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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND  
RECORDING AT  
BEESBY ROAD,  
MALTBY LE MARSH,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(MMBR 14)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
MHD Builders**

May 2014

Report Compiled by  
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons)

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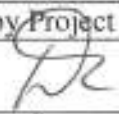
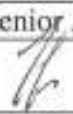
APS Report No. 43/14

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



**Quality Control**  
 Beesby Road,  
 Maltby le Marsh  
 MMBR 14

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken at Beesby Road, Maltby le Marsh, Lincolnshire. The investigations monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for two new detached dwellings.*

*The site lies close to the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of Maltby le Marsh which is best represented by All Saints' church dating to c. 1300. Earthwork remains of village closes, a moated manor and ridge and furrow of the medieval field system have been recorded within and around the village. Romano-British (AD 43-410) material is also known from the vicinity.*

*The investigations revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits. Overlying the natural glacial till was a subsoil of alluvial origin. The subsoil varied in thickness which may represent remnant ridge and furrow, indicating that the site was under an agricultural regime during the medieval period. No other archaeological features were revealed and no artefacts were retrieved during the investigation..*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by MHD Builders to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with new residential development at Beesby Road, Maltby le Marsh, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N/112/2548/12. The monitoring was carried out on the 21<sup>st</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> March 2014 in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the

Planning Archaeologist, Lincolnshire County Council.

### 2.2 Topography and Geology

Maltby le Marsh is located 17km southwest of Louth and 21km northwest of Skegness in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 300m southwest of the centre of the village as defined by All Saints' Church at National Grid Reference TF 4634 8120 (Fig. 2).

Local soils are of the Holderness Association, typically fine loamy stagnogley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214). These soils are developed on a drift geology of glacially derived till which seals a solid geology of Cretaceous Chalk (BGS 1996).

### 2.3 Archaeological Setting

Maltby le Marsh is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Roman period to the present day. A fragment of Roman tile was recovered during fieldwalking to the north of the village.

Maltby-le-Marsh is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Referred to as *Maltebi*, the name is derived from the Old Danish *by*, meaning village or homestead and an Old Danish personal name, *Malti*, as the first element (Cameron 1998, 85). At the time of Domesday the land was held 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 is 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 medieval field systems extended alongside the main road and comprised ridge and furrow and field boundaries.

Post-medieval remains are restricted to 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 18<sup>th</sup> century.

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, topsoil was partially removed from the footprint of the new dwellings (Plate 1). Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Once excavated, the sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. 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 1. 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 the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on

the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

### 5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of the foundation trenches was a natural layer of brown clay with frequent chalk fragments (003). This measured in excess of 0.4m thick.

Developed upon the natural clay was a subsoil comprising yellowish brown sandy silt (002) which ranged between 0.2m and 0.4m in thickness (Fig. 4, Sections 1 to 5; Plates 2 to 5). This was in turn sealed by the current topsoil of greyish brown sandy silt (001).

### 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of clay with chalk fragments relates to the underlying drift geology of glacial till.

Developed upon this was a sandy silt subsoil, the nature of which suggests it was derived from alluvial deposits that have now been transformed. It also implies that the site may have had an agricultural function. Furthermore, the varying thickness may also indicate some vestigial remains of ridge and furrow of the medieval field system.

No archaeological features were otherwise encountered and no artefacts were retrieved during the investigation.

### 7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Beesby Road, Maltby le

Marsh, as the site lay close to the medieval core of the village.

The investigations revealed natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits. The subsoil implies former use as an agricultural field with varying thicknesses perhaps suggesting remnants of ridge and furrow of the medieval field system. No other archaeological features were revealed and no artefacts were recovered.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr N Herbert of MHD Builders for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Elizabeth Bates kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
 Site Supervisor: Neil Parker  
 Archiving: Sarah Pritchard  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989, *Lincolnshire*, The Buildings of England (2<sup>nd</sup> edition, revised Antram, N.)

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey







Figure 1 - General location plan



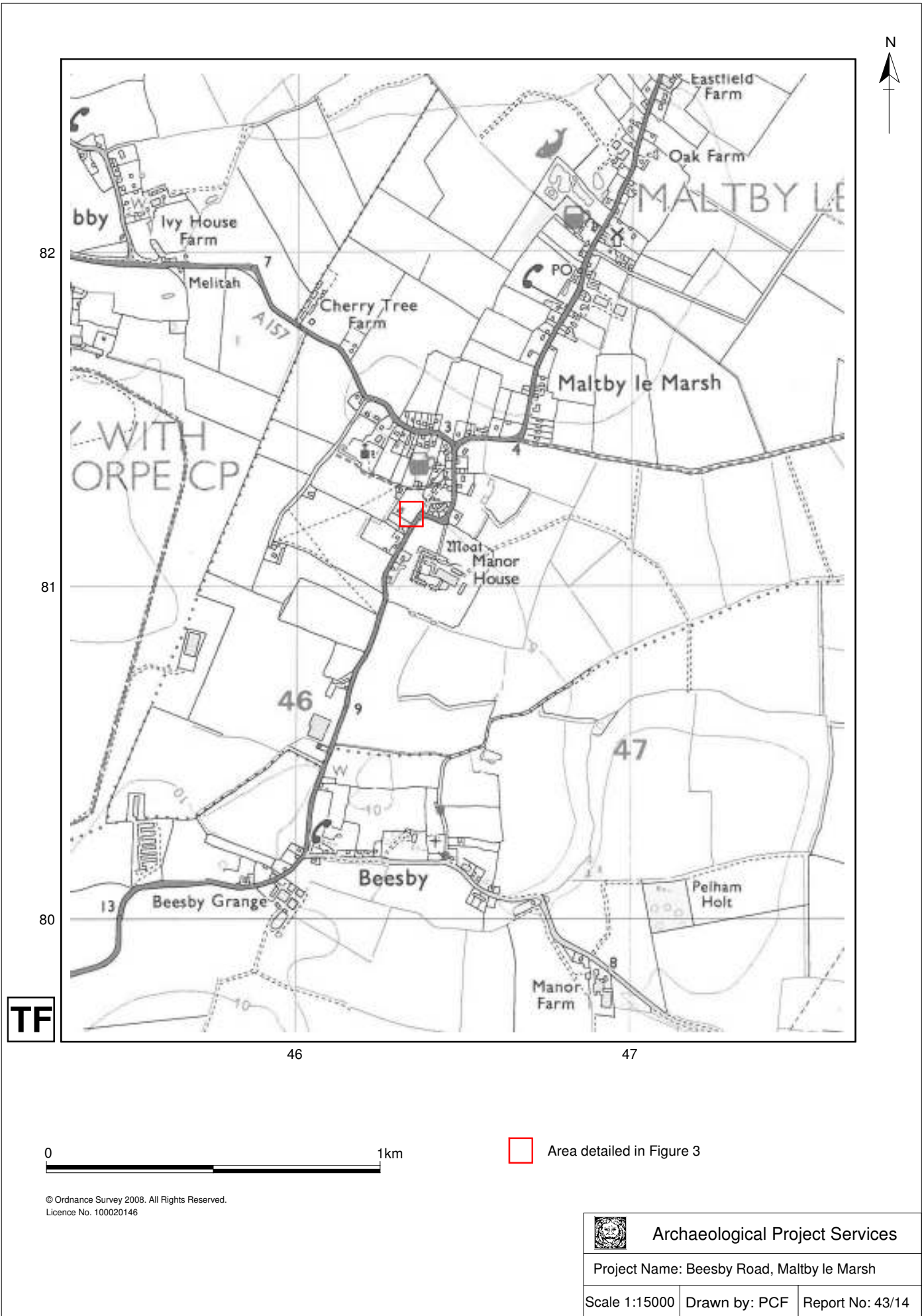


Figure 2 - Site location plan



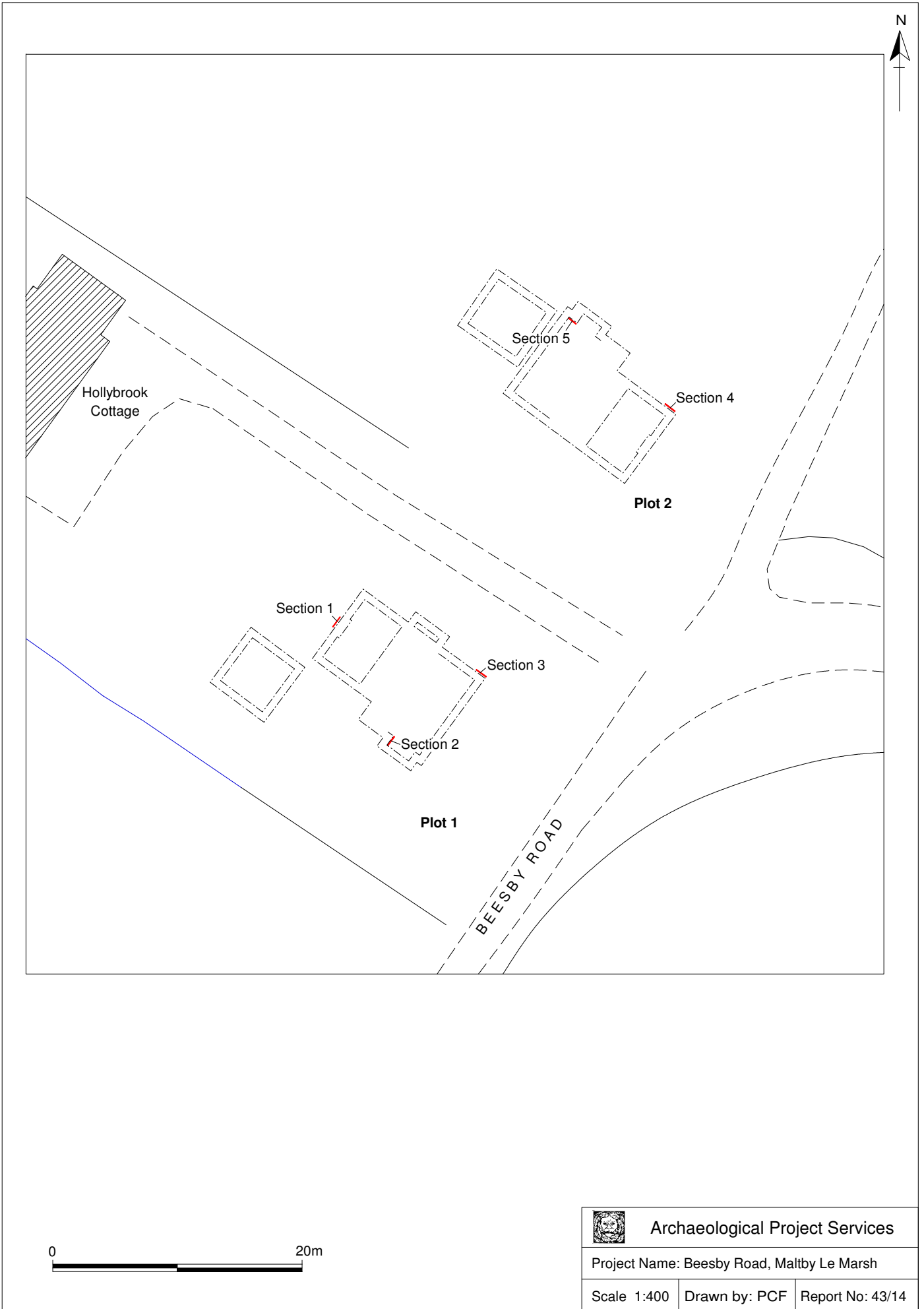
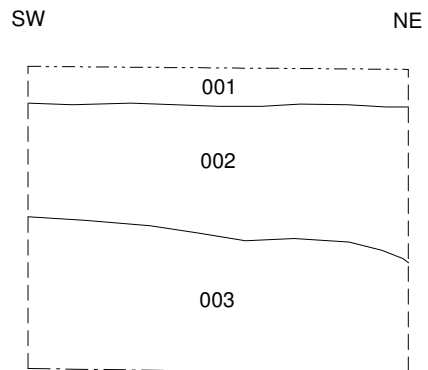
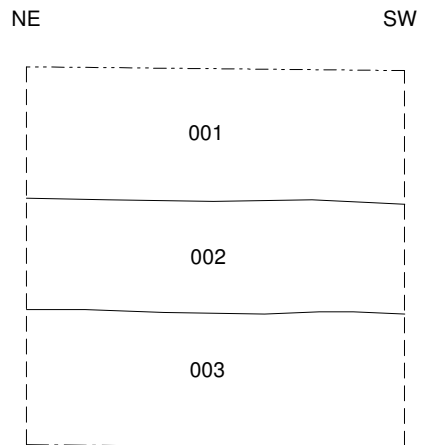


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations

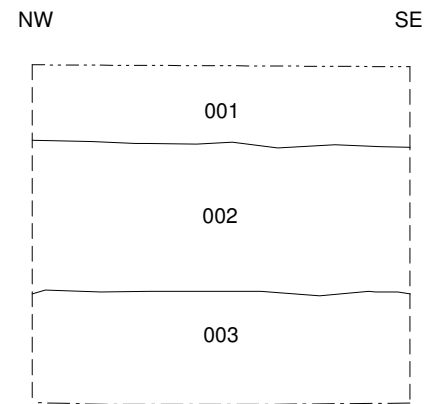




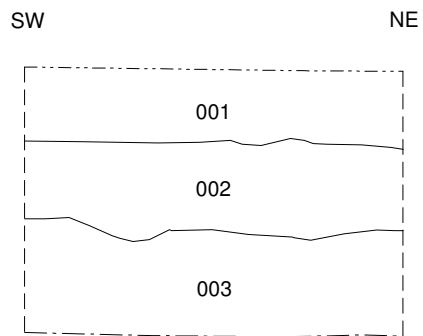
Section 1



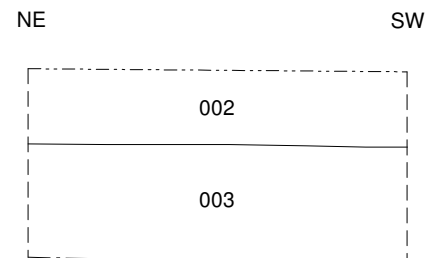
Section 2



Section 3



Section 4



Section 5




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Beesby Road, Maltby Le Marsh		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 43/14

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 4







Plate 1 – View across the area of Plot 1, looking east



Plate 2 – Section 1, looking northwest (north arrow positioned wrongly)



Plate 3 – Section 2, looking northwest

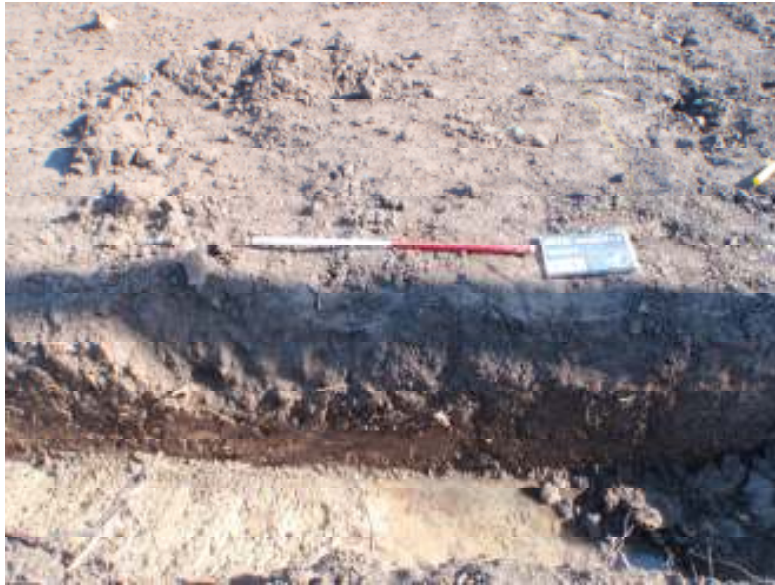


Plate 4 – Section 4, looking northwest



Plate 5 – Section 5, looking southwest

## Appendix 1

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm to friable mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm to friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.4m thick	Subsoil
003	Firm to plastic mid brown clay with frequent chalk fragments, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit



## Appendix 2

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
<b>Context</b>	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).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Till</b>	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.



## Appendix 3

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Context records
2	Daily record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
3	Sheets of scale drawings

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: LCNCC: 2014.41

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: MMBR 14

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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