



LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Land off Watery Lane, Mareham le Fen

NGR: TF 2772 6114

Site Code: MFW 99

LCNCC Museum Accn. No.: 131.99

Planning Application S/114/0186/95

Archaeological Watching Brief

Report prepared for Owl Homes of Lincolnshire

by G. Tann

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Summary

Groundworks for a residential development revealed ditches and pits of medieval and later dates. Although some features related to recently abandoned drainage and boundary ditches, others were not apparently associated with any extant property arrangements. The positions of two phases of a possible narrow unmetalled track flanked by small ditches were also recorded.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned by Owl Homes of Lincolnshire in July 1998 to conduct a watching brief during the mechanical excavation of footings and drainage trenches for a residential development east of Watery Lane, Mareham-le-Fen (Figs. 1 and 2). A condition of East Lindsey District Council's full planning permission required an archaeological watching brief, for which a project design prepared by LAS in July 1998 was approved.

Site visits were made by Jim Snee and James Albone of Pre-Construct Archaeology (on behalf of LAS) on July 24th and 27th, and August 3rd, 4th and 10th 1998. Further visits by Naomi Field and Geoff Tann were made on May 19th, 21st and 27th, and June 18th, 21st - 23rd 1999. Twelve recording visits were made.

Site Location and Description

The development site lies within the core of the modern village, 150m SW of St. Helen's Church. It comprised 21 residential plots on a 1.2ha site, formerly under various uses. Land fronting onto Watery Lane had contained sheds and barns, with a small area to the rear under cultivation. Land to the east was under rough grass.

Planning Background

LAS excavated ten evaluation trenches across the available part of the development site in November 1997, to satisfy a pre-determination requirement of East Lindsey District Council on a planning application for residential development, submitted by Owl Homes. The area of sheds and barns formed part of a working farmyard and were not available for the archaeological evaluation trenching. The evaluation identified rubbish pits with twelfth-fifteenth century pottery, and probable field boundaries. Although no structures were located, the pits are probably associated with medieval buildings on the sites of existing properties fronting onto Watery Lane and Church Lane (LAS 1997).

Full planning permission was granted, subject to a condition requiring an archaeological watching

brief being carried out during the groundworks in the eastern part of the site. This comprised the construction of the access road, sewer and eleven dwellings.

Archaeological Background

Mareham le Fen lies on the edge of the Lincolnshire silt fens. Archaeological research in the region has shown that the Lincolnshire fen edge was an important focus for settlement in the prehistoric and Roman periods. Except for a Bronze Age axe, there has been no evidence for pre-Saxon activity close to the site.

The settlement of Mareham le Fen is first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, as sokeland of Horncastle; it is clearly of Saxon or earlier origin. The earliest recorded place-name *Marun* apparently derives from an Old English term for 'the dwellers at the ponds', probably referring to a series of small ponds south of the church (Cameron 1998, 86). The present name is close to the form first recorded in the mid-seventeenth century.

There may have been a manorial site NE of the monitored development, but its site is still unknown. Mareham le Fen had a market and a fair during the medieval period, usually indicating a relatively high status. From the topography of the village, it seems likely that the main focus of the settlement was near the green to the east of the Watery Lane site, closer to the church, manor house, and possible location of the market and fair.

An archaeological evaluation of the Watery Lane site by LAS in 1997 revealed a number of pits, probably for domestic refuse, and drainage or boundary ditches. The pits, although waterlogged, appear to have been so only intermittently and much of the organic material has been lost, leaving only the most robust species surviving.

Significantly, the evaluation produced a range of shell and quartz-tempered pottery, previously thought to have been typical of late Saxon manufacture but here found associated with twelfth century material. The pottery retrieved from the Watery Lane evaluation ranged from the early-mid Saxon period to the twentieth century. A single sherd of Saxon pottery is interesting as there are still few instances of early Saxon pottery from extant villages in the East Midlands. The evidence suggests that rather than genuine continuity, the presence of the early Saxon pottery in later villages represents the coincidental location of settlement in two very different settlement patterns i.e. the dispersed settlement of the early to mid Saxon period and the nucleated system of the late Saxon and medieval periods.

The late Saxon or early medieval pottery evidence from the pit features probably represents rubbish pits behind medieval buildings that were built on the street frontages, and both the environmental and animal bone reports suggested the deposits were domestic rubbish. The lack of structural evidence from the areas suggested that the site was never built upon. Another evaluation in 1998

on a development site in Church Lane located further rubbish pits but no structural remains (Wright 1998).

Later pottery was also identified during the Watery Lane evaluation, similar to that from Toynton All Saints kilns, but thought to be from an unlocated local kiln source. A thirteenth century roof tile kiln has been found to the east of the village.

The relatively low impact of modern development is indicated by the presence of high numbers of mud and stud buildings in the village. The village has remained remote from economic developments in this part of Lincolnshire until recently.

The Watching Brief (Fig. 3)

The access road was constructed and the sewer laid prior to construction of the houses. Development commenced in the western half of the site, outside the remit of the watching brief (Pl. 1). The main purpose of the watching brief (as set out in Sections 5.1 and 5.2 of the Brief) was to obtain stratified groups of pottery and further environmental samples rather than to excavate all exposed archaeological features. However, no stratified assemblages were found.

Context numbers were assigned by LAS for recording purposes, and these numbers are shown on plans and sections and appear in the text in **bold** (Appendix 1). The context numbers relate to monitored house plots (plot numbers as on a plan supplied by the developer), with the exception of numbers used for the access roads and sewer trenches.

Access Road and Sewer: west-east (Fig. 4)

The modern topsoil **100** was 0.5m thick and produced three anomalous sherds which may have been imported with modern material from elsewhere (Appendix 2). Below the topsoil was orange/brown silty sand subsoil **101**, which was over 1m thick and contained flint gravel.

14m NE of the electricity sub-station, a 1.5m diameter pit **102** was exposed in the sewer trench, immediately east of part of an archaeological evaluation trench (Pl. 2). The pit was over 1.3m deep, and contained root fragments in its grey clay fill **103**.

A shallower pit **104** was seen in the south face of the trench 21m NE of the sub-station (Pl. 3). This was also 1.5m diameter, with a grey fill **105**.

The access road crossed the line of a backfilled north-south aligned land drainage ditch **1400**, which was also seen in Plot 14. The ditch had been recently backfilled with vegetation, modern debris and topsoil. The backfilled modern ditch was found to be a re-cut of an earlier ditch **1405** (Pls. 4 and 5). The earlier ditch fill **1406** elsewhere produced a single sherd of late twelfth/thirteenth century pottery.

Access Road and Sewer: north-south (Fig. 4; Pl. 6)

The sewer trench was rapidly excavated to a width of 0.6m and a depth of 0.8m for archaeological monitoring, before being partially backfilled for logistical reasons.

The corner of a ditch was seen beside a manhole where the access road forked. Ditch **208** enclosed an area to the NW of the manhole (Pl. 7). Its fill **204** contained five fragments of medieval roof tile and three horse teeth, identified as from the upper right cheek of a young adult animal of about four years. A 1.5m wide parallel ditch **210** was seen 3.7m to the south, aligned NE-SW and filled by **201** (which held one fragment of medieval roof tile (Pl. 8). The space between may have been a field access, but no metalling was visible and no further information could be recovered.

15m to the south, the base of a 0.6m wide ditch **211** was seen in the trench (Pl. 9). This east-west aligned feature was apparently not contemporary with **208** or **210**, but shared the same width and alignment as **212**, 3.7m to the south (Pls. 10 and 11). The similar spacing of these pairs of ditches suggests two phases of a track, but no existing lanes or boundaries on either alignment have been recognised.

Two sherds of thirteenth-fourteenth century pottery were collected from the spoil heap close to this trench, and these were assigned the finds reference **205**.

Plot 4 (Fig. 5)

This house plot occupied part of the site of the former saw-yard. The area proved to be badly disturbed by tree roots.

Topsoil had been cleared from the site prior to excavation of the house foundations, exposing, in places, a 0.2m thick layer of brown sandy clay subsoil **400**, which covered orange sandy gravel **401**. The subsoil **400** produced two fragments of medieval roof tile. Five features were revealed in the trenches for this house plot (Fig. 4a). These comprised pits **404** and **413**, a pit or gully **402**, post-hole **407**, and a late nineteenth/twentieth century rubbish pit **410**. This latest feature produced the right brow antler tine, with part of the beam, from a fallow deer.

Pit **404** was 1.1m deep, with a diameter of about 1.75m (Fig. 4b). Vestigial traces surviving on its east face showed that it had been cut through subsoil **400**. Its west side sloped down irregularly to a rounded base, but the east face exhibited a much steeper slope. The primary fill was **405** (which contained a sherd of thirteenth/fourteenth century pottery), with part of a yellow sandy upper fill **406** surviving. This could be an indication that the pit was deliberately backfilled with the originally excavated upcast.

A large post-hole **407** had been sited in the backfilled pit **404**, excavated to a depth of about 0.8m

and a base diameter of 0.25m. The upper sides of the post-hole splayed to a surface diameter of about 3m, possibly the result of removing a large timber upright. It is conceivable that the lower part of **407** is actually a post-pipe within a substantial post-hole **404**. Lumps of limestone, probably from post-packing, were found in the fill of the lower part, and two twelfth/thirteenth century pottery fragments were present in the same fill **408** at the broader part of the feature. The uppermost part of the feature showed signs that the fill had settled, and the resultant depression had then been levelled with gravelly upcast material **409**.

0.1m to the east of pit **404** was a shallow pit or gully **402**. This only survived in the northern trench face, as pit **410**, containing late nineteenth century material, had removed the opposite side of the trench. The shallow feature was 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep, with a rounded base (Fig. 4b). It was not seen in other foundation trenches, and its shape remains unknown. The fill **403** was a light brown sandy clay (which produced a thirteenth/fourteenth century base sherd of pottery), sealed by the slightly darker subsoil deposit **400**. Feature **402** was the only identified feature that was apparently sealed by subsoil on this site, which would normally indicate that it represented an early phase of archaeological activity. In this instance, it is possible that layer **400** is actually upcast spread from excavation of the adjacent pit **404**.

Another pit **413** was seen 4m SE of **402**, in the eastern face of the eastern foundation trench. In section it appeared to be about 1.2m deep, and 2.1m wide. The fill **414** was similar to that of pit **404**, with the base under standing water. No pottery was seen, but investigation of the feature was impossible because of imminent collapse of the trench.

Plots 5 and 6 (Pl. 12)

Neither plot had any visible archaeological features, but three sherds of medieval pottery were collected from the stripped surface **500** in house plot 5, and one sherd of sixteenth/seventeenth century pottery was collected from the same horizon **600** in house plot 6.

Plot 9 (Fig. 6)

This house plot was stripped of topsoil **902** to a 0.4m thick dark brown/black clay loam subsoil **900**. The 0.5 - 0.7m deep trenches only exposed the underlying orange brown sandy clay and gravel natural **901** on the eastern side of the plot, and no features were evident within the darker subsoil material or cutting the lighter natural. The darker material may be indicative of an unidentified feature on the western side of the house plot.

Plot 13 (Fig. 7; Pl. 13)

Excavation of foundations for this house encountered a large pit **1300** in the SW corner (Pl. 14). The wet ground conditions required the foundation to be excavated to considerable depth, and the sides were battered for stability. As a result, there was no opportunity to record this feature fully. It had been dug through the orange sand and gravel **1303** into an underlying blue clay deposit **1304**.

The waterlogged conditions at the pit base had preserved pieces of wood, but these proved to be root fragments rather than timbers. A fragment of a medieval pot base was found 1m below the surface (finds reference **1301**) and a mid/late-twelfth/thirteenth century shell-tempered rim fragment at 1.3m below the surface (**1302**). Although two parallel ditches **1307** and **1309** were later found to have crossed the area north-south, and had cut through the backfilled pit **1300**, their shallower depths mean that the assigned provenance of finds **1301** and **1302** is in little doubt.

1309, the later of the ditches, was considerably broader and slightly deeper than its precursor. It was at least 2.3m wide, and about 0.75m deep. Its fill **1308**, a grey/brown clayey sand with yellow sand patches, was below the 0.3m thick topsoil **1305**.

The centre of the earlier ditch **1307** was less than 0.5m to the east. This ditch was 1.5m wide and 0.6m deep, with a grey/brown clayey sand fill **1306**. Both ditches had a flat base and produced no dating material. The alignment could join that of **1400** and **1405** to the north, but is not an obvious part of that boundary. To the south, no extant boundaries appear to be associated with it.

Plot 14 (Fig. 8; Pl. 15)

This house plot crossed the line of a recently backfilled, 0.6m wide, boundary ditch **1400**, aligned roughly north-south, but curving to the west over the west side of the house plot (Pl. 16).

The backfilled ditch was found to have replaced an earlier ditch **1405**, filled by **1406** (which contained one sherd of twelfth/thirteenth century pottery. The earlier feature was about 0.2m to the east, on the same alignment, and was also seen in the east-west sewer trench (Pls. 4 and 5).

On the eastern side of this ditch, the NE edge of pit **1401** was revealed after removal of the topsoil in the SW corner of the new building. The visible dimensions were 4.5m north-south x 4m west-east, but the full extent was not determined. Fill **1402** was a light brown material which contained one fragment of post-medieval pottery (recorded as 1401).

A large pit **1403** (at least 4m diameter) was filled by **1404**, which contained two pieces of medieval roof tile.

Conclusion

The watching brief identified several additional ditches and pits, but located no further pottery wasters or evidence of a pot kiln. The infrequent finds of pottery and roof tile attest to medieval occupation in the vicinity, but, as the archaeological evaluation of the development site in 1997 indicated, the archaeological occupation represented by the Saxon and medieval pottery here is probably along the frontages of nearby streets, beneath existing housing. The ditches and pits found on the new bungalow sites are peripheral features, which cannot be understood on their own.

Acknowledgements

Over the extended period of the watching brief on this development, co-operation was received from Owl Homes and their contractors. LAS is also grateful to Pre-Construct Archaeology for their involvement at the start of the project, and to staff at the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section (now Built Environment Team).

The pottery was identified by Jane Young, the animal bone by Richard Moore, and the illustrations were prepared by Claire Angus. The report was collated and produced by Jane Frost.

Geoff Tann and Naomi Field
Lindsey Archaeological Services
27th November 2000

References

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- LAS 1997 *Land off Watery Lane, Mareham le Fen, Archaeological Evaluation*. LAS Report No. 270, December 1997.
- Wright, M. 1998 *Archaeological Field Evaluation Report on land at Church Lane, Mareham le Fen, Lincs*. Pre Construct Archaeology, June 1998.

Archive Summary

correspondence
developer's plans
annotated developer's plans
field plans and sections
field sketch plans and sections
field notes
context sheets
pottery, animal bones
photographs: colour prints, LAS film nos. 98/131/26-28; 98/132/26-31; 99/31/0,1,6-13; 99/39/25-36; 99/50/1-18 (including those used in this report)

APPENDIX 1

Context Summary (MFW 99)

Context No.	Type	Relationships	Description	Finds
100	layer	over 101	0.5m thick topsoil, dark grey/brown sandy loam with small stones and flint gravel.	3 sherds pottery
101	layer	under 100	0.5m+, orange/brown silty sand with flint gravel.	
102	pit	filled by 103, cuts 101	?subsoil/natural	
103	fill	fill of 102, below 100	1.3m+ deep, 1.5m wide, ?circular.	
			grey clay, with timber fragments	
104	pit	filled by 105, cuts 101	shallow; 1.5m wide, only visible on south side of trench	
105	fill	fill of 104, below 100	grey clay	
200	layer	topsoil		
201	fill	fill of 210, under 200	Dark brown, stony	1 piece tile
202	fill	fill of 211, under 200	light brown, stony	
203	fill	fill of 212, under 200	light brown	
204	fill	fill of 208, under 200		3 horse teeth, 5 pieces tile
205	finds ref			2 sherds pottery
206	not used			
207	not used			
208	ditch	filled by 204, cuts 209		
209	layer	cut by 208, 210, 211, 212	gravel	
210	ditch	filled by 201, cuts 209		
211	ditch	filled by 202, cuts 209	0.6m wide	
212	ditch	filled by 203, cuts 209	0.6m wide	
400	layer	over 403, cut by 404	0.2-0.55m thick brown sandy clay subsoil.	2 pieces tile
401	layer	cut by 402	orange gravel, rounded and angular pebbles. 0.05m+ thick	
402	pit/gully	cuts 401; filled by 403	0.75m wide, 0.2m deep	
403	fill	fill of 402, below 400	light brown sandy clay	1 sherd
404	post-hole/pit	cuts 400; filled by 406 and 405	1.1m deep, 1.72m wide.	
405	fill	fill of 404, below 406	1.1m deep, 1.72m wide.	1 sherd
406	fill	fill of 404, over 405; cut by 407	yellow sand. Fill of 404	
407	post-hole or post-pipe	cuts 406 and 400; filled by 408 and 409		

408	fill	fill of 407, under 409	contained stone packing	2 sherds pottery
409	fill/layer	fill of 407; over 408, under 412	mixed soil and gravel	
410	pit	cuts 400, filled by 411	0.6m deep, 1.42m wide. Only on south side of north trench.	
411	fill	fill of 410, under 412	0.6m deep, 1.42m wide.	iron sheet and wire, brick, roof tile (all discarded); 1 sherd pottery and antler tine from a fallow deer.
412	layer	over all features	modern topsoil (removed)	
413	pit	filled by 413	1.2m deep?, 2.1m wide. Only visible on E face of E wall trench.	no finds
414	fill	fill of 413	identical to 411	
500	layer		topsoil	3 sherds pottery
600	layer		topsoil	1 sherd pottery
900	layer	below 902, over 901	very dark brown/black subsoil, 0.4m thick	
901	layer	below 900	orange/brown sand and anular gravel.	
902	layer	over 900	removed topsoil	
1300	pit		waterlogged at base	
1301	finds ref	?in 1301	1m deep	pottery
1302	finds ref	?in 1301	1.3m deep	
1303	layer	below , above 1304	natural yellow sand	
1304	layer	below 1303	natural blue clay	
1305	layer	above 1306	topsoil, 0.3m thick	
1306	fill	fill of 1307, below 1305	grey/brown silty sand	
1307	pit	filled by 1306	small, shallow. 0.75m deep, ?3.3m diameter	
1400	ditch	filled by 1401, cuts 1403	modern boundary ditch, 0.75m wide	1 sherd post-med pottery
1401	fill	fill of 1400	modern ditch fill, black, with polythene etc in fill	
1402	layer	above 1401, cut by 1400	modern topsoil	
1403	pit	filled by 1404	4m+ diameter	
1404	fill	fill of 1403, cut by 1400	light brown	2 pieces roof tile
1405	ditch	cut by 1400, filled by 1406	boundary ditch on same alignment as 1400.	
1406	fill	fill of 1405	brown clay loam	1 sherd pottery
1407	layer	below 1402, cut by all features	subsoil	

Archive Report on the Pottery and Ceramic Building Material from a Watching Brief at Watery Lane, Mareham-le-Fen, Lincolnshire (MFW99)

Jane Young Lindsey Archaeological Services

Introduction

A total of 16 stratified sherds of pottery and 10 fragments of tile were recovered from the site. The material ranges in date from the early medieval to the post-medieval 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 slightly abraded while others are in a fresh condition.

Overall Chronology and Source

Only five 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.

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

codename	full name	period	sherds	vessels
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	post-med	1	1
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	med	10	10
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	med	10	-
RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware	post-med	1	1
TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares	late med to post-med	2	2
WEMS	Wheelthrown Early Medieval Shell-tempered	early medieval	2	2

Identifiable vessel forms include jugs, jars and bowls. The stratified medieval pottery sherds are likely to be of local manufacture as are the tile fragments

Summary and Recommendations

The material recovered represents a small mixed assemblage of limited stratigraphic usefulness, however the pottery should be included as part of a Lincolnshire Fabric Type Series (temporarily held at LAS). 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

Pottery Archive MFW99

context	cname	sub fabric	full name	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	action	description	date
0100	MP		Midlands Purple ware	jar/jug	1	1		base		? From this site;	15-16th
0100	NOTG		Nottingham glazed ware	jug	1	1		BS		? From this site;? ID	13th
0100	NOTG	light firing	Nottingham glazed ware	jug	1	1		BS		? From this site;? ID	13th
0205	MEDLOC		Medieval local fabrics	jug	1	1		BS	fabric type series		13-14th
0205	MEDLOC		Medieval local fabrics	jug	1	1	applied fe vert strips	BS	fabric type series		13-14th
0403	MEDLOC		Medieval local fabrics	jar/pipkin	1	1		base	fabric type series	untrimmed basal edge;soot;? Mareham	13-14th
0405	MEDLOC		Medieval local fabrics	jug	1	1		BS	fabric type series	high fired	13-14th
0408	MEDLOC		Medieval local fabrics	jug	1	1		BS	fabric type series	misfired glaze;? Mareham	12-13th
0408	MEDLOC	quartz & patches large shell	Medieval local fabrics	large jar?	1	1		BS	fabric type series	soot;? Mareham	12-13th
0411	TB		Toynton/Bolingbroke wares	jug	1	1		base		soot	15-16th
0500	MEDLOC		Medieval local fabrics	jug	1	1	applied fe vert strips	BS	fabric type series		13th
0500	MEDLOC		Medieval local fabrics	jar/jug	1	1		BS	fabric type series	no glaze;low fired;? Mareham	

context	cname	sub fabric	full name	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	action	description	date
0500	WEMS	shell & quartz	Wheelthrown Early Medieval Shell-tempered	jar	1	1		BS	fabric type series		12-13th
0600	RGRE		Reduced glazed red earthenware	bowl	1	1		BS		probably TB	16-17th
1301	MEDLOC		Medieval local fabrics	jug	1	1		base	fabric type series	Mareham?	13-14th
1302	WEMS	shell	Wheelthrown Early Medieval Shell-tempered	large jar	1	1		rim	fabric type series;draw	soot pattern on inner rim flange	mid/late 12-13t
1401	GRE		Glazed Red Earthenware	bowl	1	1		rim			18th
1401	TB		Toynton/Bolingb roke wares	?	1	1		base			15-17th
1406	MEDLOC		Medieval local fabrics	jug?	1	1		BS	fabric type series	soot;spot of glaze;fabric has streaks of white clay;? Mareham	12-13th

Tile Archive MFW99

context	cname	full name	frags	description	date
0201	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	flat roofer	med
0204	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	odd thick 2cm tile;misfired	med?
0204	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	2	flat roofer;corner	med
0204	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	flat roofer;? Cut to 1/4 circle	med
0204	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	flat roofer;white skin	med
0400	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	2	flat roofer;soot possibly cut to a disc	med
1404	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	flat roofer	med
1404	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	flat roofer	med

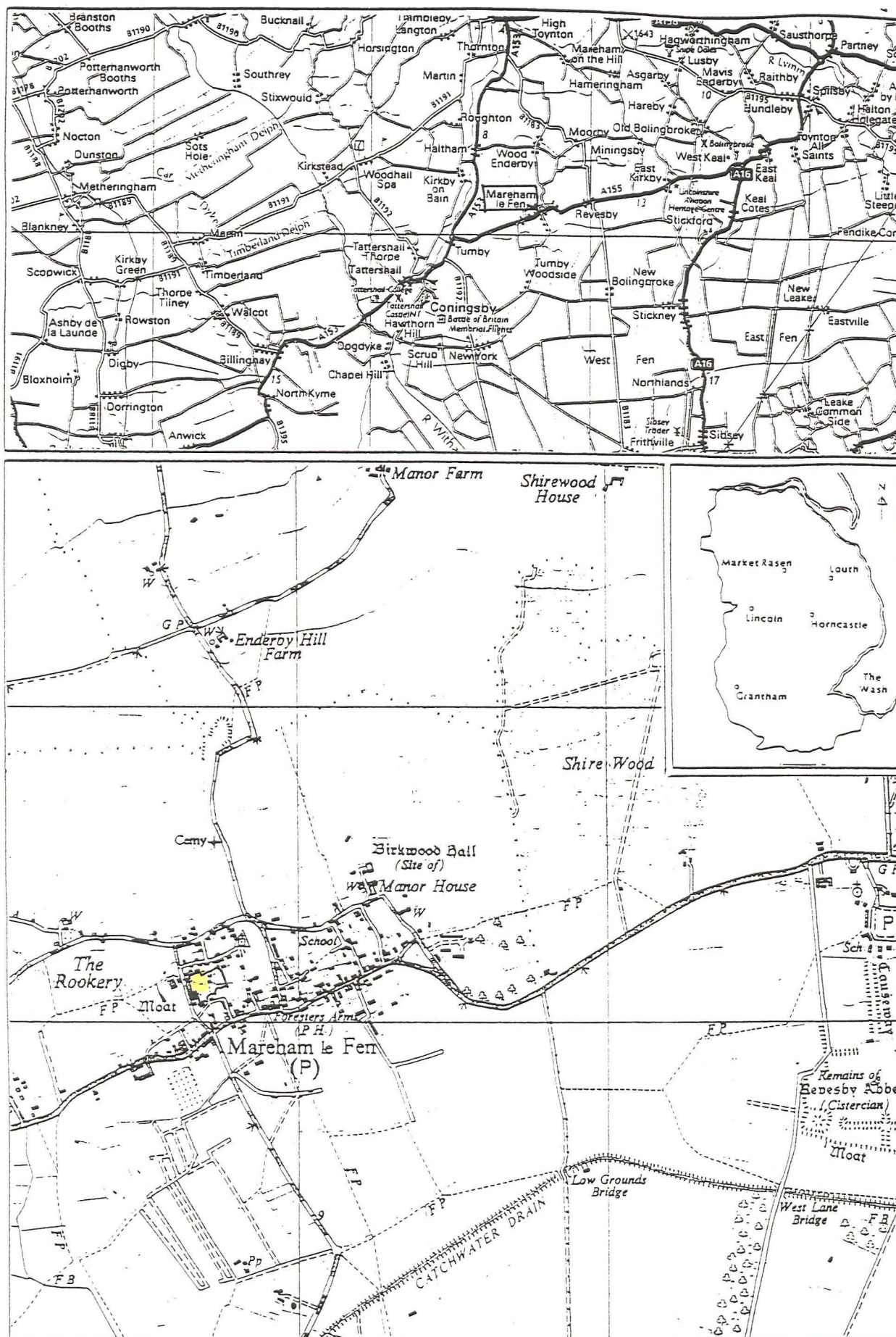


Fig. 1 Location of Mareham le Fen (c based on the 1953 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey map, Sheet TF 26. © Crown Copyright, reproduced at enlarged scale, with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).

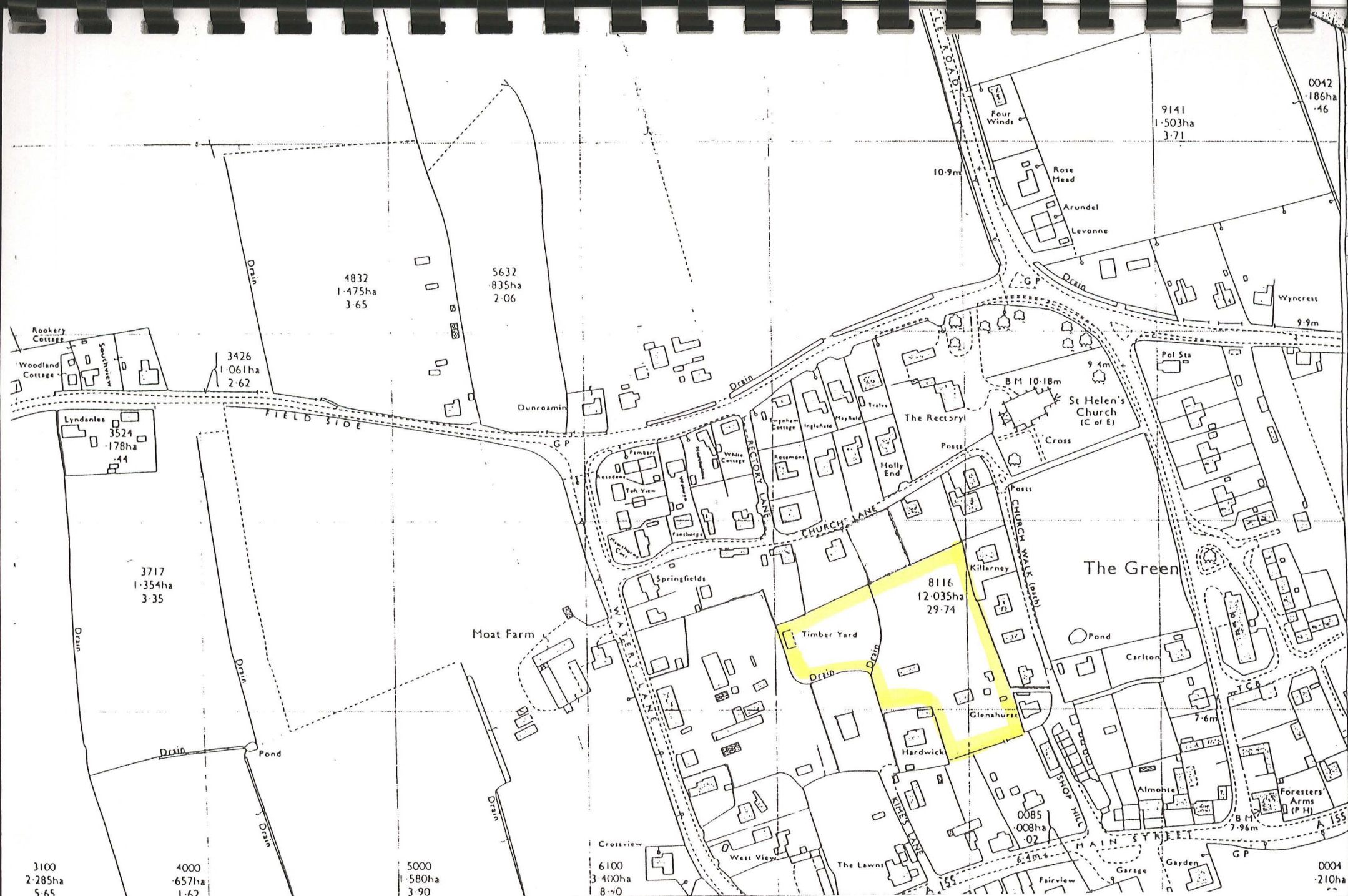


Fig. 2 Location of the Watery Lane development site (based on the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 plan supplied by the client. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).

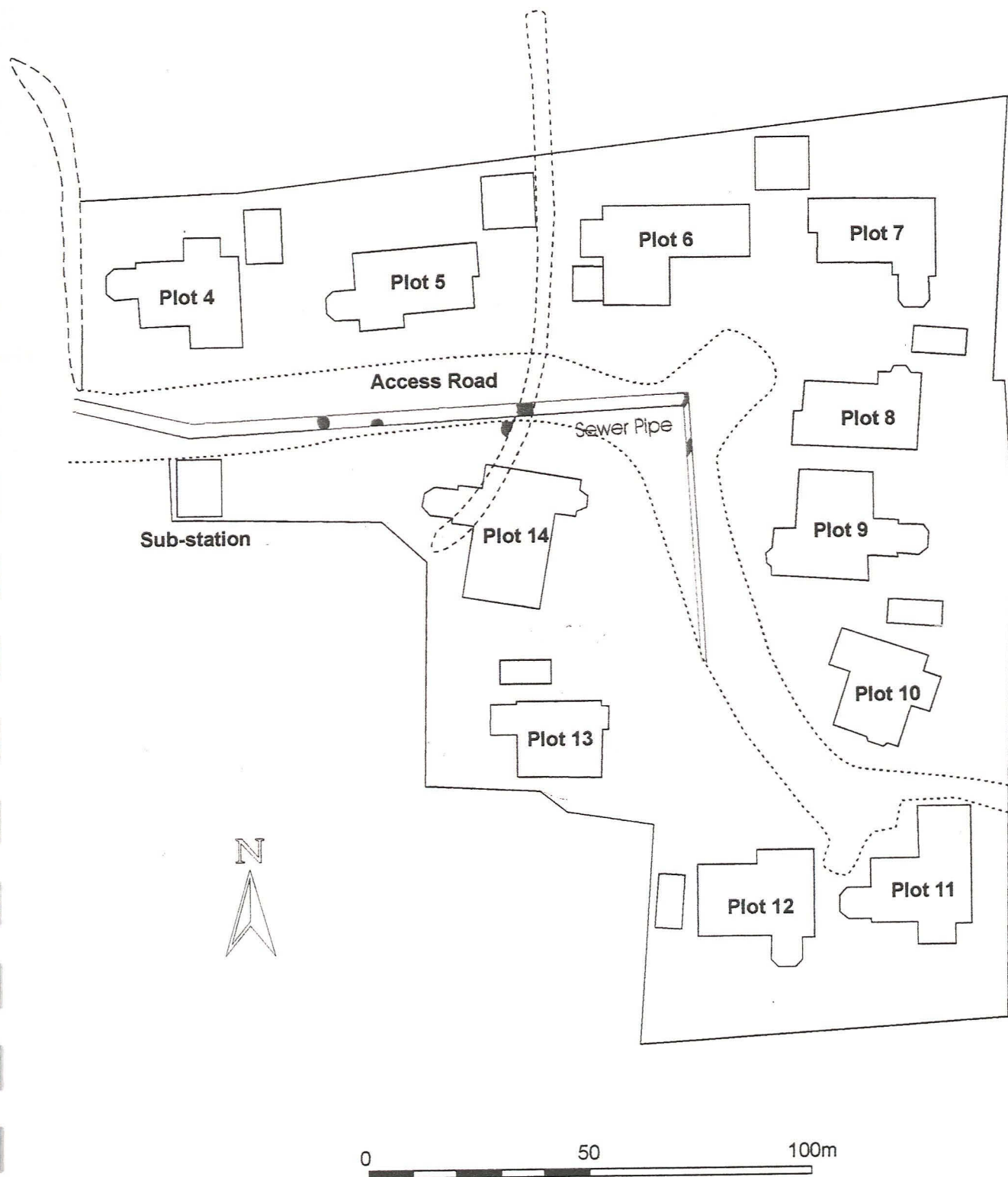


Fig. 3 Position of monitored house plots (redrawn from a plan supplied by the client).

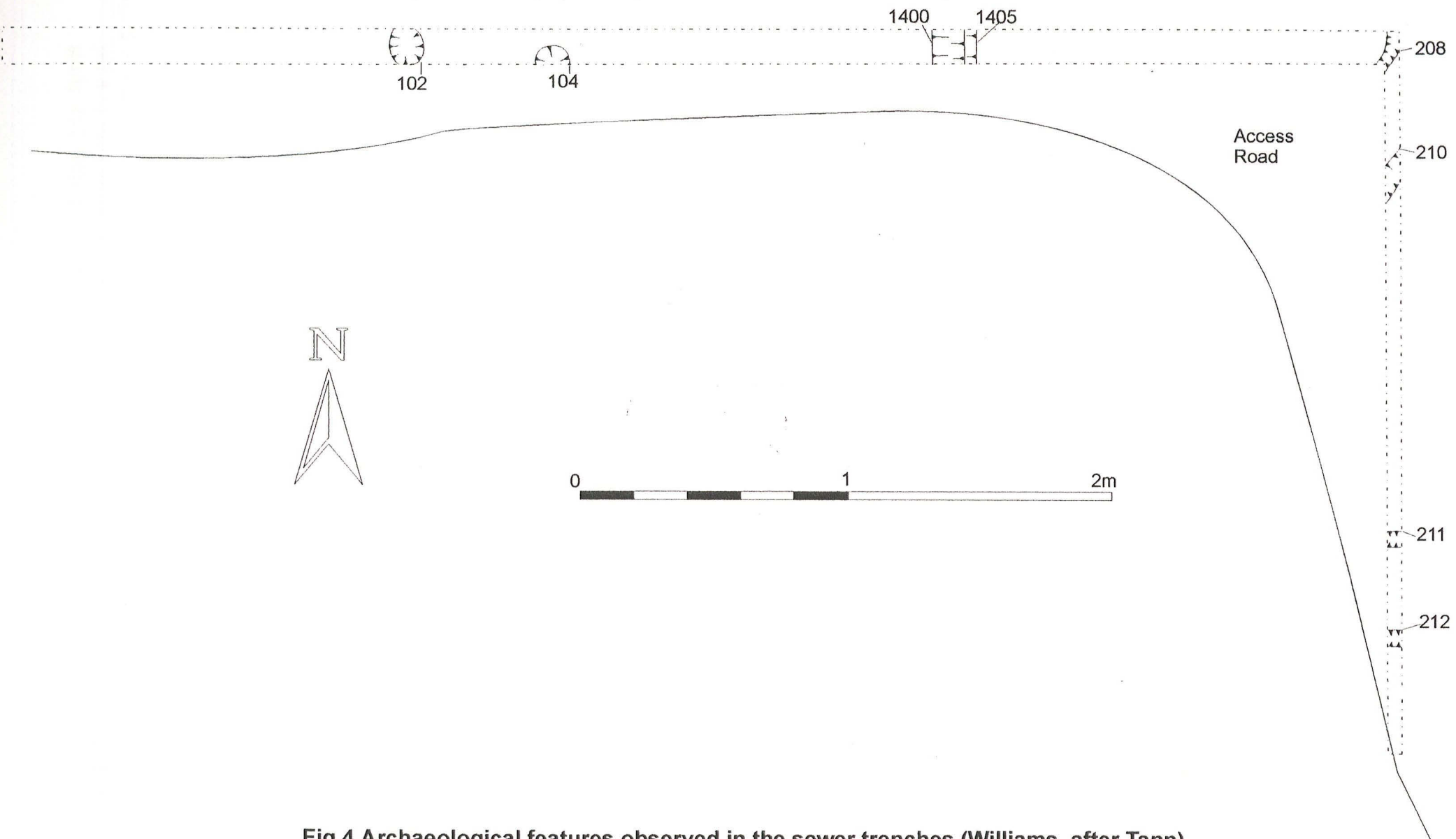


Fig.4 Archaeological features observed in the sewer trenches (Williams, after Tann).

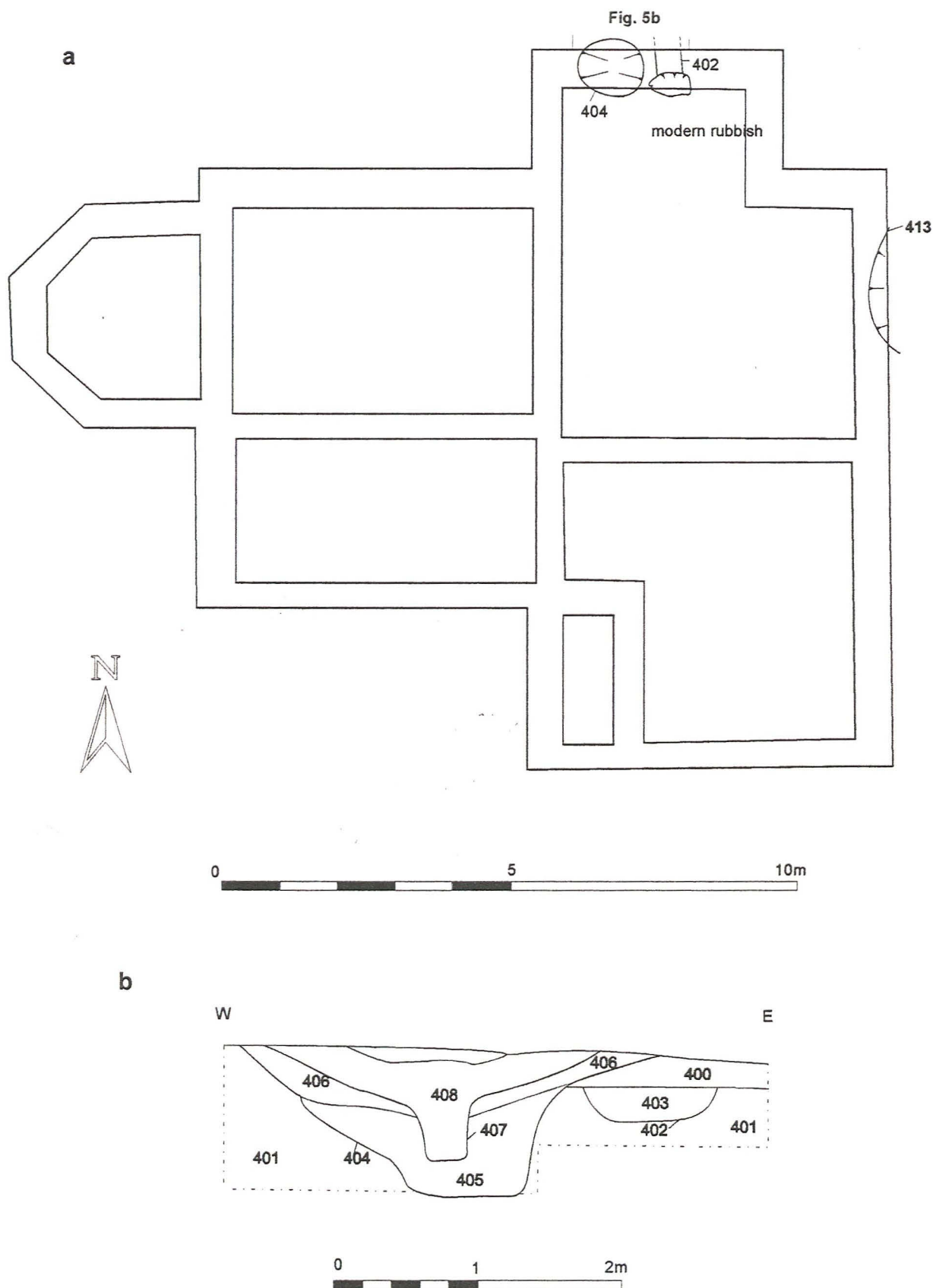


Fig. 5 a) Plot 4, plan of new foundations, showing position of pit 404, gully 402, pit 413 and modern rubbish pit 410; b) Plot 4, section through pit 404 and gully 402 (Williams, after Field).

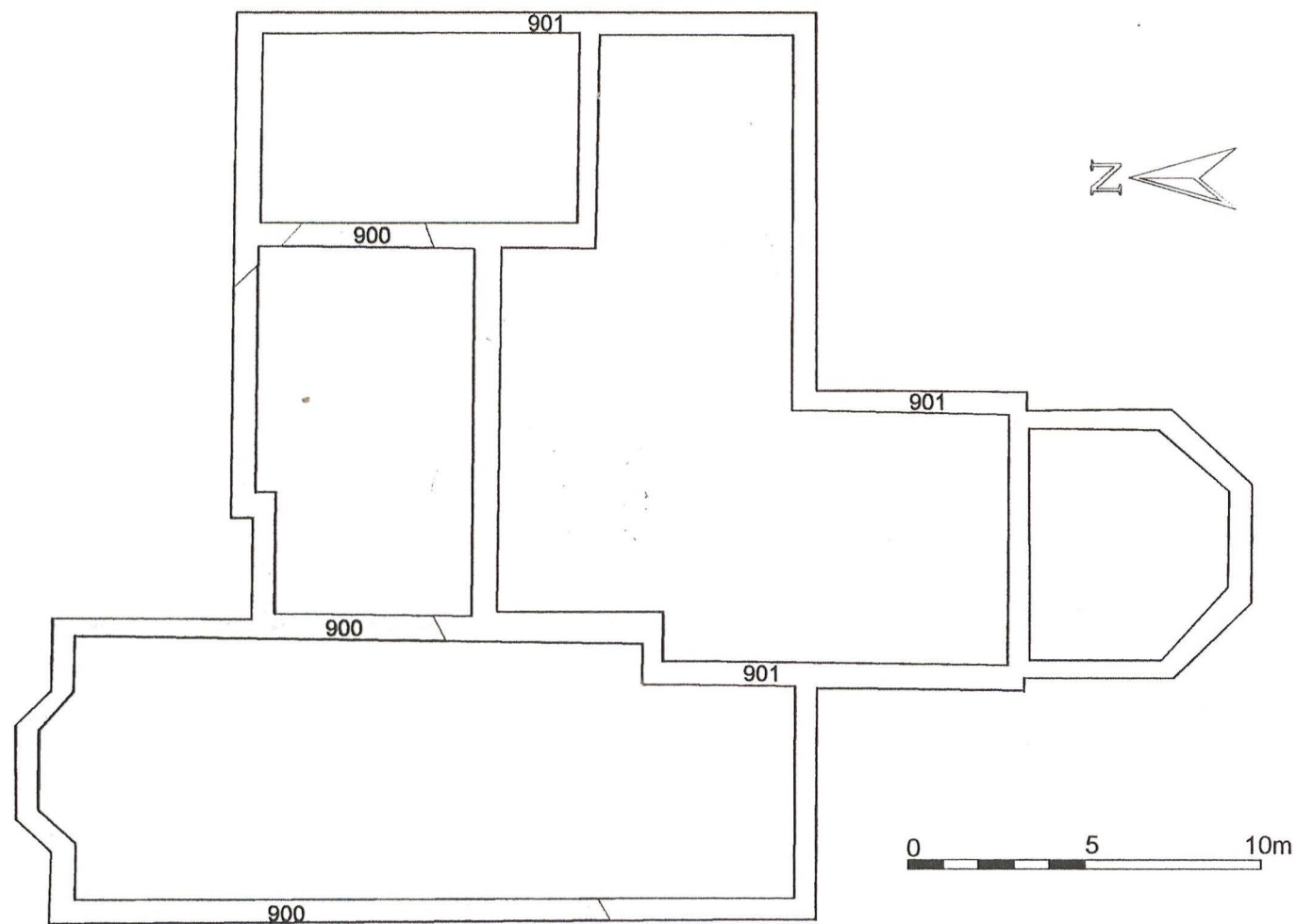


Fig. 6 Plot 9, plan of the new foundation, showing the extent of the deep subsoil layer 900 (Williams, after Field).

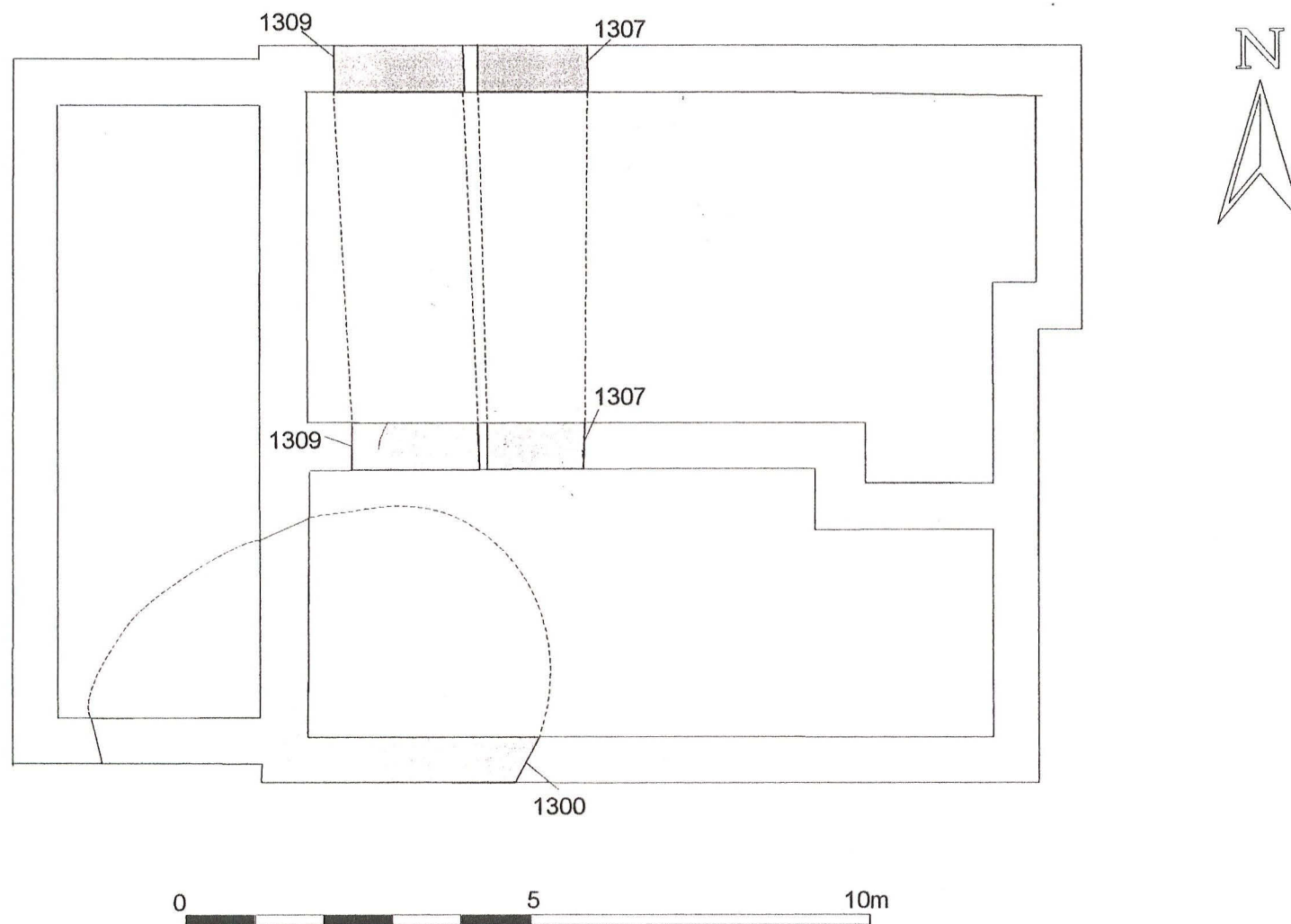


Fig. 7 Plot 13, plan of the new foundations, showing the position of ditches 1307 and 1309, and pit 1300 (Williams, after Field).

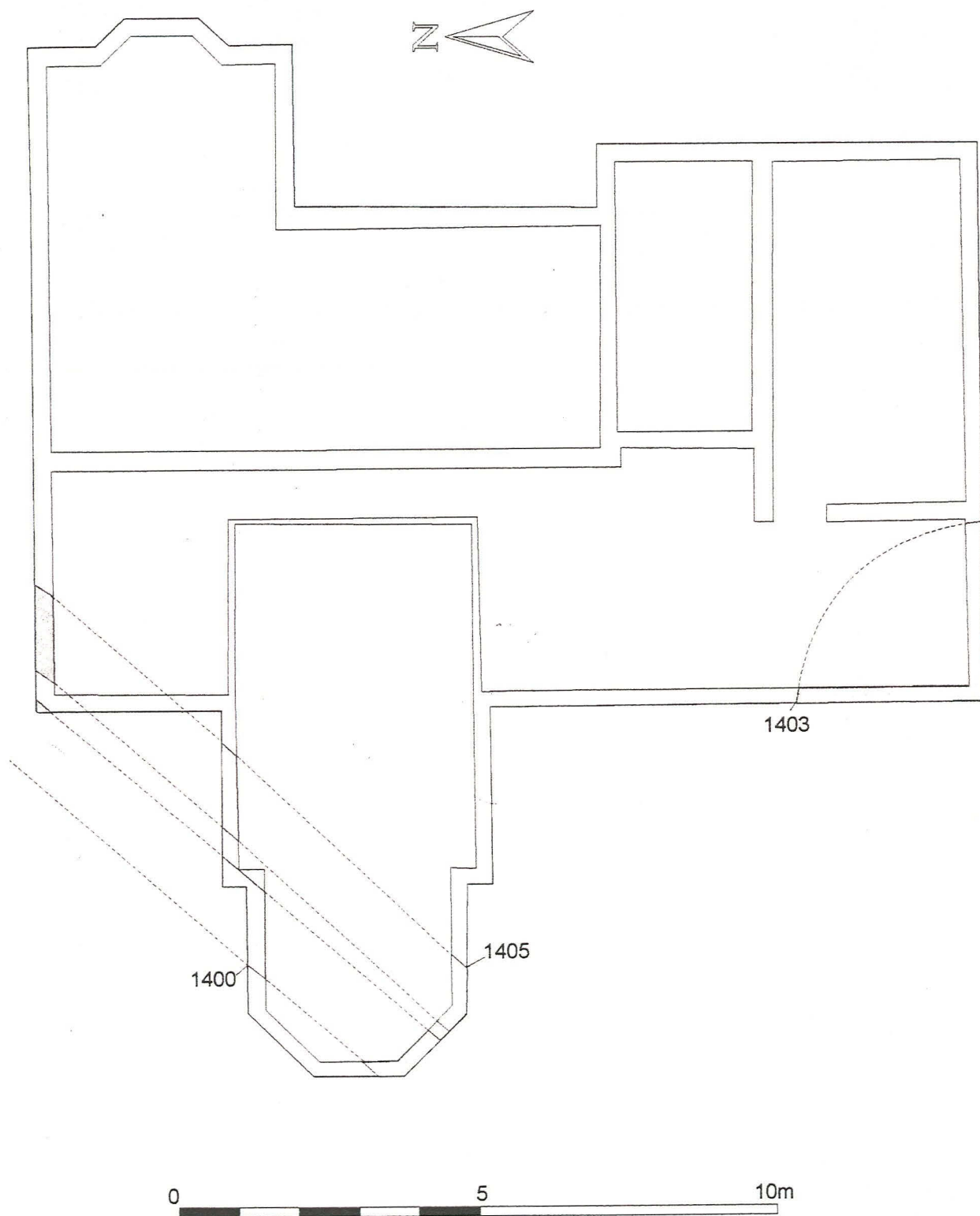
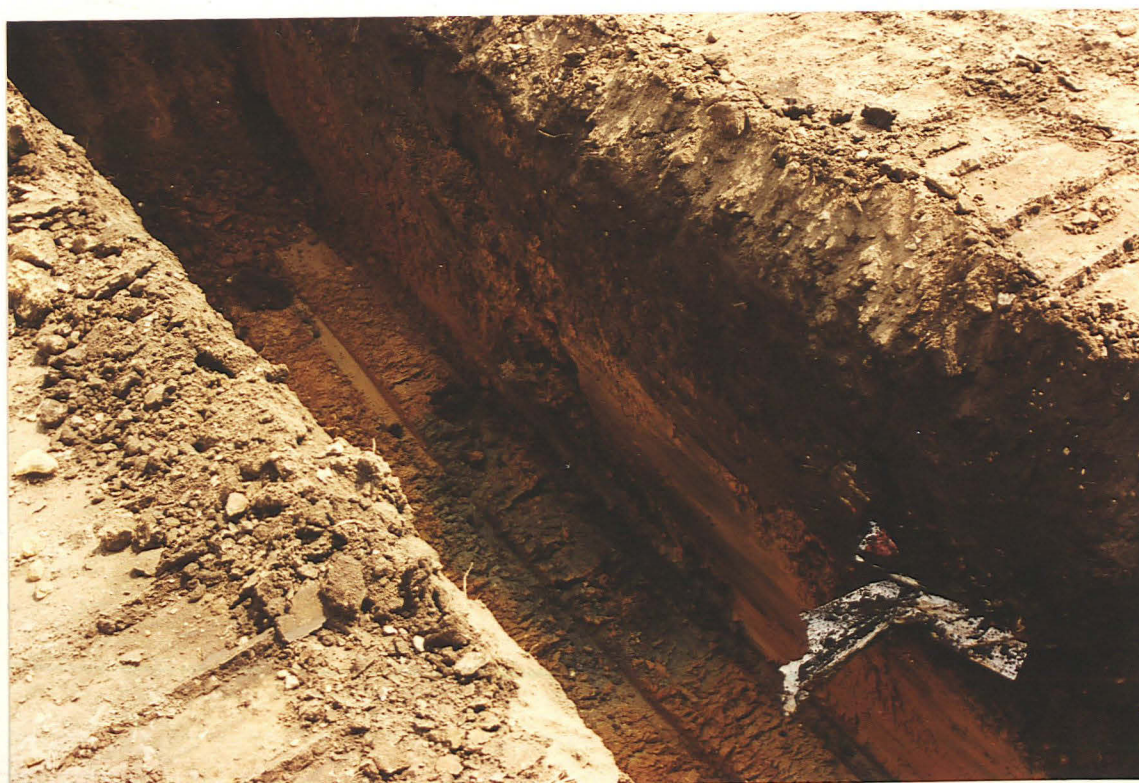


Fig. 8 Plot 14, plan of the new foundation, showing the position of ditches 1400 and 1405, and pit 1403 (Williams, after Field).



Pl. 1 View of the site during development (looking west towards Watery Lane). The manholes mark the line of the west-east sewer trench (backfilled), with the manhole in the foreground coinciding with the fork in the access road. The electricity sub-station is beside the hedge, centre left.

Pl. 2 Dark fill of pit 102 showing at the base of the west-east sewer trench; the plastic marks a backfilled archaeological evaluation trench.





Pl. 3 Dark material backfilling shallow pit 104, seen in the side of the west-east sewer trench.

Pl. 4 Dark fill of ditch 1405 (precursor of the recently backfilled boundary ditch 1400), seen in the west-east sewer trench.





Pl. 5 Fill of ditch 1405, seen in the west-east sewer trench, on the alignment of an extant boundary hedge and ditch (looking east).



Pl. 6 Wet ground to the SW of the development, showing part of the north-south sewer trench (centre). The manhole at the extreme right is at the fork in the access road (looking NW).



PI. 7 Grey fill of ditch 208 at the eastern end of the west-east sewer trench (looking NW). The chalk indicates the manhole position.

PI. 8 Dark gravelly fill of ditch 210, crossing the line of the north-south sewer trench obliquely (below red/white 1m scale). Looking north.





Pl. 9 Grey base fill of ditch 211, crossing the line of the north-south sewer trench (below red/white 1m scale). Looking east.

Pl. 10 Grey base fill of ditch 212, crossing the line of the north-south sewer trench (1m scale). Looking east.





Pl. 11 Trench excavated along the line of the north-south sewer (looking south). The red/white scale marks the position of ditch 212.



Pl. 12 House foundations for Plot 6 (foreground) and Plot 5 (partly concreted). The site of Plot 14 is behind the stacked blocks. Looking west, red/white scale 1m.



Pl. 13 Plot 13, under construction (looking south).

Pl. 14 Brown clay fill of large pit 1300, at SW corner of Plot 13. (Looking west, scale 1m).





Pl. 15 Foundation trenches for Plot 14 (looking east). Boundary ditches 1400 and 1405 crossed the site in the immediate foreground. Scale 1m.

Pl. 16 Yellow fill of recently backfilled boundary ditch 1400 crossing the site of Plot 14 (looking NE). Scale 1m.

