

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CHURCH STREET,
PINCHBECK,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(PCS 98)**

**Work Undertaken For
Patterson Properties**

July 2007

Report Compiled by
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Planning Application No: H14/1049/97
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. **94/07**

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken on land adjacent to Church Street, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new residential development.

Romano-British (AD 50-410) occupation has been identified in the vicinity, although the full extent and nature has yet to be ascertained. Medieval (AD 1066-1540) remains are well represented and include the extant church of St. Mary. Medieval ridge and furrow, indicative of agriculture, is evident within the development site.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of undated, medieval and post-medieval deposits. Undated deposits include ditches, a pit, a posthole and a subsoil. Medieval remains include a network of ditches, as well as pits, a pond, a posthole and a subsoil which may have originated as a flood deposit. The nature of the medieval remains suggest settlement in the vicinity, though this appears to have shifted in the 14th-15th centuries when the site may have come under an agricultural regime, as suggested by ridge and furrow formerly recorded at the site. Post-medieval remains include ditches, a gully, pits and a ploughsoil and tend to date to the latter part of the period.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include a moderate assemblage of medieval pottery from kilns in Lincolnshire, predominantly Stamford wares. Post-medieval and later pottery was also recovered along with glass, brick, tile, industrial residues and a small quantity of animal bone.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme of

observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Patterson Properties to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at land adjacent to Church Street, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H14/1049/97. The watching brief was carried out between the 17th September 1998 and the 15th November 1999 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The development site is located 700m north of the centre of Pinchbeck as defined by the parish church of St. Mary (Fig. 2). Situated at a height of c. 4m OD on land adjacent to Church Street (TF 2420 2630), the development covered an area of approximately 1.5 hectares on fairly level ground.

Local soils are dominated by 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 infilled creeks known as roddons. The presence of a roddon 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 (BGS 1992).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

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

By the Romano-British period the marshland stabilised, enabling settlement, agricultural and salt-making activities. Initially settlement was attracted to the higher ground of roddons. Previous investigations have established that in the Fens on the west side of the parish, Roman sites are concentrated on the raised levees of ancient watercourses. Specifically, several Romano-British sites have been identified following the roddon to the west of Pinchbeck and it is possible that this line continues through the village (Hayes and Lane 1992, 148).

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

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

(Foster and Longley 1976).

Medieval remains include the extant parish church of St. Mary. The church replaced an earlier Norman church which was partially revealed during restoration work in the 18th century (Sutton 1901). Earthworks, representing moats and fishponds, are visible in several locations in Pinchbeck, notably in the garden of the Vicarage and along Rose Lane. Ridge and Furrow survives across the northern end of the village and was found within the development area during a desk-top assessment of the site in 1997 (Cope-Faulkner 1997, 6).

A fieldwalking survey on land adjacent to the development recorded medieval and post-medieval pottery, although in small numbers typical of rural manuring scatters (LAS 1995).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Initial monitoring was of a service trench, c. 3.2m deep, running the length of the access road. This was followed by the removal of topsoil across the site in advance of the excavation of foundation trenches. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions

appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis five phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Medieval deposits
Phase 4	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 5	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural Deposits

The earliest deposits encountered in the base of service and foundation trenches were layers of brownish yellow to yellowish brown silt (003, 022, 027, 047, 057, 061, 071, 079, 088, 096 and 108) with iron staining and occasional patches of clay.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Cut into natural deposits within the service trench was a probable ditch (006). No alignment could be ascertained but a width of 3m and depth of 0.7m was established (Fig. 4, Section 1). A single fill of greyish brown sandy silt (005) was identified.

Situated some 46m to the west of this ditch

within the service trench was a possible pit (009). This measured 1.3m wide and 0.8m deep and contained a single fill of blackish brown silt (008).

Cut into natural (096) in Plot 11 was a posthole (100). This was 0.23m wide and 0.18m deep (Fig. 7, Section 20) with a fill of yellowish brown sand and silt (099).

Aligned north-south through Plot 5 was a ditch (053). Measuring 1.26m wide and over 0.2m deep (Fig. 6, Section 10) it contained a fill of greyish brown silt (048) which also formed a subsoil in this vicinity.

A subsoil deposit was recorded overlying natural in Plot 8 and comprised a 0.2m thick (Fig. 6, Section 12) layer of yellowish brown silt (056)

Phase 3 Medieval Deposits

Aligned east-west through the northern part of Plot 4 was a ditch (013). This was 2m wide and 0.7m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2). Two fills were recorded, a lower of greyish brown silt (012) and an upper of brown silt (014). A single sherd of 12th – 14th century pottery was retrieved from the primary fill.

Situated within the centre of this plot was a possible northeast-southwest aligned ditch (011). This was 1.1m wide and 0.8m deep and was filled with brown silt (010) which also formed a subsoil deposit within this plot. Pottery of 12th – 14th century date was collected from this layer.

Within the southern part of the plot was a possible pit (016) with a shallow concave profile. Measuring 1.4m wide and 0.38m deep (Fig. 4, Section 3) it contained a single fill of greyish brown silt (015) from which 12th century pottery, including two near complete jugs and a spouted pitcher in Stamford ware, was retrieved.

Situated within the westernmost foundations of Plot 8 was a pond or large depression (068). This measured at least 2.78m long

and 2.08m wide and 0.33m deep (Plate 7). A single fill of brown silt with ash and charcoal (067) was identified which produced a sherd of 12th -15th century pottery.

Located on the west side of Plot 11 was a posthole (098), located 11m north of undated posthole (100). It measured 0.45m wide and 0.27m deep (Fig. 7, Section 19) with a fill of greyish brown sand and silt (097) that contained a small fragment of 12th – 14th century pot.

An extensive subsoil of probable alluvial origin was encountered throughout the southern part of the site (recorded in Plots 1, 5 and 7 to 12). This comprised a layer of yellowish grey silt (023, 028, 048, 056, 060, 073, 076, 078, 082 and 095), measuring between 0.2 and 0.3m thick. Two sherds of medieval pottery, of probable 12th century date, were retrieved along with an intrusive 19th – 20th century sherd.

Aligned east-west through Plots 3, 5 and 7 was a ditch (026, 050 and 087). This has an overall length of 53m and was between 2m and 2.4m wide and between 0.57m and 0.8m deep (Fig. 5, Sections 6 and 8; Fig. 7, Section 17). Fills comprised greyish brown clayey silt (030 and 049) and sand and silt (084 and 086). A single sherd of 9th – 12th century Stamford ware was retrieved from fill (030).

Located north of ditch (026) in Plot 3 was a possible northeast-southwest aligned linear ditch (042). This was over 2m wide by 0.5m deep (Fig. 5, Section 7). This contained three fills, a basal fill of yellow and brown silt (041) followed by light brown and yellow silt (039) with a final fill of brown silt and clay (040 and 043). Stamford ware sherds of between 9th and 12th century date were recovered from the uppermost fill.

This ditch had subsequently been re-cut (109), though this measured only 1.8m wide and 0.38m deep (Fig. 5, Section 7). Two fills were recorded within the re-cut, a lower

of greyish brown silt with clay (038) and an upper of brown silt (037).

North of ditch (050) in Plot 5 was a small pit or a posthole (052). This measured 0.4m long and wide and over 0.48m deep (Fig. 5, Section 9). A single fill of greyish brown and yellowish brown silt (051) was recorded from which a single sherd of developed Stamford ware (12th – 13th century) was retrieved.

Terminating within Plot 11, and perhaps representing the continuation of the medieval ditch recorded in Plots 3, 5 and 7, was ditch (094 and 105). This measured between 1.3m and 1.4m wide and between 0.2m and 0.3m deep (Fig. 7, Sections 18 and 21). Recorded fills comprised brown sand and silt (091 and 101), black charcoal and silt (092) and yellowish brown sand and silt (093). Two sherds of pottery, the latest being Toynton All Saints ware of the 13th - 15th centuries, were retrieved from fill (101).

Of uncertain relationship with ditch (101) was ditch (106) which was aligned slightly southwest of (101). Measuring 1.3m wide and 0.2m deep (Fig. 7, Section 21), it contained fills of greyish brown silty sand (102), yellowish brown sand (103) and brown sandy silt (104). A single sherd of non-local pottery of 12th – 15th century date was recovered from fill (103).

Phase 4 Post-medieval deposits

Cut into the medieval subsoil (023) in Plot 1 were two pits (Plates 4 and 5). The first (018) was 0.5m wide by 0.6m deep (Fig. 5, Section 5) with a fill of greyish brown clayey silt (020). The second (019) measured 1m wide and 0.67m deep (Fig. 5, Section 4) and had a fill of greyish brown clayey silt (021). No finds were retrieved from either feature.

A small pit (045) was recorded within Plot 2 cutting the medieval subsoil (028). This was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.89m

wide by 0.3m deep with a single fill of greyish brown clayey silt (046).

The medieval ditch through Plots 3, 5 and 7 was re-cut in two places as indicated by cuts (031, 033 and 085). These were generally narrower (Fig. 5, Sections 6 and 8; Fig. 7, Section 17). A fragment of handmade brick of probable post-medieval date was retrieved from one of the re-cut fills (034).

Overlying the medieval subsoil (060) in the garage and house foundations of Plot 8 was a layer of brown clayey silt (055 and 058) with brick fragments. Identified as a buried soil, this measured between 0.18m and 0.32m thick (Fig. 6, Sections 11 and 12).

Aligned northeast-southwest through Plot 9 was a ditch (070). This measured over 8m long by 0.45m wide and 0.55m deep (Fig. 6, Sections 13 and 14). Two fills were recorded, a lower of black organic silt (074) and an upper of brown silt (072). Pottery from the upper fill included 19th century types with a single residual medieval sherd.

Sealing the medieval deposits in Plot 11 was a layer of brown silt (090), perhaps representing a former ploughsoil. This measured up to 0.2m thick and yielded a sherd of 19th century pottery as well as residual medieval pottery.

Phase 5 Recent deposits

Sealing all deposits, apart from those recorded within Plot 8, was the current topsoil. This comprised blackish brown silt (001 and 080), brown silt (007, 069, 077, 089 and 107), brown clayey silt (024, 029 and 036) and yellowish brown silt (075).

Cut into the post-medieval buried soil within the garage foundations of Plot 8 was a possible pit (064). This was 2.6m wide and over 0.76m deep and contained fills of brown silt (059) and yellowish brown silt (062). Modern window glass was recorded within the fill. This had subsequently been cut by a posthole (065) that was filled with

brown clayey silt (063). Sealing these was a deposit of greyish brown clayey silt (054) representing hardstanding.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise silts of the underlying drift geology of younger marine alluvium. They equate well with soils associated with an infilled roddon recorded by the Soil Survey (Robson 1990), which was a probable focus for occupation during the Romano-British period.

Two ditches, a pit, a posthole and a subsoil remain undated (Phase 2) due to a lack of artefactual material. It is possible that these could be Romano-British in date, although given the quantity of medieval features it is more likely they belong to a later period.

Medieval (Phase 3) deposits comprise six ditches, two pits, a pond, a posthole and a subsoil. The pit contained a significant amount of pottery which may indicate that settlement existed within the immediate vicinity around the 12th century. Two of these ditches, a pit, the pond and a posthole were subsequently sealed by the subsoil, which may have been of alluvial origin thus suggesting a flood.

Following the flooding episode, ditches and pits were identified which produced generally smaller amounts of pottery, perhaps suggesting that settlement had moved away from the site. Furthermore, medieval ridge and furrow was recorded during a walkover survey of the site (Cope-Faulkner 1997, 6), which may indicate a change in land use. Pottery of the 14th and 15th centuries is scarce and may suggest this change occurred then.

Post-medieval (Phase 4) remains include pits, ditches (including the re-cutting of earlier features), a gully and a ploughsoil. These would appear to indicate the site

was under an overall agricultural regime. Very little of the post-medieval artefacts can be dated to the early post-medieval period, perhaps indicating further change of use of the site.

Most of the pottery retrieved from the investigation is medieval in date, particularly locally produced Stamford and Bourne wares with a date range around the 12th century. The presence of Stamford ware implies some status to the inhabitants of the site, although the nature of settlement cannot be determined. Later Toynton ware also occurs, but only as an isolated sherd.

Other pottery includes post-medieval and later types along with glass, brick, tile, coal, industrial residue and a small quantity of animal remains.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Church Street, Pinchbeck, as the site lay close to the medieval core of the village and in the general vicinity of known Romano-British remains.

Above the natural silts were undated, medieval and post-medieval remains. Undated remains may belong to a wider pattern of medieval ditches, pits, postholes, a pond and subsoils recorded across the site. Medieval remains appear to indicate nearby settlement in the vicinity during the 12th century. A possible flood deposit, later transformed into a subsoil, appears to indicate the end of this activity with the site perhaps then used for agricultural purposes, which continued into the post-medieval period.

Pottery was the largest category of artefact retrieved and includes mainly medieval examples with later types also recorded. Other finds include glass, brick, tile, industrial residues and a small assemblage of animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr D Patterson of Patterson Properties who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Access to the County Sites and Monuments Record was kindly provided by Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy of the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council. Dave Start permitted examination of the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Supervisors: Denise Buckley, Paul Cope-Faulkner, Neil Herbert, Ed Lewis, Dale Trimble, Fiona Walker
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Phil Mills
 Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Post-excavation Analysts: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Steve Malone, James Snee

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

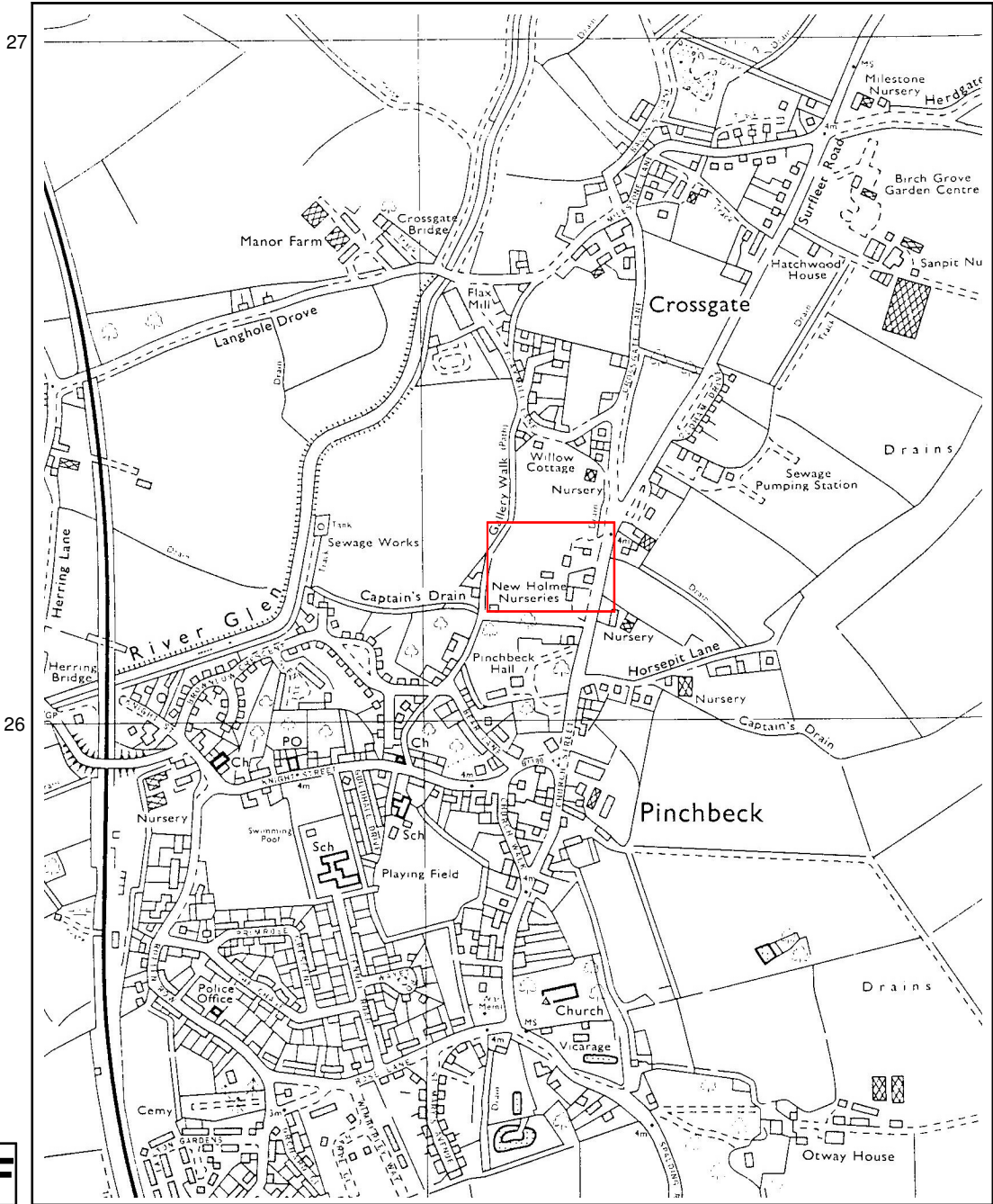
BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

LAS Lindsey Archaeological Services



Figure 1 - General location plan



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 Area detailed in Figure 3

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Project Name: Church Street, Pinchbeck PCS98		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 94/07

Figure 2 - Site location plan

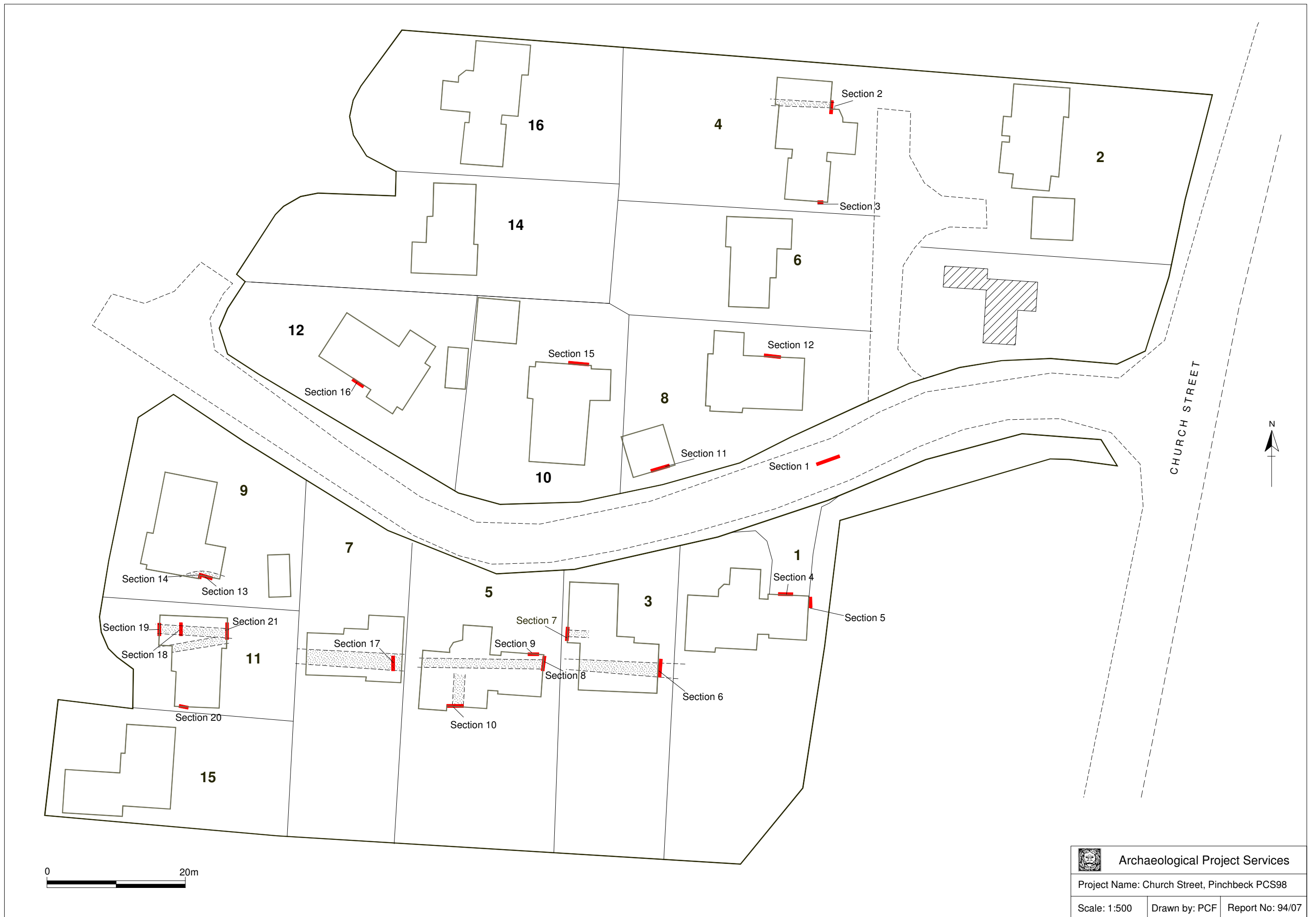



Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations

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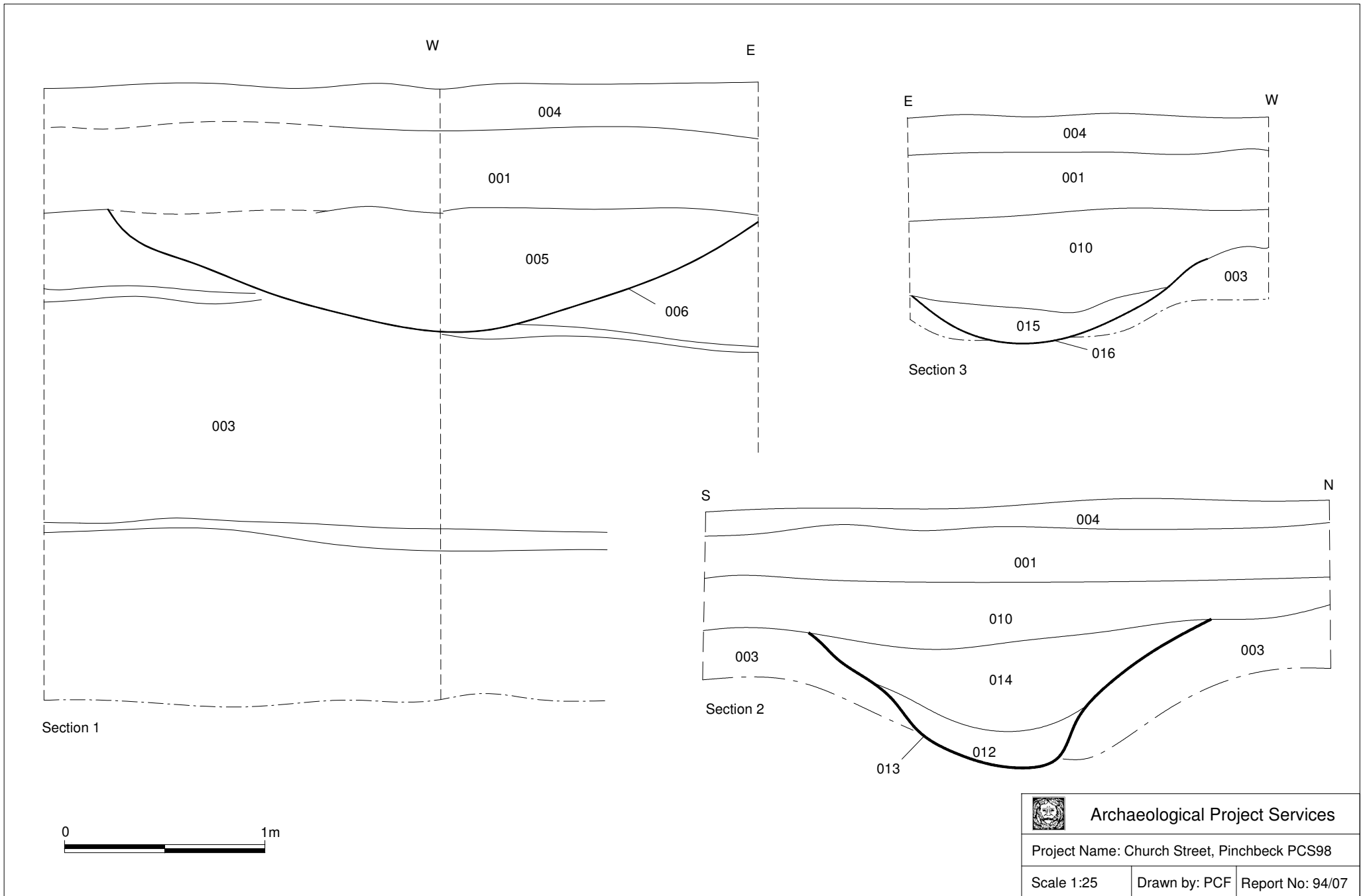
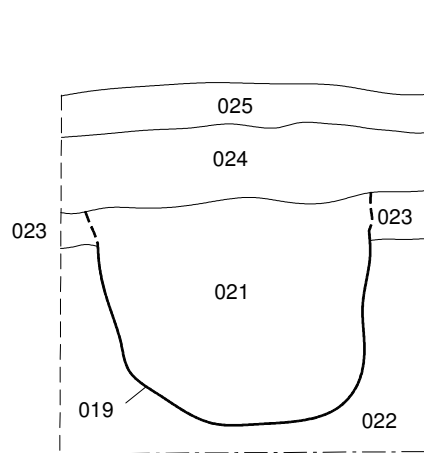
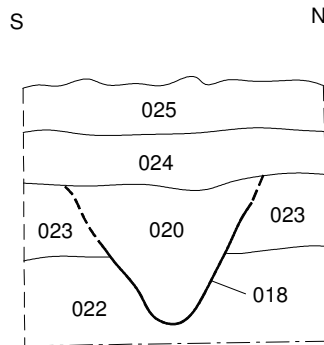


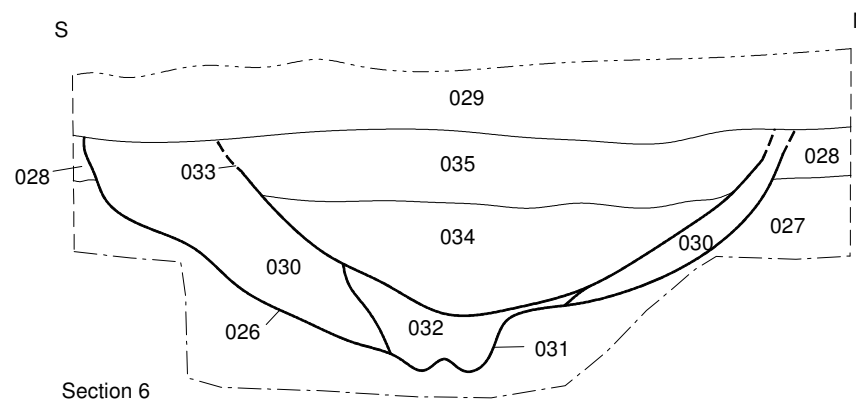
Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3



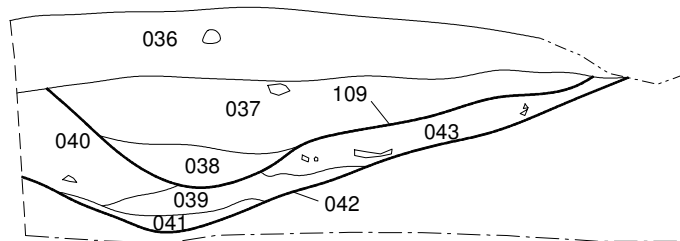
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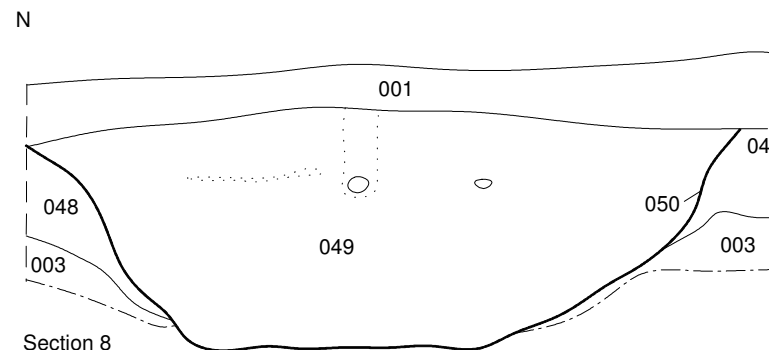
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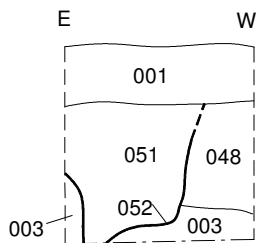
Section 6



Section 7



Section 8



Section 9




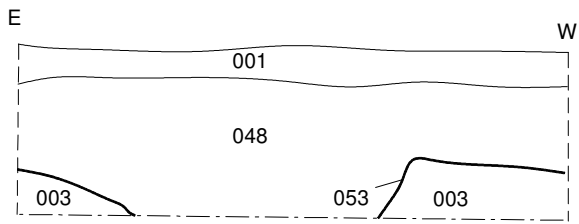
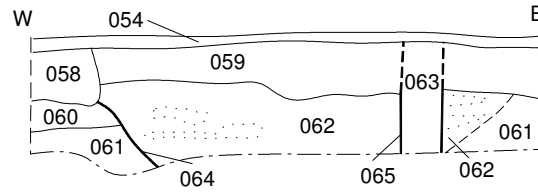
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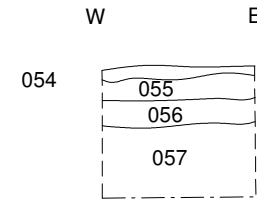
Figure 5 - Sections 4 to 9



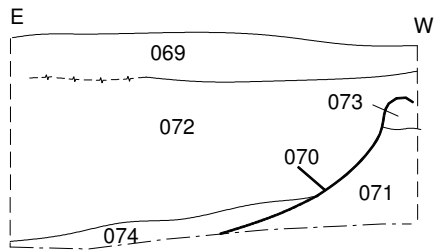
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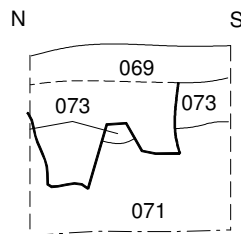
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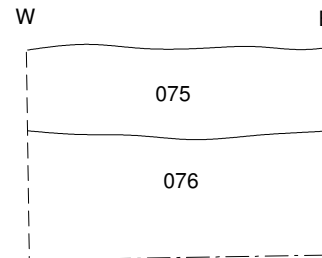
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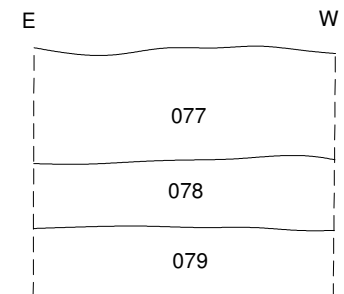
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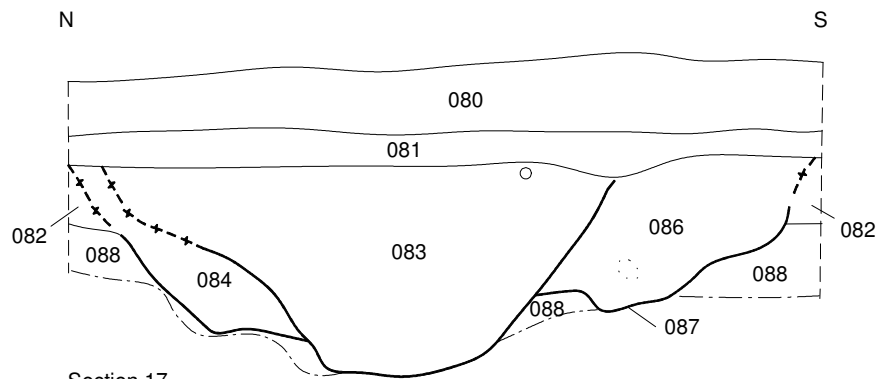
Section 14



Section 15



Section 16



Section 17




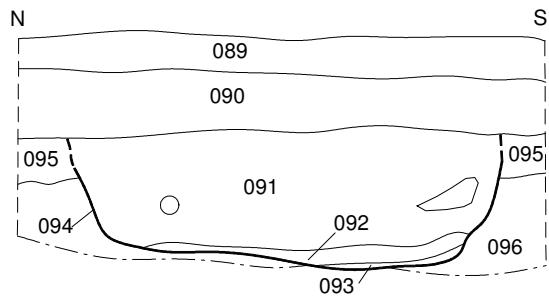
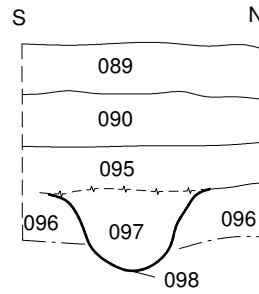
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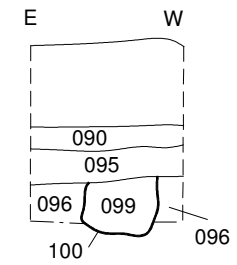
Figure 6 - Sections 10 to 17



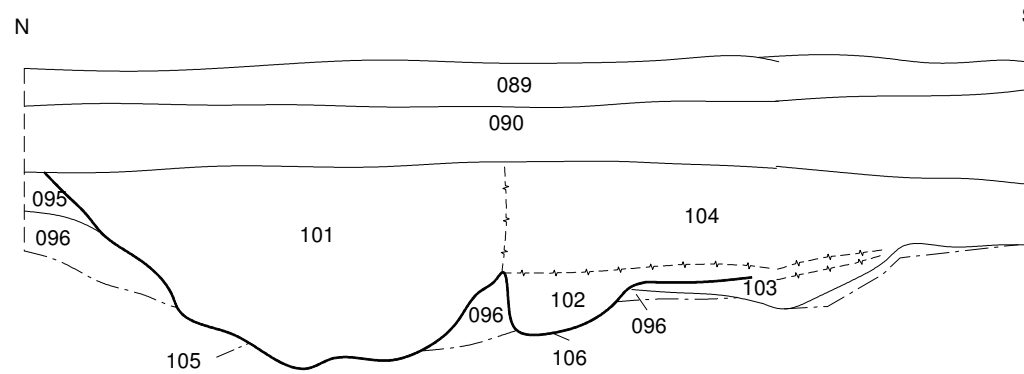
Section 18



Section 19



Section 20



Section 21




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Figure 7 - Sections 18 to 21



Plate 1 – General view looking west across the site

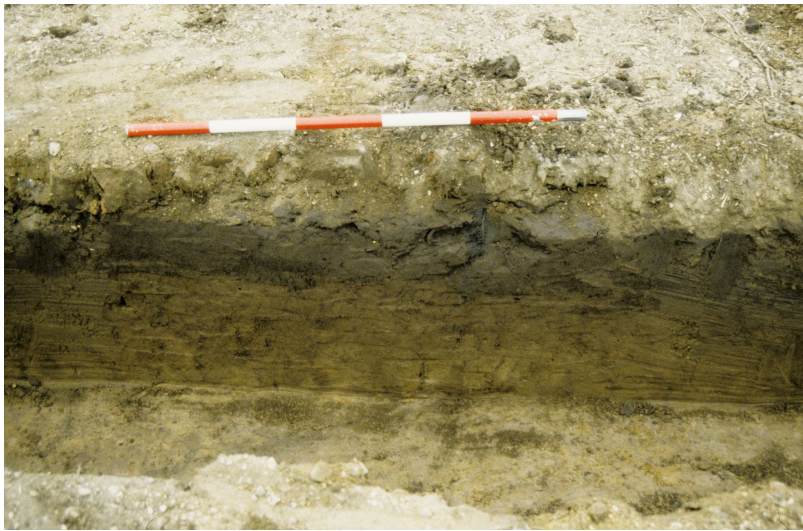


Plate 2 – Section showing the typical deposits in Plot 6



Plate 3 – Section 2 showing ditch (013), looking east



Plate 4 – Section 4 showing Pit (019), looking northwest



Plate 5 – Section 5 showing Pit (018), looking northwest

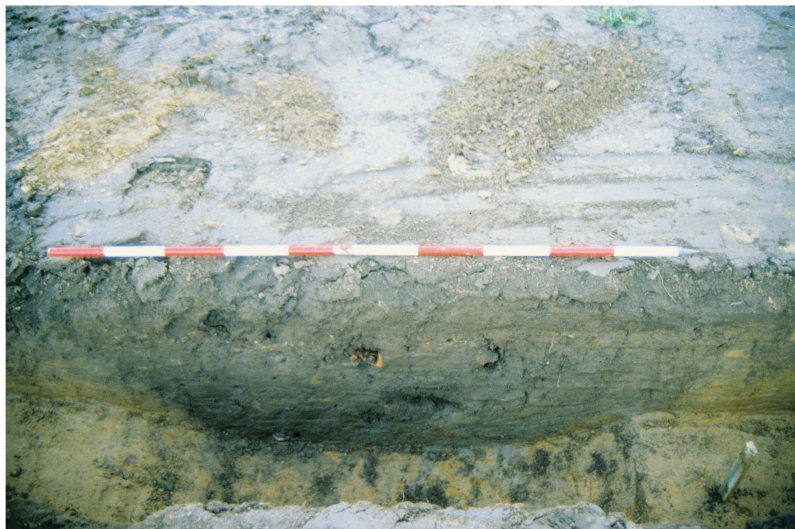


Plate 6 – Section 8 showing ditch (050), looking east



Plate 7 – View of Pond (068) in Plot 8, looking west



Plate 8 – Section 13 showing the gully (070) in Plot 9, looking south

Appendix 1

LAND OFF CHURCH STREET, PINCHBECK, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1. SUMMARY

- a. *A watching brief is required during residential development at Church Street, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire.*
- b. *Roman artefacts have previously been found in the vicinity of the site. Additionally, medieval remains are known from the area, including artefacts found in adjacent fields and ridge and furrow earthworks on the present site itself.*
- c. *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- d. *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the work. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2. INTRODUCTION

- a. This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development at Church Street, Pinchbeck. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 242 263, and is shown on Figures 1 and 2.
- b. This document contains the following parts:
 - i. Overview.
 - ii. Stages of work and methodologies.
 - iii. List of specialists.
 - iv. Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3. SITE LOCATION

- a. Pinchbeck is situated 3km north of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland. The site is located approximately 700m north of the centre of Pinchbeck on the west side of Church Street at national grid reference TF 242 263.

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- a. Planning permission (application number H14/1049/97) for the residential development of the land has been granted by South Holland District Council, subject to conditions including the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording, in accordance with a written scheme of works to be approved by the Local Planning Authority. This specification constitutes such a written scheme of works.

5. SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- a. The site and surrounding area is on fairly flat and level land at approximately 4m OD. Soils at the site are Romney Series, dark brown silt or sandy loam, and Wisbech Association silty calcareous alluvial gley soils. These soils are developed on younger marine alluvium or former estuarine deposits which overlie Oxford Clay.

6. THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- a. A possible Roman settlement has previously been found at Pinchbeck railway station, approximately half a kilometre to the southwest, though Roman artefacts have been found much closer to the site,

including immediately to the south.

- b. Pinchbeck was referred to in the Late Saxon period and again in the Domesday Book of 1086. Medieval and later pottery have previously been found on land immediately south of the site and earthworks of ridge and furrow ploughing occur on the site and to the west (Archaeological Project Services 1997).

7. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- a. The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - i. To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- b. The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - i. Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - ii. Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - iii. As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - iv. Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8. SITE OPERATIONS

- a. General considerations
 - i. All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
 - ii. The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA registered archaeological organisation (no. 21).
 - iii. Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1997, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- b. Methodology
 - i. The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
 - ii. The section of the trench will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
 - iii. Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
 - iv. Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - (1) The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - (2) groups of features where their relationship is important

- v. Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9. POST-EXCAVATION

a. Stage 1

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

b. Stage 2

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

c. Stage 3

- i. On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- ii. This will consist of:
 - (1) A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - (2) A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - (3) Description of the topography of the site.
 - (4) Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - (5) A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - (6) A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
 - (7) Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - (8) Sections of the archaeological features.
 - (9) Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
 - (10) Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - (11) Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10. REPORT DEPOSITION

- a. Copies of the report will be sent to the client, South Holland District Council and to the County Sites and Monuments Record.

11. ARCHIVE

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

12. PUBLICATION

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

13. CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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

14. VARIATIONS

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

15. PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- a. The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- b. An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- c. Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one man-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half man-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about six days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16. SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric Pottery - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, independent specialist Saxon - City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit Medieval and later - Hilary Healey, independent archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

17. **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeological Project Services, 1997 *Desk-top Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Proposed Development on land adjacent to Church Street, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire (PCS97)*, APS Report No: **60/97**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1; 2; 3; 9	Friable dark blackish brown silt, c. 0.3m thick	Topsoil
002		Firm mid-dark brown silt, 0.5m thick	Subsoil.
003	1; 2; 3; 9	Firm light brownish yellow silts with iron staining, > 2.4m thick	Natural deposit
004	1; 2; 3	Firm mid brownish yellow silt with stone, 0.29m thick	Hardstanding
005	1	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (006)
006	1	?Linear feature, alignment unclear, 3m wide by 0.7m deep, concave sides and rounded base	Possible ditch
007		Friable dark brown silt, 0.15m thick	Plough soil and ?fill of (017)
008		Friable mid-dark blackish brown silt	Fill of (009)
009		Feature, 1.3m wide by 0.8m deep, steep sides and uneven base	Pit/?linear cut
010	2; 3	Firm mid-dark brown silt, 0.52m thick	Subsoil and fill of (011)
011		Linear feature, aligned southwest-northeast, 1.1m wide by >0.8m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
012	2	Soft light-mid greyish brown silt with mid grey lenses	Fill of (013)
013	2	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 2m wide by 0.7m deep, gentle sides that gradually form a concave base	Ditch
014	2	Soft, light-mid brown silt	Fill of (013)
015	3	Firm-soft, mid-dark greyish brown silt with a band of pottery towards the base of this deposit	Fill of (016)
016	3	Feature, 1.4m wide by c. 0.38m deep, gentle sides that smoothly form a concave base	Pit/ditch
017	Cancelled context		
018	5	Feature, 0.5m wide by 0.6m deep, steep straight sides that sharply end in a narrow blunt tapered base	Pit
019	4	Feature, 1m wide by 0.67m deep, steep-vertical sides that become concave, slightly concave base	Pit
020	5	Loose mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (018)
021	4	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (019)
022	4; 5	Loose light orange yellow silt	Natural deposit
023	4; 5	Soft light greyish brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
024	4; 5	Plastic dark brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
025	4; 5	Loose mid orange brown sandy gravel, 0.16m thick	Hardstanding
026	6	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 20-25m long by 2.4m wide and 0.8m deep, shallow concave sides	Ditch
027	6	Loose light orange yellow silt	Natural deposit

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
028	6	Loose light yellowish grey silt. Deposit 0.2m thick	Subsoil
029	6	Loose mid brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
030	6	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (026)
031	6	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 20-25m long by 0.4m wide and 0.25m deep, steep sides and irregular undulating base	Ditch
032	6	Friable light grey with orange mottles, clayey silt	Fill of (031)
033	6	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 20-25m long by 11.8m wide and 0.6m deep, steep concave sides and a broad rounded base	Re-cut of (031)
034	6	Friable light brownish yellow sandy silt with frequent small-medium sub-angular brick fragments	Fill of (033)
035	6	Friable light brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (033)
036	7	Loose to friable mid brown clayey silt, 0.24m thick	Topsoil
037	7	Loose to friable light-mid brown silt with some clay	Fill of (109)
038	7	Loose to friable light greyish brown silt with some clay	Fill of (109)
039	7	Friable to loose mottled light brown and yellow silt	Fill of (042)
040	7	Friable light brown silt and clay	Fill of (042)
041	7	Loose to friable mottled light yellow and brown silt with some clay	Fill of (042)
042	7	Linear cut, aligned northeast-southwest, c. 2m wide by 0.5m deep, gradual sides and shallow concave base	Ditch
043	7	Friable light brown silt and clay	Fill of (042)
044	Cancelled context		
045		Sub-circular feature, 0.89m wide by 0.3m deep, steep concave sides and narrow concave base	Pit
046		Plastic mottled yellow and mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (045)
047		Firm light-mid orangey brown silt	Natural deposit
048		Firm light greyish brown silt, 0.46m thick	Subsoil
049	8	Friable mid greyish brown silt with some clay	Fill of (050)
050	8	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 2m wide by 0.8m deep, gradual sides and flat base	Ditch
051	9	Firm mottled mid greyish brown and light yellowish brown silt	Fill of (052)
052	9	Irregular feature, >0.4m long by 0.4m wide and 0.48m deep, steep sides and uneven base	Posthole
053	10	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 1.26m wide by >0.2m deep, smooth moderate sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
054	11, 12	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
055	12	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 0.18m thick	Buried soil
056	12	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
057	12	Firm light brownish yellow lenses of silts and fine sands	Natural deposit
058	11	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 0.32m thick	Buried soil

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
059	11	Firm mid-dark brown silt	Fill of (064)
060	11	Firm light yellowish brown silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
061	11	Firm light brownish yellow lenses of silt and fine sands	Natural deposit
062	11	Soft mixed light yellowish brown and dark blackish brown silt	Fill of (064)
063	11	Firm mid brown clayey silt	Fill of (065)
064	11	Feature, >2.6m wide, by >0.76m deep. uneven and unclear sides, not fully excavated	Pit
065	11	Feature, 0.26m wide by >0.74m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Posthole
066		Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.16m deep	Subsoil
067		Firm mid brown silt	Fill of (068)
068		Irregular feature, >2.78m long by >2.08m wide and 0.33m deep, gentle sides and concave base	Pond
069	13, 14	Firm mid-dark brown silt with frequent organic material, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
070	13, 14	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >8m long by 0.45m wide and 0.55m deep, moderately steep-vertical sides and uneven base	Ditch
071	13, 14	Firm light brownish yellow silt	Natural deposit
072	13, 14	Firm mixed mid brown with light yellow brown silts	Fill of (070)
073	13, 14	Firm light-mid yellowish brown silt, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
074	13	Firm black organic silt	Fill of (070)
075	15	Firm dark yellowish brown silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
076	15	Firm light yellowish brown silt, 0.5m thick	Subsoil
077	16	Firm dark brown organic silt, 0.34m thick	Ploughsoil
078	16	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, 0.23m thick	Subsoil
079	16	Firm light-mid brownish yellow silt	Natural deposit
080	17	Firm to plastic dark blackish brown silt with some clay, 0.23m thick	Topsoil
081	17	Firm dark brown silt, 0.13m thick	Ploughsoil
082	17	Firm mottled light-mid yellowish brown fine sand and silt, 0.23m thick	Subsoil
083	17	Firm mid brown sandy silt with light yellow fine sand	Fill of (085)
084	17	Firm light greyish brown fine sand and silt	Fill of (087)
085	17	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.8m wide by 1.7m deep, gradual sides and flat base	Re-cut of (087)
086	17	Firm light greyish brown fine sand and silt	Fill of (087)
087	17	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 2.3m wide by 0.57m deep, gradual to steep convex sides and uneven base	Ditch
088	17	Firm light brownish yellow fine sand and silt	Natural deposit
089	18, 19, 21	Firm to friable mid-dark brown silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
090	18, 19, 20, 21	Firm mid-dark brown silt, 0.2m thick	Ploughsoil
091	18	Firm mid brown fine sand and silt	Fill of (094)
092	18	Firm black charcoal and silt	Fill of (094)
093	18	Firm mid yellowish brown fine sand and silt	Fill of (094)
094	18	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.4m wide by 0.3m deep, steep uneven sides and flattish base	Ditch
095	18, 19, 20, 21	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, 0.14m thick	Subsoil
096	18, 19, 20, 21	Firm light brownish yellow to light grey silt and fine sand.	Natural deposit
097	19	Firm light greyish brown fine sand and silt	Fill of (098)
098	19	Feature, 0.45m wide and 0.27m deep, steep sides and rounded/concave base	Posthole
099	20	Firm mid yellowish brown fine sand and silt	Fill of (100)
100	20	Square feature, 0.23m wide and 0.18m deep, steep-vertical sides and flat base	Posthole
101	21	Firm mid to dark brown fine sand and silt	Fill of (105)
102	21	Firm light greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (106)
103	21	Firm light yellowish brown fine sand	Fill of (106)
104	21	Firm light brown sandy silt	Fill of (106)
105	21	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, c. 1.4m wide and 0.65m deep, slightly undulating sides and uneven concave base	Ditch
106	21	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.3m wide and 0.2m deep, moderate gradual sides and uneven base	Ditch
107		Firm mid brown silt, 0.26m thick	Topsoil
108		Firm mid yellowish brown silt, >0.42m thick	Natural deposit
109	7	?Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 1.8m wide by 0.38m deep, shallow sides and rounded base	Re-cut of ditch (042)

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Jennifer Kitch, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 102 fragments of pottery weighing 1697g and representing about 50 individual vessels was recovered from 18 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a quantity of other artefacts, brick/tile, glass, industrial residue and coal/cinders, comprising 17 items weighing a total of 308g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated faunal remains assemblage comprises 9 stratified fragments weighing 380g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil deposits (001, 029, 036, 054), subsoils (002, 010, 048, 076), buried ploughsoils (007, 090), the fills of ditches (014, 030, 034, 040, 043, 072, 101, 103), the fills of pits (015, 021), the fills of postholes (051, 097) and from the fill of a pond (067).

Most of the pottery was made in moderate proximity to Pinchbeck, at Bourne 15km to the west, and Stamford, 37km southwest.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware, 18 th century	1	113	18 th -19 th century
	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware, 18 th -19 th century	2 (link)	9	
002	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, substandard, limy deposit internally	1	108	12 th -14 th century
007	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 th -20 th century	1	8	19 th -20 th century
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	2	14	
	LPM	Black basalt ware, teapot, late 18 th century	1	35	
	BL	Red painted black glazed ware, incl pancheon, 18 th century	2	39	
	BL	Blackware, 17 th -18 th century	1	2	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 17 th century	1	3	
010	ST	Stamford ware, 11 th -12 th century	1	26	12 th -14 th century
	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, 12 th -14 th century	1	23	
	BOUA?	?Bourne A/B ware, 12 th -14 th century	2 (link)	9	
014	BOUA	Bourne A ware	1	19	12 th -14 th century
015	ST	Stamford ware, incl 2 separate jugs and spouted pitcher, 10 th -12 th century	54	809	12 th century
	SLST	South Lincs. Shell tempered ware, 12 th -13 th century	1	3	

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	SLSTCW?	South Lincs. Sand tempered coarseware? 11 th -12 th century	1	30	
	UNID	Unidentified, probable Saxo-Norman fabric, 9 th -11 th century	1	8	
029	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	7	19 th century
	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware pancheon, 18 th century	1	70	
	BL	Blackware, 17 th -18 th century	1	12	
	FREC	Frechen stoneware, 17 th century	1	11	
	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, 12 th -14 th century	1	5	
030	ST?	Stamford ware?	1	2	9 th -12 th century?
040	ST	Stamford ware, sooted externally	1	5	9 th -12 th century
043	ST	Stamford ware, jug/pitcher, 11 th -12 th century	4 (link)	91	11 th -12 th century
	ST	Stamford ware, sooted externally, 11 th -12 th century	1	2	
051	DST	Developed Stamford ware, jug	1	37	12 th -13 th century
054	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware pancheon	1	112	18 th century
067	MEDX	Medieval non-local fabric	1	6	12 th -15 th century
072	CRMWARE	Creamware, 19 th century	2	1	19 th century
	ST	Stamford ware, 10 th -12 th century	1	1	
076	UGRE	Plant pot, 19 th -20 th century	1	9	19 th -20 th century
	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, 12 th -14 th century	1	6	
	ST	Stamford ware, 9 th -12 th century	1	1	
090	LPM	Sponged ware, 19 th century	1	4	19 th century
	BOUA?	?Bourne A/B ware, 12 th -14 th century	2	32	
097	BOUA?	Bourne A/B ware?	1	1	12 th -14 th century
101	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, jug, 13 th -15 th century	1	22	13 th -15 th century
	ST	Stamford ware, 11 th -12 th century	1	1	
103	MEDX	Medieval non-local fabric	1	1	12 th -15 th century

Although a large number of fragments of Stamford ware (54 pieces) were recovered from context (015) there are numerous links and probably a maximum of 5 vessels is represented. There are two jugs, including one with a handle with applied two-strip interlace. This is not a particularly common decorative technique on this ware, but several examples were noted on wasters from the 'Pantiles' kiln (Kilmurry 1980, 143).

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	CBM	Brick/tile	1	12	
007	Glass	Pale green bottle	1	3	19 th -20 th century
021	Coal	Coal	1	1	
	CBM	Fired clay	2	3	
029	Glass	Colourless glass, burnt, 19 th -20 th century	2	16	19 th -20 th century
	CBM	Tile, oxidized throughout, post-medieval	1	33	
034	CBM	Handmade brick	1	14	Post-medieval
036	CBM	Handmade brick	1	83	Post-medieval
046	Cinders	Cinders	3	3	

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
048	Industrial residue	Fuel ash slag	3	93	
072	CBM	Handmade brick	1	47	Post-medieval

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Part	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
007	Pig	Femur	1	25	Sawn through the midshaft
020	Large Mammal Size	Innominate	1	7	
029	Cattle	Calcaneus	1	116	Large, unfused possible cut marks on the posterior surface.
	Oyster	Shell	1	54	
037	Equid	Phalanx I	1	37	
043	Large Mammal Size	Humerus	1	2	Condyle fragment
067	Equid	Radius	1	109	
072	Large Mammal Size	Rib	1	29	Sawn through blade, proximal and distal
097	Cockle	Shell	1	1	

All of the remains recovered during the scheme of works were of a good condition. Most of the observed remains of domestic species were of large improved animal stocks commonly associated with post-medieval and modern periods. In addition, the noted butchery marks were sawn through the bone, a practice again commonly associated with post-medieval/ modern practices.

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Pinchbeck that are the subjects of archaeological reports. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the village and its vicinity. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The collection of medieval pottery fragments is of moderate-high local potential and significance. Some of these medieval pieces are quite large and few of them exhibit marked abrasion. As such, they reflect habitation of medieval date, perhaps as early as the Saxo-Norman period, at the site.

The dearth of material dating to the late medieval and early post-medieval, from the 14th-17th centuries, is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

References

Kilmurry, K., 1980 *The Pottery Industry of Stamford, Lincs. c.A.D. 850-1250*, British Archaeological Reports British Series **84**

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

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

109	Context records
4	Photographic record sheets
13	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 218.98

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: PCS 98

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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