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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWALKING  
OF LAND AT  
HALL GATE,  
HOLBEACH,  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**(HBHG 14)**

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Work Undertaken For  
**Ashley King Developments Limited**

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Report Compiled by  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





# Quality Control

## Archaeological Fieldwalking, Holbeach Hall Gate

Checked by Project Manager	Approved Team Leader
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Date: 18/07/2014	Date: 18/07/2014



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## 1. SUMMARY

*A programme of archaeological fieldwalking was undertaken on land at Hall Gate, Holbeach, Lincolnshire.*

*This followed a programme of geophysical survey and the completion of a Desk based Assessment.*

*The site lies close to the town of Holbeach. Roman finds have been made previously but the material was buried beneath a metre or so of later alluvium. Sites from the Saxon period onward are also known from the parish.*

*Fieldwalking identified a site of Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval date on a mound adjacent to Manor Farm. Finds included pottery and animal bone, with small quantities of tile and piece of bottle glass.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

Fieldwalking is a non-intrusive method of archaeological evaluation which is defined as *'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate'* (IfA 2008).

### 2.2 Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Ashley King Developments Limited to undertake a programme of archaeological fieldwalking with geophysical survey (reported upon

separately) on land at Hall Gate, Holbeach, Lincolnshire. The fieldwalking was carried out on the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> of June 2014 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The proposed development site is located 900m southwest of the centre of Holbeach, as defined by the Market Place, at National Grid Reference TF 3546 2403 (Fig. 2). The site lies immediately south of Hall Gate.

Local soils are of the Wisbech Series, typically coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils, with coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils of the Romney Series in the northeast corner of the site (Robson 1990, 26, 36). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of younger marine alluvium which in turn seals a solid geology of Upper Jurassic West Walton Formation mudstones (BGS 1992).

Part of the eastern boundary to the site follows the course of the Old River or Holbeach River which once extended through the town but was culverted during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Alluvial deposits associated with this river may be present on the eastern side of the site.

The local topography describes a generally flat area of land within the fens of South Lincolnshire. The site lies at a height of c. 2.7m OD with a very gentle rise to the north to 4m along the northern boundary. The site encompasses some 40ha, although not all was walkable because of a potato crop (Fig.3).

## 2.4 Archaeological Setting

A detailed report of the archaeological setting appears in the Desk Based Assessment of the site (Cope-Faulkner 2014). Below is a summary of the most relevant archaeological information.

Romano-British pottery has been found at a depth of 3 feet in the garden of a house along Fen Road to the north. The quantity is suggestive of a settlement in the vicinity, but the depth implies that any settlement site is buried beneath post-Roman alluvium. However, cropmarks observed from aerial photography to the southeast of the Site may represent possible Roman settlement of the area and depict trackways and enclosures.

Saxon sites have been identified tentatively 500m to the north where industrial activity was recorded and 700m to the north, where a ditch was revealed. However, the dating for these sites is somewhat questionable as the ditch contained pottery that extended in use into the 13<sup>th</sup> century and the metalworking was dated in association with the line of an early sea bank.

Holbeach is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Holobec*, *Holobech* and *Holebech*, the name is derived from the Old English and means the 'hollow (*hol*) back (*bæc*)', derived from the local topographic position of the town on raised ground (Cameron 1998, 64).

The Domesday Survey records that Holbeach was held by the King (as sokeland of Gedney), by Crowland Abbey (as a manor), Count Alan (as sokeland and a berewic) and Guy of Craon (also manorial) and contained 5210 acres of arable land and 182 acres of meadow, though the acreage was shared with Whaplode (Foster and Longley 1976, 1/32-3; 11/1; 12/83-4; 57/50).

Remains from the medieval period include All Saints Church and churchyard. The church is largely 14<sup>th</sup> century and replaced an earlier church first mentioned in 1177 (MacDonald 1890, 19).

To the northwest of the church stood a preaching or market cross, drawn by the antiquarian William Stukeley who remembered it being taken down in 1684 (Stukeley 1776, 23).

All Saints' Hospital (also referred to as the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem) was founded in 1351 by Sir John de Kirton and is believed to have been located north of the church.

A chapel dedicated to St Peter is recorded at Holbeach during the reign of King John (Owen 1975, 19) which has been placed to the northeast of the Site. The fate of this chapel is unknown but it must have had some importance as it held burial rights as evidenced by the discovery of its burial ground where a total of 130 burials were disturbed in the levelling of a mound in 1867. Medieval pottery and a spur were also recovered. The burials were re-interred and the vicar of Holbeach placed a cross on top of the mound. The cross is marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map and was located at TF 35711 24353.

An evaluation (Failes 2009) immediately to the north of the site recorded two 12<sup>th</sup> century medieval ditches buried beneath disturbed deposits associated with the former railway as well as a flood deposit containing 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

Immediately to the northwest of the site, an intervention revealed alluvial flood deposits, one of which sealed an undated pit (Thomson 2001, 3). Although the pit was undated, it contained brick fragments, which suggests it must be 14<sup>th</sup> century or later in date.

An evaluation undertaken prior to the construction of houses along Oxford



Gardens identified three natural channels as well as modern disturbance relating to the railway. One of the channels contained a brick culvert which can be related to the culverting of the Old River beneath the town (Anon 2006, 8).

Immediately south of the Site, aerial photography has revealed cropmarks of parallel arrangements of ditches suggestive of medieval agricultural features (either ridge and furrow or dylings).

Cartographic evidence of the site depicts buildings labelled as Manor Farm and field boundaries associated with both pasture and arable land. Also four ponds, presumably providing water for livestock appear on a map. On a later map these are labelled as pits, suggesting they may have been used initially for extraction to make bricks for the farm.

It is also notable that Lidar (light detection and ranging) at the site revealed a noticeable mound to the east of Manor Farm in Area B.

Geophysical survey at the site (Jefferson 2014, fig 3) revealed three positive features in Area A (which was not fieldwalked) and three in Area B. The westernmost in area A probably relates to the removed field boundary to the east, and may represent an earlier phase in the field system. The others are on a different alignment to the existing boundaries and therefore may form part of an earlier field system.

Possible rubble filled features were recorded in Area B. These may suggest the location of a removed building or earlier features.

Other features recorded probably form geological features relating to the course of the Old River.

### 3. AIMS

The aims of the fieldwalking survey were to collect and record artefacts on the ground surface and thereafter determine whether their distribution signified the potential location of any buried archaeological remains. Additionally, the artefacts were examined to determine their type, date and function in order to establish the nature and chronology of any archaeological remains they may represent.

### 4. METHODS

Each field within the proposed development area was walked at 20m transects, with the exception of an area of raised ground in Area B, which was walked at 10m transects. This, in part, but not exclusively, accounts for an increase in finds density in that area. Surface finds were bagged and their positions plotted using a survey grade differential GPS. Each find was given a unique reference number.

In addition, weather and field conditions were recorded detailing the type of crop cover and general visibility.

Following fieldwork all finds were examined. The type or nature of the artefacts was identified and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). This information was integrated with the survey diagrams to create distribution plans and these were examined further to identify clustering patterns.

### 5. RESULTS

#### Area A

The 'Areas' (Fig 2) are those designated during geophysical survey (Jefferson 2014). None of the fields in Area A were available to be fieldwalked because of the height of the crops.

## Area B

### *General Conditions*

These two fields were walked in east-west transects. Visibility was excellent, with the fields having undergone recent planting. The soil was slightly weathered sandy silt.

### *Results of the Fieldwalking*

Finds comprised pottery, CBM (Ceramic Building Material) and animal bone. Finds from the westernmost field of Area B were present predominantly on a significantly mounded area adjacent to the east of the current Manor Farm buildings (Plate 4).

The pottery was chiefly of Late Saxon to medieval date (Figs. 4 and 5) and is present in densities that would indicate settlement.

At its northern and particularly northeastern periphery the field had been subject to tipping of modern rubbish and on the field surface were significant quantities of modern debris, including fragmented concrete blocks, cans, plastic bottles etc.

In the easternmost field in Area B fewer finds were made but they broadly coincided with an area of darker soil and enhanced crop growth (Plate 3). These indicators often represent areas of settlement. Again, Late Saxon to medieval finds were present, chiefly around the area of enhanced crop growth, as well as a few of later date.

## Area C

### *General Conditions*

The west field of this area was walked on a north-south alignment, while the eastern half was walked on an east-west orientation. Soil visibility was excellent, with the field having undergone recent planting. The soil was slightly weathered sandy silt.

### *Results of the Fieldwalking*

Comparatively few finds were made in either field in Area C. This may in part be due to the lack of weathering (agencies such as frost, wind and rain that break down the soil clods) of the field since its last cultivation.

The easternmost area was on slightly higher ground, otherwise the fields were relatively level and certainly contained no localised 'humps' such as the one in Area B with the finds on it.

The relatively light scatter of finds on these fields suggests they were subjected to an arable agricultural regime, the finds incorporated in manure spread onto the field.

## 6. DISCUSSION

The most significant archaeological area identified was the mounded part of Area B, immediately east of Manor Farm. This mound coincided with geophysical anomalies (Fig 8).

Here a significant quantity of Late Saxon through to medieval pottery was found, along with a cluster of animal bone (Figs. 4, 5 and 7). Aside from there not being an obvious soil mark, this part of the site resembled strongly the Middle Saxon sites located in the Spalding area as part of the Fenland Survey (Hayes and Lane 1992) and those found earlier by Hilary Healey (1979). Many of these were characteristically mounded, as in Area B, and also contained high quantities of animal bone.

Nothing earlier than possible mid-9<sup>th</sup> century Stamford ware was recovered at Manor Farm, although the manufacture of that pottery type carried on into the 11<sup>th</sup> century. Other Saxo-Norman - medieval pottery was recovered on the same area of the site (Appendix 2) and, indeed, sherds from at least the 11<sup>th</sup> century and possibly

earlier, through to early modern period, were found. The later finds may have originated from Manor Farm.

However, it is the earliest periods (Late Saxon – medieval) in which pottery proliferates. The immediate proximity to Manor Farm, also on the high point in the landscape, may indicate an early date for the location of a manor in Holbeach.

Elsewhere in the Fenland the mounded sites have tended to be of Middle Saxon date and, where excavated, the mounding seen to be the result of an original location on a creek levee, coupled with continued use. This mounded area in an otherwise relatively level landscape may also be of similar origin.

Few finds were made elsewhere except for modern materials (not collected) in the northeast of Area B, the location of a possible former modern rubbish pit.

The sparse finds from Area C suggest its use as arable land.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological fieldwalking was undertaken on land off Hall Gate, Holbeach.

Late Saxon to early medieval items were encountered on a mounded area adjacent to Manor Farm and indicates the presence a settlement, possibly a forerunner of Manor Farm.

Few finds were made in the other areas walked.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Ashley King Developments Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and the

report. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who also edited this report along with Tom Lane. Elizabeth Bates allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
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 Archaeological Staff: Ryan Godbold, Mary Nugent  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Illustration:  
 Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Post-fieldwork analysis: Andy Failes, Tom Lane

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

BGS British Geological Survey

IfA Institute for Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General location plan



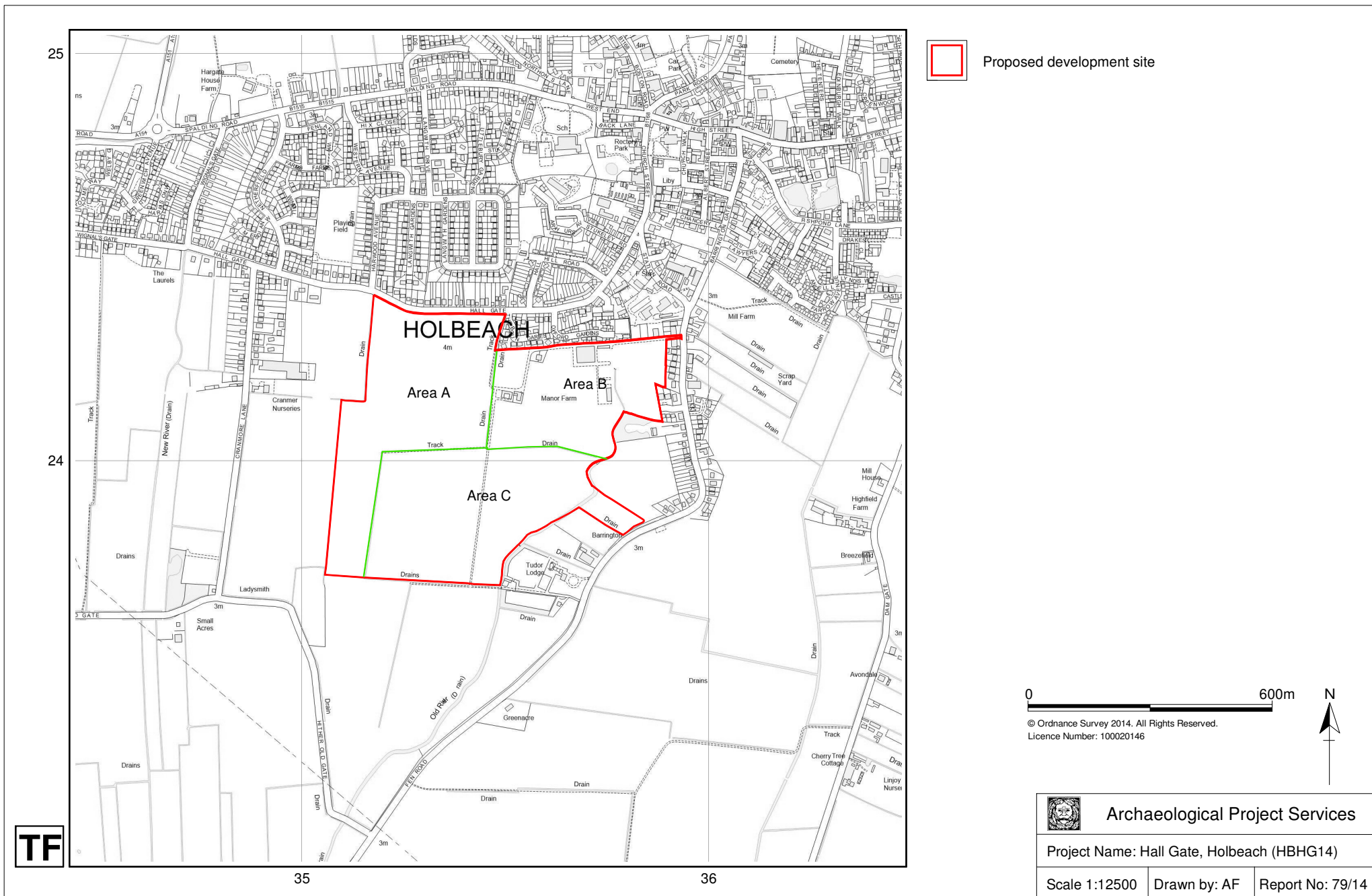


Figure 2 - Site location map





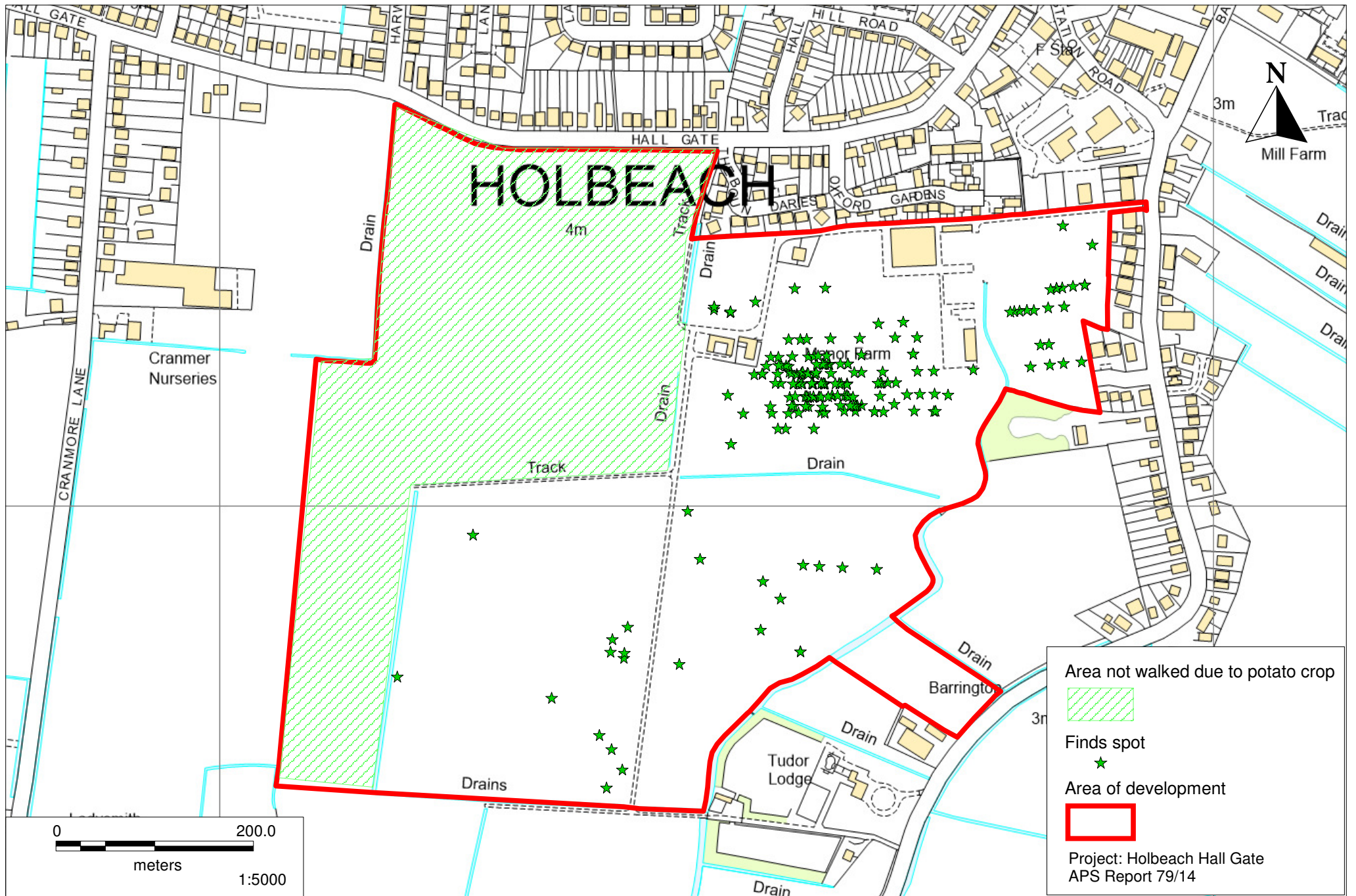


Figure 3. Location of all finds.



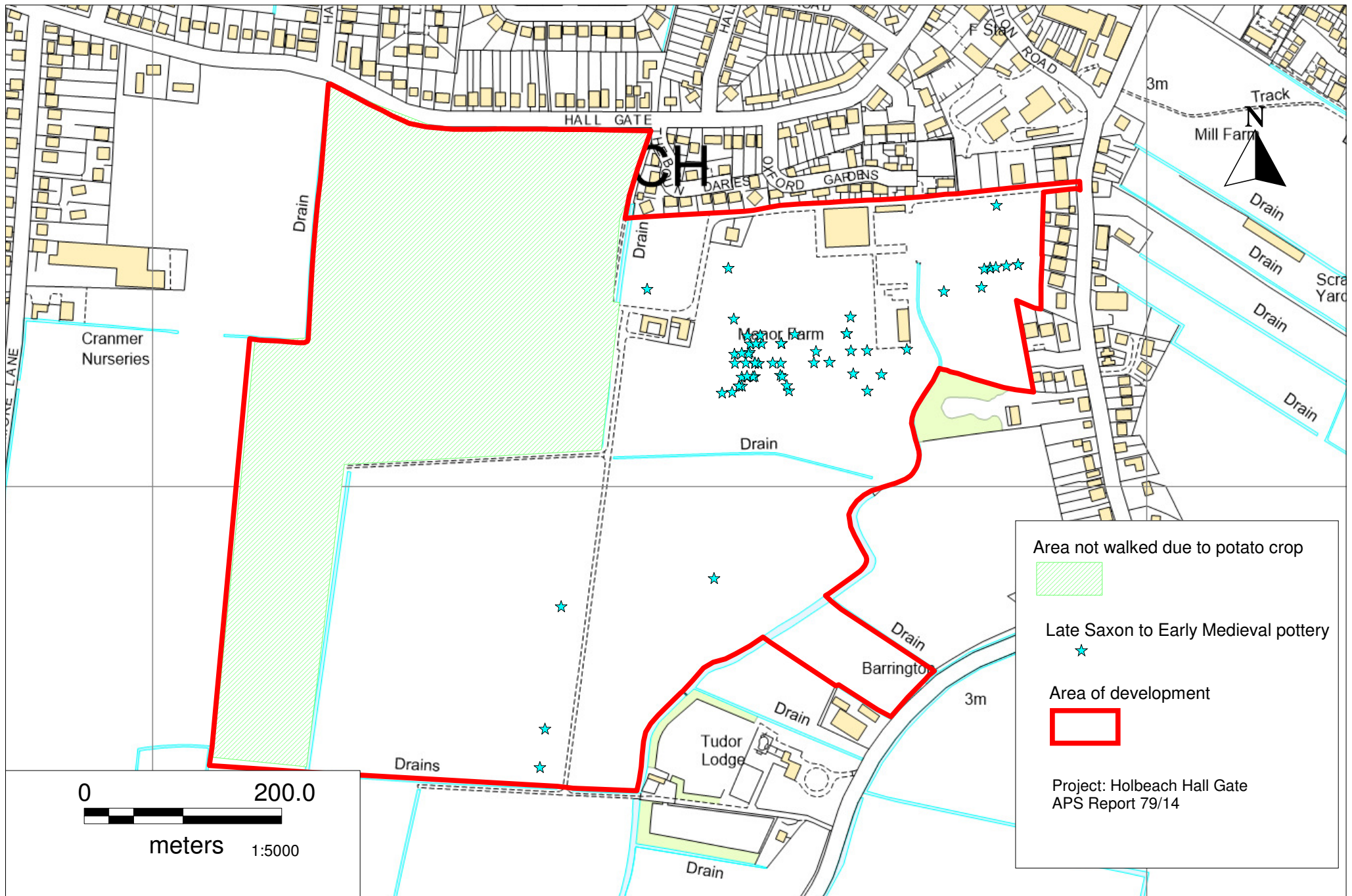


Figure 4 Late Saxon to Early Medieval Finds





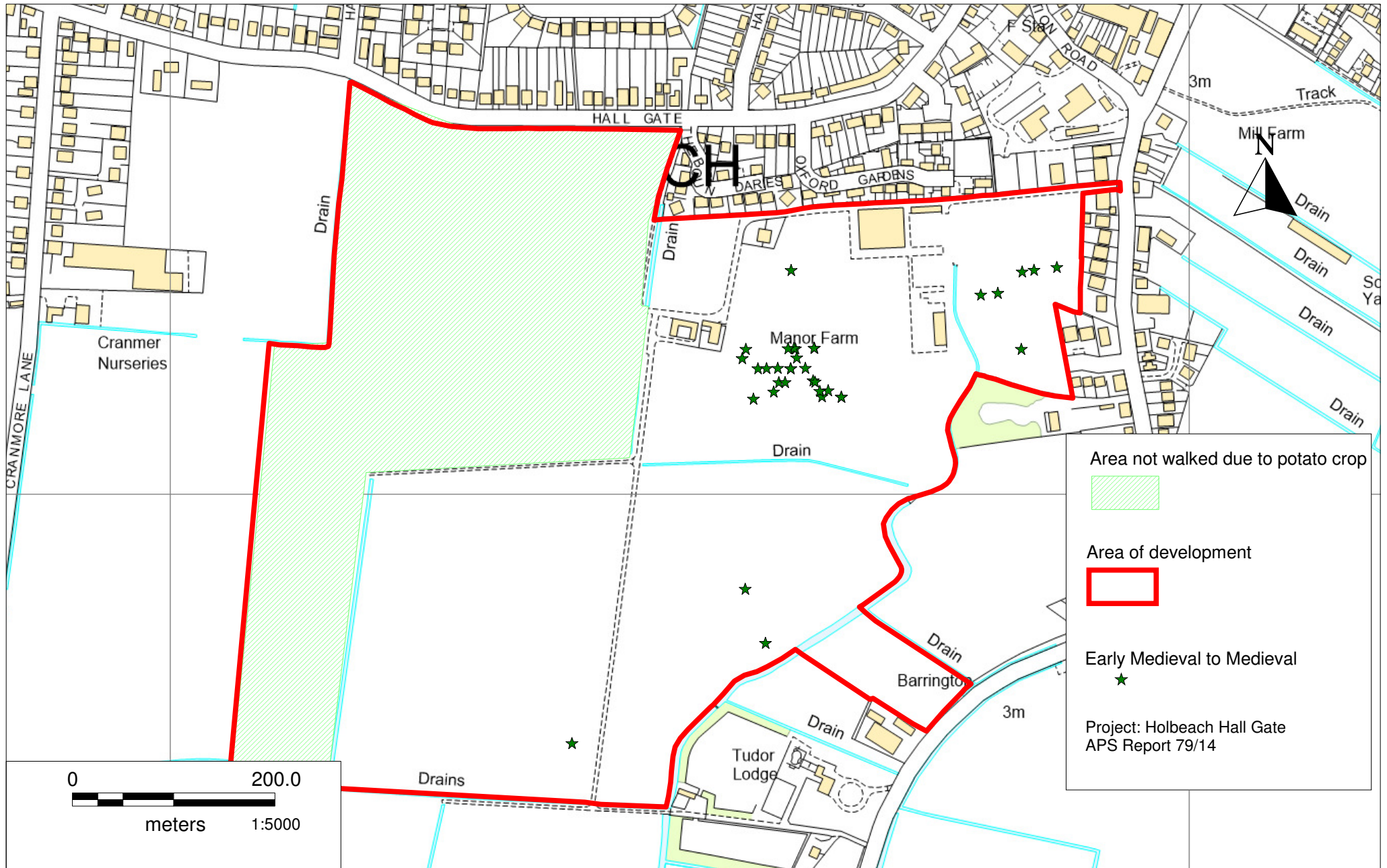
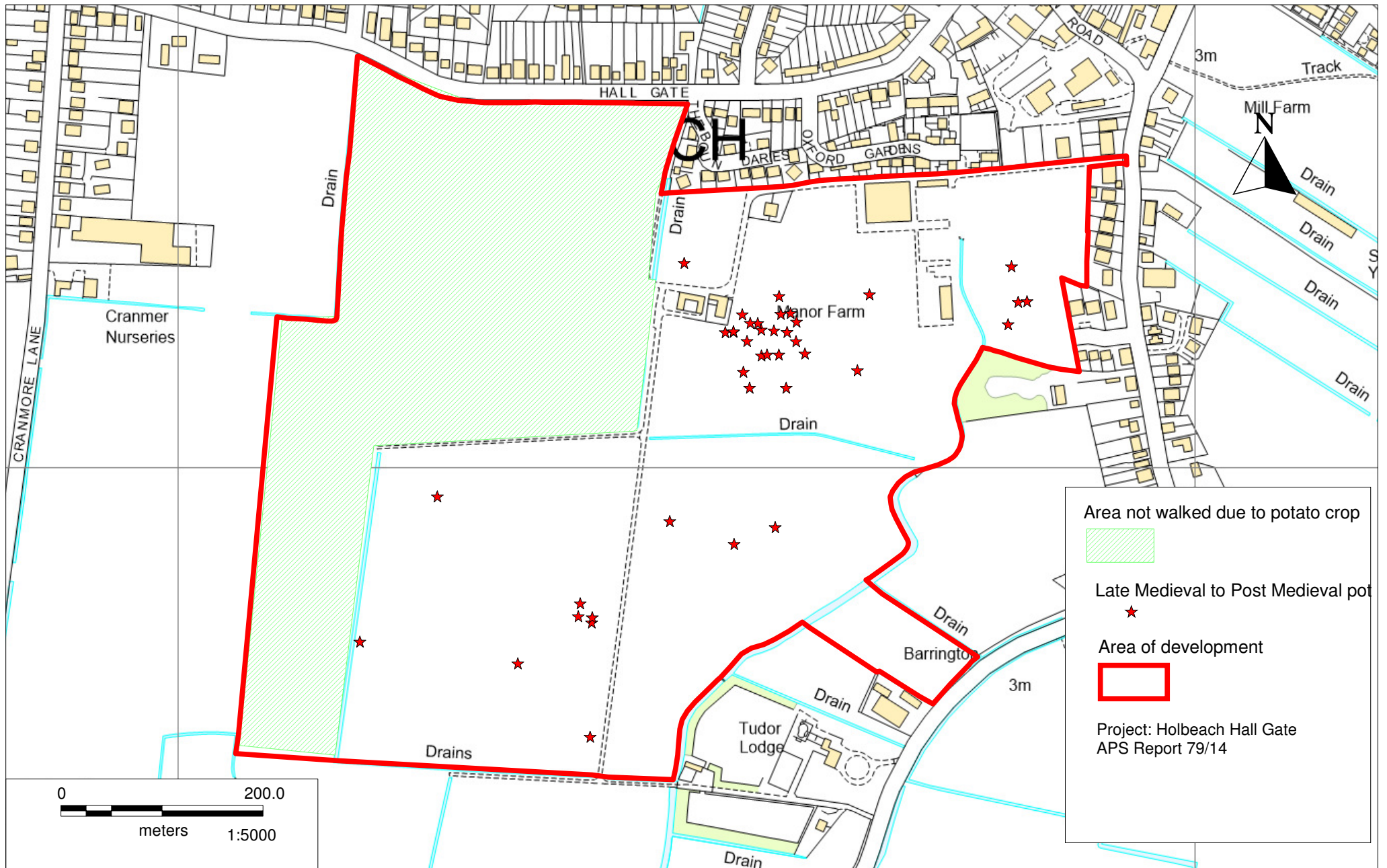




Figure 5 Early Medieval to Medieval Finds





Area not walked due to potato crop  


Late Medieval to Post Medieval pot  


Area of development  


Project: Holbeach Hall Gate  
 APS Report 79/14

Figure 6 Post medieval to modern finds





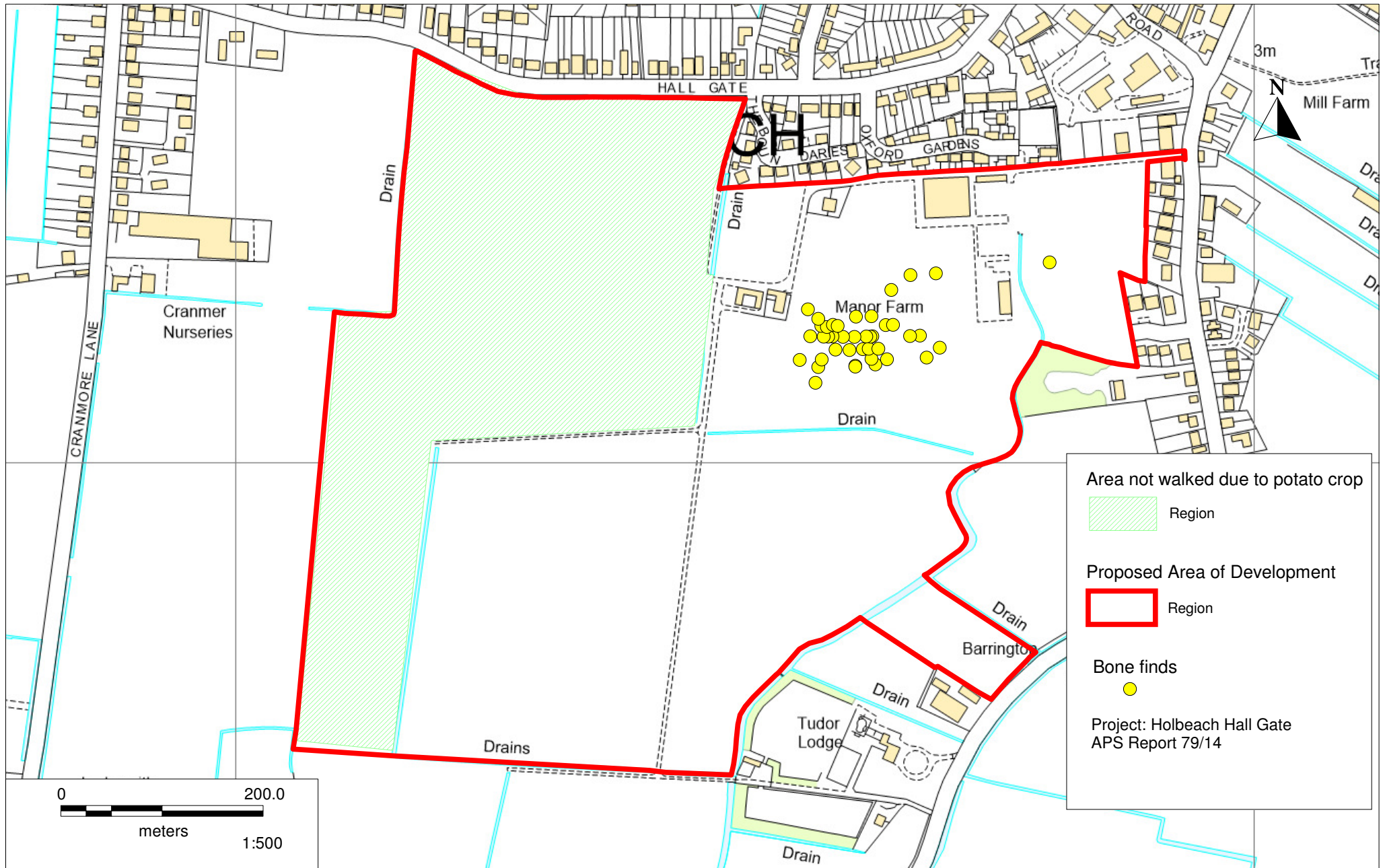


Figure 7. Location of bone finds



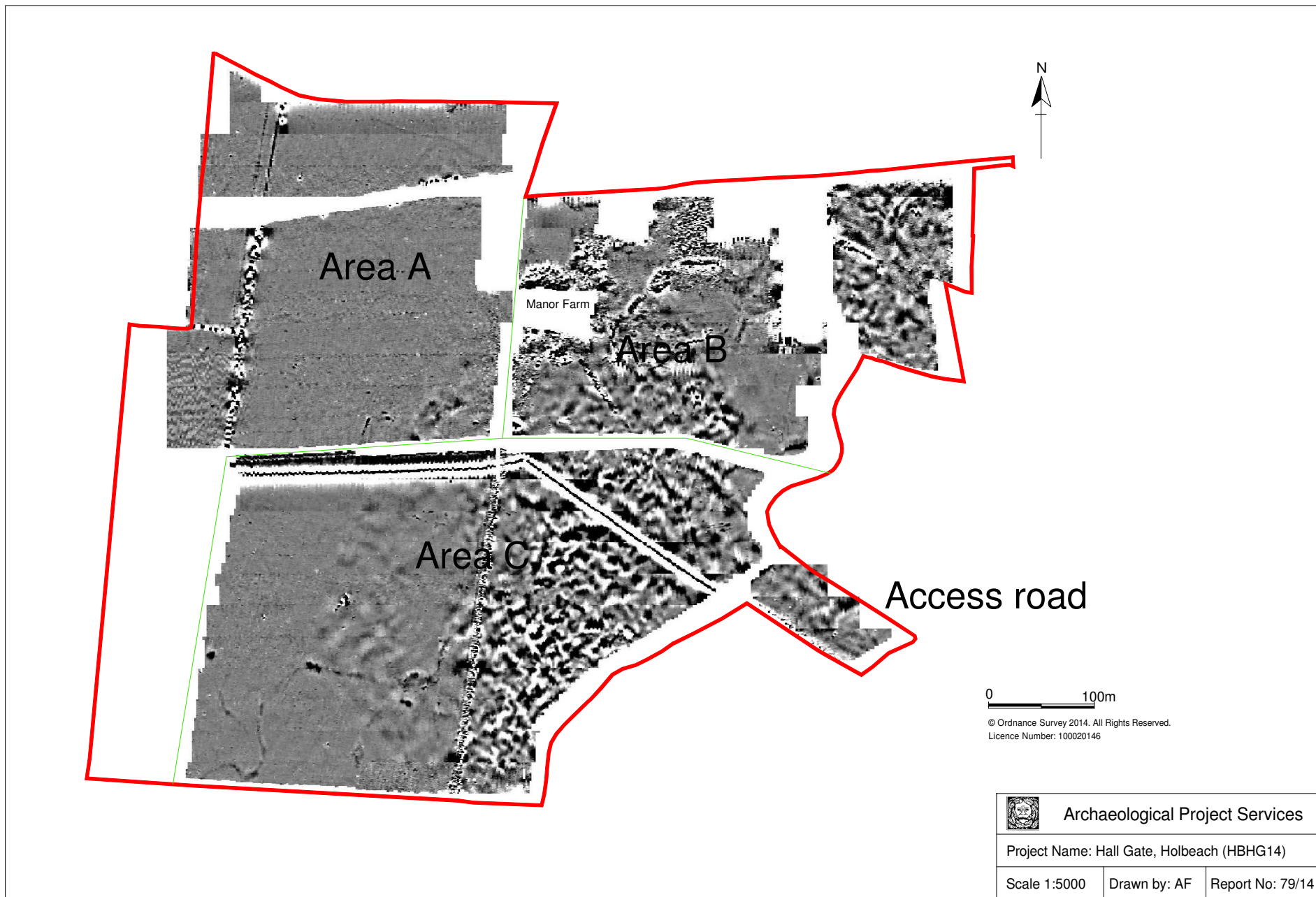


Figure 8 - Results from Geophysical Survey







Plate 1      Area C eastern Field (looking southeast from track)



Plate 2      Area C western field (looking southwest from track)





Plate 3      Area B Eastern field (looking north) showing enhanced crop growth centre right)



Plate 4      Area B Western Field (looking west) showing mounded area and Manor Farm

## Appendix 1

### THE FINDS

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

*By Alex Beeby*

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 137 sherds from 137 vessels, weighing 973 grams was recovered during the fieldwalking survey.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out, viewed and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1 at the end of this report. The pottery ranges in date from the Late Saxon to the Early Modern period.

##### Condition

As would be expected from a fieldwalked assemblage of this type, the condition of the material is very fragmentary, including many abraded and burnt pieces. There are very few large and fresh pieces, suggesting a good proportion at least, of this material has been within the topsoil for some time, rather than having been recently removed from an archaeological context below the surface by plough action.

##### Provenance

All of the pottery was recovered during fieldwalking.

##### Range

This is a very interesting assemblage which contains a high proportion of material of later Saxon to Early Medieval date. Stamford wares (ST), Thetford Type wares (THETT) and Early Medieval Handmade wares (EMHM) are present in large quantities, whilst the more Typical Medieval types, including Grimston (GRIMT) and Bourne Medieval (BOUA) wares are also well represented. A significant proportion of Later and Post Medieval pottery was also recovered.

##### *Stamford wares*

There are 30 sherds of Stamford ware, with the typologically earlier fabrics A/D and E, (Mid 9th to 11th century), most common. These unglazed types are thick walled vessels in fine or sandy fabrics. Forms are typical late Saxon types including flanged bowls with roller stamped decoration and large, handled storage jars. Finer vessels in fabrics B and C (Mid 11th-12th) are also present, including some sherds with the patchy olive-green glazed finish common on items produced in the 12th century.

##### *Thetford wares*

There are 12 sherds from vessels in Thetford type ware. The vessels, including fragments from jars and bowls are wheelmade and most have relatively fine fabrics of the type more commonly found in Norfolk than Lincolnshire. Thetford is a typical domestic product of the Saxo-Norman era (11th to early to mid 12th century), although production of Thetford types began in the later Saxon period.

##### *Early Medieval Handmade wares*

A total of 17 fragments of Early Medieval Handmade ware were recovered. These characteristic round bottomed, everted rim jars of this tradition are common within 12th century assemblages in this part of Lincolnshire, with the type remaining in use and typologically unchanged well into the 13th century.

##### *Other Saxo-Norman/ Early Medieval types*

A broad range of other types of this period, including Stanion Lyveden ware (STANLY) (mid 12th to 13th century), St Neots ware (SNEOT) (10th to 12th), South Lincolnshire Early Medieval Handmade ware (SLEMS) (12th to Early/mid 13th) and several examples of various local shell and oolitic fabrics dating from the 11th to 13th centuries were recovered.

All of the later Saxon to Early Medieval types could conceivably have been made and deposited in the 11th to 12th centuries. The retrieval of so much domestic pottery of very similar date is highly significant and suggests the presence of domestic activity here at that time.

The distribution of all of the material from the site is largely confined to the field positioned between two sets of buildings, to the north of the drain, at Manor farm. In addition to the earlier pottery, a large number of additional sherds in Medieval Grimston (GRIMT) and Medieval and Post Medieval Bourne wares (BOUA/BOU) as well as other contemporary types suggest deposition of material within this area continued, possibly without a break, well into the Post Medieval period.

However that such a large amount of pottery with such a long span of dates was recovered from just one relatively small in curious. It could be that that the site is actually more extensive than the finds pattern would suggest, but that, for topographical reasons perhaps, more material has been moved to the surface in this here.

### Potential

This is an important small assemblage containing a high proportion of Later Saxon to Early Medieval pottery. The high concentration of this material along with large amount of later dated ceramics, suggests the presence of a previously unknown site.

The pottery is should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

### Summary

A substantial assemblage of pottery dated from the late Saxon to the Early Modern period was recovered during the field walking. This is a significant assemblage suggesting the presence of a site.

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

*By Alex Beeby*

### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of 13 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 145 grams was recovered from the site.

### Methodology

The material was laid out and fragments were then counted and weighed. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 1, below.

### Condition

The ceramic building material is fragmentary. Two pieces are vitrified.

### Results

*Table 1, Ceramic Building Material Archive*

Plot Number	Material	CBM/ Pottery Cname	Sub Fabric	Full Name	NoF	Weight	Comment	Period	Date
1	CBM	CBM		Ceramic Building Material	Surfaceless	Roman or Post Roman	Roman or Post Roman	1	7
12	CBM	RTMISC		Miscellaneous Tile	Abraded; probably Post Medieval	Roman or Post Roman	Roman or Post Roman	1	9



Plot Number	Material	CBM/ Pottery Cname	Sub Fabric	Full Name	NoF	Weight	Comment	Period	Date
120	CBM	CBM		Ceramic Building Material	Surfaceless flake; fine local fabric	Roman or Post Roman	Roman or Post Roman	1	6
125	CBM	CBM		Ceramic Building Material	Surfaceless flake	Roman or Post Roman	Roman or Post Roman	1	3
133	CBM	PNR		Peg, nib or ridge tile	Partially vitrified	Medieval or Post Medieval	13th-18th	1	17
143	CBM	MODDRAIN		Modern Drain Pipe		Modern	20th	1	5
161	CBM	CBM		Ceramic Building Material	Flake	Roman or Post Roman	Roman or Post Roman	1	6
174	CBM	MODDRAIN		Modern Drain Pipe	Stamped but letters illegible; mortar	Early Modern to Modern	19th-20th	1	15
176	CBM	BRK	Vitrified	Brick	Two fragments of CBM; both probably brick; One piece covered in fuel ash slag	Late Medieval to Post Medieval	15th-19th	2	41
177	CBM	CBM	Vitrified	Ceramic Building Material	Vitrified; possibly brick	Roman or Post Roman	Roman or Post Roman	1	16
186	CBM	GPNR		Glazed Peg, nib or ridge tile	glazed flat roofing tile	Late Medieval to Post Medieval	14th-16th	1	14
188	CBM	MODDRAIN		Modern Drain Pipe		Modern	20th	1	6
<b>Total</b>								<b>13</b>	<b>145</b>

### Provenance

All of the pottery was recovered during fieldwalking.

### Range

Much of the ceramic building material is undiagnostic and undatable. The only fragment of note is a piece from a glazed peg, nib or ridge tile. This item, which probably derived from a plain roofing tile is later Medieval or Post Medieval in date.

Even though ceramic building material was recovered from across the surveyed area, h the northern field between the farm buildings produced most items.

### Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The items should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

### Summary

A small and fairly insignificant assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered during the fieldwalking survey.

**GLASS**

*By Gary Taylor*

**Introduction**

A single piece of glass weighing 3g was recovered.

**Condition**

The glass is in good condition.

**Results**

*Table 2 Glass Archive*

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
167	Dark olive green bottle	1	3	late 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century

**Provenance**

The glass was recovered during fieldwalking.

**Range**

A single piece of bottle glass of late 19<sup>th</sup>-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered.

**Potential**

As a probably isolated discard, the glass is of limited potential.

**CLAY PIPE**

*By Gary Taylor*

**Introduction**

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

**Condition**

The clay pipe is in good condition.

**Results**

*Table 3, Clay Pipes*

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
11						1	3	base of bowl, decoration looks like hair	late 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century

**Provenance**

The clay pipe was recovered during fieldwalking. It is probably a fairly local product, perhaps made in nearby Spalding or King's Lynn.

**Range**

A single piece of clay pipe was recovered. This is the base of a bowl and is decorated by what appears to be flowing hair. It is probably of late 18<sup>th</sup> to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century in date.

**Potential**

The clay pipe is probably an isolated discard and has limited potential.

**OTHER FINDS**

By Gary Taylor and Denise Buckley

**Introduction**

Six other finds weighing a total of 48g were recovered.

**Condition**

The other finds are in good condition.

**Results**

Table 4, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
83	Lead	rolled strip or off cut, minimally corroded	1	16	Post-medieval
117	Mortar?	Possible mortar or stone	1	7	
165	Slag	Iron smithing slag, highly fired	1	3	Post-medieval
166	Slag	Iron smithing slag, highly fired	1	10	Post-medieval
178	Ceramic?	Possible vitrified pottery	1	8	Post-medieval?
186	Slag	Iron smithing slag	1	4	
Totals			6	48	

**Provenance**

The other finds were recovered during fieldwalking.

**Range**

A small quantity of iron slag was recovered. This is from iron smithing and at least two of the pieces are of characteristic late post-medieval to early modern appearance. Such slag was often used for the metalling of tracks and may have derived from this, rather than indicating a smithy in the proximity.

There are also a piece of probably fairly recent lead and a fragment of mortar or stone. Another item may be vitrified pottery.

**Potential**

The iron slag has moderate potential and may indicate a smithy or metallised track near to the find spots. Otherwise, the other finds are of limited potential.

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

**REFERENCES**

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

Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

## ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

### Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Plot Number	Material	CBM/ Pottery Cname	Sub Fabric	Full Name	NoF	W(g)	Comment	Period	Date
2	Post Roman Pottery	GRE		Glazed Red Earthenware	1	7	Hollow form; bichrome glaze - amber/Cu	Post Medieval	M16th-18th
3	Post Roman Pottery	EMHM		Early Medieval Handmade ware	1	6	Jar; everted rim	Early Medieval	17th-18th
4	Post Roman Pottery	ST	A/D	Stamford ware	1	13	Jar; hollow everted rim; burnt; unglazed	Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman	17th-18th
5	Post Roman Pottery	LERTH		Late Earthenware	1	8	Possibly late CBM	Post Medieval to Early Modern	17th-18th
9	Post Roman Pottery	EMHM		Early Medieval Handmade ware	2	7	Abraded; bowl?	Early Medieval	17th-18th
10	Post Roman Pottery	BOUA	B	Bourne Medieval ware	1	18	Base; hollow form	Medieval	M17th-18th
10	Post Roman Pottery	TOY		Toynton Medieval ware	1	20		Medieval	M16th-18th
13	Post Roman Pottery	ST	A/D	Stamford ware	1	8	Abraded; burnt; unglazed	Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman	17th-18th
14	Post Roman Pottery	LERTH		Late Earthenware	1	8	Garden pot; stamped "TH?"	Early Modern	17th-18th
16	Post Roman Pottery	GRIMT		Grimston Type Medieval ware	1	11	Jug; abraded	Medieval	17th-18th
17	Post Roman Pottery	BOU		Bourne "D" ware	1	6	Jug or drinking vessel	Late Medieval to Post Medieval	17th-18th
18	Post Roman Pottery	BOUA	B/C	Bourne Medieval ware	1	9	Leached; abraded	Early Medieval to Medieval	15th-16th
20	Post Roman Pottery	EMHM		Early Medieval Handmade ware	1	6	Abraded; jar	Early Medieval	15th-16th
21	Post Roman Pottery	BOUA	A/B	Bourne Medieval ware	1	19	Closed	Early Medieval to Medieval	15th-16th
23	Post Roman Pottery	BOUA	A/B	Bourne Medieval ware	1	9	Jug	Early Medieval to Medieval	15th-16th

Plot Number	Material	CBM/ Pottery Cname	Sub Fabric	Full Name	NoF	W(g)	Comment	Period	Date
24	Post Roman Pottery	SLSF		South Lincolnshire Shell and Iron	1	6		Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval	M14th-16th
25	Post Roman Pottery	ST	A/D	Stamford ware	1	5	Jar or Pitcher; unglazed	Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman	15th-16th
25	Post Roman Pottery	THETT		Thetford Type ware	1	4	Jar	Saxo-Norman	15th-16th
29	Post Roman Pottery	BL		Black Glazed Earthenware	1	11	Jar or bowl		15th-16th
30	Post Roman Pottery	BOU		Bourne "D" ware	1	10	Jug	Late Medieval to Post Medieval	15th-16th
31	Post Roman Pottery	BL		Black Glazed Earthenware	1	8	Jar or bowl	Post Medieval	15th-16th
33	Post Roman Pottery	BL		Black Glazed Earthenware	1	15	Bowl	Post Medieval	15th-16th
34	Post Roman Pottery	THETT		Thetford Type ware	1	7	Jar	Saxo-Norman	15th-16th
36	Post Roman Pottery	SLEMS		South Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shell Tempered ware	1	4	Jar	Early Medieval	15th-16th
37	Post Roman Pottery	THETT		Thetford Type ware	1	9	Jar; sooted exterior; sooted over break	Saxo-Norman	15th-16th
39	Post Roman Pottery	EMHM	BOUA	Early Medieval Handmade Ware	1	13	Combed decoration; ?ID; flecks of green glaze	Early Medieval	M12th-14th
40	Post Roman Pottery	SLQO		South Lincolnshire Oolite and Quartz	1	3		Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval	M12th-14th
41	Post Roman Pottery	EMHM		Early Medieval Handmade ware	1	2	?ID; poss burnt ST	Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval	M12th-14th
43	Post Roman Pottery	GRE		Glazed Red Earthenware	1	15	Base	Post Medieval	M12th-14th
45	Post Roman Pottery	BOUA	A	Bourne Medieval ware	1	10	Prominent wheel turning marks; ?ID; closed form; Iron	Early Medieval to Medieval	M12th-14th
46	Post Roman Pottery	EMHM		Early Medieval Handmade ware	1	3	Abraded; sooted exterior; jar	Early Medieval	M12th-14th
48	Post Roman Pottery	EMHM	BOUA	Early Medieval Handmade Ware	1	10	Abraded; hollow everted rim; burnt?; jar	Early Medieval	M12th-14th
49	Post Roman Pottery	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX; coarse sandy; flint	Medieval Local fabrics	1	6	Polished quartz; sooted; salt surface; sparse flint; BOU?	Early Medieval to Medieval	M12th-14th
50	Post Roman	BOUA	A; +Ca	Bourne Medieval Ware	1	8	Prominent wheel turning marks; ?ID;	Early Medieval to Medieval	M12th-15th

Plot Number	Material	CBM/ Pottery Cname	Sub Fabric	Full Name	NoF	W(g)	Comment	Period	Date
	Pottery						closed form		
52	Post Roman Pottery	ST	E	Stamford ware	1	8	Jar; sooted rim; hollow everted; unglazed	Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman	M12th-15th
53	Post Roman Pottery	BOUA	A; EMHM?	Bourne Medieval ware	1	5	Oxidised over the break; Handmade?; patchy pale green glaze	Early Medieval to Medieval	M12th-14th
54	Post Roman Pottery	ST	B	Stamford ware	1	2	Burnt; thin glaze - pale olive?	Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval	M12th-14th
55	Post Roman Pottery	ST	A/D	Stamford ware	1	2	Unglazed	Saxo-Norman	M12th-M13th
57	Post Roman Pottery	BOUA	A	Bourne Medieval ware	1	1	Fragment	Early Medieval to Medieval	12th-M13th
58	Post Roman Pottery	ST	A/D	Stamford ware	1	1	Abraded; unglazed	Saxo-Norman	12th-M13th
60	Post Roman Pottery	ST	B	Stamford ware	1	12	Thin patchy yellow/green glaze; Deep hollow everted rim with flanged top; cf Kilmurray fig 50.14	Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval	12th-M13th
61	Post Roman Pottery	BOUA	Flint; Ca	Bourne Medieval ware	1	9	Jug; ?ID possibly ELY?; thick glaze	Early Medieval to Medieval	12th-M13th
63	Post Roman Pottery	EMHM	Flint; Ca	Early Medieval Handmade Ware	1	4	Burnt; abraded; oxidised over the break	Early Medieval	11th-13th
66	Post Roman Pottery	EMHM		Early Medieval Handmade ware	1	2		Early Medieval	12th-M13th
66	Post Roman Pottery	EMHM	BOUA	Early Medieval Handmade Ware	1	11		Early Medieval	12th-M13th
68	Post Roman Pottery	BL		Black Glazed Earthenware	1	5	Jar or bowl	Post Medieval	12th-M13th
69	Post Roman Pottery	THETT		Thetford Type ware	1	7	Jar; sooted over break	Saxo-Norman	12th-M13th
70	Post Roman Pottery	ST	B	Stamford ware	1	3	Closed form; upright rim; thin mottled yellow and green glaze	Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval	12th-M13th
71	Post Roman Pottery	BOUA	?	Bourne Medieval ware	1	6	Unusual fabric; ?ID; ELY?; Ca rich; splash glaze	Early Medieval to Medieval	12th-M13th
73	Post Roman Pottery	STANLY	A	Stanion Lyveden ware	1	7	Jar; handmade	Early Medieval	12th-M13th
74	Post Roman Pottery	SNEOT		St Neots ware	1	1		Late Saxon to Early Medieval	12th-M13th
76	Post Roman Pottery	STANLY	A	Stanion Lyveden ware	1	2	Abraded; ?ID	Early Medieval	12th-M13th

Plot Number	Material	CBM/ Pottery Cname	Sub Fabric	Full Name	NoF	W(g)	Comment	Period	Date
79	Post Roman Pottery	GRIMT		Grimston Type Medieval ware	1	21	Jug; strap handle with grooves; burnt	Medieval	12th- M13th
81	Post Roman Pottery	BOU	Slightly bumpy	Bourne "D" ware	1	1	Cu glaze	Late Medieval to Post Medieval	12th- 13th
82	Post Roman Pottery	GRE	BOU	Glazed Red Earthenware	1	12	Open?	Late Medieval to Post Medieval	16th- 17th
84	Post Roman Pottery	STSL	Pale orange; streaky	Staffordshire Slipware	1	18	Joggled slip; brown on yellow; press moulded dish; poorly finished	Post Medieval	16th- 17th
85	Post Roman Pottery	GRIMT		Grimston Type Medieval ware	1	9		Medieval	15th- 16th
86	Post Roman Pottery	BOU	Slightly bumpy	Bourne "D" ware	1	4	Jug or jar	Late Medieval to Post Medieval	M15th- 16th
89	Post Roman Pottery	THETT		Thetford Type ware	1	3	Jar; sooted	Saxo-Norman	15th- 16th
90	Post Roman Pottery	BOU	Bumpy	Bourne "D" ware	1	3	Abraded; coarse; early?	Late Medieval to Post Medieval	13th- 15th
93	Post Roman Pottery	THETT		Thetford Type ware	1	3	Abraded	Saxo-Norman	13th- 15th
94	Post Roman Pottery	GRE		Glazed Red Earthenware	1	3	Thin walled; bichrome glaze; unusual fabric	Post Medieval	13th- 15th
95	Post Roman Pottery	ST	A/D	Stamford ware	1	5	Jar; internal soot	Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman	13th- 15th
96	Post Roman Pottery	ST	B/C	Stamford ware	1	2	Jar; external soot	Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval	13th- 15th
97	Post Roman Pottery	GRIMT		Grimston Type Medieval ware	1	4	Jug	Medieval	13th- 15th
100	Post Roman Pottery	ST	A/D	Stamford Ware	1	4	Jar; abraded	Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman	13th- 15th
101	Post Roman Pottery	THETT		Thetford Type ware	1	9	Bowl; flanged rim; sooted over the break	Saxo-Norman	13th- 15th
102	Post Roman Pottery	ST	E	Stamford ware	1	8	Jar or Bowl; sooted; burnt; ?ID	Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman	13th- 15th
103	Post Roman Pottery	SLQOF		South Lincolnshire Quartz Oolite and Iron	1	4	Jar	Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval	16th- 20th
104	Post Roman Pottery	EMHM		Early Medieval Handmade Ware	1	2	Jar; everted rim; sooted	Early Medieval	19th- 20th
105	Post Roman Pottery	STANLY	A	Stanion Lyveden ware	1	6	Jar; abraded	Early Medieval	18th- 20th
107	Post	GRIMT		Grimston Type	1	8	Jug	Medieval	19th-

Plot Number	Material	CBM/ Pottery Cname	Sub Fabric	Full Name	NoF	W(g)	Comment	Period	Date
	Roman Pottery			Medieval ware					20th
108	Post Roman Pottery	EMHM	BOUA?	Early Medieval Handmade Ware	1	6		Early Medieval	M16th-18th
110	Post Roman Pottery	BL	Buff	Black Glazed Earthenware	1	48	Large bowl	Post Medieval	M16th-18th
111	Post Roman Pottery	EMHM		Early Medieval Handmade Ware	1	8	Jar; abraded; fine	Early Medieval	19th-20th
112	Post Roman Pottery	ST	A/D	Stamford ware	1	4	Jar or bowl; abraded	Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman	19th-20th
114	Post Roman Pottery	BOU	Slightly sandy	Bourne "D" ware	1	40	Cistern; internal scale or cess deposit; bung hole	Late Medieval to Post Medieval	19th-20th
115	Post Roman Pottery	GRIMT		Grimston Type Medieval ware	1	9	?ID; entirely reduced; patchy dark green glaze; burnt?	Medieval	20th
116	Post Roman Pottery	BL	Mid orange	Black Glazed Earthenware	1	7	Small bowl or hollow form; fine glaze	Post Medieval	12th-15th
118	Post Roman Pottery	LERTH		Late Earthenware	1	5	Base; garden pot with prefired basal hole	Post-Medieval to Early Modern	15th-17th
121	Post Roman Pottery	BL	Pale orange; streaky	Black Glazed Earthenware	1	9	Abraded; jar or bowl	Post Medieval	12th-13th
122	Post Roman Pottery	SLEMS		South Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shell Tempered ware	1	3	Sooted externally		12th-13th
122	Post Roman Pottery	ST	A/D	Stamford ware	1	5	Jar or Bowl; abraded; sooted internally; base	Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman	11th-13th
123	Post Roman Pottery	BOU	Smooth; +Ca	Bourne "D" ware	1	10	Closed form; slat surface	Late Medieval to Post Medieval	17th-18th
124	Post Roman Pottery	THETT		Thetford Type ware	1	3	Burnised linear decoration; ?ID	Saxo-Norman	11th-13th
125	Post Roman Pottery	SLQO		South Lincolnshire Oolite and Quartz	1	8	Handmade; internal scale; sooted exterior	Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval	11th-13th
126	Post Roman Pottery	ST	A/D	Stamford ware	1	10	Sooted externally; closed form; base?	Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman	11th-13th
126	Post Roman Pottery	THETT		Thetford Type ware	1	16	Abraded; coarse fabric; internally spalled	Saxo-Norman	11th-13th
127	Post Roman Pottery	ST	E	Stamford ware	1	2	Jar; sooted exterior	Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman	10th-12th
128	Post Roman Pottery	GRE		Glazed Red Earthenware	1	2	Flake	Post Medieval	10th-11th
130	Post	LERTH		Late Earthenware	1	35	Rim; garden pot	Early Modern	10th-



Plot Number	Material	CBM/ Pottery Cname	Sub Fabric	Full Name	NoF	W(g)	Comment	Period	Date
	Roman Pottery								12th
131	Post Roman Pottery	BOU	Smooth	Bourne "D" ware	1	2		Late Medieval to Post Medieval	10th-11th
132	Post Roman Pottery	ST	E	Stamford ware	1	7	Abraded	Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman	M9th-11th
136	Post Roman Pottery	GRIMT		Grimston Type Medieval ware	1	2		Medieval	11th-12th
137	Post Roman Pottery	THETT		Thetford Type ware	1	11	Sooted	Saxo-Norman	10th-12th
138	Post Roman Pottery	ST	E	Stamford ware	1	2	Burnt; jar; sooted	Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman	10th-11th
139	Post Roman Pottery	ST	B/G	Stamford ware	1	3	Jar or pitcher; thick treacly orange glaze	Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval	11th-12th
140	Post Roman Pottery	EMHM		Early Medieval Handmade ware	1	1	Sooted	Early Medieval	11th-12th
140	Post Roman Pottery	ST	C	Stamford ware	1	8	Bowl; flanged rim; unglazed	Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval	10th-11th
140	Post Roman Pottery	THETT		Thetford Type ware	1	2	Sooted exterior	Saxo-Norman	11th-12th
141	Post Roman Pottery	ST	A/D	Stamford ware	1	19	Storage jar; strap handle with central groove; sooted	Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman	10th-11th
142	Post Roman Pottery	EMHM		Early Medieval Handmade ware	1	1	Sooted; jar	Early Medieval	M9th-M11th
143	Post Roman Pottery	ST	A/D	Stamford ware	1	7	Unglazed	Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman	10th-11th
143	Post Roman Pottery	ST	B/C	Stamford ware	1	3	Jar or Pitcher; thick treacly yellow glaze	Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval	10th-11th
144	Post Roman Pottery	SLEMS		South Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shell Tempered ware	1	3	?ID; bleached	Early Medieval	10th-11th
145	Post Roman Pottery	ST	B/C	Stamford ware	1	9	Jar; burnt	Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval	M9th-M11th
146	Post Roman Pottery	ST	B/C?	Stamford ware	1	5	?ID; thick pale green glaze with coarse sand within; odd; burnt?	Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval	M9th-M11th
147	Post Roman Pottery	BOU	Smooth	Bourne "D" ware	1	3		Late Medieval to Post Medieval	M9th-M11th
148	Post Roman Pottery	GRIMT		Grimston Type Medieval ware	1	3	Applied clay strip; jug	Medieval	M11th-12th
149	Post	ST	B/C	Stamford ware	1	3	Thin patchy yellow	Saxo-Norman to	11th-

Plot Number	Material	CBM/ Pottery Cname	Sub Fabric	Full Name	NoF	W(g)	Comment	Period	Date
	Roman Pottery						glaze	Early Medieval	12th
151	Post Roman Pottery	ST	B	Stamford ware	1	9	Thin patchy yellow-green glaze	Early medieval	10th-11th
152	Post Roman Pottery	BL	Mid orange; coarse sand	Black Glazed Earthenware	1	4	Jar or bowl	Post Medieval	10th-11th
153	Post Roman Pottery	BL	Pale orange; Ca	Black Glazed Earthenware	1	4		Post Medieval	11th-12th
155	Post Roman Pottery	BOUA	?	Bourne Medieval ware	1	1	Small fragment; ?ID	Early Medieval to Medieval	11th-12th
156	Post Roman Pottery	GRIMT		Grimston Medieval ware	1	16	Bowl; complex everted rim	Medieval	11th-12th
157	Post Roman Pottery	BOU	Smooth	Bourne "D" ware	1	5	Jar or bowl; everted rim; abraded	Late Medieval to Post Medieval	11th-12th
158	Post Roman Pottery	BERTH	Buff	Brown Glazed Earthenware	1	10	Abraded; jar or bowl	Post Medieval	12th
160	Post Roman Pottery	LERTH		Late Earthenware	1	3	Iron slip; BERTH or BL	Post Medieval	10th-11th
162	Post Roman Pottery	THETT		Thetford Type ware	1	7		Saxo-Norman	M9th-M11th
163	Post Roman Pottery	BOU	Bumpy	Bourne "D" ware	1	3		Late Medieval to Post Medieval	M12th-13th
164	Post Roman Pottery	BOU	Slightly bumpy	Bourne "D" ware	1	3	Abraded	Late Medieval to Post Medieval	M12th-13th
168	Post Roman Pottery	EMHM	BOUA?	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1	4	Oolite; abraded; ?ID	Early Medieval	M12th-13th
169	Post Roman Pottery	ST	A/D	Stamford ware	1	5	Oxidised over the break; bowl	Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman	M17th-18th
170	Post Roman Pottery	LERTH		Late Earthenware	1	2	Iron slip; BERTH or BL	Post Medieval	11th-M12th
171	Post Roman Pottery	BOU	Smooth	Bourne "D" ware	1	2	Abraded; ?ID	Late Medieval to Post Medieval	11th-M12th
172	Post Roman Pottery	SLIP	Dark red	Slipware	1	5	Yellow glaze on white slip; red earthenware	Post Medieval	11th-M12th
173	Post Roman Pottery	MP		Midlands Purple	1	4	Thick brown glaze	Late Medieval to Post Medieval	11th-M12th
175	Post Roman Pottery	BOU	Smooth	Bourne "D" ware	1	9	Closed form	Late Medieval to Post Medieval	11th-M12th
179	Post	LERTH		Late Earthenware	1	2	Garden pot; stamped	Early Modern	11th-

Plot Number	Material	CBM/ Pottery Cname	Sub Fabric	Full Name	NoF	W(g)	Comment	Period	Date
	Roman Pottery						"T(?)M.."		M12th
180	Post Roman Pottery	DST	B/C	Developed Stamford ware	1	3	Abraded; closed form	Early Medieval	11th-M12th
181	Post Roman Pottery	BL	Dark red	Black Glazed Earthenware	1	3	Jar or Bowl	Post Medieval	11th-M12th
182	Post Roman Pottery	LERTH		Late Earthenware	1	3	garden pot?	Early Modern to Modern	11th-M12th
183	Post Roman Pottery	BOUA	A/B	Bourne Medieval ware	1	5	Highly abraded	Medieval	11th-M12th
183	Post Roman Pottery	LERTH		Late Earthenware	1	2	garden pot?; ?ID could be BOU	Early Modern to Modern	11th-M12th
185	Post Roman Pottery	ST	E	Stamford ware	1	6	Bowl; flanged; roller stamped rim - square tooth	Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman	11th-M12th
189	Post Roman Pottery	LERTH		Late Earthenware	1	8		Modern	L13th-15th



## Appendix 2

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Geophysical Survey</b>	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Manuring Scatter</b>	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
<b>Ridge and Furrow</b>	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
<b>Roddon</b>	Raised banks of clay or silt representing sinuous channels which formed dendritic patterns and which later became silted up. Roddons stand proud of the fen surface due to tidal levees and also due to post depositional compression and wastage of the surrounding peat.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany



## Appendix 3

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Fieldwalking Record Sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
2	Daily record sheets
1	Box of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

Accession Number	LCNCC:2014.88
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	HBHG 14
Oasis ID	archaeo11-185043

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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**OASIS ID: archaeol1-185043**

### Project details

Project name	Holbeach Hall Gate fieldwalking
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological fieldwalking was undertaken on land at Hall Gate, Holbeach, Lincolnshire. This followed a programme of geophysical survey and the completion of a Desk based Assessment. The site lies close to the town of Holbeach. Roman finds have been made previously but the material was buried beneath a metre or so of later alluvium. Sites from the Saxon period onward are also known from the parish. Fieldwalking identified a site of Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval date on a mound adjacent to Manor Farm. Finds included pottery and animal bone, with small quantities of tile and piece of bottle glass.
Project dates	Start: 11-06-2014 End: 12-06-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HBHG14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Fieldwalking"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND HOLBEACH Holbeach Hall Gate

Study area 2.60 Hectares  
 Site coordinates TF 3546 2403 52.7964510936 0.00933572616018 52 47 47 N 000 00 33 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Project Services  
 Project brief originator None  
 Project design originator Dale Trimble  
 Project director/manager Dale Trimble  
 Project supervisor Tom Lane  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient The Collection  
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"  
 Digital Archive recipient Archaeological Project Services  
 Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Survey"  
 Paper Archive recipient The Collection  
 Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Survey"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title Archaeological Fieldwalking at Hall Gate, Holbeach, Lincolnshire (HBHG 14)  
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