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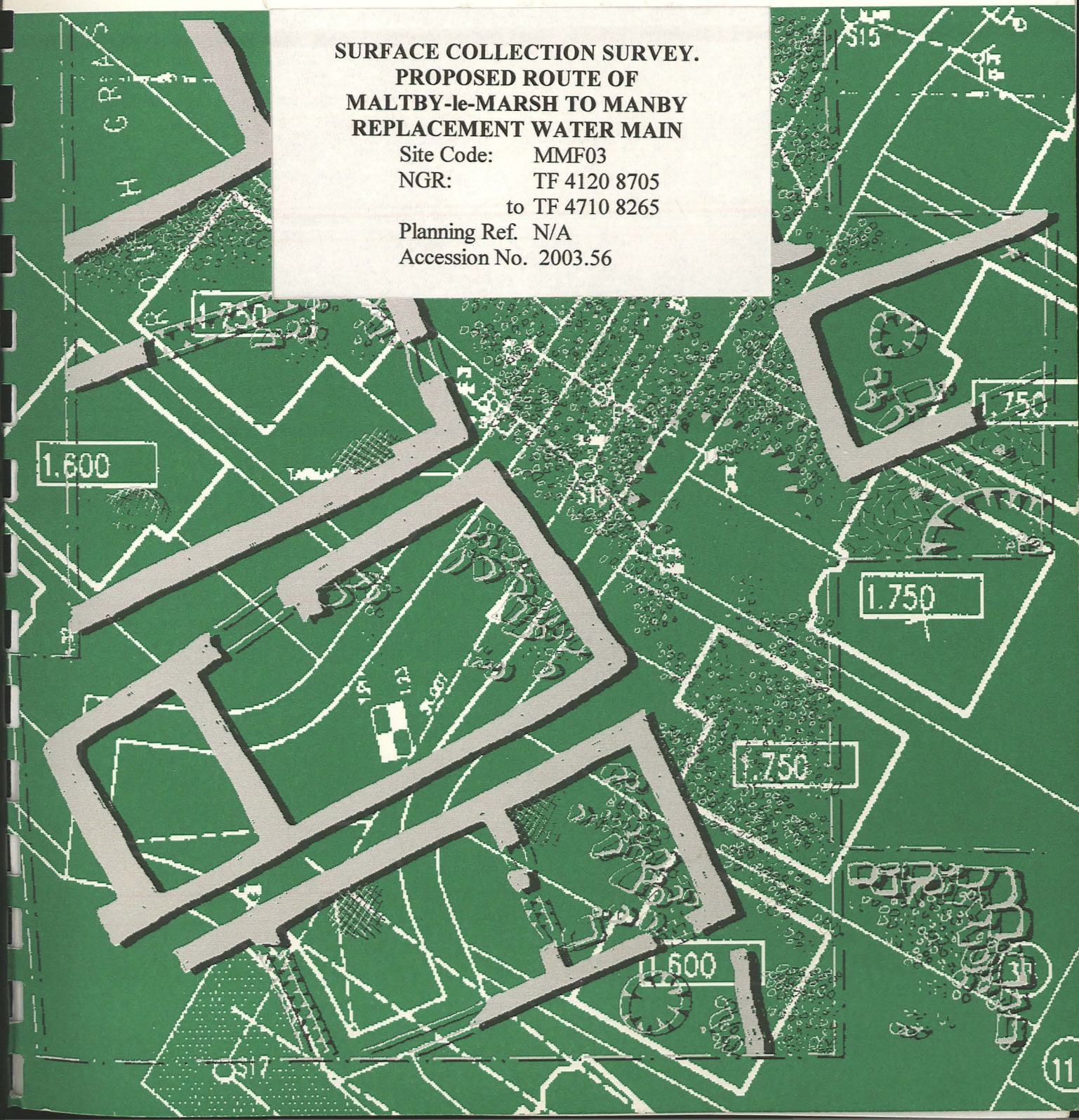
PRE-CONSTRUCT
ARCHAEOLOGY
LINCOLN

SURFACE COLLECTION SURVEY. PROPOSED ROUTE OF MALTBY-le-MARSH TO MANBY REPLACEMENT WATER MAIN

Site Code: MMF03
NGR: TF 4120 8705
to TF 4710 8265
Planning Ref. N/A
Accession No. 2003.56



EVENT LI4245
SOURCES LI8779 8780

MON 44719 PREHISTORIC (NEOLITHIC/BA)
MON 44720 MEDIEVAL
MON 44721 PMED TO MODERN
MON 44743 MEDIEVAL
MON 44801 ROMAN
MON 44802 ROMAN
MON 44803 ROMAN
MON 44804 POST MEDIEVAL
MON 44805 POST MEDIEVAL
MON 44742 MEDIEVAL

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by
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Summary

- *A surface collection survey was carried out along the route of a replacement water main, extending from Maltby le Marsh to Manby in Lincolnshire, a distance of approximately 8km.*

- *The route passes through or close to a number of areas of archaeological sensitivity. These include known medieval earthworks at Walk Farm and Longlands Farm, as well as other scattered find spots.*

- *Very few surface finds were recovered during this project, and it is difficult to draw any firm conclusions from the data contained herein. The evidence points towards a slight concentration of medieval and Romano-British activity between Walk Farm and Pyewipe Farm (fields 7 & 8).*

- *Two Romano-British pottery sherds were recovered from northwest of Barfen Farm (field 13), and a scatter of Romano-British building material was recovered to the north-west of Willow Farm in Maltby-le-Marsh (field 23).*

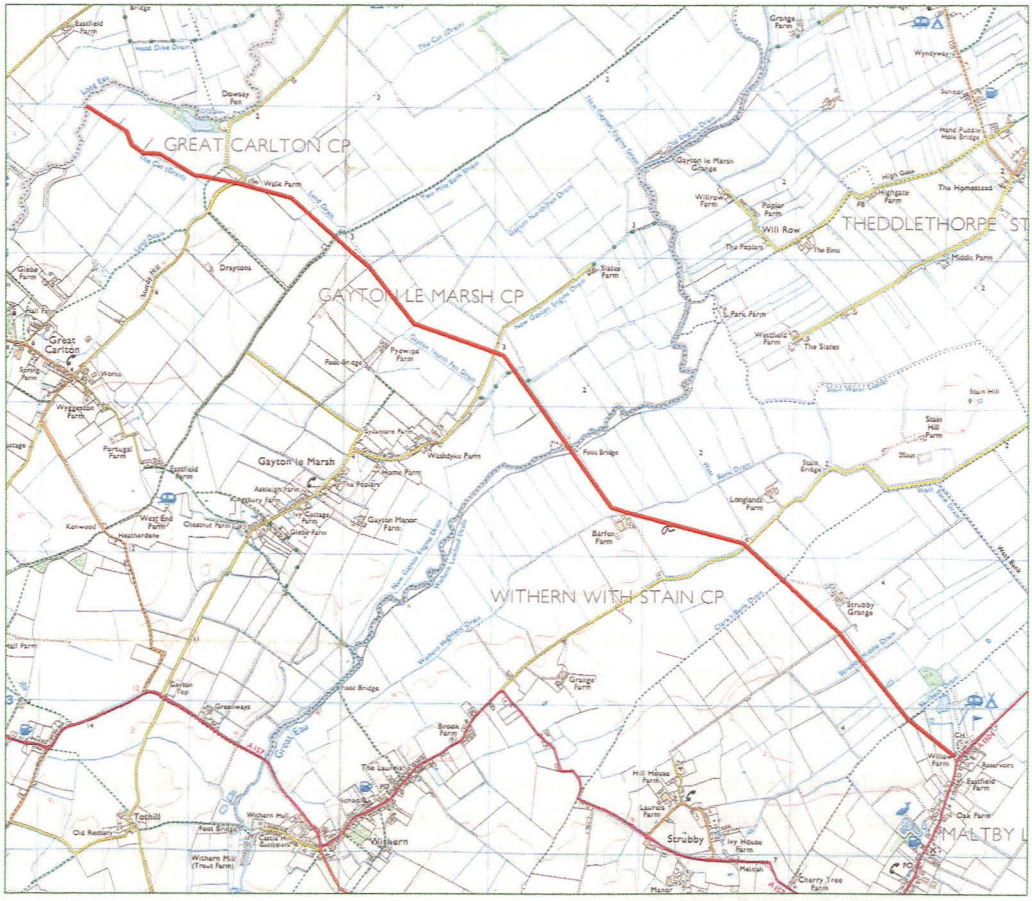

Fig.1: Map showing location and route of proposed pipeline in red. For further detail see fig.2. Scale at 1:50,000

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) was commissioned by Anglian Water Services Ltd. to undertake a surface collection survey along the proposed route of the Maltby le Marsh to Manby replacement main. This survey was undertaken following a formal request from the Senior Built Environment Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. The reporting methodology conforms with current IFA guidelines (IFA, 1999), and the Lincolnshire County Council document *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: a manual of archaeological practice* (LCC, 1998).

Copies of this report will be deposited with the commissioning body and the County Sites and Monuments Record for Lincolnshire. Reports will also be deposited at the City and County Museum, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long-term storage and curation.

2.0 Site location and description

The pipeline is situated in the Lincolnshire Marsh, running from Maltby le Marsh (approximately 4km to the south-west of Mablethorpe) to Manby (c.500m to the south of Barrow Upon Humber). The route runs broadly south-west – north-east for c. 8km. It begins to the east of the A1104 in Maltby le Marsh at NGR TF 4710 8265, crossing the road and running broadly north-west, across agricultural fields and numerous drains (including the Great Eau, New Gayton Engine Drain), terminating at the Long Eau at NGR TF 4120 8705.

The route straddles the solid geological Upper Cretaceous Welton Chalk. The pipeline will also traverse several drift geological deposits, the majority being salt marsh and tidal creek deposits (the Terrington Beds). Glacial marsh till is also encountered in a series of locations, specifically at Maltby le Marsh village, around Strubby Grange, to the east of Barfen Farm and at Manby.

At Maltby le Marsh, existing ground level is approximately 4m OD. Beyond this, the mean elevation is fairly constant: in the vicinity of Manby, it rises to approximately 5m OD.

3.0 Planning background

Anglian Water Services is a statutory body and as such is exempt from archaeological planning restraints as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16*. However, the company exercises its own code of conduct with regard to archaeological matters.

For the current scheme, the Senior Built Environment Officer of Lincolnshire County Council has advised that a programme of fieldwalking should be undertaken in advance of possible geophysical survey. The objective of both surveys is to identify any archaeological remains along the route that may be at risk from development.

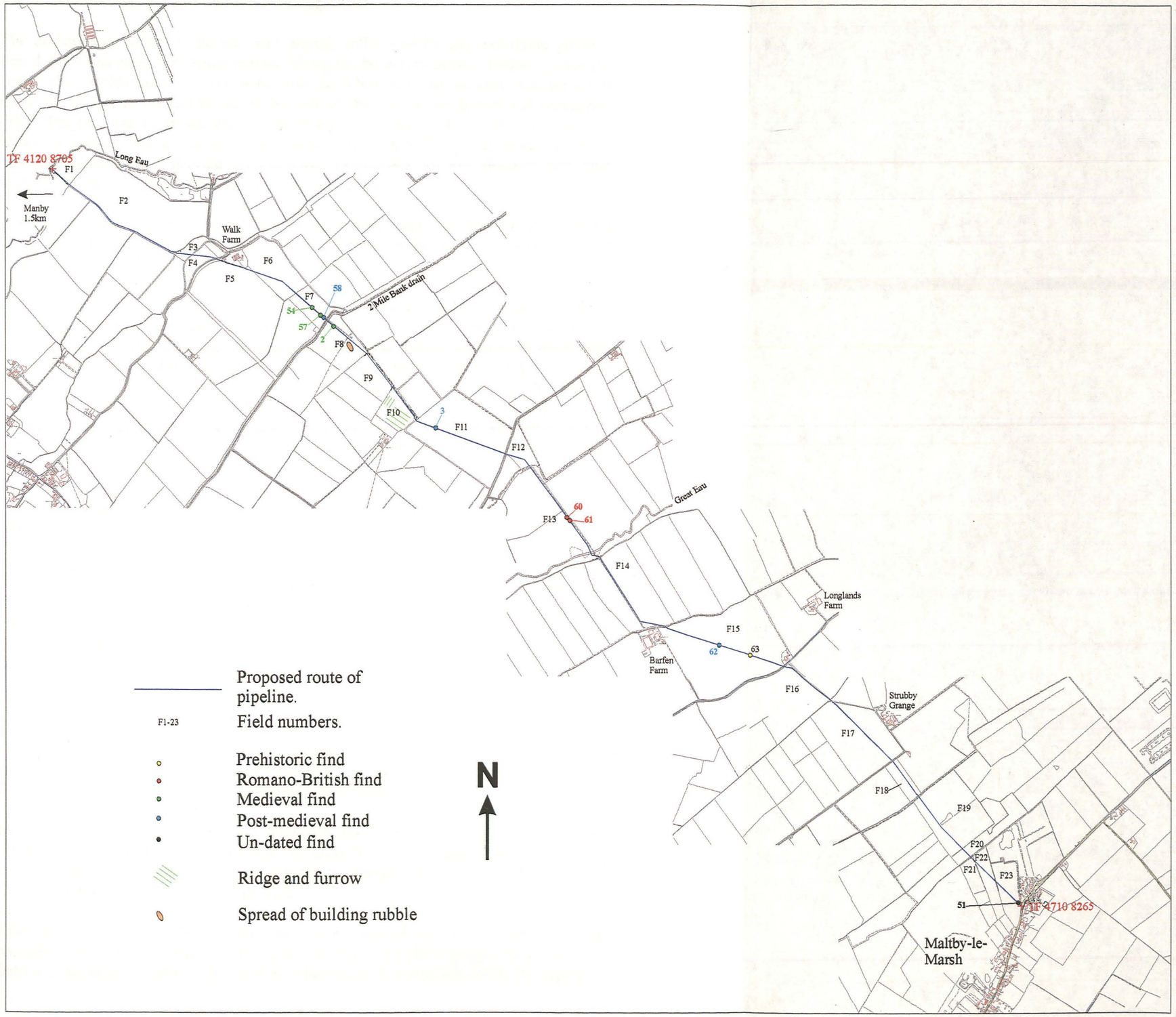

Fig. 2 : Plan showing entire route of pipeline with findspots and observations made during fieldwalking. For location of brick and tile fragments recovered see figs. 3-5.
Scale 1:25,000.

Mapping Courtesy of Anglian Water.

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

The archaeology of the route has been heavily influenced by the underlying geology that defines this zone. The route extends along the boundary of two distinct geological zones: the "Middlemarsh" to the west, and the "Outmarsh" to the east. The former is made up of glacial till laid down at the end of the Devensian period and represents dryer land that was more suitable for sustained settlement, while the later represents a series of marine and estuarine depositional events; only becoming more suited to sustained settlement following an extensive programme of sea defence and land reclamation, which commenced in the medieval period.

A F Howland Associates, using old Ordnance Survey maps and the County Sites and Monuments Record, prepared a desktop study on the proposed route. A summary of results is presented here.

The study indicates that there is relatively little known archaeological activity along the route, although this may be due to a lack of fieldwork in the surrounding landscape. A number of areas of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation have been highlighted; in the field to the east of Pyewipe Farm, and to the west of the south end of the route at Willow Farm. There is a scatter of medieval pottery from the field to the north of Walk Farm, as well as medieval house platforms, an enclosure and associated ridge and furrow filed systems to the east of it. Medieval settlement is also recorded to the south of Longlands Farm. The pipeline lies adjacent to a further documented area of medieval settlement, at Maltby le Marsh.

For the prehistoric period, a stone axe is recorded from the field to the east of Strubby Grange.

Fieldwork investigations carried out by the Humber Wetlands Project have identified a number of findspots close to the proposed pipeline route, south of Barfen Farm. Two flint scatters are recorded at TF 449 834 and 455 834; a sherd of medieval Humber ware was found at TF 455 834, and a rim sherd of Romano-British greyware from TF 452 834, (Fenwick, Chapman et al, 2001).

5.0 Methodology

The proposed pipeline corridor was systematically fieldwalked. Transects were spaced 10m either side of the route centreline, and were set out on a field-by-field basis, using a Leica GS50 Global Positioning System (GPS).

Each walker was provided with a sequentially numbered set of bags (eg. 1-50, 51-100) for finds collection and retention. All finds were individually bagged, providing unique identification codes. They were then returned to their original positions, flagged, and plotted on a 1:2500 base plan.

Information relating to topography, soil type, ground cover, visibility etc. was recorded on pro-forma field reconnaissance sheets, and a photographic record of each field was maintained, selected prints from which have been reproduced in this report.

During an initial phase of fieldwalking, the collection policy did not include the retrieval of brick and tile. It was subsequently decided, however, that it would be beneficial to collect this material in the vicinity of the medieval settlements identified by the desk top study (see Section 4.0 above). An additional site visit was therefore made to examine fields 5, 7, 8, 15 and 23; to collect brick and tile using the same methodology as described above..

The initial fieldwork was supervised by Alex Brett (week ending 28th February, 2003). The second visit was by the author on the 31st March 2003.

6.0 Results (see figs 2 – 5)

The topsoils encountered in the fields walked were all very similar: mid and dark brown silty soils with occasional flint gravel and fragments of land drain.

Field 1
This field was under rough pasture, resulting in visibility of less than 10%. The route ran next to a substantial dyke 'The Cut'. No finds were recovered from this area.

Field 2
This field contained stubble from a recently cut crop, reducing visibility to approximately 30%. As above, the route followed the northern bank of 'The Cut'. No finds were recovered from this field.

Field 3
Pasture reduced visibility to 5%. No finds were recovered.

Fields 3 - 8 are in the vicinity of the known medieval settlement at Walk Farm.

Fields 4 and 5
These fields were covered by freshly cut stubble; again reducing visibility to approximately 5%. No finds were recovered. Field 5 was re-walked to recover brick and tile but none of this material could be located.

Field 6
This was under pasture, reducing visibility to approximately 10%. No finds were recovered.

Field 7
This field supported a young crop, providing a visibility of 75%. Three finds were recovered; (54) an abraded sherd of late 13th to 15th century Toynton ware jug; (57) a 12th or 13th century sherd of East Lincolnshire Glazed Quartz and Chalk Fabric jug, and (58); a rim sherd from an 18th century Glazed red Earthenware bowl. This field was re-examined to check for brick and tile but none was recovered.

Field 8
This field was freshly ploughed, resulting in visibility of 90%. Towards the south-east corner of the field, a large, yet discrete, area of limestone and flint rubble with occasional brick and tile was observed. This appeared to be the remains of a sub-

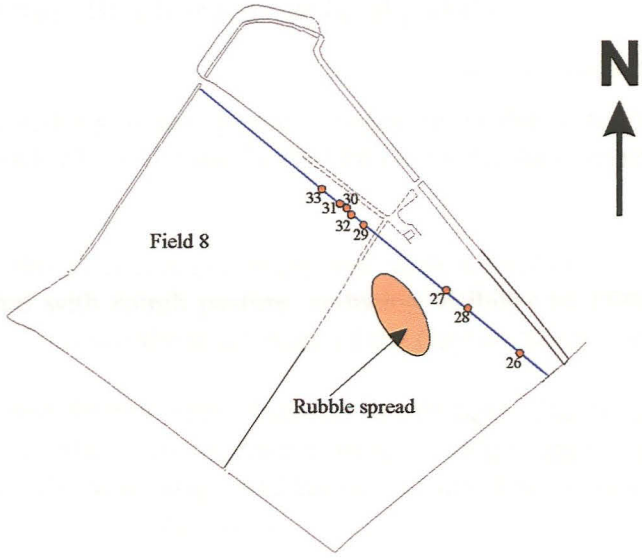

Fig. 3 : Close-up of field 8 showing location of brick and tile recovered. Also shown is the spread of building rubble observed during the fieldwalking.
1:5,000

surface structure that had been disturbed by ploughing. A single sherd of Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 1 jug, (2), dated to the 12th to early 13th centuries was recovered from this field, and a quantity of fire-reddened flints were noted but were not collected.

Prior to a second visit, this field had been harrowed, resulting in 95% visibility and the recovery of 8 pieces of brick and tile. Of these, 4 were of post-medieval or early modern date. The remainder ((26), (28), (31) and (33)) had characteristics that could place them in the Romano-British or post-medieval periods.

Field 9
This field was covered by dense pasture, reducing visibility to 10%. The route followed the south bank of the Gayton North Fen Drain. No finds were recovered.

Field 10
The north corner of this field was extremely wet, with several centimetres of standing water. It was covered with rough pasture, reducing visibility to 15%. No finds were recovered. The route followed the south bank of the Gayton North Fen Drain.

Two areas of ridge and furrow were observed in this field. The first, in the northern corner, was oriented northeast to southwest, with the ridges approximately 6m apart. A second area of slightly wider ridge and furrow occupied the majority of the rest of the field, excluding the north-eastern edge.

Field 11
This field was freshly ploughed, resulting in 80% visibility. Only one sherd of 19th or 20th century Black-glazed ware was recovered.

Field 12
This field supported a well-developed young crop, producing 30% visibility. No finds were recovered.

Field 13
Field 13 was freshly ploughed, with 85% visibility. The route in this field follows the south bank of a drain. Two sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered, (60) and (61), both of a grey quartz gritted fabric; the first probably 2nd century or later, the second from the 2nd or 3rd century.

Field 14
This field supported a young cereal crop, with 40% visibility. The proposed pipeline route follows the east bank of a drain. No finds were recovered.

Field 15
During the initial survey of this field, it supported a young cereal crop, resulting in 80% visibility. Fields 15 and 16 are located close to the medieval settlement remains at Longlands Farm; described in the A F Howland Associates desk-top study. This visit produced a sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware bowl (62) dated to the 18th or 19th century, as well as one worked flint (63), probably a scraper or blade dated to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age.

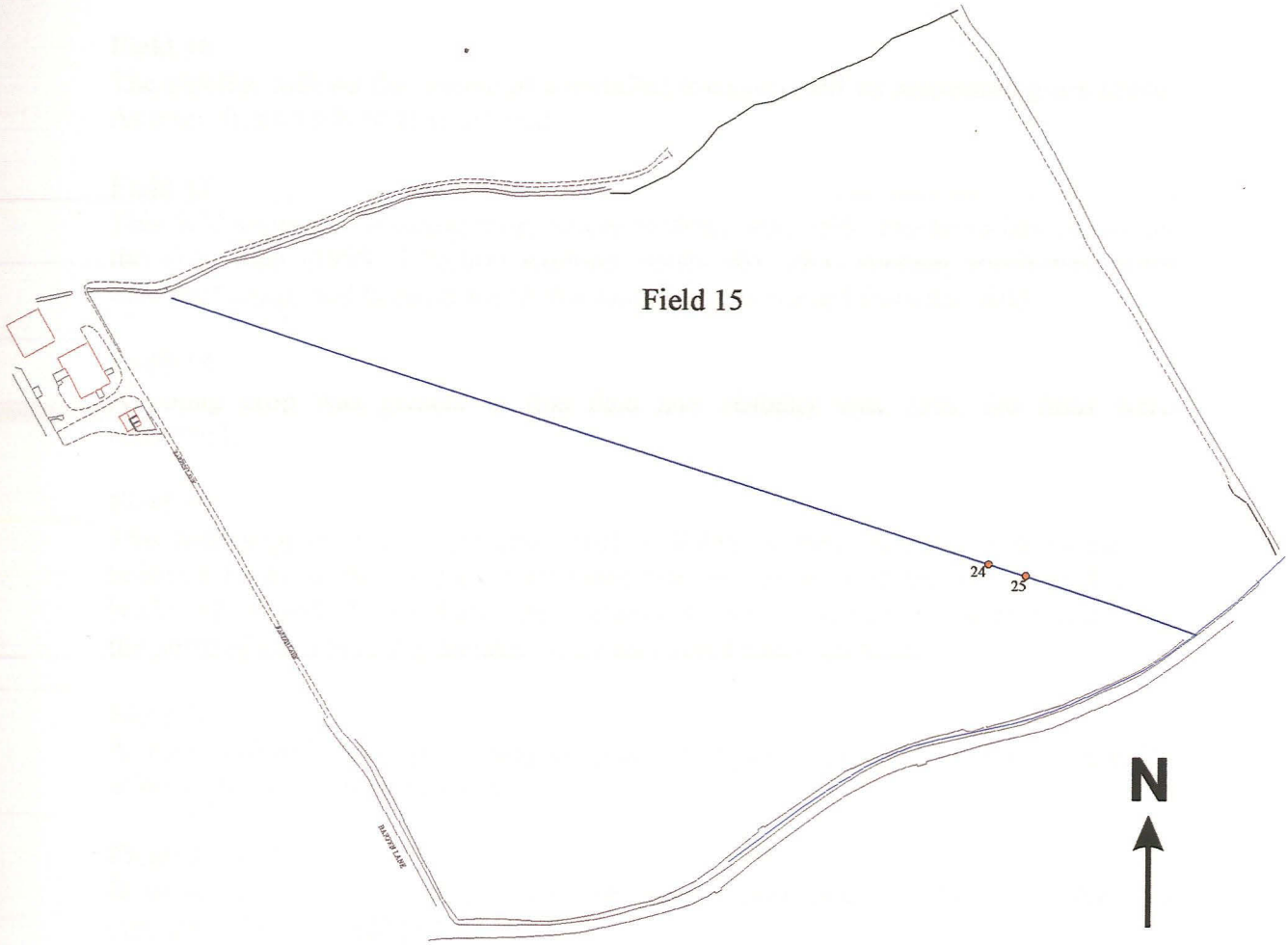

Fig. 4 : Close-up of field 15 showing location of brick and tile fragments recovered.
1:5,000

By the time that a second visit took place to recover brick and tile, this crop had matured and visibility was reduced to 20%. Two fragments of undated ceramic material were recovered.

Field 16
The pipeline follows the course of a metalled trackway and its associated grass verge. As a result, no finds were recovered.

Field 17
This field supported a young crop, where visibility was 75%. The boundary shown on the O.S. map (1999, 1:25,000 explorer series No. 283) running south-west from Strubby Grange had been removed. No finds were recovered from this field.

Field 18
A young crop was present in this field and visibility was 75%. No finds were recovered.

Field 19
This field supported a young crop, with visibility at 75%. A pond in the centre is believed to be a 19th century clay extraction pit, as it is at the site of a disused brickyard, (Bond, 2001). Land drain fragments were considerably more frequent to the north of this pond. No artefacts were recovered from this field.

Field 20
A dense and well-developed young crop was growing in this field, leading to visibility of 60%. No artefacts were recovered.

Fields 21 & 22
Both fields were under pasture when the survey took place, leading to visibility of only 20%. Neither field yielded any finds.

Field 23
When first examined, this field contained the stubble of a former crop, interspaced with patchy grass. As a result, visibility was only 50%. A single small sherd of unidentifiable pottery was recovered.

During the second visit, the grass had matured, reducing visibility to 40%, however this examination still produced 14 fragments of brick and tile. Of these, 8 could not be dated, and a further 3 were of post-medieval or early modern date. Fragments (12) and (19) could be either Romano-British or post medieval, and both appear to be brick fragments. Fragment (22) was securely dated to the Romano-British period and is identified as a piece of *tegula* (roof tile).

7.0 Discussion and conclusions

The project has yielded a surprising paucity of finds; only 9 pottery sherds, a single worked flint and 24 fragments of mostly un-informative brick and tile. From this limited evidence, it is difficult to observe patterns or draw conclusions, although two limited groupings can be postulated.

Fig.5 : Close-up of field 23 showing location of brick and tile fragments recovered.
1:5,000

Three sherds of medieval pottery, two from the 12th or 13th centuries and one from the 13th to 15th century were recovered in fields 7 and 8. In this area, the route follows the edge of Glacial Till deposits (B.G.S. 1996 and 1999), which would have formed the edge of the drier land in this period. Village location patterns in the medieval period tended to respect the local topography, with settlements focused on the drier lands formed by the glacial clays of the Middle Marsh, (Fenwick, Van de Noort et al, 2001). This small 'grouping' may reflect such activity in the area, although it is also possible that the finds are merely the result of manuring.

The two finds of Romano-British date were virtually adjacent in Field 13, on the saltmarsh deposits formed in the former channel of the Great Eau; a location that is unlikely to have been suitable for habitation or other permanent activity in the Roman period. Furthermore, the finds were adjacent to a drain, and possibly derive from up-cast from drain cleaning, suggesting that Romano-British deposits will only occur at depth from the modern ground surface.

The assemblage of brick and tile produced results of limited usefulness, as most of the fragments recovered were post-medieval or undated. However two groupings of possible Romano-British date were identified.

In field 8, four fragments of what may be Romano-British brick were recovered, which could provide evidence for a structure on the edge of the higher and drier till landscape between Walk Farm and Pyewipe farm. Field 23 produced two further fragments of possible Romano-British brick, along with a positively identified *tegula* fragment. These too may be slight evidence of a building in the vicinity, although fragment numbers are extremely low.

A single worked flint was recovered from field 15, immediately to the north-west of Longlands.

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The methodology adopted allowed a sample of finds to be gathered from along the route of the proposed pipeline. Very little material was actually recovered. This may be partly because the route follows the course of drains for much of its length and the periodic cleaning out of these channels will have produced up-cast which can mask potential artefact-bearing topsoils. This effect was particularly apparent in field 10, where ridge and furrow was completely buried in the vicinity of the drain that formed the north-eastern boundary.

The re-walking of selected fields in the vicinity of known or suspected medieval settlement remains to collect brick and tile produced a result of limited usefulness; most of the material collected was either post-medieval or undated, but two 'concentrations' of possible Romano-British material were identified.

9.0 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Anglian Water Services Ltd for commissioning this report and A F Howland Associates for providing some historical background to the study area. Thanks are also due to D. Bower for assistance with the fieldwalking and C. Clay for the initial G.P.S. surveying of the proposed pipeline route.

10.0 References

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11.0 Site archive

An archive consisting of written, drawn, photographic and object elements is in preparation and will be deposited at the Lincoln City and County museum within six months of the completion of this report.

Access can be gained to it by quoting the L.C.C. Museum accession number 2003.56.

Appendix 1. Colour plates

Pl. 1 : Field 15, looking northwest. Note Barfen farm in background.

Pl. 2 : Field 23, looking north.

Appendix 2. Post-Roman Pottery Archive

Jane Young *Lindsey Archaeological Services*

context	cname	full name	form type	sherds	weight	part	description	date
002	BEVO1T	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 1	jug	1	6	BS		12th to early 13th
003	BL	Black-glazed wares	large bowl	1	71	base		19th to 20th
051	MISC	Unidentified types	?	1	3	BS	very abraded;fine orange fabric	Roman to medieval
054	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	jug	1	12	BS	very abraded	late 13th to 15th
057	ELGQC	East Lincolnshire Glazed Quartz and Chalk fabrics	jug	1	17	LHJ	pocked glaze	12th to 13th
058	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	large bowl	1	33	rim		18th
062	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	large bowl	1	30	rim		18th to 19th

20 March 2003

Appendix 4: Brick and tile Archive

Jane Young *Lindsey Archaeological Services*

context	cname	full name	frags	weight	description	date
10	MISC	Unidentified types	1	7	? brick	no date
11	MISC	Unidentified types	1	3	could be pot;oxid	no date
12	BRK	Brick	1	13	shell & chalk inclusions;? brick	Roman or post-medieval
13	MISC	Unidentified types	1	3	oxid;flake	no date
14	MISC	Unidentified types	1	2	oxid;flake	no date
15	MISC	Unidentified types	1	3	could be pot;oxid	no date
16	MISC	Unidentified types	1	8	? brick	no date
17	MISC	Unidentified types	1	13	? brick	no date
18	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	48		post-medieval to early modern
19	MISC	Unidentified types	1	8	shell & chalk inclusions;? brick	Roman or post-medieval
20	MISC	Unidentified types	1	1		no date
21	DRAIN	Drain (general)	1	11		early modern
22	TEG	Tegula	1	16	flange;? Id as very abraded	Roman
23	MODTIL	Modern tile	1	13	drain ?	early modern
24	MISC	Unidentified types	1	10	oxid;flake	no date
25	MISC	Unidentified types	1	9	could be pot;oxid	no date
26	BRK	Brick	1	39	shell & chalk inclusions;? brick	Roman or post-medieval
27	MODTIL	Modern tile	1	30	drain ?	early modern
28	BRK	Brick	1	66	mortar over break	Roman or post-medieval
29	BRK	Brick	1	124		early modern
30	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	40		post-medieval
31	BRK	Brick	1	52	shell & chalk inclusions;? brick	Roman or post-medieval
32	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	41	drain ?	early modern
33	BRK	Brick	1	30		Roman or post-medieval

24 April 2003

Appendix 5. Worked flint

1.0 Catalogue

One piece of worked flint was recovered during fieldwalking:

Find No.		Description
063	Utilised flake	Tertiary flake, with small flat platform, relatively pronounced bulb (having eraillure flake removal) and hinged termination. Dorsal surface has scars suggesting the removal of similar large flakes from single platform. The majority of one lateral edge has been retouched by the removal of a series of uniform abrupt flakes (short scale flakes), creating a slightly concave edge – this may have rendered this edge suitable for use as a scraper, or could have created a 'backed' flake – the retouched surface enabling the forefinger to apply pressure along the unmodified lateral edge. Characteristics suggest Late Neolithic to Early Bronze age date for manufacture. Slight post-depositional damage to the flake margins. Unusual, banded opaque flint – alternating mid greyish-brown and creamy-brown stripes, within caramel coloured matrix. 51 x 31mm.

NB: Measurements are given only for complete flakes. The first figure relates to the maximum length, measured perpendicular to the striking platform; the second to maximum breadth, measured at a right angle to the length. Figures for the percentage of cortex relate to the total area of the dorsal surface and platform.

Report by Jim Rylatt – February, 2003