 18.3 Contingency
- 18.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; pump; Roman pottery - large quantities; faunal remains -large quantities; Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.
- 18.3.2 Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator, not Archaeological Project Services.

19 **INSURANCES**

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

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

20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

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Williams (forthcoming) Report on archaeological evaluation on the proposed Burgh le Marsh Bypass

Specification: Version 1, 22 May 2006

Appendix 2
Context Summary
Burgh-le-Marsh, High Street (BMHS 06)

Trench 1

Context No	Type	Description	Thick (m)	Interpretation
101	Deposit	Loose mid orange-brown fine sand	-	Natural
102	Deposit	Friable, mid brown-grey sandy-silt, occ chalk pieces	0.45m	Subsoil
103	Deposit	Loose, dark grey silt, occ clay, occ sand, mod chalk pieces, occ charcoal.	0.40m	Topsoil
104	Deposit	Loose, mid- dark brown-grey silty-sand	0.10	Alluvial layer?
105	Deposit	Loose, Mid-dark orangey/brown fine sand, occ silt, occ clay patches	0.60m	Alluvial layer?
106	Cut	E-W orientated linear ditch, Steep straight side with concave shallow base. 154m in section	0.35m	Ditch
107	Fill	Friable, mid brown silty-sand, mod chalk pieces, occ charcoal, occ flint, occ patches of heavy red clay	0.35m	Fill of Ditch [106]
108	Cut	Observed in section, shallow sloping straight sides with shallow concave base. 0.93m wide	0.25m	Pit/hollow
109	Fill	Friable, Mid brown-grey sandy-silt, occ chalk pieces	0.25m	Fill of [108]
110	U/S	Unstratified finds	-	Finds from machining
111	Cut	Linear ditch with shallow v-shaped profile	0.27m	Ditch
112	Fill	Friable, yellow brown fine sandy silt	0.27m	Fill of Ditch [111]
113	Deposit	Friable fine brown sandy silt	0.09m	Layer
114	Cut	Possible linear in area of severe root disturbance – may be foundation cut for ‘masonry’ (115)	>0.12m	Foundation cut?
115	Deposit	Irregular ‘placed’ chalk and sandstone pieces – possible wall foundation or kerb	0.07m	Masonry?
116	Deposit	Friable pale grey brown fine sandy silt with moderate charcoal inclusions	0.11m	Layer overlying alluvial silts
117	Cut	Steep sided cut – only partially visible as beyond confines of trench	>0.6m	Pit/linear
118	Fill	Friable pale grey brown fine sandy silt with occ charcoal	>0.6m	Fill of [117]
119	Cut	Probable pit with moderate-steep sides and flattened base – only partially visible within trench	>0.6m	Pit?
120	Fill	Friable pale grey-brown sandy silt with frequent shell inclusions	>0.09m	Lower fill of [119]
121	Fill	Friable, pale grey-brown sandy silt	0.38m	Upper fill of [119]

Trenches 2A & 2B

Context No	Type	Description	Thick (m)	Interpretation
201	-	Number allocated to unstratified finds (Trench 2B)	-	-
202	Cut	E-W aligned linear >2.7m wide- only partially visible– base of ditch deeper than 1.2m below land surface	>0.27m	ditch
203	Fill	Loose/friable mid grey brown silty sand with occ chalk inclusions	0.27m	Fill of ditch
204	Deposit	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occ charcoal/flint/fired clay fragments	0.9m	Subsoil

Appendix 2
Context Summary
Burgh-le-Marsh, High Street (BMHS 06)

205	Deposit	Friable dark grey-brown sandy-silt	0.39m	Fill of [210]
206	Deposit	Friable mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with occ flint pieces	0.29m	Topsoil
207	Deposit	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt with occ charcoal/flint/fired clay	0.9m	Subsoil
208	Deposit	Loose mid orange brown fine sand	-	Natural
209	Deposit	Loose mid orange brown fine sand	-	Natural
210	Cut	Only partially visible in trench – n-s linear - > 1.15m w x >0.58m d	-	Ditch
211	Cut	N-S linear – only partially visible in trench	-	Ditch
212	Fill	Loose, dark grey brown sandy silt with scarce inclusions of charcoal/fired clay/flecks of chalk	0.24m	Fill of ditch [211]
213	Fill	Layer of clay – possible daub dump	0.05m	Clay layer/daub fill of [210]
214	Fill	Friable dark grey-brown sandy-silt	0.22m	Fill of [210]
215	Cut	Possible cut of feature – only partially visible in section - >0.6m w x >0.24m d	-	Ditch/pit
216	Fill	Loose dark grey brown silty sand with occ chalk fragments	0.24m	Fill of [215]
217	Fill	Chalk rubble at lox of [210]	>0.10m	Fill of [210]
218	Fill	Chalk rubble at lox of [211]	>0.15m	Fill of [211]

Key to Abbreviations:

Mod- Moderate
CBM- Ceramic Building Material
Occ- occasional
Lox- limit of excavation

Appendix 3
**REPORT 239 ON POTTERY FROM AN EVALUATION AT HIGH STREET,
 BURGH LE MARSH, LINCOLNSHIRE, BMHS06**

For ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Margaret J. Darling, M.Phil., F.S.A., M.I.F.A

August 2006

The pottery consists of 91 sherds from ten contexts, weighing 1.658kg. Some of the pottery is fairly fresh, the average sherd weight being 17.5g. There is some abrasion. The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery*. There are no problems for long term storage. Codes are compatible with the archive structure and coding used in the City of Lincoln database and for Lincolnshire sites, and are detailed in Appendix 1. The archive is attached, appendix 2, and will be curated for future study and research.

INTRODUCTION

Summary of the pottery with quantities, dating and comments is in Table 1.

Table 1

Cxt	Sherds	Weight	Date	Comments
105	1	22	PREH	
107	5	107	3C?	
110	7	198	ML3-4/POSTRO	
113	7	110	M3/POSTRO	
118	1	32	3C PROB	
201	2	78	3C PROB	
203	24	472	L3-4	
204	8	164	ML3+	Join with 205
205	30	441	ML3?	Join with 204
207	6	34	ROM	
	90	1578		

OVERVIEW OF FABRICS AND VESSEL TYPES

The fabrics represented are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Fabric	Code	Sherds	%	Weight	%
Black burnished ware 1	BB1	1	1.10	7	0.42
Shell-gritted dales ware	DWSH	14	15.38	164	9.89
Erratic-tempered ware	ETW?	1	1.10	22	1.33
Fired clay	FCLAY?	1	1.10	3	0.18
Grey	GREY	59	64.84	1218	73.46
Grey coarser round quartz	GREY?	3	3.30	19	1.15
Grey sandy	GRSA	1	1.10	32	1.93
Nene Valley colour-coated ware	NVCC	3	3.30	144	8.69
Samian Central Gaulish	SAMCG	2	2.20	2	0.12
Shell-gritted	SHEL	6	6.59	47	2.83

The only imported sherds are two flakes of Central Gaulish samian. Sherds from outside the area include a single sherd of Black-Burnished 1 from Dorset (from 205), a rim fragment which is probably from a bowl rather than a cooking pot, and could either be from a flat-rimmed type, but is more likely to be from a bead-and-flange type. This would tie into the pattern observed for the occurrence of BB1 vessels at Caister-on-Sea Shore fort where the commonest forms in the late period were bead-and-flange bowls (Darling with Gurney 1993, fig 153, 546-551), illustrating the coastal trade. Coming by the same route are the dales ware shell-gritted jars. The only fine wares were the two vessels in Nene Valley colour-coated, a bowl or dish and a single beaker fragment, also dating to the later Roman period.

Some of the grey vessels are reminiscent of the products of the late Swanpool kilns at Lincoln, which have been common finds at Burgh le Marsh, although there are none that can be certainly identified in this group. A bead-and-flange bowl from context 203 has a thin bead, and a fragment of a lug-handled jar, the handle countersunk and with burnished line decoration are both types produced at Swanpool (Webster & Booth 1947, fig 4, D2-8; fig 5, F1-2). Another unusual type is a lid with a rim of the same type as used for dales ware jars, and a jar with a bead-and-flange rim type. Some of the grey body sherds contained rounded quartz similar to a late fabric at Lincoln (LCOA).

DISCUSSION

The date range starts the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age sherd, and for the Roman period, with the Central Gaulish samian in the 2nd century, both tiny flakes, while the bulk of the pottery belongs to the later Roman period, broadly mid 3rd century onwards, although there is little for which an exclusively 4th century date is applicable.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A number of sherds are drawable to fully record the site including some unusual types, but in anticipation of some further work on the site, can be reserved until that is available.

FABRIC DEFINITION

Publication of *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection*, abbreviated NRFRC (Tomber and Dore 1998), obviate the need to describe the major imported and widely traded Romano-British wares in detail.

BB1	Black-Burnished ware category 1, NRFRC: DOR BB1 (Dorset); ROS BB1 (Rossington Bridge).
DWSH	Shell-gritted dales ware jars, hand-made and wheel-finished from sources in north Lincolnshire around the Humber area. NRFRC: DAL SH
ETW	Erratic-tempered ware. Crushed igneous rocks, a type of fabric used from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age. Varying fabric textures from dense to coarse, with sparse to common inclusions of crushed rock.
FCLAY	Fragments of fired clay.
GREY	Grey, undifferentiated quartz-gritted grey fabrics, hard wares with sparse to common sub-rounded quartz inclusions.
GRSA	Grey, with common to abundant quartz sand inclusions.
NVCC	Nene Valley colour-coat NRFRC: LNVCC
SAMCG	Samian Central Gaul, from Lezoux. NRFRC: LEZ SA
SHEL	Shell-gritted, miscellaneous shell-gritted ware, not certainly of local origin.

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APPENDIX 1 ARCHIVE CODES

Code	Expansion
	Vessel types
BCAR	Bowl carinated
BD	Bowl or dish
BDR	Bowl D-shaped rim
BFB	Bowl bead-and-flange
BFL	Bowl flat-rim
BK	Beaker
BTR	Bowl triangular rim
BWM	Bowl wide-mouth
CLSD	Closed form
CP?	Cooking pot
DPR?	Dish plain-rim
J	Jar
JB	Jar or bowl
JDW	Jar dales ware
JFB	Jar bead-and-flange rim
JFO	Jar folded
JL?	Jar large
JLH	Jar lug-handled
L?	Lid
OPEN?	Open form
	Decoration/manufacture
?	Manufacture uncertain
BHL	Burnished horizontal lines
BIWL	Burnished intersecting wavy-lines
BVL	Burnished vertical lines
BWL	Burnished wavy-lines
HM	Hand-made
STAB	Stabbed decoration
LA	Latticed

APPENDIX 2

ARCHIVE DATABASE

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Ve	Altn	D#	Details	Lnk	Shs	Wt
105	ETW?	OPEN?	HM;STA B	-	-	01	RIM/PT WALL;O'ALL STAB &RIM;?BONE END;INTURN RIM;V UNUSUAL PREH	-	1	22
105	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
107	SAMCG	-	-	-	-	-	FLAKE	-	1	1
107	GREY	JL?	BVL	-	-	-	BS >TRIMMED BASAL	-	1	54
107	GREY	JFO	-	-	-	-	BS THICK WALL FOR TYPE	-	1	11
107	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	4
107	GREY	-	-	-	VABR	-	BS ?BASE	-	1	37
107	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3C?	-	-	-
110	GREY	JFB	-	-	ABR/1	02	RIM/NECK;B&F RIM;DIAM18	-	1	50
110	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS THIN WALL	-	1	1
110	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG	-	1	80
110	GRSA	L?	-	-	-	03	RIM LIKE JDW;DIAM16	-	1	32
110	SHEL	BD	-	1	-	-	BASE FRAG;DKGRY;MOD SHELL;BURNSHED	-	2	18
110	SHEL	-	-	-	VABR	-	BASE FRAG	-	1	17
110	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML3-4/POSTRO	-	-	-
113	GREY	J?	BHL	1	-	-	BSS ?JL SPACED BHL	-	2	62
113	GREY	JB	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;J OR BWM	-	1	8
113	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	4	40
113	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3/POSTRO	-	-	-
118	GREY	J?	BWL	-	VABR	-	BS 2 ROW BWL	-	1	32
118	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3C PROB	-	-	-
201	GREY	BTR	-	-	-	D?	RIM/PT WALL;THICK HEAVY;DIAM26;BURNISHED	-	1	51
201	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	27
201	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3C PROB	-	-	-
203	NVCC	BD	-	1	-	-	BASE/PT WALL;THICK;CR FAB	-	2	142
203	NVCC	BK	-	-	-	-	BS RB FAB	-	1	2
203	GREY	JLH	BWL	-	-	-	BS W COUNTERSINK;SPIKY BWL	-	1	21
203	GREY	BTR	-	-	-	D?	RIM/WALL;DIAM20;BURNISHED BANDS	-	1	47
203	GREY	BFB	-	-	-	D?	RIM/PT WALL;THIN BEAD;;DIAM16	-	1	34
203	GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG	-	1	12
203	GREY	BWM	-	1	-	D?	RIM>SHLDR;DIAM24;U'CUT RIM;TIGHT CURVE	-	2	50
203	GREY	BCAR	-	-	-	-	BS UPR WALL;SHARP CARIN;LWR;DIAM CARIN 12?	-	1	4
203	GREY	CLSD	STAB	-	VABR	-	BS LINE STABS	-	1	17
203	GREY	DPR?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY	-	1	4
203	GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BASE PLAIN	-	1	32
203	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	5	30
203	DWSH	JDW	HM	-	SOOT	-	RIM>SHLDR	-	1	34
203	DWSH	-	HM	-	-	-	BSS	-	4	40
203	FCLAY	-	-	-	-	-	OXID FRAG;1 FLAT SURF;OCC SHELL	-	1	3
203	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3-4	-	-	-
204	GREY	BWM?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;STRONG CURVE;?U'CUT TYPE	-	1	21
204	GREY	BD	-	1	-	-	BASE FRAGS;JOIN	205	3	110
204	GREY	J	LA	-	-	-	BS	-	1	5
204	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS THICK	-	1	11
204	GREY?	-	-	-	-	-	BS NR LCOA W RND QTZ INCLS	-	1	12
204	SHEL	J	?	-	-	-	BS NOT DEF DWSH;DKGRY	-	1	5
204	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML3+	-	-	-

205	SAMCG	-	-	-	-	FLAKE	-	1	1
205	GREY	BFL	BWL	-	D?	RIM/PT WALL;DIAM22;BWL;LTBN SURFS	-	1	29
205	GREY	BDR	-	-	D?	RIM/WALL;DIAM17 D-SHAPE RIM;BURNISH BANDS	-	1	31
205	GREY	BD	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;JOINS	204	1	101
205	GREY	BD	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;CHAMFER	-	1	52
205	GREY	BD	-	-	-	BS WALL W CHAMFER	-	1	20
205	GREY	BD	-	-	-	BASE FRAG	-	1	17
205	GREY	BD	-	-	-	BASE FRAG	-	1	11
205	GREY	CLSD	BIWL	-	-	BS ZONE LIGHT BIWL BETW GROOVES	-	1	9
205	GREY	J	LA	-	-	BS	-	1	3
205	GREY	BK?	-	-	-	BS V THIN WALL	-	1	1
205	GREY	CP?	-	-	-	BS NECK/SHLDR;CP TYPE	-	1	7
205	GREY	-	-	-	-	BSS;1 X CLSD BK/FS?	-	6	55
205	GREY?	-	-	-	-	BSS RND QTZ CF LCOA FAB	-	2	7
205	DWSH	J	HM	-	SOOT	BSS	-	9	90
205	BB1	B	HM	-	SOOT	RIM FR;PROB FROM A BFB;BURNISH LINE AT FRACTURE	-	1	7
205	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	ML3?	-	-	-
207	GREY	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	4	27
207	SHEL	-	-	-	-	BSS F THIN WALL;NOT DEF DWSH	-	2	7
207	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-

Appendix 4
Prehistoric pottery
Dr Carol Allen

Context 105 - 1 rim sherd, 23g

Unabraded and decorated with impressions made with the end of a bird bone or twig, in vaguely horizontal rows on exterior, on edge of rim and on rim. The rim is flat, slightly bevelled and pinched out internally. The sherd is tempered with shelly material and quartz, is brown to grey on the exterior and irregularly fired.

This is an unusual vessel but the decoration and finish suggests that this is a middle Neolithic impressed ware bowl, probably with a round base. There are regional variations of pottery at this time other than Peterborough impressed wares, and this is likely to be a regional type, rare and interesting. It is in good condition and probably has not travelled far. A pit would form the usual context for this sort of pottery.

Pottery, Fired Clay and CBM
Dr A. Boyle and J. Young

[catalogues overleaf]

BMHS06 POTTERY ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE AND JANE YOUNG

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
110	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	sandy; red	bowl	1	1	21		rim	round everted; incised hollow on rim edge; local ?	17th to 18th
110	LERTH	Late earthenwares		garden pot	1	1	10		rim		19th to 20th
110	LERTH	Late earthenwares		garden pot	1	1	20		BS		19th to 20th
110	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware		jar	17	1	808	stamped star and circular decoration	near complete	bristol glaze	18th to 19th
110	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware		jug	1	1	8	applied fe strip in a V shaped	BS		late 13th to 14th
110	WHITE	Modern whiteware		lid	1	1	39		complete		19th to 20th
113	LERTH	Late earthenwares		garden pot	1	1	7		rim		19th to 20th

BMHS06 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE AND JANE YOUNG

context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description
107	FIRE CLAY	fired clay	smooth; light orange	7	21	flat surfaces; daub ?; salt surfacing ?
110	FIRE CLAY	fired clay	fine dark orange/red	1	58	?CBM or natural; external mineral concretions
118	FIRE CLAY	fired clay	dark reduced/light reduced; fine orange + shell	1	7	flat surfaces
205	DAUB	Daub	fine light brown + ca	8	94	lath void 15mm wide
207	FIRE CLAY	fired clay	fine cream	1	1	

APPENDIX 5
EVALUATION AT HIGH STREET, BURGH LE MARSH, LINCOLNSHIRE
(BMHS 06)

The Animal Remains

By Jennifer Kitch

Introduction

A total of 53 (1135g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from the archaeological evaluation works undertaken at High Street, Burgh le Marsh, Lincolnshire. The remains were recovered from linear ditches, layers and unstratified contexts, dating primarily to the 3rd century Roman and post-Roman periods.

Methodology

Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Also fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986). Where distinctions could not be made, the bone was recorded as sheep/goat (s/g).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated for each taxon. Where fresh breaks were noted, fragments were refitted and counted as one.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985), Grant (1982) and Levine (1982), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult, that is, fully fused bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

Results

Condition

The condition of the remains was generally good to moderate occurring within grades 2 and 3 of the Lyman Criteria (1996). Four fragments of bone display evidence of butchery, all consistent with disarticulation and meat removal. Three fragments of bone displayed evidence of burning, two of which were from Unphased layer contexts. No evidence of gnawing was noted on any of the remains. No problems for long term storage have been noted.

Species Representation

Table 1, below, outlines the number of fragments identified to taxa by phase.

Taxon	Phase					Total
	Roman?	3rd Century	Late 3rd-4 th Century	Post-Roman	Unphased	
Cattle	1	7			1	9
Sheep/Goat		2	2		3	7
Pig		2	1			3
Fowl		1				1
Large Mammal		13		5	4	22
Medium Mammal	2		4			6
Unidentified		2	1	1	1	5
Total	3	27	8	6	9	53

Cattle are the predominant species within the assemblage, followed by sheep/goat, pig and fowl. The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful data on animal husbandry and utilisation, save the presence of the species.

However, any further excavation is liable to yield much more bone of a good to moderate condition, with very good potential for establishing further detailed information on animal husbandry and utilisation on this site.

In the event of further excavation it is recommended that environmental sampling should be considered. The recovery of smaller bones such as small mammal, bird and fish should contribute to our understanding of the local environment and the diversity of the diet of the inhabitants of the site.

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BMHS 06

Key:

Codes and references used in cataloguing animal bone

Taxon: Species, family group or size category.

Non-species specific codes: -

- : Equid- Horse Family
- : Gadidae- Cod Family
- : Passer- *Passerine*, Small songbirds i.e. Sparrow or Finches
- : Turdid- *Turdidae*, Blackbird/Thrush family
- : Corvid- *Covidae*, Crow family i.e. Crow, Rook or Jackdaw
- : Galliform- Fowl or Pheasant
- : Large Mammal – Cattle, Horse, Red Deer size
- : Medium Mammal- Sheep/Goat, Pig, Dog, Roe Deer size
- : Small Mammal- Cat, Rabbit size
- : Micro Mammal- Mouse sized
- : Unidentified- Not identified to species

Element: Skeletal element represented.

: Unidentified- Not identified to element

Side: L-Left, R- Right, B- Both

Zones: Records presence/absence of individual areas of the bone.

Based on Zone illustrations in Serjeantson, D, 1996 *The Animal Bones, in Refuse and Disposal at Area 16, East Runnymede: Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations*, Vol. 2, (eds) E S Needham and T Spence, British Museum Press, London.

Prox & Dist: Fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses

: X- Not present, F- Fused, U- Unfused, B- Unfused diaphysis and epiphysis present, V- Fusion Line visible.

Age Range: Age range based on age at fusion. Based on

Silver, I, A, 1969, *The Ageing of Domestic Animals*, in D. Brothwell and E.S. Higgs, *Science in Archaeology*, Thames and Hudson.

Path: Presence of pathology, details in notes column.

Butch: Presence of butchery, details in notes column.

Burnt: Presence of burning, details in notes column.

Gnaw: Presence of gnawing, details in notes column.

Worked: Fragment shows evidence of working, details in the notes column.

Fresh Break: Fresh break noted, fragments re-fitted as one bone.

Associated: Articulating or adjoining bones.

Measured: Measurements taken as according to Von den Driesch, A, 1976 *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum.

Tooth Wear: Tooth wear score for aging data, taken as according to:

- Grant, A, 1982 'The Use of Tooth Wear as a Guide to the Age of Domestic Ungulates', in B Wilson *et al.* *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, BAR British Series 109, 91-108, Oxford
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- Surface:** Taphonomies noted on the bone surface:
W- Weathered
A- Abraded
R- Rootlet etched
D- Chemical etching from digestion
- Condition:** Grades 0-5, where 0 = pristine and 5= indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable. Based on Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
- No.:** Number of individual bones/fragments
- (g):** Weight in grams
- Notes:** Notes on observed taphonomies, differences and associations.

Ctxt No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measur'd	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes	
118	Cattle	Mandible	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X		2	1	283	PM4=g, M1=m, M2=l, M3=Abnormal
118	Cattle	Mandible	L	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X		2	1	15	dpm4=a
118	Sheep/Goat	Innominate	R	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	14	
118	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	2	41	
118	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	2	26	
118	Cattle	Tooth	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	30	Upper M2
118	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	2	20	
118	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	12	single cut on the neck
118	Pig	Scapula	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	10	
118	Large Mammal	Carpal/Tarsal	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	2	39	
118	Fowl	Radius	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X		1	1	1	
118	Large Mammal	Skull	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	2	
118	Unidentified	Unidentified	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	2	6	
205	Cattle	Scapula	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	F	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	X		3	1	236	Trimmed along the spinous process
205	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	35	
205	Cattle	Femur	R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	12	Two cuts on the shaft
205	Cattle	Metacarpal	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	40	
205	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	11	
205	Cattle	Tooth	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X		2	1	24	Lower M3= g
110	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	42	
110	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal	R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	R		3	1	24	
110	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	R	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	5	
110	Cattle	Metatarsal	R	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	56	

Ctxt No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z 1	Z 2	Z 3	Z 4	Z 5	Z 6	Z 7	Z 8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measur'd	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes		
204	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	L	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	9		
204	Large Mammal	Vertebra	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	21		
112	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X		3	2	17		
112	Cattle	Tooth	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	3	Lower insicor	
107	Pig	Skull- maxilla	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	22		
203	Pig	Tooth	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	2	Lower insicor	
203	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	4	15		
203	Sheep/Goat	Tooth	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X		2	1	3	lower M1=h
203	Sheep/Goat	Tooth	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X		2	1	4	Lower M3=e (broken)
203	Unidentified	Unidentified	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	0		
113	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X		3	1	16	Cut on the lateral side of the blade	
113	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	5		
113	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	10		
113	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	4		
113	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	5	Burnt grey/white	
113	Unidentified	Unidentified	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	1		
104	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	R	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	2	burnt white/grey	
207	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	1	Burnt white/grey	
207	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	1	2		
207	Large Mammal	Thoracic	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	1	8	Spinous process	

Ctxt No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z 1	Z 2	Z 3	Z 4	Z 5	Z 6	Z 7	Z 8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measur'd	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes	
207	Unidentified	Unidentified	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	1	

High Street
Burgh le Marsh
Lincolnshire

Environmental Assessment

1. Introduction

- 1.1 A total of four soil samples was analysed in order to identify any carbonised plant macrofossils and to assess the potential should any future archaeological investigations be undertaken.

2. Methodology

- 2.1 Bulk environmental samples were processed by Archaeological Services WYAS using an Ankara style water flotation system (French 1971). In each case a twenty-litre sample was processed and flots were collected in a 300 μ m sieve and the heavy fraction (the retent) was collected in a 1mm mesh. The flot, once dry, was scanned using a low-powered binocular microscope at magnifications of x4 to x45. Carbonised plant material was identified and bagged separately by type. Retent material was scanned by eye and artefacts (a coin, industrial debris and flint) and animal bone fragments were returned to the client. Flots and retents were also scanned with a magnet, but no hammerscale was recovered.
- 2.2 Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

3. Results

- 3.1 All results are presented in Table 1 and discussed below.

Table 1. Carbonised plant and other remains from the flot samples

	Sample	1	3	4	6
	Context	107	203	112	205
	Total CV	5ml	10ml	5ml	5ml
	Modern	15ml	40ml	35ml	25ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain	Common Name				
<i>Avena</i> sp.	oat		2	1	2
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> sl.	bread/spelt wheat	2	5		9
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>vulgare</i>	hulled barley		3		
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> sl.	barley	1		1	
Indeterminate cereal (+embryo)		6	9	1	15
Indeterminate cereal (-embryo)		3	2		
Carbonised Weeds					

<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed	1
Cyperaceae	sedge family	1
Other Remains		
Non-marine mollusc shell		+10
Earthworm egg capsules		1

4. **Discussion**

4.1 The four samples produced a mixed assemblage of cereal grain, including types of barley, wheat and oats, together with a small amount of weed seeds and non-marine mollusc shells. A large proportion of the cereal grain recovered was poorly preserved and vesicular and could not be identified fully, although it was possible to recognise bread wheat type (*Triticum aestivum* sl.), which included spelt, together with hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare*) and occasional oats (*Avena* sp.). Wheat types were the most prevalent cereal recorded and were recovered from every sample. Barley was also present in each sample but only in small amounts, whilst oat was found in trace amounts in three of the samples.

4.2 Weeds of cultivated or waste ground, and possible indicators of the use of peat land for fuel resources, were rare and only present in sample 1 (107). The most likely origins for these were cereal related, either from fuel burnt in a corn drier or from material arriving at the site accidentally with a cultivated crop.

5. **Conclusions and Recommendations**

5.1 The samples analysed for this assessment produced primarily carbonised cereal grain, which fell into three identifiable categories, namely wheat, barley and oats. Evidence for other types of plant remains was extremely scarce. The presence of bread/spelt wheat and hulled barley together with smaller amounts of oats is fairly typical of a Roman-period assemblage, and probably reflects a rural settlement involved in the drying and processing of cereal grain. It is possible, although tentative based on the evidence here, that peat was used as a source of fuel.

5.2 The samples overall produced a good range of carbonised cereal grain, not always in perfect condition, but often still retaining identifiable features. As a result, the potential for the preservation of plant material, should future work be undertaken at the site, is high. In addition, very little contamination from modern material or earthworm intrusions was found, indicating that the samples are likely to contain datable material contemporary with the archaeological features. Future work may also produce identifiable charcoal, as occasional small fragments were present in these samples.

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Stace, C., 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles* (2nd Edition)

Zohary, D. and Hopf, M., 2000, *Domestication of Plants in the Old World* (3rd Edition)

Acknowledgements

Client

Archaeological Project Services

Project management

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ISOQAR ISO 9001:2000

Cert. No. 125/93

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Archaeological Services WYAS

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Appendix: 7
Roman Coin from 2 High Street, Burgh le Marsh (BMHS06)
Dr Steve Malone

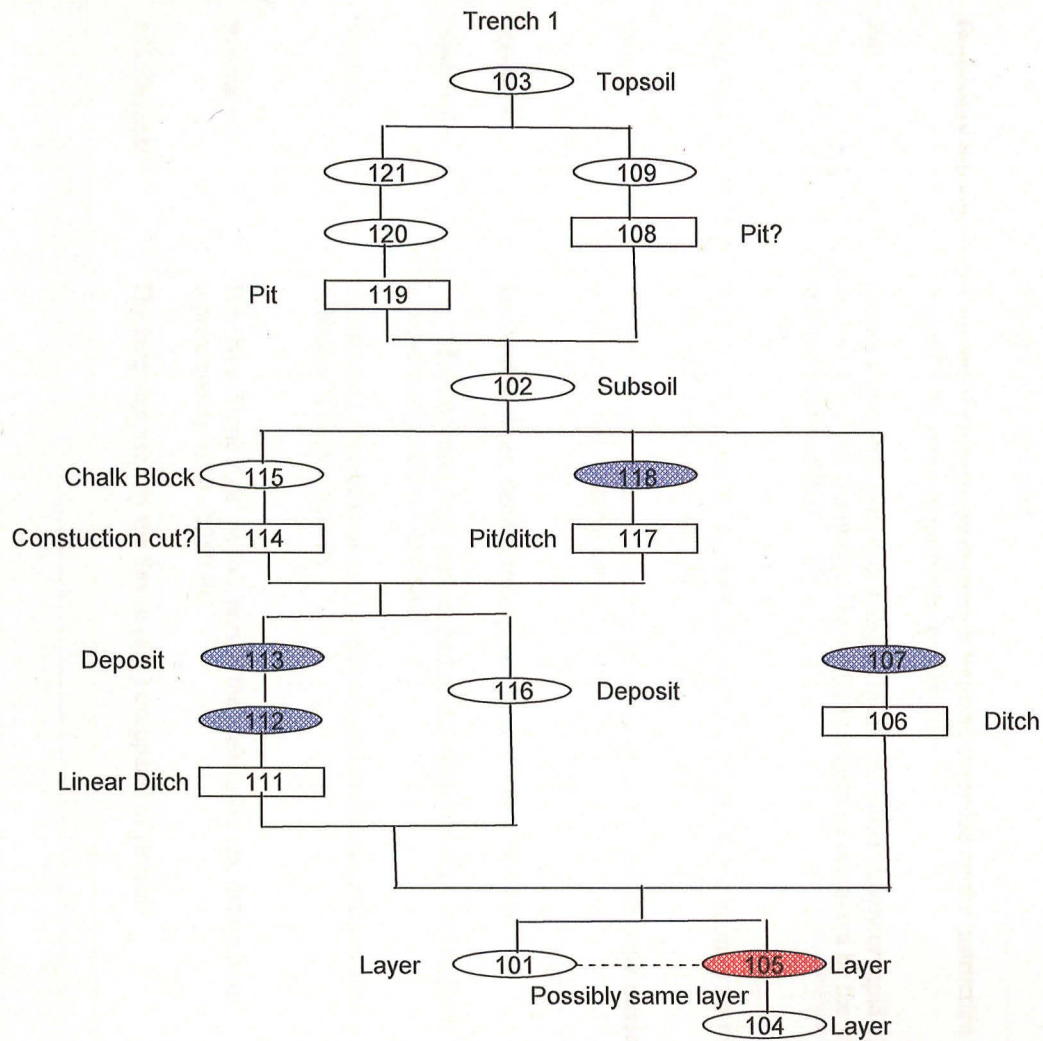
SF No.	Cxt	Ruler/Denomination	Cat			Date of issue
4	112	Constantinian ?copy	as LRBCI 87	Diam: 14mm Wt: 1.4g Axis: 7 Wear: SW/SW	Obv: Rev: [GLORIA EXERCITVS] one standard Mint: TRP (Trier)	335-41

A single late Roman Constantinian bronze. Probably contemporary copy. Very common.

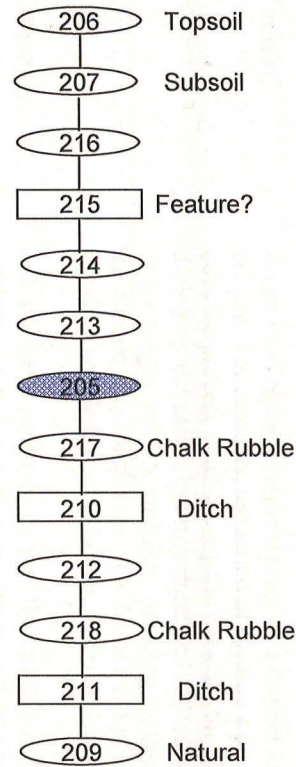
References:

Brickstock, R J 2004 *The Production, Analysis and Standardisation of Romano-British Coin Reports*, English Heritage
 Reece, R 2002 *The Coinage of Roman Britain*, Stroud

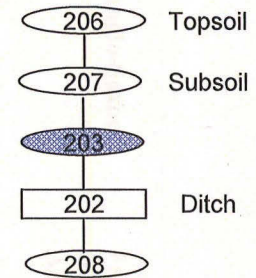
LRBCI = Late Roman Bronze Coinage I, Hill and Kent 1960





Trench 2A



Trench 2B



 Late Roman
 Prehistoric?
 (middle Neolithic)

Appendix 9

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.

Appendix 10

- Post hole** The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
- Post-medieval** The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
- Prehistoric** The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
- Romano-British** Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
- Saxon** Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
- Till** A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 10

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

39	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
11	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2006.133

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BHMS 06

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

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