Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Cecil Francis Business Park

Bear Lane

Pinchbeck

Spalding

Lincolnshire

PE11 3XA



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Heritage Consultancy and Planning Services Ltd T/A Groundworks Archaeology

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Author: James Roberts

Groundworks Archaeology
Web: groundworksarchaeology.co.uk
Email: contact@groundworksarchaeology.co.uk
Phone 01676 540327

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List of Contents:

	Summary	**1**
1.	**Introduction**	**2**
2.	**Site Location and Description**	**2**
3.	**Planning Background**	**2**
4.	**Archaeological and Historical Background**	**4**
5.	**Aims and Objectives**	**7**
6.	**Methodology**	**8**
7.	**Results**	**9**
8.	**The Finds**	**9**
9.	**Discussion and Conclusions**	**11**
10.	**Archive**	**11**
11.	**Acknowledgements**	**11**
12.	**Bibliography**	**11**

Appendices

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Appendix 2: Plates

Appendix 3: Animal Bone Archive Data Table

Appendix 4: OASIS Summary (groundwo2-514879)

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Pre Demolition Site Plan

Figure 3: Development Plan

Figure 4: Foundation Plan as Monitored

Figure 5: Sample Section

Summary

Planning consent was granted by South Holland District Council (Planning Ref: H14-0012-22) for the "Proposed demolition of commercial buildings and HMO and subsequent construction of 3 dwellings and the change of use of offices to dwelling together with a detached garage and associated external works." at Cecil Francis Business Park, Bear Lane, Pinchbeck, Spalding.

Conditions applied to the consent required the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation comprising of a watching brief. This was undertaken between the 15th January and the 21st September 2024. It comprised the monitoring of general ground reduction and the excavation of strip foundations for three houses.

The watching brief identified a buried soil horizon which was present within the foundation trenches of all three plots. This layer was overlain by a 20th century demolition layer and make up deposits probably associated with the construction of the business park in the latter 20th century.

Although the buried soil horizon contained a small amount of Medieval pottery, the presence of clay pipe stems and animal bone which was identifiable as Post-medieval or later suggests that this deposit is relatively late in date. It is possible that this deposit represents a former orchard topsoil prior to the construction of the business park.

1. Introduction

1.1 Groundworks Archaeology was commissioned by Mr Andy Bowser to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Cecil Francis Business Park, Bear Lane, Pinchbeck.

1.2 The work was carried out in response to a planning condition (Ref. H14-0012-22) and was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which was submitted to and approved by Mr Ian Marshman in his capacity of archaeological advisor to the local planning authority (Roberts 2022).

2. Site Location and Description

2.1 The site is located at Cecil Francis Business Park, Bear Lane, Pinchbeck, PE11 3XA approximately 60-100m north of the junction of Bear Lane and Knight Street. The north-east boundary is formed by Bear Lane itself while the south-eastern boundary is formed by the rear garden of a private dwelling. The south-western boundary is also a garden plot for a private dwelling and the north-western boundary is formed by a cottage located immediately adjacent to Bear Lane, with a residential garden to the rear. The site lies at an approximate height of 4m AOD and is centered on NGR TF 24061 25983 (figure 1).

2.2 Topographically, the site is situated in a flat, low-lying area of the Lincolnshire fens. The BGS indicates a broad ridge of Romney Series soils extending from Surfleet and into Pinchbeck. Romney Series are typically dark brown silt or sandy silt loam and develop on roddons (infilled creeks) and may indicate a former course of the River Glen (Robson 1990, 26). Either side of the surmised roddon are soils of the Wisbech Association, coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils developed in stoneless marine alluvium (ibid, 36-37). These soils are developed on young marine alluvium or former estuarine deposits and overlie a solid geology of Oxford Clay.

2.3 The local topography describes a south-west to north-east ridge of higher ground (c. 4m) running along the line of the possible roddon with levels on either side at about 3m AOD. The River Glen flows alongside the northern edge of the roddon.

3. Planning Background

3.1 Planning consent was granted by South Holland District Council (Planning Ref: H14-0012-22) for the “Proposed demolition of commercial buildings and HMO and subsequent construction of 3 dwellings and the change of

use of offices to dwelling together with a detached garage and associated external works." at Cecil Francis Business Park, Bear Lane, Pinchbeck, Spalding.

3.2 Condition 5 stated that:

No development shall take place until a written scheme of archaeological investigation has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. This scheme should include the following and should be in accordance with the archaeological brief supplied by the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment advisor on behalf of the LPA.

1. An assessment of significance and proposed mitigation strategy (i.e. preservation by record, preservation in situ or a mix of these elements).

2. A methodology and timetable of site investigation and recording

3. Provision for site analysis

4. Provision for publication and dissemination of analysis and records

5. Provision for archive deposition

6. Nomination of a competent person/organisation to undertake the work

7. The scheme to be in accordance with the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook

The archaeological site work shall only be undertaken in accordance with the approved written scheme.

Reason: To ensure the preparation and implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with national guidance contained in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework, 2021. This issue is integral to the development and therefore full details need to be finalised prior to the commencement of works. This condition is imposed in accordance with Policy 29 of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan, 2019.

3.3 Condition 6 stated that:

The applicant shall notify the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Department in writing of the intention to commence at least fourteen days before the start of archaeological work required in connection with Condition 5 above in order to facilitate adequate monitoring arrangements.

Reason: To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation and retrieval of archaeological finds in accordance with national guidance contained in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework, 2021. This Condition is imposed in accordance with Policy 29 of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan, 2019.

3.4 Condition 7 stated that:

A copy of the final report required in connection with Condition 5 above shall be submitted within three months of the work being carried out to the Local Planning Authority and the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record. The material and paper archive required as part of the written scheme of investigation shall be deposited with an appropriate archive in accordance with guidelines published in The Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook.

Reason: To ensure satisfactory arrangements are made for the recording of possible archaeological remains in accordance with national guidance contained in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework, 2021. This condition is imposed in accordance with Policy 29 of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan, 2019.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 A search was made of the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record. Secondary sources, including journal articles were also consulted in the production of the historical and archaeological background.

Prehistoric

4.2 Earlier Prehistoric activity has not been identified within the area under investigation. It is likely that most of Pinchbeck was typically salt marsh or submerged during the Prehistoric period, though the course of the River Glen may have come through this area at this time.

Roman

4.3 The Romano-British period was characterised by a period of marine regression resulting in a stabilisation of the salt-marsh and the gradual reclamation of marginal coastal land. The Fenland of this period was subject to the establishment of salt manufacturing sites and agricultural expansion. Settlement was focussed on the higher ground of roddens such as that on which the site is located. Although no known Roman settlement or activity is known within the immediate study area, the Fenland Survey demonstrated that roddens provided a focus for such settlement. A single coin of Commodus was found 157m east of the site in the gardens of Pinchbeck Hall in 1742 (HER 22418). It is likely that the marginal areas were

generally exploited for salt production and waterfowl.

Early Medieval

4.4 In the early Christian period of Anglo-Saxon England, a number of Christians sought the isolation that could be found in the wilderness of the Fens. Later classified as saints, often with close royal links, they include Guthlac, Etheldreda, Pega, and Wendreda. Hermitages on the islands became centres of communities which later developed as monasteries with large estates. Monastic life was disrupted by Danish invasion but was resumed in the mid-10th century monastic revival. In the 11th century, the whole area was incorporated into a united Anglo-Saxon England. The Fens remained a place of refuge and intrigue. It was here that Alfred Aetheling was brought to be murdered and where Hereward the Wake based his insurgency against Norman England.

4.5 The British Geological Survey data suggests that the Saxon shoreline ran close to the A17 approximately 12km east of the site. Although no Saxon finds or sites are recorded in the HER the earliest reference to Pinchbeck is in a Charter made by the Laity in AD 810. This was a grant of land to Siward, Abbot of Crowland and, later, in Royal Charters dating from AD 851 where Berhtwulf, King of Mercia, granted land to Siward, Abbot of Crowland and the abbey (JSAC 2001).

Medieval

4.6 Domesday (1086) records Pinchbeck (HER 20150) as Pincebec (Ekwall 1991). The name probably derives from the Old English *Pinca* meaning a minnow and Old Norse *Bekkr* meaning a stream (Cameron 1998). At the time of the survey Ivo Taillebois and Guy de Craon are recorded as landowners holding the land as sokeland of their manors, respectively Spalding and Holbeach. The survey recorded roughly 800 hectares of arable land with 22 freemen, 23 villagers and 12 smallholders with four fisheries rendering 1500 eels.

4.7 Although salterns (salt manufacturing sites) are not mentioned in Domesday it is likely that the industry was established in the area soon after. The earliest literary reference occurs c1230 with a grant of a saltern to Robert de Pinchbeck by the prior of Spalding (Hallam 1959-60, 89). The industry must have expanded rapidly as by 1260 up to 20 sokemen were paying rent for saltern works (ibid). Spalding Priory wasn't the only landowner exploiting salt production and continued expansion is indicated by further rent returns for salterns from John de Bath in 1291. In 1327 Nigel de Pinchbeck gifted land to Bourne Abbey to make salt, a grant confirmed by the King. The closest positively identified saltern is located 2.4km east of the site (HER 23663).

4.8 The major agricultural activity in the area at this time was the growing of

oats, and after c1300AD maslin, sheep, cattle and dairy products. Flax production was also a growing industry (Hallam and Thirsk 1988, 312).

4.9 Land reclamation continued throughout the period, with the Newlands known as *offoldfal.* These are recorded to the north-east of the site from the mid 13th century in the Spalding Priory cartulary (Hallam 1965, 159).

4.10 Pinchbeck was a typically dispersed settlement with small hamlets surrounding the main focus. Medieval activity is represented by the parish church of St Mary (HER 22431) located 414m south-south-east of the site. The present church replaced an earlier, Norman, church which was partially revealed during restoration work in the 18th century.

4.11 Reclamation led to increased land usage and Pinchbeck appears to have continued to grow in size and wealth; from the late 13th century it was recorded as holding 646 households with a population of over 3000 (Hallam 1965, 176). In 1386 the right to hold a market was granted to Edmund de Bohun, with a further market grant awarded to the prior of Spalding in 1339 (Platts 1985). Pinchbeck was paying £40 in tax, a sum higher than most Lincolnshire settlements (Darby 1974, 137). The primary crops grown in this period were flax and grain. Earthworks, representing moats and fishponds, are visible in several locations in Pinchbeck, notably (HER 22425) in the garden of the Vicarage (485m south-east of the site) and along Rose Lane 475m to the south. Ridge and furrow survives across the northern end of the village (HER 23536).

4.12 Unlocated Medieval remains include a Guildhall, suggested by the street name as being located in the vicinity of Guildhall Drive, and a chapel that was mentioned in 1363 (Owen 1975, 20).

4.13 An archaeological watching brief undertaken at Church Street 197m north-east of the site in 2007 revealed six ditches, two pits, and a pond which appeared to be of 12th century origin. These features were sealed by an alluvial subsoil and evidence of later ridge and furrow was also present suggesting a change of land use to agricultural, possibly in the 14th century.

4.14 Archaeological trial trenching undertaken 700m north-west of the site (HER 23702,23703, 23704) identified a 10th-12th century pit along with a substantial 12th-14th century ditch which contained much iron working slag, suggesting the presence of smithing in the area. A series of undated features were also identified along with Late-medieval demolition deposits.

4.15 Undated linear features (HER 23701) were identified along Milestone Lane 308m south-west of the site. Although undated they correspond to existing boundaries and may represent an earlier incarnation of the existing property boundaries.

4.16 An archaeological evaluation undertaken on Milestone Lane, c. 330m south-west of the site (HER 23700) identified 12th-13th century sunken featured buildings with associated pottery and occupation material.

Post-medieval

4.17 From the mid 16th century, Pinchbeck with Spalding were the two largest populations in the Elloe district (Thirsk 1957, 13). An indication of the size of the settlement is indicated by the erection of a workhouse in 1776 (Noble 1993, 70) which stood where Bacons Lane meets Milestone Lane.

4.18 Pinchbeck was subject to enclosure by a private act of land, not including open field arable in 1801 (Tate & Turner 1978). The Holland Award 10 (1819) which covers the Pinchbeck area is held by the Lincoln Record Office (dated 1819). The development site does not appear and therefore was not part of the enclosure at this date.

4.19 Flax production had continued from the Medieval period as evidenced by the construction of a flax mill in 1851 (WEA 1983, 16).

4.20 A number of farmsteads are present within 1km of the site, these include Sandpit Nurseries (HER 26207), the Stables, a redeveloped 19th century farmhouse (HER 26206) and Cuckoo Lane Farm (HER 26070). These indicate the predominantly agricultural nature of the area in the Post-medieval period.

5. Aims and Objectives of the project

5.1 The general aims of the project were to undertake the detailed monitoring of all development works which have the potential to impact archaeological remains and to examine by hand, record and interpret all archaeological deposits, features, structures, artefacts and ecofacts which would be impacted by the development, in order to facilitate the preservation by record of archaeological remains ahead of their physical loss. The watching brief also provided an opportunity to identify remains of greater than expected significance ahead of their destruction allowing for further appropriate mitigation measures to be agreed.

5.2 The objectives of the project were:

- To establish the presence or otherwise of archaeological features within the proposed development site;
- To mitigate the impact of the development on any identified archaeological remains;

- To record stratigraphic information (as detailed in the methodology);
- To retrieve finds including artefacts and ecofacts from stratigraphic contexts (as detailed in the methodology);
- To produce a photographic archive detailing any archaeological remains encountered;
- To produce a fully illustrated report drawing together the results and conclusions of the programme; and
- To consider the evidence within local and regional contexts, where appropriate.

5.3 For the purposes of this project, archaeologically significant remains and contexts are defined as remains and contexts relating to pre 19th century human use of the area.

6. Methodology

6.1 The buildings within the site were demolished prior to commencement of the archaeological watching brief (figure 2 shows location of demolished buildings). One building was retained in the eastern corner of the site which will be converted into a dwelling and is shown on figure 3 as plot 4.

6.2 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken between the 15th January and the 21st September 2024. It comprised the monitoring of general ground reduction and the excavation of strip foundations for three houses. A plan of the monitored area is shown on figure 4.

6.3 All work was carried out according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards and according to the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation.

6.4 Full context descriptions are presented in Appendix 1. A digital colour photographic record was maintained, some of which is reproduced in this report as plates 1-7, Appendix 2.

6.5 The fieldwork was undertaken by James Roberts.

7. Results

7.1 The foundations were excavated to a maximum of 0.84m deep and were up to 1.30m wide. The uppermost deposit across the site was (101), a loose dark brown clayey silt with much modern rubble (up to 0.11m thick), a result of the demolition activity on site. This overlay (102), a friable dark brown silt with lenses of sand up to 0.17m thick which in turn sealed (103), a soft, light-yellow sand up to 0.10m thick. This in turn overlay (104) a compact layer of brick, rubble and mid orange sand, which was up to 0.13m thick and intermittent across the site. This sealed (105) a firm dark brown clayey silt which exceeded 0.15m thick (extent unseen) and which contained a small amount of Medieval pottery, CBM, clay pipe stems and animal bone.

7.2 The northern half of the site was heavily truncated by the foundations of the former buildings which were demolished immediately prior to the commencement of the watching brief. The deposits within plot 3 were less disturbed as this fell outside the footprint of the former buildings.

8. The Finds

8.1 Pottery and CBM by Paul Blinkhorn

8.1.1 The pottery assemblage comprised eight sherds with a total weight of 148g. It was all medieval and all occurred in a single context, 105. It was recorded using the coding system of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit type-series (Young and Vince 2005) as follows:

BOUA: **Bourne 'A' Ware**, 13th - 14th century. 3 sherds, 38g.
BOU: **Bourne 'D' Ware**, 1450-1637. 2 sherds, 17g.
DST: **Developed Stamford Ware**, mid 12th – early 13th century. 1 sherd, 14g.
MP: **Midland Purple Ware**, mid 15th – 17th century. 1 sherd, 10g.
TOYII: **Toynton Late Medieval Ware**, 1450-1550. 1 sherd, 69g

8.1.2 The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. The whole group was plain bodysherds from glazed vessels, and in reasonably good condition other than the sherd of DST, which was somewhat abraded.

8.1.3 The same context also produced a small assemblage of fired clay building material and three fragments of clay tobacco pipe stems. The former comprised five fragments of hand-made brick (weight = 216g) and a fragment of roof tile. The brick was all undatable due to its poor condition (none of the fragments had any of their original surfaces or dimensions intact). The tile was in a hard, fine fabric with few visible inclusions and was also in poor condition, but is most likely to be of Medieval date. The pipe stems could not be dated other than to within the broad Post-medieval

period.

8.2 Animal Bone by Dr Sheila Hamilton-Dyer

8.2.1 A total of eleven individual bones was submitted for analysis, all from context 105. The archive data table (appendix 3) includes full details of metrics, anatomical elements, butchery marks and other recorded aspects. Measurements follow von den Driesch (1976). Cattle, sheep/goat, pig and dog are present.

8.2.2 Cattle is represented only by the midshaft portion of a femur, with a fresh break proximally but the midshaft broken or chopped in antiquity. The fragment is dark and mineralised.

8.2.3 Sheep/goat are represented by a tibia and mandible, probably of sheep rather than goat, using the criteria described by Boessneck (1969), Payne (1985) and Halstead & Collins (2002), but neither is complete. The mandible is well preserved, hard and pale but missing the anterior portion. The teeth present are all permanent with molar 2 at Grant Stage F and molar 3 at stage E (Grant 1982), probably representing an animal of under 3 years. The tibia is dark in colour and missing the proximal, possibly a recent break. The bone is large with a distal breadth of 30.2, suggesting a Post-medieval date.

8.2.4 Pig is represented by several specimens all with the same pale tan colour and of comparatively light weight. The main remains are of the partial skull and mandibles of a large adult sow, as indicated by the canine teeth and the size and wear of the molars. Although the frontal and lachrymal bones are missing (which aid the distinction between wild and domestic) the remaining parts are quite broad for the length, suggesting domestic. The mandible is relatively straight with only minor cramping of the teeth but the 3rd molar measures 34.3 x 17mm, below the cut off point suggested for distinguishing wild boar (Evin et al 2014). Molar 3 is just in full wear, suggesting an age of about 3 – 4 years. Also present is a partial tibia, which is large and slightly bent and with the proximal epiphysis part fused, a second phalanx and the 3rd and 4th metacarpals, also of stocky proportions. These bones could all be part of one skeleton.

8.2.5 The final bone is an almost complete atlas from a large dog. It has small gnaw marks on one edge and a cut mark ventrally suggesting the head may have been cut off. This bone is of a pale grey-brown colour.

8.2.6 The mix of preservation and the large size of the sheep and pig suggest mixed origin for these bones and a Post-medieval or early Modern date for at least some of the specimens.

9. Discussion and Conclusions

9.1 Prior to the construction of the business park much of the development plot was an orchard. The historic mapping shows a narrow range of buildings along the north-eastern boundary of the site fronting onto Bear Lane, of which the south-eastern building (designated as plot 4) within the site is likely a surviving remnant.

9.2 The watching brief identified buried soil horizon (105) which was present within the foundation trenches of all three plots (although heavily truncated in plots 1 and 2). This layer was overlain by an intermittent demolition layer (104) and probable make up deposits (102 and 103) which were likely formed when the Cecil Francis Business park was originally constructed in the later 20th century.

9.3 Although the buried soil horizon (105) contained a small amount of Medieval pottery, the presence of clay pipe stems and animal bone which was identifiable as Post-medieval or later suggests that this deposit is relatively late in date. It is possible that this deposit represents the former orchard topsoil prior to the construction of the business park. The presence of Medieval pottery may be the result of manure and is certainly residual.

10. Archive

10.1 Following discussion with Lincoln Museum it has been agreed that the project will be archived in line with CIfA guidance on sterile projects as an all in one report via the OASIS system. The report will also be deposited with the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record.

11. Acknowledgements

11.1 Groundworks Archaeology would like to thank Mr Andy Bowser for commissioning this project. We would also like to thank Mr Ruben Lopez for his kind assistance during the project.

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Appendix 1: Context Descriptions

Context	Type	Description	
101	Layer	Dark brown loose clayey silt with frequent modern demolition rubble	0.11m
102	Layer	Dark brown friable silt with lenses of sand	0.17m
103	Layer	Light yellow soft sand	0.10m
104	Layer	Compact brick, rubble and mid orange sand	0.13m
105	Layer	Dark brown firm clayey silt	>0.15m

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate.7¿The.site.prepared.for.foundation.dig



Plate.8¿Plot.7.Looking.west

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate.9¿Plot.7.Foundations.Looking.north_east



Plate.0¿South_west.Facing.Sample.Section?Plot.7

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate.❶ Plot.8.Foundations.Looking.west



Plate.❷ South_west.Facing.Sample.Section?Plot.9

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 3: Plot 9 Foundations Looking south

Appendix 3: Animal Bone Archive Data Table

Record	Site	Ctxt	NISP	Taxon	Element	Side	Part	%	Fusion	Butchery	Comments	Metrics/teeth	Condition
1	BLP22	304	1	cattle	femur	L	mp	30			midshaft old break, proximal fresh break		good, dark
2	BLP22	304	1	sheep/goat	tibia	R	dm	80	DF		large, proximal missing ?recent break	SD 17.2, Bd 30.2	good, dark
3	BLP22	304	1	sheep/goat	mandible	L	am	85			quite large, similar to a modern Leicester ref. specimen	m2 stage f m3 stage e	very good, hard, pale
4	BLP22	304	1	pig	mandible		nm	75			almost complete left and part right. sex F canine, fairly long and straight but domestic type	p4 e, m1 m (almost worn away), m2 f, m3 about f. GL 34.3 x 17, tooth row P2-M3 104.6	good, pale tan
5	BLP22	304	1	pig	skull		mv	70			max, pmax, occ, zyg, temp no lacrymal, frontal or parietal, quite broad though.	Sex F canines, right P4 almost gone, m3 in wear GL 30.4 x 19	good, pale tan
6	BLP22	304	1	pig	atlas		w	85			assume belongs to skull	GL 52	good, pale tan
7	BLP22	304	1	pig	tibia	R	pm	75	PUJ	c+mf	large, stocky with slight bend, epip missing but almost fused eg 3 years	SD 26.4	good, pale tan
8	BLP22	304	1	pig	phalanx 1 fore	L	w	99	PF		fits mc3		good, pale tan
9	BLP22	304	1	pig	metacarpus 3	L	w	99	DF		large but stocky		good, pale tan

Appendix 3: Animal Bone Archive Data Table

10	BLP22	304	1	pig	metacarpus 4	L	w	99	DF		matches mc3, both have slight exo distal	GL 77.3, SD 15.1, Bd 19.3	good, pale tan
11	BLP22	304	1	dog	atlas		w	90		c+nv	very large, gnawing damage on one edge	GL 49.3, GB c.107.4 based on one half	good

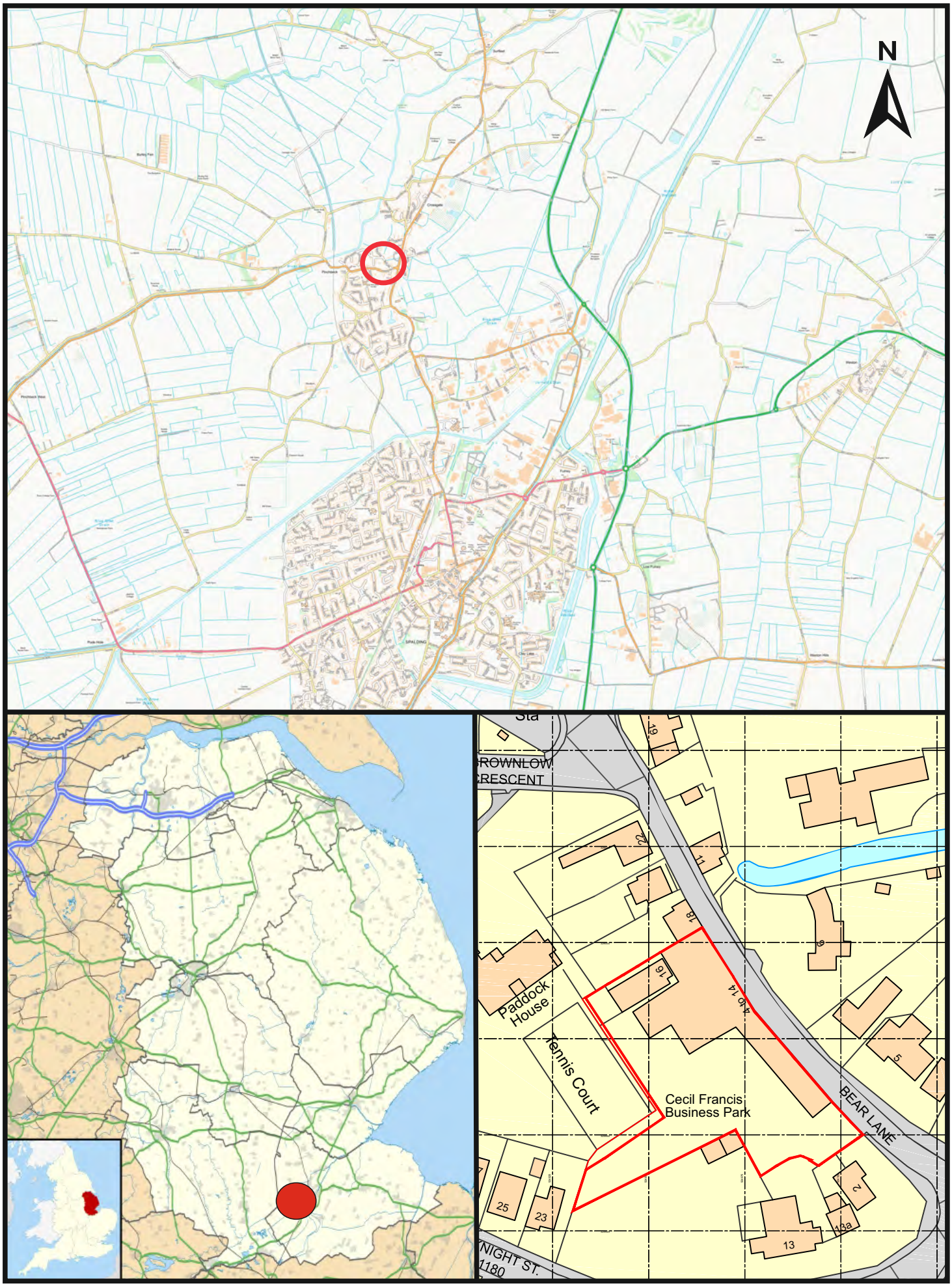
total 11

SH-D part code key: W-whole, P-proximal, D-distal, M-midshaft, N-cranial, A-caudal, E-medial, T-lateral, V-ventral
SH-D butchery code key: k-knife cut, c-chop, r-repeated, h-through, *-across, +-oblique, o-vertical, mg&-axial

OASIS Summary for groundwo2-514879

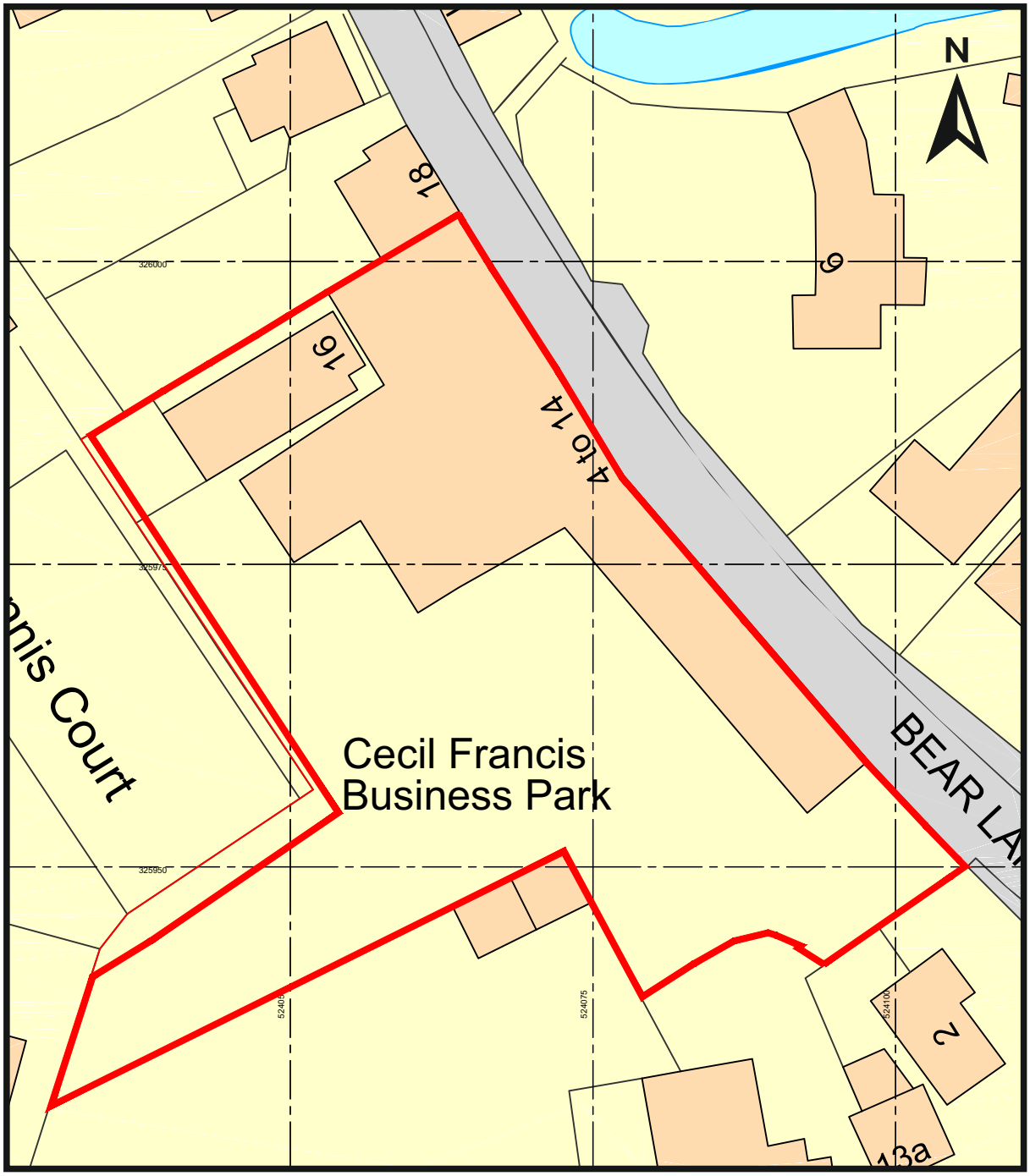
OASIS ID (UID)	groundwo2-514879
Project Name	Watching Brief at Cecil Francis Business Park, Bear Lane, Pinchbeck
Sitename	Cecil Francis Business Park, Bear Lane, Pinchbeck
Sitecode	BLP22
Project Identifier(s)	BLP22
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	H14-0012-22
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Groundworks Archaeology
Project Dates	15-Jan-2024 - 21-Sep-2024
Location	Cecil Francis Business Park, Bear Lane, Pinchbeck NGR : TF 24061 25983 LL : 52.81711979813937, -0.160568603176197 12 Fig : 524061,325983
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Lincolnshire Local Authority District : South Holland Parish : Pinchbeck
Project Methodology	The groundworks comprising of general ground reduction and the excavation of strip footings were undertaken under continuous archaeological supervision in level spits of no more than 0.10m
Project Results	The watching brief identified a buried soil horizon which was present within the foundation trenches of all three plots. This layer was overlain by a 20th century demolition layer and make up deposits probably associated with the construction of the business park in the latter 20th century. Although the buried soil horizon contained a small amount of Medieval pottery, the presence of clay pipe stems and animal bone which was identifiable as Post-medieval or later suggests that this deposit is relatively late in date. It is possible that this deposit represents a former orchard topsoil prior to the construction of the business park.
Keywords	
Funder	Private individual
HER	Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	James Roberts
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

Report generated on: 11 Oct 2024, 09:49



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Figure 1: Site Location Plan



0m 20m

1:500

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Figure 2: Pre Demolition Site Plan

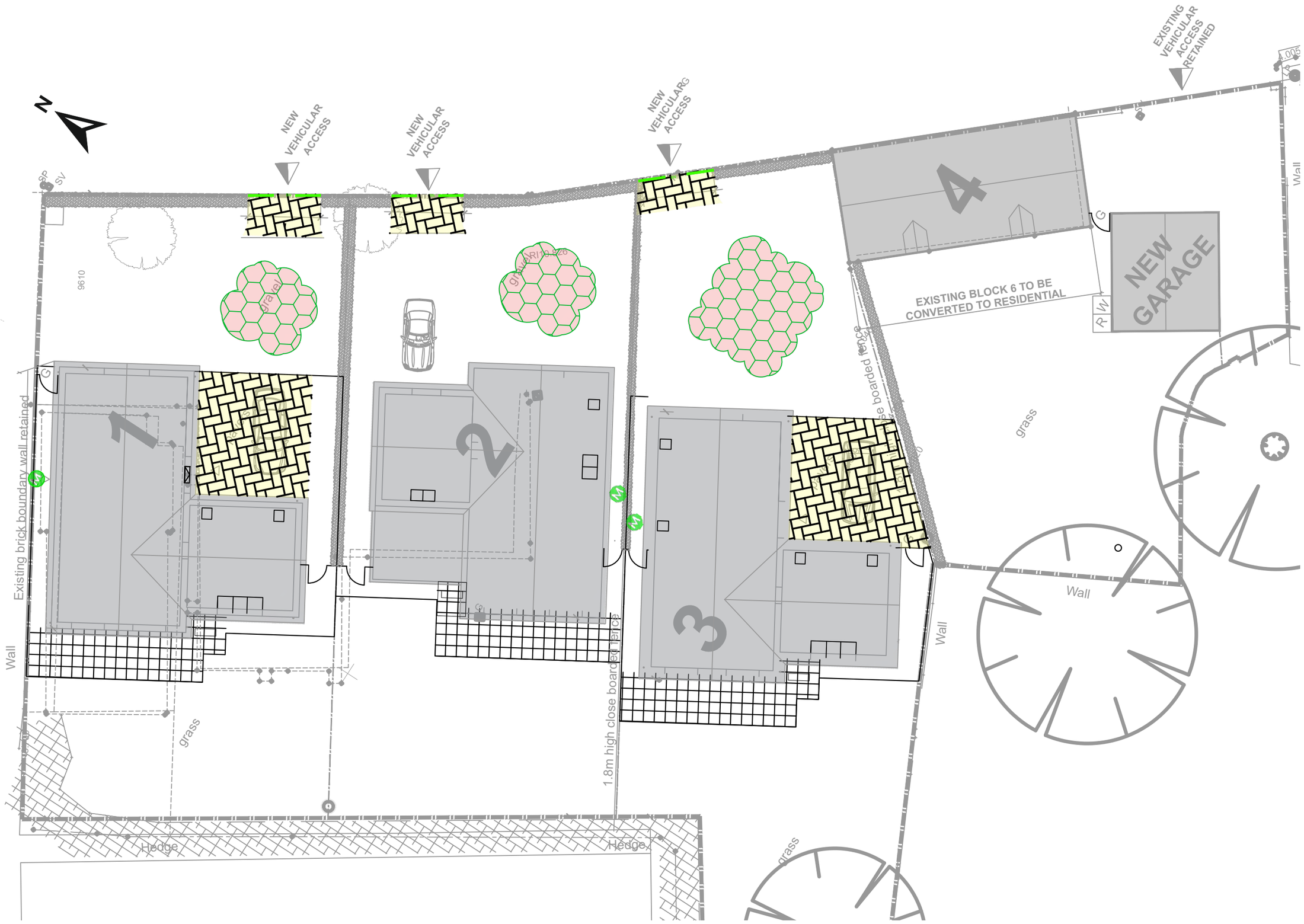


Figure 3: Development Plan

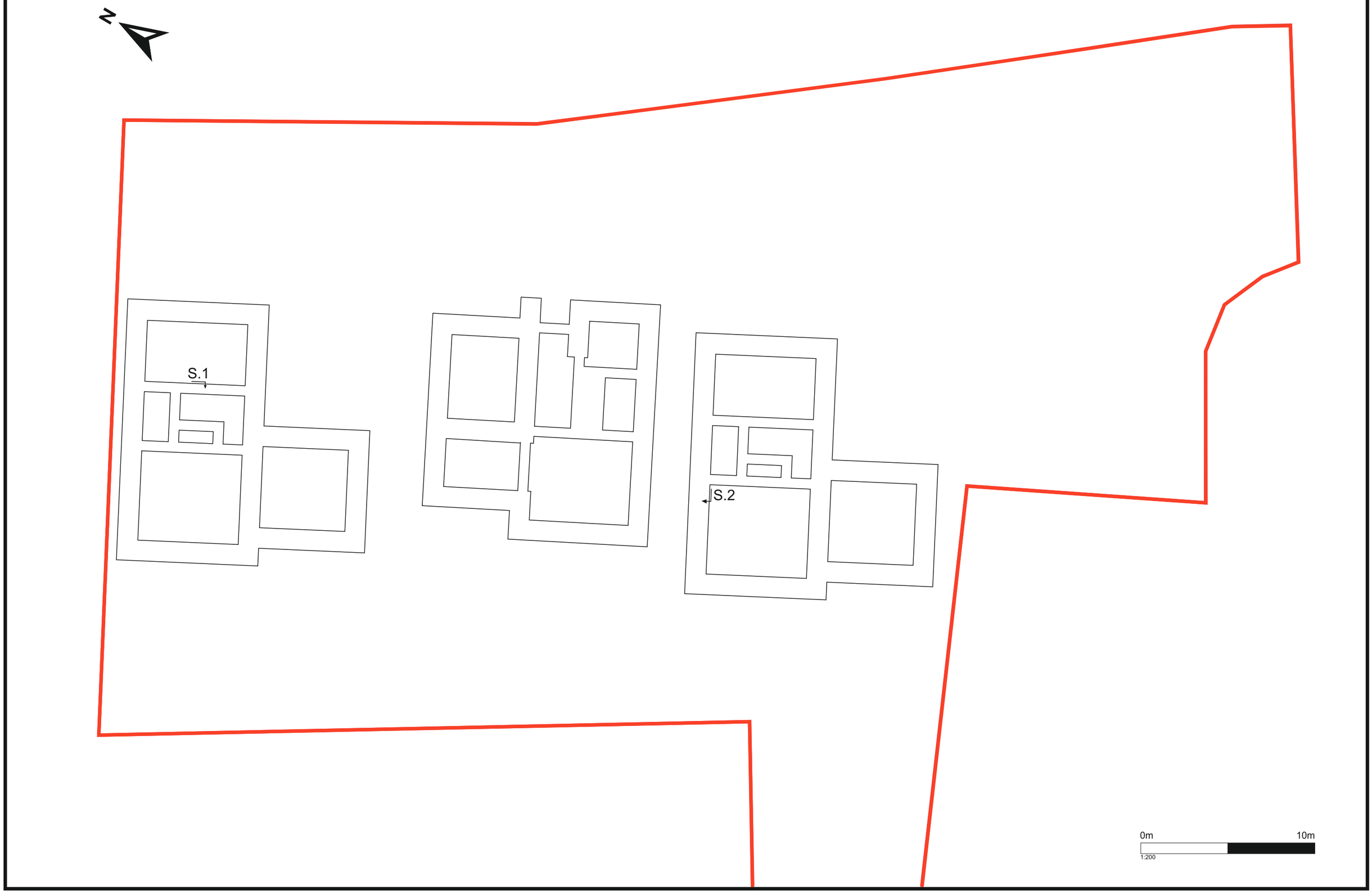


Figure 4: Foundation Plan as Monitored

North-north-west facing section Plot 3 scale 1:10

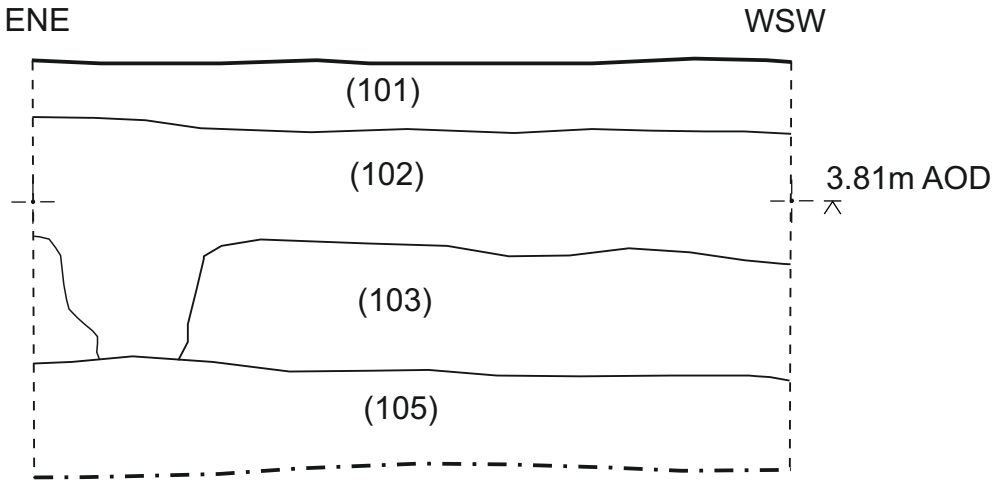


Figure 5: Sample Section