
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT SURFLEET ROAD
PINCHBECK
LINCOLNSHIRE
(PSUR23)**

Work Undertaken For

BURMOR CONSTRUCTION

October 2023

Report Compiled by
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Information

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken on Land at Surfleet Road, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire. This was in advance of proposed development of the site, which lies in an archaeologically sensitive area close to Milestone Lane where features relating to medieval settlement were recorded, in the form of what are thought to be, sunken featured buildings of a domestic nature.

The evaluation revealed medieval and post-medieval drainage ditches and a boundary ditch associated to low-scale agricultural activity of potential farmsteads in the vicinity of the area and identified systematic modern waste disposal on the site.

The recovered pottery finds proved to be predominantly local products mixed with some regional wares commonly found in South Holland. These are indicative of good access to local and regional markets and suggest a healthy trade-network. Vessels were identified to be domestic in nature and dated predominantly to the 12th to 14th centuries. Post-medieval features held pottery sherds with 17th to 18th century dates.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context

as appropriate' (CIfA 2017).

2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission has been granted (application no: H14-0117-22) for residential development of 37 affordable dwellings. Permission was subject to a programme of archaeological work, initially trial trench evaluation of the site. This post-determination evaluation is required to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the archaeological significance of the site in order to understand any potential impacts from the development.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Burmor Construction to undertake the work, which was carried out between 27th and 31st March 2023, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Archaeological Project Services.

2.3 Location, Topography and Geology

Pinchbeck is located 2.5km north of Spalding and 20km southwest of Boston in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is situated in Crossgate, to the north of the centre of Pinchbeck as defined by St Mary's Church. The proposed development area lies to the east of Surfleet Road at National Grid Reference TF 24517 26587 (Fig. 2).

The site lies on a gently south facing slope of the south Lincolnshire Fens at 3m OD. It encompasses approximately 1.9 hectares to the east of Surfleet Road.

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

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Records exist of various heritage resources and assets in close proximity to the site, including archaeological investigations, sites, finds and extant structures. These can be found listed fully in an archaeological assessment of the site prepared by BWB (James 2022).

Roman

Roman features are known from Pinchbeck but are concentrated along the higher ground of a roddon, an infilled channel over 1km to the south of the site. The high ground to the north of the proposed development may also be a roddon with the potential for archaeological remains of this date.

Saxon and Medieval

Pinchbeck is first reliably mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as Pincebec, the name is derived from the Old English *pinc* and the Old Norse *bekkr*, meaning the 'minnow stream' (Cameron 1998, 97). No Saxon remains have been identified within the immediate vicinity of the Site. The church of St Mary, which lies 1km to the south of the site is said to have had a Saxon precursor, though during restoration works only a Norman nave was revealed beneath the floor.

The Domesday Survey records that Pinchbeck was held by Ivo Taillebois, as sokeland of his manor of Spalding, and Guy de Craon, as sokeland of his manor of Holbeach (Foster and Longley 1976, 14/98; 57/52). Little else is recorded apart from extensive arable lands and four fisheries.

The principal medieval entry is the Grade I listed church of St Mary (List entry 1064433) with its associated churchyard cross. The church is believed to date from c. 1150, replacing an earlier Norman church, although some elements including the tower, chancel and chapel date from the 14th century. The church is a Grade I

Listed Building.

A geophysical survey and trial trenching at Milestone Lane recorded features relating to medieval settlement, in the form of what are thought to be sunken featured buildings and a north-to-south linear feature. The sunken features comprised four earth-cut flat-bottomed features, one of which had two sub-circular hollows at its eastern end. A 12th-13th century cooking pot containing domestic environmental remains was found standing in the bottom of this feature, supporting the conclusion that the features were truncated sunken featured buildings of a domestic nature (LHER MLI81912).

At Bacon's Lane, northeast of the site, geophysical survey and trial trenching recorded a pit dated to the 10th-12th centuries, and a substantial late 12th-14th century ditch-like feature which contained a quantity of ironworking (smithing) slag (mostly hearth bottoms) and hammerscale, indicating ironworking in the vicinity.

Post-medieval

Cartographic evidence from historic mapping shows the land divided into two parcels with the southern area marked as marshland on the 1st edition and later maps, but by approximately 1950 it had been drained and the land was now in a single parcel (*Fig. 3*).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the evaluation trenching was to investigate the site by removing the overburden to archaeologically significant stratigraphy, methodically plan, excavate, and record the features present, gathering sufficient information to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives were to:

- Establish the type of

archaeological activity that may be present within the site.

- Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
- Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
- Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

The removal of the overburden to the archaeological horizon was carried out by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, monitored, and supervised by a project officer of Archaeological Project Services.

Nine, c. 30m long and c. 2m wide trenches were set out along the layout of the planned residential development.

A site plan was prepared using a survey grade GPS (*Fig. 4*).

The representative sections of the trenches were drawn at a scale of 1:10, except for Trench 8, where it was recorded in 1:20 ratio. Each deposit exposed during the

investigation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was also compiled, and general site photographs were taken prior to and after the excavation of the proposed area (*Plates 1 & 33*).

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed by trenches in numerical order, from Trench 1 to Trench 9. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned on the field.

The natural geology was recorded as a compact, light yellowish-brown clayey-sand across the site, which was covered by a 0.06m-0.29m thick, compact, mid-greyish-brown silty-clay subsoil. The only exception was Trench 9, at the north-western edge of the site, where no subsoil was observed.

The site was sealed by a 0.34m-0.46m thick, compact, dark, brownish-grey silty-clay topsoil with occasional, small charcoal flakes and small, angular stones.

The excavation was significantly disrupted by rapidly rising groundwater, as most of the trenches were excavated below the water table.

Trench 1 (*Figs. 4-5 & 7; Sec. 3; Plates 2-3*)

Trench 1 was located slightly southwest from the site entrance in the northeastern corner of the site (*Fig.4*). It was aligned northeast-to-southwest and was 0.53m deep, 2.1m wide and 31m long (*Fig. 5; Plate 2*).

The natural geology (102) was recorded at 2.39m OD, covered by a 0.07m thick

subsoil (101), which was sealed by a 0.46m thick topsoil (100) (*Fig. 7; Sec. 3; Plate 3*).

There were no archaeological features present in the trench.

Trench 2 (*Figs. 4-5, 7 & 9; Secs. 4, 8 & 18; Plates 4-9*)

Trench 2 was situated northwest from Trench 1, along the northeastern border of the site (*Fig. 4*). Set out in a southeast-to-northwest alignment, the trench was 0.57m deep, 2.1m wide and 32m long (*Fig. 5; Plate 4*).

The natural (202) was found at 2.56m OD and truncated by two linear ditches, [203] and [206].

Ditch [203] was aligned to northeast-to-southwest and located across the centre of the trench. It had moderately steep sides and undulating base (*Fig. 7; Sec. 8; Plates 6-7*) and measured 0.35m deep, 2.47m wide and greater than 2.1m long. This was filled by a dark-grey silty-clay (204), which contained sherds of early medieval handmade jars of potential 12th to early/mid-13th century date and a single piece of industrial fired clay, coated with probable fuel ash slag.

A second ditch [206] was encountered at the southeast end of the trench. Aligned northeast-to-southwest, it was 0.25m deep, 1m wide and greater than 2.1m long with concave sides and base. It was filled by dark brownish-grey silty-clay (205) (*Fig. 9; Sec. 18; Plate 8-9*), which produced five post-medieval pottery sherds belonging to four domestic vessels of 18th century date. Further finds were identified as three late 13th-15th century, abraded brick fragments, an abraded, featureless lump of fired clay, a mid- to mid/late 17th century clay pipe stem fragment and a long-bone of a sheep or goat.

Both features were sealed by a c. 0.29m

thick subsoil (201), which was covered by a 0.38m thick topsoil (200) (*Fig. 7; Sec. 4; Plate 5*).

Trench 3 (*Figs. 4-5, 7 & 9; Plates 10-15*)

Trench 3 was 0.49m deep, 2.1m wide and 31m long and located south of Trench 2 in a north-to-south alignment (*Figs. 4-5; Plate 10*).

The natural geology (302) was recorded at 2.44m OD. It has been cut by three linear features, [303], [306] and [310].

Ditch [303] was situated at the centre of Trench 3 and it was aligned to southwest-to-northeast. It was 0.37m deep, 1.33m wide and greater than 2.1m long with concave southern and convex northern sides and a flat base (*Fig. 7; Sec. 1; Plate 12*). This was filled by a 0.13m thick, dark brownish-grey silty-clay lower deposit (304) and a 0.24m thick, mid-greyish-brown sandy-clay upper fill (305). The only archaeological material found in the ditch was derived from the lower fill (304) in the form of a fragment of a very abraded, handmade, potential 15th to 18th century brick.

An east-to-west aligned post-medieval boundary ditch [306], greater than 1.6m deep and 3.98m wide was found just to the north of ditch [303], (*Fig. 9; Sec. 15; Plate 13*). The feature was exposed by the mechanical excavator and backfilled shortly after recording due to its substantial size and collapsing sides. It was not fully excavated as a consequence of rapidly encroaching groundwater. The ditch had steep sides breaking into a potentially flat base, which was measured at 1.3m OD.

Three deposits were recorded in the feature, of which the lower one was a 0.63m thick, dark grey silty-clay (307), covered by a 0.31m thick, mid-brown sandy-clay (308). The uppermost deposit was a 0.10m thick, dark brownish-grey

silty-sand (311).

Only the lower fill (307) produced archaeological material in the form of a large, ironstone vessel of probable mid- to late 19th century date and a fragment of a clay pipe stem dating to the mid-18th to early 19th century. Also recovered from the deposit was a long-bone of a sub-adult pig.

The third linear [310] was found in the northern end of the trench, aligned northeast-to-southwest. This narrow, 0.6m wide and 0.12m deep linear was greater than 2.1m in length with concave sides and base and filled with a dark brownish-grey sandy-clay (309) (*Fig. 9; Sec. 17; Plates 14-15*). The only archaeological material recovered from here was a sherd of a large, Brown-glazed Earthenware bowl of late 17th to 18th century date.

The features were sealed by a thin layer of subsoil (301), measuring as 0.1m thick and covered by a 0.42m thick topsoil (300) (*Fig. 7; Sec. 5; Plate 11*).

Trench 4 (*Figs. 4-5, 7 & 9; Secs. 2, 6 & 16; Plates 16-20*)

Measuring 0.51m deep, 2.1m wide and 31m long, Trench 4 was situated 25m southwest from Trench 3 in a northwest-to-southeast alignment (*Figs. 4-5; Plate 16*).

The natural geology (402) was found at 2.35m OD, cut by a northeast-to-southwest aligned possible drainage ditch [408].

The ditch [408] was located at the centre of the trench. Its linear cut had steep south-eastern and gradual north-western sides and a flat base, measuring 0.24m deep, 3.1m wide and greater than 2.1m long (*Fig. 9; Sec. 16; Plates 19-20*). The 0.19m thick lower deposit (407) was a light greyish-brown clayey-sand. This was overlaid by a 0.12m thick, mid-brownish-grey sandy-clay fill (406), which was sealed by a 0.13m thick, mid-greyish-

brown silty-sand deposit (405).

Archaeological material from the fill (406) comprised a small assemblage of medieval pottery of potential 13th to 14th century date and a small, possibly intrusive, late 18th to mid-19th century sherd of a post-medieval vessel. The environmental sample taken from the deposit identified an assemblage of carbonised cereal grains, most numerous belonging to wheat, typical of cereal cultivation.

The linear [408] was truncated at its southwestern edge by a narrower, north-to-south aligned ditch [403]. This was more than 2.1m long, 0.29m deep and 1.18m wide with stepped eastern and steep western sides breaking into flat base (*Fig. 7; Sec. 2; Plates 18 & 20*). Its single, mid-greyish-brown sandy-clay fill (404) contained a group of fifteen pottery sherds of six domestic vessels, including two Early Medieval Handmade ware sherds of late 11th to mid-13th centuries, three medieval Bourne ware vessels of two medium-sized jars and a jug of probable 13th to 14th century date or later. Further find recovered was a right incisor of a horse.

All features were covered by a 0.12m thick subsoil (401), which was overlaid by 0.42m thick topsoil (400) (*Fig. 7; Sec. 6; Plate 17*). A modern, northwest-to-southeast aligned land drain was also recorded stretching along the length of the trench.

Trench 5 (*Figs. 4-5, 7 & 8; Secs. 7 & 13; Plates 21-23*)

Trench 5 was 0.41m deep, 2m wide and 30.7m long, aligned northeast-to-southwest and located at the southern corner of the site (*Fig. 4-5; Plate 21*).

The natural geology (502) was recorded with a gradual south facing slope, falling from 2.1m OD to 1.98m OD.

The natural was cut by a single northwest-

to-southeast aligned ditch [503] at the centre of the trench. Having steep sides and a concave base, it measured greater than 2m long, 0.29m deep and 1.09m wide and was filled by a mottled light brownish-grey sandy-clay (504) (*Fig. 8; Sec. 13; Plate 23*).

The ditch was covered by a 0.06m thick subsoil (501), which was overlaid by a 0.42m topsoil (500) (*Fig. 7; Sec. 7; Plate 22*).

The feature did not contain any archaeological material.

Trench 6 (*Figs. 4, 6 & 8; Sec. 10. ; Plates 24-25*)

Trench 6 was situated at the southwestern end of the site in a northwest-to-southeast alignment and measured 26.91m in length, with a width of 2m and a depth of 0.52m (*Fig. 4 & 6; Plate 24*). The trench was shortened as it could not be excavated further without overflowing groundwater.

The natural geology (602) was only exposed in patches due to heavy truncation by modern waste pits. It was recorded at c. 2.6m OD and covered by a slim, 60mm thick subsoil (601), which was sealed by a 0.45m thick topsoil (600) (*Fig. 8; Sec. 10; Plate 25*).

Trench 6 had no archaeological features.

Trench 7 (*Figs. 4, 6 & 8; Sec. 9; Plates 26-27*)

The 0.51m deep, 2.05m wide and 31.8m long Trench 7 was situated at the western part of the site and positioned to east-to-west (*Fig. 4 & 6; Plate 26*).

The natural geology (702) was encountered at 2.24m OD, heavily truncated by modern waste pits, especially on the eastern half of the trench. It was overlaid by a 0.18m subsoil (701), which was covered by a 0.38m thick topsoil

(700) (*Fig. 8; Sec. 9; Plate 27*).

Archaeological features were not encountered in the trench.

Trench 8 (*Figs. 4, 6 & 8; Sec. 11 ; Plates 28-29*)

Trench 8 was situated at the centre of the site (*Fig. 4*). Aligned northwest-to-southeast it was 0.75m deep, 2m wide and 30.88m long (*Fig. 6; Plate 28*).

The natural geology (802) was found at 2.52m OD and was cut by a post-medieval boundary ditch [803], which was aligned to northeast-to-southwest. The ditch had gently sloping northwestern sides and a potentially flat base (*Fig. 8; Sec. 11; Plate 29*). It was greater than 18.24m long, more than 2m wide and over 0.38m deep. The feature was not fully excavated due to the limits of the trench and the height of the encroaching groundwater. The ditch had two deposits, a 0.3m thick, dark brownish-grey sandy-silt lower fill (804) and a 0.22m thick, dark greyish-brown silty-sand upper fill (805).

There were no archaeological finds retained from the feature, which was covered by a 0.09m thick subsoil (801) overlaid by a 0.34m thick topsoil (800).

Trench 9 (*Figs. 4, 6 & 8; Secs. 12 & 14; Plates 30-32*)

Trench 9 was excavated along the northwestern border of the site in a northeast-to-southwest alignment (*Fig. 4*). It was 0.48m deep, 2m wide and 30.8m long (*Fig. 6; Plate 30*).

The natural geology (901) was recorded at 2.62m OD at the centre of the trench and cut by a single, modern, rectangular pit [902], probably a test pit for ground survey. Aligned to east-to-west, the feature had nearly vertical sides and a flat base, and measured as 0.15m deep, 0.83m wide and 1.41m long (*Fig. 8; Sec. 14; Plate 32*).

Its backfill (903) consisted of mottled brownish-grey sandy-silt, which did not contain archaeological material.

As no subsoil was recorded in the ditch, the feature was covered only by a 0.39m thick topsoil (900) (*Fig. 8; Sec. 12; Plate 31*).

6. DISCUSSION

The general stratigraphy of the site records a compact, light yellowish-brown clayey-sand natural geology throughout the trenches. It had a gentle southeast facing slope, which was measured at 2.68m OD in Trench 9 and at 2.38m OD in Trench 4.

The excavation exposed only linear features, which comprised a notable boundary ditch and drainage ditches from the 11th century date to the mid-19th century.

The earliest features were dated to the late medieval period, around the 11th to mid-14th centuries. Features recorded in Trenches 2 and 4 were likely to be parts of the same ditch. The ditch [203] in Trench 2 was found in the same northeast-to-southwest alignment to ditch [408] in Trench 4. Although there was roughly 80m distance between the two features, based on their appearance and recovered archaeological material, it is reasonable to think that these represented the same linear.

The evaluation recorded three drainage ditches and a formal boundary ditch from the post-medieval period.

Until the 1950s, the land had been divided by an east-to-west aligned field boundary ditch, stretching across the centre of the site (*Fig. 3*). This was encountered in Trenches 3 and 8, becoming significantly wider in latter, probably due to modern intrusions. Archaeological material in the form of pottery sherds and clay pipe

amongst domestic waste suggest 19th century date for the feature.

Based on their resemblance in their alignment and appearance, post-medieval drainage ditches [206] in Trench 2 and [310] in Trench 3 were potentially the same feature, both dated to the 17th-18th century.

The majority of the features were likely to be drainage ditches, which suggests that the land was used potentially for agricultural purposes with the need for adequate water management. The former, post-medieval boundary ditch stretching across the site and marked on historical maps, perhaps indicate multiple ownerships of the land.

In the mid-20th century, the site had been divided into two parcels, where the southern parcel initially was left as marshland, then drained and unified with the northern parcel. The trial trenches excavated to the southern parcel revealed that the area has been heavily truncated by modern waste pits in various sizes, leaving only glimpses of the natural geology. Dumping waste to the former marshland contributed to the systematic levelling of the area for matching it to the northern parcel. This was present in Trenches 6 and 7 where extensive modern waste was turned over by the mechanical excavator.

The mixed assemblage of pottery sherds collected from the features are from the late medieval to early modern date. The pottery of medieval origin were derived from disposed domestic vessels of 11th to mid-14th century date, comprising locally and regionally produced wares fired in kilns predominantly of South Lincolnshire, but also of North Cambridgeshire and Norfolk.

The six sherds of post-medieval domestic vessels were dated to the 17th-18th century and were products of regional kilns, comprising Staffordshire-type Mottled

ware, Midlands Light-bodied Slipware and Brown-glazed Earthenware.

The pottery assemblage suggests good access to local and regional markets, which also indicate a healthy trade-network.

The ceramic building material recovered was entirely in an abraded to very abraded condition. The collection comprising four handmade, structural brick fragments of late medieval and early post-medieval date. Three of them dated to 13th to 15th centuries and one to 15th to 18th centuries. The finds perhaps indicate a building or other constructions, such as sewage or a well in the proximity of the site.

A poorly preserved lump of fired clay with undiagnostic form or function found in a ditch with 13th-15th century pottery finds, and an industrial fired clay fragment of potential 12th to early/mid-13th century date were also recovered from one of the features. The latter suggested exposure to an extremely high-temperature activity, perhaps indicating smithing or smelting in the vicinity.

The site produced only a small assemblage of animal bones of medium and large-size species. Sheep or goat and pig bones were found in post-medieval deposits, while a single piece of horse incisor was collected from a medieval feature. The remains are all from domestic animals used either for food, wool, or draught, indicative of small-scale farming, perhaps of a small-holder.

The assemblage of plant remains retained from the environmental samples of the features predominantly represent low-density scatters of waterlogged and charred macrofossils with some cereal remains. Cereal grain was only identified in one sample, collected from the medieval ditch [406]. The recovered grain showed characteristics of bread wheat, but it was not preserved sufficiently enough to be diagnosed conclusively. The carbonised

cereals in the ditch indicate the disposal of them as waste material, derived perhaps from a corn-dryer or from processing/cooking activities. The presence of cereal grain in the sample further suggestive of a low-scale agricultural activity in the area.

Several modern features were noted on the site, generally situated in the southwestern trenches, mostly of waste pits frequently filled with glass, plastic, chicken wire, construction material and rubber. Further modern feature was recorded in the form of a rectangular, potential ground monitoring pit in Trench 9.

The only undated feature was a northwest-to-southeast aligned ditch [503], in Trench 5. It appeared to be a drainage ditch, which seemingly had not linked up with any of the other linears.

Although features relating to a medieval settlement was recorded at Milestone Lane, in the vicinity of the site, no closely associated features were encountered here during the evaluation trenching.

The site contributed to the East Midland Research Framework to a certain extent regarding the development of medieval rural settlements, trade and agrarian landscape (Knight *et al*, 2012).

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken on land at Surfleet Road, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, as the site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, close to Milestone Lane which recorded features relating to medieval settlement, in the form of what are thought to be sunken featured buildings of a domestic nature.

The evaluation revealed medieval and post-medieval drainage ditches and a boundary ditch associated to low-scale agricultural activity of potential farmsteads

in the vicinity of the area; and identified systematic modern waste disposal on the site.

The recovered pottery finds proved to be predominantly local products mixed with some regional wares, commonly found in South Holland. These are indicative of a good access to local and regional markets and suggest a healthy trade-network. Vessels were identified to be domestic in nature and dated predominantly to the 12th to 14th centuries. Post-medieval features held pottery sherds with 17th to 18th century dates.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to Burmor Construction for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Paul Cope-Faulkner, who also edited this report along with Neil Parker.

9. PERSONNEL

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 CAD Illustration: Peter Tovizi
 Post-excavation Analysis: Peter Tovizi
 Archiving: Denise Buckley/Maria LeRoi

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 LHER Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record
 OD Ordnance Datum

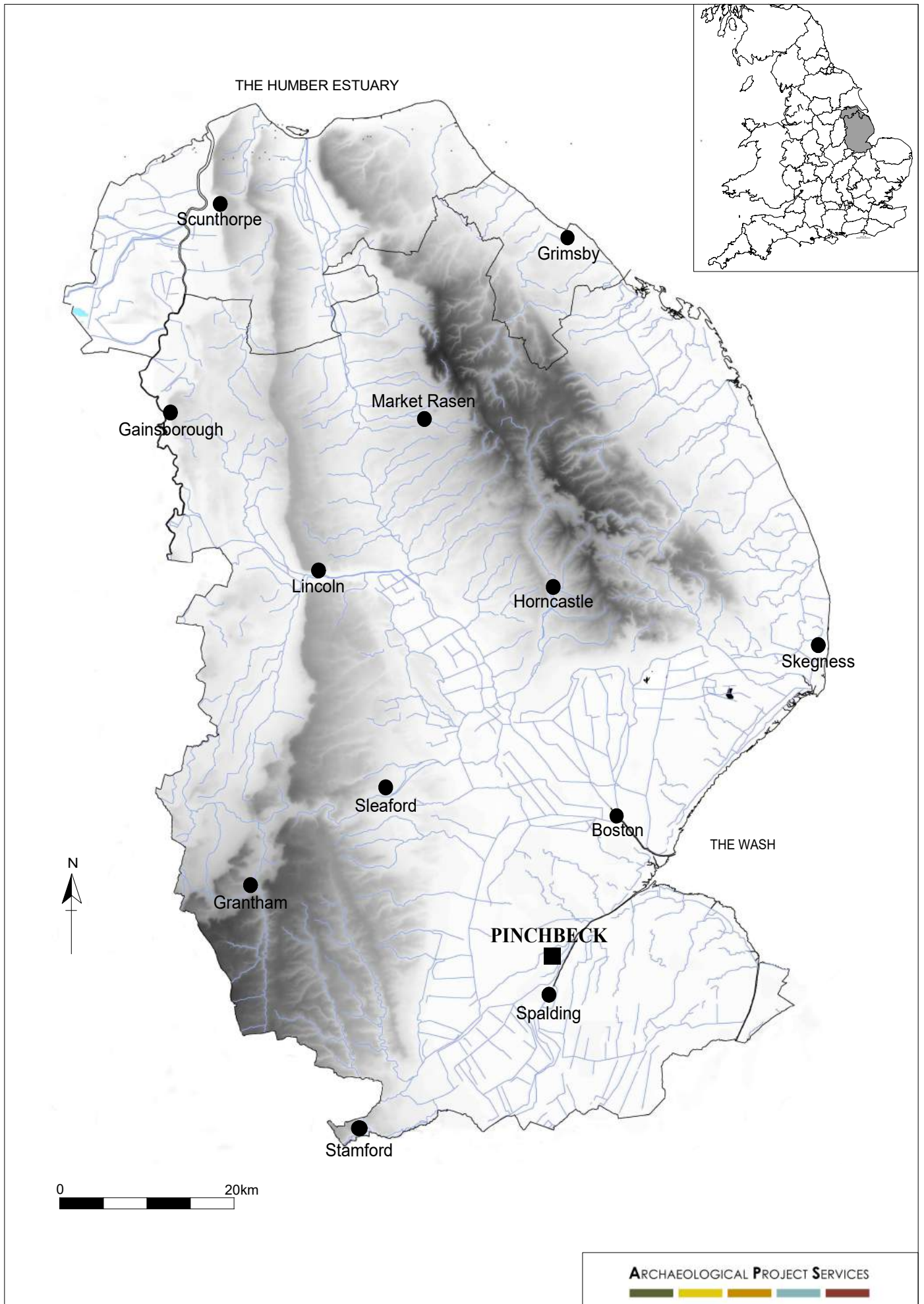


Figure 1. General location plan

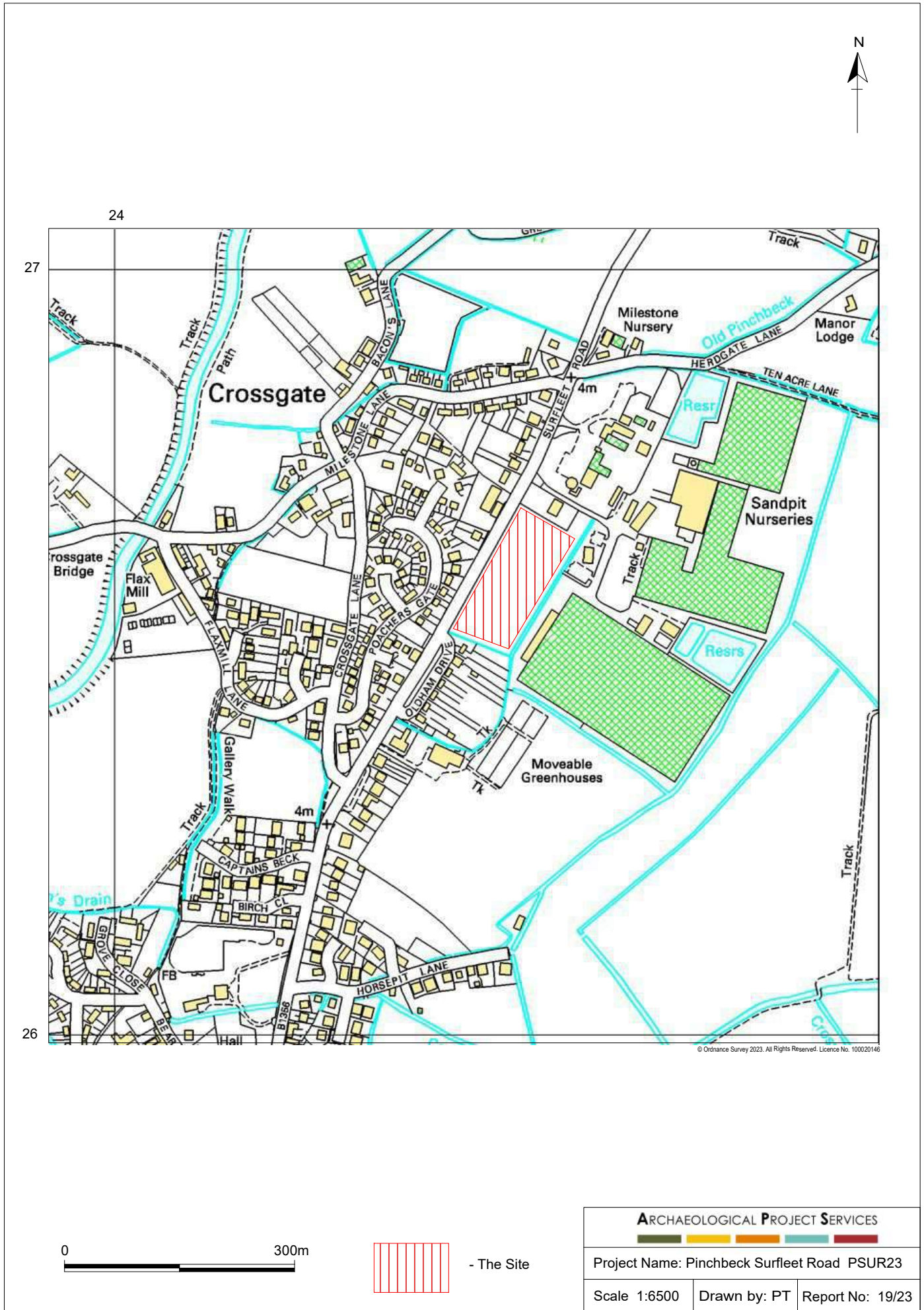


Figure 2. Site location

OS Six Inch, 1840s-1880s (county layers)



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0 250m



- The Site

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

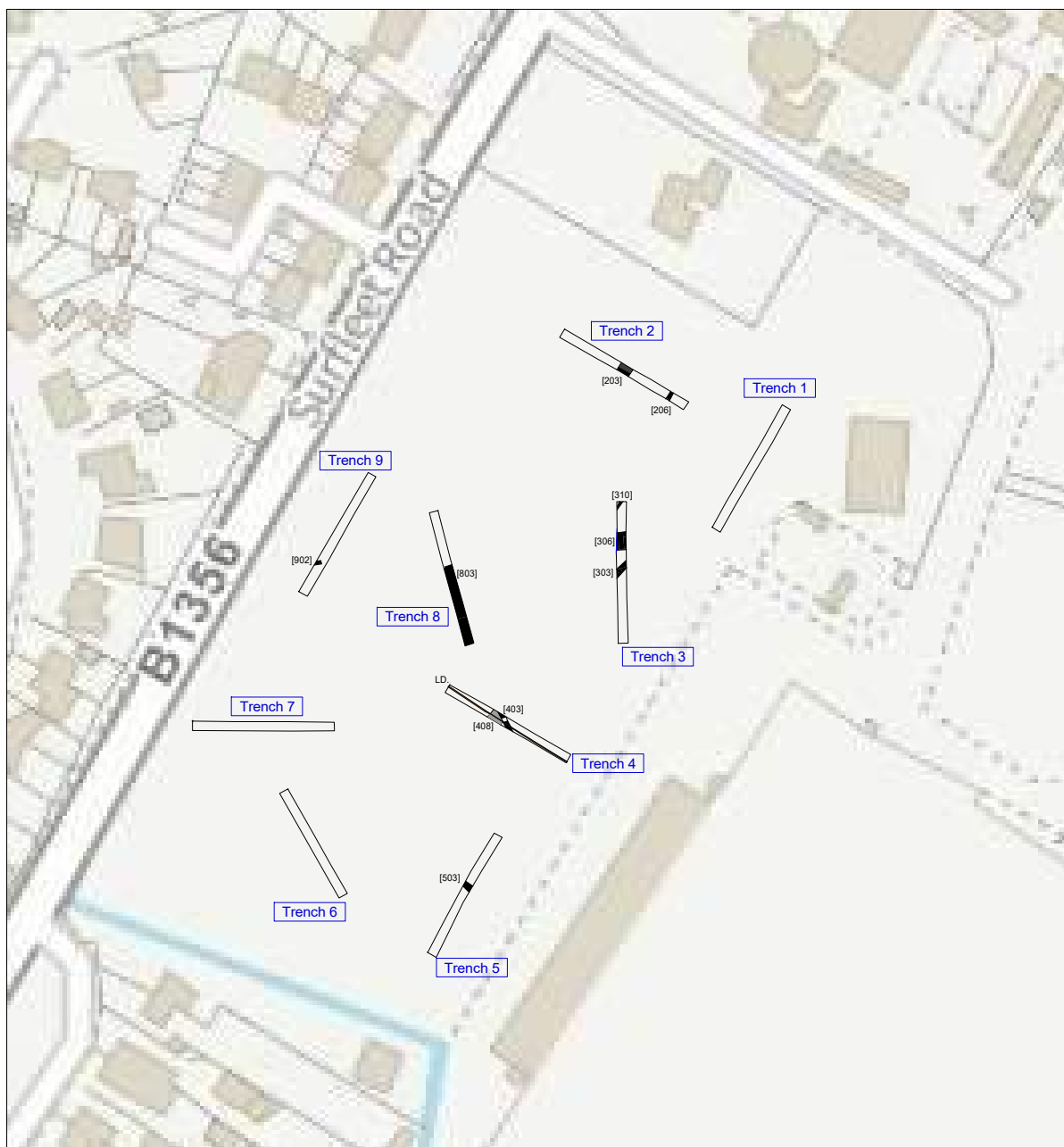
Project Name: Pinchbeck Surfleet Road PSUR23

Scale 1:300

Drawn by: PT

Report No: 19/23

Figure 3 - The Site in the 1840s-1880s



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0 50m

Key:
LD. -Land drain

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Drawn by: PT

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Figure 4. Site Plan

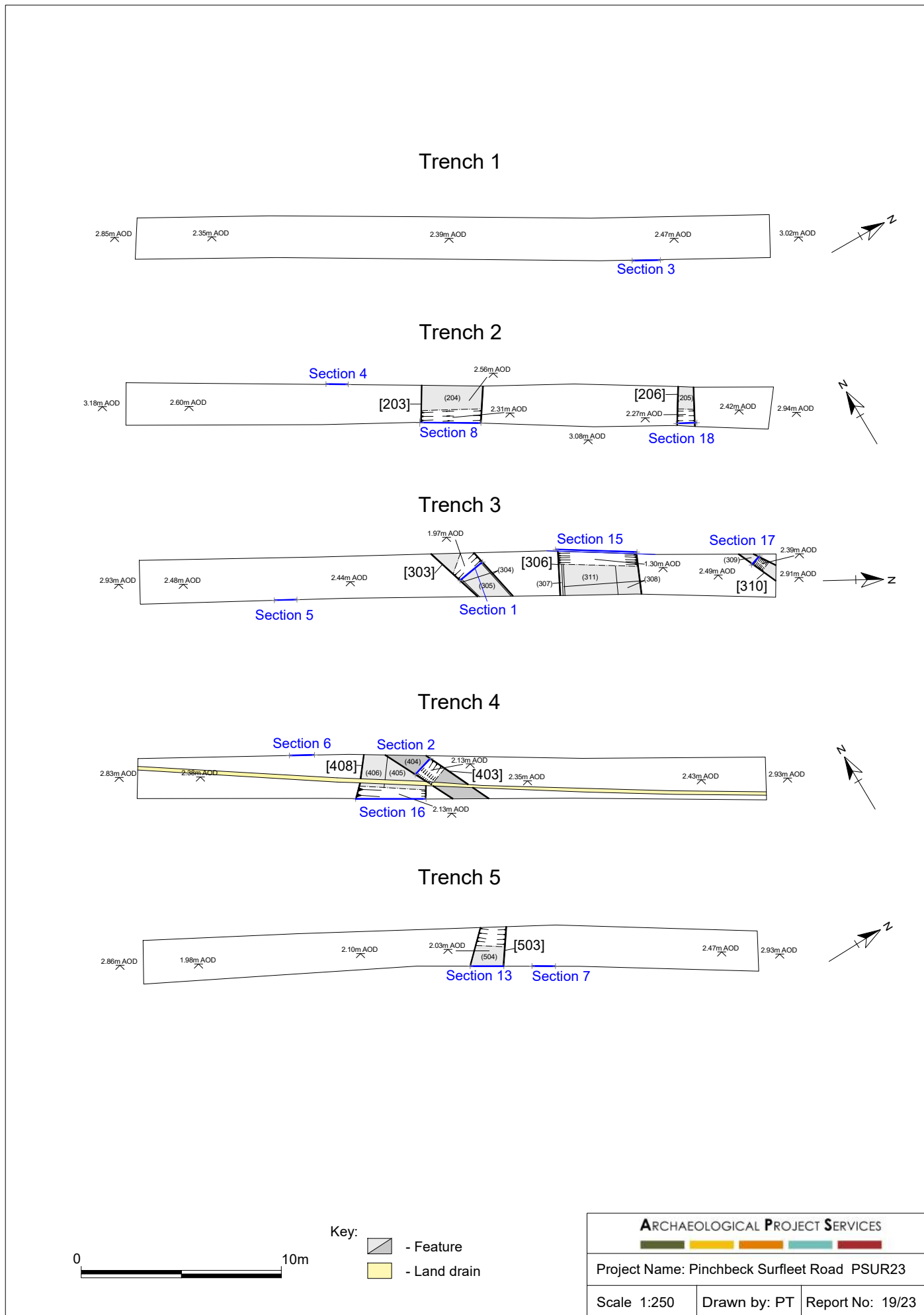
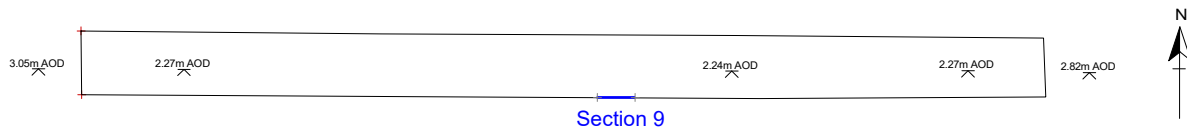


Figure 5. Trenches 1-5

Trench 6



Trench 7



Trench 8



Trench 9



Key: - Feature

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Scale 1:250

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Figure 6. Trenches 6-9

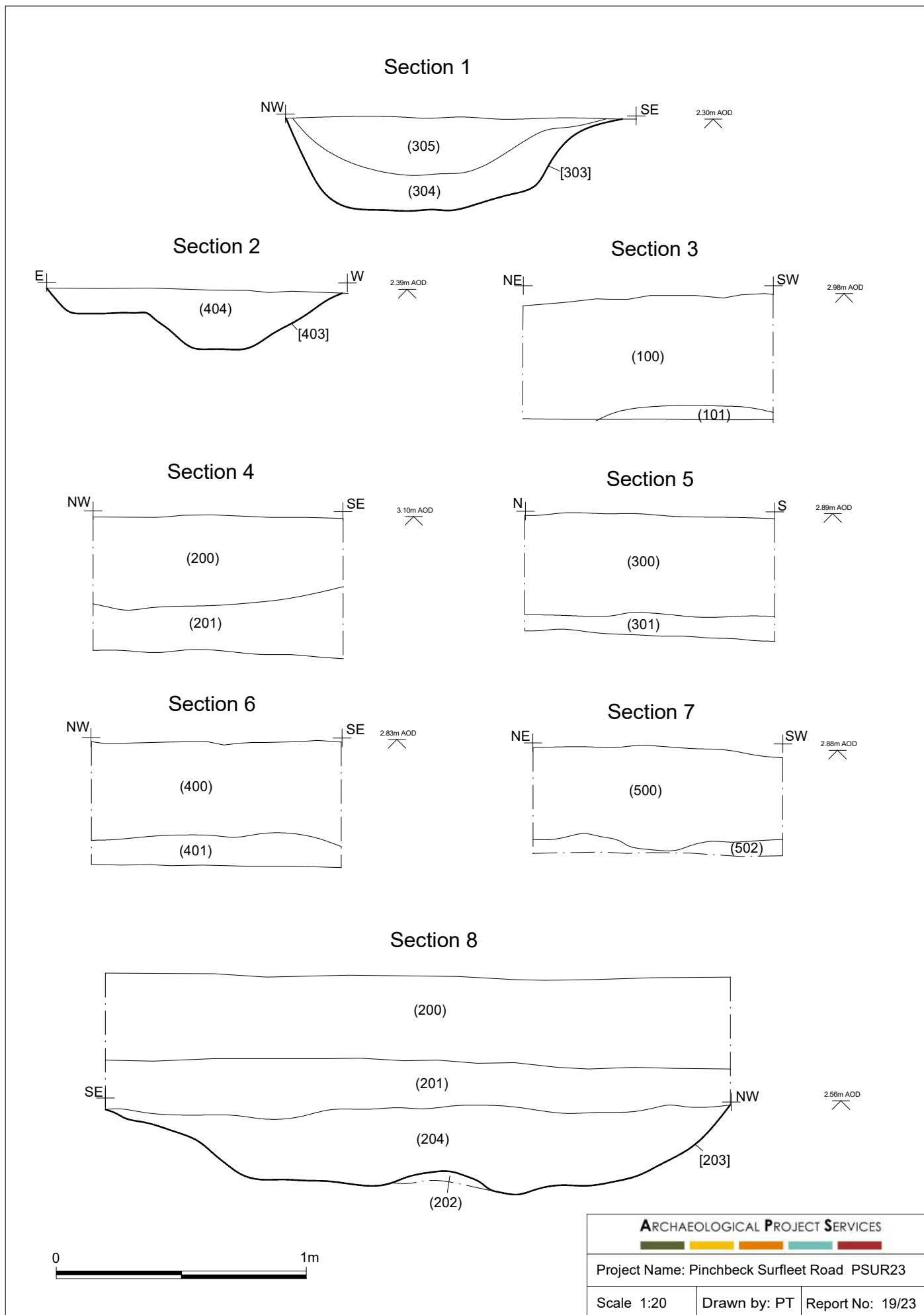
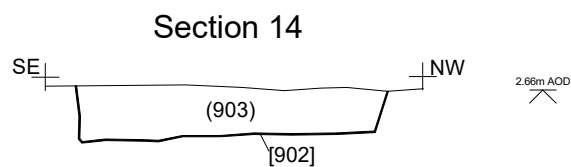
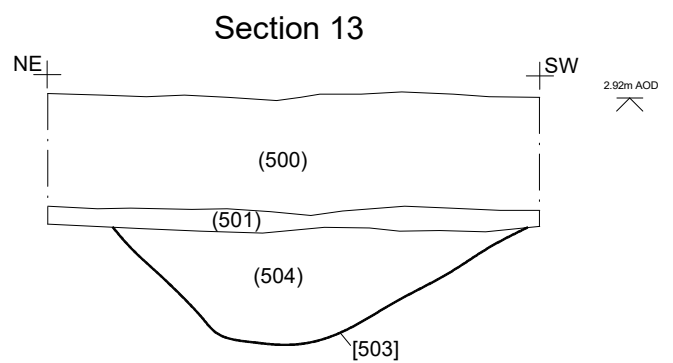
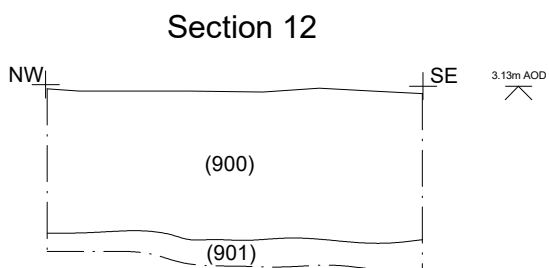
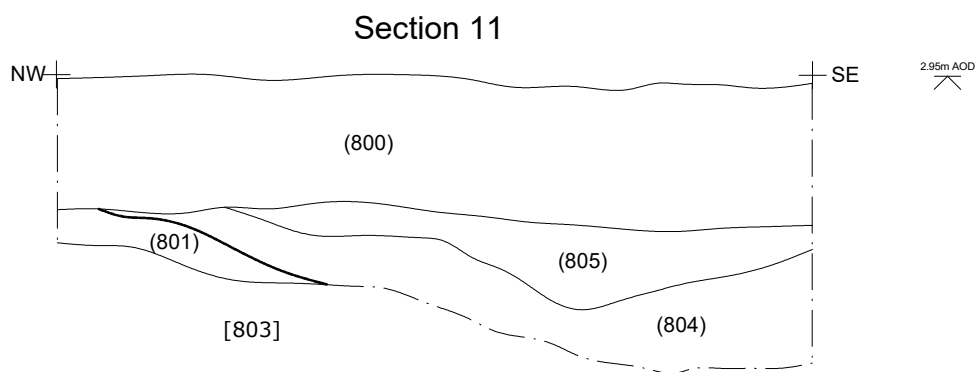
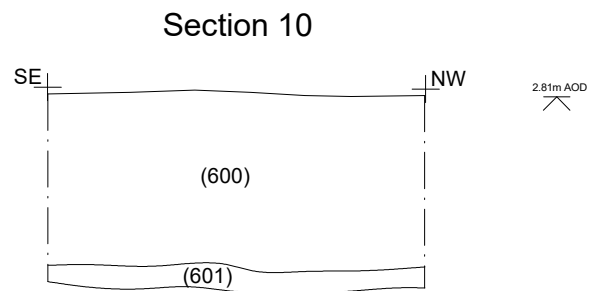
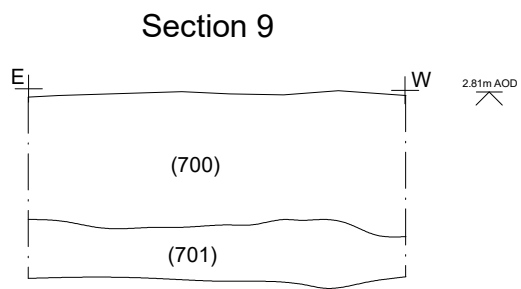


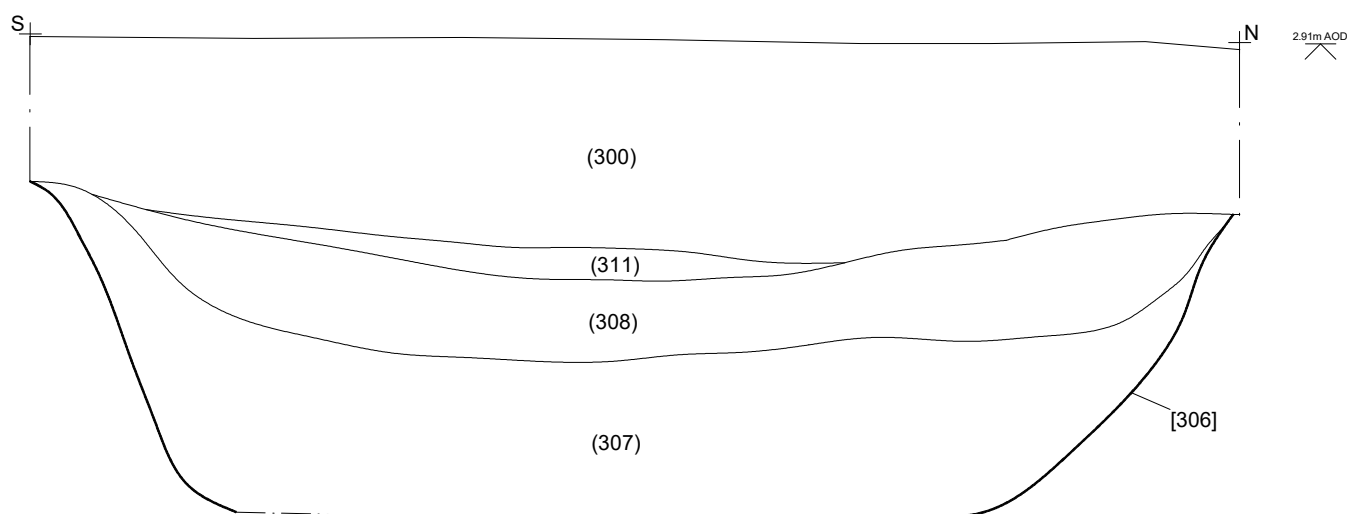
Figure 7. Sections 1-8



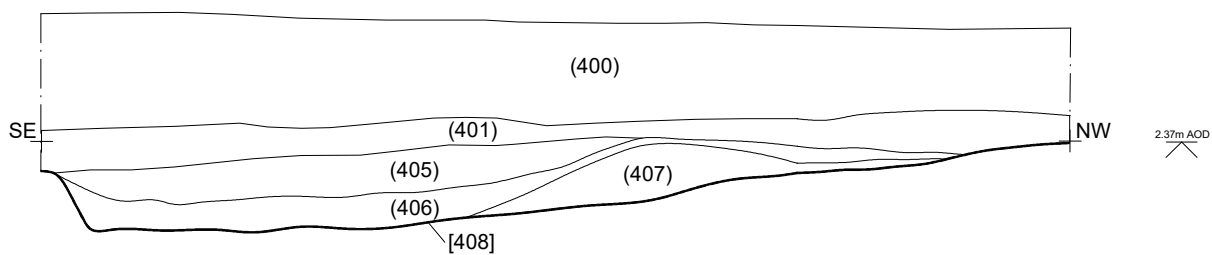
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES		
Project Name: Pinchbeck Surfleet Road PSUR23		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PT	Report No: 19/23

Figure 8. Sections 9-14

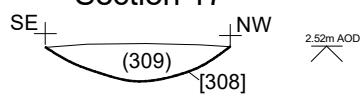
Section 15



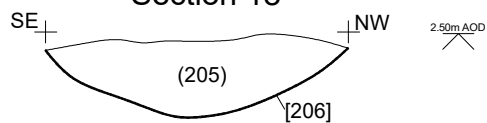
Section 16



Section 17



Section 18



ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES		
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Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PT	Report No: 19/23

Figure 9. Sections 15-18

PLATES



Plate 1. Pre-excitation photos of the Site

Trench 1.



Plate 2. Overview of Trench 1



Plate 3. Northwest facing representative section of Trench 1

Trench 2.



Plate 4. Overview of Trench 2



Plate 5. Northeast facing section of ditch [203] in Trench 2



Plate 6. Northeast facing section of ditch [206] in Trench 2

Trench 3.



Plate 7. Overview of Trench 3



Plate 8. Southwest facing section of ditch [303] in Trench 3



Plate 9. East facing section of ditch [306] in Trench 3



Plate 10. Northeast facing section of ditch [310] in Trench 3

Trench 4.



Plate 11. Overview of Trench 4



Plate 12. South facing section of ditch [403] in Trench 4



Plate 13. Northeast facing section of ditch [408] in Trench 4

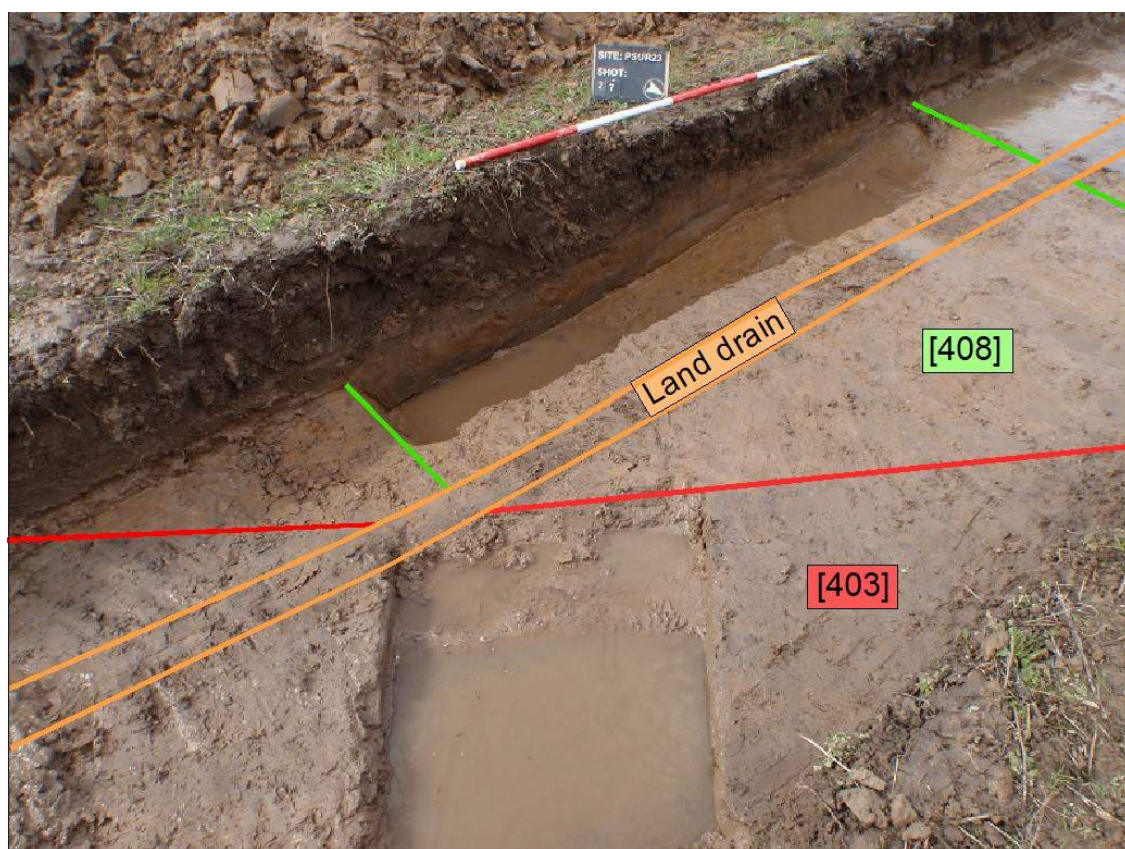


Plate 14. Annotated plan of the intercut of ditches [403] and [408] in Trench 4

Trench 5.



Plate 15. Overview of the south-western and north-eastern ends of Trench 5 (please note the incorrect position of the arrow on the right-side shot)



Plate 16. Northwest facing section of ditch [503] in Trench 5

Trench 6.



Plate 17. Overview of Trench 6



Plate 18. Northeast facing representative section of Trench 6

Trench 7.



Plate 19. Overview of Trench 7



Plate 20. North facing representative section of Trench 7

Trench 8.



Plate 21. Overview of Trench 8



Plate 22. Southwest facing representative section of Trench 8 with the north-western side of ditch [803]

Trench 9.



Plate 23. Overview of Trench 9



Plate 24. Northeast facing section of Geotech pit [902] in Trench 9



Plate 25. Post-excavation photos of the Site

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench no.	Context no.	Description	Interpretation
1.	(100)	Compact, dark, brownish-grey silty-clay with occasional, small charcoal flakes and small, angular stones. 0.46m thick	Topsoil
	(101)	Compact, mid-greyish-brown silty-clay. 0.07m thick	Subsoil
	(102)	Compact, light yellowish-brown clayey-sand.	Natural
2.	(200)	Compact, dark, brownish-grey silty-clay with occasional, small charcoal flakes and small, angular stones. 0.38m thick	Topsoil
	(201)	Compact, mid-greyish-brown silty-clay. 0.29m thick	Subsoil
	(202)	Compact, light yellowish-brown clayey-sand.	Natural
	[203]	Linear cut of a ditch with moderately steep sides, sharp top and concave base break of slopes and undulated base, aligned to northeast-to-southwest. 0.35m deep, 2.47m wide and >2.1m in length	Ditch
	(204)	Compact, dark grey silty-clay with occasional, small, rounded stones. 0.35m thick	Backfill of ditch [203]
	(205)	Compact, dark brownish-grey silty-clay with occasional, small, charcoal flakes. 0.25m thick	Backfill of ditch [206]
	[206]	Linear cut of a ditch with concave sides, sharp top and concave base break of slopes and concave base, aligned to northeast-to-southwest. 0.25m deep, 1m wide and >2.1m in length	Ditch
3.	(300)	Compact, dark, brownish-grey silty-clay with occasional, small charcoal flakes and small, angular stones. 0.42m thick	Topsoil
	(301)	Compact, mid-greyish-brown silty-clay. 0.1m thick	Subsoil
	(302)	Compact, light yellowish-brown clayey-sand.	Natural
	[303]	Linear ditch with concave southern and convex northern sides, sharp top and gentle base break of slopes and flat base, aligned to southwest-to-northeast. 0.37m deep, 1.33m wide and >2.1m in length	Ditch
	(304)	Compact, dark brownish-grey silty-clay with occasional, small charcoal flakes. 0.13m thick	Backfill of ditch [303]
	(305)	Compact, mid-greyish-brown sandy-clay. 0.24m thick	Backfill of ditch [303]
	[306]	Linear cut of a ditch with steep sides, sharp break of slopes and flat base, aligned to east-to-west. >1.60m deep, 3.98m wide and >2.1m in length	Ditch
	(307)	Compact, dark grey silty-clay with occasional, small mollusc shell fragments. 0.63m thick	Backfill of ditch [306]
	(308)	Compact, mid-brown sandy-clay. 0.31m thick	Backfill of ditch [306]
	(309)	Compact, dark brownish-grey sandy-clay with occasional, small, angular stones. 0.12m thick	Backfill of ditch [310]
	[310]	Linear cut of a ditch with concave sides, sharp top and concave base break of slopes and concave base, aligned to southwest-to-northeast. 0.12m deep, 0.6m wide and >2.1m in length	Ditch
	(311)	Compact, dark brownish-grey silty-sand with occasional, small, angular stones. 0.1m thick	Backfill of ditch [306]
4.	(400)	Compact, dark, brownish-grey silty-clay with occasional, small charcoal flakes and small, angular stones. 0.42m thick	Topsoil
	(401)	Compact, mid-greyish-brown silty-clay. 0.12m thick	Subsoil

Trench no.	Context no.	Description	Interpretation
	(402)	Compact, light yellowish-brown clayey-sand.	Natural
	[403]	Linear cut of a ditch with stepped eastern and steep western sides, sharp break of slopes and flat base, aligned to north-to-south. 0.29m deep, 1.18m wide and >2.1m in length	Ditch
	(404)	Compact, mid-greyish-brown sandy-clay with occasional mollusc shell fragments and small, angular stones. 0.29m thick	Backfill of ditch [403]
	(405)	Compact, mid-greyish-brown silty-sand with occasional, small, angular stones. 0.13m thick	Backfill of ditch [408]
	(406)	Compact, mid-brownish-grey sandy-clay with occasional, small, rounded stones. 0.12m thick	Backfill of ditch [408]
	(407)	Compact, light greyish-brown clayey-sand with occasional, small, angular stones. 0.19m thick	Backfill of ditch [408]
	[408]	Linear cut of a ditch with steep south-eastern and gradual northwestern sides, sharp southeastern and gentle northwestern top and base break of slopes and flat base, aligned to northeast-to-southwest. 0.24m deep, 3.1m wide and >2.1m in length	Ditch
5.	(500)	Compact, dark, brownish-grey silty-clay with occasional, small charcoal flakes and small, angular stones. 0.42m thick	Topsoil
	(501)	Compact, mid-greyish-brown silty-clay. 0.06m thick	Subsoil
	(502)	Compact, light yellowish-brown clayey-sand.	Natural
	[503]	Linear cut of a ditch with steep sides, sharp top and concave base break of slopes and concave base, aligned to northwest-to-southeast. 0.29m deep, 1.09m wide and >2m in length	Ditch
	(504)	Compact, mottled light brownish-grey sandy-clay with occasional, small, angular stones. 0.29m thick	Backfill of ditch [503]
6.	(600)	Compact, dark, brownish-grey silty-clay with occasional, small charcoal flakes and small, angular stones. 0.45m thick	Topsoil
	(601)	Compact, mid-greyish-brown silty-clay. 0.06m thick	Subsoil
	(602)	Compact, light yellowish-brown clayey-sand.	Natural
7.	(700)	Compact, dark, brownish-grey silty-clay with occasional, small charcoal flakes and small, angular stones. 0.38m thick	Topsoil
	(701)	Compact, mid-greyish-brown silty-clay. 0.18m thick	Subsoil
	(702)	Compact, light yellowish-brown clayey-sand.	Natural
8.	(800)	Compact, dark, brownish-grey silty-clay with occasional, small charcoal flakes and small, angular stones. 0.34m thick	Topsoil
	(801)	Compact, mid-greyish-brown silty-clay. 0.09m thick	Subsoil
	(802)	Compact, light yellowish-brown clayey-sand.	Natural
	[803]	Linear cut of a ditch with gently sloping sides and gentle top break of slope, aligned to northeast-to-southwest. >0.38m deep, >18.24m wide and >2m in length	Ditch
	(804)	Compact, dark brownish-grey sandy-silt with occasional, small charcoal flakes and small, angular stones. >0.30m thick	Backfill of ditch [803]
	(805)	Compact, dark greyish-brown silty-sand with occasional, small, angular stones. 0.22m thick	Backfill of ditch [803]
9.	(900)	Compact, dark, brownish-grey silty-clay with occasional, small charcoal flakes and small, angular stones. 0.39m thick	Topsoil
	(901)	Compact, light yellowish-brown clayey-sand.	Natural
	[902]	Rectangular cut of pit with nearly vertical sides, sharp break of slopes and flat base, aligned to east-to-west. 0.15m deep, 0.83m wide and 1.41m in length	Pit
	(903)	Loose, mottled brownish-grey sandy-silt. 0.15m thick	Backfill of pit [902]

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Jane Young and Johanna Gray

Introduction

Thirty-two sherds of post-Roman pottery, representing twenty vessels and weighing 0.572kgs were examined for this report. The chronologically identifiable pottery ranges in date from the early medieval to early modern periods.

The pre-post medieval assemblage was sorted visually and then examined under a x20 binocular microscope using a small freshly broken edge. Every effort was made (a check with each sherd against all others in that fabric) to check for cross-deposit joins but none were found. The fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (Young et al 2005) expanded for use within the County were used for recording (Table 1). The assemblage was quantified by four measures: number of sherds, vessel count, weight in grams and Estimated Rim Equivalent (REVE) with the resulting archive being entered onto an Access database (Appendix 1). Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and a Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (2016) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

Condition

The material is mainly in a slightly abraded and stable condition, although several sherds are covered in concretions that extend over the broken edges. Individual sherd size as presented varies from 2grams to 49grams. Five vessels are represented by more than a single sherd.

The Pottery

In total thirty-two sherds from twenty vessels of early medieval to early modern type were presented for examination. The eleven recovered ware types are from local and regional sources (Table1). The recovered vessel form types are mostly limited to a range of jugs, jars and bowls.

Table 1 *Pottery types from the site with total quantities by sherd count, vessel count, weight in grams and Estimated Rim Equivalent (REVE)*

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels	Total weight	REVE
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1950	2	2	42	0
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1950	1	1	7	0
BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	1150	1400	12	6	278	0.10
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	1	1	2	0
EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	5	4	76	0
GRIMT	Grimston-type ware	1200	1550	2	1	19	0
IRNSTN	Modern Ironstone	1810	1900	1	1	6	0
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	1	1	34	0
MLBSL	Midlands Light-bodied Slipware	1680	1800	1	1	18	0.06
SLCBTG	South Lincolnshire Coarse Baston-type	1200	1350	4	1	79	0
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1690	1800	2	1	11	0
Totals				32	20	572	0.0.16

Early Medieval

Five of the sherds recovered from the site are from four vessels of early medieval type. The vessels are all of East Anglian Early Medieval Handmade type (EMHM) and come from jars or bowls of potential late 11th to early/mid-13th century date.

Medieval

Nineteen sherds representing eleven vessels in four ware groupings of local and regional manufacture are of medieval type. It is unlikely that any of the vessels post-date the mid-14th century and most probable that the majority of vessels are of late 12th to 13th century date.

Twelve sherds are from eight vessels in four fabric combinations (Fabrics A/B, A/E, A/B/C and A/B/F) are of Medieval Bourne-type (BOUA). With the exception of the jar in Fabric A/E the recovered fabrics are exceptionally iron-rich possibly suggesting production outside of Bourne, although production in Bourne of similar fabrics may not have previously been noted. The recovered sherds are from three jars of small and medium size, two jugs of large and medium size and an internally glazed bowl decorated externally with a vertical applied and pressed strip. The jar in Fabric A/E is early in the medieval Bourne sequence as is the jar in fabric A/B/F. These vessels belong to the period between the late 12th and early/mid-13th centuries whereas the other three vessels in themselves can only be dated to between the 13th and mid-14th centuries.

Four sherds in a newly defined ware type (SLCBTG) are from a single jug: South Lincolnshire Coarse Baston-type Glazed – (SLCBTG)

Four sherds from a single jug are in a reduced fabric that contains abundant rounded quartz grains of mainly 0.4 to 0.8mm size, moderate iron-rich grains and common oolitic and rounded calcareous grains. The fabric is similar to, but much coarser than, South Lincolnshire Baston-type Oxidised ware (SLBTOX). Previous small isolated sherds with similar fabrics have been noted in the South Holland and South Kesteven areas but have not been noted before but have not been classified. Production of pottery in the 13th century is known at Baston but this vessel potentially may have been produced either within South Kesteven or north Cambridgeshire. The recovered jug has an olive-green glaze and is decorated applied or slip-trailed vertical strips radiating from shoulder in a fine inclusion less fabric or slip. The type has a potential date range between the 13th and mid-14th centuries.

Two sherds from a jar in a Grimston-type fabric containing some coarse calcareous inclusion GRIMT) may be of Lincolnshire or north Norfolk production. The jar is of 13th to 14th century type. A basal sherd from a small jug in a fine oxidised micaceous and calcareous fabric also containing common fine iron-rich grains and fragments of biotite is a regional import from an unknown source. The kicked out base has an external pocked green suspension glaze on the underside that contains lead pellets and a similar but sparser glaze on the external walls. The jar is of 13th or 14th century date.

Post-Medieval

Six sherds are of post-medieval type. A single small basal sherd is from an internally glazed Black-glazed Earthenware (BL) jar or bowl of late 17th to 18th century date. Two Brown-glazed Earthenware sherds (BERTH) are from a cylindrical jar and a large bowl of mid-17th to 18th century and late 17th to 18th century type. A rim sherd from a large Midlands Light-bodied Slipware bowl or dish with an internal very dark brown glaze is of late 17th to 18th century date. The other two sherds are from an 18th century Staffordshire-type Mottled ware (STMO) vessel of uncertain form.

Early Modern

Two early modern sherds were recovered from the site. The earlier sherd is from a late 18th to mid-19th century Creamware vessel (CREA) whilst the later one is from a large Ironstone vessel (IRNSTN) of probable mid to late 19th century date. The two sherds are too small to identify vessel form.

The Site Sequence

The site produced thirty-two post-Roman sherds from twenty vessels found in six deposits in three trenches.

Trench 2

Eight sherds representing six vessels were recovered from two ditches in Trench 2. Fill (204) of ditch [203] produced three sherds from two Early Medieval Handmade jars of probable 12th to early/mid-13th century date. The five sherds recovered from fill (205) of ditch [206] are from four vessels of post-Medieval type. The Staffordshire-type Mottled ware sherd suggests an 18th century date for the group.

Trench 3

Two ditches in Trench 3 [306 and 310] each produced a single sherd of post-Roman pottery. That found in fill (307) of ditch [306] is from a large Ironstone vessel of probable mid to late 19th century date whereas the sherd from a large Brown-glazed Earthenware bowl recovered from fill (309) of ditch [310] dates to between the late 17th and 18th centuries.

Trench 4

A total of twenty-two sherds representing twelve vessels of early medieval and medieval type were recovered from two ditches [403 and 408] in Trench 4. The group of fifteen sherds from six vessels found in fill (404) of ditch [403] includes three identifiable jars and two jugs. The other sherd is from a jar or bowl. The two Early Medieval Handmade ware sherds have a potential late 11th to early/mid-13th century date range as they are chronologically undiagnostic. The three Medieval Bourne ware vessels comprise two medium-sized jars and a jug with two of the fabrics suggesting a late 12th to early/mid-13th century date. A decorated jug in a newly defined ware type (SLCBTG) is highly unlikely to date to the latter 12th century and potential could date until as late as the mid-14th century. If the recovered pottery forms a contemporary group it belongs in the 13th century between the early and early/mid-13th century, however it is far too small a group to conclude this and a 13th to mid-14th century, or later, deposition date is more likely.

Fill (406) of ditch [408] produced a small group of seven sherds from five medieval vessels and one of late 18th to mid-19th century date (CREA). The medieval vessels include three Medieval Bourne ware vessels comprising a large jug, a small jar and a bowl, a Grimston-type jar and a small regionally imported jug (MEDX). These medieval vessels are of potential 13th to 14th century date, although they most probably predate the mid-14th century.

Summary and Recommendations

A small mixed group of post-Roman pottery of early medieval to early modern date was recovered from the site. The majority of recovered sherds date to between the 12th and mid-14th centuries and attest to rubbish disposal in the area during that period. The recovered material is domestic in nature and with one exception is typical of what could be expected within South Holland,

Four sherds have been removed to the County Fabric Type Series and the two early modern sherds discarded otherwise this assemblage should be retained for future study.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Jane Young and Johanna Gray

Introduction

Six fragments of ceramic building material comprising handmade structural brick, and fired clay, weighing 2.577kgs in total were submitted for examination. The chronologically identifiable material is of potential late medieval and early post-medieval date. The fragments were examined at x 20 binocular magnification using a binocular microscope. The described fired clay and hand-formed bricks fabrics are based on microscopic examination. The assemblage was recorded using ceramic codenames (Table 2) and the resulting archive was entered in an Access database (Appendix 1). Recording complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001), the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group guidelines (2001) and the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

Condition

The material recovered is entirely in an abraded to very abraded condition. Individual fragment size ranges from 6gram to 1.306kgs.

The Ceramic Building Material

A limited range of ceramic building material comprising handmade brick and fired clay was examined (Table 1). The material is briefly described below with more detailed descriptions occurring within the site sequence and Appendix 1.

Table 2: *Ceramic Building Material Codenames and Total Quantities By Fragment Count and Weight in Grams*

Codename	Full name	Total fragments	Total weight
BRK	Brick	4	2559
FIRED CLAY	Fired clay	1	6
INDUS	Industrial Ceramic Building Material	1	12
Totals		6	2577

The Brick

Four fragments of handmade brick (BRK), each representing an individual brick were presented for examination. The three bricks recovered from Trench 2 are in fine oxidised calcareous fabrics and are of early type potentially dating to between the late 13th and 15th centuries. Recovered fragments indicate that at least one of the bricks was produced by using a combined sand and slop-moulding method by which the mould was wetted and then dipped diagonally into the sand producing two adjacent sand-moulded sides and two slop-moulded sides. The only surviving width is of 114mm with thicknesses of 44mm and 50mm being measurable. Indications of early date include sunken stretcher margins on one brick. The fourth brick was recovered from Trench 3 and although also of handmade type is of potential 15th to 18th century date. This brick is in a dull oxidised silty fabric containing common iron-rich grains and rounded pebbles. It is impossible due to abrasion to determine if the brick was sand or slop-moulded or even if any other manufacturing traits were present. The brick is of 108mm width and 47mm thickness.

The Fired Clay

A single piece of abraded fired clay in the form of a small featureless lump recovered from Trench 2 is in a fine oxidised fabric containing common iron-rich inclusions and fine root voids.

The Industrial Material

A fired clay fragment found in Trench 1 appears to have had an industrial use or exposure to an extremely high-temperature activity (INDUS). A central layer of sintered fine reduced clay containing common iron-rich slag has a thin coating of a fine buff micaceous clay on one side and what appears to be a coating of fuel-ash slag on the other.

The Site Sequence

The recovered material was found in three deposits in two trenches. Fill (204) of ditch [023] in Trench 2 produced a single small fragment of fired clay coated with what appears to be a layer of fuel ash slag (INDUS). The fragment may be from a range of industrial activities and potentially dates to between the Roman and early modern periods.

Three fragments of handmade brick in oxidised calcareous fabrics and a small piece of un-featured fired clay were recovered from fill (205) of ditch [206]. The bricks are of early type potentially dating to between the late 13th and 15th centuries. One of the bricks has a distinctive rounded corner and all three have variable buff to yellow salt-surfacing.

In Trench 3 fill (304) of ditch [303] produced a large fragment from a handmade brick in a dull oxidised silty fabric. The brick is so abraded that it is not possible to determine the method of manufacture. On the basis of fabric and general appearance a potential 15th to 18th century date is possible.

Summary and Recommendations

A narrow range of ceramic building material comprising handmade bricks of late medieval and late medieval to post-medieval type and fired clay was recovered. One of the fragments of fired clay suggests evidence of an industrial, or other high-temperature activity near to the site. The material should be retained.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner and Maria LeRoi

Introduction

A total of 3 (61.4g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Methodology

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

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

Provenance

The faunal remains were recovered from (205), the backfill of ditch [206], (307), the backfill of ditch [306], and (404), the backfill of ditch [403].

Condition

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

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	No	W (g)	Comments
205	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	L	1	30.6	
307	Pig	Ulna	L	1	18.5	Sub-Adult non-fusion of epiphysis
404	Horse	Incisor	R	1	12.3	
Totals				3	61.4	

Summary

As a small assemblage, falling well below the 300 needed for meaningful analysis, the faunal remains have little potential. The remains are all from domestic animals used either for food or draught. The bones are archive stable though no further analysis is required at this stage.

GLASS

By Denise Buckley

Introduction

One fragment of glass, weighing <1g, was recovered during archaeological investigations at Surfleet Road, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire. The material was recorded in April 2023.

Condition

The glass is in stable condition.

Results

Table 4, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
205 <1>	Tiny pale green fragment. Sample <1>.	1	<1	Post medieval
Totals		1	<1	

Summary and Recommendations

One tiny fragment of pale green glass weighing less than 1g was recovered from sample <1> in fill (205), the backfill of ditch [206]. It is too small for any further identification. Coming from the backfill of a ditch which contains post medieval pottery, it is probable that the glass is of a similar date. It is of no further potential and can be discarded.

CLAY PIPE

By Denise Buckley

Introduction

Two clay pipes, together weighing 5.7g, were recovered during archaeological investigations at Surfleet Road, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire. The material was recorded in April 2023.

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table. Dating was taken primarily from the bore size using the Harrington scale.

Condition

Although fragments, the clay pipes are in stable condition.

Results

Table 5, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
205		1				1	2.2	Stem fragment. Soft fabric.	1650-1680
307					1	1	3.5	Stem fragment. Hard, burnished fabric.	1750-1800
Totals		1			1	2	5.7		

Summary and Recommendations

Two clay pipe stem fragments were recovered, one from (205), the backfill of ditch [206] in Trench 2, dating to the mid to mid-late 17th century and one from (307), the backfill of ditch [306] in Trench 3, dating to the mid-18th to early 19th century.

As stem fragments with no discerning marks, apart from general dating evidence, the clay pipes are of no further potential and can be discarded.

OTHER FINDS

By Denise Buckley

Introduction

Three other finds, together weighing 10.3g, were recovered during archaeological investigations at Surfleet Road, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire. The material was recorded in April 2023.

Condition

The iron appears stable despite being corroded and heavily encrusted.

Results

Table 6, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
205 <1>	Iron	Nail. Sample <1>	1	2.8	Post medieval
		Nail shaft.	1	1.1	
406 <4>	Iron	Nail shaft; curved. Sample <4>	1	6.4	Late post medieval
Total			3	10.3	

Summary and Recommendations

Environmental samples <1> and <4> taken from the backfill (205) in ditch [206] and the backfill (406) of ditch [408] yielded three partial iron nails. All are heavily encrusted.

As the items came from the backfill of two ditches which along with medieval pottery also contained post medieval and early modern pottery, it is most likely that the nails date to the latter periods. They are of little further potential and can be discarded.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
204	12 th to mid-13 th	Date on pottery
205	Late 17 th to mid-19 th	Date on pottery
307	Early 19 th to 20 th	Date on pottery
309	Mid 16 th to mid-20 th	Date on pottery
404	13 th to mid-16 th	Date on pottery
406	Mid-late 18 th to early-mid 19 th	Date on pottery

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Tr. No.	Cxt	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	No S	No V	W (g)	decor	part	action	description	rim diam	rim EVE
Tr. 2	204	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	East Anglia	jar	1	1	6		BS		ext soot; concretions incl breaks	0	0
Tr. 2	204	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	East Anglia	jar	2	1	60		BS		ext carbonised deposit; concretions incl breaks	0	0
Tr. 2	205	STMO	Staffordshire / Bristol mottled-glazed		closed	2	1	11		BS		ext groove/cordon	0	0
Tr. 2	205	BL	Black-glazed wares	red fine sandy	Jar / bowl	1	1	7		base		late 17th to 18th; int glaze; concretions incl breaks	0	0
Tr. 2	205	MLBSL	Midlands Light-bodied Slipware	light orange fine-med sandy	large bowl/dish	1	1	18		rim		late 17th to 18th; int very dark brown glaze; fabric incl ca & fe; ext red slip; intumed rim	30	6
Tr. 2	205	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	coarse brown	cylindrical jar ?	1	1	17		BS		mid 17th to 18th; Staffs/Derbs; high fired; int dark glaze; ext brown slip; ext wide grooves; concretions incl breaks	0	0
Tr. 3	307	IRNSTN	Modern Ironstone		large vessel	1	1	6		BS	discard	concretions incl breaks; int & ext white glaze	0	0
Tr. 3	309	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	coarse light orange	large bowl	1	1	25		rim		late 17th to 18th; int very dark glaze; thickened rounded rim; fabric incl white clay pellets; concretions incl breaks	0	0
Tr. 4	404	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A/E	jar	7	1	107		base & BS		thrown; poss not a Bourne product; slight ext soot	0	0
Tr. 4	404	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	East Anglia	small jar ?	1	1	2		BS			0	0

Tr. No.	Cxt	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	No S	No V	W (g)	decor	part	action	description	rim diam	rim EVE
Tr. 4	404	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A/B/F + fe	jar	1	1	27		rim	County Fabric Type Series	very high % fe;? Not a Bourne product; local ?;early medieval type everted rim with groove around top; large fe & ca inclusions; concretions incl breaks	14	10
Tr. 4	404	SLCBTG	South Lincolnshire Coarse Baston-type Glazed		jug	4	1	79	applied/slip-trailed vertical strips in fine fabric radiating from shoulder	BS	1x County Fabric Type Series	2x very small pressings either side; abundant round quartz most 0.4-0.8mm mod fe comm oolite / rounded ca; dec in fine inclusionless fabric/slip; LHJ with narrow triangular rod handle; thick ext slip; olive glaze; concretions incl breaks	0	0
Tr. 4	404	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A/B + fe	jug	1	1	49		handle		strap handle with central hollow;? Not bourne product; misfired part ext glaze;	0	0
Tr. 4	404	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	East Anglia	jar/bowl	1	1	8		base		carbonised deposit incl breaks; concretions incl breaks	0	0
Tr. 4	406	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A/B/C + fe	small jar	1	1	12		BS		prob not a Bourne product	0	0
Tr. 4	406	CREA	Creamware		open	1	1	2		base	discard	fe concretions incl breaks	0	0
Tr. 4	406	GRIMT	Grimston-type ware	OX/R	jar	2	1	19		BS	1x County Fabric Type Series	some large ca incl in abundant fine round-subround quartz most 0.3-0.4mm but up to 0.8mm abundat fine cabelow 0.3mm;fe concretions incl breaks	0	0

Tr. No.	Cxt	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	No S	No V	W (g)	decor	part	action	description	rim diam	rim EVE
Tr. 4	406	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A/B + fe	bowl	1	1	42	applied pressed vertical strip dec	BS		int light green glaze; part ext carbonised deposit	0	0
Tr. 4	406	MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	fine oxid micaceous calc fabric + fe	small jug	1	1	34		base		13/14th; fabric incl biotite; ext pocked green suspension glaze on underbase with lead pellets; pocked unmaturred glaze on ext lower body; kicked out base	0	0
Tr. 4	406	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A/B + fe	large jug	1	1	41		BS	County Fabric Type Series	thrown; ext soot; comm to abundant fe in fabric & sparse flint prob not a Bourne product; concretions incl breaks	0	0

Archive catalogue 2, Ceramic Building Material

trench	cxt	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description	width	thickness
Trench 2	204	INDUS	Industrial ceramic building material	fine mixed reduced	1	12	appear to be a central layer/wall that is sintered through & contains fe slag; either side has a coating with 1x thin fine micaceous buff clay & 1x ? Fuel ash slag	0	0
Trench 2	205	BRK	Brick	dull oxid fine calc	1	728	handmade; early; salt bleaching patches on surfaces; sunken stretcher margins; 1x stretcher slop moulded & 1x stretcher & end sand moulded;	114	44
Trench 2	205	BRK	Brick	OX/R fine calc	1	178	handmade; early; salt-surfaced; variable firing; odd ? Incidental marks on one side	0	50
Trench 2	205	BRK	Brick	dull oxid fine calc	1	347	handmade; early; soot marks on one corner; low fired; lower flake; slop moulded; abraded; 1x rounded corner	0	0
Trench 2	205	FIREDCLAY	fired clay	fine oxid	1	6	abraded featureless lump; fabric has fe & ? Root voids	0	0
Trench 3	304	BRK	Brick	dull OX silty fabric	1	1306	very abraded; 15-18th; void of pebble in upper; 1x corner; fine silty fabric comm fe some fired clay pellets & rounded pebbles	108	47

Appendix 3

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY REPORT

by Charles Simpson BSc (Hons) MA MRSB

Introduction

An archaeological evaluation using trial trenching was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services at land to the east of Surfleet Road, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire. This was in advance of proposed residential development of the site, to ascertain the nature and extent of any archaeological remains.

The site lies the east of Surfleet Road, to the north of the centre of the village in an area of known archaeological activity with remains dating from the early medieval period.

Current excavations identified varying features including pits and ditches. It is from the ditch features the samples were all taken.

Four bulk samples from these features were submitted for processing and evaluation of their archaeobotanical content.

Methodology

Samples were processed, following the procedures of Kenward *et al.* (1980), for the recovery of biological remains.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 250 micron mesh sieve. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and dried.

The processed flots were examined for plant macrofossils and other biological remains. The residues were sorted and re-sampled (due to large volumes) where necessary. Where present, these subsamples were also examined for larger plant macrofossils and archaeological finds which were noted down and bagged.

The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope using x10, x20 and x35 magnifications and the archaeobotanical remains noted were identified where possible and tabulated in Table 1 below, using the nomenclature of Stace (1997). Morphological criteria were used for the identification of plant species, based on modern reference material and seed identification manuals (e.g., Berggren 1981; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Martin & Barkley 2000).

The abundance (x = scarce <10; xx = moderate 10-50; xxx = frequent 50-250; xxxx = super abundant >250) of each archaeobotanical type was estimated and presented in Table 1.

Roots and other plant parts, snail shells, small animal bones along with insect & arthropod remains etc. were also noted but were not removed from the flots. Any obvious modern contaminants were also noted along with any seeds that were not charred, mineral-replaced or waterlogged. The results are presented in Table 1.

Results

The composition of the assemblage was within the normal environmental parameters of the site and consisted of low densities of primarily waterlogged and a few charred macrofossils with some cereals.

Seeds/fruits of common herb species (weed / grassland and scrub plants) were present in the sample. They included *Apiaceae* *indet.* (celery carrot parsley family), *Brassica* *sp.* (cabbage family), *Carex* *sp.* (sedges), *Carex echinata* (star sedge), *Chenopodium* *sp.* (goosefoots), *Helosciadium nodiflorum* (fool's water-cress), *Helosciadium inundatum* (lesser marshwort), *Lemna* *sp.* (duckweed), *Persicaria* *sp.* (knotweeds), *Polygonum* *sp.* (knotweeds), *Ranunculus aquatilis* (common water-crowfoot), *Rubus fruticosus* (blackberry), *Rumex* *sp.* (docks), *Sambucus niger* (elderberry), *Solanum* *sp.* (nightshades), *Sonchus oleraceus* (smooth sow-thistle), *Urtica* *sp.* (nettles) and *Utricularia* *sp.* (bladderworts).

Cereal evidence was also recovered from one of the four samples and this consisted of mainly *Triticum* *sp.* (wheat). The condition of the cereal remains was spread across the preservation spectrum. It ranged from grade B – preservation OK but some damage visible to grade D – grain fragmented (Jacomet 2006). Some of the grains

showed significant puffing, damage and fragmentation as a result of the charring process or in post depositional processes, meaning they could only be listed as unidentified cereals (*cereals indet.*).

The *Triticum* recovered from the cereal bearing samples had grains primarily showing characteristics of the free-threshing bread wheat (*T. aestivum*) but with no diagnostic chaff required to positively identify the *Triticum* past the genus stage (Hall and Huntley 2007: 175) this material was all recorded as *Triticum* (wheat).

All of the hard-cased mineralised seeds passed the ‘tweezer test’ (Kroll 2016: 132). The modern contaminants were minimal and provided no grounds for potential weakening of any interpretation being drawn from the other archaeobotanical remains.

Other Results

Items removed from the residues of all samples are summarised in the table below.

Context & <sample> No.	Charcoal	Bone	Pottery	Shell	Iron Object	CBM / Fired Clay	Slag	Glass
205 <1>	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
309 <2>							x	
406 <4>			x	x	x			

Discussion

The assemblage of plant remains from all samples are composed predominantly of low-density scatters of waterlogged and charred macrofossils with some cereal remains.

Of the taxa recovered, only *Chenopodium* and *Persicaria* are segetal weeds and in this instance are encountered in very small amounts and are not related to the cereal bearing sample. They are likely encountered as part of the natural ecology in this instance.

The ruderal colonisers, typical of nitrogen rich environments, were also only present in small amounts and included only a few *Rumex*, *Urtica* and *Sonchus* seeds.

The *Apiaceae*, *Helosciadium* and *Carex* taxa recovered in sample <3> from deposit (304) all enjoy a semi aquatic / marginal environment, with *Lemna*, *Utricularia* and *Ranunculus aquatilis* being entirely aquatic species. This may suggest this particular feature [303] was left open for a long period prior to backfilling as a later stage.

The *Sambucus* and *Rubus* seeds may suggest the gathering and consumption of wild foods. However, the numbers recovered are low and these hard woody seeds do survive well through time and more likely just point to the proximity of scrub habitat close to the site in antiquity.

Within the carbonised cereals recovered, *Triticum* (wheat) was the most numerous and typical of cereal cultivation in Britain in the early medieval period (Hall and Huntley, 2007). The *Triticum* recovered from the single cereal bearing sample, showed characteristics primarily of the free threshing wheat *T. aestivum* (bread wheat) but could not be positively identified past the genus stage due to the lack of diagnostic chaff and the varying levels of preservation.

The cereal grains in deposit (406) recovered as a backfill of the ditch feature [408] were insufficiently well preserved and give no particular indication as to whether they were representative of waste material from a corn-dryer, some other processing/cooking activities or the disposal of waste material in a fire. The ditch was likely used for disposal of waste material that included the carbonised cereals.

The presence of cereals in sample <4> along with the other finds (especially from sample <1>), all provide evidence of occupation on the site.

Charcoal and Wood Fragments - statement of potential

A small amount of charcoal (mixed with coal fragments) was recovered from deposit (205) and could be sent for C14 radiometric analysis to provide dating evidence if required.

Recommendations

The results from this site were good in nature. Future excavations at this site should certainly be accompanied by a programme of sampling and assessment of suitable deposits to establish whether more substantial levels of preservation have occurred elsewhere in the area.

No further analysis of the macro-botanical remains recovered or the sample residues is warranted.

Conservation

The dried flots, and plant material from the residues, have no particular conservation requirements.

Retention and disposal

All samples from the deposits considered here have been returned to APS for their retention / disposal.

Archive

A paper and electronic copy of this report has been supplied to APS and a copy of the paper and electronic records pertaining to the work have been kept by Charles Simpson.

References

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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 interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Dumped deposit	A layer of material, often rubble, deliberately dumped in order to level up an area.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Norman	Architectural style current in the 11 th -12 th centuries. Also known as Romanesque.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (<i>q.v.</i>) occupants of Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. Divided into Early (AD 410-660), Middle (AD 660-900) and Late Saxon (AD 900-1066).

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

9	Trench record sheet
52	Context record sheets
5	Sheets of scale drawings
2	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Sample record sheet
4	Environmental sample sheets
5	Daily record sheets

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
The Collection
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession No: LCNCC:2023.36

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: PSUR23

OASIS Record No: archaeo11-519215

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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OASIS Summary for archaeol1-519215

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol1-519215
Project Name	Evaluation at Land at Surfleet Road, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire
Sitename	Land at Surfleet Road, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire
Sitecode	PSUR23
Project Identifier(s)	Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Surfleet Road, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	H14-0117-22
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeological Project Services
Project Dates	27-Mar-2023 - 31-Mar-2023
Location	Land at Surfleet Road, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire NGR : TF 24517 26587 LL : 52.82244159176044, -0.15357605870097 12 Fig : 524517,326587
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Lincolnshire District : South Holland Parish : Pinchbeck
Project Methodology	Nine, c. 30m long and c. 2m wide trenches were set out along the layout of the planned residential development.
Project Results	The evaluation revealed medieval and post-medieval drainage ditches and a boundary ditch associated to low-scale agricultural activity of potential farmsteads in the vicinity of the area; and identified systematic modern waste disposal on the site. The recovered pottery finds proved to be predominantly local products mixed with some regional wares, commonly found in South Holland. These are indicative of a good access to local and regional markets and suggest a healthy trade-network. Vessels were identified to be domestic in nature and dated predominantly to the 12th to 14th centuries. Post-medieval features held pottery sherds with 17th to 18th century dates.
Keywords	
Funder	Private or public corporation Burmor Construction
HER	Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Paul Cope-Faulkner
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire;