
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT MILESTONE LANE,
PINCHBECK,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(PIML16)**

Work Undertaken For
Robert Doughty Consultancy Limited

October 2016

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National Grid Reference: TF 2424 2660
The Collection Accession No: 2016.149
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-264568

APS Report No: **73/16**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

Archaeological Evaluation
on land at Milestone Lane,
Pinchbeck,
Lincolnshire
(PIML16)

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Milestone Lane, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire prior to a planning application for residential development.

The site is located north of Pinchbeck in Crossgate which was probably a medieval subsidiary hamlet to the village. Medieval settlement remains, including sunken featured buildings, have been revealed just to the northwest while further features have been excavated to the north. Post-medieval remains and dumped deposits have been identified immediately to the west.

The evaluation identified, in the southeast part of the site, a probable early medieval property boundary and two rubbish pits. A medieval field boundary ditch was also recorded along with a pond and channel that were open in the post-medieval period. Although possible briquetage of Saxon date was revealed in a pit in the southwestern part of the site, an environmental sample gave no indication of a saltwater environment and shells of aquatic molluscs found here and elsewhere across the site were all freshwater species. Generally, the environmental samples suggested a largely open grassland landscape with domestic occupation rather than crop processing or industrial activity during the early medieval period.

Finds retrieved included early medieval and post-medieval pottery, probable briquetage of possible Saxon date, ceramic building material (CBM), animal bone, glass and post-medieval metal items including two shoe buckles, a crotal bell and a German jetton.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (CIfA 2014).

2.2 Planning Background

The site will be the subject of a planning application for residential development. Lincolnshire Historic Environment Service advised that an archaeological evaluation was required. Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by the Robert Doughty Consultancy Limited to undertake this work which was carried out between 26th and 30th September 2016 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Service.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Pinchbeck is located 3km north of Spalding in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site is in the northern part of the village, about 1km north of the church of St Mary, in the hamlet of Crossgate. It lies on the southeast side of Milestone Lane, and west of Crossgate Lane, at national grid reference TF 2424 2660 (Fig 2).

The local geology of the site is mudstone bedrock of the Oxford Clay Formation with overlying superficial clay and silt

tidal flat deposits (reclaimed marine alluvium). Soils at the site are Wisbech Association silty calcareous soils (Robson 1990). The site is on the east side of the River Glen on fairly level ground at c. 4m OD.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Pinchbeck is first reliably mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Pincebec* the name is possibly derived from the Old English *pinca* and the Old Norse *bekkr* and means a minnow stream (Cameron 1998).

Salt was an important commodity and although salterns (salt-production sites) are not mentioned in the Domesday Survey the industry was probably established in Pinchbeck soon after. The first mention of a saltern in Pinchbeck dates to 1229-53 when the prior of Spalding granted a saltern to Robert son of Richard de Pinchbeck (Hallam 1959-60).

Accompanying the salt industry was the widespread reclamation of land from the sea and these Newlands or '*offoldfal*' are mentioned in the Spalding priory cartulary between 1229 and 1294 (Hallam 1965). These reclaimed lands were located towards Surfleet where Newlands Farm preserves the name.

The site is located in an area of archaeological remains of medieval and later date. Crossgate is probably a medieval subsidiary hamlet of Pinchbeck (Cope-Faulkner 2002a). An archaeological evaluation undertaken a short distance to the northwest, on the opposite side of Milestone Lane identified medieval features, interpreted as sunken floored buildings as well as evidence for smithing (Clay 2001). Ridge and furrow, part of the medieval field system, has also been identified at the northern end of the village. Undated but probably post-

medieval ditches have also been identified immediately to the northwest. Post-medieval remains, including a ditch and dumped deposits, have been recorded immediately to the west on the opposite side of Gallery Walk (Cope-Faulkner 2002b; 2007).

LiDAR data for the site indicates the presence of three straight depressions within the limits of the site, presumably recent field boundaries or drainage ditches (Fig. 10).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to enable the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives were to establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site; to determine its likely extent; to determine the date, function, state of preservation and spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present on the site; to determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area and to establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

Seven trenches were excavated to the top of archaeological deposits (Fig. 3). Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket, operating under archaeological supervision. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation 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.

The location of the excavated trenches was plotted with a survey grade differential GPS.

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.

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

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Trench 1 (Fig. 4)

The earliest deposits seen in this trench were firm laminated light brownish yellow silts and sands (1003) and a soft light pinkish brown sand (1004). These were interpreted as flood silts.

The flood silts were cut by a large feature of unknown shape, at least 25m long and

0.69m deep [1010] (Fig. 8, Section, 11, Plate 2). This may have been a pond. The feature contained five fills, the lowest of which was a laminated light yellowish grey silt with sand, 0.24m thick (1009), which suggests the feature once contained flowing water or was regularly inundated. The remaining silty fills (1005-1008) are not laminated. Fill (1005) contained a piece of cinder and a fragment of 16th to 19th century brick, while (1007) yielded a fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) which was probably brick and likely to date from the 16th to 19th century. Sherds of 15th to 17th century pottery were also retrieved from this deposit.

The feature was sealed by a firm mid brown slightly sandy silt subsoil, 0.13m thick (1002). Finds recovered from the subsoil comprised a single sherd of 15th to early 17th century pottery, a piece of cattle bone and a fragment of 16th to 19th century brick. The subsoil was overlain by a friable dark blackish brown silt topsoil, 0.32m thick (1001) from which two 18th century buckles were retrieved, along with a crotal bell and washer, both post-medieval, and an undated small fragment of stone tile.

Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

The earliest deposit observed in this trench was a firm light yellow to brownish yellow sandy silt flood silt (2003). No archaeological features were seen to cut this. Developed on the natural was a firm light to mid yellowish brown silt subsoil, 0.26m thick (2002), which was overlain by a friable mid to dark brown silt topsoil 0.24m thick (2001), containing occasional fragments of CBM (Fig. 9, Section 14).

Trench 3 (Fig. 4)

The earliest deposits observed in this trench were a firm light to mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.17m thick (3003) and a firm light to mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.17m thick (3004). These were interpreted as flood silts.

The flood silts were cut by a large linear feature aligned north-south, measuring at least 7m wide and at least 0.36m deep [3007] (Fig. 8, Section 10, Plate 3). This had two fills, a firm mid grey to brownish grey silt, with some patches of clay and sand, at least 0.21m thick (3006), followed by a firm mid brownish grey slightly sandy silt with occasional mollusc shell fragments, 0.15m thick (3005). Fill (3006) contained two fragments of post-medieval pottery and a piece of post-medieval brick which suggest a 16th to 17th century date for this deposit. This linear feature may have been a large ditch or channel.

Trench 4 (Fig. 5)

The earliest deposit observed in this trench was a firm laminated light mottled yellowish orange to orange brown sandy silt (4003) and a mid orange yellow brown sand silt (4021). No relationship was observed between these two deposits, but (4021) was physically lower than (4003).

Two features directly cut the natural, a possible channel [4017] and pit [4005]. The first of these was an east-west aligned linear, with undulating sides and an uneven base, at least 4.3m wide and 0.44m deep [4017] (Fig. 7, Section 9, Plate 4). This had four fills (4020, 4019, 4018 and 4016), which contained charcoal and a relatively large amount of pottery of 11th-14th century medieval date, indicating that the channel or creek was open in the medieval period. An environmental sample from (4019) indicated that it would have been a freshwater rather than saltwater creek (Appendix 3).

Cutting channel [4017] was a pit only partially revealed within the trench, possibly oval in plan with steep sides and a slightly concave base, 1.26m long, at least 0.25m wide and 0.34m deep [4015] (Fig 7, Section 8, Plate 5). This was filled by soft light pinkish brown and grey brown ashy silt with moderate charcoal (4014), which

contained 23 sherds of 12th -14th century medieval pottery, a fragment of small mammal bone and two piece of fish bone. An environmental sample contained charred oat and rye grains, numerous fish scales and some bird eggshell. Additionally, shells of open grassland species of molluscs, as well as wetland edge and freshwater types, were present (Appendix 3). Given the domestic refuse in the fill, the feature may be a rubbish pit.

Cutting pit [4015] and truncating the channel [4017] was a roughly east-west aligned linear with irregular sides and base, 1.38m wide and 0.23m deep [4013] (Fig. 7, Section 8, Plate 5). This was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt with rare fine charcoal flecks, 0.23m thick (4012/4022) containing 7 sherds of 11th-13th century medieval pottery. A total of 11 fragments of charcoal, six pieces of burnt clay, a single piece of small mammal mandible and four fragments of lava stone quern were also recovered from this fill. The fact this feature runs parallel to, and cuts the edge of channel [4017], suggests it may be a recut or gully that formed in the depression left by the channel's course.

To the south of channel [4017] is the second feature that directly truncates the natural, sub-circular cut with slightly concave sides, 0.86m long, 0.64m wide, and 0.27m deep [4005] (Fig. 7, Section 2, Plate 6). This was filled by a firm laminated light mottled yellowish orange to orange brown sandy silt (4004) containing two sherds of early medieval pottery, a piece of burnt sheep/goat bone, a small fragment of stone tile, a burnt stone, thirteen fragments of fired clay and four pieces of limy concretion which may represent cess. An environmental sample produced chicken eggshell, herring and frog/toad bones, as well as shells of molluscs characteristic of open grassland and small bodies of freshwater (Appendix 3).

This pit was cut by a shallow gully aligned NNE-SSW, at least 10.8m long, 0.46m wide, 0.04m deep [4007/4009/4011] (Fig. 7, Section 2 and 7, Plate 7). This was filled by a soft mid greyish brown silt, 0.04m thick (4006/4008/4010), containing six sherds of Saxo-Norman to early medieval pottery, single fragments of medium size mammal, mussel, cockle, banded snail and 18th century glass, probably intrusive. The feature appeared to peter out or stop before reaching channel [4017] to the north.

Sealing all the features was a firm light brown to greyish brown silt subsoil, 0.3m thick (4002), containing a single fragment of 12th-14th century medieval pottery, which was overlain by a firm mid to dark greyish brown silt topsoil, 0.32m thick (4001). A number of finds were recovered from this deposit including five sherds of medieval to post-medieval pottery, a fragment of 18th century glass, a single piece of modern coal, copper alloy sheet, mortar and a modern metal toy. A fragment of CBM was also recovered.

Trench 5 (Fig. 5)

The earliest feature observed in this trench was a firm mid brown flood silt (5003). No features were seen to cut this natural. Overlying the natural was a firm mid grey brown silt subsoil with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.24m thick (5002), followed by a friable dark brownish grey sandy silt topsoil, 0.33m thick (5001) (Fig 9, Section 15). A late 16th to early 17th century copper alloy jetton and a piece of lead alloy were recovered from this layer.

Trench 6 (Fig. 6)

The earliest deposit observed in this trench was a firm mid to light brown flood silt (6009).

The natural was cut by two features in close proximity, a WNW-ESE aligned linear [6005] and an east-west aligned linear [6008]. Ditch [6005], a probable

field boundary, had steep, slightly concave sides, was 0.22m wide, 0.56m deep and had two fills (Fig. 9, Section 13, Plate 8). The lower fill was a firm light brownish grey silt with occasional ashy patches, up to 0.31m thick (6004), whilst the upper fill was a firm mid brownish grey silt, with frequent charcoal flecks, ash and some large fragments of fired clay, 0.36m thick (6003). Two fragments of 11th-12th century pottery and abundant fired clay, one piece perhaps with wattle-impressed daub, were recovered. An environmental sample contained charred wheat, barley and oat grains, typically for the period, and chicken and goose eggshell. Additionally, amphibian bones and shells of molluscs typical of open grassland and freshwater bodies were present (Appendix 3).

Just to the north, feature [6008] had concave sides and an irregular base, was 3.28m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig. 8, Section 12, Plate 9). It was filled by a firm light greyish yellow brown silt, up to 0.3m thick (6007), followed by a firm mid orangey brown silt with occasional charcoal/burnt clay, 0.29m thick (6006). A total of 23 fragments of large mammal bone were recovered from this deposit. This broad shallow feature was thought to be a natural channel.

The features were overlain by a 0.22m thick subsoil layer of firm mid greyish brown silt (6002) containing rare flecks of fired clay. The subsoil was sealed by friable dark brownish grey slightly sandy silt topsoil (6001).

Trench 7 (Fig. 6)

The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 7 comprised firm mid yellowish greyish brown slightly sandy silt (7007) with orange mottle. This was observed at the base of an exploratory sondage in the southern half of the trench and was overlain by firm light greyish yellowish brown silt (7004).

Flood silt (7004) was cut by an oval pit [7006] measuring 1.10m long by 1.04m wide by 0.16m deep with concave sides breaking very gradually to a slightly concave base (Fig. 7, Section 4, plate 10). The pit was filled with firm dark brown and orange mottled clayey silt (7005) with frequent burnt clay and moderate flecks and fragments of charcoal. It contained abundant fired clay, some of which is possibly briquetage of 4th-9th century AD date. However, a soil sample suggested a freshwater rather than saltwater environment at the site. It also contained charred oat, wheat and barley grains along with fish and frog/toad bones and mussel shell (Appendix 3).

In the southern half of the trench, deposit (7004) was overlain by an alluvial silt deposit (7003) consisting of firm light greyish yellowish brown silt with occasional charcoal flecks. A single fragment of early medieval pottery was recovered from this deposit (Fig. 7, Section 5, plate 11).

Pit [7006] and deposit (7003) were overlain by a 0.3m thick deposit of firm dark brown to greyish brown silt subsoil (7002) containing occasional charcoal flecks and flecks of fired clay. This was sealed by 0.45m thick topsoil (7001) composed of friable dark brownish grey sandy silt.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural flood silts, in some cases laminated, were revealed and were cut by archaeological features. The evaluation revealed several linear features including both probable natural channels and ditches. In addition three pits and a possible pond were identified.

In the southwestern corner of the site, in Trench 7, was a pit that contained fired

clay, some of which may be briquetage. This may suggest a possibly short-lived phase of low-level saltmaking activity at some point during the Saxon period. However, an environmental sample from the feature indicated no evidence for saltwater. Moreover, there was no evidence for brackish or marine elements in any of the environmental samples taken across the site (Appendix 3).

In the southeast of the site, in Trench 4, an east-west aligned channel contained plentiful early medieval pottery, suggesting that, if of natural origin, it was open at least until the 13th century. A shallow north-south aligned gully ran parallel to Crossgate Lane, some 12m west of it. This may have been the rear boundary of a medieval property that fronted onto the street. The presence, either side of the gully, of two pits containing domestic refuse such as early medieval pottery and burnt sheep/goat bone supports this theory. Charred grains, including oats, wheat, barley and rye, were recovered from the pits and indicate some of the foodstuffs available. These grains may have been ground in hand querns, pieces of which were recovered from the adjacent channel. Herring and other small fish supplemented the diet, along with chicken eggs. Environmental evidence suggested the area was one of open grassland though frog/toad bones and shells of freshwater molluscs may indicate the pits occasionally held water.

A further medieval ditch, a probable field boundary, was excavated in Trench 6, in the southwestern part of the site, while an adjacent linear feature may have been a further natural channel open during this time.

In Trench 1, in the northwestern corner of the site, a possible pond of 16th to 17th century date was identified while Trench 3, at the northeastern corner, contained a

north-south aligned channel or ditch containing material of a similar date.

Environmental samples indicated a largely open grassland landscape with domestic occupation rather than crop processing or industrial activity during the Saxo-Norman to medieval periods, with features containing freshwater rather than saltwater.

Evidence of early medieval occupation at the site with some suggestion of salt making in the wider landscape accords with previously identified settlement remains around Milestone Lane and known saltmaking located further to the east along the River Glen.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Milestone Lane, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire as the site lay close to previous discoveries of medieval remains.

Medieval remains, of 11th-14th century date, were concentrated in the southeastern corner of the site. A property boundary and two rubbish pits suggested this part of the site was on the periphery of settlement during this period. A ditch of probably the same period was also identified in the southwestern part of the site and is a probable medieval field boundary.

In the northwestern and northeastern parts of the site respectively were a pond and channel that would have been open in the post-medieval period.

Finds included early medieval and post-medieval pottery, fired clay, including possible briquetage, ceramic building material, animal bone, and several post-medieval metal items.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of the Robert Doughty Consultancy Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Kevin Elfleet kindly metal detected the site. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Denise Drury.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Staff: Andy Failes, Fiona Walker
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Jonathon Smith
 CAD Illustration: Jonathon Smith, Andy Failes, Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation Analysis: Andy Failes, Jonathon Smith, Mark Peachey

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
OD	Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)



Figure 1 General location plan

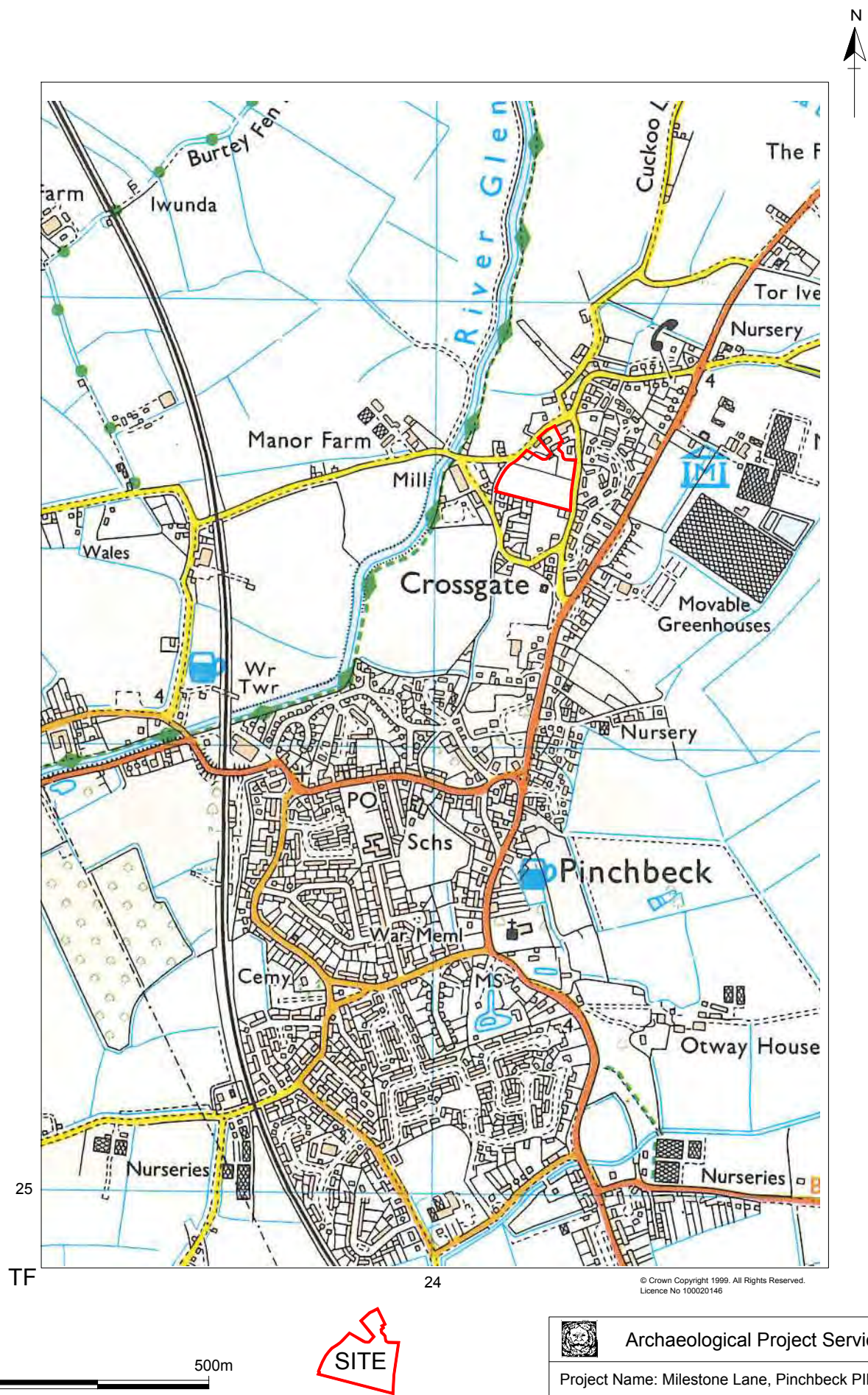


Figure 2. Site location plan

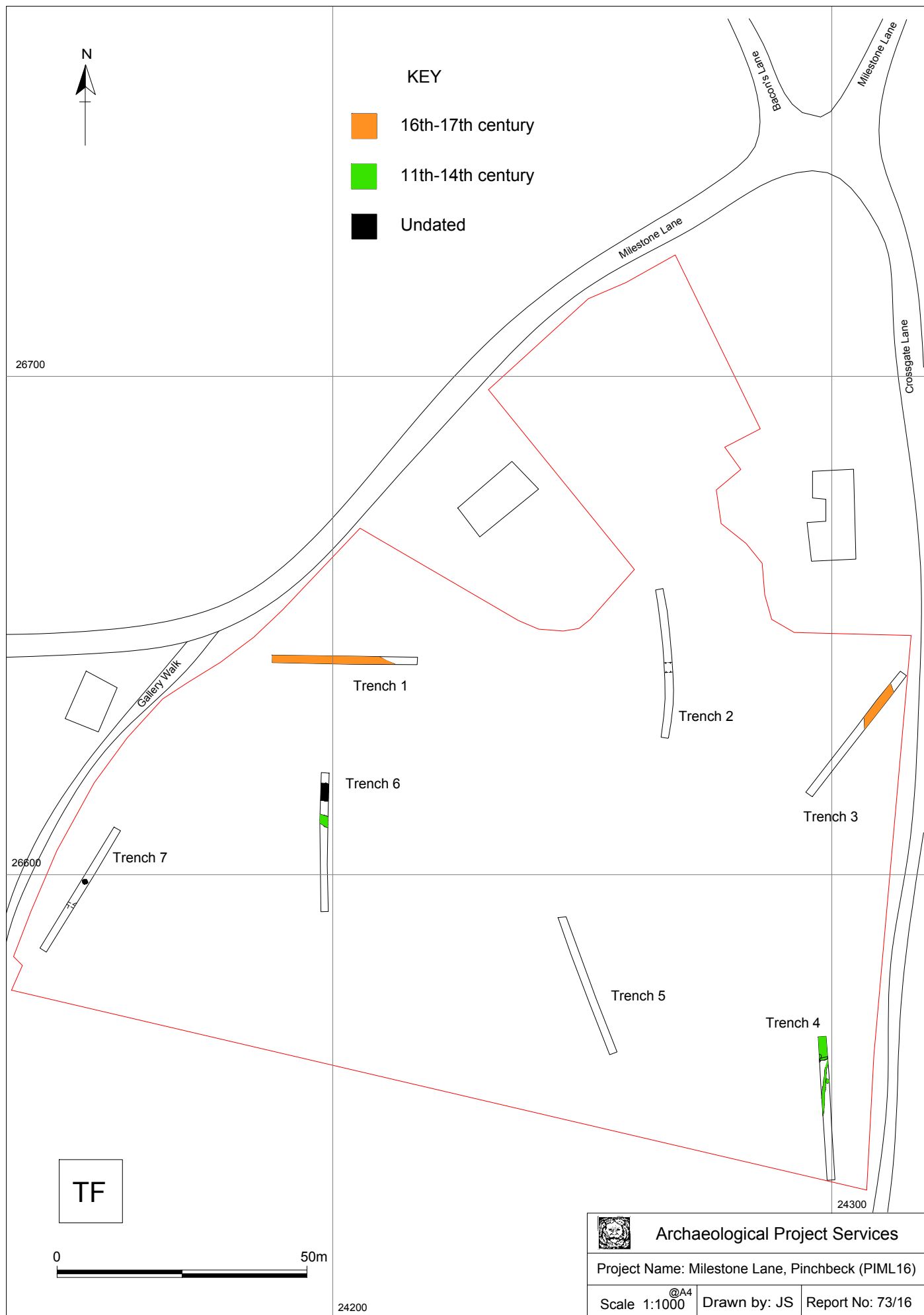


Figure 3 - Trench Layout

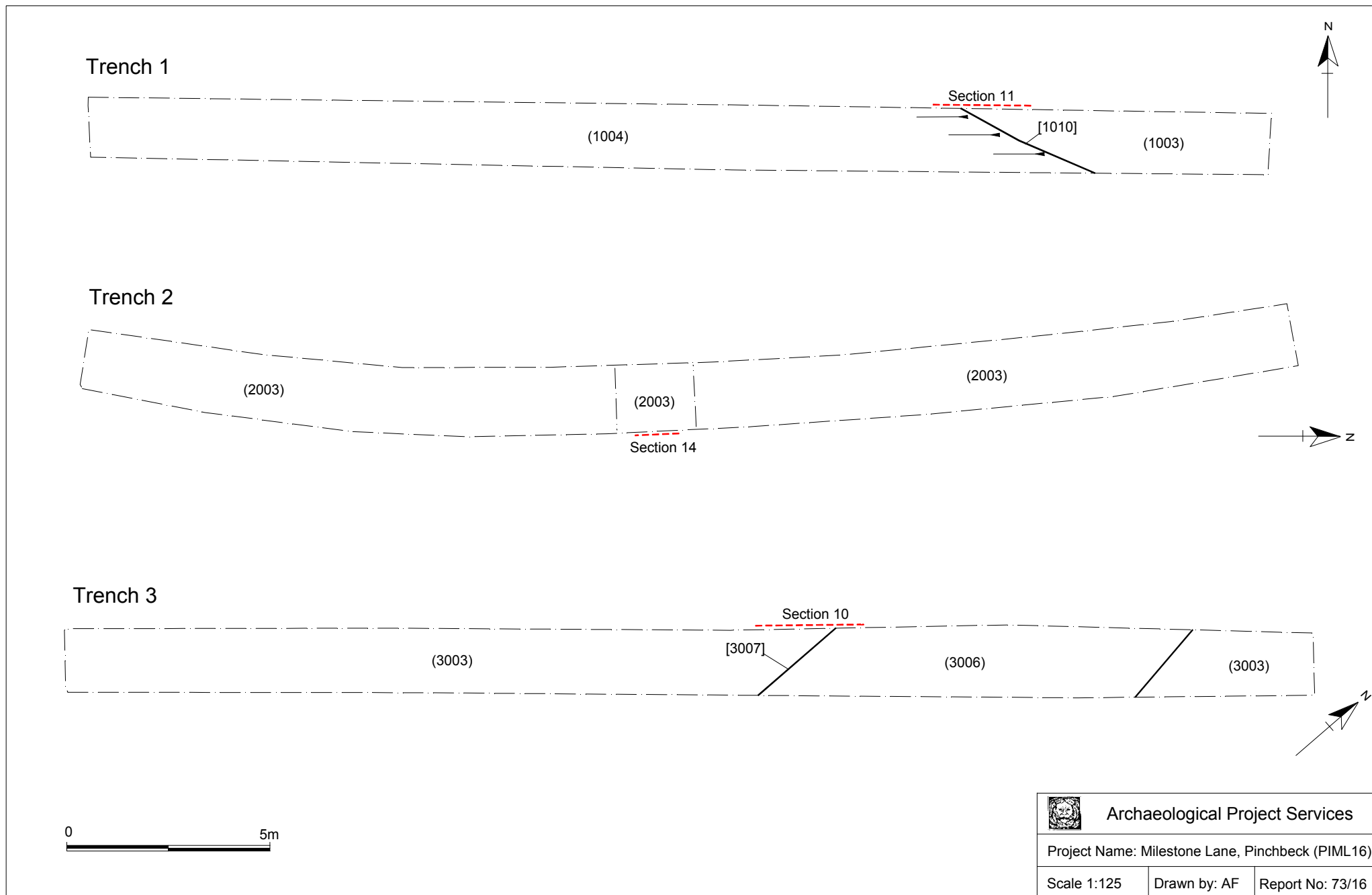
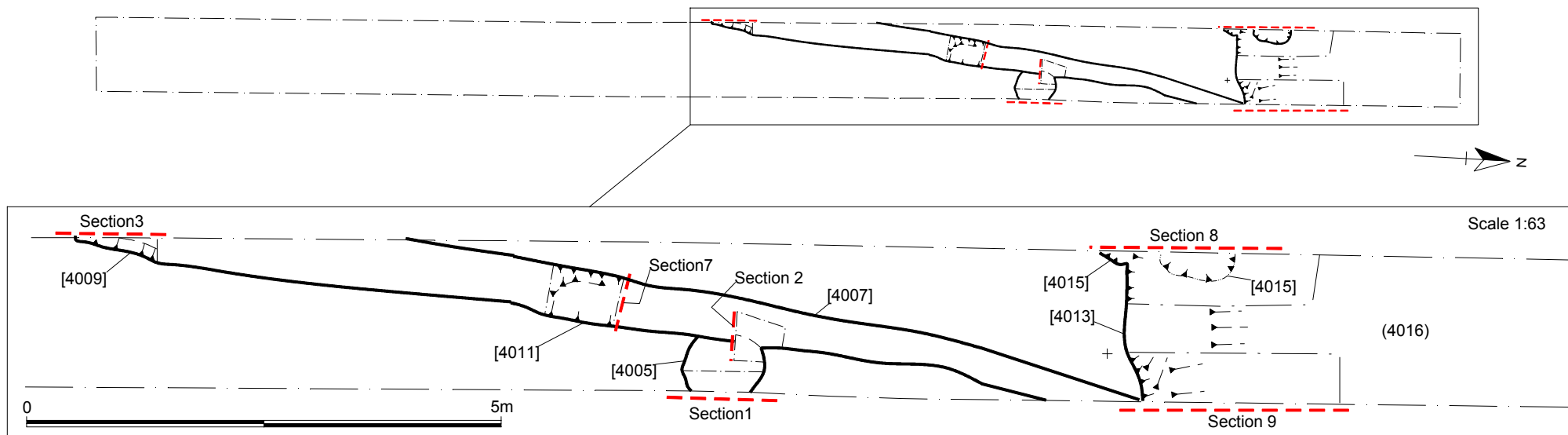
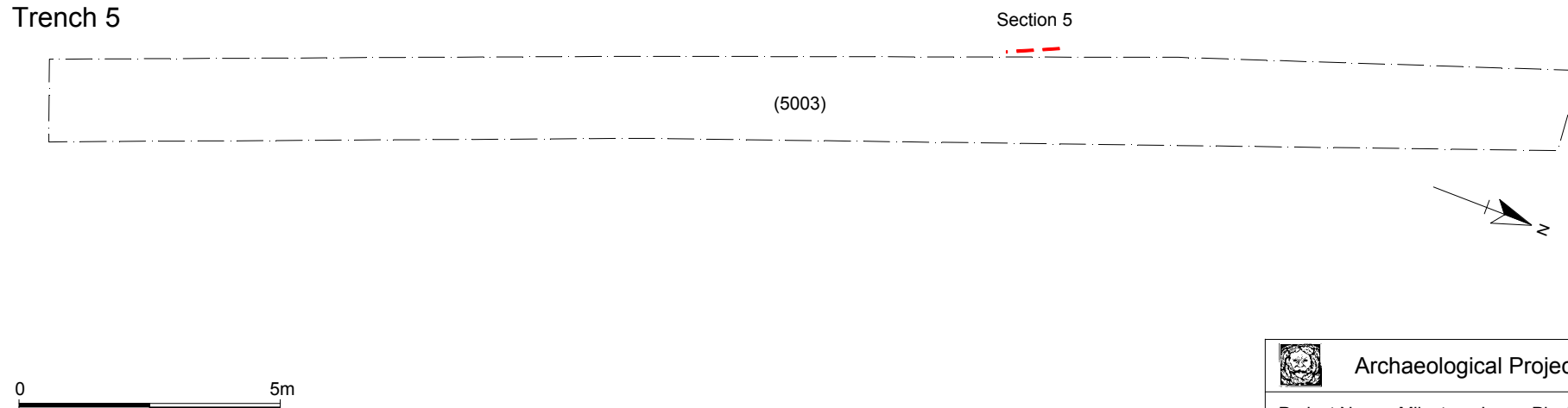


Figure 4 - Trench Plan 1-3

Trench 4



Trench 5



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Scale 1:125

Drawn by: AF/JS

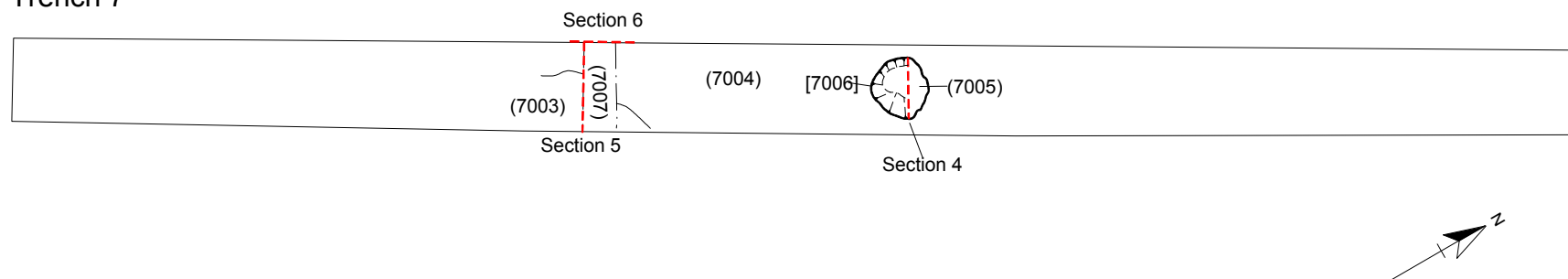
Report No: 73/16

Figure 5 - Trench plan 4 and 5

Trench 6



Trench 7



0 5m

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Scale 1:125	Drawn by: JS	Report No: 73/16

Figure 6 - Trench plan 6 and 7

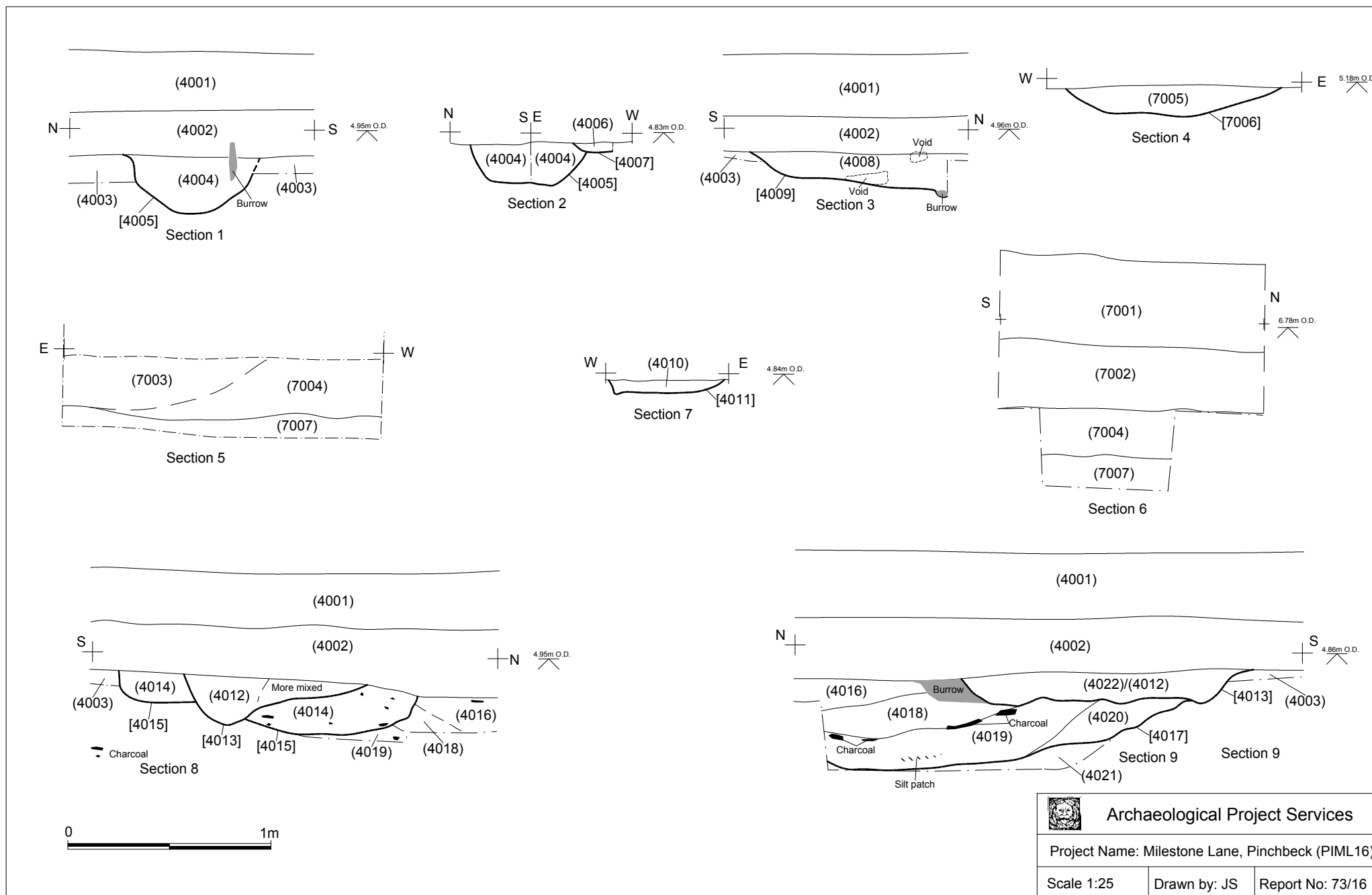


Figure 7 - Sections 1-9

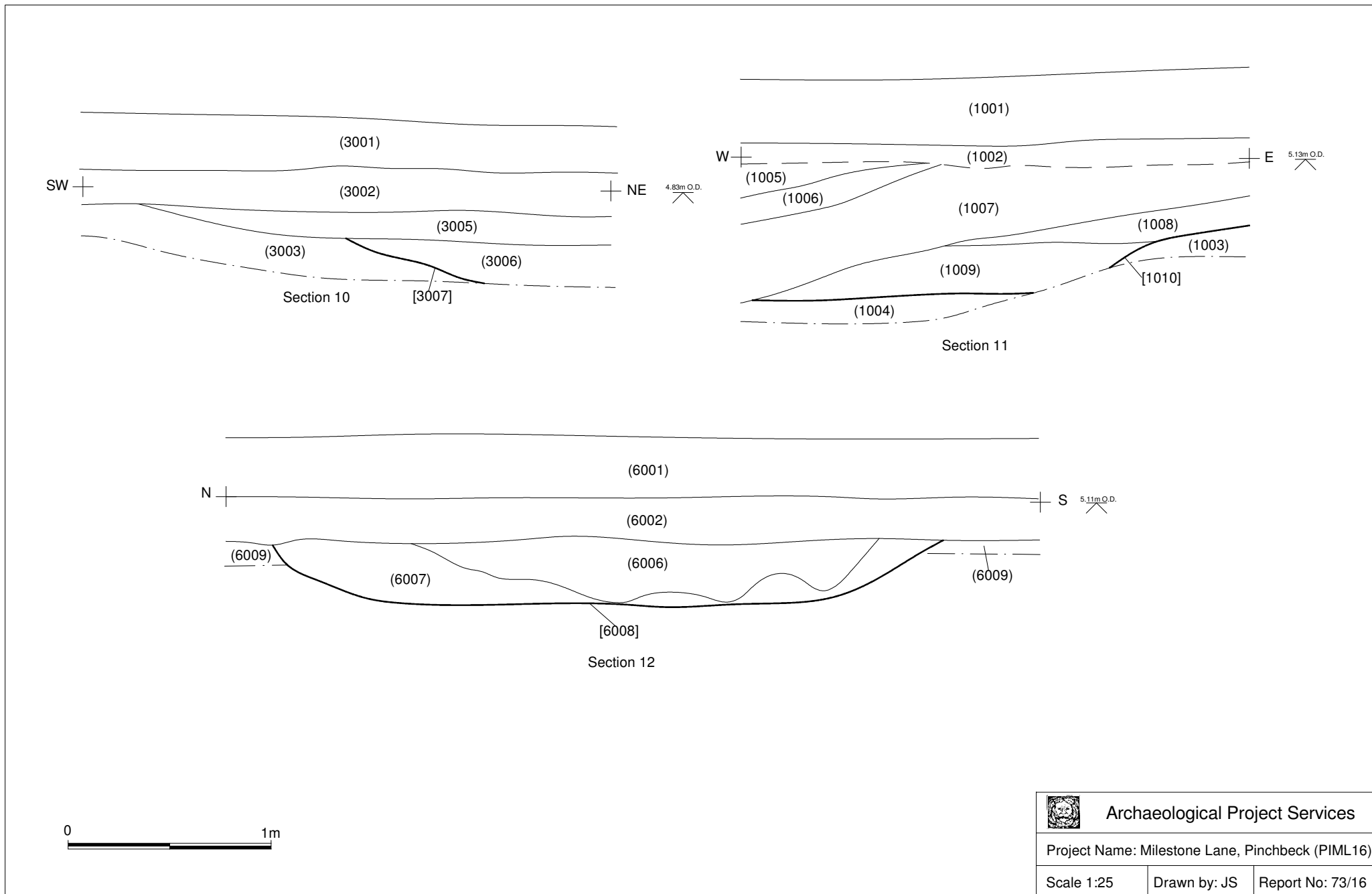
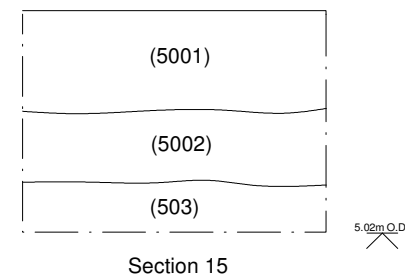
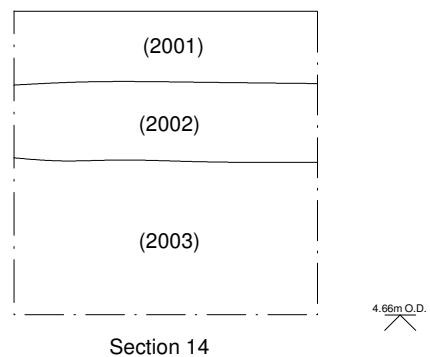
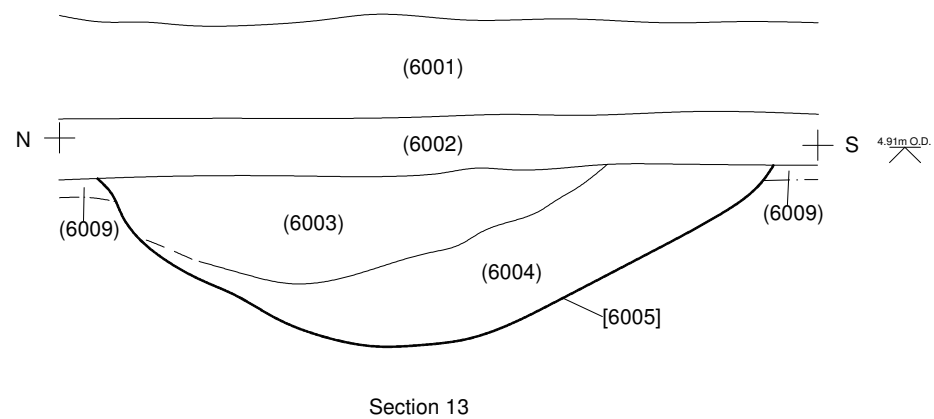


Figure 8 - Section 10, 11 and 12



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Scale 1:25	Drawn by: JS	Report No: 73/16	

Figure 9 - Section 13, 14 and 15



Based on original data supplied by the Environment Agency.

TF



Site Boundary



Features seen in Lidar



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Scale 1:2000	Drawn by: JS	Report No: 73/16	

Figure 10 - Lidar data



Plate 1: Trench 1,
looking west.



Plate 2: Possible pond
[1010], Section 11,
looking north.



Plate 3: Trench 3,
possible channel
[3007], Section 10,
looking northwest.



Plate 4: Trench 4,
possible channels
[4017] and [4013],
Section 9, looking
east.



Plate 5: Possible gully [4013] and pit [4015], Section 8, looking west



Plate 6: Pit [4005], Section 1, looking east.



Plate 7: Gully [4009/4007/4011], Section 7, looking north



Plate 8: Ditch [6005], Section 13, looking east



Plate 9: Gully [6008], Section 12, looking northeast



Plate 10: Pit [7006], Section 4, looking northeast.



Plate 11: Alluvial silts (7003) and (7004), Section 5, looking southwest

Appendix 1

CONTEXT SUMMARY

No:	Trench	Description	Interpretation
1001	1	Friable dark blackish brown silt, 0.32m thick	Topsoil
1002	1	Firm mid brown slightly sandy silt, 0.13m thick	Subsoil
1003	1	Firm laminated light brownish yellow silts and sands, at least 0.16m thick	Flood silt
1004	1	Soft light pinkish brown sand	Flood silt
1005	1	Mid brown organic silt, 0.16m thick	Fill of [1010]
1006	1	Mix of yellow and greyish brown silty sand, 0.13m thick	Fill of [1010]
1007	1	Soft to firm mid dark greyish brown silt, 0.38m thick	Fill of [1010]
1008	1	Firm light to mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.14m thick	Fill of [1010]
1009	1	Firm laminated light yellowish grey silt with sand, 0.24m thick	Flood silt within [1010]
1010	1	Large cut, shape unknown measuring 0.69m deep by at least c.25m long	Former pond
2001	2	Friable mid to dark brown silt with occasional fragments of CBM, 0.24m thick	Topsoil
2002	2	Firm light to mid yellowish brown silt, 0.26m thick	Subsoil
2003	2	Firm light yellow to brownish yellow sandy silt	Flood silt
3001	3	Friable dark greyish brown silt, 0.27m thick	Topsoil
3002	3	Firm mid brown to mid yellowish brown silt, 0.23m thick	Subsoil
3003	3	Firm light to mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.17m thick	Flood silt
3004	3	Firm mix of brownish orange sandy silt with light brownish grey mottle	Flood silt
3005	3	Firm mid brownish grey slightly sandy silt with occasional mollusc shell fragments, 0.15m thick	Fill of [3007]
3006	3	Firm mid grey to brownish grey silt, with some patches of clay and sand, at least 0.21m thick	Fill of [3007]
3007	3	Large linear cut oriented on a northwest-southeast alignment, measuring at least 7m wide and at least 0.36m deep.	Large ditch or channel?
4001	4	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silt, 0.32m thick	Topsoil
4002	4	Firm light mid brown to greyish brown silt, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
4003	4	Firm laminated light to mid mottled yellowish orange to orange brown sandy silt, at least 0.13m thick	Flood silt
4004	4	Firm light yellowish brown silt with grey mottle, 0.27m thick	Fill of [4005]
4005	4	Sub-circular cut, slightly concave sides. 0.86m by at least 0.64m, 0.27m deep	Pit
4006	4	Soft greyish brown silt, 0.04m thick	Fill of [4007]
4007	4	Linear cut aligned NNE-SSW, with an uneven base, at least 10.8m long, 0.46m wide and 0.04m deep	Shallow gulley
4008	4	Soft mid greyish brown silt, 0.18m thick	Only fill of [4009]
4009	4	Linear cut aligned NNE-SSW, at least 10.8m long, at least 0.24m wide, at least 0.18m deep, not bottomed	Shallow gulley
4010	4	Soft mid greyish brown silt, 0.06m thick	Only fill of [4011]
4011	4	Linear cut aligned NNE-SSW, with an uneven base, at least 10.8m long, 0.54m wide and 0.06m deep	Shallow gulley
4012	4	Soft mid grey brown silt with rare fine charcoal flecks, 0.23m thick	Only fill of [4013]
4013	4	Linear cut, roughly east-west aligned with an undulating base, 1.38m wide and 0.23m deep	Gulley/shallow ditch
4014	4	Soft light pinkish brown and grey brown ashy silt with moderate charcoal, 0.24m thick	Dumped fill in [4015]
4015	4	Possibly oval cut with steep sides and a slightly concave base, 1.26m by at least 0.25m in plan, 0.34m deep	Rubbish pit

4016	4	Light pinkish brown, yellowish brown silt with rare charcoal flecks, at least 0.17m thick	Upper fill of [4017]
4017	4	Uncertain cut with undulating sides and base, 4.3m wide and 0.44m deep	Edge of creek or pond
4018	4	Firm light brownish yellow fine sand and silt, 0.18m thick	Fill of [4017], windblown/washed in
4019	4	Light-mid brownish grey fine sand and silt with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.23m thick	Fill of [4017]
4020	4	Light brownish yellow silt, 0.2m thick	Slumped fill of [4017]
4021	4	Mid orange yellow brown sand silt, at least 0.12m thick	Natural
4022	4	Same as (4012)	Fill of [4013]
5001	5	Friable dark brownish grey slightly sandy silt, 0.33m thick	Topsoil
5002	5	Firm mid grey brown silt with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.24m thick	Subsoil
5003	5	Firm mid brown silt	Flood silt
6001	6	Friable dark brownish grey slightly sandy silt, 0.34m thick	Topsoil
6002	6	Firm mid greyish brown silt, 0.22m thick	Flood silt, transformed to subsoil
6003	6	Firm mid brownish grey silt, with yellow brown mottling, frequent charcoal flecks, ash and fired clay- from large fragments to decayed concentrations (probably briquetage), 0.36m thick	Fill of [6005], including possible salt making debris
6004	6	Firm light brownish grey, with orangey brown mottle, silt with occasional ashy patches, up to 0.31m thick	Lower fill of [6005]
6005	6	Linear cut, aligned WNW-ESE with fairly steep, slightly concave sides, 0.22m wide and 0.56m deep	Cut of ditch
6006	6	Firm mid orangey brown, silt with brown mottling occasional charcoal/burnt clay, up to 0.29m thick	Fill of [6008]
6007	6	Firm light greyish yellow brown silt, up to 0.3m thick	Fill of [6008]
6008	6	Linear cut, east-west aligned with concave sides and irregular base, 3.28m wide and 0.3m deep	Probable natural feature: channel?
6009	6	Firm mid to light brown silt	Flood silt
7001	7	Friable dark brownish grey slightly sandy silt	Topsoil
7002	7	Firm mid brown to grey brown silt with occasional charcoal flecks and rare flecks of fired clay	Flood silt, transformed to subsoil
7003	7	Firm light grey yellowish brown silt with very occasional charcoal flecks	Flood silt in southern half of trench
7004	7	Firm light grey yellow brown silt	Flood silt
7005	7	Firm dark brown slightly clayey silt with orange mottling, some black speckles, frequent burnt clay (possible briquetage) frags and moderate charcoal flecks/frags	Fill of [7006]
7006	7	Oval cut with concave sides and base, 1.05m long, 1.05m wide and 0.15m deep.	Pit
7007	7	Firm mid yellow grey brown, with orange mottle, slightly clayey silt	Flood silt

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 98 sherds from approximately 40 vessels, weighing 1933 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of fabric types shown in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the Saxo-Norman to the post medieval period.

Condition

The condition of the pottery is mixed but generally fresh, with a number of vessels represented by multiple sherds. This suggests a relatively low level of redeposition and residuality within the group. A high proportion of the sherds display sooting patterns indicative of domestic usage over a hearth or fire.

Results

Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Period	Cname	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Saxo-Norman to early medieval	SNEOT	St Neots-type ware	870	1200	1	1	38
	ST	Stamford Ware	1000	1200	2	1	17
	SLSF	South Lincolnshire Shell & Iron	1000	1300	2	1	22
	SLSNO	South Lincolnshire Saxo-Norman Oolitic	1050	1200	3	2	52
	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	18	3	363
Early medieval	DST	Developed Stamford ware	1150	1230	4	4	82
	EMLOC	Local Early Medieval wares (generic)	1150	1230	1	1	5
	SLEMS	South Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1150	1230	28	8	338
	SLST	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	1150	1250	1	1	1
Early medieval to medieval	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1150	1400	6	5	106
	PSHW	Peterborough Area Shelly Ware	1175	1350	21	2	513
Late medieval to post medieval	BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	4	4	87
Post medieval	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	3	3	182
	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	3	3	84
	BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1800	1	1	43
Total					98	40	1933

Provenance

Post Roman pottery was recovered from features within Trenches 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7. Table 2 below shows the origin of all of the pottery.

Table 2, The origin of the Pottery

Tr	Feature/Deposit Type	Cut	Fill/Deposit	NoS	NoV	W(g)
1	Topsoil	-	1001	3	3	107
	Subsoil	-	1002	1	1	5
	Pond	1010	1007	2	2	144
3	Ditch or Channel	3007	3006	2	2	77
4	Topsoil	-	4001	5	5	78
	Subsoil	-	4002	1	1	10
	Pit	4005	4004	2	1	9
	Gully	4009	4008	2	1	17
	Gully	4011	4010	4	3	24
	Gully	4013	4012	2	2	14
			4022	5	5	81
	Pit	4015	4014	23	5	467
	Pond or Channel	4017	4016	21	5	294
			4019	22	2	511
6	Ditch	6005	6003	2	1	48
7	Layer	-	7003	1	1	47
Total				98	40	1933

Range

The assemblage is dominated by later Saxo-Norman and early medieval type domestic wares, with a wide range of fabrics of this date recovered from features in trenches 4, 5 and 6. The bulk of this pottery seems to be of 12th to early 13th century date. A smaller quantity of material of 15th-18th century date was also retrieved from Trenches 1, 3 and 4. Trench 4 produced by far the largest quantity of pottery, with 89% of the total number of sherds from the site deriving from here.

Trench 1

A total of five sherds from five vessels were recovered from Trench 1. Types from pond feature [1010] include Bourne 'D' ware (BOU) and Glazed red earthenware (GRE). Assuming these pieces are contemporary, a date of 16th to early 17th century can be suggested for this deposit. Pieces of a similar date were also recovered from the topsoil (1001) and subsoil (1002).

Trench 3

Just two sherds, from two vessels, were recovered from Trench 3, these came from a single context within ditch or channel [3007]. Types include brown glazed earthenware (BERTH) and GRE. Assuming a contemporary date for these items, allows a context date of mid 16th to 17th century to be postulated.

Trench 4

A total of 87 sherds, from approximately 30 vessels were recovered from Trench 4, with pieces recovered from pits [4005], and [4015], gullies [4009], [4011] and [4013] and pond or channel [4017], as well as the sub and topsoils here (4001) and (4002). Early medieval types dominate this group and all of this material could be comfortably placed within the date range of 1150 to 1250 AD. In any case, none of the stratified pottery from features in Trench 4 is likely to postdate AD 1350. The pottery is domestic in character with a remarkably broad range of local coarsewares recorded including South Lincolnshire early medieval shelly ware (SLEMS), South Lincolnshire shell and shell and iron tempered wares (SLST, SLSF), Peterborough area shelly ware (PSHW), early medieval handmade ware (EMHM), St Neots ware (SNEOT) and Bourne medieval ware (BOUA). Finer fabrics are limited to Stamford ware types with this group exclusively including Stamford ware (ST) fabrics B and C as well as developed Stamford ware (DST). ST fabrics B and C are typically mid 11th

to 12th century in date, whilst DST was produced between 1150 and 1230 AD. The inclusion of two vessels in Peterborough Area Shelly ware (PSHW) is of note, as although Peterborough is only 20 miles to the south of Pinchbeck, distribution of this ware has been previously limited to the immediate area of Peterborough (Spoerry, 2016, 206).

Trench 6

Two sherds from a jar in south Lincolnshire, Saxo-Norman oolitic ware (SLSNO) came from ditch [6005] within this trench. This is likely to date to between the mid 11th and 12th centuries and may be contemporary with the material from Trench 4.

Trench 7

A single sherd from a jug in developed Stamford ware (DST) came from layer (7003) within Trench 7.

Potential

The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive. The material is stable and should pose no problems for long term storage. Should further work be carried out the early medieval fabrics would be worthy of further examination and the two jars in Peterborough area shell tempered ware, from contexts (4019) and (4022), should be illustrated.

Summary

A moderately sized assemblage of post Roman pottery was recovered during the evaluation, with features in Trenches, 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7 yielding material. The bulk of the pottery is dated to between the 11th and 13th centuries with Trench 4 producing by far the largest quantity of sherds. The material indicates domestic activity, perhaps fairly intense in nature, on the site during this time. A small quantity of post medieval material was also recovered.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of six fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 333 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 3 below.

Condition

There are two fragments of brick with a combined weight of 294 grams. The remaining pieces are small although none are overly abraded. A single piece of brick, from pond [1010] in Trench 1, is almost entirely vitrified, indicating this piece has been exposed to extreme heat. This could be post depositional damage, or it may have happened during firing, or alternatively could indicate the piece has been used or reused within a furnace or kiln structure.

Results

Table 3, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
1	1002	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine sandy; calcareous	Handmade; 'Fenland' fabric	16th-19th	1	84
1	1005	CBM	Miscellaneous Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine; mica	No original surfaces	Roman or Post Roman	2	1
1	1007	CBM	Miscellaneous Ceramic Building Material	Reduced; vitrified	Corner fragment; probably BRK	16th-19th?	1	34
3	3006	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine	Handmade	16th-19th	1	210
4	4001	CBM	Miscellaneous Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine; calcareous	Flake; sanded surface	L12th-19th	1	4
Total							6	333

Provenance

Ceramic building material was recovered from fills (1005) and (1007) within pond [1010] and the subsoil (1002) in Trench 1. Additional fragments came from ditch or channel fill (3006) in [3007], within Trench 3 and Topsoil (4001) in Trench 4.

Range

There are at least two pieces of post medieval brick (BRK), as well as a number of undiagnostic ceramic flakes likely to derive from items of brick or tile (CBM).

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

FIRED CLAY

By Alex Beeby and Tom Lane

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were counted and weighed within each context. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in Table 4 below.

Condition

The fired clay is in a very fragmentary and abraded state, with most pieces entirely amorphous. A very high proportion of the pieces were recovered from environmental samples, with most pieces weighing less than 1 gram. A number of fragments from pit [7006] have bleached surfaces, this is perhaps due to contact with a chemical bleaching agent such as saline solution.

Results

Table 4, Fired Clay Archive

Tr	Cxt	Class	Full Name	Fabric	Comment	Date	NoF	W(g)
4	4004	FCLAY	Fired Clay	Oxidised; fine to fine sandy; mica; Ca	Abraded; no obvious original surfaces; 10 pcs from Sample 2; sparse very fine mica	Undated	13	19
4	4012	FCLAY	Fired Clay	Oxidised; fine; mica	Abraded; no obvious original surfaces; slight curve on one pc - DAUB?	Undated	3	9
4	4012	FCLAY	Fired Clay	Oxidised; mica; Ca	Abraded; no obvious original surface	Undated	3	3
6	6003	FCLAY	Fired Clay	Oxidised; fine; mica	Abraded; areas of smooth flat surface; fairly hard; 1 pc with possible wattle impression; 90 small fragments from Sample 5	Undated	99	609
7	7005	FCLAY	Fired Clay	Oxidised; fine; mica	Abraded; no obvious surfaces; some bleaching; Briquetage?; sparse very fine mica; Sample 1	Undated	128	121
7	7005	BRIQ?	Briquetage?	Oxidised; fine; mica	Abraded; flakes; flat bleached surfaces; some linear inclusion hollows; twelve pieces with one smooth side and one slightly less smoothed; Briquetage?; Sample 1	4th-9th?	22	98
7	7005	BRIQ?	Briquetage?	Oxidised; fine; mica	Abraded; one flat surface; fragment of a pedestal or platform?; Sample 1	4th-9th?	1	28
Total							269	887

Provenance

Fired clay was recovered from (4004) within ditch [4005] and (4012) in linear feature [4013] in Trench 4 as well as ditch fill (6003) in [6005] in Trench 6 and pit fill (7005) in [7006] within Trench 7.

Range

The bulk of the material is abraded and undiagnostic and only a few pieces have any sign of original surface facing. One piece from linear feature [4013] in Trench 4 has a curved impression and could be daub, whilst material from [7006] may include briquetage.

The Probable Briquetage

Twelve pieces from context (7005) in [7006] exhibit one smooth side and one slightly less smoothed. In each case the smooth side is discoloured by a greyish 'bleaching', suggesting repeated contact with salt water. The pieces measure between 5 and 14mm thick. Each bears a strong resemblance to body sherds from ceramic containers used in salting. None of the pieces, however, show evidence of rims or bases and all are body sherds. A single larger piece with one flat surface could be a fragment of a pedestal, or platform, a type of ceramic support used in the salting process in the prehistoric and Roman periods. The single fragment from Pinchbeck is reminiscent of similar pieces from the 8th-9th century salting evidence from Fishtoft. Prior to the introduction of the 'sand-washing' technique, Post-Roman salting is rarely found in Lincolnshire, although must have been occurring. The site at Fishtoft, east of Boston, was characterised by the lack of ceramic container sherds (Morris 2012, 60), suggesting the use of lead evaporation pans. However, the supports and platforms there suggest a localised continuation of the Roman-style 'open-pan' process.

Lack of dateable pottery directly associated with the probable salting items at Pinchbeck, and the lack of comparable post-Roman/pre-9th century salterns renders the Pinchbeck site difficult to date. Briquetage at Pinchbeck is relatively scarce compared to the Roman examples and lacking in diagnostic pieces. Taking into consideration the evidence from Pinchbeck, the location of the finds, upstream from the earliest sand-washing sites, and the nature of the ceramic assemblage, one lacking the characteristic abundant sherds of containers, including, rims and bases, along with clips and pedestals, a date somewhere between the 4th and 8/9th centuries AD is most likely, with the site perhaps short-lived or set up for low-level salt production.

The site lies adjacent to the River Glen north of Pinchbeck and little over a kilometre inland from the nearest known saltmaking farther east along the river. This latter area of saltmaking, also adjacent to the Glen, utilised a method known as 'sand-washing', a method used in Lincolnshire from sometime around the 9th century AD through to the cessation of saltmaking in the 17th century. Significantly, the sand-washing method used containers made of lead, rather than ceramic containers of the type present on the PIML16 site.

Potential

The fired clay should be retained as part of the site archive. The pieces are in a stable condition and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

A moderately sized assemblage of fired clay was collected during the evaluation. Most of the material is undiagnostic, although one feature, ditch [7005] in Trench 7, gave pieces which are probably briquetage.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 30 (445g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts. An additional six mollusc shells weighing 6g were also retrieved.

Methodology

The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996), Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and Grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Provenance

The faunal remains were recovered from subsoil (1002), the fills of pits (4004 and 4014), gully fills (4006, 4010 and 4012) and the infill of creeks or ponds (4016 and 6006).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results

Table 5, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
1002	cattle	maxilla	R	1	27	
4004	sheep/goat	ulna	-	1	4	Burnt
4010	medium mammal	unident.	-	1	3	
4012	small mammal	mandible	-	1	2	
4014	small mammal	long bone	-	1	1	
	fish	vertebra	-	1	<1	
	fish	unident.	-	1	<1	
6006	large mammal	skull	-	20	146	
	large mammal	vertebra	-	3	261	

Table 6, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
4006	Mussel	shell		1	1	

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
4010	Cockle	shell		1	1	
	Banded snail	shell		1	1	
4012	Mussel	shell		1	1	
4014	Mussel	shell		1	1	
4016	Mussel	shell		1	1	

Summary

As a small assemblage, falling below the minimum count of *c.* 300 fragments required for meaningful analysis, the faunal remains have little potential. Domesticates include cattle and sheep/goat and there is also a smaller mammal also present. Fish, along with the mollusc shell indicate that marine resources were available to the inhabitants.

Most of the mollusc shells are from edible marine species and are probably food waste. There is also one terrestrial species, the banded snail that was probably a natural inhabitant of the site.

The remains are archive stable and should be retained and perhaps re-examined if further work is undertaken at the site.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Two sherds of glass weighing 15g were recovered.

Condition

The glass is not in very good condition, with both pieces showing signs of deterioration.

Results

Table 7, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
4001	Very dark green bottle. Some iridescence and lamination.	1	15	18 th century
4010	Thin, very pale green window. Heavily laminated.	1	<1	18 th century

Provenance

The glass was recovered from topsoil (4001) and shallow gully fill (4010).

Range

One piece of window glass and one piece of vessel glass were retrieved.

Potential

The glass is of limited potential and has been discarded.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor and Denise Buckley

Introduction

A total of fifty-two items together weighing 979g were recovered.

Condition

The other finds are in good condition, though some items are fragile. Most of the metal objects are corroded.

Results

Table 8, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
1001	Copper alloy	Double-looped shoe? buckle, 17 th -18 th century	1	4	18 th century

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
	Copper alloy	Double-looped belt? Buckle, 18 th century	1	16	
	Copper alloy	One-piece cast crotal bell decorated with a sunburst design on both hemispheres. This bell also has a makers mark in the form of a bell-founders hammer in a shield in the centre of the lower hemisphere. 16 th -17 th century	1	50	
	Copper alloy	Washer, post-medieval	1	5	
	Stone	Tile, 8mm thick	1	61	
1005	Cinder?	Cinder?	1	<1	
2001	Copper alloy	Fastener; buckle-like but with a C-shaped inner loop to accommodate a stud, 19 th -20 th century	1	<1	19 th -20 th century
	Lead	Sheet offcut	1	29	
4001	Coal	Coal	1	<1	Mid-late 20 th century
	Copper alloy	Thin sheet. Rivet hole at one end.	1	<1	
	Iron	Nails	2	11	
	White metal	Toy. Enamelled yellow. Red tag on underside with "AVELING BARFORD TRACTOR SHOVEL MADE IN ENGLAND BY LESNEY". Mid-late 20 th century	1	13	
	Mortar	Mortar	1	6	
4004	Limy concretion	Limy concretion, possibly cess?	4	12	
	Stone	Probable tile, 8mm thick	1	2	
	Stone	Burnt stone	1	221	
4012	Charcoal	Charcoal	2	<1	
	Stone	Degenerated lava quern stone	4	498	
4016	Limy concretion	Limy concretion, possibly cess?	14	28	
4022	Charcoal	Charcoal	9	8	
5001	Copper alloy	Jetton, German, late 16 th -early 17 th century	1	1	late 16 th -early 17 th century
	Lead alloy	Melt	1	18	
6001	Iron	Sheet, approximately rectangular, 45mm x 24mm x 3mm	1	23	
Totals			52	979	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from topsoil (1001, 2001, 4001, 5001, 6001), former pond fill (1005), pit fill (4004), gully/shallow ditch fill (4012, 4022), edge of creek or pond fill (4016).

Range

A number of metal items, their recovery assisted by metal detecting, were retrieved.

Two post-medieval copper alloy buckles were found. Recovered from (1001), these are perhaps from shoes and a belt.

The same context yielded a complete crotal bell. This bears a makers' mark, a bell-founder's hammer within a shield. This is a typical mark found on 16th-17th century crotal bells (Blunt 2005).

A jetton was recovered from (5001). This token has, on the obverse, a central rosette surrounded by three crowns alternating with three lis and, on the reverse, a Reichsapfel (imperial orb). It is closely similar to jettons minted by Wulf Lauffer in Nuremburg from about 1580 to 1630, though this example has nonsense legends and may be an illiterate copy.

Two probable pieces of stone roof tile, and a fragment of mortar, were retrieved.

Several fragments of decayed lava were recovered from (4012). This material is Rhenish lava from the German-French border and was used for querns. Rhenish lava was imported into Britain for use as querns in the Roman period and later in the medieval period. The recovered fragments retain no distinctive markings or form to suggest date.

Several pieces of limy concretion were also collected. These may be natural but could possibly be due to cessy material.

Potential

The other finds are of moderate potential. The metal items indicate activity and use of the area in the post-medieval period, from about the 16th century, though most of the items could be casual losses or components of manuring scatter. The crotal bell may be a casual loss from livestock, but were used on both horses and cattle and do not provide any indication as to whether the land was used for pasture or arable at that time.

The lava quern fragments indicate food grinding at the site, probably on a domestic level, but at an uncertain date.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 9 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 9, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
1001	18 th century	
1002	16 th -19 th	
1005	Roman or post Roman	Based on CBM
1007	16 th -early 17 th	
2001	19 th -20 th century	Based on 1 metal
3006	Mid 16 th – 17 th	
4001	Mid-late 20 th century	Based on 1 metal
4002	Mid 12 th – 14 th	
4004	Mid 12 th – early/mid 13 th	Approx. 1150-1230 AD
4006		
4008	Late 11 th – 12 th	
4010	Mid 12 th to early/mid 13 th	Approx.1150-1230 AD; also produced a small piece of 18 th century glass (<1g in weight)
4012	Mid 12 th to early/mid 13 th	Approx.1150-1230 AD
4014	Mid 12 th to early/mid 13 th	Approx.1150-1230 AD
4016	Mid 12 th to early/mid 13 th	Approx.1150-1230 AD
4019	Late 12 th to mid 13 th	
4022	Late 12 th to mid 13 th	
5001	late 16 th -early 17 th century	Based on 1 metal
6001		
6003	Mid 11 th -12 th	
7003	Mid 12 th to early/mid 13 th	Approx.1150-1230 AD
7005	4 th to 9 th ?	Based on probable briquetage

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Part	Description	Date
1	1001	BERTH		Jar or bowl	2	2	52	Base; BS		17th-18th
1	1001	GRE		Bowl	1	1	55	BS		M16th-17th
1	1002	BOU	Slightly bumpy	Jug or jar	1	1	5	BS	Thick white slip	15th-E17th
1	1007	BOU	Bumpy	Jug	1	1	62	BS	Cu glaze; heat affected surface; blown fabric	15th-E17th
1	1007	GRE		Large bowl	1	1	82	Rim	Kings Lynn?; complex everted rim	16th-17th
3	3006	BERTH		Jar or bowl	1	1	32	BS	Abraded glaze	M16th-18th
3	3006	GRE		Jar or bowl	1	1	45	Base		16th-17th
4	4001	BL	Pale orange; Ca	Jar	1	1	43	Rim	Upright/square rim	M17th-18th
4	4001	BOU	Slightly bumpy	?	1	1	2	BS	Flake	
4	4001	BOU	Smooth	?	1	1	18	Base?	Abraded	15th-E17th
4	4001	BOUA	EMHM?	Jug or Jar	1	1	5	BS	Abraded	12th-14th
4	4001	BOUA	B	Jug or Jar	1	1	10	Rim	Everted rim	M12th-14th
4	4002	BOUA	Fe	Jug	1	1	10	BS	Sooted	M12th-14th
4	4004	SLEMS		Jar	2	1	9	BSS	Sooted exterior	M12th-EM13th
4	4008	ST	B/C	Jug, Jar or Pitcher	2	1	17	BS	Necked vessel; thin yellow/green glaze; collared neck	L11th-12th
4	4010	EMHM	BOUA		1	1	8	BS	Abraded	12th-M13th
4	4010	EMLOC		Closed	1	1	5	BS	HM?; ?ID; BOUA/EMHM? Buff fabric	12th-13th

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Part	Description	Date
4	4010	SLEMS		Jar	2	1	11	BSS		M12th-EM13th
4	4012	EMHM		Jar	1	1	3	BS	Sooted exterior	12th-M13th
4	4012	SLEMS		Jar	1	1	11	BS	Leached; sooted	M12th-EM13th
4	4014	BOUA	B	Jar or Bowl	2	1	36	Bases		M12th-14th
4	4014	BOUA	A; +Ca	Jar	1	1	45	Rim		M12th-14th
4	4014	DST	C	Jug or Pitcher	1	1	13	BS	Cu glaze	M12th-EM13th
4	4014	EMHM		Jar	16	1	352	Rims; BSS	Smashed vessel 4 pcs from Sample 3; everted rim with slight bifurcation	12th-M13th
4	4014	SLEMS		Jar	3	1	21	BSS	Sooted; slight bleaching?	M12th-EM13th
4	4016	SLEMS		Jar	1	1	72	Base	Large vessel; sooted	M12th-EM13th
4	4016	SLEMS		Jar	6	1	44	BSS	Sooted	M12th-EM13th
4	4016	SLEMS		Jar	11	1	118	Bases; BSS	Leached; sooted exterior	M12th-EM13th
4	4016	SLSF		Jar	2	1	22	Rim; BS	Everted rim; leached; ?ID	11th-13th
4	4016	SNEOT	DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	38	Rim	Upright rim with no neck	11th-12th
4	4019	PSHW		Jar	20	1	459	Rim to girth; BSS	Draw; ?ID; wheelmade; hard; sooted exterior; everted rim	L12th-M14th
4	4019	SLEMS		Jar	2	1	52	Base; flake	Sooted exterior; Sample 4	M12th-EM13th
4	4022	DST	B/C	Jug or pitcher	1	1	19	BS	Sooted exterior; Cu glaze	M12th-EM13th
4	4022	DST	C	Jug or pitcher	1	1	3	BS	Cu glaze	M12th-EM13th
4	4022	PSHW		Jar	1	1	54	Rim	Draw; sooted rim	L12th-M13th
4	4022	SLSNO		?	1	1	4	BS	Base flake	11th-12th
4	4022	SLST		?	1	1	1	BS	Flake; ?ID	
6	6003	SLSNO		Jar	2	1	48	Base; BS	Sooted exterior	11th-12th
7	7003	DST	B/C	Jug	1	1	47	Rim with HJ	Upright rim; Cu glaze; upright grooved rim	M12th-EM13th

Appendix 3

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT

Introduction

During evaluation excavations carried out by Archaeological Project Services (APS) at Pinchbeck, five environmental bulk soil samples were collected for the recovery of biological and archaeological evidence including charred plant remains, animal bone, terrestrial snails, etc for potential information on arable agriculture (crop-husbandry and processing), human activities (including diet) at the site and the local environment. The samples were submitted to the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy for processing and assessment. The sampled deposits include material of Saxo-Norman date, three from pit fills, one a ditch fill, and one from a creek fill (Table 1).

Table 1. Environmental samples taken at Pinchbeck PIML16

Dating	Sample	Context	Context type	Vol. in l.	Weight in kg
Saxo-Norman?	1	7005	Fill of pit 7006	7.25	9
	2	4004	Fill of pit 4005	7	10
Saxo-Norman	3	4014	Fill of pit 4015	6.5	7
Saxo-Norman	4	4019	Fill of creek? 4017	6	10
Saxo-Norman	5	6003	Fill of ditch 6005	15	20.5

Methods

The soil samples were processed in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed in a 'Siraf' tank (Williams 1973) using a flotation sieve with a 0.5mm mesh and an internal wet sieve of 1mm mesh for the residue. Both residue and flot were dried and the residues subsequently re-floated to ensure the efficient recovery of charred material. The dry volume of the flots was measured and the volume and weight of the residue recorded.

The residues were sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheets and bagged independently. A magnet was run through each residue in order to recover magnetised material such as hammer scale and prill and a count made of the number of flakes or spheroids of hammer scale collected. The residue was then discarded. The flot of each sample was studied using x30 magnifications and the presence of environmental finds (i.e. snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The flots were then bagged and along with the finds from the sorted residue, constitute the material archive of the samples.

The individual components of the samples were then identified and the results are summarised below in Tables 2-3.

Results

The samples washed down to a residue of fired earth crumb, root pseudomorphs and concreted silt crumb. Archaeological finds included a little pottery in two samples, small quantities of marine shell and animal bone, eggshell, a couple of flakes of hammer scale and a corroded iron lump (Table 2).

Table 2. PIML16 - Archaeological finds from the processed samples, arranged in period order.

sample	context	Vol. in l.	Residue vol. in ml	Pot *	fire-earth no.	Fe no.	mag-netic wt. g.	Ham'r-scale no.	Marine shell wt.	Bone wt g.	Eggshell no.	Comment
1	7005	7.25	310		297		<0.1	2fl	0.2	0.2		
2	4004	7	75		4		-		0.1	2.4	+	Fuel ash slag-01.4g
3	4014	6.5	80	7/5.8		1	<0.1		0.1	7	+	Baked silts?-0.8g; Fe-corroded lump
4	4019	6	90	5/52			-		1.2			
5	6003	15	120		110		<0.1		0.1	0.6		Baked silts?-0.4g

* - count/weight of pot; + = present

Table 3. PIML16: Environmental finds from the processed samples, arranged in sample order

Sample	Context	Vol. in l.	Flot vol. ml	Char-coal */*	Char'd grain *	Char'd chaff *	Char'd seed *	Un-char'd seed*	Snail */#	Comment
1	7005	7.25	4	2/3	2		2	1	2/2	Charred oats, wheat, barley, legumes, weed seeds; herring?, frog/toad; mussel; snails – <i>Cecilioides acicula</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> , <i>Vallonia excentrica</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Vertigo pygmaea</i> , <i>Vertigo angustior</i> , <i>Planorbis crista</i> , <i>Bithynia</i> sp.
2	4004	7	7	2/2	1			1	5/3	Indet charred grain, cf wheat; cattle size, cf herring, frog/toad; cf chicken eggshell; snails – <i>C. acicula</i> , <i>T. hispida</i> , <i>Helix aspersa</i> , <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>V. excentrica</i> , <i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>Glabra truncatula</i> , <i>Vertigo</i> sp., <i>Vertigo pygmaea</i> , <i>Vertigo angustior</i> , <i>Aegopinella nitidula</i> , <i>Bithynia</i> sp., <i>Lymnaea peregra</i>
3	4014	6.5	24	3/5	3	?	3	1	3/3	Charred oats, barley, wheat, rye grains, legumes, grasses, cf pea, field gromwell; indet burnt bone, frog/toad, small fish species; cf chicken eggshell-mostly burnt; mussel, tiny cockle; crustacean claw-burnt; snails – <i>C. acicula</i> , <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>V. excentrica</i> , <i>V. pulchella</i> , <i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Anisus leucostoma</i> , <i>Planorbis laevis</i> , <i>Aplexa hypnorum</i>
4	4019	6	13	2/3	1		1	1	2/2	Charred wheat, barley, rye? grain; mussel, ostracods; snails – <i>C. acicula</i> , <i>V. excentrica</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Glabra truncatula</i> , <i>Succinidae</i> , <i>Anisus leucostoma</i> , <i>Planorbis laevis</i> , <i>Lymnaea peregra</i> .
5	6003	15	22	3/5	4	1	3	1	5/3	Charred wheat, barley, oat grain, legumes, bean, pea?, field gromwell, dock, grasses, elder, goosefoot, <i>Polygonum</i> sp., <i>Silene</i> sp., culm nodes; field vole, mouse, frog/toad; cf chicken and goose eggshell; ostracods, cockle; snails – <i>C. acicula</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> , <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>V. excentrica</i> , <i>V. costata</i> , <i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>Punctum pygmaeum</i> , <i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Vertigo pygmaea</i> , <i>Vertigo angustior</i> , <i>Succinidae</i> , <i>Glabra truncatula</i> , <i>Anisus leucostoma</i> , <i>Aplexa hypnorum</i> , <i>Lymnaea peregra</i> , <i>Valvata macrostoma</i> , <i>Planorbis planorbis</i> .

/ frequency of charcoal recovered from first flot/second flot - frequency 1=1-10; 2=11-50; 3=51-150; 4=151-250; 5=>250) ; *frequency 1=1-10; 2=11-50; 3=51-150; 4=151-250; 5=>250; + and ++ represent unquantified amounts significantly greater than 250; # diversity 1=1-3; 2=4-10; 3=11-25 taxa

All the sampled features include some domestic rubbish, with pot, bone, marine shell, eggshell, charcoal and charred cereal grain (Table 2 and 3). There is little evidence for any industrial activity, although a couple of flakes of hammerstone and a quantity of fired earth in pit fill 7005 might indicate some. Likewise there is little evidence for agricultural crop processing, although numbers of charred weed seeds in three of the sample flots might reflect the final stages of crop cleaning before domestic use.

The recovered remains suggest consumption of wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, beans, possibly elder berries, fish, common mussel, cockle, and probably chicken and goose eggs. The presence of oats and rye is consistent with a Saxo-Norman date.

The most abundant environmental remains are snail shells which indicate a largely open landscape of grassland, *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vallonia excentrica* and *Vertigo pygmaea*, but with a wetland edge element suggested by shells of *Vertigo angustior*, *Vallonia pulchella*, Succinidae, *Glabra truncatula* and *Carychium* sp. (Table 3). There are aquatic gastropods in all the samples, which is to be expected for the 'creek' and ditch but less so for the pits. Two species can be associated with small pools and ditches which dry-up seasonally, *Anisus leucostoma* and *Aplexa hypnorum*, while the other aquatic taxa require more permanent water, although some are found in smaller pools, *Planorbis cristatus*, *P. laevis*, *P. planorbis*, *Valvata macrostoma*, *Bithynia* sp. and *Lymnaea peregra*. There is no evidence for brackish or marine elements in the samples although a single tiny cockle spat was present in context 4014. The 'creek' sample, context 4019, produced only freshwater taxa suggesting a fresh rather than saltwater creek. Some of the shells are burnt possibly reflecting a secondary context – ie burnt with vegetation collected from elsewhere.

Animal bone is not very abundant in the samples and none of the large mammal material was identifiable to species, but there are fish bones in three samples, with 6 grammes of fish bone in context 4014 including numerous fish scales. Herring is preliminarily identified but other species are present, but have not been identified for this assessment. Small vertebrates include field vole, mouse and frog or toad. Bird eggshell is present in two of the pit samples, and is tentatively assigned to chicken and goose. Small fragments of mussel and cockle shell occur in four of the samples as well as the tiny cockle spat. Valves of ostracods are present in two samples, but whether marine or freshwater must await specific identification.

Considering the relatively small sample size (6-7litres) of four of the five samples the charred plant remains are relatively common, with charred cereal grain, pulses and weed seeds present. With this density of charred plant finds samples of 30 litres can be expected to produce significant quantifiable assemblages of identifiable charred plant remains. Chaff appears generally absent with only one or two pieces of possible chaff recognised during scanning of the flots. The assemblages perhaps suggest the later stages of crop cleaning prior to food preparation and detailed analysis should permit the interpretation of the origin of the assemblages.

Summary and recommendations

The range of recovered material in the samples suggest a domestic context, and their concentrations indicate a reasonable density of charred plant remains in the samples, but relatively low densities of marine shell and animal bone. The snail assemblages suggest terrestrial

and freshwater environments rather than marine, and there is no evidence for a salt water environment or suggestion that there was a saltern on site from the samples.

A range of environmental evidence has survived in good identifiable condition including mammal bone, fish bone, bird eggshell, charred cereals and weeds seeds, charcoal, marine shells, terrestrial and aquatic snails and ostracods. These can be expected to yield information on the diet of the inhabitants, the exploitation of marine and agricultural resources, the aquatic conditions in ditches and creeks and the local environment. There may also be traces of industrial activity, although the only evidence in these evaluation samples is a couple of flakes of hammerstone and a little fired earth.

The snails indicate an open grassland environment and probably some permanent freshwater in the deeper features. Samples for molluscan analysis should be taken from dated ditch or creek sequences in column to permit the analysis of any changes through the period of infilling of these features. Individual sample sizes in each column should be 5-10 litres, and samples taken every 10cm through each ditch fill from the top to the basal fill. An effort should be made to ensure all identified archaeological periods are represented in these columns of samples. If a marine influence occurred at the site it should be recognised in these columns of samples for snails.

If further work is undertaken at the site animal bone should be collected by hand routinely during excavation and bulk sampling (30 litres) of well dated archaeological deposits, or those significant enough to warrant radiocarbon dating, should be undertaken with a good spatial coverage of the site and as far as possible the whole range of periods represented if these extend beyond the Saxo-Norman period. These samples should be used for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal, animal bone, marine shell and any industrial evidence.

Acknowledgements

I should like to thank Trude Maynard and Angela Bain for processing and sorting the soil samples.

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James Rackham
October 2016

The Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Briquetage	A coarse ceramic material used to make evaporation vessels and supporting pillars used in extracting salt from seawater.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Intrusive	Artefacts of later date found in deposits that must pre-date them are said to be intrusive. Such intrusive artefacts will usually be small and have worked down in the soil through cracks, or by root, worm or rodent action. Intrusive artefacts will generally be isolated and be distinctively later than a larger assemblage of earlier artefacts, for example, a single 19 th century pottery fragment found in a large collection of medieval ceramics in a refuse pit.
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (<i>q.v.</i>) occupants of Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas.
Saxo-Norman	Pertaining to the period either side of the Norman Conquest of 1066, dating from about 1000-1100 AD.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Context register sheets
4	Trench record sheets
38	Context record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
5	Daily record sheets
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Sample record sheet
5	Environmental sample sheets
11	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Box of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2016.149

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: PIML 16

OASIS record number archaeol1-264568

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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OASIS ID: archaeol1-264568

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation on land at Milestone Lane, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	A seven trench evaluation revealed several features of early medieval date. In the southeast part of the site was the probable rear boundary of a property on Crossgate Lane. There were two adjacent rubbish pits of this date and a probable field boundary ditch in a trench further to the west. There was also an early post-medieval ditch and a creek containing material of a similar date. Fired clay in a pit in the southwest part of the site was thought to be briquetage but environmental samples contained no evidence of saltwater on the site itself.
Project dates	Start: 26-09-2016 End: 30-09-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	PIML16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC:2016.149 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	DITCH Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	FIRED CLAY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND PINCHBECK Land at Milestone Lane
Postcode	PE11 3QP
Study area	1.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 2424 2660 52.82225108929 -0.156020058634 52 49 20 N 000 09 21 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4m Max: 4m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Gary Taylor
Project director/manager	Gary Taylor
Project supervisor	Andrew Failes
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Robert Doughty Consultancy Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	The Collection
Physical Archive ID	LCNCC:2016.149
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection
Digital Archive ID	LCNCC:2016.149
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection
Paper Archive ID	LCNCC:2016.149
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Diary","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Context sheet"

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation on land at Milestone Lane, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Failles, A.
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Smith, J.
Other bibliographic details	73/16
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Project Services
Place of issue or publication	Heckington
Description	A4 comb bound
Entered by	Mark Peachey (info@apsarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	27 October 2016