Gedney, Oliver

From: Mercedes Golding <m.golding@rdc-landplan.co.uk>
Sent: 22 January 2021 12:48
To: _planningadvice
Subject: H07-0922-19 Land east of Hillgate, Gedney Hill
Attachments: 21-01-22 SHDC Letter re Archaeology.pdf; 21-01-15 Watching Brief Report.pdf

This message originated from outside your organization

Dear Planning

Please find attached a covering letter and report on an archaeological watching brief in respect of the above.

We should be grateful if you would please acknowledge receipt of this submission.

Kind regards

Mercedes Golding

Mercedes Golding AssocRTPI
Planning Administrator

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Your ref: 817 7 MAG
Our ref: H07-0922-19

21 January 2021

By Email Only

For the attention of Mr David Gedney

Planning Manager
South Holland District Council
Council Offices
Priory Road
Spalding
Lincolnshire
PE11 2XE

Dear Sir

MR S KENNALLY
ERECTION OF TWO SINGLE-STOREY DETACHED DWELLINGS AND GARAGES
LAND EAST OF HILLGATE, GEDNEY HILL, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE
PLANNING PERMISSION H07-0922-19

Please find enclosed the final report on an archaeological observation carried out last year in respect of the above, which is required to be submitted to the Council and Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer by condition 10 of planning permission H07-0922-19. We should be grateful if this could be placed on your records for the application.

Yours faithfully

M Golding

Mercedes Golding

Enclosure: Report on an Archaeological Observation

cc Mr I Marshman (Historic Environment Officer)
Mr S Kennally

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@RDC_Ltd
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LAND OFF HILLGATE,
GEDNEY HILL,
LINCOLNSHIRE PE12 0NN:

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION

PCA Report Number: R14365

January 2021

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Land off Hillgate, Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire: An Archaeological Observation

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K6496
Report Number	R14365

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Land off Hillgate, Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire, PE12 0NN: Report on an Archaeological Observation

Site Code:	**HGHL20**
Local Planning Authority:	**South Holland District Council**
Museum Accession Number:	**LCNCC: 2020.12**
Planning Application:	**H07-0922-19**
Central National Grid Reference:	**TF 3388 1122**
Written and Researched by:	**Rebecca Nichols**
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January 2021

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PCA Report Number: R14365

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SUMMARY

This report describes the results of an archaeological observation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, on land at Hillgate, Gedney Hill, in Lincolnshire. The work was commissioned by The Robert Doughty Consultancy Ltd, on behalf of Mr S Kennally.

The aim of the archaeological work was to identify and record any archaeological finds or features within the development area.

The archaeological observation took place in February 2020. The excavation of two house plots and associated garage plots were monitored for archaeological remains.

The observation yielded an early post-medieval, 16th century, pit containing general domestic debris and also several pieces of unused bricks. This latter material probably represents unused construction material associated with higher status buildings in the area. A substantial ditch, most likely a dyke and apparently infilled in the post-medieval period was also identified.

Victorian and early modern remains, including a building footprint, ditch, demolition pits and deposits, as well as a Victorian well and cistern, were also exposed and recorded.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was appointed by The Robert Doughty Consultancy Ltd, on behalf of Mr S Kennally, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation (an archaeological watching brief) on land off Hillgate, Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire **(Fig 1)**.

1.1.2 The work was carried out from the 3rd-5th February 2020 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA 2020) and approved by the local planning authority archaeological advisor.

1.1.3 Groundworks involving the excavation of house and garage footings were monitored for archaeological remains. The aim of the observation was to identify and record any surviving archaeological remains and/or deposits that may be impacted upon during the development.

1.1.4 The archaeological works sought to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition, and quality of any archaeological remains on the site and to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context as appropriate.

1.1.5 This report describes the results of the archaeological works. The site archive will be deposited with The Collection Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire under accession number: **LCNCC: 2020.12**

1.2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

1.2.1 Gedney Hill lies approximately 15km southeast of Spalding in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The site is located within the centre of the village, *c*. 40m southeast of the parish church, on the southeast side of Hillgate, centred on National Grid Reference **TF 3388 1122 (Fig 1).**

1.3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

1.3.1 Planning application **(H07-0922-19)** was submitted to South Holland District Council for the erection of two single-storey detached dwellings and garages.

1.3.2 South Holland District Council recommended a programme of archaeological monitoring be carried out during development groundworks at the site.

1.3.3 Groundworks involved the excavation of footings for two house and garage plots.

1.4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

1.4.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) indicates that the solid geology of the development area is Oxford Clay of the Jurassic period. This is overlain by Tidal Flat deposits of sand and silt deposited up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary period. The site is on the edge of a former watercourse, a rodden, extending from southeast to northwest (British Geological Survey Viewer – www.bgs.ac.uk).

1.4.2 The site is on flat level land of the Lincolnshire Fens at *c*.2m OD.

1.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.5.1 Cropmarks of ditched droveways have been identified northeast and southeast of Gedney Hill. These tracks appear to be orientated on the church, perhaps suggesting that the church may be built on a Romano-British site. A Roman coin is also reported from Gedney Hill and a large quantity of Roman finds have been recorded from the village. Cropmarks, thought to possibly represent Roman remains, have been identified in the field immediately to the east of the church.

1.5.2 The Grade II* Listed Church of Holy Trinity, only about 40m from the present development site, is of late fourteenth to mid fifteenth century date, and was largely rebuilt in 1875. Within the churchyard, just south of the church, is a 15th century cross. The church would probably have been at the centre of the medieval settlement zone. Not mentioned in the Domesday Book, the settlement of Gedney Hill is thought to have existed since the 12th century; the medieval church may have replaced an earlier chapel. While the toponymy of Gedney Hill is not certain, the settlement probably takes its name from nearby Gedney, *c*. 14km to the north-northeast, which is of Old English derivation and thought to mean 'Gydda's island' (Ekwall 1985, 195).

1.5.3 Historical maps show that there was a building on the site since at least 1888; this was demolished at some point after 1982. This building is likely to be The Limes Cottage, also labelled as 'Ash Tree House' on the 1977 OS map. Previously a Listed Building, this consisted of three Grade II Listed cottages that were subsequently delisted. The houses to the northwest of the site were built at some point after 1982, probably in the late 1980s or 1990s.

2 PROJECT AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

2.1 PROJECT AIMS

2.1.1 The project was 'threat-led' with potential to disturb or destroy important sub-surface archaeological remains, if present. The primary aims of the investigation were:

- to record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological remains affected by the development
- to assess where appropriate any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site

2.1.2 Additional aims of the investigation were:

- to analyse and interpret the site archive and to disseminate the results to promote local and national research objectives
- to deposit the site archive with Newark Museum for long-term storage and

conservation

2.2 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

2.2.1 The on-line *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework, Interactive Digital Resource* was referenced for specific research criteria, along with *The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**, ed. N Cooper (2006), and *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*, ed. D. Knight, B. Vyner & C. Allen (2012).

2.2.2 The archaeological investigation addressed the following objectives:

- to set the site and any archaeological remains into the context of the wider landscape
- to confirm the presence or absence of prehistoric activity at the site
- to confirm the presence or absence of Romano-British activity within the area
- to confirm the presence or absence of Saxon activity in the vicinity
- to confirm the presence or absence of medieval activity in the area
- to confirm the presence or absence of any post-medieval activity

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

3.1.1 Fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the WSI (PCA 2020) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists document *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA 2020a). PCA is a CIfA registered organisation (number 23) and operates within the Institute's 'Code of Conduct' (CIfA 2019).

3.1.2 The archaeological observation was undertaken during groundwork associated with the footings for two house and garage plots.

3.1.3 The monitoring and recording observed all aspects of the groundworks. When necessary, exposed deposits/layers were cleaned using hand tools and recorded as set out in the PCA fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Contexts were recorded according to PCA's fieldwork manual approved for use in Lincolnshire, including written, photographic and drawn records.

3.2 RECORDING METHODOLOGY

3.2.1 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).

3.2.2 Deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded utilising PCA's printed pro forma sheets.

3.2.3 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the investigation. Digital photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits. Due to a camera fault, photographs taken on the first day of monitoring were lost.

3.2.4 All finds encountered were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site.

3.3 POST-FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

3.3.1 Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (HE 2015) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.

3.3.2 The stratigraphic data for the project comprises written, drawn and photographic records. A total of 32 archaeological contexts were recorded in the area under investigation. Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records and phasing the stratigraphic data (Appendix 2). A written summary of the archaeological contexts was then compiled, as described in Section 4, with discussion and chronological sequencing of the site appearing in Section 5.

3.3.3 Artefactual material recovered during the watching brief consisted of pottery, Ceramic Building Material, iron, copper alloy, mortar and shell. Specialist examination of the finds was undertaken and relevant comments integrated into **Section 4**, with a report in **Appendix 3**. Finds determined to be of archaeological significance or of further research will be retained.

3.3.4 No other categories of organic or inorganic artefactual material were represented. None of the material recovered during the evaluation required specialist stabilisation or an assessment of its potential for conservation research.

3.3.5 The complete site archive will be packaged for long-term curation. In preparing the site archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document (Brown 2007), the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document (Walker 1990), and the relevant CIfA publication (CIfA 2020b will be adhered to. The depositional requirements of the body to which the site archive will be ultimately transferred will be met in full.

4 RESULTS

4.1 The Natural Deposits

4.1.1 Natural deposits **(002)** were encountered at the base of the trenches and consisted of light yellowish brown silt.

4.2 The Archaeological Sequence

4.2.1 Two linear ditches, three pits, one structure, one former ambiguous building footprint and three demolition deposits were examined during the observation; these are discussed below.

4.2.2 In the foundation trench for House Plot 1 **(Figure 3)**, toward the west of the site, were two similar features **[005]** and **[012];** these are linear in plan, on a north to south orientation with concave sides and a concave base, and are likely to be parts of the same feature. From the lower fill **(004)** of ditch **[005]** a single fragment of ceramic building material of 16th-19th century date was recovered, whereas the single fill **(010)** of ditch **[012]** yielded no finds.

4.2.3 Truncating ditch **[005]** was an ambiguous former building footprint with straight sides and a flat base **[007].** The single fill **(006)** of this feature yielded a fragment of 18th-19th century ceramic building material and a piece of mortar**.** The former building footprint **[007]** was, in turn, cut by a linear ditch **[009]** on a northeast to southwest orientation with concave sides and base No dating evidence was present within the single fill **(008)** of this ditch but it is thought to be modern.

4.2.4 Approximately 18m east of ditch **[005]=[012]** in the eastern area of the site, one pit **[013]** and one Victorian well were observed during the excavation of the foundations for House Plot 2. The pit **[013]** is oval in plan with steep, partially truncated sides and an undulating base. It contained 6 fills **(014), (015), (016), (017), (018), (019)**. Four of the fills **(015), (016), (017), (018),** yielded 24 fragments of Bourne 'D' ware of 15th-16th century date. Two of the fills **(015)** and **(016)** yielded 10 fragments of Fenland brick of post-medieval, 16th-19th century, date. Fill **(015)** also yielded 1 shell and three fragments of indeterminable metal, while fill **(019)** yielded two small fragments of undated Ceramic Building Material. Overall, the mixed assemblage of artefacts suggests a 16th century date for pit **[013]**.

4.2.5 Approximately 6m southwest of Pit **[013]** a circular, 1-course thick Victorian well was noted. The well was partially machined excavated and filled with concrete on the day of the observation.

4.2.6 In the excavation of House Plot 2 Garage footing **(Figure 4)**, north of House Plot 2, two ambiguous pits **[023]** and **[025]** and three consecutive demolition deposits **(027), (028), (029)** were observed. Pit **[023]** is uncertain in plan with steep and gradual sides, and a pointed concave base and contained a single fill **(024)** of mottled yellow, grey, white loose sandy silt with an assemblage of limestone, modern Ceramic Building Material, glass, and plastic which was not retained. Pit **[025]** also contained a single fill **(026)** yielding one fragment of Ceramic

Building Material of post-medieval, 16th-19th century, date. Both pits **[023] [025]** cut deposit **(027)** which yielded one fragment of early modern, 18th-19th century, Ceramic Building Material. Deposits **(028)** and **(029)** yielded no dating evidence.

4.2.7 Approximately 2.5m east of the features **[023]** and **[025]** and deposits **(027), (028), (029)**, a large oval-shaped Victorian cistern **[031]** measuring approximately 1.9m x 1.9m was observed. The cistern **[031]** was constructed with a mixture of yellow and red bricks, 16 courses were visible and were thinly rendered. Its single fill **(032)** yielded 4 fragments of 19th century Ceramic Building Material. This was partially excavated and filled with concrete during the development.

4.3 Additional Deposits

4.3.1 Deposits of light brown, friable sandy silt **(020)** and fairly compact grey clay with light grey-brown laminations **(022)** were observed during the excavation of the footing of House Plot 2 and House Plot 2 garage. These may be disturbed subsoil or possibly disturbed natural.

4.3.2 A layer of subsoil **(021)** was observed in the north and east of the site, during the excavation of the footing of House Plot 2 and House Plot 2 garage. The deposit consisted of light brown-grey, fairly compact sandy silt with, with a thickness of 0.24m.

4.3.3 A topsoil layer **(001)** was observed in the foundation trenches throughout House and Garage Plots 1 & 2, and comprised loose, dark grey-black silty sand with occasional gravel, frequent roots, and an undulating thickness of 0.40-0.50m.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Phase 1: Natural

5.1.1 Natural deposits across the site consisted of Tidal Flat deposits of sand and silt, probably representing the roddon that traverses the area.

5.2 Phase 2: Early Post-Medieval

5.2.1 The earliest archaeological evidence on the site can be dated to the early post-medieval period, probably the 16th century was observed in the eastern area of the site and consisted of a large oval pit, defined by **[013],** Artefacts were recovered from within the feature and comprised of pottery, iron, and shell, this material probably representing general domestic waste. Additionally, a quantity of unused brick fragments were retrieved from the pit. This ceramic building material is suggestive of unused construction waste from nearby high-status structures.

5.3 Phase 3: Late Post-medieval- Early Modern

5.3.1 Late Post-medieval – Early Modern features consisted of a ditch **[005] = [012],** likely a dyke which runs on a north-south orientation, west of the site. A fragment of ceramic building material of 16th-19th century date was recovered from this ditch. None of these features appear to be depicted on early OS maps which suggests the ditch pre-dates 1888.

5.4 Phase 4: Modern

5.4.1 Early modern features identified during the observation consists of a large oval-shaped Victorian cistern **[031]**, a Victorian well, a building footprint **[007],** a ditch **[009]**, demolition pits **[023], [025]**, and demolition deposits **(027), (028), (029).** Artefacts were recovered from within the features and deposits and comprised of post-medieval to modern Ceramic Building Materials.

5.4.2 Historical maps show that there was a building on the site since at least 1888. The building footprint **[007]** is likely to be that of The Limes Cottage, also labelled as 'Ash Tree House' on the 1977 OS map. The ditch **[009]** demolition pits **[023]** and **[025]** deposits **(027), (028), (029)** anis likely to have come from the demolition of the building which took place sometime after 1982. The Victorian cistern and well is likely to have been associated with the cottage at that time.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1.1 The aims and objectives of monitoring the groundworks ahead of the construction of two detached house plots and associated garages at Hillgate, Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire were fulfilled; the excavation of the house and garage footings were monitored, and archaeological remains were recorded.

6.1.2 Dating evidence ranged from the 16th century and later, with archaeological features, ditches, pits and deposits of these periods identified.

6.1.3 No further archaeological finds or features were identified during the observation.

7 PERSONNEL

The observation was managed by Gary Taylor of PCA Newark and was carried out by the fieldwork team at PCA Newark. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Diana Valk of PCA's CAD department. Gary Taylor and Alex Beeby reported on the finds.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Robert Doughty Consultancy Ltd, on behalf of Mr S Kennally for commissioning the work.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

9.1 WRITTEN SOURCES

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CIfA, 2020a *Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading

CIfA, 2020b *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials,* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading

Cooper, N (ed.), 2006 *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: an Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the East Midlands*. Leicester Archaeology Monograph No. 13. University of Leicester

Ekwall, E., 1985, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names* (Fourth Edition) Oxford, Clarendon Press

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Knight, D, Vyner, B & Allen, C, 2012 *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*. University of Nottingham & York Archaeological Trust

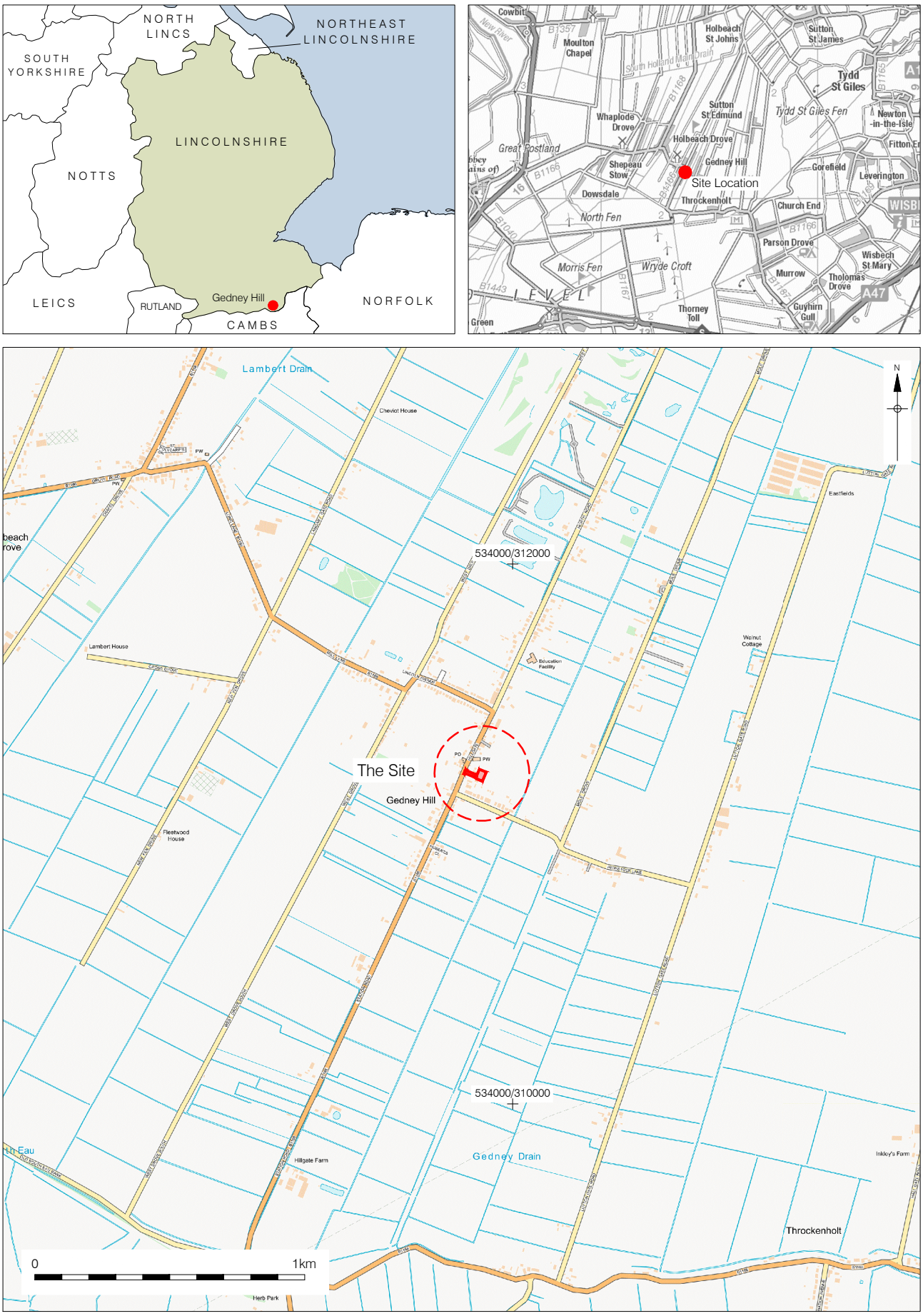
Taylor, J & Brown, G, 2009 *PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual Operations Manual 1*

9.2 WEBSITES

The British Geological Survey (BGS) website:
http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework Interactive Digital Resource
https://www2.le.ac.uk/services/ulas/discoveries/publications/the-east-midlands-archaeological-research-framework

Historic England entry on the Church of Holy Trinity, Gedney Hill, entry number 1146771
https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1146771



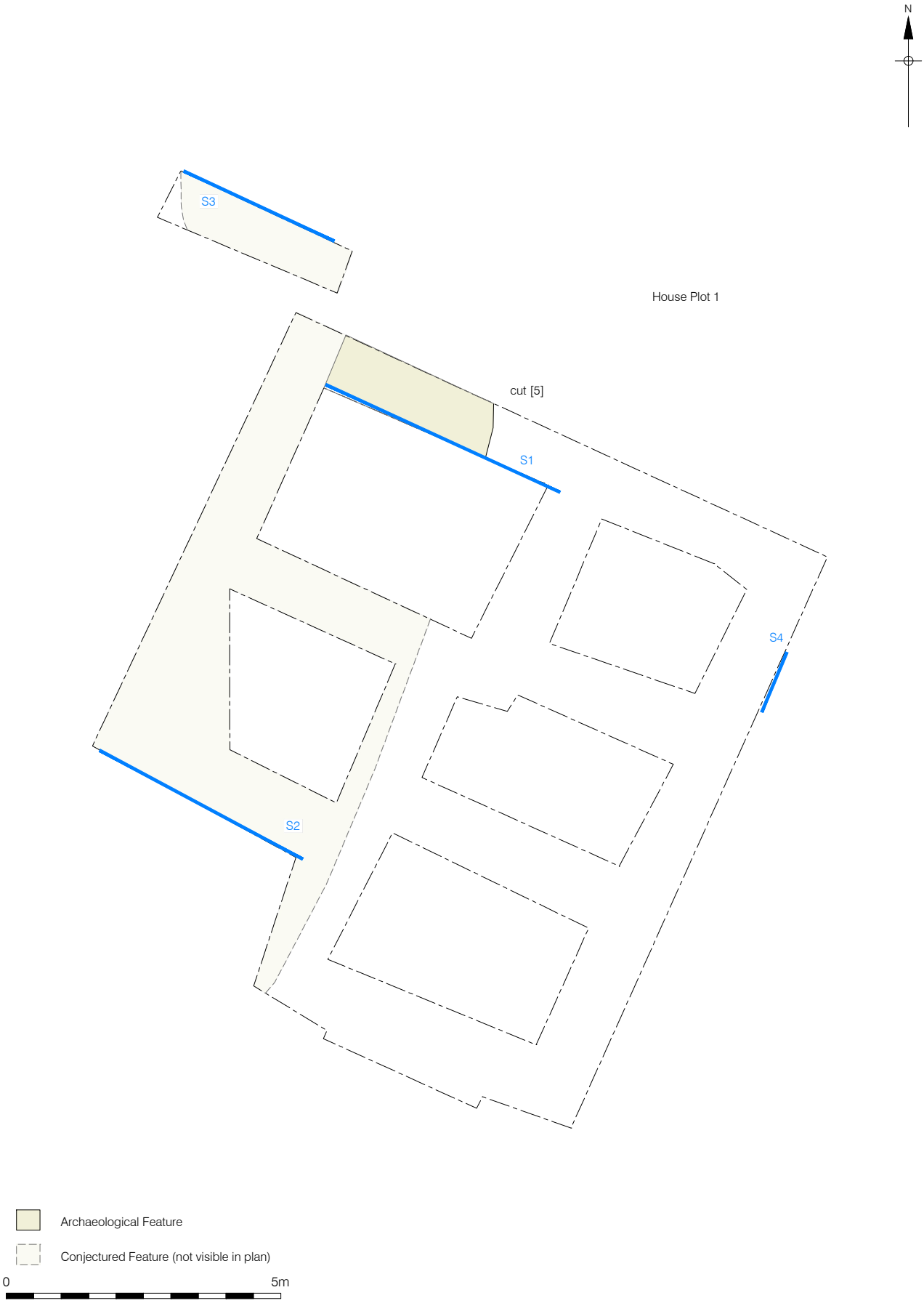
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Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:800 at A4



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Figure 3
Plan of House Plot 1
1:100 at A4

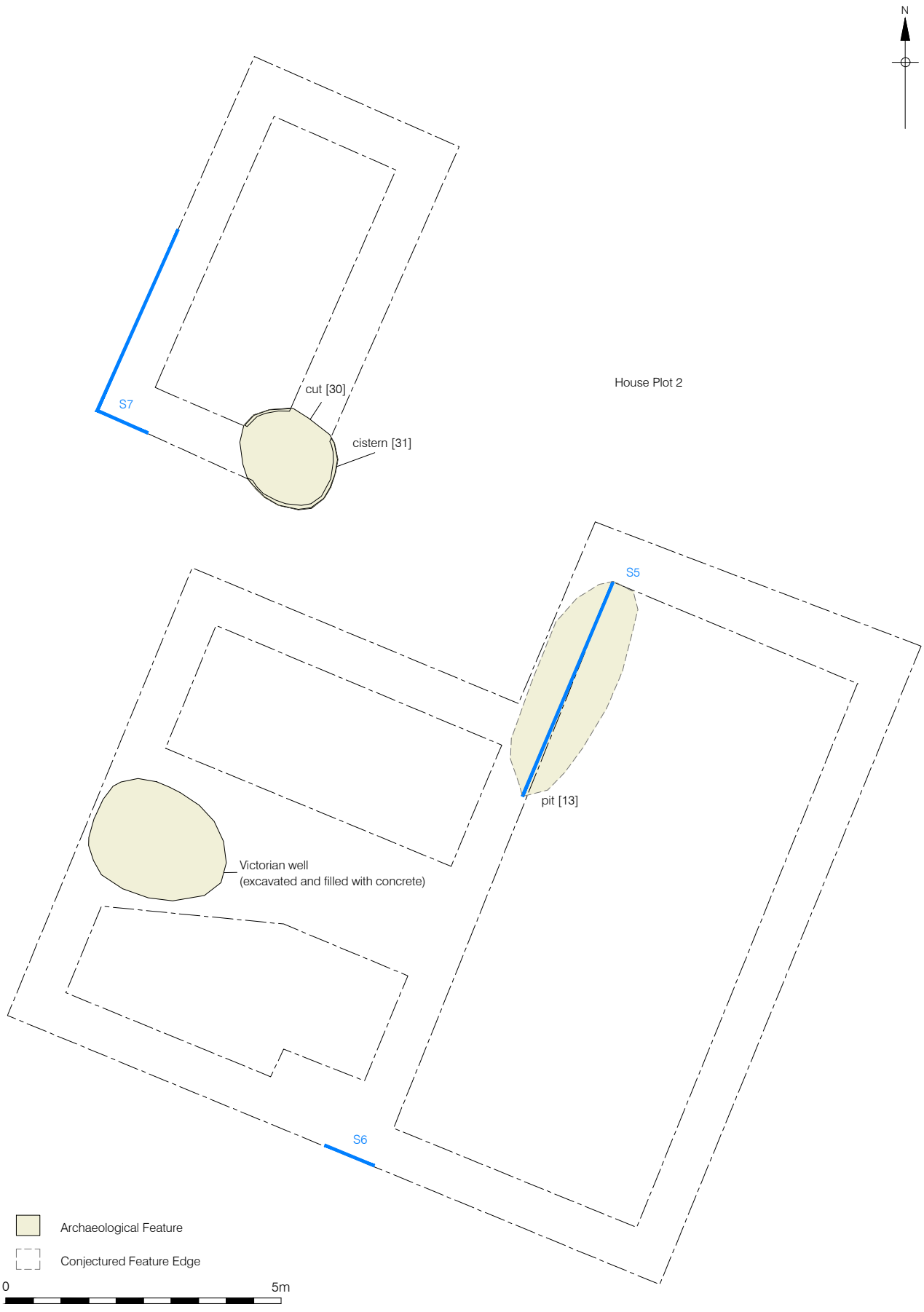
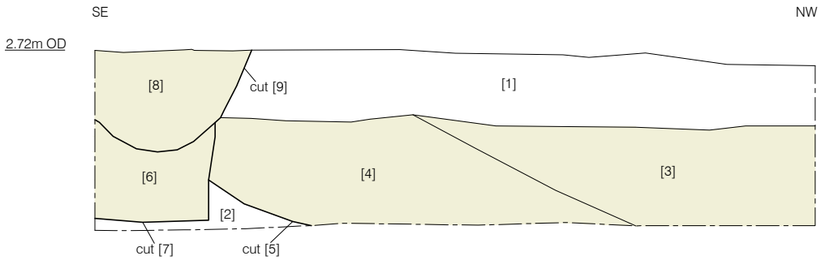
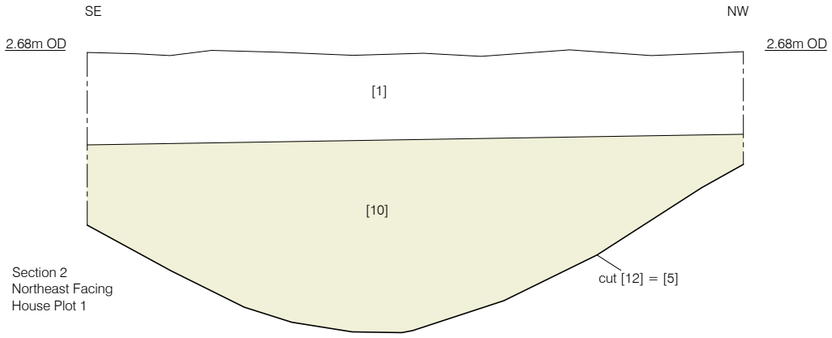


Figure 4
Plan of House Plot 2
1:100 at A4

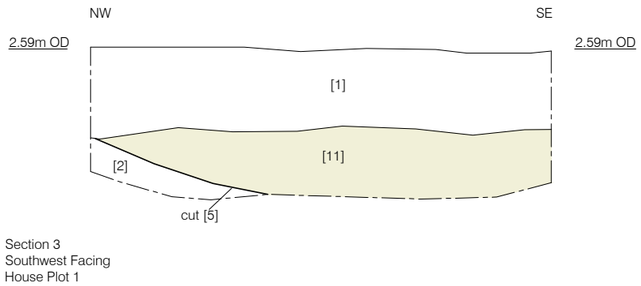
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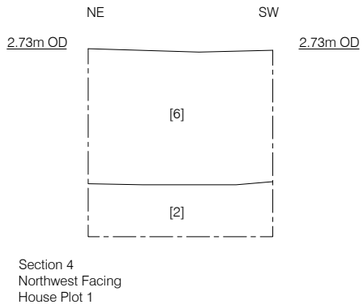
Section 1
Northeast Facing
House Plot 1



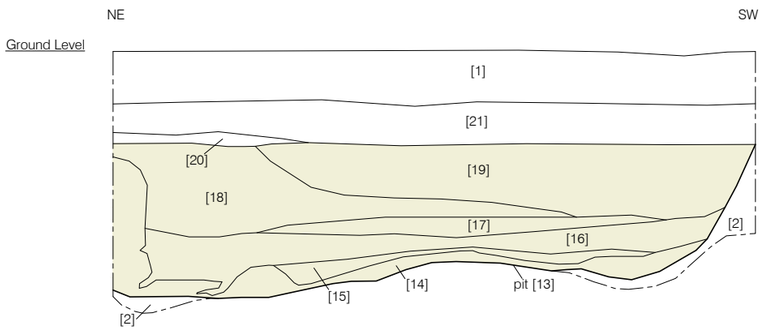
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Northeast Facing
House Plot 1



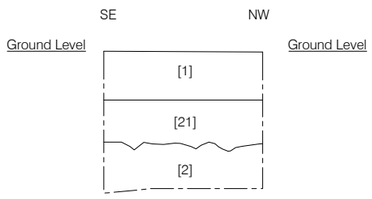
Section 3
Southwest Facing
House Plot 1



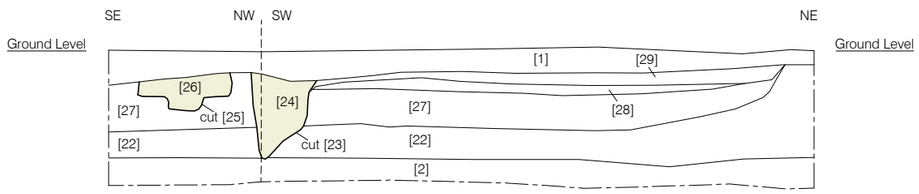
Section 4
Northwest Facing
House Plot 1



Section 5
Northwest Facing
House Plot 2



Section 6
Northeast Facing
House Plot 2



Section 7
Northeast and Southeast Facing
House Plot 2

Archaeological Feature

0 2m

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Figure 5
Sections
1:40 at A3

APPENDIX 1: Site Photographs



Plate 1: View of the site from the south, looking north. Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 2: Representative section of the topsoil and natural deposits on the site, looking southwest. Scales: 1m.



Plate 3: Pit **[013]** in House Plot 2, looking south. Scale: 2m.



Plate 4: Victorian well in House Plot 2, backfilled with concrete, looking east. No scale.



Plate 5: Pit **[025],** Pit **[023]** and modern dump deposits **(022), (027), (028) and (029)** in House Plot 2 Garage, looking west. Scale: 2m & 0.5m.



Plate 6: Victorian Cistern **[030]** in House Plot 2 Garage, looking east. No Scale



Plate 7: Final working shot of House Plot 2 Garage, with House Plot 2 and House Plot 1 in the background, looking southwest. Scale: 2 x 1m

APPENDIX 2: Context Summary

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
001	Layer	Dark grey-black	Loose silty sand	Occasional gravel, frequent roots	Topsoil (HP 1 & 2)	0.40-0.50m thickness	021	009
002	Deposit	Light yellowish brown	Firm silt		Natural roddon silt (HP 1 & 2)	>0.3m thickness	-	005 012 013 022 030
003	Fill	Dark grey-brown	Firm clayey silt		Upper fill of large feature [005] (HP1)	>0.64m thickness	004	001
004	Fill	Mid grey-brown with light yellow grey brown mottle and laminations	Firm slightly clayey silt with silt patches		Lower fill of large feature [005] (HP1)	>0.68m thickness	005	003
005	Cut	Large cut, truncated by post-medieval feature [007].			Ditch – possibly the same as [012] (HP1)	>1.04m x uncertain x 0.7m	002	011
006	Fill	Mixture of light yellow-brown, mid grey, brown and black	Loose layers of mixed bands of silt, clayey silt and one band of black charcoal	Frequent charcoal, post-medieval brick and mortar fragments	Single fill of [007] (HP1)	>0.64m thickness	007	009
007	Cut	Unknown in plan with steep sides and flat base.			Possibly associated with a former building footprint.	>0.80 x uncertain x 0.56m	004	006
008	Fill	Dark grey	Firm silty clay		Single fill of [009]	> 1m x uncertain x 0.66m	009	001

009	Cut	Linear in plan with steep, concave sides and concave base. Aligned NE-SW.			Linear ditch	>0.65m x 1.4 x 0.65m	006	008
010	Fill	Mid-dark grey- brown	Clayey silt		Single fill of [012]	>4.3 x uncertain x 1.24m	012	001
011	Fill	Mid grey- brown	Clayey silt	Yellow-brown silt bands	Single fill of [005] Very similar to (004)	>1.04m x uncertain x 0.7m	005	001
012	Cut	Linear in plan with concave sides and a concave base. Aligned NE - SW			Ditch – possibly the same as [005] (HP1)	>4.3 x uncertain x 1.24m	002	010
013	Cut	Large oval pit with steep, partially truncated sides and a undulating base.			Large pit	>4.20m x 1.4m x 1.26m	002	014
014	Fill	Mottled light yellow, grey with white laminations	Friable sandy silt	Occasional tiny stones	Primarily fill of pit [012]	>3.90m x 1.4m x 0.84m	013	015
015	Fill	Dark blue	Fairly compact clay	Brown-light grey sand laminations	Secondary fill of pit [013]	0.14m thickness	014	016
016	Fill	Blue-grey	Compact clay	Specks of yellow sand and charcoal	Third fill of pit [013]	0.38m thickness	015	017
017	Fill	Dark blue	Compact clay	Occasional specks of sand	Fourth fill of pit [013] Possible vegetation horizon	0.14m thickness	016	018
018	Fill	Dark blue-grey	Compact clay	Occasional patches of limestone	Fifth fill of pit [013] Possible side slumping	0.60 thickness	017	019
019	Fill	Grey	Compact silty clay	Frequent specks of sand and tiny roots	Final fill of [013]	0.50m thickness	018	020, 021
020	Deposit	Light brown	Friable sandy silt		Slight variation within subsoil (021)	>1.20m x uncertain x 0.10m	019	021
021	Layer	Light brown-grey	Fairly compact, sandy silt		Subsoil – seen throughout HP2	0.24m thickness	020, 019	001

022	Layer	Grey	Fairly, compact clay	Light grey-brown laminations	Likely subsoil (021), disturbed by demolition cut /spread above	0.20-0.60m thickness	002	023
023	Cut	Oval? pit with steep and gradual sides, with a pointed concave base			Modern rubbish pit (HP2 Garage)	0.34m x uncertain x >0.56m	029	024
024	Fill	Mottled yellow, grey, white	Loose sandy silt	Chunks of limestone, CBM, glass, plastic	Single fill of pit [023]	0.34m x uncertain x >0.56m	023	001
025	Cut	Uncertain shaped pit with steep right-angled sides and a flat base			Modern rubbish pit (HP2 Garage)	>0.60m x uncertain x 0.26m	027	026
026	Fill	Various	Loose, sandy silt	CBM, limestone chunks, gravel	Single fill of modern pit [025]	0.28m thickness	025	001
027	Deposit	Yellow-grey	Friable sandy silt	Motted with charcoal, with grey laminations	Redeposited natural? Modern disturbance	0.5m thickness	022	028
028	Deposit	Black	Friable silt	Charcoal	Modern burning deposit	0.08 thickness	027	029
029	Deposit	Yellow	Friable, sandy silt	Frequent specks-small chunks of limestones	Demolition spread	>1.10m x uncertain x 0.10m	028	023
030	Cut	Construction cut of large oval shaped Victorian cistern			Construction cut of Victorian cistern (HP2 Garage)	1.9m x 1.9m x uncertain	002	031
031	structure	Constructed with a mixture of yellow and red bricks, 16 courses were visible, thinly rendered.			Victorian cistern	N/A	030	032
032	Fill	Mixture of yellow, red and black	Frequent CBM and plaster	Frequent specks of yellow sand	Fill within 031	N/A	031	002

APPENDIX 3: The Finds

The Finds

Artefacts recovered during investigations at Highgate, Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire are reported, below. The finds were examined and reported in accordance with CIfA guidelines (2014) and the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council 2019).

The Post Roman Pottery

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 24 sherds from approximately vessels, weighing 623 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

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

Condition

The assemblage is mixed but generally very fresh, with many large and unabraded pieces recorded; this suggests a low level of redeposition within the group.

Results

Table 1 below shows a full archive catalogue of the material.

Table 1, the post Roman pottery

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Sub Fabric	Form	Part	Description	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
015	BOU	Bourne "D" ware	Slightly bumpy +Ca	Large jug or jar	Base; BSS	Cu Glaze	15th-16th	3	1	137
015	BOU	Bourne "D" ware	Slightly bumpy +Ca	Closed	Base	Leached	15th-16th	1	1	28
015	BOU	Bourne "D" ware	Smooth	Closed	BS			1	1	9
015	BOU	Bourne "D" ware	Slightly bumpy +Ca	Jug	BS	Thick dark olive green glaze	15th-16th	1	1	28
015	BOU	Bourne "D" ware	Bumpy	Closed	BS	Cu glaze	15th-16th	1	1	5

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Sub Fabric	Form	Part	Description	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
015	BOU	Bourne "D" ware	Slightly bumpy	Closed	BS			1	1	10
015	BOU	Bourne "D" ware	Slightly bumpy +Ca	Jug	BS		15th-16th	1	1	12
016	BOU	Bourne "D" ware	Slightly bumpy +Ca	Large jug	Handle with HJ; base	Strap handle with central groove; 1 pcs sooted over the break; yellow glaze	15th-16th	2	1	193
016	BOU	Bourne "D" ware	Slightly bumpy +Ca	Jug	Rim; BSS	Cu glaze; upright triangular rim with spout	15th-16th	5	1	88
016	BOU	Bourne "D" ware	Slightly bumpy	Closed	BS	Yellow glaze	15th-16th	2	1	14
016	BOU	Bourne "D" ware	Slightly bumpy +Ca	Jug	BS	Thick dark olive green glaze	15th-16th	1	1	12
016	BOU	Bourne "D" ware	Bumpy	Jug	BS			1	1	15
016	BOU	Bourne "D" ware	Bumpy	Jug	BS		15th-16th	1	1	15
017	BOU	Bourne "D" ware	Slightly bumpy	?	BS	Flake	15th-16th	1	1	2
018	BOU	Bourne "D" ware	Slightly bumpy +Ca	Closed	BSS		15th-16th	2	1	55
							Total	**24**	**15**	**623**

Provenance

The pottery was recovered from four fills within pit [013]; the deposits were (015), (016), (017) and (018).

Range

The pottery is exclusively later medieval to early post-medieval dated Bourne “D” ware. This is a common domestic pottery type found across this area of south Lincolnshire. The range of forms are mostly confined to jugs, or other closed forms. The material is likely domestic waste deposited within pit [013].

Summary and Potential

A small and homogenous assemblage of domestic-type pottery in a single fabric, was recovered. There is no potential for further work. This is a notable, small group of 15th or 16th century date. The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

The Ceramic Building Material

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002), using the codes and system devised for the

City of Lincoln Archaeological unit (unpublished). The material was recorded in June 2020. A total of 20 fragments weighing 10874 grams was recovered.

Methodology

The ceramic building material was examined visually and then weighed. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 3 below.

Condition

The assemblage includes a high number of large brick fragments and one virtually complete brick. A small number of abraded flakes and fragments are also present. Seven of the brick fragments have mortar adhered to them, indicating that these have been utilised within a structure. A fragment of pantile also has mortar, this is evidence of possible reuse or use other than as a roofing tile. A brick fragment from (016) has a thick green fuel ash slag deposit over one end, this piece may have been exposed to especially high heat during kiln firing; such pieces were often used to create diaper work brick patterns. Or the item may have been used within the structure of a kiln or furnace.

Provenance

Ceramic building material was recovered from a range of feature types. Table 2 below shows the origin of the material listed in context number order.

Table 2, the origin of the ceramic building material

Context	Cut	Feature/deposit Type	NoF	W(g)
004	005	Large feature (type uncertain)	1	48
006	007	Ditch	1	1051
015	013	Pit	2	39
016			8	1329
019			2	4
026	025	Pit	1	2936
027	n/a	Layer	1	1411
032	031	Cistern	4	4056
		Total	**20**	**10874**

Results

Table 3 below shows a full archive catalogue of the material.

Table 3, the ceramic building material catalogue

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
004	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine; mica; Ca; Fenland fabric	Mortar adhered; abraded	16th-19th	1	48

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
006	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine; Ca; Fenland	Mortar adhered; slop moulded; 52mm thick/deep; 111mm wide; finger impression on upper surface	18th-19th	1	1051
015	CBM	Unclassified Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine; Ca; Fenland	Straw impressions on one surface; sooted over the break; probably pieces of handmade Fenland type brick	Post-medieval?	2	39
016	BRK	Brick	Dark oxidised; fine; Ca; Fenland	Fenland brick; 59mm thick; slop moulded; partially vitrified	16th-19th	1	673
016	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine; Ca; Fenland	Fragments of Fenland type brick; abraded; 55mm and 54mm thick/deep	16th-19th	2	332
016	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine; Ca; Fenland	47mm thick; probably the tapered end of a Fenland type brick; thin and covered in thick green fuel ash slag residue - could be from furnace/ kiln lining	Post-medieval	1	94
016	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine; Ca; Fenland	Fragments of Fenland type brick; 1 piece sooted over the broken edge; abraded	16th-19th	4	230
019	CBM	Unclassified Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine; Ca; Fenland	Abraded and surfaceless flakes; calcareous Fenland type fabric	Undated	2	4
026	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine; Ca; Fenland	Virtually complete; unmortared; crude; slop moulded; deep stacking scars on one stretcher face; straw impressions on base; 61mm thick/deep; 122mm wide; 254mm long	16th-19th	1	2936
027	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine; Ca; Fenland	Mortar adhered; 59mm thick/deep; 98mm wide; clinkered at one end; handmade	18th-19th	1	1411
032	BRK	Brick	Gault	Mortar adhered; 62mm thick/deep	19th	1	496
032	PANT	Pantile	Oxidised; fine sandy	Mortar adhered	19th	2	735
032	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine	Mortar adhered; stacking scars on one stretcher face; handmade; 65mm thick/deep; 113mm wide; 227mm long	19th	1	2825
					Total	**20**	**10874**

Range

There are 20 fragments of ceramic building material including 14 fragments of brick (BRK), 4 fragments of undiagnostic ceramic material (CBM) and two pieces of pantile roofing tile (PANT).

All but one of the bricks are formed in silty and calcareous “Fenland” type fabrics. Bricks of this type are ubiquitous within post-medieval assemblages from across this region of the Lincolnshire fenland and are generally not closely datable.

As well as the brick fragments listed above, pit [013] also produced a small fresh assemblage of pottery of 15th to 16th century date (see the pottery report within this appendix). Assuming the brick pieces are

contemporary with this pottery, this would suggest these pieces are relatively early examples of Fenland type bricks, produced at a time when bricks were still largely only used within higher status buildings. Additionally, it is of note that none of these pieces have mortar adhered to them and so they may never have been used within a structure; they could perhaps be waste building material from the construction of a nearby brick building, most likely of early post-medieval date.

A single brick fragment, from (032) is in a light firing Gault fabric, this piece is most likely of 19th century date; a piece of pantile from this same context is of a similar date. Except for the brick fragments from [013], most of the building material shows signs of usage and it is probably demolition waste from nearby structures

Summary and Potential

A small assemblage of ceramic building material, including brick and roofing tile was recovered from a number of features on the site. Pit [013] yielded a quantity of brick fragments of likely early post-medieval date; these items may be construction waste. The remainder of the pieces are likely of post-medieval (16th-18th century) and early modern (19th century) date and may be demolition waste. The material is not worthy of long-term retention. The items have been fully recorded and can now be discarded.

The Metal Items

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Three items, weighing a total of 87g, were recovered.

Condition

The metal items are in poor-moderate condition and corroded.

Results

Table 4, the metal items

Context	Material	Description	No.	W(g)	Context Date
015	Iron	Sheet, slightly curved, cast? Post-medieval?	1	81	Post-medieval?
	Copper alloy	Rod-like object, very corroded and unidentified, 2 linking pieces	2	6	
		TOTALS	3	87	

Provenance

The items were recovered from a pit fill (015).

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Discussion

A piece of iron, slightly curved and with an appearance suggesting it was cast, was retrieved. If correctly identified as cast it is likely to be post-medieval in date. It is of unclear identity and function but may be part of a pipe, perhaps for drainage.

Two connecting fragments of copper alloy forming a rod with an angle towards one terminal, were also recovered. The items are very corroded and unidentifiable.

Potential

The metal items are of limited potential. They are not readily identifiable though the iron is perhaps cast and, as such, likely to be post-medieval. The items can be discarded.

The Other Finds

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single other find weighing 5g was recovered.

Results

Table 5, the other finds

Context	Material	Description	No.	W(g)	Context date
006	Mortar	Off-white mortar, pale yellow-cream paint on 1 face	1	5	

Provenance

The items were recovered from the fill (006) of a steep-sided cut, probably associated with a former building.

Discussion

A single piece of mortar, painted pale yellow on one side, was recovered. It is likely to be from a wall or ceiling, though is of uncertain date.

Potential and Recommendations

The other item is of limited potential, though suggests structural activity in the area. It can be discarded.

The Mollusc Shells

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single mollusc shell weighing 3g, was recovered from stratified contexts.

Methodology

The mollusc shells were laid out in context order and were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also, any evidence of transformation was noted when present.

Provenance

The shells were retrieved from a pit fill (015).

Condition

The condition of the item was good and the piece is complete.

Results

Table 6, shell fragments identified to taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Side	Number	W(g)	Comments
015	Cockle		1	3	

Summary

A single marine mollusc shell, a cockle, was retrieved. It is likely to be food waste. The item is of limited potential and could be discarded.

Context Date Summary

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

Table 7, Summary of Context Dating

Cxt	Date (Century AD)	Comments
004	16th-19th	
006	18th-19th	
015	15th -16th	
016	Mid/late 15th-16th	
017	15th-16th	
018	15th-16th	
019	15th-16th	
026	16th-19th	
027	18th-19th	

032	19th	

References

CIfA, 2014 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

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

Abbreviations

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

No. Number

W(g) Weight (grams)

APPENDIX 4: OASIS Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: preconst1-412528

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at land of Hillgate, Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	Monitoring of development groundwork was undertaken in the centre of Gedney Hill, directly adjacent to the medieval church. A 16th century pit containing domestic debris and unused local brick was revealed. The brick is perhaps construction debris for a nearby high-status structure. Post-medieval pits, a ditch, and demolition deposits were also identified; the demolition debris probably relates to a post-medieval building that previously stood on the site.
Project dates	Start: 03-02-2020 End: 05-02-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	HGHL20 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC: 2020.12 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	H07-0922-19 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	CISTERN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND GEDNEY HILL Land off Hillgate
Postcode	PE12 0NN
Study area	1500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 3388 1122 52.681745933376 -0.019312394376 52 40 54 N 000 01 09 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	None
Project design originator	Gary Taylor
Project director/manager	Gary Taylor
Project supervisor	Rebecca Nichols
Project supervisor	Andy Failes
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	The Collection Lincolnshire
Physical Archive ID	LCNCC 2020.12
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","other"
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection Lincolnshire
Digital Archive ID	LCNCC 2020.12
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection Lincolnshire
Paper Archive ID	LCNCC 2020.12
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Map","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land off Hillgate, Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire PE12 0NN: Report on an Archaeological Observation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Nichols, R
Other bibliographic details	R14365
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	PCA Newark
Place of issue or publication	Winkburn
Description	A4 comb-bound

Entered by	Gary Taylor (gtaylor@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	14 January 2021

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