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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
KNIGHT STREET,
PINCHBECK, LINCOLNSHIRE
(PKS01)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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PRNS 23843 UNDATED

23844 - 48 : POST MEDIEVAL

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
KNIGHT STREET,
PINCHBECK, LINCOLNSHIRE
(PKS01)**

Work Undertaken For
M E Cresswell

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons) PIFA

December 2001

Planning Application No: H/14/0805/00
National Grid Reference: TF2391 2596
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.30

A.P.S. Report No: 176/01



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Knight Road, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, during the excavation of footing trenches for a residential development as the site lay in an area of known archaeological remains close to the medieval centre of the village.

A series of undated pits, brick-built wells and post-medieval pits were recorded. Pottery of 17th - 19th century date, clay pipe of 17th - 19th century date and a single sherd of medieval pottery were recovered during the course of the watching brief with no medieval features encountered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Archaeological Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (1997).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (H14/0805/00) was submitted to South Holland District Council for residential development on land at Knight Street, Pinchbeck. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during all stages of groundworks. Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Ms M E Cresswell to undertake the watching brief in accordance with a specification designed

by APS and approved by the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological officer (Appendix 1). The watching brief took place on the 29th and 30th January 2001.

2.3 Site Location

Pinchbeck is located 3km north of Spalding, in the South Holland District of Lincolnshire (Figure 1). The site is situated on the north side of Knight Street, approximately 400m northwest of the village church, centred on National Grid Reference TF 2391 2596 (Figure 2).

2.4 Topography, Geology and Soils

The site lies on generally flat ground within the Fenland of South Lincolnshire, with a ground surface elevation of approximately 3m OD.

Local soils belong to the Wisbech Association, typically coarse silty calcareous soils that have developed on stoneless marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361f).

2.5 Archaeological Background

Earlier prehistoric remains have not been identified in the area and it is likely that most of Pinchbeck was typically salt marsh during this period, although the course of the River Glen may have come through this area during this time.

By the Romano-British period the marshland stabilised, enabling settlement, agricultural and salt-making activities. Initially settlement was attracted to the higher levels of salt marsh creeks. Previous investigations have established that in the Fens on the west side of the parish, Roman sites are concentrated on the raised levees of ancient watercourses. Specifically, several Romano-British sites have been identified following the roddon to the west of Pinchbeck and it is

possible that this line continues through the village (Hayes and Lane 1992, 148).

A suspected Romano-British settlement was located during the construction of Pinchbeck railway immediately south of the station. An occupation layer was found between 0.3m and 0.9m below the ground surface which produced pottery, bone shell and burnt earth (Phillips 1970, 293).

Pinchbeck is first referred to in 1051 and again in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. The place name perhaps means 'the minnow stream' deriving from the Old English term *pinc* and Old Norse *bekkr* (Cameron 1998). The Domesday Survey records that Pinchbeck was Sokeland of Ivo Taillebois' manor at Spalding and Guy of Craon's manor at Holbeach and contained 4 fisheries (Foster and Longley 1976).

Medieval remains include the extant parish church of St. Mary. The church replaced an earlier Norman church which was partially revealed during restoration work in the 18th century (Sutton 1901). Earthworks, representing moats and fishponds, are visible in several locations in Pinchbeck, notably in the garden of the Vicarage and along Rose Lane. The remains of medieval ploughing in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks survives across the northern end of the village and fieldwalking in the area has recorded medieval and post-medieval pottery (Cope-Faulkner 1997, 6).

3. AIMS

The aims of the watching brief were to determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of any archaeological remains encountered during the groundworks and interpret those remains through the analysis of a completed record.

4. METHODS

Following topsoil stripping, foundation trenches were excavated, using a mechanical excavator fitted with an 800mm wide, non-toothed bucket to depths of up to 1.60m. The sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical to identify archaeological deposits. Where identified, deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Spoil heaps were monitored and searched by trowel to recover artefactual material which may assist with the interpretation of the site.

The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. A plan of the footings and the features revealed was produced at a scale of 1:50. Recording of the deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard APS practice.

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating (Appendix 3).

A summary of all contexts, with interpretations, appears as Appendix 2.

Contexts are described below with the numbers assigned in the field shown in bold and brackets.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, three

phases of deposits were identified;

5.1 Phase 1 - Natural deposits

5.2 Phase 2 - Undated deposits

5.3 Phase 3 - Post-medieval and Modern deposits

5.1 Phase 1 - Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the course of the investigation consisted of a light yellowish brown silt (006) which represented a natural alluvial deposit.

5.2 Phase 2 - Undated Deposits

Cut into the Phase 1 alluvium two circular brick structures (028, 029) (Figure 4) were identified as wells. A further brick structure (027) some 0.60m high and 0.80m wide was identified in section and interpreted as relating to a cellar or demolished dwelling.

Within the central area of the foundation trenches, a sub-circular cut (017) was filled by a firm, mid-greyish brown clayey silt (016) and was interpreted as a pit. This was in turn truncated by an indeterminate shaped feature 1.30m long by 0.80m wide (015). The cut was identified as a probable pit and was filled by a firm mottled light yellowish brown and mid-greyish brown silt (014).

Also overlying the alluvium was a spread of rubble (030) which appeared to relate to previous demolition and disturbance on the site.

Two further undated semi-circular cuts (022, 026) were identified in the central area of the footing trenches and interpreted as pits. Both were filled by a dark reddish brown clayey silt (021, 025). Animal bone was recovered from (025) (Appendix 3).

5.3 Phase 3 - Post-medieval and Modern deposits

Truncating the Phase 2 pits (022, 026) was a semi-circular pit cut (024). The pit was 1.18m wide with steeply sloping sides and filled by a firm dark reddish brown clayey silt (023) from which two pottery sherds of 17th - 18th and 19th century date were recovered.

A circular cut, 0.25m diameter (009) filled by a firm dark reddish brown silt (008) was revealed in the northwest corner of the footings and was identified as a posthole. Two fragments of red earthenware of 17th - 18th century date were recovered from (008).

In the southern central area of the footings a square cut (020), 3.75m wide was identified as a pit. The primary fill of the pit was a firm mid-greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional small brick fragments (019) which was overlain by a firm mid-yellowish brown clay containing frequent demolition debris (018). A sherd of 14th -15th century pottery, a clay pipe bowl of 17th - 18th century date and a sherd of 19th century pottery were recovered from (018).

In the northwest corner of the foundation trenches a partially exposed rectangular cut, oriented north-south (003) was identified as a pit. The cut was filled by compact light yellowish brown and mid-greyish brown silt (002) containing ceramics ranging from 16th to 19th century date .

Immediately adjacent to (003) was a rectangular pit, 1.38m x 0.80m (005). The primary fill of the pit was a firm dark reddish brown clayey silt containing demolition debris (007) which was sealed by a soft light yellowish brown fine sand (004). Pottery ranging from 16th to 19th century date and a clay pipe stem of 18th century date were recovered from (007).

At the western edge of the footings an amorphous, indeterminate shaped cut (011) was interpreted as a probable pit. The cut was filled by a firm dark greyish brown clayey silt (010) which contained brick fragments, redeposited natural soils and pottery of 19th century date. Truncating the southern edge of this feature was a semi-circular brick structure (013), which was identified as a well, backfilled by a loose dark greyish brown clayey silt containing frequent demolition rubble (012).

Sealing all of the Phase 3 deposits was a firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil containing frequent demolition debris (001) which represented the modern ground surface. Pottery of 18th - 19th century date and clay pipe stems of 17th - 19th century date were recovered from the deposit.

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 natural deposits were represented by an alluvial layer (006) which was identified throughout the foundation trenches.

Phase 2 undated deposits were represented by two brick-built wells (028, 029), a small brick structure (027), demolition debris (030) and pit cuts (015, 017, 022, 026).

Whilst no dating evidence was associated with the brick structures or demolition debris, it is highly likely that these are of post-medieval date or later, possibly contemporary with the Phase 3 well (013) and relating to later development and subsequent demolition on the site.

Similarly, pit cuts (026) and (022) contained fills of a very similar character to pit (024) which contained 17th - 19th century finds. All three were located adjacent to each other in the central area of the footings suggesting contemporaneity and the probable use of the

area specifically for refuse disposal. The recovery of animal bone from the fill of (026) may suggest a domestic focus.

Pit cuts (015) and (017) also produced no dating evidence but an early date cannot be precluded.

The final Phase 3 deposits attest to post-medieval and modern disturbance on the site, with the possibility of a series of construction and demolition phases. Moreover this may raise the possibility of post-medieval and later activity having truncated any earlier features on the site. However, the lack of residual medieval material suggests that the site was not in use during the medieval period.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Knight Street, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire as evidence of medieval settlement occurs in the immediate vicinity of the site. During the course of the investigations a series of undated features, post-medieval and modern activity were identified on site. Only a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered during the investigation suggesting that the site was not in use during the medieval period.

The nature of the soils exposed suggest that few paleo-environmental indicators would survive other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to thank Ms Cresswell for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The project was co-ordinated by Denise Drury, and this report was edited by Denise Drury and Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
Site Supervisors: Barry Martin and Steve Thomson
Finds Processing : Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration : Mark Dymond and Steve Thomson
Photographic Reproduction : Sue Unsworth
Post Excavation Analyst : Steve Thomson

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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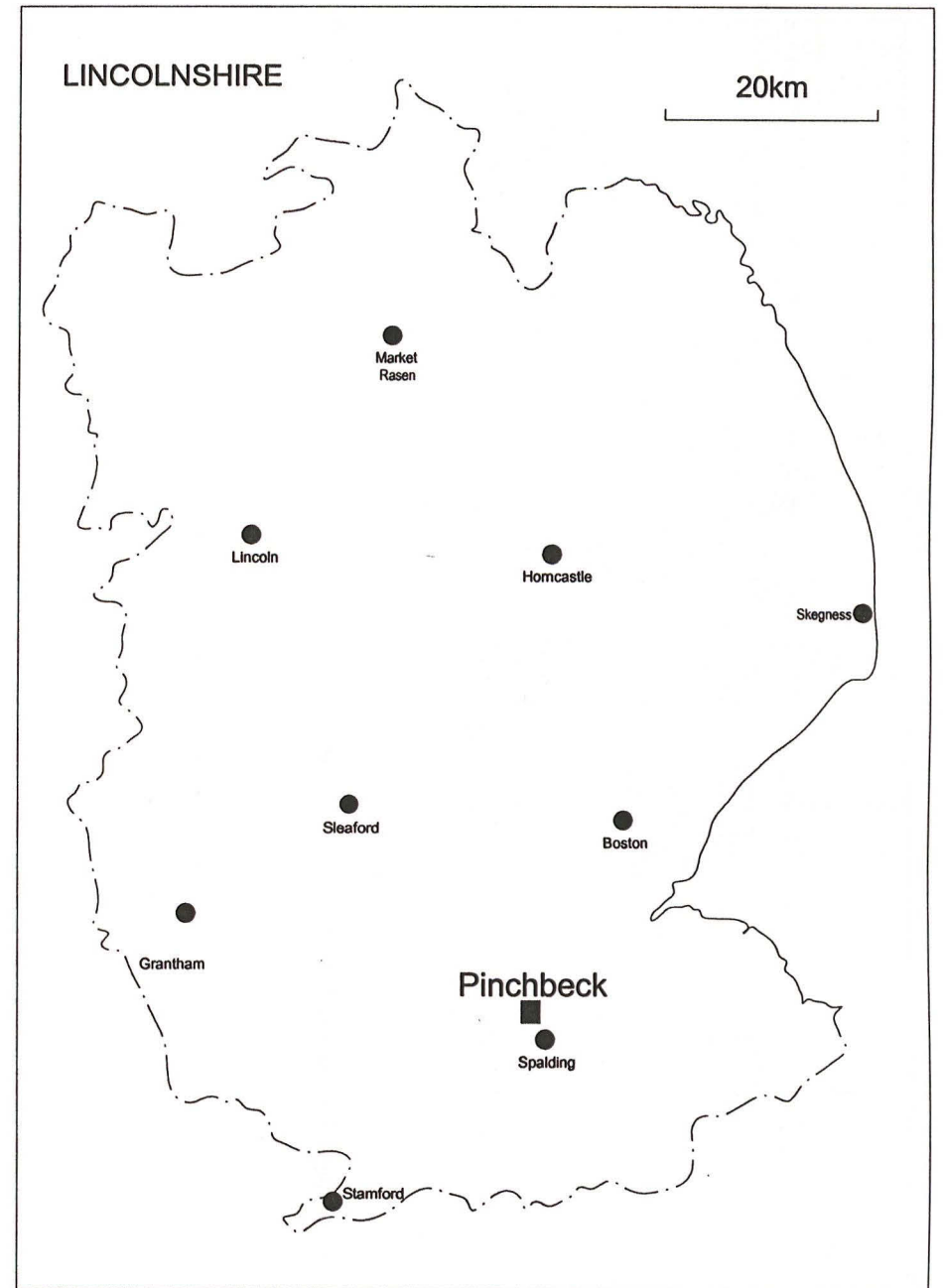
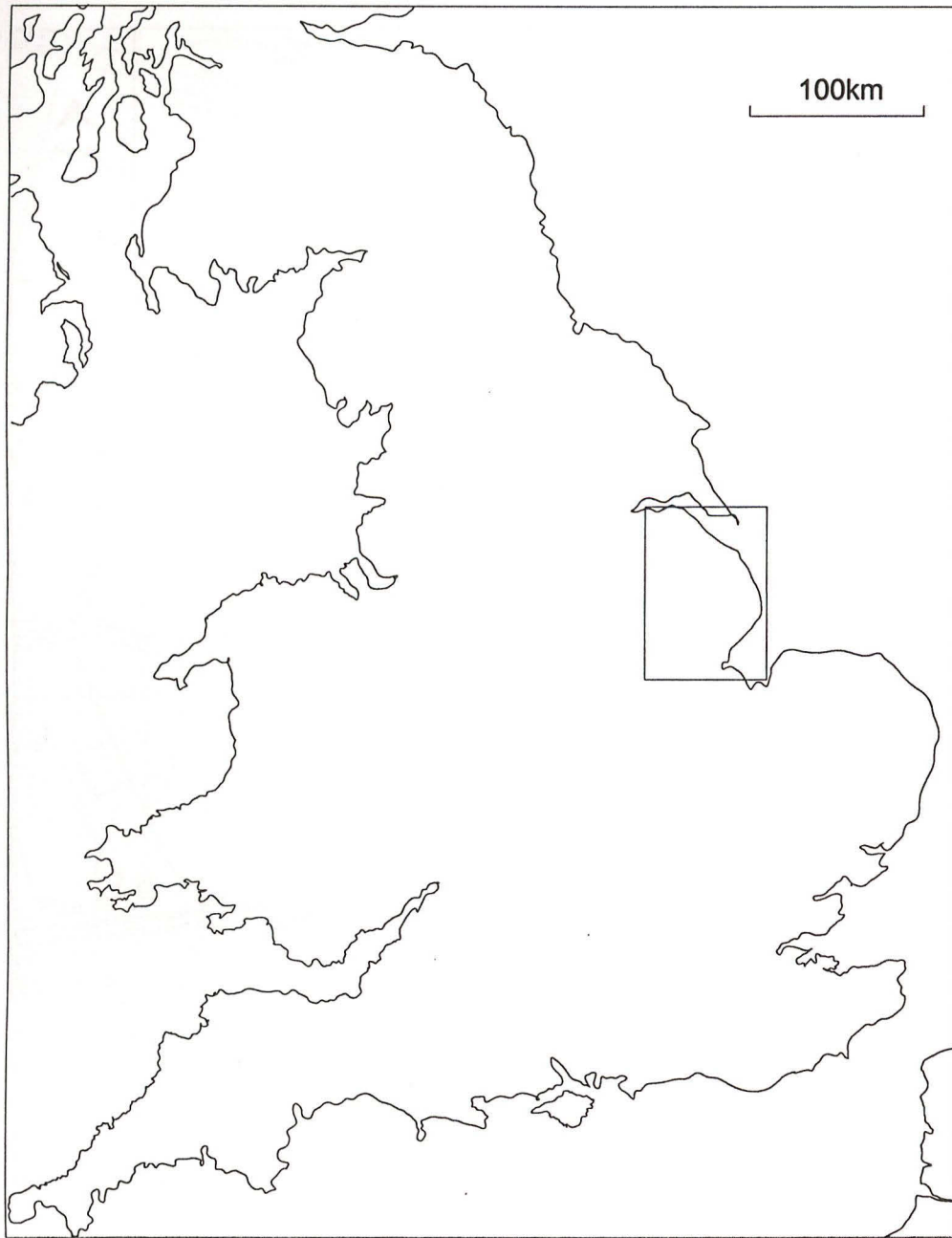


Figure 1 General Location Plan

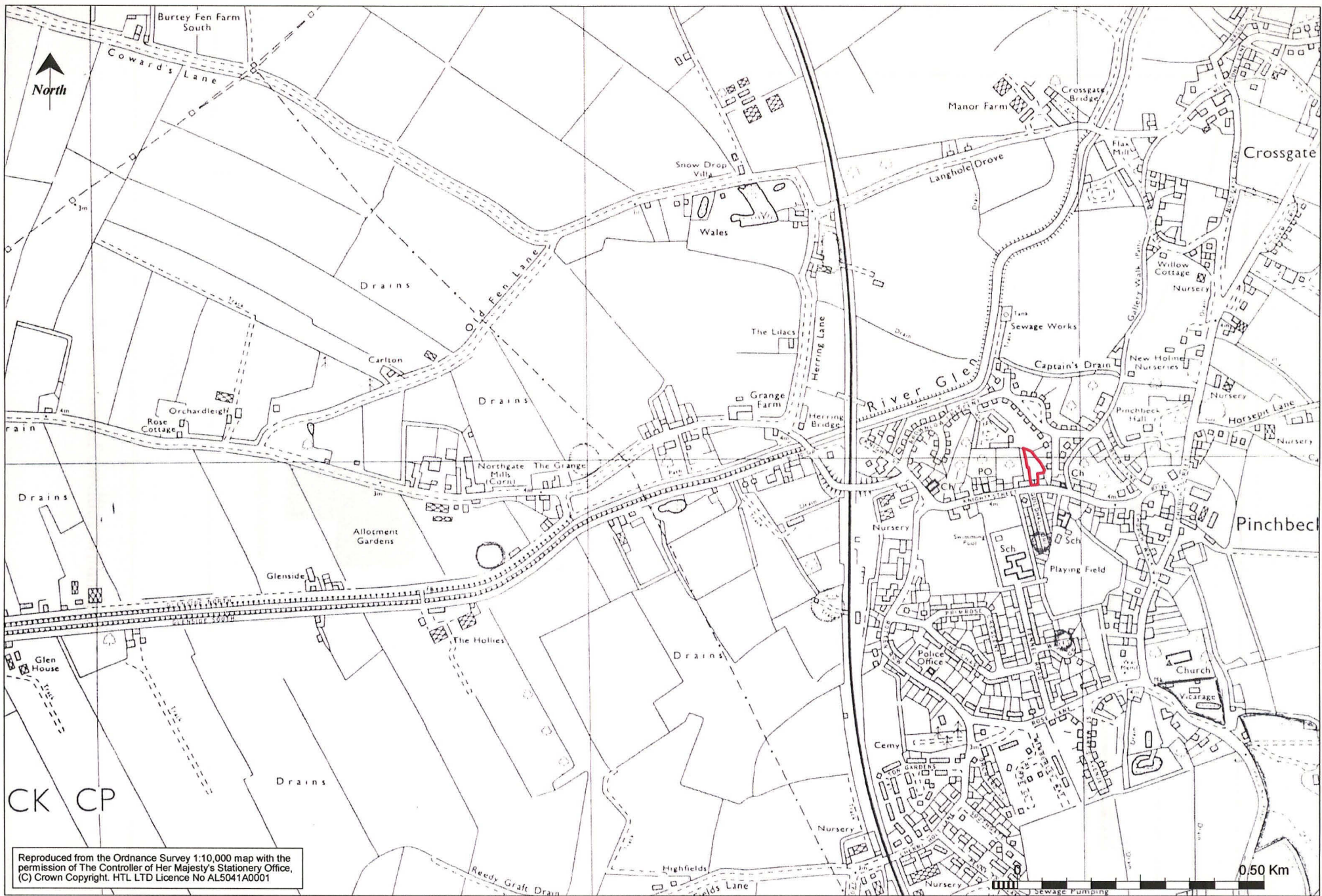


Figure 2 Location plan

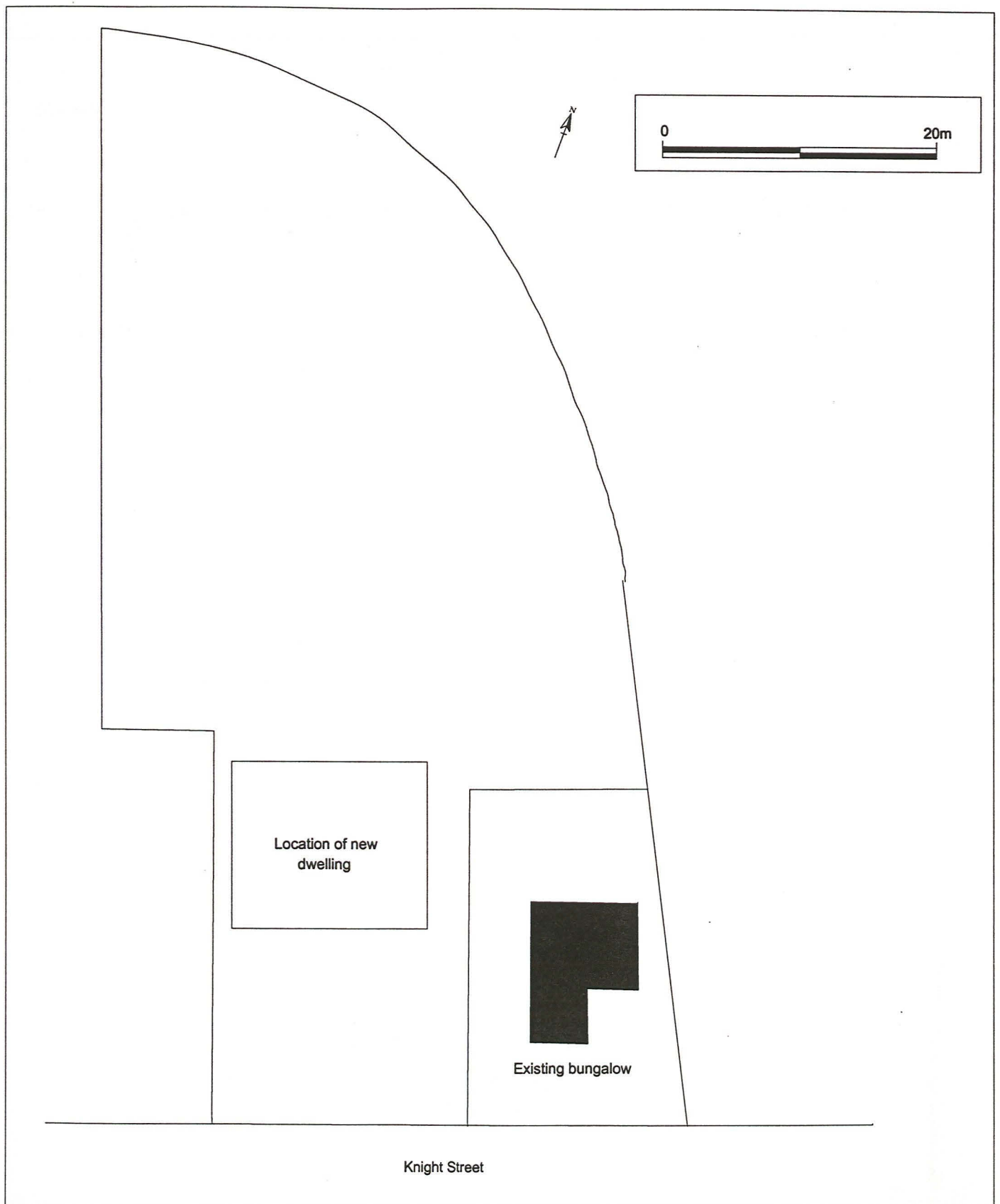


Figure 3 - Location of dwelling within site

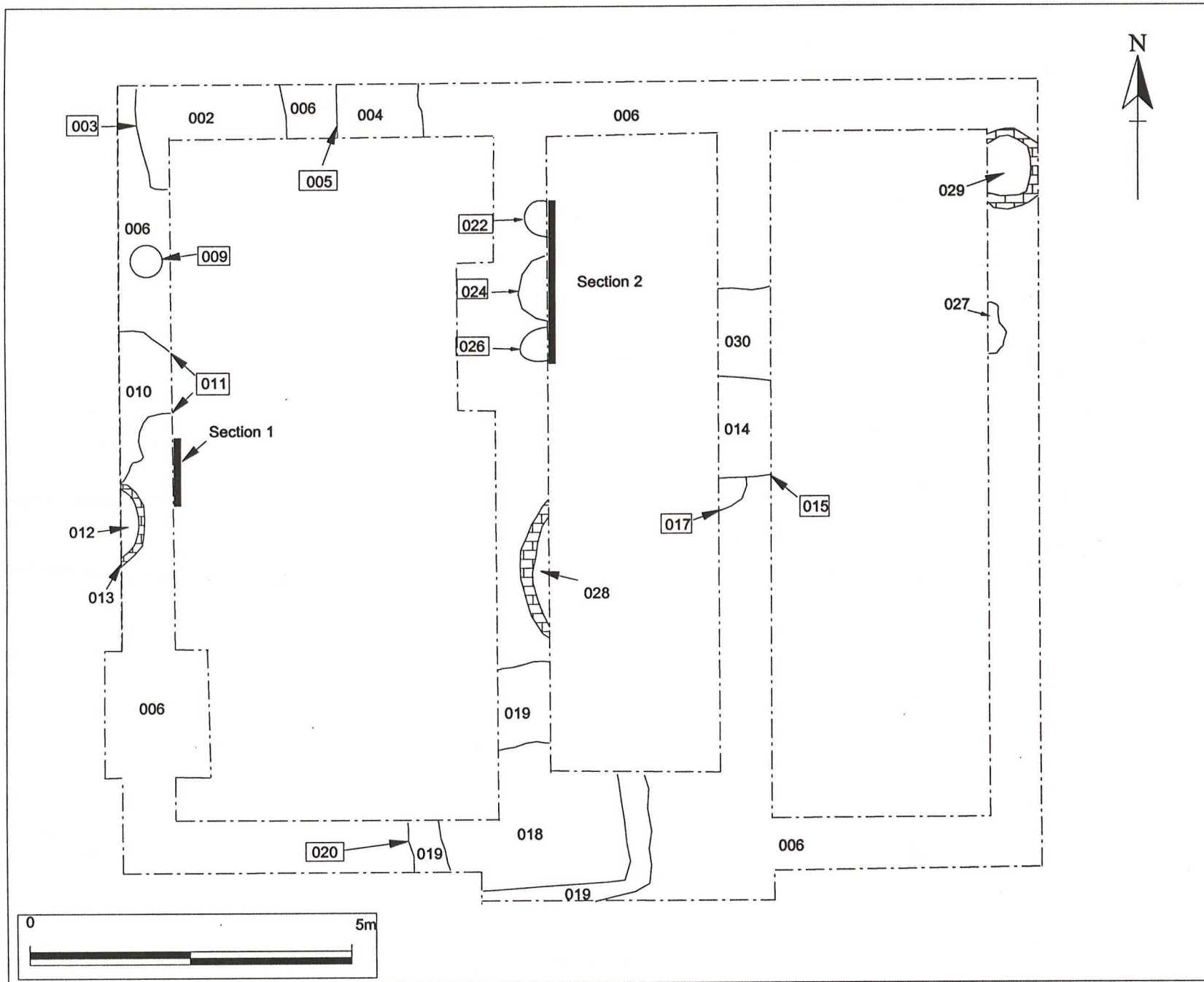


Figure 4 - Plan of footings and features

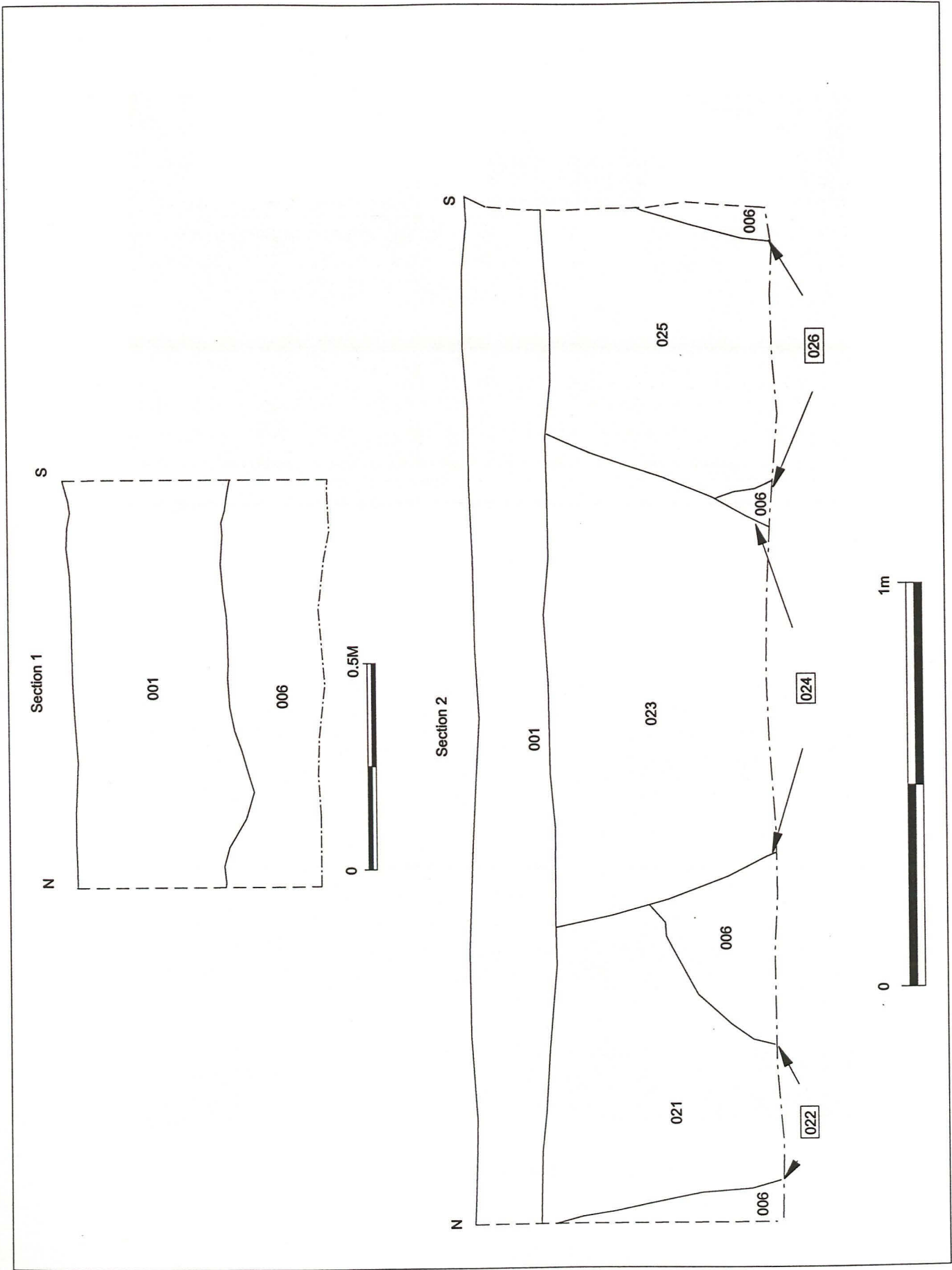


Figure 5 - section drawings



Plate 1 General view of site prior to groundworks



Plate 2 Section 1



Plate 3 Brick well



Plate 4 Pit cuts , 022, 024, 026

Appendix 1

**43 KNIGHT STREET
PINCHBECK
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
ME CRESSWELL**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

NOVEMBER 2000

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological watching brief is required during works during development at 43 Knight Street, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The proposed development lies in an area of known archaeological remains, close to the medieval centre of the village.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with development at 43 Knight Street, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 2391 2596.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Pinchbeck is located 3km north of Spalding in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The site is located on the north side of Knight Street, approximately 400m northwest of the village church, centred on National Grid Reference TF 2391 2596.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H14/0805/00) was submitted to South Holland District Council for residential development. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during all stages of the groundworks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Pinchbeck is located in the south Lincolnshire fens. The site is low-lying at approximately 4m OD. Local soils are the Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gleys (Hodge *et al.* 1984 361). The soils are developed in marine alluvium which in turn overlies Oxford Clays.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Evidence of prehistoric activity has been revealed in the parish, though mostly to the west (Hayes and Lane 1992). A possible Roman settlement site has been identified at the railway station. Additionally, Roman coins have been recovered in the area.
- 6.2 The place-name Pinchbeck is of Old English origin and refers to a stream, probably the River Glen. The parish was referred to in the Late Saxon period and again in the Domesday Survey of 1086 when it appears to have belonged to the adjacent manors of Spalding and Holbeach.

Domesday records 4 fisheries in the parish and these are likely to have been located on the river (Archaeological Project Services 1997).

- 6.3 The church of St Mary, located 400m to the southeast of the proposed development, replaced an earlier, Norman, church which was partially revealed during restoration work in the 18th century. Medieval earthwork features have been identified and finds and other remains have been found at various locations in the village (Archaeological Project Services 1997).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

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

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- 8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- 8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
 - 9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - 9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - 9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.
 - 9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - 9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - 9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
 - 9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - 9.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).

14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post- excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about three to four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist with G Taylor, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of ?10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of ?5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an

infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Specification: Version 1, 30/11/2000

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	-	Firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt containing frequent demolition rubble	Topsoil
002	-	Compact, mottled light yellowish brown and mid-greyish brown silt	Fill of 003
003	-	Partially exposed rectangular cut, 2.5m E-W x 1.6m N-S	Pit
004	-	Soft Light yellowish brown fine sand	Fill of 005
005	-	Rectangular cut, 0.80m N-S x 1.38m E-W, N-S orientation	Probable pit
006	1	Soft, light yellowish brown silt	Natural alluvial deposit
007	-	Firm, dark reddish brown clayey silt, containing occasional demolition debris	Fill of 005
008	-	Firm, dark reddish brown silt	Fill of 009
009	-	Circular cut, 0.25m diameter	Post hole
010	-	Firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal, brick fragments and redeposited natural	Fill of 011
011	-	Amorphous shaped cut, 2.45m N-S x 0.80m E-W, rounded but irregular corners	Probable pit
012	-	Loose, dark greyish brown clayey silt containing frequent demolition debris	Backfill of 013
013	-	Semi-circular brick structure, 1.25m N-S x 0.35m E-W x minimum 0.50m deep	Brick well
014	-	Firm, mottled light yellowish brown and mid-greyish brown silt containing occasional charcoal fragments.	Fill of 015
015	-	Indeterminate shape cut 1.3m N-S x 0.80m E-W	Probable pit
016	-	Firm, mid-greyish brown, clayey silt containing occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of 017

017	-	sub-circular cut, 0.50m N-S x 0.45m E-W, steeply sloping sides	Pit
018	-	Firm, mid-yellowish brown clay containing frequent demolition rubble	Fill of 020
019	-	Firm, mid-greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional small brick fragments	Fill of 020
020	-	Square cut, rounded corners 3.75m wide, steeply sloping sides	Pit
021	2	Firm dark reddish brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of 022
022	2	Semi-circular cut 0.70m N-S x 0.70m E-W.	Probable pit
023	2	Firm, dark reddish brown clayey silt	Fill of 024
024	2	Semi-circular cut, steep sided 1.18m wide N-S	Pit
025	2	Firm, dark reddish brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal and bone fragments	Fill of 026
026	2	semi-circular cut, 0.54m E-W x 0.74m N-S	Pit
027	-	Small brick structure 0.60m high, 0.80m wide	possible part of a demolished cellar
028	-	Semi-circular brick structure, 2.10m N-S	Well
029	-	Circular brick structure, 1.25m diameter	Well
030	-	Rubble spread	Demolition debris

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered from varied deposits across the site.

Most of the pottery was made in the midlands, both Staffordshire and Nottingham, though some of the earlier pieces are more local to Lincolnshire, made in Boston and Bourne, within moderate proximity to Pinchbeck. The clay pipe was probably all made locally in the Pinchbeck/Spalding area.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

A single fragment of pottery of probable 14th-15th century date is the earliest item recovered, though the bulk of the assemblage is of the 17th-19th century. Pottery was the most abundant material recovered, though there was a moderate amount of animal bone and several clay pipe fragments. Only a single, small piece of brick was retrieved.

Table 1: The Finds

Context	Description	Context Date
001	1x white salt-glazed stoneware, 18 th century	17 th -18 th century
	1x creamware, late 18 th -early 19 th century	
	1x red earthenware, brown and yellow glazed, 19 th century	
	1x red earthenware, black glazed, 19 th century	
	1x blue and white transfer printed pottery, 19 th century	
	2x clay pipe stems, bore 7/64", 17 th century	
	1x clay pipe stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	
002	1x Mocha ware, mid 19 th century	mid 19 th century
	4x creamware, 3 link, 2 separate vessels, early 19 th century	
	2x red earthenware, probably Boston, copying Dutch Red Earthenware, 17 th -18 th century	
	1x Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century	
007	2x pearlware, shell edged saucer, link, late 18 th century	mid 19 th century
	1x Mocha ware, mid 19 th century	
	1x Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century	
	1x soft paste porcelain, 19 th century	
	1x Midlands Yellow ware, very abraded, 17 th -18 th century	
	1x clay pipe stem, stamped 'IB' on heel, bore 5/64", early 18 th century	
008	2x red earthenware, green glazed, very small fragments, ?Boston	17 th -18 th century
010	1x creamware, early 19 th century	19 th century
	1x pearlware, brown and white transfer printed, 19 th century	

012	5x salt glazed Nottingham stoneware, 2 sets of 2 linking sherds, 3 separate vessels, 18 th century	late 18 th -early 19 th century
	2x creamware, late 18 th -early 19 th century	
	1x brick, post-medieval	
018	1x creamware, early 19 th century	early 19 th century
	1x clay pipe bowl, bore 6/64", late 17 th -early 18 th century	
	1x ?Toynton All Saints ware, 14 th -15 th century	
023	1x Staffordshire mottled ware, late 17 th -18 th century	19 th century
	1x white glazed tableware, 19 th century	

Table 2: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Description
002	Sheep sized	skull fragment
010	Dog Sheep	skull, including parts of the mandible femur
025	Sheep Cattle	molar 2x molar, one retaining part of the maxilla

The stamped clay pipe stem from (007) bears the initials 'IB'. These are the initials of the Spalding pipe maker, Isaac Bilby, who was active from c. 1719-1728. However, the bore diameter would suggest that the pipe is a little later than the date of Bilby's death in 1728. It is possible that the stamp was maintained by Bilby's apprentice, Sam Rayner (Wells 1979, 158-9) and similar examples of 'IB' stamped pipes that are typologically later than the date of Bilby's death have previously been recognized (Healey and Taylor 2000).

Condition

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been several previous archaeological investigations in Pinchbeck which are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The composition of the assemblage is informative, but of limited local potential. Medieval material was restricted to a single fragment of pottery, with the majority of the assemblage being of the post-medieval period, from the 17th-19th century. This suggests that there is no medieval settlement in the investigation area and that the site was only occupied from the 17th century.

References

Healey, H. and Taylor, G., 2000 'The Pottery and Clay Pipes', in P. Cope-Faulkner, *Archaeological Evaluation on land at 18/19 Bridge Street and 1 Market Place, Spalding, Lincolnshire (SPBS00)*, Archaeological Project Services report 89/00

Wells, P. K., 1979 'The Pipemakers of Lincolnshire', in P. Davey (ed), *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe I*, BAR British Series 63

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
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.
Early Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 410-650
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) which 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, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Late Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 850-1066
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Middle Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 650-850
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
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.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 30 Context records
- 4 Sheets of scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 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:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2001.30

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: PKS01

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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