## Burdale

## Field-walking methodology

The field was initially divided into a series of $100 \times 100$ metre blocks, with adjustment at the east end for the valley side.

The larger 100 x 100m squares were then
sub-divided into twenty-five 20 x 20 m
squares

## Collection Methodology

The aim of the survey was to collect and record on site all identifiable archaeological material visible on the surface at the time of survey. The collection methodology was based on the site grid, which as noted above, divided the survey area into a grid of $5 \times 5 \mathrm{~m}$ squares.

Each surveyor was assigned a line of squares along a 'survey transect' and they were responsible for surveying and recording each square individually before moving on to the next square in their line.

The grid system was divided into an alphanumeric grid with the letters A through T identifying each of the 'lines' to be surveyed. Each of the squares in that line was identified with a number, so as a surveyor moves across the site they first surveyed for example E1, E2, E3, E4... and so on.


## Finds recording: retention and disposal policy

1. The aim of the collection strategy for was to accurately record as much material on site as possible and only retain for further processing materials or objects of clearly diagnostic nature.
2. In practical terms this did not affect the types of things that were recovered during survey, and all artefactual material was picked up and bagged as the surveyor crossed the square.
3. At the end of every fourth square each of the square bags was sorted into artefact types and counted. The individual artefact counts were then recorded on 'square record sheets'.
4. At at the analysis stage only the pottery was washed and plotted by grid square.
