



Plate 1. Paleochannel [249] and [251], looking north



Plate 2. Ditch [142] filled by sand laminations, looking west



Plate 3. Ditch [171], looking south



Plate 4. Ditch [254], filled by sand laminations, looking north



Plate 5. Ditch [221], looking north



Plate 6. Ditch [130], looking south



Plate 7. Re-cut [185] on top of ditch [188], general view, looking north



Plate 8. Re-cut [185] on top of ditch [188], detail of the section, looking north



Plate 9. Terminus [191], looking northeast



Plate 10. Relationship slot, re-cut [195] cutting [199], general view, looking north



Plate 11. Ditch [235], looking east



Plate 12. Ditch [120] looking west



Plate 13. Ditch [139], looking west



Plate 14. Ditch [147], looking east



Plate 15. Ditch [220], looking northwest



Plate 16. Ditch [215] filled by dumped waste, looking west



Plate 17. Ditch [160]=[209], pre-excavation shot, general view, looking east



Plate 18. Ditch [160], looking northwest



Plate 19. Relationship slot showing ditch [176] cutting [174], looking west



Plate 20. Ditch [293] cut on top by [296], general view, looking west



Plate 21. Ditch [298] cut on top by [301], detail of section, looking east



Plate 22. Ditch [203], looking southeast



Plate 23. Ditch [239], looking east



Plate 24. Ditch [155]=[107]=[122]=[245], pre-excavation shot, looking west



Plate 25. Ditch [155] in relation with bricked surface (105), looking northeast



Plate 26. Detail of brick surface (105), looking northeast



Plate 27. Ditch [107] filled by dumped brick fragments, looking northwest



Plate 28. Ditch [122], general view, looking east



Plate 29. Ditch [245], looking northwest



Plate 30. Ditch [113], looking east



Plate 31. Terminus [150] looking north



Plate 32. Ditch [134] looking southwest



Plate 33. Ditch [115] cut by gully [169], looking north



Plate 34. Hearth [178], looking northwest



Plate 35. Ditch [202], looking west

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Description	Interpretation
100	Mid brown sandy silt, 0.30m thick	Topsoil
101	Light brownish yellow silty sand, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
102	Dark reddish brown clayey silt, silty sand	Natural
103	Squared cut, vertical sides, flat base 3.42m long, 2.35m wide, 0.15m deep	Foundation cut of brick surface 105
104	Loose light yellow sand, 0.15m thick	Fill of [103], bedding sand for bricked surface
105	Dark red-orange bricks 0.09m thick	Brick surface
106	Hard light yellowish brown silty sand, slightly clayey, 0.21m thick	Alluvial layer covering 105, same as 156
107	Linear cut east-west aligned, moderate sloping sides slightly concave base. 2.40m wide and 0.57m deep	Possible post-medieval drainage ditch
108	Compact light yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.45m thick	Upper fill of [107]
109	Compact orangish red sand with modern bricks fragments, 0.10m thick	Accumulation of bricks fragments on the northern side of ditch [107]
110	Friable medium reddish brown and dark brown mottled sandy silt 0.15m thick	Lower fill of ditch [107]
111	Linear cut east-west aligned, moderately steep sides, concave base. 2.00m wide and 0.55m deep	Ditch terminus, same as [113]
112	Hard light yellowish brown light grey mottled sandy silt, slightly clayey	Single fill of ditch terminus [111]
113	Linear cut east-west aligned, steep sides, uneven base. 2.00m wide 0.50m deep	Cut of possible drainage ditch, undated
114	Hard light yellowish brown light grey mottled sandy silt, slightly clayey.	Fill of ditch [113]
115	Linear cut east-west aligned, moderate slope of sides, concave base, 1.77m wide and 0.65m deep	Cut of possible drainage ditch, undated. Cut by [169] and same as [113]
116	Compact mid bluish grey clay with frequent crashed shells 0.24m thick	Lower fill of ditch [115], result of slumping accumulation
117	Compact mid yellowish brown sandy silt 0.27m thick	Fill of ditch [115] naturally accumulated
118	Hard mid greyish blue silty clay, 0.24m thick	Fill of ditch [115], naturally accumulated
119	Compact mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.41m thick	Upper fill of ditch [115]
120	Linear cut east-west aligned, concave sides and base. 1.85m wide and 0.45m deep	Cut of ditch
121	Firm mid brown mottled silty clay with three sherds of pottery	Fill of ditch [120]

122	Linear cut east-west aligned, moderate and steep sides and rounded base. 2.35m wide and 1.09m deep	Cut of post-medieval ditch with drainage function
123	Compact light yellowish brown sandy silt, with lumps of grey clay part of the natural. 0.45m thick	Upper fill ditch [122], probably naturally occurred after disuse of ditch [122]
124	Friable dark reddish brown orangish mottled sandy silt with occasional pieces of CBM, pottery and animal bone. 0.10-0.40m thick	Fill of ditch [122]
125	Plastic/hard dark bluish grey orangish mottled clay with occasional CBM fragments, pottery and animal bone. 0.55 thick	Lower fill of ditch [122]
126	Linear cut north-south aligned, partially excavated by relationship slot. Truncated by 128. Depth >0.38m	Cut of ditch, truncated by [128], part of a wider drainage system
127	Firm mid grey brown clay silt, no finds	Fill of ditch [126]
128	Linear cut east-west aligned partially excavated by relationship slot. Truncates ditch [126].	Cut of ditch, truncating [126]
129	Firm mid grey brown clay silt, 0.41m thick.	Fill of ditch [128]
130	Linear cut north-south aligned, moderate slope of sides, concave base. 1.70m wide and 0.50m deep	ditch, same as [126], [221], [228] etc.
131	Firm dark brown silty clay with occasional small marine shells. 0.10m thick	Lower fill of ditch [130]
132	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 1.22m wide and 0.35m thick	Upper fill of ditch [130]
133	Firm light and mid brown clay silt, 0.34 wide and 0.20m thick	Fill of ditch [130], possible windblown or slumping deposit
134	Linear cut east-west aligned, straight and moderate slope of sides, "V" shaped base. 1.41m wide and 0.55m deep	Cut of ditch with possible drainage purpose, undated
135	Compact mid grey silty clay with frequent shells. 0.25m thick	Lower fill of ditch [134], naturally deposited
136	Compact mid brownish grey sandy clay, 0.31m thick	Upper fill of ditch [134]
137	Linear cut east-west aligned, moderate slope of sides, concave base, 0.85m wide and 0.22m deep	Secondary undated gully, same as [145] and [169]
138	Hard mid reddish brown sandy silt	Single fill of gully [137]
139	Linear cut east-west aligned, moderate slope of sides, concave base. 1.95 m wide and 0.56m deep. Same as [147] and [231]	Drainage ditch, same as [147] and [231]
140	Firm dark grey brown silty clay, 1.95m wide and 0.30m thick.	Lower fill of ditch [139] similar to the natural
141	Firm mid grey brown clay silt, 1.60m wide and 0.26m thick	Upper fill of ditch [139]

142	Linear cut east-west aligned, moderate slope of sides, flat-slightly concave base. 2.28m wide and 0.66m deep	Possible drainage Roman ditch part of wider system. same as [165], [174], [254], [228] etc
143	Compact/loose orangish yellow sand, 0.66m thick	Single fill of ditch [142], result of natural depositional processes
144	Avoid	
145	Terminus of linear cut east-west aligned, with gentle and irregular slope of sides and irregular base. 0.52m wide and 0.08m deep	Terminus of gully, unknown dating and function. Same as [169] and [137]
146	Hard mid grey with reddish flecks clayey silt. 0.08m thick	Single fill of gully [145]
147	Linear cut east-west aligned, with concave sides and flat base, 1.90m wide and 0.55m deep	Possible drainage Roman ditch, same as [139], [128], [120]
148	Firm dark blue and brown silty clay, 0.30m wide, 0.50m thick	Lower fill of ditch [147]
149	Firm mid brown clay silt, 1.60m wide and 0.55m thick	Upper fill of ditch [147]
150	Linear cut east-west aligned with moderate and concave sides, concave base. 1.62m wide, 0.60m deep	Terminus of possible drainage ditch, same as [134], 115
151	Compact mid grey silty clay with occasional shells. 0.17m thick	Lower fill of ditch [150]
152	Friable mid greyish brown silt, 0.13m thick	Slumping fill of ditch [150]
153	Compact mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.34m thick	Upper fill of ditch [150]
154	Plastic/hard dark bluish grey clay, 0.30m thick	Fill of ditch [150], possible variation within (153) due to water stagnation
155	Linear cut with moderate slope of sides, concave base. 1.65m wide 0.36m deep	Possible post-Medieval drainage ditch< same as [107], [122], [245]
156	Hard light yellowish brown silty sand, slightly clayey, 0.21m thick	Upper fill of ditch [155], deposited after its disuse
157	Friable mid reddish brown sandy silt 0.15m thick	Lower fill of ditch [155] naturally accumulated during its use, cut by foundation cut [104] for the bricked surface (105)
158	Linear cut east-west aligned with steep-sided and flat base. 0.75m wide and 0.16m deep	Shallow straight gully with unknown function, possible modern agricultural furrow
159	Hard orangish yellow clayey sand 0.16m thick	Single fill of gully [158]
160	Linear cut east-west aligned, with moderately sloping and concave sides and not bottomed base. >1.15m wide and >0.90m deep	Possible medieval drainage ditch with multiple fills
161	Firm mid yellowish greyish brown sandy clay with occasional flakes of CBM. 0.45m thick	Top fill of ditch [160]

162	Firm dark greyish brown sandy clay, 0.30m thick	Middle fill of [160]
163	Plastic yellowish brown silty clay, 0.20m thick	Fill of ditch [160]
164	Plastic bluish grey clay	Fill of ditch [160]
165	Linear cut east-west aligned, moderate slope of sides, not fully excavated. 0.47m deep	Possible drainage Roman ditch part of a wider system. Same as [167]. Excavated by relationship slot
166	Friable-loose light yellowish-brownish grey sand with occasional marine shells very degraded. 0.47m thick	Single fill of drainage ditch [165]. Same as (168)
167	Linear cut north-south aligned, moderate slope of sides, not fully excavated. 0.38-0.45m deep	drainage ditch part of a wider system. Same as [165]. Excavated by relationship slot
168	Friable-loose light yellowish-brownish grey sand with occasional marine shells very degraded. 0.38-0.45m thick	Single fill of drainage ditch [167]. Same as (166)
169	Linear cut east-west aligned, steep and concave sides, concave base. 0.56m wide and 0.31m deep. Truncates ditch [115]	Possible base of modern gully with unknown function. Same as [137] and [145]
170	Hard mid reddish-brown clay, 0.56m wide and 0.31m thick	Single fill of gully [169]
171	Linear cut north-south aligned, moderate slope of eastern side, steep western side, concave base. 2.05m wide and 0.68m deep	drainage ditch part of a wider system. Same as [142], [167], [174] etc.
172	Compact/friable yellowish brownish grey sand with moderate degraded marine shells. 2.05m wide and 0.52m thick	Upper fill of ditch [171], result of natural depositional processes confirmed by the presence of thin darker laminations of sand
173	Friable/plastic light yellowish grey sand with clay slumps and rare marine shells. 1.35m wide and 0.16m thick	Lower-primary fill of ditch [171], naturally occurred
174	Linear cut north-south aligned not fully excavated >0.35m deep. Truncated by [176]	drainage ditch part of a wider system. Same as [142], [167], [171], [254] etc. Excavated by relationship slot
175	Compact/friable light yellowish-brown sand with moderate marine shell. Not fully excavated, >0.35m thick	Fill of ditch [174], excavated by relationship slot
176	Linear cut east-west aligned, not fully excavated > >0.22m deep. Truncates [174]	Possible post-medieval ditch, excavated by relationship slot. Same as [183]
177	Hard/firm light yellowish brown sandy silt, not fully excavated >0.22m thick	Fill of ditch [176], excavated by relationship slot, naturally occurred
178	Sub-oval and irregular cut moderate slope of sides, irregular base. 1.31m long, 1.12m wide and 0.15m deep	Cut of possible hearth. sides were difficult to distinguish due to the dryness of site.

179	Hard (as dry) mottled grey/mid reddish-brown clay with occasional lumps of low fired clay, charcoal and animal bone. 1.31m long, 1.12m wide and 0.15m thick	Single fill of possible hearth [178]
180	Rectangular oblong cut northeast-southwest aligned, with moderately sloping and concave sides, irregular base. 2.52m long, 0.29m wide, 0.07m deep	Base of a cut with unknown function. Agricultural activity(?)
181	Hard mid grey mottled, orangish brown silty clay with occasional small flecks of low fired clay. 0.24m wide, 0.04m thick	Lower fill of [180]
182	Hard dark grey clay with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional low fire clay flecks and tiny sherds of animal bone. 0.29m wide and 0.06m thick	Upper fill of [180]
183	Linear cut east-west aligned with moderate slope of sides and flat base. 1.20m wide and 0.61m deep	Possible medieval ditch, same as [176]. Already investigate to east by evaluation trench 26
184	Compact/hard mid orangish brown grey mottled clayey silt with moderate marine shells and occasional pottery and animal bone. 0.61m thick	Single fill of ditch [183] result of natural depositional processes. Boundary with natural (102) was diffuse
185	Linear cut northwest-southeast aligned with moderate slope of sides and flat base. 0.75m wide and 0.19m deep	Re-cut on top of the ditch [188]. Probably maintenance intervention for ditch [188]. terminates to northwest as [191], same as [195]
186	Friable mid brownish yellow reddish mottled fine sand. 0.75m wide and 0.15m thick	Upper fill of [185], naturally deposited
187	Firm/compact light bluish grey sandy silt. 0.70m wide and 0.04m thick	Primary fill of re-cut [185]
188	Linear cut north-south aligned with moderate slope of sides, irregular and flat base. 1.70m wide and 0.32m deep	drainage ditch part of a wider system. Same as [130], [126], [221], [228], etc
189	Friable mid brownish yellow sand, 1.70m wide and 0.26m thick	Upper fill of ditch [188] naturally occurred
190	Compact dark orangish brown clayey silt, 1.07m wide and 0.07m thick	Primary fill of ditch [188]
191	Linear cut northwest-southeast aligned with moderate slope of sides and flat base. 1.21m wide and 0.23m deep	Terminus of drainage ditch, same as [185], [195]
192	Compact (if dry)/loose light brownish yellow sand with moderate marine shells. 1.21m wide and 0.15m thick	Upper fill of ditch terminus, naturally occurred
193	Compact/plastic light bluish grey silty clay with rare animal bone. 0.05m thick	Medium fill of ditch terminus [191]. Darker colour probably due to water stagnation

194	Friable/loose light greyish yellow sand, 0.08m thick	Primary fill of drainage ditch [191]
195	Linear cut northwest-southeast aligned, 1.20m wide and 0.19m deep	Re-cut on top of the ditch [199]=[195], excavated by relationship slot.
196	Friable light orangish brown sand, 0.43m wide and 0.14m thick	Upper fill of ditch [195]
197	Compact/plastic light bluish grey silty clay slightly sandy. 0.43m wide and 0.05m thick	Second fill of ditch [195] deposited during its use. Clayey composition probably due to water stagnation
198	Light orangish brown sand, 0.40m wide and 0.02m thick	Primary fill of ditch [195] affected by rooting/vegetation
199	Linear cut north-south aligned with steep side, not fully excavated, 0.95m wide and >0.23m deep	Curvilinear ditch probably Roman part of a wider system. Same as [235], [237] and [243]. Excavated by relationship slot
200	Friable/loose light yellowish-brown sand, 0.95m wide and >0.28m thick	Single fill of ditch [199] excavated by relationship slot. Naturally occurred as shown by darker laminations of sand
201	Firm/compact mid greyish brown silty clay with manganese flecks. 1.14m wide and 0.29m thick	Fill of ditch [202] probably deliberate backfill.
202	Linear cut east-west aligned with concave sides and base. 1.14m wide and 0.37m deep	Possible drainage ditch already investigated to east by evaluation trench 26
203	Linear cut east-west aligned with moderately sloping sides and concave base. 1.70m wide and 0.60m deep	Possible post-medieval drainage ditch same as 239 and already investigated to east by evaluation trench 26
204	Friable orangish brown silty sand, 1.51m wide and 0.52m thick with pottery sherds, animal bone, CBM and clay pipe.	Upper fill of ditch [203] naturally occurred or levelling deposit accumulated after the abandon of ditch [203]
205	Friable/plastic mid brownish silty clay, 1.40m wide and 0.18m thick	Primary fill deposited at base and along the southern side of the ditch [203]
206	Loose mid orangish brown sand, 0.13m thick with occasional fragments of CBM and pottery sherds	Naturally sloping sand on the southern side of ditch [203]
207	Linear cut with moderate slope of sides, concave base. 1.18m wide and 0.36m deep. Truncates ditch [209]=[160] and terminates to south with cut [213]	Possible post-medieval boundary ditch ditch with unknown function. Same as [213], excavated by relationship slot
208	Compact mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.31m thick with frequent sherds of pottery and rounded low fired clay fragments	Lower fill of ditch [207]

209	Slightly curvilinear cut northwest-southeast aligned, moderately sloping and concave the northern side. Not fully excavated, 1.84m wide and >0.45m deep. Truncated by [207]	Possible medieval drainage ditch excavated by relationship slot which did not expose the full stratigraphic sequence. Same as [160]
210	Compact mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.27m thick	Upper fill of ditch [207], silting occurred naturally
211	Friable dark greyish brown silt with occasional small clay lumps and frequent low fired clay rounded fragments with charcoal flecks. 0.27m thick	Lower fill of ditch [209] partially excavated by relationship slot
212	Compact mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional marine shells and a single sherd of pottery	Upper fill of ditch [209], possible dumped material used to level the area of the ditch abandon
213	Linear cut northwest-southeast aligned with moderate slope of side and irregular base. 0.58m wide and 0.11m deep	Terminus of ditch, same as [207]
214	Friable mid greyish yellow sandy silt with occasional sherds of pottery and animal bone. 0.11m thick	Fill of ditch terminus [213]
215	Linear cut southeast-northwest aligned with moderate slope of sides and flat base. 1.63m wide and 0.53m deep	Possible post-medieval/medieval boundary ditch. Same as [220], [290] and [262]
216	Firm mid greyish brown clayey fine and medium sand with frequent fragments of orange low fired clay and sherds of pottery. 1.63m wide and 0.30m thick	Upper fill of ditch [215] comprising of frequent charcoal and low fired lumps of clay possible refuse material from hearth, deliberate dump
217	Firm greyish black sandy clay with occasional flecks of fired clay. 0.16m thick	Medium fill of ditch [215]
218	Firm mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt with occasional sherds of pottery and flecks of low fired clay. 1.30m wide and 0.22m thick	Lower fill of ditch [215] refuse material from possible hearth
219	Soft light brown fine and medium sand, 1.05m wide and 0.12m thick	Primary fill of ditch [215] naturally occurred when the ditch was open
220	Linear cut northwest-southeast aligned, moderately sloping and concave sides, irregular concave base. 1.40m wide and 0.76m deep	Possible post-medieval/medieval boundary ditch. Same as [215], [290] and [262]
221	Linear cut north-south aligned with moderate slope of sides, slightly concave base. 2.47m wide and 0.50m deep	drainage ditch same as [167], [171], [254], [228] and [130]
222	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.28m thick	Lower fill of ditch [221], naturally occurred
223	Friable mid brownish grey silty sand, 0.27m thick	Upper fill of ditch [221], naturally occurred

224	Friable reddish brown fine sand, 1.15m wide and 0.43m thick	Upper fill of ditch [220], naturally occurred
225	Firm brownish grey medium sand, silty sand, 0.98m wide and 0.17m thick	Slumping material along sides of ditch [220]
226	Soft mid brown medium sand with reddish manganese inclusions. 0.77m wide and 0.22m thick	Slumping material along sides of ditch [220], naturally occurred
227	Firm brownish grey sandy clay, 0.55m wide and 0.13m thick	Possible primary fill of ditch [220]
228	Linear cut north-south aligned with moderate slope of sides, not bottomed. >0.32m deep. Truncated by ditch [231]	ditch excavated by relationship slot. Same as [254], [221], [126] etc.
229	Friable mid grey brown silty sand, 0.12m thick	Lower fill of ditch [228]
230	Friable mid yellowish grey silty sand, 0.23m thick	Upper fill of ditch [228]
231	Linear cut east-west aligned, steep and straight sides, concave base. >0.48m wide and 0.41m deep	Possible post-medieval ditch excavated by relationship slot, same as [203], [239], [231], [26007] (evaluation)
232	Friable mid brown sandy silt, 0.18m thick. Occasional animal bone, one metal, CBM and one sherd of pottery	Lower fill of ditch [231]
233	Loose mid brownish yellow sand with occasional manganese inclusions and low fired clay. 0.11m thick	Middle fill of ditch [231]
234	Compact mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.21m thick	Upper fill of ditch [231]
235	Linear cut east-west oriented with steep and moderate slope of sides, rounded base. 0.95m wide and 0.29m deep	ditch part of a wider system, same as [199], [237], [243]
236	Friable mid grey brown silty sand 0.29m thick	Single fill of ditch [235], naturally occurred
237	Linear cut east-west aligned with moderate slope of side and stepped, undulating base. 1.05m wide and 0.32m deep	ditch part of a wider system, same as [199], [235], [243]
238	Hard light yellow brown clay, 0.32m thick	Single fill of ditch [237], naturally occurred.
239	Linear cut east-west aligned, steep and irregular sides and concave base. 1.67m wide and 0.62m deep	Post-medieval drainage ditch, same as [203], [231] and [26007] (evaluation)
240	Compact mid brownish grey clayey silt, with occasional fired clay, animal bone and pottery. 0.27m thick	Lower fill of ditch [239]
241	Friable mid yellowish-brown silt with patches of sand. 0.10m thick	Middle fill of ditch [239]
242	Hard mid brown clayey silt with occasional crushed marine shells. 0.25m thick	Upper fill of ditch [239]

243	Curvilinear cut with moderate slope of sides and concave base. 0.95m wide and 0.20m deep	ditch, same as [199], [235], [237]
244	Friable mid orangey brown silty clay, 0.20m thick	Single fill of ditch [243]
245	Linear cut east-west aligned with moderate and concave sides, concave base. 1.60m wide, 0.75m deep	Post-medieval drainage ditch, same as [107], [155] and [122]
246	Firm-hard mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 1.25m wide and 0.30m thick. Occasional animal bone and one pottery sherd	Upper fill of ditch [245]
247	Friable-compact dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt with manganese inclusions and occasional pottery. 1.00m wide and 0.13m thick	Middle fill of ditch [245] deposited during last use of it
248	Hard-plastic mid dark grey orangish mottled silty clay, 1.60m wide and 0.32m thick	Primary fill of ditch [245] deposited at base and along the walls of the ditch
249	Curvilinear cut with moderate slope of sides, not fully excavated. 4.32m wide and >0.74m deep	Possible natural paleo-channel result of natural erosion of tidal action
250	Compact mid yellowish grey sand with occasional crushed shells. 0.25m thick	Single fill of paleo-channel [249], naturally occurred
251	Curvilinear cut northwest-southeast aligned with moderate sloping and concave sides, concave base. 2.56m wide and 0.56m deep	Natural erosion on top of the paleo-channel [249]
252	Compact light yellowish brown silty sand, 0.58m thick	Lower fill of [251]
253	Compact mid reddish yellow clayey sand, 0.22m thick	Upper fill of [251], natural slumping
254	Linear cut north-south aligned with moderate slope of sides, gently stepped, flat base. 2.27m wide and 0.60m deep	ditch, same as [171], [174], [228], [221] etc
255	Friable mid red grey silty sand with mineral patches, 0.15m thick	Lower fill of [254]
256	Friable light red white silty sand, 0.45m thick	Middle fill of ditch [254], possible blown sand
257	Friable mid red white sand, 0.30m thick	Upper fill of ditch [254] naturally occurred
258	Friable dark red white silty sand, 0.15m thick.	Spread sand naturally deposited on top of the natural, possible marine sediment due to tidal events
259	Plastic dark bluish grey clay, 1.35m wide and 0.47m thick	Lower fill of post-medieval ditch [155]
260	Linear cut northwest-southeast aligned, steep side, and concave base. 0.61m wide and 0.32m deep. Truncated by [262]	Possible medieval boundary or drainage ditch, likely same phase of [262]

261	Friable mid grey blue sandy clay with yellow lens of sand, 0.32m thick	Single fill of ditch [260]
262	Linear cut northwest-southeast aligned with moderate slope of sides, slightly stepped and gently undulating base. 1.45m wide and 0.41m deep	Possible boundary or drainage ditch, likely same phase of [260]. Same as [290], [220] and [215]
263	Friable mid grey blue clayey sand. 1.37m wide and 0.23m thick	Primary fill of ditch [262]
264	Friable-hard mid grey brown with orange flecks sandy clay. Occasional rooting. 1.28m wide and 0.26m thick	Upper fill of ditch [262], naturally occurred
265	Cut of uncertain feature with moderate slope of sides and flat base. 0.46m wide and 0.12m deep	Possible gully, undated and with uncertain function. Partially visible
266	Friable light brownish yellow sand, 0.12m thick	Single fill of [265]
267	Linear cut east-west aligned, moderate slope of sides, concave base, 1.62m wide and 0.56m deep	Possible re-cut for land drain on top of ditch [280]. Same as [301], [296], [278] and [285]. Post-medieval
268	Compact mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.23m thick	Lower fill of ditch [267]
269	Compact mid greyish brown silt, 0.26m thick. One modern glass one sherd of pottery	Upper fill of ditch [267] silting deposit covering a system of land drains
270	Linear cut east-west aligned, with gentle slope of sides and flat base. 0.27m wide and 0.11m deep	Terminus of shallow gully, possible agricultural intervention rather than archaeological feature
271	Compact mid brown sandy silt, 0.04m thick	Lower fill of gully [270] natural silting
272	Loose light reddish yellow sand, 0.08m thick	Upper fill of gully terminus [270]
273	Linear cut east-west aligned with moderate slope of sides and sloping base. 0.14m wide and 0.17m deep	Gully with uncertain function, possible modern
274	Loose mid yellow sand with occasional shells. 0.17m thick	Single fill of possible gully [273]
275	Linear ditch east-west aligned with steep, stepped and irregular sides and concave base. 1.53m wide and 0.72m deep	Possible medieval drainage ditch, same as [287], [293], [298], [280]
276	Compact mid brownish grey silty clay, 1.00m wide and 0.41m thick	Lower fill of ditch [275], result of slumping
277	Compact mid reddish grey silty sand with occasional flecks of CBM(?), 1.58m wide and 0.58m thick	Upper fill of ditch [275]
278	Linear ditch east-west aligned with moderate and irregular slope of sides and irregular base. 0.89m wide and 0.26m deep	Possible post-medieval re-cut for land drain on top of ditch [275]. Same as [301], [296], [267] and [285]

279	Compact mid greyish brown silt, 0.26m thick	Single fill of [278] probably intentionally dumped to cover a land drain
280	Linear cut east-west aligned with steep and irregular sides, concave base. 2.11m wide and 1.33m deep	Possible medieval drainage ditch, same as [287], [293], [298], [275]
281	Hard mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.27m thick. Rare pottery and one possible quern stone	Upper fill of ditch [280]
282	Compact mid yellowish grey sand, 0.19m thick, one pottery sherd	Fill of ditch [280], possible re-deposited sand, slumping material
283	Compact mid bluish grey clay, 0.39m thick	Primary fill of ditch [280] with organic material remains of vegetation preserved within waterlogged/wet environment
284	Loose mid yellowish-brown sand, 0.90 thick	Natural spread sand result of natural depositional processes covering the natural (102)
285	Linear cut east-west aligned, steep sides, concave base. 0.41m deep	Possible post-medieval re-cut for land drain on top of ditch [287]. Same as [278], [301], [296], [267]; excavated by relationship slot, truncates [287]
286	Hard mid brown silt, 0.41m thick	Single fill of ditch [285]
287	Linear cut east-west aligned, steep concave sides and concave base. >0.72m wide and 0.75m deep	Possible medieval drainage ditch, same as [280], [293], [298], [275]. Excavated by relationship slot
288	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.29m thick	Upper fill of ditch [287]
289	Compact dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.13m thick	Lower fill of ditch [287]
290	Linear cut northwest-southeast aligned with undulating base and 0.63m deep. partially investigated	Possible post-medieval/medieval boundary ditch. Same as [220], [215] and [262], excavated by relationship slot. Truncated by [287]
291	Compact mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.46m thick. Single sherd of pottery	Upper fill of ditch [290]
292	Compact mottled reddish brown clayey silt, 0.18m thick	Lower fill of ditch [290]
293	Linear cut east-west aligned, steep and stepped sides, irregular base. 1.61m wide and 0.80m deep	Possible medieval drainage ditch, same as [280], [287], [298], [275].
294	Compact mid brownish grey silty clay, 0.28m thick	Primary fill of ditch [293]
295	Compact mid greyish red silty sand, 0.53m thick with 3 sherds of pottery, single animal bone and an iron object	Upper fill of ditch [293], redeposited natural

296	Linear cut east-west aligned, moderate slope of sides and concave base. 0.79 m wide and 0.35m deep	Possible post-medieval re-cut for land drain on top of ditch [293]. Same as [278], [301], [285], [267]
297	Compact mid greyish brown silt, 0.35m thick	Single fill of ditch [296]
298	Linear cut east-west aligned, steep irregular sides, irregular base. 1.95m wide and 0.87m deep	Possible medieval drainage ditch, same as [287], [293], [280], [275]
299	Compact mid brownish grey clay, 0.38m thick, with animal bone and 1 piece of pottery	Lower fill of ditch [298]
300	Compact mottled mid reddish yellow sand, 0.30m thick	Upper fill of ditch [298], redeposited natural sand
301	Linear cut east-west aligned, moderate slope of sides with irregular profile, irregular concave base. 1.58m wide and 0.55m deep	Possible re-cut for land drain on top of ditch [298]. Same as [267], [296], [278] and [285]. Post-medieval
302	Compact mid brown silt 0.55m thick	Single fill of ditch [301]

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Jane Young

Introduction

Eighty-three sherds of post-Roman pottery, representing sixty-four vessels and weighing 1.032kgs were examined for this report. The chronologically identifiable pottery ranges in date from the Late Saxon to post-medieval periods.

The entire assemblage was sorted visually and then examined under a x20 binocular microscope using a small freshly broken edge. Every effort was made (a check with each sherd against all others in that fabric) to check for cross-deposit joins but none were found. The fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (Young et al 2005) expanded for use within the County were used for recording (Table 1). The assemblage was quantified by four measures: number of sherds, vessel count, weight in grams and Estimated Rim Equivalent (REVE) with the resulting archive being entered onto an Access database (Archive Table 1). Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and a Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (2016) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

Condition

The material is mainly in a slightly abraded to abraded and stable condition, although some sherds (noted in the archive) are in a very abraded condition. A single recovered vessel is in a fairly fresh condition consistent with possible primary deposition. Several sherds are covered in concretions that extend over the broken edges. Individual sherd size as presented varies from 1 gram to 71 grams. Five vessels are represented by more than a single sherd.

The Pottery

In total eighty-three sherds from sixty-four vessels of Late Saxon to post-medieval type were presented for examination. The twelve recovered ware types are from local and regional sources (Table 1). The recovered vessel form types are mostly limited to a range of jugs, pitchers, jars and bowls or dishes, although a cup also occurs.

Table 1 Pottery types from the site with total quantities by sherd count, vessel count, weight in grams and Estimated Rim Equivalent (REVE)

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels	Total weight	REVE
BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	4	4	22	0
BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	1150	1400	40	25	508	0.32
DST	Developed Stamford ware	1150	1230	1	1	22	0
ELY	Medieval Ely-type ware	1175	1350	6	6	85	0
EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	1	1	8	0
EST	Early Stamford ware	870	1010	2	2	95	0.25
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	1	1	3	0.10
NOTGL	Light Bodied Nottingham Green Glazed ware	1220	1320	3	1	105	0
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	16	14	134	0.41

TGW	Tin-glazed ware	1640	1770	2	2	11	0
THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	880	1150	1	1	2	0
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1250	1450	6	6	37	0
Totals				83	64	1032	1.08

Late Saxon

Two sherds recovered from upper fill (161) of ditch [160] are of late Saxon type. The unglazed sherds are from Early Stamford ware bowls (EST). One of the bowls is decorated with rectangular roller-stamping around the top on the rim. The bowls are of 10th to early/mid 11th century date.

Saxo - Norman

Seventeen sherds representing fifteen vessels in two ware types are Saxo-Norman type. Few vessels are closely dateable but the majority are likely to be of post-conquest type or date. The majority of sherds (16 sherds from 14 vessels) are from Stamford ware vessels (ST). Stamford ware as discussed by Kilmurray was divided into eight fabrics (Kilmurray 1980), however in reality many sherds fall between these groupings (Table 2). Fabric B is of post-conquest date and Fabric C dates from the mid 12th century, otherwise Fabric A spans the period between the 11th and mid 12th centuries. Much closer individual vessel dating therefore often relies on vessel form, glazing, rim type and manufacture. Table 2 shows the potential for only the small jar in Fabric A to be of pre-conquest date although the rim form can only be generally dated to the 11th century. The small glazed jar or pitcher in Fabric B/G is of post-conquest but probable pre-mid 12th century date. Identifiable vessel forms amongst the seven post-conquest vessels in Fabric B include two small jars, a collared jar and a collared pitcher. The two collared vessels are of post-conquest 11th century to 12th century date but the other vessels can only individually be attributed to the period between the conquest and the late 12th century. The two unglazed sherds in Fabric B/C are from small jars of mid to late 12th century date. Four sherds in Fabric C are from two unglazed jars and a glazed jug or jar of mid to late 12th century date.

Table 2 Stamford ware fabrics arranged by approximate potential date order with sherd count, vessel count and weight in grams

Stamford ware Fabric	Total sherds	Total vessels	Total weight
Fabric A	1	1	12
Fabric B/G	1	1	1
Fabric B	8	7	68
Fabric B/C	2	2	9
Fabric C	4	3	44
Totals	16	14	134

A single tiny sherd found in lower fill (218) of ditch [215] is from a small Thetford-type ware (THETT) jar of potential 10th to mid 12th century date. The fabric suggests a possible Lincolnshire source.

Early Medieval

Two of the sherds recovered from the site are of early medieval type. A sherd from a small Early Medieval Handmade ware jar (EMHM) of East Anglian type has a potential date range between the late 11th and early/mid 13th centuries. The other sherd is from a decorated Developed Stamford ware jug (DST) in Fabric B. The jug has a thick copper-green glaze and is highly decorated with both direct vertical combing to the body and over-applied diagonal pressed and combed strips. The decoration and thick copper-rich glaze suggest a date between the mid/late 12th and early 13th centuries.

Medieval

Fifty-five sherds representing thirty-eight vessels in four ware groupings of local and regional manufacture are of medieval type. It is unlikely that any of the vessels post-date the 14th century and most probable that the majority of vessels are of late 12th to mid 14th century date.

Forty sherds are from twenty-five vessels in four fabric combinations (Fabrics A, A/B, B and B/C are of Medieval Bourne-type (BOUA)). Fabric A contains finer quartz grains than Fabric B and Fabric C is oolitic-tempered. This medieval ware is thought to start in the late 12th century and has probably ceased production by the end of the 14th century. Little work has taken place on well-stratified groups to form a reliable chronological sequence, although it is generally thought that the introduction of Fabric A predates Fabric B, although both seem to be in use together in most recovered groups. The medieval Bourne industry produced both fineware jugs and coarseware forms such as jars and bowls. The seven recovered vessels in Fabric A include three small jars, one medium-sized jar, a small jug and a large bowl. Eight vessels in Fabric A/B include one small and two medium-sized identifiable jars and a large bowl. The other sherds are from jugs or jars or in one case a possible bowl. A further small-sized and two medium-sized jars together with a large bowl were identified in Fabric B. The other four sherds in Fabric B are from two jars or bowls and two jugs or jars. Fifteen Fabric B/C sherds in a fairly fresh condition are from a single medium-sized jar found in ditch 215. The general visual appearance and manufacture of most of the medieval Bourne-type vessels recovered from the site suggest a 13th to mid 14th century date.

Six sherds are from four small jugs, a bowl and a jug or jar in Medieval Toynton ware (TOY). One of the recovered jugs is decorated with applied iron-rich strips. Visual appearance, glazing and manufacture suggest that the recovered vessels are most likely to date to between the late 13th and 14th centuries.

Three sherds are from a single Nottingham Light-bodied Glazed ware jug (NOTGL) of 13th century date. Six sherds in very poor condition are in Medieval Ely-type ware fabrics (ELY). Identifiable are two small jars and a jug whilst the other two sherds are potentially from jars or bowls. The vessels are all of MELS type in Fabric group A (Spoerry 2008 and 2016) suggesting a potential mid/late 12th to mid 14th century date.

Late medieval to early post-medieval

Four sherds in poor condition, each representing an individual vessel, are of late medieval to early post-medieval Bourne type (BOU). Identifiable is a small jug with the other sherds likely to be from jugs or jars. The vessels can only be dated to between the mid 15th and 16th centuries.

Post-medieval

Three sherds are of post-medieval type. A single small Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE) rim sherd is from a Cistercian-type cup. The vessel is likely to be of 16th century date. Two small sherds in poor condition are of Tin-glazed Earthenware type (TGW). One of the sherds may come from a small bowl. The vessels are most probably of 17th or 18th century date.

The Site Sequence

The site produced eighty-three post-Roman sherds of mixed late Saxon to post-medieval type representing sixty-four vessels recovered from thirty contexts. The vast majority of vessels were recovered from the fills of ditches. Sand layer 206 contained a single sherd from a small Medieval Ely-type ware jar of potential late 12th to mid-14th century date.

Four fills (121, 123, 124 and 125) of ditch [120] and one sherd assigned to the general cut produced a total of eleven sherds representing eight vessels of mixed medieval to post-medieval type. The latest sherd (fill 124) comes from a small Tin-glazed Earthenware bowl of 17th or 18th century date.

Five sherds of mixed medieval type were recovered from lower fill (157) of ditch [155]. The vessels include jugs, a bowl and a jar in Medieval Bourne-type ware, Medieval Ely-type ware and Medieval Toynton-type ware. The Toynton vessels indicate a late 13th to 14th century or later date for deposition.

Two fills (161 and 163) of ditch [160] produced a total of six sherds in Stamford ware fabrics. The earliest two sherds (found in upper fill 161) are from bowls in Early Stamford ware (EST) Fabric A. The other three sherds recovered from this fill are of Saxo-Norman Stamford ware type (ST) and come from two small jars of mid to late 12th century date in Fabrics B/C and C and a collared pitcher of post-conquest 11th to mid 12th century date in Fabric B. The single sherd from fill (163) is from a Developed Stamford ware (DST) jug with a bright copper-green glaze and combed and applied pressed and combed strip decoration. The jug is of mid/late 12th to early 13th century date.

A single sherd found in fill (182) of cut feature [180] is from a small jar in Stamford ware Fabric B. The jar can only be dated to between the post-conquest 11th century and the late 12th century.

Fill (184) of ditch [183] produced six sherds of pottery from five vessels. Two of the sherds are from a single Stamford ware jar of mid to late 12th century date in Fabric C. Four of the sherds are from Medieval Bourne-type vessels including two small jars, a small jug and a small jar or bowl. None of the vessels are chronologically significant and can only be dated to between the late 12th and 14th centuries. The other sherd is from a Medieval Ely-type ware jar or bowl in MELS Fabric A. The vessel is of late 12th to mid 14th century date.

A single sherd recovered from upper fill (186) of ditch [185] is from a small Stamford ware jar in Fabric A. The jar is of 11th to mid 12th century date.

Upper fill (204) of ditch [203] produced four sherds of mixed date. A sherd from a large Medieval Bourne-type bowl of late 12th to 14th century date is residual in the group. The other abraded three sherds are of Late Medieval Bourne-type vessels of generic mid 15th to 16th century date. They come from one small jug and two small jugs or jars.

Four sherds recovered from lower fill (208) of ditch [207] include a residual sherd from a small Stamford ware jar in Fabric B/C. The other three sherds are of late 12th to 14th century Medieval Bourne-type and include two jugs or jars and one internally glazed jar or bowl.

Upper fill (212) of ditch [209] produced a single sherd from a Stamford ware jug or jar in Fabric C. The vessel is of mid to late 12th century date.

Ditch terminal [213] (fill 212) contained a single sherd from a small Medieval Toynton ware jug of late 13th to 14th century type.

Two fills producing a total of six sherds (216 and 218) and sixteen sherds from two vessels assigned to the cut number were recovered from ditch [215]. The group is mixed and contains sherds of Saxo-Norman, early medieval and medieval type. A single sherd found in lower fill (218) is from a small Thetford ware jar of potential 10th to mid 12th century date. Upper fill (216) produced four sherds of Stamford ware in post-conquest fabrics and a sherd from a small Early Medieval Handmade jar of potential late 11th to early/mid 13th century date. The two vessels assigned to the cut number are of late 12th to 14th century Medieval Bourne-type.. A jar is represented by fifteen fairly fresh sherds that may represent primary deposition whilst the other sherd is much-abraded and comes from a small jug or jar.

A single much-abraded sherd from a Medieval Toynton ware jug or jar of probable late 13th to 14th century date was recovered from fill (232) of ditch [231].

The lower fill (240) of ditch [239] produced three sherds of mixed pottery. The latest sherd is from a Tin-glazed Earthenware vessel of 17th or 18th century date in a very poor condition. The other sherds are of 16th and 13th or 14th century date.

Two sherds from a single very abraded Stamford ware vessel of post-conquest 11th to 12th century date were recovered from upper fill (246) of ditch [245]. A sherd from a small Medieval Ely-type jar of late 12th to 14th century date was recovered from fill (247).

Upper fill (269) of ditch [267] produced a single sherd from a Medieval Bourne-type jar of late 12th to 14th century date.

A much-abraded rim with handle sherd from a jug found in lower fill (276) of ditch [275] is most probably of late 12th to mid 14th century Medieval Ely-type.

Two fills (281 and 282) of ditch [280] each produced a single sherd of Medieval Bourne-type pottery. One sherd is from a large bowl whilst the other could be from an internally glazed jar or bowl. The two vessels can only be dated to between the late 12th and 14th centuries.

Two Medieval Bourne-type sherds from jars of probable 13th or 14th century date were recovered from upper fill (288) of ditch [287].

The single sherd with a thin internal glaze found in upper fill (291) of ditch [290] is from a Stamford ware jar or bowl of post-conquest 11th to 12th century date.

Lower fill (299) of ditch [298] contained an internally glazed basal sherd from a Medieval Bourne-type jar or bowl of probable 13th or 14th century date.

Summary and Recommendations

Overall this assemblage is in fairly poor condition with only one vessel likely to represent primary deposition. It does however suggest activity in the local area of pre-conquest date with a possible hiatus between the early/mid 11th century and the 12th century. Vessels of medieval type dating to between the late 12th and 14th centuries are more common before another hiatus, probably until the 16th century, occurs. There was no ceramic evidence for post-18th century pottery disposal on the site. The recovered assemblage suggests that most of the pottery used in the area was from fairly local kilns at Stamford, Bourne and Toynton All Saints but that regional imports from East Anglia (EMHM), Cambridgeshire (ELY) and Nottinghamshire (NOTGL) were also in use.

Two sherds have been removed to the County Fabric Type Series otherwise this assemblage should be retained for future study.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Jane Young

Introduction

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. Twenty-six fragments of ceramic building material comprising handmade structural brick, hand-formed brick, flat roof tile, briquetage and fired clay, weighing 1.205kgs in total, were submitted for examination. The chronologically identifiable material is of medieval and early modern date.

The fragments were examined at x 20 binocular magnification using a binocular microscope. The fired clay and hand-formed bricks were divided into two site-based fabrics based on microscopic examination. Descriptions

of these site-based fabrics based on x20 binocular magnification are given below. The assemblage was recorded using ceramic codenames (Table 3) and the resulting archive was entered in an Access database (Archive Table 1). Recording complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001), the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group guidelines (2001) and the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

Condition

The material recovered is mainly in a very abraded to abraded condition. The hand-formed bricks and fired clay are in poor and friable condition and will need careful packaging for deposition in a museum store, Individual fragment size ranges from 1 gram to 702grams.

The Ceramic Building Material

A limited range of ceramic building material, mainly fired clay or hand-formed brick probably associated with salt making was examined. The assemblage also includes a limited amount of medieval tile, an early modern brick and a fragment of shell-tempered briquetage.

Table 3: Ceramic Building Material codenames and total quantities by fragment count and weight in grams

Codename	Full name	Total fragments	Total weight
BRIQ	Briquetage	1	25
BRK	Brick	1	95
FIRED CLAY	fired clay	13	54
HFBRK	Hand-formed brick	9	993
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	2	38
Totals		26	1205

The Tile

Two small 13mm thick fragments of medieval flat roof tile probably dating to between the late 12th and 14th centuries were recovered from the site. The tiles are fired to a reduced grey with thin oxidised surfaces. The mixed fabric contains abundant very mixed, but mainly coarse, quartz up to 2mm in size including some Greensand grains together with moderate variable iron-rich grains, occasional flint fragments and occasional calcareous grains. Stylistically these tiles are of late 12th to 14th century type.

The Brick

A corner flake from a handmade brick in a fine oxidised sandy fabric is of potential 18th to mid 20th century date.

The Hand-formed Brick

Nine fragments in a very poor condition are from two non-structural hand-formed bricks. Eight of the pieces from one of the bricks are represented by well-abraded non-fitting inner core lumps only one of which has traces of an original flat surface. The other fragment however comes from the end of a brick of 113 mm width and 62 mm thickness. Industrially used hand-formed bricks are of no standard size being produced for a specific purpose and many are of such a length to be more possibly considered as a bar. The brick is too abraded to distinguish any manufacturing details and is too lowly fired and friable to be considered as suitable for a structural building use. The purpose of these objects on this site is unclear, although a soot patch survives on one stretcher of the more complete example, however it is most probable that they were associated with salt-making. Two fabrics were distinguished.

Site Fabric 1

The more complete brick is in a dull oxidised micaceous fabric containing few inclusions other than the fine compact quartz sand of below 0.1mm that forms the basis of the fabric together with sparse to moderate iron-

rich grains and some fine rounded organic voids of between 0.3mm and 1.0mm that are readily visible by eye. These voids give the impressions of being formed by decayed roots possibly suggesting that the 'clay' was merely used as dug.

Site Fabric 2

This fabric is identical to fabric 1 but also contains moderate iron-rich grains, white clay pellets, rare flint flakes and the organic voids are far more common.

The Fired Clay

Thirteen fragments of fired clay in very poor condition were recovered from the site. The fragments all fall within the two above described fabrics used for the hand-formed bricks with the majority being in Fabric 2 (9 pieces). With the exception of one small lump with a partially curved original surface all of the pieces recovered are small well-abraded and featureless lumps or flakes. A single piece has evidence for yellow salt-bleaching otherwise there is no evidence for use.

The Briquetage

A single 13 mm thick shell tempered fragment is probably from the base of a fat-bottomed salt-working container. The upper surface (the inside of the vessel) and one broken edge are leached of fossil shell inclusions and are yellow salt-bleached. The fabric contains variable abundant leached fossil shell voids. The piece was found in fill (244) of ditch [243].

The Site Sequence

The recovered material was found in ten deposits representing nine features with ditch [122] producing the greatest number of pieces (12 in total). The material was recovered from two fills (deposits 124 and 125). The fill (124) produced a fragment of a medieval flat roof tile type of late 12th to 14th century. Eight fragments found in fill (124) in a very poor condition come from a single hand-formed brick. Three very abraded and unfeatured pieces of fired clay from two original objects were recovered from fill (125). Listed as coming from the general cut number [120] is another tile in an identical fabric as the type mentioned above.

Four very abraded and featureless pieces of fired clay were recovered from hearth deposit (179). One fragment has slight salt-bleaching.

Upper fill (204) of ditch [203] produced a fragment from a handmade brick of 18th to mid 20th century. The end of a hand-formed brick of 113mm width and 62 mm thickness was recovered from sand layer (206). The brick was probably associated with salt-working.

Lower fill (208) of ditch [207] produced four very abraded undiagnostic fragments of fired clay. A similar featureless lump was found in lower fill (240) of ditch [239].

Fill (244) of ditch [243] produced what is probably a basal fragment from a shell-tempered container associated with salt-working. The vessel is likely to be of Iron Age or Roman date.

A tiny, much-abraded and featureless flake of fired clay was recovered from upper fill (288) of ditch [287].

Summary and Recommendations

A narrow range of ceramic building material including early modern brick, medieval roof tile, fired clay and hand-formed brick was recovered from the site. Roman salt-production is known in the local area and the fragment of shell-tempered briquetage is most likely of Iron Age to Roman date. The hand-formed bricks however were found associated with post-Roman pottery, although they could be residual in the deposit.

Thirteen fragments of fired clay in an unstable state have been discarded. The other material should be retained but the hand-formed bricks/slabs and the fired clay will need careful packaging.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Nathan Sleaford

Introduction

Excavations at Yews Farm in Pinchbeck produced 67 fragments of animal bone weighing 515g, and 17 fragments of marine shell weighing 5.41 grams. The following report summarises the results of the assessment of this material, undertaken in September 2022.

Methodology

All assemblages are recorded according to a standardised system, with the data entered into Microsoft Excel. Faunal remains are organised in context order. Identification is undertaken using published catalogues (i.e. Schmid 1972, Cohen and Serjeantson 1996, Hillson 2003), and the author's own reference collection. All the animal remains are counted and weighed, assigned a unique record number, and where possible identified to taxon, element and side. Conjoining fragments are flagged as such and assigned the same record number to help distinguish individual specimens (NISP) and assist with calculating the minimum number of elements (MNE) and minimum number of individuals (MNI). Ribs and vertebrae are only recorded to taxa when they were substantially complete and could be accurately identified. Where the taxon cannot not be determined, fragments are instead recorded as micro (mouse-size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The condition of the bone is also noted with reference to Lyman (1996) and graded from 0-5 accordingly, with grade 0 being the best preserved and grade 5 representing bone that has deteriorated to the point of being unrecognisable.

A diagnostic zoning system (adapted from Dobney and Reilly 1988) is used to record which landmark regions are present on a given identifiable specimen. To reduce the risk of over-representation, only regions which are substantially complete - where it is considered that at least 50% of the original zone remains - are recorded. Measurements are taken following the system set out by von den Driesch (1976). Fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes are also recorded. Tooth wear and eruption are recorded and wear codes assigned following Grant (1982) and Payne (1973, 1987). Age determination is based on the mandibular tooth wear recorded (Payne 1973 for sheep/goat, O'Connor 1988 for pig and cattle) and epiphyseal fusion data (Silver 1969).

Results

The animal remains were recovered from 16 contexts, though three contexts - (184), (186) and (299) - produced the majority of the specimens in the assemblage. Although the condition of the bone was generally fair-to-good, there was a high degree of fragmentation, with few substantially-complete elements. As can be seen from the table below, very few remains were identifiable to taxa.

Taxa	Fragment Count
Cow	5
Sheep/Goat	2
?Cervid (deer)	1

Large-sized mammal	10
Medium-sized mammal	31 (*9)
Indeterminate	18
Total	67
Total Identifiable	7

*Table 4: Total fragment counts in the animal bone assemblage for identified taxa, size groups and indeterminate specimens when aggregated from all contexts. *Nine fetal specimens were tentatively identified as ovicaprine, but they have been quantified as medium-sized mammals here.*

Cattle and ovicaprines were the only domesticates represented in the identified assemblage.

Cattle remains were recovered from three contexts. Three fragments from a left tibia were recovered from (186). The fragments from the distal end and the proximal diaphysis were observed to be from the same element; the remaining fragment was that of a proximal epiphysis. Another proximal epiphysis from a tibia was recovered from (232), and a right distal tibia was recorded in (124). Epiphyseal fusion on the distal tibias from (186) and (124) indicated on age of at least 2 years for their respective individuals. There was no evidence of butchery, modification or other processes on the remains.

The only identified ovicaprine remains were of loose teeth; specimens were found in (216) and (259). As isolated specimens, mandibular wear stages could not be assigned, but the presence of a relatively-unworn deciduous 4th premolar in (259) indicates that very young animals were in the vicinity, potentially being raised here. Further evidence of this could be provided by the collection of remains from (299) which likely represent an extremely juvenile, or possibly fetal, lamb. These include two humeri, two femurs, three phalanges, a tibia and a radius.

A slender metapodial shaft from a large mammal was observed in (186). Although specific identification was impossible with the extant parts of the specimen, it was tentatively considered to have derived from a cervid. There was no evidence of butchery or other activity on the specimen.

The rest of the assemblage largely consisted of fragments from the long bones, ribs, and mandibular and cranial regions of large- and medium-sized mammals, and indeterminate specimens. These specimens probably represent more common domesticates such as sheep/goat, cattle, pig, and potentially horse.

Due to the small sample size of the identified assemblage, little can be extrapolated from the animal remains. The presence of elements from the cranial and axial skeleton as well as the limbs may indicate that animals were being processed locally. They may have been brought in 'on the hoof', but the presence of immature sheep remains may also indicate some local rearing was taking place. The remains themselves offer little extra in terms of modification or processing evidence or biometrical data, so present little potential for further analysis.

Shell

In addition to the animal bone, 17 specimens of shell were recovered.

Sixteen specimens from the common cockle (*C. edule*) were recovered across four contexts: (114), (124), (184), and (214). A calcined fragment of probable mussel (*Mytilus*) shell was also recovered from (114).

Conclusion

This is a small assemblage with little further interpretive or statistical potential. There is no need for further work or analysis and the material can be retained, or disposed of if necessary.

GLASS

By Denise Buckley

Introduction

Three pieces of glass, together weighing 64.2g, were recovered during archaeological investigations at Yews Farm, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire. The material was recorded in August 2022.

Condition

Although fragmentary, the glass is in good, stable condition. The piece from (206) has some iridescence.

Results

Table 5, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
204	Pale aqua body sherd. Probable utility jar.	1	43	Late 19 th
206	Dark green body sherd from beer/wine style bottle. Some iridescence.	1	9	to early 20 th
269	Dark olive green body sherd from beer/wine style bottle. Dull surfaces.	1	12.2	
Totals		3	64.2	

Summary and Recommendations

Three pieces of late post medieval glass (late 19th to early 20th century) were recovered from fill (204) in possible post medieval drainage ditch [203], sand layer (206) on the southern side of [203], and fill (269) in [267], a possible re-cut for a land drain on top of ditch [280].

The pale aqua sherd from (204) is most likely from a utility jar, and the two dark green sherds are from beer or wine style bottles.

Apart from dating evidence, the glass is of no further potential and can be discarded.

CLAY PIPE

By Denise Buckley

Introduction

Three clay pipes, together weighing 11.2g, were recovered during archaeological investigations at Yews Farm, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire. The material was recorded in August 2022.

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table. Dating was taken from the bore size using the Harrington scale.

Condition

The clay pipes are in good, stable condition.

Results

Table 6, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				

204			2			3	11.2	Two stems and one bowl fragment. Bores off centre.	1680-1720
Totals									

Summary and Recommendations

Two stems and a bowl fragment dating to the late seventeenth to early eighteenth century were recovered from fill (204) in possible post medieval boundary ditch [203]. None of the pieces have any discerning marks and there is not enough of the bowl for any further identification.

Apart from dating evidence, the clay pipe is of no further potential and can be discarded.

OTHER FINDS

By Denise Buckley and Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

Twelve other finds, together weighing 424g, were recovered during archaeological investigations at Yews Farm, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire. The material was recorded in August 2022.

Condition

Although fragmentary, the majority of the other finds are in good, stable condition. The iron, however, is very heavily encrusted.

Results

Table 7, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
114	Stone	Rhenish lava stone, possibly quern.	3	91.7	Lsax / emed?
157	Steel	Button. Shank missing.	1	2.6	19 th /20 th
182	Charcoal	Discard.	1	<1	
214	Stone	Mica schist. Possibly a whetstone fragment.	1	2.9	Med/post med
216	Iron	Heavy concretion. Probably a nail.	1	63.6	
232	Iron	Hinge strap or fitting? Encrusted.	2	28.8	
240	Fire residue	Cinder. Discard.	1	1.8	
247	Stone	Coarse sandstone. Partial hone. Square bodied; slightly tapered at end. 50mm x 25mm x 28mm.	1	56.6	Post medieval
281	Stone	Rhenish lava quern fragment.	1	270.3	Lsax / emed?
Total			12	424.4	

Provenance

The majority of the other finds came from the fills of post medieval drainage or boundary ditches - fill (157) in [155], fill (214) in the terminus [213] of [207], fill (216) in [215], fill (232) in [231], fill (240) in [239], fill (247) in [245], and fill (281) in [280]. Fill (114) is from an undated drainage ditch [113], and fill (182) is from a cut of unknown function [180].

Range

The other finds comprise predominantly stone, along with iron, steel, a piece of charcoal and a cinder.

Medieval ditch fill (281) produced a piece of Rhenish lava quern. This type of stone was imported from the Roman period through to around the thirteenth century.

Undated ditch fill (114) produced three pieces of Rhenish lava stone. They are probably part of a quern stone, although it is not really apparent in this sample.

Fill (214) produced a fragment of mica schist, most likely from a whetstone, and fill (247) contained a partial coarse sandstone hone. Both items were probably imported via trade. They would have been used primarily for quick “up-keep” sharpening of knives and other blades (mostly for cooking or crafts). Although generally uniform in width when made, they could wear down quite quickly, but were easily replaced (*Andrews-Sanchez, A*)

Ditch fills (216) and (232) both produced iron items. The piece from (216) is extremely encrusted, but is probably a nail. The item from (232) is also quite encrusted. It is possibly a hinge strap or fitting of some sort.

Ditch fill (157) produced a steel shank button. Buttons can be divided into two types, depending on how they are attached to a garment. Shank buttons have a pierced loop on the back - this can be a separate piece that is attached to the button, or it can be part of the button itself. In Britain, the mass production of steel cut buttons was pioneered by the steel manufacturer Matthew Bolton in the second half of the 18th century (*Watt, M., 2018*).

Summary and Recommendations

The other finds represent mixed items of a domestic nature, indicating human presence in the late Saxon/early Medieval and post Medieval periods.

They may have been spread across the land by agricultural activity as they have mostly been retrieved from post medieval drainage or boundary ditches.

The charcoal and cinder have been discarded, but the other items should be retained as part of the site archive.

X-ray may aid further identification of the iron items. (pottery dates 12th/13th ish)

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 8 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 8, Spot dates

context	date	comments
120	13th to 14th	single sherd + 1x CBM
121	13th	x 1 vessel
123	?	x 1 sherd
124	13th to 14th or mid 16th to 18th	mixed
125	13th to 14 or later	+ 1x RTMISC ? Post-med brick
157	13th to 14th	
161	12th	mixed 2x Roman
163	mid/late 12th to early 13th	x 1 sherd
179	?	Fired clay/CBM
182	11th to 12th	x 1 sherd
184	late 12th to 14th	
186	late 10th to 11th	x 1 sherd
204	late 12th to 14th or mid 15th to 16th	
206	15th to 18th	date on handmade brick

208	13th to 14th ?	
212	11th to 12th	x 1 sherd
214	13th to 14th	
215	13th to 14th	
216	mid/late 11th to 12th	
218	11th to mid 13th	x 1 sherd
240	13th to 14th or 17th to 18th	
244	?	Fired clay/CBM
246	11th to 12th	
247	late 12th to 14th	
269	13th to 14th	x 1 sherd
276	12th to 13th ?	x 1 sherd
281	late 12th to 14th	x 1 sherd
282	13th to 14th	x 1 sherd
288	late 12th to 14th ?	
291	11th to 12th	x 1 sherd
299	late 12th to 14th	x 1 sherd

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
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	No. S	No. V	W (g)	decor	part	description	rim diam	rim EVE
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PIYF22 Finds Appendix

120	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A/B	large bowl	1	1	36		rim	sloping rim; ext soot; abraded	24	10
121	NOTGL	Light Bodied Nottingham Green Glazed ware		large narrow based jug	3	1	5		base & BS	splayed base; spots unmaturred glaze; stacking scar on underbase; abraded	0	0
123	BOU	Bourne D ware	OX fine sandy	?	1	1	1		BS	flake	0	0
124	TGW	Tin-glazed ware		small bowl ?	1	1	7		base	deep footing base; spalling int & ext glaze	0	0
124	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A/B	jar	1	1	71		BS	concretions incl breaks; abraded	0	0
124	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric B	small jar	1	1	11		rim	flanged rim; abraded	8	7
124	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric B	small jug/jar	1	1	3		BS	thin ext glaze; abraded	0	0
125	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware		small jug	1	1	7	applied fe strip	BS		0	0
125	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A	jar	2	1	5		BS		0	0
125	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A/B	jar	1	1	4		BS	ridged shoulder; glaze spots ext	0	0
125	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A/B	small jar	1	1	4		BS	ridged shoulder	0	0
157	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware		bowl	1	1	2		BS		0	0
157	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware		small jug	1	1	3		BS		0	0
157	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware		small jug ?	1	1	2		BS		0	0
157	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A/B	?	1	1	1		BS	very abraded	0	0
157	ELY	Medieval Ely-type ware	MELS Fabric A	jar	1	1	11		BS	concretions incl breaks;? ID	0	0
157	ELY	Medieval Ely-type ware	MELS Fabric A	small jar/bowl	1	1	1		BS	very abraded flake	0	0
161	EST	Early Stamford ware	Fabric A	large bowl	1	1	45		rim	flanged rim;ext soot patch	19	13

PIYF22 Finds Appendix

161	EST	Early Stamford ware	Fabric A	large curved bowl	1	1	50	rectangular roller stamping on rim top	rim	curved everted rim; int & ext soot	20	12
161	ST	Stamford Ware	Fabric B	collared pitcher	1	1	20		rim	thin yellow glaze	13	9
161	ST	Stamford Ware	Fabric B/C	small jar	1	1	8		BS	ext soot	0	0
161	ST	Stamford Ware	Fabric C	small jar	1	1	12		BS		0	0
163	DST	Developed Stamford ware	Fabric B	jug	1	1	22	direct vertical combing with applied diagonal pressed & combed strips over	BS	thick cu glaze	0	0
182	ST	Stamford Ware	Fabric B	small jar	1	1	7		BS	concretions incl breaks	0	0
184	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A	small jar ?	1	1	3		BS		0	0
184	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A	small jar ?	1	1	2		BS		0	0
184	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A	small jug	1	1	5		BS	concretions incl breaks	0	0
184	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A/B	small jar/bowl	1	1	2		BS		0	0
184	ST	Stamford Ware	Fabric C	jar	2	1	19		rim	folded rim	16	11
184	ELY	Medieval Ely-type ware	MELS Fabric A	jar/bowl	1	1	16		base	abraded; concretions incl breaks	0	0
186	ST	Stamford Ware	Fabric A	small jar	1	1	12		rim	everted rim;soot;11th	10	11
204	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric B	large bowl	1	1	36		rim	sloping rim folded over ext shoulder; thin int glaze	26	8
204	BOU	Bourne D ware	fine OX/R	small jug/jar	1	1	3		BS	abraded	0	0
204	BOU	Bourne D ware	fine OX/R/OX + ca	small jug	1	1	8		BS	abraded	0	0
204	BOU	Bourne D ware	OX/R fine sandy	small jug/jar	1	1	10		BS	early ?;? ID;abraded	0	0
206	ELY	Medieval Ely-type ware	MELS Fabric A	small jar ?	1	1	4		BS	ext soot	0	0

PIYF22 Finds Appendix

208	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A	jar/bowl	1	1	24		base	thick int glaze; ext soot on underbase	0	0
208	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A/B	jug/jar	1	1	26		base	abraded	0	0
208	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A/B	small jug/jar	1	1	11		BS	abraded	0	0
208	ST	Stamford Ware	Fabric B/C	small jar ?	1	1	1		BS	thin ext glaze	0	0
212	ST	Stamford Ware	Fabric C	jug/jar	1	1	13		base	ext flake; thin yellow glaze; wear around basal edge & underbase	0	0
214	TOY	Toynon Medieval Ware		small jug	1	1	10		BS		0	0
215	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric B	small jug/jar	1	1	3		BS	abraded	0	0
215	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric B/C	jar	15	1	82		rim & BS	flanged rim; ridged shoulder; fairly fresh condition	0	0
216	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	East Anglia	small jar	1	1	8		BS	ext soot	0	0
216	ST	Stamford Ware	Fabric B	collared jar	1	1	8		rim	wedge rim	13	10
216	ST	Stamford Ware	Fabric B	jar/ pitcher	1	1	9		BS	thin yellow glaze	0	0
216	ST	Stamford Ware	Fabric B	small jar	1	1	11		neck	folded rim	0	0
216	ST	Stamford Ware	Fabric B/G	small jar/ pitcher	1	1	1		BS	thin walled; thin ext yellow glaze	0	0
218	THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	Lincolnshire ?	small jar	1	1	2		BS		0	0
232	TOY	Toynon Medieval Ware		jug/jar	1	1	13		BS	very abraded; decayed glaze ?; concretions incl breaks	0	0
240	TGW	Tin-glazed ware		?	1	1	4		BS	spalling int & ext blue tinged glaze glaze	0	0
240	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		Cistercian type cup	1	1	3		rim	early ? ; reduced green int & ext glaze. County Fabric Type Series	8	10
240	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A/B	jug/jar	1	1	17		BS	ext soot	0	0
246	ST	Stamford Ware	Fabric B	?	2	1	5		BS	very abraded	0	0
247	ELY	Medieval Ely-type ware	MELS Fabric A	small jar	1	1	8		BS	abraded; ext soot;? ID	0	0

269	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric B	jar	1	1	13		BS	ridged shoulder; abraded	0	0
276	ELY	Medieval Ely-type ware	MELS Fabric A ?	jug	1	1	45		rim with handle	thin strap handle straight off everted rim; very abraded;? ID ;remains reduced glaze almost all spalled off;? Early; comm decayed ca/white clay pellets. County Fabric Type Series.	0	0
281	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A	large bowl	1	1	53		rim	ridged body; slightly everted rim	19	7
282	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric B	jar/bowl	1	1	11		BS	thick int glaze; int flake	0	0
288	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A	small jar	1	1	12		BS	ridged body	0	0
288	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric B	jar	1	1	17		BS	ridged body; thick ext soot; concretions incl breaks	0	0
291	ST	Stamford Ware	Fabric B	jar/bowl	1	1	8		BS	thin int glaze; ext soot	0	0
299	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric B	jar/bowl	1	1	56		base	thin int glaze patch; abraded; concretions incl breaks	0	0

Archive catalogue 2, Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	action	description	width	thickness
124	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	OX/R/OX coarse sandy	1	6		flat roofer; abundant very mixed but mainly coarse quartz up to 2mm incl occ greensand moderate variable fe occ flint occca	0	13
120	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	OX/R/OX coarse sandy	1	32		flat roofer; fresh break no joining frags; abundant very mixed but mainly coarse quartz up to 2mm incl occ greensand moderate variable fe occ flint occca	0	13
204	BRK	Brick	OX fine sandy	1	95		handmade;18th to mid 20th;corner flake; abraded; smoothed upper; thin streaks clean cream clay; variable inclusions incl common fine quartz variable larger grains & fe comm rounded voids from ? Ca	0	0
206	HFBRK	Hand-formed brick	Site Fabric 1;dull OX fine micaceous	1	702		very abraded; end; to abraded to determine any moulding method; soot on part stretcher; fine silty micaceous fabric sparse to moderate fe some fine ? Root round voids; as Surfleet	113	62
124	HFBRK	Hand-formed brick	Site Fabric 2;dull OX	8	291	x 4 frags discarded	very abraded; probably all same original object;as Fabric 1 but moderate	0	0

PIYF22 Finds Appendix

			fine micaceous				fe & white clay pellets occ flint more comm rounded voids;1x flattened surface otherwise flakes & lumps		
125	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	Site Fabric 1;dull OX fine micaceous	2	3	discarded	same original object; very abraded flakes	0	0
125	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	Site Fabric 2;dull OX fine micaceous	1	7	discarded	very abraded featureless lump	0	0
240	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	Site Fabric 1;red fine micaceous	1	6		very abraded featureless lump	0	0
208	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	Site Fabric 2;dull OX fine micaceous	1	8	discarded	very abraded featureless lump	0	0
179	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	Site Fabric 2;dull OX fine micaceous	1	5	discarded	very abraded featureless lump	0	0
179	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	Site Fabric 2;dull OX fine micaceous	1	3		very abraded featureless lump; some salt bleaching	0	0
179	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	Site Fabric 2;dull OX fine micaceous	1	2	discarded	very abraded featureless lump	0	0
179	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	Site Fabric 2;dull OX fine micaceous	1	4	discarded	very abraded featureless flake	0	0
208	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	Site Fabric 2;dull OX fine micaceous	1	4	discarded	very abraded featureless flake	0	0
208	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	Site Fabric 1;dull OX fine micaceous	1	4	discarded	very abraded featureless flake	0	0
208	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	Site Fabric 2;dull OX fine micaceous	1	7		very abraded lump with 1x curved surface	0	0
288	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	Site Fabric 2;dull OX fine micaceous	1	1	discarded	very abraded featureless flake	0	0
244	BRIQ	Briquetage	orange calcareous shelly	1	25		upper part & one broken edge yellow salt bleached & inclusion leached; lower part & other breaks variable abundant leached shell voids;2x parallel flat surfaces	0	13

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Briquetage	A coarse ceramic material used to make evaporation vessels and supporting pillars used in extracting salt from seawater.
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, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Dumped deposit	A layer of material, often rubble, deliberately dumped in order to level up an area.
Dylings	A field system for sheep pasturing where broad strips of dry ground are created by piling up earth dug from soggy/submerged ground.
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) that 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, and subsequent home production, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
Lidar	An aircraft-based method of survey using analysis of pulses of laser light reflected from the surfaces of the ground and buildings. It is capable of identifying subtle differences in topography.
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

Norman	Architectural style current in the 11 th -12 th centuries. Also known as Romanesque.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (<i>q.v.</i>) occupants of Britain.
Palaeochannel	A remnant of an inactive river or stream that has been filled by younger sediment.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1900.
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.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

11	Context register sheets
302	Context record sheets
2	Section record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
38	Daily record sheets
6	Photographic record sheets
1	Sample record sheet
18	Environmental sample sheets
21	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Box 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:

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

Accession Number: LCNCC:2020.164

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: PIYF22

OASIS record number archaeo11-511772

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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Summary for archaeol1-511772

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol1-511772
Project Name	Archaeological Mitigation at Yews Farm, Spalding Road, Pinchbeck
Sitename	Yews Farm, Spalding Road, Pinchbeck
Activity type	Open Area Excavation
Project Identifier(s)	4602
Planning Id	H14-1218-21
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Between application and determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeological Project Services
Project Dates	13-Apr-2022 - 20-Jun-2022
Location	Yews Farm, Spalding Road, Pinchbeck NGR : TF 24390 24600 LL : 52.8046181118783, -0.156215450307124 12 Fig : 524390,324600
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Lincolnshire District : South Holland Parish : Pinchbeck
Project Methodology	Strip, map and sample excvaton
Project Results	An evolving field system from Saxo-Norman, through medieval dylings to post-medieval was excavate and recorded.
Keywords	Multiple Ditch System - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Paolo, Carbonari
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire;