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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 76 MILESTONE LANE,
PINCHBECK,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(PML 02)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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Services

02 SEP 2002

Highways & Planning
Directorate

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 76 MILESTONE LANE,
PINCHBECK,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(PML 02)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr and Mrs Gray**

August 2002

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 2415 2664
Planning Reference: H14/04/27/02
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.249

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 132/02

Quality Control
Milestone Lane, Pinchbeck
PML 02

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Project Coordinator | Dale Trimble |
| Supervisor | Barry Martin |
| Finds Processing | Denise Buckley |
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| Post-excavation Analyst | Paul Cope-Faulkner |

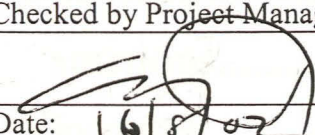
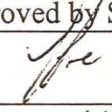
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| Checked by Project Manager | Approved by Senior Archaeologist |
|  Gary Taylor |  Tom Lane |
| Date: 16/8/02 | Date: 19-08-02 |

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Milestone Lane, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire during the excavation of foundation trenches for a new conservatory.

Previous investigations immediately to the north had revealed medieval remains and the site is located within a probable medieval subsidiary hamlet of Pinchbeck.

Foundation trenches for the development were shallow, however, and no medieval remains were revealed though dumped and refuse deposits of post-medieval and recent date were extensive.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Gray to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a new conservatory to an existing building on land at 76 Milestone Lane, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H14/04/27/02. The watching brief was carried out on the 10th June 2002, in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Built

Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Pinchbeck is located 3km north of Spalding and 20km southwest of Boston in South Holland District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development site is located in the Crossgate area, c. 1km north of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Mary (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference TF 2415 2664 the site lies at a height of 4m OD. The local topography is generally fairly flat with a slight slope down to the west and the River Glen.

The site is located on soils of the Wisbech Series, typically coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils (Robson 1990, 36). Immediately to the east are soils of the Romney Series, brown silts and sandy silt loams which are usually developed on roddons (infilled creeks) and may indicate a former course of the River Glen (*ibid.* 26). These soils are developed on young marine or estuarine alluvium which in turn overlies a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1992).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Pinchbeck lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Extensive survey has indicated that Romano-British settlement was confined to the slightly higher levees of ancient watercourses. Specifically, several sites have been identified following the line of a roddon 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 identified during the construction of the railway through the village, immediately south of the station. An

occupation layer was found which produced pottery, bone and shell (Phillips 1970, 293).

Pinchbeck is first mentioned in 1051 and again in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Pincebec* the name is derived from the Old English *pinc* and Old Norse *bekkr* and means a minnow stream (Cameron 1998, 97). The Domesday Survey records that the land was Sokeland of Ivo Taillebois' manor of Spalding and Guy of Craon's manor of Holbeach and contained four fisheries that produced 1500 eels yearly (Foster and Longley 1976).

Medieval remains include the extant church of St. Mary which dates from the 12th century and replaced an earlier Norman church (Sutton 1901). Earthworks representing moats and fishponds are visible at several locations around Pinchbeck. Ridge and furrow, part of the medieval field system has also been identified at the northern end of the village (Cope-Faulkner 1997, 6).

Archaeological evaluation undertaken to the immediate north of the site identified medieval features, interpreted as sunken floored buildings as well as evidence for smithing (Clay 2001, 1). Recent archaeological appraisal of Pinchbeck has identified the Crossgate area, which encompasses the investigation site as a probable hamlet to Pinchbeck, perhaps dating back to the medieval period (Cope-Faulkner 2002, 8).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their nature, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches for the new conservatory were excavated by hand to a depth of 0.5m. Following excavation the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then fully or partially excavated to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. 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 list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Finds recovered from the deposits identified in the watching brief were examined and a period date was assigned (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features recognised during the investigation were also examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis two phases were identified

| | |
|---------|------------------------|
| Phase 1 | Post-medieval deposits |
| Phase 2 | Recent deposits |

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

Phase 1 Post-medieval deposits

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of the foundation trenches was a layer of reddish brown silt (005), identified as an episode of dumping. Pottery and glass of 18th – 19th century date was retrieved from this layer.

Cut into the dumped layer at the southwest corner of the trenches was an east-west aligned ceramic land drain (009). No clear cut for the drain could be observed.

Overlying the dumped layer along the western edge of the trenches was a compacted chalk, flint and rubble (003) deposit. This was over 0.2m thick and was interpreted as a foundation deposit, perhaps associated with the present building. This was in turn overlain by a 0.3m thick former topsoil comprising yellowish brown sandy silt (002) from which 18th – 19th century material was retrieved. This was sealed by a dumped deposit of reddish brown silt (004).

Phase 2 Recent deposits

Overlying the dumped layer (005) in the easternmost trench was a deposit of yellowish brown silt (008) which was cut into by a possible circular pit (007). This pit was 0.85m long, over 0.26m wide and 0.2m deep and contained a single fill of dark reddish brown silt (006) from which 19th century pottery and modern glass was recovered.

Sealing all archaeological deposits was a topsoil comprising reddish brown sandy silt (001) which was 0.32m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

Post-medieval deposits (Phase 1) comprise dumped deposits, a pit, foundation material and a land drain. The presence of a land drain would imply that the land was agricultural prior to being settled. No

earlier deposits were encountered though these may still survive at depth. Medieval features were encountered to the north of the site and an appraisal of Pinchbeck has identified Crossgate as a possible medieval hamlet (Cope-Faulkner 2002, 8). Deliberate dumping of deposits was identified and it is possible, considering the site's proximity to the River Glen, these were to raise the surrounding ground level.

Finds retrieved from this investigation include a single medieval sherd from Toynton and an early post-medieval sherd produced at Bourne. Pottery of 18th – 20th century date was also recovered as was glass, building material and industrial residues.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Milestone Lane, Pinchbeck, as the site lay in an area of archaeological interest, notably within a medieval hamlet.

Post-medieval and later dumped deposits, perhaps to raise the ground level, were identified, as was a foundation deposit, a modern pit and a land drain. No deposits were identified that were earlier than the post-medieval period though it is possible that earlier buried remains exist at depth.

Finds recovered from the investigation comprise pottery, including a single medieval sherd, glass, building material and industrial residues.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr and Mrs Gray for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Dale Trimble coordinated the work and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Dave Start permitted access to

the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisor: Barry Martin
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology

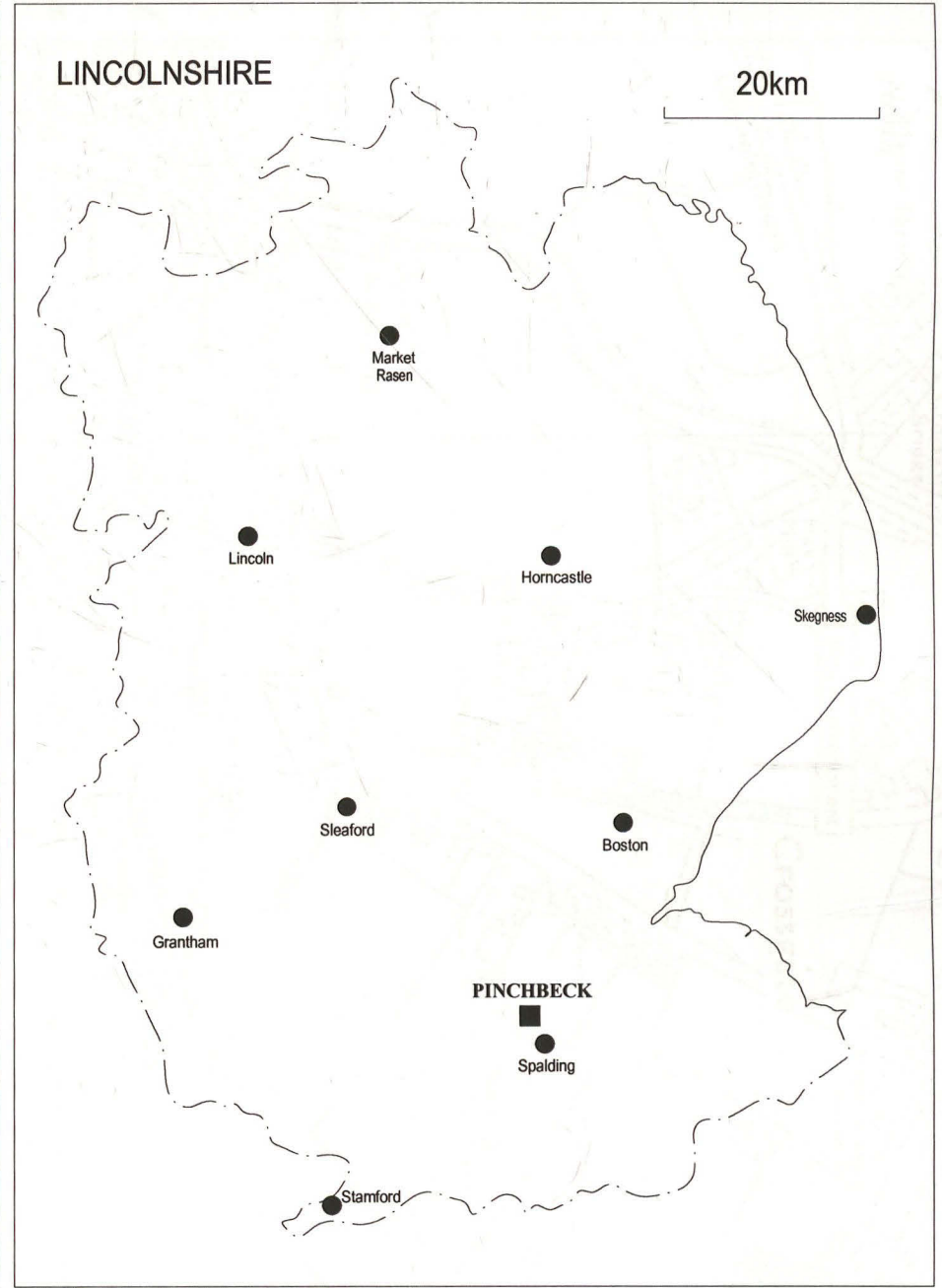
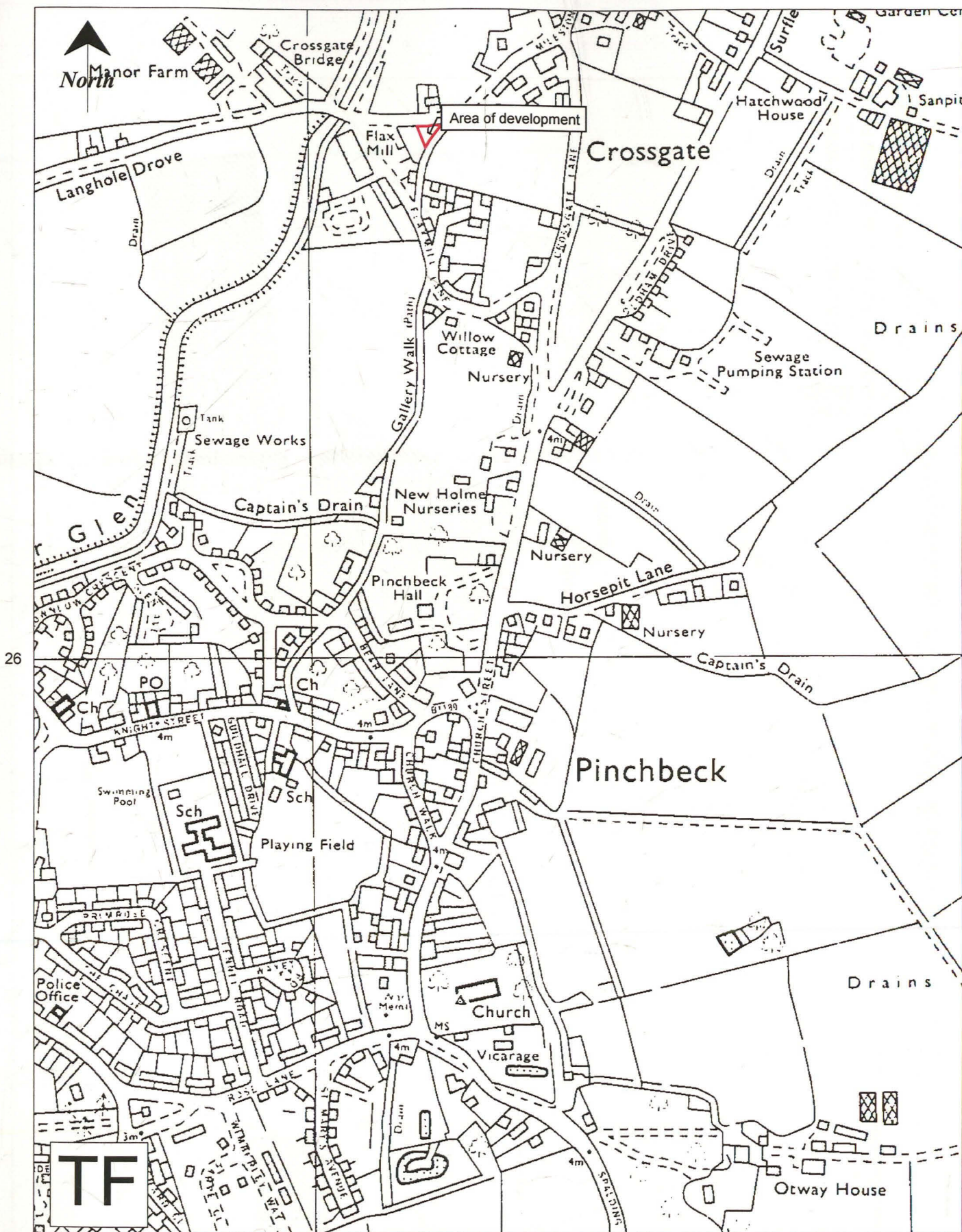


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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Figure 2 - Site location plan

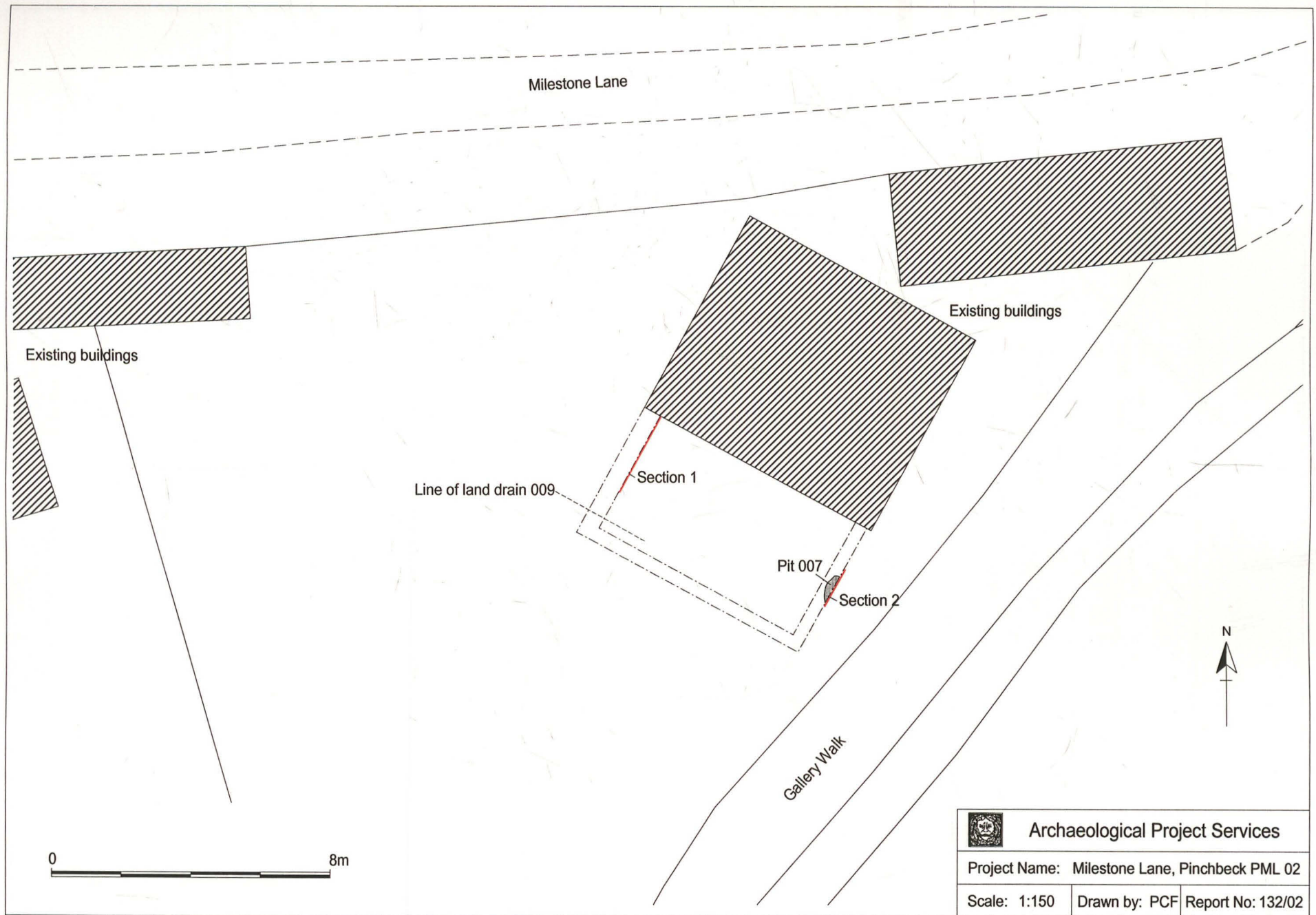
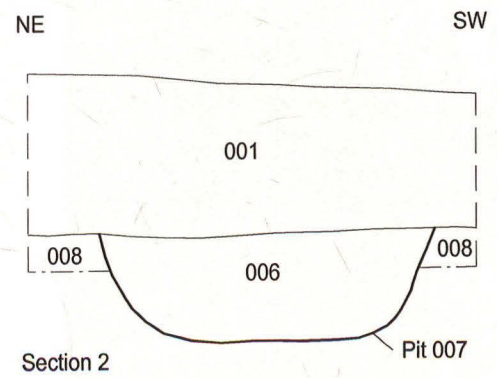
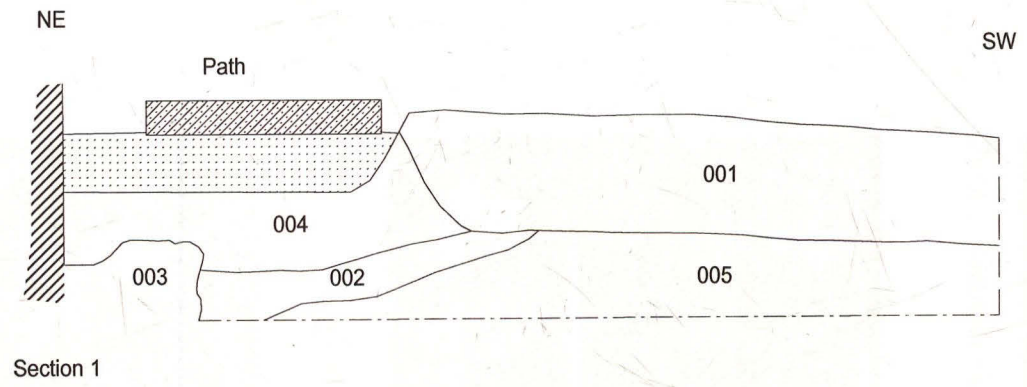


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations




| | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|
|  | Archaeological Project Services | |
| Project Name: Milestone Lane, Pinchbeck PML 02 | | |
| Scale: 1:20 | Drawn by: PCF | Report No: 132/02 |

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 - General view of the development, looking northeast



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking east



Plate 3 - Modern refuse pit (005), looking east

Appendix 1

76 MILESTONE LANE, PINCHBECK, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a conservatory onto an existing dwelling on 76 Milestone Lane, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to Pinchbeck village, known to date from at least the Late Saxon period. Also, a recent geophysical survey undertaken close to the proposed development has identified anomalies that may represent buried archaeological features. A recent archaeological evaluation undertaken in the vicinity of the development identified well preserved remains of late Saxon and medieval date, including evidence of metalworking.*
- 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 watching brief. 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 the construction of a conservatory onto an existing dwelling at 76 Milestone Lane, Pinchbeck.
- 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 the village, approximately 1km from the centre of the village as defined by the parish church of St. Mary at National Grid Reference TF 24152664. The proposed development lies within an approximately 0.05 hectare triangle of land bounded by Milestone Lane to the north and a second narrow lane to the east.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H14/04/27/02) was submitted to South Holland District Council for the construction of a conservatory onto an existing dwelling at 76 Milestone Lane, Pinchbeck. Full planning permission has been granted subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

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.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Evidence of prehistoric activity has been revealed in the parish, though mostly to the west of the village (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 approximately 1000m to the south 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. Remains of medieval ridge and furrow earthworks have been identified over an area located 250m south of Milestone Lane (Archaeological Project Services 1997).
- 6.4 Manor farmhouse, located approximately 400m west of the proposed development, is thought to date from the post-medieval period (Archaeological Project Services 1997).
- 6.5 A recent archaeological evaluation undertaken in the area of Milestone Lane and Bacon Lane, approximately 200-300m to the northeast, has recorded well preserved archaeological remains dating to the late Saxon and medieval periods. Among the late Saxon deposits was evidence of metalworking (Lott, *pers comm.*).
- 6.6 A recent geophysical survey undertaken to the north of the proposed development, over a site on the opposite side of Milestone Lane, identified anomalies which may represent buried archaeological features (PCA 2000).

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:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - 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:
- A non technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - Description of the topography of the site.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client, South Holland District Council Planning Department, the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section 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 presented as a condensed article 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 Senior Built Environment Officer based at Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 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.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 14.3 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 four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

15 VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 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).
- 15.3 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
- 15.4 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.

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 | G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist |
| 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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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

| No. | Description | Interpretation |
|-----|--|--------------------|
| 001 | Firm dark reddish brown sandy silt, 0.32m thick | Topsoil |
| 002 | Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick | Buried topsoil |
| 003 | Compacted chalk, flint and brick/tile fragments, >0.2m thick | Foundation deposit |
| 004 | Firm mid reddish brown silt, 0.3m thick | Dumped deposit |
| 005 | Firm light to mid reddish brown silt, >50mm thick | Dumped deposit |
| 006 | Firm dark reddish brown silt | Fill of (007) |
| 007 | ?Circular feature, 0.85m long x >0.26m wide by 0.2m deep, fairly steep sides and flat base | Pit |
| 008 | Firm light yellowish brown silt | Dumped deposit |
| 009 | Land drain, aligned east-west | Land drain |

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 54 fragments of pottery weighing 521g was recovered from 4 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a large quantity of other items, brick/tile, glass, clay pipe and industrial residue, comprising 67 items weighing a total of 5469g, was retrieved.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001), a buried topsoil (002), a foundation deposit (003) a dumped deposit (005) and a pit fill (006).

The earlier pottery fragments were made in moderate proximity to Pinchbeck, at Bourne 28km to the west, and at Toynton All Saints, 37km to the north. By contrast, the later pottery was probably mostly manufactured in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

A single fragment of pottery of probable 14th-15th century date is the earliest material recovered, though the remainder and bulk of the large assemblage is later, mostly dating from the 19th century.

Table 1: Pottery

| Context | Fabric Code | Description | No. | Wt (g) | Context Date |
|---------|-------------|---|---------|--------|--|
| 001 | TPW | Transfer printed tablewares, 19 th century | 18 | 109 | 19 th -20 th century |
| | PEARL | Pearlware, 19 th century | 2 | 11 | |
| | WHITE | White glazed tableware, hand-painted, 19 th century | 4 | 3 | |
| | PORC | Soft paste porcelain, 19 th century | 5 | 30 | |
| | CRMWARE | Creamware, early 19 th century | 2 | 6 | |
| | BL | Red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 th -early 19 th century | 3 | 30 | |
| | LPM | Mocha ware, 19 th century | 3 | 44 | |
| | LSTON | Grey stoneware, 19 th -20 th century | 1 | 15 | |
| | GRE/BOU | Glazed red earthenware/Bourne D ware, 17 th -18 th century | 1 | 7 | |
| 002 | BOU | Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century | 1 | 3 | 18 th century |
| | TGE | Tin glazed earthenware, 18 th century | 1 | 3 | |
| 005 | PEARL | Pearlware, 19 th century | 2 | 24 | 19 th century |
| | CRMWARE | Creamware, late 18 th century | 1 | 4 | |
| | WS | White salt-glazed stoneware, 18 th century | 1 | 3 | |
| | PORC | Soft paste porcelain, 19 th century | 2(link) | 2 | |
| | WHITE | White glazed tableware, 19 th century | 2 | 8 | |
| | BL | Red painted earthenware, black glazed? 18 th century | 1 | 3 | |
| | TOY | Toynton All Saints ware, 14 th -15 th century | 1 | 3 | |
| 006 | LPM | Brown and white glazed earthenware, 19 th century | 2(link) | 198 | 19 th century |
| | WHITE | White glazed tableware, 19 th century | 1 | 15 | |

The large quantity of predominantly 19th century pottery probably represents general domestic dumping of that period. Only a few fragments of pottery earlier than the 18th century were recovered and these could all have entered the area in manuring scatter. The composition of the pottery assemblage would tend to suggest that the site was probably first occupied in the later 18th century.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

| Context | Material | Description | No. | Wt (g) | Context Date |
|---------|--------------------|---|-----|--------|--|
| 001 | Clay pipe | Stems, bore 5/64", 18 th century | 2 | 4 | 20 th century |
| | CBM | Brick, handmade, 112mm wide, wedge-profile, thickness reduces from 54mm to 36mm, post-medieval | 1 | 710 | |
| | CBM | Brick, handmade, post-medieval | 3 | 295 | |
| | CBM | Tile, 20 th century | 2 | 50 | |
| | CBM | Tile, 27mm thick, post-medieval | 1 | 49 | |
| | CBM | Brick/tile, post-medieval | 3 | 33 | |
| | Coal | Coal/cinder | 4 | 44 | |
| | Industrial residue | ?Hearth bottom and coal, post-medieval | 1 | 808 | |
| | Industrial residue | Ferrous concretion and coal | 1 | 9 | |
| | Glass | Fragment of rib moulded opaque blue glass, 2 fragments of opaque white glass one with flashed blue glass, 3 separate decorated containers, 20 th century | 3 | 4 | |
| 002 | Clay pipe | Clay pipe stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century | 1 | 2 | 19 th -20 th century |
| | CBM | Brick/tile, handmade and machine made | 8 | 226 | |
| | Mortar | Grey mortar | 2 | 98 | |
| | Iron | Nail | 1 | 11 | |
| | Coal | Coal | 1 | 3 | |
| | Road material | Bitumen and gravel | 1 | 17 | |
| | Slate | Slate | 2 | 24 | |
| | Glass | Colourless window glass | 1 | 1 | |
| 003 | CBM | Brick, handmade, 50mm thick, post-medieval | 1 | 211 | Post-medieval |
| | CBM | Tile, post-medieval | 2 | 225 | |
| | Slate | Slate with mortar adhering | 1 | 47 | |
| | Mortar | Mortar and stones, 1 with slagged surface | 5 | 583 | |
| 005 | Clay pipe | Stems, bore 5/64", 18 th century | 2 | 4 | |
| | Glass | Colourless sheet window glass | 1 | 2 | |
| | Glass | Body sherd of dark green bottle glass, iridescence | 1 | 4 | |
| | CBM | Brick/tile, handmade, post-medieval | 4 | 87 | |
| | Slate | Slate | 1 | 1 | |
| | Cinder | Cinders | 2 | 3 | |
| 006 | CBM | Tile? | 1 | 2 | Post-medieval |
| | Glass | Neck of colourless free blown cylindrical bottle with string rim, late 19 th century, iridescence | 1 | 80 | 20 th century |
| | Glass | Round base of colourless cylindrical bottle, 19 th century, iridescence | 1 | 35 | |
| | Glass | Part of square push-up of colourless glass bottle, 19 th century, iridescence | 1 | 24 | |

| Context | Material | Description | No. | Wt (g) | Context Date |
|---------|----------|---|-----|--------|--|
| | Glass | Part of shoulder of squat wine bottle, 18 th century, iridescence | 1 | 28 | |
| | Glass | Neck and base of green mound produced cylindrical bottle with applied moulded rim, 20 th century | 2 | 222 | |
| | Glass | Colourless window glass, 20 th century | 1 | 6 | |
| 009 | CBM | Cylindrical drainpipe | 1 | 1518 | mid 19 th -20 th century |

The probable hearth bottom from (001) derives from iron smithing and incorporates coal, the fuel used in the manufacturing process. The use of coal as fuel indicates a post-medieval date for the piece.

A complete cylindrical drainpipe was recovered from (009). This form of drainpipe was invented in 1843, which therefore provides the earliest possible date for the item (Douglas and Oglethorpe 1993, 16).

Building debris, brick, tile, mortar, slate and window glass, was fairly common and indicates the presence of buildings on or in very close proximity to the site during the late post-medieval period.

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 numerous previous archaeological investigations at Pinchbeck that 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

Although a large assemblage, most of the material is of early modern date, predominantly 19th century, and is of limited local significance and potential. However, the assemblage as a whole indicates occupation and buildings on the site, or in immediate proximity, during the 19th century.

The very limited quantity of material earlier than the 18th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development.

References

Douglas, G. and Oglethorpe, M., 1993, *Brick, Tile and Fireclay Industries in Scotland*, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 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. |
| Dumped deposits | These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface. |
| 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). |
| Geophysical Survey | Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey. |
| 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. |
| Post-medieval | The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800. |
| Romano-British | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain. |

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 9 | Context records |
| 2 | 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: 2002. 249

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: PML 02

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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