

97/12

41529 - Roman



LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

12 Friars Lane
LINCOLN LN2 2AL
Tel: 01522 525252 Fax: 01522 230254

Burgh le Marsh

Site of the

New Vicarage, Plot 5, off Chapman Avenue:

NGR: TF 50028 64960

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Evaluation

LCNCC Museum Accn No. 183.97

Planning Application No. ELDC S/023/0692/96

prepared for Scorer and Hawkins

on behalf of the

Lincoln Diocesan Board of Finance

August 1997

25 WEST PARADE · LINCOLN · LN1 1NW

TELEPHONE 01522 544554 · FACSIMILE 01522 522211 · EMAIL las@lasarchaeology.demon.co.uk

PARTNERS: F.N.FIELD B.A.(Hons), MIFA · M.V.CLARK

**Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section**

1 5. AUG 97

**12 Friars Lane
LINCOLN LN2 5AL**

Tel: 01522 575292 Fax: 01522 530724

Contents

List of Figures	2
List of Plates	3
Summary	4
Introduction	4
The Desk-Based Assessment:	
Method	5
Results	5
Discussion	9
The Evaluation:	
Introduction	10
Results	11
Discussion	13
General Conclusions	14
Acknowledgements	15
Archive Summary	16
References	17
Appendix 1: Lincs. County Sites and Monuments Record Summary	
Appendix 2: Context Register	
Appendix 3: Roman Pottery Report	
Appendix 4: Small Find Register	

List of Figures

Fig. 1 a) Location of Burgh le Marsh (reproduced from the 1993 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 Landranger map Sheet 122. Crown ©, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL50424A). b) The Application Site (reproduced from a plan supplied by the client; dwg. no. 1882/01B. © reserved).

Fig. 2 Extract from the 1842 Tithe map (traced from LAO Tithe Award I 227).

Fig. 3 1892 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map (Lincs. Sheets 83NE and 84NW, reproduced at enlarged scale).

Fig. 4 Trench location plan, scale 1:200 (based on a plan supplied by the developer).

Fig. 5 Plan and section of Trench 1.

Fig. 6 Plan and sections of Trench 2.

Plates

- PI. 1 Location of Trench 1. looking west.
- PI. 2 Trench 1. Pit/Ditch terminal **15** looking SW. Scale 1m.
- PI. 3 Trench 1. Gully **3** (looking SE; Horizontal scales 1m and 2m, vertical 0.5m).
- PI. 4 Trench 1. Ditches **5** and **7**, sectioned, looking west. Horizontal scales 1m and 2m, vertical 0.5m.
- PI. 5 Trench 1. Levelling deposits seen in section, in relation to ditches **5** and **7**. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical 1m.
- PI. 6 Trench 1. Levelling deposits in NW facing section, where slope of the Roman ground surface can be clearly seen. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical 1m.
- PI. 7 Trench 1. Possible yard/track surface **19** in detail, in NE facing section.
- PI. 8 Trench 1 post-excavation. Scales 1m and 2m.
- PI. 9 Location of Trench 2.
- PI. 10 Trench 2. Ditches **30**, **32** and **35**, and pit **43**. Looking SE. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical 1m.
- PI. 11 Trench 2. Ditch **37** curving southwards. Looking NE. Horizontal scales 1m and 2m, vertical 1m.
- PI. 12 Trench 2. Levelling deposits at SW end of trench. Pit **28** to the left. Horizontal scale 1m, vertical 0.50m.
- PI. 13 Trench 2. Pits **25** and **39** seen in SE facing section. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical 1m.
- PI. 14 The Access Road looking east.
- PI. 15 Access Road. Deposits **44** noted in SW facing section. Scales 1m.
- PI. 16 Access Road. Possible pit **51** containing burnt deposit **47** (indicated by 1m scales), seen in NE facing section of roadway.
- PI. 17 Access Road. Pit **48** seen obliquely in SW facing section. Scales 1m.
- PI. 18 South west of the access road, brick structure **45** was exposed. Looking NE. Scales 1m and 2m.

Burgh le Marsh
Site of the New Vicarage, Plot 5 off Chapman Avenue:
NGR: TF 50028 64960

**Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
and
Evaluation**

LCNCC Museum Accn No. 183.97
Planning Application No. ELDC S/023/0692/96

Summary:

Romano-British occupation material has been reported from close to this site, but the extent and nature of Roman activity at Burgh has not been established. At that time the coastline may have extended inland as far as Burgh, which may have been a port. Environmental indicators, especially soils, could help to resolve this question.

The plot lies close to the church, possibly within a medieval manorial complex. There is a small possibility of fish ponds on the site. A tithe barn is known to have stood close to the application site and evidence of this might have been found.

A two trench evaluation was undertaken. Excavation of Trench 1 revealed a ditch aligned east - west recutting an earlier Roman ditch of the same orientation, with a gully containing late 3rd century pottery to the north. Extensive levelling for a yard or track surface, 4th century in date, was also noted SW of the ditches. A possible pit at the NW end of the trench produced no pottery for dating. Trench 2 contained multiple NW - SE orientated ditches, some recut to the west. Pottery from the ditches was dated to the 4th century. West of a corner ditch which produced late 4th century Roman pottery were three undated pits. The continuation of levelling deposits noted in Trench 1 were recorded in the SW corner of the trench.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned by Scorer and Hawkins (on behalf of Lincoln Diocesan Board of Finance) in June 1997 to prepare a desk-based assessment centred on a plot of land to the south of Burgh le Marsh church (to be developed as a new vicarage) and an evaluation of that plot (Fig. 1). This was a scheme of assessment and archaeological evaluation stipulated by East Lindsey District Council as Condition 11 of Planning Permission S/023/0692/96 dated 5/9/1996, and detailed in a letter from the County Archaeological Officer dated 17th June 1997. A specification for this work provided by LAS (dated 1st July 1997) was approved.

A current residential development adjacent to the new vicarage is the subject of a separate planning Condition (Planning Permission S/023/1005/94) where permission for that development required that the developer afford access to

an approved archaeologist during groundworks. During those groundworks, pottery and bones have been reported from the site.

Desk-Based Assessment by G. Tann

Method

This desk-based assessment was in preparation while building groundworks were in progress immediately south of the application site and as the archaeological evaluation trenches were begun.

Research for this assessment was conducted by Geoff Tann between 15th and 25th July 1997 and included:

- Searches of SMR information held by Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record
- Searches of documentary and cartographic archives held at the Lincolnshire Archives Office
- Examination of published sources held by Lincoln Central Library local studies collection
- Examination of the plotted air photographic features identified by the RCHM(E) NMR National Mapping Programme from air photograph libraries maintained at Cambridge and Swindon
- Inspection of the site from a walk-over visit on 24th July 1997.

Results

The parish has had several previous vicarages. A 17th century building survives north of the church. Its successor, built in 1869 SW of the church, is now the St. Paul's Rest Home. In 1982 another new vicarage was built on Chapman Avenue, and this building is now to be replaced (Burgh History Group 1990, 44).

Site Walkover

The application area consists of a plot of ground of about 1.1ha, lying on the northern side of a current development site. The parish church lies about 60m to the NE, and a burial ground extension borders the NE side of the plot.

At the time of the site walkover, the plot was overgrown with high grass cover. The ground slopes steeply to the east and NE. On the southern side of the plot an access road and housing development was under construction. Spoil from that development has been carted to Seacroft Golf Club, Skegness, and Coronation Farm, Middle Marsh.

Topography and Geology

Burgh le Marsh is at the edge of the Upper and Lower Cretaceous chalk deposits of the Lincolnshire Wolds; in this vicinity it is covered by boulder-clay containing redeposited chalk.

The application area is open land on an abrupt slope, at a height of between 14m and 18.5m OD; part of the slope will be cut into on the western side of the plot. The surface geology is light brown silty sand.

Local History

The present settlement at Burgh le Marsh flanks High Street (the A158) with its abrupt bends. A small market place on the north side of High Street reflects the former economic status of the settlement, located on the limit of higher ground at the end of the Lincolnshire Wolds and at the edge of the Lincolnshire Marsh. Ribbon development has extended along the approach roads and the Barnack housing estate occupies land to the SE of the parish church.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Cock Hill lies 150m NW of the application site, on the southern edge of High Street. This scheduled monument (SAM 83) is a prominent mound which has been variously identified as a tumulus and an Anglo-Saxon burial mound reused for post-medieval cockfighting.

On the basis of observations recorded in 1976 when the edge of the mound was disturbed, it has been reinterpreted as an artificial mound created in the post-medieval period (certainly before 1724). The mound is known to have incorporated human skeletal remains, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery sherds. These redeposited finds reflect the high level of archaeological material in the soil used to construct the mound.

The application plot lies within the former pasture field known as Cocks Hill in which the monument stands but the present application is not thought to have any impact on the monument or its setting.

Cartographic Information

The earliest available map of Burgh le Marsh is the 1839 Enclosure Map (LAO Lindsey Award 167, 1839). This shows open land around the settlement but excludes the fields close to the application site.

The Tithe Award and Schedule of 1842 mapped the town at a scale of 4 chains:1 inch [1:3,170]. The application site lies within plot 639, a pasture field containing the Cock Hill mound and known at that date as Cocks Hill (LAO Tithe I 227, 1842) (Fig. 2). A tithe barn and adjacent buildings, and a yard, are marked as another pasture plot 636 east of the proposed house site. A pond and ditch is marked further to the east.

The earliest located Ordnance Survey map is the 1892 6" [1:10,560] survey, surveyed 1887 (OS 1892). This shows additional field boundaries, apparently

established after removal of the tithe barn (Fig. 3). The western part of the pond is omitted (possibly because of printed captions) and is not shown at a later date.

The 1906 second edition OS 1:2,500 map seems to be a larger version of the 1892 map although it declares a survey date of 1888 (OS 1906). Precise correlation of this map with the 1842 Tithe map has been unsuccessful because of mapping inaccuracies.

The 1967 OS 1:2,500 map plots slightly different field arrangements east of the proposed vicarage but no different features are shown within the plot.

Air Photographic coverage

Archaeological sites identified from the collection maintained by the National Monuments Record (NMR) at Swindon and the Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography (CUCAP) have been sketch plotted at 1:10,000 scale by the RCHM(E) Lincolnshire Mapping Project. These plots were examined at the Lincolnshire SMR.

A single photograph is recorded from adjacent to the application site. This shows a linear feature, probably a boundary bank, ditch or wall, around a rectangular plot of land. Post-medieval pottery has been reported from beside this feature (SMR 41523) and it probably represents the site of a late medieval dwelling. No building is shown on the 1842 Tithe map.

Previous Archaeological Finds

Prehistory

Although Palaeolithic flints have been reported from Addlethorpe and Ingoldmells, most Palaeolithic sites in this area would have been removed or disturbed by the final glacial activity, and the artefacts may have become redeposited at their findspots. Mesolithic microlith cores and flakes were found during the 1933 excavations at Cock Hill, but these had probably been introduced with the soil used to construct the mound.

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

Romano-British

Stukeley wrote that there appeared to be no Roman roads to Burgh le Marsh or evidence of a defended settlement (Stukeley 1724). The town is now known to have been a Roman settlement of some importance, perhaps as a port. The Ordnance Survey now mark the course of a Roman road from Lincoln, via Ulceby Cross, coinciding with the present A158 NE of the church

and published as Margary 27 (OS 1993; Margary 1973). The Bluestone Heath Road linked conveniently with the road at Ulceby, providing a link towards Caistor. It has been suggested that close to Burgh le Marsh a ferry linked the road with the Norfolk coast (Stenton, cited by Hill 1990, 10).

It is probable that the prehistoric and Roman road network linking the Lincolnshire Marsh with Lincoln and the Humber developed in response to a contemporary salt industry; Margary 27 may represent only part of that network. Iron Age and Roman salterns have been recorded beneath flood sediments NE of Burgh le Marsh and numerous others may await detection. No reliable date has been obtained for the cessation of the salt-making but it may have been during the early Roman period as in Essex and Sussex, or perhaps as late as the 2nd-3rd century AD date as at Denver in Norfolk (Lane, 1993, 26).

The uneven boulder-clay surface in the region (since masked by late Roman marine silts) may have particularly suited salt recovery in the early stages of marine regression or inundation (Lane 1993, 26-7). The Roman coastline of south Lincolnshire has been tentatively mapped, using the present 10m OD contour as an indicator supplemented by artefact findspots and other physical evidence (Simmons 1993, 20-21). Burgh le Marsh shows as a coastal settlement, with a tongue of the North Sea extending NE close to the present pipeline route.

The Ordnance Survey fieldworker C.W. Phillips suggested in 1929 that the Burgh le Marsh placename of 'The Causeway' (east of the application site) might be a clue to a Roman road, and by implication a settlement in the vicinity, although he noted that there had apparently been no reported discoveries of Romano-British finds until then (SMR parish file).

Observation of water main trenches, sewer and electricity trenches since then (and particularly after the 1930s excavation of Cock Hill) has produced a number of records of Romano-British finds (Appendix 1). Mrs Mary Boulton and Mrs Betty Kirkham have maintained an active interest in archaeological finds from Burgh le Marsh and the number of SMR entries reflects their reports of such finds.

Anglo-Saxon

The mound at Cock Hill was partly excavated in 1933 by Revd. Swalwell and found to contain part of a human burial, and a copper alloy buckle slide of late 6th or early 7th century date. The juxtaposition of these finds may have been fortuitous and date from construction of the mound (perhaps in the post-medieval period; see above).

Other Saxon finds from Burgh le Marsh (including pottery from north of the settlement, metalwork from cable trenches and coins from Barnack Estate SE of the application site) attest to occupation and possibly to burials.

Medieval

At the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey, one church is recorded (Foster and Longley 1924). The existing church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, lies within the bend of High Street. The building is mostly of Perpendicular style (mid-14th - early-16th century) (Pevsner and Harris 1964, 205-6).

Discussion

The 1842 Tithe map shows a substantial NW-SE aligned building marked as a tithe barn, beside at least one other building. Part of this barn and its associated yard may be revealed during groundworks on the application site. The buildings were not marked on the 1892 OS map. The yard could be a cobbled or otherwise metalled feature; stone and/or brick rubble from demolition of the barns may be found.

A pond marked on the 1842 map may represent the last trace of either a fishpond or a moat, both of which could have been present within a manorial complex which incorporated the church site. The possibility of a late Saxon or medieval manor site with buildings on the application site cannot be discounted without excavation.

Bones, possibly human, have been reported during groundworks on the adjacent site. These might be medieval or later, from a previous burial ground, or from an Anglo-Saxon or Roman cemetery.

Romano-British remains are expected on this site but as no previous archaeological excavations have been conducted in the vicinity, the nature of deposits cannot be guessed.

Prehistoric artefacts are known from the area but there is little likelihood of other than chance finds on the application site.

Environmental indicators, in the form of soils and sediments, could be of significance on this site. Although the sandy soils will have caused degeneration of some environmental remains, the site may offer detail about whether the present height of this site is natural or the result of deliberate works in antiquity. The sediments could offer information as to whether Burgh was ever actually a coastal settlement or beside either a freshwater or tidal watercourse.

The Archaeological Evaluation by M. McDaid

Introduction

The purpose of the evaluation was to :

- establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and their location within the development site.
- determine the date, quality and extent of the remains.
- determine the level of further investigation required prior to development.

Method

A team of three experienced archaeologists were involved in the evaluation which took place 28th - 31st July 1997. Two trenches were opened by machine and then examined by hand. Archaeological layers and features were recorded and hand-excavated where appropriate.

The positioning of the trenches was approved by the architect and the Lincolnshire County Council Assistant Archaeological Officer prior to digging. However, the site contractor was concerned about the proposed locations and their possible effect on the foundation trenches. Negotiation for new trench placement caused a delay of three quarters of a day.

An Ordnance Survey bench mark (14.50m O.D) located on the SW corner of Burgh le Marsh church was used to establish a temporary bench mark (13.69m O.D) on the site. This reading did not tally with the expected O.D. level based upon plans supplied by the developer, being c. 2.80m lower than anticipated. Using an O.D. level supplied by the contractor, taken from a gradient marker for the road, a reading of 16.55m O.D was obtained. For convenience all levels are reduced using the contractors level.

Trench 1 was dug to a width 3m to accommodate a 1m wide slot positioned down the centre of the trench enabling excavation to go to the specified depth of 16.78m O.D, a depth which had been calculated to be c. 1.59m below ground level (based upon plans provided). However, the new trench position to the west of its original location meant that the maximum depth required to reach the base of the foundation was no longer c. 1.59m but c. 1.20m.

The hasty new positioning of the trenches also meant that the location of Trench 2 in relation to the depth of the proposed footings was too far down slope, below the foundation level. Features were revealed at the foundation level (16.15m O.D) so no excavation took place in this trench.

The archaeology and stratigraphy of the site access road for the vicarage was also inspected to place the results of the evaluation in context.

All archaeological features were recorded and photographed. Deposits were allocated context numbers for recording purposes, these are referred to in the text, figures and the context list (Appendix 2). All features recorded during the evaluation can be located on Figs. 5 and 6.

Results

Trench 1

Stripping of the mid to dark brown sand silt topsoil **2** began at the NW end of the trench (Pl. 1). Average depth of topsoil measured c. 0.7m. Notable finds retrieved were a fragment of a shale bracelet and a piece of *tegula*. These are commonly found in Roman contexts. The majority of pottery from the 61 sherds recovered was Roman in date but a few sherds of medieval pottery were also present. A considerable amount of bone (42 pieces) was retrieved.

Immediately below **2**, 0.6m from the NE corner of the trench, was a pit/ditch terminal **15** (Pl. 2) which projected 1m into the trench, continuing NW beyond the trench limit. Excavation of its orange brown silt sand fill **16** exposed a rough flat base and gently sloping sides. Finds were absent from this feature.

Two corners of a 0.7m wide gully **3** (Pl. 3) were noted 0.4m SE of **15**. This gully was NE-SW orientated. The corners were 90° to the centre section. Digging revealed a u-shaped profile 0.3m deep. The fill (**4**) was identical to **16** but contained fifteen pottery sherds of the late Roman period.

Also sealed by topsoil **2** was a c. 1.3m wide boundary ditch **5** (Pls. 4 and 5), extending the width of the trench and aligned east-west. Its fill **6** was almost identical in composition to that of topsoil **2**. When excavated the ditch was noted to be c. 0.4m deep. The very shallow depth of this feature may be due to truncation by ploughing. Pottery was 4th century Roman in date but very abraded, suggesting residual deposition. Two flints were also retrieved, one was a scraping implement whilst the other was a discarded piece from a knapped flint nodule. Ditch **5** appears to be the northern recut of ditch **7**.

Ditch **7** (Pls. 4 and 5) had a surviving width of 0.9m. Its remaining south side suffered from root disturbance but sloped approximately 45°. Fill **8**, a light to mid brown sand silt yielded one piece of Roman pottery.

Cut by ditch **7** was an area of raised ground up to 0.4m thick, composed of interleaved bands of sand and gravel (Pls. 5 and 6). Primary deposit **13** was gravel within an orange silt sand matrix. Light brown silt sand **18** lay above **13**. Band **17** was a light orange brown gravel containing occasional small rounded flint and chalk pieces. Charcoal flecks also occurred very rarely. Above **17** was undulating deposit **10** which had an average thickness of 0.15m. It was a fairly loose, fine grained, pale yellow sand which also contained flints and charcoal. This deposit equated to layer **11** north of ditch **5**. The upper most levelling deposit was **9**, a layer that consisted of horizontal bands of yellow orange and brown sand. Capping these deposits was surface **19** (Pls. 5, 6 and 7). This compact layer of rounded chalk fragments was only a mere 0.04m deep, but enough to preserve the underlying deposits from major root disturbance. One sherd of Swanpool oxidised pottery (4th century) was retrieved. The slope covered by these deposits was clearly seen in the NW facing section of Trench 1 (Pl. 6).

Below **13** was a layer of mid brown sand silt **12** (Pl. 5) running the length and breadth of Trench 1. This is probably the Roman topsoil horizon, unaffected by ploughing due to the depth of the later levelling deposits. A whetstone and two nails were among the finds obtained from this deposit. 34 sherds of late 4th century pottery were also recovered, plus four fragments of animal bone.

The earliest deposit exposed in Trench 1 was a pale orange silt sand with flint inclusions **14** (Pl. 8). This layer, like **12**, contained Roman wares but dating indicated they were of 3rd to 4th century in origin.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was positioned so the stratigraphy of the slope could be recorded (Pl. 9). However, the depth restriction imposed by the vicarage footings meant that material below topsoil was barely exposed. Topsoil **2** had a depth of 0.7m at its highest point whilst 15m further down the slope it measured 0.2m. 23 sherds of Roman and post-Roman pottery and fifteen pieces of animal bone were collected.

Considerable activity was noted at the NE end of the trench (Pl. 10) where a 0.75m wide, NW-SE aligned ditch **32**, infilled by mid to dark brown sand silt **33**, was seen to be cutting a ditch fill **31** of the same alignment to the NE. No finds were retrieved from **31**, an orange brown sand silt, to date ditch **30**. But, ditch **32** produced two pieces of pottery and animal bone dating from the 4th century. SW of **32** was a similarly orientated ditch **35**, 0.9m in width containing a humic dark brown silt **36**. One fragment of glass and four 4th century sherds of pottery were recovered. It seems probable that **32** and **35** are reinstating an old boundary originally defined by ditch **30**. Both ditches appeared to cut a small pit **43**, projecting 0.35m into the trench on the SW side. No dating evidence was retrieved from its fill **34**.

1.5m SW of ditch **35** was the corner of a 1.05m wide ditch **37** (Pl. 11) whose orientation was difficult to determine due to the oblique angle of exposure. Seven pieces of Roman pottery possibly of early to mid 4th century were rescued from fill **38**, a mid to dark brown silt. The width of this ditch would seem to indicate it functioned as a boundary ditch when in use.

Ditch **37** cut raised ground **27** (Pl. 12), a yellow sand, c. 0.35m thick, to the SW. Deposit **27** is probably the continuation of the levelling deposits recorded in Trench 1, being the equivalent to **10/11**. This layer was cut by two pits, **25** and **28**. Pit **27** (Pl. 12) was 0.45m deep and c. 0.8m wide, located in the SW corner of the trench. Pit **25** (Pl. 13) was only observed in the SE facing trench section, exposed during cleaning of the trench sides. Like **27** its fill **26** was initially mistaken for topsoil. In contrast to its considerable breadth (2.1m) pit **27** had a shallow depth of 0.5m. Both pits lacked finds.

Another pit **39** (Pl. 13) whose fill **40** also resembled topsoil, was noted immediately SW of ditch **37**. It was 1m wide, protruded c. 0.35m from the SE

facing section and had a depth greater than 0.4m. As with the other pits recorded west of ditch **37** no finds were obtained for dating.

The Access Road

An access road to the main site had been dug into the east side of the hill. The deposits revealed in the deep cut were not the same as those revealed in the trenches (Pl. 14).

Layers of slope wash **44** (Pl. 15), 1.5m thick, deposited by rain action and movement of soil by ploughing were noted in the SW facing section of the access road, below topsoil. Depth of deposits and number of layers noted varied depending on which part of the section was cleaned. The slope appeared to comprise consecutive layers of brown silt sand with gravel and fine, compact light brown sand. At the base of the exposed slope was a very compact fine silt, possibly an old ground surface.

The NE facing section was markedly different to the other side of the road showing little trace of slope wash. Instead a substantial thickness, c. 1.5m, of loose, fine grained, well sorted sand containing gravel **52** (Pl. 16) was recorded sealing a brown sand silt **46** (Pl. 16), which in turn covered a burnt ashy deposit **47** containing traces of straw/chaff (Pl. 16). Lack of slope wash would seem to indicate a disturbance. It is likely that the deposits mentioned above are contained within a cut (**51**). This would account for **52** not being compact and also the unexpected depth of burnt material **47**. The burnt deposit suggests that the pit may have contained fires used to burn crop stubble, later deliberately infilled.

A pit **48** (Pl. 17) was recorded c. 21m down slope of the NW point of the access road. The sides of the access road were battered, which meant that the cross-section through this feature was not vertical. Its sole fill **49** was a charcoal rich dark brown silt. One sherd of mid 3rd century pottery was obtained while cleaning the feature.

To the SW of the road a brick structure **45** (Pl. 18), c. 9m in length and c. 4.5m wide, comprised of hand made bricks, was noted c. 6.5m NW of the present vicarage. A whole brick could not be retrieved for dating but the width of 130mm x 50mm depth suggested the date of the building was probably post-medieval.

Discussion

The limited size of the investigation makes interpretation of the features exposed difficult. The evaluation has shown that archaeology survives directly below topsoil, which contains mainly Roman pottery with occasional medieval sherds. Most of the sherds retrieved are 4th century in date and their range of fabric types is indicative of an urban environment (see specialist report). Earlier occupation is attested to by the pieces of Samian pottery which are 2nd century in date. The abraded condition of some artefacts suggests that some of the Roman finds are residual.

Trench 1 with its levelling deposits and chalk surface indicate that a possible Roman yard or trackway may have once been in operation. The fact that the levelling deposits continue SW and north westwards, coupled with the presence of *tegulae* and a very high proportion of Roman pottery mainly derived from kitchen and table-ware vessels suggests the presence of structures in the close vicinity. Ditch 5 may represent a well established boundary originally defined by ditch 7, post Roman in date. The ditch also marks the extent of ploughing which does not continue SE of the boundary, hence the preservation of the metalling south of the ditch. Gully 3 and ?pit 15 were likely to have been truncated by ploughing and are probably post Roman in date despite the date of the pottery as they cut levelling layer 11.

Trench 2 also had a well defined boundary at its NE end; ditch 30 appears to have originally determined the land division, later recut by 32 and later still moved c.1m SW to where ditch 35 lies. Trench 2 also has evidence of a raised ground level in its SW corner, likely to be the continuation of that noted in Trench 1. This layer is cut by three undated pits west of corner ditch 37. All these features had a similar fill to ditch 5 suggesting they may be contemporary. If this is the case a definite shift in land usage appears to have occurred in the post Roman period, the urban nature of the site changing to that of a rural settlement as indicated by ploughing and animal husbandry. The buried topsoil horizon noted in Trench 1 was absent in Trench 2, possibly buried or removed by soil movement down slope due to ploughing or rain.

The access road suggested that considerable deposits of soil had washed down the slope of the hill, apparently pre-dating the Roman activity recorded. Lack of finds has not enabled the pre-Roman ground surface to be identified. The possible large pit 51 with burnt ashy deposit 47 at its base and the brick structure south of the access road may indicate quite recent activity on the site, the pit being used to burn straw and chaff. A charcoal rich pit towards the base of the slope yielded only one find, not enabling any comment to be made on its date of usage.

To summarise, archaeology as early as the 4th century will be disturbed by the presently agreed foundation depth of the proposed vicarage. Given that worked flint was collected from the trenches it is possible that deeper footings may disturb pre-Roman activity.

General Conclusions

The evaluation has provided further confirmation of the presence of occupation features and considerable quantities of Romano-British pottery in Burgh le Marsh, this time on the site of the new vicarage. The date range established indicates this activity to be fairly late in the Roman period (3rd - 4th century) complementing other date indicators of the Roman settlement. The latest Roman feature recorded was a metalled surface which had been laid after tipping soil to deliberately level the slope; this shows that at the end

of Roman occupation of this site there was still some development taking place.

The uncovered Roman deposits seal a buried 4th century topsoil and underlying soils with 3rd and 4th century pottery. These could be covering earlier Roman layers and prehistoric horizons; second century samian pottery sherds (imported from the continent) indicate some earlier activity.

The latest identified Roman features are at about 17.2m OD (subject to some confusion about the height) and the level has risen appreciably since then; modern ground level is about 18m OD. It appears that the Roman settlement did not provide the only impetus for the raising of the site, and that soil was introduced artificially or by natural processes after abandonment of the site.

Part of this soil accumulation is thought to be the result of medieval ploughing of land further up the slope, contributing to increased hillwash erosion. Excavation of the pond and drain beside the site (shown on late post-medieval plans) would also have produced soil which may have been spread in the vicinity.

These aspects of the archaeological sequence at the site of the proposed new vicarage are important for the understanding of Burgh le Marsh from prehistory to the earliest available documents. The evaluation has shown the preservation of occupation features and the presence of useful dating material here, and the site has potential for additional detail which will explain the past use of this piece of land.

Acknowledgements

LAS would like to thank the following individuals and organisations for their help during the assessment and evaluation:

Scorer and Hawkins for providing plans and location maps

Mr Coleman (the JCB driver), Mr Parnham, Mr Coupland and Mr Betts for their help.

Lincolnshire County Archaeology Section, especially Jim Bonnor (Assistant Archaeology Officer), Mark Bennet (SMR Officer) and Judy O'Neill.

staff at the Lincolnshire Archives Office, and staff at the Lincoln Central Library Local Studies Collection.

Finds identification was by Maggi Darling (Roman pottery), Jenny Mann (other finds), James Rackham (animal bone and environmental input) and Jane Young (medieval pottery).

The evaluation site team consisted of Wayne Livesey, Mick McDaid and Miles Ridsdale.

Naomi Field visited the site for the walkover and subsequently offered assistance and comment on this report, which was collated and produced by Jane Frost.

Mick McDaid and Geoff Tann
Lindsey Archaeological Services
14th August 1997

Archive Summary

Context sheets 1-52

Field Plans: 3

Field Sections: 5

Developer's plan dyelines: 2

Field sketches

Small find record sheets: 1-7

Soil sample register

Levels

Archaeological finds

Specialists' reports

Photographs: 97/59 negs. 7-37

97/60 negs 0-37

97/61 negs 00-24

Correspondence

References

- Burgh History Group 1990 *Burgh le Marsh - A Backward Glance*.
- Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. 1924 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and The Lindsey Survey* Lincoln Record Society 19 (reprinted 1976) Gainsborough.
- Gordon, J. and Kaye, D. (eds.) 1982 *A Guide to Burgh le Marsh*.
- Hill, Sir F. 1990 *Medieval Lincoln* (republication of 1948 edition). Lincoln.
- LAO Tithe Award I 227 1842 *Burgh [le Marsh] Tithe Award and Schedule* Map revised and copied by A.S. Booth (surveyor). Lincolnshire Archives.
- LAO Lindsey Award 167, 1839 *Burgh le Marsh Enclosure plan*. Lincolnshire Archives.
- Margary, I.D. 1973 *Roman Roads in Britain* (3rd edn.).
- OS 1892 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" [1:10,560] map, Sheet Lincs. 83 NE (surveyed 1887, reprinted 1903).
- OS 1887 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" [1:10,560] map, Sheet Lincs. 84 NW (reprinted 1897).
- OS 1967 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map, Sheet TF 5064 (revised 1966).
- Pevsner, N. and Harris, J. 1964 *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire*.
- Simmons, B. 1980 *Iron Age and Roman Coasts around the Wash* in Thompson 1980, 56-73.
- Simmons, B. 1993 'Iron Age and Roman Coasts around The Wash: Archaeology' in Bennett and Bennett 1993, 20-21.
- Stukeley, W. 1724 *Itinerarium Curiosum or an Account of the Antiquities and Remarkable Curiositys in Nature or Art observed in Travels through Great Britain*. London.
- Thompson, F.H. (ed.) 1980 *Archaeology and Coastal Change* The Society of Antiquaries of London Occasional Paper (ns) 1 London.
- White, A. J. 1977 'Cock Hill, Burgh le Marsh' in White, A. J. 'Archaeology in Lincolnshire and South Humberside, 1976' *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* 12, 71-83.

Appendix 1: Lincs. County Sites and Monuments Record Summary

SMR	NGR (TF)	Description
41574	4989 6498	Romano-British burial, covered with roof tiles
41565	4978 6506	Three or more east-west burials, 1m deep
41563	499 653	Romano-British pottery, 2nd-3rd century
	4992 6525	Romano-British pottery, 2/3rd century, 1948
	4985 6478	Roman coin (Diocletian, 4th C)
41562	4986 6492	Bronze Age stone 'battle' axe, 1937
	4986 6509	Top stone of Niedermendig quern and medieval pottery
	4987 6495	Romano-British burial with roofing tiles, 1961
41569	4991 6511	Romano-British pottery 1m down; 2 coins (Valentinian, Constantius II)
	4999 6508	Romano-British pottery, medieval and post-med pottery
	4993 6500	Mesolithic microlith
00083	4995 6501	Cock Hill SAM
41570	4995 6507	Romano-British pottery
41573	4995 6508	Roman coin
41571	" "	medieval pottery
41572	" "	post-medieval pottery
41568	4991 6510	flint blade and 2 worked flints
42944		Roman road course
41543	500 648	Romano-British ditch, north-south; aligns with church nave
41523	500 649	post-medieval house site
	5001 6518	Roman coin (Constantius)
41509	5002 6525	Roman pottery, coins (Constantine) and medieval pottery
	5004 6521	?Roman coin
41542	5005 6474	medieval ditch, shelly and Toynton wares
	5008 6498	Romano-British pottery, considerable quantity
41512	5008 6517	Roman coin
	5008 6518	Romano-British pottery from gas main
51507	5009 6518	Romano-British pottery, 4th century
41510	5009 6519	Romano-British pottery (4th century; 0.5-1m deep), Anglo-Saxon pottery
41556	501 649	Roman coins
41544	501 649	Anglo-Saxon coins
41502	501 650	Romano-British pottery from churchyard
41511	5010 6506	Roman coin (Antoninianus)
51508	5012 6517	Romano-British pottery 2.5m down, 1st-4th century
41534	5017 6473	Romano-British pottery, to 4th century

Air Photograph NMR 12442 frame 35 TF 500 649 date 15/11/93

BMV97 CONTEXT REGISTER

Appendix 2:

CONTEXT	TYPE	RELATIONSHIP	DESCRIPTION	TRENCH
1	LAYER	N/A	UNSTRATIFIED FINDS	N/A
2	LAYER	ABOVE MANY	TOPSOIL	1
3	CUT	ABOVE 11	GULLY	1
4	FILL	ABOVE 3	FILL OF 3	1
5	CUT	ABOVE 8	DITCH	1
6	FILL	ABOVE 5	FILL OF 5	1
7	CUT	ABOVE 19	DITCH	1
8	FILL	ABOVE 7	FILL OF DITCH	1
9	LAYER	ABOVE 10/11	LEVELLING MATERIAL	1
10	LAYER	ABOVE 17	LEVELLING MATERIAL	1
11	LAYER	ABOVE 17	LEVELLING MATERIAL	1
12	LAYER	ABOVE 14	BURIED TOPSOIL	1
13	LAYER	ABOVE 12	LEVELLING MATERIAL	1
14	LAYER	ABOVE L.O.E	BROWN SILT	1
15	CUT	ABOVE 11	PIT?	1
16	FILL	ABOVE 15	FILL OF 15	1
17	LAYER	ABOVE 18	LEVELLING MATERIAL	1
18	LAYER	ABOVE 13	LEVELLING MATERIAL	1
19	LAYER	ABOVE 9	SURFACE	1
20	N/A	N/A	NOT USED	N/A
21	N/A	N/A	NOT USED	N/A
22	N/A	N/A	NOT USED	N/A
23	N/A	N/A	NOT USED	N/A
24	N/A	N/A	NOT USED	N/A
25	CUT	ABOVE 27	PIT	2
26	FILL	ABOVE 25	FILL OF 25	2
27	LAYER	ABOVE 41	LIGHT BROWN SAND	2
28	CUT	ABOVE 27	PIT	2
29	FILL	ABOVE 28	FILL OF 28	2
30	CUT	ABOVE 42	DITCH	2
31	FILL	ABOVE 30	FILL OF 30	2
32	CUT	ABOVE 31	DITCH RECUT	2
33	FILL	ABOVE 32	FILL OF 32	2
34	FILL	ABOVE 43	FILL OF 43	2
35	CUT	ABOVE 34	DITCH	2
36	FILL	ABOVE 35	FILL OF 35	2
37	CUT	ABOVE 27	DITCH	2
38	FILL	ABOVE 37	FILL OF 37	2
39	CUT	ABOVE 41	PIT	2
40	FILL	ABOVE 39	FILL OF 39	2
41	LAYER	ABOVE L.O.E	MID BROWN SILT	2
42	LAYER	ABOVE L.O.E	ORANGE CLAY	2
43	CUT	ABOVE 41	PIT	2
44	LAYER	ABOVE 41?	SLOPE WASH	ROAD
45	STRUCTURE	ABOVE 2	BRICK STRUCTURE	ROAD
46	FILL	ABOVE 2	FILL OF 51	ROAD
47	FILL	ABOVE 51	CHARCOAL AND ASH	ROAD
48	CUT	ABOVE	PIT	ROAD
49	FILL	ABOVE	FILL OF 48	ROAD
50	N/A	N/A	UNSTRAT S OF ROAD	ROAD
51	CUT	ABOVE 44	LARGE PIT	ROAD
52	FILL	ABOVE 46	FILL OF 51	ROAD

REPORT ON THE ROMAN POTTERY FROM BURGH-LE-MARSH, BMV97

for LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

MARGARET J DARLING, MPhil, FSA, MIFA. 8 August 1997

QUANTITY AND CONDITION

The Roman pottery came from 14 contexts and amounted to 225 sherds, 4.761kg. Condition was variable, with some abrasion particularly in contexts 1 and 2, but the group from 50 was notably fresh. There are no problems relating to long-term storage. The pottery has been archived according to the guidelines of *The Study Group for Roman Pottery*, the archive including sherd count and weight. A copy of the archive database is attached; the computer database can be supplied on disk.

The quantities and Roman dates are in table 1.

Table 1 Quantities and dates by context.

Cxt	Shs	grams	Date	Comment
1	40	631	L3+/POSTRO	SOME ABR;SMALLISH SHS
2 TR1	60	1499	L-VL4?	F.FRAGMENT;ABRADED
2 TR2	23	507	4/POSTRO	
4	15	302	L3+	
6	12	60	4	FRAGMENTED;ABRADED
8	1	5	RO	
12	34	375	L-VL4?	DATE ?LCOA
14	9	38	3-4?	
19	1	28	4	
33	2	4	4	
36	4	264	4	
38	7	55	EM4?	
49	1	8	M3+	
50	16	985	EM4	FRESH LGE SHS MOSTLY
Total	225	4761		

The fabrics represented overall are shown on Table 2:

Table 2 Fabrics

Fabric	Code	Shs	%	g	%
Black-Burnished 2	BB2	1	0.44	2	0.04
Dales ware	DWSH	10	4.44	166	3.49
Dales ware?	DWSH?	5	2.22	39	0.82
Grey fine	GFIN	5	2.22	22	0.46
Grey	GREY	138	61.33	3113	65.39
Grey minimal shell	GYMS	2	0.89	96	2.02
Late coarse	LCOA?	5	2.22	92	1.93
Mortaria Swanpool	MOSP	1	0.44	44	0.92
Nene Valley CC	NVCC	15	6.67	199	4.18
Oxidized	OX	1	0.44	3	0.06
Parisian type	PART	4	1.78	32	0.67
Samian Central Gaul	SAMCG	3	1.33	5	0.11
Shell-gritted	SHEL	16	7.11	168	3.53
Swanpool Oxid	SPOX	9	4.00	577	12.12
Total		215	95.53	4558	95.74
Tile?	TILE?	1	0.44	1	0.02

PostRo	PRO	5	2.22	81	1.70
PostRo?	PRO?	4	1.78	121	2.54
Total		225		4761	

A table showing the content by fabric and form is attached. The broad functional categories are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Functional analysis

Function	Code	Shs	%	Wt	%
Kitchen	K	37	33.9	509	19.8
Table-Kitchen	TK	30	27.5	1049	40.7
Table-ware	TW	23	21.1	632	24.5
Drinking	DR	10	9.2	49	1.9
Liquid holders	LH	7	6.4	194	7.5
Storage	S	2	1.8	141	5.5
	Total	109	99.9	2574	99.9
	-	116		2187	
	Total	225		4761	

DISCUSSION

The pottery is virtually all of later Roman date, broadly from the mid 3rd century into the late 4th century. Very little earlier pottery can be certainly identified except for three sherds of Central Gaulish samian, datable to the mid to late 2nd century. A number of vessels were from the late Roman pottery industry centred around the Rookery Lane and Swanpool kilns in Lincoln, including a classic Swanpool mortarium. These fit the overall dating. Also notable is the presence of five sherds of the late coarse fabric LCOA only seen in the latest deposits in Lincoln. The Nene Valley colour-coated wares included later Roman bowls and dishes, and a bodysherd from a late painted beaker with round indentations. The few PART sherds fit into the later phase of this fabric rather than that producing Parisian ware, and the Dales ware sherds and single BB2 bowl are consistent with the coastal location. Some of the shell-gritted sherds were not definitely from Dales ware jars, and included burnished bowls and dishes, usually confined to the later Roman period. There were no amphorae. The functional analysis is close to that from sites in Lincoln with a distinct late Roman emphasis, and thus has an urban emphasis, significant for any socio-economic assessment of the site.

Vessels for illustration have been extracted and separately bagged, and are listed on the attached sheet. It is recommended that a number of sherds should be drawn for their intrinsic value, particularly Nos. 7, 8, and 12. The other sherds well illustrate the nature and chronology of the deposits.

There is clearly earlier occupation within the area due to the presence of the few samian sherds, but the excavated pottery is all later Roman, the earliest date of deposition being the mid 3rd century or later, and extending probably to the latest 4th century. There are a few post-Roman sherds from the upper layers.

Func	Fab	Form	Shs	%	g	%
TK	BB2	BDRR	1	0.44	2	0.04
K	DWSH	-	1	0.44	1	0.02
K	DWSH	J	4	1.78	18	0.38
K	DWSH	JDW	5	2.22	147	3.09
K	DWSH?	-	1	0.44	3	0.06
K	DWSH?	J	4	1.78	36	0.76
TW	GFIN	CLSD	5	2.22	22	0.46
-	GREY	-	86	38.22	1681	35.31
-	GREY	CLSD	19	8.44	294	6.18
LH	GREY	JNN	3	1.33	37	0.78
S	GREY	JL	2	0.88	141	2.96
TK	GREY	B	1	0.44	42	0.88
TK	GREY	BD	3	1.33	49	1.03
TK	GREY	BFB	3	1.33	106	2.22
TK	GREY	BTR	3	1.33	117	2.46
TK	GREY	BWM	9	4	206	4.33
TK	GREY	DGR	1	0.44	6	0.13
TK	GREY	DPR	1	0.44	4	0.08
TK	GREY	J	2	0.88	379	7.96
TK	GREY	JBEV	2	0.89	12	0.25
TK	GREY	JCUR	1	0.44	22	0.46
TK	GREY	JEV?	1	0.44	7	0.15
TK	GREY	OPEN	1	0.44	10	0.21
-	GYMS	-	1	0.44	9	0.19
TK	GYMS	BFB	1	0.44	87	1.83
K	LCOA?	J	5	2.22	92	1.93
K	MOSP	MBF	1	0.44	44	0.92
DR	NVCC	BK	5	2.22	7	0.15
DR	NVCC	BKFB	1	0.44	9	0.19
DR	NVCC	BKFN	1	0.44	3	0.06
DR	NVCC	BKFO	1	0.44	21	0.44
DR	NVCC	BKNV52	1	0.44	6	0.13
TW	NVCC	BD	3	1.33	93	1.95
TW	NVCC	BRR	1	0.44	32	0.67
TW	NVCC	DPR	1	0.44	12	0.25
TW	NVCC	OPEN	1	0.44	16	0.34
DR	OX	BKEV	1	0.44	3	0.06
TW	PART	-	2	0.89	8	0.17
TW	PART	B	1	0.44	3	0.06
TW	PART	B?	1	0.44	21	0.44
-	PRO	-	5	2.22	81	1.7
-	PRO?	-	4	1.78	121	2.54
TW	SAMCG	-	2	0.89	2	0.04
TW	SAMCG	31	1	0.44	3	0.06
K	SHEL	-	6	2.67	40	0.84
K	SHEL	BD	2	0.88	16	0.34
K	SHEL	BDRR	1	0.44	13	0.27
K	SHEL	BFL	1	0.44	48	1.01
K	SHEL	CLSD	5	2.22	31	0.65
K	SHEL	JBCUR	1	0.44	20	0.42
LH	SPOX	CLSD	4	1.77	157	3.29
TW	SPOX	B	1	0.44	28	0.59
TW	SPOX	B38	3	1.33	381	8
TW	SPOX	BDR?	1	0.44	11	0.23
-	TILE?	-	1	0.44	1	0.02
			225		4761	

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Dec+	Vess	D?	DNo	Detail	Joins	Shs	Wt
50	SPOX	CLSD	-	-	D	1	BASE 100% FLASK	-	1	142
50	SPOX	B38	-	-	D	2	COMP PROF;LGE SH;WORN INT;BURNT FL./RIM	-	1	311
50	GYMS	BFB	-	-	D	3	RIM/WALL;V SPARSE SHELL;BURNISHED	-	1	87
50	NVCC	BKNV52	PA	-	-	-	BS ROUND INDENTS;LTBN FAB	-	1	6
50	NVCC	BD	-	1	-	-	BSS;LTBN	-	2	11
50	DWSH?	J	-	-	-	-	BS NR RIM;NOT DEF ID	-	1	31
50	SHEL	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE;BURNISH INT	-	1	9
50	SHEL	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS WM?	-	1	10
50	GREY	J?	-	-	-	-	STRING BASE;NR 100%	-	1	238
50	GREY	BWM?	-	-	-	-	STRING BASE	-	1	70
50	GREY	-	BL	-	-	-	BS W PT ?BWL?	-	1	9
50	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	4	61
50	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	EM4	-	-	-
50	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	FRESH LGE SHS MOSTLY	-	-	-
49	DWSH	J	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	8
49	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3+	-	-	-
38	MOSP	MBF	-	-	D	4	RIM	-	1	44
38	SPOX	B38?	PS	-	-	-	FLANGE ONLY;PS CREAM	-	1	4
38	DWSH?	J	-	-	-	-	BSS;SMALL	-	3	5
38	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	CHIP	-	1	1
38	TILE?	-	-	-	-	-	CHIP	-	1	1
38	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	EM4?	-	-	-
36	SPOX	B38	-	-	D	5	RIM(DAMAGED)/PT WALL	-	1	66
36	GREY	J	-	-	-	-	STRING BASE	-	1	141
36	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	54
36	DWSH?	-	-	-	-	-	BURNT BS	-	1	3
36	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
33	SPOX	CLSD?	-	-	-	-	THINNER WALL BS;?CLSD	-	1	3
33	DWSH	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	1
33	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
19	SPOX	B	-	-	-	-	FTRG;WORN INT	-	1	28
19	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
14	GREY	-	-	1	-	-	BASE W SLIGHT MOULDING	-	7	36
14	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	CHIPS	-	2	2
14	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3-4?	-	-	-
12	SAMCG	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	1
12	NVCC	BK	-	1	-	-	BSS UNDEC;BURNT;?CREAM	-	4	6
12	BB2	BDRR	-	-	-	-	RIM FR ONLY	-	1	2
12	OX	BKEV	-	-	D	6	RIM PT WALL;BRIGHT RED FAB	-	1	3
12	NVCC	BKFO	-	-	-	-	SM.BASE/PT WALL;LTBN	-	1	21
12	GREY	JNN	NOTC	-	D	7	RIM/NOTC FLANGE & NECK;FL.DIAM13	-	1	24
12	GFIN	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BSS;F.FINE BURNISH EXT	-	4	18
12	SHEL	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	3	17
12	GREY	-	LA	1	-	-	BSS	-	2	19
12	GREY	OPEN	-	-	-	-	BS;SL.VESIC;BURNISH INT	-	1	10
12	GREY	CLSD	-	1	-	-	BSS;SL.MOULD BASE	-	6	54
12	GREY	-	-	1	-	-	BSS;POSS BWM	-	2	42
12	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	3	17
12	LCOA?	CLSD	-	1	-	-	BSS	-	3	50
12	GREY	JL	-	-	D	8	LSEAT FN AS RL15;DIAM24?	-	1	91
12	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L-VL4?	-	-	-
12	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	DATE ?LCOA	-	-	-
8	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	5
8	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	RO	-	-	-
6	SAMCG	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	1
6	SPOX	BDR?	-	-	-	-	RIM FR D RIM	-	1	11
6	PART	B	-	-	-	-	PLAIN UPR RIM FRAG ONLY	-	1	3
6	DWSH	J	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	3	10
6	GREY	JNN?	-	-	-	-	BS NR ?NECK W INT SMOOTHING	-	1	5
6	GREY	-	BVL	-	-	-	BS	-	1	2
6	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	4	28
6	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
6	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	FRAGMENTED;ABRADED	-	-	-
4	NVCC	BRR	-	-	D	9	RIM/WALL;CR;CF RPNV80	-	1	32
4	NVCC	BK	ROU	-	-	-	BS;GRYBN FAB	-	1	1
4	GREY	BTR	-	1	D	10	RIMS/WALL	-	2	97
4	GREY	JCUR	-	-	D	11	RIM/PT SHLDR	-	1	22
4	GREY	-	-	1	-	-	BURNT INTERIOR BSS	-	2	24

4	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	4	60
4	DWSH	JDW	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	58
4	SHEL	BD?	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	7
4	SHEL	-	-	-	-	-	BS THIN WALL;WM	-	1	1
4	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3+	-	-	-
2 TR1	NVCC	BKFB	-	-	-	-	RIM;RB FAB;NO INT CC;NR SPCC	-	1	9
2 TR1	NVCC	DPR	-	-	-	-	RIM/WALL;CR	-	1	12
2 TR1	NVCC	OPEN	-	-	-	-	THICKISH BS;CR-LTBN	-	1	16
2 TR1	SPOX	CLSD	PS	-	-	-	SHLDR BS;SINGLE CR PS	-	1	8
2 TR1	PART	B?	-	-	-	-	FTRG;WORN INT	-	1	21
2 TR1	PART	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	8
2 TR1	GREY	BFB	-	1	D	12	RIM/WALL;BURNISH DEC EXT	-	2	53
2 TR1	GREY	BTR	-	-	-	-	ABR RIM FR	-	1	20
2 TR1	GREY	DGR	-	-	-	-	ABR RIM FR;RB FAB	-	1	6
2 TR1	GREY	BFB?	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	53
2 TR1	GREY	BD	-	3	-	-	BSS	-	3	49
2 TR1	GREY	-	NOTC	-	-	-	BS W NOTC FALSE CORDONS	-	1	51
2 TR1	GREY	JNN	-	-	D	13	RIM;SMALL RL15 TYPE W GROOVE	-	1	8
2 TR1	GREY	JBEV	-	2	-	-	RIM FRAGS;SPOOL TYPE	-	2	12
2 TR1	GREY	BWM	-	2	-	-	RIM FRAGS;RL/SP TYPES	-	2	45
2 TR1	GREY	JEV?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAGS;SANDIER FAB;RB	-	1	7
2 TR1	GREY	CLSD	LA	-	-	-	BS;CLOSE SET LA	-	1	23
2 TR1	GREY	-	BS	2	-	-	BS;SCRIBBLE DEC?	-	2	128
2 TR1	GREY	BWM?	BWL	-	-	-	BS	-	1	15
2 TR1	GREY	BWM?	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	15
2 TR1	GFIN	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	4
2 TR1	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	STRING BASE;LGE	-	1	156
2 TR1	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BASES VARIOUS;NO STRING	-	7	255
2 TR1	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS SOME ABR	-	15	338
2 TR1	LCOA?	J	-	-	-	-	BSS;WM	-	2	42
2 TR1	GYMS	-	-	-	-	-	BS W VSPARSE SHELL	-	1	9
2 TR1	DWSH	JDW	-	2	-	-	RIM FR	-	2	51
2 TR1	SHEL	JBCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG	-	1	20
2 TR1	SHEL	BFL	-	-	D	14	RIM/WALL;BURNISHED	-	1	48
2 TR1	SHEL	BDRR	-	-	-	-	RIM FR	-	1	13
2 TR1	SHEL	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	4
2 TR1	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L-VL4?	-	-	-
2 TR1	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	F.FRAGMENT;ABRADED	-	-	-
2 TR2	NVCC	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE;THICK;CR FAB	-	1	82
2 TR2	DWSH	JDW	-	-	D	15	RIM-SHLDR	-	1	38
2 TR2	GREY	BWM	-	1	D	16	RIM J BSS;SM.TYPE	-	3	47
2 TR2	GREY	-	LML	-	-	-	BS	-	1	6
2 TR2	GREY	CLSD	-	1-2	-	-	BSS;BURNISH SCROLL?	-	4	91
2 TR2	GREY	DPR	-	-	-	-	RIM FR;ABR	-	1	4
2 TR2	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	GROOVED BS;?BWM	-	1	4
2 TR2	GREY	CLSD	-	1	-	-	BSS;RB FAB;DKGRY SURF	-	3	18
2 TR2	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	63
2 TR2	PRO?	-	HM	-	-	-	OXID BASE/WALL ?RO	-	1	93
2 TR2	PRO?	-	HM	-	-	-	RIM/WALL ?RO;OXID	-	1	20
2 TR2	SPOX?	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	4
2 TR2	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	RIM OXID GRY FAB	-	1	29
2 TR2	PRO?	-	-	-	-	-	GRITTY BS W COLOUR CHANGE	-	1	6
2 TR2	PRO?	-	-	-	-	-	GRITTY BS LTBN/DKGRY	-	1	2
2 TR2	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4/POSTRO	-	-	-
1	SAMCG	31	-	-	-	-	BASE FR;V END STMP	-	1	3
1	NVCC	BKFN	-	-	D	17	RIM/SHLDR CR FAB	-	1	3
1	GREY	CLSD	-	1	-	-	BASAL SHS;BURNISH EXT;?FS	-	2	64
1	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM FR U/C	-	1	14
1	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BSS;BURNISH EXT	-	3	44
1	GREY	B	-	-	-	-	BASE/WALL	-	1	42
1	SHEL	-	-	-	-	-	BSS;NOT DEF DWSH;ONE VESIC	-	5	39
1	GREY	JL?	LA	-	-	-	BS;CLOSE SET LA	-	1	50
1	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS W BURNISH LINE DEC	-	3	40
1	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS;STRING BASE;SOME ABR	-	18	280
1	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	THIN WALL GRY W RB SURF	-	1	5
1	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	GLAZED BSS	-	2	5
1	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	SAGGING BASE	-	1	42
1	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3+/POSTRO	-	-	-
1	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SOME ABR;SMALLISH SHS	-	-	-

Small Find No.	Context	Description
1	12	Whetstone
2	36	Glass
3	12	Nail
4	12	Nail
5	1	Glass
6	1	Lead
7	1	Shale bracelet fragment

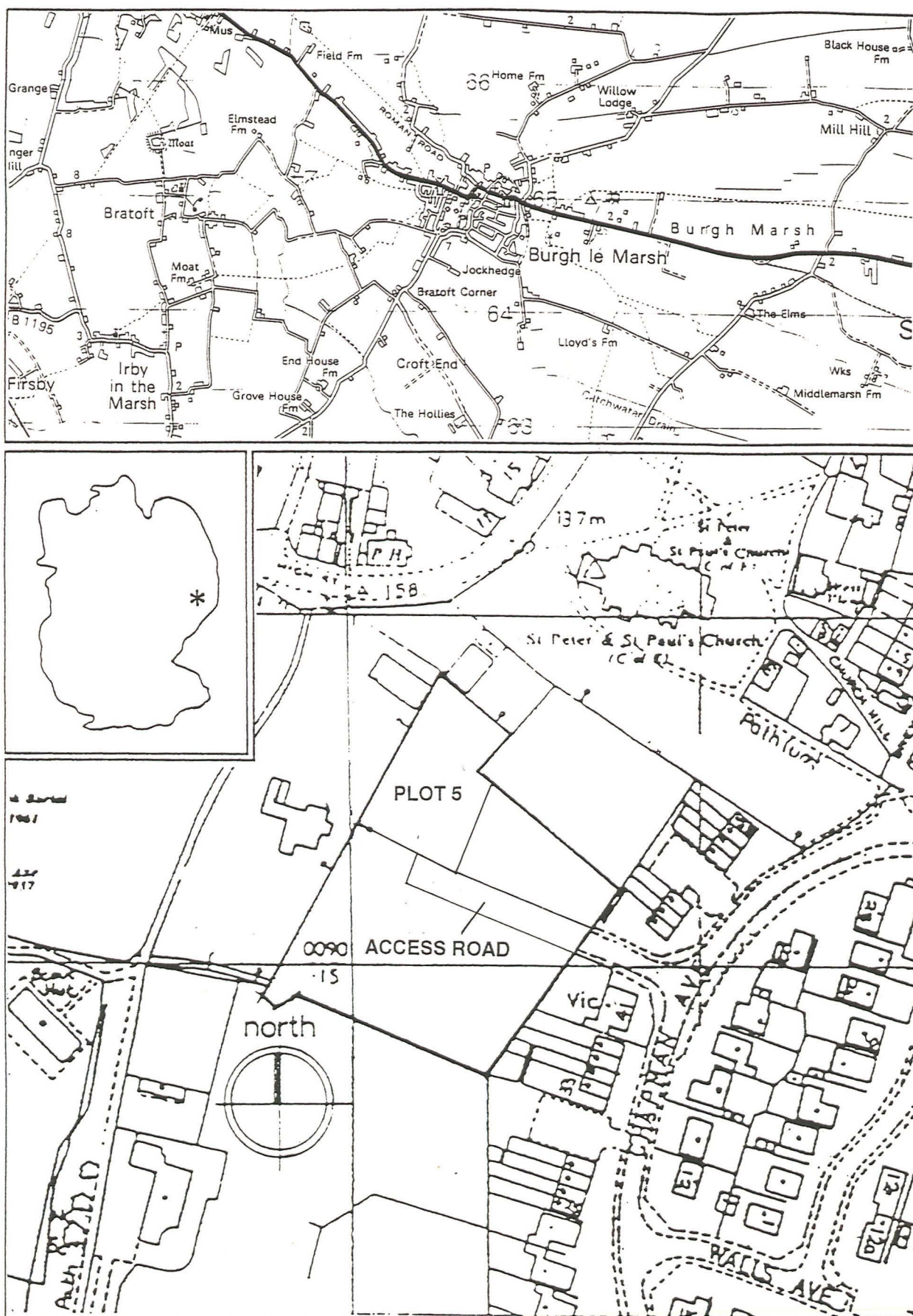


Fig. 1 a) Location of Burgh-le-Marsh (reproduced from the 1993 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 Landranger map Sheet 122. Crown ©, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL50424A). b) The Application Site (reproduced from a plan supplied by the client; dwg. no. 1882/01B. © reserved).



Fig. 2 Extract from the 1842 Tithe map (traced from LAO Tithe Award I 227).

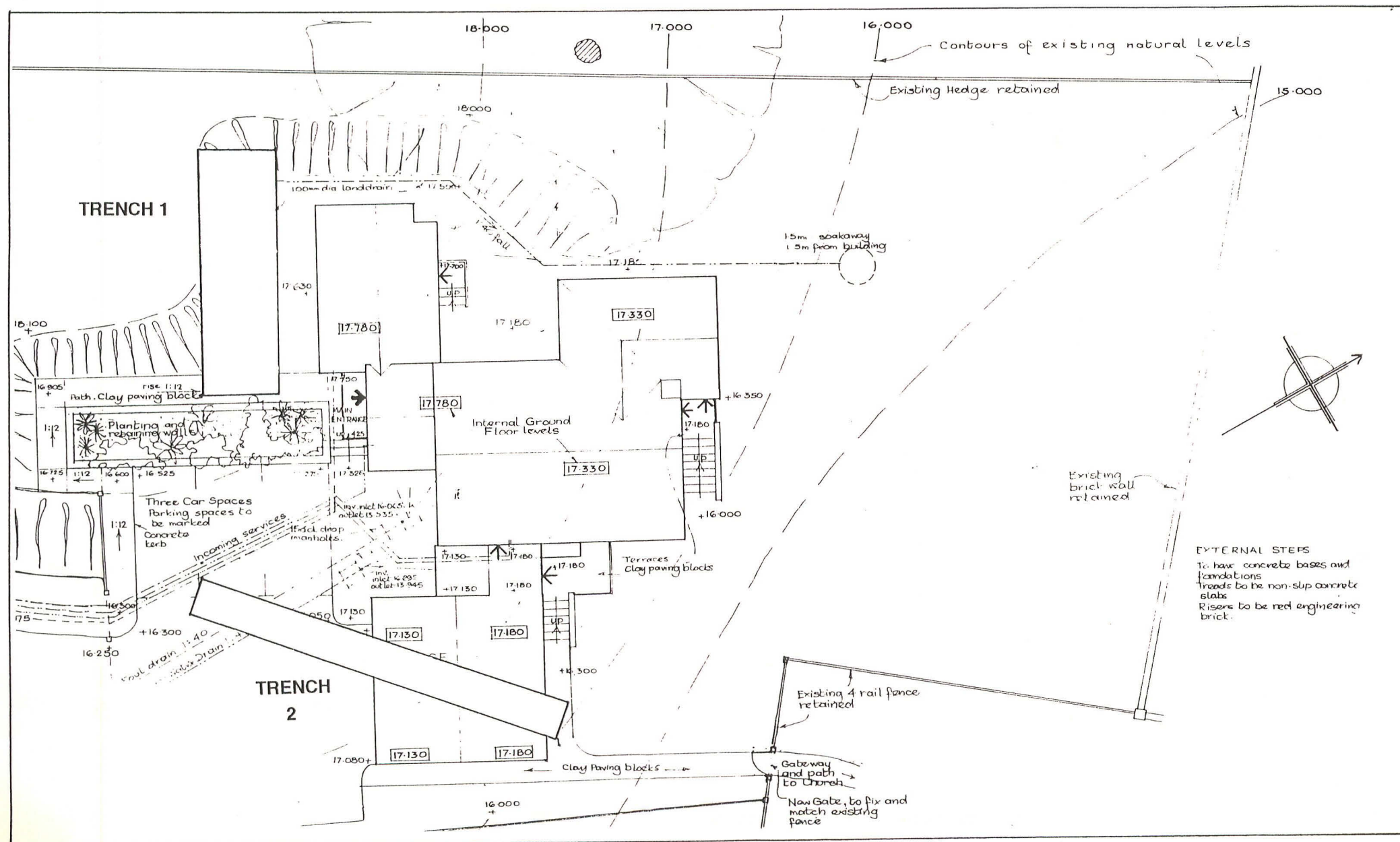


Fig. 4 Trench location plan, scale 1:200 (based on a plan supplied by the developer).

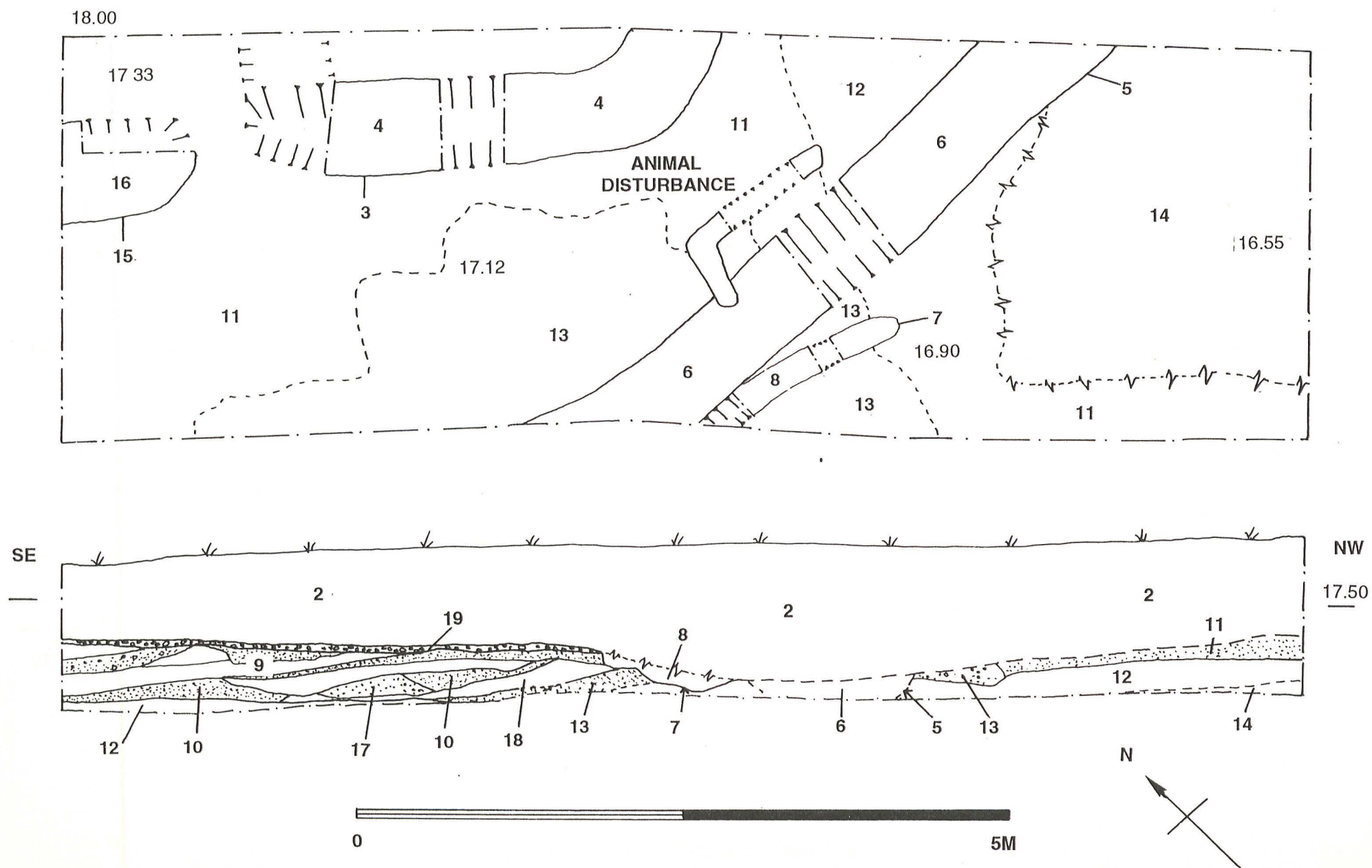


Fig. 5 Plan and section of Trench 1.

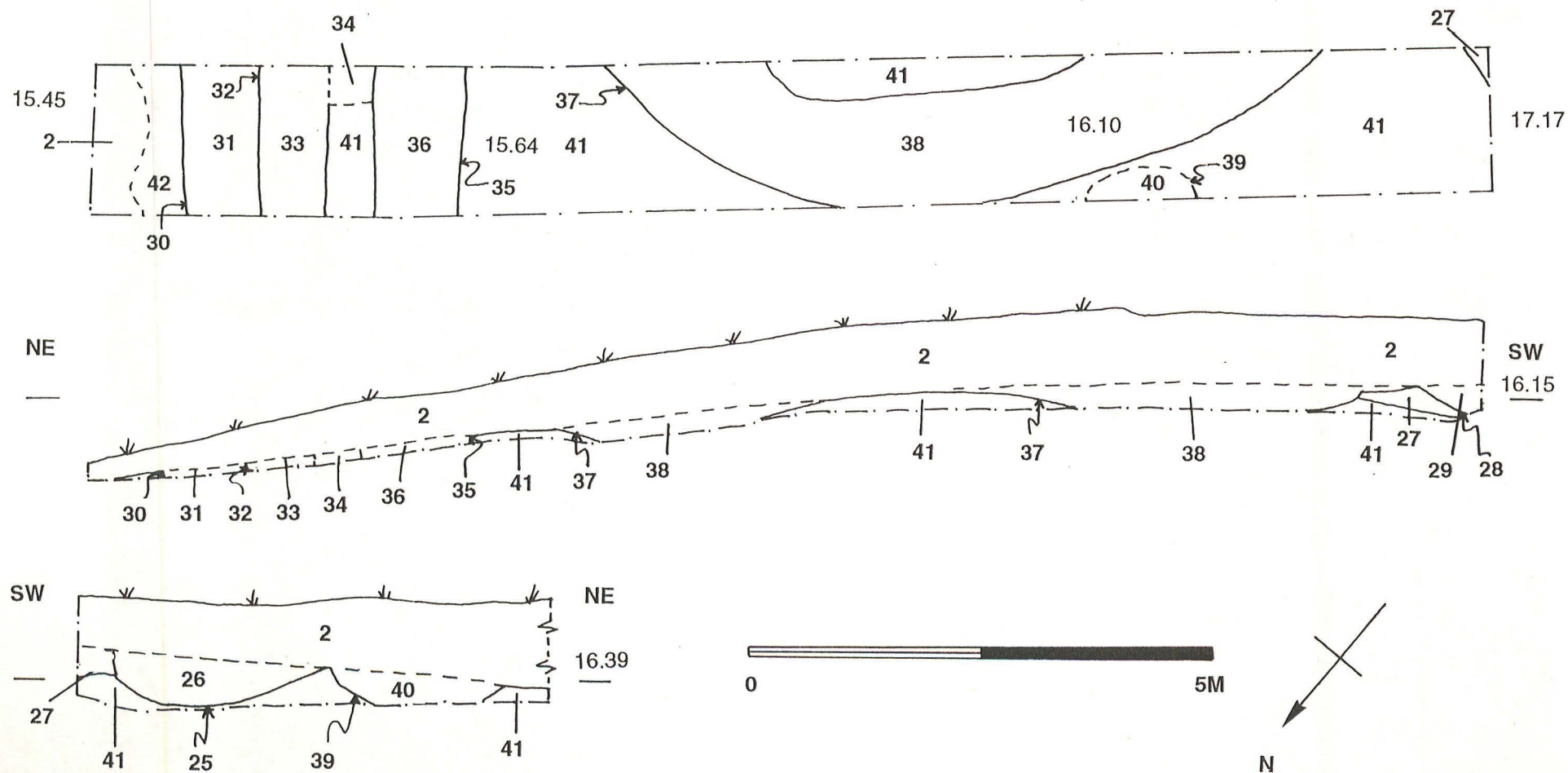


Fig. 6 Plan and sections of Trench 2.



Pl. 1 Location of Trench 1. looking west.

Pl. 2 Trench 1. Pit/Ditch terminal 15 looking SW. Scale 1m.





Pl. 3 Trench 1. Gully 3 (looking SE; Horizontal scales 1m and 2m, vertical 0.5m).



Pl. 4 Trench 1. Ditches 5 and 7, sectioned, looking west. Horizontal scales 1m and 2m, vertical 0.5m.



Pl. 5 Trench 1. Levelling deposits seen in section, in relation to ditches 5 and 7. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical 1m.



Pl. 6 Trench 1. Levelling deposits in NW facing section, where slope of the Roman ground surface can be clearly seen. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical 1m.

Pl. 7 Trench 1. Possible yard/track surface 19 in detail, in NE facing section.





Pl. 8 Trench 1 post-excavation. Scales 1m and 2m.



Pl. 9 Location of Trench 2.



Pl. 10 Trench 2. Ditches 30, 32 and 35, and pit 43. Looking SE.
Horizontal scale 2m, vertical 1m.



Pl. 11 Trench 2. Ditch 37 curving southwards. Looking NE. Horizontal scales 1m and 2m, vertical 1m.

Pl. 12 Trench 2. Levelling deposits at SW end of trench. Pit 28 to the left. Horizontal scale 1m, vertical 0.50m.





Pl. 13 Trench 2. Pits 25 and 39 seen in SE facing section. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical 1m.



Pl. 14 The Access Road looking east.

Pl. 15 Access Road. Deposits 44 noted in SW facing section. Scales 1m.





Pl. 16 Access Road. Possible pit 51 containing burnt deposit 47 (indicated by 1m scales), seen in NE facing section of roadway.

Pl. 17 Access Road. Pit 48 seen obliquely in SW facing section. Scales 1m.





Pl. 18 South west of the access road, brick structure 45 was exposed.
Looking NE. Scales 1m and 2m.