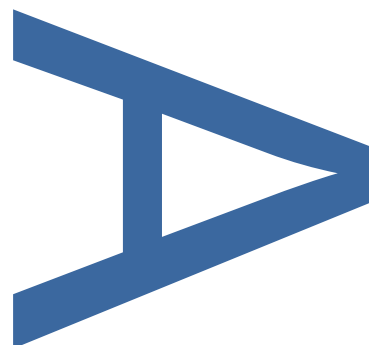
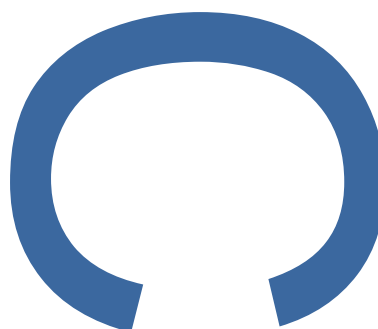


**LAND AT YORK GARDENS,
GOSBERTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE:**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

PCA Report Number: R15004

June 2022



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Land at York Gardens, Gosberton, Lincolnshire: An Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Control

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Land at York Gardens, Gosberton, Lincolnshire: An Archaeological Evaluation

Site Code:	YGGL22
Local Planning Authority:	South Holland District Council
Museum Accession Number:	TBC
Planning Application:	H08-1256-21
Central National Grid Reference:	TF 2398 3196
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PCA: R15004

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SUMMARY

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation of eleven trenches carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at York Gardens, Gosberton, Lincolnshire. The work was commissioned by RPS Consultancy Ltd and took place from 19th - 23rd May 2022. The aim of the work was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the proposed development area and to inform possible mitigation measures, to assist with the determination of a planning application for a residential development on the site.

The site lies close to the historic settlement core of Gosberton, partially within the conjectured area of the medieval settlement. Geophysical survey of the site detected former field boundaries and agricultural remains.

Seven ditches and two pits were identified during the evaluation, and a further eight ditches and a pit were observed in plan; the latter were modern in date and were not excavated. One of the ditches corresponded to a field boundary shown on historical maps and probably dates to a period of enclosure during the later post-medieval period. Several ditches parallel to this boundary probably represent agricultural remains or former field boundaries. A ditch in the south of the site was parallel to a field boundary shown on historical maps and contained a ceramic field drain, indicating a modern date. Two undated ditches were also identified in the southwest of the site; these were on a different orientation to the other, post-medieval to modern, ditches and may be earlier in date.

1 Introduction

1.1 General Background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on behalf of RPS Consultancy Ltd on land off York Gardens, Gosberton, Lincolnshire. The evaluation took place from 19th – 23rd May 2022.
- 1.1.2 The site is located on land east of York Gardens, Gosberton, Lincolnshire. It is located at grid reference NGR TF 2398 3196 and has an area of approximately 3.7 hectares (Figure 1).
- 1.1.3 During the investigation eleven trenches were excavated, each measuring approximately 50m in length and 1.8m wide.
- 1.1.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- The Written Scheme of Investigation;
 - Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1990);
 - Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015);
 - Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).
- 1.1.5 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (number 23) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and will operate within the Institute's 'Code of Practice' (2020).
- 1.1.6 The archaeological works sought to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.1.7 This report describes the results of the archaeological evaluation. The site archive will be deposited with Lincolnshire Museums Service (The Collection) under accession number LCNCC: 2022.xxx.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 The site is the subject of a Planning Application (H08-1256-21) for the construction of up to 76 dwellings.
- 1.2.2 National Planning Policy on archaeology and built heritage is set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Revised in July 2021, National Planning Framework: Planning for the Historic Environment (NPPF) provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains (DCLG 2021).
- 1.2.3 The archaeological works were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by RPS Ltd (RPS 2021) following consultation with the Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council, archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council.

2 Geology and Topography

2.1 Geology

- 2.1.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 records the geology within the site as mudstone of the Oxford Clay Formation with overlying superficial deposits of clay and silt of the Tidal Flat Deposits (<https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).
- 2.1.2 The Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute identifies the soils of the site as loamy and clayey soils of coastal flats with naturally high groundwater (Soilscape 21; <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales>).
- 2.1.3 The site is located on the northern edge of Gosberton, Lincolnshire and lies within The

Wash – an estuarine landscape which is fed by the Rivers Witham, Welland, Steeping, Great Ouse and Nene, which are themselves fed by numerous drains and streams across the East Midlands. The western edge of this area, in which the study site is located, is dominated by a silt ridge which stands about 4m above sea level (English Heritage 2011). The closest river course to the site is the River Glenn, a tributary to the River Welland, located c.3.8km and c.4.8km to the southeast respectively.

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site is on flat land at a height of approximately 3m OD.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1.1 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (RPS 2021) and a geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2021) have been carried out for the site. The following section summarises the results of the assessment and geophysical survey.

3.1.2 As the wider area was under water during the Prehistoric period, the site has no potential for Prehistoric archaeological remains. Despite rising water levels in the Roman period, there is limited Roman archaeological activity recorded within a 1km radius of the site, and no clear evidence for a local Roman settlement.

3.1.3 Extensive occupation within the study area began during the Saxon period, when salt-making became a flourishing industry. The Domesday Book (1086) records Gosberton as 'Gozeberdecherca' or 'Gosebertechirche' as a pre-Conquest settlement with resources such as meadows and salthouses. However, in the Saxon and Early Medieval periods, Gosberton was only marginally involved in salt-making and only became the focus of much more activity in the 12th and 13th centuries, when the receding sea forced a shift of production centres further east.

3.1.4 Data provided by the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record confirms that the site is partially located within the polygon for the conjectured extents of the Early Medieval/Medieval settlement core of Gosberton. Therefore, the site is considered to have a moderate potential for Early Medieval/Medieval settlement remains, especially within the south-western corner of the site.

3.1.5 The geophysical survey identified anomalies of agricultural origin across the survey area. These include a former field boundary recorded on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) of 1888, orientated north-northeast to south-southwest across the central area of the site, and evidence of modern ploughing. Further linear anomalies were detected to the east and west of the former field boundary. Although not certain, these are likely to be unmapped former field boundaries.

4 Project Aims and Research Objectives

4.1 Project Aims

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation aimed to address the following objectives:

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

4.1.2 The aims of the investigation are in line with *The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**, ed. N Cooper (2006), along with the *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).

5 Methodology

- 5.1.1 Following the advice of the Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council, the evaluation consisted of the mechanical excavation of eleven 50m by 1.8m trenches, which were excavated to the top of archaeological deposits or the geological natural, whichever was reached first.
- 5.1.2 All machine excavation of trial trenches was carried out under constant archaeological direction by a suitably experienced archaeologist familiar with the ground conditions anticipated on the site.
- 5.1.3 Machine excavation of the trial trenches was undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a flat-bladed bucket. No mechanical excavators, earthmoving or other vehicles travelled within any excavated trench until it had been signed off by the Historic Environment Officer.
- 5.1.4 Machine-excavated deposits and the exposed surface were regularly scanned for the presence and collection of artefacts. Exposed surfaces and excavated spoil were scanned by metal detector.
- 5.1.5 The excavation by machine was taken down to the top of any significant archaeological level or to the top of 'natural' deposits where no archaeological deposits have been found at a higher level. Machine excavation from the surface was taken down in spits of no more than 100mm thickness to ensure that deposits and features were not over-excavated and that any artefacts or biological evidence in the soil were collected or recorded.

5.2 Recording Methodology

- 5.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica GCNS20 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 5.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).
- 5.2.3 Deposits or the removal of 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.
- 5.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process, including of all archaeological features and deposits.
- 5.2.5 All finds 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.

5.3 Post-Fieldwork Methodology

- 5.3.1 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.
- 5.3.2 The stratigraphic data for the project comprises written, drawn and photographic records. A total of 47 archaeological contexts were defined within the eleven trenches. Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records and phasing the stratigraphic data (**Appendix 1**). A written summary of the archaeological finds was then compiled, as described in Section 6 with a discussion and chronological sequencing of the site in Section 7.
- 5.3.3 Artefactual material from the evaluation consisted of two sherds of medieval pottery, six sherds of post-medieval to modern pottery, five pieces of ceramic building material, four pieces of glass, two metal items, one piece of slag and four pieces of bone. Specialist examination of the finds was undertaken, and relevant comments integrated into Section 6, with a report in Appendix 3. The finds were determined to be of little archaeological

significance or of use to further research and will therefore be discarded.

5.3.4 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.

5.3.5 The complete site archive will be packaged for long-term storage and curation. In preparing the site archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document (Brown 2011), the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document (Walker 1990), and the relevant ClfA publication (ClfA 2020b) will be adhered to. As detailed in *Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council 2019), the depositional requirements of the body to which the site archive will be ultimately transferred will be met in full.

6 Results

6.1 Natural Deposits

6.1.1 Natural deposits across the site consisted of a light yellowish grey silty sand (**Plate 2**). A large anomaly in Trench 3 detected on the geophysical survey was a paleochannel consisting of a mottled blue and orange clay. A small sondage was excavated within the paleochannel to determine its depth; this was 0.55m.

6.1.2 Archaeological features were present in six of the eleven trenches; these are discussed below. The remaining five trenches contained natural deposits overlain by topsoil; these trenches are not discussed. Full details of all trenches can be found in Appendix 2.

6.2 Trench 2

6.2.1 Two north to south aligned linear features were identified in Trench 2, one of which was aligned with anomalies detected on the geophysical survey.

6.2.2 Cutting the natural deposits in the eastern part of Trench 2 was a north to south aligned linear ditch [202] with moderate to steep sides and a slightly concave base (**Figure 5: Section 202; Plate 5**). Ditch [202] measured 0.85m wide and 0.38m deep and contained a single silting fill (203) of light greyish brown friable silt that did not contain any finds. Ditch [202] was not visible on the geophysical survey. To the west of ditch [202], in the centre of the trench, was a linear feature; this was aligned with the geophysical anomaly representing the field boundary, also seen in Trench 6. Due to its alignment with the field boundary, which was seen to be modern in Trench 6 to the south, the feature was not excavated.

6.3 Trench 5

6.3.1 Two parallel linear features orientated north-northeast to south-southwest were detected on the geophysical survey in the centre of Trench 5; these were both detected during the evaluation. One of these was linear ditch [502] which had moderate to steep sides; the base was truncated by a field drain (**Figure 5: Section 501**). Ditch [502] measured 0.9m wide and 0.6m deep and contained a single homogenous fill of mid grey silt that did not contain any finds. A linear feature and a drain on this alignment were also seen to the south, in Trenches 8 and 11 respectively. A short distance to the east of [502] was a north to south orientated linear ditch or pit. Given that the recent date of the feature was evident, with modern brick, glass and ceramics in the upper fill, the feature was not excavated.

6.4 Trench 6

6.4.1 A ditch [602] was identified in Trench 6 (**Figure 5: Section 602, Plate 3**); this corresponded to a north to south aligned anomaly seen on the geophysical survey. Ditch [602] had moderately sloped sides; the ditch was at least 0.6m deep but the base was not excavated for safety reasons. The lowest fill (603) was a dark greyish brown silt containing two medieval pottery sherds and five post-medieval to modern pottery sherds; the earlier sherds were re-deposited finds. Four pieces of late post-medieval to modern ceramic building material and an iron chain link or swivel ring, and a piece of iron smithing slag were also recovered from (603). Fill (603) was overlain by a mid-greyish brown silt (604),

which in turn was overlain by a light brown sand (605); neither of these fills contained any finds. Ditch [602] corresponded to a field boundary that is shown on the 1888 OS map. The ditch was backfilled in recent times (pers. comm.).

6.5 Trench 8

6.5.1 Five linear features and two discrete features were identified in Trench 8, one of which was aligned with an anomaly seen on the geophysical survey. One of the linear features contained finds of modern date; the remainder of the features were undated, but likely of modern date.

6.5.2 In the centre of Trench 8 was a pit [804]; the location of this coincided with the north to south anomaly seen on the geophysical survey, corresponding to ditch [502] in Trench 5. Pit [804] had moderate, undulating sides and an undulating base (**Figure 5: Section 805, Plate 4**). The primary fill (805) of this pit consisted of dark grey silt; this was overlain by a mid-grey silty sand (806). Overlying pit [804] was a layer or ditch remnant (808) of mid to dark brown silt containing one post-medieval to modern pottery sherd, four pieces of modern glass, one iron nail and one cattle bone. A further four linear features and a pit were identified in Trench 8, none of which had been detected on the geophysical survey. In the western part of the trench was a northeast to southwest aligned ditch [813] with moderate sides and a pointed base (**Figure 5: Section 806**), containing a single fill (814) of light grey silt. To the east of pit [804] was a pit or ditch terminus [809] with shallow to moderate sides and a concave base (**Figure 5: Section 803**) containing a single fill of light grey silty sand. In the east of the trench was a north to south aligned linear feature [811] with shallow sides and a concave base (**Figure 5: Section 804**) containing a single fill of light grey silty sand. Two further linear ditches were observed in plan; given their modern appearance and alignment with modern ditch or layer (808), these were deemed to be modern and were not excavated.

6.6 Trench 10

6.6.1 A single northwest to southeast aligned linear [1002] was identified in Trench 10 (**Figure 5: Section 1002**). This had vertical sides, a flat base and measured 1m wide by 0.22m deep and contained a single fill (1003) of light grey and light brown silt; this contained a ceramic land drain and yielded one piece of undated ceramic building material and three pieces of cattle bone. Truncating linear [1002] to the east was a north-south ditch. This corresponded to the former field boundary detected on the geophysical survey and aligned with the ditches seen in Trenches 6 and 2 to the north.

6.7 Trench 11

6.7.1 Cutting the natural deposits in the eastern part of Trench 11 was a northeast to southwest aligned linear ditch [1102] with moderately sloped sides and concave base. Ditch [1102] measured 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep and contained a single fill (1103) of light yellowish grey silty sand that did not yield any finds..

6.8 Additional Deposits

6.8.1 Topsoil across the site consisted of a mid-greyish brown silt measuring 0.3m – 0.37m thick. No subsoil was present in any of the trenches on the site; this is probably due to the site's recent usage as agricultural land.

7 Discussion and Conclusion

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The archaeological sequence is described by placing stratigraphic sequences within broad phases, assigned on a site-wide basis in this case. Interpretation has been added to the data, and these phases have been correlated with recognised historical and geological periods. The following describes the archaeological sequence as determined by the relative dates of the finds.

7.1.2 Seven linear ditches and two pits were recorded during the evaluation, and a further eight linear ditches and one pit were observed in plan but not excavated due to their modern

date. Two of the features yielded finds dating them to the late post-medieval to modern periods. One of the ditches represents a former field boundary and the remainder are probably associated with agricultural activity on the site.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural Sub-Stratum

7.2.1 Phase 1 represents the natural geological material exposed within all eleven trenches. This geological material is represented by superficial deposits of silty sand, probably of the Tidal Flat deposits. A paleochannel was identified in the east of the site.

7.3 Phase 2: Later Post-medieval to Modern

7.3.1 A north to south aligned linear ditch crossed the centre of the site and was seen on the geophysical survey and in Trenches 2, 6 and 10. This was aligned with a field boundary depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1888 (**Figure 7**) and probably dates to a period of enclosure in the later post-medieval period. The ditch contained modern finds and was backfilled in recent times (pers. comm.). Several further ditches were parallel to this and may represent earlier or smaller field boundaries that were not depicted on historical maps, or drainage ditches associated with agriculture. One of the parallel features contained late post-medieval to modern finds.

7.3.2 A ditch on a northwest to southeast orientation was identified in Trench 10. Though this ditch did not yield any datable finds, it contained a ceramic field drain which, together with the vertical sides and flat base of the feature indicate a modern date. Cylindrical clay drainpipes as present here, were invented in the 1840s (Douglas and Oglethorpe 1993, 16). The ditch was parallel to a field boundary depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1888 (**Figure 7**) and was broadly parallel to a land drain and three modern linear features identified in plan, as well as agricultural trends detected on the geophysical survey. The alignment of the ditch with these features reinforces the interpretation of the ditch as modern in date.

7.4 Phase 3: Undated

7.4.1 Two linear ditches orientated northeast to southwest were also identified in the southwest of the site, neither of which contained dating evidence. The fact that these ditches are on a different orientation to the other, post-medieval to modern, ditches on the site suggests that they may date to an earlier period. The southwestern part of the site falls within the conjectured area of the medieval settlement of Gosberton, and the ditches could represent boundary ditches associated with the medieval settlement. However, given the lack of dating evidence it is not possible to assign a date to these features.

7.5 Conclusion

7.5.1 The main aim of the evaluation was to inform the Local Planning Authority, as advised by South Holland District Council's archaeological advisor, and the client regarding the extent, depth and nature of archaeological deposits within the location of the proposed development.

7.5.2 In summary, archaeological features were present in eight of the eleven trenches. One of these (exposed in 3 trenches) represents a former field boundary, while the others are likely to be further field boundaries or relate to agricultural activity. Most of the features date to the post-medieval to modern periods, with two features of uncertain date.

7.5.3 Based on the results of the evaluation, further archaeological works are unlikely to be required. Any decision regarding further archaeological work will be at the discretion of South Holland District Council's archaeological advisor.

8 Personnel

Gary Taylor of PCA Newark managed the evaluation and edited this report. The evaluation was carried out by the fieldwork team at PCA Newark. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Diana Valk of PCA's CAD department. The finds were examined by Alex Beeby, Kevin Rielly and Gary Taylor.

9 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank RPS Consultancy Ltd for commissioning the work.

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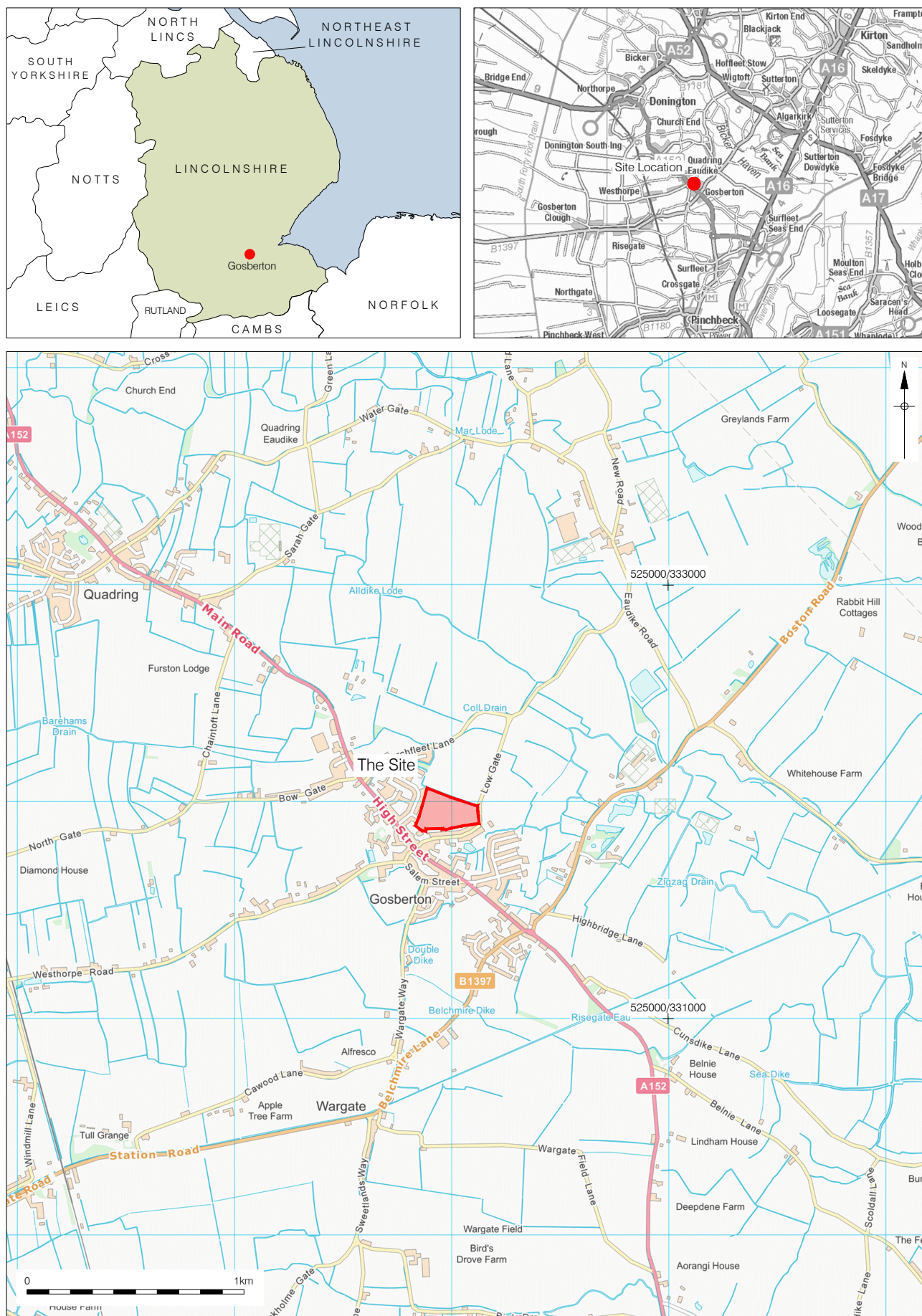
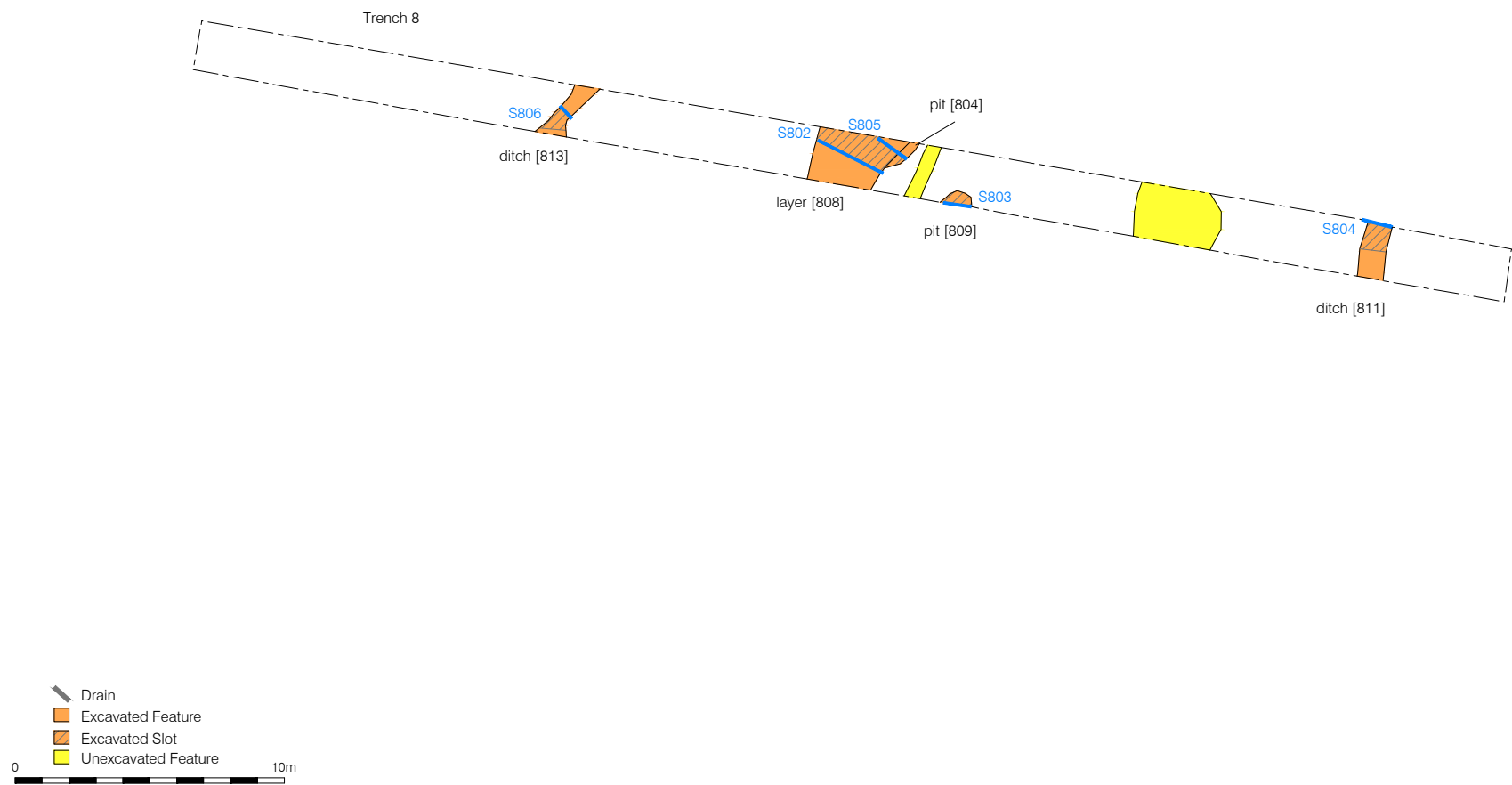
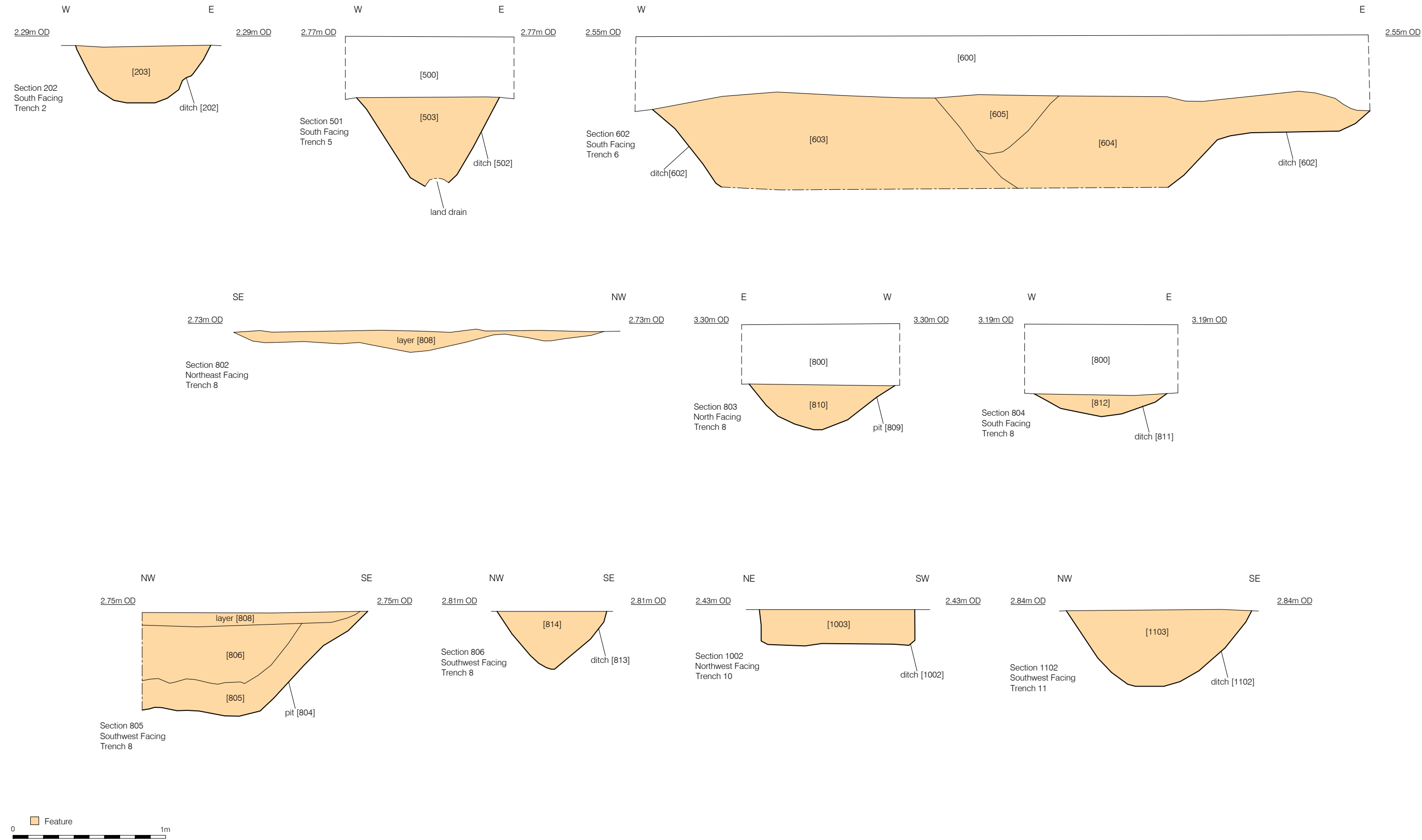


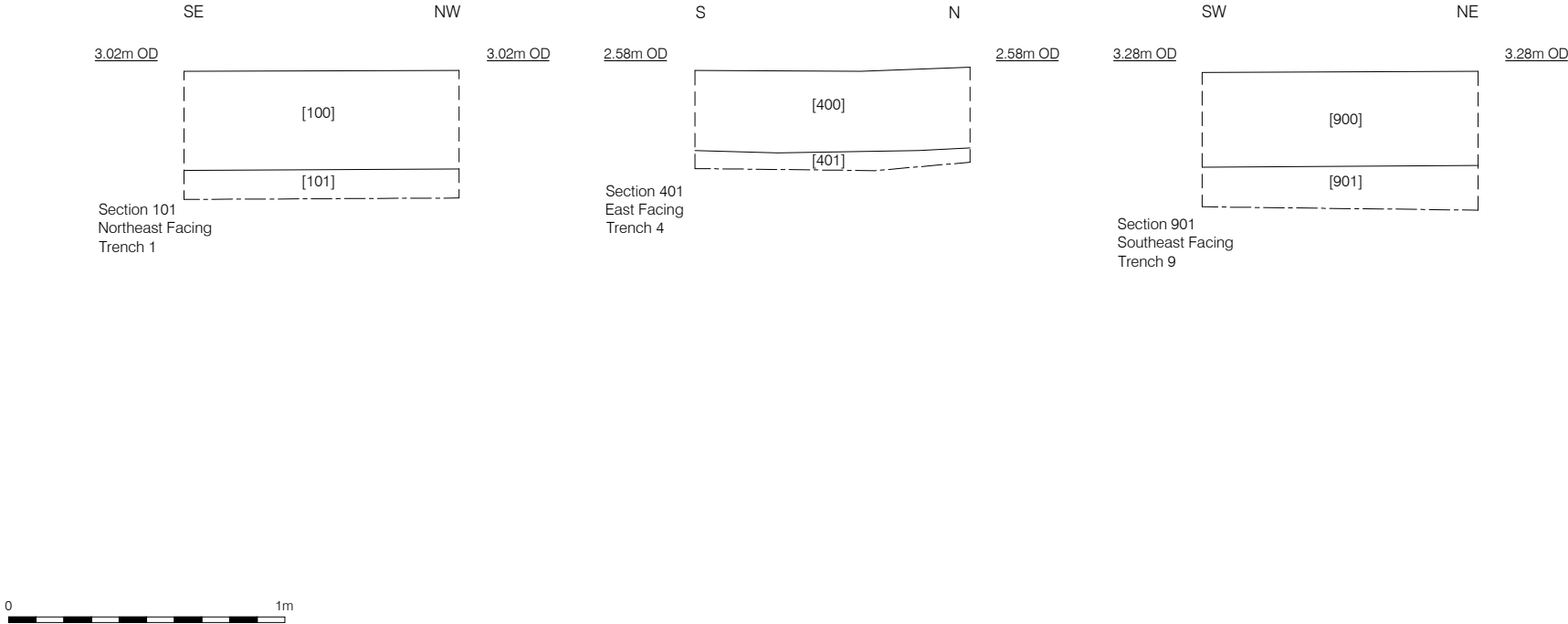




Figure 3
Trenches and Features overlain on Geophysical Survey Results
1:800 at A3







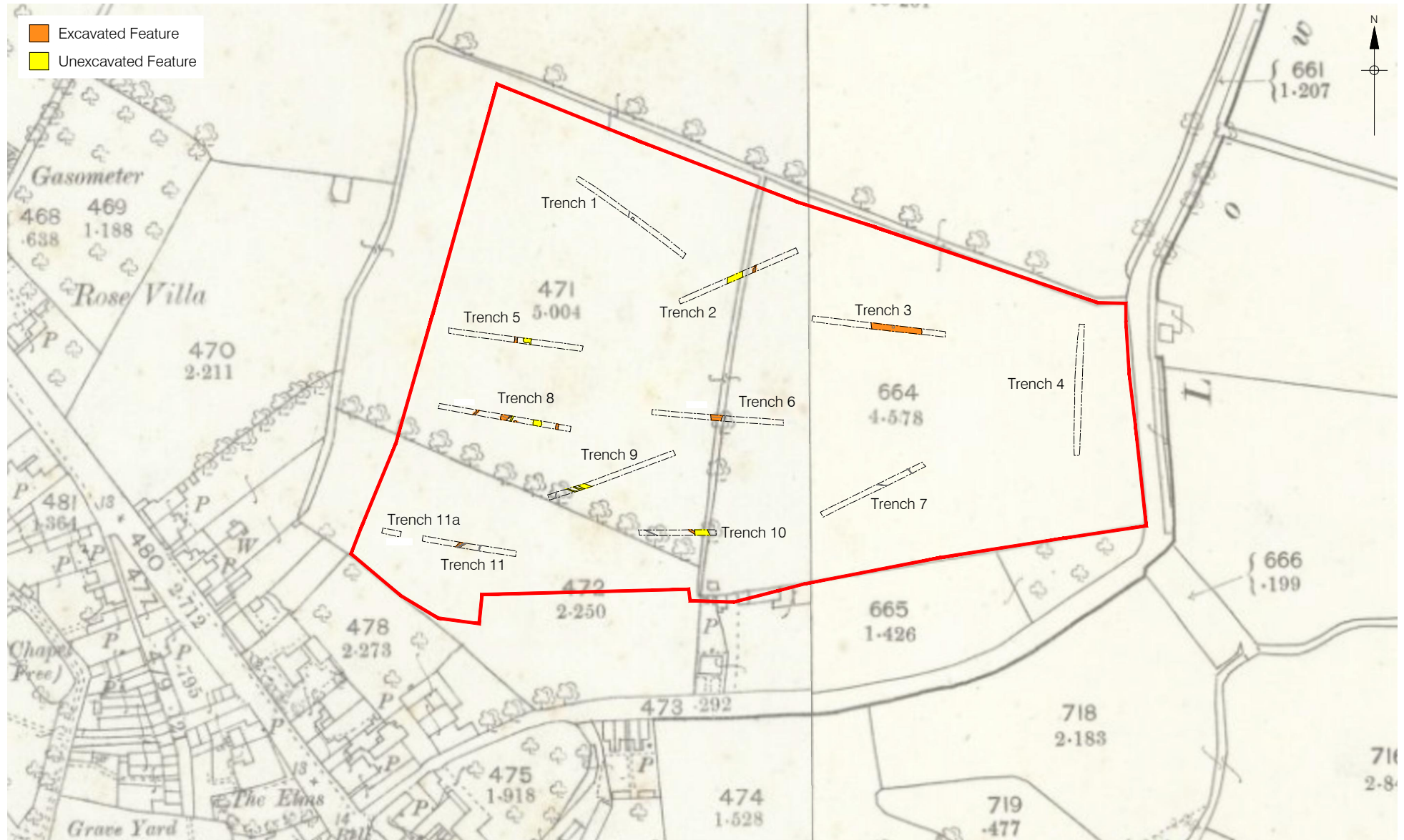


Figure 7
Trenches and features overlain on the 1888 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (25 inch)
1:2,000 at A4

Appendix 1: Site Photographs



Plate 1: View of the site from the east, looking southwest.



Plate 2: Trench 1, showing natural deposits on the site, looking northwest. Scales: 2m & 1m.



Plate 3: Field boundary ditch [602] in Trench 6, looking northeast. Scale: 2 x 1m.



Plate 4: Pit [804] in Trench 8, looking northeast. Scale: 1m.



Plate 5: Undated ditch [202], looking north-northeast. Scale: 1m.



Plate 6: Representative section of Trench 5, showing the natural deposits and topsoil, looking north-northeast. Scale: 1m.



Plate 7: Trench 8 from the east, looking west. Scale: 2m & 1m.

Appendix 2: Context Index

Abbreviations: UE means 'unexcavated'; N/A means 'not applicable'; > means 'greater than'; < means 'up to'; Context numbers are followed by a brief description and interpretation; their dimensions in metres (in the order length x width x depth; or diameter x depth); and their critical stratigraphic relationships.

Trench	Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
			Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
1	100	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Silt	-	Topsoil	0.35 thick	101	-
	101	Deposit	Light yellowish grey	Silty sand	-	Natural	>0.1m thick	-	100
2	200	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Silt	-	Topsoil	0.3 thick	201	-
	201	Deposit	Light yellowish grey	Silty sand	-	Natural	>0.1 thick	-	200
	202	Cut	NE - SW linear ditch with moderate to steep sides and slightly concave base			Drainage ditch	0.85 wide x 0.38 thick	201	203
	203	Fill	Light greyish brown	Friable silt	-	Single silting fill of [202]	0.85 wide x 0.38 thick	202	200
3	300	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Silt	-	Topsoil	0.35m thick	301	-
	301	Deposit	Light yellowish grey	Silty sand	-	Natural	>0.05 thick	-	300
	302	Deposit	Paleochannel			Natural	>0.1 thick	-	300
4	400	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Silt	-	Topsoil	0.3 thick	401	-
	401	Deposit	Light yellowish grey	Silty sand	-	Natural	>0.05 thick	400	
5	500	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Silt	-	Topsoil	0.32 thick	501	-

Trench	Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
			Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
5	501	Deposit	Mid brownish	Loose silty sand	Occasional patches of limestone brash	Natural	>0.1 thick	-	500
	502	Cut	N-S linear ditch truncated by land drain. Moderate to steep sides. Base truncated by land drain.			Modern ditch	0.9 wide x 0.6 deep	501	503
	503	Fill	Mid grey	Silt		Single silting fill of [502]	0.9 wide x 0.6 thick	503	505
6	600	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Silt	-	Topsoil	0.3 thick	601	-
	601	Deposit	Light yellowish grey	Silty sand	-	Natural	>0.1 thick	-	600
	602	Cut	N-S aligned linear with moderately sloped sides. Base not excavated.			Modern ditch	4.7 wide x 0.6 deep	601	NE
	603	Fill	Dark greyish brown	Silt	-	Fill of [602]	2.4 wide x >0.6 thick	NE	604
	604	Fill	Mid greyish brown	Silt	-	Fill of [602]	2.6 wide x >0.6 thick	603	605
	605	Fill	Light brown	Sand	-	Uppermost fill of [602]	0.8 wide 0.38 thick	604	600
7	700	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Silt	-	Topsoil	0.3m thick	701	-
	701	Deposit	Light yellowish grey	Silty sand	-	Natural	>0.1 thick	-	700
8	800	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Silt	-	Topsoil	0.35 thick	801	-
	801	Deposit	Light yellowish grey	Silty sand	-	Natural	>0.05 thick	-	800
	802	Cut	Curvilinear NE-SW aligned ditch			Ditch	0.3 wide x 0.15 deep	801	803

Trench	Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
			Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
8	803	Fill	Light brownish grey	Silt	-	Single silting fill of [802]	0.3 wide x 0.15 thick	802	800
	804	Cut	Circular or oval in plan with moderate, irregular sides and irregular base.			Pit	1.46 diameter x 0.68 deep	801	805
	805	Fill	Dark grey	Silt	-	Primary fill of [804]	>1.46 wide x 0.23 thick	804	806
	806	Fill	Mid grey	Silty sand	-	Uppermost fill of [804]	>1.04 wide x 0.36 thick		
	807	VOID							
	808	Layer	Mid to dark brown	Silt	-	Layer overlying pit [804]	2.4 wide x 0.14 thick	806	800
	809	Cut	Circular or oval in plan with shallow to moderate sides and concave base.			Pit	0.9 diameter x 0.3 deep	801	810
	810	Fill	Light grey	Silty sand	-	Single fill of [809]	0.9 diameter x 0.3 thick	809	800
	811	Cut	E-W aligned linear with shallow sides and concave base			Shallow linear	0.82 wide x 0.14 deep	801	812
	812	Fill	Light grey	Silty sand	-	Single fill of [811]	0.82 wide x 0.14 thick	811	800
	813	Cut	NE-SW aligned linear with moderate sides and pointed base			Gully	0.72 wide x 0.38 deep	801	814
	814	Fill	Light grey	Silt	-	Single fill of [813]	0.72 wide x 0.38 thick	813	800
9	900	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Silt	-	Topsoil	0.35 thick	901	-
	901	Deposit	Light yellowish grey	Silty sand	-	Natural	>0.15 thick	-	900
10	1000	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Silt	-	Topsoil	0.35 thick	1001	-
	1001	Deposit	Light yellowish grey	Silty sand	-	Natural	>0.15 thick	-	1000
10	1002	Cut	NW-SE linear with vertical sides and a flat base			Modern ditch	1 wide x	1001	1003

Trench	Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
			Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
							0.22 thick		
10	1003	Fill	Light grey with light brown mottles	Silt		Silting fill of [1002]	0.22 thick	1002	1000
11	1100	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Silt	-	Topsoil	0.37 thick	1101	-
	1101	Deposit	Light yellowish grey	Silty sand	-	Natural	>0.1 thick	-	1100
	1102	Cut	NE-SW aligned linear with moderately sloped sides and concave base			Modern ditch	1.2 wide x 0.5 deep	1101	1103
	1103	Fill	Light yellowish grey	Silty sand	-	Single fill of [1102]	1.2 wide x 0.5 thick	1102	1100

Appendix 3: The Finds

The Post Roman Pottery

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

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* (2019). The pottery codenames (Cname) and are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of eight sherds, from seven vessels, weighing 172 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out in context order, viewed and weighed; the pottery was then examined visually and under 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 from the medieval period to the 19th or early 20th century.

Condition

The pottery is in a fairly fragmentary state. Two sherds are also abraded.

Results

Table 1 below shows a catalogue of the material.

Table 1, catalogue of the post Roman pottery

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	Decoration	Part	Comment	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
6	603	PEARL	Pearlware	Plate	1 vessel blue transfer print - Willow Pattern; 1 vessel brown transfer print - geometric design	Rim; base		19th	2	2	40
6	603	WHITE	Modern Whiteware	Plate	Transfer printed floral design	Rims		M19th-20th	2	1	9
6	603	BL	Black Glazed Earthenware	Large bowl		Base		M17th-18th	1	1	104

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	Decoration	Part	Comment	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
6	603	BOUA	Bourne Medieval Fabrics	?		BS	Abraded	M12th-14th	1	1	6
6	603	TOY	Toynton Ware	Closed		BS	Abraded; TOYII?	L13th-16th	1	1	10
8	808	WHITE	Modern Whiteware	Flat		Base		M19th-20th	1	1	3
Total									8	7	172

Provenance

The pottery was recovered from ditch fill (603) in Trench 6 and layer (808) in Trench 8.

Range

Ditch fill (603) yielded a range of medieval, post-medieval and early modern dated pottery, including fragments from three plates of 19th and 19th to early 20th century date. These relatively modern items provide a date for the context. Fragments of medieval Toynton and Bourne wares (TOY and BOUA), suggest activity took place on or near the site during that period but the pieces are clearly residual here. A fragment from a domestic-type flatware vessel in modern whiteware (WHITE), probably a plate, was also recovered from layer (808) in Trench 8.

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The pottery is not worthy of retention and can be discarded.

Abbreviations

BS	Body sherd
Cxt	Context
NoF	Number of fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W(g)	Weight (grams)

References

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

Slowikowski, A. M., Nenck, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln (Oxford)*

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). A total of five fragments were recorded; the items weigh 395 grams.

Methodology

The material was weighed and then examined visually. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 1 below. Firing condition (oxidation/reduction) and principal inclusions are recorded in the archive table (Table 1).

Condition

The condition of the ceramic building material is mixed. One fragment is sooted and has mortar adhered, suggesting the item has been reused.

Results

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

Table 1, the ceramic building material

Tr	Cxt	Code	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
6	603	MODDRAIN	Modern drainage pipe		Ceramic land drainage pipe; relatively narrow bore	19th	2	57
6	603	MODTIL	Modern tile		PANT?	19th-E20th	1	56
6	603	PANT	Pantile	Oxidised; fine; mica	Sooted underside; mortar adhered	19th-E20th	1	270

10	1003	CBM	Miscellaneous ceramic building material	Oxidised; fine; mica; Ca	Very highly fired; linear impressions; kiln or furnace lining?; BRK fragment?	Undated	1	12
Total							5	395

Provenance

The material was recovered from ditch fills (603) in Trench 6 and (1003) in Trench 10.

Range

There is a range of later post-medieval to modern dated ceramic building material, including tile and drainage pipe, as well as an undated and undiagnostic piece which may derive from a brick of a similarly late date. The undiagnostic piece, which came from (1003), has linear impressions and could, alternatively, derive from the structure of a kiln or furnace.

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The material is not worthy of retention and can be discarded.

References

~ 2002, Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material, version 3.3 [internet]. Available at:
https://www.archaeologicalceramics.com/uploads/1/1/9/3/11935072/ceramic_building_material_guidelines.pdf

Abbreviations

Cxt Context
NoF Number of fragments
Tr Trench
W(g) Weight (grams)

The Animal Bone

By Kevin Rielly

Introduction

A few bones were hand recovered from Trenches 8 and 10.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. A concerted effort was undertaken to refit as many bones as possible, noting the actual number of fragments prior to refitting.

Description of faunal assemblage

The site provided a total of 4 animal bones, all hand collected (all in good condition), taken from a layer (808) overlying pit [804] and then from fill (1003) of ditch [1004], both likely dating to the modern era. Each trench was situated in the south-western part of the study area. The bones from the ditch included a cattle-size limb bone fragment as well as a cattle pelvis and sacrum, while a cattle scapula was recovered from layer (808). The identifiable ditch bones were both from rather large cattle, no doubt representing one or more of the large modern breeds. Each has been heavily butchered, the pelvis cut through the ilial shaft close to the acetabulum clearly intended to remove the rump and loins, following a major cut in modern beef butchery. The cattle scapula from (808) is from a smaller individual.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

These few bones are in good condition and appear to be well dated, albeit to the relatively recent past. However, the quantity does not inspire any confidence regarding the recovery of anything more than a minor collection following further work at this site. It would be of interest to find more bones demonstrating the presence and use of late post-medieval cattle, though it is likely that any such information will be severely limited.

The Other Finds

By Gary Taylor

Metal Finds

Introduction

Two metal items, together weighing 83g were recovered.

Results

Table 1: The Metal items

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
603	iron	Possible chain link or swivel ring, encrusted	1	80	Post-medieval
808	iron	Nail, tapering rectangular-sectioned shaft, bent over towards point, possible horseshoe nail	1	3	
TOTALS			2	83	

Provenance

The items were recovered from ditch fill (603) and a layer (808).

Discussion

An oval chain link or possible swivel ring (a chain fitting) was recovered. Similar items tend to be of post-medieval date (Goodall 1993, 140-1).

A possible horseshoe nail was also retrieved, the functional identification suggested by the turned-over point (*cf* Clark 2004, figs 87-9).

Both items are probably casual losses.

Potential and Recommendations

No further work is required, and the items could be discarded.

The Glass

Introduction

Four pieces of glass weighing 18g and representing one item were recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition.

Results

Table 2: The Glass

Context	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
---------	-------------	-----	-------	--------------

808	Colourless phial, small bottle, linking pieces	4	18	20 th century
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Provenance

The glass was recovered from a layer (808).

Discussion

Several linking pieces of a single glass vessel, a 20th century bottle or phial, were retrieved.

Potential and Recommendations

Other than providing tentative dating evidence the glass is of limited potential and can be discarded.

Other Finds

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single other find weighing 190g was recovered.

Results

Table 3: The Other Finds

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
603	slag	Iron smithing slag, plano-convex hearth bottom	1	190	

Provenance

The item was recovered from ditch fill (603).

Discussion

A plano-convex hearth bottom, slag from iron smithing, was recovered. Iron smithing usually generates fairly abundant slag (Historic England 2015, 36-7), so the isolation of this piece would tend to indicate

that iron working did not take place on site but perhaps nearby.

Potential and Recommendations

The slag is of limited potential and probably does not derive from industrial activity on site but maybe nearby.

No further work is required, and the other finds can be discarded.

Context Date Summary

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

Spot dates

Context	Date (Century AD)	Comments
603	19 th to early 20 th	Based on 4 pottery sherds and 4 CBM pieces
808	20 th	Based on glass

References

ClfA, 2020 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Clark, J (ed), 2004 *The Medieval Horse and its Equipment c.1150-c.1450*, Medieval Finds from Excavations in London **5** (new ed)

Goodall, I H, 1993 'Iron chains, links and chain fittings', in S Margeson, *Norwich Households: The Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971-1978*, East Anglian Archaeology **58**, 140-141

Historic England, 2015 *Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice* (rev ed)

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

Slowikowski, A. M., Nenck, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Abbreviations

ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
Cxt	Context
No.	Number
NoF	Number of fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
Tr	Trench
Wt(g)	Weight (grams)

Summary for preconst1-507345

OASIS ID (UID)	preconst1-507345
Project Name	Evaluation at Land at York Gardens, Gosberton, Lincolnshire
Sitename	Land at York Gardens, Gosberton, Lincolnshire
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	
Organisation Responsible for work	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	19-May-2022 - 23-May-2022
Location	Land at York Gardens, Gosberton, Lincolnshire NGR : TF 23980 31960 LL : 52.8708403690647, -0.159500121815345 12 Fig : 523980,331960
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Lincolnshire District : South Holland Parish : Gosberton
Project Methodology	Eleven trenches, measuring 50m long and 1.8m wide, were excavated.
Project Results	Seven ditches and two pits were identified during the evaluation, and a further eight ditches and a pit were observed in plan; the latter were modern in date and were not excavated. One of the ditches corresponded to a field boundary shown on historical maps and probably dates to a period of enclosure during the later post-medieval period. Several ditches parallel to this boundary probably represent agricultural remains or former field boundaries. A ditch in the south of the site was parallel to a field boundary shown on historical maps and contained a ceramic field drain, indicating a modern date. Two undated ditches were also identified in the southwest of the site; these were on a different orientation to the other, post-medieval to modern, ditches and may be earlier in date.
Keywords	Field Boundary - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Margi, Koumplis
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Lincolnshire Archives;

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