



ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES  
WYAS

**Gosberton Road  
Surfleet  
Lincolnshire**

**Archaeological Trial Trenching**

Report no. 2511

September 2013

Client: Prospect Archaeology



# **Gosberton Road Surfleet Lincolnshire**

## **Archaeological Trial Trenching**

### *Summary*

*Archaeological trial trenching was carried out on a small area of land to the west of Gosberton Road, Surfleet, Lincolnshire. The trial trenching was undertaken in advance of a housing development. Apart from three early modern rubbish pits, only deep deposits of alluvium were encountered.*



## Report Information

|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Client:                               | Prospect Archaeology   |
| Address:                              | Prospect House, Garden Lane, Sherburn-in-Elmet, Leeds,<br>LS25 6AT |
| Report Type:                          | Archaeological Trial Trenching                                     |
| Location:                             | Gosberton Road, Surfleet   |
| County:                               | Lincolnshire   |
| Grid Reference:                       | TF 251 282   |
| Period(s) of activity<br>represented: | Post-medieval/modern   |
| Report Number:                        | 2511   |
| Project Number:                       | 4113   |
| Site Code:                            | SGR13  |
| Planning Application No.:             | H17-0555-13  |
| Museum Accession No.:                 | LCNCC: 2013.149  |
| Date of fieldwork:                    | August 2013  |
| Date of report:                       | September 2013   |
| Project Management:                   | Jane Richardson PhD MifA   |
| Fieldwork supervisor:                 | David Williams BA MifA   |
| Report:                               | David Williams   |
| Illustrations:                        | David Williams   |
| Photography:                          | David Williams   |
| Research:                             | -  |
| Specialists:                          | Jane Young (pottery, brick and clay pipe)                          |

Authorisation for  
distribution: \_\_\_\_\_



Cert. No. 125

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PO Box 30, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 0UG  
Telephone: 0113 383 7500.  
Email: [admin@aswyas.com](mailto:admin@aswyas.com)



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## **1 Introduction**

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Prospect Archaeology to undertake the excavation of four trial trenches on land off Gosberton Road, to the north of the village of Surfleet in Lincolnshire in advance of the construction of eight affordable housing units. The work was undertaken in accordance with The National Planning Policy Framework and in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Prospect Archaeology. The excavations were undertaken on the 20th and 21st of August 2013.

### **Site location and topography**

The village of Surfleet is located approximately 3 miles to the north of Spalding in the Lincolnshire Fens. The proposed development area (PDA) is located to the north of the village of Surfleet, comprising an area of approximately 0.43ha set within a large field. The PDA is bound to the north, south and east by modern drainage ditches with Gosberton Road (B1356) situated to the east. The site is generally flat with a slight slope down to the northern drain, ranging in height from 3.2m to 2.4m aOD.

### **Soils, geology and land-use**

The underlying solid geology of the site is recorded as Oxford Clay Formation, overlain with superficial Tidal Flat deposits (BGS 2013). The soils comprises marine alluvium from the Wisbech series. These soils are typically categorised as deep stoneless calcareous coarse silty soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1980). The field is currently in use for arable cultivation, which at the time of the field work had been recently harvested.

## **2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

The village of Surfleet is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and is listed as being held by Heppo the Arblaster and contained two salt-pans. The village church of St Laurence lies 200m to the south-east of the site and dates from at least the 14th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989). Sporadic medieval pottery has also been identified to the west of the PDA, which may be the remains of either a settlement or the manuring of fields. The modern village of Surfleet lies to the south of the site and has developed along the banks of the river Glen. Two archaeological watching briefs in 2003 and 2006 both within the village centre (Cope-Faulkner 2004; Cope-Faulkner 2006), identified a series of alluvial deposits and post-medieval deposits associated with early settlement.

## **3 Aims and Objectives**

The principal aims and objectives of the archaeological trial trenching were set out in the WSI and were to:

- establish the presence or absence, quality and extent of archaeological remains and their location within the PDA;

- gather sufficient information to enable an assessment of the potential significance of any archaeological remains to be made and the impact which development will have upon them;
- and to enable an informed decision to be made regarding the future treatment of any archaeological remains and consider any appropriate mitigatory measures to be undertaken either in advance of and/or during development.

## 4 Methodology

The evaluation comprised the excavation of four trial trenches, three measuring 20m by 1.6m and one 15m by 1.6m, totalling 120m<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 2). The trial trenches were located within the footprint of the proposed houses and the access roads.

All trenches were set out in relation to the proposed development plan with the limits of the trenches recorded and tied in using a Trimble VRS differential GPS.

All work was carried out in accordance with accepted professional standards and guidelines (Institute for Archaeologist 2008 and English Heritage 2008), in accordance with ASWYAS site recording manual (ASWYAS 2013) and in compliance with the WSI. The trenches were opened in a controlled manner using a JCB back-hoe fitted with a flat bladed bucket under direct archaeological supervision. All topsoil deposits were removed in level spits (not more than 0.20m) with the topsoil and subsoil being separated to allow for re-instating in reverse order. Machining was stopped at the first identifiable archaeological horizon or natural deposits. All excavations of archaeological deposits were undertaken manually with the stripped surface being cleaned and inspected for archaeological remains.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological work undertaken. An inventory of the primary archive is presented in Appendix 1, and a concordance of finds and samples by context, are presented in Appendix 2. A copy of the WSI is presented in Appendix 3. ASWYAS currently hold the site archive in a stable and secure location, and it will be deposited The Collection, Lincoln in due course.

## 5 Results

The results from all the trenches are summarised in Table 1 below. The natural deposits were sealed by layers of subsoil (102) and topsoil (101). The natural consisted of an orange-brown silty clay alluvium (103) that became progressively darker in colour. Sondages were excavated within each trench in order to check the depth of the alluvium which ranged from 0.50m to 1.75m. A dark grey layer of alluvium (104) was identified at 1.30m (Trench 1), 0.90m (Trench 2) and 2.30m (Trench 3) below ground level. The water table was encountered within all of the sondages at around 1.10m below modern ground level.

Within Trench 2, under the grey alluvial deposit, was a black organic layer (105) that appeared to be a mixture of alluvial clays and plant material. This deposit was located at 1.40m below the current ground level of Trench 2. It may well represent the accumulation of material in an open ditch or boggy depression, but as no archaeological artefacts were recovered, a date for its deposition could not be established. Following discussions with Louise Jennings, Historic Environment Officer for Lincolnshire County Council, the sample recovered from this deposit was discarded.

Within Trench 2 three early modern rubbish pits (107, 109 and 111) were identified. All three pits were cut into the natural alluvium (103) and produced surface finds of pottery and brick. Pit 107 was partially excavated in order to recover finds and a soil sample. The pit was 0.40m deep and contained a single fill (106) of dark grey silty clay with orange streaks from which late 17th to 18th-century pottery, and a later 19th-century fragment was recovered. Late 18th to 20th-century pottery was recovered from the surface of pit 109, and 17th to 18th-century and 19th to 20th-century pottery was recovered from pit 111. Given the early modern date of the material, the soil sample from pit 107 was not processed and its discard was approved by Louise Jennings.

Pottery of earlier date (mid-11th to early 13th century, and mid-15th to 16th century) was recovered during a brief walkover of the surrounding area during a site visit by Louise Jennings. This material suggests either the presence of a medieval settlement nearby or is the result of manuring.

Table 1. Summary of results from trial trenches

| Trench | Topsoil depth | Subsoil depth | Ground level         | Deposits  | Notes  |
|--------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---|--|
| 1      | 0.30-0.40m    | 0.25-0.30m    | 3.003m to 3.135m aOD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Topsoil</li> <li>Subsoil</li> <li>Orange-brown silty clay alluvium (1.10m thick)</li> <li>Grey silty clay alluvium (0.10m+ thick)</li> </ul>   | Sondage at western end of trench, patch of modern burnt material in centre of trench             |
| 2      | 0.25-0.40m    | 0.10-0.25m    | 2.485m to 2.793m aOD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit 100 (modern drainage clearance) 0.10-0.15m thick</li> <li>Topsoil</li> <li>Subsoil</li> <li>Orange-brown silty clay alluvium (0.50m thick)</li> <li>Grey silty clay alluvium (0.50m+ thick)</li> <li>Black organic layer (0.30m+ thick)</li> </ul> | Three modern rubbish pits at northern end of trench. Sondage excavated at southern end of trench |
| 3      | 0.30-0.40m    | 0.25-0.30m    | 3.003m to 3.135m aOD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Topsoil</li> <li>Subsoil</li> </ul>  | Sondage at both ends of trench. Modern field   |



|   |       |            |                      |   |                                   |
|---|-------|------------|----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
|   |       |            |                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Orange-brown silty clay alluvium (1.75m thick)</li> <li>Grey silty clay alluvium (0.10m+ thick)</li> </ul> | drain located at northern end     |
| 4 | 0.30m | 0.20-0.25m | 2.440m to 2.647m aOD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Topsoil</li> <li>Subsoil</li> <li>Orange-brown silty clay alluvium (1.15m thick)</li> </ul>                | Sondage at southern end of trench |

## 6 Artefact Record by Jane Young

### Introduction

Seventeen post-Roman pottery sherds, three pieces of ceramic building material and one clay pipe stem were examined. The pottery sherds represent fifteen vessels ranging in date from the medieval to the early modern periods. The material was examined both visually and using a x20 binocular microscope, then recorded using the fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit and other nationally agreed codenames. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database to be held with the site archive. Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001). The material has been recorded at archive level by ware and fabric type, and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

The material is in a variable condition with most of the early modern sherds and the clay pipe stem being in a fairly fresh to fresh condition whilst the earlier pottery and the ceramic building material is more abraded. Only one vessel is represented by more than a single sherd and no cross-contextual joins were noted.

A range of ten, different identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types were identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 2. The post-Roman pottery includes local and regionally imported vessels. A narrow range of vessel types was recovered with forms mainly limited to various types of jugs, plates or dishes and jars.

Table 2. Ceramic types from the site with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

| Codename | Full name  | Earliest date | Latest date | Total sherds | Total vessels |
|----------|--|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| BL       | Black-glazed wares                                   | 1550          | 1950        | 3            | 1             |
| BOU      | Late medieval to early post-medieval (Bourne D ware) | 1350          | 1600        | 2            | 2             |
| BRK      | Brick  | 1150          | 2000        | 2            | 2             |
| CTP      | Clay Tobacco Pipe                                    | 1600          | 1920        | 1            | 1             |
| LERTH    | Late earthenwares                                    | 1650          | 2000        | 2            | 2             |
| LMX      | Late Medieval Non-local fabrics                      | 1350          | 1550        | 1            | 1             |
| PNR      | Roof tile  | 1150          | 2000        | 1            | 1             |

|       |                                      |      |      |   |   |
|-------|--------------------------------------|------|------|---|---|
| SLOOL | South Lincolnshire Oolitic-tempered  | 1000 | 1300 | 1 | 1 |
| STMO  | Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed | 1690 | 1800 | 1 | 1 |
| STSL  | Staffordshire/Bristol slipware       | 1680 | 1800 | 1 | 1 |
| TGW   | Tin-glazed ware                      | 1640 | 1770 | 1 | 1 |
| TOYII | Toynton Late Medieval ware           | 1450 | 1550 | 2 | 2 |
| TPW   | Transfer printed ware                | 1770 | 2000 | 2 | 2 |

### *The pottery*

The ten identifiable post-Roman pottery types span the period between the medieval and early modern periods and include both coarsewares and industrial finewares.

A single sherd of medieval date (11th to early 13th century) was recovered from the topsoil (101). The sherd comes from a small thin-walled jar in an oolitic-tempered fabric (SLOOL).

Five vessels of late medieval to early post-medieval type (late 14th to mid-16th century) were also recovered from the topsoil (101). Two of the vessels are of late Medieval Toynton-type (TOYII), which was produced at Toynton and other centres in Lincolnshire between the mid-15th and mid-16th centuries. Both sherds from this site have internal glazes and could come from either jars or bowls. The two late medieval to early Post-medieval Bourne-type (BOU) sherds are both in fine, almost inclusion-less fabrics. One sherd comes from a jug whilst the other basal sherd could come from a jar or a jug. This type was made at several centres in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire between the mid-15th and 16th centuries. The fifth sherd is from a jug in a fine dull orange-brown sandy fabric (LMX). The vessel has a thick external white slip with a misfired and blistered copper-green glaze over. This jug comes from an unknown regional centre, probably in Essex or East Anglia and is likely to be of late 14th to mid-16th-century date.

Seven sherds from five vessels recovered from pit 107 and pit 111 are of post-medieval type (17th to 18th century). Three sherds from a single large cylindrical jar in a coarse orange-red fabric are of Staffordshire/Derbyshire Black-glazed Earthenware type (BL). Similar vessels are known to have been produced from the early 17th century, but the manufacture of this vessel suggests a late 17th to 18th-century date. The sherds, which were recovered from pit 111, are in a fairly fresh condition and are likely to represent primary deposition. An unglazed earthenware jar (LERTH) also recovered from this pit is also likely to come from a black or brown-glazed vessel of similar date.

Three other vessels came from pit 107. A basal sherd from a late 17th to 18th-century Staffordshire-type Slipware press-moulded dish (STSL) has been trimmed to form a *c.* 45 disc. The sherd is decorated with yellow and brown slip-trailing that has been combed in swirling patterns. Discs formed from mid-17th to 18th-century slipware and black-glazed sherds are not uncommon and may have been used to play a board game or for hopscotch. A Staffordshire-type Mottled ware jar or chamber pot base (STMO) is of late 17th to 18th-

century type. These vessels were manufactured at several centres in North Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire. A body sherd from a plain white plate in Tin-glazed Earthenware (TGW) is of 17th to 18th-century English production.

Three vessels are of early modern type (late 18th to 20th century). The complete base from a large garden pot found in pit 109 is in a fine orange earthenware (LERTH). The basal diameter is 220mm and the pot has a central pre-fired hole of 23mm diameter. This type of vessel is found from the late 18th century up to the present day and was often made by small local workshops until the early 20th century.

The two Transfer-printed (TPW) sherds are both from plates. The rim fragment from pit 107 has a Chinoiserie design in a deep blue print of the type known as 'Flow Blue'. This plate is of mid to late 19th-century date. The other sherd found in pit 111 has a faded blue floral printed design and could date to anywhere between the early/mid-19th and mid-20th centuries.

#### *The brick and tile*

A single fragment of roof tile and two handmade bricks were recovered from the site. The flat roof tile found in the topsoil is of medieval type and is probably a Boston product of 13th to 16th-century date.

Two fragments from late medieval to early post-medieval handmade bricks were found in pit 107. Such bricks usually date from the 14th to 17th centuries and were often used as hearth make-up, for the construction of drains, wells and cess-pits, as well as for infill in timber-framed buildings or for brick-built buildings. Both bricks were manufactured by the slop-moulding method (the brick is left in a wet mould to dry away from the edges) and were bedded on straw, but are in slightly different fabrics. More than one fabric could be used at any one workshop, however, as is evidenced by some bricks found incorporating more than one fabric type. The bricks are poorly moulded and measure between 115mm and 117mm in width and 53mm and 58mm in thickness. The header of one brick has been deliberately burnt to a near-vitrified reduced dark grey colour.

#### *The clay pipe*

A single fragment of clay pipe stem was found in pit 111. The stem is 9mm in diameter and has a slightly off-centre 2mm diameter hole. This fragment can only be generally dated to the period between the mid-17th and 18th centuries.

#### *Discussion*

This is a small assemblage, which suggests that ceramic material was being discarded in the area between the medieval and early modern periods. The presence of five vessels of similar late medieval to early post-medieval date may indicate more intense dumping at this date with another ceramic peak in the late 17th to 18th century. There is little evidence for plough damage to the sherds suggesting perhaps that dispersal of rubbish took place at the edges of the fields.

Most of the undiagnostic early modern material has been discarded and the retained collection should be kept for future study.

## **7 Discussion and Conclusions**

No archaeological deposits or features were encountered during the evaluation apart from three early modern rubbish pits in Trench 2 associated with 17th to 18th-century and later pottery. These are probably the result of dumping along the field or drain edge perhaps in the 18th century, but more likely the 19th century. The continued accumulation of rubbish in this area is illustrated by the recent cleaning out of the drain to the west, which spread a large amount of 20th-century pottery and glass across the site. The darker alluvial deposit (105) also in Trench 2, formed under anaerobic conditions, and was either part of a larger expanse of boggy ground or the fill of a previous, albeit unidentified, drainage channel. No finds were recovered from this layer and it remains undated.

### **Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation**

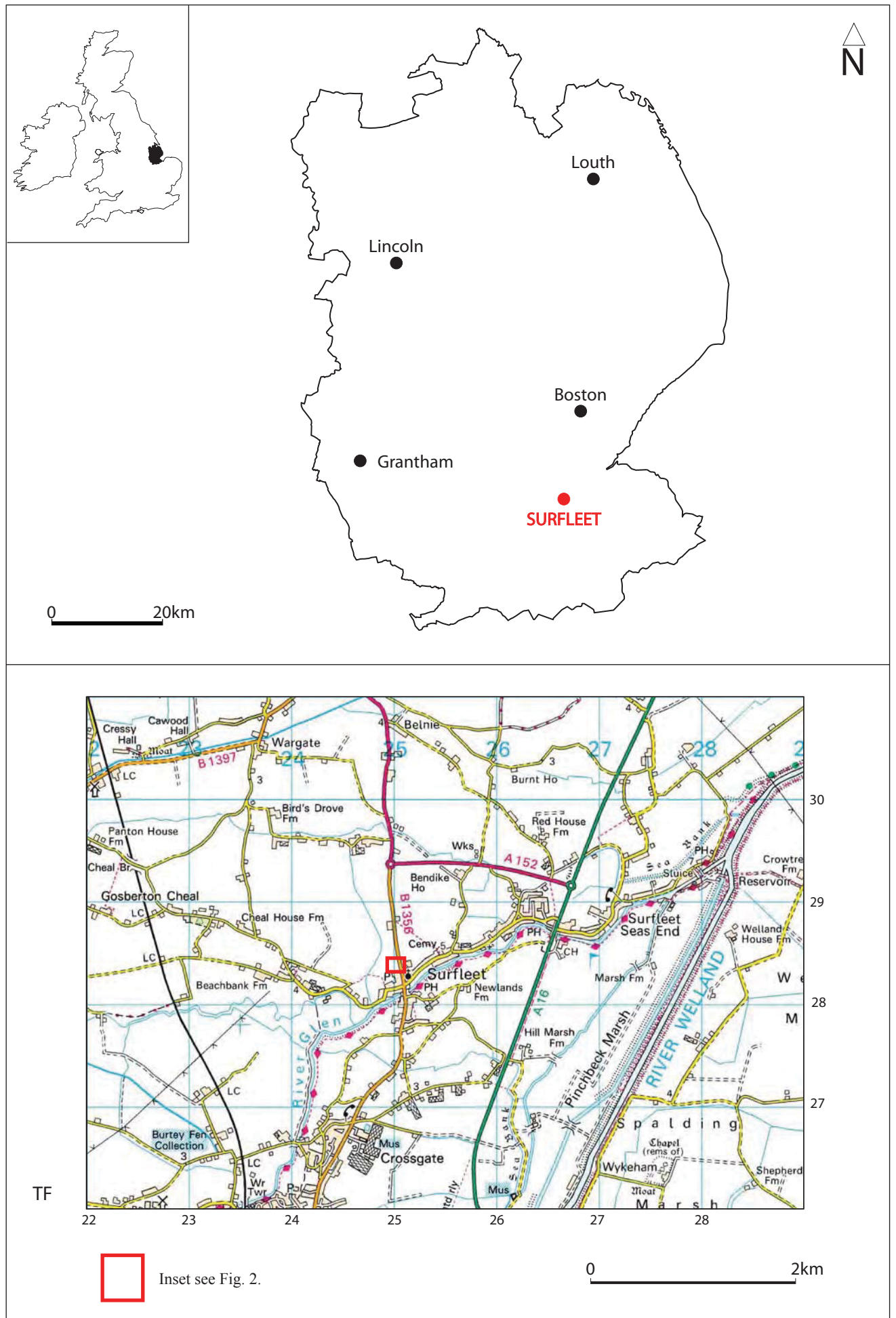


Fig. 1. Site location

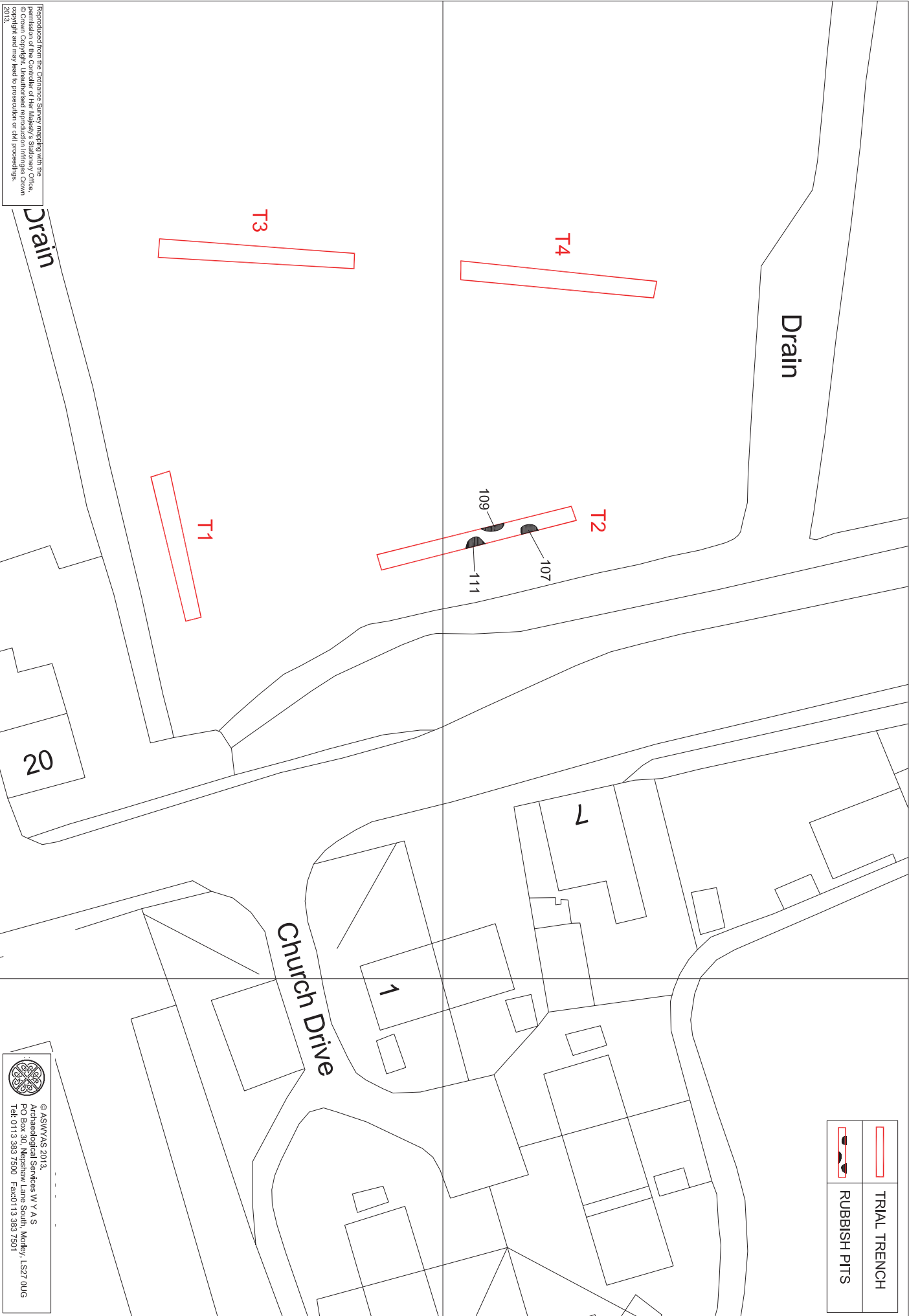


Fig. 2. Trial trench locations (1:500 @ A4)





Plate 1. Trench 1, looking south-west



Plate 2. Trench 2, looking south-east



Plate 3. Trench 2, Pit 107, looking east



Plate 4. Trench 2, sondage at southern looking west





Plate 5. Trench 3, looking south



Plate 6. Trench 4, looking north

**Appendix 1: Inventory of primary archive**

| File/Box No | Description                       | Quantity |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 1           | Trench sheets                     | 4        |
|             | Context register                  | 1        |
|             | Context cards No. 100-111         | 12       |
|             | Sample register                   | 1        |
|             | Digital photographic record sheet | 1        |
|             | Contact sheet                     | 1        |
|             | Written Scheme of Investigation   | 1        |
|             | Risk assessment                   | 1        |

**Appendix 2: Concordance of contexts yielding artefacts or environmental remains**

| Context | Trench     | Description                                | Artefacts and environmental samples |
|---------|------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 100     | 2          | Modern drain clearance spread across field |                                     |
| 101     | All        | Topsoil                                    | Pottery (6), CBM (1)                |
| 102     | All        | Subsoil                                    |                                     |
| 103     | All        | Orange-brown alluvium                      |                                     |
| 104     | 1, 2 and 3 | Grey alluvium                              |                                     |
| 105     | 2          | Black organic layer                        | GBA 1                               |
| 106     | 2          | Fill of pit 107                            | Pottery (4), CBM (2), GBA 2         |
| 107     | 2          | Cut of pit                                 |                                     |
| 108     | 2          | Fill of pit 109                            | Pottery (1)                         |
| 109     | 2          | Cut of pit                                 |                                     |
| 110     | 2          | Fill of pit 111                            | Pottery (6)                         |
| 111     | 2          | Cut of pit                                 |                                     |



prospect archaeology

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**Client: Lindum BMS**

**Gosberton Rd, Surfleet,  
Lincs**

**NGR: TF 251 282**

**Planning ref. H17-0555-13**

**Written Scheme of Investigation:  
Archaeological Evaluation**

**August 2013**

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**Gosberton Rd, Surfleet, Lincs**  
**Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Evaluation**  
**NGR: TF 251 282**  
**Planning Application No.: H17-0555-13**

### **Introduction**

Lindum BMS has made an application for the construction of 8 affordable housing units in the village of Surfleet.

The works will be undertaken in accordance with requirements of *The National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012). The following Written Scheme of Investigation complies with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, Institute for Field Archaeologists (1994, revised 2008) and the local guidelines in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (LCC 2012).

### **Site Location and Description**

Surfleet is a small village and civil parish in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire, It is situated 3 miles north from Spalding, and in the Lincolnshire fens. The proposed development site is a rectangular plot of land, 0.43ha in extent, on west side of the B1356 road, on the northern outskirts of the modern village. It is part of a larger field and is bounded to the north south and east by drains, and the B1356 runs along the eastern site boundary.

The bedrock comprises Oxford Clay Formation overlain by Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>.

### **Planning Background**

The relevant planning policy which applies to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage is Chapter 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

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## Historical and Archaeological Background

The medieval settlement of Surfleet is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and is therefore of at least Anglo-Saxon origin. The site lies on the northern fringes of the modern village which developed along the banks of the River Glen. The parish church of St Lawrence is only 200m to the south of the site but there is no evidence of the site being used for anything other than agricultural purposes over the last 150 years. Medieval pottery has been recorded on this land and during a recent site visit more medieval pottery and tile was seen. While this could suggest that the land may have been part of the medieval settlement of Surfleet alternative interpretations are possible. Evidence for 18<sup>th</sup> century brick making has been found on land opposite the church and the presence of pottery and tile on the field may indicate that this is an industrial site for pottery or tile production. The presence of pottery and tile may also just be evidence for manuring as part of the cultivation process. Evaluation of the site should help to elucidate former land uses.

## Research Agenda

Research objectives can be identified through reference to the East Midlands Research Agenda (Knight, Vyner & Allen 2012). The research agenda identifies specific areas of interest and objectives that should be considered a focus of all excavations that take place within the East Midlands. Of particular relevance to this site are the following agenda items:

- 7.2- Rural Settlement
- 7.6 Industry and Trade –the post-Conquest pottery industry and its communication systems

This site has the potential to assist in meeting the High Medieval research objectives  
7E -the morphology of rural settlements

## Scope of Work

- In general terms the purpose of the evaluation will be to
- establish the presence or absence, quality and extent of archaeological remains and their location within the development area
  - gather sufficient information to enable an assessment of the potential significance of any archaeological remains to be made and the impact which development will have upon them
  - enable an informed decision to be made regarding the future treatment of any

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archaeological remains and consider any appropriate mitigatory measures to be undertaken either in advance of and/or during development

### **Further Works**

It should be noted that evaluation trenching may lead to the discovery of significant archaeological remains such that wider excavation and recording may be required in order to gain a full understanding of a representative sample. Consideration may also be given as to whether preservation *in situ* is justifiable, or whether full excavation and recording would provide sufficient mitigation of the damaging impacts of the redevelopment. This work would be the subject of a separate written scheme of investigation.

### **METHOD**

Fieldwork and reporting will be undertaken Archaeological Services WYAS, an IfA Registered Organisation. All works will be conducted in accordance with the IfA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008a) and *Code of Conduct* (2008b). Three trenches, measuring 20m x 1.6m and one measuring 15m x 1.6m, will be targeted on the areas of greatest potential disturbance, namely the row of houses and the access road (see fig. 1).

Trenches will be positioned using Leica System 1200 Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of  $\pm 0.05\text{m}$ . The topsoil will be removed by a mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, to reveal significant archaeological remains or, where these are absent, the natural substrate. This work will be carried out under archaeological supervision. Once the evaluation has been completed, the trenches will be simply backfilled, with the topsoil replaced uppermost and lightly compacted.

The machined surface will be cleaned by hand sufficiently to identify and establish the extent of archaeological features, if present. Trenches containing archaeological features will be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. Complex features will be planned at scales of between 1:20 to 1:10, as appropriate with Ordnance Datum heights being displayed on each drawing.

Archaeological features will be sample-excavated by hand. Sections excavated through linear features will be at least 1.0m wide, pits and postholes will be half-sectioned. Care will be taken not to compromise the integrity of the archaeological record. Any substantial remains, such as kilns, buildings and other domestic or industrial structures will be investigated sufficiently to date, characterise and determine their principal dimensions. Full excavation will not be conducted and the larger portion of the feature will be left *in situ* pending a more suitable excavation strategy.

The character, composition and general depositional sequence of the site stratification will be recorded on *pro-forma* sheets, with a unique context number being allocated to each distinct deposit and feature.

Artefacts and ecofacts will be collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site, in line with procedures outlined in *First Aid for Finds* (UKIC 1998). Unstratified animal bones and modern material will not be collected.

A full photographic record comprising both 35mm black and white negatives and colour digital photographs will be maintained.

### **Environmental Remains**

The assessment of environmental potential will consider the guidelines set out in English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, 2011 (second edition), *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*.

Animal bone will be scanned to determine the species present, the state of preservation, to identify evidence for butchery and assess the potential for further analysis.

### **Human Remains**

If human remains are encountered, they will be notified immediately. It is not proposed to undertake any exhumation work at this time and remains will be left *in situ* pending a more suitable mitigation strategy. If excavation is required, the appropriate licence will be obtained from the Department of Justice. Environmental Health regulations will be followed when dealing with human remains.

### **Contingency**

Should significant archaeological remains be discovered and the proposed scheme has an impact on those remains, further archaeological work will be necessary in the form of either a mitigation strategy for preservation *in situ*, full excavation or a combination of both. Any such discoveries will be notified to the S. Holland Planning Archaeologist and the client immediately to enable agreement for their adequate treatment.

### **Post Excavation**

All records will be compiled during fieldwork into a comprehensive and fully cross-referenced site archive. All records and materials will be compiled in a structured archive in accordance with the guidelines of Appendix 3 in the English Heritage procedural document, *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (1991). All finds will be cleaned, catalogued and prepared for storage prior to review by suitably qualified specialists. Specialist reports will be incorporated into the main report and the findings integrated with the main site narrative.

### **Team of Specialists**

Project Manager: Dr Jane Richardson

Team of specialists as required

Roman pottery: Ruth Leary or Ian Rowlandson (depends on availability)

Medieval and post-med pottery: Chris Cumberpatch

Animal bone: Jane Richardson

Enviro samples: Diane Alldritt

### **Reporting**

The report will include

- a non-technical summary of the results of the work
- a descriptive account of the recording methods used and the results,
- an assessment of the archaeological importance, their possible relationship to relevant known features adjacent to the Development Site and estimated reliability of the results
- specialists' reports on all categories of artefacts recovered (except modern items).



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Full archive lists will accompany the specialists' finds reports.

- specialists' reports on environmental samples taken (if taken)
- a complete context list with short description
- a photographic record of selected general views and key features
- References
- Index to and location of Site Archive
- OASIS summary sheet
- location and trench plans showing the position of archaeological remains with at least one section showing the sequence of deposits. Additional plans and/or section drawings of specific features will be included as appropriate.
- Selection of photographs showing site setting and specific features

### **Dissemination**

Two paper copies of the report will be supplied to the client as well as a digital version on disc, one of which should be forwarded to the local planning authority, and further copies will be deposited with the Lincolnshire HER and *The Collection*, Lincoln. Additional paper copies requested will be charged for at a rate of £15 per copy.

The deposition of a copy of the report at the Lincolnshire HER will be deemed to put all information in the public domain, unless a request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence a timescale must be agreed. In normal circumstances the agreed term does not usually exceed six months.

On completion of the archive an electronic data submission form will be completed for the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS), to enable information about the site to be accessible to the wider archaeological community and the public

### **Site Archive**

Arrangements for the long term storage and deposition of all artefacts will be agreed with the landowner and Lincolnshire Museums Service before the commencement of fieldwork. If additional work is carried out the archive will be incorporated into the final site archive.

Preparation of the archive will be in accordance with the specifications outlined in

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*Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2, English Heritage 1991, 5.4; Appendix 3); *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (Walker 1990; UKIC) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission).

### **Copyright**

PA and its sub-contractors shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports or other project documents, including all data, text and graphics, (in accordance with IFA guidelines) under the Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides a licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification. The HER will be given a licence to make all reasonable professional use of this material, granted that the PA ( and its subcontractors') copyright is acknowledged.

### **Health and Safety**

All site work will be carried out in accordance with the relevant current Health and Safety legislation. A copy of the Health and Safety Document is available on request and a Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to commencement of work on site. All contractors and sub-contractors will hold the necessary public liability insurances.

### **Monitoring**

Responsibility for the external archaeological monitoring of this project lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Officer, on behalf of S. Holland District Council, who will inspect site works at an appropriate time during the fieldwork, and review the progress of excavation reports and/or archive preparation.

Notice will be given to the in order to arrange for the works to be monitored. He will be kept regularly informed about developments both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.

Nansi Rosenberg  
August 2013

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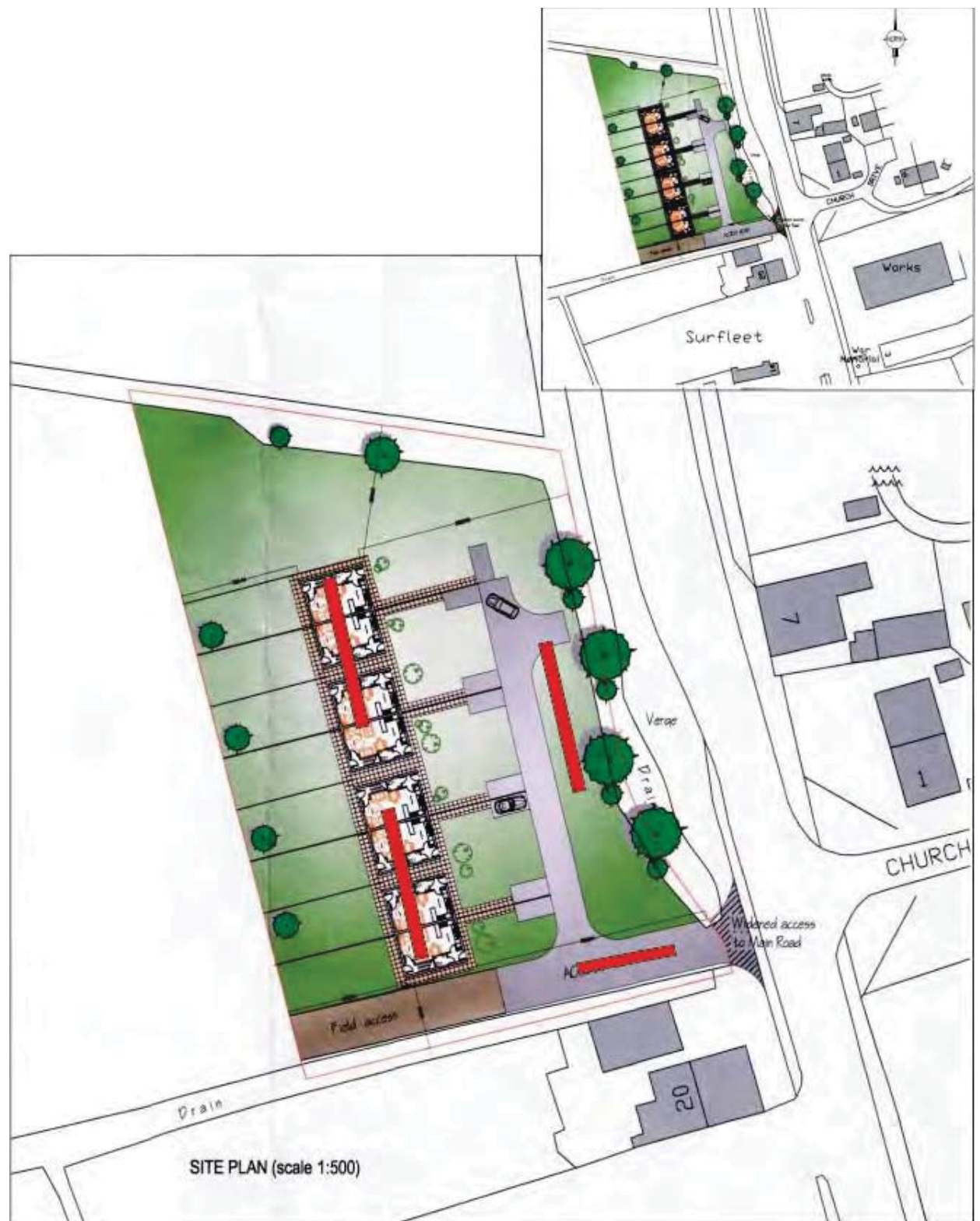
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