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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO THE POST OFFICE
AT MAIN ROAD,
MALTBY-LE-MARSH,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MMRA02)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO THE POST OFFICE
AT MAIN ROAD,
MALTBY-LE-MARSH,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MMRA02)**

Work Undertaken For
Mrs B Smith

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

August 2002

Planning Application No: N/112/1443/01
National Grid Reference: TF 4674 8196 8200
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2002.317

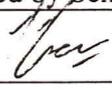
(4677 8200)

A.P.S. Report No.151/02



**Quality Control
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Main Road
MMR02**

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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).

During the course of the investigation, a medieval ditch and pit were identified. Pottery of 13th – 15th century date was recovered together with animal bone. The site appears to have been abandoned after the 15th century, perhaps then serving an agricultural function until the modern era.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as, '*a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.*' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

On the 15th April 2002, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks associated with the construction of a single house and garage on land adjacent to Fieldview, Main Road, Maltby-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N/112/1443/01 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 prepared by Archaeological Project Services (APS) (Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

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 on the west side of Main Road, in the northern part of the village, at National Grid Reference TF 4674 8196. The site is relatively flat toward its southeastern extent, at an elevation of c. 5m OD. However the ground rises relatively sharply to north and west.

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 (Cameron 1998,

85). 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 are 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 that 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 18th century.

Archaeological investigations on land on Main Road revealed several post-medieval and undated, but possibly earlier, gullies and pits. Pottery dating from the 13th to 17th century was recovered during these previous investigations (Cope-Faulkner 1998; Fell 1999). A medieval ditch, containing pottery of the 14th – 15th centuries was also recorded on land to the northwest of the development (Snee 2000).

A watching brief some 250m to the south of the development did not encounter any archaeological features (Thomson 2002).

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, spatial arrangement, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Following topsoil stripping, foundation trenches for a dwelling were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 600mm toothed bucket, to a depth of up to 1.4m as required by the development.

Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were inspected and selectively cleaned and rendered vertical to identify archaeological features and deposits. The depth and thickness of each deposit was 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 depicting the setting of the site and the deposits recorded. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 and their locations, together with the position of archaeological features, were plotted on a 1:50 scale plan of the foundations. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard APS practice.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on recognisable relationships between deposits and features, supplemented by artefact dating where appropriate (Appendix 3).

Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in bold and in brackets

are the context numbers assigned in the field.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, three phases were recognised.

- | | | |
|-----|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 5.1 | Phase 1 | Natural deposits |
| 5.2 | Phase 2 | Medieval deposits |
| 5.3 | Phase 3 | Post-medieval and modern deposits |

5.1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the course of the investigation comprised a light grey clay greater than 0.2m thick (008). This was sealed by a light reddish brown clay (003) (Fig.6 – sections 3 & 4), greater than 0.8m thick, and containing chalk fragments and angular flint gravel. Both deposits represented natural geological deposition.

5.2 Medieval deposits

A linear feature (005) (Plate 2, Fig. 5 – section 1 & 4) measuring 0.63m wide, 0.3m deep and greater than 7m long was identified as a ditch. The ditch was oriented northwest – southeast and filled with a light grey silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and tiny angular stones. Animal bone was recovered from the fill of the ditch. The profile of the ditch slightly altered towards its northern extent, though the fill remained the same.

To the northeast of the ditch (Fig. 4) was a probable rectangular shaped pit (007). The pit measured 4.55m northwest – southeast and greater than 0.8m northeast – southwest. The pit was filled with a 0.7m thick mid-brownish grey silty clay (006),

from which pottery of 13th – 15th century date was recovered.

5.3 Post medieval and Modern Deposits

Sealing both phase 1 and 2 deposits was a mid-greyish brown silty clay (002) containing moderate charcoal fragments and ceramic building fragments and occasional small angular stones. The deposit was 0.3m thick and interpreted as a subsoil. Pottery of 13th – 15th century date was recovered from (002).

The most recent deposit encountered, and overlying the subsoil, was a 0.35m thick, dark blackish grey silty clay topsoil (001).

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1, natural deposits were represented by a chalky, gravelly till deposit overlying a clay layer. These are likely to be glaciofluvial deposits laid down during the last ice age.

Phase 2 deposits comprised a ditch and pit. Whilst no dateable material was recovered from the ditch, it was sealed by a subsoil containing material dating to the 13th – 15th centuries and it is likely to be medieval in date. The ditch is likely to have functioned as a boundary and also served to drain the site.

A large pit, probably for refuse disposal suggests occupation within proximity to the site, likely to be domestic in nature.

The most recent, Phase 3, deposits comprised a subsoil and the current topsoil. The subsoil is likely too have been a ploughsoil, possibly post-medieval and suggesting possible changing land use following medieval abandonment.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at Main Road, Maltby-le-Marsh were undertaken as the site lies within an area of archaeological activity associated with settlement and field systems dating from the medieval period.

During the course of the investigation a medieval pit and ditch were identified suggesting possible domestic occupation in proximity to the site during that period. The site appears to have been abandoned after the 15th century with probable agricultural use until the modern era.

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 Mrs B Smith who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone, who jointly edited this report with Tom Lane. Mark Bennet kindly allowed access to the County Sites and Monuments Record maintained by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council.

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

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



Figure 1: General Location Plan

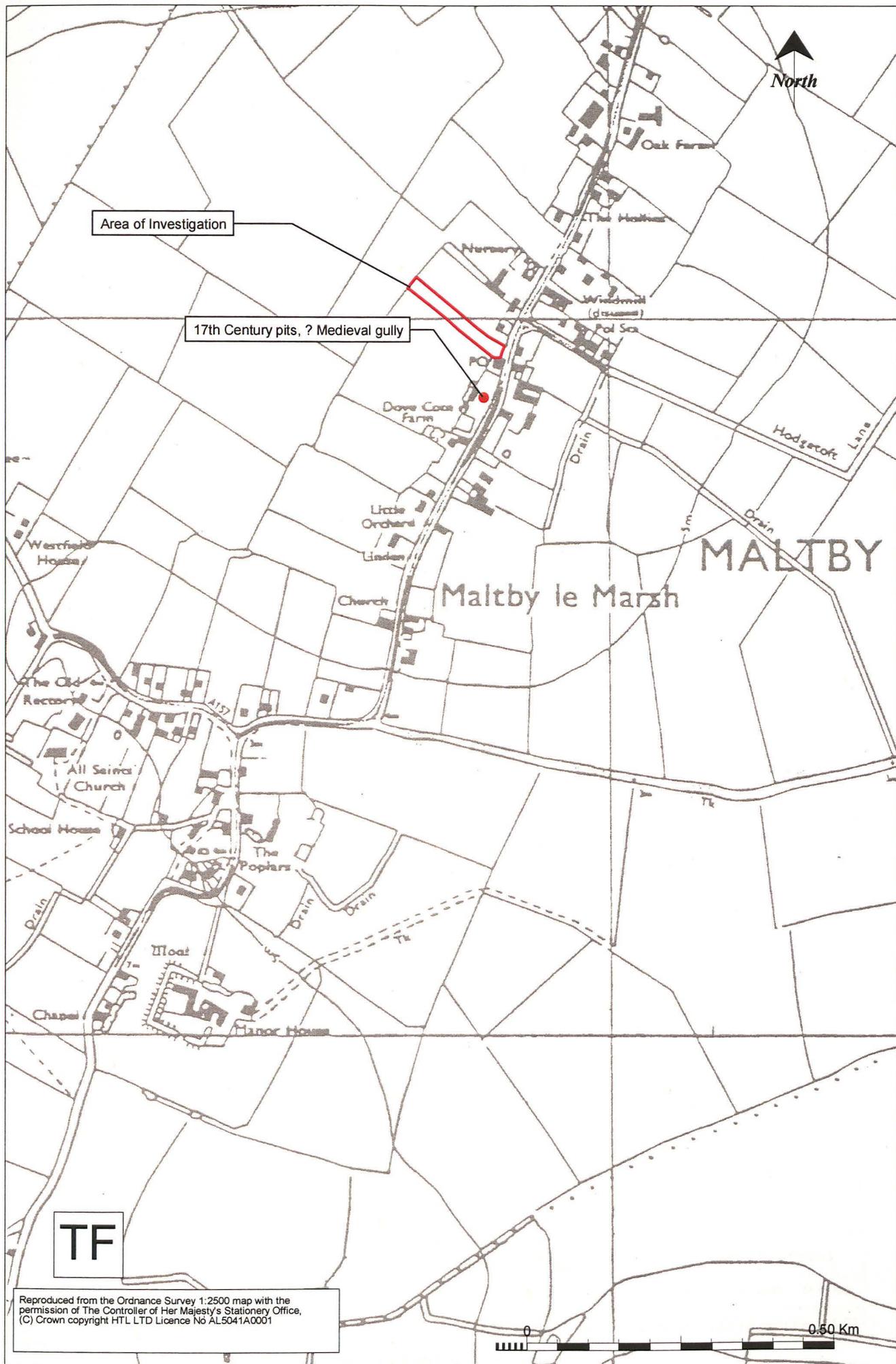


Figure 2 Site location plan

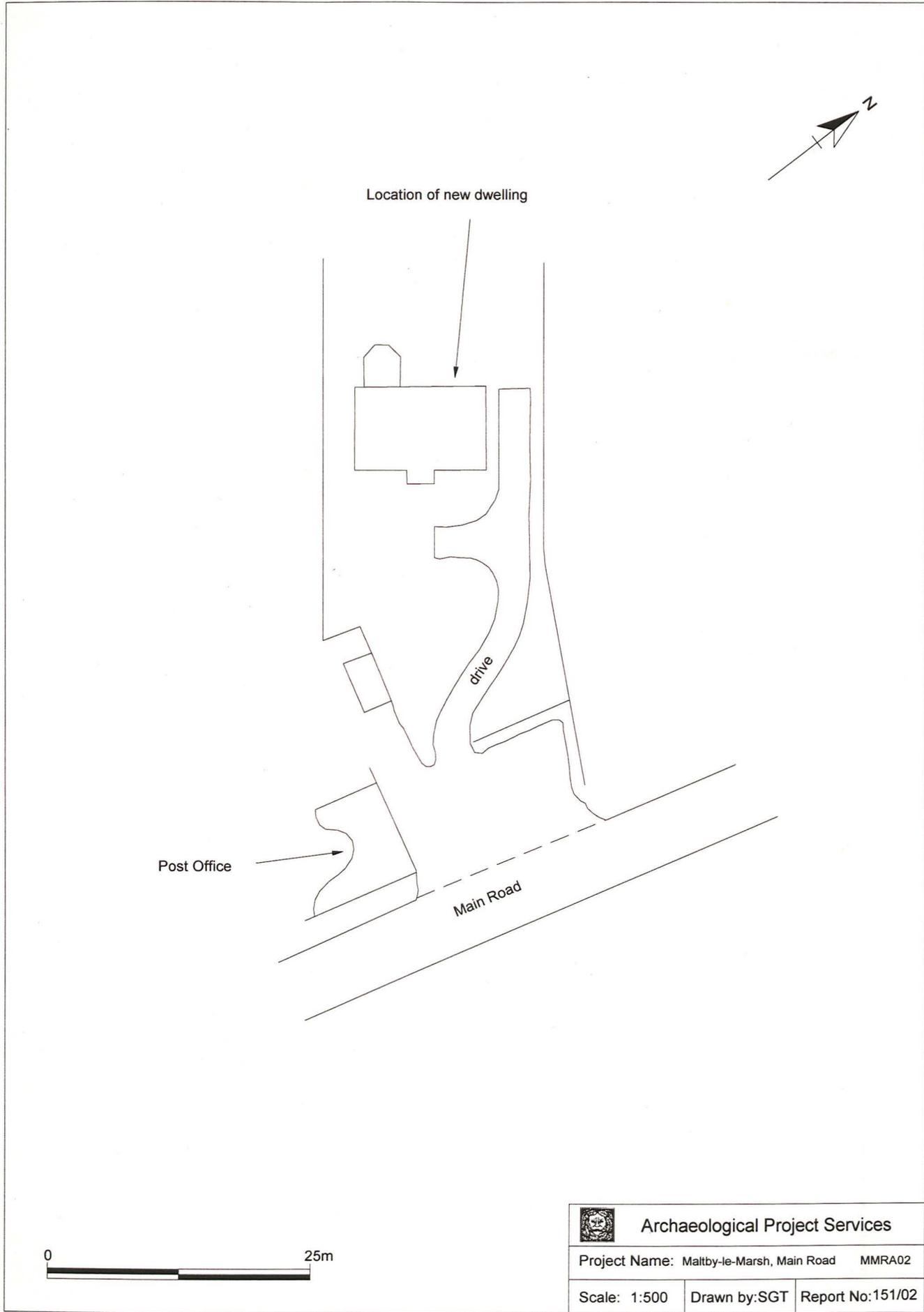


Figure 3 - Detailed site plan

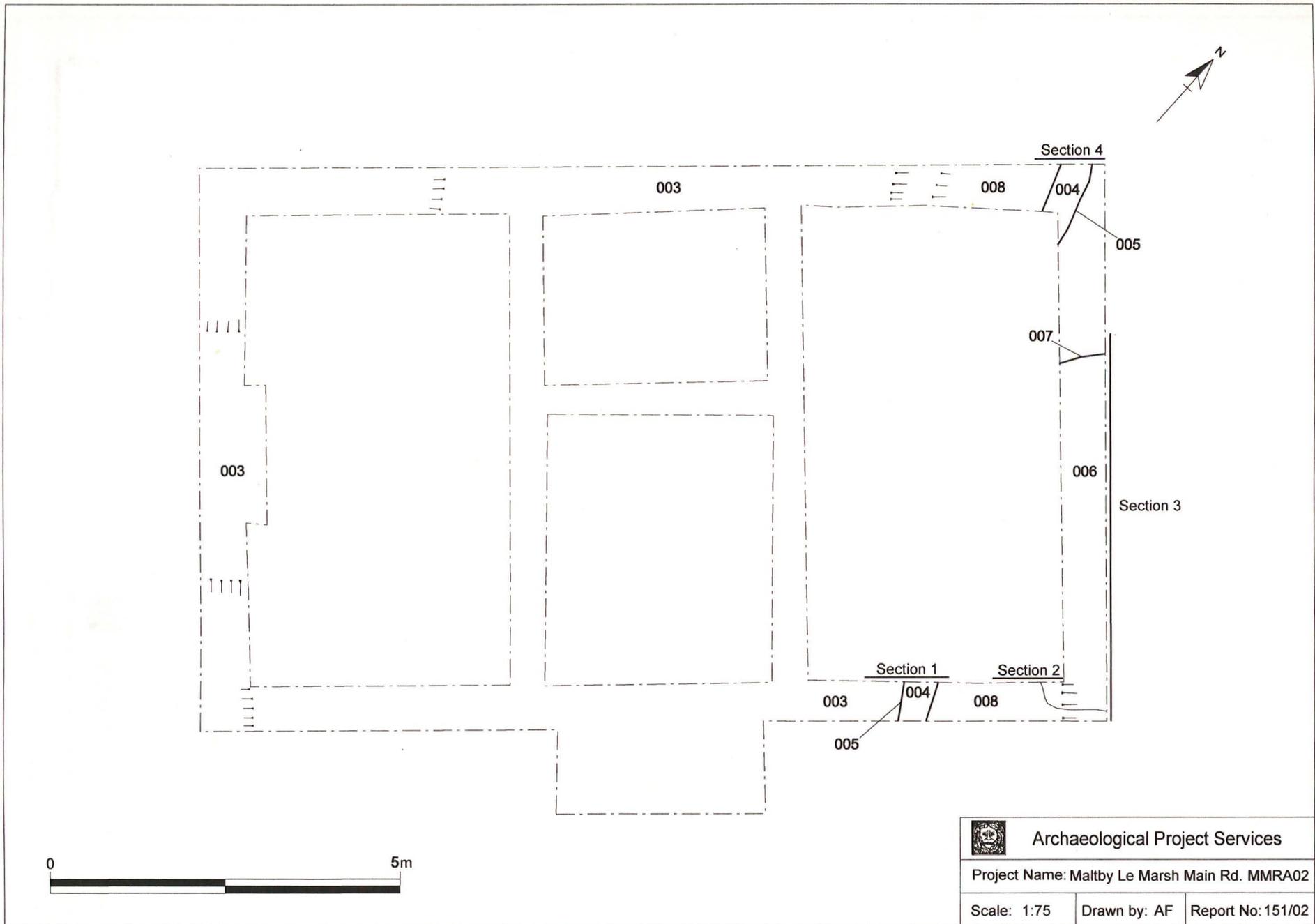
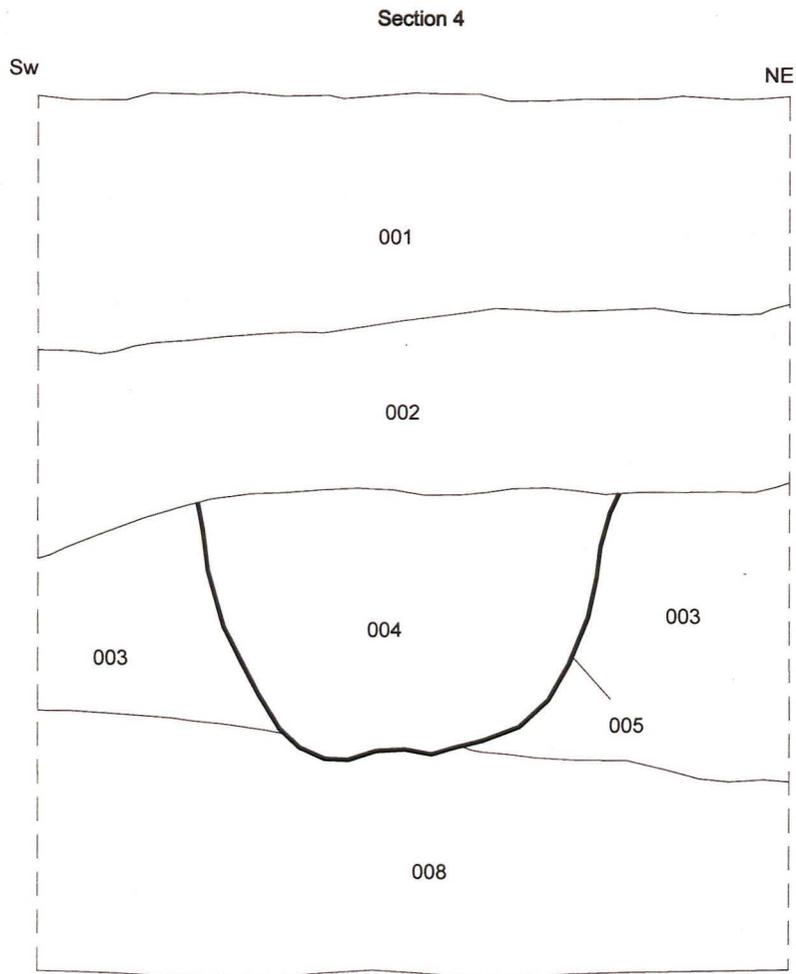
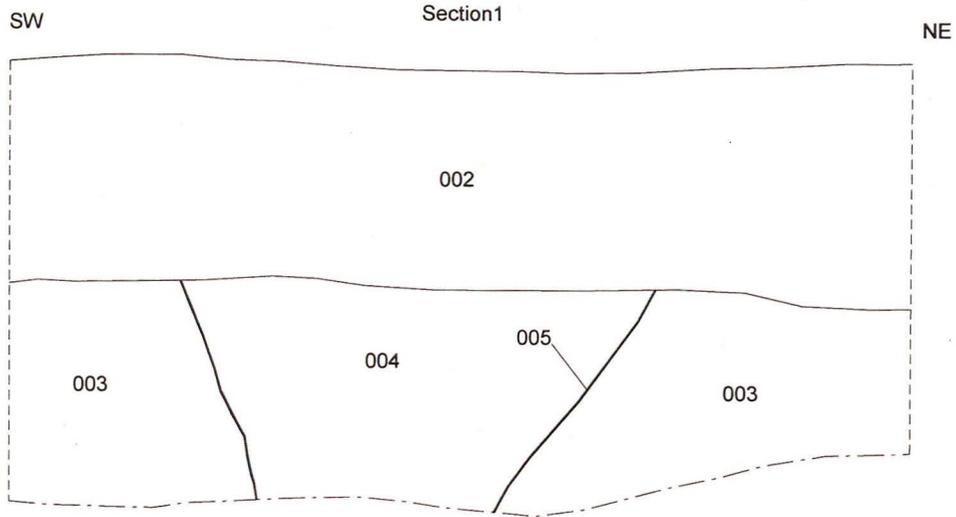
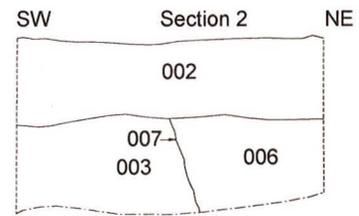
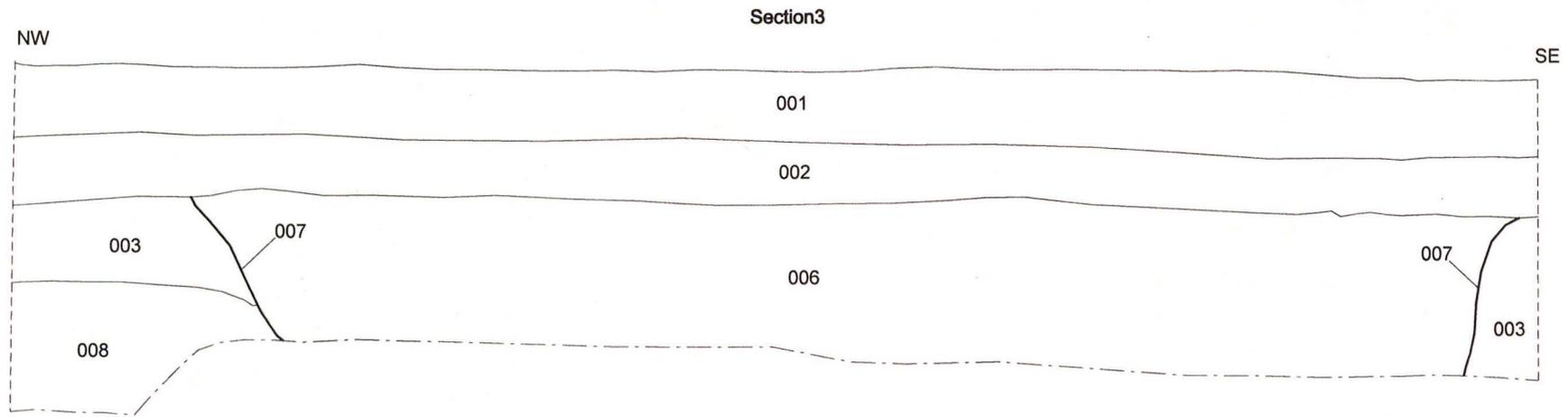


Figure 4 - Foundation plan showing section locations and archaeological features



 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Maltby Le Marsh Main RdMMRA02		
Scale: 1:10	Drawn by:AF	Report No:151/02

Figure 5 - Section drawings 1 & 4



		
Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Maltby Le Marsh Main Rd. MMRA02		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 151/02

Figure 6 - Section drawings 2 & 3



Plate 1 General view of the development area, looking southeast



Plate 2 Section 4, ditch 005, looking south

Appendix 1

**LAND ADJACENT TO
POST OFFICE,
MAIN ROAD,
MALTBY LE MARSH,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
MRS B SMITH**

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

JUNE 2002

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land adjacent to the Post Office, Main Road, Maltby le Marsh, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies within the medieval village of Maltby le Marsh. Previous work in the vicinity has identified evidence of some medieval activity in the area.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during residential development on land adjacent to the Post Office, 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 the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The site is situated on the west side of Main Road, in the northern part of Maltby-le-Marsh, at National Grid Reference TF 4674 8196.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N/112/1443/01) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the construction of a dwelling on the site. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Maltby-le-Marsh is situated on low lying land in east Lincolnshire at an elevation of c. 5m OD. Local soils are fine loamy and permeable soils of the Holderness Association, developed on chalky till and glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al* 1984, 214).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 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 late 18th century Manor House still occupies the moated site of an earlier predecessor. 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, at Hagnaby, are located to the east of the village.

- 6.3 Previous work further to the north along Main Road has revealed some indications of medieval and post-medieval activity in this area (Cope-Faulkner 1998; Fell 1999; Snee 2000).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

- 7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 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), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, 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 Stripped areas and trench sections 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.

- 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

8.2.4 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 and 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; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; East Lindsey District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological 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 City and County Museum, Lincoln. 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 presented as a condensed article 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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

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 person-day) will require a post- excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four 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 principle 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 - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy or P. Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, Independent Specialist
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 of £10,000,000, together with 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.

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Specification: Version 1, 26 June 2002.

Appendix 2
Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	3,4	Friable, dark blackish grey silty clay containing frequent roots, glass and brick fragments, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
002	1,2,3,4	Firm, mid-greyish brown silty clay containing moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small angular stones, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
003	1,2,3,4	Firm, light reddish brown clay, containing moderate flint gravel and chalk fragments	Natural geological deposit
004	1,4	Firm, light grey silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and moderate tiny angular stones	Fill of 005
005	1,4	Linear cut, >7m long x 0.63m wide x 0.3m deep, NW-SE orientation	Ditch
006	2,3	Firm, mid-brownish grey silty clay containing occasional gravel, ceramic building material and moderate charcoal fragments	Fill of 007
007	2,3	Probable rectangular shape cut, 0.8m NE-SW x 4.55m NW-SE x >0.7m deep	Pit
008	3,4	Firm, light grey clay > 0.2m thick	Natural geological deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey,
Tom Lane and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 7 fragments of pottery weighing 73g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other objects, ceramic building material and flint, comprising 2 items weighing a total of 53g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from subsoil (002), a ditch fill (004) and a pit fill (006).

All of the pottery was made in moderate proximity to Maltby le Marsh, at Toynton All Saints, 18km to the southwest.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
002	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, incl jug, separate vessels	2	37	13 th -15 th century
006	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, 1 sooted externally, at least 2 separate vessels	5(2link)	36	13 th -15 th century

All of the pottery is of medieval date and several separate vessels, between 4 and 6, are represented by the fragments. These suggest activity of indeterminate nature but possibly occupation at the site at that time. The restricted date range tends to imply that the area was only occupied for a short period in the 13th-15th centuries, and abandoned thereafter.

Table 2: Other Objects

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
006	Ceramic building material	Brick/tile/fired clay	1	1	
	Flint	Nodule, natural	1	52	

Table 3: Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
002	sheep	tibia	1	54	
004	sheep	metacarpus	1	32	Very chalky

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 that are subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

Although a small collection the assemblage is entirely of medieval date and is consequently of moderate local significance and potential. The material is likely to reflect habitation of medieval date at the site or in the proximity.

The lack of any material earlier than the 13th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development. Similarly, the absence of any artefacts later than the 15th century would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned at that time.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and 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).
Cut	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.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the cut are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 8 - Context records
- 1 - Photographic record sheet
- 1 - Plan record sheet
- 1 - Section record sheet
- 3 - Sheets of scale drawings
- 1 - Bag of finds

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 :2002.317

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: MMRA02

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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