

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT 4 PARK ROAD,
HOLBEACH,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(PRH 99)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT 4 PARK ROAD,
HOLBEACH,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(PRH 99)

Work Undertaken For
Halstead and Fowler

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

August 2000

National Grid Reference: TF 3594 2487
Planning Application No: H09/1029/98
City and County Museum Accession No: 84.99

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development on land to the rear of 4 Park Road, Holbeach, Lincolnshire.

The investigation area lies in the presumed medieval (c. 1066-1500) core of Holbeach, near the 14th century parish church. In close proximity is the site of a hospital built in 1351 and demolished in the 17th century. An archaeological evaluation undertaken on the site identified a medieval ditch, overlain by a number of dumped deposits. Previous excavations immediately to the southeast revealed remains, including a brick structure, dating from the 16th-17th century and later.

The watching brief identified a similar sequence to that recorded for the evaluation. A number of redeposited silt layers were sealed by dumped deposits. Finds retrieved during this investigation comprise two sherds of 18th - 20th century stoneware fragments.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Archaeological Watching brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as 'as a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operations carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (H09/1029/98) for the construction of an extension to the rear

of premises at 4 Park Road, Holbeach, was submitted to South Holland District Council. The Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, considered the proposed development to lie within an area of archaeological sensitivity and recommended that an archaeological evaluation be completed prior to determination. Following the evaluation, permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording (watching brief).

Soke Archaeological Services Ltd was commissioned by Halstead and Fowler to undertake the watching brief. The work was subcontracted by Soke Archaeological Services Ltd to Archaeological Project Services who carried out the work between the 7th and 9th June 1999, in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Lincolnshire County Council Assistant Archaeology Officer (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography, Geology and Soils

Holbeach is situated 11km east of Spalding and 20km south of Boston, in the civil parish of Holbeach, South Holland District, Lincolnshire (Fig.1).

The proposed development is located within the town centre to the rear of buildings that front onto Park Road, approximately 100m north of the parish church of All Saints', at National Grid Reference TF 3594 2487 (Fig.2). Holbeach town sits on an east-west linear band of high ground, along which run the High Street and West End. The crest of this bank is at a height of c. 4m OD, dropping away to the south and north. The Holbeach river formerly ran along the present course of Church Street and Park Road (Fig.2) and remained navigable until the mid-18th century, when it was channelled through a culvert (Cope-Faulkner 1997, 4).

The town is located on soils of the Romney series, generally coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous soils developed on roddons and reclaimed marshland (Robson 1990, 26). South of the town are Wisbech Series, calcareous alluvial gley soils (*ibid.* 28). These soils overlie a drift geology of marine alluvium (generally sandy silt, sand and clay) which in turn seals a solid geology of Upper Jurassic clays (BGS 1992).

2.4 Archaeological Setting (Fig.2)

Holbeach is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and is referred to variably as *Holebech*, *Holeben*, *Holobech* and *Holobec*, derived from the Old English and meaning 'hollow or deep brook' (Ekwall 1974, 244). At the time of the Domesday Survey Holbeach comprised several manors which belonged to the King, Crowland Abbey, Count Alan and Guy of Craon (Foster and Longley 1976).

Holbeach was a prosperous market centre in the medieval period. This wealth was perhaps partly derived from nearby salt-making that took place between the 12th and 15th centuries.

The only extant structural feature of the medieval period is All Saints' parish church which was largely built in the 14th century by the then Bishop of Lincoln. This replaced an earlier church, first referred to in AD 1177 (Macdonald 1890, 19). Besides the church, Holbeach also had a number of chapels, the locations of which are unknown, although the Chapel of St. Peter is believed to lie in the vicinity of the former railway station.

A hospital was founded in Holbeach by Sir John of Kirton in 1351 (Page 1988, 235). Named either the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem or All Saints' Hospital, it is believed to have been located immediately south of the investigation area where the

Chequers Inn now stands (Fig.2, No 2; Foster 1891). The hospital had ceased to exist by 1545 (Page 1988, 235) and was demolished in the 17th century by the father of William Stukeley, the antiquary. The elder Stukeley was also responsible for moving the Market Cross which once stood northwest of the church (Fig. 2, No 1).

Previous investigations on the High Street, immediately southeast of the present investigation area, revealed a post-medieval, perhaps 17th century, brick structure. Approximately 2m depth of ground raising deposits of 16th-17th century and later date were encountered at that site though medieval remains were absent from the area (Dymond 1998, 7).

Archaeological evaluation carried out on the Park Road site (Herbert 1999), identified one possible medieval feature which contained evidence suggesting that the area was rural in that period. Additionally, the site first became a focus for urban occupation in the post-medieval period, probably the 17th century. The uppermost 1.5m of the site comprised dumped material deposited from the 17th to 20th century, perhaps in a deliberate attempt to raise the ground surface.

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), was to record and interpret archaeological features exposed during the groundworks. The objectives were to determine the form, function, spatial arrangement, date and sequence of any archaeological remains.

4. METHODS

Twelve stanchion pits (Pits 1-12) were

excavated by machine to depths required by the development (Fig. 3). Following excavation, selected Pits were cleaned and rendered vertical. Archaeological deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts with interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record was also compiled. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practise.

Records of the deposits identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating and the results of previous investigations at the site.

5. RESULTS

A single phase was identified:

Phase 1 19th-20th century deposits

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

The groundworks monitored during the watching brief were not deep enough to reveal the earlier phases of archaeological deposits recorded during the watching brief.

Phase 1: 19th-20th century deposits

The earliest deposit encountered in Pit 1 was a layer of yellowish brown silt (061) with

bricks (Fig. 4, Section 7). This was thicker than 0.25m and was overlain by a 20mm thick layer of coal and clinker (060). Sealing these deposits were two silt layers, one greyish brown in colour (059) and the second yellowish brown (058). These measured 0.1m and 0.4m thick respectively.

Overlying the silt were dumped deposits comprising greyish brown silt (057) and black silt (056), both containing brick fragments. A sherd of 18th - 19th century stoneware was retrieved from the upper dumped deposit (056).

Slightly to the east, the sequence of deposits recorded comprised a yellow silty sand dumped deposit (069) and a brown silty clay (054) dumped deposit (Fig. 4, Section 6), from which a sherd of 19th - 20th century stoneware was retrieved. These dumped deposits were overlain by greyish brown limestone (053) dumped deposit. Trench 1 was sealed by reddish brown clayey silt (052) and mixed silts (055).

To the south, in Pit 5, the earliest deposit encountered was light yellowish brown silt (068) overlain by a 0.14m thick layer of greyish brown silt (067). This was then sealed by yellowish brown silt (066) measuring 0.15m thick (Fig. 4, Section 8).

Overlying these silt deposits was a dumped layer of black silt with coal, measuring 70mm thick. Further dumped layers comprise a 0.19m thick grey, yellow and brown silt (064) and a 0.28m thick black silt (063), both containing quantities of brick and stone rubble. Overlying the dumped deposits and forming the present ground surface was an orange sand dumped deposit (062).

Only two of the 12 Pits were recorded. However, the remaining stanchion pits all exhibited a similar sequence of deposits. A photographic record was made of the

remaining pits.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits encountered comprise a number of redeposited silt layers, often containing structural debris. These deposits were also identified during the evaluation of the site and were interpreted as an attempt to raise the ground level and occurred from the 17th to the 20th centuries (Herbert 1999, 6). These were generally overlain by dumped deposits which may have derived from demolition of buildings in the vicinity. No medieval remains were encountered, although it is likely that they may survive at a greater depth than that needed for the development.

Only two sherds of pottery, 18th - 20th century stonewares, were retrieved from this investigation, both came from dumped deposits.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at 4 Park Road, Holbeach, as the site lay within the vicinity of a medieval hospital.

A sequence of redeposited silts and dumped deposits were recorded and correspond well to the results obtained from previous archaeological evaluation of the site and other investigations in the vicinity (Dymond 1998, 7).

Although the site conditions encountered during this watching brief were generally not well suited to the preservation of environmental indicators (seeds, wood, snails *etc.*), the evaluation identified that waterlogged deposits survive at depth.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Halstead and Fowler who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Maisie Taylor of SAS Ltd and Gary Taylor of APS. This report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Background information was kindly provided by Mark Bennett and Sarah Grundy of the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisors: Denise Buckley, Phil Mills
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

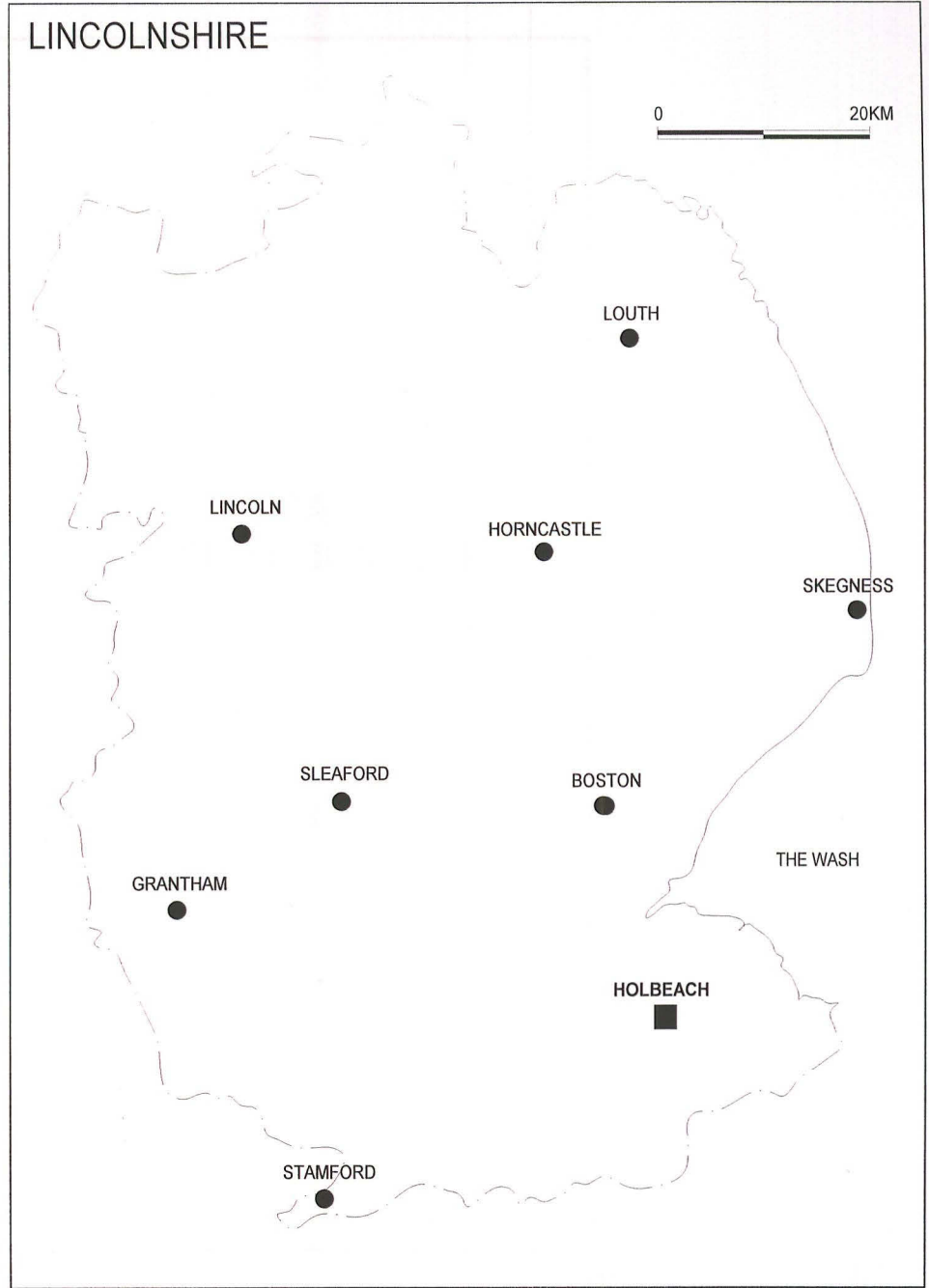


Figure 1 - General location map

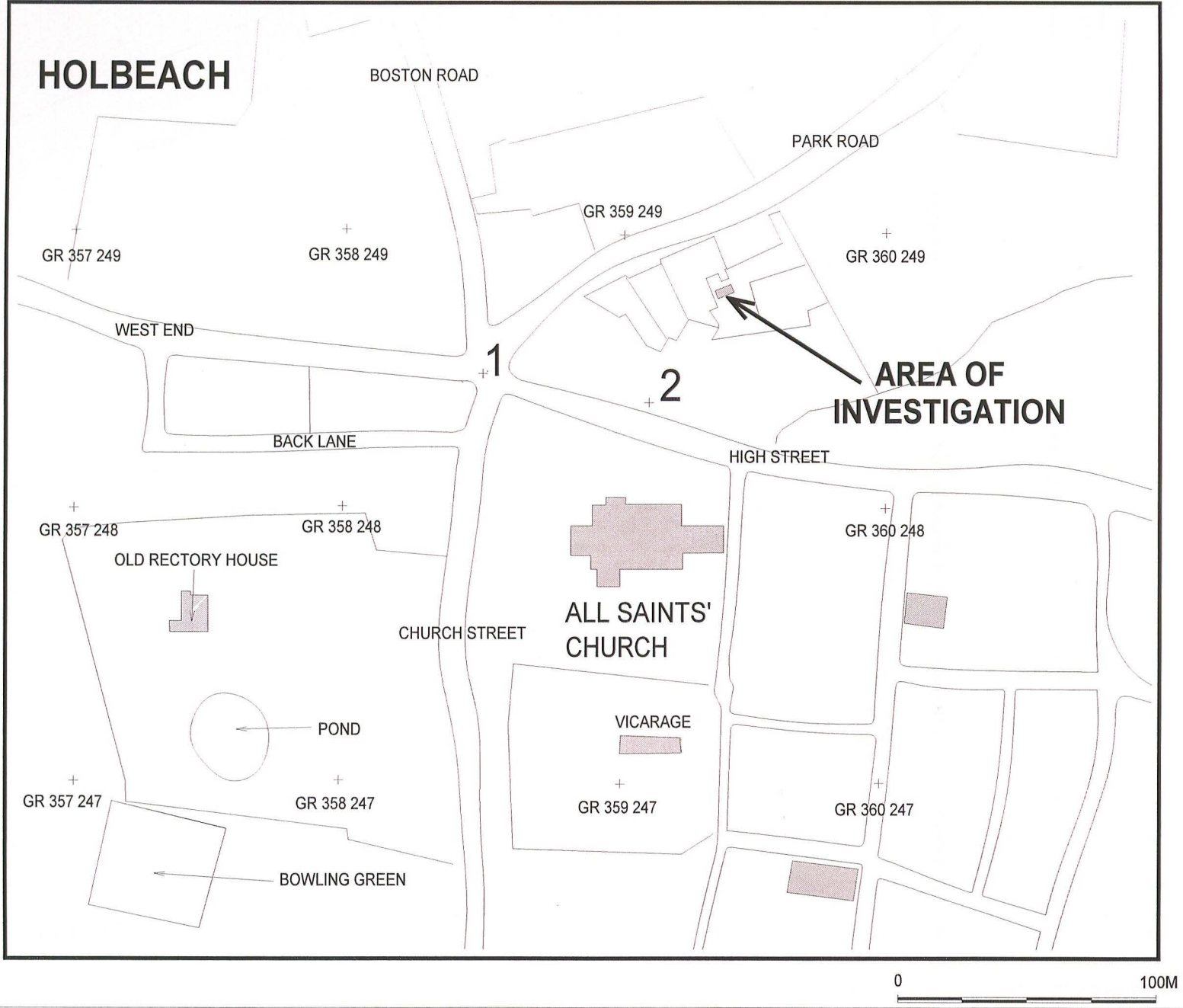


Figure 2 - Area of investigation and surrounding archaeological sites

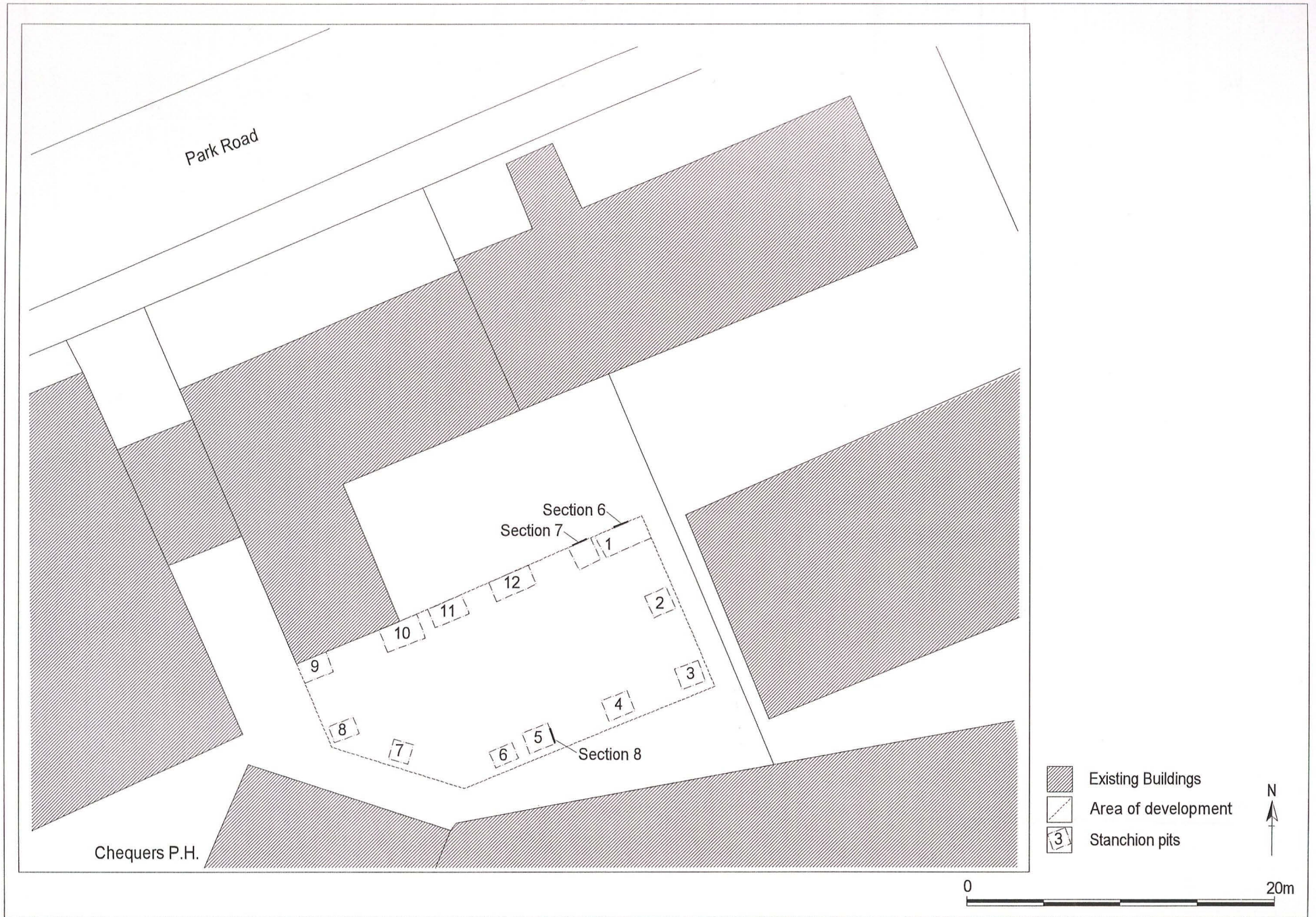
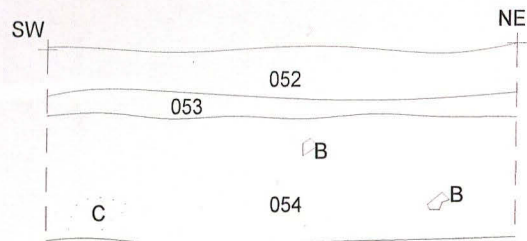
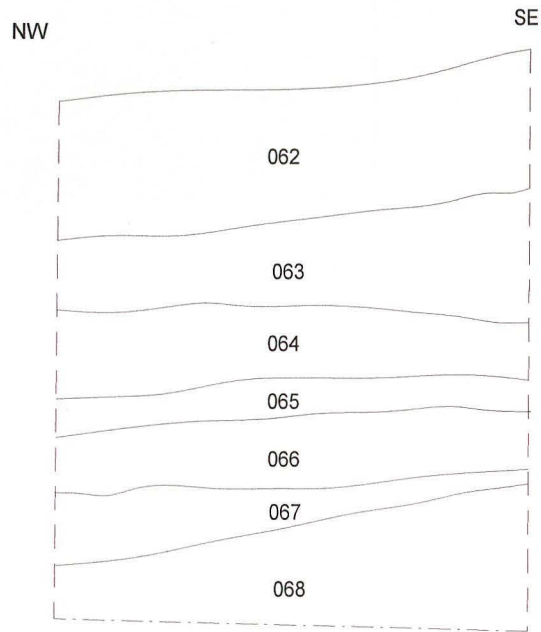


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations

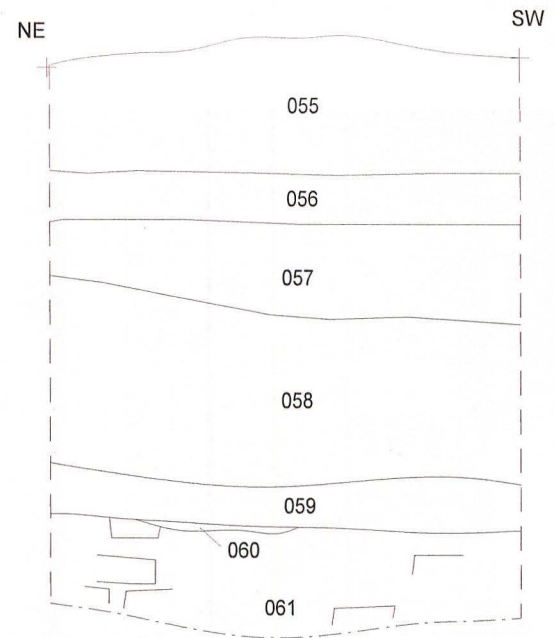


Section 6
SE Facing
Pit 1

C charcoal lens
B Brick



Section 8
SW Facing
Pit 5



Section 7
NW Facing
Pit 1



Figure 4 - Sections 6, 7 and 8



Plate 1 - General view of the development area during site operations,
looking south



Plate 2 - Section 6, looking northwest

Appendix 1

4 PARK ROAD, HOLBEACH, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

SUMMARY

A watching brief is required during development at 4 Park Road, Holbeach Lincolnshire.

The application area is in the medieval core of Holbeach, in immediate proximity to a 14th century hospital. Previous archaeological excavations and bore-hole data in the environs of the site revealed post-medieval and perhaps medieval deposits at a depth of c.2m below the present ground surface.

An archaeological evaluation of the application area revealed a medieval ditch. The ditch was waterlogged and contained environmental remains..

The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.

On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.

1 INTRODUCTION

.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development on land at 4 Park Road, Holbeach, Lincolnshire. The site is located at national grid reference TF 3594 2487.

1.2 This document contains the following parts:

1.2.1 Overview.

1.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.

1.2.3 List of specialists.

1.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

2 SITE LOCATION

2.1 Holbeach is situated 11km east of Spalding and 20km south of Boston, in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire. The development is located in the town centre, to the rear of buildings that front onto Park Road, approximately 100m north of the parish church of All Saints..

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Alterations to commercial premises are taking place at 4 Park Road, Holbeach, Lincolnshire. A Planning application has been submitted to South Holland District Council, in support of the proposals and the Assistant Archaeological officer, of Lincolnshire County Council has advised that the application area is archaeologically sensitive. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken, in order to assess the nature of any archaeological remains that may be present within the application area (APS report no. 33/99). The archaeological evaluation revealed that archaeological deposits of the medieval period are present within the application area. Consequently, the Assistant Archaeological Officer requires an archaeological watching brief to take place, during the development work.

4 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Holbeach lies on a linear band of raised ground, running east to west, along High Street and West End. The

crest of this bank has a height of *c.* 4m OD, dropping away to the south and north.

- 4.2 The soils of the area comprise the Romney Association, generally coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous soils, developed on roddons and reclaimed marshland.

5 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 Holbeach is an area of considerable archaeological interest (APS, 1997)
- 5.2 Evidence for prehistoric activity in the Holbeach region is scarce. The prehistoric land surface lies several metres below a series of later flood deposits.
- 5.3 The marshland stabilised during the Romano-British period, allowing agricultural and salt making activities to commence. Finds of Romano-British pottery are recorded from two locations south of Holbeach town centre. These finds were made at a depth of *c.* 1m and indicates that the Roman land surface is buried.
- 5.4 Holbeach is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, where it is referred to variably as *Holebech*, *Holeben*, *Holobech* and *Holobec*. At the time of the Domesday Book the town was divided between the King, Crowland Abbey, Count Alan and Guy of Craon. The site is located near the medieval core of the village.
- 5.5 A church is first mentioned at Holbeach in AD 1177. This was rebuilt in the 14th century as the present All Saints' parish church. A number of chapels, the locations of which are unknown, are also recorded at Holbeach. A hospital, founded in 1351, is believed to be located in the immediate vicinity of the present investigation site.
- 5.6 A recent archaeological excavation, by *Archaeological Project Services*, at 27 High Street, Holbeach (Dymond, 1998), recorded archaeological deposits of post-medieval date to a depth of *c.* 2m below the present ground surface
- 5.7 A further investigation, at the present site, revealed a ditch containing waterlogged environmental remains. The ditch was sealed by over 1m of post-medieval and modern ground deposits (APS33/99).

6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 6.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 6.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 6.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 6.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 6.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 6.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

7 SITE OPERATIONS

7.1 General considerations

- 7.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

7.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

7.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

7.2 Methodology

7.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

7.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections 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.

7.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

7.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

7.2.4.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

7.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

7.2.5 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.

8 POST-EXCAVATION

8.1 Stage 1

8.1.1 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.

8.1.2 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.

8.2 Stage 2

8.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

8.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

8.3 Stage 3

8.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

This will consist of:

8.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

8.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

8.3.1.3 Description of the topography of the site.

8.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

8.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

8.3.1.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

8.3.1.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

8.3.1.8 Sections of the archaeological features.

8.3.1.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

8.3.1.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

8.3.1.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

9 REPORT DEPOSITION

9.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the Assistant Archaeological Officer, of Lincolnshire County Council and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 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.

11 PUBLICATION

11.1 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 *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.

12 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

12.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Assistant Archaeological officer, of Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

13 VARIATIONS

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

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 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.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 14.3 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 person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

15 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 15.1 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 – David Knight, <i>Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust</i> Roman – Ruth Leary, <i>Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust</i> , or Barbara Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon – David Hall, Independent Specialist, or Jane Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist; or G Taylor, <i>Archaeological Project Services</i>
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist; or Gary Taylor, <i>Archaeological Project Services</i>
Animal Bones	James Rackham, <i>Environmental Archaeology Consultancy</i>
Environmental Analysis	James Rackham, <i>Environmental Archaeology Consultancy</i> ; or P Cope-Faulkner, <i>Archaeological Project Services</i> .
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

The context numbers for this phase continue on from that of the earlier work on HPR99

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
051		Context not used	-
052	6	Loose, dark reddish brown clayey silt with bricks, 0.1m thick.	Modern topsoil/surface
053	6	Friable, mid greyish brown limestone, 80mm thick.	Made up ground
054	6	Firm, dark brown silt clay with freq charcoal flecks and occ large lumps ceramic building material.	Make up
055	7	Soft and crumbly, patchy light grey, brown and yellow silts with freq rubble/stones (30mm size), 0.29m thick.	Rubble layer
056	7	Soft, black silt with mod coal/clinker and occ brick frags, 0.12m thick.	Burnt rubbly layer
057	7	Soft, mid grey brown silt with occ brick frags and stones, 0.2m thick.	Silt layer
058	7	Soft, light yellow brown silt, 0.4m thick.	Silt layer
059	7	Soft, light grey brown silt, 0.1m thick.	Silt layer
060	7	Hard, black coal/clinker, 20mm thick.	coal/clinker layer
061	7	Soft, mid yellow brown silt with freq brick, 0.25m thick.	Silt and brick layer
062	8	Soft, orange sand with moderate pebbles/stones (50mm size), 0.3m thick.	Imported sand dump
063	8	Friable, black silt with freq brick, rubble and stone frags and moderate charcoal, 0.28m thick.	Silt/rubble layer
064	8	Soft, patches of light grey, yellow and brown silts with freq brick, rubble and stone frags, 0.19m thick.	Silt/rubble layer
065	8	Friable, black silt with occ coal, 70mm thick.	Silt layer
066	8	Soft, light yellow brown silt, 0.15m thick.	Silt layer
067	8	Soft, light grey brown silt, 0.14m thick.	Silt layer
068	8	Soft, light yellow brown silt, 0.31m thick.	Silt layer
069	-	Loose, light brownish yellow silty sand with occ brick.	Made up ground.

Appendix 3

THE FINDS *Gary Taylor MA*

Provenance

The material was mostly recovered from dumped deposits. One of the pieces, the stoneware bottle from (054), is probably a Staffordshire product. The second stoneware fragment is perhaps a German import and resembles material made in Frechen, though may be a later product of the kilns.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: *The Artefacts*

Context No.	Description	Date
054	1x lead-glazed stoneware bottle	late 19 th -20 th century
056	1x stoneware, ?Frechen	18 th -?19 th century

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. The assemblage is archived by material class.

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at the site and elsewhere in the vicinity in Holbeach (Dymond 1998; Herbert 1999). Comparable assemblages of largely post-medieval artefacts were recovered during these previous investigations.

Potential

The assemblage has limited significance but concurs with the artefact collections previously recovered from the site and vicinity.

References

Dymond, M., 1998 *Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief at 27-29 High Street, Holbeach, Lincolnshire (HLH98)*, unpublished Archaeological Project Services Report No. **85/98**

Herbert, N., 1999 *Archaeological Evaluation on Land at 4 Park Road, Holbeach, Lincolnshire (HPR99)*, unpublished Archaeological Project Services Report No: **33/99**

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

- Context** An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and 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, *e.g.* (004).
- 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.
- Post-medieval** The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

17	Context records
3	Scale drawings (sections)
1	Photographic record sheets
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:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: 84.99

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HPR 99

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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