

**NEVILLE HALL  
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING  
AT 9, WEST END,  
HOLBEACH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

**National Grid Reference: TF 3578 2482**  
**Site Code: WEHO16**  
**Accession No: LCNCC: 2016.21**  
**Planning Reference: H09-1023-15**

PREPARED FOR MR. JOHN COOPER OF JOHN COOPER ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN LTD.  
ON BEHALF OF HIS CLIENT - MR. NIGEL MORRIS OF NIGEL MORRIS BUILDERS LTD.

By

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## **Summary**

*The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new pair of semi-detached two-bedroomed houses on land at 9, West End, Holbeach, Lincolnshire was carried out by Neville Hall on the 18th and the 21st of March and on the 18th of November 2016.*

*The monitored groundworks for this development which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches for the new build along with three external trenches, two for new services and a further trench comprising the eastern site boundary wall foundation were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.*

*The archaeological monitoring identified various deposit sequences, the main component of which was a modern made ground deposit, which was found to be very deep and substantial in places. This horizon was in turn a combination of elements, the first of which was demolition rubble composed of brick, tile, concrete and mortar fragments, which were the product of the recent demolition and subsequent site clearance of the former buildings which had previously stood on this site. The second element was a buried pre-demolition topsoil that was recorded at the lower levels of this deposit. The third element were various structural features which were associated with these former standing buildings. These included brick cellar walls and concrete floor along with other various surfaces, both internal and external composed of bricks laid on bed or of a mix of rounded stone cobbles and brick along with other external yard surfaces of tarmac and stone.*

*Within most of the area of new build, this modern made ground deposit came down directly onto a post-medieval alluvial silt deposit at the base of the excavations. Along the western side of the new build area, within the area of the eastern site boundary and the area of the excavated external trenches, this modern made ground deposit was observed to overlie a post-medieval buried soil horizon. This latter deposit probably represented a former post-medieval ploughsoil horizon. The distinction between the sequence composed of the made ground and alluvial silt horizon and the made ground and buried soil deposits clearly represented the division between areas of former standing buildings and those of associated external and undisturbed open spaces. The former buildings on this site had clearly truncated the post-medieval buried soil horizon. These deposit sequence variations were recorded within a total of seven representative sections.*

*The only archaeological feature identified by this archaeological monitoring consisted of a deep refuse pit, which produced a large assemblage of 17th-18th century finds of pottery, bottle glass and of clay pipe stems and bowls and so was clearly of post-medieval origin. This was a deep and a substantial feature and it was uncertain at which level or depth it had been cut from. The profile of this pit was recorded following full hand excavation of same.*



## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Mr. John Cooper of John Cooper Architectural Design Ltd on behalf of his client - Mr. Nigel Morris of Nigel Morris Builders Ltd. - to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the erection of a new pair of semi-detached two-bedroomed houses on land at 9, West End, Holbeach, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TF 3578 2482. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 18th and the 21st of March and on the 18th of November 2016.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of various archaeological conditions, which were attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority, and acting on the advice of Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in her capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the District Council. This is in accordance with the principles established in This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (CHIfA, 2008).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, Ms Louise Jennings, the Planning Department of South Holland District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

## 2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development site is situated within the historic core and the central area of the settlement of Holbeach and on land at 9, West End. The development site is located at National Grid Reference TF 3578 2482 and at a height of approximately 5mAOD. Holbeach is located approximately 10km to the north-east of Spalding. Holbeach is situated in the parish of the same name, administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire. [Figures 1 and 2].
- 2.2 The settlement of Holbeach is located on a slightly elevated area within the flat and low-lying Lincolnshire Fens. The development site is situated on deep stoneless calcareous silty soils of the Wisbech Series, which have developed on deposits of marine alluvium. The underlying solid geology comprises Oxford Clays and Kellaway Beds of the Upper Jurassic [Soil Survey, 1983; BGS, 1992].

## 3. Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application for the proposed erection of a new pair of semi-detached two-bedroomed houses on land at 9, West End, Holbeach, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: H09-1023-15) has been submitted to and granted consent by South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority [Figure 3]. However, as the proposed development site was situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 19-21) were attached to this consent. Following the receipt of an Archaeological Brief for this planning consent by Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was established that the requirement for the fulfilment of this condition would be the archaeological monitoring of all groundworks during the construction stage of development at the site.

- 3.2 A specification or written scheme of works for the archaeological monitoring was subsequently submitted to and approved by Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) prior to the commencement of the on-site works as required by Condition 19 of this planning consent.

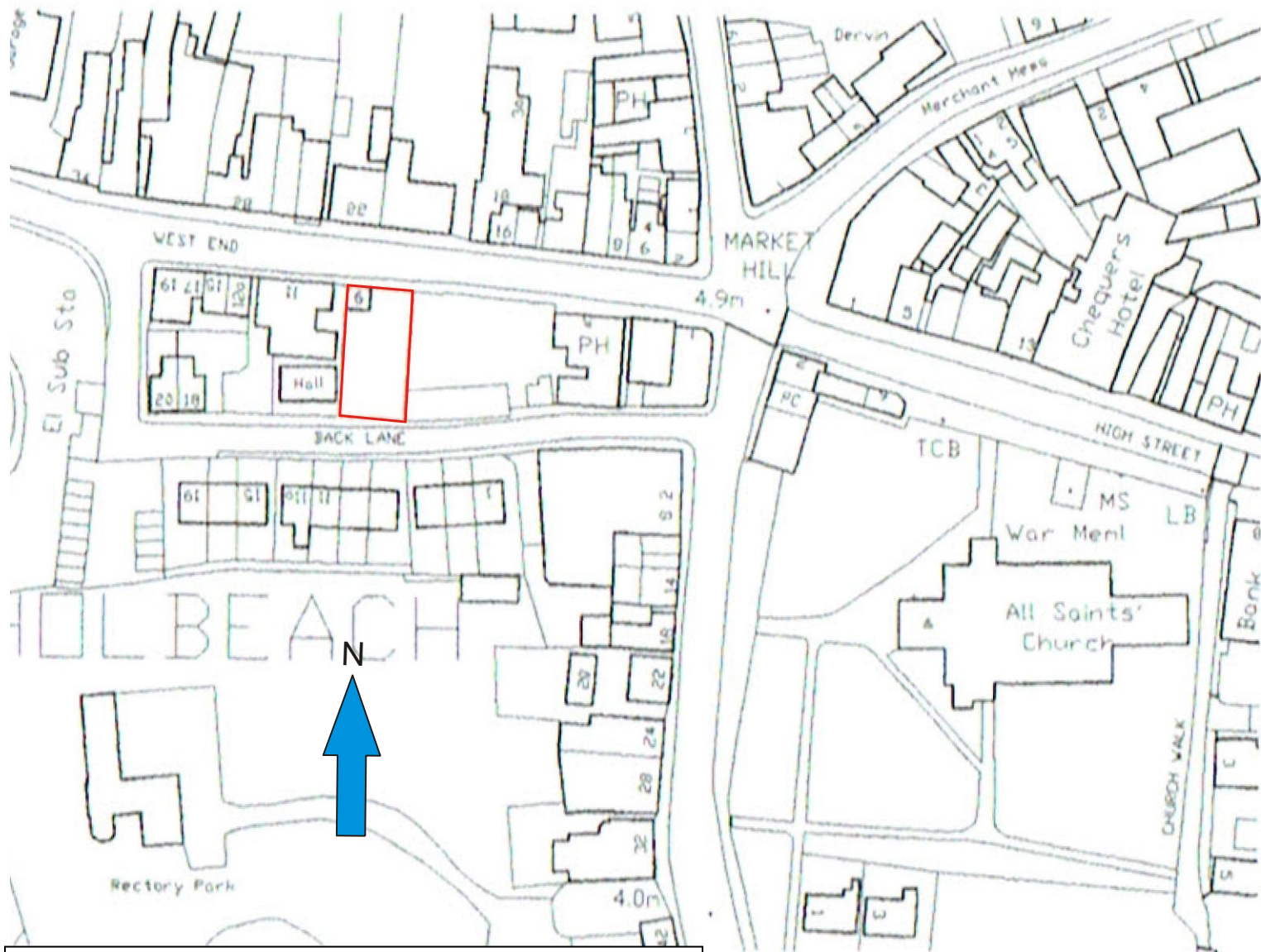


**Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red.  
(O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

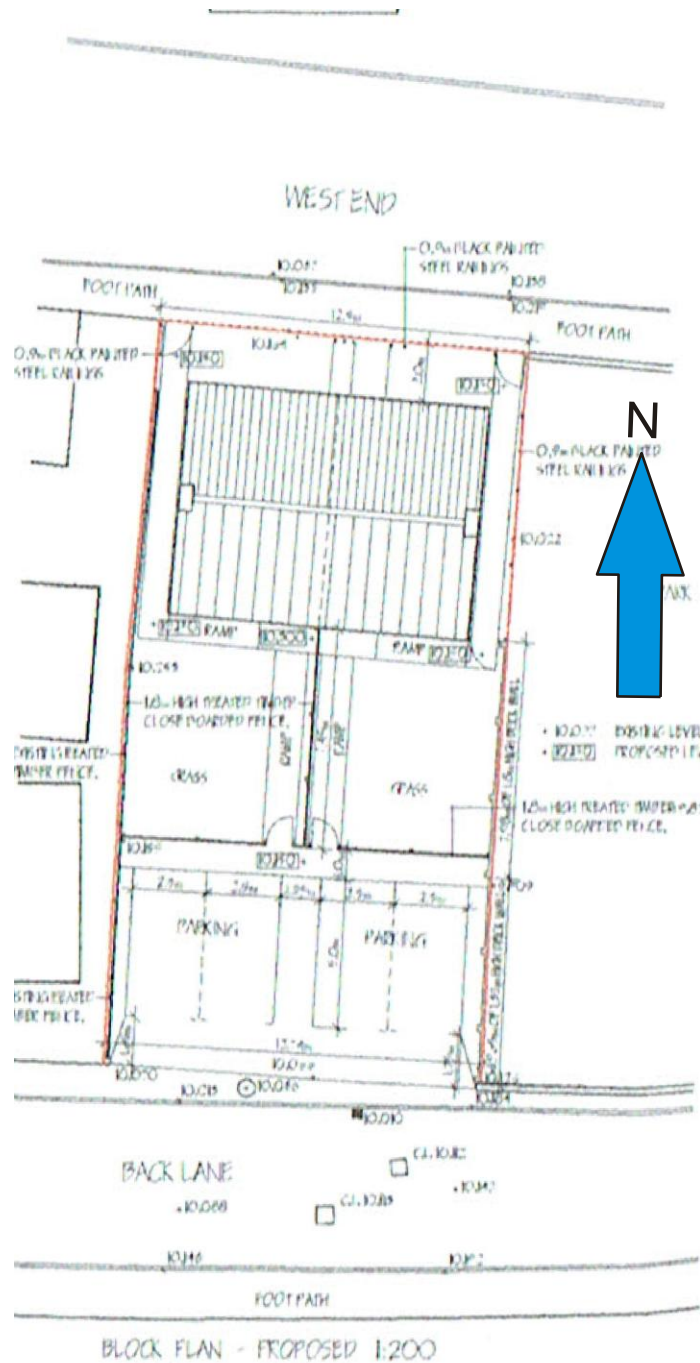
- 3.3 Following the approval of this specification by Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA), the required notification period of fourteen days of the start of the site groundworks programme was given to same as required by Condition 20 of this planning consent.
- 3.4 This report documents the results of this programme of site archaeological monitoring and recording and will be submitted to Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 21 of this planning consent.

#### **4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring**

- 4.1 The aims of the project were the continual archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the pair of new semi-detached two-bedroomed houses.



**Figure 2:** Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250, (extract from Architects plan)



**Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200, (extract from Architects plan)



4.2 The objectives of the project were:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

4.3 The development site is situated within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Holbeach. An archaeological watching brief to the west of this development site in 2010 identified medieval settlement activity and finds. It was considered very likely that archaeological activity associated with these settlements would be encountered during the archaeological monitoring of these groundworks. Thus, the specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Holbeach.

## 5. Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within the vicinity of the development site.

5.2 The development site is also located within the historic core of the medieval settlement (HER 20227). The earliest documentary reference to the settlement of Holbeach or *Holebech* occurs in the Domesday Survey of AD1086. The place name is derived from the Old English *hol* and *bæc* denoting 'a hollow or concave ridge'; thus denoting a topographical derivation. In the Domesday Survey, landholdings and manors in Holbeach were variously held by the King, the abbey of St Guthlac of Croyland, Count Aland and Guy of Craon (HER 20227). Later medieval documentary references variously refer to this settlement as *Holbecha* (AD1133-9); *Holebec* (AD1167-70); *Holebeche* (AD1170) and *Holbech* (AD1182) [Morris, 1986; Cameron, 1998; Ekwall, 1991; Mills, 1991; Foster & Longley, 1976].

5.3 There was large scale reclamation of fens and marshlands around Holbeach during the early 13<sup>th</sup> century with an associated and effective drainage system of dykes, such that by the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century, the fens had been drained as far as the Cambridgeshire border (HER 20227). In AD1252, a licence was obtained to hold a fair and a market in Holbeach (HER 20227).

5.4 The parish church of All Saints in Holbeach (HER 22221) was largely built by the Bishop of Lincoln in the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century and replaced an earlier church, which was documented in AD1177. A free Grammar School was founded later in the century and probably formed part of this church. Evidence for the medieval settlement of Holbeach was found during an archaeological evaluation in 2001 on land fronting onto St John's Street. This identified a number of pits which produced sherds of 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery along with some waterlogged remains. A subsequent archaeological watching brief on this site in 2003 and during the groundworks for a new residential development confirmed that archaeological deposits on the site had been disturbed as the result of this prior evaluation. Thus the groundworks did not disturb any significant archaeological remains

- 5.5 The site of a medieval preaching cross lies to the east of the development site (HER 22227). This probably dated from the early 15th century and was demolished in 1683. There was probably an earlier cross on the site. This site falls on a road junction.
- 5.6 The site of the medieval hospital of All Saints occurs to the north-east of this development site (HER 22232). This was founded in AD1351 and had ceased to exist by 1545 at the time of the Dissolution. The antiquarian William Stukeley considered this site to be near the parish church of All Saints where the Chequers Inn now stands.
- 5.7 Excavations in 1968 on the old town tunnel under Market Hill, Holbeach exposed the remains of a medieval bridge (HER 23637). This site lies to the east of the development site.
- 5.8 The development site is also located within the historic core of the post-medieval settlement (HER 20557). Holbeach appears to have been a prosperous settlement at this time, with many buildings from this period surviving in the town. The town also had a wealth of local agricultural services or agricultural based industries such as breweries, maltings and smithies along with iron and brick manufacture.
- 5.9 The site of Stukeley Hall and gardens occur to the west of the development site (HER 20230). Stukeley Hall originated as a house of 18th century date which was revamped in 1922 with a stable block. There is a walled garden in the grounds which is of 18th century origin though much of the formal gardens to the east are relatively new. An historic park is recorded at this location on the First and Second Edition O.S. maps of 1889 and 1905 respectively. The house has been demolished.
- 5.10 The Grade II listed Crown Hotel, at 5, West End is an early 18th century building with mid 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 25213). No. 34, West End is a Grade II listed house dating from the late 18th century with mid 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 25214). Nos. 12a and 15, West End are two Grade II listed cottages with a shop and now two cottages dating from the mid 18th century and with early 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 25314).
- 5.11 Westholme, No. 32, West End is a Grade II listed house dating from the mid 18th century and refronted around 1825 (HER 25315). The String of Horses Public House at No. 3, Boston Road is a Grade II listed public house dating from the early 19th century and altered in the late 19th century (HER 25413). Nos. 4 and 6, Boston Road are two Grade II listed houses dating from the mid 18th century and altered in the mid 19th and 20th centuries (HER 25443). Bank House, No. 24, West End is a Grade II listed house which was a former bank dating from the mid 18th century, which was refronted and heightened in 1830 and altered in the 20th century (HER 25459).
- 5.12 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within the vicinity of this development site. An archaeological watching brief at the William Stukeley Primary School in 2002 to the south-west of the development site located burnt deposits and a single fragment of iron slag (HER 23770, Site code: WSPH02). A possible Anglo-Saxon date was attributed to these finds.
- 5.13 A pre-determination archaeological evaluation on land at The Old Rectory in 2003 to the south of this development site took place in advance of a new residential development. This identified a linear feature which was interpreted as a linear creek (HER 23858, ELI4352, Site code: ORH03). An auger survey of the site located one sherd of 16th century pottery. A further linear feature was also identified with a mussel shell rich fill and which yielded 11th century pottery. A shallow pit feature was also encountered which contained modern pottery along with late building rubble [M & M, 2003].

- 5.14 An archaeological watching brief took place in 2010 on land off Back Lane to the immediate west of this development site (HER ELI10581, Site code: HOBL09). The watching brief was maintained on the groundworks for a pair of new semi-detached houses. Few medieval remains were uncovered during the investigations which included one isolated pit which produced sherds of 13th-14th century pottery. This was the only archaeological feature identified. Other findings comprised a silt flood deposit which was overlain by a medieval or later subsoil and a modern topsoil. The finds comprised three sherds of medieval pottery. A recent brick lined well was also recorded [Failes, 2010].
- 5.15 An archaeological watching brief on the excavation of a new cable trench in the parish churchyard in 1999 did not identify any significant archaeological deposits (HER ELI2979, Site code: ASH99).
- 5.16 A map regression exercise was undertaken using manuscript and published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps from the Lincolnshire Archives and the local studies collections of Lincoln Central Library. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the enclosure award map for the parish of Holbeach of 1812 (Archive ref: Holland Award 9). This map shows the area of the development site as occupying the rear of a property with a cottage which fronted onto the southern frontage of West Street.
- 5.17 The tithe map for the parish of Holbeach of 1839 was also consulted (Archive ref: D88). However, this map shows the area of the development site as hatched with no detail.
- 5.18 The extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) six inch to one mile scale map of 1889 shows the development site within a built up area between West End and Back lane to the south. A property is shown featured on the northern frontage of Back Lane with a north-south orientated outbuilding feature to the side of this property. The extract from the Second Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) six inch to one mile scale map of 1905 shows the same layout to the area of the development site.
- 5.19 The extract from the 1932 Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) six inch to one mile scale map shows a change to this layout with a new building added to the rear of the property fronting onto the northern frontage of Back Lane. The side outbuilding has gone from the site by this time. The extract from the Provisional Edition of 1950 shows the same layout to the area of the development site as does the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956.

## 6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Neville Hall at the development site on the 18th and the 21st of March and on the 18th of November 2016. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks at the development site which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new pair of semi-detached two-bedroomed houses along with the mechanical excavation of various new service trenches. These excavations were undertaken using a 5-ton 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.70m wide toothless bucket and a 3-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with 0.40m wide and 0.70m wide toothless buckets.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording, and the deposit sequences and single archaeological feature observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:50 was compiled on site of the monitored foundation trenches, which is reproduced in this report as **Figure 4**. A second plan of the monitored external service trenches was also compiled on site at a scale of 1:100 and is similarly reproduced at this same scale as **Figure 5**. Both plans detail the locations of the various sections of the deposit sequences recorded. These various sections of the observed deposit sequences [designated as **Sections 1-8**] were

also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20 and are also reproduced at this same scale on **Figure 6**. A digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced as **Plates 1-93, Appendix 1**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.

- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification as required by the archaeological planning condition and to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

## **7. Results [Figures 4-6; Appendix 1; Plates 1-93]**

### **7.1 The New House Build**

- 7.1.1 Previous buildings on the site had been demolished and the site cleared prior to arrival. The foundations for the new build had also already been set out prior to arrival [**Plate 1**]. The foundation trenches for the new house build were excavated under archaeological supervision to varying lengths, to a width of 0.80m and to depths of between 1.0m-1.30m below ground levels [**Plates 2, 4-10, 12-19, 21-32, 35, 41-44, 47-51, 55-58, 60-61, 63 and 66-67**]. These mechanical excavations extended through a modern made ground deposit (**001**) and an alluvial deposit horizon (**003**) at the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 2-5 [Plates 11, 20, 45-46 and 59]**. The deposit (**001**) appeared to be both very deep and substantial in places and in most instances directly overlay the post-medieval alluvial silt horizon (**003**). The modern made ground deposit (**001**) was a very heterogeneous deposit and contained within its make-up a high proportion of demolition material from the former buildings on site of brick and concrete. This demolition material in turn overlay a buried topsoil horizon (**002**) at its lower levels.
- 7.1.2 In places there were the remnants of a post-medieval buried soil horizon (**002**) and in particular within the north-western and western areas of the site. Here the mechanical excavations extended through the modern made ground deposit (**001**), this post-medieval buried soil horizon (**002**) and into the underlying post-medieval alluvial silt horizon (**003**). This variation in the deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 1 [Plate 3]**. The post-medieval buried soil horizon (**002**) appeared to be present within the deposit sequence on this site only where the made ground deposit (**001**) was relatively shallower in depth.
- 7.1.3 During the mechanical excavation of the west-east orientated outside foundation trench which ran parallel to the northern site boundary and street frontage nearby and at the western end of this trench, a red brick laid surface was identified at the base of the deposit (**001**). This comprised one course of brick which was laid on bed on a mortar base, which in turn overlay the post-medieval buried soil horizon (**002**). During the mechanical excavation of this same trench at its eastern end and within the north-eastern portion of the site, a second cobbled yard surface was also identified. This surface was composed of a mix of rounded stone cobbles and bricks laid on bed. These are interpreted as probable external yard surfaces. Brick demolition rubble lay above these surfaces, which in turn overlay the buried topsoil component of (**001**). The deposit (**001**) also contained various modern tarmac surfaces within its make-up.
- 7.1.4 The post-medieval buried soil horizon (**002**) produced four sherds of pottery of mid 17th-mid 18th century date. The alluvial silt horizon (**003**) produced two sherds of pottery of mid 17th-mid 18th century date; four clay pipe stem fragments of 17th-early 18th century date and three clay pipe bowls of late 17th-early 18th century origin.
- 7.1.5 During the mechanical excavation of the south-north orientated outside wall foundation trench and at its southern end, a third red brick external yard surface was identified. Brick



demolition rubble also lay above this surface, which in turn and similarly overlay the buried topsoil component of (001).

- 7.1.6 During the mechanical excavation of the first internal east-west orientated foundation trench and at its western end, a red brick cellar floor surface was found at a depth of 1.10m below ground levels with the red bricks laid on bed. This directly lay above the post-medieval alluvial silt horizon (003) and so was interpreted as a former cellar floor surface associated with former buildings which had stood on this site. This cellar floor surface was in turn sealed by the made ground deposit (001), which contained a high proportion of brick demolition material within its make-up here.
- 7.1.7 During the mechanical excavation of the northern end of the second north-south orientated dog-legged internal foundation trench, a further area of the aforementioned mixed rounded stone cobble and red brick laid on bed external yard surface was located. This surface similarly was below the demolition rubble component of (001) and overlay the buried topsoil component of (001). Limited ground reduction over this surface enabled a small portion of it to be revealed *in situ* [Plates 36-37]. This is interpreted as a probable external yard surface and may have been an extension to the mixed yard surface first detected in the north-eastern portion of the site.
- 7.1.8 The mechanical excavation of the northern end of this trench also revealed the cut of a large post-medieval refuse pit [005] with fill (004). This pit was fully hand excavated and the profile recorded in **Profile 6**, which revealed a deep pit with steeply sloping sides and a flattish bottom. A step was also recorded on its eastern side [Plates 33-34]. It was difficult to discern from what level this pit had been cut from, though it was undoubtedly sealed by the deposit horizon (001) and was also clearly dug into the alluvial silt horizon (003).
- 7.1.9 The pit fill (004) yielded an assemblage of sixteen sherds of mid 17th-mid 18th century pottery; three pieces of bottle glass of late 17th-early 18th century date and three clay pipe bowls of mid-late 17th century date. Other finds from this fill consisted of two fragments of clay pipe stem, which in the context of this fill may also be considered to be of contemporary post-medieval origin. The pit (005) is thus interpreted as being of post-medieval origin.
- 7.1.10 The mechanical excavation of the foundations was accompanied by simultaneous and limited internal mechanical ground reduction within the north-eastern and southern portions of the new build area. This ground reduction extended to depths of between 0.20m-0.30m below ground levels and was confined to within the modern made ground deposit (001) [Plates 39-41 and 52-54].
- 7.1.11 During the mechanical excavation of the east-west orientated southern outside wall foundation trench to the new build, a demolition rubble filled void was located which comprised three substantial and deep brick built cellar walls with an associated concrete floor at the base to a depth of 2.20m below ground levels were identified. The line of the easternmost wall was also observed to extend northwards into the adjacent internal foundation trench [Plates 62 and 64-65]. These were considered to be relatively modern in origin and were no doubt associated with the former buildings which had stood on this site. These walls were cut into the post-medieval alluvial deposit (003) and were sealed by the modern made ground deposit (001). The extent of the depth of the foundation excavations here at this point (to over 2.3m in depth below ground levels) revealed in turn a further alluvial deposit (006), which was below the post-medieval alluvial deposit (003).

## 7.2 The External Trenches

- 7.2.1 The final phase of the monitored groundworks programme consisted of the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of two new service trenches and a third foundation trench to accommodate a new eastern site boundary wall. These excavations were all undertaken by a 3-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with 0.40m wide and 0.70m wide toothless buckets.
- 7.2. The first service trench extended from the south-western corner of the new build and along and parallel to the western site boundary for a length of 7.20m, to widths of between 0.50-0.70m and to depths of 0.70m below ground levels [**Plates 69-72 and 74**]. These excavations extended through a made ground deposit (**100**) and into the upper levels of a buried soil horizon (**101**) at the base of this excavation. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 7 [Plate 73]**. As the buried soil horizon (**002**) recorded elsewhere on this site was of post-medieval origin, and was the same as the buried soil deposit (**101**), it is reasonable to conclude that this latter deposit was also of post-medieval origin.
- 7.2.3 The second foundation trench for the new eastern site boundary wall extended from the northern site boundary and ran southwards along and parallel to the eastern site boundary as far as the street frontage at the southern site boundary for a length of 14.30m, to a width of 0.70m and to depths of between 0.50m-0.90m below ground levels, increasing in depth to the south [**Plates 75-79 and 81-91**]. This excavation also extended through the modern made ground deposit (**100**) and into the upper levels of the post-medieval buried soil horizon (**101**) at the base of this excavation. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 8 [Plate 80]**. The made ground deposit (**100**) included within its make-up at least three previous external yard surfaces, including one of modern tarmac and the second of stone along with their associated make-ups. The deposit (**100**) was clearly of modern origin since it contained a high proportion of rubble from the recent demolition and subsequent site clearance of the buildings that had formerly stood on this site. In addition, one westwards extending modern wall foundation, of concrete, was identified at the eastern site boundary.
- 7.2.4 The third trench excavated comprised a second service trench which extended westwards from the eastern site boundary wall foundation trench to join with the first service trench at the western site boundary. This trench was excavated to a length of 10.80m, to a width of 0.40m and to depths of between 0.50m-0.60m below ground levels [**Plates 92-93**]. This trench similarly extended through the modern made ground deposit (**100**) and into the upper levels of the post-medieval buried soil horizon (**101**). During the excavation of this third and final trench, a former yard surface composed of one course of brick headers and stretchers laid on bed was identified. This lay directly on the post-medieval buried soil horizon (**101**).

## 8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The monitored groundworks for this development which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches for the new build along with three external trenches, two for new services and a further trench comprising the eastern site boundary wall foundation were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 8.2 The archaeological monitoring identified various deposit sequences, the main component of which was a modern made ground deposit, which was found to be very deep and substantial in places. This horizon was in turn a combination of elements, the first of which was demolition rubble composed of brick, tile, concrete and mortar fragments, which were the product of the recent demolition and subsequent site clearance of the

former buildings which had previously stood on this site. The second element was a buried pre-demolition topsoil that was recorded at the lower levels of this deposit. The third element were various structural features which were associated with these former standing buildings. These included brick cellar walls and concrete floor along with other various surfaces, both internal and external composed of bricks laid on bed or of a mix of rounded stone cobbles and brick along with other external yard surfaces of tarmac and stone.

- 8.3 Within most of the area of new build, this modern made ground deposit came down directly onto a post-medieval alluvial silt deposit at the base of the excavations. Along the western side of the new build area, within the area of the eastern site boundary and the area of the excavated external trenches, this modern made ground deposit was observed to overlie a post-medieval buried soil horizon. This latter deposit probably represented a former post-medieval ploughsoil horizon. The distinction between the sequence composed of the made ground and alluvial silt horizon and the made ground and buried soil deposits clearly represented the division between areas of former standing buildings and those of associated external and undisturbed open spaces. The former buildings on this site had clearly truncated the post-medieval buried soil horizon. These deposit sequence variations were recorded within a total of seven representative sections.
- 8.4 The only archaeological feature identified by this archaeological monitoring consisted of a deep refuse pit, which produced a large assemblage of 17th-18th century finds of pottery, bottle glass and of clay pipe stems and bowls and so was clearly of post-medieval origin. This was a deep and a substantial feature and it was uncertain at which level or depth it had been cut from. The profile of this pit was recorded following full hand excavation of same.

## **9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating**

- 9.1 The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated both the nature of the archaeological activity and finds and of the various deposit sequences present on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the archaeological activity and the deposit sequences observed. A more detailed level of archaeological assessment and investigation clearly would not have been necessary. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to record both the archaeological activity and finds and the nature of the deposit sequences present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. John Cooper of John Cooper Architectural Design Ltd. on behalf of his client - Mr. Nigel Morris of Nigel Morris Builders Ltd. for commissioning this work and to Mr. Nigel Morris in particular for his very kind assistance. Thanks are also extended to Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

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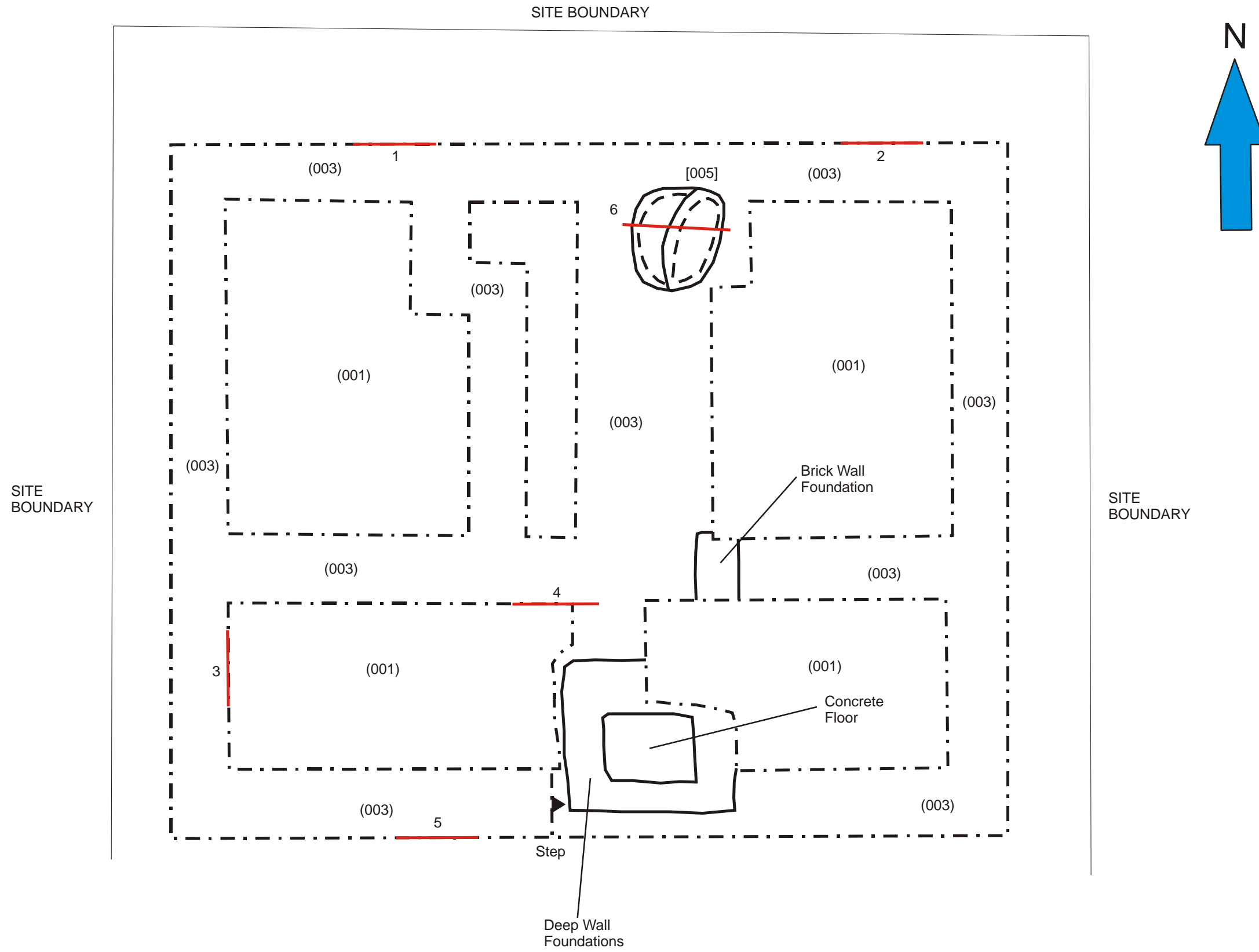


Figure 4: Plan of the Monitored House Foundations at a scale of 1:100

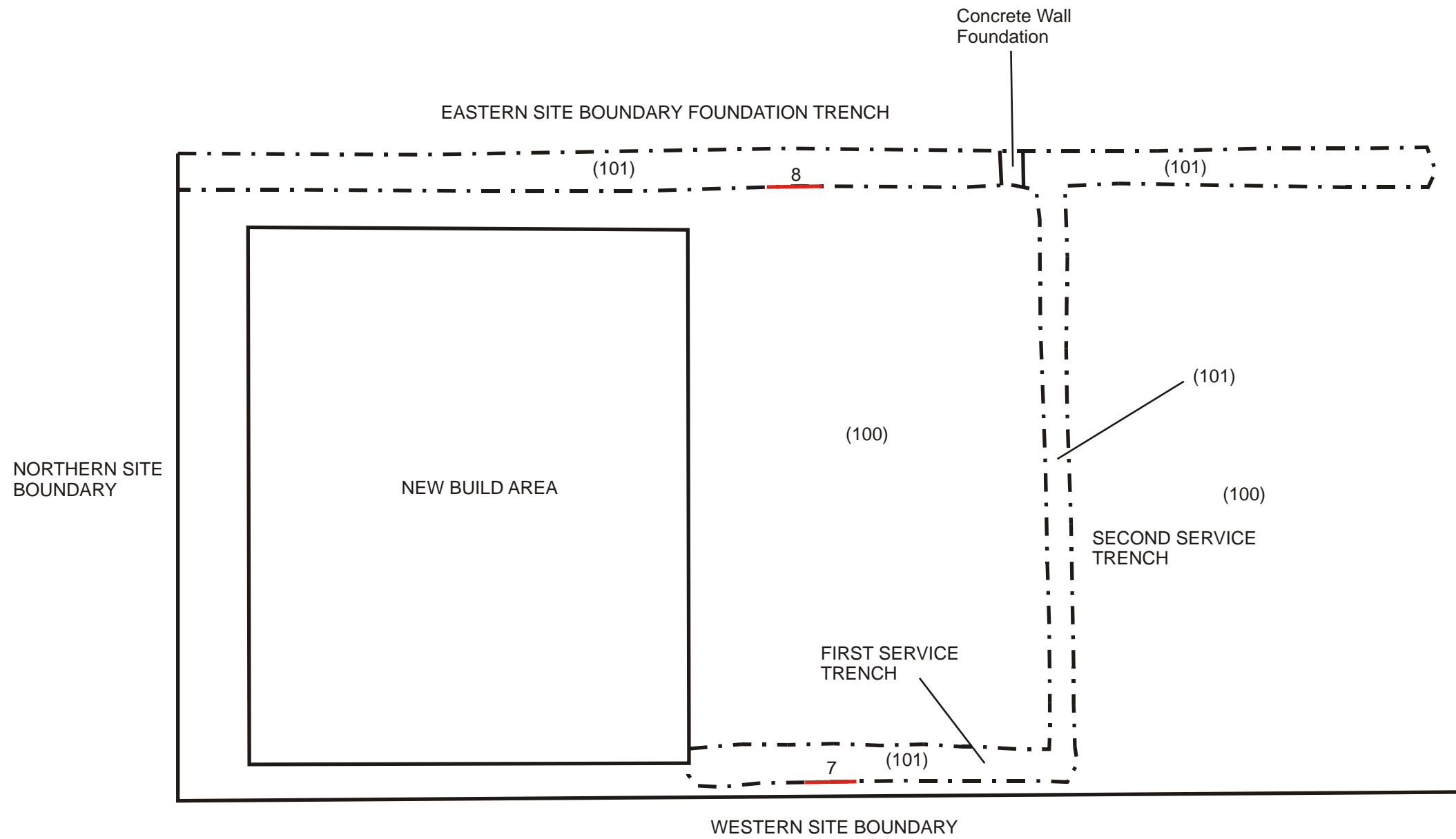
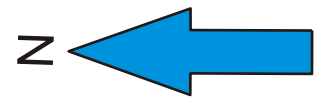


Figure 5: Plan of the Monitored External Trenches at a scale of 1:100

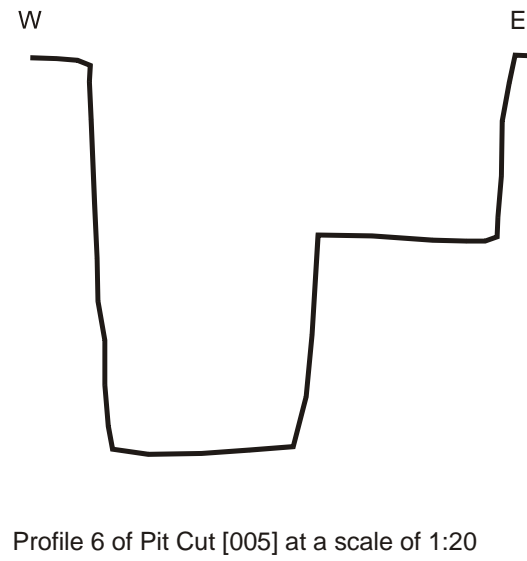
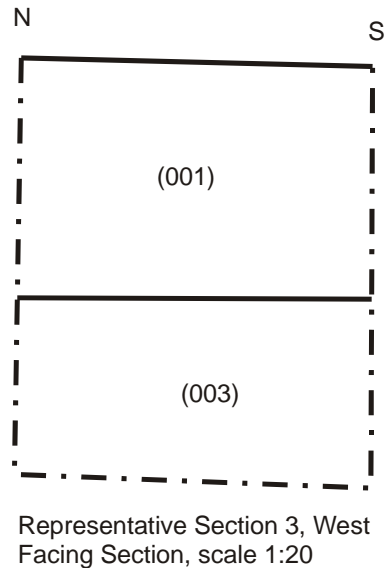
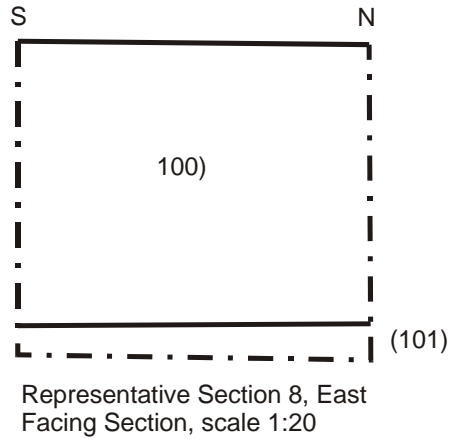
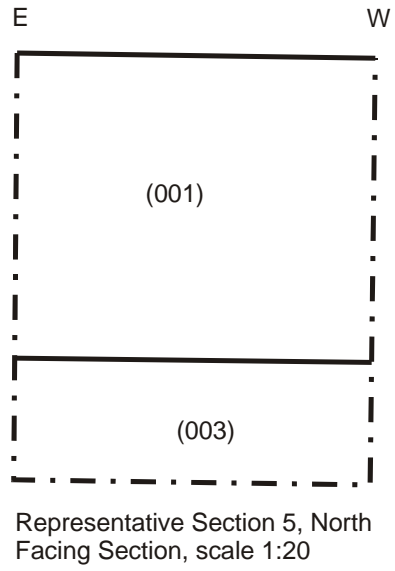
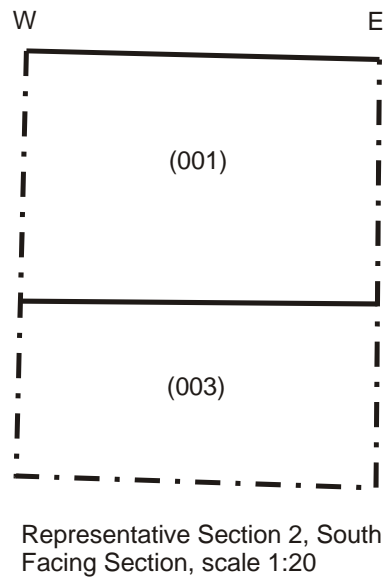
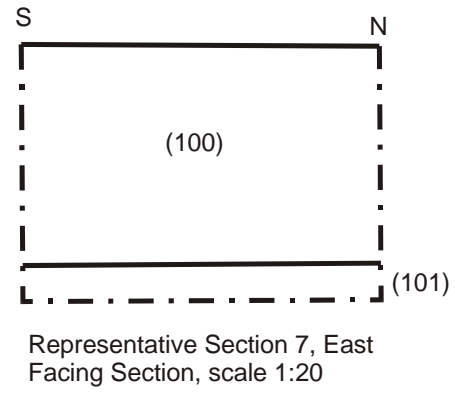
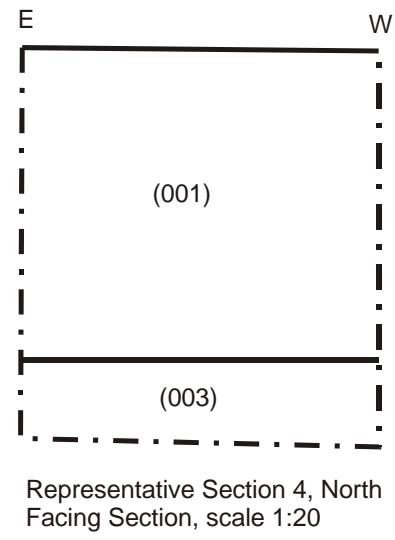
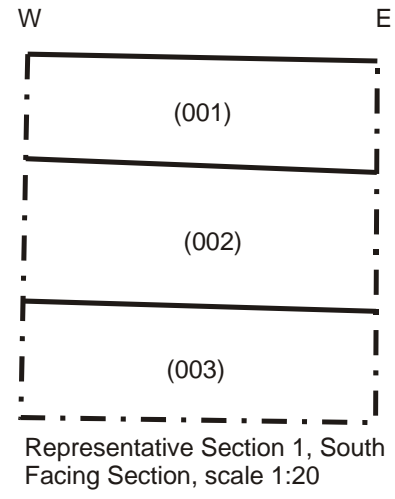


Figure 6: Sections 1-8 at a scale of 1:20

## Appendix 1: Plates

### The New House Build



**Plate 1:** Pre-groundworks, from the south



**Plate 2:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



**Plate 3: Representative Section 1,** from the south



**Plate 4:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



**Plate 5:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



**Plate 6:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west





**Plate 7:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



**Plate 10:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 8:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 11: Representative Section 2,** from the south



**Plate 9:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 12:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 13:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



**Plate 16:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



**Plate 14:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



**Plate 17:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



**Plate 15:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



**Plate 18:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east





**Plate 19:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 22:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



**Plate 20: Representative Section 3,** from the west



**Plate 23:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



**Plate 21:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 24:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 25:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



**Plate 28:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



**Plate 26:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



**Plate 29:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 27:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



**Plate 30:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east





**Plate 31:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



**Plate 32:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north



**Plate 33:** View of the hand excavation of the pit cut [005], from the north-west



**Plate 34:** View of the pit cut [005], from the west



**Plate 35:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



**Plate 36:** View of the mixed yard surface within (001), from the north





**Plate 37:** View of the mixed yard surface within (001), from the north



**Plate 40:** Limited ground reduction, from the north-east



**Plate 38:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



**Plate 41:** Limited ground reduction and excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



**Plate 39:** Limited ground reduction, from the north-east



**Plate 42:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south





**Plate 43:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



**Plate 46:** Representative Section 4, from the north



**Plate 44:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 47:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



**Plate 45:** Representative Section 4, from the north



**Plate 48:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east





**Plate 49:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



**Plate 52:** Limited ground reduction, from the north-west



**Plate 50:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 53:** Limited ground reduction, from the south



**Plate 51:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



**Plate 54:** Limited ground reduction, from the north-east





**Plate 55:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 58:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



**Plate 56:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 59:** Representative Section 5, from the north



**Plate 57:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 60:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south





**Plate 61:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 64:** View of the deep cellar walls, from the south



**Plate 62:** View of the deep cellar walls, from the south-west



**Plate 65:** View of the deep cellar walls, from the south



**Plate 63:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 66:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 67:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 70:** Excavation of the first service trench, from the south

### The Service Trenches and Eastern Boundary Wall Foundation Trench



**Plate 68:** Pre-groundworks, from the south



**Plate 71:** Excavation of the first service trench, from the north



**Plate 69:** Excavation of the first service trench, from the south





**Plate 72:** Excavation of the first service trench, from the south



**Plate 74:** Excavation of the first service trench, from the south



**Plate 73:** Representative Section 7, from the east



**Plate 75:** Excavation of the boundary wall trench, from the east



**Plate 76:** Excavation of the boundary wall trench, from the east



**Plate 77:** Excavation of the boundary wall trench, from the south



**Plate 79:** Excavation of the boundary wall trench, from the south



**Plate 78:** Excavation of the boundary wall trench, from the south



**Plate 80:** Representative Section 8, from the east





**Plate 81:** Excavation of the boundary wall trench, from the south



**Plate 84:** Excavation of the boundary wall trench, from the south



**Plate 82:** Excavation of the boundary wall trench, from the south



**Plate 85:** Excavation of the boundary wall trench, from the south



**Plate 83:** Excavation of the boundary wall trench, from the south





**Plate 86:** Excavation of the boundary wall trench, from the south-east



**Plate 87:** Excavation of the boundary wall trench, from the south-east



**Plate 88:** Excavation of the boundary wall trench, from the south-east



**Plate 89:** Excavation of the boundary wall trench, from the south



**Plate 90:** Excavation of the boundary wall trench, from the south-east



**Plate 91:** Excavation of the boundary wall trench, from the south-east



**Plate 92:** Excavation of the third service trench, from the east



**Plate 93:** Excavation of the third service trench, from the east



## Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Modern made ground deposit. Friable, dark orange brown sandy silt matrix with demolition rubble composed of small-large brick/tile fragments 20%, small mortar fragments 2% and frequent small angular stones with lenses of redposited material of charcoal and small-large brick fragments 5%. Above **(002)** and **(004)**. Same as **(100)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-5**. Depth - 0.84m.
- 002** Post-medieval buried soil horizon. Soft, dark grey brown silt with frequent small brick/tile fragments, moderate small angular stones, occasional small slate fragments and small fragments of charcoal and flecking. This deposit produced four sherds of mid 17th-mid 18th century pottery. Below **(001)** and above **(003)**. Same as **(101)**. Recorded within **Representative Section 1**. Depth - 0.38m.
- 003** Post-medieval alluvial deposit horizon. Soft, dark grey brown silt with frequent small brick/tile fragments and small chalk fragments, occasional small fragments of charcoal and lenses of light orange brown silt also included within its make-up. This deposit produced two sherds of pottery of mid 17th-mid 18th century date; four clay pipe stem fragments of 17th-early 18th century date and three clay pipe bowls of late 17th-early 18th century origin. Below **(003)** and above **(006)**. Cut by **[005]**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-5**. Depth - >0.52m.
- 004** Fill of the refuse pit **[005]**. Soft, dark orange brown silt with no inclusions. Below **(001)**. Depth - 1.04m.
- 005** Cut of a large post-medieval refuse pit. Ovular shaped with sharp break of slope at top, almost vertical sides with a sharp step/break of slope to the east, sharp break of slope at base with a flattish base. Cut into **(003)**. Recorded in **Profile 6**. Length (north-south) - 1.19m, width (east-west) - 1.06m, depth - 1.04m.
- 006** Alluvial deposit horizon below **(003)** and revealed only at depth. Soft, light orange brown silt with no inclusions. Depth - >0.45m.

## The External Trenches

- 100** Modern made ground deposit. Soft, dark orange brown sandy silt matrix with demolition rubble composed of small-large brick/tile fragments 20%, small mortar fragments 2%, small slate fragments 2% and frequent small angular stones and small-large fragments of concrete with lenses of redposited material of charcoal. Above **(101)**. Same as **(001)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 7-8**. Depth - 0.77m.
- 101** Post-medieval buried soil horizon. Soft, dark orange brown clayey silt with frequent small fragments of charcoal and flecking and small brick/tile fragments and flecking. Below **(100)**. Same as **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 7-8**. Depth - >0.12m.

### **Appendix 3: The Archive**

The archive consists of:

Eight context records

One site plan at a scale of 1:100 of the monitored foundation trench excavations for the new house build on one sheet of drawing film

One site plan at a scale of 1:100 of the monitored external trenches on one sheet of drawing film

Eight section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on one sheet of drawing film

One context register

One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

38 Finningley Road

Lincoln

LN6 0UP

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection

Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2016.21** and site code **WEHO16**

**Appendix 4: Glass Report by Zoe Tomlinson**

## Watching Brief at 9 West End, Holbeach. WEHO16. LCNCC:2006.21.

### A Report on the Glass. Zoe Tomlinson. BSc. MSc.

A total of 3 pieces of bottle glass, forming two vessels, weighing a total of 1614g were presented for investigation. Weight, colour, type, form, dimensions and a general description were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet. Both bottles are in relatively good condition showing only a small amount of iridescence on the surface. They are in a stable condition and present no problems for long-term archive storage. All three pieces are from context (004), interpreted as a pit.

Context No.	Type	Colour	No. pieces	Weight g.	Date	Description
004	Onion Bottle	black/dark green	2	725	LC17-EC18	two joining pieces with fresh breaks; some surface deterioration but in generally good condition; part of base and body missing; rounded domed kicked base; glass or sand tipped pontil mark on base; double string neck; 3 large air bubbles in base. Base is 140mm , lip diameter 32mm, height 150mm.
004	Onion Bottle	black/dark green	1	889	LC17-EC18	complete base, incomplete rim & lip and with part of the body missing; fresh break to body with no joining pieces. Some surface deterioration but in generally good condition; string neck; rounded domed kicked base; glass or sand tipped pontil mark on base; 120mm base, 36mm lip diameter, 150mm height.
<b>Total</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>1614</b>		

Two pieces of hand blown dark green glass from this context join and form what is commonly described as an 'Onion Bottle' owing to its rounded shape. It has a height of 150mm, base diameter of 140mm and a lip diameter of 32mm with a total weight of 725g. It is mostly complete but with a small part of the base and body missing. It has a typical rounded kicked base and a double stringed neck. It has a glass or possibly sand tipped pontil mark on the base.

The other bottle also from context 004 is of a similar manufacture to the bottle above. It has a height of 150mm, base diameter of 120mm, lip diameter of 36mm and a weight of 889g. Part of the body is missing. It is also hand blown and has a glass or possibly sand tipped pontil mark on the base. It has part of a stringed neck but not enough is present to determine the type.

Both bottles date from the late 17<sup>th</sup> to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century and the ceramics retrieved from this context also date to this period. They are of a similar shape and manufacture but the second bottle described is slightly larger and the glass thicker.

Both bottles are of a form typical of the period and are considered to be utility bottles, originally probably containing an alcoholic beverage. It is recommended that both bottles are retained.

**Appendix 5: Clay Tobacco Pipe Report by Zoe Tomlinson**

## Watching Brief at 9 West End, Holbeach. WEHO16. LCNCC:2006.21.

### A Report on the Clay Tobacco Pipe. Zoe Tomlinson. BSc. MSc.

Twelve pieces of clay tobacco pipe, weighing a total of 102g, were recovered from the site. The material is from two contexts and was retrieved during a watching brief at 9 West End Holbeach. It includes 6 pieces of plain clay pipe stem and six bowls. All of the clay pipe is in fairly good condition with three of the bowls being complete with only minor damage. It presents no problems for long-term archive storage. Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying tables.

The material from Context **(003)** (an alluvial deposit) includes four fragments of stem all of which are relatively thick in diameter. They have a bore of between 5/64<sup>th</sup> and 7/64<sup>th</sup> suggesting a 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century date. All are plain with no decoration or other marks. Several have evidence of burning. Three bowls from this context are similar in shape, size and manufacture and have a probable date of late 17<sup>th</sup> century to early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The two complete bowls are slightly bulbous and angled away from the stem. They both have a round pedestal foot, square rouletting on part of the rim which is knife trimmed.

The material from Context **(004)** (interpreted as a pit) includes 2 fragments of stem again relatively thick in diameter with a bore of 5/64<sup>th</sup> and 6/64<sup>th</sup>. Both are plain with no decoration or other marks. The three bowls from this context all have a round pedestal foot with one being smaller and particularly pronounced. The bowls are all relatively thick walled and slightly bulbous in shape. Two of the rims are knife trimmed and one possibly trimmed and then smoothed. Two bowls have square rouletting below part of the rim and one has an incised line. The position of this line suggests it may be part of the 'Lincolnshire Style' (Mann, 1977) suggesting fairly local product lines. The shape and decoration of these bowls suggest a mid to late seventeenth century date, which is consistent with the ceramics from the deposit.

Context No.	Weight gms	Stem Bore	No. in group	Type	Comments
003	3	5	1	stem	
003	4	6	1	stem	relatively thick stem; burnt
003	7	6	1	stem	thick stem; some burning
003	1	7	1	stem	narrow stem; possibly close to mouth piece
004	9	6	1	stem	thick stem; tapered length
004	5	5	1	stem	thick stem; broken close to bowl
<b>Totals</b>	<b>29</b>		<b>6</b>		

Table 1. WEHO16 Clay Tobacco Pipe Stems.

Context No.	Weight gms.	Base Type	Decoration	Date Range	Comments
3	5	pedestal foot, possibly round		LC17-EC18	part of thick walled bowl with small part of thick stem attached.

3	12	round pedestal foot	part small square rouletting below rim	LC17-EC18	knife cut rim; part internal knife trimmed; slightly angled bulbous bowl; complete.
3	16	round pedestal foot	part small square rouletting below rim	LC17-EC18	knife cut rim; part internal knife trimmed; slightly angled bulbous bowl; complete.
4	10	pronounced small oval pedestal base	square rouletting below rim	LC17	thick walled; elongated angled bowl; part of rim missing but appears to be internally knife trimmed;
4	13	round pedestal foot	part line below rim	mid - late C17	slightly bulbous bowl, angled from stem, cut rim, possibly of the Lincolnshire Style.
4	17	round pedestal foot	part rouletting below rim	mid-late C17	part of stem still attached; relatively thick walled; slightly bulbous bowl; knife trimmed rim possibly smoothed; complete.
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>				

Table 2. WEHO16 Clay Tobacco Pipe Bowls.

Tobacco was first imported into England from the middle of the C16. By the beginning of the C17 smoking had become more widespread and a pipe making industry had developed to support it. The earliest record of pipe manufacture in Lincolnshire is 1665 and Lincoln itself is about 1660. This small collection of clay tobacco pipe belongs to this early phase of clay pipe manufacture in Lincolnshire and are all likely to have been made locally.

The clay pipe is of limited potential other than providing some dating evidence, it provides no long term conservation issues and I suggest it is retained.

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**Appendix 6: The Pottery Report by Jane Young**



# pottery report for 9 west end, holbeach, lincolnshire (wheo 16)

Jane Young

## Introduction

A group of twenty-two post-Roman pottery sherds representing eleven vessels recovered from the site were examined for this report. The pottery is all of post-medieval date. The pottery 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 (Table 1). The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database (**Appendix ??**). The material has been recorded at archive level by ware and fabric type in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

## Condition

The pottery is mainly in a fairly fresh to slightly abraded condition with sherd size falling into the small to large size range (8grams to 126 grams). Four vessels are represented by more than one sherd and no cross-contextual joins were found.

## The range and variety of materials

A narrow range of seven post-Roman pottery ware types was identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 1. The post-Roman pottery probably ranges in date from the late 17<sup>th</sup> to the mid 18<sup>th</sup> centuries and includes locally and regionally imported vessels. A wide range of vessel types was recovered.

*Table 1 Pottery types from the site with total quantities by sherd and vessel count*

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	7	2
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	7	2
BORDB	Brown glazed Border ware	1620	1700	1	1
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	1	1
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1690	1800	1	1
TGW	Tin-glazed ware	1640	1770	3	3
WEST	Westerwald stoneware	1600	1800	2	1

A rim sherd with part of a straight handle attached is from a Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE) pipkin of mid/late 16<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century type. This vessel may have been manufactured quite locally. Fourteen other coarse earthenware sherds are from four black (BL) or brown-glazed (BERTH) vessels. Two large Black-glazed cylindrical jars in coarse purple fabrics are of

Staffordshire/Derbyshire mid 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century type whilst the other seven sherds come from two large Brown-glazed Earthenware bowls of similar type and date. A small sherd with an external iron-mottled brown glaze is from a Border ware (BORDB) jar of early/mid to late 17<sup>th</sup> century date. These vessels were produced in the Surrey/Hampshire border and mainly exported to London (Pearce 1992). Another sherd with a mottle brown glaze is from a Staffordshire-type Mottled ware cup (STMO). The cup is of early type and dates to between the late 17<sup>th</sup> and mid 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Two plain white Tin-glazed Earthenware vessels (IGW) were recovered from the site. One comes from a small footed dish with a rounded profile whereas the other sherd is from a posset pot or handled jar. These plain vessels are of mid 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century type. A Tin-glazed Earthenware rim with complex internal blue painted decoration comes from a plate of mid 18<sup>th</sup> century date. Two sherds are from a German Westerwald-type tankard (WEST) with incised and blue in-filled decoration. This tankard dates to between the mid 17<sup>th</sup> and mid 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## the site sequence

Buried soil 002 produced four sherds representing three vessels. Two sherds come from a large Staffordshire/Derbyshire type Brown-glazed Earthenware bowl of mid 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century date whilst a Glazed Red Earthenware rim is from a pipkin of mid/late 16<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The latest sherd in this group is from a decorated Tin-glazed Earthenware plate of mid 18<sup>th</sup> century date. Two sherds were recovered from layer 003 below buried soil 002. The sherds come from a large Black-glazed Earthenware cylindrical jar of mid 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century Staffordshire/Derbyshire type and a small sherd from a Brown-glazed Border ware jar of early/mid to late 17<sup>th</sup> century date. Pit 004 (fill 005) produced a small group of sixteen sherds representing six vessels. The group includes a large Brown-glazed Earthenware bowl similar to that recovered from layer 002 and a large Black-glazed Earthenware cylindrical jar almost identical to that found in layer 003. Also in the group are two plain white Tin-glazed Earthenware sherds from a small footed dish and a posset pot or handled jar. A large Staffordshire-type Mottled ware basal sherd is from a cup of late 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century date. Two sherds come from a Westerwald-type German stoneware tankard with incised and blue in-fill decoration. With the exception of the Mottled ware cup all of the vessels are of mid 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century type.

## Discussion

This is a small assemblage, which was probably deposited between the early and mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. There is no evidence for post-depositional disturbance as most sherds are in a fairly fresh condition.

The entire collection should be kept for future study.

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site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
weho 16	002	BERTH	coarse orange	large bowl	2	1	69		BS	dark fe flecked int glaze;everted rim;ext red slip;Staffs/Derbs;mid 17th to mid 18th	mid 17th to mid 18th
weho 16	002	GRE		pipkin	1	1	71		rim with handle	straight handle;lid seated rim;int glaze	mid/late 16th to mid 18th
weho 16	002	TGW		plate	1	1	18	complex int blue painted decoration	rim	mid 18th	mid 18th
weho 16	003	BL	coarse purple	large cylindrical jar	1	1	126		BS	near vitrified;Staffs/Derbs;internal glaze;mid 17th to mid 18th	mid 17th to mid 18th
weho 16	003	BORDB		jar ?	1	1	8		BS	ext fe mottled glaze	early/mid to late 17th
weho 16	004	BERTH	coarse orange	large bowl	5	1	606		rim base & BS	very dark int glaze;everted rim;ext orange slip;Staffs/Derbs;mid 17th to mid 18th;concretions incl breaks	mid 17th to mid 18th
weho 16	004	BL	coarse purple	large cylindrical jar	6	1	446		base & BS	near vitrified;Staffs/Derbs;int glaze;internal deposit;mid 17th to mid 18th	mid 17th to mid 18th
weho 16	004	STMO		cup	1	1	129		base	early	late 17th to mid 18th
weho 16	004	TGW		posset pot/handled jar	1	1	45		BS	plain white	mid 17th to mid 18th
weho 16	004	TGW		small footed dish	1	1	61		profile	plain white;footring base;rounded profile	mid 17th to mid 18th
weho 16	004	WEST		tankard	2	1	68	incised & blue infilled dec	rim & BS		mid 17th to mid 18th

## Appendix 7: Photographic Register

**PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET**

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	TITE NEW HOUSE BUILD				
1	Pre-groundworks	S		15/3/16	WEH016
2	Excavation of The Foundations	SW		" "	"
3	Representative Section 1	S		15/3/16	WEH016
4	Excavation of The Foundations	SW		15/3/16	WEH016
5	Excavation of The Foundations	SW		15/3/16	WEH016
6	Excavation of The Foundations	SW		15/3/16	WEH016
7	Excavation of The Foundations	SW		15/3/16	WEH016
8	Excavation of The Foundations	E		15/3/16	WEH016
9	Excavation of The Foundations	E		15/3/16	WEH016
10	Excavation of The Foundations	E		15/3/16	WEH016
11	Representative Section 2	S		15/3/16	WEH016
12	Excavation of The Foundations	W		15/3/16	WEH016
13	Excavation of The Foundations	SE		15/3/16	WEH016
14	Excavation of The Foundations	SE		15/3/16	WEH016
15	Excavation of The Foundations	SE		15/3/16	WEH016
16	Excavation of The Foundations	SE		15/3/16	WEH016
17	Excavation of The Foundations	NE		15/3/16	WEH016

**PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET**

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
18	Excavation of the Foundations	NE		AA 18/3/16	WEH016
19	Excavation of the Foundations	S		AA 18/3/16	WEH016
20	Representative section 3	W		AA 18/3/16	WEH016
21	Excavation of the Foundations	S		AA 18/3/16	WEH016
22	Excavation of the Foundations	NW		AA 18/3/16	WEH016
23	Excavation of the Foundations	NW		AA 18/3/16	WEH016
24	Excavation of the Foundations	S		AA 18/3/16	WEH016
25	Excavation of the Foundations	NW		AA 18/3/16	WEH016
26	Excavation of the Foundations	NW		AA 18/3/16	WEH016
27	Excavation of the Foundations	NW		AA 18/3/16	WEH016
28	Excavation of the Foundations	NE		AA 18/3/16	WEH016
29	Excavation of the Foundations	S		AA 18/3/16	WEH016
30	Excavation of the Foundations	NE		AA 21/3/16	WEH016
31	Excavation of the Foundations	NE		AA 21/3/16	WEH016
32	Excavation of the Foundations	N		AA 21/3/16	WEH016
33	View of the hand excavation of the pit cut [005]	NW		AA 21/3/16	WEH016



**PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET**

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site	
	<b>Identification Shot</b>	N/A	N/A			
34	View of the pit cut [005]	W		21/3/16	WETH016	
35	Excavation of the Foundations	NE		21/3/16	WETH016	
36	View of the mixed yard surface within (001)	N		21/3/16	WETH016	
37	View of the mixed yard surface within (001)	N		21/3/16	WETH016	
38	Excavation of the Foundations	NE		21/3/16	WETH016	
39	Limited ground reduction	NE		21/3/16	WETH016	
40	Limited ground reduction	NE		21/3/16	WETH016	
41	Limited ground reduction and excavation of the Foundations	NE		21/3/16	WETH016	
42	Excavation of the Foundations	S		21/3/16	WETH016	
43	Excavation of the Foundations	NE		21/3/16	WETH016	
44	Excavation of the Foundations	S		21/3/16	WETH016	
45	Representative Section 4	N		21/3/16	WETH016	
46	Representative Section 4	N		21/3/16	WETH016	
47	Excavation of the Foundations	NE		21/3/16	WETH016	



**PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET**

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
45	Excavation of The Foundations	NE		NA 21/3/16	WETH016
49	Excavation of The Foundations	NE		NA 21/3/16	WETH016
50	Excavation of The Foundations	S		NA 21/3/16	WETH016
51	Excavation of The Foundations	NE		NA 21/3/16	WETH016
52	Limited ground reduction	NW		NA 21/3/16	WETH016
53	Limited ground reduction	S		NA 21/3/16	WETH016
54	Limited ground reduction	NE		NA 21/3/16	WETH016
55	Excavation of The Foundations	S		NA 21/3/16	WETH016
56	Excavation of The Foundations	S		NA 21/3/16	WETH016
57	Excavation of The Foundations	S		NA 21/3/16	WETH016
58	Excavation of The Foundations	NE		NA 21/3/16	WETH016
59	Representative Section 5	N		NA 21/3/16	WETH016
60	Excavation of The Foundations	S		NA 21/3/16	WETH016
61	Excavation of The Foundations	S		NA 21/3/16	WETH016
62	View of The deep cellar walls	SW		NA 21/3/16	WETH016
63	Excavation of the Foundations	S		NA 21/3/16	WETH016
64	View of The	S		NA 21/3/16	WETH016

**PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET**

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W	Col.	Digi.
				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site	
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A			
	deep cellar walls					
65	view of the deep cellar walls	S		NA 21/3/16	WETH016	
66	Excavation of the Foundations	S		NA 21/3/16	WETH016	
67	Excavation of the Foundations	S		NA 21/3/16	WETH016	
	THE SERVICE TRENCHES AND EASTERN BOUNDARY WALL FOUNDATION TRENCH					
68	Pre-ground works	S		NA 15/11/16	WETH016	
69	Excavation of the first service trench	"		" "	"	
70	Excavation of the first service trench	S		NA 15/11/16	WETH016	
71	Excavation of the first service trench	N		NA 15/11/16	WETH016	
72	Excavation of the first service trench	S		NA 15/11/16	WETH016	
73	Representative section 7	E		NA 15/11/16	WETH016	
74	Excavation of the first service trench	S		NA 15/11/16	WETH016	
75	Excavation of the boundary wall trench	E		NA 15/11/16	WETH016	
76	Excavation of the boundary	E		NA 15/11/16	WETH016	

**PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET**

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	wall trench				
77	Excavation of The boundary wall trench	S		NA 15/11/16	WETHD16
78	Excavation of The boundary wall trench	S		NA 15/11/16	WETHD16
79	Excavation of The boundary wall trench	S		NA 15/11/16	WETHD16
80	Representative Section &	E		NA 15/11/16	WETHD16
81	Excavation of The boundary wall trench	S		NA 15/11/16	WETHD16
82	Excavation of The boundary wall trench	S		NA 15/11/16	WETHD16
83	Excavation of The boundary wall trench	S		NA 15/11/16	WETHD16
84	Excavation of the boundary wall trench	S		NA 15/11/16	WETHD16
85	Excavation of the boundary wall trench	S		NA 15/11/16	WETHD16
86	Excavation of the boundary wall trench	SE		NA 15/11/16	WETHD16
87	Excavation of the boundary wall trench	SE		NA 15/11/16	WETHD16
88	Excavation of	SE		NA 15/11/16	WETHD16





**Appendix 8: OASIS Summary Sheet**



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## 9, West End, Holbeach, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-279366

### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nhallarchaeologicalservices@gmail.com	15 March 2017

### Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

### Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

### File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	Yes	Grey literature report filename/s	Sent by other means
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

[Email Lincolnshire HER about this OASIS record](#)

## OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice  
 © ADS 1996-2016 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Tuesday 9 August 2016  
 Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formctl.cfm?oid=nevilleh1-279366> for this page

## **Appendix 9: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring**

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring  
at 9, West End,  
Holbeach,  
Lincolnshire.**

**Prepared for Nigel Morris Builders Ltd.**

**National Grid Reference: TF 3578 2482  
Site Code: WEHO16  
Accession No: LCNCC: 2016.21  
Planning reference: H09-1023-15**

**Prepared by Neville Hall MIFA, Freelance Field  
Archaeologist & Consultant**

**February 2016**

## **S Non-technical summary**

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a pair of new semi-detached two-bedroomed houses at 9, West End, Holbeach, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site is situated within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Holbeach. An archaeological watching brief to the west of this development site in 2010 identified medieval settlement activity and finds. It is considered very likely that archaeological activity associated with these settlements will be encountered during the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks. Thus, the specific objectives of the project are to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Holbeach.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of foundations and services for the new houses. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 *On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## **1. Site location and description [Figures 1 and 2]**

- 1.1 The development site is situated within the historic core and the central area of the settlement of Holbeach and on land at 9, West End. The development site is located at National Grid Reference TF 3578 2482 and at a height of approximately 5mAOD. Holbeach is located approximately 10km to the north-east of Spalding. Holbeach is located in the parish of the same name, administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The settlement of Holbeach is located on a slightly raised area within the flat and low-lying Lincolnshire Fens. The development site is situated on deep stoneless calcareous silty soils of the Wisbech Series, which have developed on deposits of marine alluvium. The underlying solid geology comprises Oxford Clays and Kellaway Beds of the Upper Jurassic.

## **2. Planning background [Figure 3]**

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording which is to be maintained during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a pair of new semi-detached two-bedroomed houses at 9, West End, Holbeach, Lincolnshire (Planning reference: H09-1023-15).

## **3. Historical and Archaeological Background**

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within the vicinity of the development site.
- 3.2 The development site is also located within the historic core of the medieval settlement (HER 20227). The earliest documentary reference to the settlement of Holbeach or *Holebech* occurs in the Domesday Survey of AD1086. The place name is derived from the Old English *hol* and *bæc* denoting 'a hollow or concave ridge'; thus denoting a topographical derivation. In the Domesday Survey, landholdings and manors in Holbeach were variously held by the King, the abbey of St Guthlac of Croyland, Count Aland and



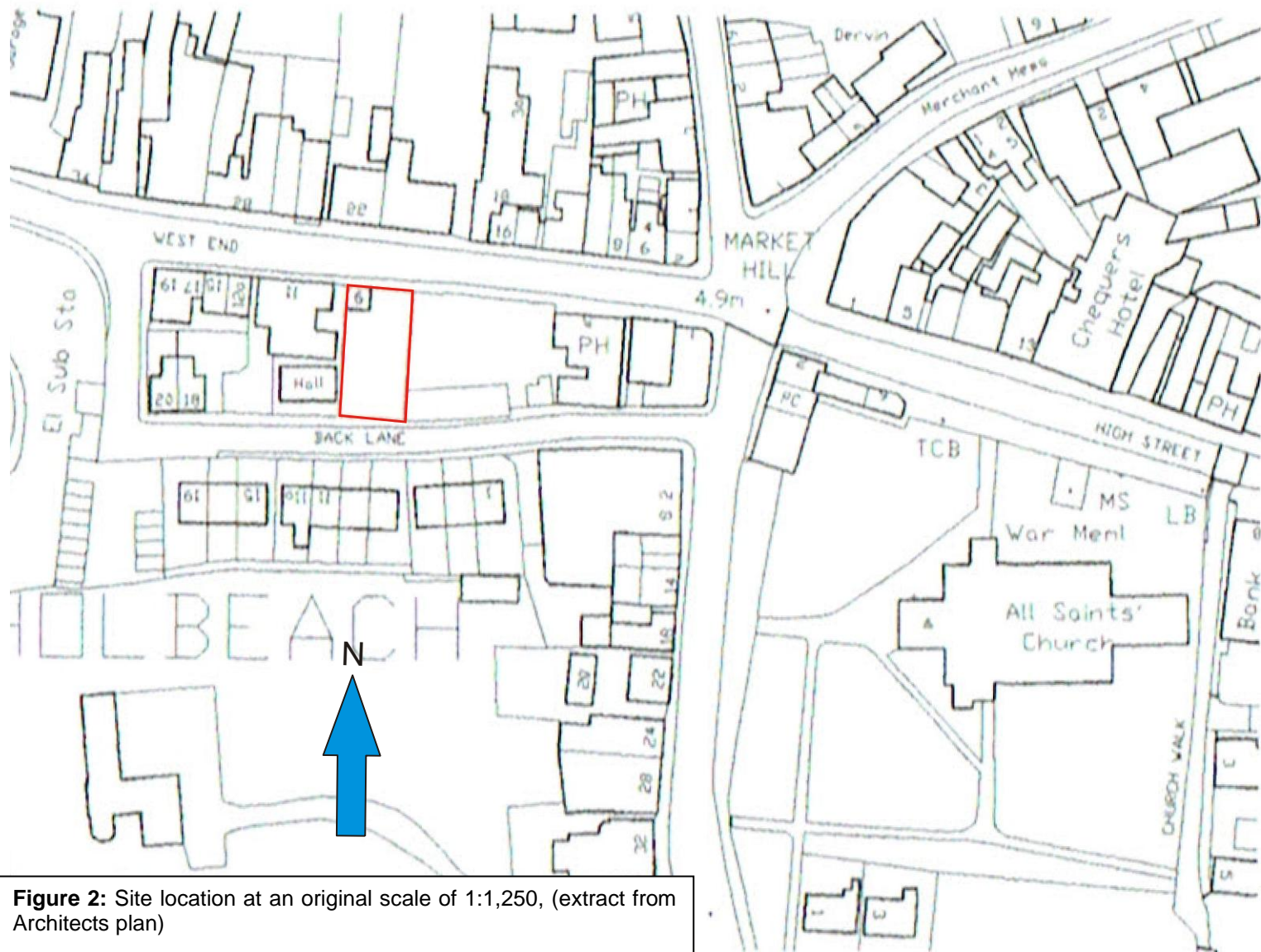
Guy of Craon (HER 20227). Later medieval documentary references variously refer to this settlement as *Holbecha* (AD1133-9); *Holebec* (AD1167-70); *Holebeche* (AD1170) and *Holbech* (AD1182).

- 3.3 There was large scale reclamation of fens and marshlands around Holbeach during the early 13<sup>th</sup> century with an associated and effective drainage system of dykes, such that by the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century, the fens had been drained as far as the Cambridgeshire border (HER 20227). In AD1252, a licence was obtained to hold a fair and a market in Holbeach (HER 20227).

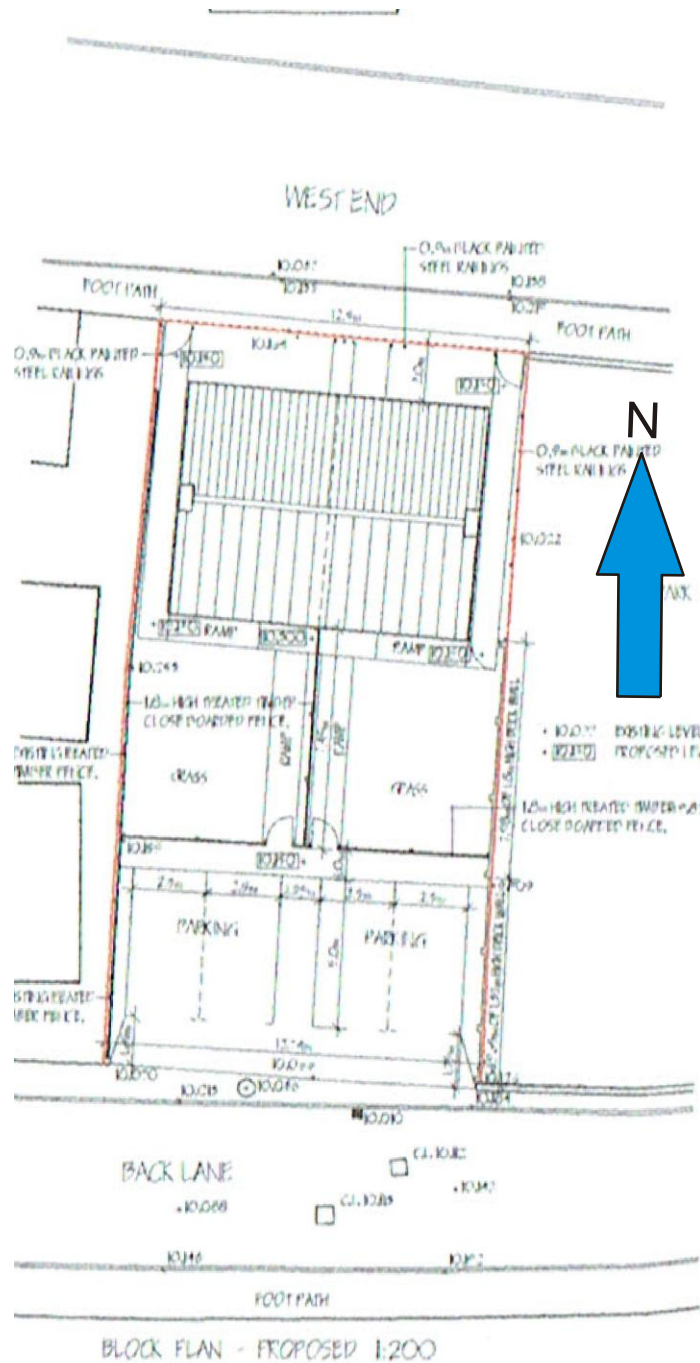


**Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:12,500. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.4 The parish church of All Saints in Holbeach (HER 22221) was largely built by the Bishop of Lincoln in the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century and replaced an earlier church, which was documented in AD1177. A free Grammar School was founded later in the century and probably formed part of this church. Evidence for the medieval settlement of Holbeach was found during an archaeological evaluation in 2001 on land fronting onto St John's Street. This identified a number of pits which produced sherds of 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery along with some waterlogged remains. A subsequent archaeological watching brief on this site in 2003 and during the groundworks for a new residential development confirmed that archaeological deposits on the site had been disturbed as the result of this prior evaluation. Thus the groundworks did not disturb any significant archaeological remains.



**Figure 2:** Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250, (extract from Architects plan)



**Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development at an original scale of 1:200, (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.6 The site of a medieval preaching cross lies to the east of the development site (HER 22227). This probably dated from the early 15th century and was demolished in 1683. There was probably an earlier cross on the site. This site falls on a road junction.
- 3.7 The site of the medieval hospital of All Saints occurs to the north-east of this development site (HER 22232). This was founded in AD1351 and had ceased to exist by 1545 at the time of the Dissolution. The antiquarian William Stukeley considered this site to be near the parish church of All Saints where the Chequers Inn now stands.
- 3.8 Excavations in 1968 on the old town tunnel under Market Hill, Holbeach exposed the remains of a medieval bridge (HER 23637). This site lies to the east of the development site.
- 3.9 The development site is also located within the historic core of the post-medieval settlement (HER 20557). Holbeach appears to have been a prosperous settlement at this time, with many buildings from this period surviving in the town. The town also had a wealth of local agricultural services or agricultural based industries such as breweries, maltings and smithies along with iron and brick manufacture.
- 3.10 The site of Stukeley Hall and gardens occur to the west of the development site (HER 20230). Stukeley Hall originated as a house of 18th century date which was revamped in 1922 with a stable block. There is a walled garden in the grounds which is of 18th century origin though much of the formal gardens to the east are relatively new. An historic park is recorded at this location on the First and Second Edition O.S. maps of 1889 and 1905 respectively. The house has been demolished.
- 3.11 The Grade II listed Crown Hotel, at 5, West End is an early 18th century building with mid 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 25213). No. 34, West End is a Grade II listed house dating from the late 18th century with mid 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 25214). Nos. 12a and 15, West End are two Grade II listed cottages with a shop and now two cottages dating from the mid 18th century and with early 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 25314).
- 3.12 Westholme, No. 32, West End is a Grade II listed house dating from the mid 18th century and refronted around 1825 (HER 25315). The String of Horses Public House at No.3, Boston Road is a Grade II listed public house dating from the early 19th century and altered in the late 19th century (HER 25413). Nos. 4 and 6, Boston Road are two Grade II listed houses dating from the mid 18th century and altered in the mid 19th and 20th centuries (HER 25443). Bank House, No. 24, West End is a Grade II listed house which was a sometime a bank dating from the mid 18th century, which was refronted and heightened in 1830 and altered in the 20th century (HER 25459).
- 3.13 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within the vicinity of this development site. An archaeological watching brief at the William Stukeley Primary School in 2002 to the south-west of the development site located burnt deposits and a single fragment of iron slag (HER 23770, Site code: WSPH02). A possible Anglo-Saxon date was attributed to these finds.
- 3.14 A pre-determination archaeological evaluation on land at The Old Rectory in 2003 to the south of this development site took place in advance of a new residential development. This identified a linear feature which was interpreted as a linear creek (HER 23858, ELI4352, Site code: ORH03). An auger survey of the site located one sherd of 16th century pottery. A further linear feature was also identified with a mussel shell rich fill and which yielded 11th century pottery. A shallow pit feature was also encountered which contained modern pottery along with late building rubble.



- 3.15 An archaeological watching brief took place in 2010 on land off Back Lane to the immediate west of this development site (HER ELI10581, Site code: HOBL09). The watching brief was maintained on the groundworks for a pair of new semi-detached houses. Few medieval remains were uncovered during the investigations which included one isolated pit which produced sherds of 13th-14th century pottery. This was the only archaeological feature identified. Other findings comprised a silt flood deposit which was overlain by a medieval or later subsoil and a modern topsoil. The finds comprised three sherds of medieval pottery. A recent brick lined well was also recorded.
- 3.16 An archaeological watching brief on the excavation of a new cable trench in the parish churchyard in 1999 did not identify any significant archaeological deposits (HER ELI2979, Site code: ASH99).
- 3.17 A map regression exercise was undertaken using published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps from the Lincolnshire Archives and the local studies collections of Lincoln Central Library. The extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) six inch to one mile scale map of 1889 shows the development site within a built up area between West End and Back lane to the south. A property is shown featured on the northern frontage of Back Lane with a north-south orientated outbuilding feature to the side of this property. The extract from the Second Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) six inch to one mile scale map of 1905 shows the same layout to the area of the development site.
- 3.18 The extract from the 1932 Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) six inch to one mile scale map shows a change to this layout with a new building added to the rear of the property fronting onto the northern frontage of Back Lane. The side outbuilding has gone from the site by this time. The extract from the Provisional Edition of 1950 shows the same layout to the area of the development site as does the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956.

#### **4. Aims and objectives of the project**

- 4.1 The aims of the project are the continual archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of foundations and services for the pair of new semi-detached two-bedroomed houses.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project are:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.
- 4.3 The development site is situated within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Holbeach. An archaeological watching brief to the west of this development site in 2010 identified medieval settlement activity and finds. It is considered very likely that archaeological activity associated with these settlements will be encountered during the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks. Thus, the specific objectives of the project are to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Holbeach.

## 5. Methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the **continual monitoring** of any topsoil stripping, of the excavations of foundations and service trenches, and of any other ground disturbances. The mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a toothless bucket.
- 5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards, and will be under the management of a Member of the IFA (MIFA).
- 5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.
- 5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 5.5 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.
- 5.6 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- 5.7 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.
- 5.8 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.
- 5.9 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 5.10 Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.
- 5.11 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.
- 5.12 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

## 6. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 6.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.

- 6.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.
- 6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.4 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.
- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site (if appropriate).
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

## **7. Monitoring arrangements**

- 7.1 Provision will be made for the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team on behalf of South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.
- 7.2 A minimum notification period of not less than fourteen days of the start date of works on the site will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.5 Arrangements will be made for the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 7.6 The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

## **8. Archive preparation and deposition**

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.
- 8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 8.3 The archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by December 2016.

## **9. Reporting procedures**

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within two months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.
- 9.2 The report will consist of:

A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

A non-technical summary of the results of the monitoring;

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the monitoring;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

Illustrations including plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench sections); and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections, a list of contexts, any specialist reports on finds from the site, a list of the site archive, a photographic register and a copy of this document.

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

## **10. Publication and dissemination**

10.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), South Holland District Council and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).

10.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.

10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2015).

10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

## **11. Other factors (including contingency)**

11.1 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.



11.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

11.3 Any additional financial contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the client.

## **12. Variations to the proposed scheme**

12.1 Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with the archaeological curator.

## **13. Resources**

13.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.

13.2 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
Val Fryer	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Malin Holst	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

13.3 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.

13.4 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

## **14. Insurance statement**

14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £250,000 with Towergate Insurance.

## **15. Copyright**

15.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

## **16. Ownership**

16.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be donated along with the archive.