
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWALKING
AT DISTILLERY FARM
WELBOURNE LANE
HOLBEACH
LINCOLNSHIRE**

Work Undertaken For
South Holland District Council

January 2017

Report Compiled by
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APS Report No. 2/17

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF AN EVALUATION	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	2
3.	AIMS.....	2
4.	METHODS.....	2
5.	RESULTS	2
6.	DISCUSSION	3
7.	CONCLUSIONS	4
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	4
9.	PERSONNEL.....	4
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	4
11.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	5

Appendices

1	
2	
3	Glossary
4	The Archive
5	OASIS Record Summary Sheet

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Overall artefact distribution
- Figure 4 Pottery by period
- Figure 5 Clay pipe by period
- Figure 6 Distribution of remaining objects

1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological fieldwalking was undertaken on land at Distillery Farm, Holbeach, Lincolnshire. The fieldwalking was undertaken in order to determine the archaeological potential of the site in advance of proposed development.

The site lies within the agricultural hinterland of Holbeach and has done so since the medieval period (AD 1066-1540). Isolated settlements of Late Saxon to early medieval date (AD 950-1150) are also known to the southeast of the site.

The largest category of finds retrieved from the evaluation comprised pottery of medieval, post-medieval and early modern date. Clay pipe, brick/tile and an item of lead were also recovered. The distribution of finds is mostly comparable to manuring scatters rather than indicative of settlement. In addition, a concentration of post-medieval clay pipes was identified around Distillery Farm. This material generally pre-dates the 19th century farm complex, though no map evidence of earlier buildings at the site has been identified.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

Archaeological fieldwalking is a non-intrusive method of 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’ (ClfA 2014).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by the Robert Doughty Consultancy on behalf of South Holland District Council to undertake a programme of archaeological fieldwalking on land at Distillery Farm, Welbourne Lane, Holbeach, Lincolnshire. The fieldwalking was undertaken in support of a planning application for a new food enterprise zone development at the site. The fieldwork was carried out on the 1st December 2016.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Holbeach is located 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 1.4km northwest of the centre of Holbeach as defined by the Market Place, at National Grid Reference TF 3474 2579 (Fig. 2). Distillery Farm lies on the west side of the A151 and south of the A17, opposite the western end of Welbourne Lane West.

The local topography describes a generally flat area of land within the fens of South Lincolnshire. The site lies at heights of between 2.8m and 3.1m OD.

Local soils are of the Wisbech Series, typically coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils (Robson 1990, 36). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of younger marine alluvium which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic West Walton Formation mudstones and Amphthill

Clay (BGS 1992).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The archaeological and documentary background has previously been rehearsed in a desk based assessment of the site (Smith 2016). This concluded that the site probably lay within the open fields of Holbeach during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. No indication of earlier remains is known from the vicinity, though Roman and prehistoric remains could possibly survive at depth, beneath later marine alluvium.

Prior to the fieldwalking, a geophysical survey of the site was undertaken (Smith and Parker 2016). This identified a number of curvilinear anomalies, perhaps relating to natural channels, and linear features consistent with sub-surface drainage and former field boundaries.

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. The results should enable the Historic Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

Fieldwalking was undertaken on two fields in the northern part of the site. Both fields were generally suitable for fieldwalking with no crop cover and recently tilled, though rainfall had washed the surface. The area of farm buildings did not have conditions suitable for fieldwalking. Additionally, there is no current access to the southern part of the proposed development area and, consequently, this was not examined.

The fields were walked in 20m transects by two members of staff. Surface finds were collected, bagged and numbered and their position recorded using a survey grade differential GPS. All finds were collected apart from modern brick and drainage material.

Following the completion of the fieldwork, the finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 1). This information was integrated with the survey data and interrogated using Geographic Information System programs to produce distribution plans.

5. RESULTS

Fieldwalking recovered 127 finds from the surface of the two fields. These range in date from the Late-Saxon/Early medieval (Saxo-Norman) to the early modern period (1800-1900). Categories of finds include pottery, clay pipe, brick/tile and metalwork. They are discussed below in relation to period.

Late Saxon to Early Medieval

A single sherd of Thetford ware was recovered from the northwest of Distillery Farm (No. 51).

As an isolated find it holds little significance and is possibly casual loss or manuring associated with identified settlement to the southeast of the site.

Medieval

Nine sherds of medieval pottery were recovered during the fieldwalking. No foci can be identified suggesting it represents a manuring scatter, though eight sherds were recovered from the western half of the fieldwalked area. This may indicate that this part of the site was under a differing agricultural regime during this period.

Most of the pottery derives from the Bourne kilns, some 25km to the west, and is likely to have arrived at site along fenland waterways.

Late medieval to early post-medieval

This period is also only represented by pottery finds, also derived from the Bourne kilns. These show a fairly uniform distribution across the site and is likely to represent manuring scatters.

Post-medieval

Post-medieval pottery shows a similar pattern to that of a manuring scatter with a fairly even distribution across the site. Pottery includes locally produced earthenwares as well as table wares, including Cistercian ware and Westerwald ware, the latter produced in Germany.

Post-medieval clay pipe shows a differing pattern to that of the pottery. There is a 'halo' of such material to the west and north of Distillery Farm and slight concentrations are apparent on the northern and western boundaries of the site.

Early modern

Low quantities of early modern pottery and clay pipe are evident across the site with no concentrations readily apparent. Early modern brick/tile is also recorded in proximity to Distillery Farm.

6. DISCUSSION

None of the artefacts retrieved pre-date the Saxo-Norman period. Earlier sites may be present within the site's boundary, but masked by later alluvium.

The earliest material dates to the Late Saxon to early medieval period and is represented by a single sherd. This is likely to represent nothing more than casual loss, albeit probably associated with known settlement of this period located to the southeast of the site.

The distribution of medieval to post-medieval pottery is largely typical of a manuring scatter, when domestic rubbish was collected and spread across the fields to improve soil fertility. Medieval pottery was largely retrieved from the western part of the site, perhaps indicating that this was arable, with possible pasture to the east. However, by the post-medieval period, pottery distribution is such that arable accounted for most of the walked area.

Unusually, the distribution of post-medieval clay pipe does invite some comment. There is a marked 'halo' of predominantly 17th – 18th century pipes around Distillery Farm which would not be unusual but for the fact that Distillery Farm is first shown on maps of the later 19th

century. There is no map evidence for earlier structures in this area. There are two further, though slight, concentrations along the north and western boundaries.

7. CONCLUSIONS

A programme of archaeological fieldwalking was undertaken at Distillery Farm, Holbeach, in order to determine the archaeological potential of the site.

Finds dating from the Saxo-Norman to the early modern periods were recovered during the fieldwalking exercise. The distribution of finds is likely to reflect manuring scatters and no significant concentrations are recognisable that could indicate settlement or some other activity. A slight concentration of post-medieval clay pipes was identified around and pre-dating the buildings of Distillery Farm. However, there is no cartographic evidence for buildings earlier than the 19th century at that location.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of the Robert Doughty Consultancy for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of South Holland District Council. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who also edited this report. Elizabeth Bates allowed access to the library and parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Staff: Denise Buckley, Paul Cope-Faulkner
Surveying: Sean Parker
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
OS	Ordnance Survey



Figure 1 - General location plan

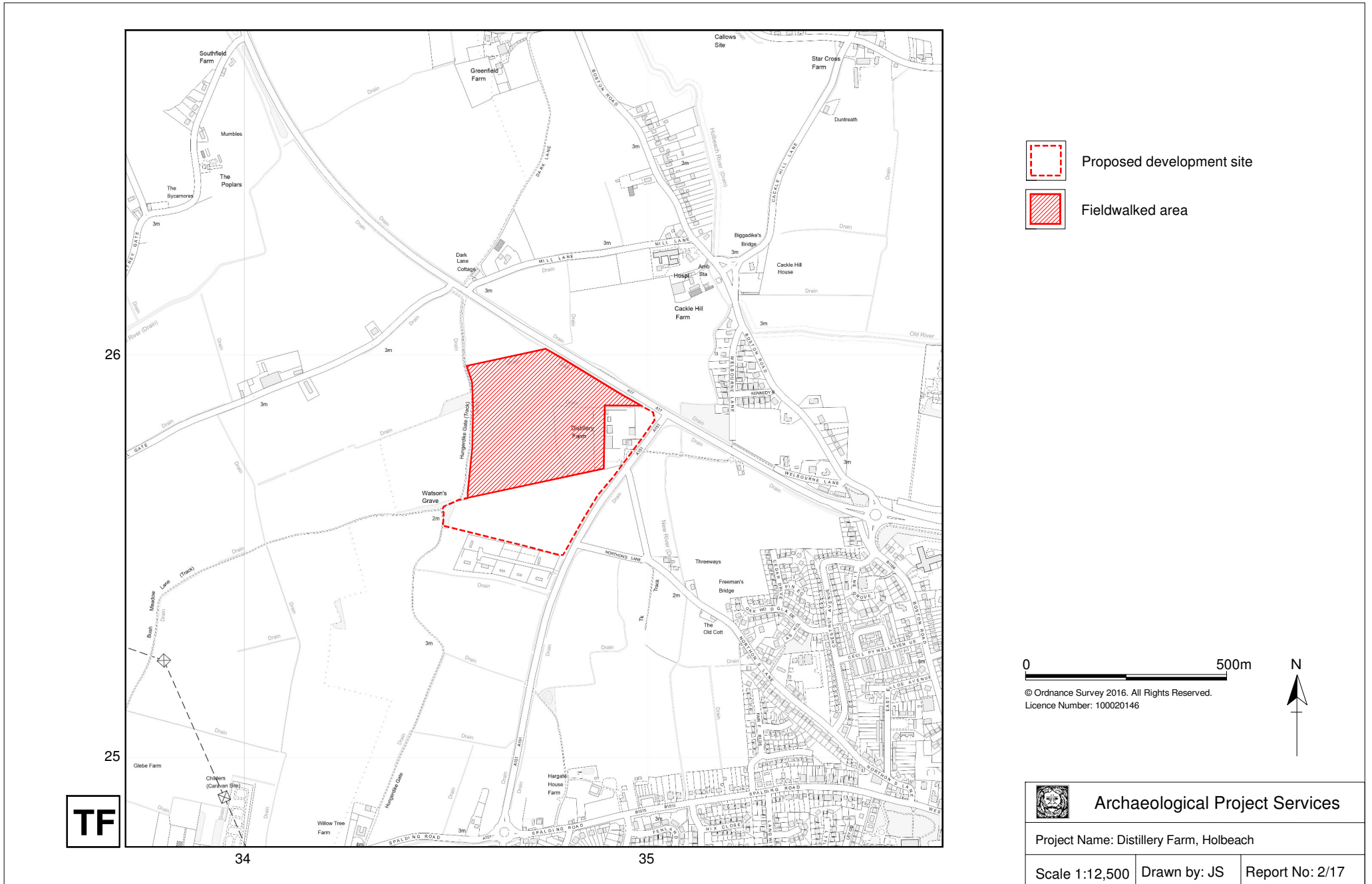


Figure 2 - Site location plan

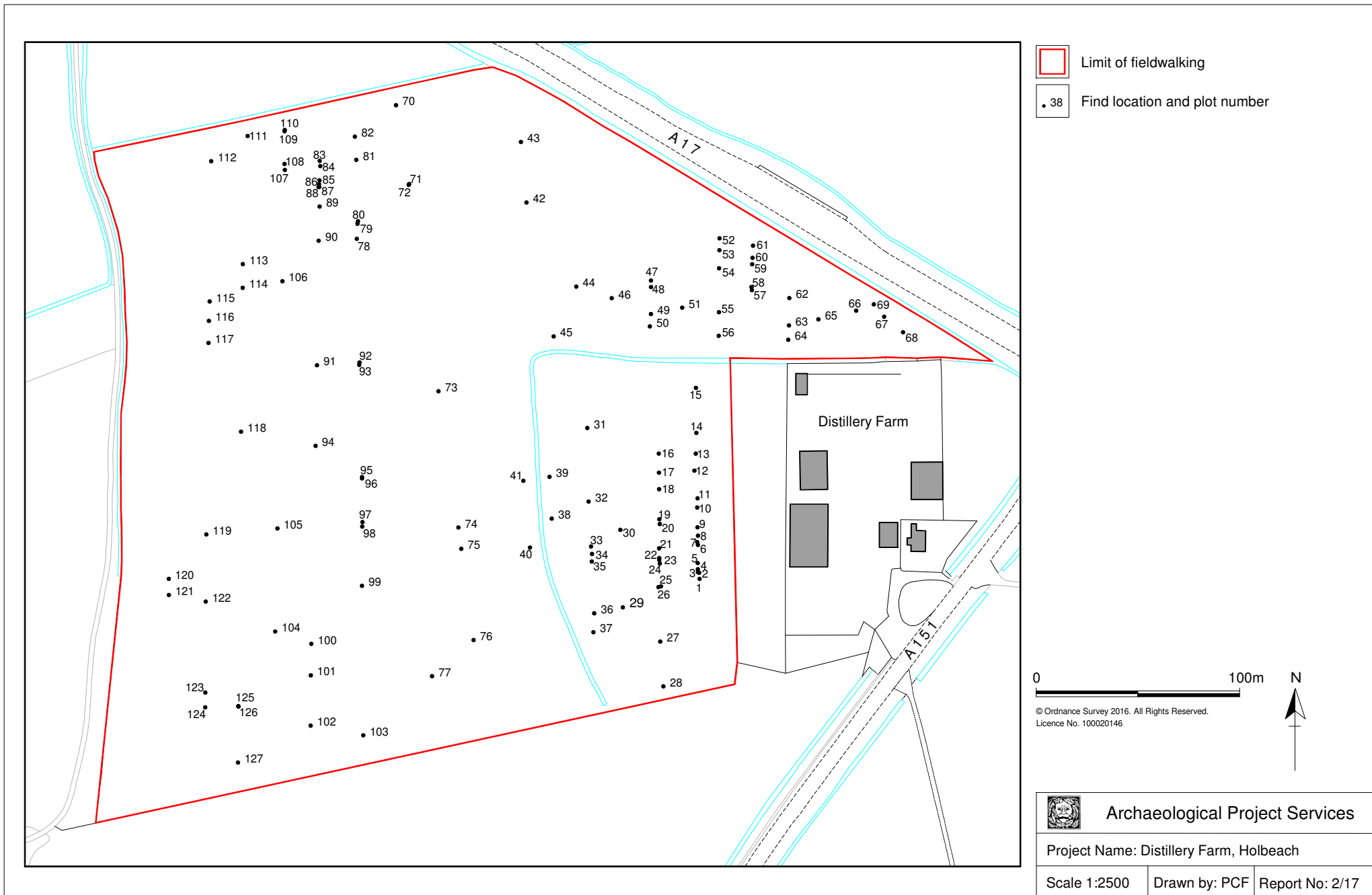


Figure 3 - Overall artefact distribution

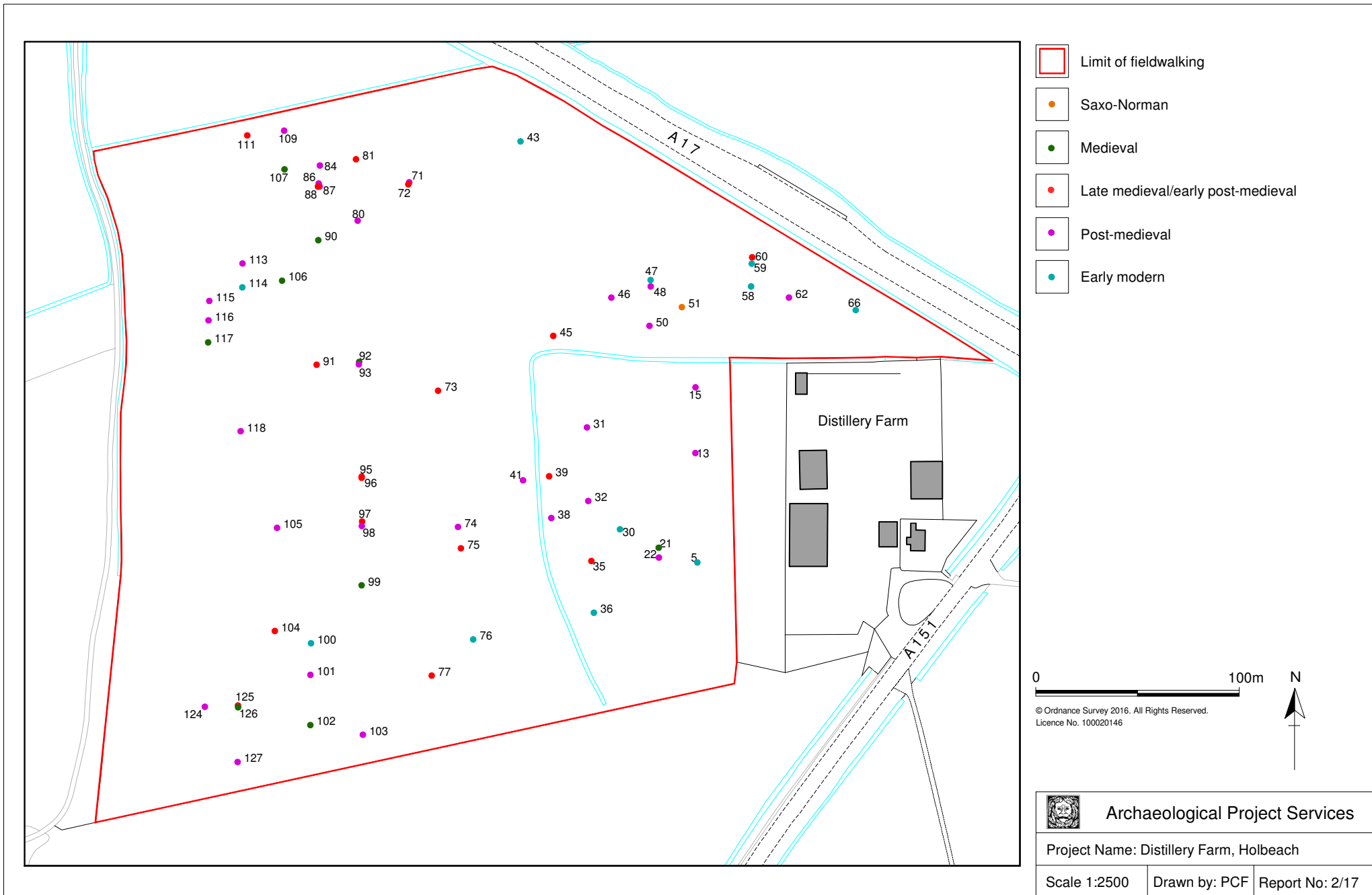


Figure 4 - Pottery by period

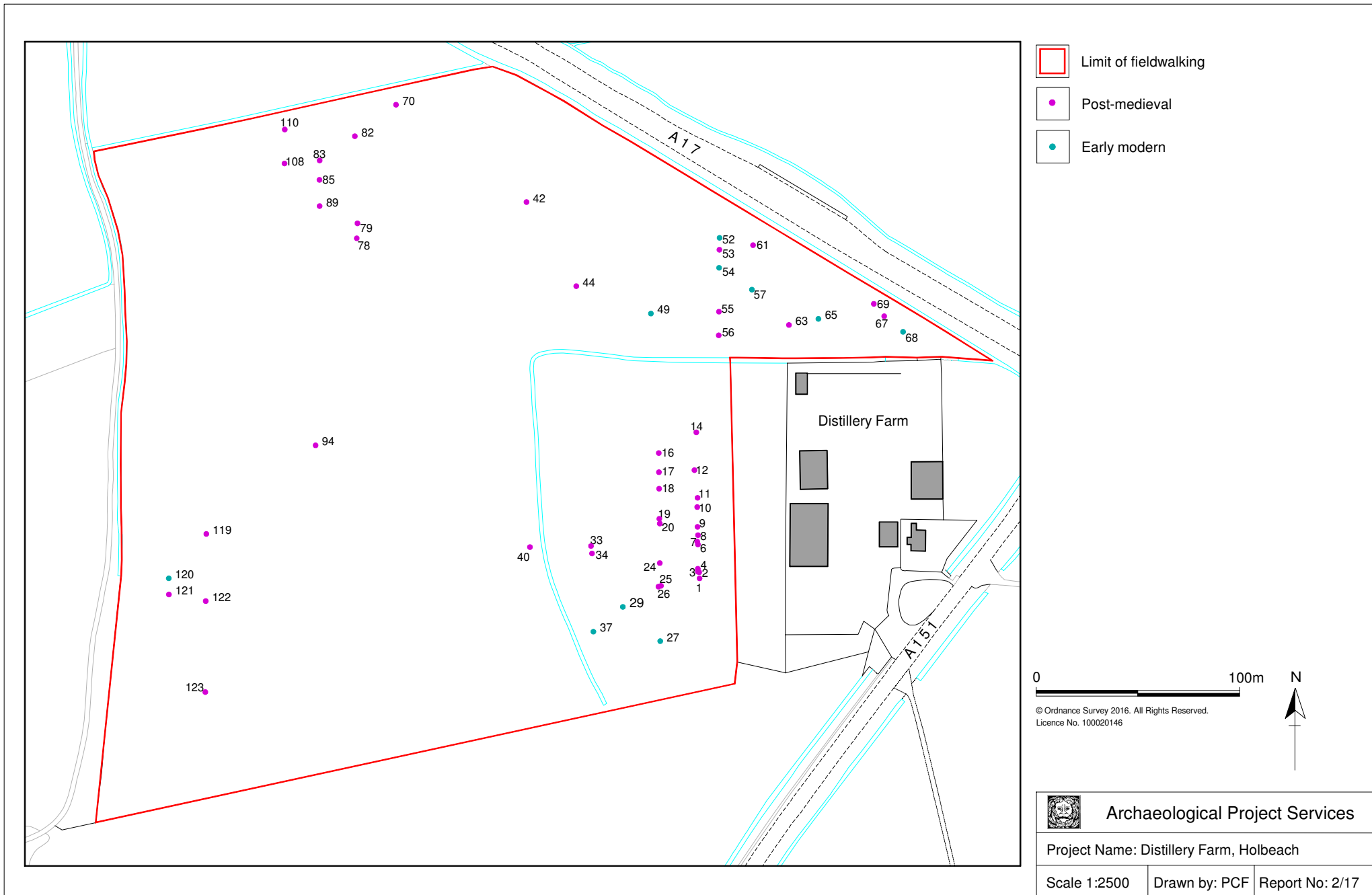


Figure 5 - Clay pipe by period

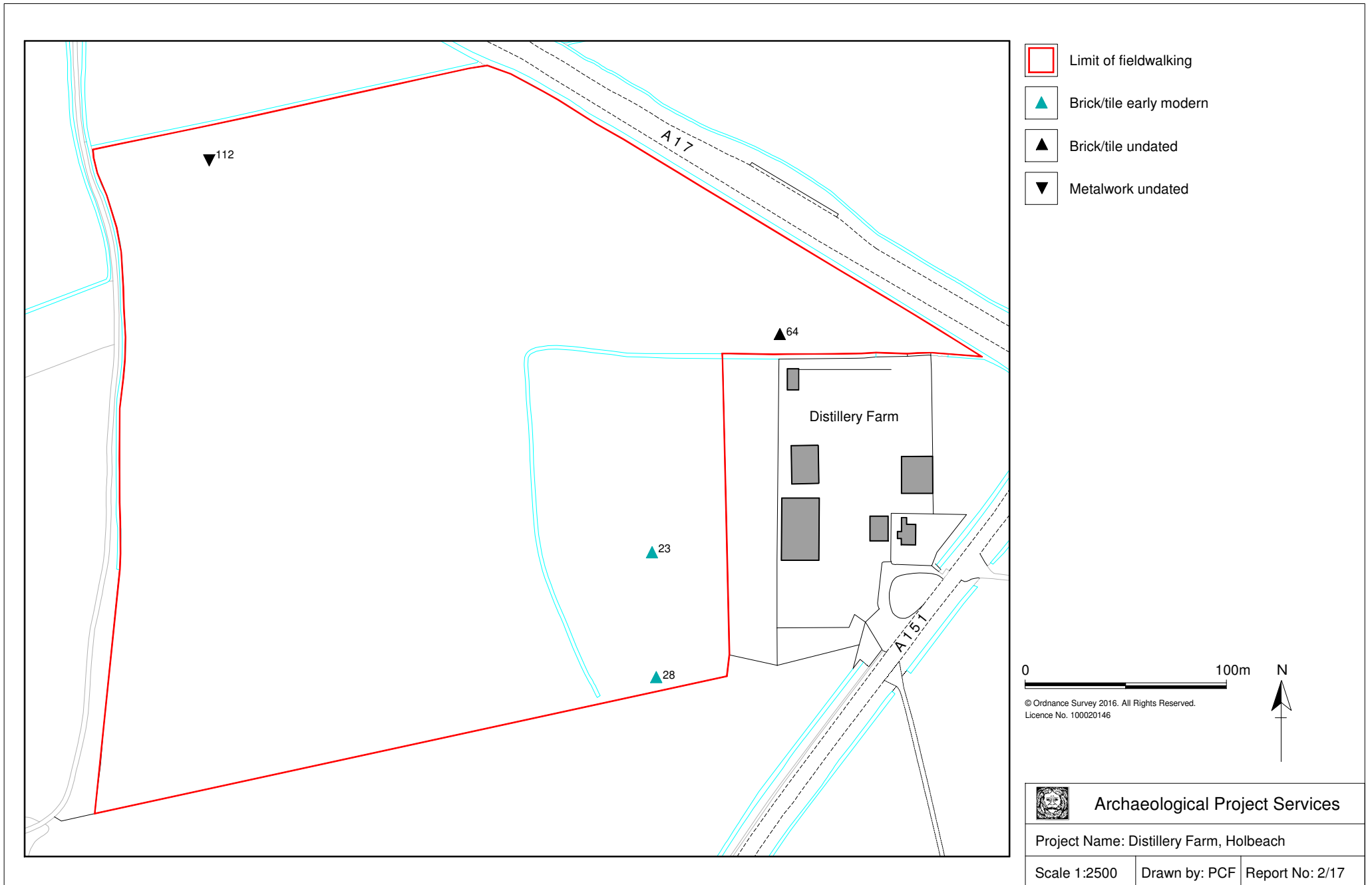


Figure 6 - Distribution of remaining objects

Appendix 1

FINDS SUMMARY

Plot number	Finds Category	Date	Pottery Archive Code	W(g)	Comment
1	Clay pipe	post-medieval		2	5/64" 18th cent; discard
2	Clay pipe	post-medieval		1	5/64" 18th cent; discard
3	Clay pipe	post-medieval		1	5/64" 18th cent; discard
4	Clay pipe	post-medieval		8	Oswald G16-17 bowl, c1610-70; 8/64" 17th cent
5	Pottery	Early modern	WHITE	2	Discard
6	Clay pipe	post-medieval		4	7/64" 17th cent; discard
7	Clay pipe	post-medieval		7	7/64" 17th cent; discard
8	Clay pipe	post-medieval		2	5/64" 18th cent; discard
9	Clay pipe	post-medieval		3	7/64" 17th cent; discard
10	Clay pipe	post-medieval		1	7/64" 17th cent; discard
11	Clay pipe	post-medieval		1	7/64" 17th cent; discard
12	Clay pipe	post-medieval		1	7/64" 17th cent; discard
13	Pottery	post-medieval	WEST	1	Oswald G6 bowl c1660-80; 6/64" 17th cent; discard
14	Clay pipe	post-medieval		5	
15	Pottery	post-medieval	BL	6	
16	Clay pipe	post-medieval		1	7/64" 17th cent; discard
17	Clay pipe	post-medieval		1	7/64" 17th cent; discard
18	Clay pipe	post-medieval		5	Oswald G4 bowl c1600-40, 7/64" 17th cent
19	Clay pipe	post-medieval		1	7/64" 17th cent; discard
20	Clay pipe	post-medieval		2	7/64" 17th cent; discard
21	Pottery	medieval	BOUA	11	
22	Pottery	post-medieval	PMED	6	
23	CBM	Early modern		5	Discard
24	Clay pipe	post-medieval		3	7/64" 17th cent; discard
25	Clay pipe	post-medieval		2	8/64" 17th cent; discard
26	Clay pipe	post-medieval		2	7/64" 17th cent; discard
27	Clay pipe	Early modern		2	4/64" 19th cent; discard
28	CBM	Early modern		3	Discard
29	Clay pipe	Early modern		1	4/64" 19th cent; discard
30	Pottery	Early modern	NCBW	2	Discard
31	Pottery	post-medieval	BERTH	19	
32	Pottery	post-medieval	BERTH	8	
33	Clay pipe	post-medieval		1	5/64" 18th cent; discard
34	Clay pipe	post-medieval		2	7/64" 17th cent; discard
35	Pottery	Late medieval/early post-medieval	BOU	4	
36	Pottery	Early modern	PEARL	5	Discard
37	Clay pipe	Early modern		1	4/64" 19th cent; discard
38	Pottery	post-medieval	GRE	9	

Plot number	Finds Category	Date	Pottery Archive Code	W(g)	Comment
39	Pottery	Late medieval/early post-medieval	BOU	4	
40	Clay pipe	post-medieval		2	6/64" 17th cent; discard
41	Pottery	post-medieval	SWSG	2	
42	Clay pipe	post-medieval		2	6/64" 17th cent; discard
43	Pottery	Early modern	PEARL	1	Discard
44	Clay pipe	post-medieval		3	6/64" 17th cent; discard
45	Pottery	Late medieval/early post-medieval	BOU	13	
46	Pottery	post-medieval	BL	5	
47	Pottery	Early modern	WHITE	7	Discard
48	Pottery	post-medieval	CIST	10	
49	Clay pipe	Early modern		2	4/64" 19th cent; discard
50	Pottery	post-medieval	BL	16	
51	Pottery	Saxo-Norman/early medieval	THETT	14	
52	Clay pipe	Early modern		1	4/64" 19th cent; discard
53	Clay pipe	post-medieval		1	5/64" 18th cent; discard
54	Clay pipe	Early modern		1	4/64" 19th cent; discard
55	Clay pipe	post-medieval		2	6/64" 17th cent; discard
56	Clay pipe	post-medieval		4	5/64" 18th cent; discard
57	Clay pipe	Early modern		3	4/64" 19th cent; discard
58	Pottery	Early modern	WHITE	2	Discard
59	Pottery	Early modern	PEARL	5	Discard
60	Pottery	Late medieval/early post-medieval	BOU	7	
61	Clay pipe	post-medieval		2	5/64" 18th cent; discard
62	Pottery	post-medieval	CIST	3	
63	Clay pipe	post-medieval		2	7/64" 17th cent; discard
64	CBM	Undated		11	Discard
65	Clay pipe	Early modern		1	4/64" 19th cent; discard
66	Pottery	Early modern	WHITE	9	Discard
67	Clay pipe	post-medieval		2	5/64" 18th cent; discard
68	Clay pipe	Early modern		2	4/64" 19th cent; discard
69	Clay pipe	post-medieval		4	5/64" 18th cent; discard
70	Clay pipe	post-medieval		3	6/64" 17th cent; discard
71	Pottery	post-medieval	MY	15	?ID
72	Pottery	Late medieval/early post-medieval	BOU	12	Poss PMED
73	Pottery	Late medieval/early post-medieval	BOU	20	
74	Pottery	post-medieval	BL	7	
75	Pottery	Late medieval/early post-medieval	BOU	2	
76	Pottery	Early modern	PORC	6	Discard
77	Pottery	Late medieval/early post-medieval	BOU	2	
78	Clay pipe	post-medieval		2	6/64" 17th cent; discard

Plot number	Finds Category	Date	Pottery Archive Code	W(g)	Comment
79	Clay pipe	post-medieval		3	7/64" 17th cent; discard
80	Pottery	post-medieval	SLIP	3	
81	Pottery	Late medieval/early post-medieval	BOU	1	
82	Clay pipe	post-medieval		2	6/64" 17th cent; discard
83	Clay pipe	post-medieval		1	8/64" 17th cent; discard
84	Pottery	post-medieval	GRE	1	
85	Clay pipe	post-medieval		2	7/64" 17th cent; discard
86	Pottery	post-medieval	PMED	7	
87	Pottery	post-medieval	BERTH	3	
88	Pottery	Late medieval/early post-medieval	BOU	10	
89	Clay pipe	post-medieval		1	7/64" 17th cent; discard
90	Pottery	medieval	BOUA	12	
91	Pottery	Late medieval/early post-medieval	BOU	3	
92	Pottery	medieval	BOUA	11	
93	Pottery	post-medieval	BERTH	21	
94	Clay pipe	post-medieval		2	5/64" 18th cent; discard
95	Pottery	Late medieval/early post-medieval	BOU	3	
96	Pottery	Late medieval/early post-medieval	BOU	3	
97	Pottery	Late medieval/early post-medieval	BOU	18	
98	Pottery	post-medieval	BL	26	
99	Pottery	medieval	BOUA	7	
100	Pottery	Early modern	PORC	1	Discard
101	Pottery	post-medieval	STSL	8	
102	Pottery	medieval	BOUA	13	
103	Pottery	post-medieval	BERTH	5	
104	Pottery	Late medieval/early post-medieval	BOU	7	
105	Pottery	post-medieval	BERTH	5	
106	Pottery	medieval	BOUA	6	
107	Pottery	medieval	BOUA	9	
108	Clay pipe	post-medieval		1	7/64" 17th cent; discard
109	Pottery	post-medieval	BL	7	
110	Clay pipe	post-medieval		3	7/64" 17th cent; discard
111	Pottery	Late medieval/early post-medieval	BOU	4	
112	lead			7	rectangular sheet
113	Pottery	post-medieval	GRE	5	
114	Pottery	Early modern	PEARL	1	Discard
115	Pottery	post-medieval	BERTH	25	
116	Pottery	post-medieval	GRE	4	
117	Pottery	medieval	MEDX	3	
118	Pottery	post-medieval	BERTH	4	

Plot number	Finds Category	Date	Pottery Archive Code	W(g)	Comment
119	Clay pipe	post-medieval		3	7/64" 17th cent; discard
120	Clay pipe	Early modern		1	4/64" 19th cent; discard
121	Clay pipe	post-medieval		3	7/64" 17th cent; discard
122	Clay pipe	post-medieval		2	7/64" 17th cent; discard
123	Clay pipe	post-medieval		3	8/64" 17th cent; discard
124	Pottery	post-medieval	BL	9	
125	Pottery	Late medieval/early post-medieval	BOU	4	
126	Pottery	medieval	BOUA	4	
127	Pottery	post-medieval	BL	5	

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN CERAMICS

By Alex Beeby

Range and Distribution

There is a range of post Roman pottery types, although the assemblage is largely comprised of medieval and post medieval ceramics, with a just single piece of earlier date. The types here are standard domestic wares of the kind typical in this area. There are no obvious patterns of distribution within the surveyed area and the material may have been distributed during agricultural manure scattering activities. The quantity of material here suggests fairly intense activity in this area from at least the medieval period and in to the 19th century, with no evidence of a break in deposition during that time.

Saxo-Norman to early medieval

There is a single fragment of Thetford ware dated to between the 11th and mid 12th centuries AD.

Medieval and late medieval to early post medieval

Medieval wares are well represented here suggesting frequent deposition on the site from around the 13th century AD. The medieval pottery is almost exclusively Bourne medieval ware (BOUA), whilst the typologically later Bourne 'D' ware indicates continued deposition into the 16th centuries.

Post medieval

There is a good quantity of post medieval pottery, with glazed domestic earthenwares, including glazed red earthenwares (GRE) and black and brown glazed earthenwares (BL, BERTH), making up the bulk of this material.

Early modern

Mass produced Victorian ceramics are reasonably well represented, with pieces of this date recovered from across the surveyed area. White glazed tablewares, including modern whiteware (WHITE) and Pearlware (PEARL), as well as small quantities of other types, make up the bulk of the material within this category.

Potential

The bulk of the pottery should be retained part of the site archive, although the early modern dated sherds are of limited potential and will be discarded. The remaining material is in a stable condition and should pose no problems for long-term storage. All of the pottery selected for retention has been weighed and pieces have been individually bagged by fabric type, in line with Lincolnshire County Council's museum archiving policy (2016).

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 though mostly occurs in small pieces. Some fragments are abraded.

Provenance

The clay pipe fragments were recovered during fieldwalking in the area around Distillery Farm, Holbeach. It is probable that most, if not all, of the clay pipe was made fairly locally, in Spalding or Holbeach.

Range

Most of the pipe fragments are pieces of stem, with just a few bowls or partial bowls present. These bowls, where identifiable, are all of 17th century date and include examples of Oswald's General Type 4, dating from c. 1600 – 1640; Type 6 of c. 1640-60; and Type 16 or 17, ranging from c. 1610 to 1670 (Oswald 1975).

Pipes of 17th century date appears to be unusually common, and there is evidence of clustering of the material. The largest concentration flanks two sides of Distillery Farm. Another cluster is located to the northwest, and there is a further small group near the western boundary of the investigation area.

Potential

In general, the clay pipe is of limited potential. However, the concentration of material around Distillery Farm suggests human activity in this area from the 17th century. The other two clusters may indicate further foci of activity from the 17th century, though they are smaller groupings and may suggest that any such activity was temporary or transient.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single other find weighing 7g was recovered.

Condition

The item is in moderately good condition but corroded.

Provenance

The other find was recovered during fieldwalking in the area around Distillery Farm, Holbeach.

Range

A single piece of sheet lead was recovered. This may be an offcut or, perhaps, an unrolled fishing line weight.

Potential

As an isolated item the other find is of limited potential.

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Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Geophysical Survey	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.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Manuring Scatter	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.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Roddon	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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 1 Daily Record Sheet
- 1 Fieldwalking Record Sheet
- 1 Printed Survey Data
- 1 Bag of Finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number	LCNCC: 2016. 99
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	HFEZ 16
OASIS Record Number:	archaeol1-272833

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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Appendix 5

OASIS RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: archaeol1-272833

Project details

Project name	Distillery Farm, Holbeach, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	Fieldwalking undertaken in advance of development revealed thin scatters of medieval, post-medieval and early modern ceramics. Likely to indicate manuring scatters or derived from the adjacent farm.
Project dates	Start: 01-12-2016 End: 01-12-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HFEZ16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC: 2016.99 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Fieldwalking"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND HOLBEACH Distillery Farm
Study area	9.98 Hectares
Site coordinates	

TF 3474 2579 52.812445442345 -0.000611728112 52 48 44 N 000 00 02
W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Project Services
 Project brief originator None
 Project design originator Gary Taylor
 Project director/manager Gary Taylor
 Project supervisor Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Type of sponsor/funding body District Council
 Name of sponsor/funding body South Holland District Council

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient The Collection
 Physical Archive ID LCNCC:2016.99
 Physical Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Archive recipient Archaeological Project Services
 Digital Contents "Ceramics"
 Paper Archive recipient The Collection
 Paper Archive ID LCNCC:2016.99
 Paper Contents "Ceramics"
 Paper Media available "Correspondence","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography

1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological Fieldwalking at Distillery Farm, Welbourne Lane, Holbeach, Lincolnshire
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 Other bibliographic details 2/17
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