ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT PENNY HILL ROAD, HOLBEACH, LINCOLNSHIRE

(HPHR 12)

Work Undertaken For
Ashley King Developments

June 2012

Report Compiled by
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Quality Control
Archaeological Evaluation on land at
Penny Hill Road,
Holbeach,
Lincolnshire
(HPHR 12)

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation comprising ten trial trenches was undertaken in advance of residential development on the site of a former plant nursery at Penny Hill Road, Holbeach, Lincolnshire as the area was archaeologically sensitive. The site is located on the northern outskirts of Holbeach and close to an area known as 'Battle Fields' which may indicate the location of a conflict, possibly of Civil War date. Archaeological deposits pre-dating the medieval period were likely to be buried beneath silts and clays deposited during various flood events.

The evaluation revealed a field boundary of likely medieval date along with undated probable drainage ditches. This suggests agricultural use of the site prior to the building of the nursery.

Finds comprised 12th – 14th century medieval pottery, post-medieval and early modern pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and animal bone.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation 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 Planning Background

In response to planning application H09-0789-11 to South Holland District Council, the Planning Archaeologist of Lincolnshire County Council advised that a pre-determination programme of trial trenching was required to inform on the archaeological implications of development on land at Penny Hill Road, Holbeach. Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Ashley King Developments to undertake this archaeological trenching evaluation which was carried out between 28th and 31st May 2012 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Lincolnshire County Council Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Holbeach is situated 11km east of Spalding and 20km south of Boston, in the South Holland District of Lincolnshire. The application site lies on land fronting the east side of Penny Hill Road, located on the northern outskirts of Holbeach, approximately 1km north of the parish church of All Saints and centred at National Grid Reference TF 3622 2590, at around 3m OD above Ordnance Datum.

Local soils are the Wisbech association, deep stoneless calcareous coarse silts developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et. al.* 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Evidence of prehistoric activity in Holbeach is scarce as the prehistoric land surface is believed to lie beneath several metres of alluvium.

Holbeach lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Finds of Romano-British pottery are known from two locations within Holbeach, both on the southern side of the town (Hall 2006). These finds have been made at depth (c. 1 metre below the ground surface) and indicate that the Roman land surface is buried by later

silting. Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered during fieldwalking of a site off Battlefields Lane approximately 1km to the southeast of the proposed development (ibid).

Holbeach is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086 and is referred to variably as *Holebech, Holeben, Holobech* and *Holobec*, derived from the Old English and meaning hollow (*hol*) back (*bæc*), a topographic reference to the ridge upon which the village sits (Cameron 1998, 64). At the time of the Domesday Survey over a hundred acres of meadow belonged to the King, Crowland Abbey, Count Alan and Guy of Craon (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is All Saints parish church which was largely built in the 14th century by the then Bishop of Lincoln. This replaced an earlier church, the first mention of which dates to AD 1177 (Macdonald 1890, 19). It is not known whether the later church was built on the same site as the earlier one.

Lying immediately adjacent to the site is an area with the place-name 'Battle-Fields', suggesting perhaps the location of a conflict, perhaps of Civil War date. The historic environment record contains records of a medieval coin hoard found in antiquity (HER 22240) and Penny Hill Hall (HER 22241) the home of Sir Humphrey Littlebury, born in 1346. The hall is described in the Lincolnshire Historic Environment record as a completely obliterated hall and moat. Toll's Lane, which runs east from Penny Hill Road 180m north of the site, indicates the location of a payable Toll.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site and to establish whether further archaeological excavation is required to preserve the archaeological resource by record.

The objectives were to establish the type of archaeological activity that might be present within the site, to determine its likely extent, the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site, their state of preservation, spatial arrangement and the extent to which surrounding archaeological features extended into the application area, and to establish the way in which any archaeological features identified fitted into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

Ten trenches, each measuring 30m x 1.5m were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision (Fig. 3). The trenches were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological remains. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation, records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, and supplemented by provisional artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

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

field.

Trenches 1-7 were located at the northern end of the development; Trenches 8-10 at its south end.

Trench 1 (Fig 4, Plate 3)

The earliest deposit revealed in this trench was at least 0.2m thick light brown silty sand (104). This was overlain by 0.3m thick light brown silty sand with frequent clayey silt laminations (103) above which was mid brown clayey silt (102). Cutting these alluvial deposits towards the southeast end of the trench was a large vertical sided feature [106], 6m wide and at least 0.72m deep. It was filled with mid greyish brown sandy silt (105) which contained late 18th (or early 19th century) pottery.

This probable pit was sealed by 0.3m thick topsoil (101).

Trench 2 (Fig 3)

At the southwest end of this trench, a machine sondage was excavated to a depth of 1.7m to investigate the nature of the deposits at the north end of the development (Fig 6, representative section, Plate 4).

In the base of the sondage was at least 0.3m thick light grey sandy silt alluvium (207). This was overlain by further alluvial deposits: 0.3m thick light brown silty sand (206), 0.15m thick light brown sandy silt (205), 0.2m thick light brown clayey silt with sandy silt laminations (204) and 0.25m thick mid brown sandy silt (203).

There were no archaeological features in the trench and the silts were sealed by a 0.2m thick dark grey sandy silt subsoil (202) above which was 0.3m thick topsoil (201).

Trench 3 (Fig 3)

The earliest deposit revealed in this trench was at least 0.15m thick laminated brown clayey silt (305) above which was 0.25m thick laminated brown sandy silt (304). A single feature was observed cutting these alluvial deposits, at the northeast end of the trench. This was a northwest-southeast aligned concave sided ditch [306] (Fig 5, Section 1, Plate 5). Not seen in plan and measuring 0.7m wide by 0.38m deep, this feature was filled with 0.15m thick light grey sandy silt (307) overlain by 0.2m thick mid brown sandy silt (308). It was sealed by 0.2m thick mid brown sandy silt subsoil (303). Above this was up to 0.15m thick sand levelling layer (302) and 0.4m thick topsoil (301).

Trench 4 (Fig 4)

The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 4 was at least 0.3m thick light grey silt (403), overlaid by 0.25m thick mottled orange and grey sandy silt (402).

These alluvial silts were cut by north-south aligned ditch [414] (Fig 5, Section 3, Plate 6). With a gently sloping west side and measuring at least 2m wide and 0.3m deep, this feature was filled by 0.25m thick light greyish brown silt (415) and 0.21m thick light brown silt (416).

The ditch was re-cut to the east by ditch [404] which had steeper sides and was at least 1.7m wide and 0.34m deep. Lower fill (405) was 0.2m thick light yellowish brown sandy silt. It was overlain by 0.12m thick light brown clayey silt (406) which contained 13th to mid 14th century pottery. Top fill (407) was 0.17m thick mid brown silt.

The ditch was again re-cut further east by ditch [408], at least 1.6m wide and 0.5m deep. It was filled by a succession of silts: 0.1m thick mid brown clayey silt (409), 0.2m thick light brown clayey silt (410), 0.07m thick dark brown clayey silt (411),

0.14m thick mid brown clayey silt (412) and 0.13m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt (413).

The ditch was sealed by up to 0.7m thick topsoil (401).

Trench 5 (Fig 4)

In this trench, at least 0.25m thick light yellowish grey silt (505) was overlain by up to 0.25m thick mid brown clayey laminated silt (502). These alluvial silts were cut, in the middle part of the trench, by north-south aligned ditch [504] (Fig 5, Section 2, Plate 7). The ditch was steep sided with a flat base and measured 1.4m wide and 0.57m deep. It was filled with mid greyish brown clayey silt (503).

The ditch was sealed by a 0.4m thick mix of topsoil and the demolition debris (501) from the greenhouses which had occupied the site.

Trench 6 (Fig 3)

The deposit in the base of this trench was at least 0.08m thick light brown silt (603). This was overlain by 0.22m thick mid brown silt (602) (Fig 6, representative section). There were no archaeological features in the trench and the silts were sealed by 0.35m thick topsoil (601).

Trench 7 (Fig 4)

The earliest deposit in Trench 7 was light yellowish grey sandy silt (709). This was sealed by up to 0.58m thick laminated brown silt (708).

These alluvial silts were cut by north-south aligned ditch [705] (Fig 5, Section 4, Plate 8). This was concave sided and measured 1.4m wide and 0.73m deep. The ditch was filled by numerous laminations of dark grey, light grey, greenish grey and light brownish grey clayey silt (704). This was re-cut, on its southwest side, by similarly aligned ditch [703]. Measuring 1.15m wide by 0.35m deep, this ditch was filled by dark grey clayey silt (702).

Immediately to the west, the silts were also cut by ovoid pit [707] (Fig 5, Section 5, Plate 9). This feature had convex sides and a rounded base and was 1m wide and 0.65m deep. Fill (706) was mid brown clayey silt.

The features were sealed by a 0.38m thick mix of topsoil and demolition debris from the greenhouses, similarly to Trench 5.

Trench 8 (Fig 3, Plate 10)

The earliest deposit in this trench was mottled light grey/orange silt (803), at least 0.14m thick (Fig 6, representative section). There were no archaeological features and the silt was sealed by 0.41m thick mid brown clayey silt (802) which was overlain by 0.45m thick topsoil (801).

Trench 9 (Fig 3)

At the east end of Trench 9, a machine sondage was excavated to a depth of 1.75m to investigate the nature of the deposits at the south end of the development (Fig 6, representative section, Plate 11).

The earliest deposit recorded in the sondage was at least 0.4m thick light grey silty sand (905). Overlying this was 0.2m thick laminated silty sand (904). Above this, 0.2m thick light brown laminated sandy silt (903) was 0.2m thick. These alluvial silts were sealed by 0.3m thick mid brown clayey silt (902) which contained four sherds of medieval pottery. This layer was overlain by 0.65m thick topsoil (901).

Trench 10 (Fig 3, Plate 12)

The deposit revealed in the base of Trench 10 was at least 0.1m thick light brown sandy silt (1003) (Fig 6, representative section). This was overlain by 0.15m thick

mid brown silt subsoil (1002).

At the south end of the trench, the subsoil was cut by a large steep sided feature [1005] (Plate 12) only partly exposed measuring 5.5m wide and at least 0.75m deep. It was filled with dark greyish brown sandy silt (1004) containing a pantile fragment of 17th-19th century date.

6. DISCUSSION

It is well known that there is a depth of several metres of alluvium to the north of Holbeach. This was borne out by machine sondages at each end of the site recording alluvial deposits to a depth of at least 1.75m.

Of a number of undated features recorded on the site, the earliest was perhaps small ditch [306], in Trench 3, the only feature, recorded as being sealed by a layer of subsoil.

Probable drainage ditches in Trenches 5 and 7 were also undated, both appearing to have silted up rather than been deliberately backfilled. The latter had been re-cut. An undated pit was also recorded in Trench 7.

The north-south aligned ditch at the northeast end of Trench 4 had been re-cut twice, gradually moving further east. Finds suggested this was a medieval boundary. The current field boundary, on the same alignment, lay close by to the east of the trench.

Large late post-medieval/early modern pits, probably for rubbish, were recorded in Trenches 1 and 10.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Penny Hill Road, Holbeach, Lincolnshire as the site lay in an area of archaeological potential close to an area known as 'Battle Fields' which may indicate the location of a conflict, possibly of Civil War date.

The evaluation revealed a probable medieval field boundary along with undated probable drainage ditches. This suggests probable agricultural use of the site prior to the building of the nursery.

Finds comprised medieval pottery, post-medieval and early modern pottery and CBM and animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Ashley King Developments who commissioned the project. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and this report was edited by Steve Malone and Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

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Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

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IfA, 2008 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

HER Heritage Environment Record

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

NGR National Grid Reference



Figure 1 General Location Plan

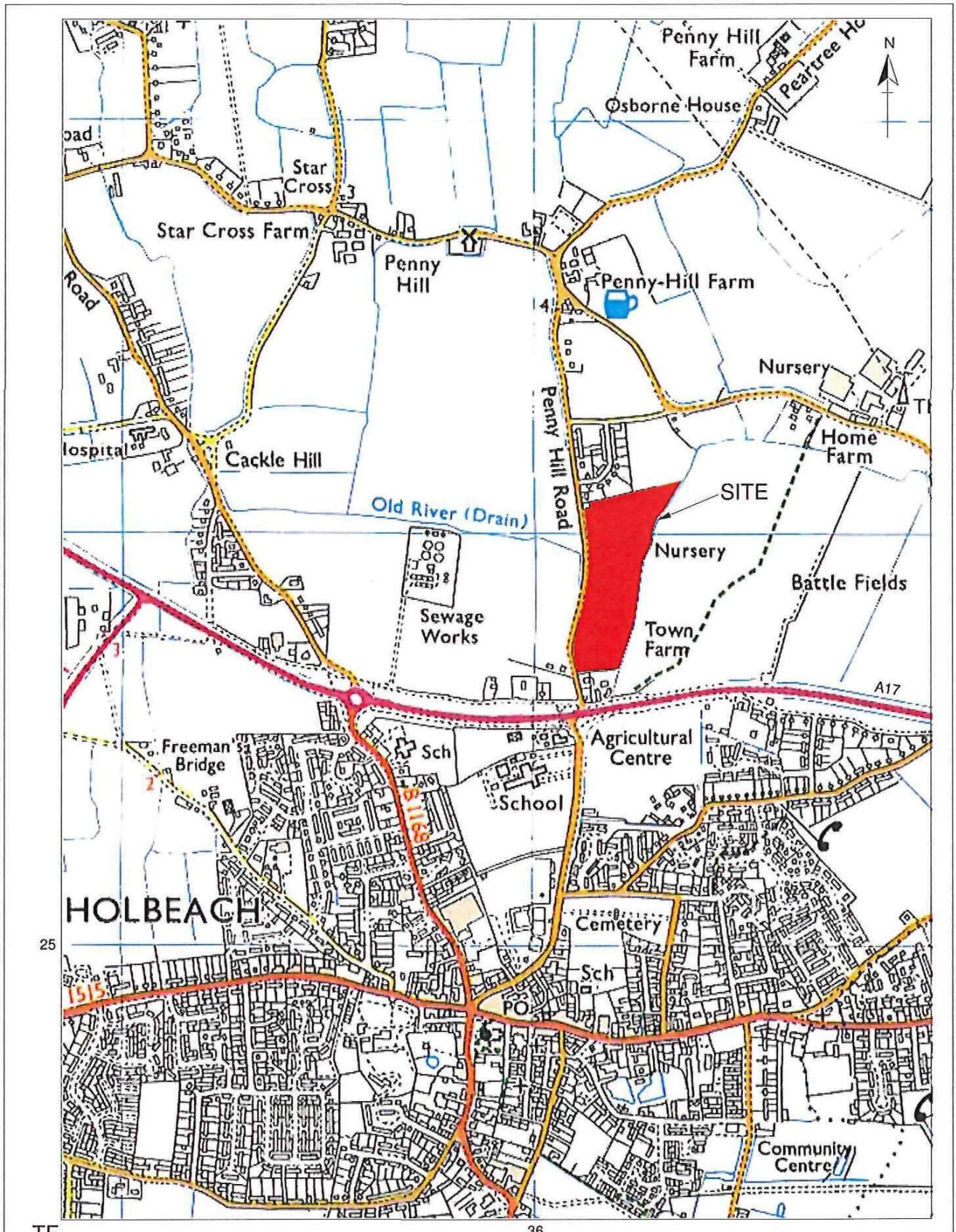


Figure 2. Site Location Plan

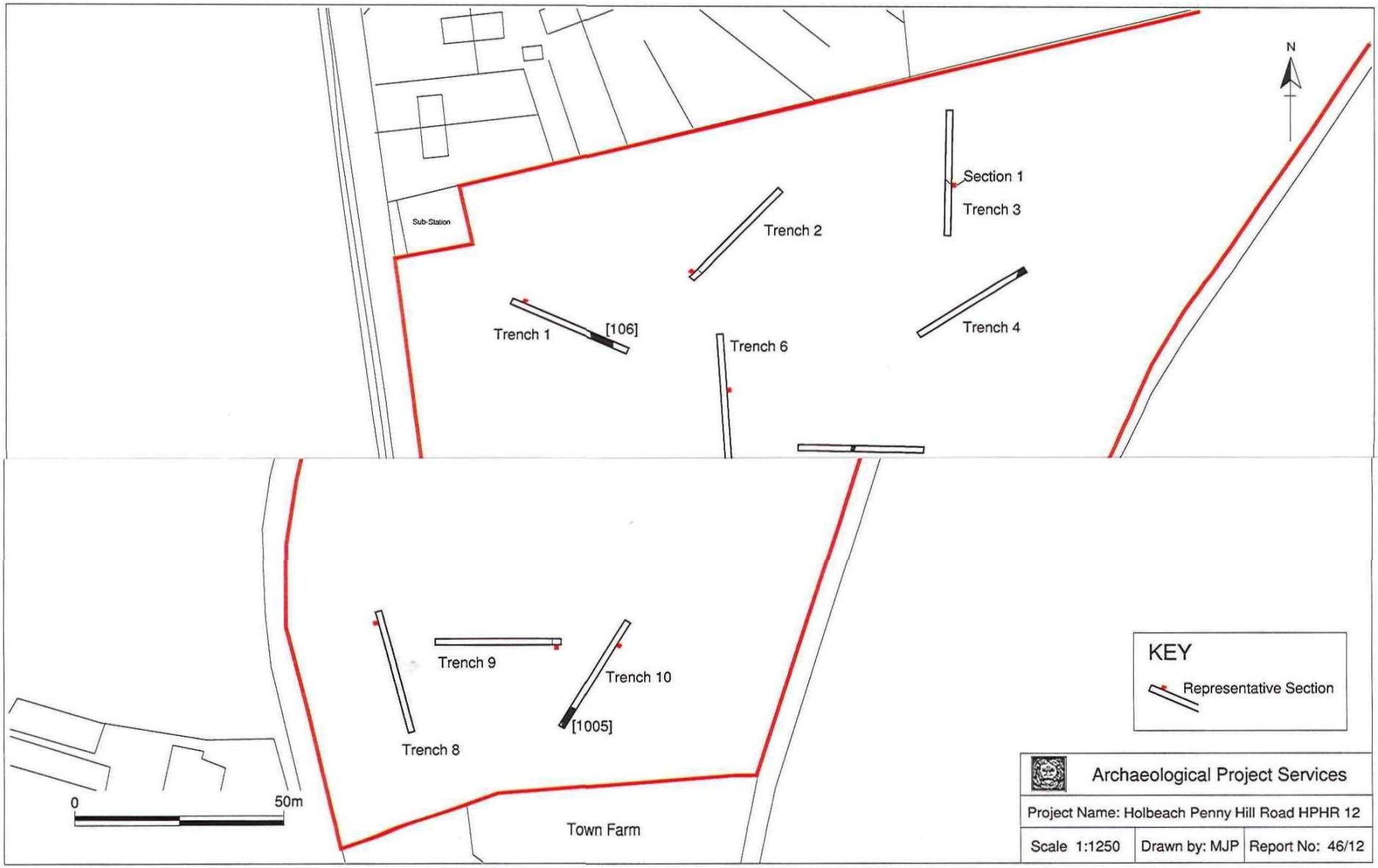


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

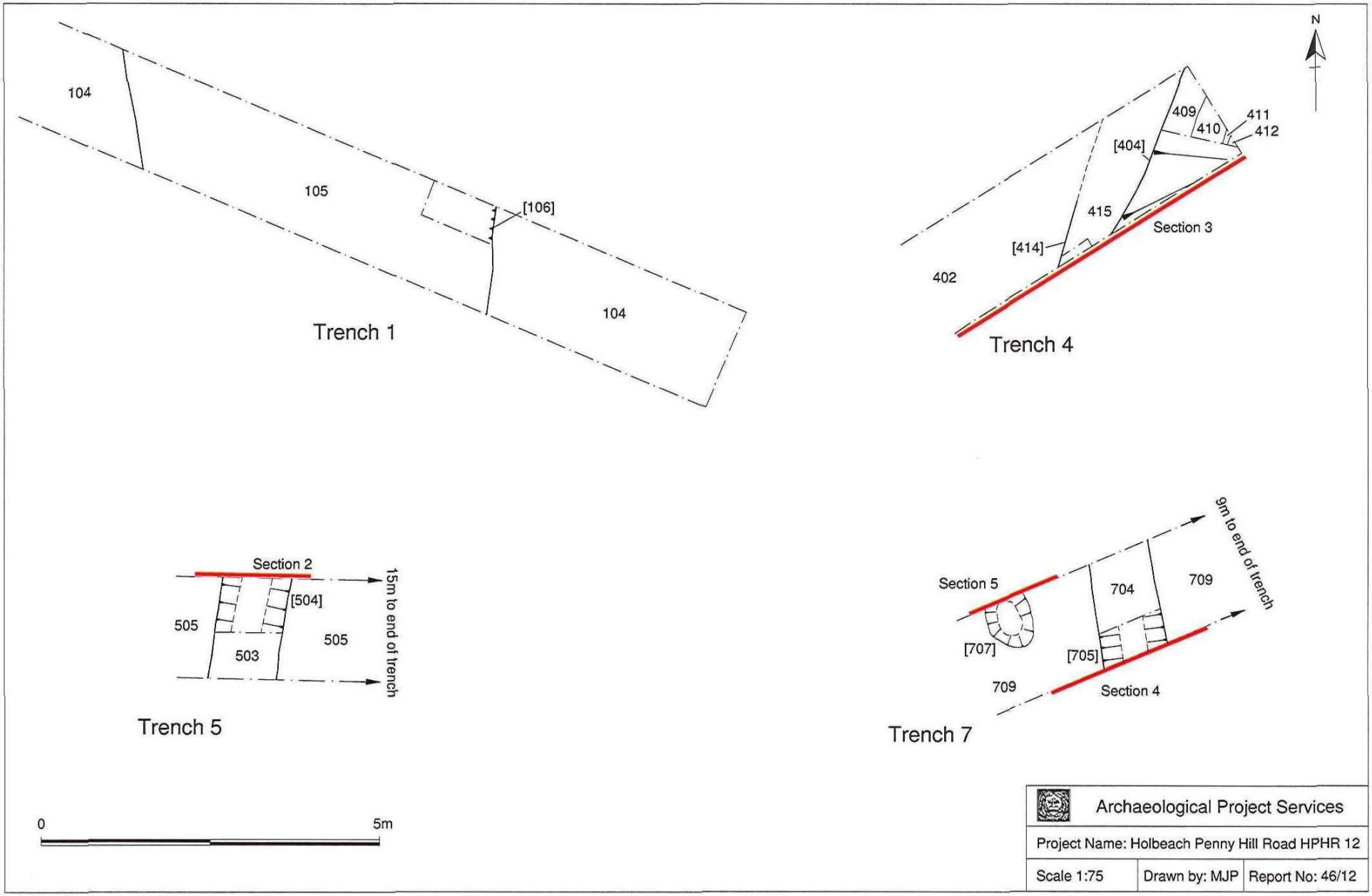


Figure 4. Trench Plans

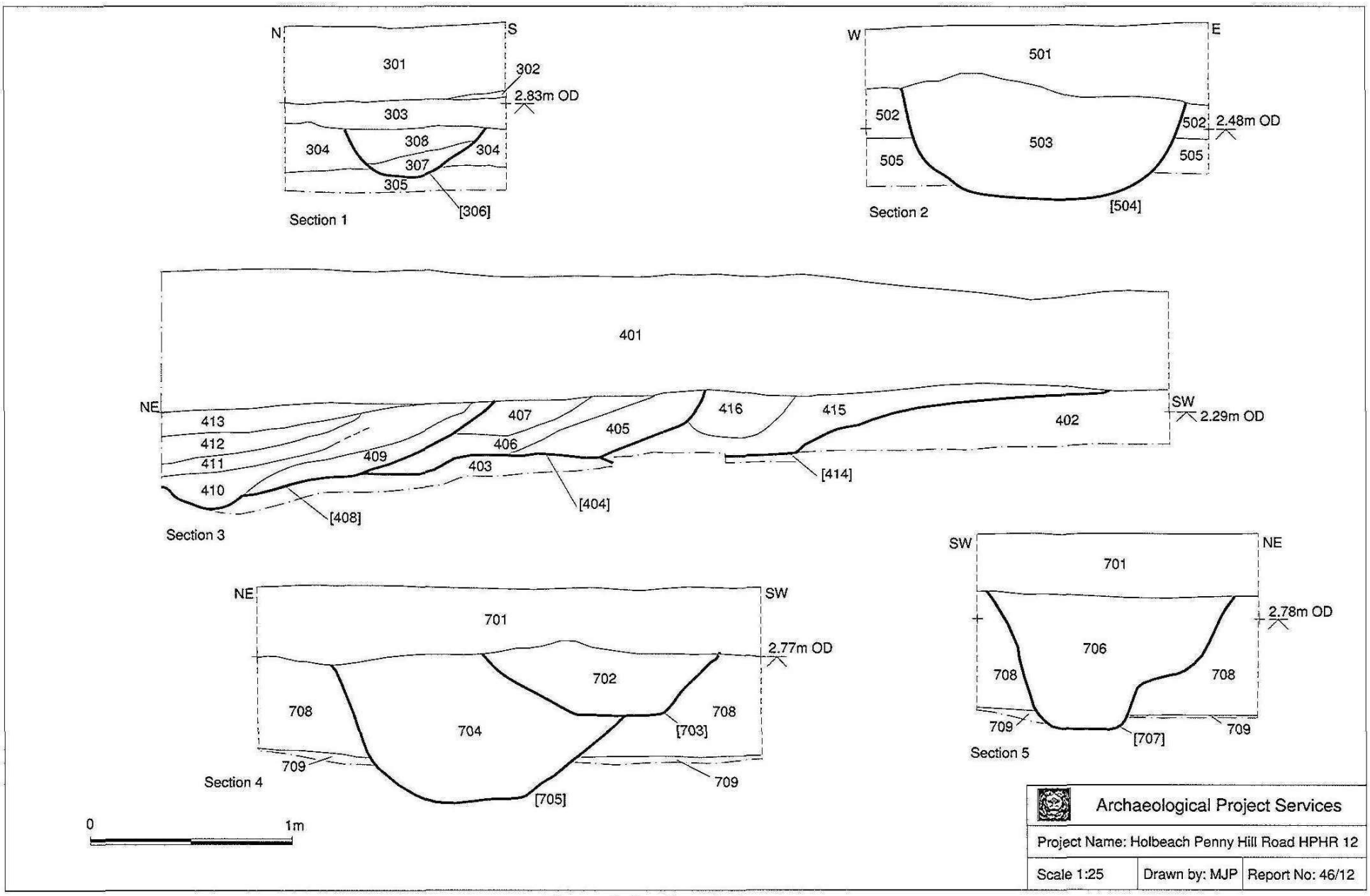


Figure 5. Sections 1-5

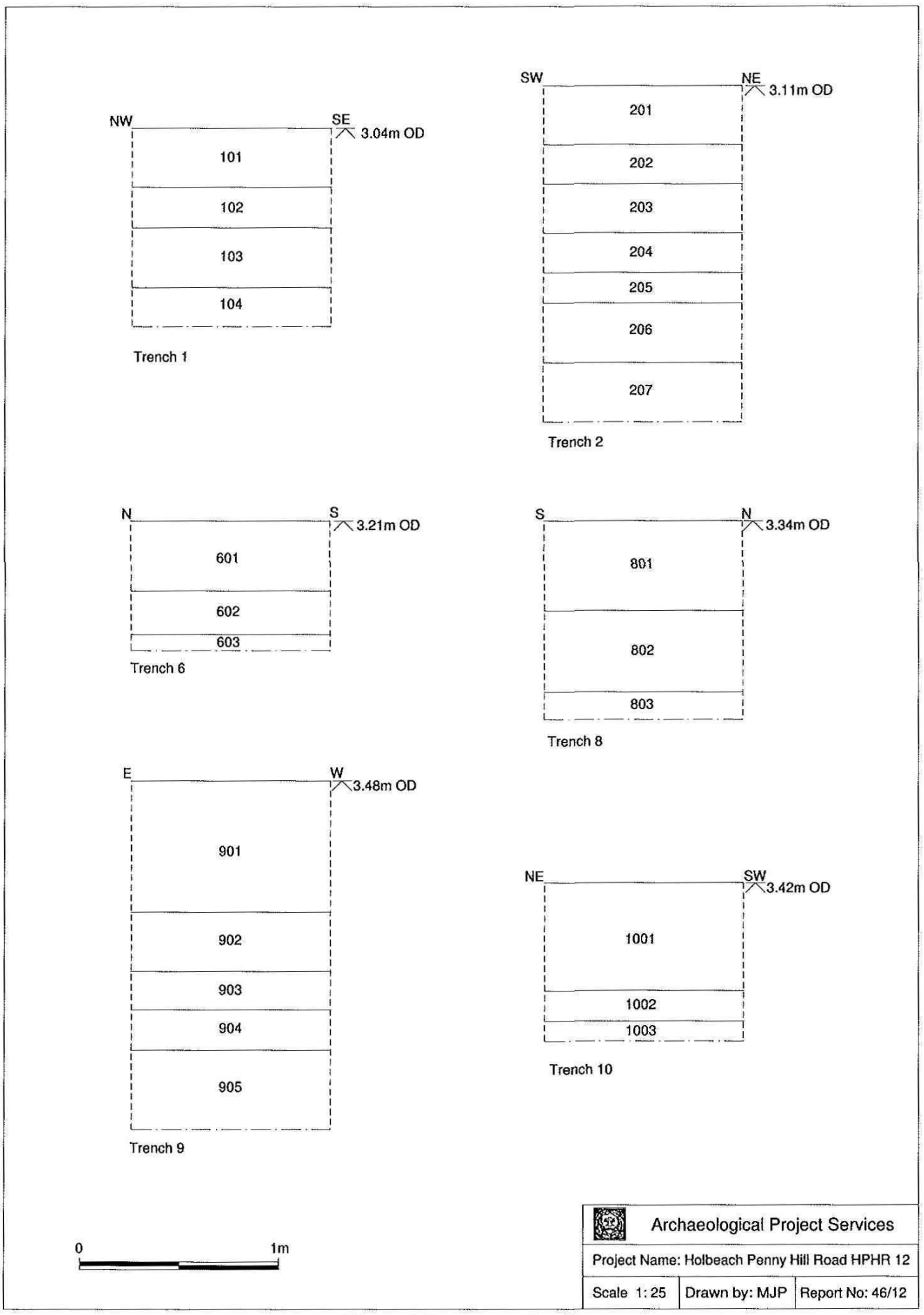


Figure 6. Representative Sectons



Plate 1. Area of Trench 1 looking northwest prior to machining



Plate 2. Machining Trench 7 looking southwest



Plate 3. Trench 1 looking southeast



Plate 4. Trench 2 sondage, representative section, looking northwest

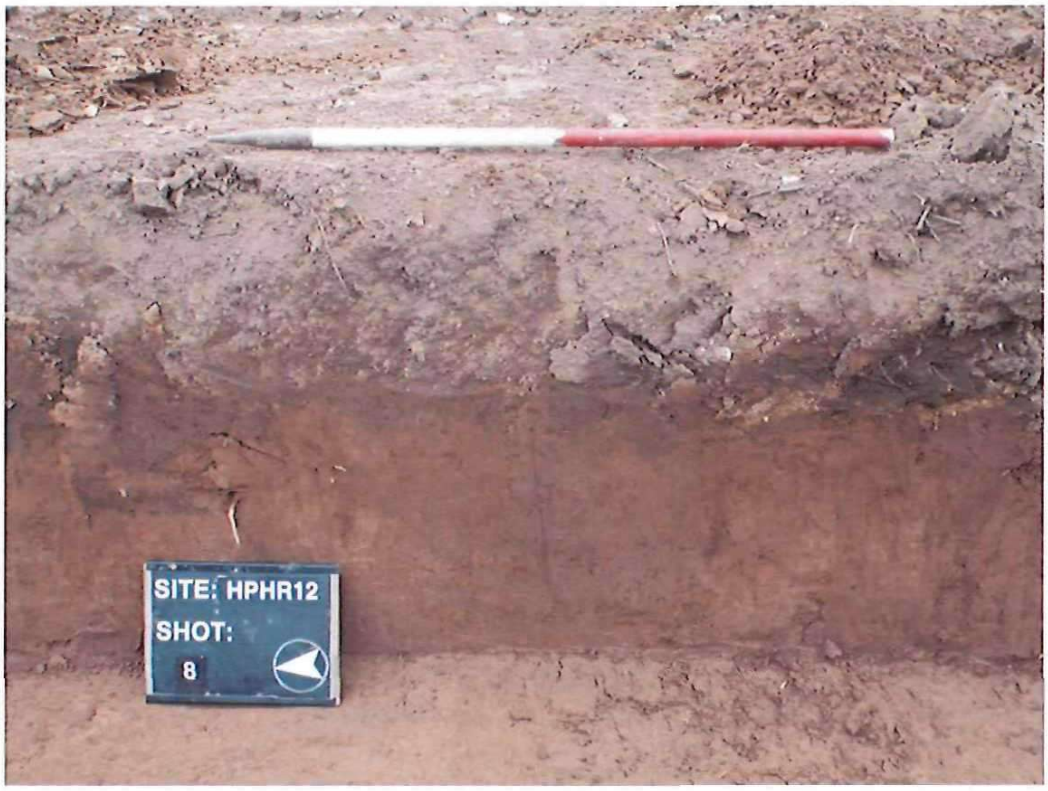


Plate 5. Trench 3, ditch [306], Section 1 looking east



Plate 6. Trench 4, ditches [408], [404], [414], Section 3 looking southeast

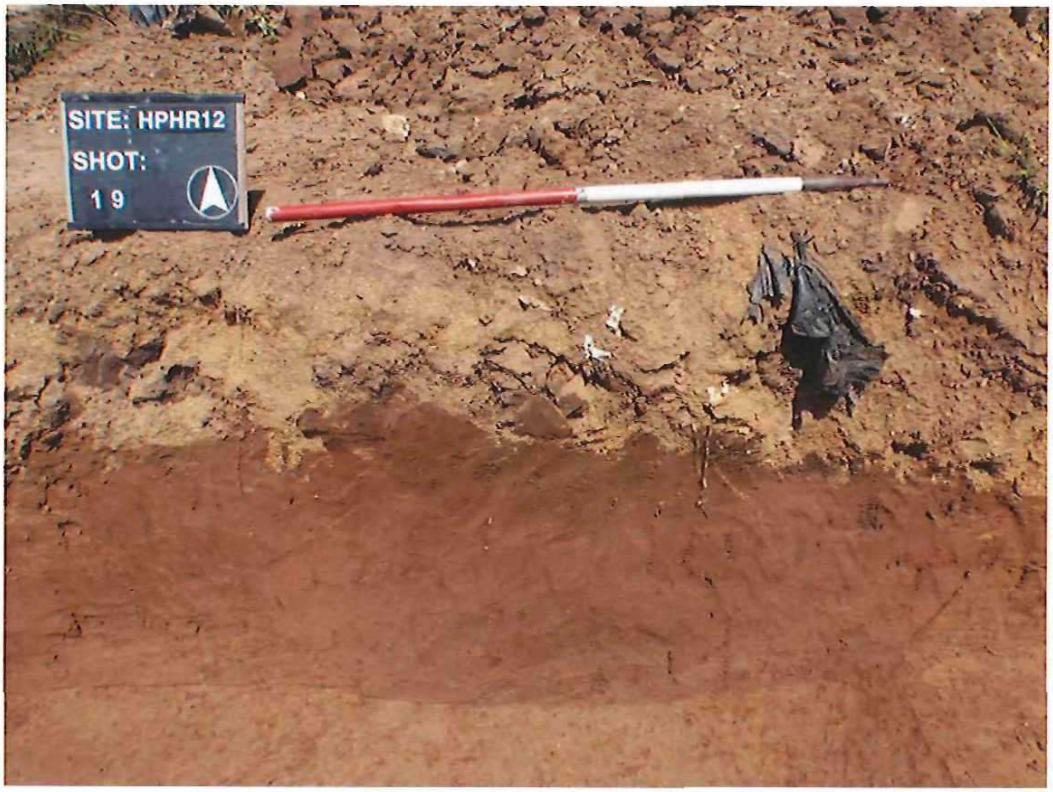


Plate 7. Trench 5, ditch [504], Section 2 looking north



Plate 8. Trench 7, ditches [703],]705], Section 4, looking southeast



Plate 9. Trench 7, pit [707], Section 5, looking northwest



Plate 10. Trench 8 looking south



Plate 11. Trench 9 sondage, representative section, looking south



Plate 12. Trench 10 looking north showing early modern feature [1005]

Appendix 1

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
101	1	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt 0.3m thick	Topsoil	
102	1	Firm mid brown clayey silt with occasional light brown silty sand laminations, 0.2m thick	Alluvial silt	
103	1	Firm light brown silty sand with frequent mid brown clayey silt laminations, 0.3m thick	Alluvial silt	
104	1	Firm light brown silty sand at least 0.2m thick	Alluvium	
105	1	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt, at least 0.72m thick	Fill of [106]	Late 18th century
106	1	Vertical sided rectangular cut, 6m x at least 1.6m, at least 0.72m deep	Cut of pit	Late 18th century
201	2	Firm mid brown sandy silt 0.3m thick	Topsoil	
202	2	Firm dark grey sandy silt 0.2m thick	Subsoil	
203	2	Soft mid brown sandy silt laminations, 0.25m thick	Alluvial silt	
204	2	Firm clayey silt (mid brown) with frequent light brown sandy silt laminations, 0.2m thick	Alluvial silt	
205	2	Soft mottled light brown sandy silt 0.15m thick	Alluvium	
206	2	Loose light brown silty sand 0.3m thick	Alluvium	
207	2	Soft light grey sandy silt at least 0.3m thick	Alluvium	
301	3	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt 0.4m thick	Topsoil	
302	3	Loose light yellow coarse sand 0.15m thick	Levelling	
303	3	Soft mid brown sandy silt 0.2m thick	Subsoil	
304	3	Soft light brown sandy silt with frequent mid brown laminations, 0.25m thick	Alluvial silt	
305	3	Firm mid brown clayey silt with common light brown laminations at least 0.15m thick	Alluvial silt	
306	3	NW-SE aligned ditch with concave sides, at least 2.1m long, 0.7m wide, 0.38m deep	Cut of ditch	
307	3	Soft light grey sandy silt with a lens of light brown sand silt, 0.15m thick	Fill of [306]	
308	3	Soft mid brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Fill of [306]	
401	4	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt, up to 0.7m thick	Topsoil	
402	4	Soft mottled light orange and light grey sandy silt, 0.25m thick	Alluvial silt	
403	4	Soft light grey silt, at least 0.3m thick	Alluvial silt	

404	4	N-S aligned linear cut with straight sides, at least 1.8m long, at least 1.7m wide, 0.34m deep	Re-cut of [414]	
405	4	Soft light yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Fill of [404]	
406	4	Firm light brown clayey silt, 0.12m thick	Fill of [404]	13th-mid 14th century
407	4	Soft mid brown silt, 0.17m thick	Upper fill of [404]	
408	4	N-S aligned linear cut, at least 2.1m long, at least 1.6m wide, 0.5m deep	Re-cut of [404]	
409	4	Soft mid brown clayey silt, 0.1m thick	Fill of [408]	
410	4	Soft light brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Fill of [408]	
411	4	Firm dark brown clayey silt, 0.07m thick	Fill of [408]	
412	4	Soft mid brown clayey silt, 0.14m thick	Fill of [408]	
413	4	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.13m thick	Fill of [408]	
414	4	N-S aligned linear cut, at least 2.5m long, at least 2m wide, 0.3m deep	Cut of field boundary ditch	
415	4	Soft light greyish brown silt, 0.25m thick	Fill of [414]	
416	4	Soft light brown silt, 0.21m thick	Fill of [414]	
501	5	Loose yellow/dark grey coarse sand, polystyrene, plastic sheeting, glass mixed with clayey silt, up to 0.4m thick	Mix of topsoil and demolition debris from greenhouses: appeared deliberately churned up	
502	5	Soft mid brown slightly clayey, laminated silt, up to 0.25m thick	Alluvial silt	
503	5	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.57m thick	Fill of [504]	
504	5	N-S aligned linear cut with steep sides and flat base, at least 1.5m long, 1.4m wide, 0.57m deep	Cut of ditch-probable drainage function	
505	5	Soft light yellowish grey, with frequent orange mottling, silt, at least 0.25m thick	Alluvial silt	
601	6	Firm brownish grey sandy silt, 0.35m thick	Topsoil	
602	6	Soft mid brown silt, 0.22m thick	Alluvial silt	
603	6	Soft light brown silt, at least 0.08m thick	Alluvial silt	
701	7	Loose mix of dark grey clayey silt and brick/glass rubble, up to 0.38m thick	Mix of topsoil and demolition debris from greenhouses: appeared deliberately churned up	
702	7	Soft dark grey, with orange lenses, clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.35m thick	Fill of [703]	
703	7	N-S aligned linear cut with straight sides and flat base, at least 1.5m long, 1.15m wide, 0.35m deep	Re-cut of [705]	

704	7	Soft laminations of dark grey, light grey, greenish grey, light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.73m thick	Silting fill of [705]	
705	7	N-S aligned linear cut with concave sides and rounded base, at least 1.5m long, 1.4m wide, 0.73m deep	Cut of probable drainage ditch	
706	7	Friable mid brown clayey silt, 0.65m thick	Fill of [707]	
707	7	Ovoid cut with convex sides and rounded base, 1m wide, 0.65m deep	Cut of pit	
708	7	Soft mid brown/light brown frequent silt laminations, up to 0.58m thick	Alluvial silt	
709	7	Soft light yellowish grey sandy silt	Alluvial silt	
801	8	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.45m thick	Topsoil	
802	8	Soft mid brown fine clayey silt, 0.41m thick	Subsoil	
803	8	Soft light grey, with orange mottling, silt, at least 0.14m thick	Alluvial silt	
901	9	Soft dark brownish grey silt 0.65m thick	Topsoil	
902	9	Firm mid brown clayey silt 0.3m thick	Subsoil	12^{th}-14^{th} century
903	9	Soft light brown laminated sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Alluvial silt	
904	9	Firm light grey silty sand with frequent laminations and occasional ironpanning, 0.2m thick	Alluvial silt	
905	9	Soft light grey silty sand, at least 0.4m thick	Alluvium	
1001	10	Soft dark brownish grey silt , 0.55m thick	Topsoil	
1002	10	Firm mid brown silt, 0.15m thick	Subsoil	
1003	10	Soft light brown sandy silt, at least 0.1m thick	Alluvium	
1004	10	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt, at least 0.75m thick	Fill of [1005]	17^{th}-19^{th} century
1005	10	Cut of unknown shape, 5.5m wide, at least 0.75m deep	Cut of pit	17^{th}-19^{th} century

Appendix 2

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 ten sherds from seven vessels, weighing 54 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below The pottery ranges in date from the early medieval to the late post-medieval period.

Condition

The pottery is fragmentary and sherds from three vessels are also abraded. The overall average sherd weight is very low at just 5.4 grams. A rim fragment from a single jar or bowl in Brown Earthenware (BERTH) has cracked during firing but has then been glazed over the damaged area. This piece was perhaps sold as a second quality item. A yellow internal deposit within a vessel in Early Medieval Handmade ware (EMHM) is probably cess/uric acid.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Sub Fabric	Form	Decoration	Part	Description	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
1	105	BERTH	Brown Glazed Earthenware	Pale orange fabric	Jar or Bowl		Rim	Long everted rim; second quality - cracked during firing	17th-18th	1	1	1
1	105	CREA	Creamware		Hollow	Machine turned below rim; very fine	Rim; BS		L18th-E19th	2	1	3
1	105	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	Orange/Buff Fabric	Bowl		BS	Slightly abraded	17th	1	1	30
4	406	BOUA	Bourne Fabrics A,B and C	A/B	Jug	Applied pressed strip	BS	Misfired glaze; scored - poss HJ	13th-14th	1	1	11
4	406	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade Ware		Jar		BS	Yellow internal deposit - cess?	12th-13th	1	1	3
9	902	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade Ware		Jar		BSS	Abraded	12th-13th	3	1	3
9	902	ELY	Ely Ware Type		Jar or Pitcher		BS	Abraded	L12th-M14th	1	1	3
									Total	10	7	54

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from pit [106] in Trench 1, ditch [404] in Trench 4 and subsoil (902) in Trench 9.

Range

Trench 1

A single context (106), within pit feature [105] produced domestic pottery dating from the 17th to early 19th centuries. Types include a hollow vessel in Creamware (CREA) a rim sherd from a jar or bowl in Brown earthenware (BERTH) and bodysherd in Glazed red earthenware (GRE). Although these pieces are fragmentary and might be residual, a late eighteenth century date is suggested.

Trench 4
Two sherds were recovered from a ditch [405] in this feature, Including a body sherd from a jug in medieval Bourne ware (BOUA) and a small fragment of Early Medieval Handmade Ware (EMHM). Both of these types were in use in the 13th century and could be contemporary.

Trench 9
The subsoil in Trench 9 (902) produced pottery dating to the 12-14th century, including EMHM and Ely Type ware (ELY). These are very fragmentary pieces.

Potential
There is limited potential for further work on this material, although the pottery should be retained as part of site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary
A small group of post Roman pottery was recovered, with two features yielding stratified material. One of these, a pit in Trench 1 [105] produced material dating to around the 18th century, whilst pieces from vessels common in the 13th century came from a ditch in Trench 4 [404]. A small group of medieval sherds were also recovered from the subsoil in Trench 9 (902).

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL
By Alex Beeby

Introduction
All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of three fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 210 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology
The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. 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 2 below.

Condition
The material is relatively fragmentary. A single piece is partially vitrified, this may have been done during manufacture, perhaps for use in decorative brickwork.

Results
Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
1	105	BRK	Oxidised; calcareous; partially vitrified	Fenland' brick; slop moulded	16th-19th	1	178
1	105	CBM	Oxidised; fine; mica	Surfaceless fragment; moderate fine silver mica	Roman or Post Roman	1	3
10	1004	PANT			17th-19th	1	29
					Total	**3**	**210**

Provenance
Ceramic building material was recovered from Pits [106] in Trench 1 and [1005] in Trench 10.

Range

Trench 1
As well as an undiagnostic surfaceless fragment (CBM), a piece of brick (BRK) likely to be post medieval in date, came from pit [105].

Trench 10
A single fragment of post medieval or early modern Pantile (PANT) was recovered from pit [1005].

Potential
There is no potential for further work. The material should be retained as part of then site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary
Pieces of post medieval or early modern building material were covered from stratified contexts in Trench 1 and 10.

FAUNAL REMAINS
By Matilda Holmes

Introduction
A total of 3 fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance
The bone was collected from an alluvial deposit (403), the fill of a medieval ditch (406) and the fill of a pit (706).

Results
Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Context	Species	Anatomy
706	Cattle	Posterior 1st Phalange
403	Medium sized mammal	Longbone fragment
406	Medium sized mammal	Unidentified fragment

Summary
Three fragments of animal bone were recovered, in fair condition, as detailed below. Given the sample size further analysis is of little purpose.

SPOT DATING
The dating in Table [#] is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
105	Late 18th	
406	13th-M14th	
902	12th—14th	Subsoil
1004	17th-19th	Based on a single fragment of CBM

ABBREVIATIONS

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

REFERENCES
~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>
~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>
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Davey, P. J., 1981, Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 65-88

Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, 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)

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.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Context register sheets
33	Context record sheets
8	Trench record sheets
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
4	Daily record sheets
8	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic Matrix
1	Bag 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
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

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

The Collection Accession Number:	2012.85
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	HPHR 12
OASIS Record No:	archaeol1-128659

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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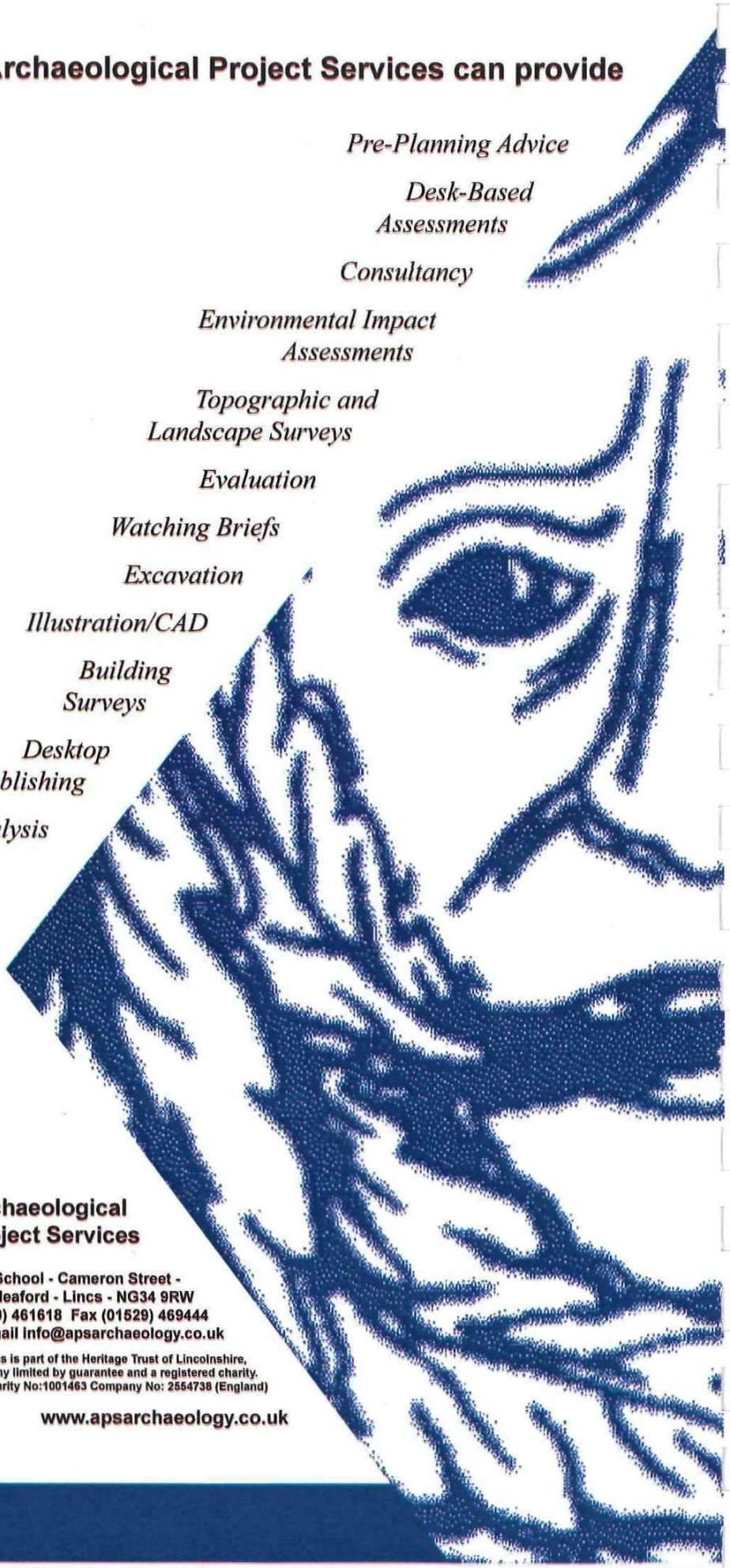
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