

Witham Archaeology

A Report to G R Merchant Ltd on behalf of Roffe's Transport Ltd

September 2021



LAND TO THE REAR OF 8 HIGH STREET, HOLBEACH, LINCOLNSHIRE

Trial Trench Evaluation

R Trimble

LAND TO THE REAR OF 8 HIGH STREET, HOLBEACH, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

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LAND TO THE REAR OF 8 HIGH STREET, HOLBEACH, LINCOLNSHIRE

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NGR: TF 35948 24780

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Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

<i>Contents</i>	<i>Page</i>
SUMMARY	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (see Figs. 1 and 2).....	1
3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	2
4.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND	2
5.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES	3
6.0 METHODOLOGY	3
7.0 RESULTS (Fig. 3, 4 and 5).....	3
8.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION	4
9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	5
10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY	5
11.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS	6
11.1 Project Information.....	6
11.2 Archive Details.....	6

Colour plates

<i>Plate 1: Church Walk looking north with site to right of view.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Plate 2: Northern The site prior to trial trenching, looking north.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Plate 3: Area of Trench prior to excavation, looking south-east</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Plate 4: Southern end of the site, looking south-west</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Plate 5: Looking south with Section 1 to right.....</i>	<i>9</i>

<i>Plate 6: Section 1 looking south-west, with 1m scale</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Plate 7: Looking west, with Sections 2 and 3 to left; 1m scale</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Plate 8: Sections 2 and 3, looking south-west; 1m scale</i>	<i>10</i>

Illustrations

Fig. 1 Site Location Map - Scale 1: 50 000

Fig. 2 Site Location Plan - Scale 1:100 (inset 1: 2000)

Fig. 3 Plan & Section Drawing (Scale 1:50)

APPENDIX A – CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

APPENDIX B – FINDS REPORTS AND ARCHIVES

APPENDIX C – OASIS SUMMARY DETAILS FORM

LAND TO THE REAR OF 8 HIGH STREET, HOLBEACH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken by Witham Archaeology on land to the rear of 8 High Street, Holbeach, Lincolnshire. The project was commissioned by G R Merchant Ltd on behalf of Roffe's Transport Ltd to meet the requirements of a condition attached to planning permission granted by South Holland District Council, for the construction of a pair of semi-detached houses.

The site is located in the historic core of Holbeach, in close proximity to the medieval parish church of All Saints. A desk-based assessment undertaken in support of the application for planning permission had highlighted a potential for burials associated with the church. Ordnance Survey mapping from 1888 to 1931 shows an L-shaped structure extending along the Church Walk frontage and then turning to the east at its southern end. These structures had been removed by the late 1960s.

A single trench was excavated across the footprint of the proposed semi-detached houses, revealing thick silt deposits at lower levels and fragmentary evidence of post medieval activity, probably associated with the buildings shown on Ordnance Survey maps. The trench revealed high levels of modern disturbance from services associated with the former bank and from demolition of the earlier structures at some time after 1931 and prior to 1969.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken by Witham Archaeology on the site of a proposed development comprising two semi-detached houses on land to the rear of 8 High Street, Holbeach, Lincolnshire. The project was commissioned by Roffe Transport Ltd to meet the requirements of a condition attached to planning permission granted by South Holland District Council. Archaeological fieldwork was completed on 21st July 2021.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (see Figs. 1 and 2)

The town of Holbeach is located approximately 10km east of Spalding, in the administrative district of South Holland District Council and in the county of Lincolnshire.

The site, at NGR TF 35948 24780, is located to the rear of the former Barclays Bank at 8 High Street and fronts onto Church Walk to the west. It is bounded by residential property (3 Church Walk) to the south and by commercial property to the east.

The solid geology of the area is West Walton Formation mudstone and siltstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed in the Jurassic Period. The latter is overlain by drift geology of Quaternary Period clay and silt (<https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain>).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

An archaeological desk-based assessment commissioned as part of the current planning application was completed in February 2021 (Hall 2021). The assessment noted a high potential for medieval and post medieval remains and a low potential for remains of earlier periods. The study also highlighted the proximity All Saints church (see below) and the possibility that the churchyard might originally have extended east of the present line of Church Walk, into the area of the proposed development. The site was also the subject of a recent heritage statement (The Heritage Advisory 2021)

Holbeach lies in an area of marine alluvium, which means that any prehistoric remains are likely to lie beneath thick deposits of silt and clay. Roman remains in the wider area around Holbeach have been found beneath alluvium.

The Lincolnshire HER (LHER) places the current site within a zone of probable medieval settlement at Holbeach (LHER 20227). The Domesday Book of 1086 records manors held by the king, St Guthlac, Guy of Craon and Count Alan, while the placename is Old English, probably referencing the settlement's topography, with 'hol' denoting a hollow and 'baec' for back (Holbeach being on a raised area).

The medieval All Saints church (LHER 22838), a Grade I listed building, is located directly opposite the application area, west of Church Walk. A church was in existence in 1177, but the existing building was largely built in the 1340s by the Bishop of Lincoln. A gold coin of Richard III is reported to have been found in the churchyard in 1833 (LHER 22221).

All Saints Hospital (LHER 22232), founded in 1351 and in existence until around 1545, is believed to have been located near the church, probably on the north side of the High Street, on the site now occupied by the Chequers Inn according to the antiquarian William Stukeley.

Holbeach prospered in the post medieval period (LHER 20557).

A trial trench evaluation on land to the east of the site and west of Albert Street (LHER 23819) located Victorian walls and evidence of post medieval truncation/deposition. Marine silts were located at around 0.55m below existing ground level in less disturbed parts of the site.

A trial trench evaluation (Dymond 1998) north of the current site and on the north side of High Street, at numbers 27 - 29, revealed an 18th century pit under the floor of a brick lined cellar (LHER 23663). A watching brief on the same site (Snee 2000) revealed further evidence of post medieval brick structures and an undated surface (LHER 23664). An evaluation east of the site, on Albert Street (Britchfield 2002), revealed post medieval remains but significant remains of earlier occupation.

The 1888 and 1904 1:2500 County maps show the current site occupied by a north to south structure (or structures) lining the east side of Church Walk. The building (or buildings) was still standing in 1931 but had been cleared by 1969.

4.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND

Full planning permission (H09-1150-20) has been granted for the construction of a pair of semi-detached houses, subject to conditions including the requirement for a scheme of archaeological investigation, initially by a programme of trial trench evaluation designed to determine the character, date and state of preservation of any archaeological remains present on the site.

The results of trial trenching would inform a mitigation strategy, if required to either protect any remains in situ or to secure a satisfactory record of remains which might be disturbed by development groundworks.

5.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the project, as set out in a Witham Archaeology specification of 3rd May 2021, were to:

- *provide information on the presence/absence, nature, date and quality of survival of archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site, at the depth of proposed construction disturbance, and to assess the importance of such remains in terms of their local, regional and national context.*
- *assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that impact on any remains can be avoided or minimised.*
- *provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on a planning application.*
- *provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.*
- *produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum and from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.*
- *provide information for accession to the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER).*

6.0 METHODOLOGY

A single trench was excavated, measuring approximately 10m long by 1.8m wide. Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, the trench location was agreed with archaeological adviser to South Holland District Council, focussing upon the areas most likely to be adversely affected by development groundworks.

Topsoil and other recent deposits were removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Trench bases and representative samples of the trench sides were subsequently cleaned by hand, prior to the part-excavation of features and deposits of potential archaeological origin, to ascertain character, extent and date.

Excavated features were recorded through drawn plans and sections at a scale of 1: 20. This record was augmented by colour photographs and written context records on *pro forma* recording sheets. All trenches and reference points used in planning were located by survey grade GPS.

7.0 RESULTS (Fig. 3, 4 and 5)

Owing to high levels of disturbance from modern services in the middle part of the trench, the recorded stratigraphy was in effect spilt into two separate areas north-west and south-east of the area containing the services (*Plates 5 and 7*).

The earliest evidence of activity in the area south-east of the area affected by services (*Plate 8*), was in the form of a slight hollow (possible a cut feature) of uncertain origin [027]. The feature had a shallow, dished profile, measuring at least 0.70m by 0.13m in area and with a maximum recorded depth of 0.10m. The feature contained a fill of yellowish brown clayey sandy silt (026). It was sealed by light to mid yellowish brown clayey sandy silt around 0.40m thick (025). The latter was sealed by further deposits of mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt (024) up to 0.50m thick.

Overlying the silts was a thin lens of charcoal, around 50mm thick (max), cut by the construction trench for a brick wall to the south-east and lensing out to the north-west. It was sealed by a mid grey silty clay (022), up to 0.15m thick and cut by the construction trench to the south-east. Layer (022) was in turn overlain by a layer of charcoal and ash mixed with frequent grit (021). The latter was in turn overlain by a layer of light grey sandy clay (020) followed by a layer of mid grey clayey silty sand (019).

Deposit (019) was cut by the northern edge of the construction trench [018]. The latter was steeply sloping, running east-to-west on a line running around 0.28m north of the wall (028).

A layer light grey sandy clay around 50mm thick (016) extended over (019) and over the fill of the construction trench (017).

The brick wall foundations (028) ran east-west, on the line of the north wall of the eastward projection from the L-shaped building shown on the 1888 OS 1st Edition County map extending along the Church Walk frontage. This structure survived until at least 1931 but had been demolished by 1969. The wall was 0.35m wide and at least 1.70m long. The eastern end is slightly narrower abutting the main part of the wall and turning slightly to the south-east. The main part of the wall was covered by a moderately hard light grey mortar containing charcoal flecks. Although the bonding could not be determined from the visible parts of the structure, a skin of bricks in stretcher bond appeared to run along the north side. In Section 3, the lowest three courses were slightly recessed and bonded with a soft, light grey mortar. The two courses above projected 20mm north of the face of the wall below.

Modern rubble around 0.30m thick extending over (019) and wall (028), was probably deposited as hardcore beneath the concrete base at the southern end of the site.

In the northern part of the trench (*Plate 6*), separated by disturbances relating to various modern services including a trench on the line of the probable connection between a large concrete chamber immediately east of the trial trench and a second chamber located adjacent to Church Walk. The earliest deposit was a light to mid yellowish brown clayey sandy silt (013), corresponding to the silts seen further to the west. It was partially sealed by a layer of light greyish brown layer of decayed mortar, mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt and stone to 50mm (012). Overlying (012) was a layer of mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt (011), probably corresponding to (024).

Partially revealed in the base of the trench, Pit [015], was cut through (013) and was itself truncated (see below) by the modern disturbance [004]. The feature was at least 0.20m deep and extended beyond the limit of excavation to the east. It's fill of sandy silt (014) produced brick fragment dated 16th to 18th century, together with clay pipe stems dated 18th century.

North of a modern disturbance, [004], (011) was overlain by a shallow deposit of light grey mortar and sandy silt (008), which was in turn overlain by a mid grey and dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt (007) more or less identical to the overlying (002). East of the disturbance, (011) was sealed by brownish grey and light brown clayey silt (010). To the north-west, (007) was cut by a service trench [006] containing a red ceramic drain and mixed fill of mid and light brown sandy silt (005). The drain is likely to have connected with feature (soakaway?) removed by the disturbance [004]. The steep sided cut, [004], extended by around 0.60m north-east of the trench side and extended below the lower limit of excavation. It was filled by brick and mortar rubble (003). This feature is likely to have been removed in the middle part of the 20th century, probably during demolition of the buildings lining Church Walk.

The upper levels of the trench on the north side of the area were contained a layer of mid grey and dark greyish brown clayey silt up to 0.17m thick (002), sealed in turn by topsoil around 0.28m thick (001).

A small collection of unstratified finds were recovered, dated late 18th to 19th century.

8.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

Excavation of a trial trench on land to the rear of No. 8 High Street, Holbeach produced no evidence of archaeological significant remains.

A slight hollow found at the base of the trench near to its southern end could have had an archaeological origin but the feature was not dated and was too insubstantial to interpret with any degree of confidence.

The lower levels of the trench were occupied by probable marine silts (013) and (025), although the absence of clear evidence of lamination militates conclusive interpretation as marine sediment. The presence of mortar layer (012) above (013) in the north-western part of the trench indicates some level

of archaeological activity, with the overlying deposit (011), and further to the south-east (024), probably deriving from a subsequent phase of cultivation. A single sherd of early 13th to early 14th century pottery (collected as context number 029) recovered during machining near the base of the trench may have derived from (011).

At high level at its south-eastern end, the trench revealed the foundation of the north wall of an eastward projection from the houses shown lining Church Walk on late 19th century and subsequent OS mapping. The construction cut for the wall truncated a sequence of thin layers including bands of charcoal indicative of late post medieval occupation.

The trench revealed a high level of modern disturbance, including a north-to-south aligned service trench, an east-to-west trench running between large concrete chambers east and west of the trench, and another cut which may have resulted from the removal of a soakaway in the north-western half of the trench.

The trench produced no evidence of burials associated with All Saints church and it would appear that the churchyard was probably always confined to the area west of Church Walk.

Overall, the programme of trial trenching indicated a low potential for archaeologically significant deposits in the area affected by the proposed development.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author of this report would like to thank Ian Marshman of Lincolnshire County Council for advice provided during the course of the project, staff of GR Merchant for assistance in initiating the project and to Pooley Plant for assisting with fieldwork.

10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Britchfield, D. 2002 *Land at Albert Street, Holbeach, Lincolnshire. An Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust Report

Dymond, M. 1998 *Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief at 27 – 29 High Street, Holbeach, Lincolnshire (HLN98)*. Unpublished APS Report No. 85/98

Hall, N. 2021 *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Study of Land at the Rear of 8 High Street, Holbeach, Lincolnshire*. Unpublished Report by Neville Hall Freelance Archaeologist and Consultant.

Snee, J. 2000 *Archaeological Watching Brief of Development on Land at 27/29 High Street, Holbeach, Lincolnshire (HHS99)*. Unpublished APS Report No. 65/00

The Heritage Advisory, 2021 *Land to the Rear of 8 High Street. Heritage Statement*. Unpublished THA Report

11.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

11.1 Project Information

SITE CODE: HOHS21

PLANNING APPLICATION No.: H09-1150-20

OASIS ID.: withamar1-431856

FIELD OFFICER: R Trimble

NGR: TF 35948 24780

CIVIL PARISH: Holbeach

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 21st July 2021

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Trial Trench Evaluation

UNDERTAKEN FOR: G R Merchant Ltd on behalf of Roffe's Transport Ltd.

11.2 Archive Details

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology Ltd, 2 High Street, Ruskington, Lincolnshire, NG34 9DT

FINAL LOCATION: The Collection, Danes Terrace, Lincoln

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: LCNCC 2021.80

ACCESSION DATE: April 2021

The Site Archive Comprises:

Context Records	29
Plans	Survey file
Section Drawings at Scale 1:20	4
Digital Photographs (RAW format)	28
Set of Site Notes	1

It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.

COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1: Church Walk looking north with site to right of view



Plate 2: Northern The site prior to trial trenching, looking north



Plate 3: Area of Trench prior to excavation, looking south-east



Plate 4: Southern end of the site, looking south-west



Plate 5: Looking south with Section 1 to right.



Plate 6: Section 1 looking south-west, with 1m scale

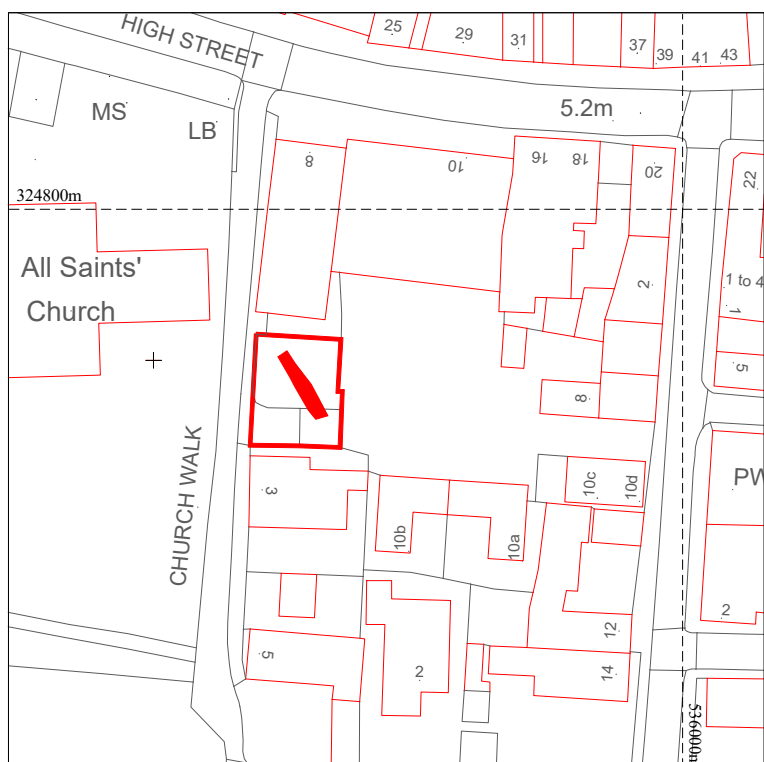


Plate 7: Looking west, with Sections 2 and 3 to left; 1m scale



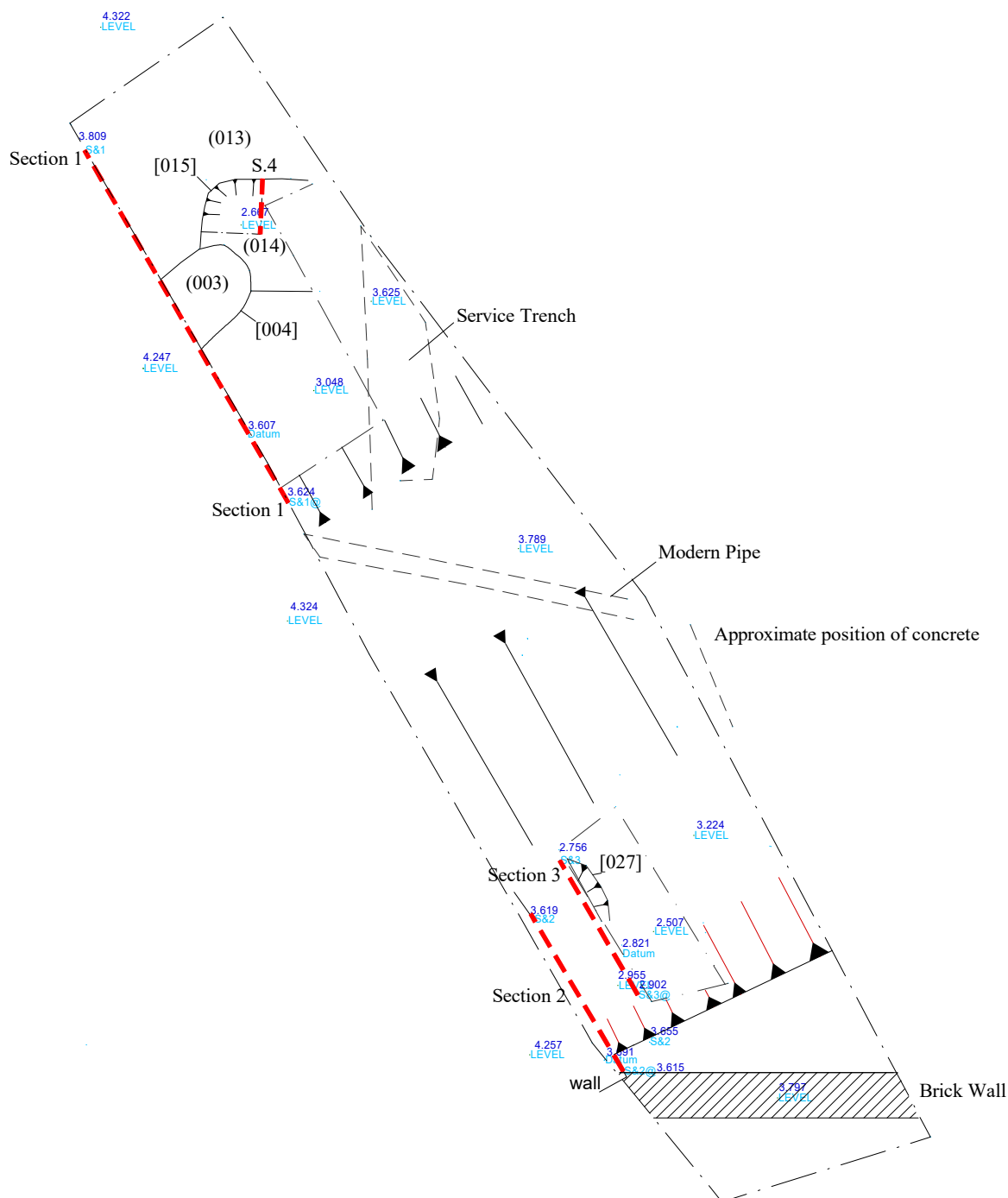
Plate 8: Sections 2 and 3, looking south-west; 1m scale

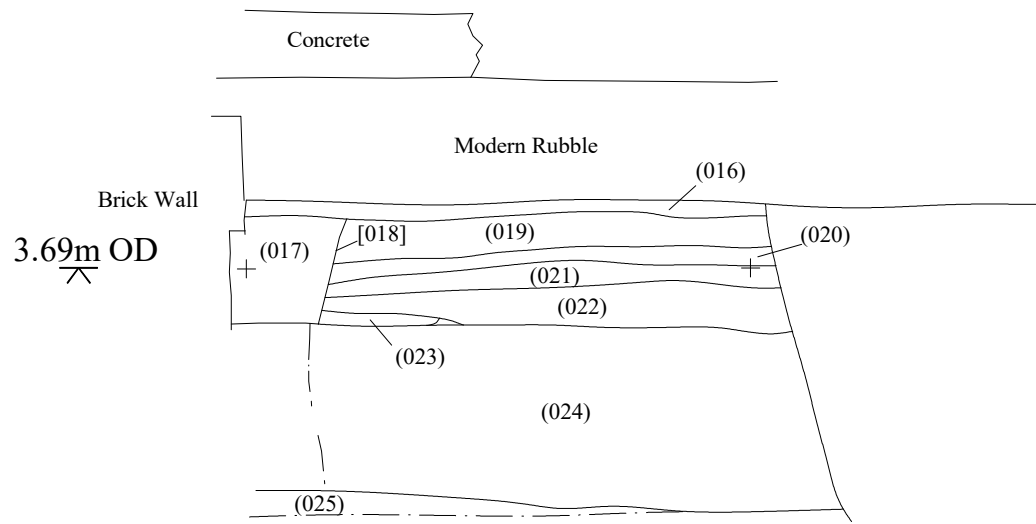




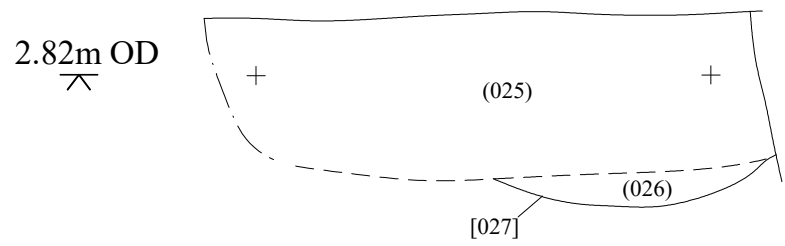
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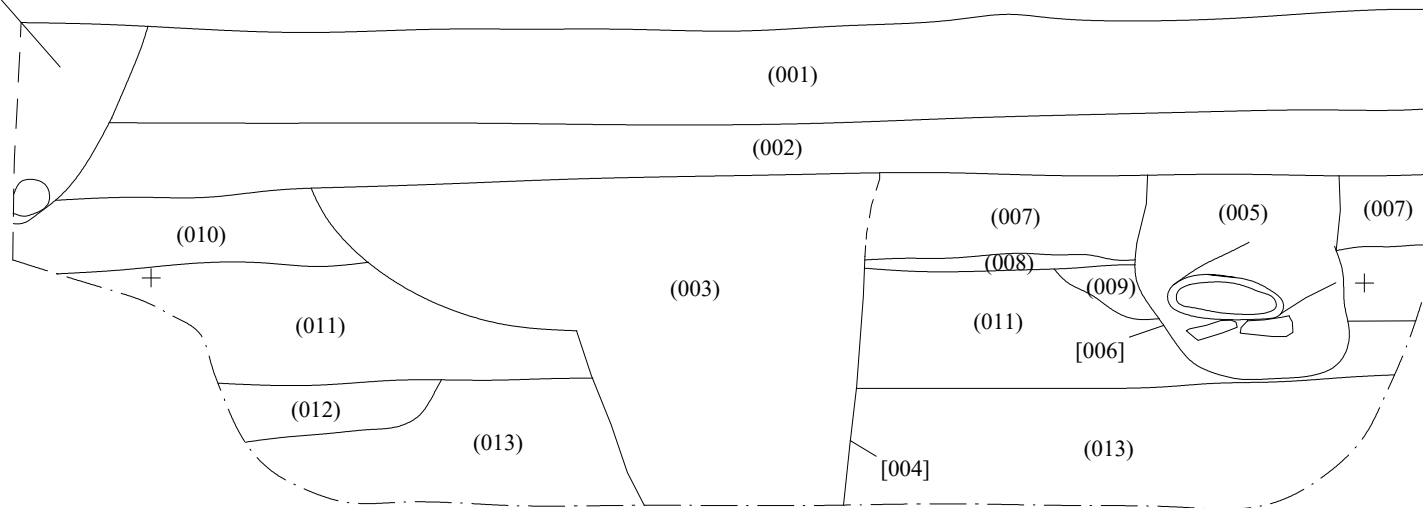
Section 2



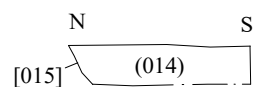
Section 3

Modern pipe trench

3.61m OD

Section 1



Section 4



APPENDIX A – CONTEXT SUMMARY

No	Interpretation	Description	Finds
001	Topsoil	Soft, mid grey sandy silt containing occasional charcoal flecks; up to 0.28m thick	
002	Layer	Moderately compact, mid grey and dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt; up to 0.17m thick	
003	Fill of 004	Brick and mortar rubble extending throughout	
004	Modern Disturbance	Steep sided cut at least 0.90m across NW-SE by 0.60m NE-SW and at least 0.90m deep	
005	Fill of 006	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with light brown patches around a ceramic drain	
006	Cut for drain	Steep sided cut at least 0.55m wide and 0.60m deep; aligned NW-SE	
007	Layer	Moderately compact, mid grey and dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt; 0.20m thick	
008	Layer	Hard, light grey mortar 50%; mid to dark grey sandy silt 50%; 50mm thick (max.)	
009	Deposit	As 005; probably residual from pipe trench extending across adjacent deposits	
010	Layer	Moderately compact dark brownish grey and light brown clayey silt containing small, rounded pebbles and mortar lumps; up to 0.20m thick	
011	Layer	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt c. 0.32m thick	
012	Layer	Light greyish brown decayed mortar 45%, moderately compact, mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt 35%, stone to 50mm 10%; 0.15m thick (max).	
013	Layer	Soft, light to mid yellowish brown clayey sandy silt containing occasional stone to 20mm; at least 0.33m thick, extending below the lower limit of excavation	
014	Fill of 015	Soft, mottled dark grey and light brown sandy silt, at least 0.20m thick	3 fragments 16 th to 18 th century brick; 5 pieces 18 th century clay pipe stem
015	Cut of pit?	0.85m N-S x at least 0.90m E-W x at least 0.15m deep; where excavated has a steep side	
016	Layer	Light grey sandy clay; c. 50mm thick	
017	Fill of [018]	Mixed deposit of moderately compact greyish brown sandy silt containing occasional stone and mortar lumps	
018	Construction Cut	Steep sided cut aligned E-W; c. 0.28 from face of the wall and at least 0.30m deep (not fully excavated).	
019	Layer	Moderately compact mid grey clayey silty sandy containing frequent stone, charcoal and mortar flecks; averaging c. 0.12m thick.	
020	Layer	Light grey sandy clay containing charcoal and coal fragments; up to 60mm thick	
021	Layer	Charcoal flecks and fragments mixed with grit; up to 80mm thick	
022	Layer	Mid grey silty clay; up to 0.12m thick	
023	Layer	Charcoal flecks and fragments and ash mixed with grit; up to 40mm thick, extending	

024	Layer	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt c. 0.32m thick	
025	Layer	Soft, light to mid yellowish brown clayey sandy silt containing occasional stone to 20mm; at least 0.45m thick	
026	Fill of 027	As 025 but slight darker?	
027	Cut?	Concave/bowl shaped profile, only curving north-east side revealed in plan; measured 0.70m across SE-NW, at least 0.12m in plan and 0.10m deep	
028	Wall foundation	Red brick wall at least 1.7m long by 0.35m wide, narrowing slightly at east end and turning very slightly to the south-east. On top is bonding of moderately hard light grey mortar with charcoal flecks. On the north side is what appear to be a skin of bricks in stretcher bond. The lower parts of the wall were not exposed. Of the exposed part, the lowest three courses were recessed by around 20mm from the face above and bonded with a soft light grey mortar with white flecks and charcoal flecks. The bond could not be determined from the recorded fragment of the wall.	
029	Unstratified	Single find (a pot sherd) found during machining and possibly from (013)	Early 13 to early 14 th century pot sherd
030	Unstratified	Finds collected during machine excavation	Clay pipe stem; 3 sherds 18 th to 19 th century pottery

APPENDIX B - THE CERAMIC FINDS

Dr Anne Irving

POTTERY

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). A total of four sherds from a maximum four vessels, weighing 50g 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 of the pottery is included in Table 1.

Results

Table 1, Archive of the Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description
029	BOSTTT	Boston Glazed ware - Toynton type		Jug	1	1	31	Base	Overfired; stacking scar
030	BL	Black-glazed wares	Orange	Jar	1	1	11	BS	Late 18th to 19th
030	CREA	Creamware		Hollow	1	1	6	Base	Moulded form; black transfer print
030	SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware		Hollow	1	1	2	BS	Moulded basket weave
				TOTAL	4	4	50		

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). Three fragments of Ceramic Building Material, weighing 1203g 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 of the Ceramic Building Material is included in Table 2.

Results

Table 2, Archive of the Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	NoT	W (g)	Description	Date
014	BRK	Brick	Calcareous	1	1	1145	End; handmade; mortar	16th to 18th
014	BRK	Brick	Calcareous	2	2	58	Flake; handmade	16th to 18th
			TOTAL	3	3	1203		

CONTEXT DATES

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comment
014	16th to 18th	Date on CBM
029	Early 13th to early 14th	Date on a single sherd
030	Late 18th to 19th	

ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd	NoV	Number of vessels
CXT	Context	TR	Trench
LHJ	Lower Handle Join	W <g>	Weight <grams>
NoS	Number of sherds		

REFERENCES

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <http://www.geocities.com/acbm1/CBMGDE3.htm>

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

APPENDIX C – THE ‘OTHER’ FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Artefacts recovered during investigations at Bicker, Lincolnshire (MLBI20), are reported, below.

The finds were examined and reported in accordance with ClfA guidelines (2020) and the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council (2019). All of the finds were examined and reported in October 2021.

The Clay Tobacco Pipe

Introduction

The clay pipe was analysed in accordance with guidelines prepared by Davey (1981). Six fragments of clay pipe weighing a total of 21g were retrieved.

Condition

The clay pipe is in good condition.

Results

Ctx	Bore diameters, /64"						Total	Wt(g)	Comments	Context date
	9	8	7	6	5	4				
014			3	1	1		5	18	Stems only, mixed	18 th century
030					1		1	3	Stem	18 th century
Totals			3	1	2		6	21		

Provenance

The clay pipe was recovered from pit fill (014) and as unstratified material (030). They are probably fairly local products, perhaps made in Holbeach itself or nearby Spalding.

Discussion

A few pieces of clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered. They range in date from the 17th-18th centuries.

Potential and Recommendations

The clay pipe is of limited potential but provides some dating evidence and indications of smoking at the site.

No further work is required. The material can be discarded.

Metal Finds

Introduction

One other find weighing 47g was recovered.

Results

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
014	iron	Chain, oval links, encrusted	1	47	

Provenance

The metal find was recovered from a pit fill (014).

Discussion

A short length of iron chain, made of small oval links, was recovered. The piece is corroded and encrusted.

Potential and Recommendations

The other find is of limited potential.

No further work is required. The material can be discarded.

Context Date Summary

The dating in the following table is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Spot dates

Cxt	Date AD	(Century	Comments
014	18th		Based on 1 clay pipe
030	18th		Based on clay pipe

References

ClfA, 2020 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Davey, P, 1981 Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations. *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* **4**, 65-88

Lincolnshire County Council, 2019 *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook*. Available at: <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/1073/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook> (rev ed)

Abbreviations

ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

No. Number

Wt(g) Weight (grams)

APPENDIX D
OASIS SUMMARY DETAILS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: withamar1-431856

Project details

Project name	Trial Trench Evaluation on land to the rear of 8 High Street, Holbeach, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	A single trial was excavated at 8 High Street, Holbeach, Lincolnshire, on the proposed site of a pair of semi-detached house. The site lies close to the west of end of All Saints parish church, on the opposite side of Church. The trench revealed no evidence of significant archaeological deposits. Thick silt deposits occupied the lower levels of the trench, while fragmentary remains of late post medieval housing was revealed in the upper levels of the trench. Disturbance from modern services and from demolition of the earlier housing was in evidence.
Project dates	Start: 21-07-2021 End: 21-07-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC: 2021.80 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	HOHS21 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPES Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND HOLBEACH Land to the Rear of 8 High Street
Postcode	PE12 7DU

Study area 200 Square metres
 Site coordinates TF 35948 24780 52.803066755063 0.016881413895 52 48 11 N 000 01 00 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Witham Archaeology Ltd
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator Russell Trimble
 Project director/manager Russell Trimble
 Project supervisor Russell Trimble
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body Roffe's Transport Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient The Collection, Danes Terrace, Lincoln LN2 1LT
 Physical Archive ID LCNCC: 2021.80
 Physical Contents "Ceramics","Metal"
 Digital Archive recipient The Collection, Danes Terrace, Lincoln LN2 1LT
 Digital Archive ID LCNCC: 2021.80
 Digital Contents "Ceramics","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
 Paper Archive recipient The Collection, Danes Terrace, Lincoln LN2 1LT
 Paper Archive ID LCNCC: 2021.80
 Paper Contents "Ceramics","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land to the rear of 8 High Street, Holbeach, Lincolnshire. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
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