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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT
NORTH ROAD,
GEDNEY HILL,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GHR 04)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT
NORTH ROAD,
GEDNEY HILL,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GHNR 04)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr S Kennally

February 2004

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA

National Grid Reference: TF 3415 1221
Planning Reference: H07/0159/03
LCNCC Accession Number: 2003.331

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 16/04



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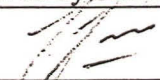
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Date: 27 February 2004	Date: 27 February 2004

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at North Road, Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire, prior to the development of fishing lakes.

The evaluation was required because 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.

Stage 1 evaluation comprising data collection, aerial photographic assessment, topographic survey and geophysical survey has been carried out and indicates probable Romano-British features crossing the site.

The evaluation found a late 1st/early 2nd century Roman gully confirming previous evidence of agricultural activity at Gedney Hill at this time. Two other ditches, matching cropmarks, although undated, may be those from either side of the post-medieval Gedney Drove rather than of Romano-British origin.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (H07/0159/03) was submitted to South Holland District Council for the 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, Lincolnshire. A programme of archaeological work was required prior to the determination of the application. The evaluation was carried out from 26th January to 2nd February 2004 in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the local planning authority.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Gedney Hill is located 15km southeast of Spalding and 12km west of Wisbech in the fenland of 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 (Fig. 2).

The site is a rectangular block of land, currently laid to grass, approximately 4 hectares in extent and lies 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).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

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.

The area was reclaimed in 1241 and the present hamlet grew up thereafter being

first recorded with the grant of a chantry, made by Margaret de Roos, in 1346 (Hallam 1965). The present settlement, approximately 600m south of the proposed development site, is centred on Holy Trinity Church which contains elements of 14th century date.

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 for the Roman fens (Phillips 1970). Roman coins were recorded from the village in the 18th century and Roman pottery has been identified in the area.

Cropmarks have been recorded in the vicinity of the proposed development site with some extending into the site itself (Palmer in Snee 2003). Geophysical survey has also suggested the presence of archaeological features within the site (Brooks in Snee 2003). These remains probably represent ditched boundaries and droeways but there is no evidence for intensive settlement or industry.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the work were to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site; to determine the likely extent and state of preservation of the archaeological features present; to determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological features extend into the development area; and to establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of

occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

Five trenches (Fig. 4) were excavated by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Three of the trenches measured 100m x 1.6m with the others being 70m x 1.6m and 50m x 1.6m.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections of features were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at 1:20 and 1:50. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard APS practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed with an EDM in relation to fixed points on boundaries and existing buildings.

5. RESULTS (Figs. 4 and 5)

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

5.1 Natural Deposits

Various alluvial clays and silts were encountered during machining of the trenches. The eastern two thirds of Trench 3 consisted largely of grey silt while in the other third and the rest of the trenches the natural was silty clay varying in colour from light grey to reddish brown. The roddons mapped from aerial photography

(Fig. 3) were evident in the eastern quarter of the field as slightly raised areas of reddish brown silt, especially in the centre and east of Trench 2. A sondage excavated at the eastern end of Trench 2 revealed a dark grey silt layer (215) below the clay at a depth of 2m and at least half a metre thick. The sondage filled with water before anything other than a sketch section could be drawn.

5.2 Romano-British Deposits

A narrow gully [017] measuring 0.57m wide and 0.25m deep and aligned north-south ran through Trench 4 (Figs. 4, 5, 7 (Sections 3, 5), Plate 3). This was filled with light grey clay (016) containing late 1st/early 2nd century Roman pottery. In Trench 5 a further gully [503] was recorded. This was of very similar character to [017], 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep, and filled with light grey clay (502) and may represent a continuation of that feature (Figs. 4, 5, 7 (Sections 9, 10)).

5.3 Undated Deposits

Several features were undated. Ditch [211] ran northeast to southwest across Trench 2 and contained a brownish grey clay fill (210). The ditch had been recut by ditch [209] which contained a thin silting up deposit (208) below a clay backfill (209) (Figs. 6,7 (Section 20), Plate 4).

In Trench 3 was another northeast to southwest ditch [302] which contained a mid greyish brown silty clay fill (301) (Figs. 6, 7 (Section 11)).

At the northwest end of Trench 5 was pit [509] (Figs. 6, 7 (Section 16)). This pit contained several clay and silt fills but no finds and had irregular shaped sides and base.

Ditches [105] in Trench 1 and [214] in Trench 2 (Fig. 4) were in line with each other and contained no dating evidence but

were parallel with ditches containing modern land drains in Trenches 1, 2 and 4.

5.4 Post-medieval Deposits

There were a number of parallel ditches in Trenches 1, 2 and 4, all filled with dark brown or dark grey silty clay (Fig. 4). Most contained modern ceramic cylindrical land drains. Ditches [007], [103] and [203] were aligned together although the middle segment [103] did not contain a land drain pipe. Ditches [021] (Fig. 5, Plate 5) and [110] were also aligned as were ditches [024] and [107]. These ditches, along with [028], all contained ceramic land drains.

6. DISCUSSION

Linear feature [017]/[503] in Trenches 4 and 5 was a late 1st/early 2nd century Roman gully corroborating earlier evidence of this period found in the Gedney Hill area. This was sealed beneath subsoil (018)/(501) and modern topsoil (001)/(500). This was the only feature of early date identified and lies on the western edge of the site closest to the denser area of cropmarks to the west (Fig. 3).

Ditch [211] in Trench 2 and ditch [302] in Trench 3 were a close match for cropmarks seen in aerial photographs (Snee 2003). Although undated, the fact that they were found immediately below the topsoil rather than the subsoil indicates that they were more likely to have been of later date, perhaps relating to the post-medieval Gedney Drove rather than being of Romano-British origin.

The irregular nature of pit [509] at the northwest end of Trench 5 suggests a probable tree bole.

Ditches [007], [021], [024], [028], [103], [105], [107], [110], [203] and [214] appear to be part of a post-medieval drainage

system, most having had a land drain laid in them.

A linear feature identified as a cropmark in aerial photographs and passing through Trenches 1 and 5 was not discovered, having perhaps been ploughed out in recent years.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at North Road, Gedney Hill prior to the excavation of fishing lakes. A gully dated by pottery to the late 1st /early 2nd century Roman period confirms previous evidence of agricultural activity at Gedney Hill at this time. Two other ditches which matched cropmarks, although undated, perhaps relate to the post-medieval Gedney Drove rather than a Romano-British droveway.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr S. Kennally who commissioned this investigation. The work was co-ordinated by Steve Malone who edited this report with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
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 Assisted by: Chris Moulis, Fiona Walker, Aaron Clements, Andy Failes.
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 CAD Illustration: Mark Dymond, Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

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Snee, J. 2003 *Archaeological Evaluation Stage 1 (Non-Intrusive Investigation) for Development at North Road, Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire (GHN03)* APS Report No. 180/03

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
 OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)

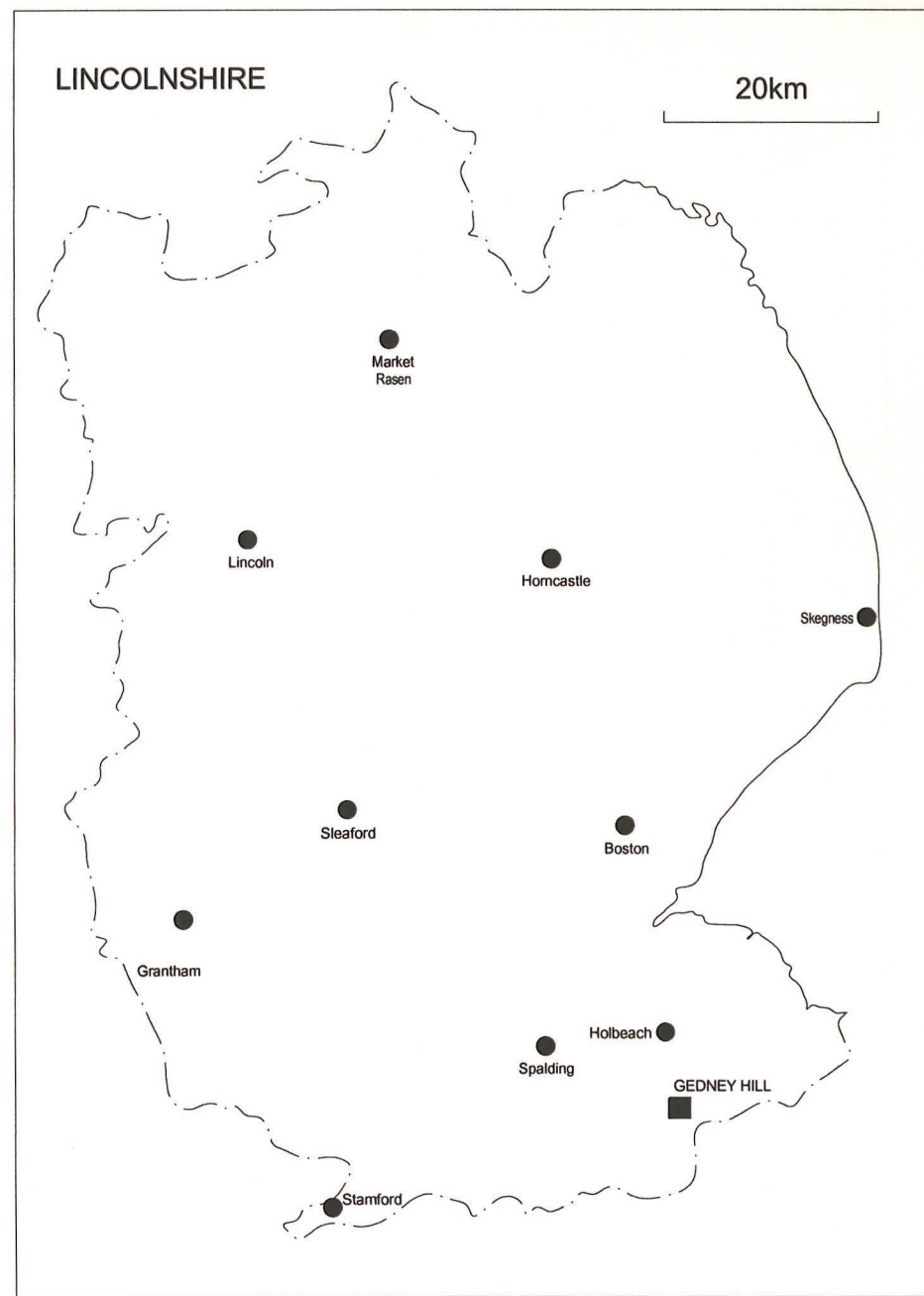


Figure 1 General Location Plan

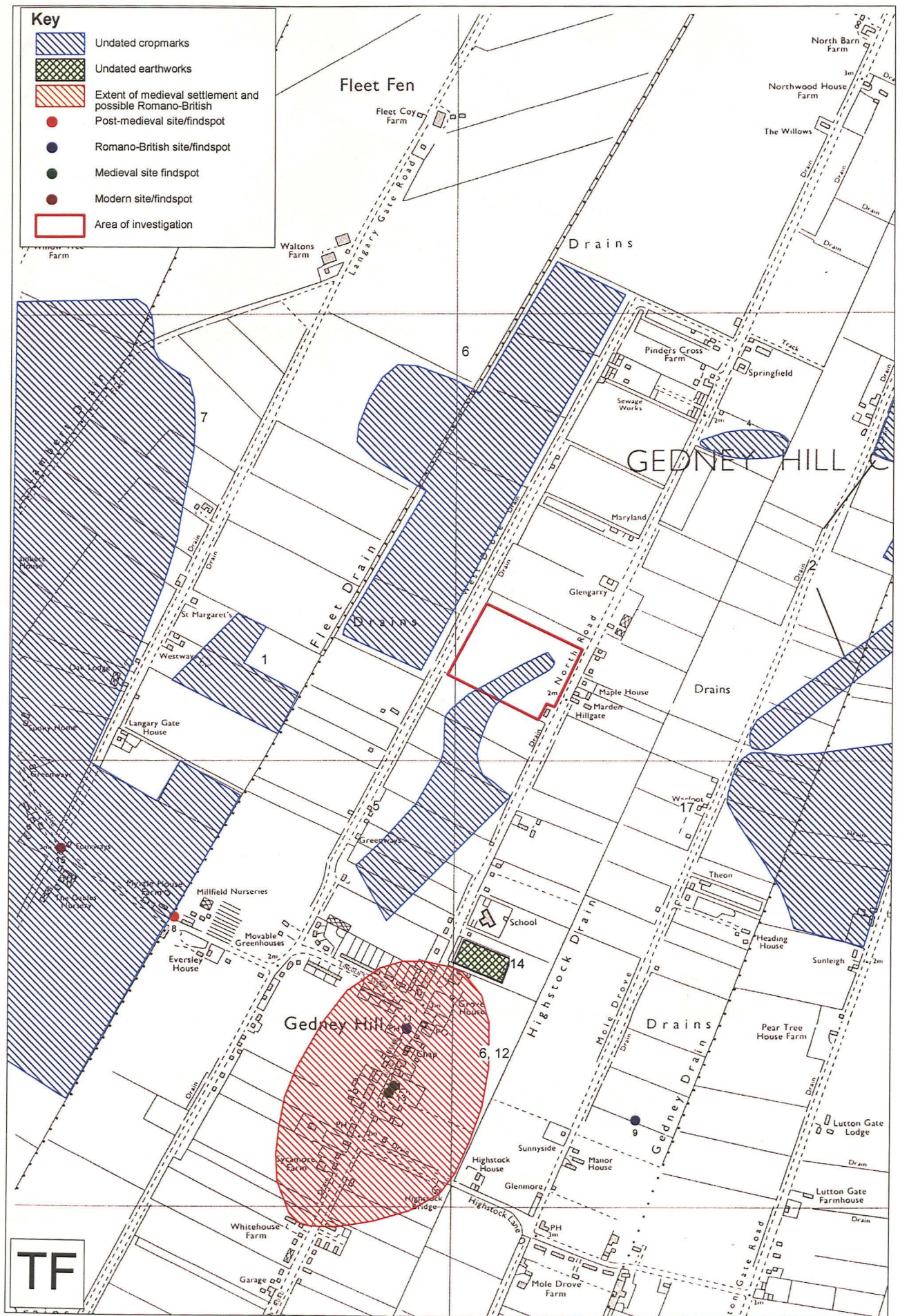
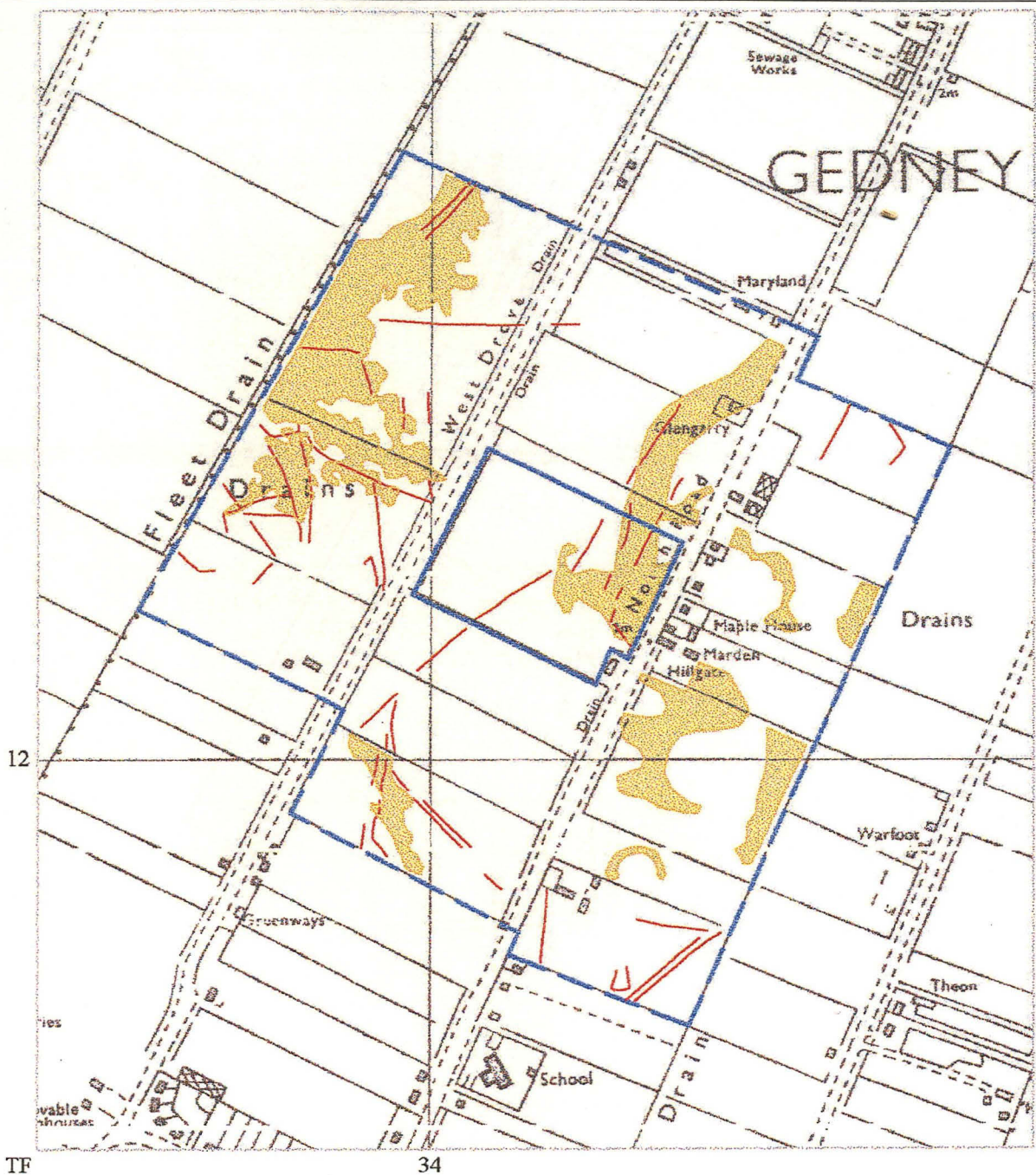


Figure 2 Site location plan and archaeological setting



- | | |
|--|--|
|  Study Area |  Ditch |
|  Development Area |  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

Figure 3 Features identified on aerial photographs

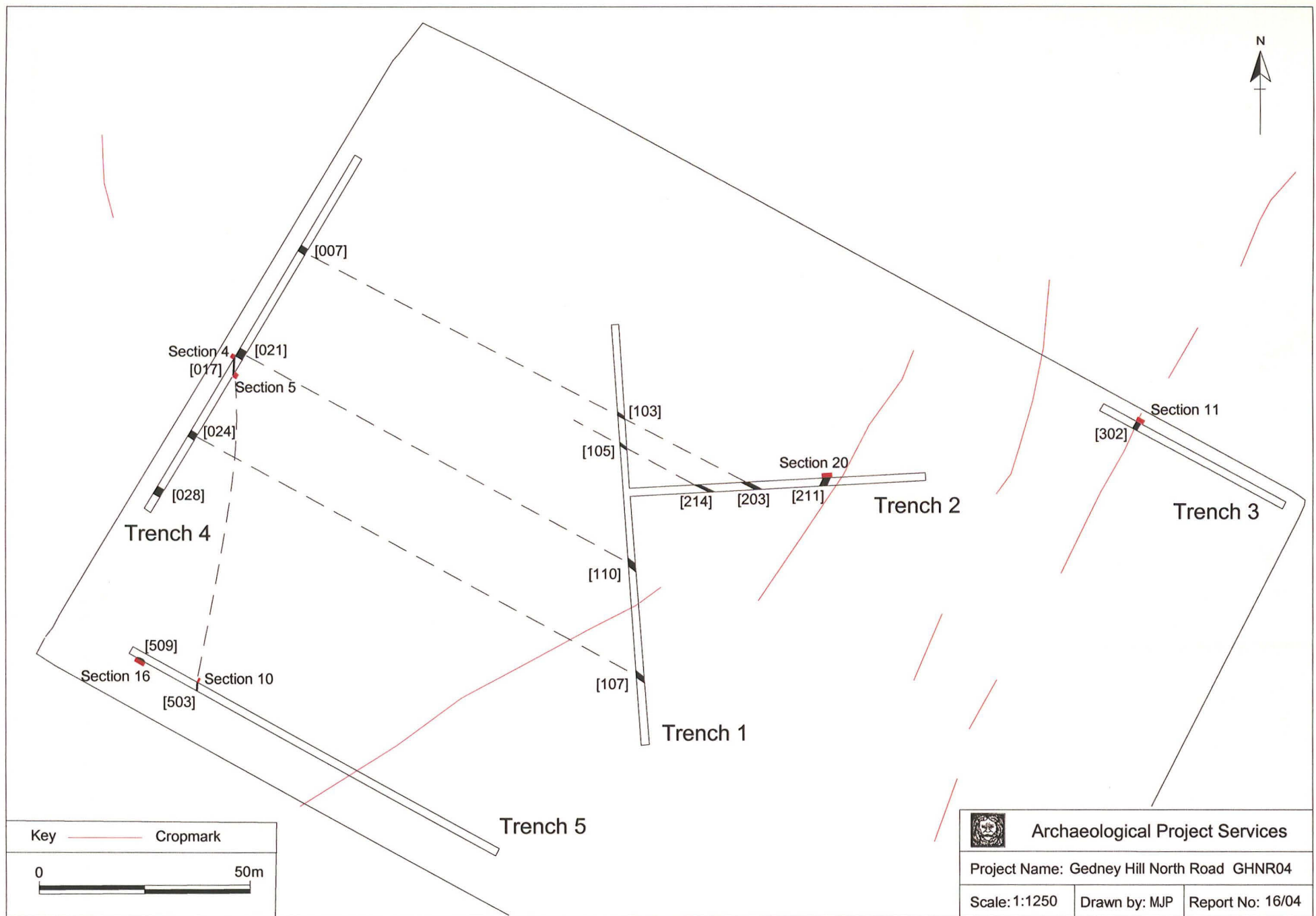


Figure 4. Trench Location Plan

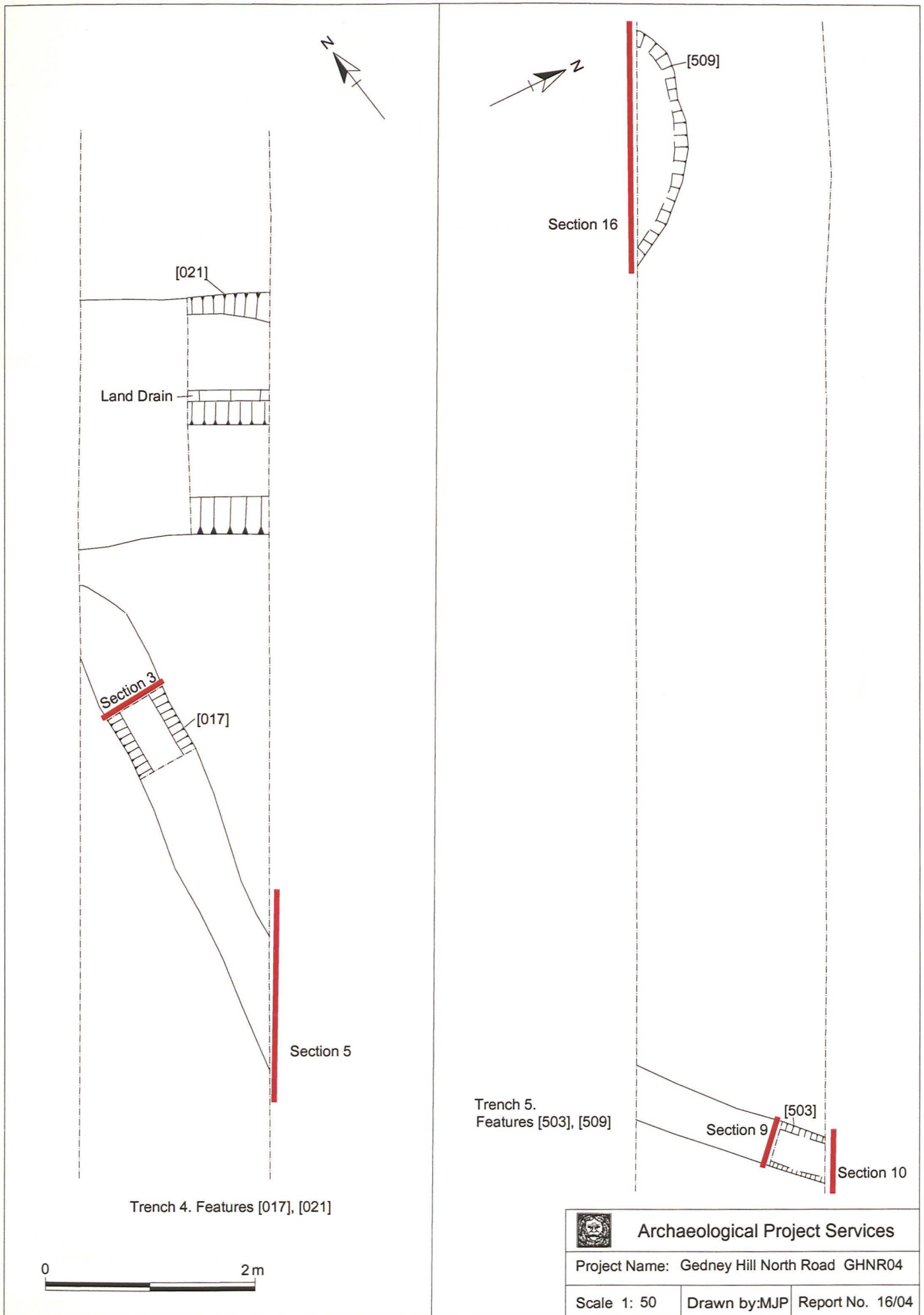
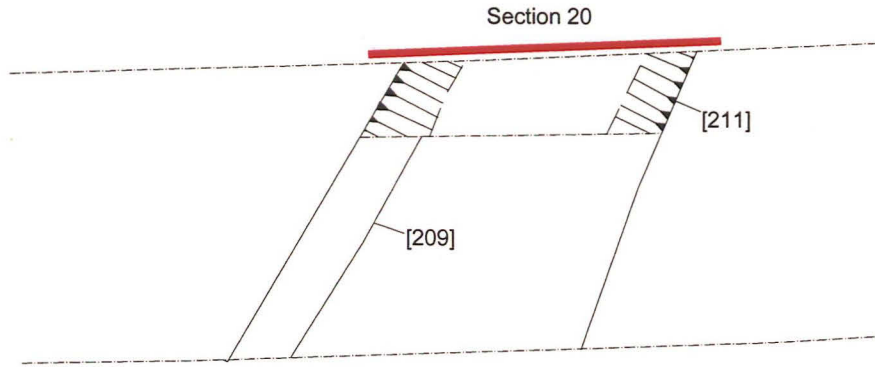
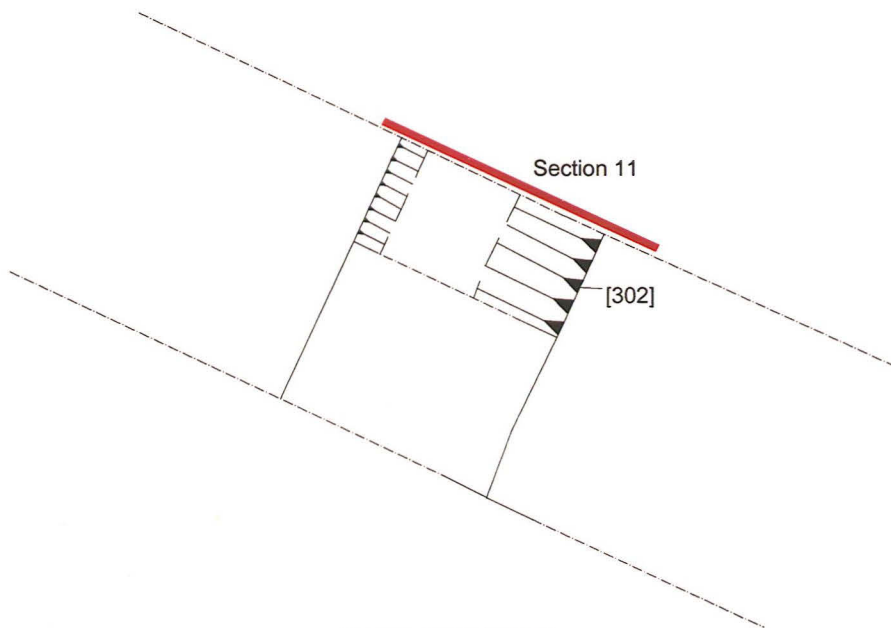


Figure 5. Feature Plans



Trench 2. Ditches [209], [211]



Trench 3. Ditch [302]



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Gedney Hill North Road GHNR04

Scale 1:50

Drawn by: MJP

Report No: 16/04

Figure 6. Feature Plans

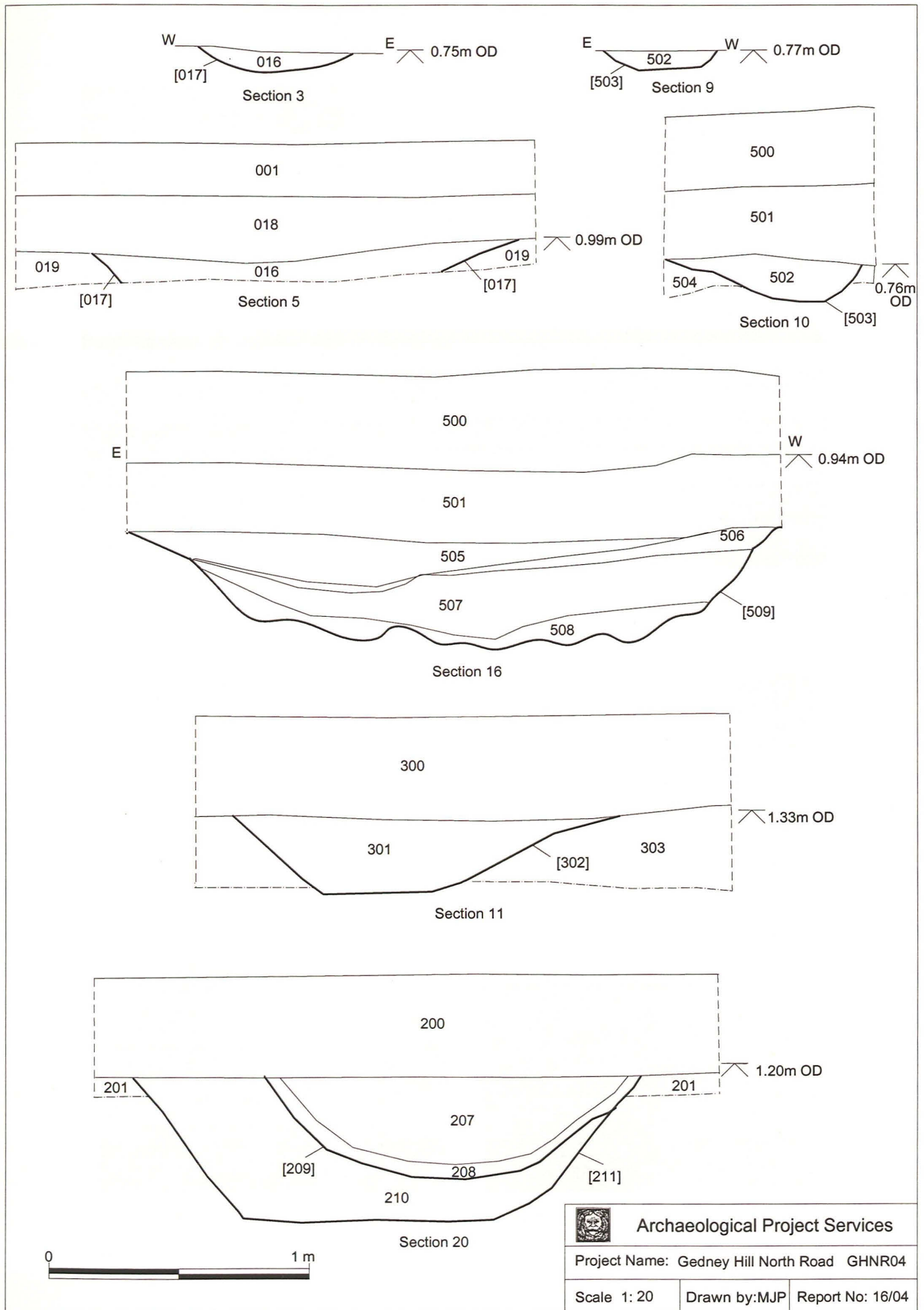


Figure 7. Sections



Plate 1: General View looking northwest



Plate 2: Trench 5 looking northwest



Plate 3: Trench 4, Gully [017] looking south

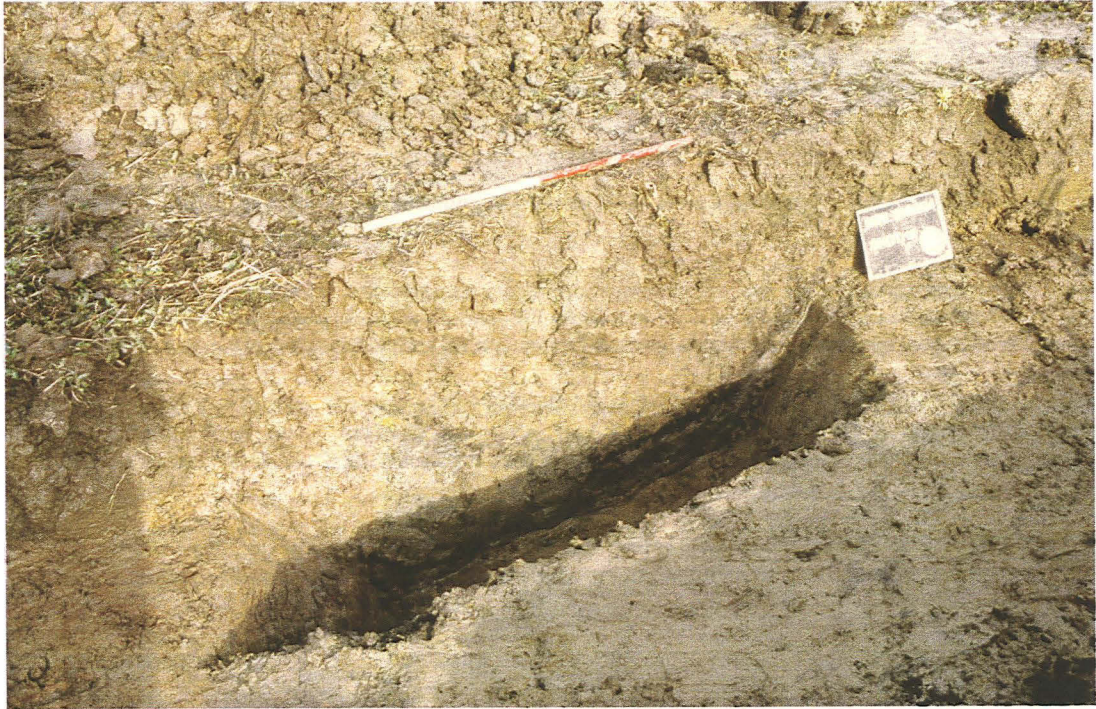


Plate 4: Trench 2, Ditches [209],
[211], Section 20



Plate 5: Trench 4, Ditch [021] looking southeast

Appendix 1

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A staged 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 *Stage 1 evaluation, comprising data collation, aerial photographic assessment, topographic survey and geophysical survey has been undertaken and indicates the presence of Romano-British features traversing the site. Trial trenching is now to be undertaken to further investigate and characterise these features.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a scheme of works for the second phase of a staged programme of archaeological evaluation prior to development on land at North Road, Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire.
 - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.1.2 Overview
 - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.1.5 List of specialists
 - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 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, advised that data collation, aerial photographic assessment, topographic survey, and geophysical survey would be required. This work was undertaken by APS and reported on in October 2003 (Snee 2003).
- 4.3 Based on the results of the Stage 1 evaluation the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section has recommended that further work, in the form of trial trenching, be carried out.

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 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.
- 6.3 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. Roman coins were recorded from the village in the 18th century and Roman pottery has been identified in the area.
- 6.4 Cropmarks have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site with some extending into the site itself (Palmer in Snee 2003). Geophysical survey has also suggested the presence of archaeological features within the site (Brooks in Snee 2003). These remains probably represent ditched boundaries and droeways but there is no evidence for intensive settlement or industry.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work 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 within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the 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 TRIAL TRENCHING

8.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 8.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of five trenches, three measuring 100m x 1.6m, one measuring 70m x 1.6m and one measuring 50m x 1.6m placed as indicated on the plan supplied by the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 8.2.2 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).
- 8.2.3 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.
- 8.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 8.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 8.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

8.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

8.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations.
- the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of field work

8.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

8.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

8.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

8.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

9.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting 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: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual 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.

10.2 Stage 2

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

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

10.3 Stage 3

10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing 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 context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

12 REPORT DEPOSITION

12.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

13 PUBLICATION

13.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

14 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

15 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 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 contractor.

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: Dr D Knight, Trent and 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
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 17.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 5 staff, a supervisor and 4 assistants, and to take up to six days.
- 17.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 15 person-days within a notional programme of 10 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.

17.3 Contingency

17.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; pump (not expected as no evidence of waterlogging previously identified in this area); Roman pottery (moderate amounts allowed for); Anglo-Saxon pottery (not expected); Medieval pottery- large quantities (moderate amount expected and allowed for); faunal remains -large quantities (moderate amounts allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.

17.3.2 Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator in discussion with the client not Archaeological Project Services.

18 INSURANCES

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

19 COPYRIGHT

19.1 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.

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

19.3 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.

19.4 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.

20 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Snee, J. 2003. *Archaeological Evaluation Stage 1 (Non-intrusive investigation) for Development at North Road, Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire (GHN03)*, unpublished APS report 180/03

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	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
001	4	Dark greyish brown silty clay. 0.25m thick	Topsoil	
002	4	Dark brown silty clay. 0.12m thick	Subsoil	
003	4	Mid bluish grey clay. 0.30m thick	Alluvium	
004	4	Mid grey silty clay. 0.32m thick	Alluvium	
005	4	Greyish brown silty clay	Alluvium	
006	4	Bluish grey light brown clay 0.27m thick	Alluvium	
007	4	E-W linear cut 1.35m wide x 0.28m deep	Ditch	
008	4	Dark brown silty clay 0.28m thick	Fill of 007	
009	4	Dark brown silty clay 0.24m thick	Layer	
010	4	Dark brown silty clay. 0.25m thick	Fill of 013	
011	4	Light brownish grey clay. 0.5m thick	Fill of 013	
012	4	Cylindrical ceramic land drain	Land drain pipe	
013	4	E-W linear cut	Land drain cut	
014	4	Medium reddish brown/grey clay 0.43m thick	Alluvium	
015	4	Medium grey silty clay 0.30m thick	Alluvium	
016	4	Mid light bluish grey clay	Fill of 017	Roman
017	4	N-S linear cut 0.57m wide x 0.25m deep	Gully	Roman
018	4	Medium brown silty clay 0.25m deep	Subsoil	
019	4	Mid brown/grey clay	Alluvium	
020	4	Dark grey brown silty clay	Fill of 021	
021	4	E-W linear cut	Ditch	
022	4	Mid yellowish brown clay 0.24m thick	Subsoil	
023	4	Mid greyish brown clay 0.3m thick	Fill of 024	
024	4	SE-NW linear cut 1.7m wide x 0.3m deep	Ditch	
025	4	Brownish grey silty clay 0.3m thick	Fill of 026	
026	4	SE-NE linear cut 0.2m wide x 0.3m deep	Land drain	
027	4	Medium grey/brown clay 0.3m thick	Fill of 028	
028	4	E-W linear cut 3.9m wide x 0.3m deep	Ditch	
029	4	Mid brown clay 0.4m thick	Layer	
030	4	Grey/brown clay	Alluvium	
031	4	Mid grey clay 0.3m deep	Fill of 032	
032	4	E-W linear cut 0.15m wide x 0.30m deep	Land drain cut	
033	4	Mottled mid grey clay 0.2m thick	Fill of 024	
034	4	Land drain	Land drain pipe	
035	4	Mid grey clay 0.3m thick	Natural clay	
036	4	Mottled orange clay 0.12m thick	Natural clay	
100	1	Mid dark brown clay 0.30m thick	Topsoil	
101	1	Mid brown/light grey clay 0.43m thick	Alluvium	
102	1	Dark grey silty clay	Fill of 103	
103	1	NW-SE linear cut 0.91m wide x 0.52m deep	Ditch	
104	1	Dark grey silty clay 0.4m thick	Fill of 105	
105	1	NW-SE linear cut 0.6m wide x 0.4m deep	Ditch	
106	1	Dark greyish brown silty clay 0.2m thick	Fill of 105	
107	1	NW-SE linear cut 1m wide x 0.35m deep	Ditch	
108	1	Dark reddish brown silty clay 0.26m thick	Fill of 110	
109	1	Mid greyish brown clay 0.28m thick	Fill of 110	
110	1	NNW-SSE linear cut 2.1m wide x 0.27m deep	Ditch	
111	1	Cylindrical ceramic land drain pipe	Land drain	
112	1	Dark grey silty clay 0.2m thick	Fill of 107	
113	1	Mid to dark grey clay 0.3m thick	Fill of 107	
114	1	Ceramic land drain	Land drain	
115	1	Mid brown clay 0.4m thick	Subsoil	
200	2	Dark brown silty clay 0.3m thick	Topsoil	
201	2	Bluish grey/mid brown clay 0.3m thick	Natural clay	

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
202	2	Dark brownish grey silty clay 0.3m thick	Fill of 203	
203	2	E-W linear cut 0.85m wide x 0.3m thick	Ditch	
204	2	Mid to dark grey clay 0.3m thick	Fill of 203	
205	2	Medium dark brown silty clay 0.18m thick	Fill of 206	
206	2	E-W linear cut 0.2m wide x 0.18m deep	Land drain cut	
207	2	Light greyish brown silty clay 0.33m thick	Fill of 209	
208	2	Dark grey silt 0.06m thick	Fill of 209	
209	2	NE-SW linear cut 1.45m wide x 0.4m deep	Ditch	
210	2	Mid brownish grey clay 0.55m thick	Fill of 211	
211	2	NE-SW linear cut 1.95m wide x 0.55m deep	Ditch	
212	2	Dark blackish grey organic silt 0.28m deep	Fill of 214	
213	2	Mid grey clay 0.22m thick	Fill of 214	
214	2	NW-SE linear cut 0.6m wide x 0.28m deep	Ditch	
215	2	Dark grey silt 0.5m + thick	Flood deposit	
300	3	Dark brown silty clay 0.36m thick	Topsoil	
301	3	Mid grey brown silty clay 0.25m thick	Fill of 302	
302	3	N-S linear cut 1.45m wide x 0.25m deep	Ditch	
303	3	Mottled grey/orange silty clay 0.3m+ thick	Natural clay	
500	5	Dark brown silty clay 0.38m thick	Ploughsoil	
501	5	Greyish brown silty clay 0.3m thick	Subsoil	
502	5	Light grey clay 0.18m thick	Fill of 502	
503	5	N-S linear cut 0.5m wide x 0.18m deep	Gully	
504	5	Yellowish brown clay 0.2m thick	Natural clay	
505	5	Mid bluish grey clay 0.2m thick	Fill of 509	
506	5	Blackish brown organic silt 0.05m thick	Fill of 509	
507	5	Light grey clay 0.28m thick	Fill of 509	
508	5	Dark blackish brown organic silt 0.1m thick	Fill of 509	
509	5	Cut feature 0.9m+ x 0.4m deep	Pit	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS by Barbara Precious

Pottery was recovered from two contexts. No faunal remains were discovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from fill (016) of gully [017] and subsoil (022) in Trench 4.

The vessel from (016) is clearly the base of a cooking pot denoted by the sooting on the base and the exterior. Nearly all the base survives together with sherds from the lower part of the vessel, but no diagnostic features such as the shoulder or rim. The pot is in a shell-tempered fabric, most of which has leached out either during use over a fire or because of soil conditions. The shell contains a moderate amount of punctate brachiopods. These microfossils are common in clays from the area around Northamptonshire and also in the south rather than the north of Lincolnshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
016	SLSH	South Lincolnshire shelly ware. Base 90%; Body sherds; Shell leached punctate brachiopods. No rim undiagnostic	24	426	Late 1 st /2 nd century
022	OX	Oxidised ware. Body sherd. Possibly med but uncertain; regional oddity?	1	2	Roman?

Potential

As there are no diagnostic features it is not possible to give precise dating, however the fact that it is wheel-made rather than hand made suggests a date from the later 1st into the 2nd century, and possibly later.

The sherd from (022) is not at all diagnostic and may even be medieval in date, but not in a fabric that Jane Young recognises. It is likely to be a regional oddity and may well be Roman, but not of any diagnostic date other than the usual 2-4c. It is certainly wheel made and a closed form in an oxidised fabric with a grey interior.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cut	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.
Dissolution	The closing and seizure of abbeys, priories and other monastic houses by the crown. This occurred in the period 1536-40.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Norman	Architectural style current in the 11 th -12 th centuries. Also known as Romanesque.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (<i>q.v.</i>) occupants of Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

82	Context records
2	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
28	Drawing sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
5	Day record sheets
1	Box 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 Council Museum Accession Number: 2003.331

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: GHNR 04

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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