

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION STAGE 1
(NON-INTRUSIVE INVESTIGATION)
FOR DEVELOPMENT AT
NORTH ROAD, GEDNEY HILL,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GHN03)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION STAGE 1
(NON-INTRUSIVE INVESTIGATION)
FOR DEVELOPMENT AT
NORTH ROAD, GEDNEY HILL,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GHN03)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr S Kennally

Report Compiled by
James Snee BSc. (Hons)

October 2003

National Grid Reference: TF 3415 1221
Planning Application Number: H07/0159/03

Conservation
Services

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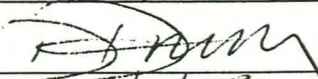

Highways & Planning
Directorate



A.P.S. Report No: 180/03

Quality Control
North Road, Gedney Hill,
Lincolnshire
GHN03

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1. SUMMARY

As part of a first stage evaluation a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey, aerial photographic assessment and topographical survey was undertaken in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at North Road, Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 3415 1221).

The assessment has identified evidence of Romano-British to later activity occurring within the assessment area.

Evidence from aerial photographs and geophysical survey has identified linear features traversing the site, which although undated, are probably Romano-British in date.

Medieval remains are generally absent from the assessment area as through much of this period the vicinity was fen, perhaps used as pasture. Medieval settlement remains are likely to be concentrated in village centres.

Much of the area remained agricultural land throughout the post-medieval period, although during the 19th century the number of dwellings increased and sites such as windmills are noted.

Topographical survey identified a number of naturally formed ridges and hollows, and it is believed that these are the remains of roddons (levees of former saltmarsh creeks), on which the archaeological features appear to be grouped.

At the time of the walkover survey the site was unsuitable for fieldwalking.

Cartographic evidence suggests that the

proposed development area has remained as open ground, although was previously parcelled into smaller lots.

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, and relative quality; and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (H07/0159/03) has been submitted to South Holland District Council for change of use of agricultural land to fishing lakes including new access, parking area and construction of earth bunds on land at North Road, Gedney Hill.

An archaeological evaluation is required to assist in the determination of the planning application.

As the first stage of the evaluation the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, advised that data collation, aerial photographic assessment, topographic survey, and geophysical survey should be undertaken in order to determine the archaeological implications of the proposed development at the site.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by G.R. Merchant on behalf of Mr S Kennally, to undertake the first stage of the evaluation, in accordance with a specification (Appendix 1) approved by the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. The work was undertaken in October 2003.

2.3 Site Location

Gedney Hill is located 15km southeast of Spalding and 12km west of Wisbech in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire (Figure 1).

The site is located north of the village, bounded to the east by North Road and to the west by West Drove, centred on National Grid Reference TF 3415 1221 (Figure 2). The site is a rectangular block of land approximately 4ha in extent.

2.4 Topography and Geology

The site lies in the fenland at approximately 2m OD. Soils at the site are coarse silty calcareous soils of the Wisbech Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361). These soils overlie a drift geology of marine alluvium (generally sandy silt, sand and clay) which in turn seals a solid geology of Upper Jurassic clays (BGS 1992).

3. AIMS

The aim of the first stage evaluation is to gather sufficient information to allow the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present in the proposed development area.

4. METHODS

4.1 Data Collection

Data collection was undertaken to enable an effective assessment of the archaeological setting of the site and the immediate surrounding area, and involved the examination of all available primary and secondary sources relevant to Gedney Hill. These sources consisted of:

- Historical documents held in the Lincolnshire Archives Office
- Enclosure, tithe, parish, and other maps and plans, held in the Lincolnshire Archives Office
- Ordnance Survey maps
- Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record
- Parish files held by HTL
- Secondary sources, in the form of periodical articles and books, held by the Lincolnshire Archives Office, Lincolnshire Library and Heritage Lincolnshire

This research was supplemented by a field visit, undertaken to assess the current ground conditions, land-use patterns, and to ascertain the presence of any surface finds of an archaeological character, and of features that might indicate the presence of archaeological remains. The results of the archival and field examinations were committed to scale plans of the area (Figure 2).

Geotechnical information was not obtained for this report.

4.2 Topographic Survey

Topographical survey allows an accurate, measured record to be made of earthwork remains, aiding the understanding and interpretation of the features.

The survey was undertaken using a Geodolite Total Station EDM. The survey was located with reference to features identified on current Ordnance Survey maps and all recorded levels within the survey were related to Ordnance Survey datum heights.

A photographic record of the earthwork remains was compiled.

4.3 Aerial Photographic Assessment

The aerial photographic study of the site allowed the identification and accurate mapping of the archaeological, recent and associated natural features within and around the site.

Photographic prints at Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP), National Monuments Record, Swindon (NMRAP) and, where relevant, other collections were examined to interpret all archaeological, recent, and major natural features within, and at least 100m beyond, the boundaries of the assessment area. Photo interpretation was carried out following procedures defined by Palmer and Cox (1993).

Detailed methodologies are included in the full report (Appendix 2)

4.4 Geophysical Survey

The geophysical survey of the site

comprised a programme of magnetic susceptibility mapping. This technique enables large areas to be investigated and the results facilitate the identification of the likely archaeological potential of the site.

The entire area of the site was subject to magnetic susceptibility mapping in order to identify variations in the magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil. Readings were taken at 10m intervals and areas of enhanced magnetic activity were shown on a series of computer generated plots allowing the identification of areas which might require further detailed survey.

Detailed methodologies are included in the full report (Appendix 3)

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical Evidence

Gedney Hill is believed to be a daughter settlement of Gedney, growing up following the enclosure and reclamation of the wetlands in 1241 (Hallam 1965) and linked to the parent settlement by a drove (Owen 1984).

The earliest record of the hamlet was a grant of a chantry, made by Margaret de Roos, in 1346 (Hallam 1965).

In 1411 the Abbot of Crowland established the Gedney Hill charity, which in 1524 was intended for the maintenance of a priest. After the Reformation the charity was altered to provide more general assistance to the parish, including repairing the roads and the church and poor relief (Wills 1980).

The diocesan return of 1563 records

Gedney Fen End chapel and hamlet as part of the Deanary of Holland, with a population of 32 households (approximately 144 people) (Hodgett 1975).

A document in the parish chest details work done in 1614 by inhabitants of the parish to repair the South Ea bank (Wills 1980). The South Ea was a tributary of the River Nene, which was again repaired at the order of the commissioners of sewers in 1617, although there is no specific record of workmen coming from Gedney Hill (Wheeler 1896).

The churchyard has previously been described as 'an eminence' on which the population of the parish sheltered during floods in 1764 and 1771 (Wills 1980).

In 1805, Gedney Hill parish was fined £40 for failing to provide two men for the militia. The population at this time was approximately 265 people. This figure rose to a high of 569 in 1851, and then fell for the remainder of the 19th century to 323 in 1901. The 20th century saw the population of the parish rising again to 467 in 1976 (Wills 1980). These fluctuations in population would almost certainly have resulted in the construction and abandonment of dwellings across the parish.

5.2 Cartographic Evidence

Armstrong's map of 1779 (Figure 3), is large scale and shows very little detail, however it does show the slightly meandering course of Gedney Drove, probably the precursor of North Road, and indicates that the site area was prone to flooding in the winter months. This would lessen the likelihood that the land was under the plough at this time, and it may

have been used for grazing.

Bryant's 1828 map of Lincolnshire (Figure 4) is more detailed but still does not show individual fields. It does, however, show a more detailed road layout. Gedney Hill Gate, a straight road approximately midway between the two main drains (Fleet River and Gedney Drain) heads northeast towards Gedney, whilst West Drove serves the west of the village before looping back to Gedney Hill Gate. The site of the proposed development falls between these two roads and is open ground.

The 1906, 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (6inch to the mile) (Figure 5) shows the site of the present investigation between the two roads named above. The land is clearly enclosed by drains and probably suitable for agriculture. No buildings are shown on the site.

The 1958 Ordnance Survey map (6inch to the mile) (Figure 6) shows essentially the same as the 2nd edition. The 1981 Ordnance Survey map (1:10000) shows North Road, as the name of the former Gedney Hill Gate, and shows a building located in the southeast corner of the field.

5.4 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds are held in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and other secondary sources were examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within the assessment area are collated in Table 1 and located on Figure 2. Map codes are shown in brackets in the text.

Map Code	SMR Ref.	Description	National Grid Reference
1	20454	Undated cropmarks, linear features and enclosures.	TF 3350 1220
2	20510	Undated cropmarks, linear features and enclosures.	TF 3500 1250
3	20516	Undated cropmarks, double and single ditched linear features.	TF 3480 1275
4	20523	Undated cropmarks, double ditch linear feature.	TF 3465 1270
5	20524	Undated cropmarks, linear features.	TF 3395 1195
6	20527	Medieval settlement.	TF 3390 1125
7	22255	Undated cropmarks, extensive complex of linear features and enclosures.	TF 3300 1180
8	22284	Post-medieval tower mill.	TF 3338 1165
9	22289	Roman coin.	TF 3440 1120
10	22290	Medieval churchyard cross.	TF 3386 1126
11	22291	Roman coin.	TF 3390 1140
12	22295	Possible site of Romano-British settlement.	TF 3380 1120
13	22297	Medieval church.	TF 3386 1126
14	23690	Undated earthworks, linear features and mounds.	TF 3406 1155
15	23715	Modern traditional finger signpost.	TF 3312 1180

Prehistoric Archaeology

There is currently no evidence for archaeological activity within the assessment area, although it is believed that a general low level of prehistoric activity took place in the wider region. The Early Prehistoric landscape is now covered by several meters of marine sediments. By the Late Iron Age the general area had a low-level presence, chiefly for the purpose of salt making.

Romano-British Archaeology

Evidence of Romano-British settlement and agriculture exist predominantly in the form of cropmarks. Although these are

undated, they are generally believed to be Roman in date.

To the west of the site are several groups of cropmarks, including linear features, probably ditches or field boundaries (1), drove roads (16) and an extensive complex of roads, field systems and enclosures that possibly indicate the location of a settlement (7).

Traversing the site and extending south towards Gedney Hill village is a group of linear cropmarks (5), believed to be Romano-British, including a double ditched feature interpreted as a drove.

Further single and double linear cropmarks have been identified to the east of the site

(2, 3, 4 & 17), these are believed to be part of a network of Romano-British droves, focussing on a point within Gedney Hill village. It has therefore been suggested that Gedney Hill is the location of a Romano-British settlement. However, the only Roman find to be retrieved from the village to date has been a bronze sestertius of Marcus Aurelius (11). A 2nd century bronze coin was found at Mole drove, just outside the village (9), and there are reports of Roman coins being found in the parish (Phillips 1970).

Saxon Archaeology

There is no archaeological evidence for any settlement in Gedney Hill during the Saxon period, it is likely that settlement at this time was concentrated around the parent settlement of Gedney.

Medieval Archaeology

The presence of a medieval settlement in Gedney Hill (6) is indicated by the 14th century date for the initial building of Holy Trinity Church (13). Although restored in 1897, the tower retains most of its original perpendicular features, and the interior also includes a set of possible 15th century wooden posts supporting nave arches (Pevsner & Harris 1984).

A group of undated earthworks located on the northeast side of the village (14) may be medieval in origin, suggesting the village has either shrunk or shifted its location.

Post-medieval Archaeology

The landscape of Gedney Hill parish is dominated by the drainage dykes and canalised rivers that are remaining legacy of 18th and 19th century drainage

operations. The only significant post-medieval building is a 19th century tower mill to the southwest of the site.

Modern Archaeology

The majority of the houses and farm buildings in the area of investigation are modern, and a traditional finger signpost (15) survives to the southwest of the site.

Previous Archaeological Intervention

Two watching briefs have been undertaken in Gedney Hill village (Ferrante di Ruffano 2001 & 2002), neither revealed any significant archaeological remains.

5.5 Walkover & Topographic Survey

The site was visited on 24th October 2003 to assess the potential of the area to contain archaeological features, to note any constraints to further work and to undertake a survey any significant topographic features. The results of the survey are depicted on Figure 7.

The proposed development area is open ground with a covering of close cropped rough grass, although bare patches of soil were also observed. In the northwest corner was a group of parked vehicles and a former bonfire, which rendered an area of approximately 298m² inaccessible for further work.

A number of irregular rises and hollows were recorded. These were more pronounced in the northern half of the field.

On the east side of the field was an approximately northeast-southwest oriented ridge, up to 1.71m OD in height, and falling to the northwest to

approximately 0.90m OD. A lower ridge (1.41m OD) of similar alignment was observed to the west with a 1.20m high bank running northwest-southeast between the two. Smaller, partial banks on the northwest and southwest edges of the field suggest that the undulations are part of a larger pattern, of which fragments could be observed in adjacent fields.

All of these ridges, banks and hollows are believed to be natural in origin. Those features in the eastern half of the site correspond well with the soil marks indicating roddons (silt levees from defunct water courses), and it is probable that the other topographical features on the site are of similar origin.

The proposed development area is bounded on the northwest by a slight embankment planted with young trees beyond which lies West Drove. The northeast and southwest boundaries are marked by drainage ditches and the southeast boundary by a tree lined ditch adjacent to North Road.

No services were observed within the proposed development area.

As the site is overgrown, it is, at present, unsuitable for fieldwalking.

5.6 Aerial Photographic Assessment

The aerial photographic assessment of mapped a number of roddon-based ditches within the Development Area and a greater extent was mapped to provide context. The information confirms that published in 1970 (Phillips) and now the natural background has been added.

The Development Area was used as pasture in 1946 and 1948 on which dates

the archaeological ditches had not been ploughed. Since conversion to arable no features have been photographed within the Development Area and those adjacent have been recorded with fuzzy edges suggestive of their being cut and spread by ploughing. Similar destruction may also have occurred to features within the Development Area (Figure 8).

Detailed results and illustrations are given in the full report (Appendix 2)

5.7 Geophysical Survey

The readings were generally very low, but a number of areas of enhanced susceptibility were recorded.

No clear patterning was determined from the survey. It is possible that the linear feature recorded from the aerial photographs may be represented together with another possible area of enhanced magnetic susceptibility, although the results are not clear. Other areas of enhanced magnetic susceptibility are probably related to modern activity on the site (Figure 9).

Detailed results and illustrations are given in the full report (Appendix 3)

6. CONSTRAINTS

6.1 Heritage Constraints

No Scheduled Ancient Monuments protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979) fall within the assessment area.

No significant historic buildings, listed and consequently protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas)

Act of 1990, fall within the assessment area.

All other archaeological and historical building remains within the assessment area are therefore protected only through the implementation of PPG16 (DoE 1990) and PPG15 (DoE 1994).

6.2 Other Constraints

No specific checks were carried out to determine the presence of services (gas, water, electricity, *etc.*) across the site. No services were identified within the proposed development area during the field surveys.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria used to assess the significance of the remains present within the assessment area were adopted from the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* (Department of the Environment 1990, Annex 4; see Appendix 4).

Period

Finds from the Romano-British period to the present day are known from within the Assessment Area. Undated, probable Romano-British linear features, believed to be boundary ditches and droves have been identified on and immediately to the south of the site, and probable Romano-British settlement has been identified to the south and west.

Medieval and early post-medieval remains are generally absent from within the assessment area as these would be concentrated in the village core. No

medieval or later features or artefacts have been reported from the proposed development area.

Rarity

Romano-British settlement, field and drove systems, as identified within the assessment area, are not rare locally and regionally, although they may contain rare or unusual features.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Gedney Hill area are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record. Cartographic and historical documents covering the proposed development site are currently held by Lincolnshire Archives.

This present report provides the first site-specific consideration of the archaeological and historical aspects of the proposed development of the site.

Group Value

Moderate group value is conferred by the presence of Romano-British drove and field systems on and adjacent to the site, and possible settlement sites in the assessment area.

Survival/Condition

The area of the proposed development appears to have been maintained as open pasture fields for a significant period, with only a short period of arable agriculture between 1948 and 1975. As such, archaeological features may be expected to survive in moderately good condition.

Fragility/Vulnerability

As the proposed development may impact into the natural geology, all archaeological deposits are at risk.

Diversity

High period diversity is represented by Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval remains and artefacts from within the assessment area.

Functional diversity is moderate and includes the remains of farms and settlement sites spanning several periods.

Potential

Potential is high for archaeological remains associated with Romano-British field systems and droves on the site and settlement in the vicinity of the site.

There is moderate to low potential for remains of later periods to be present.

There is moderate potential for waterlogged survival of palaeo-environmental or organic remains within the proposed development area, particularly away from the principal drains surrounding the site.

8. PREVIOUS IMPACTS

Past impact at the proposed development area is believed to be generally agricultural, principally within the last two centuries since enclosure. There is no suggestion of impact from services, although the owner (Mr Kennally) believes that there are land drains present.

9. DISCUSSION AND

CONCLUSIONS

A stage 1 evaluation of land at North Road, Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire, was undertaken in order to assist in the determination of the management of the archaeological resource of the proposed development site.

The data collection revealed that undated cropmarks, probably Romano-British ditches, have been recorded on the proposed development area. Although the topographic survey could not identify these features, it did locate a number of ridges believed to be roddons.

The significance of the topography should not be dismissed, however, as previous archaeological investigations in the fens have demonstrated the way in which Romano-British and later archaeological remains are grouped on and around roddons, which represent the main areas of high and dry ground.

An examination of the aerial photographs of the site (Appendix 2) shows a general correlation between the cropmark features and the higher silt levees. This is supported by the results of Geophysical survey (Appendix 3), although it has not identified any concentrated areas of settlement or industrial activity associated with these features.

In addition to features identified on the site of the proposed development, cropmarks and finds of probable Romano-British date are known from close to the site.

Medieval remains are generally absent from the assessment area as through much of this period the vicinity was fen, perhaps used as pasture. Medieval settlement remains are likely to be concentrated in

village centres.

Much of the area remained agricultural land throughout the post-medieval period, although during the 19th century the number of dwellings increased and sites such as windmills are noted.

At the time of the walkover survey the site was unsuitable for fieldwalking.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to thank Mr S Kennally who commissioned this report and analysis. This work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Denise Drury and Tom Lane. Access to the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record was kindly provided by Sarah Grundy. Thanks are also due to the staff of Lincolnshire Archives Office and Lincoln Central Library.

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13. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
DoE	Department of the Environment
HMSO	Her Majesty's Stationery Office
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LAO	Lincolnshire Archives Office
RCHM	Royal Commission on Historical Monuments
SAS	Soke Archaeological Services Ltd
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record

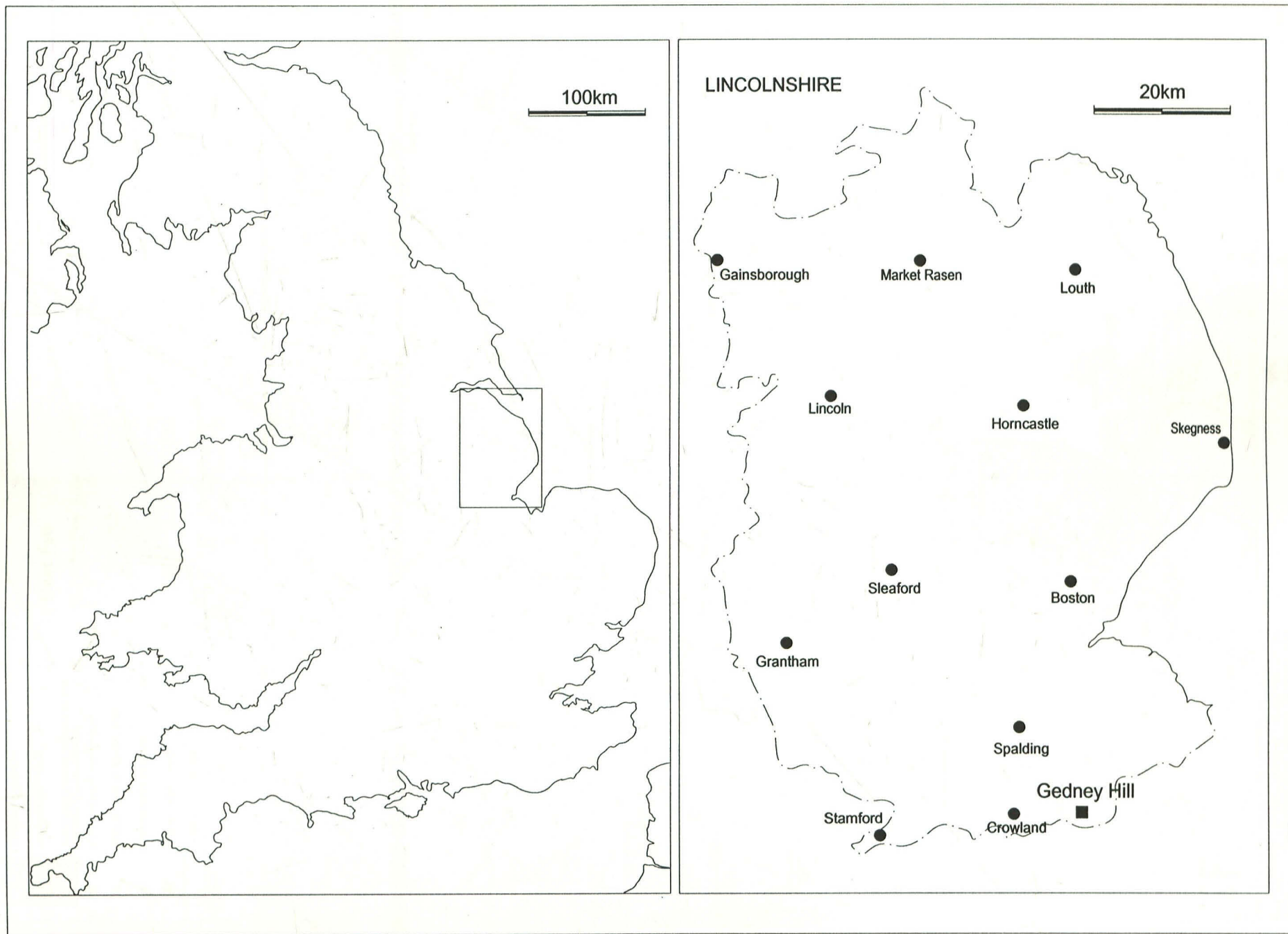
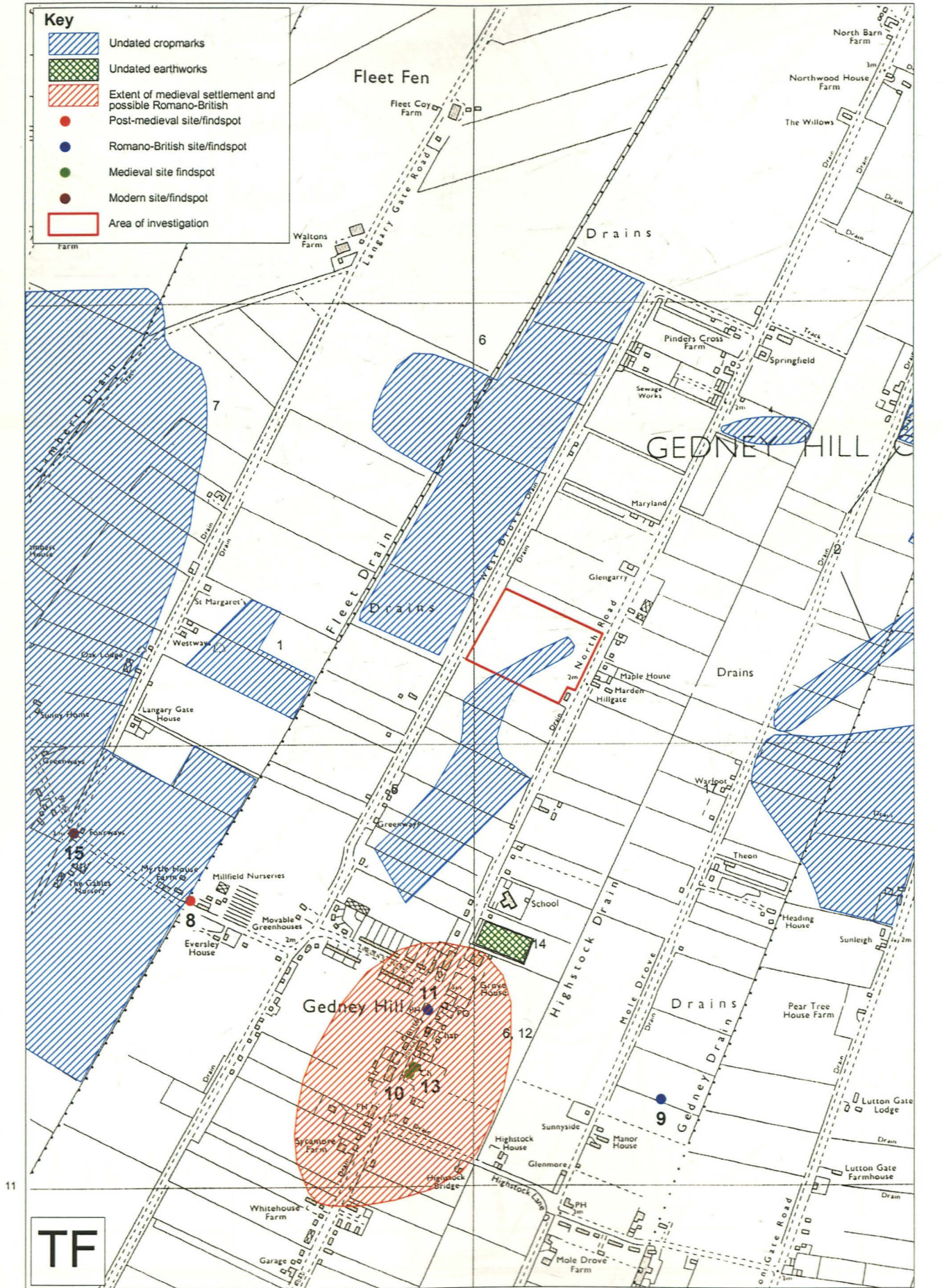


Figure 1: General Location Plan



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Figure 2 Site location plan and archaeological setting



Figure 3 Extract from Armstrong's 1779 Map of Lincolnshire showing site location

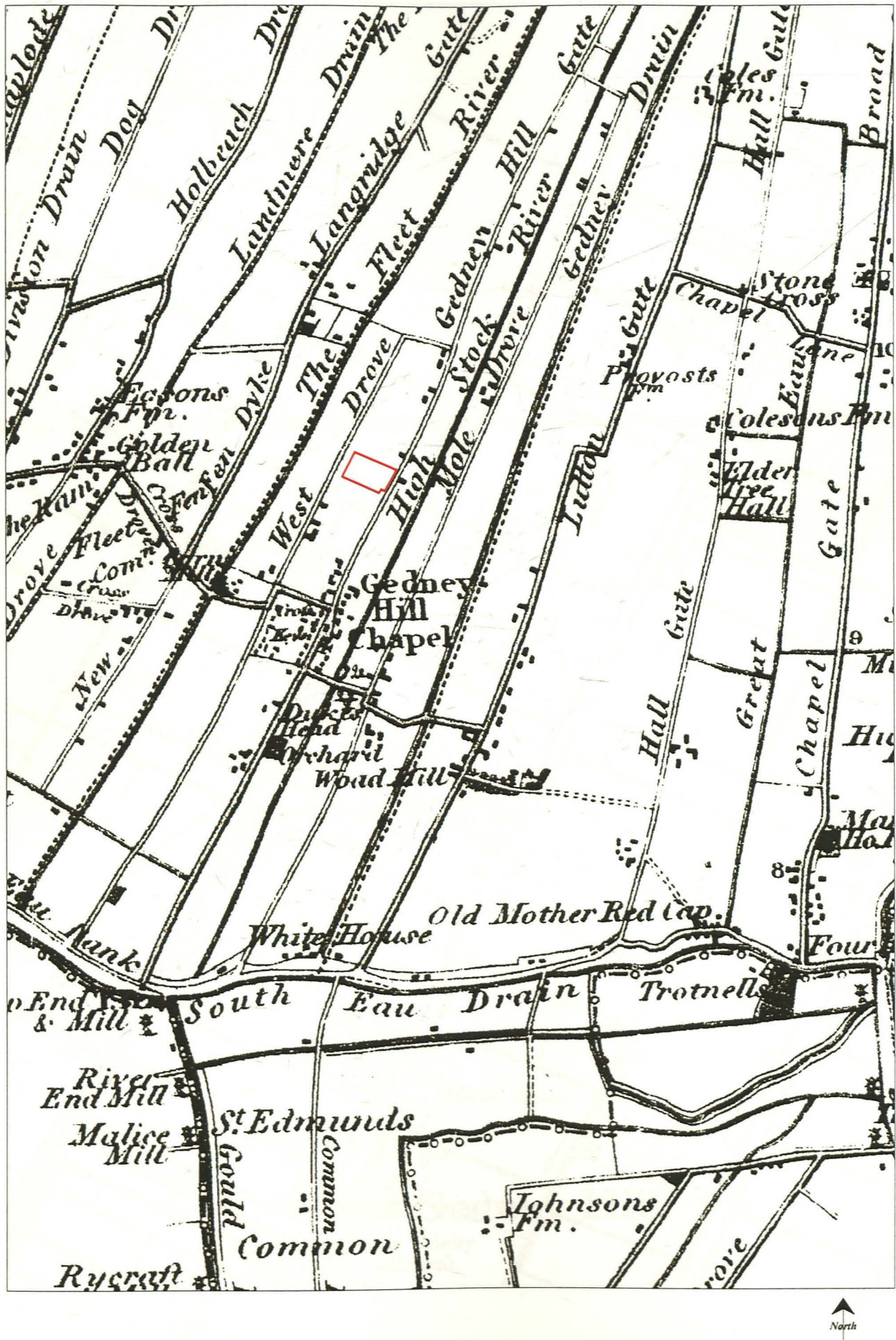


Figure 4 Extract from Bryant's 1828 Map of Lincolnshire, showing site location

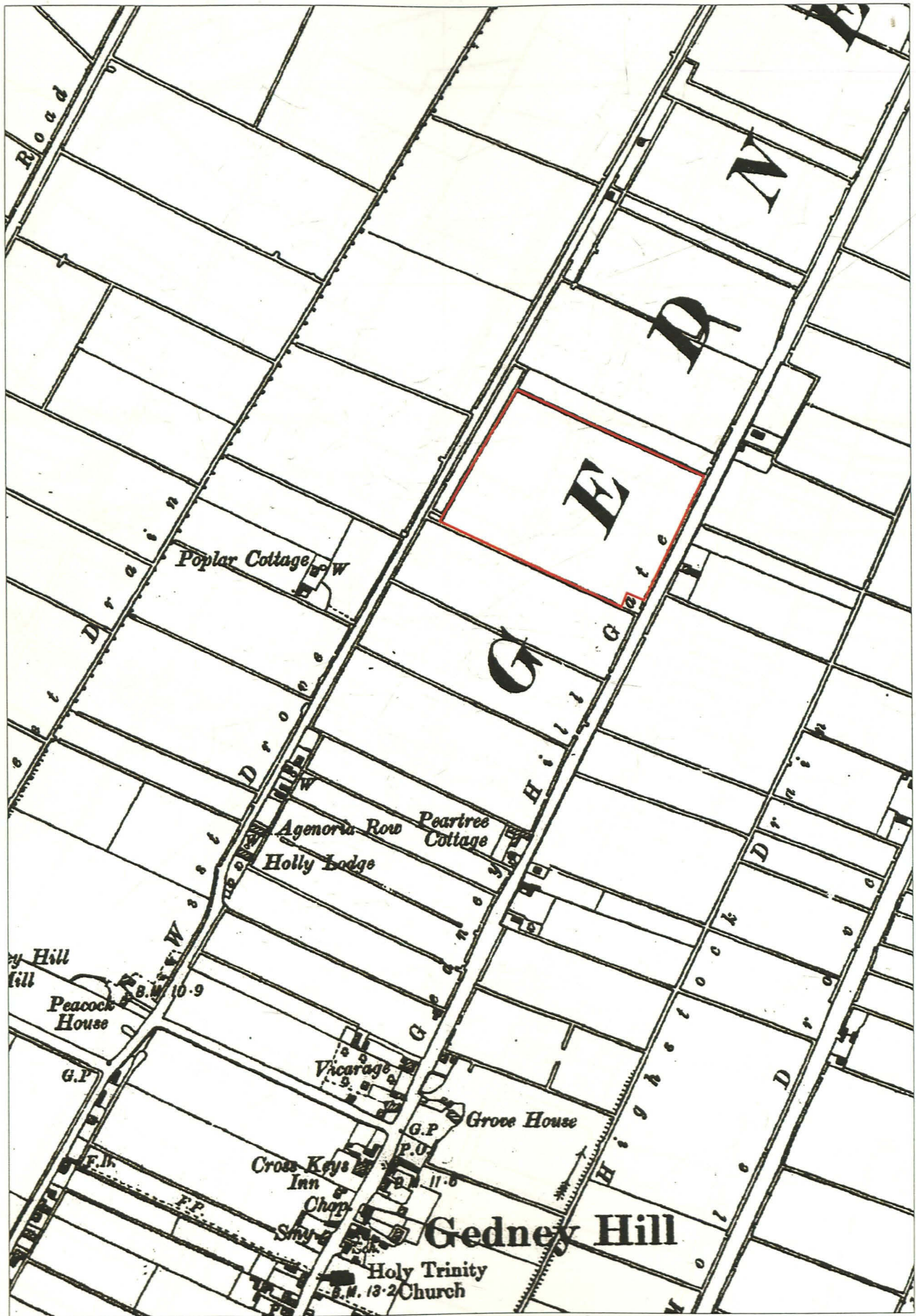
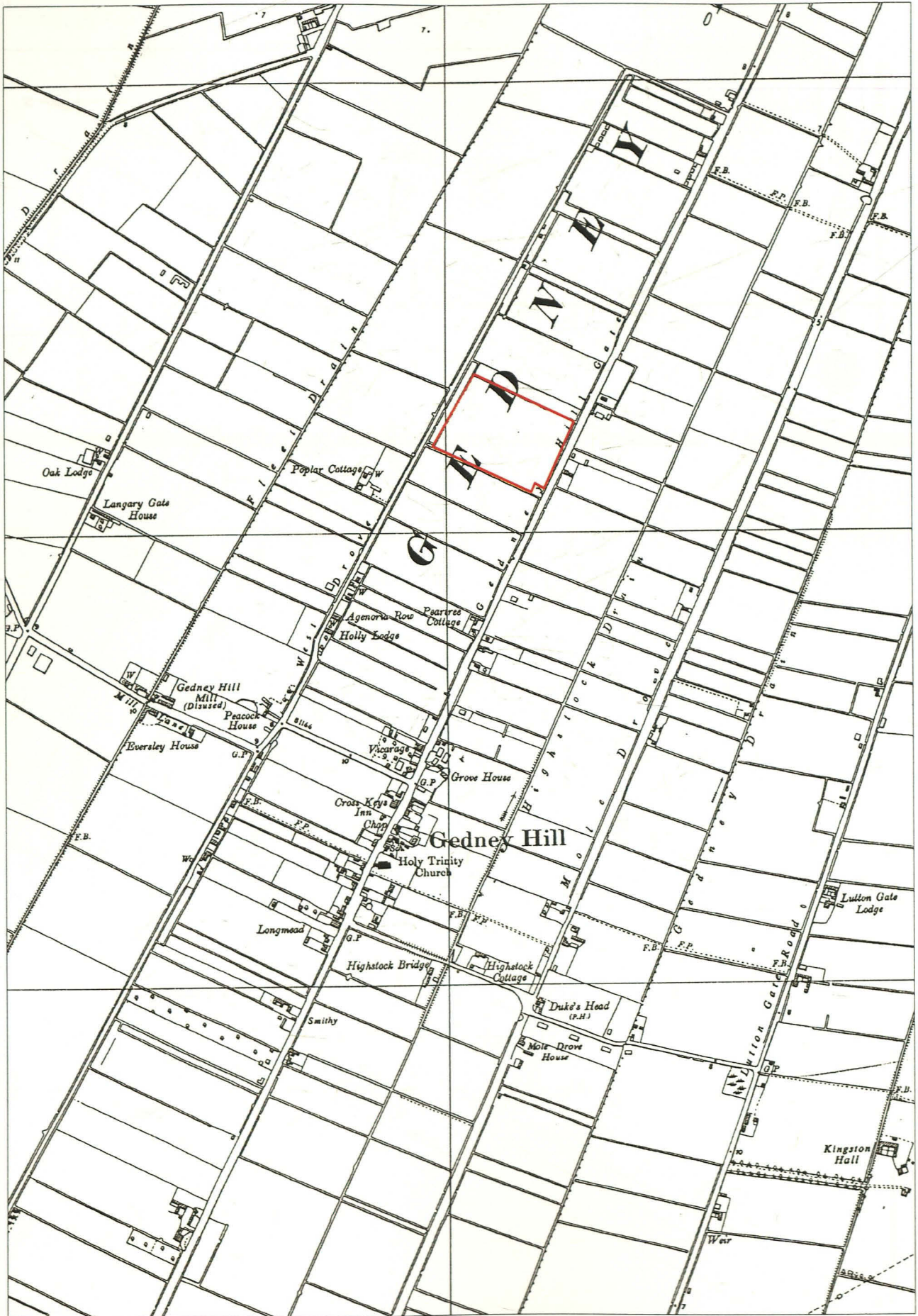


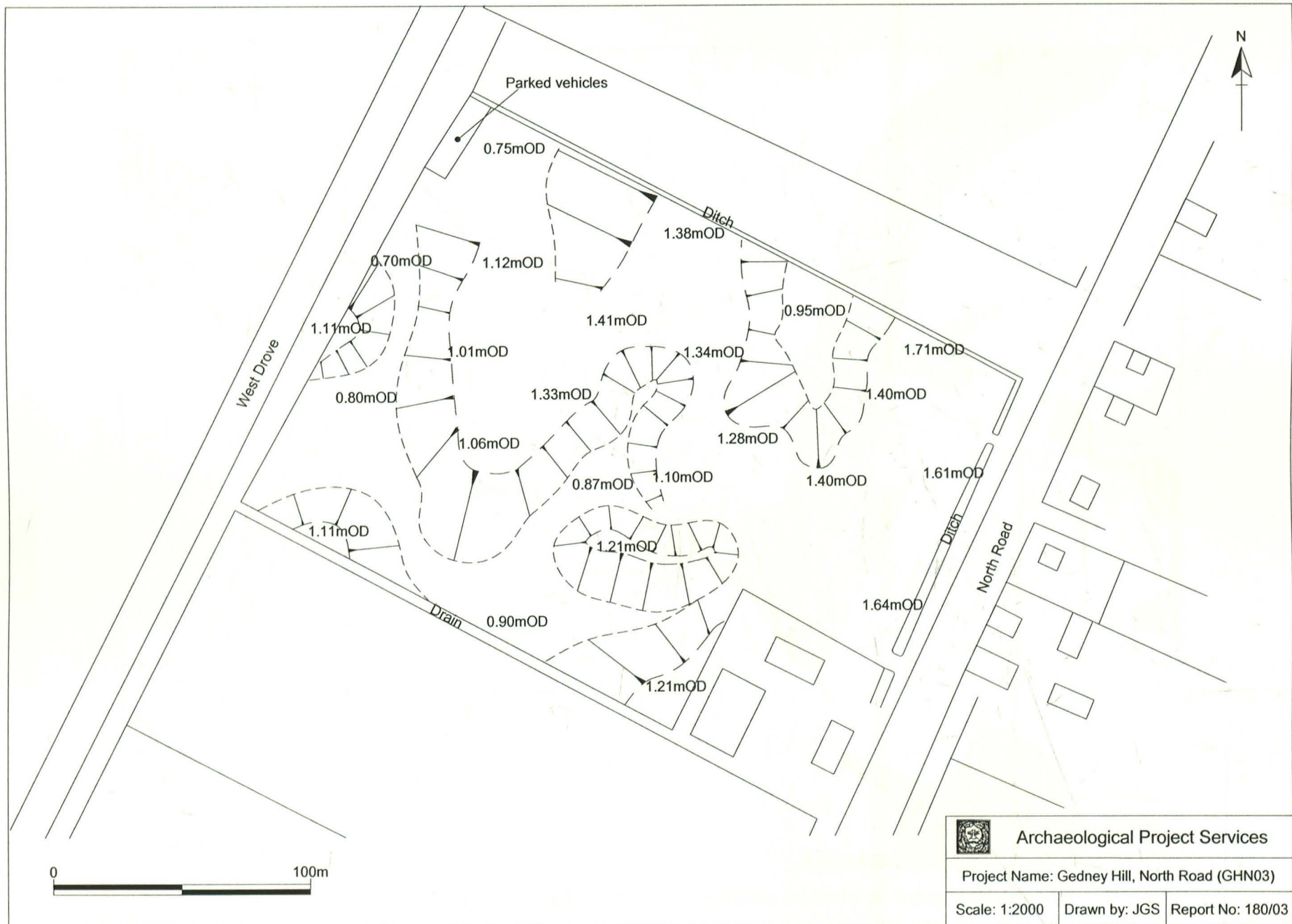
Figure 5 Extract from the 1906 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (6" to the mile), showing site location



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Figure 6 Extract from the 1958 Ordnance Survey map (6" to the mile) showing site location




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Gedney Hill, North Road (GHN03)		
Scale: 1:2000	Drawn by: JGS	Report No: 180/03

Figure 7 Topographic survey.

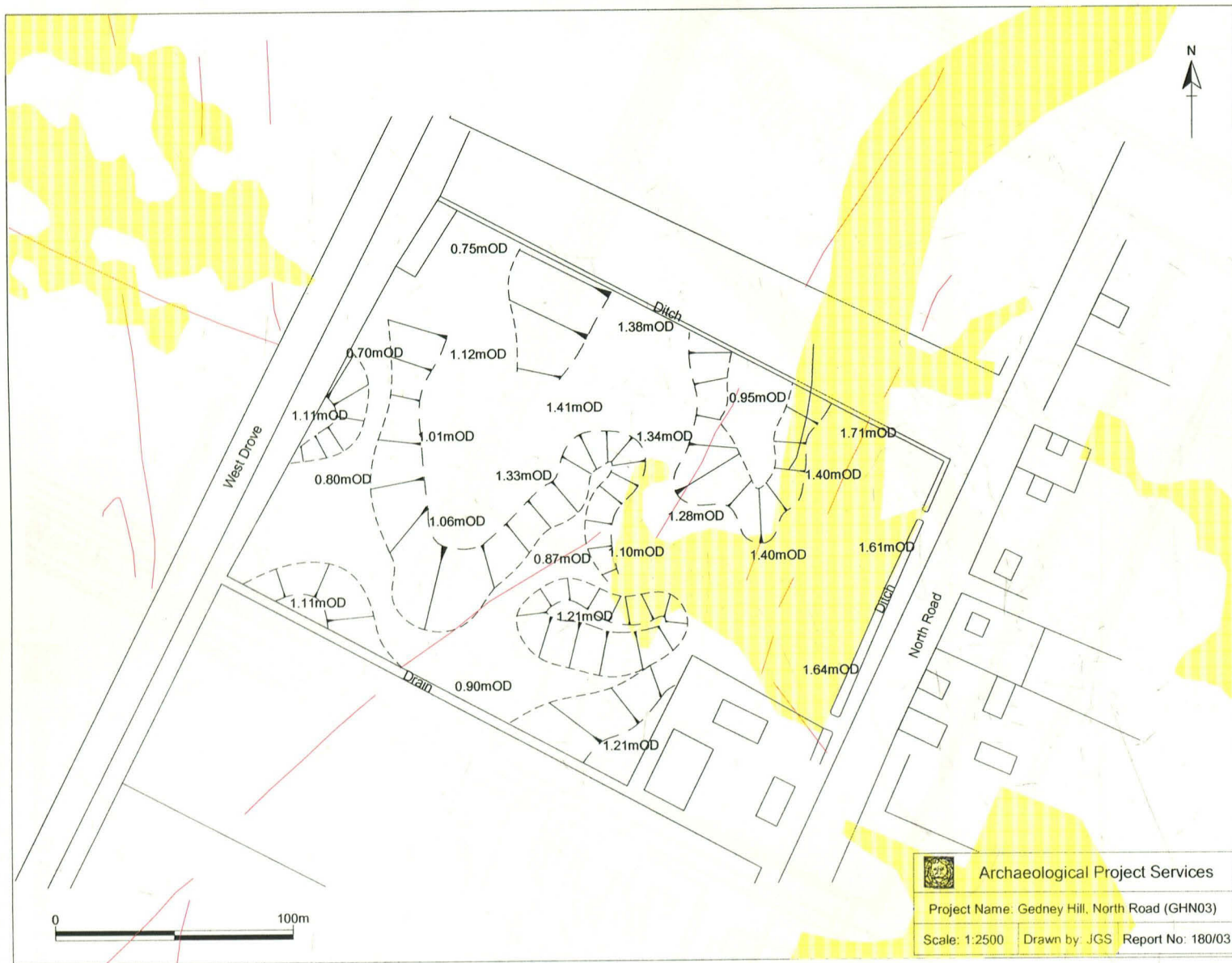


Figure 8 Extract from aerial photographic assessment overlaid on topographic survey

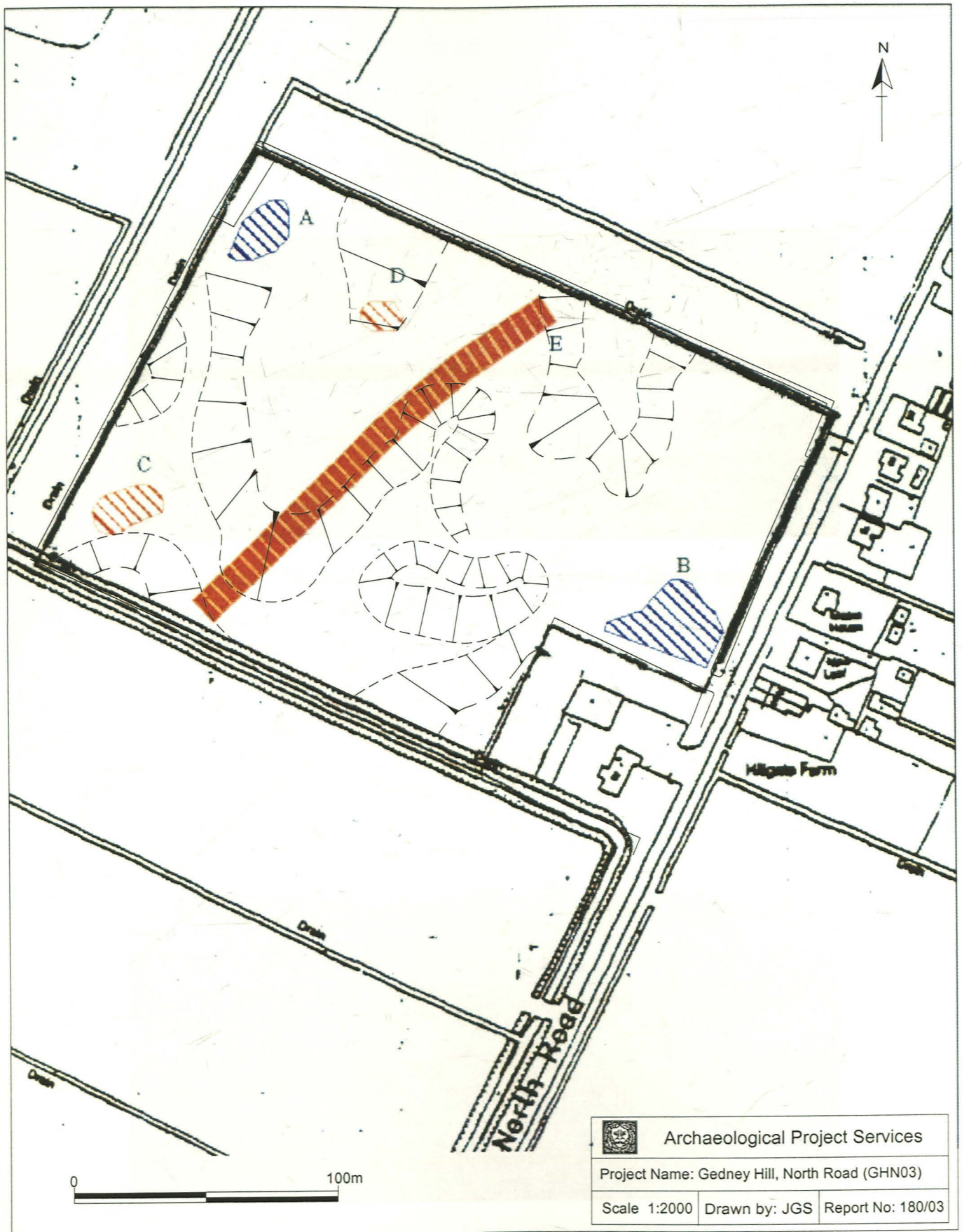


Figure 9 Results of geophysical survey overlaid on topographic survey



Plate 1 General view across the proposed development area,
looking northwest



Plate 2 General view of the northern half of the site,
looking east.

Appendix 1

LAND AT NORTH ROAD GEDNEY HILL LINCOLNSHIRE

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION STAGE 1
(to include: Topographic Survey, Geophysical Survey, Aerial Photographic Survey)

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological evaluation is required prior to development of land at North Road, Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Extensive remains of a Romano-British landscape are known from aerial photography in this area of the fens and seem to focus on Gedney Hill which may have been an important centre in Roman times. The land was reclaimed in the 13th century and medieval pottery has been found in the general area.*
- 1.3 *A programme of evaluation will be undertaken to assist in the determination of the planning application. In the first instance the evaluation will comprise data collation, aerial photographic assessment, topographic survey and geophysical survey.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the Stage 1 evaluation 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 scheme of works for the first phase of a staged programme of archaeological evaluation prior to development on land at North Road, Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire.
- 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 DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 Gedney Hill is located 15km southeast of Spalding and 12km west of Wisbech in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The site is located north of the village, bounded to the east by North Road and to the west by West Drove, centred on National Grid Reference TF 3415 1221. The site is a rectangular block of land approximately 4ha in extent.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H07/0159/03) has been submitted to South Holland District Council for change of use of agricultural land to fishing lakes including new access, parking area and
-

construction of earth bunds on land at North Road, Gedney Hill. An archaeological evaluation is required to assist in the determination of the planning application.

- 4.2 As the first stage of the evaluation the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, has advised that data collation, aerial photographic assessment, topographic survey, and geophysical survey will be required. The findings to be presented in an illustrated report together with an overview of the archaeological setting of the site.
- 4.3 The results of the Stage 1 evaluation will inform the scope and detailed design of any subsequent, intrusive investigations, which would be subject of a separate specification of works.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies in the fenland at approximately 3m OD. Soils at the site are coarse silty calcareous soils of the Wisbech Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361). These soils overlie a drift geology of marine alluvium (generally sandy silt, sand and clay) which in turn seals a solid geology of Upper Jurassic clays (BGS 1992).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Extensive remains of a Romano-British landscape in this area of the fens are known from aerial photography and there is abundant evidence of salt-production in that period from fieldwalking survey and a number of excavated sites.
- 6.2 Cropmarks are known in the area with dense distributions occurring to the southwest and northwest of the village. The cropmarks are sparse immediately around the village but drove and ditch alignments suggest an important centre. Cropmarks have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site with one apparently extending into the site itself (Phillips 1970, Map 9).
- 6.3 Roman coins were recorded from the village in the 18th century and Roman pottery has been identified in the area .
- 6.4 The area was reclaimed in the 13th century and the present hamlet grew up thereafter. The present settlement, approximately 600m south of the proposed development site, is centred on Holy Trinity Church which contains elements of 14th century date.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the evaluation will be to gather sufficient information to allow the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present in the proposed development area.
- 7.2 The objectives of the evaluation will be to:
- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present on the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

- 7.2.4 Determine the likely state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
- 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 DATA COLLECTION

- 8.1 To enable an effective assessment of the archaeological setting of the site and the remains contained within it, the desk-top assessment will examine the site and surrounding 500 metres.
- 8.2 The following sources will be consulted:
 - 8.2.1 Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record: to obtain details of previous archaeological finds and sites within the study area, and other data, including reports of previous archaeological work.
 - 8.2.2 The Lincolnshire Archives: to provide historical documentation relating to the site, including tithe maps, enclosure awards and parish maps.
 - 8.2.3 Ordnance Survey maps; current and past editions.
 - 8.2.4 Archaeological books and journals with information relevant to the site.
 - 8.2.5 Data relating to the geotechnical investigation of the site (where available) to provide information regarding the potential depth of topsoil and other overburden as this may affect the feasibility of any subsequent phases of work should these be required.
 - 8.2.6 Any other sources with relevant information, located during the work.
- 8.3 Any other constraints on the proposed development area will also be identified.
- 8.4 As part of the study a field visit will be undertaken to establish the following:
 - 8.4.1 The state of the site and its suitability for further stages of work, especially geophysical survey and fieldwalking.
 - 8.4.2 To identify any earthworks present within the site.
- 8.5 The findings of the desk-top assessment will be presented in a written report supported by illustrative material reproduced on appropriate scale site plans. The report will include full details and results of the topographic survey, aerial photographic assessment and geophysical survey.

- 8.6 The text will summarise all the data collected and the sources consulted will be referenced. It will include: a non-technical summary of the results of the investigation; descriptions of the archaeological setting and the topography and geology of the investigation area; and a description of the methodologies used during the investigations.
- 8.7 The plans will show the location of the various archaeological sites located during the assessment. Additionally, any areas of disturbance or destruction to potential archaeological deposits will be plotted.
- 8.8 Any information that is collected from geotechnical reports will also be incorporated into the report.
- 8.9 The report will outline possible options for future fieldwork and any possible constraints.
- 8.10 The report will attempt to place the results of the study into a local, regional and national archaeological context, and will identify any specific research priorities that may be may be addressed by the site.

9 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

- 9.1 A topographic survey of the earthwork features within the proposed development area will be undertaken. The survey will be carried out to Level 3 as specified in *Recording Archaeological Monuments: A Descriptive Specification* (RCHME, 1999).
- 9.2 Reasoning for this technique
 - 9.2.1 Topographical survey allows an accurate, measured record to be made of earthwork remains, aiding the understanding and interpretation of the features.
- 9.3 General Considerations
 - 9.3.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation. A risk assessment will be produced prior to the commencement of site works.
 - 9.5.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.4 Methodology
 - 9.4.1 The survey will be undertaken using a Geodolite Total Station EDM. Data will be captured in a manner consistent with the output of scaled 1:1250 drawing (Level 3 RCHME).
 - 9.4.2 The survey will be located with reference to features identified on current Ordnance Survey maps. All recorded levels within the survey will be related to Ordnance Survey datum heights.
 - 9.4.3 A photographic record of the earthwork remains will be compiled consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides.

- 9.4.4 The data will be downloaded to a PC, DesignCad drawings will then be created from the raw data. Manipulation of the drawings in DesignCad allows the production of the final, scaled drawings. The features will be represented in a standard format on the final drawings (RCHME 1999).
- 9.4.3 Drawings will be reproduced in the final report at a suitable scale and will be referenced to the National Grid (eight figure grid reference). Drawings will include relevant heights OD, metric scale bars and appropriate annotations.

10 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

10.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 10.1.1 The aerial photographic study of the site will allow the identification and accurate mapping of the archaeological, recent and associated natural features within and around the site.

10.2 Methodology

- 10.2.1 Photographic prints at Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP), National Monuments Record, Swindon (NMRAP) and, where relevant, other collections will be examined to interpret all archaeological, recent, and major natural features within, and at least 100m beyond, the boundaries of the assessment area. Photo interpretation is carried out following procedures defined by Palmer and Cox (1993) and interpretations are transformed to plan using *AirPhoto*, specialist software developed by Irwin Scollar (2002). *AirPhoto* allows accurate transformation of raster interpretations to match maps and can perform this with extremely low mismatch of control points (less than $\pm 2.0\text{m}$). Output is usually geo-referenced and finished as a vector drawing in AutoCAD Map.
- 10.2.2 Mapping is presented at 1:2500 level in digital form. For vector output this will be via AutoCAD Map. The report will include notes on interpretation and mapping, plus comments on features mapped. Land-use history is noted as appropriate and photographs examined are identified or listed. Printed plans may be reduced in scale to illustrate the report.

11 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

11.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 11.1.1 The geophysical survey of the site will comprise a programme of magnetic susceptibility mapping. This technique enables large areas to be investigated and the results facilitate the identification of the likely archaeological potential of the site.
- 11.1.2 The effectiveness of the technique is limited by background magnetic susceptibility and the ground cover which ideally should be minimal.

11.2 Methodology

- 11.2.1 The entire area of the site will be subject to magnetic susceptibility mapping in order to identify variations in the magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil. Readings will be taken at 10m intervals.

11.3 Report

11.3.1 A report will be prepared on completion of the survey detailing the methodologies used and the results of the work. The areas of enhanced magnetic activity will be shown on a series of computer generated plots allowing the identification of areas which might require further detailed survey. The report will be prepared in accordance with the English Heritage (1995) document *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluations*, Research and Professional Services Guideline 1.

12 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

12.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the Clients, the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and the County Sites and Monuments Record.

13 **ARCHIVE**

13.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigations 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.

14 **PUBLICATION**

14.1 A report of the findings of the investigations will be presented as a condensed article 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.

15 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given notice in writing of the commencement of the project.

16 **VARIATIONS**

16.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the archaeological contractor.

17 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

17.1 The data collection and initial site inspection will be undertaken by a supervisor experienced in this type of work. It is expected that the work would take 2 days to complete. Topographic survey

will be undertaken by a supervisor and assistant and is expected to take up to 2 days.

- 17.2 Geophysical survey will be undertaken by a specialist, the fieldwork is expected to be undertaken over a two day period, followed by report production.
- 17.3 The aerial photographic search, interpretation and plotting will be undertaken by an external specialist.
- 17.4 Report production will be undertaken by an archaeological supervisor with assistance from a CAD operator / illustrator. The report will include the results of data collection and topographic survey together with the results of the aerial photographic interpretation and geophysical survey (including full specialist reports). The report is expected to take 6 days to compile.

18 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 18.1 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>
Aerial photographic assessment	R Palmer, Air Photo Services
Geophysical Survey	Engineering Archaeological Services

19 INSURANCES

- 19.1 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.

20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 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.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 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.

- 20.4 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.

21 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 No. 13

Palmer, R and Cox, C, 1993 *Uses of aerial photography in archaeological evaluations. IFA Tech Paper 12*

Phillips, CW, (ed) 1970 *The Fenland in Roman times*, Royal Geographical Society Research Series 5

Scollar, I 2002 Making things look vertical, in Bewley, RH and Rączkowski, W, (ed). *Aerial archaeology: developing future practice*. NATO Science Series, Vol 337, 166-172

Specification: Version 2, 07/10/2003

Appendix 2

Aerial Photographic Assessment

By Air Photo Services

**NORTH ROAD, GEDNEY HILL, TF341122
LINCOLNSHIRE:**

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

REPORT No: 2003/17

OCTOBER 2003

Commissioned by:
Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincs NG34 9RW

NORTH ROAD, GEDNEY HILL, TF341122

LINCOLNSHIRE:

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

This assessment of aerial photographs examined an area of some 4.2 hectares (centred TF341122) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological and natural features.

Some roddon-based ditches have been mapped within the Development Area and a greater extent has been mapped to provide context. The information confirms that published in 1970 and now adds the natural background.

The Development Area was used as pasture in 1946 and 1948 on which dates the archaeological ditches had not been ploughed. Since conversion to arable no features have been photographed within the Development Area and those adjacent have been recorded with fuzzy edges suggestive of their being cut and spread by ploughing. Similar destruction may also have occurred to features within the Development Area.

Photo interpretation and mapping was at 1:10000 level.

NORTH ROAD, GEDNEY HILL, TF341122

LINCOLNSHIRE:

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

Rog Palmer MA MIFA

INTRODUCTION

This assessment of aerial photographs was commissioned to examine an area of some 4.2 hectares (centred TF341122) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological and natural features and thus provide a guide for field evaluation. The level of interpretation and mapping was to be at 1:10000.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL FEATURES FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

In suitable cultivated soils, sub-surface archaeological features – including ditches, banks, pits, walls or foundations – may be recorded from the air in different ways in different seasons. In spring and summer these may show through their effect on crops growing above them. Such indications tend to be at their most visible in ripe cereal crops, in June or July in this part of Britain, although their appearance cannot accurately be predicted and their absence cannot be taken to imply evidence of archaeological absence. In winter months, when the soil is bare or crop cover is thin (when viewed from above), features may show by virtue of their different soils. Upstanding remains, which may survive in unploughed grassland, are also best recorded in winter months when vegetation is sparse and the low angle of the sun helps pick out slight differences of height and slope.

Natural faults and deposits can cause similar differences in crop growth and may also appear as colour differences in bare winter soils. In parts of the Fenland we may expect to see islands of higher ground, silt-filled roddons remaining from former watercourses and other silt deposits. These can affect the growth of crops and become visible at the same times as archaeological features. The visible edges and extents of these features may vary from year to year and season to season.

The most immediately informative aerial photographs of archaeological subjects tend to be those resulting from specialist reconnaissance. This activity is usually undertaken by an experienced archaeological observer who will fly at seasons and times of day when optimum results are expected. Oblique photographs, taken using a hand-held camera, are the usual product of such investigation. Although oblique photographs are able to provide a very detailed view, they are biased in providing a record that is mainly of features noticed by the observer, understood, and thought to be of archaeological relevance. To be able to map accurately from these photographs it is necessary that they have been taken from a sufficient height to include surrounding control information.

Vertical photographs cover the whole of Britain and can provide scenes on a series of dates between (usually) 1946-7 and the present. Unfortunately these vertical surveys are not necessarily flown at times of year that are best to record the crop and soil responses that may be seen above sub-surface features. Vertical photographs are taken by a camera fixed inside an aircraft and adjusted to take a series of overlapping views that can be examined stereoscopically. They are often of relatively small scale and their interpretation requires higher perceptive powers and a more cautious approach than that necessary for examination of obliques. Use of these small-scale images can also lead to errors of location and size when they are rectified or re-scaled to match a larger map scale.

PHOTO INTERPRETATION AND MAPPING

Photographs examined

Cover searches were obtained from the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) and the National Monuments Record: Air Photographs (NMRAP), Swindon. Photographs included those resulting from specialist archaeological reconnaissance and routine vertical surveys.

Photographs consulted are listed in the Appendix to this report.

Base maps

Base maps at a scale of 1:10000 and an extract at 1:2500 were provided by the client.

Study area

Photographs were examined in detail for an area extending at least one modern field beyond the Development Area.

Photo interpretation and mapping

All photographs were examined by eye and under slight (2x) magnification, viewing them as stereoscopic pairs when possible. Interpretations, made at 1:10000 level, were marked on overlays to individual prints following procedures described by Palmer and Cox (1993). These overlays were then scanned and transformed to match the 1:10000 base map using Irwin Scollar's AirPhoto program (Scollar 2002). The transformed files were set as background layers in AutoCAD Map, where features were overdrawn using standard conventions. Layers from this final drawing have been used to prepare the figure in this report.

An attempt was made to transform the interpretative overlays to match the 1:2500 base map provided. A sufficiently accurate result was achieved but the 4x magnification of transformed lines meant that any subsequent drawing would show either extremely broad features or would use an estimated position of ditches from (probably) a mid-point within the magnified lines. Continuation to final drawing was abandoned at 1:2500 as the only accurate way to undertake such work would be by using a scanned photograph – something that photo libraries do not permit from their record prints – transforming that and then interpreting and over-drawing on-screen.

Accuracy

AirPhoto computes values for mismatches of control points on the photograph and map. In all transformations prepared for this assessment the mean mismatches were less than $\pm 2.00\text{m}$. However, these mismatches are less than the survey accuracy of the 1:10000 base map and users should be aware of the published figures for the accuracy of large scale maps and thus the need to relate these mismatches to the Expected Accuracy of the Ordnance Survey maps from which control information was taken (OS 2003). It also should be noted that modern features such as roads and drives are shown with schematic widths on OS 1:10000 maps (which is why some archaeological features appear to run into the drives). This combination means that mapping originally undertaken at 1:10000 does not have the inherent accuracy to be used to locate features on the ground with precision.

COMMENTARY

Soils

The Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983) shows the area to be covered by marine alluvium (soil association 813g). Past archaeological work has recorded many archaeological features on this soil.

Archaeological features

The Study Area is included in the 1:25000 maps published by Phillips (1970: Map J). The greater area covered by that map shows a concentration of ditched drives, fields and settlements a few hundred metres west of the Study Area and only a scatter of linear features in, and east of, the Area.

Photo interpretation for this Assessment has included the natural background but otherwise added only slightly to the Phillips map. This is not surprising as the most informative photographs were taken in 1946 and so are likely to be the ones that Sylvia Hallam used for the 1970s map preparation. Photographs taken more recently, including targeted obliques, add nothing to the 1946 record.

Part of the reason for the clarity of features in 1946 was that parts remained as earthwork ditches. Several fields, including the Development Area and fields to its south, were then used as pasture within which the archaeological ditches were slight hollows. Since ploughing (on an unknown date between 1948 and 1975) archaeological features within the Development Area have not been visible. Others to the west and south-east have been recorded less clearly and the specialist obliques at NMRAP show them with fuzzy edges, no doubt indicating some level of plough damage.

Past features in this part of the Fenland were roddon-based and thus alignments cannot reliably be extended into the Development Area on the basis of adjacent features.

Non-archaeological features

Roddons and silt deposits have been mapped in fields in which they were recorded on the photographs.

No other features such as recent boundaries were identified in the Development Area.

Land use

As noted, the Development Area and fields to its south were used as pasture in 1946 and 1948. The presence of what are likely to be Roman ditches suggest that they had not then been ploughed for some 1500 years. The next photographs were taken in 1975 by which time all fields had been converted to arable use.

REFERENCES

- OS, 2003. <http://www.ordnancesurvey.gov.uk/productpages/landline/positional-background.htm>
- Palmer, R. and Cox, C., 1993. *Uses of aerial photography in archaeological evaluations. IFA Technical Paper 12.*
- Phillips, C.W., 1970. *The Fenland in Roman Times, Royal Geog. Soc. Res. Ser. 5.*
- Scollar, I., 2002. Making things look vertical, in Bewley, R.H. and Rączkowski, W., (ed). *Aerial archaeology: developing future practice.* NATO Science Series, Vol 337, 166-172.
- SSEW, 1983. *Soils of England and Wales: sheet 4: Eastern England (1:250,000).* Soil Survey of England and Wales, Harpenden.

APPENDIX

Aerial photographs examined

Source: Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs

Oblique photographs

None

Vertical photographs

RC8-AT 280	25 March 1975	1:13650
RC8-AU 5	25 March 1975	1:15000

Source: National Monuments Record: Air Photographs

Specialist collection

TF3312/3	3 August 1977	
TF3312/5, 8-9	15 April 1982	(stereo run)
TF3412/3/132-133	23 July 1979	
TF3412/4	29 June 1981	
TF3412/5	15 April 1982	
TF3412/6	29 June 1981	
TF3412/7-8	15 April 1982	

Vertical collection

106G/UK/1489: 4315-4316	9 May 1946	1:9800
106G/UK/1606: 4408-4409	27 June 1946	1:9800
106G/UK/1704: 4043-4045	28 August 1946	1:9800
541/205: 3010	20 November 1948	1:10000
OS/75187: 176-177	9 June 1975	1:7500

Most informative photographs

106G/UK/1489: 4316
RC8-AU 5

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Air Photo Services have produced this assessment for their clients, Archaeological Project Services, subject to the following conditions:

Air Photo Services will be answerable only for those transcriptions, plans, documentary records and written reports that it submits to the clients, and not for the accuracy of any edited or re-drawn versions of that material that may subsequently be produced by the clients or any other of their agents.

That transcriptions, documentation, and textual reports presented within this assessment report shall be explicitly identified as the work of Air Photo Services.

Air Photo Services has consulted only those aerial photographs specified. It cannot guarantee that further aerial photographs of archaeological significance do not exist in collections that were not examined.

Due to the nature of aerial photographic evidence, Air Photo Services cannot guarantee that there may not be further archaeological features found during ground survey which are not visible on aerial photographs or that apparently 'blank' areas will not contain masked archaeological evidence.

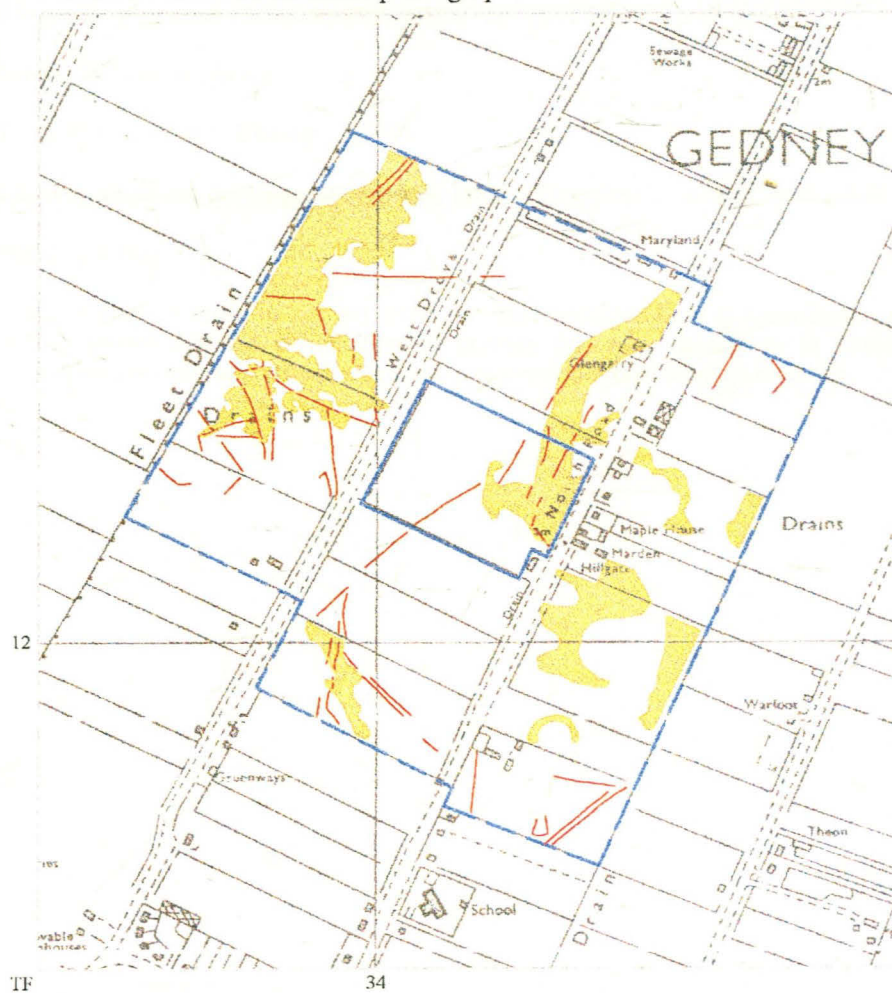
We suggest that if a period of 6 months or more elapses between compilation of this report and field evaluation new searches are made in appropriate photo libraries. Examination of any newly acquired photographs is recommended.

That the original working documents (being interpretation overlays, control information, and digital data files) will remain the property of Air Photo Services and be securely retained by it for a period of three years from the completion date of this assessment after which only the digital files may be retained.

It is requested that a copy of this report be lodged with the relevant Sites and Monuments Record within six months of the completion of the archaeological evaluation.

Copyright of this report and the illustrations within and relevant to it is held by Air Photo Services © 2003 who reserve the right to use or publish any material resulting from this assessment.

North Road, Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire:
Features identified on aerial photographs



- Study Area
- Development Area
- Ditch
- Roddon or silt deposit

Original photo interpretation and mapping at 1:10000 level.
Based on air photographs at CUCAP and NMRAP.
Background map from OS 1:10000. Licence AL 100028850.
Air Photo Services: October 2003.
Drawing: 0317Ged10.dwg

Appendix 6

LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED

Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record, parishes of Gedney Hill and Fleet

Lincolnshire Archives: Cartographic Sources, Secondary Sources (Books and Journals)

Plans and Maps for the parish of Gedney Hill, held at the Lincolnshire Archives

Lincoln Central Reference Library

Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire Library

Ordnance Survey Maps and drawings, 1906, 1958, 1981

Sources Not Consulted

Cursory examination was made of primary historical documentation held at Lincolnshire Archives—experience has shown that the consultation of primary historical documents is extremely time-consuming, and only fortuitously affords information relevant to archaeological inquiries.

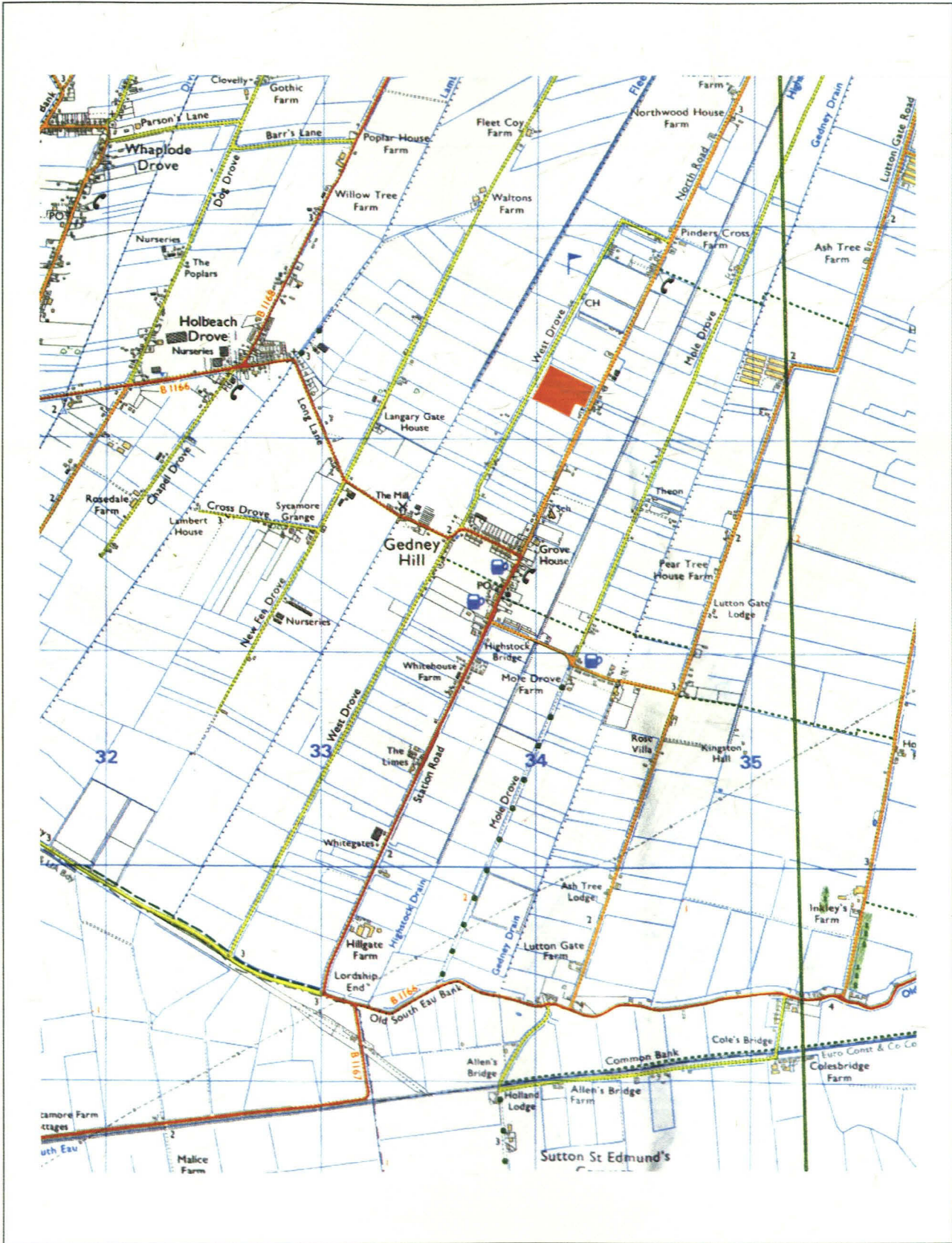


Figure 1: North Road, Gedney Hill
 Location of the Survey
 Scale 1:25,000

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 Majesty's Stationary Office Crown Copyright
 License number AL 100014722

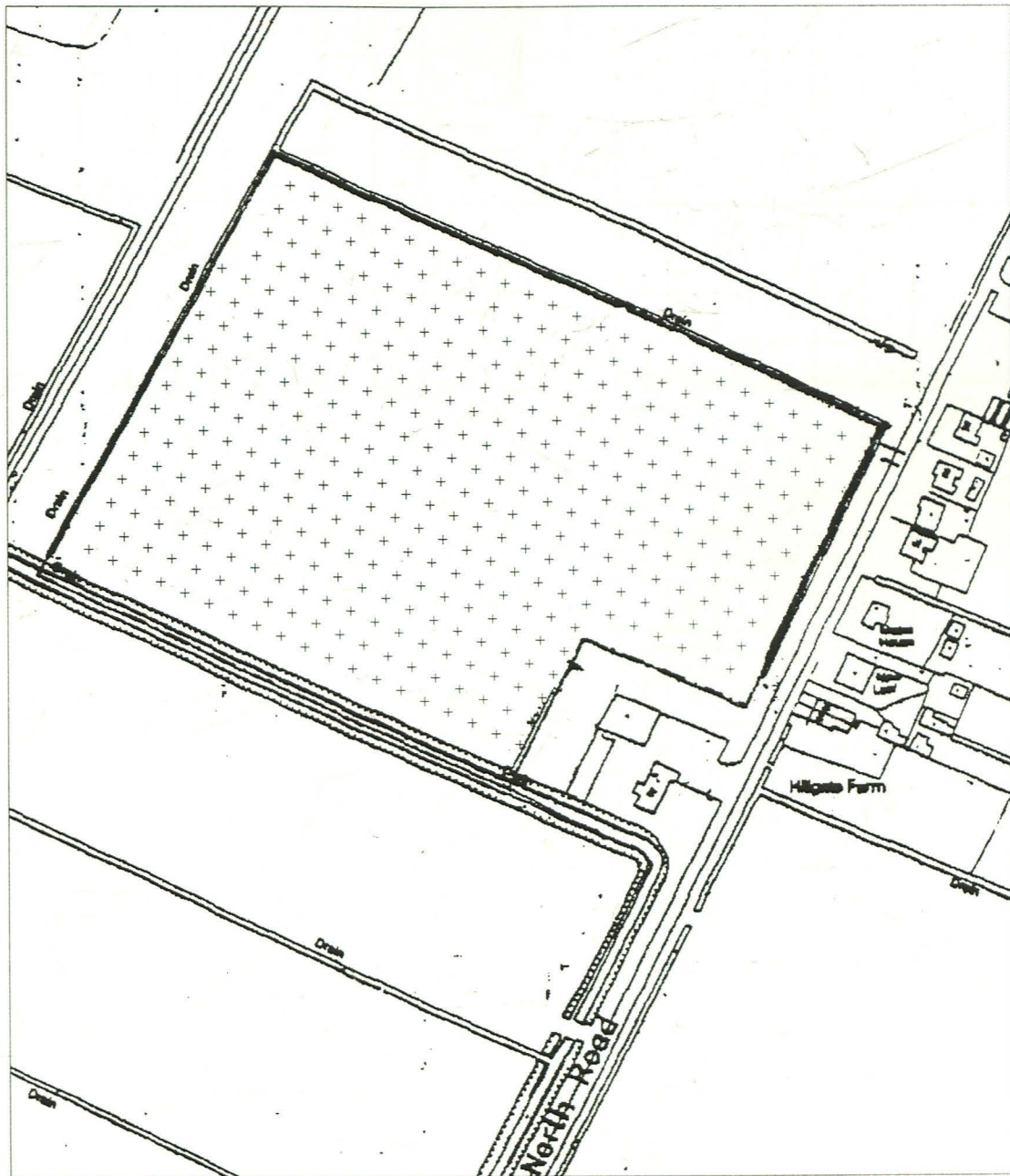


Figure 2: North Road, Gedney Hill
Location of the Sample Sites
Scale 1:2,500

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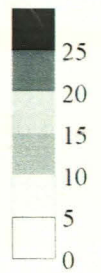
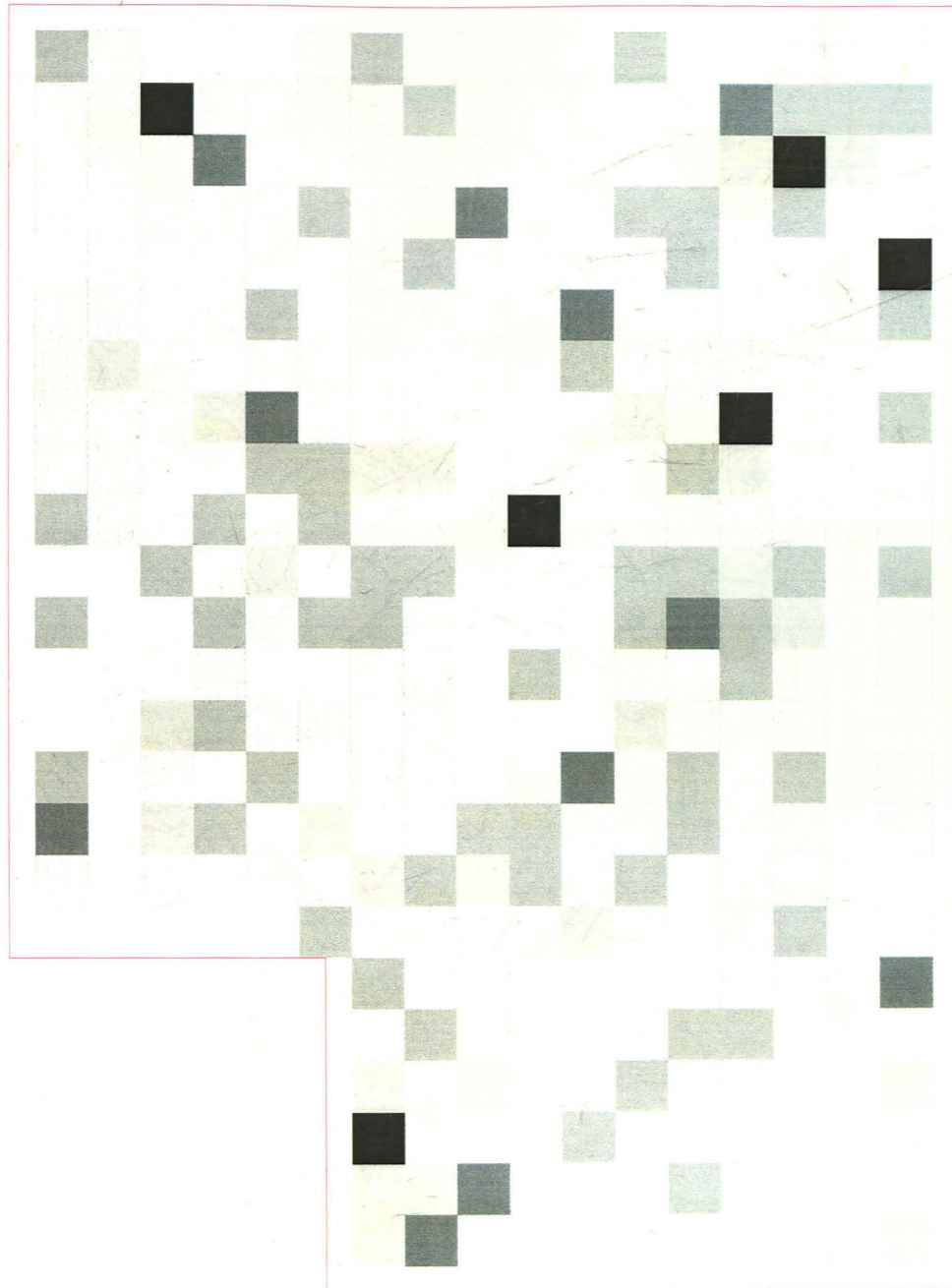


Figure 4: North Road, Gedney Hill
Grey Scale Plot

Scale 1:1500

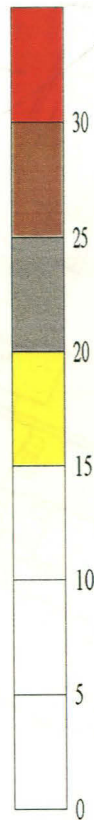
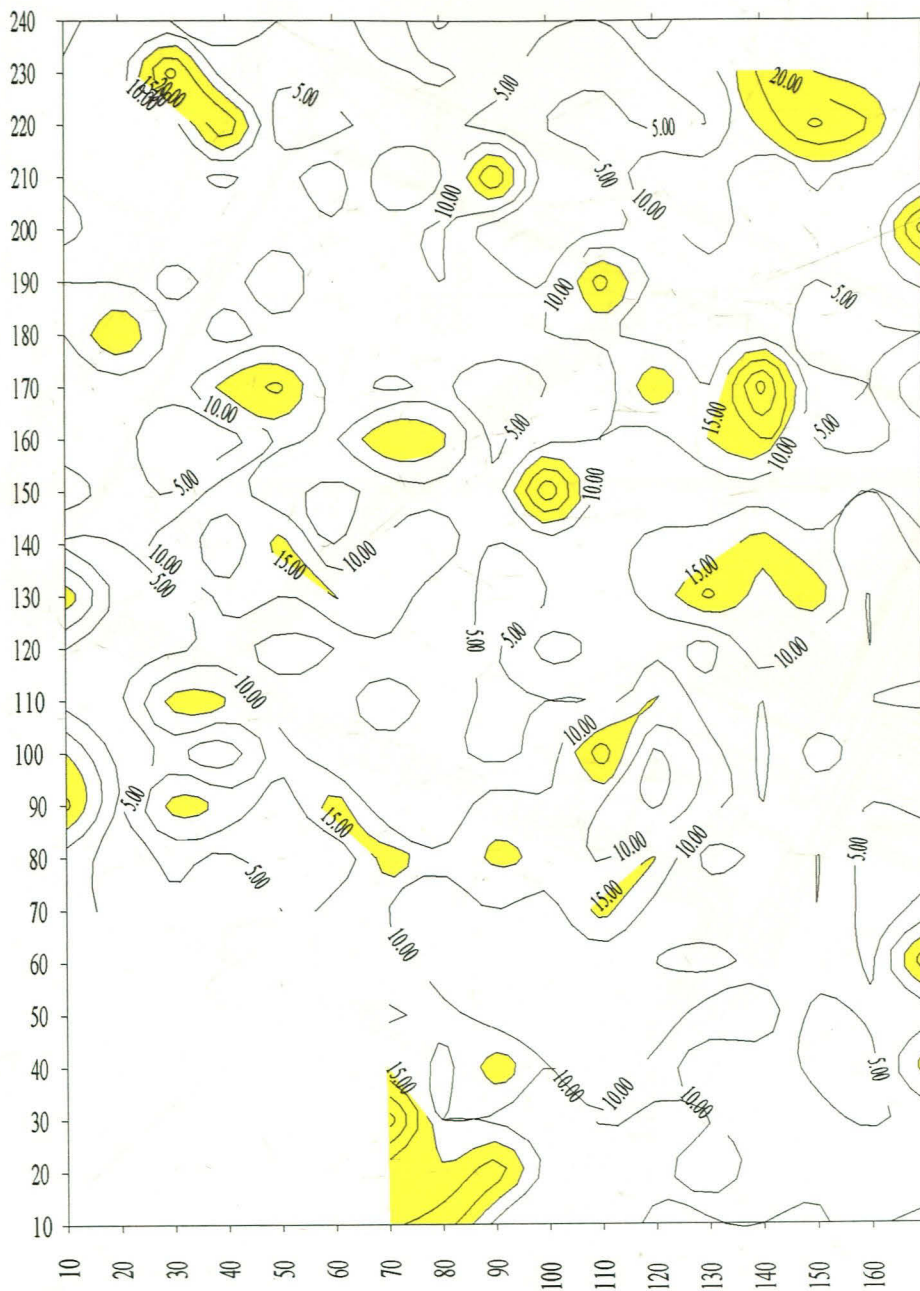
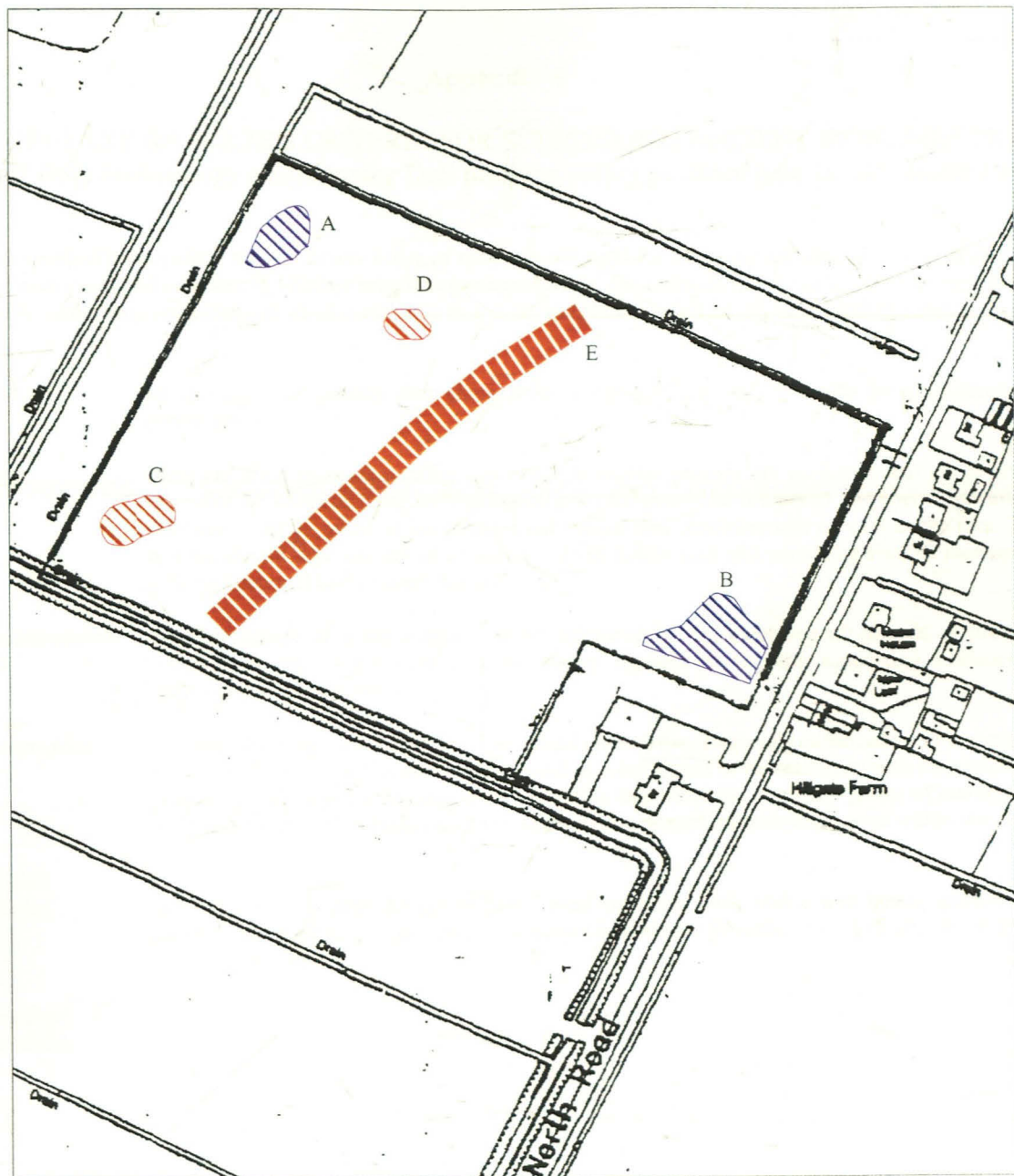


Figure 5: North Road, Gedney Hill
Filled Contour Plot

Scale 1:1500



Tentative line of linear feature



Area of enhanced readings



Area of enhanced readings associated with modern disturbance

Figure 6: North Road, Gedney Hill
 Interpretation
 Scale 1:2,500

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Appendix 4

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CRITERIA FOR SCHEDULING ANCIENT MONUMENTS - extract from *archaeology and planning* DoE planning policy guidance note 16, November 1990

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

- i *Period:* all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.
- ii *Rarity:* there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.
- iii *Documentation:* the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.
- iv *Group value:* the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.
- v *Survival/
Condition:* the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.
- vi *Fragility/
Vulnerability:* highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.
- vii *Diversity:* some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.
- viii *Potential:* on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
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 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 6

LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED

Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record, parishes of Gedney Hill and Fleet

Lincolnshire Archives: Cartographic Sources, Secondary Sources (Books and Journals)

Plans and Maps for the parish of Gedney Hill, held at the Lincolnshire Archives

Lincoln Central Reference Library

Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire Library

Ordnance Survey Maps and drawings, 1906, 1958, 1981

Sources Not Consulted

Cursory examination was made of primary historical documentation held at Lincolnshire Archives—experience has shown that the consultation of primary historical documents is extremely time-consuming, and only fortuitously affords information relevant to archaeological inquiries.