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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION
LAND AT YEWS FARM
SPALDING ROAD
PINCHBECK
LINCOLNSHIRE
(PIYF22)

Work Undertaken For
Ashwood Homes

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Report Compiled by
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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SERVICES

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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Ashwood Homes to undertake archaeological mitigation, comprising a strip, map and sample excavation in advance of a proposed housing development at Yews Farm, Spalding Road, Pinchbeck.

A prior archaeological evaluation of the site had revealed several ditches, one of these containing a sherd of 11th-12th century pottery.

The current work comprised excavation of an open area on the eastern side of the plot where most of the archaeological features were concentrated.

This excavation confirmed the continuation of the linear features already investigated on the Spalding western relief road (Section 5) and helped to determine the extent, spatial arrangement and stratigraphic sequence of the ditches uncovered by the evaluation.

The earliest feature revealed on the current work was a wide palaeochannel or creek in the northern area sealed by natural laminations of sand.

The earliest dated feature, by a single sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery, was part of a system of drainage ditches continuing beyond the limit of the site. This was originally thought to be possibly Roman being closely aligned with a 2th-4th century ditch investigated to the east for the Spalding western relief road. The lack of Roman dating material and the character of the features, exclusively drainage ditches, confirmed that the site lies in a peripheral area to the Roman site, where industrial bread production was recorded.

The early medieval and medieval ditches produced a small quantity of artefacts and accurate dating of this phase was quite challenging. The investigations highlighted however the main character of these features as ditches, part of wider systems set out on the silt land of the Fens to drain the land for agricultural or pasture purposes. The presence of approximately parallel ditches represented a probable medieval dylings subdivision which comprised strips of land separated by ditches. The different alignment of some of the ditches and the stratigraphic sequence testified the presence of a possible early medieval phase.

Some of the ditches were in use for a long period of time showing a continuity of use up to the modern period and showing that the management of the water was a priority for the Fens through the centuries.

During the first half of the 19th century the original partition of the fields, which probably had roots in the medieval phase, has been altered with amalgamation into one field indicated by the closure of at least three approximately parallel ditches.

Finds included Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery, CBM (ceramic building material), animal bone and clay pipe.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Excavation

An archaeological excavation is defined as, *"a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during the fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate*

to the project design" (CIfA 2014).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological mitigation was undertaken on behalf of Ashwood Homes for a hybrid planning application seeking full planning permission for 100 new homes, landscaping and infrastructure and outline planning permission for up to 300 new homes, landscaping and infrastructure (Planning Application H14-1218-21) on land at Yews Farm, Spalding Road, Pinchbeck. The work was carried out from 3rd of April to 20th of June 2022 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (APS, 2022) and approved by the planning archaeologist for South Holland.

2.3 Location, Topography and Geology

Pinchbeck is located 2.5km north of Spalding and 20km southwest of Boston in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site is located 635m south of the centre of Pinchbeck as defined by St Mary's Church. The proposed development area is to the west of Pinchbeck Road/Spalding Road, east of Blue Gowt Lane and south of Market Way at National Grid Reference TF 2439 2460 (Fig. 2). The site lies at a height of approximately 2.5-3m AOD.

Local soils are of the Wisbech Series, typically coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soil (Robson 1990, 36). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of alluvial tidal flat deposits (BGS 1992).

The investigated area covers approximately 0.50 hectares and lies on the western side of the construction site for the Spalding western relief road (Section 5).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

An evaluation carried out on the east side of Spalding Road in 2014 (*c*. 100m east of the current site), revealed several ditches which included finds of Later Iron Age pottery. The ditches were interpreted as former boundary or drainage ditches, possibly at the edge of a former settlement. Analysis of environmental samples revealed that crop processing had been taking place in this area (LHER 25833; Parker, 2014).

An archaeological evaluation took place in 2018 along the route of the proposed Spalding western relief road. This included land immediately east of the current site. This area revealed a concentration of Roman, late Saxon and medieval archaeology (PCA, 2019).

The Roman remains comprised ditches and pits as well as undefined features (i.e. not possible to characterise due to the constraints of the trenches). The pottery assemblage dated these features from the mid-2nd to the 3rd century AD. Contemporary finds of fired clay, including possible briquetage, indicated that salt making is likely to have taken place nearby. These features were sealed by a layer of post-Roman silting, which was cut by late Saxon and early medieval features. A small part of the pottery assemblage from these features were dated to the 10th-11th century, with the majority dating to the 11th-12th centuries. Also cut into the post Roman layer were a series of regularly spaced ditches likely to represent medieval dylings (strips of cultivated land on the siltlands of the Fens). The pottery assemblage from these features ranged from the medieval to the post-medieval and modern periods. This indicates a longevity of use with dredging and re-cutting taking place periodically, and a likely backfilling of the ditches in the modern era.

This evaluation was followed up in 2020 with an open area excavation concentrated to the east of the current site. This investigation highlighted the presence of a network of creeks and Iron Age ditches backfilled in the 2nd century, when a new navigable ditch system associated with drainage was constructed. The land units created by the ditch system were generally sterile of activities apart from the central area where an industrial bread production area with several ovens was uncovered.

After a phase of abandonment in the 10th-11th century this land was divided into four plots with different functions (for cattle and habitation) and the remains of a possible settlement were identified. In the 12th-14th century the plots continued to be used with some alterations to the buildings. A new building, clay lined pits and keyhole oven related to the flax processing were constructed.

By the 14th century the settlement and surrounding plots were abandoned and the fields divided into strips and enclosure for livestock. Further alterations occurred throughout the post-medieval period, slowly reducing the quantity of fields until it became one plot in the modern era (Allen Archaeology, 2022).

A prior trenching evaluation of the current development revealed several ditches across the site one of these containing a sherd of 11th -12th century pottery. The majority of the ditches were undated, and varied in their alignments, perhaps suggesting that they were not all in contemporary use. Numerous ceramic land drains were revealed in the trenches, and it therefore seems likely that at least some of the earlier ditches were also cut to drain the area. Some may have been part of the system of medieval dylings identified in the wider area. Several of the ditches contained finds which put their final use in the post-medieval or modern period.

Finds from the ditches included animal bone, medieval and post medieval pottery, medieval and post-medieval brick and 18th century clay pipe. In addition, a post-medieval whetstone was found (Blythe 2021).

Pinchbeck is first reliably mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Pincebec*, the name is derived from the Old English *pinca* and the Old Norse *bekkr*, meaning the minnow stream (Cameron 1998, 97). The Grade I Listed Church of St Mary (NHL 1064433) is said to have had a Saxon precursor, though during restoration works the earliest remains were of a Norman nave revealed beneath the floor (LHER 22431).

The Domesday Survey of c. 1086 records that at that time Pinchbeck was held by Ivo Taillebois, as sokeland of his manor of Spalding, and Guy de Craon, as sokeland of his manor of Holbeach (Foster and Longley 1976, 14/98; 57/52). The parish contained 12 carucates (between 770 and 880 hectares) of arable land as well as 22 sokemen, 23 villeins and 12 bordars (ibid) giving an approximate population of around 200 people.

Prior to the 13th century, part of Pinchbeck would have been within the Forest of Kesteven and subject to forest laws. The area was finally deforested in 1227-31 (Varley 1974, 2). An area of land southwest of Pinchbeck subsequently became a park of Spalding Priory (Gooch 1940, 149). The fen to the west of Pinchbeck appears not to have belonged to the town and was intercommoned (pasture that is shared by several communities), as in 1250 Pinchbeck, Gosberton and Surfleet declared that the fen was open to anyone who wished to common on it (Darby 1974, 76).

Pinchbeck prospered during the medieval period and became wealthy due to its revenues from its markets, fairs, flax, wheat and salt. In 1287 there were 646 households and an estimated population of over 3,000 (Hallam 1965, 176). In the Lay Subsidy of 1332, Pinchbeck was paying over £40 in tax, a figure comparable with Spalding and significantly more than most other places in Lincolnshire with the exception of Boston which paid over £60 (Darby 1974, 137).

The 19th century maps show the current site as quite a distance south of the settlement of Pinchbeck. Given the identification of dylings in and around the current mitigation area, it is highly likely that during the medieval and post-medieval periods the site was occupied by agricultural land.

The HER has records of two sites with evidence for post-medieval drainage *c*. 80m to the east, and *c*. 335m to the south (HER 25835 and HER 23959) of the site. It is likely that these are representative of drainage on the agricultural land across this whole area.

An examination of the available historic mapping was made as part of the desk-based assessment (Smith 2021) carried out for the current site. The following is a summary of this.

The site was on the edge of a 1620-21 (LAO MCD 851/26) map of Pinchbeck, at which time it was depicted as meadow. By the time of the Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1815 the field boundaries within the site were depicted in much the same arrangement as today, though with additional boundaries, so that the land occupied by the present site comprised six whole or partial fields.

Further field boundaries had been established by the time of Upton's map of 1843, so that the site occupied nine whole or partial fields. By the time of the first edition OS map of 1887, these had been amalgamated into four fields, and the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway Line had been constructed (1879), which marks the southwestern boundary of the proposed development area. Further field boundaries had been removed by the late 20th century and a gas infrastructure compound had been constructed in the western corner of the site.

The former field boundaries were evident on aerial photographs and lidar data. In addition there were a number of short parallel linear features, likely to be dylings. A possible palaeochannel was evident in the southern part of the site.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the work were to supervise the stripping of the site and to plan and archaeologically excavate and record any features revealed;

The objectives were to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.
- Determine how the site can contribute

to the East Midlands Research Agenda (Knight *et al*. 2012) and any updates to the agenda.

- 5.4: Rural settlement patterns and landscapes
- 5.5: The agricultural economy

4. METHODS

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket working under constant archaeological supervision.

Each deposit exposed during the excavation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

A metal detector (no discrimination) was used to aid the recovery of any metallic artefacts from all exposed surfaces and spoil.

The location of the excavated trench was plotted using a survey grade differential GPS.

Environmental sampling was undertaken using guidelines established by English Heritage (2011). The subsequent processing of the samples is detailed in Appendix 3.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS (Figs. 3-10)

Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field (full descriptions of the individual deposits can be found in Appendix 1).

Four broad phases were identified:-

Phase 1: Saxo-Norman
Phase 2: Early medieval
Phase 3: Medieval
Phase 4: Post-medieval

Natural deposits across the excavated area comprised a compact mid brown and orangish grey mottled silty clay (102), tidal sediment. This was covered in the central part of the site by a marine alluvial deposit of loose yellowish grey sand (258) 0.15m thick and cut by the later ditches (Fig. 8 Section 46).

A possible palaeochannel, east-west aligned, with a secondary northwest-southeast branch was crossing the northern part of the site. It was investigated by a slot which revealed the edges of the secondary branch of the palaeochannel [249]. This was partially excavated due to the presence of the water table up to 0.72m. It had a moderate slope and measured 4.32m wide (Fig. 8 Section 45; Plate 1).

Palaeochannel [249] was silted up by an alluvial marine sediment of compact mid yellowish grey sand (250) more than 0.5m thick and with occasional marine shells.

In the upper part of deposit (250) it was possible distinguish a recut [251] with an

irregular shape in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base, measuring 2.56m wide and 0.56m deep. It was filled by a compact light yellowish brown silty sand, 0.52m thick (252) and overlain by mid reddish yellow clayey sand 0.22m thick (253).

No artefacts were recovered during the excavation of either natural feature.

Phase 1: Saxo-Norman

The investigation revealed the presence of a system of ditches in the central part of the site extending beyond the limit of the investigated area. The only dating evidence was a single sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery.

A large east–west aligned ditch [142]=[165]=[26005] was investigated in the central part of the site. The latter was investigated during the evaluation phase and no finds were recovered from its fill.

Ditch [142] (Fig. 9 Section 13; Plate 2) had moderately slope sides, a concave base and measured 2.28m wide and 0.66m deep. It was filled by a single deposit of loose orangish yellow sand showing several thin laminations as a result of a natural depositional processes. On the northern side the edge of this deposit with the spread natural sand (258) was unclear.

To the east this ditch was investigated by a relationship slot which confirmed the continuation of this feature with a north-south alignment [165]=[167] (Fig. 9 Section 22). It was filled by (166)=(168), a friable-loose light yellowish-brownish grey sand with occasional marine shells, very degraded and 0.38-0.47m thick.

Along the north-south alignment the ditch was slightly curvilinear and investigated by interventions [171]=[254]=[221]=[130]. Segment [171] (Fig. 9 Section 23; Plate 3) had a moderate slope on the eastern side, steep and stepped on the western side and a concave base. It was 2.05m wide and 0.68m deep and filled by (173) a friable/plastic light yellowish sand with clay slumps and marine shells, 1.35m wide and 0.16m thick. It was overlain by (172), a compact/friable yellowish brownish grey sand with occasional degraded marine shells, 2.05m wide and 0.16m thick.

Where the ditch curved, segment [254] (Fig. 8 Section 46; Plate 4) was excavated showing moderately sloping and gently stepped sides and a concave base. It measured 2.27m wide and 0.60m deep and was cutting the alluvial marine deposit (258). The lower fill (255) comprised a deposit of friable mid red grey sand with mineral patches 0.15m thick overlain by (256), a friable red-white silty sand 0.45m thick. The feature was sealed at the top by (257) a friable mid red-white sand 0.30m thick.

All these deposits were the result of natural depositional processes and no artefacts were recovered from them.

Segment [221] (Fig. 9 Section 38 Plate 5), located further north, between two later ditches, had moderate sloping sides, a concave base and measured 2.47m wide and 0.50m deep. It was filled by two quite similar deposits both the result of natural depositional processes. The lower fill (222), a friable mid greyish brown silty sand was 0.28m thick and overlain by (223), a friable mid brownish greyish sand 0.27m thick.

Segment [130] (Fig. 10 Section 9; Plate 6) had moderate sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1.70m wide and 0.50m deep. It was filled by (131), a firm dark brown clay with occasional marine shells, 0.10m thick and overlain by (133) a firm light and mid brown clay silt, 0.34m wide

and 0.20m thick, interpreted as slumping or wind-blown soil. Both deposits were sealed by (132), a firm mid brown clayey silt, 1.22m wide and 0.35m thick.

The ditch [171]=[254]=[221]=[130] continued further north bending slightly to north-west, where it was investigated by intervention [188] which was truncated at the top by the later cut [185].

Ditch [185] (Fig 10 Section 29; Plates 7 and 8) had moderate sloping sides, an irregular and flat base and measured 1.70m wide and 0.32m deep. A compact dark orangish brown deposit of clayey silt (190), 1.07m wide and 0.07 m thick was excavated at its base. This latter was covered by a friable mid brownish yellow sand (189), 1.70m wide and 0.26m thick. The silting deposit (189) was cut by [185]=[191]=[195] a possible re-cut on the western side of ditch [188] and terminating to north-west with the terminus [191]. Cut [185] was filled at base by (187), a firm/compact light bluish grey sandy silt deposit, 0.70m wide and 0.04m thick, overlain by (186), a friable mid brownish yellow reddish mottled fine sand, 0.75m wide and 0.15m thick, which sealed the cut at the top and produced animal bone and a sherd of 11th to mid 12th century Saxo-Norman pottery.

Terminus [191] (Fig. 10 Section 30 Plate 9) had moderately sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 1.21m wide and 0.23m deep and was filled by a naturally occurring thin silty sand deposit. At its base was a friable/loose light greyish yellow sand (194) 0.08m thick overlain by a compact and slightly plastic silty clay (193) 0.05m thick, occurring during water stagnation when the ditch was still in use. The terminus [191] was sealed at the top by (192), a compact (when dry)/loose light brownish yellow sand, 1.21m wide and 0.15m thick.

To the south of terminus [191] a relationship slot showing the re-cut [195]=[185] was also cutting a narrower ditch east-west aligned [199] (Fig. 10 Section 31; Plate 10), further investigated by three interventions ([235]=[237]=[243]) and considered as part of the same early drainage system.

To the western end it was heavily truncated by a land drain and for this reason not investigated, and a slot was placed 4.5m from its end. Segment [235] (Fig. 10 Section 40; Plate 11) had moderate and steep sloping sides and a rounded base, measuring 0.95m wide and 0.29m deep and sealed by a single deposit (236), a friable mid grey-brown sand.

Intervention [237] (Fig. 10 Section 41) had stepped and moderately sloped sides, an undulating base and measured 1.05m wide and 0.32m deep. It was filled by a single deposit (238), a hard light yellow brown clay with no inclusions.

Cut [243] (Fig. 10 Section 43) was close to the eastern baulk of the site, had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.95m wide and 0.20m deep. It was filled by (244), a friable mid orangish brown silty clay with a small fragment of probable briquetage, perhaps residual from the Roman site to the east.

Phase 2: Early medieval

A northwest-southeast aligned ditch [260]=[262]=[290]=[220]=[215] was investigated in the northeast corner of the site.

Segment [260] (Fig. 12 Section 49) had steep sides and a concave base measuring 0.31m wide and 0.32m deep. The fill (261) was a friable mid grey blue sandy clay with yellow lens of sand. This was partially truncated by a later cut [262] with moderate sloping sides and a stepped and

undulating base, 1,45m wide and 0.41m deep. The lower fill (263) was a friable mid grey blue clayey sand. 1.37m wide and 0.23m thick, overlain by (264) a friable-hard mid grey-brown with orange flecks sandy clay and occasional rooting. It was 1.28m wide and 0.26m thick.

A relationship slot further northwest revealed how ditch [290] (Fig. 12 Section 56), a continuation of [260]=[262] was truncated by a later east-west aligned ditch [287] (see below). Cut [290] was 0.63m deep and filled by (292), a compact mottled reddish brown clayey silt, 0.18m thick, overlain by (291), a compact mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.46m thick which produced a single sherd of 11th to 12th century Stamford ware pottery.

To the northwest segment [220](Fig. 12 Section 37; Plate 15) had moderately sloping and concave sides and an irregular concave base and measured 1.40m wide and 0.76m deep. Its lower fill (227) was a firm brownish grey sandy clay, 0.55m wide and 0.13m thick overlain by (226), soft mid brown medium sand with reddish manganese inclusions. It measured 0.77m wide and 0.22m thick and was covered by (225), a firm brownish grey medium sand/silty sand, 0.98m wide and 0.17m thick. Ditch [220] was sealed at the top by (224) a friable deposit of reddish brown sand 1.15m wide and 0.43m thick. None of these fills produced artefacts.

The last intervention [215] (Fig. 12 Section 36; Plate 16) was close to the northern baulk of the site and characterised by different silting deposits. Cut [215] had moderate and straight sloping sides, a flat base and measured 1.63m wide, 0.53m deep. The lower fill (219) was a soft light brown fine and medium sand, 1.05m wide and 0.12m thick naturally deposited at the base of the ditch. It was overlain by (218), a firm mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt which produced a single sherd of 10th to mid 12th century pottery and flecks of low fired clay. It was 1.30m wide and 0.22m thick and covered by (217) a firm greyish black sandy clay with occasional flecks of fired clay measuring 0.16m thick. Fill (216) was sealing the upper part of ditch [215]: it was a firm mid greyish brown clayey fine and medium sand with an iron nail, charcoal and five sherds of early medieval pottery. Fill (216) measured 1.63m wide and 0.30m thick.

In the northeastern corner of the site was a slightly curvilinear ditch running beyond the limit of excavation and exposed for a length of approximately 21m [160]= [209]. It was approximately northeast-southwest aligned.

The first intervention [160] (Fig. 13 Section 19; Plates 17 and 18) revealed a ditch with moderately sloping and concave sides, 1.15m wide and in excess of 0.90m deep (not fully excavated for safety reason).

The lower fill (164) a plastic bluish grey clay in excess of 0.10m thick was overlain by (163), a plastic yellowish brown silty clay, 0.20m thick which contained a single sherd of 12th to early 13th century pottery.

This was covered by (162) a firm dark greyish brown sandy clay 0.30m thick and extending to the upper part of the ditch. Fill (162) was covered by the upper fill (161), a firm mid yellowish greyish brown sandy clay, 0.45m thick with five sherds of 12th century pottery.

The second segment [209] (Fig. 13 Section 33) was a relationship slot which did not investigate the entire profile of the ditch, exposing just the two upper fills. The lower deposit (211) was a friable dark greyish brown silt with occasional clay lumps and frequent rounded fragments of low fired clay with charcoal flecks; it was excavated for a maximum thickness of

0.27m thick and interpreted as possible dumped refuse from some nearby activities. It was covered by (212) a compact mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional marine shells and a single sherd of 12th century pottery.

Another possible ditch related to the early medieval frequentation was excavated in the central part of the site; it was east-west aligned and partially investigated during the evaluation phase by a two slots within Trench 26, numbered as [26009]=[26017]. Fill (26010) produced a single sherd of pottery of mid 11th –12th century date (Blythe, 2021, Appendix 2).

During the mitigation this ditch was excavated by a relationship slot, segment [176], to confirm that it was cutting the earlier ditch [174] (Fig. 13 Section 24; Plate 19). Cut [176] was filled by (177), a hard/firm light yellowish brown sandy silt, in excess 0.22m thick which did not produced artefacts.

To the west a second intervention [183] (Fig. 13 Section 28) was excavated in which the ditch had moderate sloping sides and irregular flat base. It measured 1.20m wide and 0.61m deep. The boundary with the natural was diffuse and for this reason the edges of the ditch were overcut during the investigation. It was filled by (184), a compact/hard mid orangish brown-grey mottled clayey silt with moderate marine shells, animal bone and six sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery.

Phase 3: Medieval

Three linear features were ascribed to the later medieval period.

Ditch [287]=[275]=[293]=[298]=[280] observed on the northern side of the site had an east-west alignment and was truncating, as mentioned before ([287] cutting [290]), the previous ditch [260]=[262]=[290]=[220]=[215]. It was investigated by a relationship slot and four interventions which all confirmed the presence of a lower cut truncated at the top by a later ditch occurring probably in the post-medieval period (see ditch [285]=[278]=[296]=[301]=[267]).

The relationship intervention [287] (Fig. 12 Section 56) showed steep and concave sides with a concave base and was 0.75m deep. The lower part was filled by (289) a compact dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.13m thick, overlain by (288) a compact mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.29m thick, which produced two sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery and a piece of fired clay.

Segment [275] (Fig. 12 Section 54) had steep, stepped and irregular sides and a concave base measuring 1.53m wide and 0.72m deep. The lower fill (276) was a compact mid brownish grey silty clay, 1m wide and 0.41m thick and interpreted as slumping. It was covered by (277), a compact mid reddish grey silty sand with occasional orangish red flecks. It measured 1.53m wide and 0.58m thick.

To the west segment [293] (Fig. 14 Section 57; Plate 20) had steep and stepped sides, an irregular and concave base and measured 1.61m wide and 0.80m deep. The lower fill (294), a compact mid brownish grey silty clay was 0.28m thick and overlain by (295), a compact mid greyish red silty sand, 0.53m thick and the result of natural depositional processes.

The excavation of intervention [298] (Fig. 14 Section 58; Plate 21) revealed approximately the same profile measuring 1.95m wide and 0.87m deep. The lower fill (299) was a compact mid brownish grey clay, 0.38m thick containing a single sherd of 13th to 14th century pottery and several articulated animal bones only partially recovered as continuing beyond the limit of excavation It was overlain by a natural

deposit of mottled mid reddish yellow sand 0.30m thick (300).

Close to the baulk of the site was the intervention [280] (Fig. 14 Section 55) which had steep and irregular sides and a concave base measuring 2.11m wide and 1.33m deep. The lower fill (283) was a compact mid bluish grey clay 0.39 m thick with organic material, remains of vegetation preserved in a partially waterlogged/wet environment. It was covered by (282) a compact mid yellowish grey sand, 0.19m thick with one pottery sherd of 12th to 14th century date. The upper fill (281) was a hard mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.27m thick which contained a sherd of pottery also of 12th to 14th century date and a fragment of a possible quern stone.

At the north end of the site, a northwest-southeast aligned ditch [207]=[213] was cutting ditch [160]=[209] indicated by a relationship slot excavated close to the baulk of the site. Ditch [207] (Fig. 13 Section 33) had moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. It was 1.18m wide and 0.36m deep and filled on the northeast side by (208), a compact mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.31m thick with three sherds of mid 15th to 16th century pottery and a residual Stamford ware sherd and three rounded low fired clay fragments. It was covered by (210), a compact mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.27m thick.

The terminus [213](Fig. 13 Section 35) of this linear feature had moderate sloping side and an irregular base. It measured 0.58m wide and 0.11m deep and was filled by (214) a single deposit of friable mid greyish yellow sandy silt with a single sherd of medieval pottery, a piece of mica schist, possibly a whetstone fragment and animal bone, 0.11m thick.
South of this a further east-west aligned linear feature was excavated by three slots [120]=[139]=[147] and by a relationship slot [128] which showed it truncating ditch [126]=[171]=[254]=[221]=[130] (Fig 10 Section 8).

Segment [120] (Fig. 11 Section 5; Plate 12) had concave sides and base and measured 1.85m wide and 0.45m deep. It was filled by (121) a single deposit of firm mid brown mottled silty clay which contained three sherds of 13th century pottery.

Segment [139] (Fig. 11 Section 12; Plate 13) had moderate sloping sides and a concave base and measured 1.95m wide and 0.56m deep. It was filled by (140), a firm dark grey-brown silty clay 1.95m wide and 0.30m thick. This was covered by the upper fill (141) a firm mid grey-brown clay silt, 1.60m wide and 0.26m thick.

Close to the western baulk of the site was excavated segment [147] (Fig. 11 Section 15; Plate 14), 1.90m wide and 0.55m deep. It was filled on the northern side by a firm dark blue and brown silty clay (148), 0.30m wide and 0.50m thick, overlain by (149), a firm mid brown sand 1.60m wide and 0.55 m thick.

Phase 4: Post-medieval

As mentioned before, ditch [287]=[275]=[293]=[298]=[280] was truncated by a post-medieval linear feature [285]=[278]=[296]=[301]=[267] excavated probably to set up part of a land drain system. It is possible that the medieval ditch had not completely silted up and that the clay pipes were placed within it.

The relationship slot showed a ditch [285] (Fig. 12 Section 56) with a steep side and concave base, 0.41m deep. It was filled by a single deposit (286), a hard mid brown silt, 0.41m thick.

To the west a second intervention [278] (Fig. 12 Section 54) had moderate and

irregular sloping sides and an irregular base and was filled by (279), a compact mid greyish brown silt which had a land drain in the top. It was 0.89m wide and 0.26m deep and truncated the deposit (277) the upper fill of [275].

A third segment [296] (Fig. 14 Section 57; Plate 20) had the same "U" shaped profile with a concave base and was 0.78m wide and 0.35m deep. It was filled by (297) a compact mid greyish brown silt containing a ceramic land drain.

Segment [301] (Fig. 14 Section 58; Plate 21) was cutting (300), the upper fill of earlier ditch [298]; it had moderate sloping sides, an irregular concave base and measured 1.58m wide and 0.55m deep. Two clay pipes of two different land drains were visible in the section. It was filled by (302), a mid-brown silt with no finds.

Close to the western baulk of the site was the segment [267] (Fig. 14 Section 55) with moderate sloping sides and a concave base and measuring 1.62m wide and 0.56m deep. The lower part was filled by (268) a compact mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.23m thick. It was overlain by (269) a compact mid greyish brown silt, 0.26m thick, which produced one piece of early modern glass and one sherd of medieval pottery.

A second ditch [26007]=[231]=[203]=[239] was uncovered in the central part of the site which had been partially investigated by the evaluation trench 26 (cut [26007], filled by (26008). This linear feature was east-west aligned and excavated by a relationship slot [231] (Fig. 11 Section 39) which confirmed that it was truncating the previous ditch [228] (see above). Two more interventions showing the entire profile completed the investigation.

Segment [231] had a steep and straight side, a concave base, and was in excess of 0.48m wide and 0.41m deep. It was silted in the base by (232) a friable mid brown sandy silt, 0.18m thick which contained occasional animal bone, an iron hinge strap and a very abraded sherd of late 13th to 14th century pottery. A deposit of loose mid brownish yellow sand (233) with occasional manganese inclusions and low fired clay. 0.11m thick was overlay it. The upper part of the ditch [231] was silted by (234) a compact mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.21m thick.

To the west segment [203] (Fig. 15 Section 34; Plate 22) had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 1.70m wide, 0.60m deep and was filled on the southern side by (206) a slumping deposit of loose mid orangeish brown sand, 0.13m thick containing a sherd of medieval pottery, a fragment of 15th to 16th century brick and a fragment of early modern glass. This was covered by (205), a friable/plastic mid brownish silty clay, 1.40m wide and 0.18m thick. This was overlain by upper fill (204) from which four pottery sherds dating between the 12th and 16th centuries, fragments of animal bone, CBM, early modern glass and late 17th to early 18th century clay pipe were retrieved.

Close to the limit of excavation, segment [239] (Fig. 15 Section 42; Plate 23) had steep and irregular sides, a concave base, and measured 1.67m wide and 0.62m deep. It contained three fills: the lower (240) was a compact mid brownish grey clayey silt 0.27m thick, with occasional animal bone and pottery sherds of 13th/14th century, 16th century and 17th/18th century date. This was covered by (241) a friable mid yellowish-brown silt with patches of sand, 0.10m thick overlain by (242), a hard mid brown clayey silt with occasional crushed marine shells. The latter was 0.25m thick and was probably the result of

a levelling activity after the abandonment of the ditch.

On approximately the same alignment in the southern part of the site was another ditch investigated by four interventions [155]=[107]=[122]=[245] (Plate 24).

The first slot from the west [155] (Fig. 15 Section 48; Plate 25) showed a ditch with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base which was 1.65m wide and 0.36m deep. The lower fill (259), a plastic dark bluish grey clay, 1.35m wide and 0.47m thick, produced two fragments of animal bone. It was the result of natural depositional processes which progressively silted the lower part of the ditch when it was still active.

Fill (259) was covered by (157) a friable mid reddish brown sandy silt 0.15m thick which was formed probably when only the upper part of the ditch was in use. It produced five sherds of medieval pottery and a post-medieval steel button and was truncated by [103], the foundation cut for a brick surface (105) (Fig. 17 Sections 20 and 47; Plates 25 and 26). The northeast side of this pavement measuring 2.10m by 3.40m, was higher and not very well preserved as it had probably been truncated by modern agricultural activity. It had a sloping surface from northeast to southwest and comprised fragmented bricks lying on edge without bonding material. Most of the elements of this pavement showed clear signs of over firing proving that almost exclusively waste material not suitable for walls had been used in its construction. The fragmented bricks were lying on a layer of loose yellow coarse sand (104) filling the foundation cut [103].

Deposit (157) and the brick surface were sealed by (156) a hard light yellowish brown silty sand, slightly clayey, 0.21m thick, which represented the upper fill of ditch [155] (Plate 25).

To the east of this, a second segment [107] (Fig. 16 Section 1; Plate 27) was excavated: it had moderate sloping sides and a slightly concave base and was 2.40m wide and in excess of 0.57m deep. The lower fill (110) was a friable medium reddish brown and dark brown mottled sandy silt, measuring 0.15m thick. It was quite similar to (156) and overlaid by (109), a deposit of brick fragments dumped along the northern side of the ditch (Plate 27). It measured 1.45m wide, 1.85m long and 0.10m thick, and was covered by (108) which comprised a deposit of compact light yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.45m thick.

Segment [122] (Fig. 16 Section 7; Plate 28) had moderate sloping sides in the upper part and steep in the lower sides with a rounded base. It measured 2.35m wide and 1.09m deep. The lower fill (125) comprised a plastic/hard dark bluish grey orangish mottled clay 0.55 thick which was also lining the upper edges of the ditch. It contained five sherds of medieval pottery. This fill, probably darkened by the decomposition of organic material, was partially covered by (124), 0.10-0.40m thick deposit of friable dark reddish-brown orange mottled sandy silt with occasional pieces of CBM, three sherds of medieval pottery, a sherd of 17th to 18th century pottery and animal bone. Both fills were covered by (123), the final silting of ditch [122]. It was a 0.45 m thick deposit of compact light yellowish brown sandy silt, with lumps of grey clay redeposited natural and contained a flake of medieval pottery and animal bone.

Segment [245] (Fig. 16 Section 44; Plate 29) showed a profile similar to [122] and the same stratigraphic sequence. It had moderate and concave sides, a concave base and was 1.60m wide and 0.75m deep.

The lower silting deposit (248) also lined the upper part of the ditch and consisted of a hard-plastic mid dark grey orangish mottled silty clay, 1.60m wide and 0.32m thick. Similarly to deposit (125) this fill was darkened by the decomposition of organic material. Above this fill was (247), a friable-compact dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt with manganese inclusions and containing a lump of post-medieval worked sandstone, 1.00m wide and 0.13m thick. This deposit was probably the result of sedimentation occurring during the last use of the ditch and was sealed by (246) which represented the abandonment of this linear feature. The latter was a deposit of firm-hard mid yellowish brown sandy silt measuring 1.25m wide, 0.30m thick and containing occasional animal bone and one very abraded sherd of Stamford ware pottery.

Undated features

In the southern part of the site two ditches and one linear gully were investigated. These were separated from the other features and did not produce artefacts.

The first ditch [111]=[113] was close to the southern corner of the site and east-west aligned. It was exiting the site to the east and terminating to the west with segment [111] (Fig. 17 Section 2) which had squared corners and a moderately steep side and concave base. It measured 2m wide and 0.55m deep and was filled by (112), a hard light yellowish brown and light grey mottled sandy silt, slightly clayey.

Intervention [113] (Fig. 17 Section 3; Plate 30) showed the entire profile of the ditch which had steep sides, uneven base and measured 2.00m wide and 0.50m deep. It was filled by (114) a hard light yellowish-brown light grey mottled sandy silt, slightly clayey which contained a fragment of Rhenish lava stone.

The second ditch [115]=[134]=[150] was also east-west aligned and terminating on the western side whilst to the east it continued beyond the limit of excavation.

The terminus [150] (Fig. 17 Section 16; Plate 31) had rounded corners, moderately sloping and concave sides with a concave base and measured 1.62m wide and 0.60m deep. The lower part was filled by (151) a compact mid grey silty clay with occasional marine shells measuring 0.17m thick. It was covered on the southern side by (152), a friable mid greyish brown silt, 0.13m thick and interpreted as slumping material. This was overlain by (153) a compact mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.34m thick which included a deposit of plastic/hard dark bluish grey clay (154), 0.30m thick and interpreted as a natural variation due to water stagnation.

The second intervention [134] (Fig. 17 Section 10; Plate 32) showed the "V" shaped profile of the ditch which had straight and moderately sloping sides and pointed base. It was 1.41m wide and 0.55m deep and had a lower fill of compact mid grey silty clay (135) with frequent shells, 0.25m thick. This deposit was covered by (136) a compact mid brownish grey sandy clay, 0.31m thick.

Segment [115] (Fig. 18 Section 21; Plate 33) appeared with a slightly different profile and had moderate sloping sides and a concave base measuring 1.77m wide and 0.65m deep. The lower fill was a compact mid bluish grey clay (116) with frequent crushed shells, 0.24m thick. This was covered by two slumping deposits (117) and (118) visible on both sides of the ditch. The first was a compact mid yellowish brown sandy silt 0.27m thick and the second a hard mid greyish blue silty clay, 0.24m thick. Both deposits were covered by (119) a compact mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.41m thick and cut by a

later gully southwest-northeast aligned [169]=[137]=[145]

The first segment of this gully [169] (Fig. 18 Section 21; Plate 33) had steep and concave sides, a concave base and was 0.56m wide and 0.31m deep. As mentioned above, it was cutting the upper fill (119) and was filled by a single deposit (170) of hard mid reddish-brown clay.

The second segment [137] (Fig. 18 Section 11) had moderate sloping sides, concave base and was 0.85m wide and 0.22m deep. It was filled by a single deposit (138), a hard mid reddish brown sandy silt.

This gully terminated to the southwest where segment [145] (Fig. 18 Section 14) was excavated: it had gentle and irregular sloping sides, an irregular base and measured 0.52m wide and 0.08m deep. It was silted by single deposit (146), a hard mid grey clayey silt.

A small and shallow linear gully [180] (Fig. 18 Section 26) lay on the northern side of ditch [115]=[134]=[150]; it was northwest-southeast aligned and 2.60m long. This gully was investigated by a single intervention showing a "U" shaped profile with moderately sloping and concave sides, an irregular base and was 0.29m wide and 0.07m deep. It was filled by two thin deposits: the lower (181) was a hard mid grey and orangish brown mottled silty clay with occasional small flecks of low fired clay. It was 0.24m wide and 0.04m thick and covered by (182), a hard dark grey clay with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional low fire clay flecks and tiny sherds of animal bone. This measured 0.29m wide and 0.06m thick.

A little to the north were the remains of a possible hearth [178] (Fig. 18 Section 25; Plate 34). This was irregularly shaped and measured 1.31m by 1.12m and 0.15m deep. It was filled by a single deposit of hard mid reddish brown mottled grey clay (179) with occasional lumps of low fired clay, charcoal and very small pieces of animal bone.

In the central area was ditch [202]=[26013] (Fig. 18 Section 32; Plate 35) which was partially investigated during the evaluation. Neither segment did produced artefacts. Cut [202] had moderate sloping sides and a concave base and measured 1.14m wide and 0.29m deep. It was filled by (201) a firm/compact mid greyish brown silty clay with manganese flecks.

In the northwest corner of the site the remains of very shallow and undated features were recorded: they could be related to modern agricultural activity rather than archaeological features.

Exiting the site to the west was an east-west aligned gully [158]=[270] which was 10.17m long. Segment [158] (Section 18) was steep-sided and had a flat base, measuring 0.75m wide and 0.16m deep. It was filled by a single deposit (159), a hard orangish yellow clayey sand 0.16m thick.

Terminus segment [270] (Fig. 18 Section 52) had gentle sloping sides and a flat base and measured 0.27m wide and 0.11m deep. The lower fill (271) was a compact mid brown sandy silt and 4mm thick covered by (272), compact mid brown sandy silt, also 4mm thick.

Along the northern baulk of the site was a partially visible squared cut [265] (Fig. 18 Section 50) which had moderate sloping sides and a flat base, measured 0.46m wide and 0.12m deep and was filled with a friable light brownish yellow sand (266).

East of this, was the terminus of an east-west aligned gully [273] (Fig. 18 Section 53) continuing beyond the LOE. It had moderate sloping sides and sloping base,

measured 0.14m wide and 0.17m deep and was filled by a single deposit (274), a loose mid yellow sand with occasional shells.

6. DISCUSSION

The mitigation revealed several ditches across the site, some of them representing the continuation of the linear features investigated to the east for the construction of the Spalding western relief road (Section 5).

An analysis of the artefacts, character and relationship of the archaeological features allowed four possible main phases to be identified.

Geology

The formation of the drift geology is related to the deposition of tidal sediments formed mainly by clayey silt deposits (102 natural) covered in the central and northern part of the site by sediments of loose sand respectively (258) and (284). On the northern part was a wide palaeochannel [249] and [251], part of a network creeks defining an area of high ground, a roddon. This natural feature was partially investigated during the evaluation phase by Trench 25 [25007]. The current intervention did not produce artefacts and the general character confirmed its possible natural origin from periodic tidal erosions and depositions. The alignment of this possible palaeochannel matches with one of the Roman ditches investigated to east for the Spalding western relief road (Allen, 2022 Group 3/[198]) so the hypothesis that it represent the continuation of it cannot be discounted.

Phase 1: Saxo-Norman

The excavation of many segments of the earliest ditch, in the central part of the site, did not produce any artefacts to corroborate the expected Roman dating and it is possible that seasonal tidal events of accumulation/erosion partially removed the original fills and re-shaped the course of the ditch. All the fills appeared to be the result of natural depositional processes.

The last part of this ditch was narrower and turning to east and west forming two branches with a curvilinear course ([235]=[237]=[243]. The eastern part continued beyond the limit of excavation and the only artefact retrieved was a fragment of probably residual briquetage, the only possibly Roman find from the site.

At the northern end of ditch [165]=[167]=[171]=[254]=[221]=[130] a re-cut [185]=[195] was excavated which was terminating to northwest with terminus [191]. The upper fill (186) was the only deposit containing dating evidence in the form of a sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery. The purpose of this re-cut was unclear, a possible maintenance intervention being the more convincing interpretation.

Phase 2: Early medieval (12th century)

The second phase consisted of three linear features containing a few sherds of early medieval pottery which continued beyond the limit of excavation.

Ditch [260]=[262]=[290]=[220]=[215], in the northeast corner of the site was cut by the later ditch [287]. Segment [215] excavated close to the northern baulk of the site revealed slightly different fills, compared with the rest of the excavated interventions, showing deposits of dumped waste material with animal bone, charcoal, lumps of low fired clay and sherds of pottery.

This ditch continued on both sides beyond the limit of excavation representing probably the continuation of one of the ditches investigated to west for the route for the Spalding western relief road (Section 5).

A second ditch was the slightly curvilinear [160]=[209] which was quite wide and deep and investigated for a maximum depth of 0.90m from ground level due to the presence of the water table. The two segments excavated produced little pottery: fill (163) contained a single sherd. The relationship slot excavated close to the northern baulk of the site revealed the presence of dumped refuse containing lumps of low fired clay and charcoal from some nearby activities. The lower fill (212) contained a single sherd of pottery.

In the central part of the site, another ditch related of early medieval date was excavated; it was partially investigated during the evaluation phase by two slots within Trench 26, numbered as [26009]=[26017]. Fill (26010) produced a single sherd of mid 11th –12th century pottery (Blythe 2021, Appendix 2).

To the west a second segment [183] was excavated filled by (184) which contained 12th to 14th century pottery

Phase 3: Medieval (1200-1500)

It is possible to ascribe to this phase two linear features which truncated two of the earlier ditches.

Ditch [287]=[275]=[293]=[298]=[280] in the northern part of the site truncated, as shown by the relationship slot, the previous ditch [290]. The upper fill (288) contained two sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery.
Most of the excavated silting deposits of this long ditch did not produce artefacts with a few exceptions: the lower fill (299) of segment [298] produced a a single sherd of 13th to 14th century pottery and several articulated animal bones. Close to the baulk of the site segemnt [280] produced two sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery respectively from fills (282) and (281) which also contained a fragment of Rhenish lava quern.

The second ditch related to this phase was [207]=[213] in the northeast corner of the site which cut the earlier curvilinear ditch [160]=[209]. The lower fill (208) of segment [207] produced three sherds of 15th to 16th century pottery. More artefacts were recovered from the fill (214) of the terminus [213] which produced a single sherd of medieval pottery.

A further medieval ditch [120]=[139]=[147] was investigated on the central area of the site and three sherds of 13th century pottery were recovered from fill (121) the only context producing some artefacts.

Phase 4: post-medieval (1500-1900)

Three of the investigated ditches seemed to belong to the post-medieval period (Phase 4).

The first [285]=[278]=[296]=[301]=[267] was a recut of the medieval ditch [287]=[275]=[293]=[298]=[280](Phase 3) and excavated to set up part of a new land drains system, taking advantage of the medieval ditch, probably not completely silted, in which the clay drainage pipes were placed.

A fragment of modern glass was recovered from (269), the upper fill of segment [267] along with one sherd of medieval pottery.

A ditch [26007]=[231]=[203]=[239] in the central part of the site had been partially investigated by evaluation Trench 26: (26008) fill of [26007] produced artefacts

dating from 18th to 20th centuries and the same dating range was confirmed by the excavation of new segments of this ditch. The lower fill (232) of segment [231] produced occasional animal bone, an iron hinge strap and a very abraded sherd of late 13th to 14th century pottery.

To the west was excavated segment [203]: the lower fill (206) containing a sherd of medieval pottery, a fragment of 15th to 16th century brick and a fragment of early modern glass. The upper fill (204) produced pottery dating between the 12th and 16th centuries, early modern glass and some late 17th to early 18th century clay pipe which confirmed the proposed modern dating.

This ditch was continuing beyond the western baulk of the site and close to it was segment [239], the lower fill of which (240) contained single sherds of pottery of 13th/14th century, 16th century and 17th/18th century date.

This ditch represented the continuation of one of the ditches investigated on the eastern side for the Spalding western relief road (Section 5).

With approximately the same alignment was another ditch in the southern part of the site excavated by four interventions [155]=[107]=[122]=[245].

All the investigated segments showed approximately the same stratigraphy: the lower part of the ditch was sealed by clayey deposits, the result of natural depositional processes indicating a possible period of lack of maintenance. The ditch was still active at a higher level for a short period of time as shown by the formation of thin deposits related to the last use. The definitive abandonment of the ditch was marked by the accumulation of a substantial fill used to level the area probably to eliminate the original partition of the land which was now amalgamated into one large field.

The first segment from the west [155] produced from the lower fill (259) two fragments of animal bone. It was a result of natural depositional processes which progressively silted the lower part of the ditch when it was still active.

Fill (259) was overlain by (157), formed probably when only the upper part of the ditch was in use. It produced five sherds of medieval pottery and a post-medieval steel button and was truncated by [103], foundation cut of a brick surface (105). Most of the bricks comprising this pavement showed clear signs of over firing proving that almost exclusively waste material not suitable for building walls was used. The function of this surface is unclear, it was probably a sort of ford or passage on top of the ditch when the lower part was completely silted and only the upper part was still in use.

In the second ditch segment [107] investigated, on the upper part of the northern side was a dumped deposit of brick fragments similar to the bricks used for the pavement (105).

The lower fill (125) of segment [122] comprised a plastic/hard dark bluish grey orangish mottled clay probably darkened by the decomposition of organic material. It was covered by (124) containing occasional pieces of CBM, pottery and animal bone. Both fills were overlain by final silting (123).

Segment [245] showed a profile similar to [122] and the same stratigraphic sequence, with the lower silting deposit (248) the result of natural depositional processes. This deposit was also darkened by the decomposition of organic material. It was covered by (247), the result of a sedimentation occurred during the last use

of the ditch. Upper fill (246) represented the definitive abandonment of this linear feature and contained occasional animal bones and one pottery sherd.

On both sides of the site this ditch extended beyond the limit of excavation; to the east it was probably joining with one of the ditches investigated for the Spalding western relief road (Section 5).

On the west side it was noted that this ditch had the same alignment as the drainage ditch currently marking the limit of the site and still in use. It is possible to suppose that the current ditch, instead of turning to the southeast, was originally contiguous with this ditch.

An original subdivision of the site area is visible on Upton's map of 1843 which shows a partition into two separate fields later amalgamated into just one. This change occurred before 1887 as depicted in the first edition 6" Ordnance Survey of this year (Smith 2021).

The site contributed to an overall corpus of medieval material revealed in the Pinchbeck region, though contributed little to the known Romano-British settlement site excavated immediately to the east. As such, and when taken into consideration the other archaeological interventions in the parish the result may help inform the research priority of rural settlement patterns and landscapes (Knight *et al*, 2012).

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological mitigation, comprising strip, map and sample excavation was carried out at Yews Farm, Spalding Road, Pinchbeck.

The work confirmed the continuation of some of the linear features previously investigated on the Spalding western relief road (Section 5) and helped to determine spatial partition within the site. Recovering further artefacts and investigating the relationships allowed the main phases of the site to be outlined and a comparison to be made with the already investigated features.

The lack of Roman cultural material confirmed that the site probably lies in a peripheral area compared with the substantial frequentation attested on the site to the east where industrial bread production was encountered. Only part of a drainage ditch system survived and no marks of settlement were encountered. The only sherd of pottery found in these ditches was of Saxo-Norman date.

The early medieval and medieval ditches produced very few artefacts and accurate dating of these phases was quite challenging. The investigations highlighted however the main character of these features as part of wider drainage systems set out on the siltland of the Fens for agricultural purposes. These features were in use for a long period of time sometimes showing a continuity of use up to the modern era and proving that management of water and landscaping represented a priority through the centuries.

The presence of approximately parallel ditches probably reflected the medieval subdivision of land into strips by ditches known as dylings. The differing alignment of some of the ditches and the stratigraphic sequence testified the presence of a probable early medieval phase.

During the first half of the 19th century, the pattern of fields on the site, probably with its roots in the medieval phase, was amalgamated into one field through the backfilling of at least three parallel ditches.

Finds included Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery, fired clay, animal bone and clay pipe.

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
GPS	Global Positioning System
HER	Historic Environment Record
LAO	Lincolnshire Archive Office
LHER	Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record
LOE	Limit of Excavation
OS	Ordnance Survey

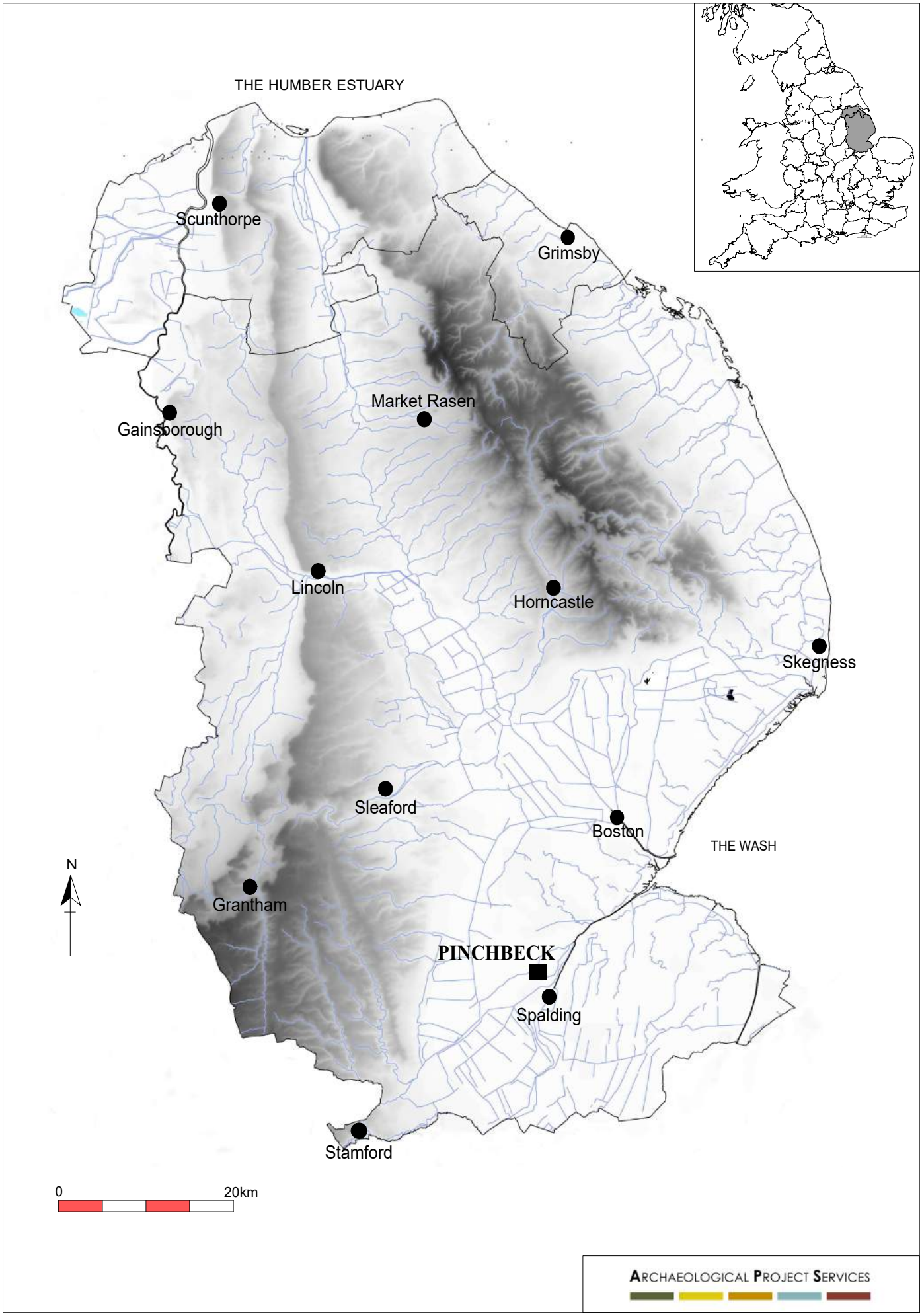


Figure 1. General location plan

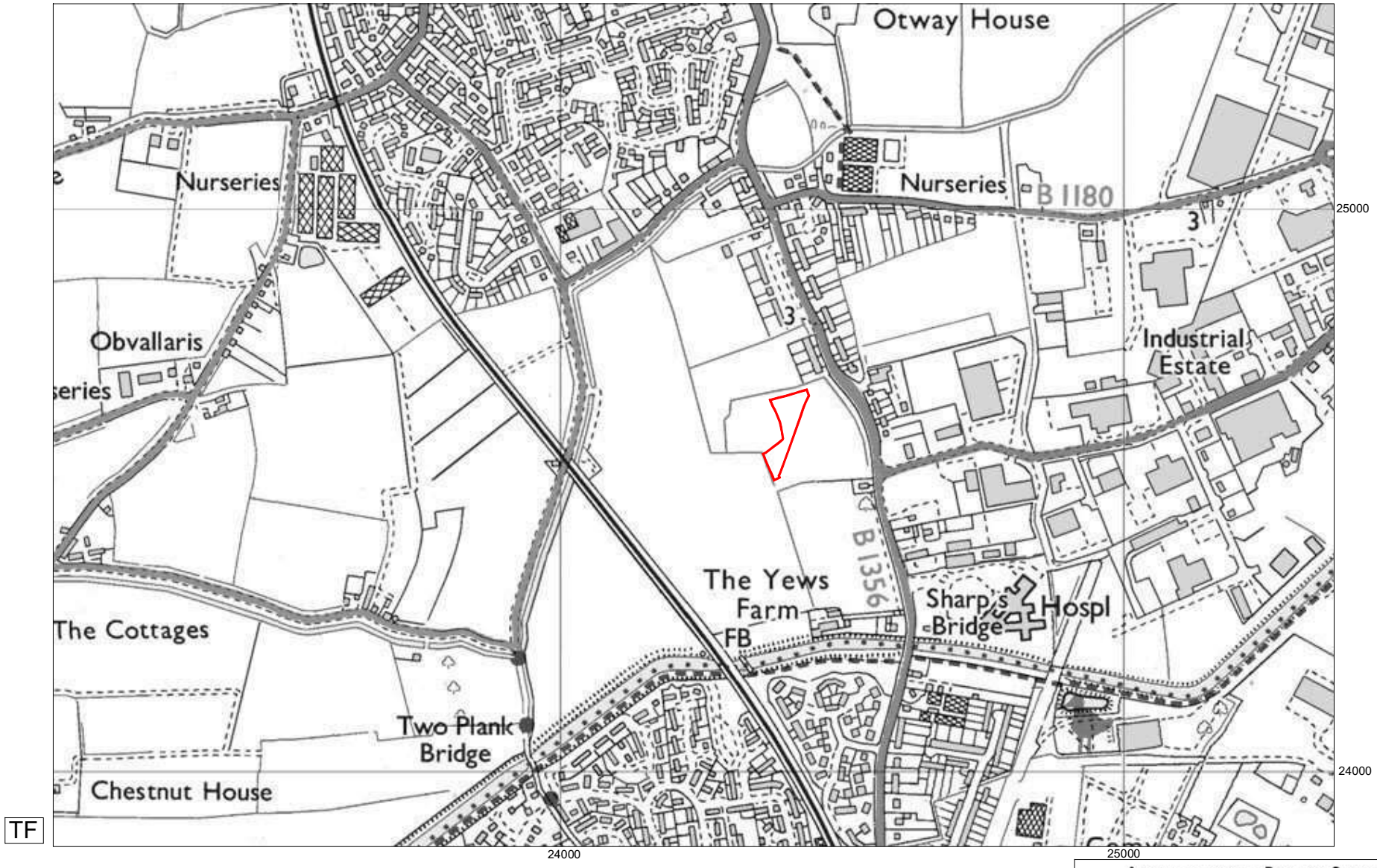


Figure 2. Site location plan

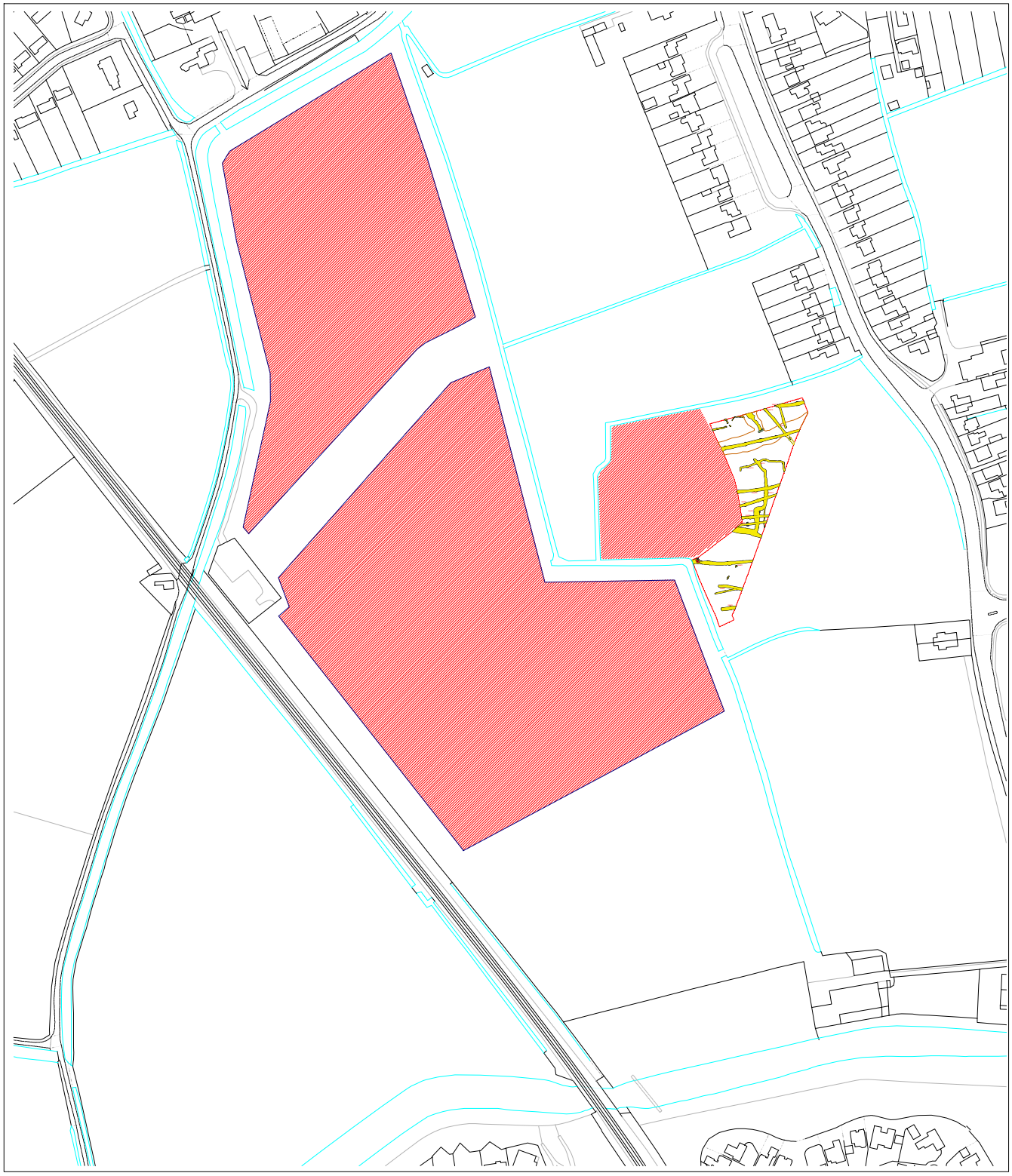


Figure 3. Site location in relation to the area evaluated by trenches

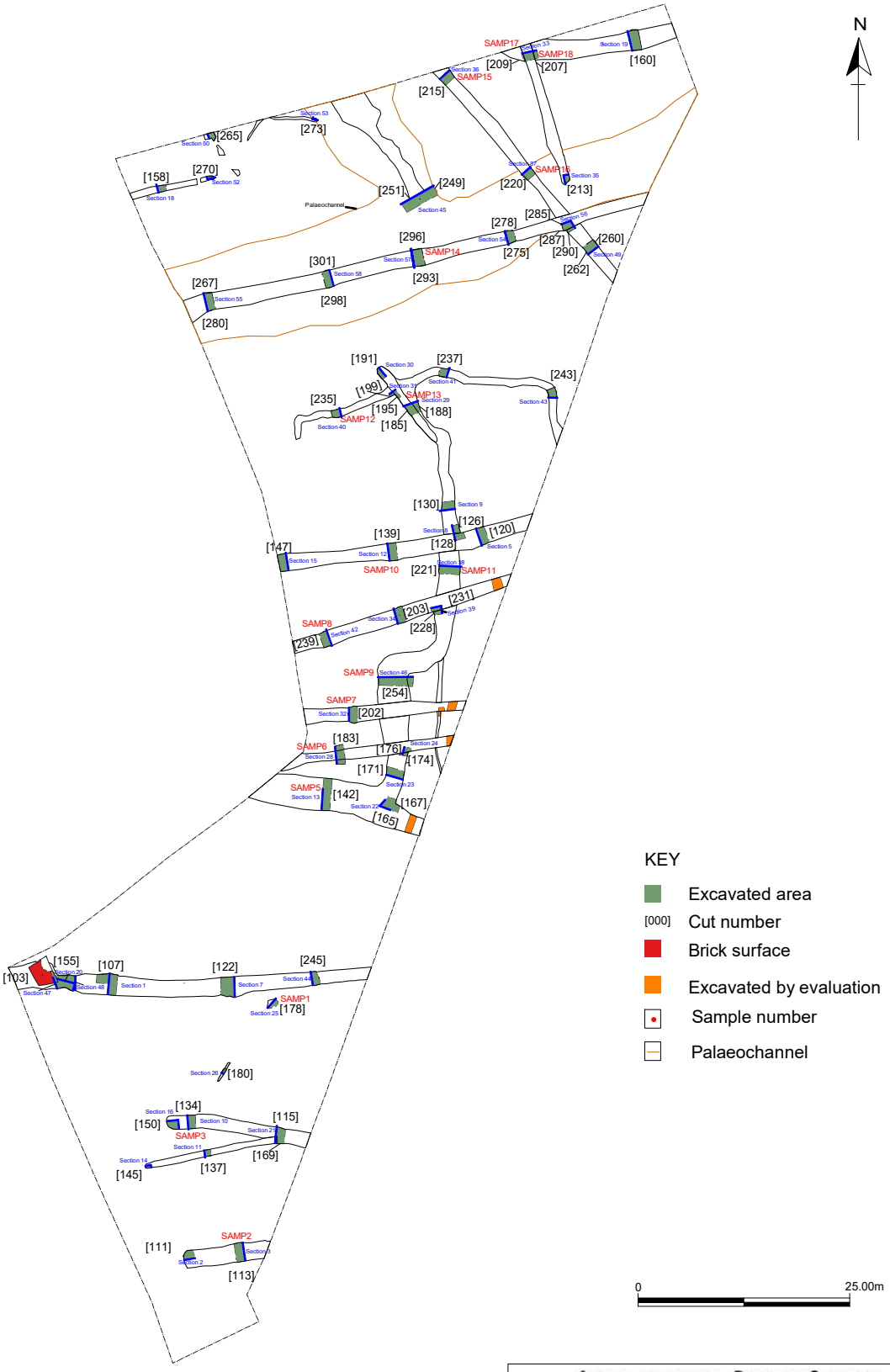


Figure 4. General plan of the site

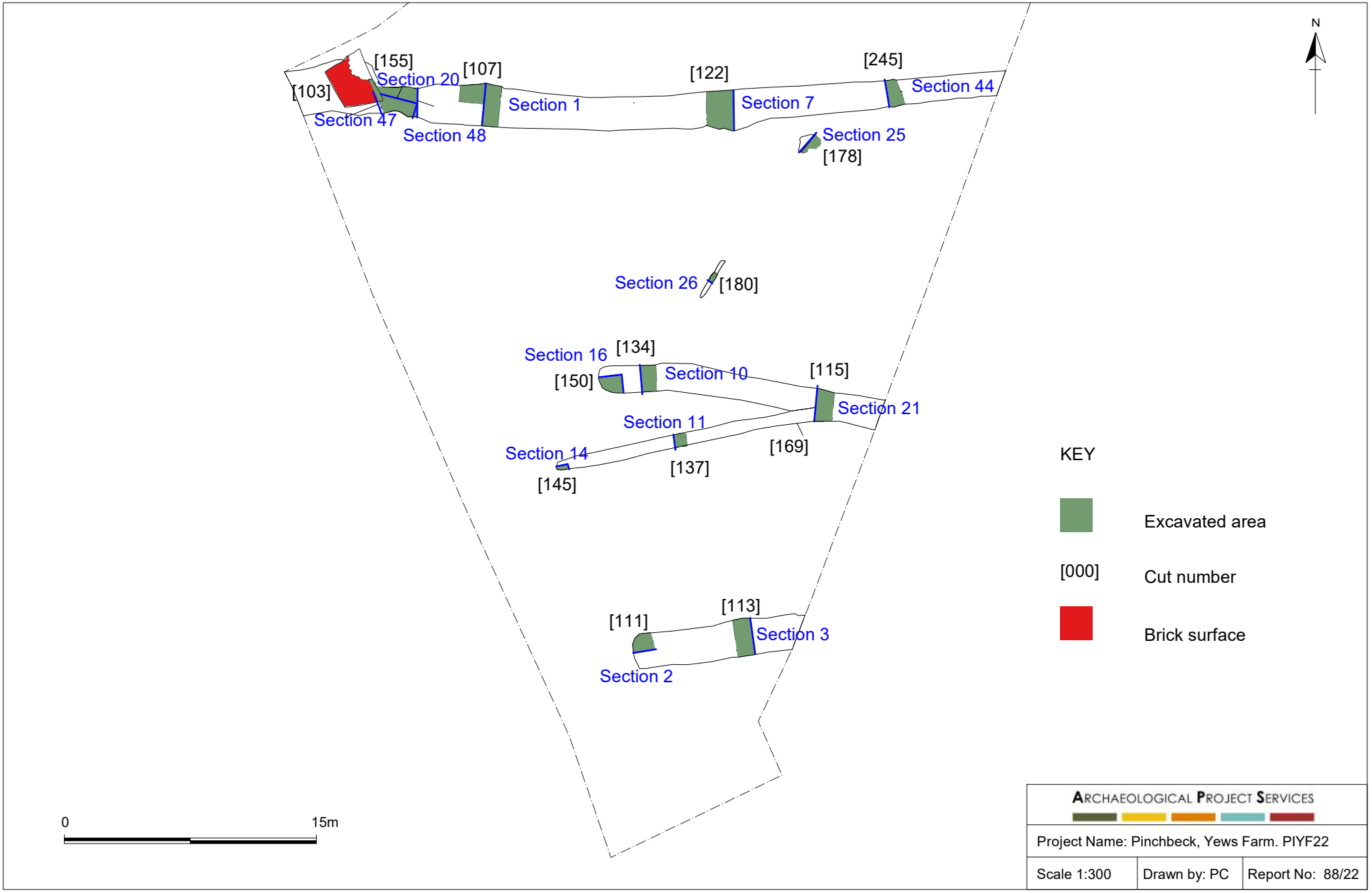


Figure 5. Plan detail of southern part of site

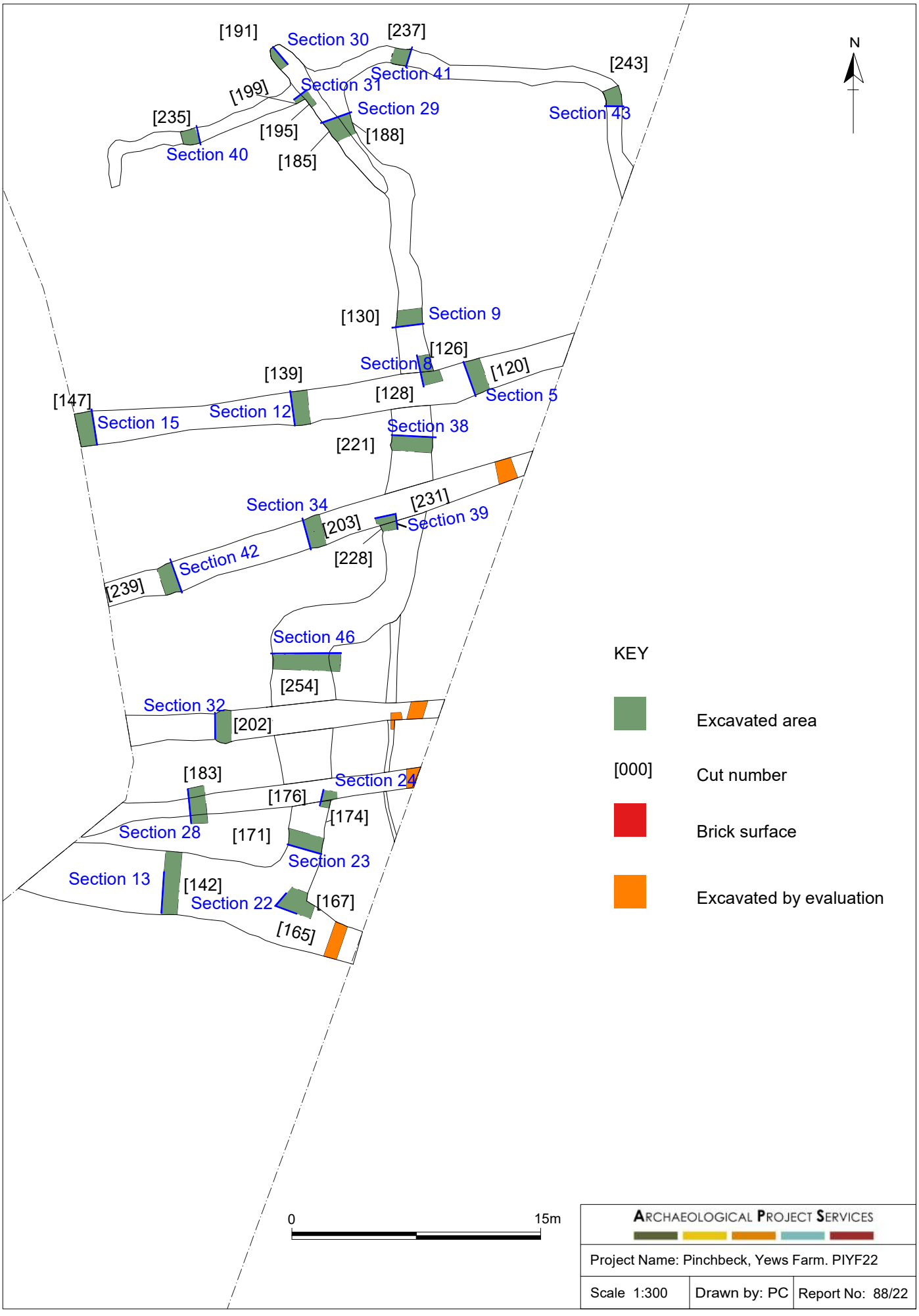


Figure 6. Plan detail of central part of the site

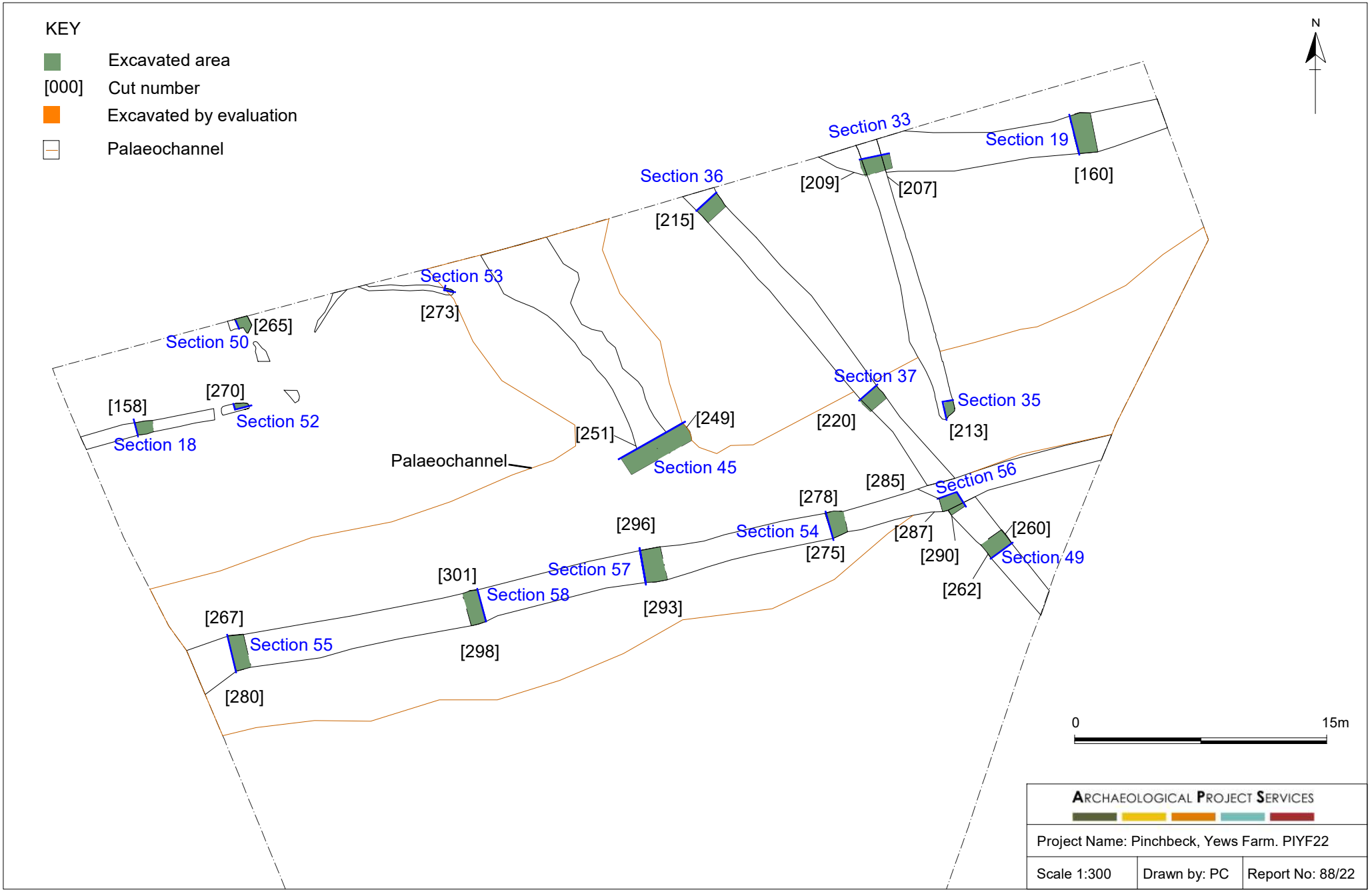


Figure 7. Plan detail of the northern part of the site

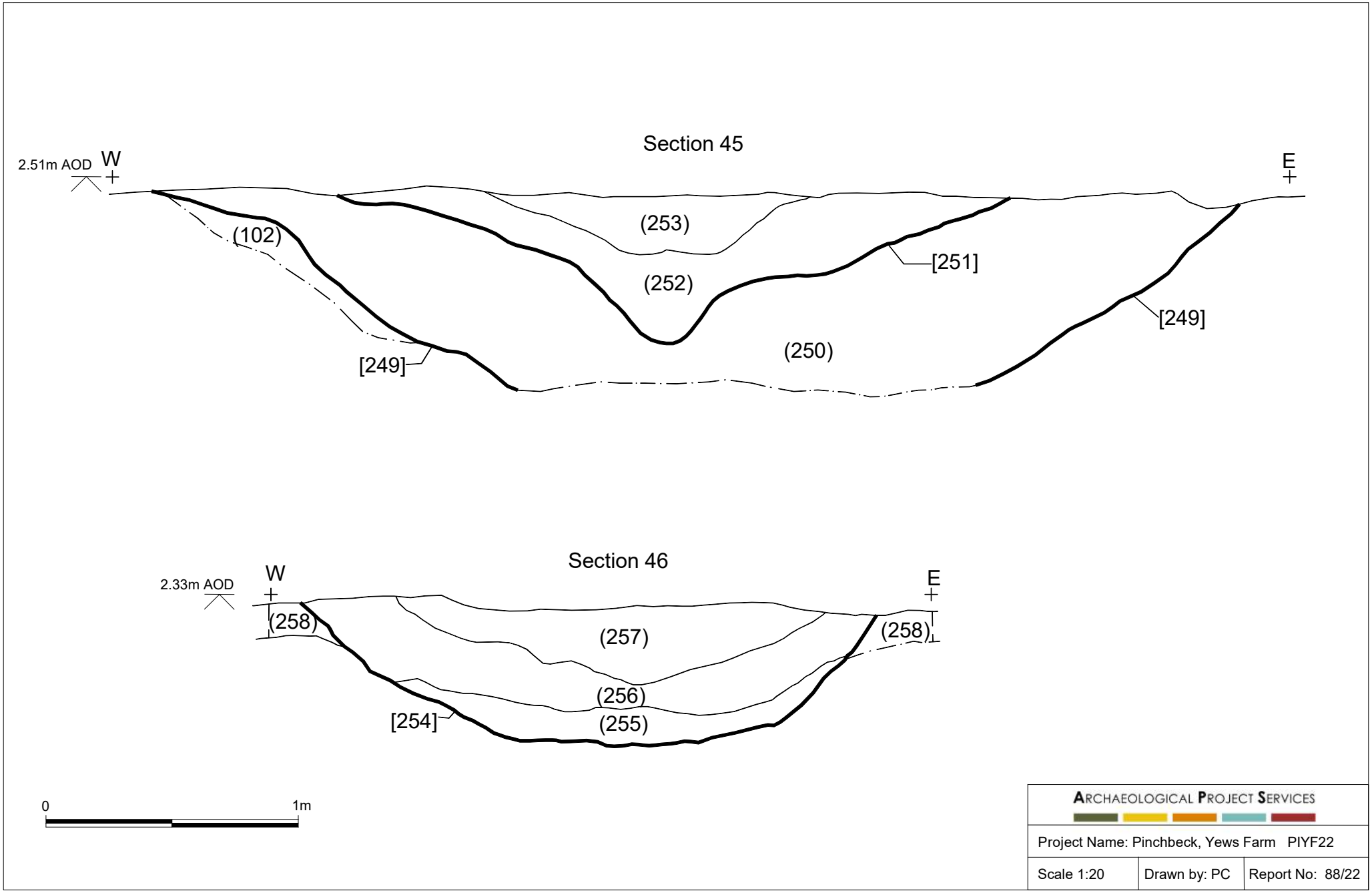


Figure 8. Sections 45 and 46

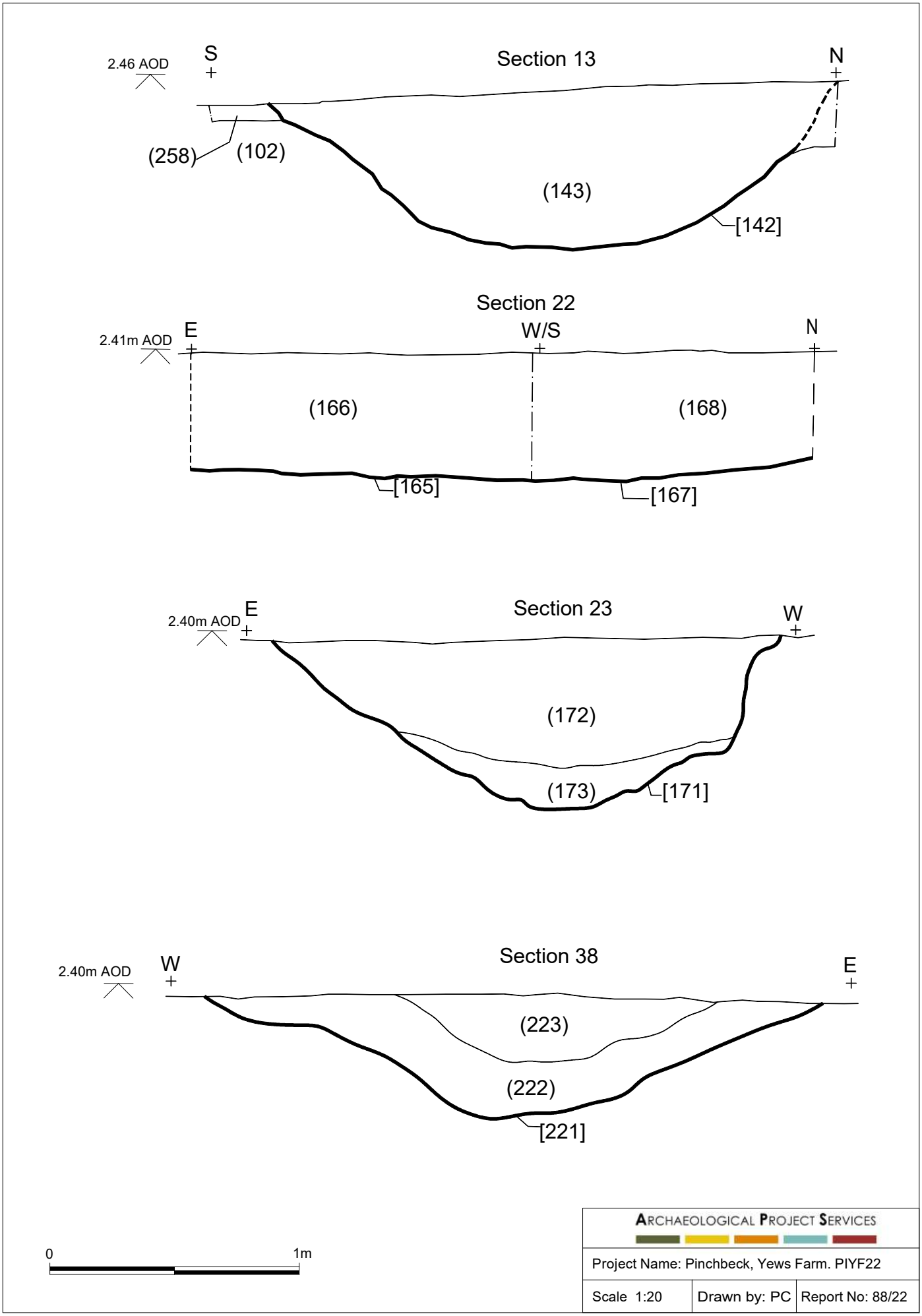


Figure 9. Sections 13, 22, 23 and 38

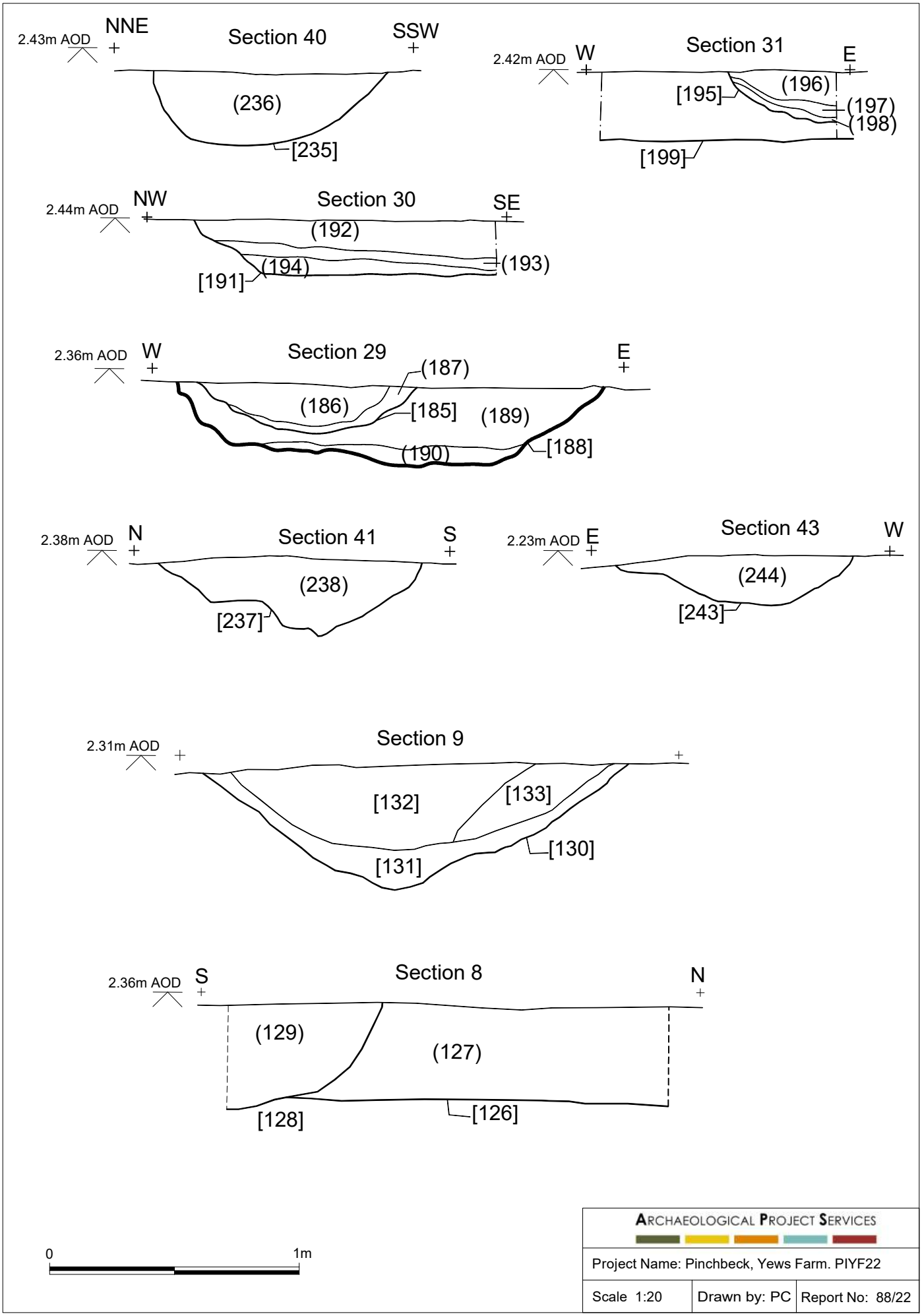


Figure 10. Sections 40, 31, 30, 29, 41, 43, 9 and 8

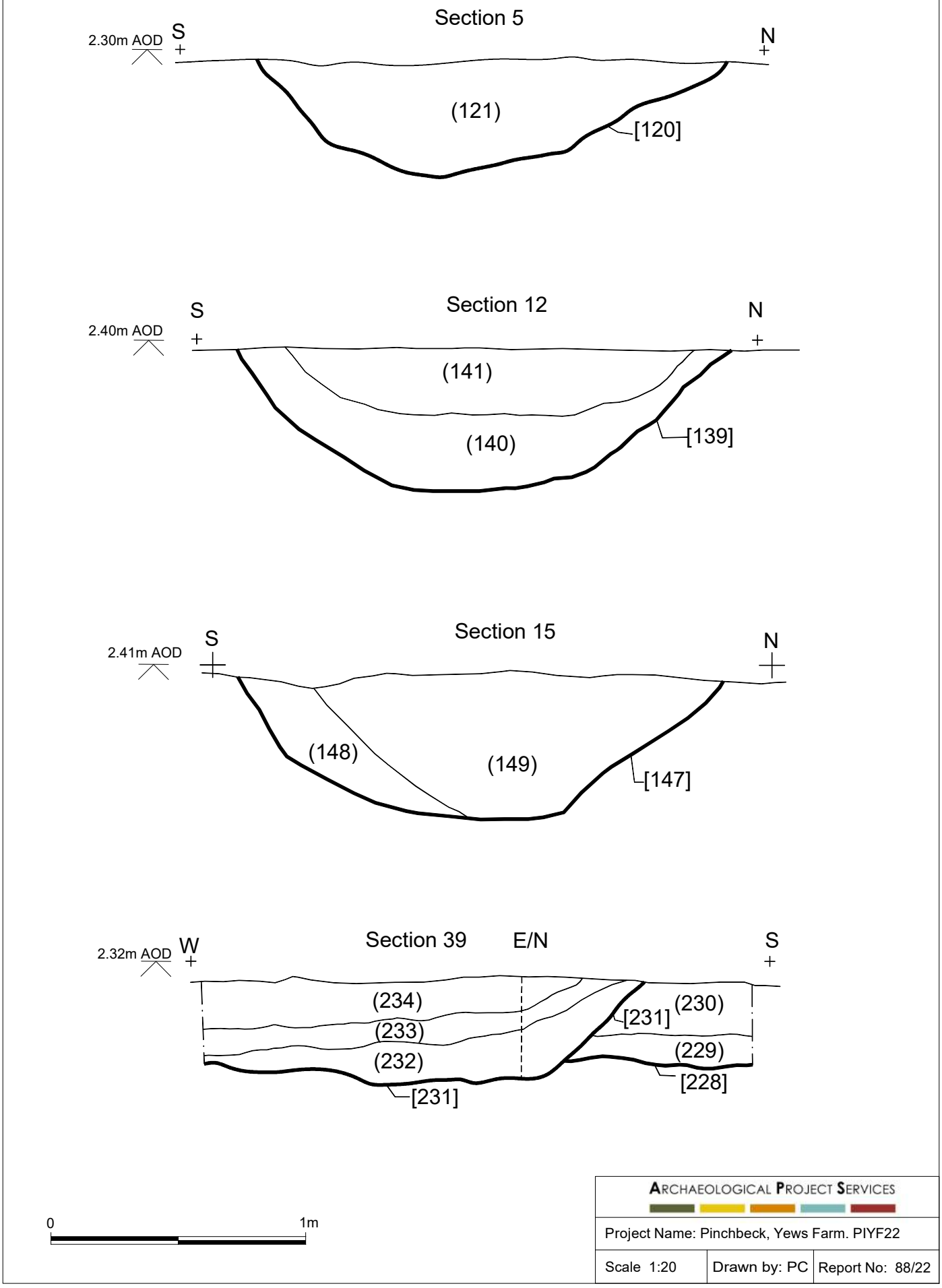


Figure 11. Section 5, 12, 15 and 39

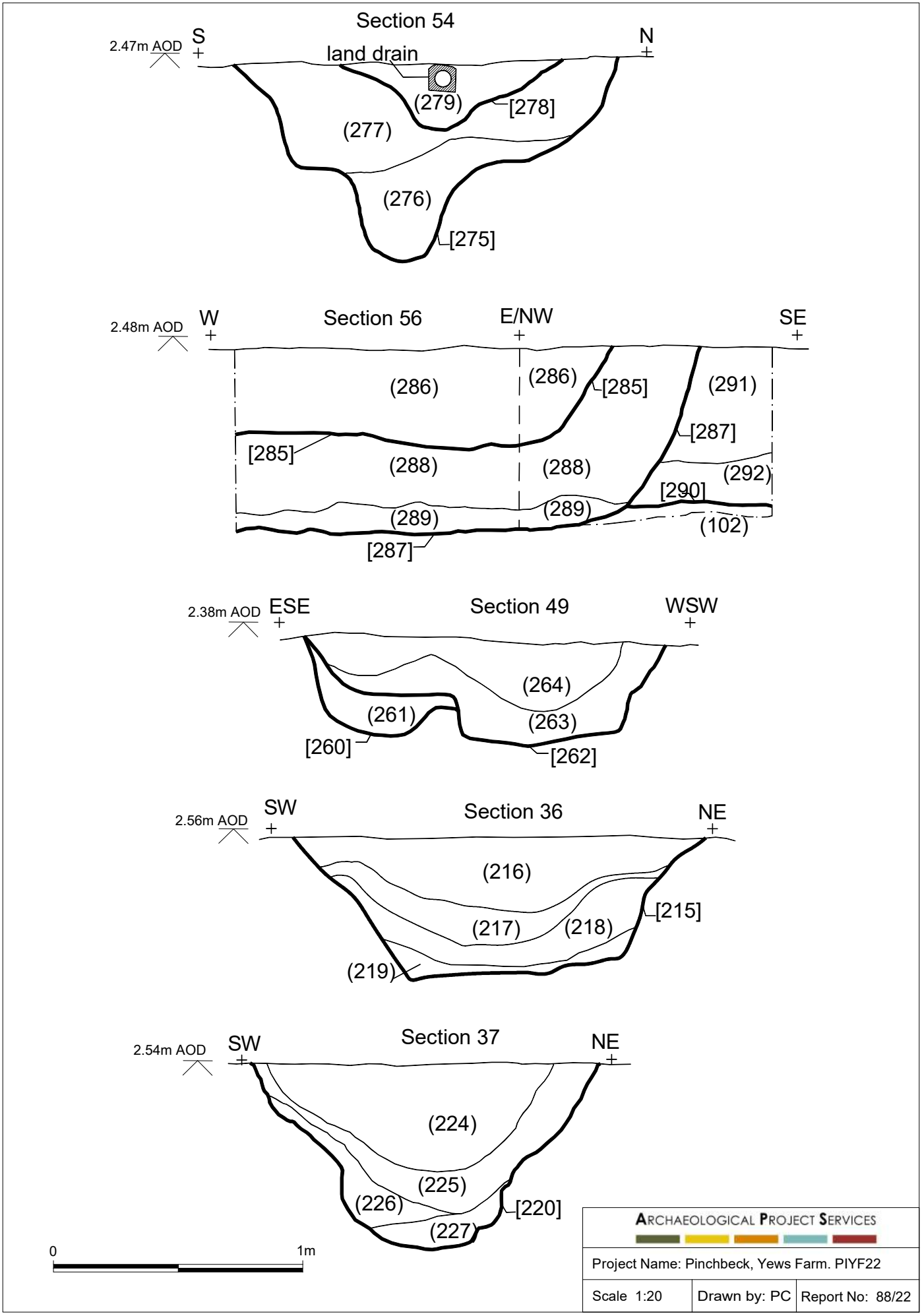


Figure 12. Sections 54, 56, 49, 36 and 37

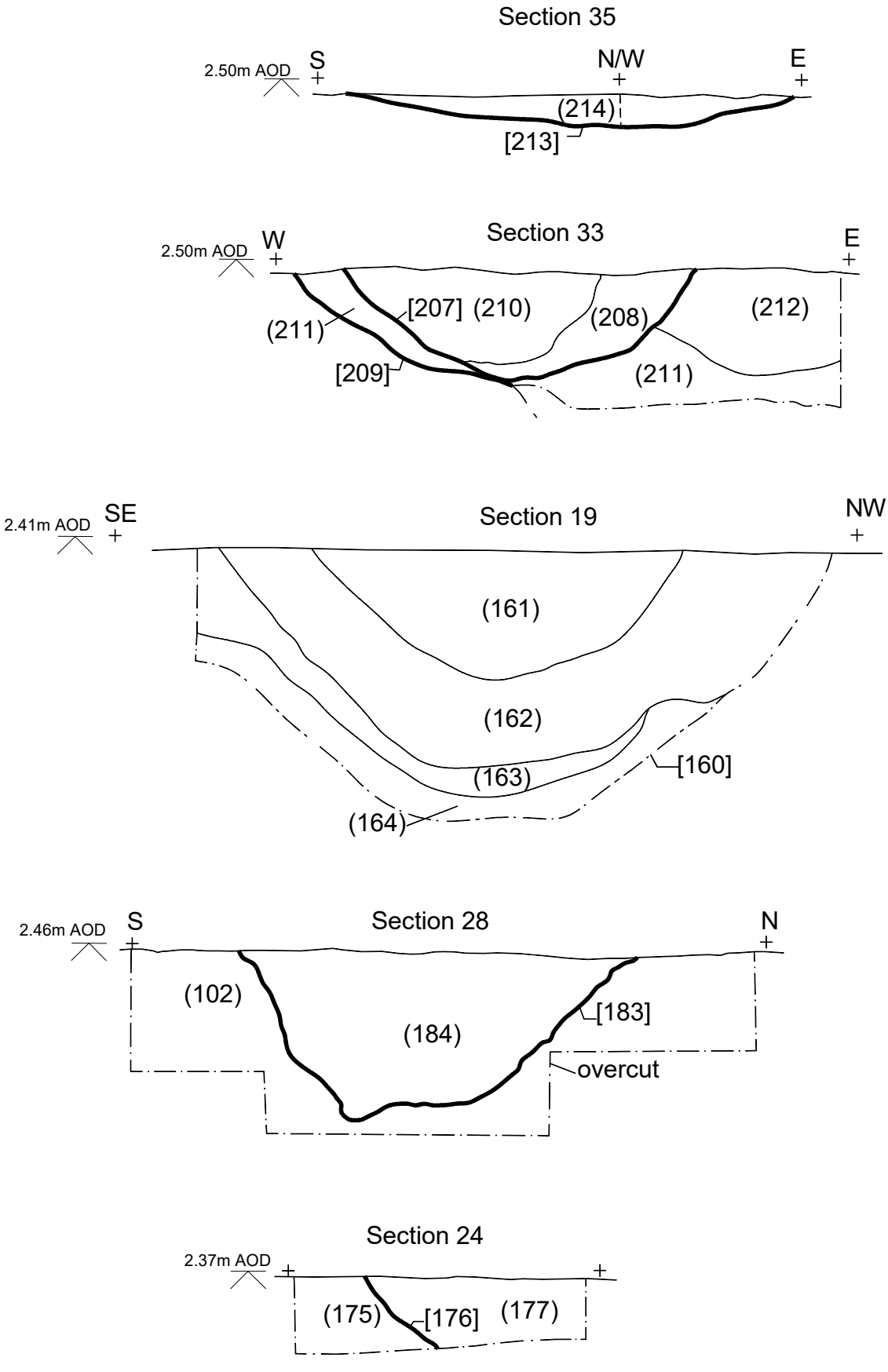


Figure 13. Sections 35, 33, 19, 28, 24, and 39

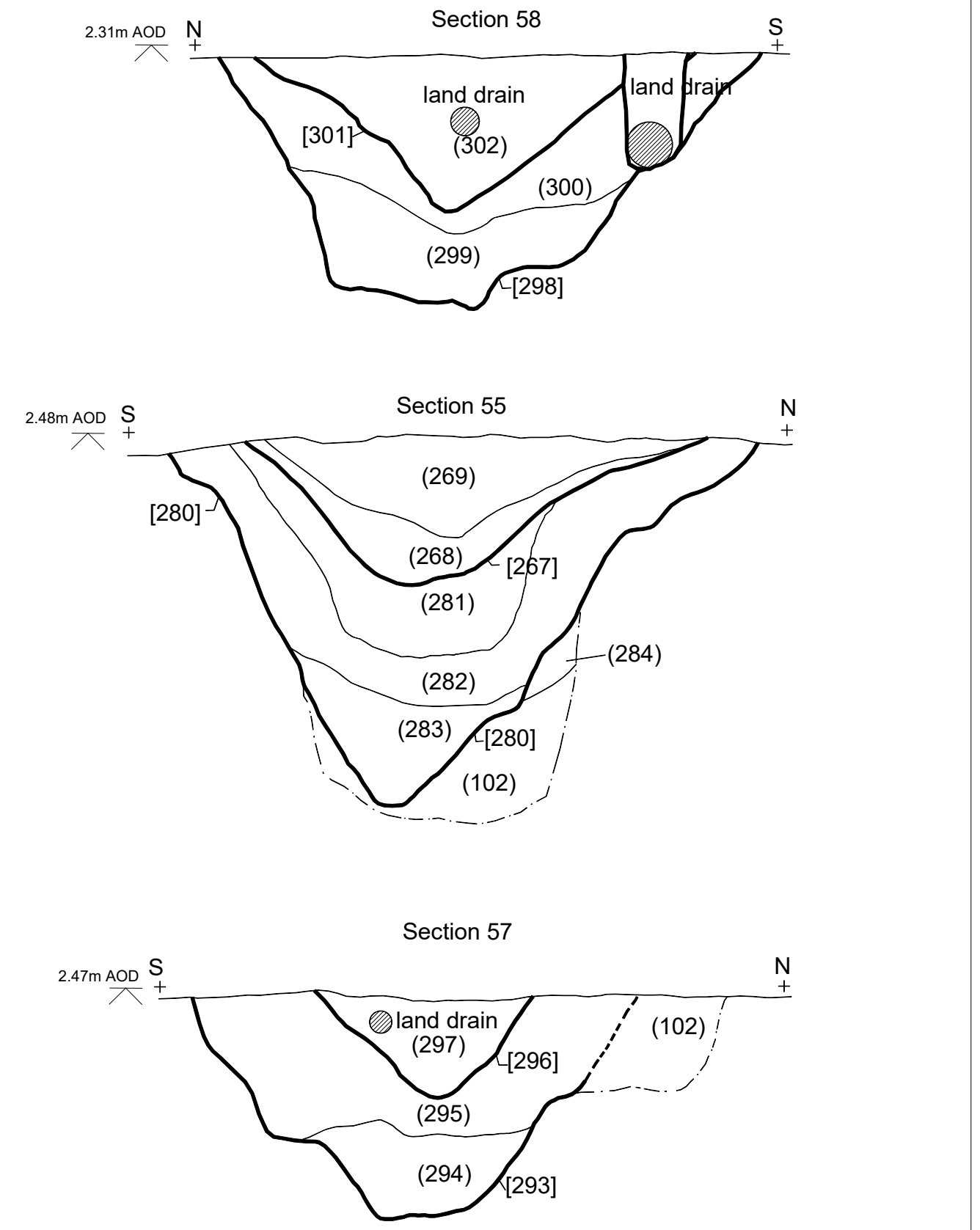
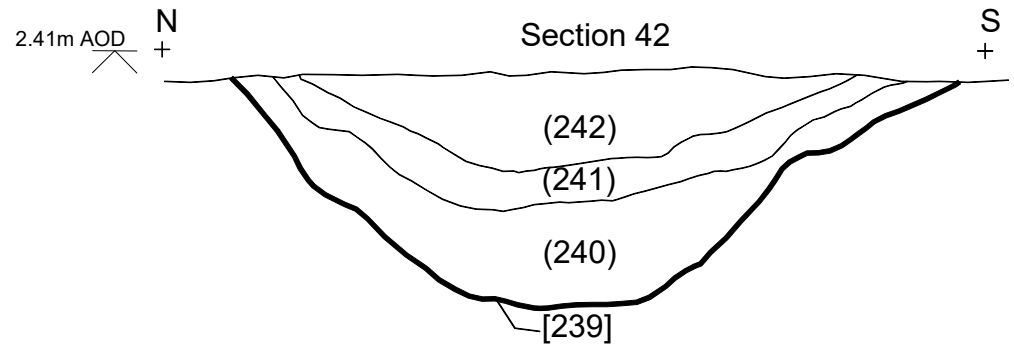
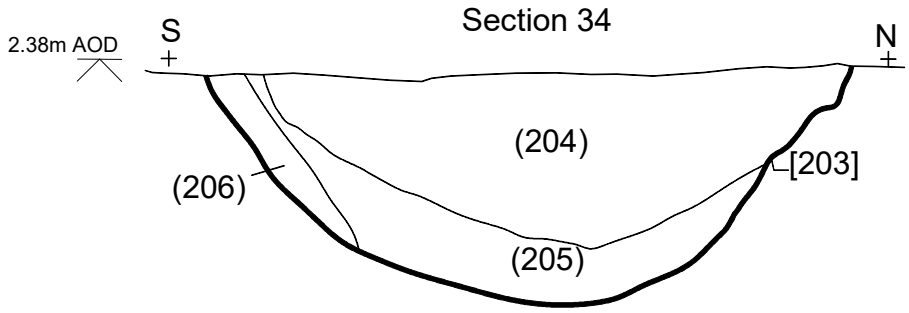
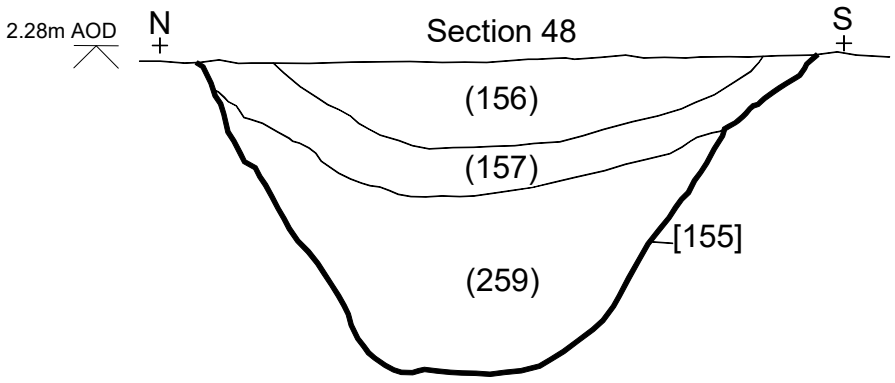


Figure 14. Sections 58, 55 and 57



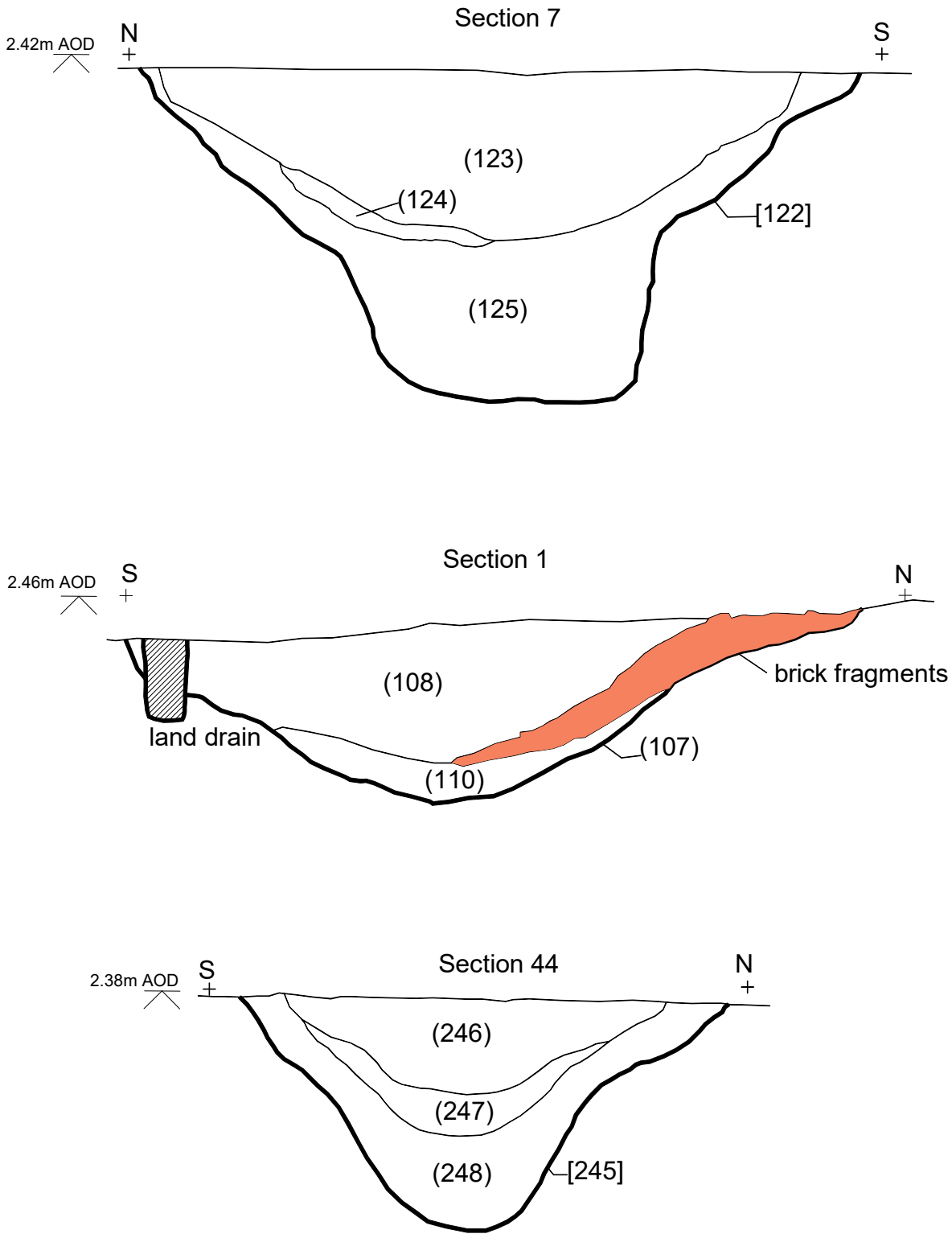






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Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PC	Report No: 88/22

Figure 15. Sections 42, 34 and 48



ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Project Name: Pinchbeck, Yews Farm. PIYF22		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PC	Report No: 88/22

Figure 16. Sections 7, 1 and 44

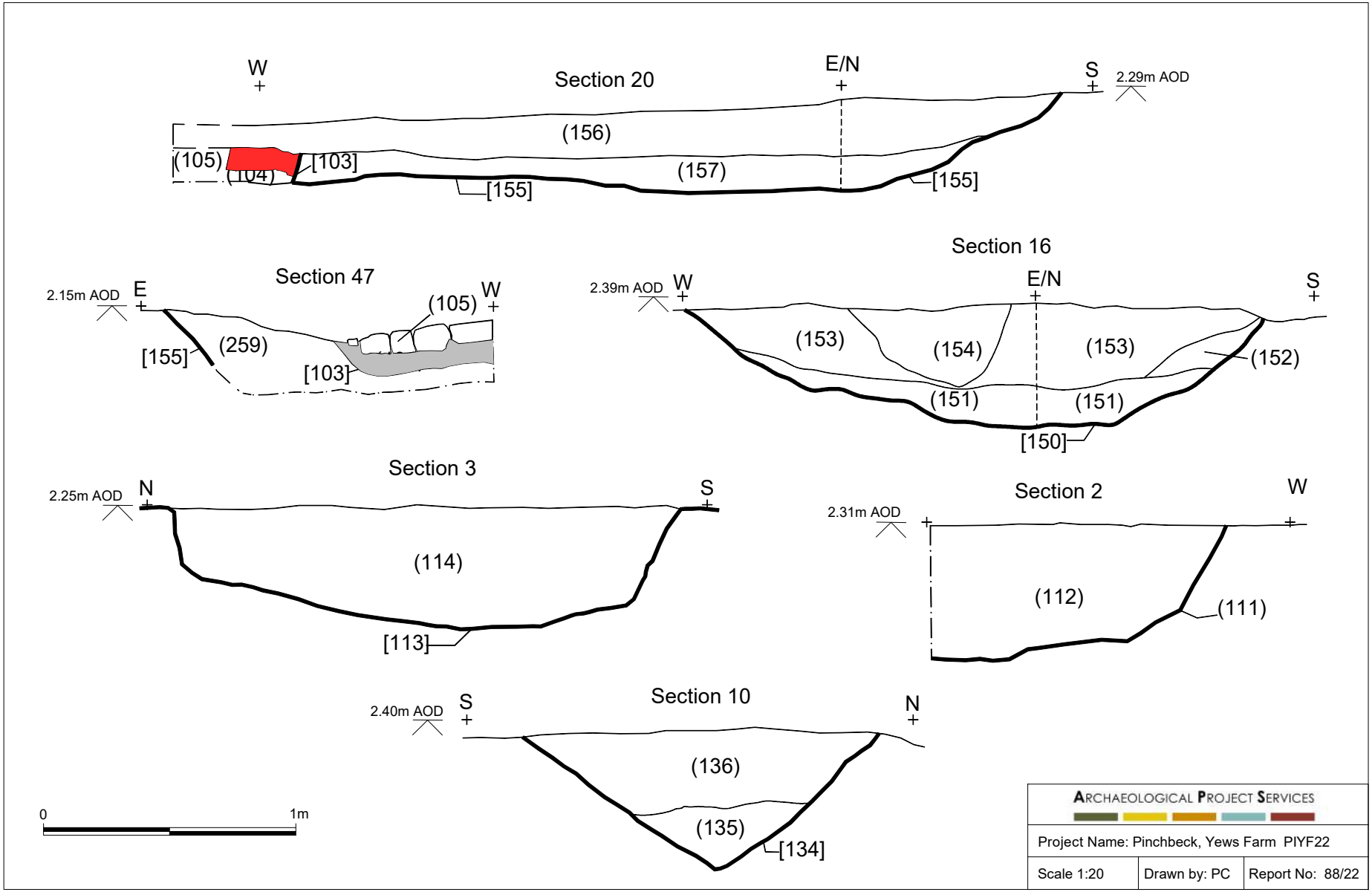


Figure 17. Sections 20, 47, 16, 3, 2 and 10

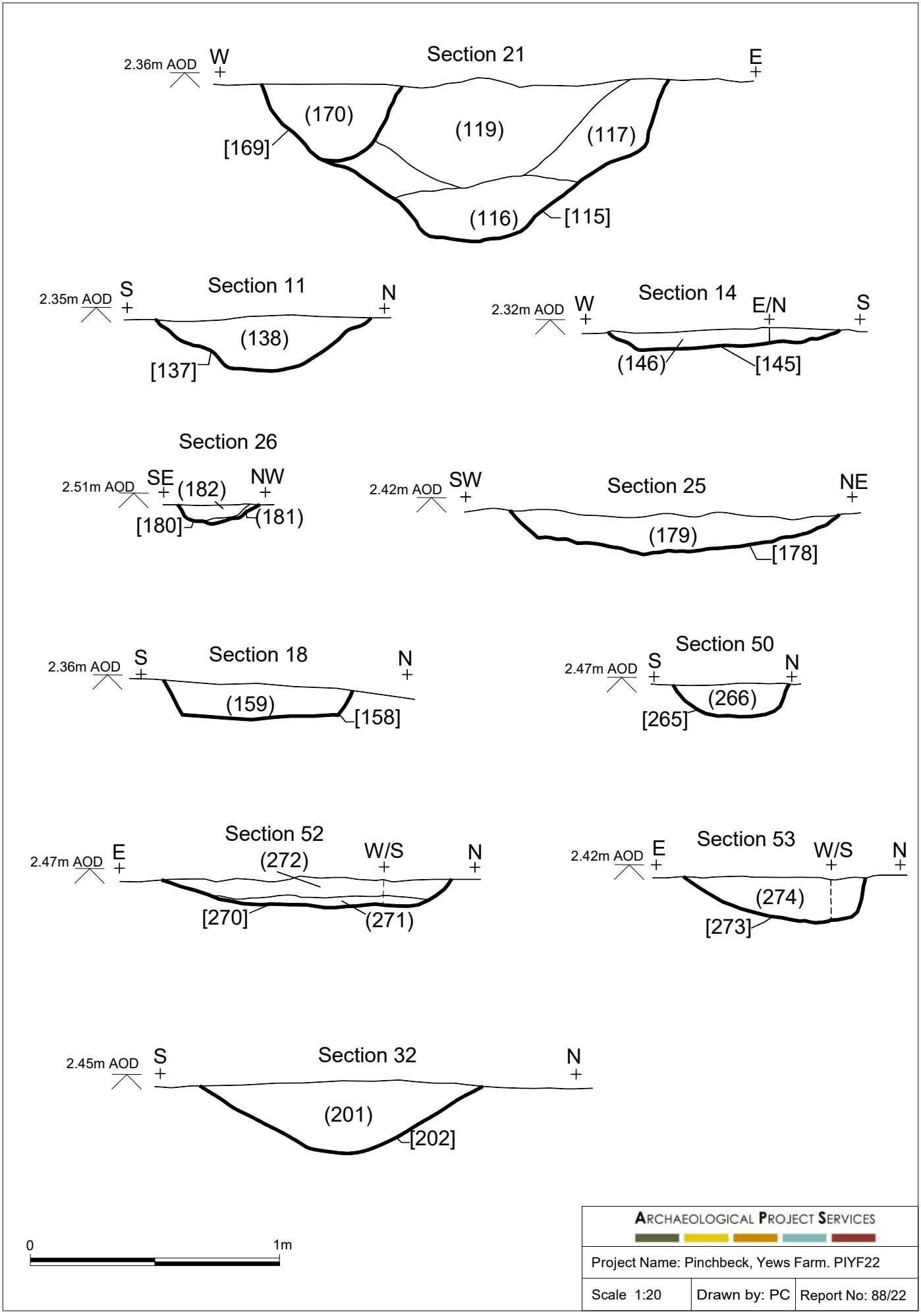


Figure 18. Sections 21, 11, 14, 26, 25, 18, 50, 52,53 and 32



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 late12th 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 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 ***Total Identifiable***	**67** ***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 juveline, 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 19th to early 20th
206	Dark green body sherd from beer/wine style bottle. Some iridescence.	1	9	
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	19th/20th
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	424424	

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

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	105		base & BS	splayed base; spots unmatured 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 footring 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

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

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	Toynton 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	Toynton 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

			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, *e.g.* [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, *etc*. 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 cable 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 11th-12th centuries. Also known as Romanesque.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (*q.v.*) 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	archaeol1-511772

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 excvation
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;