ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION ON LAND AT TOFTS ROAD, BARTON UPON HUMBER LINCOLNSHIRE (BHTR07)

Report Compiled by
Ray Holt BSc

August 2007

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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Work undertaken on behalf of
Scott Wilson for Redrow Homes Ltd

August 2007

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological excavation was carried out on land at Tofts Road, Barton Upon Humber, in advance of a proposed housing development. The works were commissioned by Scott Wilson for Redrow Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd and conducted in accordance with a specification provided by Scott Wilson (Appendix 1).

The site lies in an area of archaeological potential; a geophysical survey revealed possible archaeological remains within the proposed area of development. Further evaluation revealed a number of features within one of the trenches excavated in the northeastern area of the site. Iron Age / Romano–British artefacts were recovered suggesting likely settlement or agricultural activity dating to this period.

During the course of this excavation, which was targeted on deposits identified during the prior evaluation, a number of archaeological features and deposits were identified. These consisted of an Iron Age ring ditch with contemporary internal features, an associated occupation horizon, a number of undated linear ditches and gullies, and colluvial deposits filling a dry valley running approximately east-west across the excavation area.

These remains appear to represent a relatively short period of occupation in the Late Iron Age. The pottery assemblage consists entirely of locally made coarsewares. Environmental samples indicate an economy based on the cultivation of wheat and barley, the latter perhaps as a fodder crop. Evidence for the wider exploitation of the landscape included the use of oak, hazel, birch, cherry and peat for fuel with perhaps timber also being utilised for construction purposes.

Subsequent to the Iron Age no evidence for further periods of occupation were revealed during the excavation, the site probably utilised solely for agricultural purposes up until the present day.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Excavation

An archaeological excavation is defined as, *'controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieve artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail according to the project design'* (IFA 1995).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Scott Wilson for Redrow Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd to undertake an archaeological excavation on land off Tofts Road, Barton Upon Humber, Lincolnshire. The works were undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Senior Archaeologist, North Lincolnshire Council.

The fieldwork was undertaken between the 21st May and the 6th June 2007.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Barton upon Humber is located on the southern bank of the Humber tidal estuary just east of the A15 within the district of North Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located on land off Tofts Road at NGR TA 0245 2111 and measures approximately 4ha. It is bounded

by residential housing to the north, Tofts Road to the east, Horkstow Road to the south and the A15 embankment to the west (Fig. 2. Plates 1 and 2). The site slopes down from the southwest (c.40m OD) to the northeast (c.20m OD).

The excavation area was located towards the northern boundary of the site in the valley bottom and comprises an area 35m north-south and 25m east-west, with a total area of 875 square metres (Fig. 3).

Local soils consist of brown earths of the Lincolnshire Wolds, with pockets of surface-water gley till soils to the north and east, and ground-water gley alluvial soils to the north (SSEW 1983).

The solid geology of northeast Lincolnshire is characterised by Lower Jurassic clays, followed by Middle Jurassic limestone and Upper Jurassic clays. Cretaceous chalk beds were deposited on top of the Upper Jurassic clays and sands in the Wolds. The brown earths overlie the chalk beds laid down in the Cretaceous period (Hodge et al 1984, 6-15).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Barton upon Humber has its origins during the Anglo-Saxon period. Henry William Ball (1856) provides the earliest written history of Barton followed by Robert Brown's detailed notes concentrating on the medieval period (1906 and 1908).

Rescue excavations were undertaken in Barton during the 1960s and 1970s, directed by Geoffrey Bryant and are synthesised in Bryant's *The Early History of Barton upon Humber* (1981; revised 1994).

St Peters Church was excavated during the 1980's revealing its early Saxon origins and contemporary cemetery (Rodwell and Rodwell 1982). Following restoration work conducted by English Heritage it is now open to the public.

A richly furnished cemetery of Anglian traders and settlers was revealed during excavations at Castledyke South (Meaney 1964, 151: Drinkall and Foreman 1998).

Previous archaeological work on the Tofts Road site consisted of a Desk-based Assessment that noted the potential for prehistoric activity (Scott Wilson 2005). An Archaeological Observe and Record exercise during the excavation of geotechnical test pits revealed topsoil directly above natural deposits (Scott Wilson 2006).

A geophysical survey detected a number of anomalies comprising potential linear features, pits and modern services (ASUD 2006a). A subsequent archaeological evaluation revealed a number of features within one of the trenches excavated in the north-eastern extent of the site dating to the Iron Age / Romano British period (ASUD 2006b).

3. AIMS

The aim of the excavation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, nature, depth, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits and to confirm and enhance the results of the trial trench evaluation 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

The excavation program consisted initially

of a single open area 25m x 25m (Appendix 1). This was positioned to investigate archaeological features identified during prior evaluation works within the development area (ASUD 2006b, Fig. 6 and 7). The excavated area was subsequently expanded 10m to the north to encompass the whole of an Iron Age ring ditch (discussed later).

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by a tracked mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trench were then inspected for archaeological remains. A number of deeper machine cut slots were excavated in order to fully reveal the extent of the colluvial deposits within the excavation area.

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

The location of the excavated trench was surveyed using a differential GPS system.

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. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Above the natural deposits four phases of activity were identified.

Phase 0: Natural deposits
Phase 1: Pre Iron Age deposits
Phase 2: Iron Age deposits
Phase 3: Post Iron Age deposits
Phase 4: Recent deposits

Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field. A single group number was allocated to the Iron Age ring ditch through which multiple interventions had taken place allowing the feature to be discussed as a whole (descriptions of the individual cuts can be found in Appendix 2).

Although many of the deposits remain artefactually undated, the clearly defined colluvial sequence across the excavation area allows them to be phased according to their stratigraphic relationships.

5.2 Phase 0 Natural deposits

A loose light creamy white fractured chalk (083) constituted the earliest deposit uncovered within the excavation area. Interpreted as the natural bedrock this was overlain by a number of colluvial deposits discussed in Phase 2.

5.3 Phase 1 Pre Iron Age deposits

Although artefactually undated, Phase 1 represents a series of colluvial deposits within a natural valley, a potential watercourse in the valley base and additional colluvial deposits on the north side of the valley. Stratigraphically earlier than the Phase 2 deposits, these could potentially date to any point in the Holocene prior to the Iron Age. Nonetheless, a number of deposits contained charcoal suggesting the presence of human activity.

Valley deposits (Fig. 10, Section 20. Plate 12)

[085] Base of natural depression orientated broadly E-W, with an amorphous shape in plan, shallow sloping sides and a variable base. Natural depression at the lowest point in the surrounding landscape, probably represents the base of the natural dry valley. Filling this was a series of deposits:

(078) Firm mid greyish brown sandy silty clay, occasional stones, at least 0.14m thick.

(076) Loose mid grey sand, 0.04m thick;

(075) Firm mid to dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.38m thick;

(077) Hard greyish brown clay, occasional small stones, 0.2m thick;

(074) Hard mid yellowish brown clay, occasional large pebbles, 0.26m thick;

These were cut by [084], a NE-SW linear cut, at least 0.5m deep x 2.0m wide with moderate sloping sides. Cut feature of uncertain origin and form, potentially a remnant of a natural watercourse in the valley bottom. This contained fills:

(082) Firm mid grey sandy silt, occasional small stones, 0.5m thick – slump deposit along north edge of cut;

(079) Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt, occasional small angular pebbles, at least 0.26m thick - secondary fill;

(081) Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.1m thick;

(080) Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.08m thick;

This was sealed by (071) a firm mid greyish brown sandy silt, occasional small stones and mineral staining, 0.4m thick; (073) hard mid brown clay, 0.08m thick; and colluvial deposit (072), a firm mid brown slightly sandy silt with occasional small stones and mineral staining measured 0.2m thick.

North Slope colluvial deposits (Figs. 4 and 10, Section 20. Plate 12)

A firm to hard mixed yellowish brown and mid brown slightly sandy silty clay (063) contained occasional small and large stones, occasional charcoal flecks and measured at least 0.3m thick.

Overlying (063), deposit (062) consisted of hard reddish brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones and measuring 0.12m thick.

The above deposits were in turn sealed by (004), (010), (064) and (089) forming an extensive colluvial deposit extending from the east, west and the northern site limits down the slope into the natural dry valley. The Iron Age features are cut through this deposit. Consisting of sands, silts and clays, the deposit continued beneath (071), a tertiary deposit within [085] and is truncated by feature [084].

A machine cut sondage to the east of the ring ditch [100] revealed similar colluvial deposits. (069) a firm mid greyish brown sandy clay with mottles and streaks of light bluish grey underlay (068) a firm mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks.

These were sealed by (067) a firm mid slightly reddish brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks, moderate sub angular to sub rounded stones and flints, and measured 0.25m thick. This deposit probably represents the same colluvial episode as (004) etc.

5.4 Phase 2 Iron Age deposits (Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Plates 3-11)

Phase 2 represents the remains of settlement activities dating to the Late Iron Age. Although some of the deposits and features contained no datable artefacts their stratigraphic relationships with the underlying and overlying colluvial deposits suggest they are broadly contemporary with the probable Iron Age ring ditch [100] and are discussed as a whole here.

Ditch [100] consisted of a semi-circular cut measuring 10m in external diameter and may represent the drip gulley for a round house. Open down slope to the south the ditch measured between 0.5m and 0.8m wide, 0.19 and 0.38m deep, with steep sloping sides to a concave base (Figs. 5, 7 and 8 - Sections 1, 6, 8, 10 and 19). The northern and western sides contained a fill of compact brownish grey sandy clayey silt with moderate burnt wood, burnt clay and charcoal fragments and occasional rounded to angular stones (003, 032, and 066).

The south-eastern terminal of the ring ditch contained three separate depositional phases. A primary fill (038) of firm light yellowish brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks, 0.05m thick was overlain by (037), a secondary fill of soft mid grey clayey sandy silt with occasional small sub angular flints, stones and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.14m thick, and (029), a dark grey sandy clayey silt containing moderate charcoal flecks, occasional sub angular flints, green sandstone fragments and burnt clay, 0.21m thick, another secondary infilling episode.

A total of thirty four sherds of Late Iron Age pottery weighing 456g were recovered from the fills of ring ditch [100] (Appendix 3).

Encompassed within the ring ditch a number of broadly contemporary features and deposits were identified. Centrally placed [005], a sub-oval depression measuring 2m x 2.5m in plan and 0.12m deep with shallow sloping sides to an irregular slightly concave base (Fig. 6, Section 5) contained fire debris (006 and 007) including charcoal from oak and hazel, although no evidence of in situ burning was present.

Between [005] and the inner edge of the ring ditch three pits [033, 054 and 058] were identified. Sub circular pit [033] measured 0.94m wide and 0.35m deep with steep sloping sides to a flat base (Fig. 5, Section 7). A firm mid brown sandy clayey silt basal fill (034) contained occasional flecks of burnt clay and charcoal was overlain by secondary fills (035), firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt and (036) a firm mid greyish brown slightly sandy silt both containing charcoal.

Pit [054] consisted of a sub-rectangular cut, 0.85m wide and 0.37m deep with steep sloping sides to a flat base (Fig. 9, Section 16). A primary fill of firm mid brown slightly sandy silt (055) contained occasional small and large stones and measured 0.06m thick. The secondary fill (056) consisted of a firm mid to dark brown slightly sandy silt with occasional small stones and burnt bone, 0.32m thick and contained eleven sherds of Late Iron Age pottery (Appendix 3).

The sub rectangular cut of pit [058] measured 0.9m wide x 1.7m long with very steep sides to a flat base 0.4m deep (Fig. 9, Section 16). The primary fill constituted firm yellowish brown silt with occasional small and large stones, 0.3m thick overlain by a 0.02m thick layer of firm very dark grey slightly sandy silt with charcoal flecks (060) that contained two sherds of Late Iron Age pottery (Appendix 3), possibly a dumped deposit of fire debris. A tertiary fill

(061), firm mid yellowish brown slightly sandy silt, 0.08m thick (061) also contained Late Iron Age pottery.

A number of sinuous linear gullies to the south of the ring ditch appear to have formed by water erosion perhaps overflow from the ditch itself during periods of heavy rainfall. Gulley [039, 041, 047] measured 5.85m in length, varied in width between 0.12m and 0.2m, in depth between 0.04m and 0.14m and contained soft greyish brown sandy clayey silt with yellowish brown lenses, occasional charcoal flecks and burnt clay fragments (040, 042, 048). Gullies [044] and [046] show a similar NNE to SSW alignment, also being sinuous in form and contained grey sandy clayey silt with dark grey charcoal rich patches and frequent charcoal fragments (043 and 045).

An extensive occupation horizon characterised by deposits (022), (024), (049) and (050) measured 14m x 5m in plan and extended beyond the limit of excavation to the east. Up to 0.2m thick the soft to firm dark greyish brown mixture of clays, sands and silt contained cultural debris including burnt stone, charcoal and a single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery (Appendix 3). A distinct interface [023, 057] with the underlying colluvial deposit (089) was recorded.

A single pit [027] was identified within the occupation horizon. Sub rectangular in shape measuring 0.6m x 0.37m in plan and 0.13m deep with moderate sloping sides to a slightly concave base (Fig. 6, Section 5), the pit was filled with firm mid brown sandy silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecks (028).

The terminal of NE-SW linear ditch [051] measured 0.7m wide and 0.17m deep with moderate sloping sides to a flat base (Fig. 8, Section 15). The ditch continued beyond the limit of excavation to the southwest and may represent a field boundary. A primary fill (052) of soft light yellowish brown sandy clayey silt, contained occasional charcoal fragments, and measured 0.03m thick. A secondary fill consisted of soft brownish grey sandy clayey silt with darker grey patches, moderate angular stones and charcoal flecks, occasional burnt stones, and measured 0.16m thick (053).

An irregular sub circular depression [008], 1.9m diameter and 0.13m deep with shallow sloping sides to an undulating concave base (Fig. 6, Section 3) was revealed immediately to the northwest of the occupation horizon discussed above. Although undated it was stratigraphically contemporary with the Iron Age features. A friable mid yellowish brown sand (009) containing angular gravel and moderate charcoal flecks filled the depression. The irregular nature suggests that this feature represents a natural hollow filled with cultural debris from nearby settlement or agricultural activities.

5.5 Phase 3 Post Iron Age deposits (Figs. 4, 6 and 10. Plate 12)

Phase 3 represents an undated gulley and a series of colluvial deposits sealing the Phase 2 Iron Age occupation. These deposits also seal a series of colluvial deposits within the natural valley to the south of the Iron Age features.

The uppermost deposit within the dry valley (070) consisted of firm to loose mid slightly greyish brown sandy silt, occasional small stones and measured 0.22m thick. Interpreted as a tertiary colluvial deposit within the natural valley, this deposit also overlay the Iron Age occupation horizon.

Truncating Phase 2 deposits, a NE-SW linear gulley [025, 088] measured 0.2m wide and 0.14m deep with vertical sides to a flat base (Figs. 6 and 10, Sections 5 and 21) was filled with deposit (021) / (026)

suggesting the feature was open immediately prior to the deposition of the colluvium.

Colluvium (021), a soft mid to light greyish brown clayey sandy silt with moderate small pebbles and small sub angular flints measured 0.4m thick sealed all the archaeological cut features from Phase 3.

Overlying (021) a firm mid slightly yellowish brown sandy clayey silt containing occasional small sub angular chalk fragments and flints, 0.18m thick (020) was subsequently sealed by (019) a firm mid slightly yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional small sub angular flints to a depth of 0.22m.

Subsoil (012) sealed deposit (019) and consisted of loose slightly reddish brown sandy clayey silt, moderate small sub angular chalk fragments and occasional charcoal fragments and measured 0.46m thick.

5.6 Phase 4 Recent deposits (Fig. 10, Sections 4 and 21)

Modern land drains bisected the excavation area on two distinct alignments. Drains [014] and [018] were orientated east-west, [016] and [087] northwest-southeast and probably represent separate periods of land drainage. All showed similar vertical sided cuts containing red ceramic drains ranging from 100mm to 190mm in diameter and were backfilled with a mix of topsoil (011) and subsoil (012).

Loose dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt (011) with occasional pebbles, moderate chalk fragments and small sub angular flints measured 0.3m thick overlay the field drains and represents the modern topsoil horizon.

6. DISCUSSION

The natural horizon was only encountered in the deepest machined section and was composed of creamy white fractured chalk bedrock in the base of the natural valley running east west across the southern part of the excavation area.

An area measuring 25m east - west x 35m north - south was excavated. The archaeological activity was focused on the south facing slope of a natural dry valley close to the base of slope. An absence of archaeological features further upslope suggests either utilisation for activities that do not leave a trace archaeologically or perhaps that more recent agricultural activity and colluvial action has removed traces thereof.

Confirming the findings of the earlier evaluation a compact area of activity centred on a probable round house dated to the Later Iron Age. An extensive occupation horizon containing quantities of charcoal and other cultural debris extended to the east of the structure and down slope to the south. Burnt stone and fired clay were recovered suggesting this perhaps represents the dumping of fire debris from the nearby round house.

Structural evidence for the round house survived as a clearly defined near semicircular ditch measuring 10m in diameter and open to the south. The absence of associated postholes would suggest a bank and wattle construction with a doorway probably facing down slope away from the prevailing north-easterly winds. No evidence of subsequent repair or replacement was noted suggesting abandonment after a relatively restricted period of use. A number of sinuous gulleys probably represent erosion caused by water run off from around the structure.

Within the house a central depression contained considerable quantities of fire debris. Although no *in situ* burning was recorded the structure probably had a central hearth perhaps raised on stones. A number of burnt stones were recovered from the fire debris and may represent the remnants of hearth furniture or alternatively may have been used as 'pot boilers' for cooking. Both oak and hazel were being utilised for fuel and indicate exploitation of mixed deciduous woodland.

Also within the confines of the structure were three steep sided, flat bottomed pits. Their form suggests they were used for storage. The upper fills of two of the pits contained domestic pottery, one of which also contained fire debris suggesting they were reused for the disposal of rubbish.

The pottery assemblage although small contained native style cooking bowls and an everted-rim beaker suggestive of a domestic context, possibly locally made. The environmental samples provided evidence of the site economy, indicating cereal cultivation with barley and bread wheat being grown, the former potentially as a fodder crop. However no animal bone was recovered during the investigation suggesting animals were either not utilised as a food resource or conditions were not suitable for bone preservation. Evidence for the wider exploitation of the surrounding environment includes the gathering of oak, hazel, birch, cherry and peat for both fuel and perhaps construction purposes.

The relatively short period of activity suggests only a brief occupation of this area at the end of the Iron Age; perhaps the damper conditions in the valley base were desirable and formed the deciding factor in the location of the structure. The lack of settlement evidence from the post Roman period onwards suggests the area was subsequently not used or utilised primarily for agriculture.

Colluvial deposition sealed the Iron Age deposits to a depth of 1m below the present land surface and probably is the major factor in their survival. Contemporary deposits and features may have been more widespread, subsequent agriculture and colluvial action combining to remove the traces.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological excavation was undertaken on land off Tofts Road, Barton Upon Humber in advance of a proposed housing development. An earlier evaluation suggested the presence of archaeological deposits dating to the Late Iron Age / Early Roman period toward the northern limit of the development.

The stripped area targeted a trench from an earlier evaluation in order to assess the extent of previously recorded archaeological remains and to collect evidence as to their form, function and date.

The southern facing slope of the natural valley revealed a relatively concentrated spread of archaeological features dating to the Late Iron Age, characterised by a round house and associated occupation deposits.

The site economy during the Late Iron Age was primarily one of mixed agriculture with cereals being grown for both human consumption and fodder for animals, with the gathering of wood from the wider locality for fuel and construction purposes.

Subsequent to the Iron Age no evidence for further periods of occupation were revealed during the excavation, the site

probably utilised solely for agricultural purposes up until the present day.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Scott Wilson, who commissioned the work on behalf of Redrow Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd. Steve Malone coordinated the project; Steve Malone and Tom Lane edited the report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
Site Supervisor: Chris Moulis
Site Assistants: Ray Holt, Bob Garland, Mary Nugent, Tom Bradley Lovekin and Jim Robertson
Surveyor: Chris Moulis
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Ray Holt
Post-excavation Analyst: Ray Holt

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

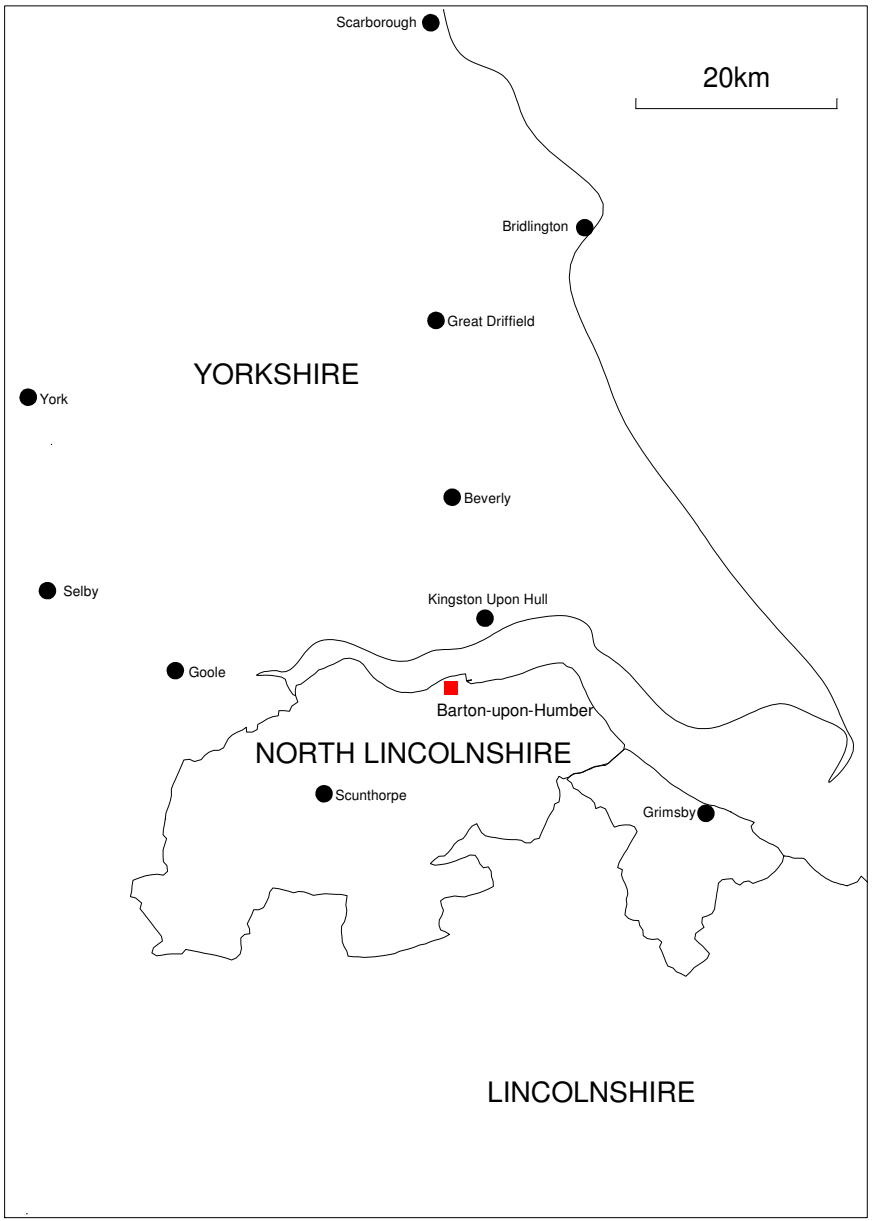

Figure 1 General Location Plan

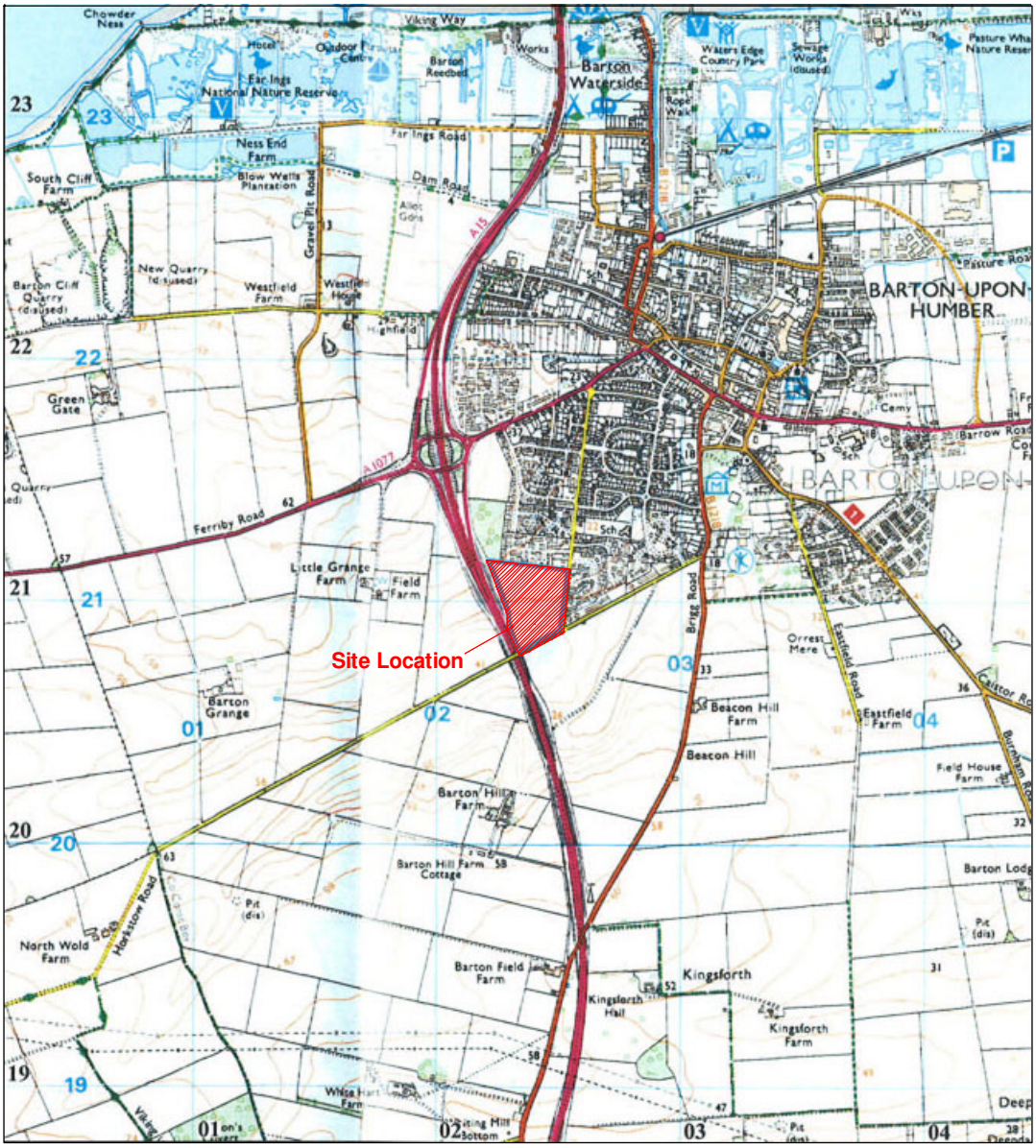

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Figure 2 Site location plan

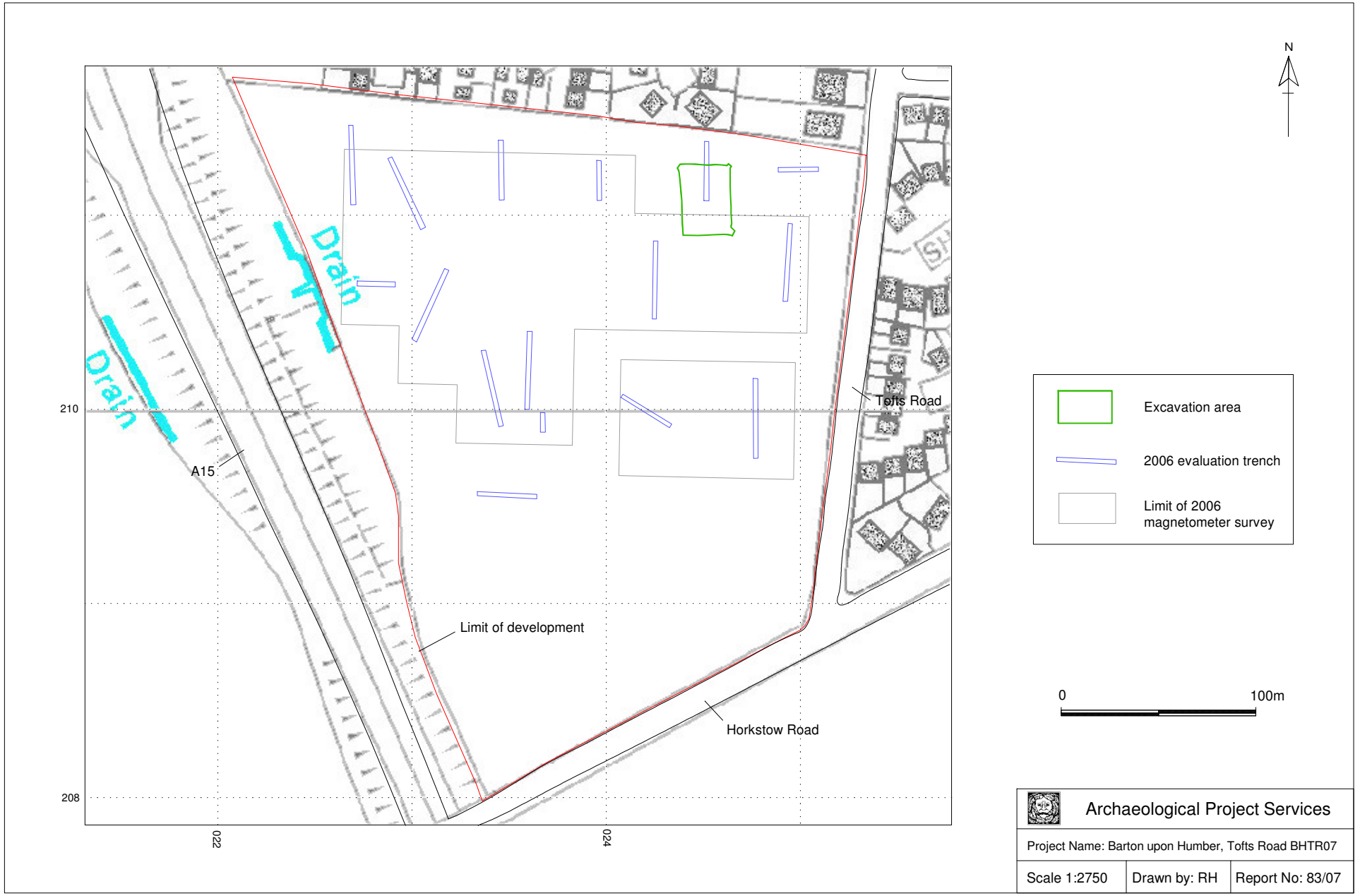

Figure 3 Excavation area location

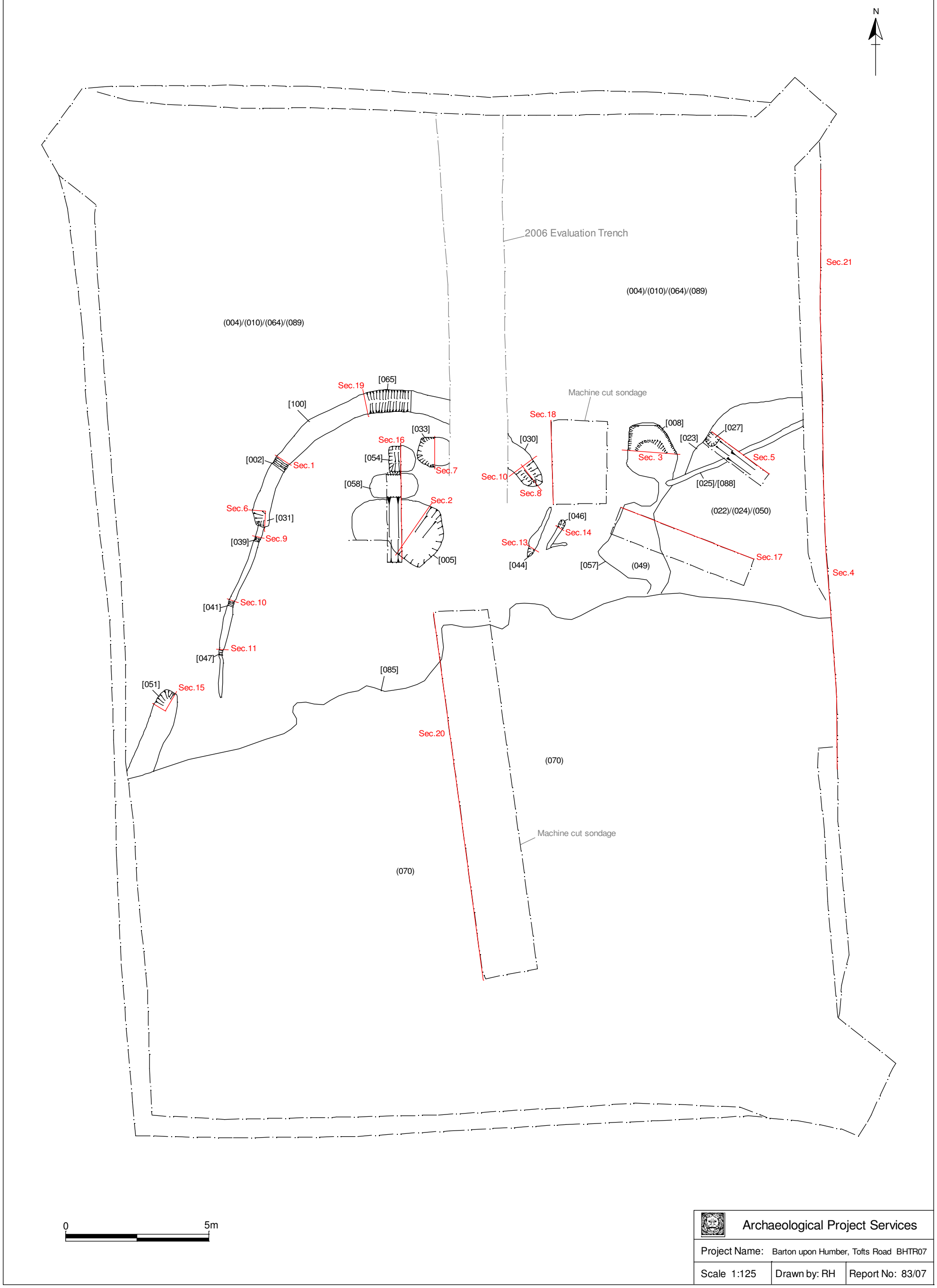

Figure 4 Post excavation plan

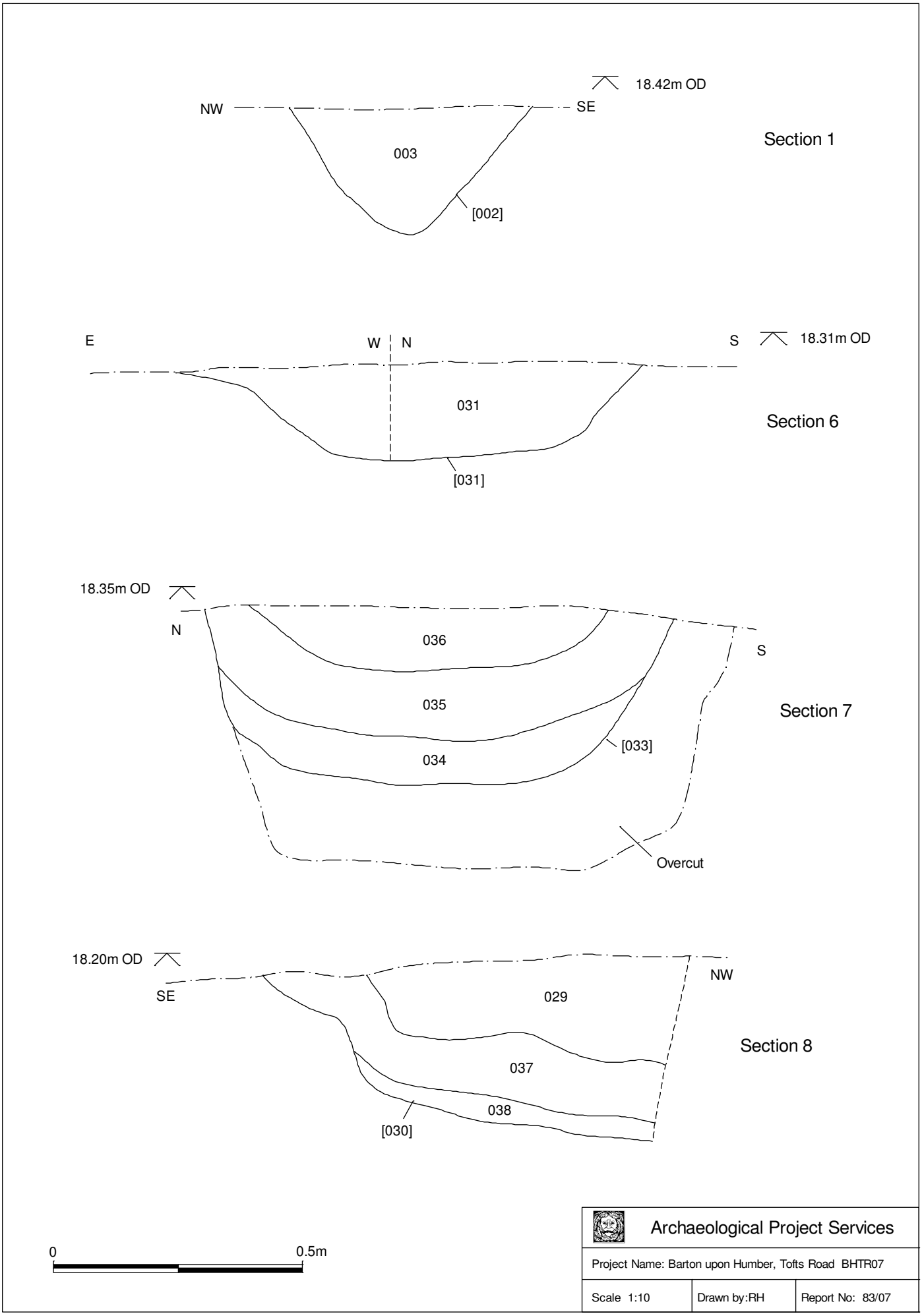

Figure 5 Sections 1, 6, 7 and 8

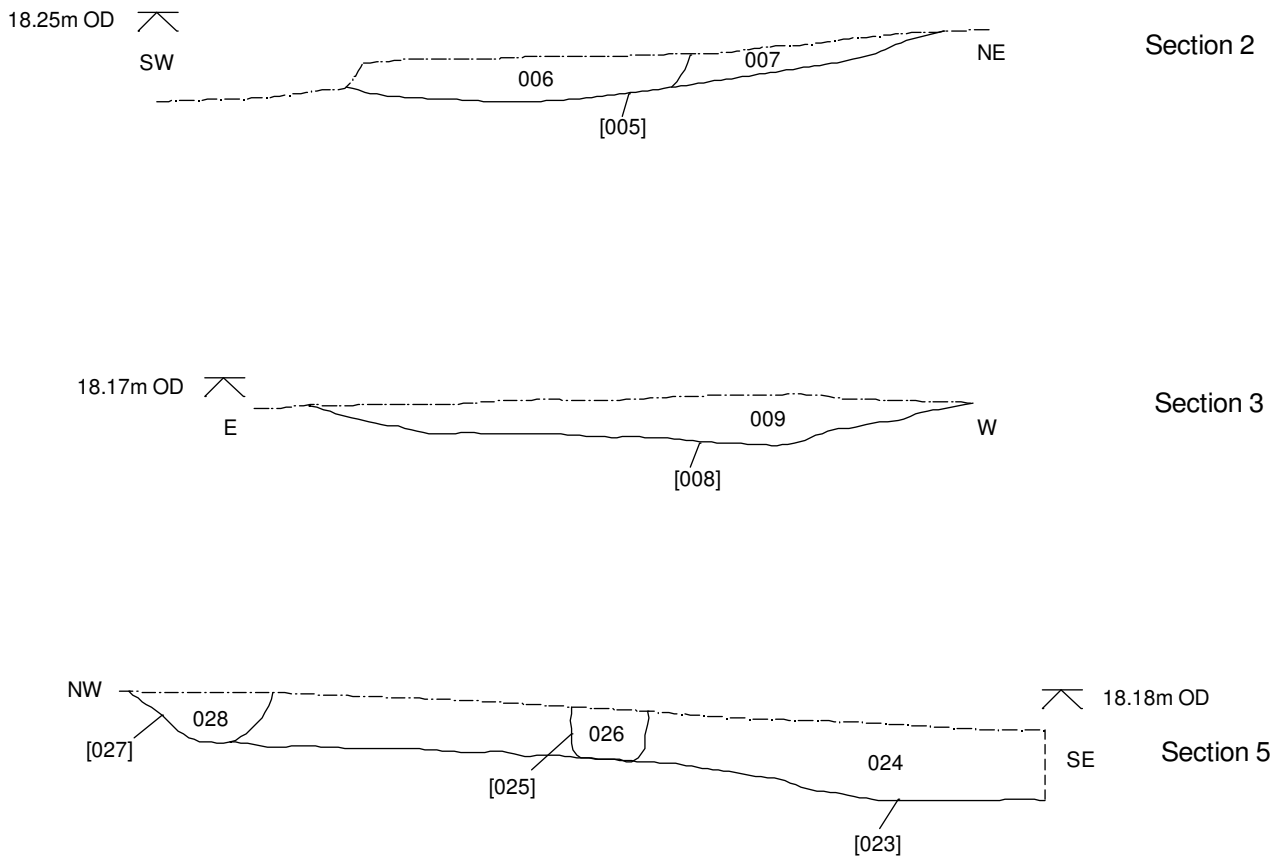

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Figure 6 Sections 2, 3 and 5

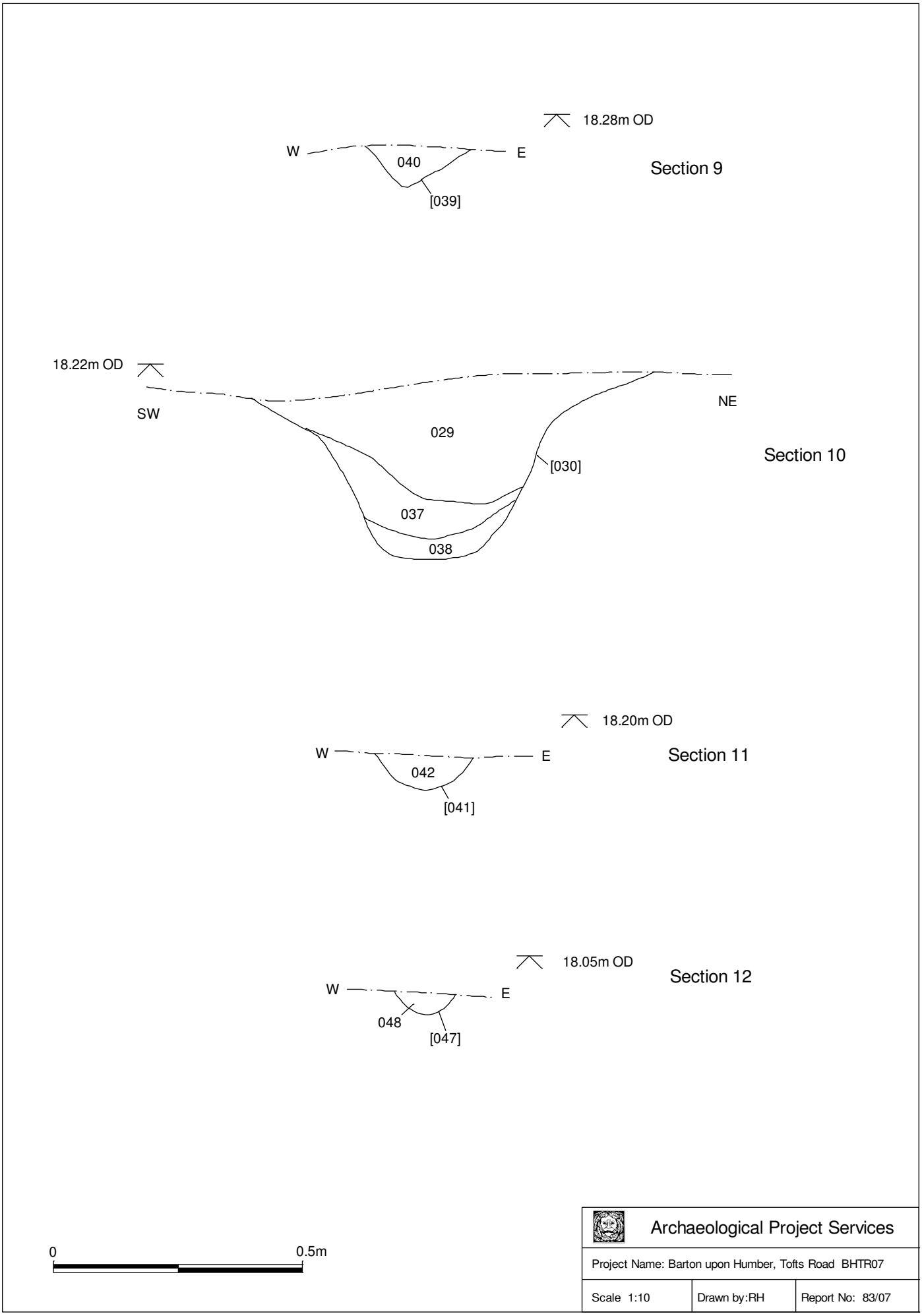


Figure 7 Sections 9, 10, 11 and 12

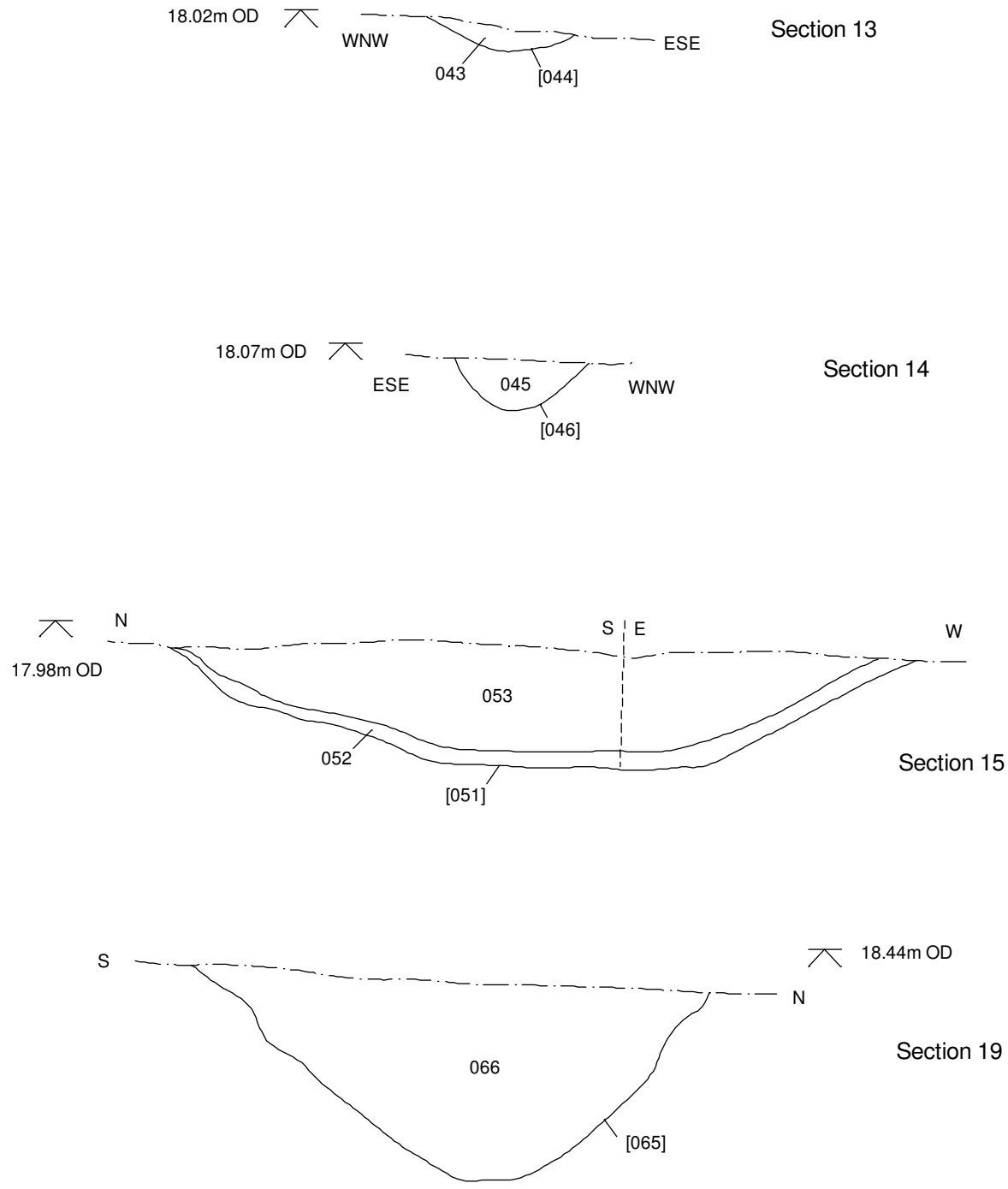
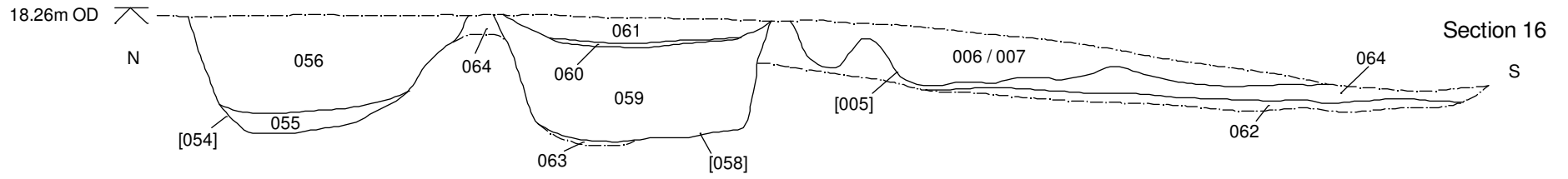
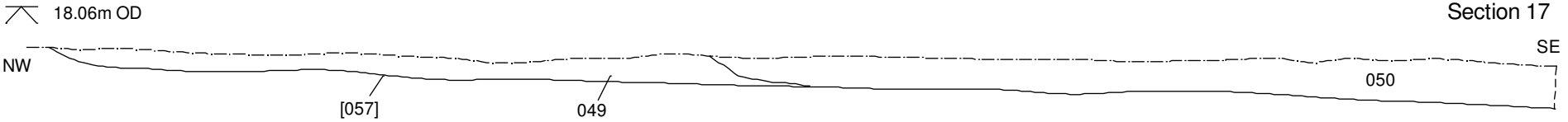


Figure 8 Sections 13, 14, 15 and 19





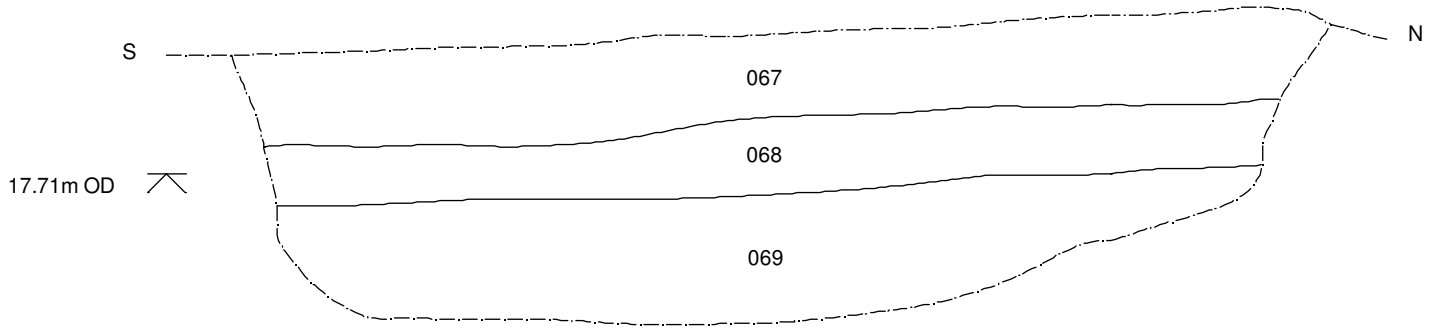


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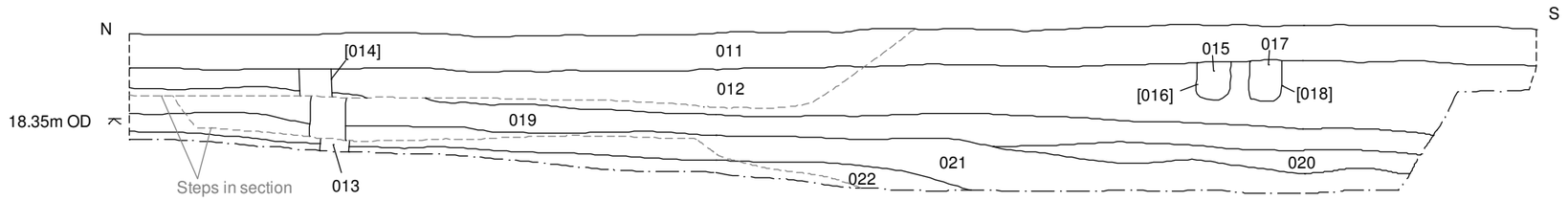
Figure 9 Sections 16, 17 and 18



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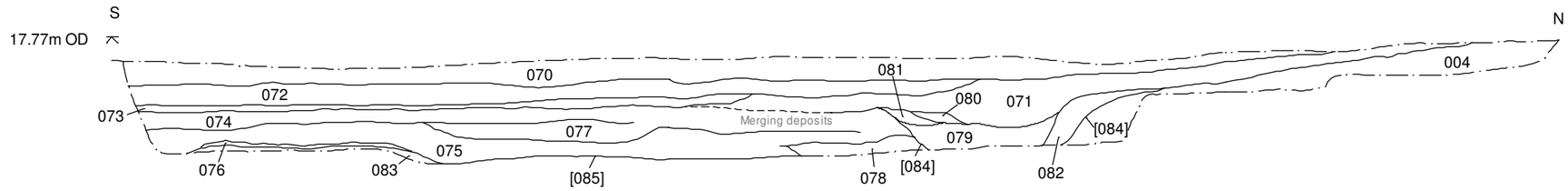
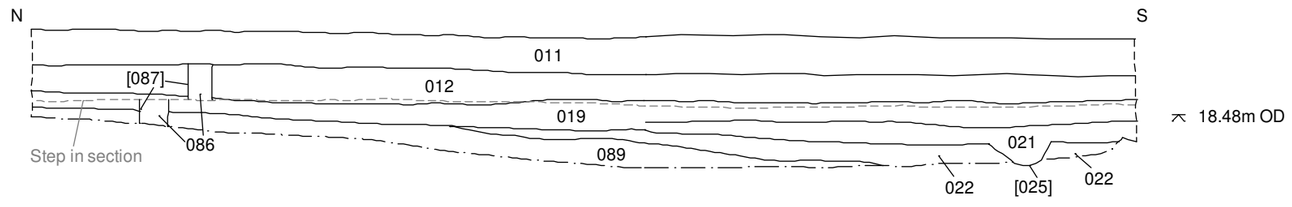


Section 20



Section 21

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Barton upon Humber, Tofts Road BHTR07		
Scale: 1:50	Drawn by: RH	Report No: 83/07

Figure 10 Sections 4, 20 and 21.

Plate 1 Genaral view of site, looking NE

Plate 2 Genaral view of site, looking NW

Plate 3 Machining in progress showing occupation horizon (022) in foreground, looking SW

Plate 4 Ring ditch [100], looking E

Plate 5 Pit [033], looking E

Plate 6 Pits [054] and [058], looking SE

Plate 7 Cut through ring ditch [100], looking NE

Plate 8 Southeast terminal of ring ditch [100], looking NW

Plate 9 Depression [005], looking NW

Plate 10 Gully [039], looking N

Plate 11 Cut through occupation horizon (050), looking E

Plate 12 Machine cut sondage through colluvial deposits (070), (071) etc, looking NW

Appendix 2 Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation
001	Finds from machining	Number allocated to identify artifacts recovered during machine stripping
002	NE-SW curvilinear cut, 0.5m wide x 0.24m deep with steep sides to a 'V' shaped base	Cut through western side of Iron Age ring ditch [100]
003	Moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy clayey silt, moderate burnt wood and charcoal fragments, occasional angular stones, 0.24m thick	Single fill of [002]
004	Firm reddish yellowish brown sandy clay, moderate angular stones	Colluvial deposit. Same as 010, 064 and 089
005	Sub oval depression, 2m x 2.5m in plan x 0.12m deep with shallow sloping sides to an irregular slightly concave base	Depression containing cultural debris within the confines of ring ditch [100]
006	Firm dark blackish brown slightly sandy silt, occasional burnt stones, fired clay and frequent charcoal flecks, 0.12m thick	Central fill of [005]
007	Firm mid brown sandy silt with darker charcoal rich patches, occasional stones and charcoal flecks, 0.09m thick	Outer fill of [005]
008	Irregular sub circular depression, 1.9m diameter x 0.13m deep with shallow sloping sides to an undulating concave base	Natural hollow
009	Friable mid yellowish brown sand, rare angular gravel and moderate charcoal, 0.13m thick	Single fill of [008]
010	Friable mid reddish yellowish brown slightly silty sand, rare angular gravel	Colluvial deposit. Same as 004, 064 and 089
011	Loose dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt, occasional pebbles, moderate chalk fragments and small sub angular flints, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
012	Loose mid slightly reddish brown sandy clayey silt, moderate small sub angular chalk fragment, occasional charcoal fragments, up to 0.46m thick	Subsoil, probably derived by colluvial processes
013	Mix of deposits 011 and 012, 190mm diameter red ceramic drain at the base	Fill of field drain cut [014]
014	E-W linear cut, 0.3m wide x 0.75m deep with vertical sides to a concave base	Modern field drain cut
015	Mix of deposits 011 and 012, 190mm diameter red ceramic drain at the base	Fill of field drain cut [016]
016	NW-SE linear cut, 0.3m wide x 0.32m deep with vertical sides to a concave base	Modern field drain cut
017	Mix of deposits 011 and 012, 120mm diameter red ceramic drain at the base	Fill of field drain cut [018]
018	E-W linear cut, 0.25m wide x 0.3m deep with vertical	Modern field drain cut

Context	Description	Interpretation
	sides to a concave base	
019	Firm mid slightly yellowish brown sandy silt, occasional small sub angular flints, 0.22m thick	Colluvial deposit
020	Firm mid slightly yellowish brown sandy clayey silt, occasional small sub angular chalk fragments and flints, 0.18m thick	Colluvial deposit
021	Soft mid to light greyish brown clayey sandy silt, moderate small pebbles and small sub angular flints, 0.4m thick	Colluvial deposit sealing the archaeological features
022	Soft mid to dark grey clayey sandy silt, frequent small pebbles and sub angular flints, occasional charcoal and burnt stone, 0.2m thick	Occupation horizon, possibly colluvial in origin. Same as 024 and 050
023		Interface between occupation horizon 024 and underlying colluvial deposits. Same as 057
024	Firm very dark greyish brown sandy silt, occasional small stones, charcoal and burnt stone, 0.19m thick	Occupation horizon, possibly colluvial in origin. Same as 022 and 050
025	NE-SW linear cut, 0.2m wide x 0.14m deep with vertical sides to a flat base	Gulley – undated. Same as [088]
026	Firm light brown sandy silt, occasional angular stones near the base of the cut, 0.14m thick	Single fill of gulley [025]. Same as colluvial deposit (021)
027	Sub rectangular cut, 0.6m x 0.37m in plan x 0.13m deep with moderate sloping sides to a slightly concave base	Pit – undated
028	Firm mid brown sandy silt, occasional stones and charcoal flecks, 0.13m thick	Single fill of pit [027]
029	Firm mid to dark grey sandy clayey silt, moderate charcoal flecks, occasional sub angular flints, green sandstone fragments and burnt clay, 0.21m thick	Secondary fill of ditch [030]
030	NW-SE linear cut, 0.8m wide x 0.38m deep with very steep sloping sides to a gently concave base	Southeastern butt end of Iron Age ring ditch [100]
031	NE-SW linear cut, 0.6m wide x 0.19m deep with steep sloping sides to a slightly concave base	Southwestern butt end of Iron Age ring ditch [100]
032	Soft mid brownish grey sandy clayey silt, occasional charcoal fragments and burnt clay fragments, 0.19m thick	Single fill of ditch [031]
033	Sub circular cut, 0.94m wide x 0.35m deep with steep sloping sides to a flat base	Pit – undated
034	Firm mid brown sandy clayey silt, occasional flecks of burnt clay and charcoal, 0.1m thick	Basal fill of pit [033]
035	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt, occasional small stones and charcoal flecks, 0.14m thick	Secondary fill of pit [033]
036	Firm mid greyish brown slightly sandy silt, occasional small stones and charcoal flecks, 0.12m thick	Secondary fill of pit [033]

Context	Description	Interpretation
037	Soft mid grey clayey sandy silt, occasional small sub angular flints and stones, occasional charcoal flecks, 0.14m thick	Secondary fill of ditch [030]
038	Firm light yellowish brown silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks, 0.05m thick	Primary fill of ditch [030]
039	Sinuous NE-SW linear cut, 0.2m wide x 0.14m deep with moderate sloping sides to a rounded concave base	Gulley formed by water erosion. Overflow from SW terminal of ring ditch [100]
040	Soft greyish brown sandy clayey silt with yellowish brown lenses, occasional charcoal flecks and burnt clay fragments, 0.14m thick	Single fill of gulley [039]
041	Sinuous NE-SW linear cut, 0.2m wide x 0.08m deep with moderate sloping sides to a concave base	Gulley formed by water erosion. Overflow from SW terminal of ring ditch [100]. Same as [039]
042	Soft greyish brown sandy clayey silt with yellowish brown lenses, occasional charcoal flecks and burnt clay fragments, 0.08m thick	Single fill of [041]. Same as 040
043	Soft mid grey sandy clayey silt with very dark grey charcoal rich patches, frequent charcoal fragments, 0.05m thick	Single fill of [044]
044	Sinuous NNE-SSW linear cut, 0.21m wide x 0.05m deep with shallow sloping sides to a gently concave base	Gulley formed by water erosion. Probably overflow from SE terminal of ring ditch [100]
045	Soft mid grey sandy clayey silt with dark grey charcoal rich patches, moderate small sub angular flints and pebbles, 0.08m thick	Single fill of gulley [046]
046	Sinuous NNE-SSW linear cut, 0.2m wide x 0.08m deep with steep sloping sides to a gently concave base	Gulley formed by water erosion. Probably overflow from SE terminal of ring ditch [100]
047	Sinuous NE-SW linear cut, 0.12m wide x 0.04m deep with shallow sloping sides to a concave base	Gulley formed by water erosion. Overflow from SW terminal of ring ditch [100]. Same as [039]
048	Soft greyish brown sandy clayey silt with yellowish brown lenses, occasional charcoal flecks and burnt clay fragments, 0.14m thick	Single fill of [047]. Same as 040
049	Firm light greyish brown sandy silt, frequent small to medium sub rounded and angular stones and occasional large rounded pebbles, 0.09m thick	Occupation horizon, possibly colluvial in origin. Merges with 050.
050	Firm very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, frequent small angular and sub angular stones, moderate large iron stone lumps, frequent charcoal flecks, 0.13m thick	Occupation horizon, possibly colluvial in origin. Same as 022 and 024
051	NE-SW linear cut, 0.7m wide x 0.17m deep with moderate sloping sides to a flat base	Terminal of an undated ditch
052	Soft light yellowish brown sandy clayey silt, occasional charcoal fragments, 0.03m thick	Primary fill of ditch [051]
053	Soft brownish grey sandy clayey silt with darker grey patches, moderate angular stones and charcoal flecks, occasional burnt stones, 0.16m thick	Secondary fill of ditch [051]

Context	Description	Interpretation
054	Sub rectangular cut, 0.85m wide x 0.37m deep with steep sloping sides to a flat base	Pit – Iron Age
055	Firm mid brown slightly sandy silt, occasional small and large stones, 0.06m thick	Primary fill of pit [054]
056	Firm mid to dark brown slightly sandy silt, occasional small stones and burnt bone, 0.32m thick	Secondary fill of pit [054]
057		Interface between occupation horizon 050 and underlying colluvial deposits. Same as 023
058	Sub rectangular cut, 0.9m wide x 1.7m long x 0.4m deep with very steep sides to a flat base	Pit – Iron Age
059	Firm yellowish brown silt, occasional small and large stones, 0.3m thick	Primary infilling of pit [058]
060	Firm very dark grey slightly sandy silt, very common charcoal flecks, 0.02m thick	Secondary fill of pit [058], probably dumped fire debris
061	Firm mid yellowish brown slightly sandy silt, occasional small and medium stones, 0.08m thick	Tertiary infilling of pit [058]
062	Hard reddish brown silty clay, occasional small angular stones, 0.12m thick	Colluvial deposit
063	Firm to hard mixed yellowish brown and mid brown slightly sandy silty clay, occasional small and large stones, occasional charcoal flecks, at least 0.3m thick	Colluvial deposit
064	Firm to hard light brown to yellowish brown sandy silt, occasional small stones, at least 0.15m thick	Colluvial deposit. Same as 004, 010 and 089
065	E-W curvilinear cut, 0.75m wide x 0.29m deep with steep sides to a concave base	Northern side of Iron Age ring ditch [100]
066	Firm mid brownish grey sandy clayey silt, occasional small and medium rounded and angular stones, frequent charcoal, 0.29m thick	Single fill of ditch [065]
067	Firm mid slightly reddish brown sandy clay, occasional charcoal flecks, moderate sub angular to sub rounded stones and flints, 0.25m thick	Colluvial deposit
068	Firm mid greyish brown sandy clay, moderate sub angular to sub rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecks, 0.2m thick	Colluvial deposit
069	Firm mid greyish brown sandy clay with mottles and steaks of light bluish grey, frequent rounded to sub rounded stones and small chalk fragments, at least 0.3m thick	Colluvial deposit
070	Firm to loose mid slightly greyish brown sandy silt, occasional small stones, 0.22m thick	Tertiary fill of hollow [085]
071	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt, occasional small stones and mineral staining, 0.4m thick	Deposit within hollow [085]
072	Firm mid brown slightly sandy silt, occasional small	Deposit within hollow [085]

Context	Description	Interpretation
	stones and mineral staining, 0.2m thick	
073	Hard mid brown clay, 0.08m thick	Deposit within hollow [085]
074	Hard mid yellowish brown clay, occasional large pebbles, 0.26m thick	Deposit within hollow [085]
075	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.38m thick	Deposit within hollow [085]
076	Loose mid grey sand, 0.04m thick	Basal fill of hollow [085]
077	Hard greyish brown clay, occasional small stones, 0.2m thick	Deposit within hollow [085]
078	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silty clay, occasional stones, at least 0.14m thick	Deposit within hollow [085]
079	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt, occasional small angular pebbles, at least 0.26m thick	Fill within cut [084]
080	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.08m thick	Fill within cut [084]
081	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.1m thick	Fill within cut [084]
082	Firm mid grey sandy silt, occasional small stones, 0.5m thick	Fill within cut [084]
083	Loose light creamy white fractured limestone	Natural fractured bedrock
084	Possible NE-SW linear cut, at least 0.5m deep x 2.0m wide with moderate sloping sides	Cut feature of uncertain origin and form, potentially a remnant of a natural watercourse in the valley bottom
085	Base of natural depression orientated broadly E-W, with an amorphous shape in plan, shallow sloping sides and a variable base	Natural depression at the lowest point in the surrounding landscape, probably represents the base of the natural dry valley
086	Mix of deposits 011 and 012, 100mm diameter red ceramic drain at the base	Fill of field drain cut [087]
087	NW-SE linear cut, 0.22m wide x 0.7m deep with vertical sides to a concave base	Modern field drain cut
088	NE-SW linear cut, 0.32m wide x 0.16m deep with moderate sloping sides to a gently concave base	Gulley – undated. Infilled with overlying colluvium 021. Same as [025]
089	Firm light reddish / yellowish brown sandy clay, frequent sub angular to sub rounded stones and flints, at least 0.15m thick	Colluvial deposit. Same as 004, 010 and 064
100	Semicircular ditch cut open to the south and measuring 10m external diameter	Group number given to Iron Age ring ditch cut

Appendix 3

REPORT 263 ON POTTERY FROM EXCAVATION AT TOFTS LANE, BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, LINCOLNSHIRE, BHTR07

For ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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

July 2007

The pottery consists of 61 sherds from eight contexts, weighing 0.642Kg. The condition is fragmented, some abraded, giving an average sherd weight of 10.5g. 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. The archive data is listed below, appendix 1, and will be curated for future study and research. Fabrics are defined below, and archive codes expanded in appendix 2.

The pottery is summarised for quantities, dating and comments by cut in Table 1.

Table 1

Cut	Deposit	Cxt	Sherds	Weight	Date
-	Machining	001	11	89	LIA?
030	Ditch	029	29	196	LIA?
-	Colluvial	049	1	2	LIA?
054	Pit	056	11	81	LIA?
058	Pit sec.	060	2	6	LIA?
058	Pit tert.	061	1	4	LIA?
-	Colluvial	064	1	4	LIA?
065	Ditch	066	5	260	LIA?
	Total		61	642	

No definite sherd links were observed, although the sherds from the pit 058 were possibly from the same vessel.

OVERVIEW OF FABRICS AND VESSEL FORMS

The fabrics represented are listed in Table 2.

Table 2

Fabric	Code	Sherds	%	Weight	%
Iron Age sandy	IASA	15	24.59	95	14.80
Oxidized	OX	2	3.28	18	2.80
Vesicular	VESIC	44	72.13	529	82.40
Total		61	100	642	100

This small group of pottery, mostly highly fragmented, is difficult to date closely, the only diagnostic forms being native style cooking bowls and an everted-rim beaker, all in a vesicular fabric (VESIC), the vesicules of which suggest lost shell inclusions. The rest of the sherds, all body sherds and chips, are in quartz-gritted fabrics of the type likely to be in use in the late Iron Age, and both this and the vesicular fabric continue in use into the Roman period. The condition of the body sherds make it

difficult to be certain of the manufacture method, but it seems likely that all were hand-made, perhaps finished on a turntable.

The native style bowls are typical of a type that continues from the later Iron Age well into the Roman period, while the beaker is an unusual vessel, and provides good evidence for a late Iron Age date. A flake of a simple rounded rim occurred in the pit 58 (cxt 060) in the quartz-gritted fabric, but insufficient to identify the vessel type. Two abraded oxidized sherds occurred in the secondary fill of the ditch 030 which cannot be identified with certainty, although one appeared to be hand-made, and therefore consistent in date.

FABRIC DEFINITION

IASA	Iron Age type sand-gritted ware. Dark grey fabric, with grey-brown surfaces, the only inclusions visible being sparse to moderate quartz; some of the vesicules might indicate grog or clay pellets. Generally poorly mixed clay.
OX	Oxidized quartz-gritted. Similar fabric with sparse quartz, poor mix clay. One sherd appears hand-made, 4-6mm thickness.
VESIC	Vesicular. Grey fabric, oxidized surfaces, sparse small quartz, elongated vesicules suggest the loss of shell particles. Occasional ?flint.

APPENDIX 1 ARCHIVE DATABASE

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Ve	Alt		Details	Lnk	Shs	Wt
029	VESIC	BKEV	WM?		1	-	RIM/PT WALL;DKGRY;LTBN SURF;DIAM10	-	2	8
029	VESIC	JB	HM?		1	BNT X -	BSS/CHIPS;GRY FB;BN SURF;BURNT EXT	-	25	170
029	OX	-	WM?	-		ABR -	BS;SOME QTZ;POSS DEGRADED SHEL	-	1	15
029	OX	-	?	-		VABR -	CHIP/FLAKE;COARSE;QTZ	-	1	3
029	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA?	-	-	-
049	VESIC	-	-	-	-	-	CHIP/FLAKE;DKGRY;RB SURF	-	1	2
049	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA?	-	-	-
056	IASA	CLSD	HM?		1	-	BSS/CHIPS;DKGRY;GRYBN SURF;ONLY MOD QTZ	-	11	81
056	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA?	-	-	-
060	IASA	-	HM?		1	-	RIM? CHIPS;PL.RND;DKGRY;BN INT SURF	-	2	6
060	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA?	-	-	-
061	IASA	-	-	-	-	-	BS V LIKE SHS IN 060	-	1	4
061	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA?	-	-	-
064	IASA	-	-	-	-	-	FLAKE ONLY	-	1	4
064	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA?	-	-	-
066	VESIC	BNAT	HM		1	SOOT X -	RIM/PT WALL;GRY;RB CORT/INT;BNT EXT;DIAM29	-	4	257
066	VESIC	J?	HM	-	-	-	RIM TINY CURVED FR;DKGRY	-	1	3
066	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA?	-	-	-
001	VESIC	BNAT?	HM	-		SOOT X -	RIM/PT WALL;POOR MIX DKGRY	-	1	23
001	VESIC	-	HM?	-	-	-	BSS/CHIPS;GRY FB;BN SURF;BURNT EXT	-	10	66
001	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA?	-	-	-

Appendix 4

Tofts Road

Barton upon Humber

North Lincolnshire

Environmental Report

Contents

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Archaeological Services WYAS
PO Box 30, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 0UG

1. Introduction

1.1 A total of eight sample flots from excavations at Tofts Road, Barton upon Humber were analysed for carbonised plant macrofossils including charcoal. Seven small bags of sorted retent material were also received for examination.

2. Methodology

2.1 Bulk environmental samples were processed by Archaeological Services WYAS using an Ankara style water flotation system (French 1971). Flots were collected in a 300μm 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 x4-45. The flot sizes were generally quite small and varied from between <2.5ml to 5ml of charred remains including cereal grain and charcoal fragments. Modern root fragments were also present but fairly scarce. The sorted retent material consisted of occasional cereal grain and small fragments of charcoal, some of which was identifiable. Identified plant remains including charcoal were bagged separately by type.

2.2 All charcoal suitable for identification was examined using a high powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope. The majority of charcoal was well preserved and a number of pieces suitable for radiocarbon dating were identified. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. 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.

4. Discussion

4.1 The eight samples produced a small but interesting range of carbonised plant material which was mostly in a well preserved condition. The samples consisted of various types of carbonised cereal grain and weed seeds, in addition to fragments of wood charcoal and other burnt remains indicating the use of peat as fuel.

4.2 Carbonised cereal grain was present in samples 1 (006), 3 (032), 4 (029), 5 (056) and 8 (066) and consisted of wheat and barley types. Sample 4 (029) from the secondary fill of ditch 030 contained the largest amount of cereal grain and the greatest variety of identifiable types with *Triticum aestivum* (bread wheat) and *Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare* (six row hulled barley), as well as *Hordeum vulgare* sl. (barley) and indeterminate cereal grain present. Sample 3 (032) produced vesicular poorly preserved cereal grain which was only identifiable to *Hordeum* sp. (barley) and *Triticum* sp. (wheat), with the wheat possibly spelt type but too poorly preserved to provide a definitive identification. Sample 8 (066) was similarly poor but with only *Triticum* sp. (wheat) present. Both sample 1

(006) and 5 (056) produced indeterminate cereal grains only.

4.3 Occasional weed seeds were found and these were confined to samples 4 (029) and 8 (066), with 4 (029) containing the largest range of types. In general terms, the recovered weeds can be split into two different ecological types; firstly, those associated with cereal agriculture and secondly, types which suggest heath and peat land environments. Sample 4 (029) contained weeds associated with cereal agriculture or waste/disturbed ground, with a small number of specimens of *Stellaria media* (chickweed), *Fallopia convolvulus* (black bindweed) and *Polygonum aviculare* sl. (knotgrasses) possibly suggesting weeds arriving at the site with a crop. This sample also contained a number of different weeds indicative of the cutting of peat and heath land for fuel, in particular *Calluna vulgaris* (heather) and *Carex* sp. (sedges). Sample 8 (066) was similar and produced single specimens of both *Carex* sp. (sedges) and *Scirpus* sp. (wood club-rush): the latter in particular strongly suggests very wet environments.

4.4 Further evidence for the use of peat and heath land for fuel is provided directly by the recovery of a large number of carbonised rhizomes from sample 4 (029) as well as the identification of a single fragment of burnt peat from sample 8 (066). Rhizome fragments would have been introduced to the site accidentally as a result of peat cutting and would have been more likely to survive the carbonisation process than the peat itself, which is very often simply reduced to peat ash with very little preservation of larger fragments.

4.5 Other sources of fuel most likely consisted of wood charcoal, with samples 1 (006), 2 (024) and 4 (029) all producing identifiable types. Sample 1 (006) contained the best examples with both *Quercus* (oak) and *Corylus* (hazel) types identified. Sample 2 (024) consisted of *Betula* (birch) and Prunoideae (cherry family) whilst 4 (029) produced Prunoideae types only. This is indicative of mixed deciduous woodland with oak trees and more scrubby open areas of hazel and birch. Cherry types tend to grow as hedgerows or small trees and may also form scrub areas. It is possible that birch grew in the wetter areas of the local environment perhaps at the edges of peat land. The range of wood and peat land material for fuel, and perhaps other purposes such as construction, at the site is interesting. It shows a wider use and understanding of the environment, than simply cereal agriculture.

5. Conclusion

5.1 The plant remains and charcoal from Barton upon Humber were generally well preserved and indicated an economy involved with cereal cultivation, primarily barley and bread wheat types, with the use of spelt wheat also a possibility. Both barley and wheat may have been grown for human consumption, although barley would also have been an important fodder crop.

5.2 Wider exploitation of the local and possibly regional environment was indicated with the identification of various charcoal types, suggesting the use of oak woodland for fuel as well as cutting or gathering of wood

from more open or scrub land areas. Heath or peat land areas were also being cut for fuel as indicated by carbonised rhizomes and a single fragment of burnt peat.

Table 1. Carbonised plant remains and charcoal

	Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Context	6	24	32	29	56	50	59	66
	Total CV	10ml	10ml	<2.5ml	10ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml
	Modern	2.5ml	<2.5ml	5ml	10ml	5ml	<2.5ml	2.5ml	2.5ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain	**Common Name**								
Triticum aestivum	bread wheat				2				
Triticum sp.	wheat			2					1
Hordeum vulgare var. *vulgare*	six row hulled barley				2				
Hordeum vulgare sl.	barley				5				
Hordeum sp.	barley			4					
Indeterminate cereal grain (+embryo)		1		6	12	3			
Carbonised Weeds									
Stellaria media	chickweed				1				
Polygonum aviculare sl.	knotgrasses				6				
Fallopia convolvulus	black bindweed				2				
Prunella vulgaris	self-heal				1				
Carex sp.	sedges				3				1
Scirpus sp.	wood club-rush								1
Calluna vulgaris (seed)	heather				1				
Charcoal									
Quercus	oak	6 (0.34g)							
Corylus	hazel	3 (0.4g)							
Betula	birch		3 (0.65g)						

	Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Context	6	24	32	29	56	50	59	66
	Total CV	10ml	10ml	<2.5ml	10ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml
	Modern	2.5ml	<2.5ml	5ml	10ml	5ml	<2.5ml	2.5ml	2.5ml
Prunoideae	cherry family		2 (0.56g)		3 (0.4g)				
Indeterminate		2 (0.21g)							
Carbonised Wild Resources									
Burnt peat									1 (0.08g)
Rhizomes					13 (0.33g)				
Other Remains									
Modern (non-carb.) weeds		1				3			

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Acknowledgements

Client
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Appendix 5

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.
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].
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.
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).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term 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.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prebend	Benefice, usually drawn from a church or manor, which paid for the living of a secular clergyman attached to a cathedral.
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

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

90	Context records
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
15	Daily record sheets
1	Levels sheet
26	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:

North Lincolnshire Museum
Oswald Road
Scunthorpe
DN15 7BB

Accession Number: BNCV

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BHTR 07

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.