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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT PLOT 3, MAIN ROAD,  
MALTBY-LE-MARSH,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(MLMA00)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



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Archaeology Section  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT PLOT 3, MAIN ROAD,  
MALTBY-LE-MARSH,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(MLMA00)**

Work Undertaken For  
Mr M. Bloss

Report Compiled by  
James Snee

July 2000

Planning Application No: N/112/00292/00 <sup>not exegesis</sup> N/112/0967/98

National Grid Reference: TF 4688 8182

City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2000.136

A.P.S. Report No. 115/00



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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a house at Main Road, Maltby-le-Marsh, because the site lies within an area of archaeological activity associated with settlement and field systems dating from the medieval period (c. 1066-1500).*

*A large boundary ditch or drainage channel of medieval date was exposed during the excavation of the house footing. It is believed that this buried feature relates directly to surviving earthworks to the northwest. The upper portion of the ditch was overlain with modern backfill and a ceramic drain.*

*A small quantity of medieval pottery and 18th century brick was recovered during the investigation.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1997).

### 2.2 Planning Background

On the 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2000, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks associated with the construction of a single house and garage at Plot 3, Main Road, Maltby-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N/112/00292/00 to East Lindsey District

council and granted subject to a standard condition for an archaeological watching brief. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Maltby-Le-Marsh is located 17km southeast of Louth and 21km north of Skegness in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 700m to the northeast of the village centre as defined by the parish church of All Saints (Fig. 2). Situated on the west side of Main Road at National Grid Reference TF 4688 8182 (Fig. 3), the development area is on a very gentle slope down to the west and lies at an elevation of c. 6m OD.

Local soils are of the Holderness Association, comprising fine loamy and permeable soils, formed on chalky till and glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214). Beneath drift deposits is a solid geology of Cretaceous chalk (BGS 1996).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Much of east and south Lincolnshire comprised salt marsh or was submerged during the prehistoric period. Many salt-making sites, dating to the Iron Age and later periods, are known in the low lying areas of East Lincolnshire. Settlement of the Lindsey Marshland tends to be on islands of boulder clay protruding through the later sediments.

Maltby-le-Marsh is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Referred to as *Maltebi*, the name is derived from the Old Scandinavian *by*, meaning village or homestead with an Old Danish personal name as the first element (Ekwall 1974,

312). At the time of Domesday the land was owned by Count Alan, Gilbert de Gand, Hugh and Gocelin and contained c. 90 acres of meadow and 5 acres of underwood (Foster and Longley 1976). It may also have contained a church, although the reference is unclear about whether the church was situated in Maltby or Beesby-in-the-Marsh.

The only extant remains of the medieval period is All Saints' church, which dates from around 1300 AD (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 549), and the remains of a moated enclosure, associated with the present Manor House. Aerial photographs of the vicinity indicate medieval field systems extended alongside the main road and comprised ridge and furrow and field boundaries.

Post-medieval structural remains are represented by the former Baptist Church, dating to 1690 and fishponds associated with All Saints' Church. Other remains of the period include a windmill, built in 1841, and the Manor House dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Archaeological investigations on adjacent plots revealed several post-medieval and undated, but possibly earlier, gullies and pits. Pottery dating from the 13<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century was recovered during these previous investigations (Cope-Faulkner 1998; Fell 1999).

### 3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as described in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, sequence, function and origin.

## 4. METHODS

Trenches for a house and detached garage (Fig. 4) were opened by a mechanical excavator to a depth of 1.5m as required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical, where it was safe to do so. In some areas the depth of the trench and the unstable nature of the soils prevented access. The depth and thickness of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Finds recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating.

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 Description of the results

Following post-excavation analysis, three phases of activity were identified:

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Medieval deposits
Phase 3	Modern deposits

Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the

context numbers assigned in the field.

## **5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits**

The earliest deposit exposed during the watching brief was firm, mixed mid brown to grey-brown sandy silty clay (002) with frequent chalk fragments that became more concentrated with depth. This deposit was greater than 0.7m thick and extended across the entire site.

## **5.3 Phase 2: Medieval deposits**

Cutting the natural clay was a large northwest-southeast ditch or channel (005). This was approximately 6.3m wide and 1.2m deep and extended through both the northwest and southeast footing trenches. It had irregular sloping sides, but the base was not observed as it extended below the level of water that entered the foundation trench. The ditch contained two fills, the lower of soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay (006) c.0.85m thick. A single sherd of 14<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered from the upper part of this deposit, suggesting that the ditch dates to the medieval period or later.

## **5.4 Phase 3: Modern deposits**

Overlying the medieval ditch fill (006) was c.0.35m of firm, mixed mid brown sandy silty clay (007) with occasional pebbles and pieces of road stone. A single piece of 18<sup>th</sup> century brick was recovered from this fill.

Cutting upper fill (007) was a V-shaped pipe trench (003) oriented northwest-southeast and containing mixed brown silty clay fill (004) and a large ceramic drain pipe.

Covering the entire site was 0.3m of firm,

mid to dark grey-brown clay silt topsoil (001) with frequent rubble, limestone ballast and gravel.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

The natural (Phase 1) sandy silty clay deposit (002) was identified as chalky till.

The medieval or later (Phase 2) linear was probably a ditch or channel; either for draining the land or a field boundary. The small quantity of finds from this feature, considered against the background of other investigations which have produced only sparse amounts of medieval material, would support the suggestion that the feature forms part of an agricultural pattern of land use. It was observed during the investigation that the buried feature lined up exactly on the course of a surviving ditch/channel in the grass field to the northwest.

The modern (Phase 3) deposits were a layer of backfilling in the remains of the ditch, which was later cut by a ceramic drain. The present ground surface was provided by a topsoil but the quantity of rubble and limestone ballast indicated that it had been subject to a large amount of disturbance. It was also observed that the modern ground level on the house plot was approximately 0.45m lower than the grass field to the northwest. This suggests that the site had been stripped and levelled a some point in the past and that the topsoil had formed, or been laid down, very recently.

## **7. CONCLUSIONS**

Archaeological investigations at Main Road, Maltby-le-Marsh were carried out because the site lies within an area of archaeological activity associated with settlement and field systems dating from



the medieval period.

A single large boundary ditch or drainage channel of medieval date was exposed and is believed to relate directly to surviving earthworks to the northwest.

The presence of the archaeological remains, but limited amount of artefacts, concurs with previous investigations in the immediate proximity. Cumulatively, the results suggest that this area of Maltby-le-Marsh perhaps served an agricultural function in the medieval and early post-medieval periods, but was not a location of occupation.

There was no clear evidence of waterlogging and, therefore, few environmental indicators (plant remains, seeds, pollen *etc.*) will have survived other than through charring.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M. Bloss who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Mark Bennet kindly allowed access to the County Sites and Monuments Record maintained by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone  
Supervisor: James Snee  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
Illustration: Rachael Hall  
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Post-excavation Analyst: James Snee

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
BGS British Geological Survey  
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

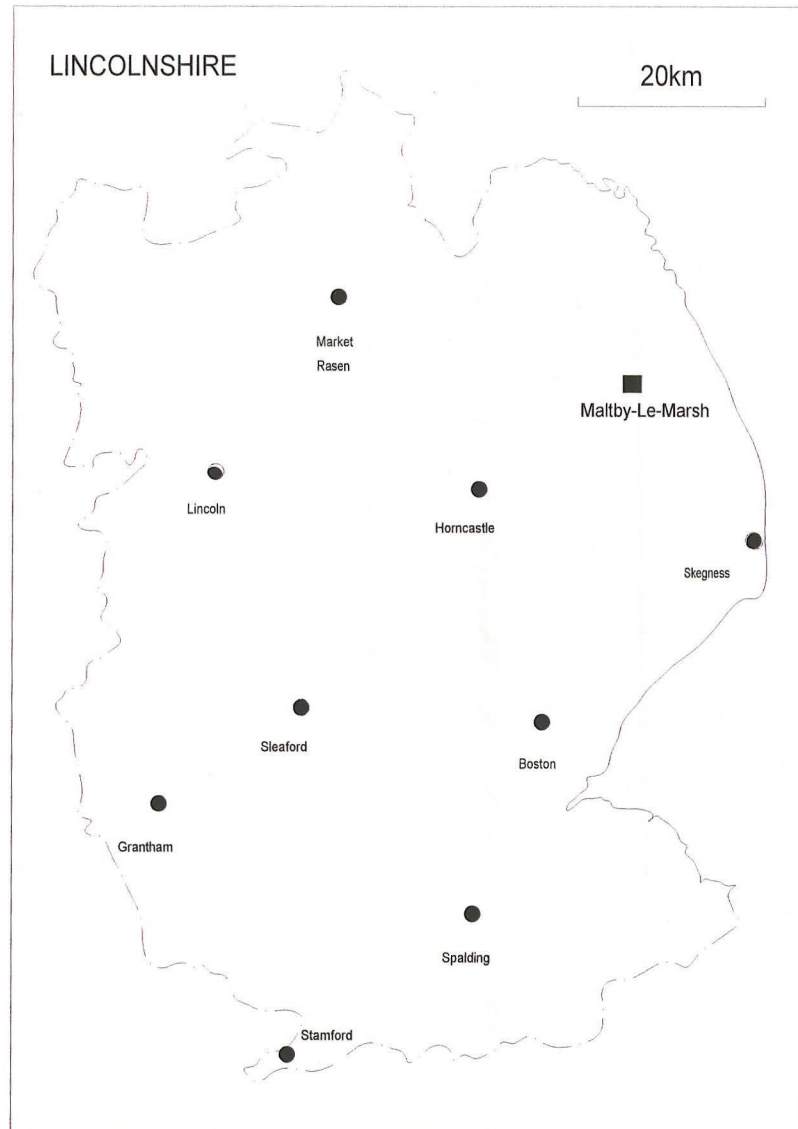


Figure 1 General Location Plan

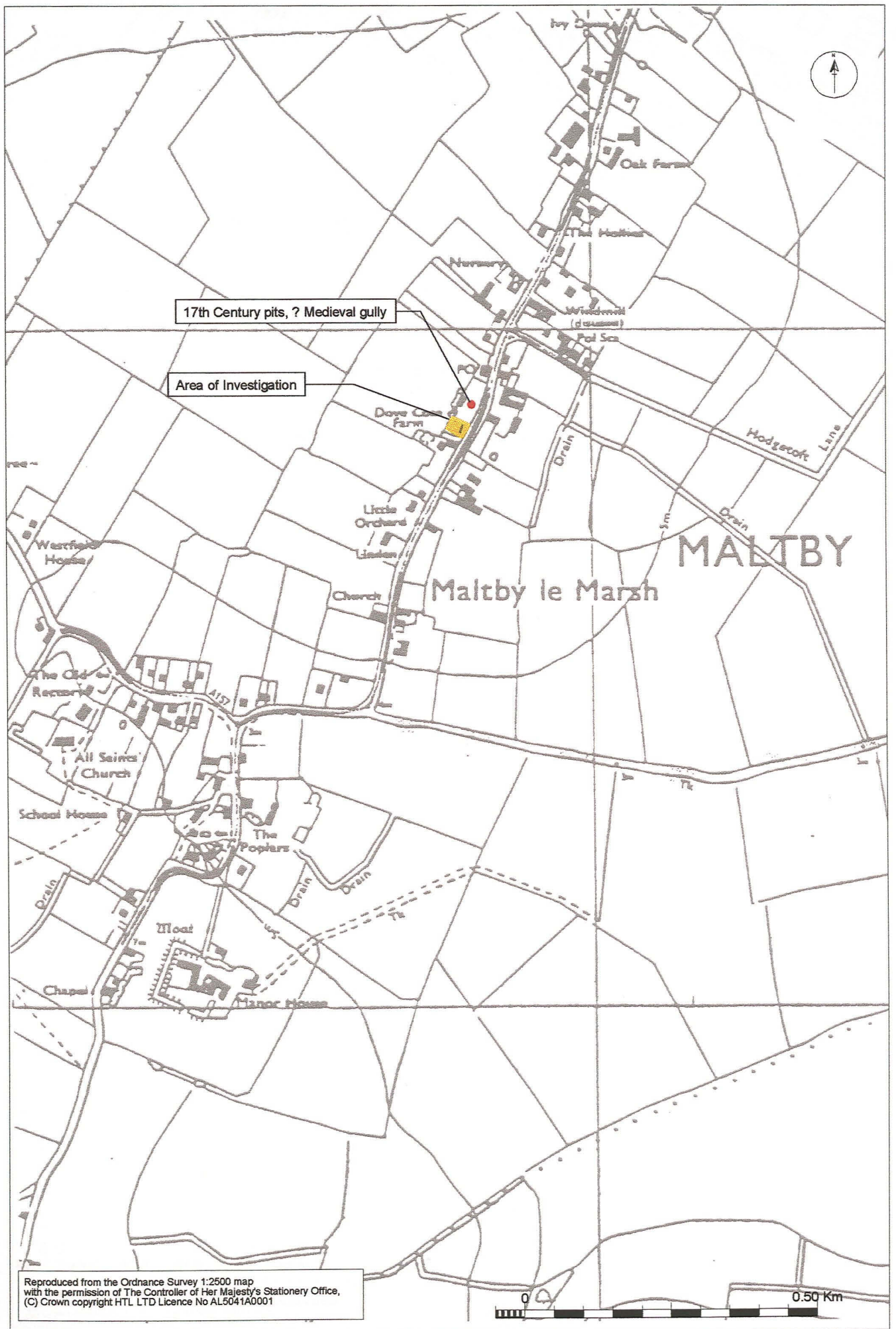


Figure 2 site Location Plan

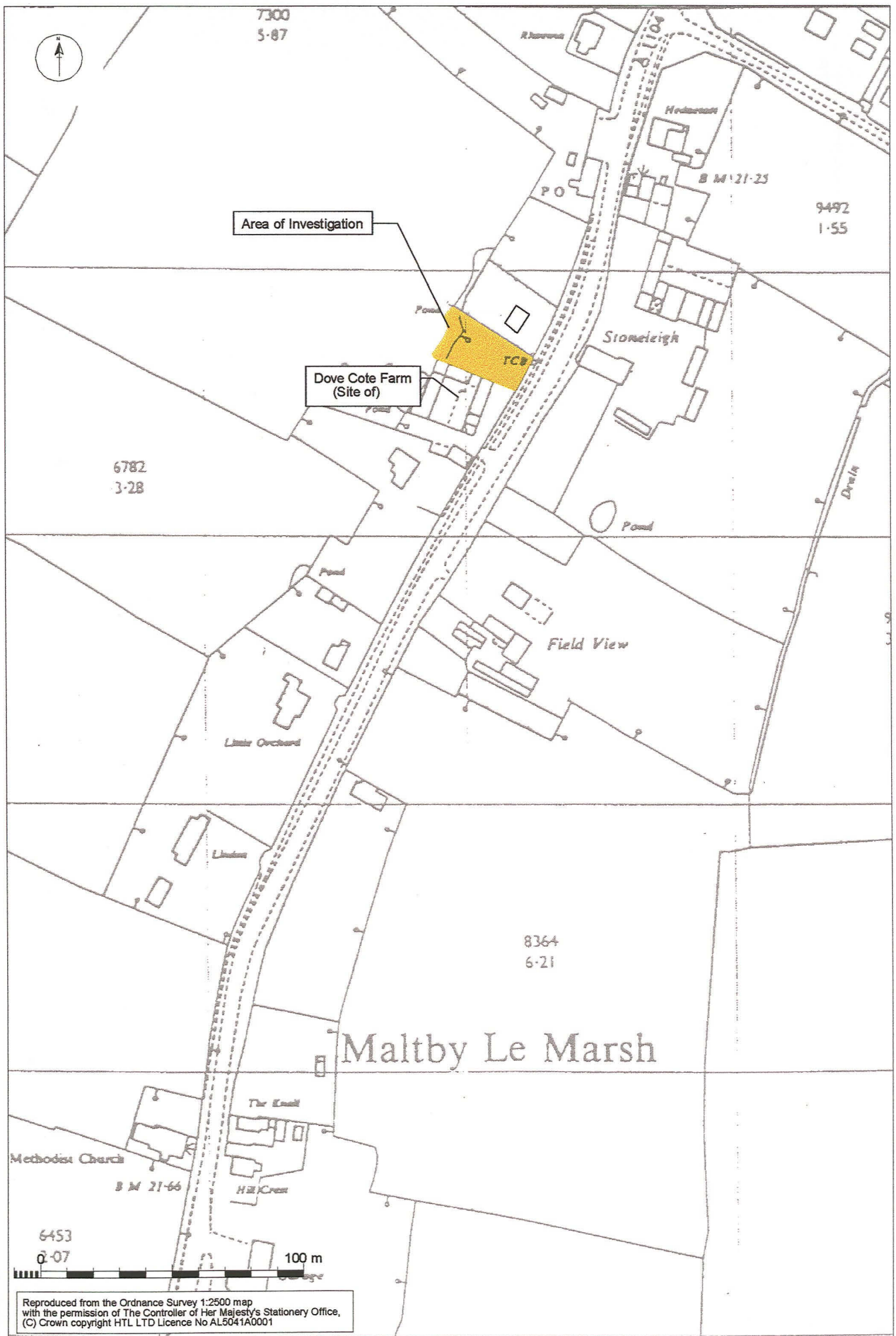


Figure 3 Detailed Location Map

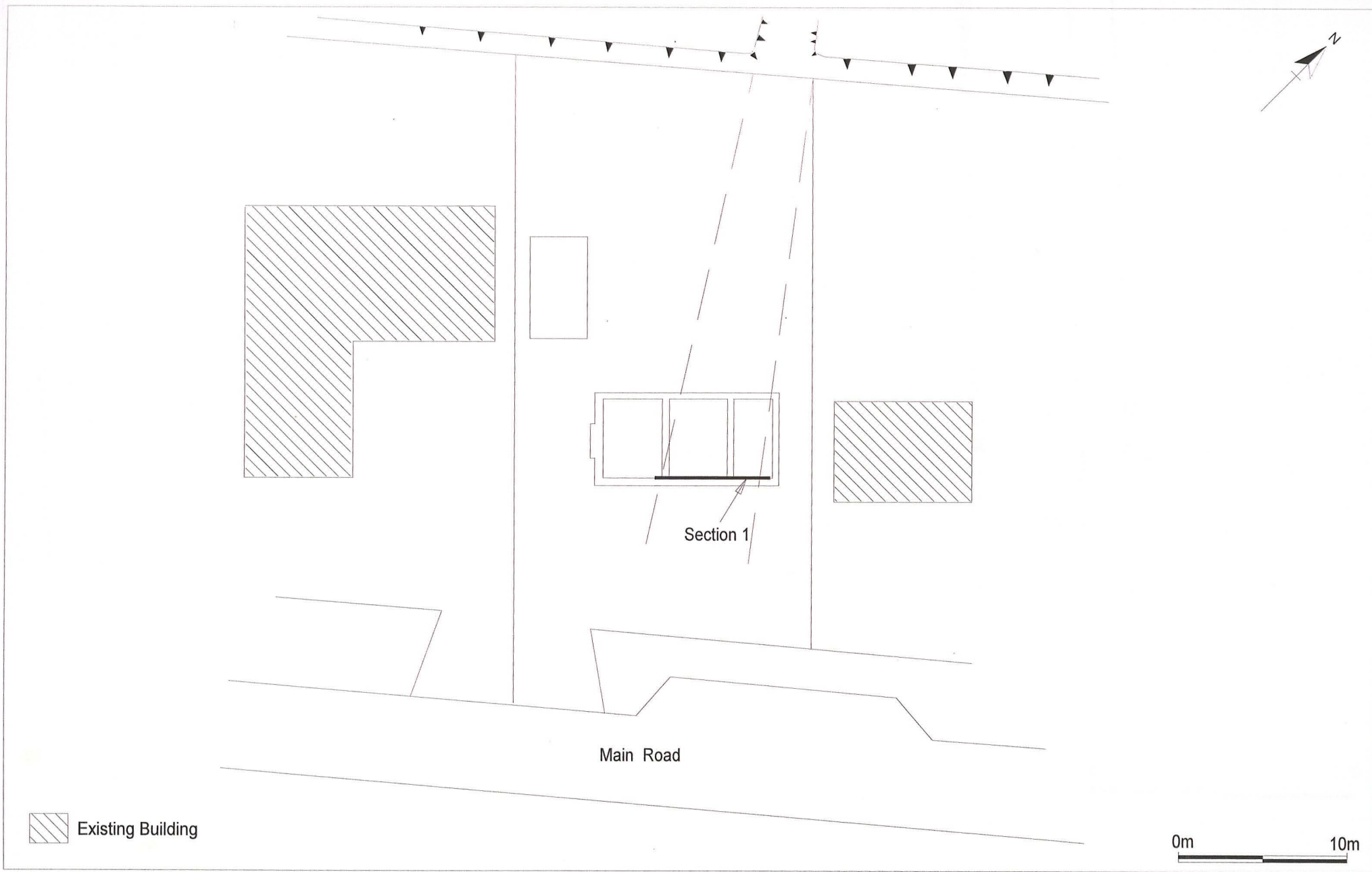


Figure 4 Site Plan Showing Section Location

Section 1

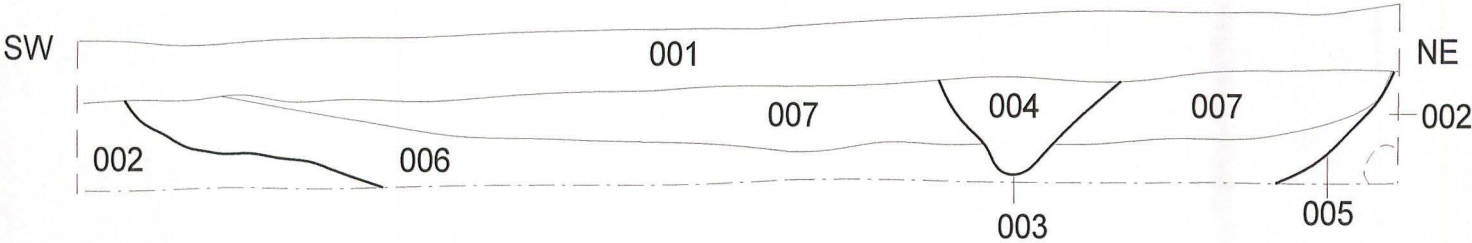


Figure 5 Details of Section 1



Plate 1 General view of the site prior to commencement of groundworks, looking northwest



Plate 2 Oblique view of section through ditch/channel [005], looking north

Plate 3 General view of earthwork ditch/channel to the northwest of site, looking north



**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT PLOT 3  
MAIN ROAD  
MALTBY-LE-MARSH**

**PREPARED FOR  
MR M BLOSS**

**BY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES  
Institute of Field Archaeologists?  
Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21**

**MAY 2000**



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1 **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction works at Plot 3, Main Road, Maltby-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The application area lies within the medieval village of Maltby-le-Marsh, on the Main Road south of the post office.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the work. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 **INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development at Plot 3, Main Road, Maltby-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3 **SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Maltby-le-Marsh lies 6km southwest of Mablethorpe and 17km southeast of Louth, in eastern Lincolnshire. The site is situated off Main Street, in the centre of Maltby-le-Marsh, at National Grid Reference TF 4688 8182 at an elevation of c. 3m OD.

4 **PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Planning permission (application number N/112/00292/00) for the development of a house has been granted by East Lindsey District Council, subject to a condition that the applicant should commission an archaeological watching brief, to record any archaeological remains present on the site.

5 **SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 Maltby-le-Marsh is situated on low lying land in east Lincolnshire. The site contains soils of the Holderness Association, comprising fine loamy and permeable soils, formed on chalky till and glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al* 1984, 214).

6 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 6.1 Most of east and south Lincolnshire comprised salt marsh or was submerged during the prehistoric period. Many salt-making sites, dating to the Iron Age and later periods are known in the low lying areas of East Lincolnshire.

- 6.2 Maltby-le-Marsh is recorded in the Domesday Book (1086), where it is recorded as *Maltebi*. The parish church of All Saints is medieval in date, the earliest elements dating from the early fourteenth century. The area was of considerable importance during the later medieval period. The earthworks of Markby Priory are located southeast of Maltby-le-Marsh. Further abbey earthworks are located to the east of the village at Hagnaby.
- 6.3 Watching-brief undertaken on adjacent plots revealed a small number of post-medieval and undated, but possibly earlier, features demonstrating the possible preservation of archaeological remains on the site.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA registered organisation (RAO 21).
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1997, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2 Methodology
- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 The section of the trench will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will

be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour prints will be labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
  - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
  - Description of the topography of the site.
  - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client, East Lindsey District Council and to the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

11 **ARCHIVE**

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the Lincolnshire County Council Museums, Arts and Records Service. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

12 **PUBLICATION**

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the journal of the *Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Assistant Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. The Archaeology Officer will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS**

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the curator.

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one man-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half man-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about six days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric Pottery - Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit Roman - B Precious, independent specialist Saxon - City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit Medieval and later - Gary Taylor, APS, in consultation with Hilary Healey, independent archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist

17 **INSURANCES**

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 **COPYRIGHT**

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by

Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.

- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

## Appendix 2

### Context Descriptions

Context	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Firm, dark grey-brown slightly sandy silty clay, with frequent rubble, limestone ballast and gravel, c. 0.3m thick.	Topsoil
002	1	Firm, mixed mid brown to grey-brown sandy silty clay, with frequent chalk fragments, greater than 0.7m thick.	Natural
003	1	Linear cut, 0.9m wide by 0.46m deep, sharp break of slope at top, straight sloping sides, gradual break of slope at base, concave base, aligned northwest-southeast. Filled by 004.	Cut for drain
004	1	Firm, mixed mid to light brown silty clay, with brick and stone inclusions, contains a ceramic drain pipe.	Fill of cut 003
005	1	Linear cut, 6.3m wide by c.1.2m deep, sharp break of slope at top, irregular concave sloping sides, base not recorded. Contains fills 006 & 007	Cut of ditch or channel
006	1	Soft, mid grey-brown sandy silty clay, c. 0.85m thick.	Lower fill of cut 005
007	1	Firm, mixed mid brown sandy silty clay, with occasional road stone and pebbles, c. 0.35m thick.	Upper fill of cut 005



## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS Hilary Healey and Phil Mills

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from the fill (004) of a land drain and from two deposits (006) and (007) in a broad linear feature.

The pottery fragment was probably made locally at Toynton All Saints, 20km to the northeast.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

A single fragment of pottery of probable 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century date is the earliest material recovered. Two fragments of brick were recovered, in fabric KWR2: a reddish brown fabric (Munsell: 5YR4/4) with a hard sandy feel irregular fracture, and inclusions of abundant well-sorted very fine rounded mica, abundant poorly-sorted medium subangular quartz and abundant poorly-sorted coarse angular shell. This fabric has previously been recovered from Wainfleet and Kirton in association with 18th-19th century pottery (Mills 2000). No faunal remains were retrieved.

Context	Description	Context Date
004	1 x Brick fragment in fabric KWR2	?18 <sup>th</sup> century
006	1x Toynton All Saints-type ware, 14 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	14 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century
007	1 x Brick fragment in fabric KWR2	?18 <sup>th</sup> century

#### Condition

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

#### Documentation

There have been several previous archaeological investigations at Maltby-le-Marsh, including in immediate proximity to the site, which are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

As a small group, the assemblage has limited potential. Medieval pottery found during the investigation indicates activity of the period in the vicinity and concurs with previous investigations close by (Healey 1999). However, the limited amount of material recovered in this and the previous investigations suggests this part of Maltby-le-Marsh was not inhabited during the medieval period but was more likely agricultural land, with the medieval pottery perhaps entering the area during manure spreading.

#### References

Healey, H., 1999 'Finds Summary', in D. Fell, *Archaeological Watching Brief on Land at Plot 1 Main Road, Maltby-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire (MLM99)*, unpublished APS report no: 45/99

Mills, P., 2000 'The Ceramic Building Material from KWR00', in J. Hambly, *Archaeological Evaluation of Land off Willington Road, Kirton, Lincolnshire (KWR00)*, unpublished APS report no: 31/00

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Fill</b>	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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 7 - Context records
- 1 - Photographic record sheets
- 1 - Drawing sheets
- 3 - Bag of finds
- 1 - Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: LCNCC :2000.136

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: MLM00

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

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