
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
(STRIP, MAP AND RECORD)
ON LAND AT CAIRNS HOUSE
HALL LANE
BURGH LE MARSH
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BMHL15)**

Work Undertaken for
Mr. A. Culley
On behalf of
Mr. D. J. Vernon

April 2015

Report Compiled by
Neil Parker M.A.

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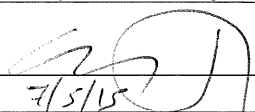
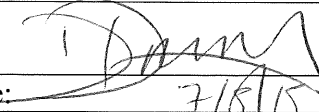
APS Report No: **45/15**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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 Cairns House,
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1. SUMMARY

A programme of mitigation and archaeological investigation was required during development on land at Cairns House, Hall Lane, Burgh le Marsh Lincolnshire.

The site lies in an area of earthworks, representing ridge and furrow of the medieval field system. A previous earthwork survey at the site revealed earthworks associated with the dumping of materials, a possible terrace and a probable post-medieval ditch.

Potential impact to any archaeological remains was addressed by a programme of investigation which involved strip and plan recording of any remains revealed during machine stripping, and monitoring of other development groundwork on site. The results of the groundwork were recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.

In the latter half of 2014, the ground on the Site was made level when a large amount of material was imported and spread over the previously recorded earthworks. The monitored phase of groundwork, the levelling of the 25m x 50m area where a ménage and stabling is to be constructed, was undertaken using 360° mechanical excavator. The uppermost 50mm of soil from the eastern half was removed and deposited in a level spread over the western half of the investigation area in order to create a slight drainage fall from west to east.

No deposits other than the upper part of the imported soil were exposed.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

A Planning Application (S/023/00768/14) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the construction of a stable and ménage on land to the rear of Cairns House, Hall Lane, Burgh le Marsh, Lincolnshire. Permission has been granted, subject to conditions including the undertaking of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr A Culley on behalf of Mr DJ Vernon to undertake archaeological investigation during development works. The work was carried out on 16th April 2015.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Burgh le Marsh is located approximately 5km west of Skegness in the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). Cairns House lies c. 400m south of the village centre as defined by the church of SS. Peter and Paul at National Grid Reference TF 4990 6465 (Fig 2).

The investigation area is a 25m x 50m area to the south of Cairns House within a site measuring 0.8 hectares at a height of approximately 8.5m OD.

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

Archaeological Setting

Flintwork of Mesolithic and Neolithic-Late Bronze Age date has been found around Cock Hill, approximately 300m to the north and in the vicinity of the Primary School. Bronze Age pottery has also been recovered. In addition, a Bronze Age stone 'battle' axe was discovered to the south of The Mount in 1937.

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

An evaluation at a site to the north of Hall Lane (Malone 2000) revealed a number of ditches, gullies and pits of the Romano-British period including a substantial, long-lived boundary feature. Prehistoric flints were recovered from the site along with Iron Age pottery, largely from residual contexts. Finds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from stratified deposits and a quantity of Saxon material suggests continued occupation of this part of Burgh le Marsh into this period. No direct evidence for settlement within the investigated area was recovered, although the finds from the evaluation and previous investigations indicate such a site in reasonably close proximity, perhaps on the higher ground to the north.

Frequent finds of pottery and coins dating to the Romano-British period have been made from the area around High Street, particularly between West End and the church of SS Peter and Paul, and it is suggested that Burgh le Marsh was the site of a settlement, connected to Lincoln via Horncastle by a Roman road. Evidence for settlement has been found to the north of Hall Road. Settlement appears to have continued into the Anglo-Saxon period.

Anglo-Saxon pottery found in Burgh le Marsh is also concentrated in the area around West End, Cock Hill and the church, and possibly suggests continuity of settlement. In addition, two *Sceatta* coins from the lower Rhineland and dated to the early 8th century have been found (Blackburn 1993, 87). Saxon pottery and a fragment of a loomweight were also recovered during the watching-brief (Snee 2000) to the north of Hall Lane.

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

An investigation to the southeast of the development site at NGR TF 501 645 revealed a mid 5th to 9th century ditch as well as a sherd of Late 13th to 15th century pottery.

By the Late Saxon period Burgh appears to have been an important estate centre. The name is derived from the Old English and usually refers to a prehistoric or Roman fort, although an Anglo-Saxon borough is also a possible explanation (Ekwall 1974, 74).

In Domesday Survey of c. 1086, Burgh le Marsh is recorded as the centre of an estate with lands in Sutton in the Marsh, Addlethorpe, Wainfleet and Skegness. At the time of Domesday, the land was owned by Count Alan, Gilbert de Gand, Eudo and Robert the Steward and contained a church, 585 acres of meadow and 29 sokemen (Foster and Longley 1976).

An earthwork survey undertaken at the site (Fig.4) identified a number of ridges which were interpreted as dumping with a possible L-shaped terrace in the north and a probable

post-medieval ditch (Archaeological Project Services 2014). The earthworks formed part of a wider landscape of remains visible on the Lidar images (Fig. 3)

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the mitigation were to preserve by record the significant archaeological remains at the site.

The aims of the investigation were to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the investigation and development groundworks in the specified area. The objectives of the investigation were to determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered, their spatial arrangement, and as far as practicable, recover dating evidence whilst establishing the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

Mitigation of potential impact to archaeological deposits was undertaken by a programme of strip and map recording in the development area. The topsoil was removed by a 13 tonne 360 degree mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket. The soil was removed in a single 50mm spit under archaeological supervision until archaeological deposits and/or the formation level was reached.

The exposed surface was inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was also compiled and a plan of the Site was annotated. Recording of deposits

encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the investigation area was located by manual triangulation off existing boundaries.

Following excavation, the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced.

5. RESULTS (Fig. 4, Plates 1-3)

A single deposit of mixed brown and reddish brown sand, clay and silt with frequent brick fragments, slate, glass and small fragments of chalky stone (001) covered the investigation area. This imported made ground was of an unknown thickness as only 50mm was removed. Sparse grass covered the deposit.

6. DISCUSSION

Previous work has recorded the presence of earthworks on the Site (Figs. 3 and 4). The owners considered this ground unsuitable for the construction of a ménage and stabling and, in the latter half of 2014, the ground was levelled by importing a substantial amount of material (overburden) and distributing it across the Site. This consisted of mixed soils and building rubble accumulated from various locations. It was then seeded with grass.

The construction of the ménage and stabling required this material to be further levelled under archaeological supervision in case underlying earthwork features were disturbed. The groundwork consisted of only the upper 50mm of the imported deposit being removed from the eastern half of the development and re-deposited on the western half. All other associated work is to be constructed on top of this levelled area with no further intrusive

excavation required as part of the development.

No disturbance to the underlying earthworks was caused by the groundwork and no features of an archaeological nature were encountered or artefacts recovered.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigation in the form of strip and map recording was undertaken on land to the rear of Cairns House, Hall Lane, Burgh le Marsh, Lincolnshire in order to assess the impact of development work on any underlying archaeological deposits.

No archaeological deposits were uncovered during the groundwork associated with the development.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr A Culley who commissioned this project on behalf of Mr. D. J. Vernon. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury who edited this report together with Gary Taylor.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
 Site Supervisors: Neil Parker
 Photographic reproduction: Neil Parker
 CAD Illustration: Neil Parker
 Post-excavation Analyst: Neil Parker

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey
OD Above Ordnance Datum

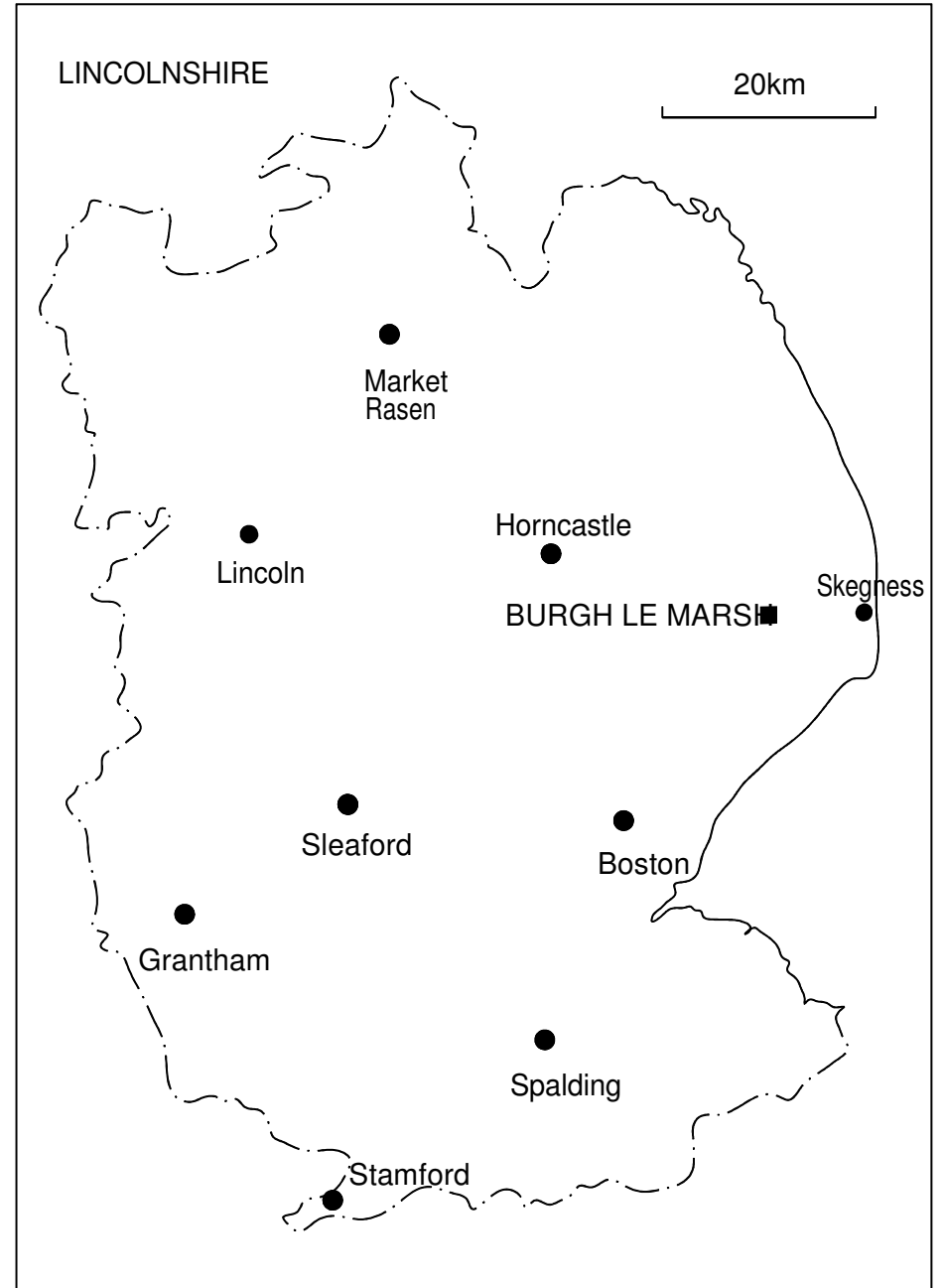
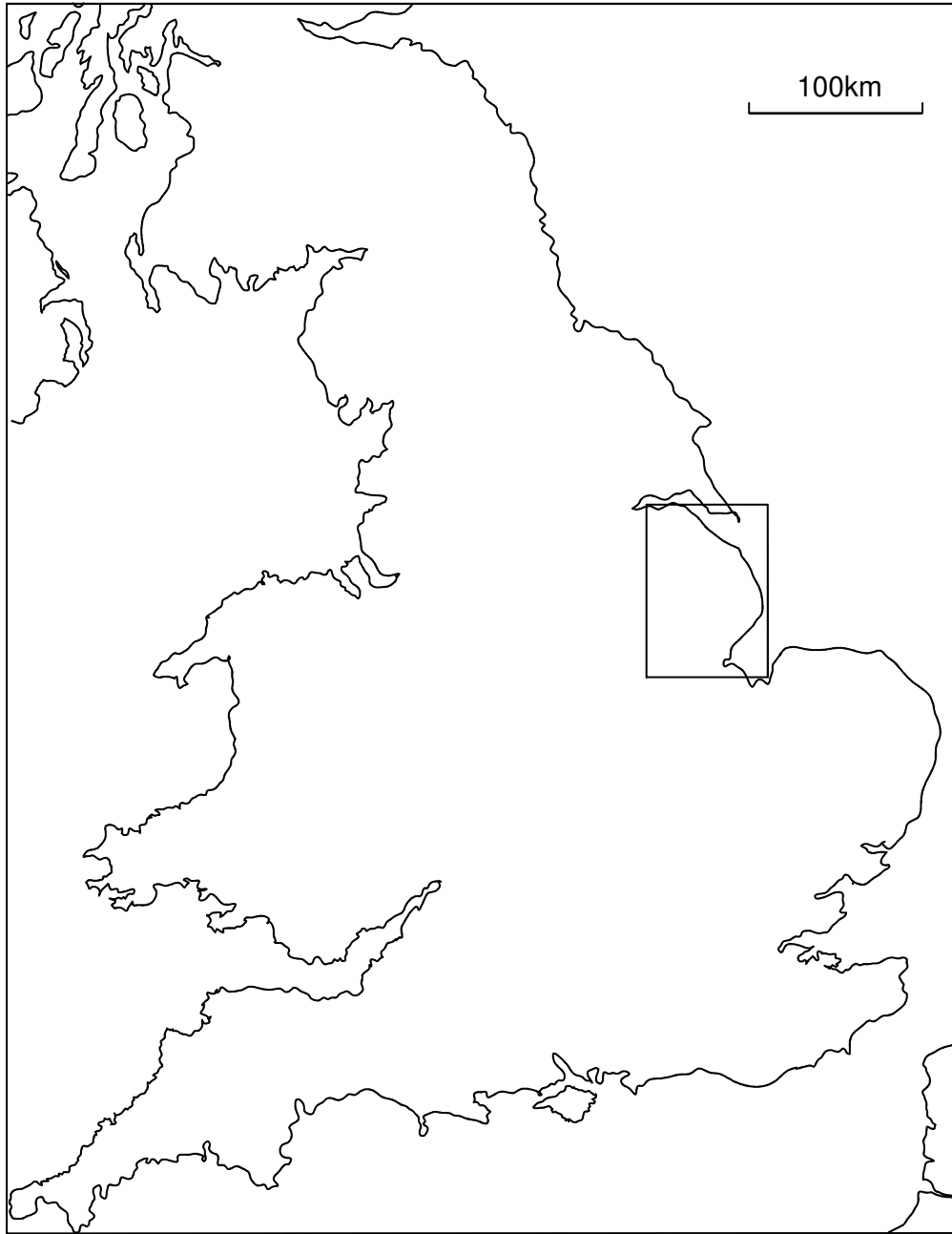
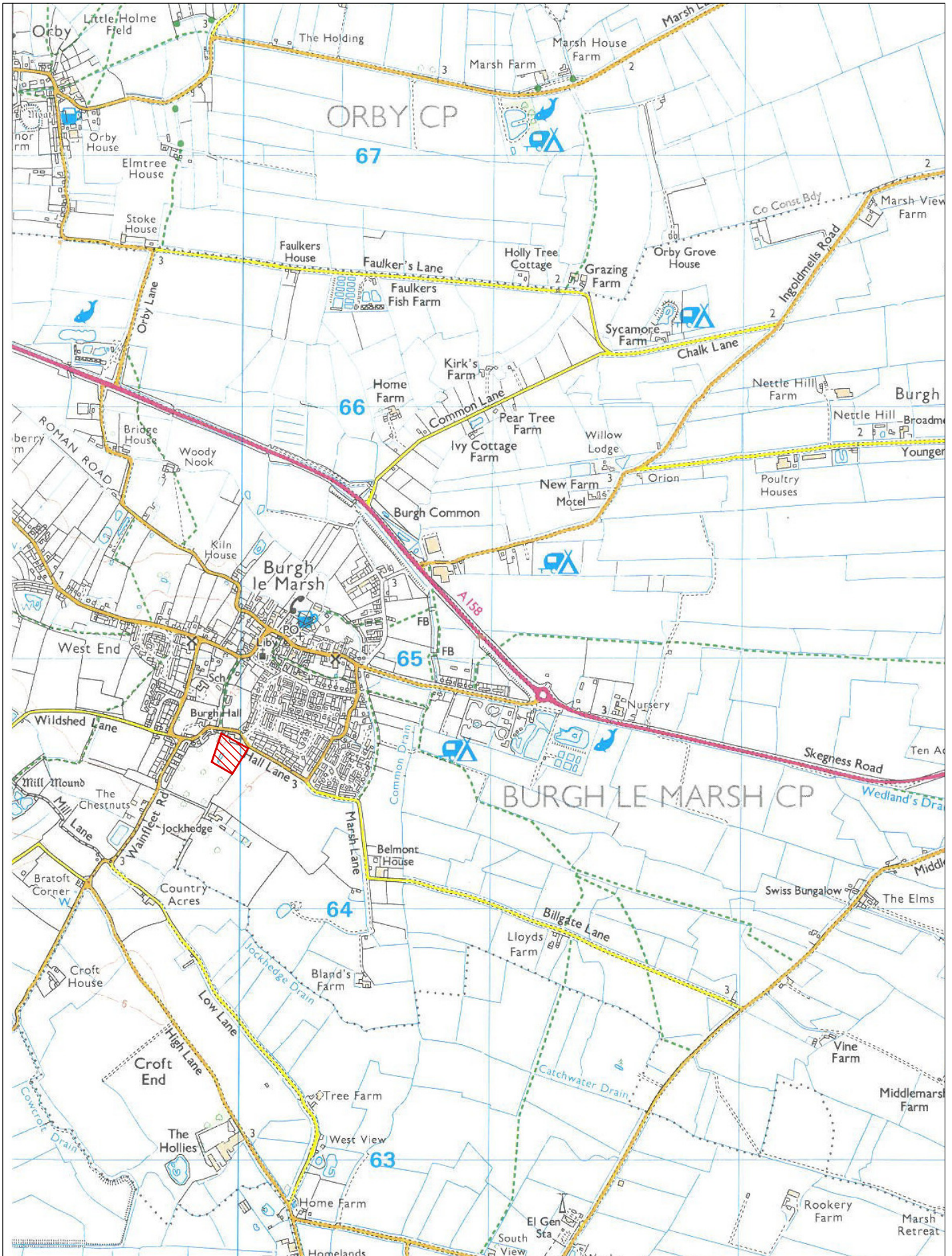


Figure 1 General Location Plan



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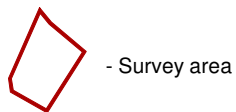
Project Name: Burgh le Marsh Hall Lane (BMHL15)

Scale 1:10000 Drawn by:AF Report No: 45/15

Figure 2 - Site location



LIDAR data courtesy of Environment Agency



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Burgh le Marsh Hall Lane (BMHL15)

Scale 1:5000

Drawn by:AF

Report No: 45/15

Figure 3 Lidar survey

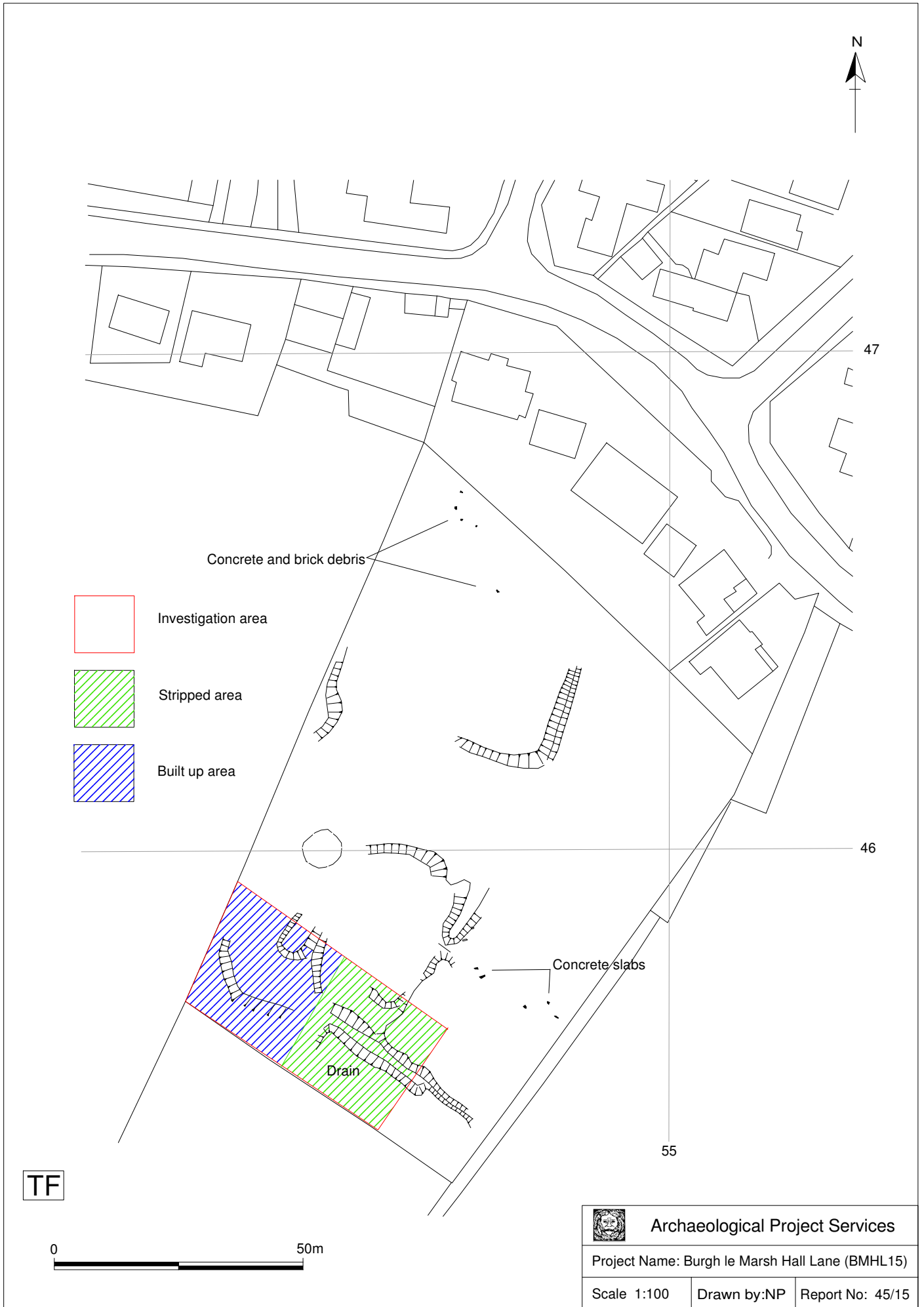



Figure 4 Excavation area overlaid on the earthwork survey

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Burgh le Marsh Hall Lane (BMHL15)		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by:NP	Report No: 45/15

The Plates



Plate 1. The beginning of the soil strip for the ménage area from the southeast corner of the Site. The ground has been previously made level with imported material



Plate 2. The soil strip for the ménage removing 50mm of soil from the east side to be deposited on the west side to create a “fall”. Looking east



Plate 3. The interface where the removed soil from the east has been deposited on top of the existing levels at the west. Looking south

Appendix 1
Context Description

Context	Description	Interpretation
001	Mixed brown and reddish brown sand, clay and silt with fragments of brick, slate, glass and small chalky stone	Overburden

Appendix 2

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, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
LIDAR	An aircraft-based method of survey using analysis of pulses of laser light reflected from the surfaces of the ground and buildings. It is cable of identifying subtle differences in topography.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
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.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
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, Denmark and adjacent areas.
Soke	Land considered to the property of the occupying peasants, rather than the lord of the manor. Also, land that, although within one manor, came under the jurisdiction of a separate manor.

Appendix 3

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | Context record |
| 1 | Photographic record sheet |
| 1 | Daily record sheet |

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

The archive will be deposited with the archive relating to previous evaluation at the site.

Accession Number:	LCNCC: 2014.116
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	BMHL15
OASIS Record Number	archaeo11- 210071

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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OASIS ID: archaeol1-210071

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Investigation on Land at Cairns House, Hall Lane, Burgh le Marsh, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	Monitoring the groundwork associated with the construction of a menage and stable on land to the rear of Cairns House where a previous earthwork survey had been carried out. In the latter half of 2014, a quantity of overburden had been imported to the site in order to make the ground level. The phase of groundwork monitored involved the removal of 50mm of this soil from the eastern half of the development area and re-depositing it on the western half in order to create a drainage fall. No archaeological deposits were uncovered during the groundwork
Project dates	Start: 16-04-2015 End: 16-04-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BMHL15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	EARTHWORKS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch","Measured Survey","Visual Inspection"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition).

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE EAST LINDSEY BURGH LE MARSH Cairns House, Hall Lane, Burgh le Marsh, Lincolnshire
Postcode	PE24 5LX

Study area 0.80 Hectares
 Site coordinates TF 4990 6465 53.157528155 0.242180732424 53 09 27 N 000 14 31 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 8.10m Max: 8.20m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Project Services
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator Denise Drury
 Project director/manager Denise Drury
 Project supervisor Neil Parker
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive Exists? No
 Paper Archive recipient The Collection
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

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