ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND AT MILLFIELD NURSERIES, MILL LANE, GEDNEY HILL, LINCOLNSHIRE (GHML 18)

Work Undertaken For
J PELL & SON
c/o STATUS DESIGN

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: H07-0179-18
National Grid Reference: TF 33517 11601
The Collection Accession No: LCNCC:2018.132
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-332449

APS Report No. **73/18**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Millfield Nurseries, Mill Lane, Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire in advance of proposed residential development.

The site is archaeologically sensitive, located in an area of cropmarks which indicate the presence of extensive Romano-British settlement including evidence of trackways and field systems.

The evaluation revealed an undated gully, possibly a minor tributary of a palaeochannel system. An early modern dumped deposit, possibly the fill of a roadside ditch, was the earliest dated deposit revealed.

Finds comprised late 18th to 19th century pottery, animal bone, glass and clay pipe.

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 on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate*' (CIfA 2014).

2.2 Planning Background

The site was the subject of a planning application (H07-0179-18) submitted to South Holland District Council for the construction of nine dwellings. As the site lies in an archaeologically sensitive location, a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation was required by the local planning archaeologist. Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by J Pell and son, c/o Status Design, to undertake this work, which was carried out on 5th and 6th September 2018 in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Planning Archaeologist for South Holland.

2.3 Location, Topography and Geology

Gedney Hill is located 15km southwest of Spalding and 10km east of Crowland, in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The proposed development site lies to the west of the village core, on the north side of Mill Lane, centred on National Grid Reference TF 33517 11601 (Fig. 2).

The site lies within the fenland at approximately 3m AOD. Local soils 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

There are many undated cropmark complexes in the vicinity of Gedney Hill, a large proportion of which are believed to be of Romano-British date. The cropmarks, which comprise settlement evidence, trackways and field systems are believed to extend into the development area (HER 2255) as well as further to the east (HER 22295). Two Roman coins have been found locally with the nearest, a coin of Marcus Aurelius, some 500m to the

southwest (HER 22291). A trial trench evaluation 750m to the north of the site at what is now North View Fishing Lakes revealed a small gully of Romano-British date (Peachey 2004).

The Gedney Hill area was reclaimed in 1241 and the settlement grew from then on being first recorded with the grant of a chantry, made by Margaret de Roos in 1346 (Hallam 1965). The present village is centred on Holy Trinity Church, a Grade II listed building, located approximately 500m southwest of the site (HER 22297). The church is of 14th century date and underwent alterations in the mid 15th century. It was mostly rebuilt in 1875 by James Fowler and is constructed of limestone rubble with ashlar dressings and some red brick. The roofs are of slate and lead. A Grade II listed churchyard cross stands within its grounds (HER 22290).

An archaeological evaluation 160m southwest of the site revealed undated linear features and a large post-medieval ditch visible on historic mapping (Green 2009).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was 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 were to:

- Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
- Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
- Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
- Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

Four trenches, measuring 16.5m, 13.7m, 12.5m and 10m long by 1.5m wide, were opened (Fig. 3) to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of the underlying natural geology, as appropriate.

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken under archaeological supervision, by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. Trench 1 alongside the greenhouse was originally intended to be two trenches of 10m length but one was moved southeast to join the other due to service pipes at the northwest end. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 1. A photographic

record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2).

5. RESULTS (Figs. 3-5)

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Trench 1 (Fig. 4; Plate 1)

This trench was machined to the maximum depth possible within the constraints of a large greenhouse on one side and a narrow area for the spoil up to the roadside hedge on the other (Plate 2).

A small sondage was hand excavated towards the southeast end of the trench in order to investigate the deposits.

A bluish grey clay natural deposit (1006) was reached at a depth of 1.54m below the surface. This was cut by a large feature of unknown extent [1005], possibly present throughout the trench. A 0.43m thick lower fill of dark brown/dark grey silt (1004) was overlain by a 0.55m thick mix of mid greyish brown clayey silt and yellow silt (1003) containing late 18th to 19th century pottery, animal bone, 19th century glass and a piece of mid to late 18th century clay pipe. This fill formed the surface of the trench and was sealed by 0.3m thick greyish brown clayey silt subsoil (1002) above which was a 0.25m thickness of topsoil (1001) (Fig. 5, Section 1; Plate 3).

Trench 2 (Fig. 3; Plate 4)

In Trench 2, light to mid yellow silt alluvium (2003) was overlain by a 0.16m thick greyish brown clay silt subsoil (2002) above which was a 0.25m thick topsoil (2001) (Fig. 5; Plate 5). There were no archaeological features.

Trench 3 (Fig. 4; Plate 5)

The light to mid yellow silt alluvium (3004) was cut by a single feature. This was a broadly northeast-southwest aligned gully or possible small palaeochannel with irregular concave sides and a rounded base [3004] (Fig. 5, Section 2; Plate 7). It was at least 8m long, up to 0.55m wide and 0.23m deep and filled with a mottled mid yellow/brownish grey silt (3003). It was overlain by a 0.15m thick greyish brown clayey subsoil (3002) above which was a 0.25m thick layer of topsoil (3001).

Trench 4 (Figs. 3, 4)

Located on the edge of the peony field in the southeast corner of the nursery, this trench was machined onto light to mid yellow silt alluvium (4003). Above this was a 0.2m thick layer of greyish brown clayey silt subsoil (4002) overlain by 0.25m thick topsoil (4001) (Fig. 5; Plate 8).

6. DISCUSSION

The dumped deposit and underlying silt deposit in Trench 1 are probably fills of a former roadside ditch. The alluvial clay was reached at a greater depth in this trench than the alluvial silt in the others, while the ground surface is fairly flat. Finds from the dumped deposit were of mid 18th to 19th century date.

The undated sinuous gully in Trench 3 could be an agricultural feature or a minor

tributary of a typical fenland palaeochannel system.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Millfield Nurseries, Mill Lane, Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire as the site lies in an area of Romano-British cropmarks.

However, the evaluation revealed only an undated gully, possibly a minor tributary of a palaeochannel system and a thick early modern dumped deposit, probably filling a roadside ditch.

Finds comprised late 18th to 19th century pottery, animal bone, glass and clay pipe.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of J Pell and Son, c/o Status Design, for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Neil Parker who also edited this report along with Paul Cope-Faulkner.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Neil Parker
Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
Post-excavation Analysis: Mark Peachey
Archiving: Denise Buckley

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

AOD Above Ordnance Datum

BGS British Geological Survey

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

HER Historic Environment Record



Figure 1. General location plan



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Area shown on Fig 3

0 500m

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES		
Project Name: Gedney Hill, Mill Lane GHML18		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 73/18

Figure 2. Site location plan

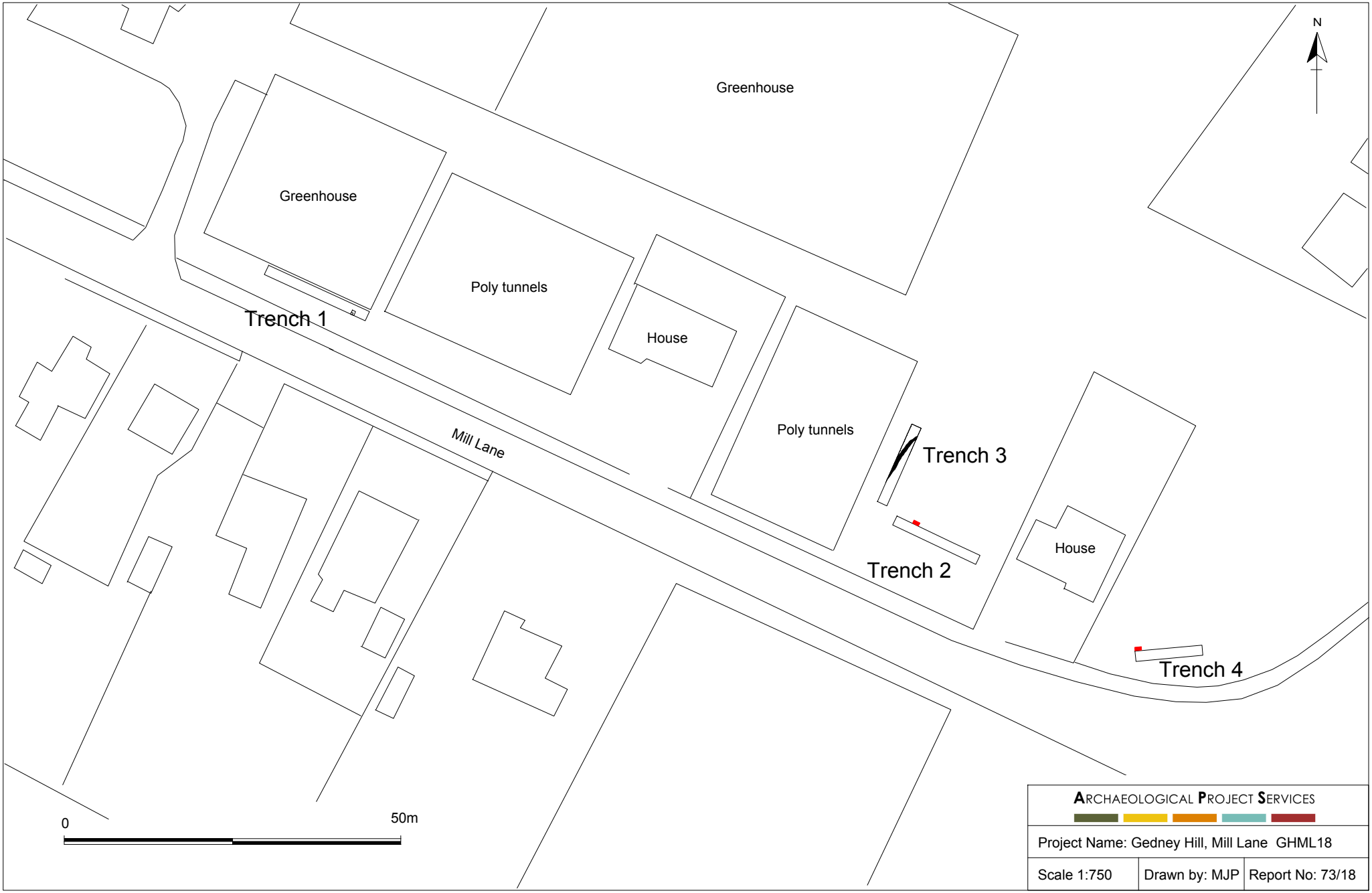


Figure 3. Trench location plan

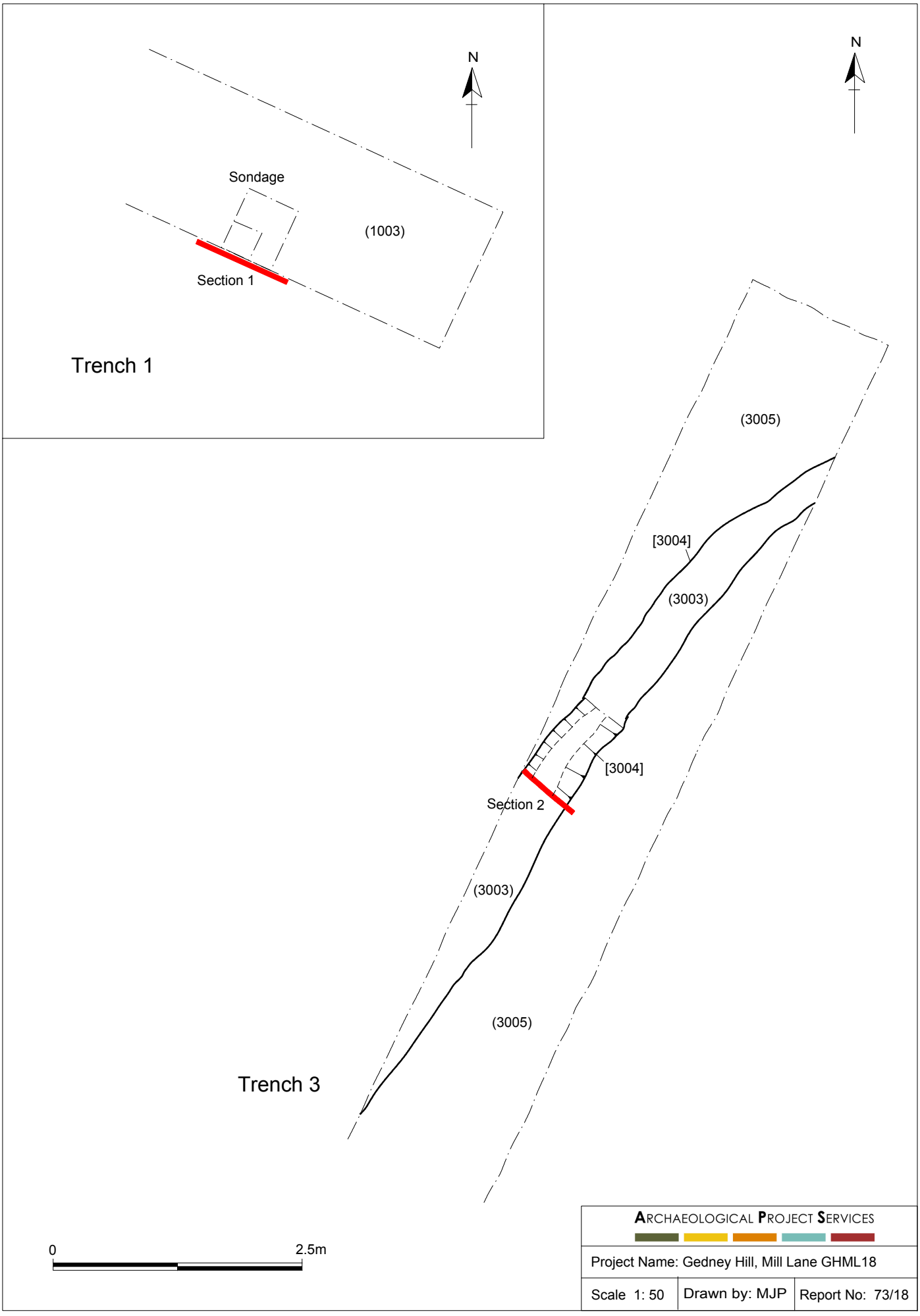
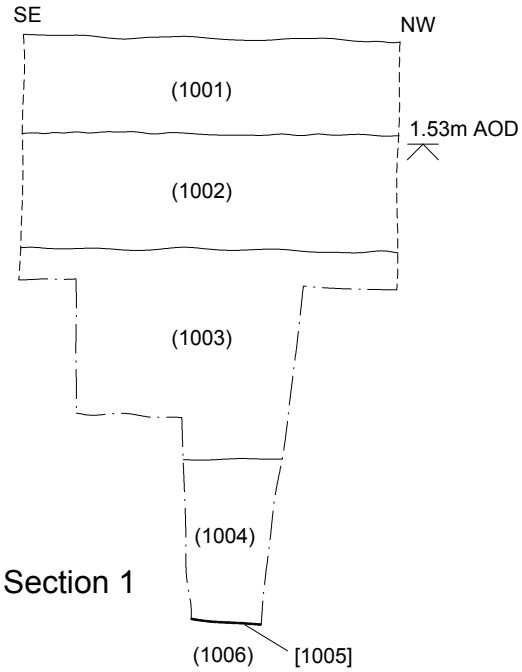
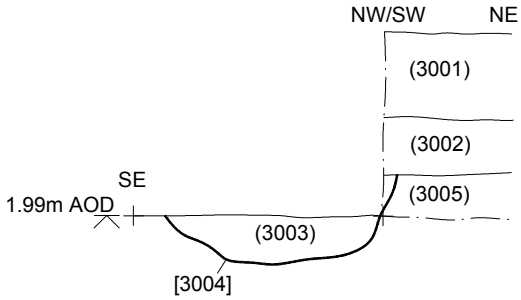


Figure 4. Plans of Trenches 1 and 3

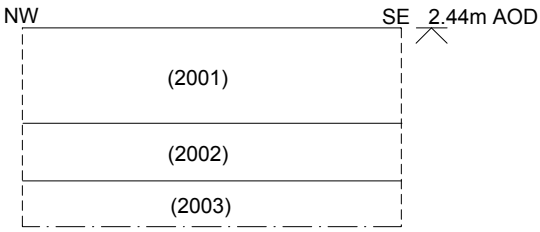


Section 1

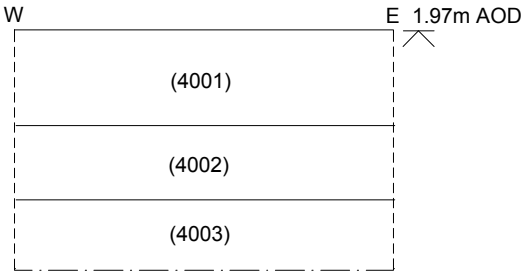


Section 2

Representative Sections



Trench 2



Trench 4



ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES		
Project Name: Gedney Hill, Mill Lane GHML18		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 73/18

Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1. Area of Trench 1 prior to machining, looking southeast



Plate 2. Trench 1, looking northwest



Plate 3. Trench 1 sondage, Section 1, looking southwest



Plate 4. Trench 2, looking northwest



Plate 5. Trench 2 representative section, looking northeast



Plate 6. Trench 3, looking northeast



Plate 7. Trench 3, Gully/palaeochannel [3004], Section 2, looking southwest

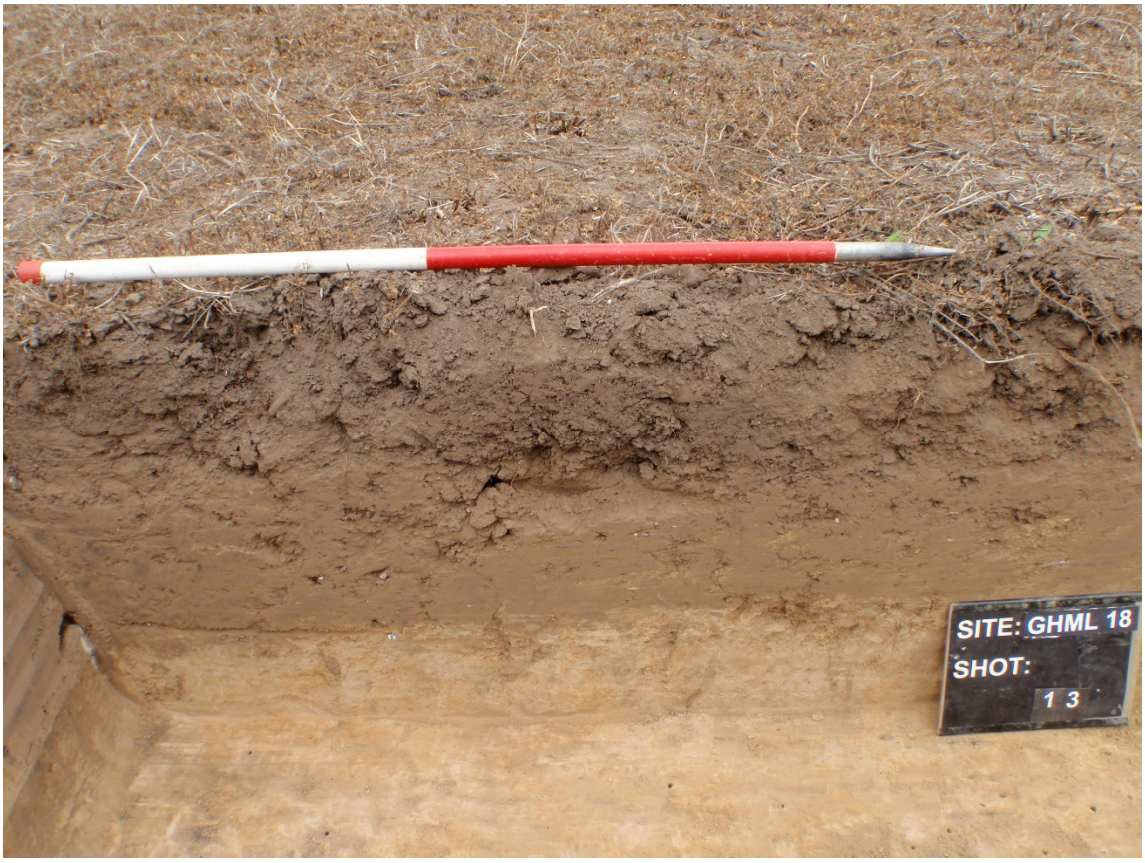


Plate 8. Trench 4, representative section, looking north

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
1001	1	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil	
1002	1	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Subsoil	
1003	1	Friable mix of mid greyish brown clayey silt and redeposited yellow silt, 0.55m thick	Dumped deposit-possibly top fill of a roadside ditch	18th - 19th C
1004	1	Soft mottled dark brown/dark grey silt, 0. 43m thick	Possibly lower fill of a roadside ditch	
1005	1	Possible cut at 1.28m below surface	Cut-whole trench could be within former roadside ditch	
1006	1	Firm bluish grey clay	Natural	
2001	2	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil	
2002	2	Friable mid greyish brown clay silt, 0.16m thick	Subsoil	
2003	2	Soft light to mid yellow silt	Alluvium	
3001	3	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil	
3002	3	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Subsoil	
3003	3	Friable mottled mid yellow/brownish grey silt, up to 0.23m thick	Fill of [3004]	
3004	3	Roughly SW-NE aligned linear cut with irregular concave sides and rounded base, at least 8m long, up to 0.55m wide, up to 0.23m deep	Cut of gully, possibly small palaeochannel	
3005	3	Soft light to mid yellow silt	Alluvium	
4001	4	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.25 thick	Topsoil	
4002	4	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil	
4003	4	Soft light to mid yellow silt	Alluvium	

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY
By Dr Anne Irving

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 9 sherds from a maximum of 8 vessels, weighing 56 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 an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the late 18th century to the mid-19th century.

Results
Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description
1003	CREA	Creamware	Dish/ bowl	2	1	15	Rim	
1003	CREA	Creamware	Dish/ bowl	5	5	27	Rims	
1003	CREA	Creamware	?	1	1	9	Base	
1003	PEARL	Pearlware	Figurine?	1	1	5	?	Straight handle; with traces of red clay adhering to join; possibly from a decorative item or a figurine
TOTALS				**9**	**8**	**56**		

Provenance
The pottery was recovered from (1003), a dumped deposit, possibly the fill of a roadside ditch.

FAUNAL REMAINS
By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction
A total of 3 (61g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from the fill of a ditch (1003).

Methodology
The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Condition
The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results
Table 2, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	No	W (g)	Comments
1003	large mammal sheep/goat	pelvis radius	- R	1 2	20 41	 Cut marks, Cu staining
Totals				3	61	

Summary
As a small assemblage, falling below the minimum count of *c*. 300 bones required for meaningful analysis, the bone has little potential. Large mammal, probably cattle or horse, was identified with 2 radius of sheep/goat.

GLASS
By Denise Buckley

Introduction
Two fragments of glass, together weighing 12g, were recovered from the site.

Condition
Although fragmentary and naturally fragile, the glass is in good condition.

Results
Table 3, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	No	W (g)	Date
1003	Two fragments (link) of pale green bottle base with open pontil scar.	2	12	Mid-19th century
Totals		**2**	**12**	

Provenance
The glass was recovered from (1003), a dumped deposit, possibly the top fill of a roadside ditch.

Range
Two fragments of the base of a bottle with an open pontil scar, dating to mid-19th century were recovered. Pontil scars were formed when a hollow blowpipe was used as the pontil rod. When detached from the vessel it left behind a distinctive ring shaped scar that is usually sharp edged.

Potential
As it came from a dumped deposit, apart from dating evidence, the glass if of no further potential and has been discarded.

CLAY PIPE
By Denise Buckley

Introduction
Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition
Although broken, the clay pipe is in good condition.

Results

Table 4, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					No	W (g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
1003					1	1	2	Stem only.	1750-1800
Totals						1	2		

Provenance

The clay pipe came from (1003), a dumped deposit, possibly the top fill of a roadside ditch.

Range

A single clay pipe stem dating to mid – late 18th century was recovered.

Potential

As a single plain stem fragment from a dumped deposit, apart from dating evidence, the clay pipe is of no further potential and has been discarded.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 5, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comment
1003	Late 18th to mid-19th	

ABBREVIATIONS

CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

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Society for Historical Archaeology, *sha.org*, *home/bases/organisation and structure/pontil marks or scars*

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Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
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, *e.g*. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc*. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded**.**
Dumped deposit	A layer of material, often rubble, deliberately dumped in order to level up an area.
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).
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Palaeochannel	A remnant of an inactive river or stream that has been filled by younger sediment.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Trench record sheets
2	Context record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
2	Daily record sheets
2	Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records 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:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number	LCNCC: 2018.132
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	GHML 18
OASIS record no:	archaeol1-332449

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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OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol1-332449

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation of land at Mill Lane, Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	An evaluation comprising four trenches in between extant greenhouses revealed an undated gully, possibly a palaeochannel and an early modern dumped deposit across an entire trench, possibly filling a roadside ditch.
Project dates	Start: 05-09-2018 End: 06-09-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GHML18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC:2018.132 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	H07-0179-18 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	GULLY Uncertain
Monument type	DUMPED DEPOSIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'"Sample Trenches"'
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND GEDNEY HILL Land at Mill Lane
Postcode	PE12 0PW
Study area	3000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 33517 11601 52.685259133213 -0.024524796771 52 41 06 N 000 01 28 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2m Max: 2m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Project director/manager	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Project supervisor	Mark Peachey
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	The Collection
Physical Archive ID	LCNCC:2018.132
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection
Digital Archive ID	LCNCC:2018.132
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection
Paper Archive ID	LCNCC:2018.132
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evalaution of land at Mill Lane, Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Peachey, M.
	73/18

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