ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:

TRIAL TRENCHING AT ABBEY FIELD, PINCHBECK, LINCOLNSHIRE

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Report prepared for MJL Skipmaster

By Allen Archaeology Limited

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Element:	Name:	Date:
Report prepared by:	Mike Wood BA (Hons) MLitt MIfA and Mark Al	17/09/2014
	BSc (Hons) MIfA	
Illustrations prepared by	Robert Evershed BSc (Hons)	06/08/2014
Report edited by:	Chris Clay MA (Hons)	17/09/2014
Report produced by:	AAL2014087	07/08/2014

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Cover image: Working shot of Trench 2, looking southeast

Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by MJL Skipmaster to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at Abbey Field, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire as part of a private research project.
- This is part of a series of investigations into the history of this area of Pinchbeck all generously funded by MJL Skipmaster. Evidence for medieval and post-medieval archaeology is well known from this area through extensive geophysics, metal-detecting, evaluation and excavation at nearby Healey's Field. The Abbey Field area has also produced finds from metal detecting, while a previous geophysical survey identified potential linear ditches, pits and probable natural features.
- The evaluation trenching has revealed three main phases of activity dating from the 12th to 17th centuries, with undated probable field boundaries and possibly a former creek in the northern half of the site, likely to be broadly contemporary.
- The earliest phase of activity comprised a boundary ditch at the southeast corner of the site that appears to have been recut on a number of occasions, adjacent to a probable former hedge, according to the environmental evidence. A dump of stone and handmade bricks and mortar, as well as pottery and other detritus all point towards the presence of a domestic structure close by.
- Further demolition material, pottery and animal bone are indicative of domestic activity within the field and likely still focussed in the southeast corner of the field in the 14th to 16th century. Agricultural activity was indicated by the presence of charred wheat seeds in deposits of this date. Of some interest was a series of vertically-sided and flat-bottomed trenches that are likely to have been wood-lined and may have been used for storing water or perhaps agricultural produce.
- By the 16th 17th century there was little evidence for activity on the site beyond a single backfilled pit. This contained abundant evidence of flax production however; an important industry in the fens, providing linseed oil and fibres for spinning.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by MJL Skipmaster to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at Abbey Field, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire as part of a privately funded research project.
- 1.2 The site works and reporting conformed to current national guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations' (IfA 1999, revised 2001 and 2008), the English Heritage document 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (English Heritage 2006) and the local guidelines in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC 2012).
- 1.3 The documentary and physical archive is to be submitted to the Collection Museum in Lincoln, where it will be stored with under the Museum Accession Number LCNCC : 2014.161.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Pinchbeck is located in the administrative district of South Holland, approximately 3.4km south south-east of central Spalding, and 15.5km east-northeast of the centre of Bourne. The site is Abbey Field, north of North Gate and west of Herring Lane (Figure 2), and centres on NGR TF 23314 26245.
- 2.2 The site lies at a height of approximately 3m above Ordnance Datum in a fenland environment characterised by the Terrington Beds; younger marine alluvium; salt marsh, tidal creek and river deposits (sandy silt, sand and clay). The underlying geology is Middle and Upper Jurassic Oxford Clay (British Geological Survey 1992). The geology map depicts the probable Anglo-Saxon coastline approximately 500m to the east of the site.

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 This project lies outside the planning process and is an entirely private commission to investigate the archaeological remains within Abbey Field. Prior to Allen Archaeology's first involvement in 2009, the area had been regularly metal detected, producing a large quantity of metal finds.
- 3.2 MJL Skipmaster has generously financed a number of investigations on sites around Pinchbeck, including geophysical surveys, ground penetrating radar, excavations and specialist reports. The current programme of work represents a continuation of this programme of investigations.

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 Investigations associated with the Fenland Management Project that took place in the early 1990s showed that there was activity in the Pinchbeck parish fens from the later Mesolithic, later Neolithic/early Bronze Age and middle Bronze Age periods (Crowson *et. al.* 2000). This activity was shown to lie upon a former sandy island, where pits and hollows were investigated beneath alluvial cover (Coles and Hall 1998).
- 4.2 Iron Age exploitation of the fens in the parish of Pinchbeck is recognized by a number of sites that were found along the raised levees of a silted creek, although these are located at some distance from the current site (Crowson *et. al.* 2000).
- 4.3 The Fenland Management Project suggested that the sealing of the local Bronze Age creek system by later silts was probably caused by a late Iron Age/early Roman accumulation of silts, reflecting a period of rising sea levels (*ibid*.).
- 4.4 The earliest physical evidence of activity from Pinchbeck was the discovery of a Roman coin of Commodus (180-192 AD) that was found in 1742 within the gardens of Pinchbeck Hall (Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (hereafter LHER) Reference 22418). The recovery of a single coin of this date does not indicate sustained activity however, only the probable chance discard or loss of a single object.
- 4.5 Anglo-Saxon exploitation of the Pinchbeck fens is evidenced by the discovery of a settlement site at Leaves Lake Drove, *c*.5km to the west-southwest of the site (Crowson *et. al.* 2000). Contemporary metalwork has recently been found to the east of Manor Farm, *c*.600m north-east of the site (Peter Lorimer *pers. comm.* 2009).
- 4.6 Pinchbeck is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 AD as *Pincebec*, indicating it is at least of late Saxon origin (Cameron 1998). The place name comes from the Old English *pinc* and the Old Norse *bekkr*, possibly meaning 'the minnow stream' (*ibid*). At the time of the survey, there were two major landowners; Ivo Tallboys and Guy of Craon (Morgan and Thorn 1986). Ivo Tallboys had 10 carucates of land taxable, with land for ten ploughs, whilst Guy of Craon had 2 carucates of land taxable with land for two ploughs (*ibid*).
- 4.7 Excavations for a pit in 1964 revealed Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery and animal bone at a depth of c.8ft below the existing ground surface, c.200m northeast of the site (LHER Reference 22426).
- 4.8 Previous investigations have been undertaken for Mr Lyon at Healeys Field; c.350m east of the current site (AAL 2012), initially based on a section of stone wall observed protruding from the side of a dyke. Subsequent excavation revealed a sequence of features and deposits of medieval to post-medieval date. In the medieval period, a moated enclosure had been created by forming a channel extending from the adjacent River Glen, with wooden stakes from the channel radiocarbon dated to the 13th to 15th century. Finds from the site, including painted window glass indicate the presence of a high status medieval structure in the moated enclosure.

- 4.9 Significant quantities of architectural stonework were recovered from the site, likely to have been collected from Spalding Priory following Dissolution, and re-used on the site, to construct structures associated with a probable wharf on the channel, as well as a rectangular building interpreted as a possible cottage for a bailiff monitoring craft using the wharf. A series of large stone steps were also recorded on the edge of the channel, possibly to allow pedestrian access in and out of river vessels. The channel appeared to have silted up during the medieval period, and was backfilled with quantities of post-medieval domestic waste. Large quantities of 18th century finds were recovered, indicating high status domestic activity on the site until abandonment in the 18th century.
- 4.10 A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken in 2013 (AAL 2013) revealing possible linear anomalies, natural water courses and possible pits.

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 A strategy for the evaluation of the site was agreed with MJL Skipmaster, comprising nine trenches all measuring 20m long by 1.4m wide. The fieldwork was undertaken by a team of experienced field archaeologists over a period of five days from 2nd to the 6th June 2014. Initial machine excavation was undertaken using a tracked mini-excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. In each trench, topsoil, subsoil, and non-archaeological overburden was removed in spits not exceeding 0.1m in thickness until the first archaeological horizon or the natural geology was encountered. All further excavation was by hand.
- 5.2 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard Allen Archaeology Limited context recording sheets. Context numbers were ascribed to each layer or deposit revealed based on a two digit number added to the trench number i.e.: Trench 1 topsoil layer is context 100. Numbers within square brackets represent cut features (e.g. [105] is a sub-rectangular pit).
- 5.3 Archaeological deposits were drawn in plan and section at an appropriate scale (usually 1:20), with Ordnance Datum heights being displayed on each class of drawing. Full colour photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, and all photographs incorporated scales, an identification board and directional arrow.

6.0 Results

Trench 1 (Figures 2 and 3)

- 6.1 The earliest deposit in Trench 1 was a 0.12m thick laminated silt 104, containing fragments of late 14th-16th century ceramic building material (CBM) (Appendix 1) that was sealed by a 0.14m thick layer of alluvial clay 103.
- 6.2 At the north end of the trench was a sub-rectangular pit [105], with near vertical sides and flat base that measured c.1.5m wide by 0.7m deep by c.3.5m long. This pit

contained a series of dumps of heated clay, charcoal and silt, the earliest of which was a 0.3m thick deposit, 106. Pit [105] was then backfilled with another dump rich in fired clay, charcoal and silt 107 that measured 0.44m thick. This deposit also contained fragments of CBM and pottery dating to the mid 14th to 16th century (Appendix 1) suggesting the pit was dug and used within broadly the same time period as the flooding events represented by layers 104 and 103. Environmental sampling produced evidence for cereals, possibly dumped into the pit (Appendix 4).

- 6.3 Pit [105] was truncated by a second rectangular pit [108]. Pit [108] had a very similar profile to pit [105] and measured 2.7m long by 0.85m wide by 0.2m deep. This feature was again backfilled with a dump of burnt material and silt 109.
- 6.4 The pits were sealed by a 0.18m thick alluvial silt 102 that contained flecks of charcoal, and this was sealed by a 0.06m thick clay silt subsoil 101 that underlay 0.4m thick topsoil 100.



Plate 1: Southwest facing view of pits [105] and [108] with 1m and 0.5m scales

Plate 2: Northwest facing section through pit [105], scale is 0.5m



Trench 2 (Figures 2 and 4)

- 6.5 The earliest deposit in Trench 2 was a fine alluvial sandy silt 217, sealed by a darker alluvial silt with frequent manganese 202 that measured at least 0.2m thick. This layer was then cut by a series of approximately northeast southwest orientated intercutting linear features [203], [206], [210] and [212].
- 6.6 The earliest of these features was ditch [203], which had a concave base and gently sloping east side and measured at least 3m wide by 0.75m deep. This ditch contained mottled brown clay silt, 204, which appears to have formed in slow moving water. A single pottery sherd dating to the 12th to early 13th century was recovered from this feature, which was then truncated by undated ditch [206]. [203] also contained environmental evidence for hazel, elderberry and hornbeam (Appendix 4), which may suggest proximity to scrub woodland at this time.
- 6.7 Ditch [206] had steep sides and measured 2.9m wide by 0.5m deep. This feature contained a sequence of mottled light brown silts indicative of alluvial deposition, contexts 207, 208 and 209. This ditch was truncated by another linear feature [212], the latest in sequence.
- 6.8 Ditch [212] had moderately steep sides, a flat base and measured 5m wide by 0.5m deep and contained two undated alluvial deposits; 213 and 214. The earliest fill was silt 213 which measured 0.4m thick and was sealed by a 0.1m thick darker clay 214, possibly suggesting formation in very slow moving or standing water.
- 6.9 At the eastern end of the sequence of ditches was another undated ditch [210], which had moderately steep sides, a flat base and measured 1.5m wide by 0.6m deep. This ditch contained light grey silt 211 and was truncated by linear feature [212].
- 6.10 Ditch group [203], [206], [210] and [212] was sealed beneath a layer of dark brown clay silt 216, rich in charcoal and containing mid $14^{th} 16^{th}$ century pottery (Appendix 1), a $15^{th} 16^{th}$ century knife (Appendix 2), and the largest assemblage of animal bone from the site, totalling 73 fragments (Appendix 3). This deposit appears to be a late medieval occupation layer incorporating a moderate quantity of discarded household waste. This layer was then sealed beneath 0.35m thick subsoil 201, which produced a single sherd of 14^{th} to 16^{th} century pottery (Appendix 1). 201 was then sealed by a 0.35m thick topsoil 200.



Plate 3: North facing section through ditches [203], [206], [210] and [212]. Scales are both 1m

Trench 3 (Figures 2 and 8)

- 6.11 The earliest deposit in Trench 3 was alluvial silt 305, which measured at least 0.27m thick and was sealed by 0.15m thick alluvial clay 304. Clay deposit 304 was sealed by a 0.15m thick layer of oxidised sand 303 that produced a fragment of roof tile and a sherd of pottery of a 12th 14th century date (Appendix 1), and was sealed by 0.09m thick layer of alluvial clay 302.
- 6.12 Alluvial clay 302 was overlain by 0.08m thick subsoil 301 that was sealed by 0.36m thick topsoil 300.

Trench 4 (Figures 2 and 5)

- 6.13 Trench 4 contained an alluvial layer of yellow silty sand 408 that was cut by a circular pit [407] at the east end of the trench. This pit had a concave base and steep sides and measured 3.95m wide by 0.4m deep, with the earliest fill 405, representing a collapsed edge of natural silt, 0.25m thick. Silt 405 was overlain by a dump of demolition waste including stone rubble, handmade bricks and mortar 404, up to 0.4m thick. This deposit also contained ceramics dating to the late $13^{th} 14^{th}$ century (Appendix 1). The demolition dump 404 was sealed by a natural silting event 403, 0.2m thick, suggesting the pit had gone out of use. This last silting event was then truncated by pit [406].
- 6.14 Pit [406] was circular in plan with a concave profile and measured 2.3m wide by 0.3m deep. This pit had a basal fill of very dark organic material 402, 0.05m thick, sealed by 0.3m thick deposit of dark sandy silt 401, with abundant 16th-17th century ceramics (Appendix 1), 17th century clay pipe and a 17th century horseshoe (Appendix 2). Environmental evidence from this deposit suggested flax processing occurring either on site or immediately nearby (Appendix 4). The pit was then sealed by 0.35m of topsoil 400.

Plate 4: Southwest facing section through pits [406] and [407] with 2m scale



Trench 5 (Figures 2 and 8)

6.15 Trench 5 contained a sequence of natural sand 502, overlain by yellow clay silt subsoil 501, 0.15m thick. Subsoil 501 was sealed by 500, 0.3m thick topsoil.

Trench 6 (Figures 2 and 8)

6.16 Trench 6 contained a sequence of alluvial deposits comprising; silty sand 604, 0.15m thick; overlain by silty clay with manganese flecks 603, 0.8m thick; silty sand 602, 0.6m thick. These deposits were then overlain by coarse sandy subsoil 601, 0.12m thick that was in turn sealed by 0.3m thick ploughsoil 600.

Trench 7 (Figures 2 and 6)

- 6.17 The earliest deposit in Trench 7 was an alluvial silt 702, overlain by 0.12m thick subsoil 701, which was sealed by 0.3m thick topsoil, 700. Sealed beneath layers 700 and 701 were three linear features all aligned broadly north-northeast to south-southwest.
- 6.18 Ditch [705] had a concave profile and measured 1.9m wide by 0.8m deep. This feature contained an initial silting event 704, 0.26m thick, sealed by another archaeologically sterile silting deposit 703.
- 6.19 East of [705], was ditch [707] with a concave profile that measured 1.6m wide by 0.42m deep. This ditch contained a sequence of undated silting events comprising; 0.04m thick primary silting 708, overlain by 0.08m thick silt 706, which was sealed by 0.24m thick silt 709.
- 6.20 Finally at the eastern end of this trench was a large creek or channel [712]. This creek was orientated approximately northeast southwest and measured at least 3m wide by 1.6m deep with a moderately steep western edge. The earliest fill was 0.2m thick

alluvial silt 711, overlain by 0.7m thick silt 710, which was then sealed by alluvial silt 702, all of which were undated.



Plate 5: Southwest facing section through creek [712]. Scales 2m and 1m

Trench 8 (Figures 2 and 7)

- 6.21 Alluvial silt 816 was the earliest deposit present in this trench, cut by a series of undated linear ditches, aligned west-northwest to east-southeast and an undated pit. All features were sealed by subsoil 801 and topsoil 800.
- 6.22 Towards the south end of the trench, narrow gully or ditch [804] had steep sides and a concave base, and measured 0.34m wide by 0.27m deep. This feature contained a backfill of mixed silt with occasional charcoal flecks 803 and was truncated by a parallel ditch [802].
- 6.23 Ditch [802] had moderately sloping sides with a concave base and measured 0.7m wide by 0.18m deep. This feature contained a sterile silting event 817.
- 6.24 North of ditch [802], ditch [807], had a shallow bowl shaped concave profile that measured 0.7m wide by 0.5m deep. This feature contained a primary silting event 806, 0.1m thick overlain by a natural accumulation of silt 805, measuring 0.4m thick.

Plate 6: West facing section through ditches [802], [804] and [807]. Scales are both 1m



- 6.25 Another east west orientated ditch with a concave profile was [815], which measured 2.07m wide by 0.48m deep and contained sterile silting events 814 and 813. This ditch was cut into alluvial layer 816 and sealed by subsoil 801.
- 6.26 Finally in this trench was pit [812], which had a sub-rectangular profile with steep sides and a flat base and measured 2m wide by 0.5m deep. This pit contained an initial 0.11m thick silting deposit 811, overlain by 0.07m thick sandy gravel 810. This gravelly deposit was then overlain by 0.25m thick silt with organic flecks 809, which was sealed by 0.2m thick silty clay 808.

Trench 9 (Figures 2 and 8)

- 6.27 The earliest deposit in this trench was alluvial clay silt 902, overlain by 0.34m thick silt 901 that was sealed by 0.23m thick topsoil 900.
- 6.28 No archaeological remains were present in this trench.

7.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1 The evaluation trenching has proved to be of some interest and has provided information to both understand the geophysical anomalies identified in 2013 and the local medieval and post-medieval landscape of Pinchbeck. In total there are perhaps three main phases of activity evident within the data, although it should be borne in mind that these phases are likely to have overlapped and represent broadly continuous activity from the 12th century to the 17th century, approximately a 500 year period.
- 7.2 Interestingly all of the dateable archaeological deposits were encountered in the southern half of the investigation area. This is perhaps not surprising however as the linear features encountered in the northern half appear to be part of a relict agricultural landscape which saw little or no refuse dumped into the ditches that were

evidenced in the previous geophysical survey (AAL 2013), whilst the survey indicated that human activity was likely focussed towards the southeast corner of the field at the junction between North Gate and Herring Lane. The former agricultural landscape is likely associated with the medieval to post-medieval activities investigated in the southern half of the field.

Phase 1 $(12^{th} - 13^{th}/14^{th} century)$

- 7.3 The earliest evidence of activity dates to around the 1100s or early 1200s when a boundary ditch was excavated at the southeast end of the field (Trench 2). This was the first of a number of linear boundaries that broadly followed the line of Herring Lane, indicating this road has probably been in use since the medieval period. An environmental sample contained evidence of common hazel which is often associated with hedgerows and is also coppiced and cultivated for its hazelnuts, as well as traces of brambles and elder. In all the environmental evidence most likely points to a hedgerow adjacent to the ditch, which itself probably acted as both a field boundary and roadside drain.
- 7.4 Around this time and further into the field (Trench 4) we see further evidence of occupation, with the backfilling of a large pit with demolition material of 13th 14th century date. The nature of the material, comprising stone rubble and handmade bricks and mortar, as well as domestic pottery fragments, means that it is highly unlikely that these items were transported far. From this we can hypothesise that a medieval structure or perhaps structures were most likely demolished here at this time, at the western edge of a spread of geophysical anomalies that are indicative of human activity (AAL 2013, anomalies [15] and [16]).

Phase 2 $(14^{th} - 16^{th} century)$

- 7.5 From the 14th until around the 16th century the ditch complex identified at the southeast corner of the site (exposed in Trench 2) had gone out of use and been sealed by a dump of domestic refuse including pottery, abundant animal bone (including butchery evidence and the part remains of a dog) and an iron kitchen knife. Again, this points towards the presence of a dwelling or dwellings in the vicinity at the time.
- 7.6 Further evidence of a building in the area was evidenced by a piece of glazed floor tile, as well as fragments of brick and roof tile, and pottery of mid 14th to 16th century date, all dumped into a pit within Trench 1. Agricultural activity in the area at the time was shown by a quantity of carbonised wheat within the environmental samples, and hemlock was also noted in the sample, which is often found near ditches, on roadsides and at the edge of fields. The pit itself was rather unusual and appeared to be one of a number investigated within the trench and likely extending beyond, in that it had straight sides and a flat base, and was likely lined to form a wooden tank. No evidence of the lining remained, and unfortunately the soil sample from the feature did not shed any further light on the function of these enigmatic structures. They may have been used for storing water, like a trough, or perhaps for storing some form of agricultural produce below the ground; however it is unfortunate that evidence was limited beyond providing a date for this activity.

Phase 3 (16th – 17th century)

- 7.7 Activity in the 16th 17th century is surprisingly limited to a solitary backfilled pit in Trench 4 towards the middle of the southern half of the site. The pit itself however had been backfilled with a large quantity of pottery, as well as a clay pipe stem and a horseshoe, and a sample from the feature was rich in environmental remains. The sample provided evidence of an industry that was particularly important to the fens (Platts 1985, 110), with abundant flax present. This was a particularly useful plant which was used to provide oil (linseed) as well as fibres for spinning. Hemp was also noted, and this was a material utilised for ropes and cord due to its strength. Of the weeds noted in the palaeoenvironmental sample, black-bindweed is often found associated with crops or at the sides of roads, and lady's thumb is always associated with nearby human activity.
- 7.8 The evidence is therefore suggestive of a domestic setting in the post-medieval period with strong evidence for the processing of flax. This was a notoriously foul smelling process however and commonly occurred well beyond any settlement cores, so is likely an indicator that nearby settlement was perhaps limited to that of the flax worker or that flax production occurred when nearby habitation was abandoned. Historic accounts detail that flax was grown nearby in the medieval period both for the fibres (linen) and the seeds which produce linseed oil (WEA 1986). While imported flax from the Baltic reduced production of British crops, it was still known to be grown commercially around Pinchbeck into the post-medieval period with a nearby flax mill still in use until the late 19th century (Cope-Faulkner 2002).

8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

8.1 The trial trenching methodology employed was appropriate to this project, allowing for the proper evaluation of the anomalies of potential interest identified by the previous geophysical survey, providing further information on their date, extent, form, function and significance.

9.0 Acknowledgements

9.1 Allen Archaeology Ltd would like to thank MJL Skipmaster and particularly Mr John Lyon for this commission and his continued enthusiasm for the history of Pinchbeck. Louise Jennings kindly visited site and Casey Nurse is thanked for taking time from school to offer valuable voluntary assistance.

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Appendix 1: The Ceramic Finds

By Dr Anne Irving

The Pottery

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 pottery type series for Lincolnshire. A total of 52 sherds from 43 vessels, weighing 1873 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 in Table 1. The pottery dates from the medieval to the post-medieval period.

Results

Period	Cname	Full name	Earliest	Latest	NoS	NoV	W (g)
			date	date			
	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1150	1400	6	4	104
Modioval	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	1	1	19
IVIEUIEVAI	SCAR	Scarborough ware	1150	1350	1	1	4
	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1280	1500	7	7	217
Lata Madiaval	BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	23	20	873
	TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware	1450	1550	5	5	82
Post modioval	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	2	1	147
POSt-medieval	BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	7	4	427
				TOTAL	52	43	1873

Table 1: Summary of the Pottery

Discussion

A few early medieval sherds suggest activity occurring on the site from the mid 12th century. The majority of the pottery dates to the late medieval period and comprises pottery manufactured in Bourne and Toynton All Saints; both of these types are commonly found in assemblages from this area.

Potential

The sherds are stable and suitable for long-term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*.

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 2.

Results

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
104	BRK	Brick	Calcareous	1	962	Handmade; overfired; 50 x 120mm;	Late 14th to
						clinkered; sunken arises	16th
104	GFLOOR	Glazed floor tile		1	842	Soot; mortar; cu glaze; stacking scar on	Late 14th to
						upper surface	16th
104	PNR	Peg, nib or	Bourne	2	217	Flat roofers; soot; mortar; finger	
		ridge tile				impressions	
107	BRK	Brick	Calcareous	1	353	56mm; handmade; mortar	15th to 16th
107	CBM	Ceramic		3	37	Flakes	
		building					
		material					
216	BRK	Brick	Calcareous	5	1012	Handmade; mortar; large fragments	Late 14th to
							16th
216	PNR	Peg, nib or	Toynton	1	22	Slightly curved; ?ID or vessel	
		ridge tile					
300	PNR	Peg, nib or	Shale	5	211	Flat roofers; mortar	Late 12th to
		ridge tile					15th
303	NIB	Nibbed tile		1	114	Moulded and folded nib; sand bedded	13th to 15th
401	CBM	Ceramic		1	15	Flake	?
		building					
		material					
404	BRK	Brick	Calcareous	1	579	60mm; handmade; mortar; struck	
						stretchers; organic bedding; salt	
1						surfaces	

Table 2 Ceramic Building Material Archive

Discussion

The assemblage comprises brick, roof and floor tile; all date to the medieval or post-medieval period.

Potential

The fragments are stable and suitable for long-term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Cxt	Date	Comments
104	Late 14th to 16th	
107	Mid 14th to 16th	Date on a single sherd
201	Mid 14th to 16th	
204	12th to early 13th	
216	Mid 14th to 16th	
219	Mid 12th to 14th	Date on a single sherd
300	14th to 15th	
303	Mid 12th to 14th	
401	16th to 17th	
404	Late 13th to mid 14th	

Table 3 Spot dates

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
СХТ	Context
LHJ	Lower 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

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description
107	BOU	Smooth + ca	Jug/jar	2	1	28	Base	
201	BOU	Slightly sandy +	Jug/jar	2	1	189	Base + BS	Fresh sherds
		са						
201	BOU	Bumpy + ca	Jug/jar	1	1	9	BS	
204	EMHM	BOUAB	Jar/ bowl	1	1	19	BS	Heavy external soot and
								carbonised deposit
216	BOU	Smooth + ca	Jug/jar	2	1	86	BS	
216	BOU	Slightly sandy	Jug	1	1	72	Rim	Square everted rim with lid
								seating; cu mottled glaze which
								is slightly overfired
216	BOU	Slightly sandy	Jug	1	1	19	BS	CU mottled glaze
216	BOU	Slightly sandy	Jug	1	1	34	Rim	Upright lid seated
216	BOU	Sandy	Jug	1	1	217	Rim with U	Upright rounded rim; wide
								ribbed strap handle with
								pressed handle join; white
								slipped
216	BOU	Various	Jug/jar	6	6	66	BS	One burnt; one cu mottled
216	BOU	Sandy	Small jug/	1	1	11	Base	
216	BOU	Slightly sandy	Jug	1	1	13	BS	Sgraffito
216	BOU	Smooth	Jug	1	1	43	Rim	Upright lid seated
216	TOY		Jug/jar	1	1	18	BS	
216	TOY		Bowl	1	1	26	Rim	Long everted rim
216	TOY		Jug/jar	2	2	22	BS	One with soot
216	TOY		Jug	1	1	53	Base	
216	TOYII		Jug	1	1	46	BS	Incised line
216	TOYII		Jug	1	1	6	BS	
216	TOYII		Jug	1	1	4	BS	
216	TOYII		Jug/jar	2	2	26	BS	
219	BOUA	A	Jar	3	1	23	Rim + BS	Long everted rim
300	BOU	Smooth	Bowl	1	1	30	Rim	Long everted rim
300	BOU	Smooth	Jug/jar	1	1	26	Base	
300	BOUA	А	Bowl	1	1	26	Rim	Slightly inturned rim
300	TOY		Jug	1	1	66	Handle	Ridged oval handle
303	BOUA	В	Bowl	1	1	41	BS	
401	BERTH		Bowl	2	1	147	Rim + BS	
401	BL		Jug	1	1	22	BS	Late 16th to 17th
401	BL		Bowl	1	1	31	Rim	Everted rim
401	BL		Bowl	1	1	94	Rim	Long everted rim
401	BL		Jar/ bowl	4	1	280	BS	
401	BOU	Sandy	Jug	1	1	30	BS	
404	BOUA	B+ca	Jar/ bowl	1	1	14	Base	?ID or tile
404	SCAR		Jug	1	1	4	BS	?ID or DST
404	TOY		Jug/jar	1	1	32	BS	Amber glaze

Table 4 Archive Catalogue 1, The Pottery

Appendix 2: Other Finds Report

By Mike Wood

Introduction

Metal, glass, stone and clay tobacco pipes were recovered during archaeological work at Abbey Field in Pinchbeck. The finds span the later medieval to modern eras.

Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. Reference was made to published guidelines (Higgins & Davey 2004). For clay tobacco pipes, where no other identification has been possible, stems have been dated by established stem bore guidelines (Oswald 1975). It should be noted that dates provided by stem bore size can have an appreciable margin for error and are intended only as a general guide. A summary of the material is recorded in Tables 1-4.

Assemblage

Context	Date range	Bowls	Stems	Weight	Stem	Comments
					bore	
401	1605-1695	-	4	21	7/64"	Four plain stems, one burnt, one thin-walled flattened example
401	1640-1660	2		23		Simple, flat foot and a bulbous bowl with pronounced bulge on the rear. Slight rilling on rear of bowl.

Table 5: Clay tobacco pipe

Context	Material	Туре	Measurements (mm)	Number	Weight (g)	Date	Comments
201	Iron	Blade?	99 x 10 x 10	1	41	modern	Heavily corroded length of iron, possibly part of an agricultural tool.
216	Iron	Buckle	72 x 32 x 8	1	29	Post-med	Rectangular framed strap buckle, probably from agricultural equipment.
216	Iron	Buckle	31 x 27 x 8	1	11	Post-med	Rectangular harness buckle frame, heavily corroded.
216	Copper alloy	Sheet	41 x 32 x 1	2	7	Undated	Corroded sheet
216	Iron	Nails	63 x 15 x 3	2	16	Post-med	Corroded square-headed wrought iron nails
216	Iron	Knife	140 x 32 x 5	1	53	15-16 th century	Straight backed, whittle- tanged knife. Blade broken at the tip
216	Iron	Nails	62 x 21 x 8	2	29	Undated	Corroded and distorted iron objects with

Context	Material	Туре	Measurements (mm)	Number	Weight (g)	Date	Comments
							considerable weeping.
300	Lead	Scrap	`-	2	14	Undated	scrap
300	Lead	Net sinke	19 x 19 x 17	1	36	Medieval	Tubular sinker made from a 3mm thick sheet
303	Iron	Lump	38 x 32 x 21	1	81	Undated	Large heavily corroded iron lump
400	Iron	Fitting	112 x 108 x 12	1	78	Modern	T-shaped attachment for an agricultural machine.
400	Lead	Window came	17 x 4 x 3	1	1	Post- medieval	H-shaped came, 3mm wide gutter.
400	Copper alloy	Sheet	24 x 16 x 2	1	2	Undated	Punched sheet.
400	Iron	Nail	34 x 10 x 2	1	1	Post- medieval	Small nail
401	Iron	Horse sh	108 x 25 x 4	1	96	17 th Century	Partial horse shoe with three nail holes in a fullered groove-a typical feature of post-med shoes.
401	Iron	Nails	85 x 5 x 5	2	19	Post- medieval	Corroded and curved nails

Table 6: Metal finds

Context	Form	Colour	Date	Shds	Wt (g)	Comments
						Fragment of chipped glass with
400	Wine bottle	Green	Post-medieval	1	6	frequent iridescence
401	Window glass	Clear	Modern	1	1	Modern window glass 1mm thick.
401	Williaow glass	Cicui	Wodern	-	1	Haking with indescence.

Table 7: Glass

Context	Туре	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
					Oolitic limestone, shaped with a right-
					angle corner and saw-toothed cut marks
216	Faced stone	Medieval?		516	on one face. Probably once building stone.
404	Natural	-	2	181	Natural fractured limestone-discard

Table 8: Stone

Discussion

The assemblage contained a mix of metal, glass, stone and clay tobacco pipes all derived from evaluation trenches at Abbey Field in Pinchbeck. Notable finds are summarised below.

Trench 2 contained a thick layer of dark material 216, overlying several earlier features. This deposit produced a 15th-16th century whittle-tanged knife and fragment of worked limestone of possible medieval date.

Trench 3 produced a medieval lead net sinker, unfortunately derived from topsoil.

Trench 4 produced a post-medieval window came from topsoil while context 401, the fill of pit [406], contained both a horse shoe fragment and clay pipes dating from the 17th century. The six fragments of clay tobacco pipe stems include two bowls typical of the 17th century. The foot on both bowls can be characterised as a type vi which would be common on mid 17th century examples from Lincoln kilns. By

the late 1600s, tobacco smoking had grown dramatically in popularity in the country, with Lincoln developing its own pipe makers. Most pipes from this period in Lincoln appear to be unmarked, with maker's stamps appearing in the 1700s (Mann 1977, 45). The horseshoe is similar to 17^{th} century examples from Norwich (Margeson 1993, 227).

Such a limited assemblage offers no opportunity for further analysis.

Recommendations for further work

No further work is recommended. All of the artefacts could be handed to a teaching collection, returned to the landowner or be discarded.

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Appendix 3: Animal Bone Report

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 94 (2643g) fragments of animal bone were recovered during a scheme of archaeological works undertaken by Allen Archaeological Associates at Land at Abbey Field, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire. The remains were recovered from

Methodology

For the purposes of this assessment the entire assemblage has been fully recorded into a database archive. Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Also fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), 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 (rodent size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986) in addition to the use of the reference material. Where distinctions could not be made the bone was recorded as sheep/goat (S/G).

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.

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated for each taxon. Where fresh breaks were noted, fragments were refitted and counted as one.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985), Grant (1982) and Levine (1982), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult, that is, fully fused bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

Results

Condition

The overall condition of the bone was good to moderate, with the majority of the assemblage averaging between grades 2 and 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

Butchery

A total of 7 fragments of bone displayed butchery marks. The butchered remains were recovered from occupation layer 216, dump layer (303) and topsoil (300). The butchery marks were mostly represented by chop marks associated with jointing of the carcase.

Gnawing

Evidence of carnivore gnawing was noted on 4 fragments of bone recovered from Trench 1 waste pit [105], Trench 2 occupation layer 216, and Trench 4 pit [406]. All of the gnawing evidence appears to have been *canid* in origin, the lack of gnawing on the majority of the remains suggests that the bones were most likely rapidly buried concealing them from scavengers after the disposal process.

Burning

A single fragment of burnt medium sized mammal atlas was recovered from Trench 4 pit [406]. The burnt fragments had probably resulted from incidental burning events.

Pathology

A single fragment of large mammal size rib fragment, recovered from Trench 2 pit [202], displayed evidence of a well healed break callous within the mid blade.

Species Representation

Table 9 summarises the number of fragments of bone identified to species or taxon by date.

Trench	1		2		3		4		
	Waste pit	Waste pit		Occupation	Topsoil	Dump	Pit	Pit	
Taxon	[105]	[107]	Pit [202]	layer 216	(300)	Layer (303)	[406]	[407]	Total
Equid (Horse									
Family)				1	1				2
Cattle	1	1	2	8	1	1		1	15
Sheep/Goat		1		7					8
Pig	1			8		1	1		11
Dog				11					11
Domestic									
Fowl (Gallus									
Sp.)				1					1
Goose (Anser									
Sp.)				1					1
Bird			1						1
Large									
Mammal		1	1	18	1	1	1		23
Medium									
Mammal	1			17	1		1		20
Unidentified				1					1
N=	3	3	4	73	4	3	3	1	94

Table 9 Identified Taxa, by Trench and Feature

Cattle remains were the predominant species identified within the assemblage, with dog and pig remains were the next most abundant species. Sheep/goat were the next most commonly identifiable species followed by small numbers or *equid* (horse family), domestic fowl (*Gallus sp.*) and goose (*Anser sp.*) remains were also represented. The dog remains appear to have originated from a single individual.

Discussion

The animal bone assemblage recovered from the land off Land at Abbey Field, Pinchbeck, is relatively small and of good to moderate condition. The largest assemblage of bone was recovered from an occupation layer 216 within Trench 2, which may suggest a focus of activity. The assemblage appears to represent a mixture of domestic food waste, butchery discard and a partial dog skeleton. Pig remains are fairly dominant within the small assemblage, which may be an indicator of a certain amount of wealth within the originating settlement. The small size of the assemblage has dramatically limited the potential for analysis at this time.

In the event of further work the assemblage has a good potential to provide further information on the site economy and underlying husbandry practices undertaken on site.

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Appendix 4: Environmental Report

By Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Pinchbeck, undertaken by Allen Archaeology, recorded various features of probable late medieval to Post medieval date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from fills within pits [105] (sample 1) and [406] (sample 2) and from ditch [203] (sample 3).

The samples (or sub-samples thereof) were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Most plant remains were charred, but occasional de-watered macrofossils were also recovered, and these are denoted within the table by a lower case 'w' suffix. Modern roots and seeds were also recorded.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Cereal grains, seeds and other plant macrofossils are recorded within all three assemblages. Preservation is generally good, although the material from sample 2 does appear to have been burnt at a high temperature, as many of the seeds are puffed and slightly distorted.

Charred cereal grains are only recorded within the assemblage from sample 1. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) is predominant, although a small number of cereals are too poorly preserved for close identification. The assemblage from sample 2 is of especial note as it appears to be derived from a moderately large deposit of charred flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) processing or scutching waste. Flax seeds are certainly plentiful, and as many of the recorded stem fragments are hollow at the centre, it is assumed that these may also be of flax. De-watered seeds of hemp (*Cannabis sativa*) may also be present, although preservation of these remains is quite poor. Weed seeds noted within the same assemblage include charred specimens of black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and de-watered specimens of persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*) and annual nettle (*Urtica urens*). The assemblage from sample 3 is dominated by fragments of de-watered hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell and seeds of hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), bramble (*Rubus sect. Glandulosus*) and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*). Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present within all but sample 3.

Other remains occur infrequently, although black, porous concretions are present within samples 1 and 2 and all three assemblages include burnt and/or mineralised soil concretions. As many of the latter have a distinctive red/orange coloration, it is assumed that the local ground water is mineral rich, with a particularly high level of iron.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although sample 1 is from a context thought to include industrial residues, there is little within the assemblage to corroborate this. The matrix of the sample is a coarse, compacted organic mud, which possibly formed during one or more episodes of flooding, and it is thought most likely that the cereal grains may be derived from either hearth waste or burnt storage detritus. In contrast, the assemblage from pit [406] is definitely indicative of a specific activity (i.e. flax processing), which

probably occurred on site or very near the site during the Post-medieval period. The assemblage from ditch [203] (sample 3) is very limited, and it is thought most likely that the few remains which are recorded are derived from trees or shrubs which either overhung the ditch or colonised it after it fell out of use.

Of the three assemblages, that from sample 2 is the most significant, as it represents an industry which was almost certainly of particular importance to the local economy. Because of this, it is suggested that the sample is fully processed and quantified, so that the results can be properly recorded within the site archive. It is estimated that the costs for this proposed work will be as follows:

The remaining two assemblages from the current investigation do not merit further work, although the results of this evaluation will be included within any publication of data from the site.

If further interventions are planned, it is suggested that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume are taken from all dated and well-sealed contexts, as this site offers a rare opportunity to study a well-defined rural occupation area of late medieval to Post-medieval date.

Reference

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Sample No.	1	2	3
Context No.	107	401	204
Feature No.	105	406	203
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Ditch
Cereals and other potential economic crops			
Triticum sp. (grains)	xx		
Cereal indet. (grains)	x		
Cannabis sativa L.		xcfw	
Linum usitatissimum L.		ххх	
Herbs			
Brassicaceae indet.			xcfw
Conium maculatum L.	xw		xw
Fabaceae indet.			x
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love		x	
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia		xw	
Polygonum aviculare L.		х	
Polygonaceae indet.		x	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.			xw
Urtica urens L.		xw	
Veronica sp.		xcf	
Tree/shrub macrofossils			
Carpinus betulus L.			xw
Corylus avellana L.			xxw
Rubus sect. Glandulosus Wimmer & Grab			xw
Sambucus nigra L.	xw		xw

Sample No.	1	2	3
Context No.	107	401	204
Feature No.	105	406	203
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Ditch
Other plant macrofossils			
Charcoal <2mm	хх	хххх	
Charcoal >2mm	хх	хх	
Charcoal >5mm	х		
Charcoal >10mm	x		
Charred root/stem	x	хххх	х
Indet. inflorescence frags.		х	
Indet.fruit/nutshell frag.	xw		
Indet. seeds		х	
Wood frags.			xw
Mineral replaced root channels	х		
Other remains			
Black porous 'cokey' material	хх	х	
Bone		х	
Burnt/fired clay		х	
Burnt/mineralised soil concretions	х	х	хх
Eggshell		х	
Small coal frags.			x
Small mammal/amphibian bones		х	x
Mollusc shells			
Open country species			
Vallonia excentrica		xcf	
Catholic species			
Trichia hispida group	х		x
Freshwater species			
Planorbis sp.	х		
P. planorbis			x
Sample volume (litres)	10ss	10ss	10ss
Volume of flot (litres)	0.2	0.6	0.1
% flot sorted	50%	25%	100%

Table 10: Environmental summary

Key to Table

x = 1 - 10 specimens xx = 11 - 50 specimens xxx = 51 - 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens cf = compare w = de-watered ss = sub-sample

Appendix 5: Context Summary List

Trench 1

Context	Туре	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Compact mid dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small pebbles, 0.4m thick, seals 101	Topsoil
101	Layer	Compact light yellow brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.06m thick, sealed by 100, seals 102	Subsoil
102	Layer	Compact dark greyish brown clay silt with frequent charcoal flecks, 0.18m thick, sealed by 101, seals 103	Alluvial layer
103	Layer	Firm light bluish grey clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.14m thick, sealed by 102, seals 104	Alluvial layer
104	Layer	Compact light yellow with laminated silt sand, 0.12m thick, sealed by 103	Alluvial layer
105	Cut	Rectangular pit aligned approximately north-south with near vertical sides and flat base, c.1.5m wide by 0.7m deep by c.3.5m long, cuts 103, filled by 106	Late medieval pit possibly of industrial use
106	Fill	Friable dark grey with yellow brown mottles clay silt, frequent charcoal and fired clay, 0.3m thick, sealed by 107, seals [105]	Dump of industrial waste in pit [105]
107	Fill	Friable dark grey with yellow brown mottles clay silt, frequent charcoal and fired clay, 0.44m thick, sealed by 108, seals 106	Dump of industrial waste in pit [105]
108	Cut	Rectangular pit aligned approximately southeast-northwest with steep sides and flat base. Measures 0.85m wide by 2.7m long by 0.2m deep. Sealed by 109, seals 107	Very similar, but later, than pit [105]
109	Fill	Friable mottled orange and grey clay silt, frequent fired clay and charcoal, 0.2m thick, sealed by 101, seals [108]	Dump of industrial waste in pit [108]

Context	Туре	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Firm dark brown silt with frequent roots, 0.35m thick, seals 201	Topsoil
201	Layer	Firm mid dark brown sandy silt, 0.35m thick, sealed by 201, seals 216	Subsoil
202	Layer	Firm light brown silt frequent orange mottles, 0.1m+ thick, sealed by 203	Alluvial silt
203	Cut	Northeast-southwest orientated linear with concave base and sides, 3m wide by 0.75m deep, sealed by 204, seals 202	Ditch, probably late medieval
204	Fill	Firm dark brown clay silt, 0.45m thick, sealed by 205, seals 203	Secondary silting event in ditch [203] with occasional flooding episodes
205	Fill	Firm light grey silt, 0.25m thick, seals 204, sealed by 216	Flood event in ditch [203]
206	Cut	Linear aligned northeast-southwest with steep sides and flatish base, 2.9m wide by 0.5m deep. Sealed by 207, seals 204	Ditch, probably late medieval
207	Fill	Friable dark brown mottled silt, 0.25m thick, seals [206], sealed by 208	Initial silt event in [206]
208	Fill	Friable dark brown mottled silt, 0.15m, sealed by 209, seals 207	Secondary silting event in [206]
209	Fill	Compact light grey brown silt, 0.3m thick, sealed by 212, seals 208	Flood event in [206]

Context	Туре	Description	Interpretation
210	Cut	Curvilinear aligned northeast-southwest, moderately steep	Medieval ditch
		with undulating base, 1.5m wide by 0.6m deep, sealed by	
		211, seals 202	
211	Fill	Firm light grey silt, 0.6m thick, sealed by 212, seals 210	Flood event in [210]
212	Cut	Possible linear aligned northeast-southwest with steep sides	Possible palaeochannel
		and flat base, c.5m wide by 0.5m deep, seals 211 and 209,	
		sealed by 213	
213	Fill	Friable light brown silt, 0.4m thick, seals 212, sealed by 214	Flood event in [212]
214	Fill	Firm dark grey brown clay silt, 0.1m thick, sealed by 215,	Secondary silting event in
		seals 213	[212]
215	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silt with occasional charcoal, 0.2m	Secondary silting event in
		thick, seals 214, sealed by 216	[212]
216	Layer	Firm dark brown silt with frequent charcoal, fired clay and	Dump of late medieval waste
		bits of brick, sealed by 201, seals 215	– occupation horizon?
217	Layer	Firm light brown sandy silt, 0.1m+ thick, sealed by 202	Alluvial layer
218	Fill	Friable grey brown silt sand, 0.08m thick, sealed by 201, seals	Flood event in [220]
		219	
219	Fill	Friable dark grey silt sand and frequent charcoal, 0.14m	Dump in pit [220]
		thick, sealed by 218, seals [220]	
220	Cut	Sub-rounded feature with concave sides and base, 1.48m	Pit
		wide by 0.3m deep, sealed by 219, seals 202	

Trench 3

Context	Туре	Description	Interpretation
300	Layer	Compact mid dark grey brown clay silt, 0.36m thick, seals 301	Topsoil
301	Layer	Compact light yellow brown clay silt, 0.08m thick, sealed by 300, seals 302	Subsoil
302	Layer	Firm light bluish grey clay silt, 0.09m thick, seals 303, sealed by 301	Alluvial layer
303	Layer	Compact orange sandy silt occasional fired clay, 0.15m thick, sealed by 302, seals 304	Dump layer with fired clay
304	Layer	Firm light bluish grey clay silt, 0.15m thick, sealed by 303, seals 305	Alluvial layer
305	Layer	Compact light yellow brown silt, 0.27m+ thick, sealed by 304	Alluvial layer

Context	Туре	Description	Interpretation
400	Layer	Compact mid dark grey brown clay silt, 0.35m thick, seals 401	Topsoil
401	Fill	Friable dark grey sandy silt, frequent charcoal, frequent p- med finds, 0.3m thick, sealed by 401, seals 402	Dump in pit [406]
402	Fill	Compact black clay silt, very rich in charcoal, 0.05m thick, sealed by 401, seals [406]	Dump of hearth sweepings in pit [406]
403	Fill	Compact light grey brown clay silt, 0.2m thick, sealed by [406], seals 404	Secondary silting event in pit [407]
404	Fill	Compact mortar and stone rubble, occasional brick, 0.4m thick, sealed by 403, seals 405	Dump of demolition rubble in pit [407]
405	Fill	Compact light grey clay silt, 0.25m thick, sealed by 404, seals [407]	Initial silting in pit [407]
406	Cut	Sub-rounded pit with a concave profile, 2.3m wide by 0.3m deep, filled by 402, cuts 403	Post-medieval pit

Context	Туре	Description	Interpretation
407	Cut	Sub-rounded pit with fairly steep sides and a flat base, 3.95m	Medieval? pit
		wide by 0.4m deep, cuts 408, filled by 405	
408	Layer	Compact laminated yellow silt sand, 0.1m+ thick, cut by [407]	Alluvial layer

Trench 5

Context	Туре	Description	Interpretation
500	Layer	Friable grey brown clay silt, 0.3m thick, seals 501	Topsoil
501	Layer	Friable yellow clay silt, 0.15m thick, sealed by 500, seals 502	Subsoil
502	Layer	Compact yellow silt sand, 0.1m+ thick, sealed by 501	Alluvial layer

Trench 6

Context	Туре	Description	Interpretation
600	Layer	Friable grey brown clay silt, 0.3m thick, seals 601	Topsoil
601	Layer	Loose yellow brown silt sand, 0.12m thick, sealed by 600, seals 602	Subsoil
602	Layer	Compact yellow brown silt sand, 0.6m thick, sealed by 601, seals 603	Alluvial layer
603	Layer	Compact grey yellow silt clay occasional manganese, 0.8m thick, sealed by 602, seals 604	Alluvial layer
604	Layer	Compact yellow brown silt sand, 0.15m+ thick, sealed by 603	Alluvial layer

Context	Туре	Description	Interpretation
700	Layer	Friable grey brown clay silt, 0.3m thick, seals 701	Topsoil
701	Layer	Loose grey brown silt sand, 0.12m thick, sealed by 700, seals 702	Subsoil
702	Layer	Compact yellow grey silt sand, 0.1m+ thick, sealed by 701	Alluvial layer
703	Fill	Friable grey brown silt sand, 0.54m thick, sealed by 701, seals 704	Secondary silting event in ditch [705]
704	Fill	Friable brown grey silt sand, 0.26m thick, sealed by 703, fills [705]	Primary silting event in ditch [705]
705	Cut	Linear aligned north-south, concave profile, 1.9m wide by 0.8m deep, filled by 704, cuts 706	Undated ditch
706	Fill	Friable mid grey silt sand, 0.08m thick, fills [707]	Secondary silting event in ditch [707]
707	Cut	Linear aligned southwest-northeast with a concave profile, 1.6m wide by 0.42m deep, filled by 708, cuts 702	Undated ditch
708	Fill	Friable mid grey silt sand, 0.04m thick, cut by [705], fills [707]	Primary silting event in ditch [707]
709	Fill	Friable light grey silt sand, 0.24m thick, sealed by 700, seals 706	Secondary silting event in ditch [707]
710	Fill	Friable grey brown silt sand, 0.7m thick, sealed by 702, seals 711	Alluvial fill in creek [712]
711	Fill	Friable pale grey mottles silt, 0.2m thick, sealed by 710, seals 712	Alluvial fill in creek [712]
712	Cut	Linear aligned northeast-southwest, 3m wide by 1.6m deep, sealed by 711	Probable creek

Trench 8

Context	Туре	Description	Interpretation
800	Layer	Compact dark grey brown clay silt, 0.34m thick, seals 801	Topsoil
801	Layer	Firm yellow brown silty sand, 0.1m thick, sealed by 800, seals 816	Subsoil
802	Cut	Linear aligned east-west 0.7m wide by 0.18m deep, filled by 817, cuts 816	Small ditch
803	Fill	Firm light grey silt sand with frequent charcoal and chalk, 0.27m thick, cut by [802] fills [804]	Backfill of ditch [802]
804	Cut	Linear aligned east-west with steep sides and concave base, 0.34m wide by 0.27m deep, filled by 803, cuts 816	Small ditch
805	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty sand, 0.4m thick, sealed by 801, seals 806	Secondary silting event in ditch [807]
806	Fill	Firm mid grey sandy silt, 0.1m thick, fills [807], sealed by 805	Primary silting event in ditch [807]
807	Cut	Linear aligned east-west with sloped sides and concave base, 2.01m wide by 0.5m deep, filled by 806, cuts 816	Ditch
808	Fill	Firm mid brown orange silty clay, 0.2m thick, sealed by 801, seals 809	Backfill of pit [812]
809	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty sand with organic flecks, 0.25m thick, sealed by 808, seals 810	Silting event in pit [812]
810	Fill	Firm light grey sandy gravel, 0.07m thick, sealed by 809, seals 811	Fill in pit [812]
811	Fill	Firm mid grey silt, 0.11m thick, sealed by 810, fills [812]	Primary silting in pit [812]
812	Cut	Sub-rounded pit with steep sides and flat base, 2m wide by 0.5m deep, cuts 816, filled by 811	Possible quarry pit
813	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty sand, 0.38m thick, sealed by 801, seals 814	Accumulation in ditch [815]
814	Fill	Firm mid grey silty sand, 0.06m thick, sealed by 813, fills [815]	Primary silting in ditch [815]
815	Cut	Linear aligned east-west with concave profile, 2.07m wide by 0.48m deep, filled by 814, cuts 816	Possible boundary ditch
816	Layer	Compact yellow brown silt sand, 0.1m+ thick, cut by [815], [812] and [807].	Alluvial layer
817	Fill	Firm yellow brown silty sand, 0.18m thick, fills [802], sealed by 801	Silting event in ditch [802]

Context	Туре	Description	Interpretation
900	Layer	Compact mid dark grey brown clay silt, 0.23m thick, seals 901	Topsoil
901	Layer	Compact light yellow clay silt, 0.34m thick, sealed by 900, seals 902	Alluvial layer
902	Layer	Compact bluish grey clay silt, 0.13m+ thick, sealed by 901	Alluvial layer



















Allen Archaeology Limited Website: www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

Company Registered in England and Wales No: 6935529

Lincoln Unit 1C Branston Business Park Lincoln Road Branston Lincolnshire LN4 1NT Birmingham Arion Business Centre Harriet House 118 High Street Birmingham B23 6BG

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2545 Email: birmingham@allenarchaeology.co.uk Cambridge

Wellington House East Road Cambridge CB1 1BH

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2550 Email: cambridge@allenarchaeology.co.uk Southampton

International House Southampton International Business Park George Curl Way Southampton SO18 2RZ

Tel: +44 (0) 800 610 2555 Email: southampton@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 1522 794400 Email: info@allenarchaeology.co.uk