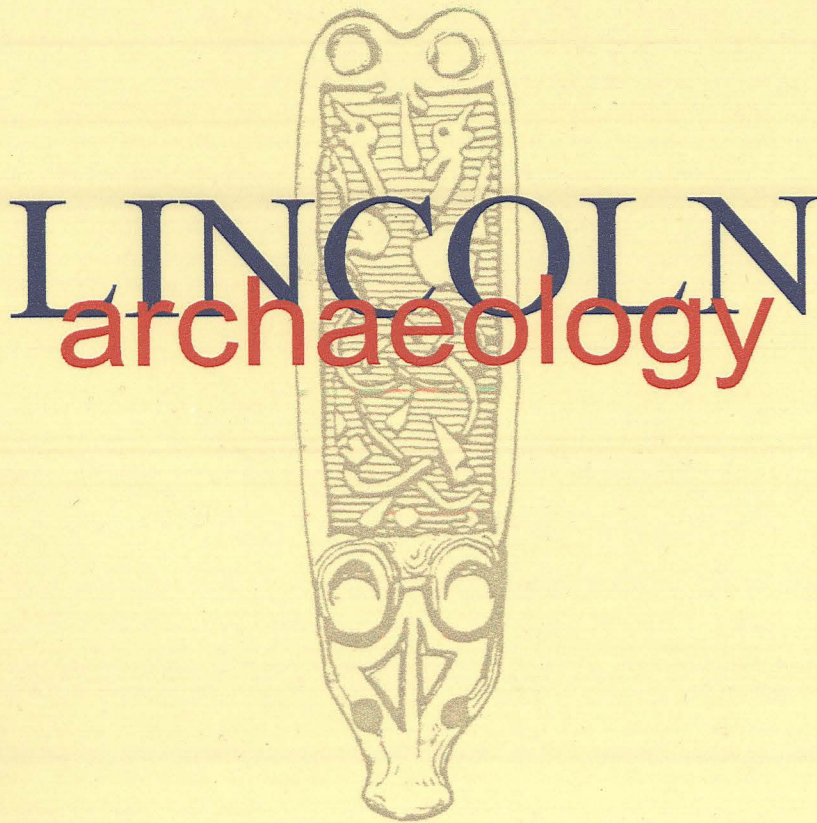


A Report to Mr A. Stickland, Ellerby Homes

September 2000



**Development at Church Lane,
Mareham-le-Fen, Lincolnshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief

By K Wragg

Report No.: 419

LINCOLN
archaeology

28. SEPT 01
ask 29/9/02
Theophilus County Council
Technology Section



Development at Church Lane, Mareham-le-Fen, Lincolnshire

EVENT LI 1729
SOURCES LI 6496/6497
PPNS 43945 LI 8/406
43632 LI 43632

Site Code: MCL99
LCCM Accession No.: 143.99
Planning Application No.: S/114/2004/98
NGR: TF 2777/6121

Archaeological Watching Brief

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DEVELOPMENT AT CHURCH LANE, MAREHAM-LE-FEN, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This project was prompted by plans to redevelop an existing residential plot close to the centre of the village of Mareham-le-Fen in the district of East Lindsey. The site fronts on to Church Lane to the north and covers approximately 0.18ha.

A single detached house was present on the eastern half of the site (Plot 1), and it was proposed to refurbish and extend this property and build a new detached garage. The extensions to the existing property comprised a small kitchen porch at the north-west corner, and an entrance hall extension on the eastern side.

The western half of the site then formed a separate plot (Plot 2), and a new detached bungalow and garage were planned for this area.

The site lies in close proximity to the village church, which has surviving medieval features, and a number of sites of archaeological potential have been recorded in the surrounding area. In view of this, it was decided by East Lindsey District Council (in consultation with Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section) that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out on all development groundworks.

As a result, the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit was commissioned by Ellerby Homes on the 28th of June 1999 to provide the required services.

Archaeological attendance was carried out intermittently on the site between this date and the 22nd of February 2000, revealing several

features and deposits of archaeological interest.

However, while archaeological deposits and features were positively identified, the generally limited extent of the groundworks makes interpretation of these discoveries somewhat difficult.

It is possible that the remains of one, or perhaps two, buildings are represented within Trench 1. Although no evidence of the actual structures themselves was uncovered, the presence of a series of possible floor layers does seem to point to occupation in this area. On the basis of the pottery dating information (which is also somewhat sparse), it may be that two separate phases of occupation are represented. The first possible structure appears to have been in use at some time between the 13th and 15th centuries, with a subsequent structure present in the late 15th-16th century.

Further activity is suggested to the west in Trench 4, but this appears to be limited to possible rubbish pits, rather than evidence for habitation. This is also true for Trench 2, which lies towards the eastern side of the site.

The foundation trenches for the two garages, situated along the southern part of the site, failed to produce any evidence for human activity. This seems to support the conclusions of the 1997 evaluation of the neighbouring site, *i.e.*, that occupation was concentrated along the street frontages.

DEVELOPMENT AT CHURCH LANE, MAREHAM-LE-FEN, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This project was prompted by plans to redevelop an existing residential plot close to the centre of the village of Mareham-le-Fen in the district of East Lindsey. The site fronts on to Church Lane to the north and covers approximately 0.18ha (see Fig.1).

A single detached house was present on the eastern half of the site (Plot 1), and it was proposed to refurbish and extend this property and build a new detached garage. The western half of the site then formed a separate plot (Plot 2), and a new detached bungalow and garage were planned for this area (see Fig.2).

The extensions to the existing property comprised a small kitchen porch at the north-west corner, and an entrance hall extension on the eastern side (see Fig.2).

The site lies in close proximity to the village church, which has surviving medieval features, and a number of sites of archaeological potential have been recorded in the surrounding area (see 2.0, below). In view of this, it was decided by East Lindsey District Council (in consultation with Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section) that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out on all development groundworks.

As a result, the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit was commissioned by Ellerby Homes on the 28th of June 1999 to provide the required services, and attendance was carried out intermittently between this date and the 22nd of February 2000.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Lincoln City Council cannot,

therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and *The Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage, 1991).

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2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The village of Mareham-le-Fen lies at the foot of the Lincolnshire Wolds, approximately 9km to the south of Horncastle.

Although the majority of the buildings in the present village date to the 19th and 20th centuries, several survivors from earlier periods can still be seen.

Of these, the most notable are the church of St. Helen, which retains some original 13th and 14th century features, and the *Royal Oak* public house which is of *mud-and-stud* construction and dates from the 17th century (Pevsner *et al*, 1989).

Archaeological work in the village has been limited to a single evaluation undertaken in 1997 by Lindsey Archaeological Services.

This work was carried out in advance of the construction of 21 new houses on land immediately to the south of the site under consideration in this report. Ten trial trenches were excavated revealing domestic rubbish pits and linear features (probable plot/field boundaries). Pottery recovered during the course of the evaluation dated from the early-mid Saxon period to the present. The report concluded that the rubbish pits and cut features probably represented late Saxon/early medieval domestic occupation related to houses along the various street frontages (this could not, however, be positively confirmed) (LAS, 1997).

In the more general area surrounding Mareham-le-Fen, fifteen findspots/areas of

archaeological interest are recorded in the Lincolnshire Sites & Monuments Record.

These include: a kiln site; a kiln waster site; 2 references to the medieval village cross; the medieval church; a windmill; three moated sites; and the probable site of a manor house. The remaining five entries relate to various wood, stone and metal artefacts, including a Bronze-Age axe.

3.0 RESULTS

The development of this site comprised five discrete areas of excavation, relating to the foundation requirements of the extensions to the existing property, the new bungalow, and the two double garages. Each of these areas was identified as follows (see Fig.2):

- **Trench 1** - extension for new kitchen porch, north-west corner of existing house (Plot 1);
- **Trench 2** - extension for new entrance hall/w.c., east side of existing house (Plot 1);
- **Trench 3** - double garage for existing house (Plot 1);
- **Trench 4** - foundation network for new bungalow (Plot 2);
- **Trench 5** - double garage for new bungalow (Plot 2)

Excavation was also required for connections to existing services and drainage, although in the main this was of very limited depth and extent.

All trenches were machine excavated, generally measuring 600mm-700mm wide, and 800mm-900mm in depth. All exposed sections were cleaned and examined for archaeological finds and/or features. Each discrete archaeological deposit was then issued with a unique *context number* (see *Appendix C*, below), and recorded by both graphic and photographic means.

The stratigraphic results from each trench are as follows:

3.1 Trench 1 (see Figs.2 & 3)

This area comprised a 'C'-shaped foundation trench measuring approximately 4m (N-S) x 1.5m (E-W), located immediately adjacent to the north-west corner of the existing house.

The earliest deposit comprised a fine-grained mid grey-brown sandy silt layer [114], containing only very occasional small flint pieces and charcoal flecks.

This was *c.* 300mm thick to the limit of excavation (L.O.E.), and was overlain by [113], a thin lense of off-white/yellow-brown lime mortar containing small pieces of stone.

Overlying [113] was a 200mm thick layer of mid brown sandy silt [112], containing pebble, shell, and charcoal inclusions.

At the north-east corner of the trench, [112] was then sealed by a series of three thin layers. The first of these, [122] comprised a *c.* 40mm thick friable red/pink clayey silt, with the colour possibly indicating the presence of degraded roof tile. Above this, was [121], a lense of friable mid orange sand & gravel, and [120], a red-brown sandy silt/ash containing approximately 30% charcoal inclusions. A single sherd of 13th-15th century pottery was also recovered from this deposit.

These layers were then cut by a small pit feature, [124], which was in turn filled by [123], a moderately compacted mid-brown clayey, sandy silt containing only occasional small flint pieces.

This fill deposit was overlain by a further thin lense/layer, [119], a mid-brown sandy silt containing *c.* 40%-50% small pebble and flint inclusions, and a single fragment of a 13th century jug.

All of these deposits and features possibly represent the remains of floor layers, or other occupation deposits, dating to between the 13th and 15th centuries.

This phase of activity was then sealed by a 150mm-200mm thick layer of mixed yellow-brown clay and mid grey-brown silt, [109], which was recorded throughout the trench. It contained frequent flint fragments and possible

mortar inclusions, and also a fragment of a bowl dating to the late 15th-16th centuries.

In the centre of the south-facing trench section, layer [109] was cut by a possible pit feature, [118]. This was at least 600mm deep to L.O.E., and was infilled with a mid-light brown slightly clayey sandy silt, [117].

Along the east-facing section of the trench, [109] was sealed by [125], which possibly represents the remains of a clay floor. This deposit comprised a series of alternating lenses (each ≤ 10 mm in thickness) of well compacted dark orange/red-brown ?burnt? clayey silt and mid-dark grey silty clay.

[125] was then overlain by a 200mm thick layer of mid brown-grey sandy silt topsoil, [108]. This was present across the majority of the site to the west of the existing house, and contained various modern inclusions. Two fragments of medieval roofing tile were also recovered from this context, probably dating to between the 13th and 15th centuries, although they are undoubtedly disturbed from earlier underlying deposits.

The remaining contexts recorded in this trench were primarily associated with the construction of the existing house.

These included the foundation trench ([152]), sand & gravel bedding layers ([111] & [110]), limestone foundations ([107]), and brick superstructure ([105]). The backfill of the construction trench was then represented by deposits [103]-[104], [106], [115]-[116] and [126].

A further small pit feature was present at the southern end of the trench, immediately adjacent to the upstanding wall. This comprised cut [102] and fill [101], and was obviously modern in origin.

3.2 Trench 2 (see Figs.2 & 4)

Trench 2 was situated along the eastern side of the existing house, again comprising a 'C'-shaped trench, but measuring 5m (N-S) x 2.5m.

The stratigraphic sequence encountered in this trench was considerably different from that seen in Trench 1. There was little or no evidence for actual occupation or structures,

and the majority of the contexts appear to represent dumping deposits.

The earliest layer uncovered was [138], a moderately compacted friable orange sand. This contained no obvious inclusions, and probably represents the prevailing 'natural' (*i.e.*, geological) deposit for the site.

[138] was only revealed at the L.O.E. and was sealed by [135], a 300mm thick mid brown sandy silt containing frequent flint and pebble inclusions. A single sherd of late 13th-14th century pottery was also recovered from this context.

This layer was then overlain by [137], a thin (*c.* 50mm-100mm) lense of mid-light yellow-brown sandy lime mortar, which was in turn sealed by [133], a more substantial (up to 300mm thick) layer of slightly clayey, mid-brown sandy silt.

Towards the northern end of the trench [133] was truncated by a large cut feature, [153], which measured at least 2m (N-S) x 2.5m (E-W). This feature was 'lined' by a thin (*c.* 100mm) layer of mid yellow-brown sandy, clayey silt [131], which was in turn sealed by a 200mm-300mm thick layer of mid grey-brown sandy silt, [130]. Other than frequent charcoal flecks appearing in [130], both of these deposits contained only pebble and flint inclusions.

In the south-facing section of the trench, [130] was overlain by a 50mm-75mm thick intermittent lense of coarse yellow-brown lime mortar and stone pieces, [129]. This extended across an area measuring approximately 2m (E-W), and was itself overlain by [128].

[128] formed the uppermost fill deposit of cut [153], and comprised a moderately compacted mid-brown clayey silt containing only occasional small pebble and flint inclusions.

Unfortunately, no dating evidence was present within this feature, and therefore its age, and indeed its purpose, remain a mystery. It is possible, however that it is associated with the construction of the existing structure, and therefore dates from the 19th century at the earliest.

At the southern end of the trench, a cut feature was revealed in the north-facing section cutting into [133]. This feature, [154], was

definitely associated with the existing building, and was very similar in appearance to context [152] seen in Trench 1.

[154] was filled firstly by [134], a dump of cobbles mixed with mid-brown silt, and finally by [132], a mid-light yellow-brown clay containing limestone and flint inclusions.

The limestone foundations, [107], and the base of the existing brick superstructure [105], were also revealed within this cut.

Both [132] and the aforementioned [128] were then sealed by the topsoil deposit for this part of the site. This comprised a 200mm-250mm thick layer of moderately compacted mid-grey sandy, slightly clayey silt [136].

The topsoil was mixed with various modern rubbish, as in other areas of the site, and was sealed at the northern end of Trench 2 by a dump of mid-dark grey ash/clinker.

Other than the single sherd of pottery recovered from layer [135], no datable finds were produced from this trench.

3.3 Trench 3 (see Fig.2)

This foundation trench was for a new detached garage located to the south-east of the existing house. It enclosed an area measuring approximately 7m square, with individual trench dimensions as described above.

The stratigraphic sequence mirrored that seen at the southern end of Trench 2, comprising topsoil deposit [136] and subsoil layers [133] and [135].

No evidence for archaeological finds or features was revealed in this trench.

3.4 Trench 4 (see Figs.2 & 5)

Trench 4 comprised a rectangular network of foundation trenches measuring approximately 9m (N-S) x 15m (E-W). It was situated towards the north side of Plot 2, adjacent to the Church Lane frontage.

The stratigraphic sequence encountered in this trench was more complicated along the northern edge of the network, and it was in this

area that the main emphasis of the recording was focused.

As with Trench 2, the earliest deposit revealed was the natural sand layer [138], which was just present at L.O.E.

It was cut at the north-eastern corner of the network by a shallow feature [143], which was itself filled by two further deposits. Of these, the earliest, [142], comprised a mid-dark grey-brown sandy silt containing small pebble inclusions, with [141] made up of friable off-white/yellow-brown lime mortar. Above [141] was [114], as seen in Trench 1.

[114] was subsequently sealed by a thin lense of off-white/yellow-brown lime mortar, [144], and truncated by a cut feature, [155].

[155] appeared at the north-west corner of the foundation network, and comprised a 600mm deep cut with multiple fill deposits. The feature was only visible in the north-facing section, and its east-west extent could not be fully determined owing to truncation by a further cut feature to the west.

The fills contained within the cut comprised the following, from earliest to latest: [149], a 200mm thick mottled mid grey-brown sandy silt/light brown sand; [148], a 200mm thick friable, mid-light brown sand containing infrequent small charcoal flecks; a thin lense of charcoal or ash, [147]; and [146], a mid grey-brown sandy silt, very similar to the aforementioned [114].

Immediately to the west, this sequence of fills was cut by a further feature, [151].

This comprised a large, fairly irregular, cut measuring at least 3.5m E-W (the feature continued into the east-facing section, and therefore its full extent was not revealed). It was infilled with a single deposit, [150], a mid grey-brown sandy silt, again very similar to [114].

On its eastern edge this fill deposit was overlain by a thin lense of gravel, [145], which extended for over 2m E-W.

[108], the topsoil deposit first recorded in Trench 1, was then present, overlying [145].

The only remaining feature in Trench 4 comprised a large, vertically-sided cut, of

obviously modern origin, [140]. This was filled by [139], a mixed clayey, sandy silt. This deposit contained occasional modern inclusions, together with buried turf, flint and pebbles. It was initially thought that this was the remains of one of the 1997 evaluation trenches, but it does not seem to coincide with any of the recorded trenches, and therefore its purpose and origin remain unknown.

No dating evidence was uncovered in this trench.

3.5 Trench 5 (see Fig.2)

This area formed the foundation trench for the detached garage of Plot 2, and was of a similar size to Trench 3.

The stratigraphic sequence reflected that seen at the western end of Trench 4. This comprised topsoil layer [108], overlying subsoil [114, with sand/gravel layer [138] just visible at the L.O.E.

As with Trench 3, no evidence for archaeological finds or features was revealed.

4.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

While archaeological deposits and features have been positively identified during the course of this project, the generally limited extent of the groundworks makes interpretation of these discoveries somewhat difficult.

It is possible that the remains of one, or perhaps two, buildings are represented within Trench 1. Although no evidence of the actual structures themselves was uncovered, the presence of a series of possible floor layers does seem to point to occupation in this area. On the basis of the pottery dating information (which is also somewhat sparse), it may be that two separate phases of occupation are represented. The first possible structure appears to have been in use at some time between the 13th and 15th centuries, with a subsequent structure present in the late 15th-16th century.

Further activity is suggested to the west in Trench 4, but this appears to be limited to

possible rubbish pits, rather than evidence for habitation. This is also true for Trench 2, which lies towards the eastern side of the site.

The foundation trenches for the two garages, situated along the southern part of the site, failed to produce any evidence for human activity. This seems to support the conclusions of the 1997 evaluation of the neighbouring site, *i.e.*, that occupation was concentrated along the street frontages.

5.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit would like to express its thanks to the following: Ellerby Homes, 11 Stainesway, Louth, Lincolnshire, LN11 0DE, for kindly funding this project; Mr A. Stickland of Ellerby Homes for his co-operation and assistance during the watching brief; Mr J. Bonnor, Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section, Highways & Planning Directorate, City Hall, Lincoln, LN1 1DN

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Lindsey Archaeological Services, December 1997 *Land off Watery Lane, Mareham-le-Fen - Archaeological Evaluation*, LAS Archaeological Report No. 270

Pevsner, N, Harris, J & Antram, N (eds) 1989 *Lincolnshire, The Buildings of England*, Penguin Books, London

7.0 LHA NOTE/ARCHIVE DETAILS

7.1 LHA NOTE DETAILS

CLAU CODE: MCL99

PLANNING APPLICATION No.:
S/114/2004/98

FIELD OFFICER: K.Wragg

NGR: TF 2777/6121

CIVIL PARISH: Mareham-le-Fen

SMR No.: n/a

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 28/06/99 -
22/02/00

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Watching Brief

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Mr A. Stickland,
Ellerby Homes, 11 Stainesway, Louth,
Lincolnshire, LN11 0DE

7.2 ARCHIVE DETAILS

PRESENT LOCATION: City of Lincoln
Archaeology Unit, Charlotte House, The
Lawn, Union Road, Lincoln, LN1 3BL.

FINAL LOCATION: The City and County
Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln.

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: 143.99

ACCESSION DATE: -

APPENDIX A - ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The archive consists of:

No.	Description
1	Site diary
1	Report
56	Context records
5	Site drawings
1 set	Colour photographs
1	Stratigraphic Matrix

The primary archive material, as detailed above, is currently held by :

**The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit,
Charlotte House,
The Lawn,
Union Road,
Lincoln,
Lincolnshire,
LN1 3BL.**

It is intended that transfer to the City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln, in accordance with current published requirements, under Museum Accession Number 143.99, will be undertaken following completion of this project.

APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1: General view of possible occupation deposits, Trench 1 - looking north-west



Plate 2: Overall view of (indistinct) cut features [150] & [155], Trench 4 - looking south

APPENDIX C - LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context No.:</i>	<i>Description:</i>
[100]	General unstratified finds
[101]	Fill deposit
[102]	Cut for [101]
[103]	Sandy silt layer
[104]	Clay layer
[105]	Modern brick wall
[106]	Cobble dump
[107]	Limestone foundations for [105]
[108]	Topsoil (Trench 1)
[109]	Clay layer
[110]	Sand and gravel bedding for [107]
[111]	Sandy silt layer
[112]	Sandy silt layer
[113]	Mortar layer
[114]	Sandy silt layer
[115]	Modern rubbish dump
[116]	Clayey silt dump
[117]	Sandy silt fill
[118]	Cut for [117]
[119]	Sandy silt layer
[120]	Sandy silt/ash layer
[121]	Sand and gravel layer
[122]	Clayey silt layer
[123]	Clayey sandy silt fill
[124]	Cut for [123]
[125]	Clay/silt layer
[126]	Clay layer
[127]	Ash and clinker dump
[128]	Clayey silt layer
[129]	Mortar lense
[130]	Sandy silt layer
[131]	Sandy clayey silt layer
[132]	Clay layer
[133]	Clayey sandy silt layer
[134]	Cobble dump
[135]	Sandy silt layer
[136]	Topsoil (Trench 2)
[137]	Mortar lense
[138]	Sand layer
[139]	Backfill of modern cut [140]
[140]	Cut feature
[141]	Mortar fill
[142]	Sandy silt fill
[143]	Possible cut feature
[144]	Mortar lense
[145]	Pebble/gravel lense
[146]	Sandy silt layer
[147]	Charcoal/ash lense
[148]	Sand layer
[149]	Mixture of [114] and [148] - mottled
[150]	Sandy silt layer (possible fill)
[151]	Possible pit cut
[152]	Cut for existing house foundations (Trench 1)
[153]	Cut for [128]-[131]
[154]	Cut for [132]
[155]	Cut for [146]-[149]

APPENDIX D - POST-ROMAN POTTERY AND CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL: ARCHIVE REPORT

By Jane Young, Lindsey Archaeological Services

Introduction

A total of nine sherds of pottery and two fragments of tile were recovered from the site. The material ranges in date from the medieval to the early modern period. The pottery and tile was examined visually and then recorded using locally and nationally agreed codenames.

Condition

The material is in variable condition with some vessels being abraded while others are in a fresh condition.

Overall Chronology and Source

Only six different pottery ware types were found on the site, the type and date range for each fabric together with those for the ceramic building material are shown in Table 1.

Codename	Full name	Sherds/frags	Vessels/tiles	Date
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1	1	late 15 th -16 th century
BL	Black-glazed wares	1	1	18 th century
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	3	3	16 th -18 th century
LPM	Early modern	1	1	19 th -20 th century
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	2	2	13 th -15 th century
PNR	Peg nib or ridge tile	2	2	13 th -15 th century
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1	1	late 13 th -14 th century

Table 1: Post-Roman pottery codenames and total quantities by sherd or fragment count

Identifiable vessel forms include jugs and bowls. The three medieval sherds are likely to be of local manufacture as are the two tile fragments. A suggested date for the deposition of each stratified context is shown in Table 2.

Context	Sherds	Vessels	Date
[109]	1	1	late 15 th -16 th century
[119]	1	1	13 th century
[120]	1	1	13 th -15 th century
[135]	1	1	late 13 th -14 th century

Table 2: Suggested deposition date of stratified pottery groups from contexts

Summary and Recommendations

The material recovered represents a small mixed assemblage of limited usefulness.

All of the material should be retained and the local vessels should be studied further as part of any future general work on Toynton-type ware pottery

APPENDIX D - POST-ROMAN POTTERY AND CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL: ARCHIVE REPORT (continued)

By Jane Young, Lindsey Archaeological Services

Pottery archive

Context:	Ware:	Sherds:	Form:	Comments:
[100]	BL	1	Bowl?	Body sherd; 18 th century
[100]	GRE	1	Bowl	Base sherd; 16 th -18 th century
[100]	GRE	1	Bowl	Body sherd; 16 th -18 th century; Local ware?
[100]	GRE	1	Hollow	Body sherd; 16 th -18 th century
[100]	LPM	1	Flat	Base sherd; blue & white transfer print; 19 th -20 th century
[109]	BERTH	1	Bowl	Rim sherd; flanged; thick internal amber glaze; late 15 th -16 th century
[119]	MEDLOC	1	Jug	Body sherd; reduced green glaze; dark grey fabric; 13 th century
[120]	MEDLOC	1	?	Body sherd; flake only; 13 th -15 th century
[135]	TOY	1	Jug	Body sherd; hard-fired; thin-walled; ?Mareham-ware?; late 13 th -14 th century

Key to Ware codes:

BERTH	Brown glazed earthenwares
BL	Black-glazed wares
GRE	Glazed red earthenwares
LPM	Early modern fabrics
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics
TOY	Toynton medieval ware

Tile archive

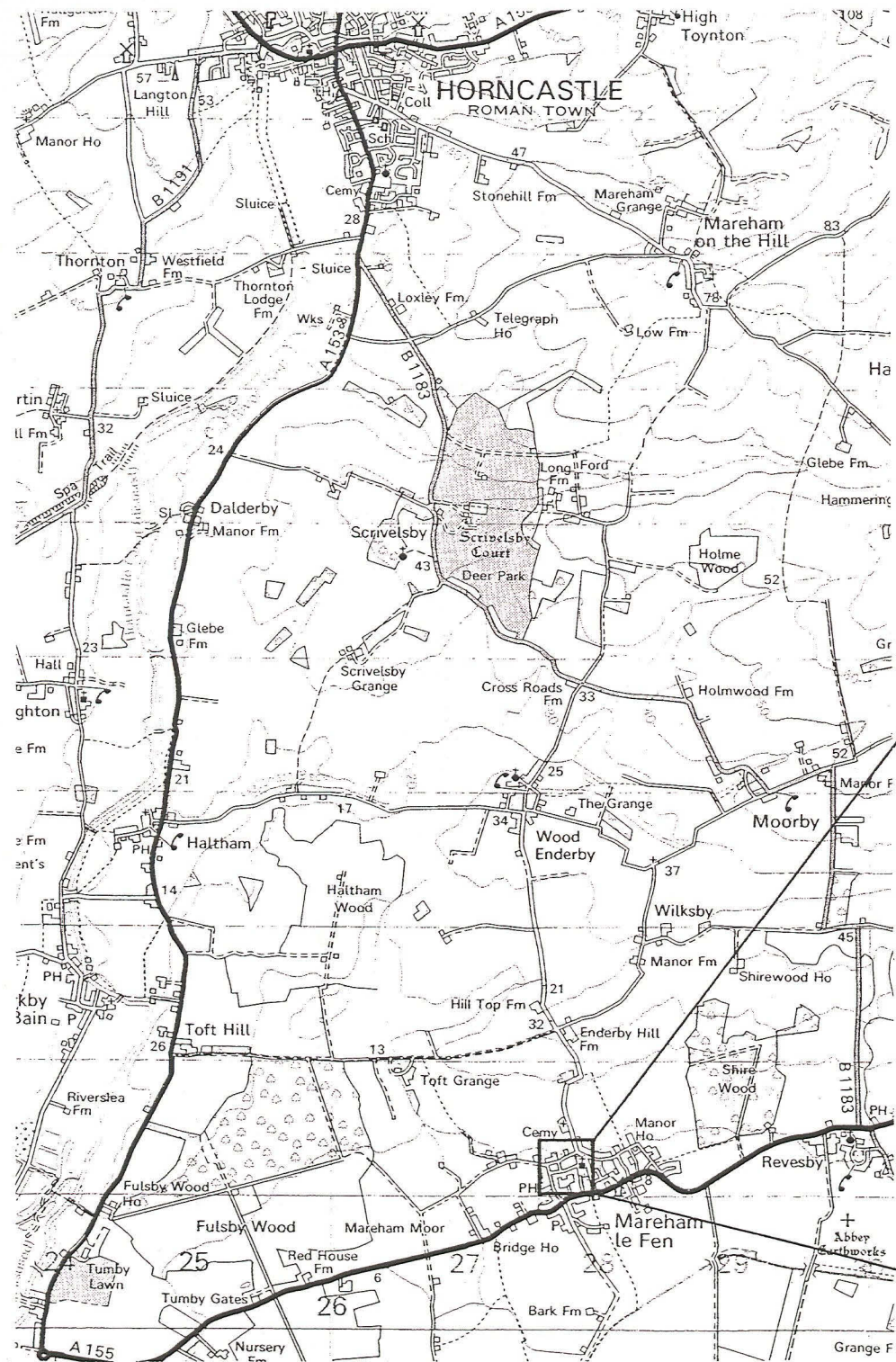
Context:	Form:	Count:	Comments/Date:
[108]	PNR	1	Mortared; Mareham-type; medieval
[108]	PNR	1	Mortared; Mareham-type; medieval

Key to Form codes:

PNR	Unglazed undiagnostic post-Roman roofing tile
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N

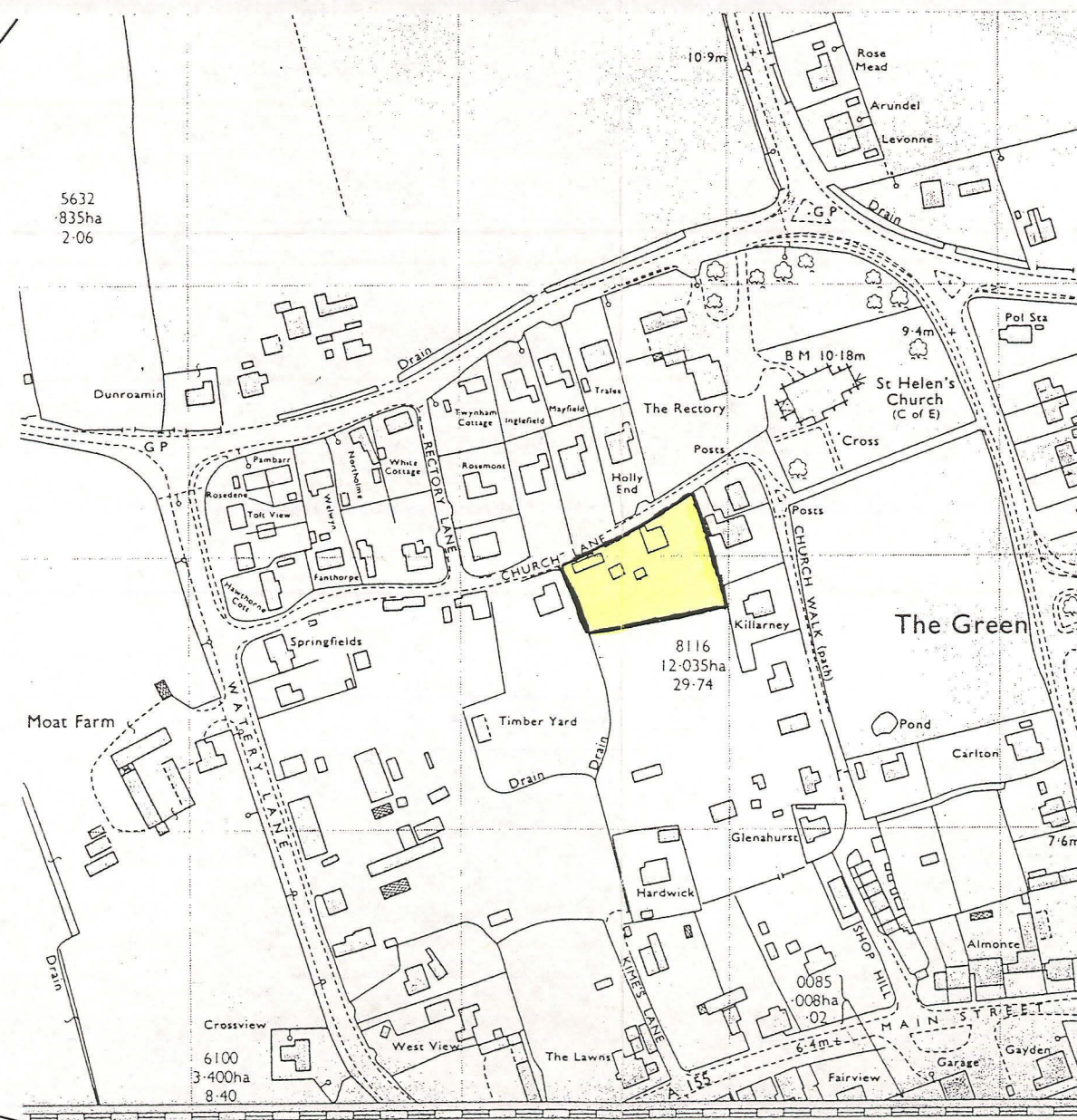
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Location of Site

1:2500

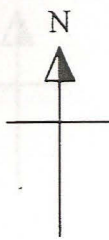


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CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: MCL99	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Ellerby Homes Ltd		
DESCRIPTION: Site Location Plan		
SCALE:	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 143.99		

Fig.1



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: MCL99 | PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:

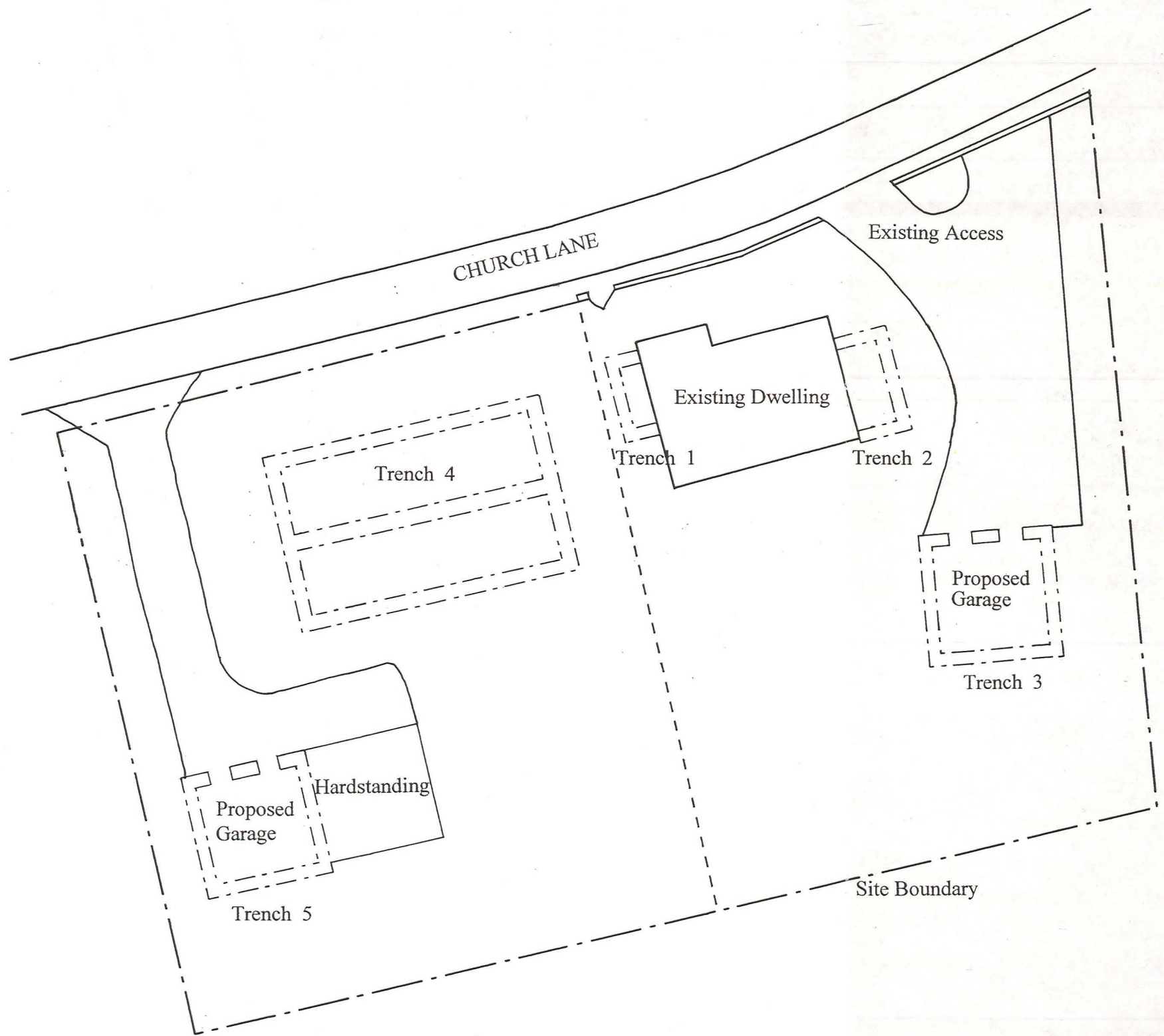
CLIENT: Ellerby Homes Ltd

DESCRIPTION: Plan of Excavated Areas

SCALE: 1:250 | ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: | CHECKED: | DATE:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 143.99



KEY
----- Foundation Trench

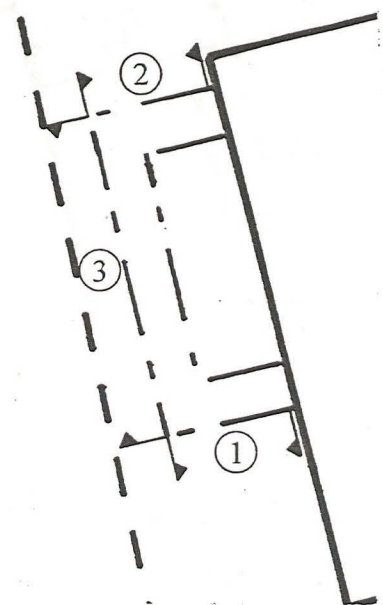
Based upon Ryland Design drawing Nos. 2843/02 and 3005/02.



Fig.2



Section Location Plan 1:100



KEY

- ① Location of Section
- ⋯ Sand
- ≡ Clay
- ⋈ Mortar
- ▨ Brick

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: MCL99	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Ellerby Homes Ltd		
DESCRIPTION: Sections ① - ③ Trench 1		
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W	CHECKED:	DATE: 29/06/99
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:		143.99

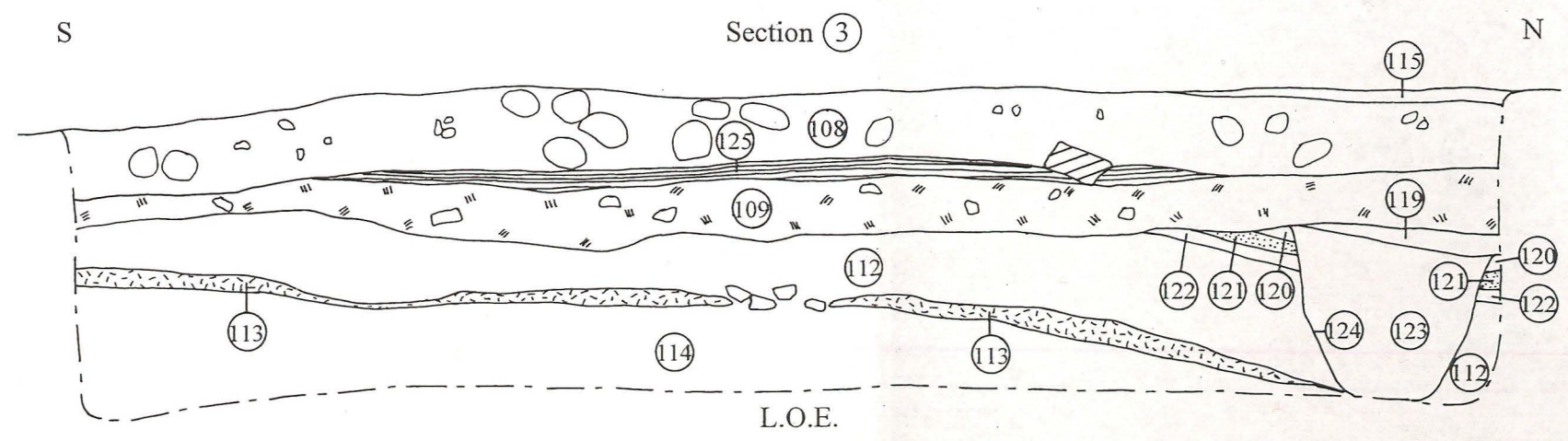
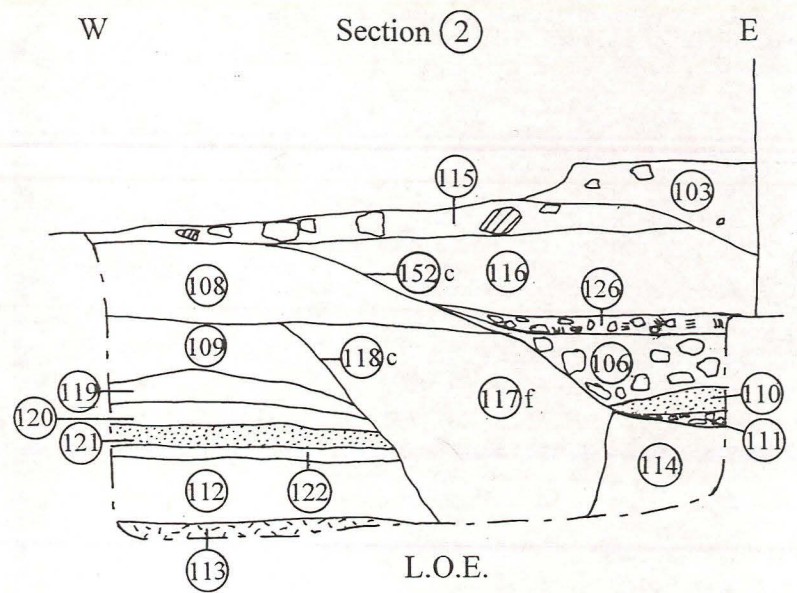
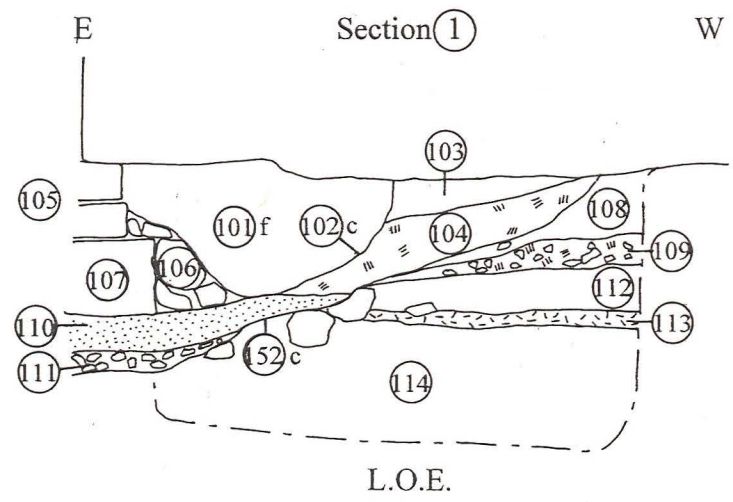
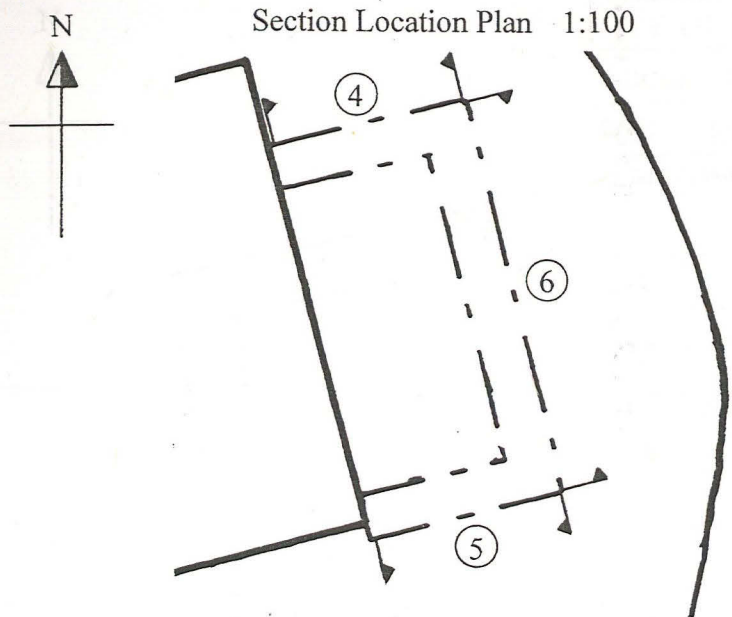


Fig.3

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: MCL99	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Ellerby Homes Ltd		
DESCRIPTION: Sections (4) - (6) Trench 2		
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 29/06/99
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:		143.99



- KEY
- ④ Location of Section
 - ⋯ Sand
 - ▨ Clay
 - ⋈ Mortar
 - ×××× Ash/Clinker

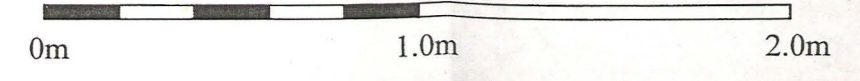
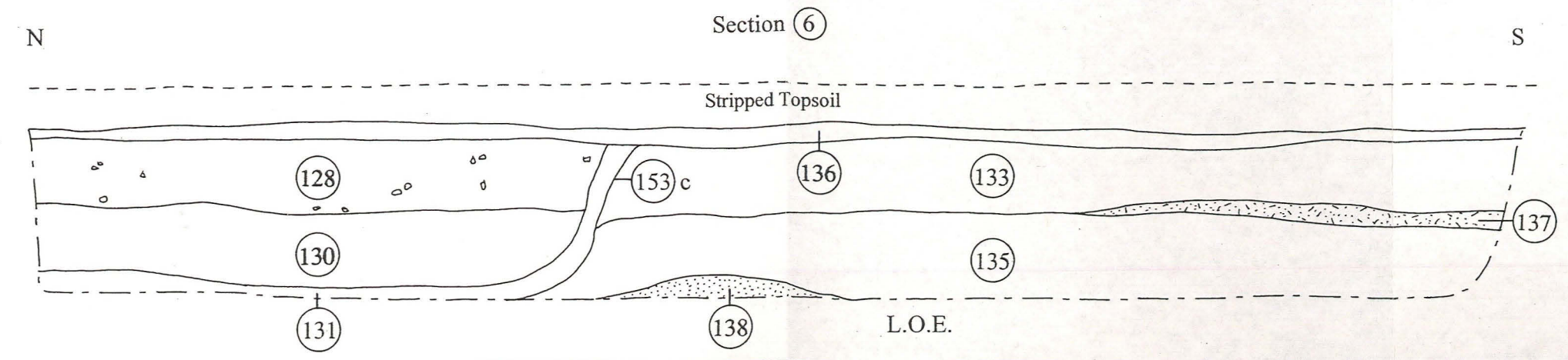
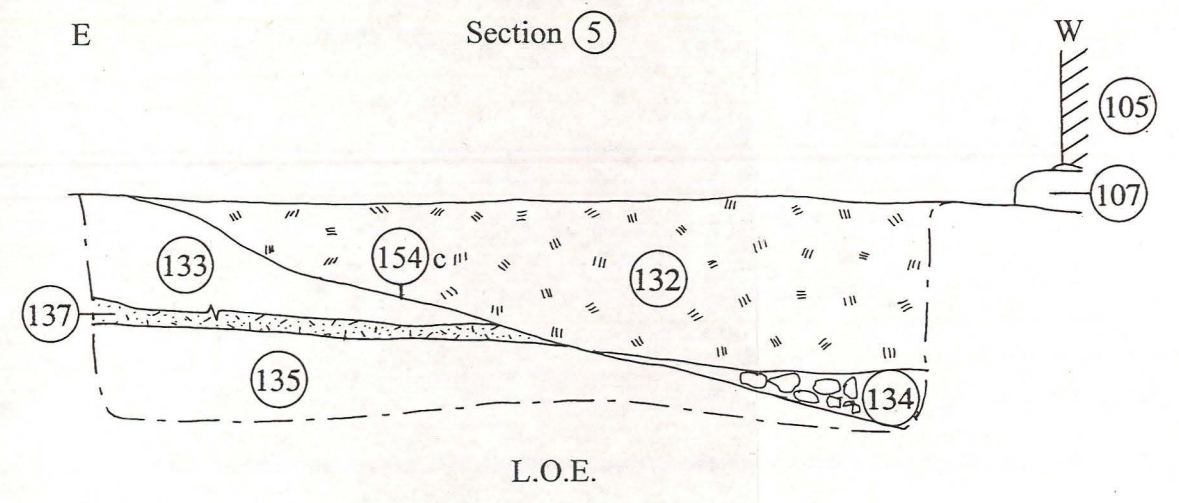
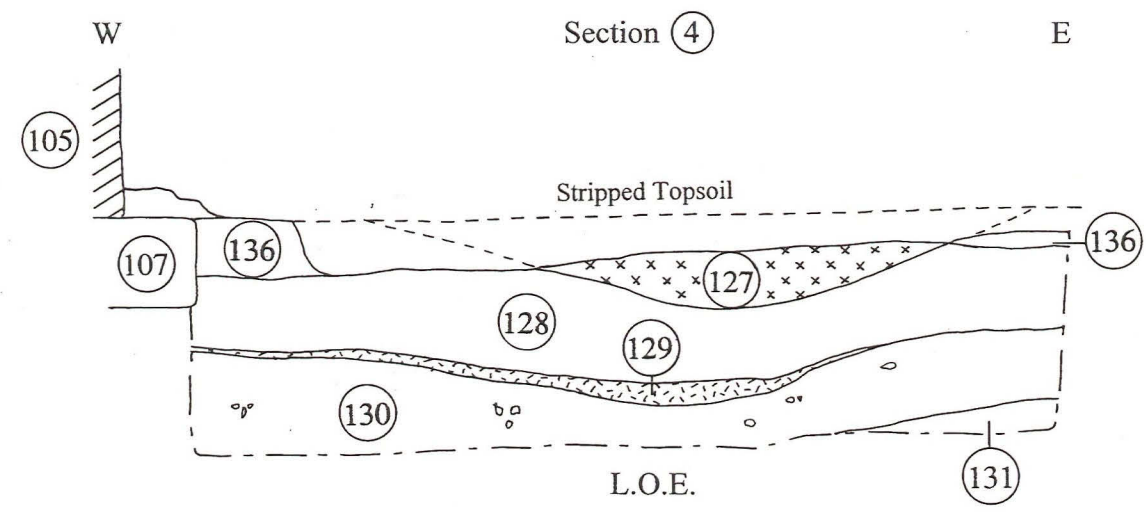
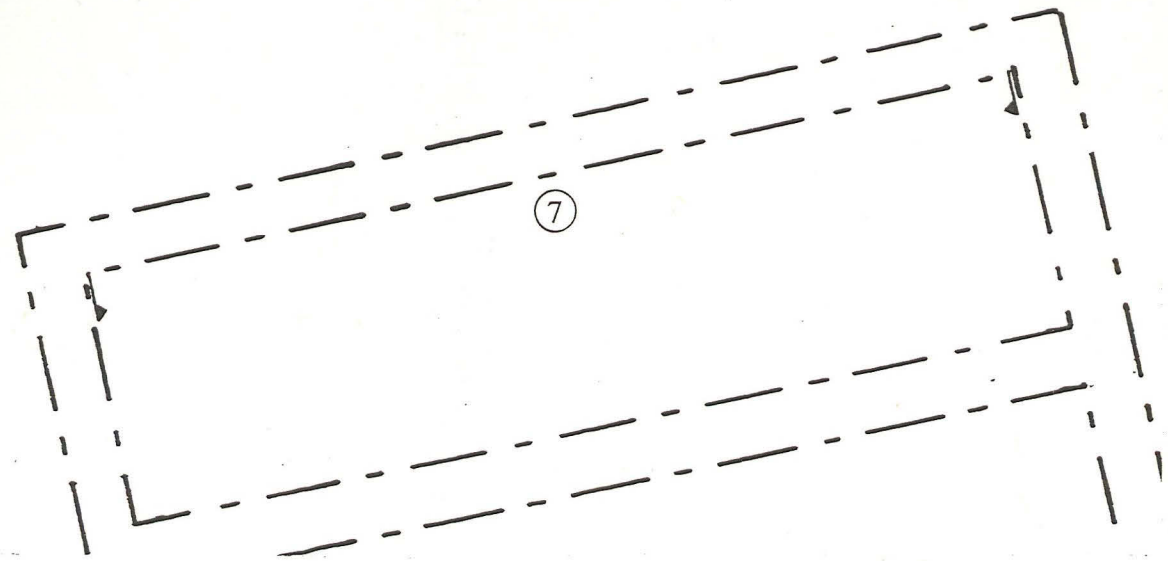
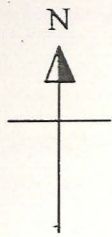


Fig.4

Section Location Plan 1:100

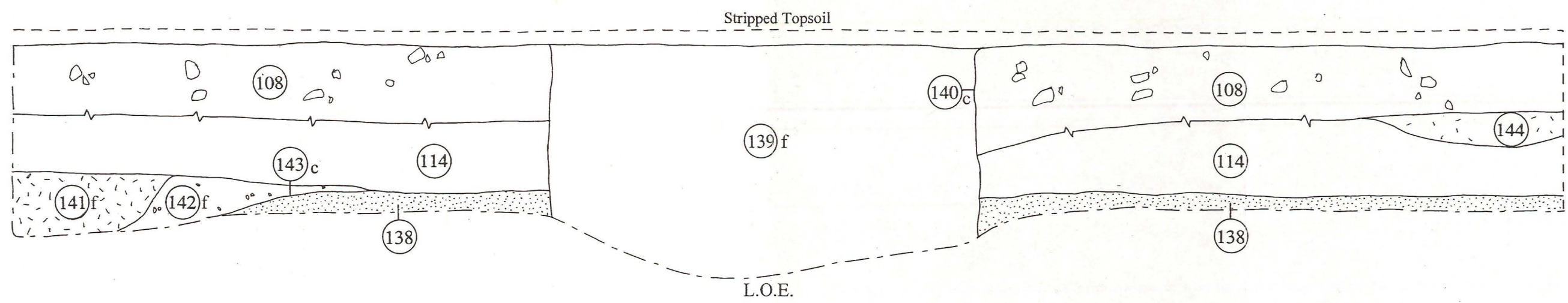


KEY

- ↑ ⑦ ↓ Location of Section
- ⋯ Sand
- ⋈ Mortar
- × × × × Charcoal/Ash

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: MCL99	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Ellerby Homes Ltd		
DESCRIPTION: Section ⑦ Trench 4		
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 04/10/99
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:		143.99

E



W

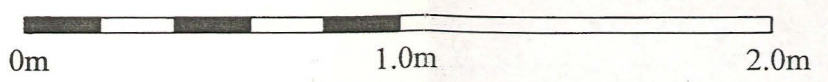
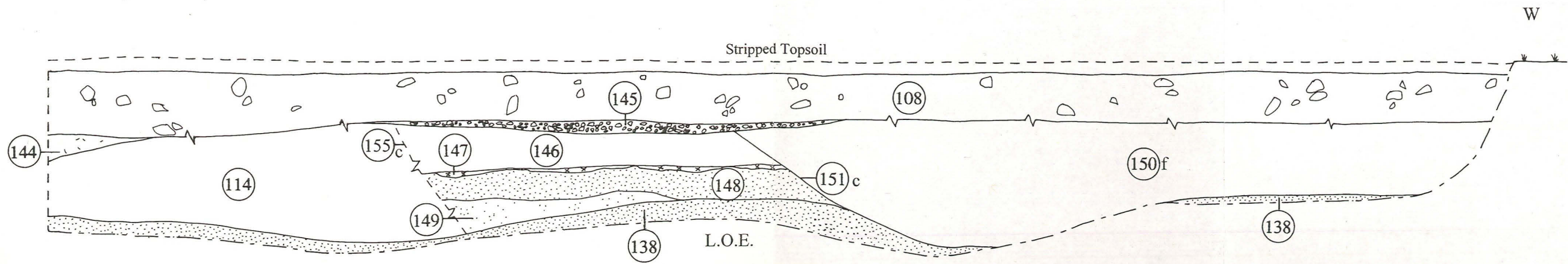


Fig.5

ALBARLOTTE	CIRC	USE	THE LAWN	UNION ROAD, LINCOLN LN1 3BL
DIRECT	0	5 2 2	5 4 5 3 2 6	FAX: 01522 548089
SERVICE	EV.			
TRANSPARE	PL	lin	arch	@lin
PLANNING & C				arch.demon.co.uk
TECH SERVS.				
NORTH DIV.				
EAST DIV.				
WEST DIV.				
SOUTH DIV.				
HIGHWAYS & PLANNING				
27 SEP 2000				
EQUIRE				
AC				
REPLY				
FILE				

Mr A Stickland
Ellerby Homes
11 Stainesway
Louth
Lincolnshire
LN11 0DE
2000

Ref:mlefen3.doc

25 September

Dear Sir,

DEVELOPMENT AT CHURCH LANE, MAREHAM LE FEN, LINCS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION & RECORDING

CLAU PROJECT: MCL99

MUSEUM ACC. NO.143.99

Please find enclosed two copies of our Archaeological Report No.419 describing the results of the investigations carried out in conjunction with groundwork for the above project. You should submit one copy of the report to the district planning authority. Copies of the report are being deposited with the County Archaeology Section and the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record Office. A further copy will in due course be lodged with the City and County Museum with transfer of the project archive. To facilitate this we enclose a museum transfer form for your completion and return to ourselves.

An invoice for this project will be raised by Lincoln City Council and forwarded to you shortly.

We would take this opportunity to thank you for your positive interest and co-operation throughout this project.

Yours faithfully
City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit

A Ward
A Ward
Head of Heritage Team
for Director of Planning

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

28. SEPT 00



cc: County Archaeology Section, Lincoln+ report. PA No.S/114/2004/98
County Sites and Monuments Record Office, Lincoln + report