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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT THE BIRCHES,
CHURCH LANE,
MAREHAM LE FEN,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MFCL08)**

Work Undertaken For

Mr. Arthur Johnson

November 2008

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: S/114/00612/07
National Grid Reference: TF 27697 61167
City and County Museum Accession No: 2008.160
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-51671

APS Report No. 122/08

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



REGISTERED
ORGANISATION
IFA

Quality Control
'The Birches', Church Lane,
Mareham Le Fen, Lincolnshire
(MFCL 08)

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisor	Mark Peachey
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Mark Peachey
Photographic Reproduction	Mark Peachey
Post-excavation Analyst	Mark Peachey

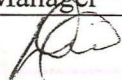

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Dale Trimble 	 Tom Lane
Date: 26 November 2008	Date: 26 November 2008

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	1
3.	AIMS	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	2
6.	DISCUSSION	3
7.	CONCLUSION	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
9.	PERSONNEL	3
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	3
11.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	3

Appendices

1. Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief
2. Context summary
3. The Finds *by Anne Boyle and Paul Cope-Faulkner*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Trench location plan
- Figure 4 Trench plan
- Figure 5 Sections

List of Plates

- Plate 1 The site looking south immediately prior to machining
- Plate 2 Section 1
- Plate 3 Section 2
- Plate 4 Work in progress looking northeast

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks on a residential development at The Birches, Church Lane, Mareham Le Fen, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the house footings during which a levelling deposit, probably modern, over former ploughsoil was revealed. No archaeological features of an earlier date were identified.

Finds of 13th to 15th century pottery and tile indicated activity of this date in the vicinity. Cattle bones and modern tile were also retrieved.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. 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

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr. Arthur Johnson to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks on a residential development at The Birches, Church Lane, Mareham Le Fen, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S/114/00612/07). The watching brief was carried out on 5th November 2008.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Mareham Le Fen is located approximately 8km south of Horncastle in the

administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). It lies on the northern fen edge of Lincolnshire on a gentle slope down to the southwest at approximately 10m OD. Local soils are the Blackwood Association sandy gleys developed on glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127). The proposed development is centred on NGR TF 27697 61167, immediately west of The Birches on the south side of Church Lane, close to the centre of the village as defined by the parish church of St. Helen which lies approximately 150m to the northeast (Figs 2, 3).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

In the Domesday Book of 1086 Mareham Le Fen is recorded as being in the Wapentake of Horncastle and is referred to as *Marum* (Foster and Longley 1976), derived from the Old English word *mere*, meaning lake (Cameron 1998). The survey also recorded the village as having a church and priest, 60 acres of meadow and 300 acres of underwood.

A restored remnant of a late Anglo-Saxon cross (HER 42967), which is protected as Scheduled Ancient Monument no. 22674, remains in the graveyard of St. Helen's Church.

The greatest amount of evidence for activity at Mareham Le Fen is for the medieval period. The site lies in the historic core of the village. St. Helen's Church (HER 40750) dates to the 13th century, with considerable alterations having been undertaken in the 19th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 551).

The village was probably a subsidiary settlement to Revesby Abbey, with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record listing the existence of a market, fair and manor house (HER 43515, 40752 and 40758).

Archaeological evaluation undertaken on land south west of the church, adjacent to the village green, identified a number of pits and ditches dating to the 13th-14th century (Mark Williams, pers comm).

Excavations undertaken by Archaeological Project Services during 2001 and 2002 in advance of a development on a site off Fieldside approximately 350m east of the proposed development identified evidence for occupation at/nearby the site from the 11th-20th century. Two main periods of activity were identified, the high medieval (13th to mid 14th century) and the late medieval (15th century) followed by a hiatus in occupation during the 16th and 17th centuries and little subsequent activity in the area. Evidence of local tile production, along with new evidence of brick production before the 15th century was also recorded (Hall 2003).

An archaeological watching brief undertaken in June 2004 on land at Faith Cottage immediately east of the proposed development recorded only recent deposits (Murphy 2006).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches.

The objectives were to determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered and their spatial arrangement, to recover dating evidence from them and establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

The footings for the house were dug by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision. The trenches were inspected for archaeological remains and

representative sections were cleaned and drawn. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS (Figs 4, 5)

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 2	Modern deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1: Natural deposits

The natural deposit recorded in the bottom of most of the footings comprised orange sand and gravel (004).

Phase 2: Undated deposits

The sand and gravel was overlain by a mid greyish brown sandy silt subsoil (003) up to 0.32m thick which was undated.

Phase 3: Modern deposits

A dark brown clayey silt (002) overlying (003) contained occasional tile fragments and patches of mortar and was up to 0.4m thick. Overlying this was dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (001) up to

0.42m thick (Fig 5, Sections 1, 2, Plates 2, 3).

6. DISCUSSION

The natural orange sand and gravel was found to dip away slightly towards the southeast and the footings were correspondingly deeper towards this corner on the recommendation of the buildings inspector (1.15m compared to 0.85m at the north end of the building). Even so, the natural (004) was not quite reached in the southwest of the plot where the ground was firmer. Overlying the natural, subsoil (003) was probably a buried ploughsoil. Above this, the site had been levelled with layer (002) which was thicker at the south end (Section 1) than the north (Section 2). This had probably occurred in modern times despite a few finds of 13th-15th century pottery and roof tile which were most likely residual. This levelling up was borne out by the properties to the rear being at a slightly lower level.

7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief at The Birches, Church Lane, Mareham Le Fen, Lincolnshire revealed a levelling deposit, probably modern, over former ploughsoil. No archaeological features were identified. Finds of 13th to 15th century pot and tile indicated activity of this date in the vicinity. Cattle bones and modern tile were also retrieved.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Arthur Johnson.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
 Illustration: Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 HER Heritage Environment Record
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

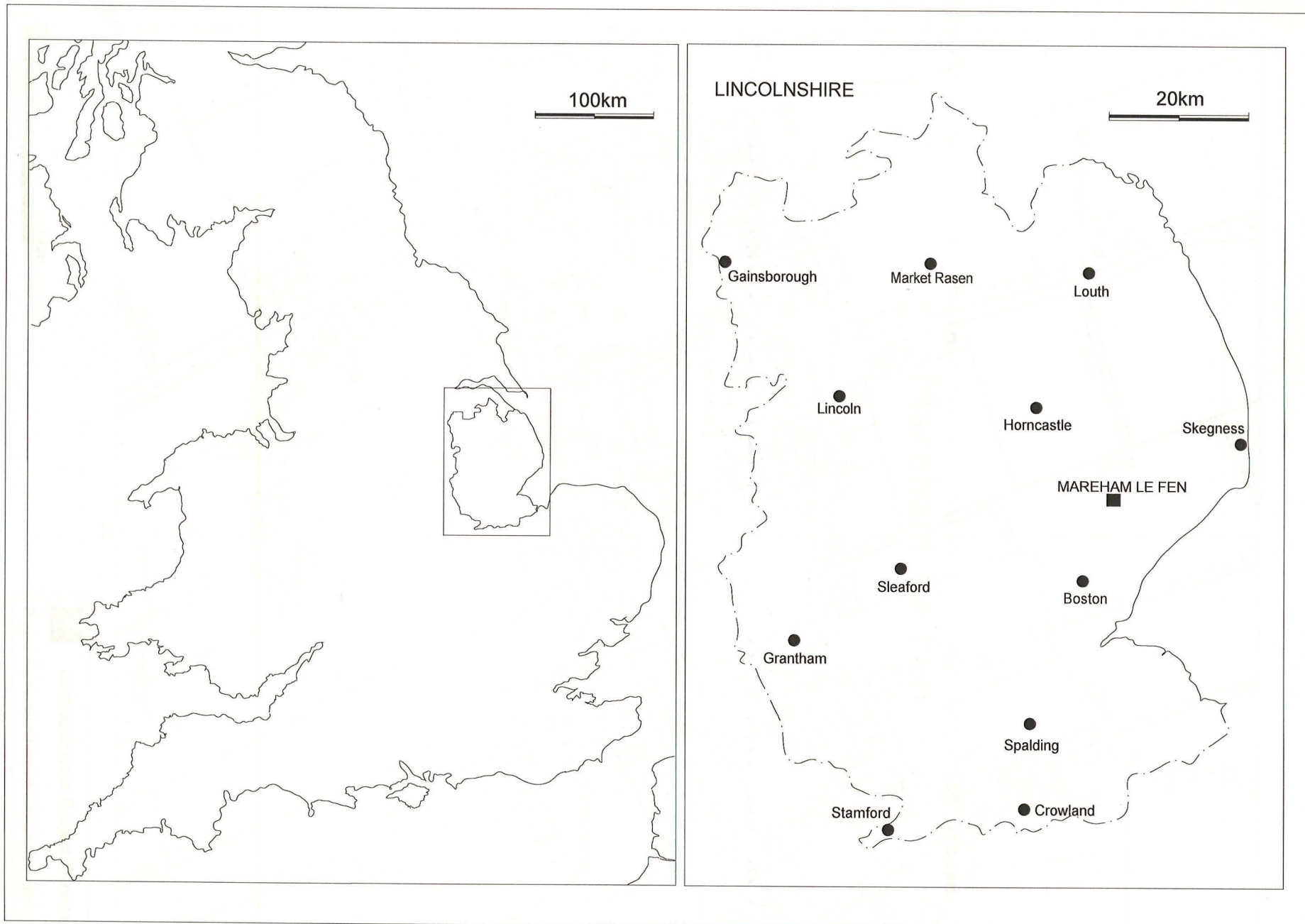
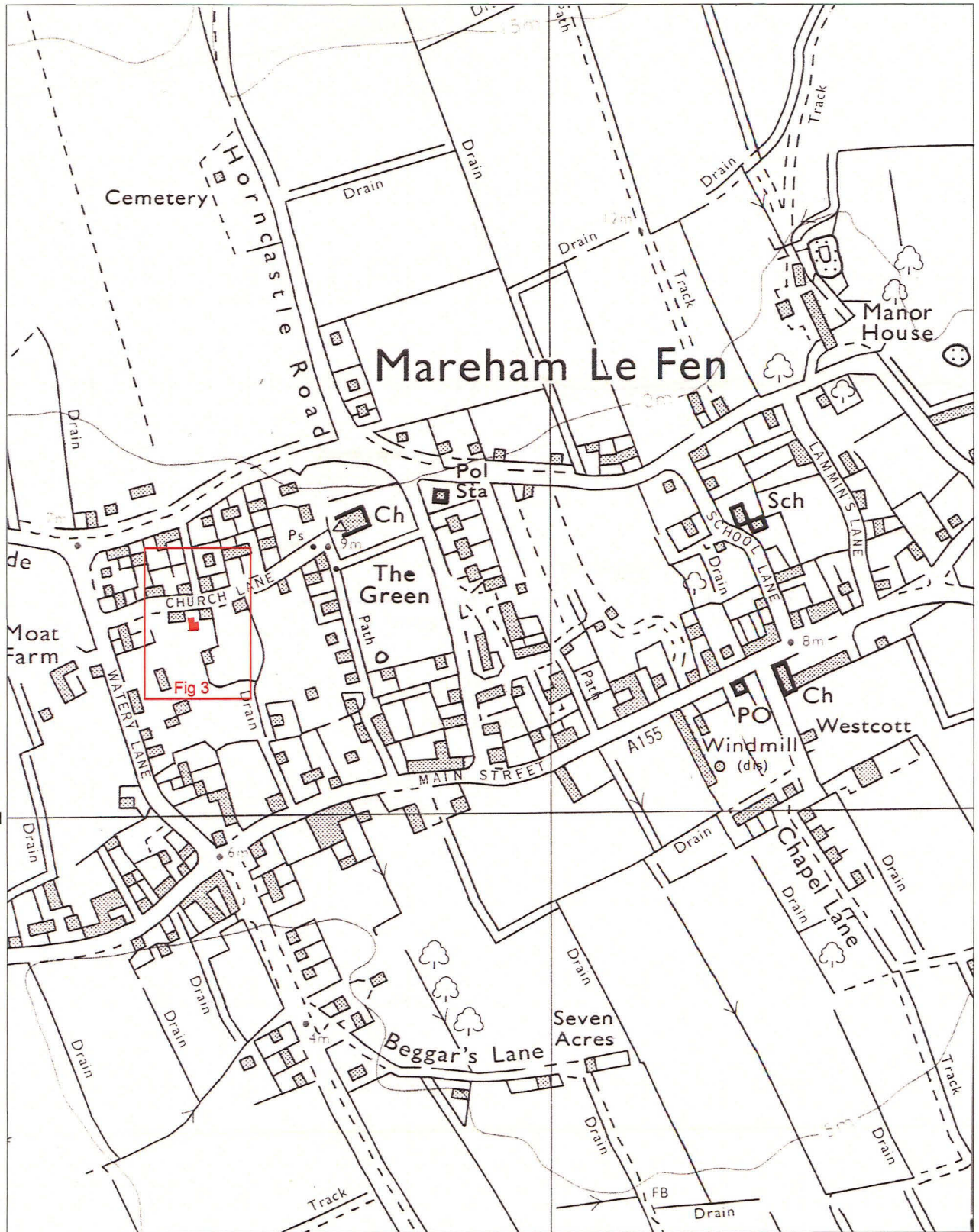


Figure 1: General Location Plan



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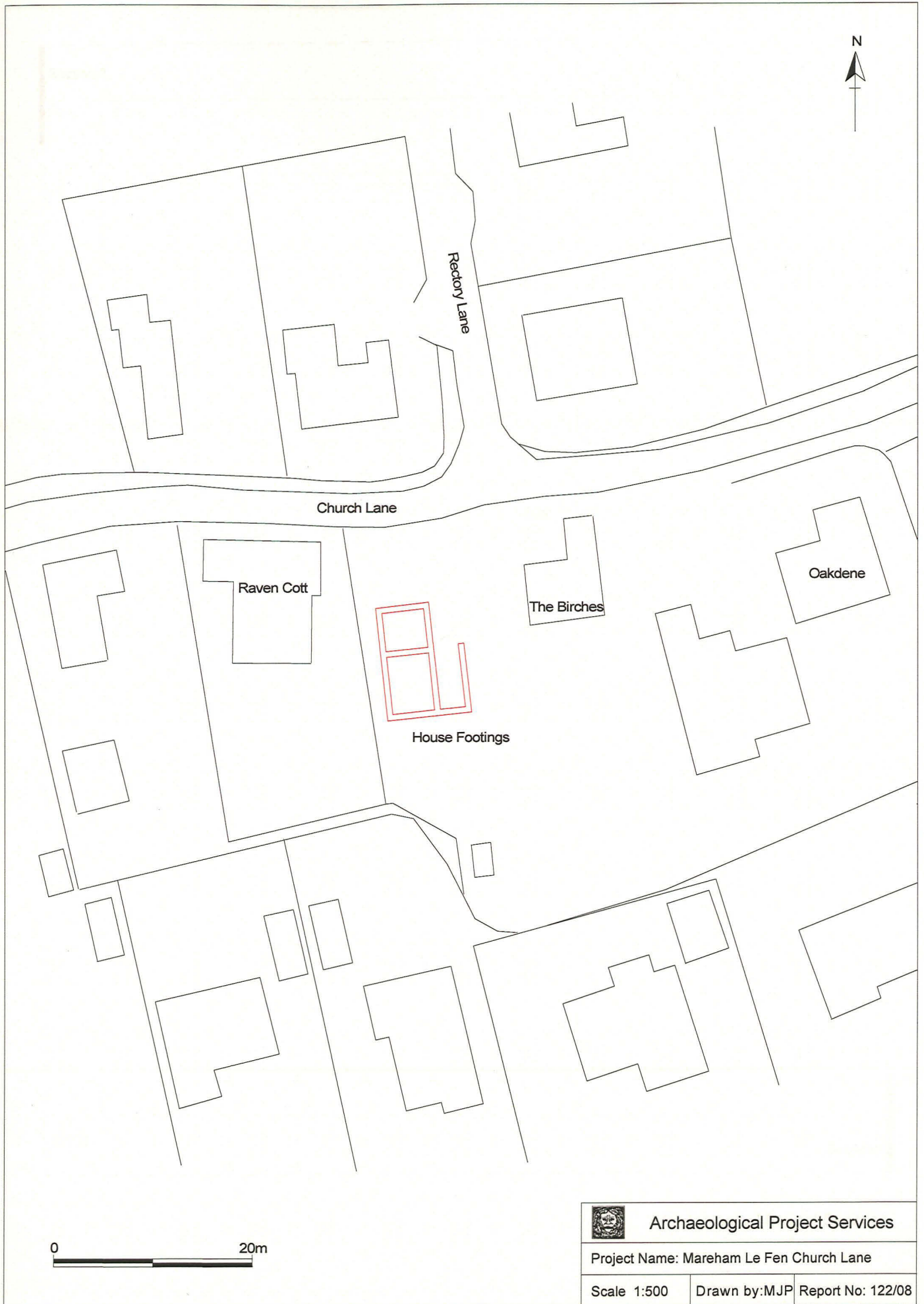
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Mareham Le Fen Church Lane		
Scale 1: 5000	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 122/08

Figure 2. Site Location Plan




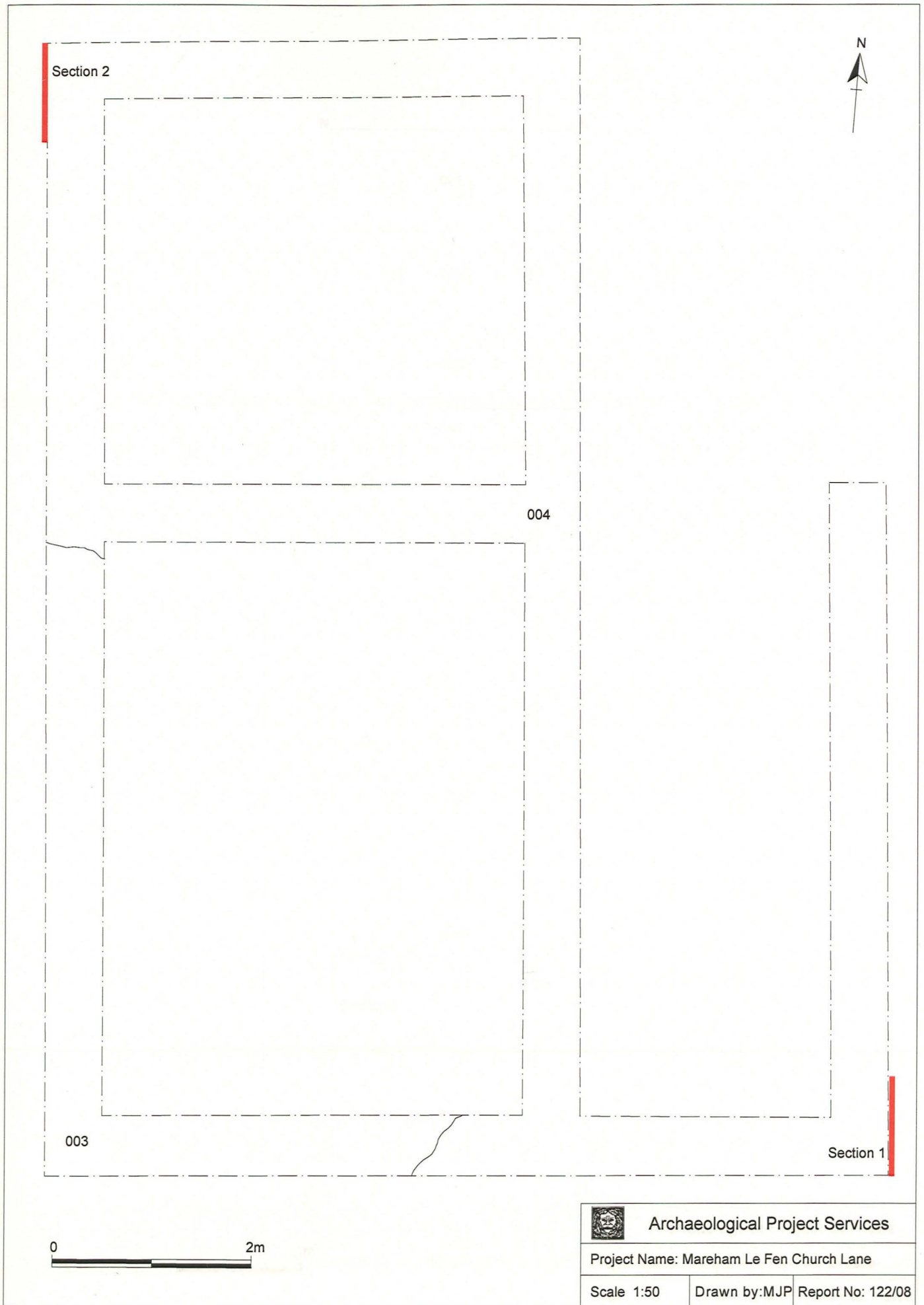
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Project Name: Mareham Le Fen Church Lane		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 122/08

Figure 3. Trench Location Plan



Archaeological Project Services

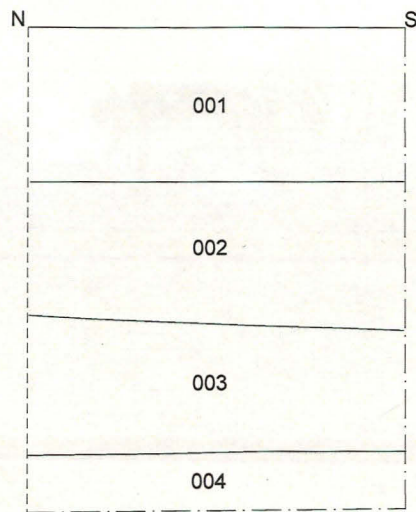
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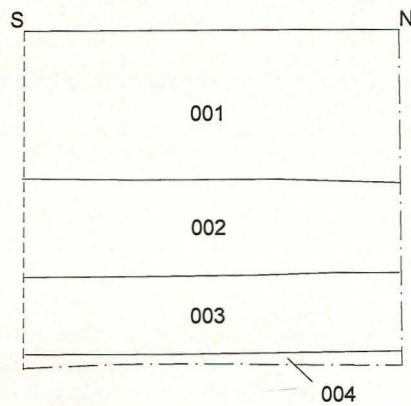
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Report No: 122/08

Figure 4. Trench Plan



Section 1



Section 2



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Mareham Le Fen Church Lane

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: MJP

Report No: 122/08

Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1. The site looking south immediately prior to machining



Plate 2. Section 1



Plate 3. Section 2



Plate 4. Work in progress looking northeast

**APPENDIX 1: SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
PREPARED FOR MR ARTHUR JOHNSON
OCTOBER 2008**

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological watching brief is required during residential development at The Birches, Church Lane, Mareham le Fen, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, close to the historic core of the village. Excavations southeast of the parish church of St. Helen have identified medieval remains of 13th to 15th century date.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief undertaken during all groundworks associated with the development.*
- 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 an archaeological watching brief during residential development on land at The Birches, Church Lane, Mareham Le Fen, Lincolnshire centred on NGR TF 27697 61167.
- 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 Mareham le Fen is located approximately 8km south of Horncastle in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire. The proposed development is centred on NGR TF 276 611, immediately west of The Birches on the south side of Church Lane, close to the centre of the village as defined by the parish church of St. Helen which lies approximately 150m to the northwest (Figs 1 and 2).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S/114/00612/07) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for demolition of an existing outbuilding, construction of a new dwelling and garage and alterations to the existing access. Condition 2 of the planning permission requires the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief during all groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The village lies on the northern fen edge of Lincolnshire on a gentle slope down to the southwest at approximately 10m. Local soils are the Blackwood Association sandy gleys developed on glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 In the Domesday Book of 1086 Mareham-Le-Fen is recorded as being in the Wapentake of Horncastle and is referred to as Marum (Foster and Longley, 1976, lxxx), derived from the Old English word mere, meaning lake. The survey also recorded the village as having a church and priest, 60 acres of meadow and 300 acres of underwood.
- 6.2 A restored remnant of a late Anglo-Saxon cross (HER 42967), which is protected as Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 22674, remains in the graveyard of St. Helen's Church.
- 6.3 The greatest evidence for activity at Mareham-Le-Fen is for the medieval period. The site lies in the centre of the historic core of Mareham-Le-Fen. St. Helen's Church (HER 40750) dates to the 13th century, with considerable alterations having been undertaken in the 19th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 551).
- 6.4 The village was possibly a subsidiary settlement to Revesby Abbey, with the existence of a market and fair, and the presence of a manor house (HER 43515, 40752 and 40758). The exact location of the manor house is uncertain, although two possible sites have been suggested.
- 6.5 Archaeological evaluation undertaken on land southwest of the church, adjacent to the village green, identified a number of pits and ditches dating to the 13-14th century (Mark Williams, pers comm).
- 6.6 Excavations undertaken by Archaeological Project Services during 2001 and 2002 in advance of development on a site off Fieldside approximately 350m east of the proposed development identified evidence for occupation at/nearby the site from the 11th - 20th century. Two main periods of activity were identified, the high medieval (13th-to mid 14th century) and the late medieval (15th century) followed by a hiatus in occupation during the 16th and 17th centuries and little subsequent activity in the area. Evidence of local tile production, along with new evidence for brick production before the 15th century was also recorded (Hall 2005).
- 6.7 An archaeological watching brief undertaken in June, 2004 during construction of the dwelling immediately adjacent to the proposed development recorded only recent deposits (Murphy, 2006)

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 A smooth ditching bucket will be requested for all excavations undertaken as part of the watching brief.
- 8.2.3 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.
- 8.2.4 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.5 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.
- 8.2.6 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and 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 fieldwork 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 investigations will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigations.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigations.
- A text describing the findings of the investigations.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation results.
- Location plans of the site and recorded building.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced. The building plan will be correlated to the photographic plates.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the development and use of the building, and 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 building elevations, general interior views and specific features, and the watching brief site and archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; East Lindsey District Council 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. It is anticipated that preparation and deposition of the archive will be complete within the six month period commencing from the start of fieldwork.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 12.2 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 notice in writing of 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 that aspect of 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, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J Rackham, Independent Specialist, or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, 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.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Murphy, K., 2006, *Archaeological Watching Brief of Land at Faith Cottage, Church Lane, Mareham Le Fen, Lincolnshire* (MCL04) Unpublished Archaeological Project Services Report **19/06**

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Description	Interpretation	Date
001	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional pieces of plastic sheeting and rubble fragments, up to 0.42m thick.	Topsoil	Modern
002	Friable dark brown clayey silt with occasional brick fragments and mortar patches, up to 0.4m thick.	Levelling layer	13 th -15 th century (probably residual)
003	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt up to 0.32m thick.	Buried subsoil	
004	Loose orange sand and gravel sloping slightly to SE	Natural	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

MEDIEVAL POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A single sherd weighing 43 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1.

Condition

The sherd is in poor condition and appears to have been subjected to heat, causing re-oxidisation and spalling of the fabric. A post-firing hole has been drilled through the vessel wall.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	No S	No V	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
002	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	?	1	1	43	BS	Flaked; heat altered?; possible post firing hole; re-oxidised; spalled.	Late 13th to 15th

Provenance

A single sherd was recovered from levelling layer (002).

Potential

No further work is required; the pottery poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained.

Summary

A single sherd of Toynton medieval ware was recovered from the site, indicating activity of this date occurring in the area.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of four fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 1179 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

Condition

All the fragments are in fresh condition. A roofing tile from (002) has hoof impressions on one surface, possibly made by a sheep (Jen Wood *pers comm.*)

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
001	PANT	Pantile		1	429		19th to 20th
001	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Oxidised; calcareous	1	20	Flat roofer; Toynton?	13th to 15th
001	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Oxidised; medium sandy + shale/clay pellets + fe	1	299	Flat roofer; sheep? hoof impressions; mortar; soot over broken edge	13th to 15th
002	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	OX/R/OX; Toynton fabric	1	431	Flat roofer; patchy soot; mortar; strike marks	13th to 15th

Provenance

Roofing tile was collected from topsoil (001) and levelling layer (002).

Range

Three fragments of medieval tile (two in fabrics that suggest they were manufactured at Toynton-all-Saints) and a modern pantile are present in the assemblage.

Potential

No further work is required. The medieval tile poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained; the pantile fragment is suitable for discard.

Summary

A small amount of medieval and modern roofing tile was recovered from two contexts.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 3 (402g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The bone derived from the levelling layer (002) dating to the 13th – 15th centuries.

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate.

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
002	cattle	radius	1	212	
	cattle	tibia	2	190	

Summary

The assemblage is considered too small for meaningful analysis. The bone should be retained as part of the archive.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
001	19th to 20th	Date on CBM
002	Late 13th to 15th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

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Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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 interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used 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
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Context records
1	Context record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
2	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Box of finds

All primary records 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:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2008.160

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: MFCL 08

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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