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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND AT 55 MAIN STREET,  
GEDNEY DYKE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(GMS01)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



Grid L13029  
Source L17763  
L17764  
Mon L120474  
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ON LAND AT 55 MAIN STREET,  
GEDNEY DYKE,  
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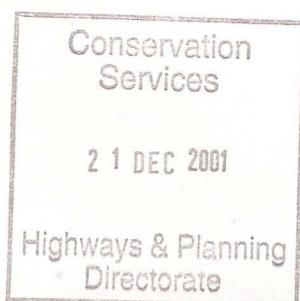
Work Undertaken For  
Mr S .E .King

Report Compiled by  
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons) PIFA

December 2001

National Grid Reference: TF 4131 2617  
Planning Application No: H06/1220/99  
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC 2001.120

A.P.S. Report No:173/01



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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development on land at 55 Main Street, Gedney Dyke, Lincolnshire as the investigation area lies immediately adjacent to medieval saltern mounds and the Roman Bank medieval seabank.*

*During the course of the watching brief an undated post hole and a dyke were identified cut into marine alluvium. The dyke had been backfilled and artefacts of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered from the fills. No medieval deposits or features were encountered during the course of the investigation.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Archaeological Watching brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as '*as a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operations carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed*' (IFA 1997).

### 2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (H06/1220/99), for the construction of a dwelling and garage, was submitted to South Holland District Council. The Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, considered the proposed development to lie within an area of archaeological sensitivity and recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr. King to undertake the

watching brief on the 21<sup>st</sup> May 2001, in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Lincolnshire County Council Assistant Archaeology Officer.

### 2.3 Topography, Geology and Soils

Gedney Dyke is located 16km east of Spalding in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place near the centre of the village, on the north side of Main Street at National Grid Reference TF 4131 2617.

The site lies on low-lying land in the fens of South Lincolnshire at approximately 4m OD. The ground slopes gently from the northeast to southwest. Local soils are the Wisbech Association, calcareous coarse silty soils developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

No archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric or Romano-British periods have been recorded at Gedney Dyke. However, the prehistoric landscape is likely to be buried by several metres of flood deposits in this area. Similarly evidence for activity of Romano-British date may be buried beneath alluvial deposits.

Gedney Dyke itself is not mentioned in the Domesday survey. However, the village of Gedney is referred to as *Gadenai* (Foster and Longley 1976), an Old English term meaning 'Gaeda's island of land' (Cameron 1998). Gedney Dyke would appear to be a satellite of Gedney, originating as the sea receded (Robinson & Robinson 1981), though the precise date of this is unknown.

The earliest positively identified archaeological remains in proximity to Gedney Dyke are the earthworks of Roman



## Bank and saltern mounds.

Roman Bank, misnamed by antiquarians, is a medieval seabank. The earliest reference to the seabank is from 1182-8 in which a charter states that Ranulph, chaplain of Sibsey, was to repair 'half a perch' of sea bank in consideration for land given to him by Prior Garinus of Spalding (Hallam 1954, 4). Other early references show holders of 'bovates' (c. 20 acres of arable land) responsible for the repair of the bank. The association of 'bovates' with the seabank suggests a possible pre-Norman conquest origin (*ibid*, 5). Several medieval salterns are located around the village of Gedney Dyke, notably immediately to the north of the development area (Figure 2).

The traditional method of saltmaking in the area relied on the tide flowing over sandacres from which the salt-makers would collect the salt-saturated sand. Their location outside of the seabank suggests an early date. The Domesday Survey (1086) records salterns around Fleet pre-dating the conquest (Foster and Longley 1976, 19), and this may suggest a similar dating for the salterns at Gedney Dyke. Certainly the Roman Bank appears to have been the general seabank by the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

Medieval finds in Gedney Dyke include a silver, short cross penny of Henry III (1216-1272 AD) though the precise location of this find is unknown (South Holland Parish Records).

Medieval ceramics were also recovered during the digging of a dyke in 1975 c.1km to the northeast of the village.

The extant remains of a post-medieval, six-sailed tower windmill are found in the village.

## 3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), was to record and interpret archaeological features exposed during the groundworks. The objectives were to determine the form, function, spatial arrangement, date and sequence of any archaeological remains.

## 4. METHODS

Following topsoil stripping, foundation trenches were excavated, using a mechanical excavator fitted with an 800mm wide, toothed bucket to varying depths between 0.80m and 1.40m. The sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical to identify archaeological deposits. Where identified, deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Spoil heaps were monitored and searched by trowel to recover artefactual material which may assist with the interpretation of the site. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A plan of the footings and the features revealed was produced at a scale of 1:50. Recording of the deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard APS practice.

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating (Appendix 3).

A summary of all contexts, with



interpretations, appears as Appendix 2.

Contexts are described below with the numbers assigned in the field shown in bold and brackets.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, three phases of deposits were recognised:

- 5.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits
- 5.2 Phase 2: Undated deposits
- 5.3 Phase 3: Modern deposits

### 5.1 Phase 1 - Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the course of the watching brief consisted of a loose, light brown silt and fine sand containing occasional marine shell fragments (002) and represented an alluvial deposit.

### 5.2 Phase 2 Undated deposits

A rectangular cut (011) (Figure 3), 0.26m long x 0.17m wide and 0.15m deep with steep, vertical sides and a concave base was identified as a post hole. The feature was filled by a loose, light grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments (010).

### 5.3 Phase 3 Modern deposits

Cut into the alluvium (002) was a linear east-west oriented feature (003) (Figures 3 and 5) greater than 19m long, 5m wide and 1m deep. Only the northern side of the cut was exposed and was shown to be steeply sloping. The cut was identified as a dyke. A loose, light grey clayey silt (007) containing occasional pea gravel, shell and charcoal fragments represented the earliest fill of the

dyke exposed and was identified as natural infilling. Bone and ceramic building material fragments were recovered from the fill. Overlying (007) were a series of dumped and backfilled deposits; (004), (005), (006), (008) and (009) (Appendix 2).

Pottery and ceramic building material of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from (005). The deposits represented the backfilling and levelling of the dyke.

The final deposit encountered was a 0.38m thick, loose, dark grey clayey silt topsoil (001).

## 6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 deposits were represented by an alluvial layer (002) identified throughout the foundation trenches and which is likely to represent marine inundation.

Phase 2 consisted of a post hole cut (011) which appeared to be for an upright, vertical post. Unfortunately no dating material was retrieved from the fill.

Phase 3 deposits consisted of a large dyke (003) which, after a period of natural infilling through flooding and general inwash (007) was deliberately backfilled. Several episodes of dumping and backfilling took place; (004), (005), (006), (008) and (009). The finds recovered from the backfilling of the dyke indicate that this occurred no earlier than the 19<sup>th</sup> century, however, this does not preclude an earlier date for the cutting of the dyke, perhaps connected with early post-medieval land reclamation.

The large size of the dyke, extending across over fifty percent of the site, may suggest that any medieval or earlier activity was removed during the cutting of the dyke.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations during groundworks for a new residential development at 55 Main Street, Gedney Dyke, Lincolnshire were undertaken as the site lay adjacent to medieval saltern mounds and the Roman Bank seabank.

A dyke cut of probable post-medieval date and an undated post hole were identified during the investigation. No evidence of salt making or medieval activity was encountered.

The nature of the soils exposed would suggest that few paleo-environmental indicators (seeds, wood, shells *etc.*) would survive, other than through charring, though other indicators such as bone and shell would be preserved.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. S. E. King who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone of APS and this report was edited by Steve Malone and Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the relevant Parish files held by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone  
Site Supervisor: Steve Thomson  
Illustration: Mark Dymond and Steve Thomson  
Finds Processing : Denise Buckley  
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Post-excavation Analyst: Steve Thomson

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (eds), 1976, *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

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Robinson F.W., and B.A., 1981, *History of Long Sutton and District* 263-268

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



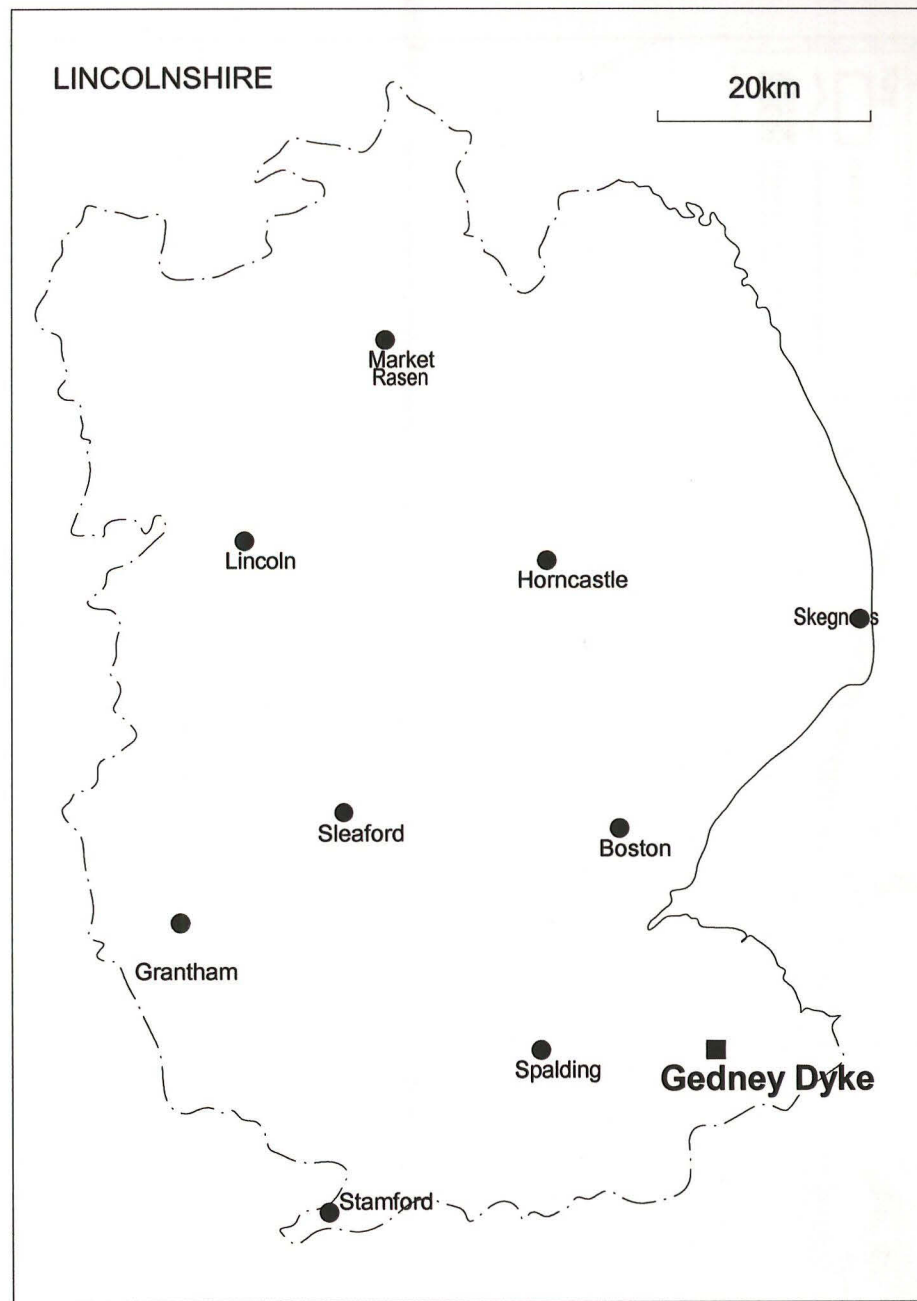
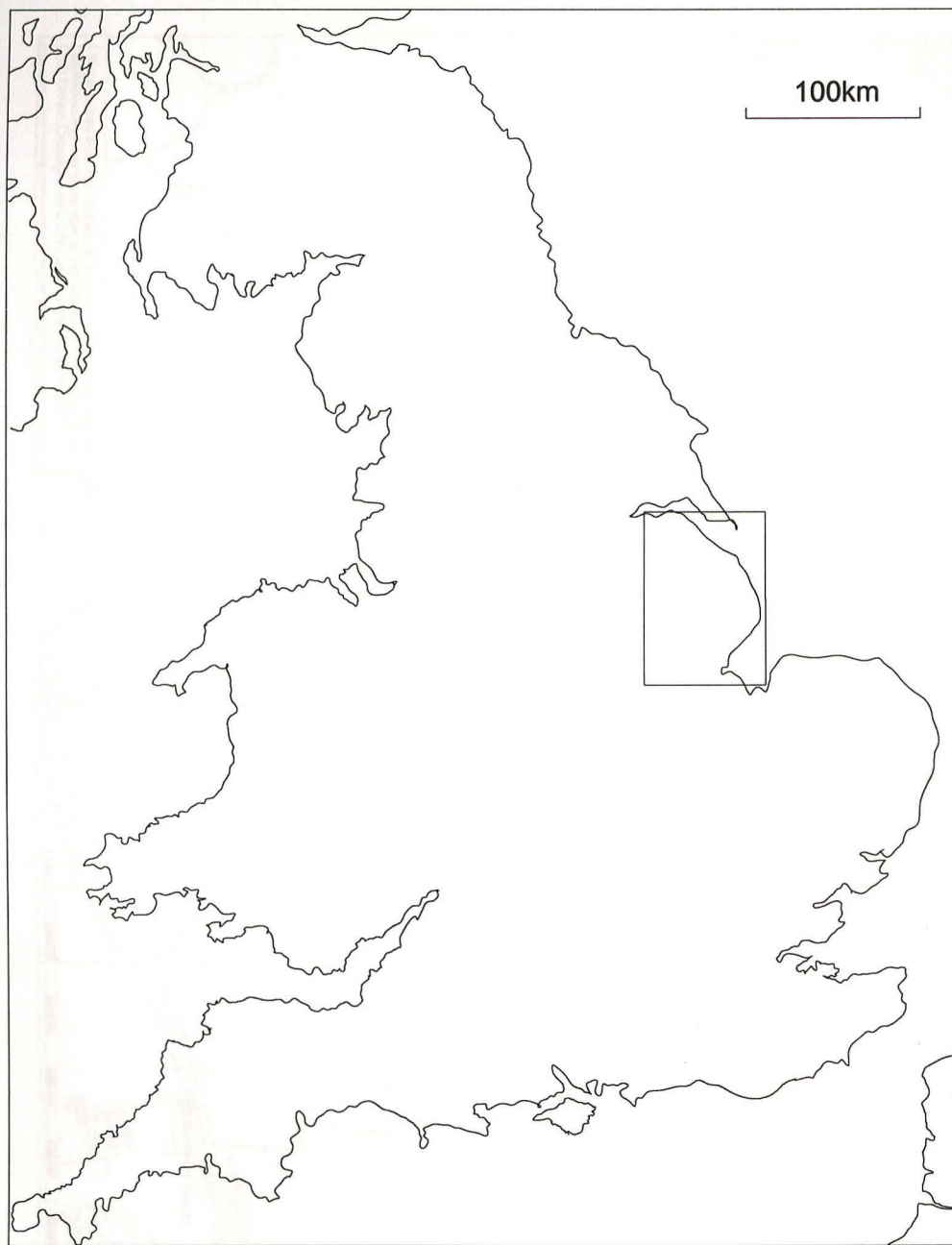


Figure 1 General Location Plan

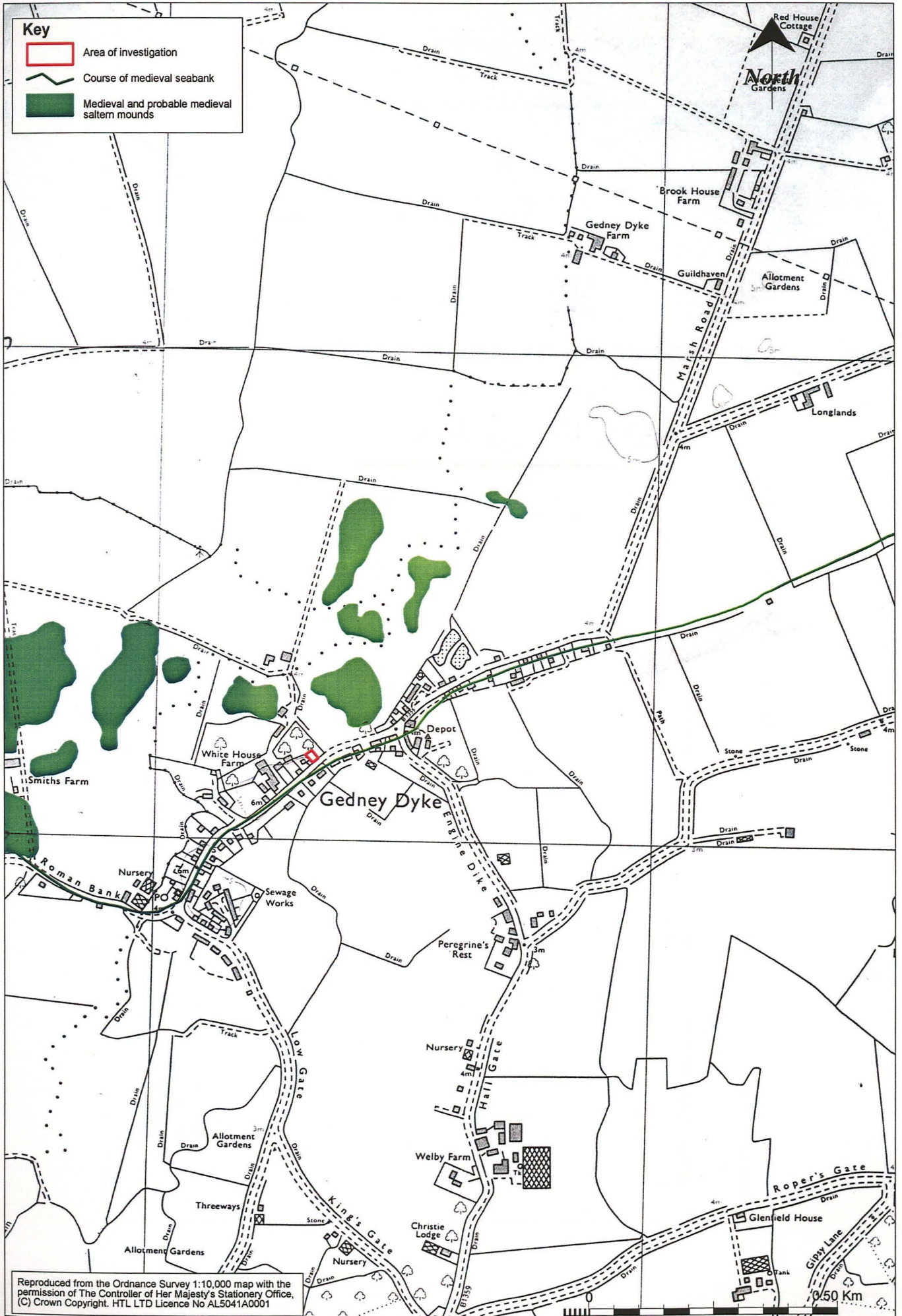


Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting



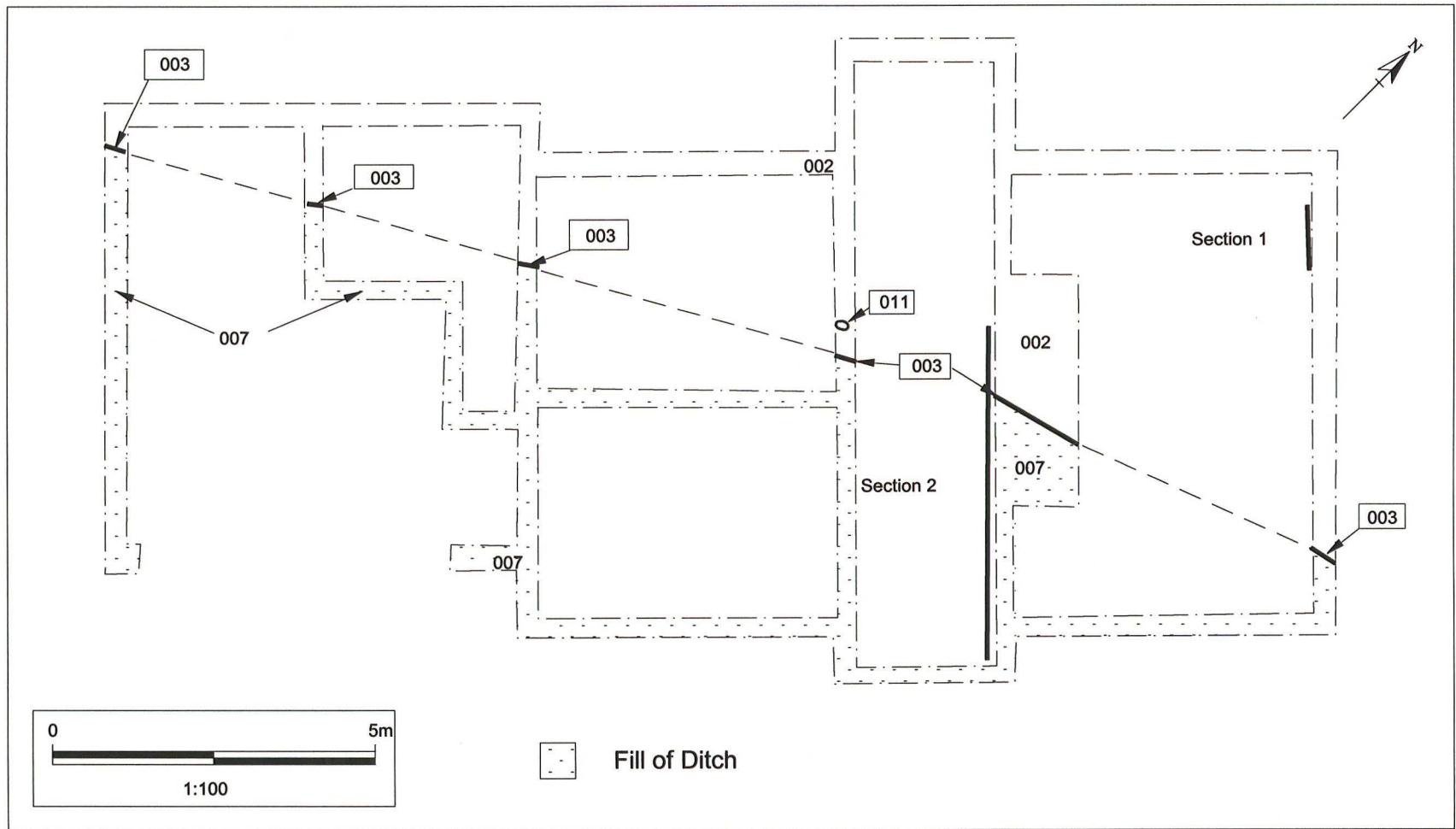


Figure 3 - Plan of footings and features

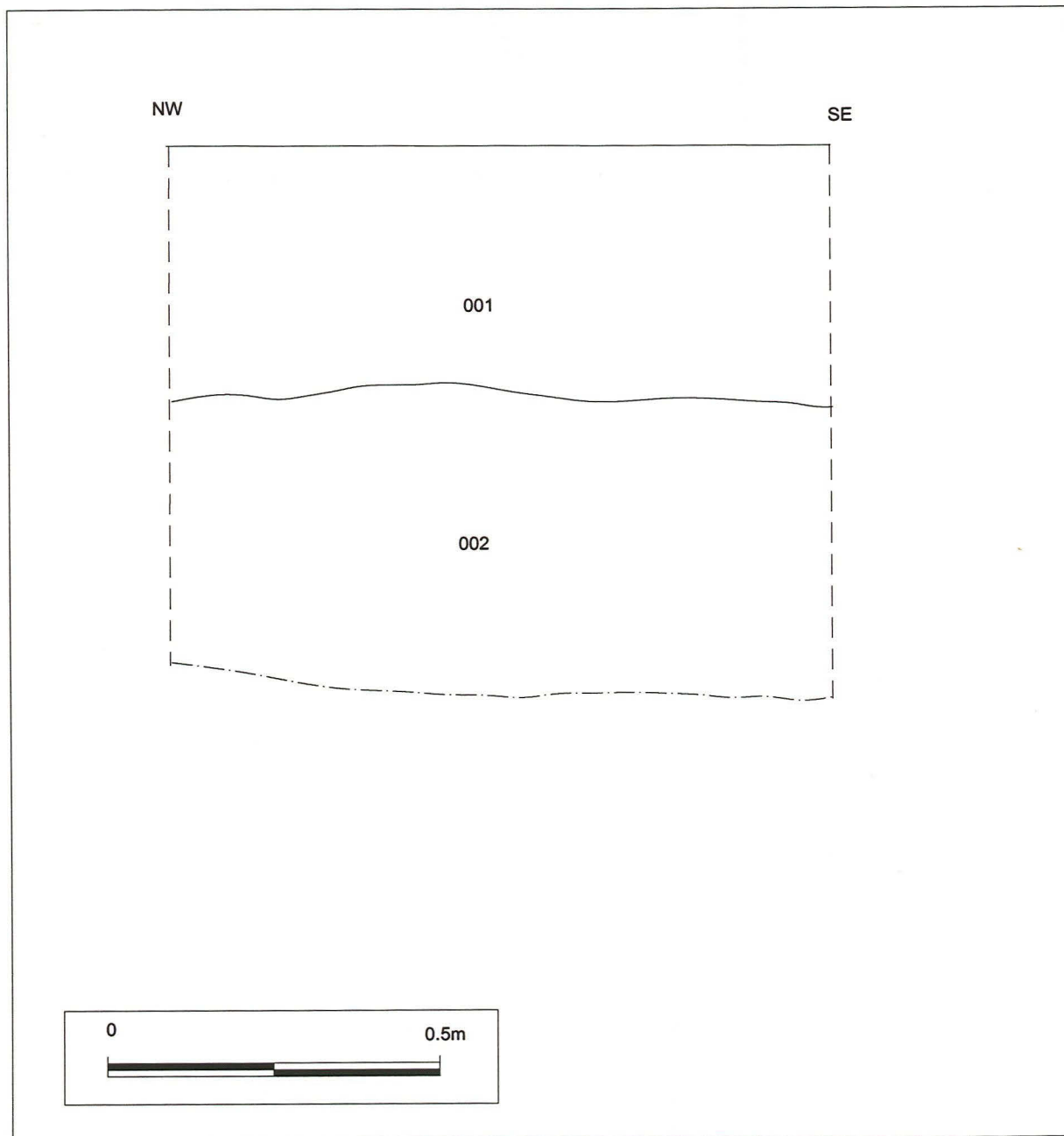


Figure 4 - Section 1



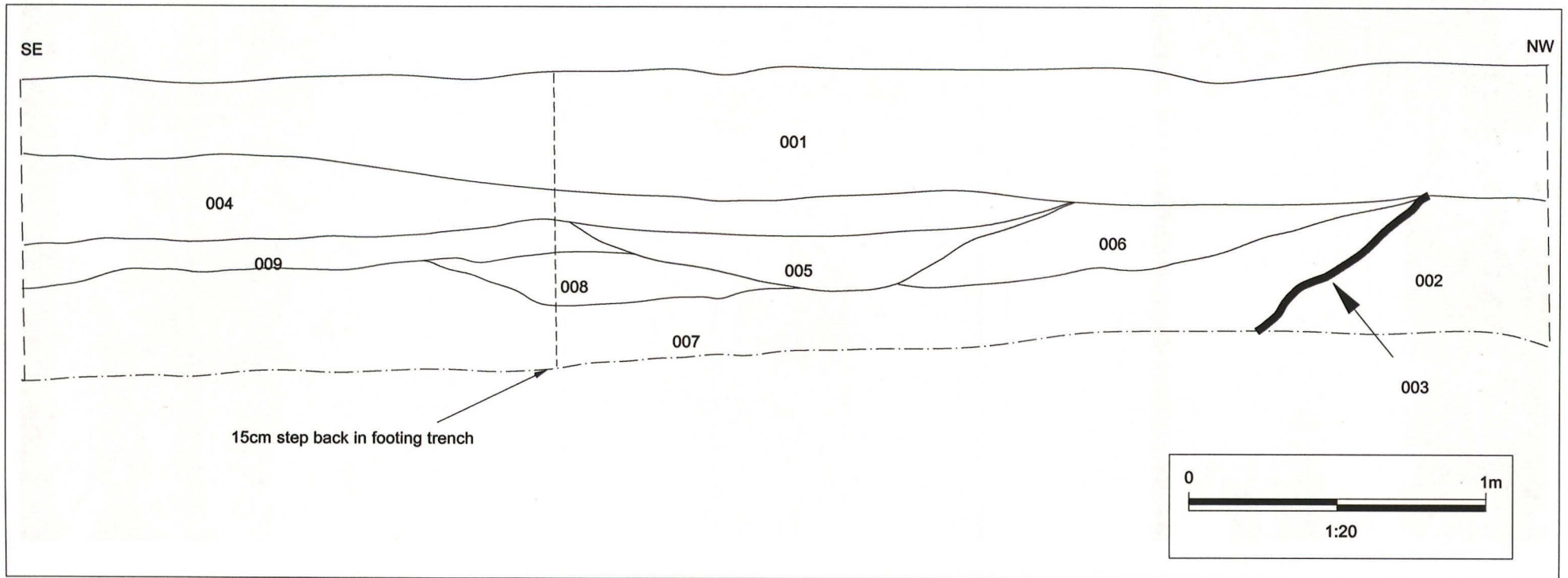


Figure 5 - Section 2





Plate 1 General view  
of site during  
groundworks



Plate 2 Section 1,  
looking southwest



Plate 3 Section 2,  
dyke cut, looking  
southwest



**Appendix 1**

**LAND AT  
55 MAIN STREET,  
GEDNEY DYKE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR  
MR. KING**

**BY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES  
Institute of Field Archaeologists'  
Registered Organisation No. 21**

**MAY 2001**

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## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of a bungalow and garage on land at 55 Main Street, Gedney Dyke, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying immediately adjacent to the medieval seabank in an area with abundant remains of medieval saltmaking activities.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with construction of a bungalow and garage on land at 55 Main Street, Gedney Dyke, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 4131 2617.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

## 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Gedney Dyke is located 16km east of Spalding in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place near the centre of the village, on the north side of Main Street at National Grid Reference TF 4131 2617.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H06/1220/99) was submitted to South Holland District Council for construction of a bungalow and garage. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies on low-lying land in the fens of South Lincolnshire at approximately 4m OD. Local soils are the Wisbech Association, calcareous coarse silty soils developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity in the area is scarce. The prehistoric land surface lies several metres below a series of later flood deposits. The marshland stabilised during the Romano-British period, allowing agricultural and salt making activities to commence but finds of Romano-British material are also often at some depth indicating that the Roman land surface may also be buried.
- 6.2 Gedney Dyke lies on the Roman Bank sea bank, originating in late Saxon times. The development site lies on land immediately adjacent to, but outside of, the seabank in an area containing abundant remains of medieval saltmaking activities.



## AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
  - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## SITE OPERATIONS

### 8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

### 8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
  - the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 **POST-EXCAVATION**

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.



## 11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

## 12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

## 13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

## 14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

## 15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

## 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor (APS) in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **INSURANCES**

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 **COPYRIGHT**

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 Soils and their use in Eastern England, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13



## Appendix 2

### Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1,2	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional gravel and ceramic building material fragments	Topsoil
002	1,2	Loose, light brown silt and fine sand containing occasional marine shell	Alluvium
003	2	Linear cut, greater than 14m long and 5m wide, oriented east-west and over 1m deep.	Drainage ditch
004	2	Firm, mottled grey and light brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal fragments.	Fill of 003
005	2	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing frequent ash and charcoal fragments	Fill of 003
006	2	Loose, mid grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal fragments and pea gravel.	Fill of 003
007	2	Loose, light grey clayey silt containing occasional shell, charcoal fragments and pea gravel	Fill of 003
008	2	Firm, light brownish yellow fine sand and silt	Fill of 003
009	2	Firm, mid grey clayey silt containing occasional gravel and charcoal fragments.	Fill of 003
010	-	Loose, light grey clayey silt, containing occasional charcoal flecks and shell fragments.	Fill of 011
011	-	Rectangular cut, 0.26m x 0.17m and 0.15m deep. Vertical sides with concave base and aligned east-west.	Post hole

### Appendix 3

#### THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall  
and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001). The pottery was coded according to the Lincolnshire type series. A total of 5 fragments of pottery weighing 61g was recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (001), alluvium (002), the fills of a drainage ditch (004), (005), (007) and a posthole (010), with the majority of the items recovered from the ditch.

Most of the pottery is likely to have been made in Staffordshire.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Pottery of broadly the 19<sup>th</sup> century dominates the assemblage and there are no datable artefacts earlier than the 18<sup>th</sup> century. In addition to the pottery, glass, brick, industrial residue and animal bones were recovered.

Context	Description	Fabric Code	Number	Weight (g)	Context Date
001	creamware, plate rim, late 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	CRMWARE	1	13	late 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	iron smithing slag, late post-medieval		1	25	
002	handmade brick, post-medieval		2	136	post-medieval
004	glazed stoneware, hollow vessel	LSTON	1	11	19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
005	green and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	LPM	1	4	19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	glazed earthenware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	LPM	1	10	
	red painted earthenware, black glazed, ?pancheon, ?early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	BL	1	23	
	handmade brick, post-medieval		1	149	
	press mould glass bottle, cork neck		1	211	
007	fired clay/handmade brick, extremely abraded		1	120	
	cattle sized bone, ?calcaneus		1	24	
010	unidentified bone		1	<1	
TOTAL	ALL ITEMS		13	727g	



The complete glass bottle from (004) bears the embossed trademark:

WOODWARD  
CHEMIST  
LONDON

and a puntmark of a 3 within a circle.

A piece of very abraded handmade brick was recovered from (007). This is possibly of medieval date but is an isolated, and very worn, piece, which suggests that it perhaps entered the area in manuring scatter.

#### **Condition**

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems although the bone from (007) is chalky. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

#### **Documentation**

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Gedney which are the subjects of reports. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the village and its vicinity. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### **Potential**

As an essentially late post-medieval group the assemblage has limited local potential. However, it does indicate occupation of 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date on the site or in very close proximity. Additionally, the absence of artefacts earlier than the 18<sup>th</sup> century would suggest that archaeological remains prior to this date were not disturbed by the development or, more probably, do not occur on the site.

#### **References**

Slowikowski, A., 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 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Early Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period AD 410-650
<b>Fill</b>	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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Late Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period AD 850-1066
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Middle Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period AD 650-850
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 11 Context records
- 3 Sheets of scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheets
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 6 Bags 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:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 1HQ

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.

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number:

LCNCC 2001.120

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

GMS01

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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