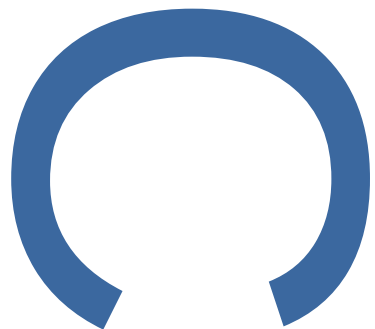
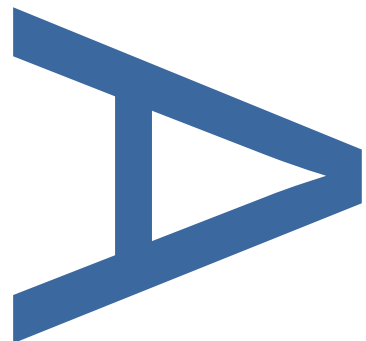


**LAND OFF
HOLBEACH DROVE GATE,
HOLBEACH DROVE,
LINCOLNSHIRE:**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

PCA Report Number: R15420

April 2023



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Land off Holbeach Drove Gate, Holbeach Drove, Lincolnshire: An Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Control

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Land off Holbeach Drove Gate, Holbeach Drove, Lincolnshire: An Archaeological Evaluation

Site Code:	DGHL23
Local Planning Authority:	South Holland District Council
Museum Accession Number:	LCNCC: 2023.37
Planning Application:	N/A
Central National Grid Reference:	TF 3343 1364
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PCA: R15420

CONTENTS

1	Introduction	4
2	Geology and Topography	5
3	Archaeological and Historical Background	5
4	Project Aims and Research Objectives	5
5	Methodology	6
6	Results	7
7	Discussion and Conclusion.....	7
8	Personnel.....	8
9	Acknowledgements.....	8
10	Bibliography.....	8

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location	10
Figure 2: Detailed Site Location.....	11
Figure 3: Detailed Plan of Trenches 1 and 2	12
Figure 4 : Sections	13

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 : Site Photographs.....	14
Appendix 2: Context Index	18
Appendix 3: MISCELLANEOUS FINDS.....	19
Appendix 4: OASIS Form.....	21

SUMMARY

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land off Holbeach Drove Gate, Holbeach Drove, Lincolnshire. The work was commissioned by Robert Doughty Consultancy Ltd on behalf of G Sly Holdings Ltd and took place from 28th to 29th March 2022. The aim of the work was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the proposed development area and to inform possible mitigation measures, as required as a condition of planning permission for a residential development on the site.

The site lies in an area of known occupation remains of possible Iron Age – Roman date. Within this site and the nearby area, extensive cropmarks of Roman or possibly Iron Age settlement activity have been observed.

Archaeological trenching targeted several of the linear cropmarks and three shallow ditches were investigated and recorded during the evaluation. None of these yielded any dating evidence, but all three corresponded to the field boundary system depicted by the cropmarks. Although the dates of these features are unclear the morphology of the cropmarks is typical of a Roman, or possibly Iron Age, field system. However, the differing natures of the revealed features may imply that they are not contemporary.

1 Introduction

1.1 General Background

- 1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was commissioned, by Robert Doughty Consultancy Ltd on behalf of G Sly Holdings Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of on land off Holbeach Drove Gate, Holbeach Drove, Lincolnshire. The evaluation took place from 28th to 29th March 2023.
- 1.1.2 Holbeach Drove is a hamlet located c. 13km southeast of Spalding in the administration of South Holland District Council. The investigation site lies about 1.5km northeast of the centre of Holbeach Drove, on the east side of Holbeach Drove Gate, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TF 3343 1364 (**Figure 1**). A planning application for an agricultural research and training project will be submitted to South Holland District Council.
- 1.1.3 During the investigation two trenches were excavated, each measuring approximately 20m in length and 1.6m 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);
 - Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).
 - 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 Conduct' (CIfA 2022).
- 1.1.5 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.
- 1.1.6 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: 2023.37.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 The site will be the subject of a Planning Application for an agricultural research and training project. The Historic Environment Officer, archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council, has advised that trial trenching should be carried out prior to determination of any future planning application so that the results can inform the decision and whether there would need to be any requirements for archaeological mitigation.
- 1.2.2 Initially, the main manufacturing building was proposed to be located in the centre of the eastern part of the site. The evaluation trenches were therefore positioned to be on the footprint of the proposed building and also to address some of the cropmarks recorded in the area. Subsequently, the site for the proposed manufacturing building was moved to the southern part of the east side of the site. However, following discussion with the Historic Environment Officer it was decided to leave the evaluation trenches in their initially proposed positions rather than relocated them to the new propose building footprint (**Figure 2**).
- 1.2.3 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 (MHCLG 2021).

- 1.2.4 The archaeological works were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA 2023) following consultation with the Historic Environment Officer, archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council.

2 Geology and Topography

2.1 Geology

- 2.1.1 The site is at the boundary of two solid geology types. To the west is Oxford Clay Formation mudstone, while to the east is West Walton and Ampthill Clay Formation mudstone. Both rock types were formed during the Jurassic Period. These are overlain by superficial deposits of Tidal Flat Deposits, clay and silt deposited between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period (British Geological Survey).

2.2 Topography

- 2.2.1 The site is on fairly flat land at about 1.5m OD, with a very slight hollow that dips to about 0.8m OD immediately to the northwest.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1.1 Details and records of archaeological sites and finds in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record.

3.1.2 Iron Age -Roman

- 3.1.3 The site is within a large area of enclosures, fields and droves of possible Roman settlement, apparently part of extensive complex seen on aerial photographs as cropmarks. Cropmarks of a series of enclosures in a 'ladder pattern', apparently terminating on a long boundary feature, have been noted in the field encompassing the proposed development site.

3.1.4 Medieval

- 3.1.5 Immediately west of the proposed development site a small collection of medieval pottery fragments were found.

3.1.6 Previous investigations

- 3.1.7 Evaluation trenching was previously undertaken to the east of the present proposed development area. These trenches were intended to investigate the area of the ladder-pattern enclosure and boundary feature noted above. However, no archaeological remains or artefacts were encountered (Clay 2006).

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 The evaluation consisted of the mechanical excavation of two 20m by 1.6m trenches, which were excavated to the top of the geological natural.
- 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 Geomax 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 PCAs 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 3 archaeological contexts were defined within the two 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 No artefactual material was located from the evaluation.
- 5.3.4 A fragmented marine mollusc shell was recovered from one of the linear features. 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 mid-greyish blue clay with patches of an orange mottling (**Plate 2**).

6.1.2 Archaeological features were present in both trenches; these are discussed below.

6.2 Trench 1

6.2.1 Cutting into the natural deposits in the southwest end of Trench 1 was an east to west linear ditch [1008]; this measured 0.85m wide by 0.08m deep with a shallow, concave profile and a flattish-very gently concave base (**Figure 4: Section 104; Plates 2 and 5**). Within the feature was a single homogenous fill of mid greyish brown silty clay with orange mottling (1009) from which a fragment marine mollusc shell was recovered. The ditch lines up with a crop mark previously identified. To the northeast, in the middle of Trench 1, was a second linear ditch [1004] cutting the natural deposits; this measured 1.46m wide by 0.33m deep with a moderate concave profile and a flat base (**Figure 4: Section 103; Plate 4**). This ditch was located alongside a linear cropmark and on a similar alignment. Within the feature were 3 fills. The lowest of these was a homogeneous dark brownish black silty loam; this was overlaid by a light yellowish brown silty clay, followed by a mid-yellowish brown silty clay. All deposits were heavily rooted and no archaeological finds were encountered.

6.3 Trench 2

6.3.1 A linear ditch [2005] was identified near the northern end of Trench 2. This ditch was orientated from west to east, with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base, and measured 1.2m wide and 0.14m deep (**Figure 4: Section 203; Plate 6**). Therein was a single homogenous fill of dark brownish grey silty clay which did not yield any finds or dating evidence. The feature was approximately in line with the series of agricultural trends crossing the site identified by the crop marks. It is possible that this feature represents a hedgerow rather than a ditch.

6.4 Additional Deposits

6.4.1 Topsoil across the site consisted of a dark brownish grey silty clay measuring 0.2m – 0.35m thick. No archaeological remains were located within the topsoil. Subsoil consisting of mid greyish brown silty sand was present in Trenches 1 and 2; this measured between 0.15m – 0.25m thick. A sondage was placed at the south end of Trench 2 and identified a lower greyish blue clay horizon at 0.64m below present ground level (0.67m OD).

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 Three linear ditches remnants were recorded during the evaluation; none of these yielded any dating evidence. They are all most likely associated with agricultural activity on the site, possibly representing the remains of former field boundaries.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural Sub-Stratum

7.2.1 Phase 1 represents the natural geological material exposed within the two trenches. This geological material is represented by superficial deposits of clay, probably of Tidal Flat Deposits.

7.3 Phase 2: Undated

7.3.1 Several linear features, probably ditches though one may represent a hedgerow, were

revealed, none of which contained any dating evidence. However, the features were roughly aligned to agricultural trends detected as cropmarks on aerial photographs, these cropmarks considered to represent a field system of Roman date. All three of the ditches appear to have been filled by different processes, possibly indicating that the features are of different periods. The features were, however, sealed by the subsoil which tends to suggest that the ditches are not recent. Both the lack of archaeological material and absence of other supporting features suggest that this area was not a site of occupation but perhaps an area of field systems.

7.4 Conclusion

7.4.1 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.

7.4.2 In summary, archaeological features were present in both trenches. The three ditches are likely to relate to agricultural activity or field systems of an unknown period. Although they lacked dating evidence the features coincide with cropmarks of a field system of probable Roman date.

7.4.3 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 Malgorzata Malecka of PCA's CAD department. The finds were examined by Gary Taylor.

9 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank the Robert Doughty Consultancy Ltd for commissioning the work on behalf of G Sly Holdings Ltd. Thanks are also due to the Historic Environment Officer, Ian Marshman, who monitored the investigation.

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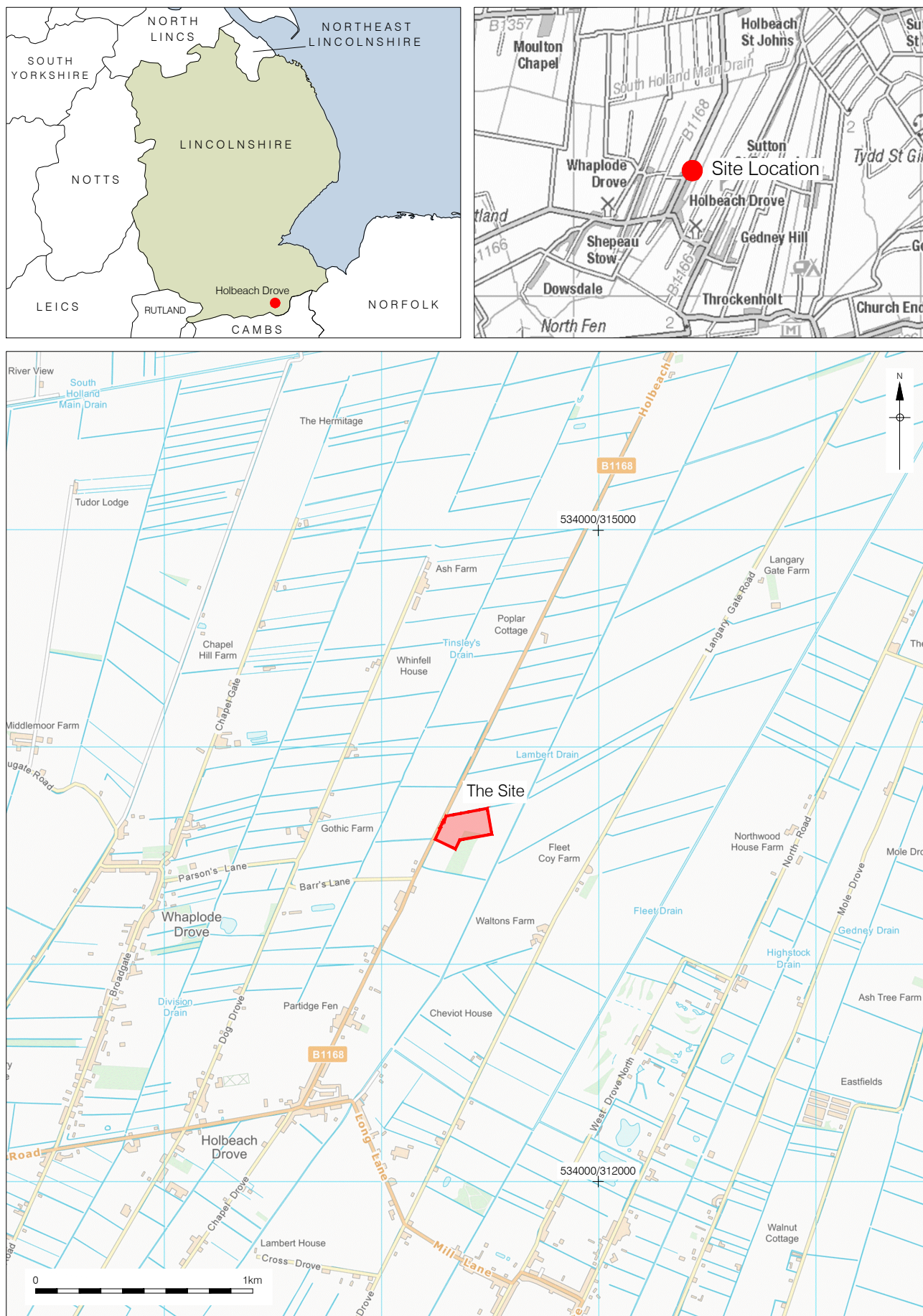
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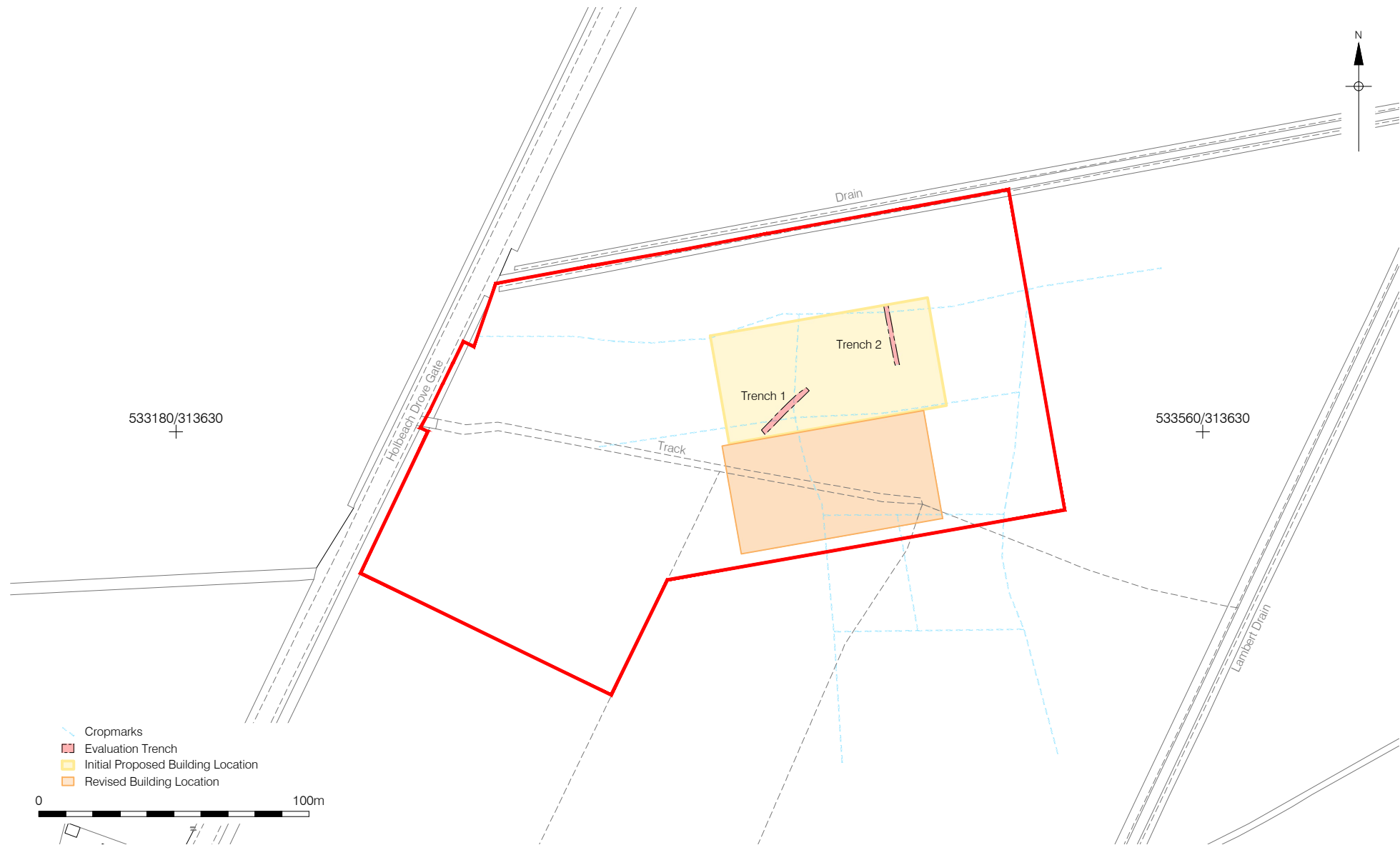
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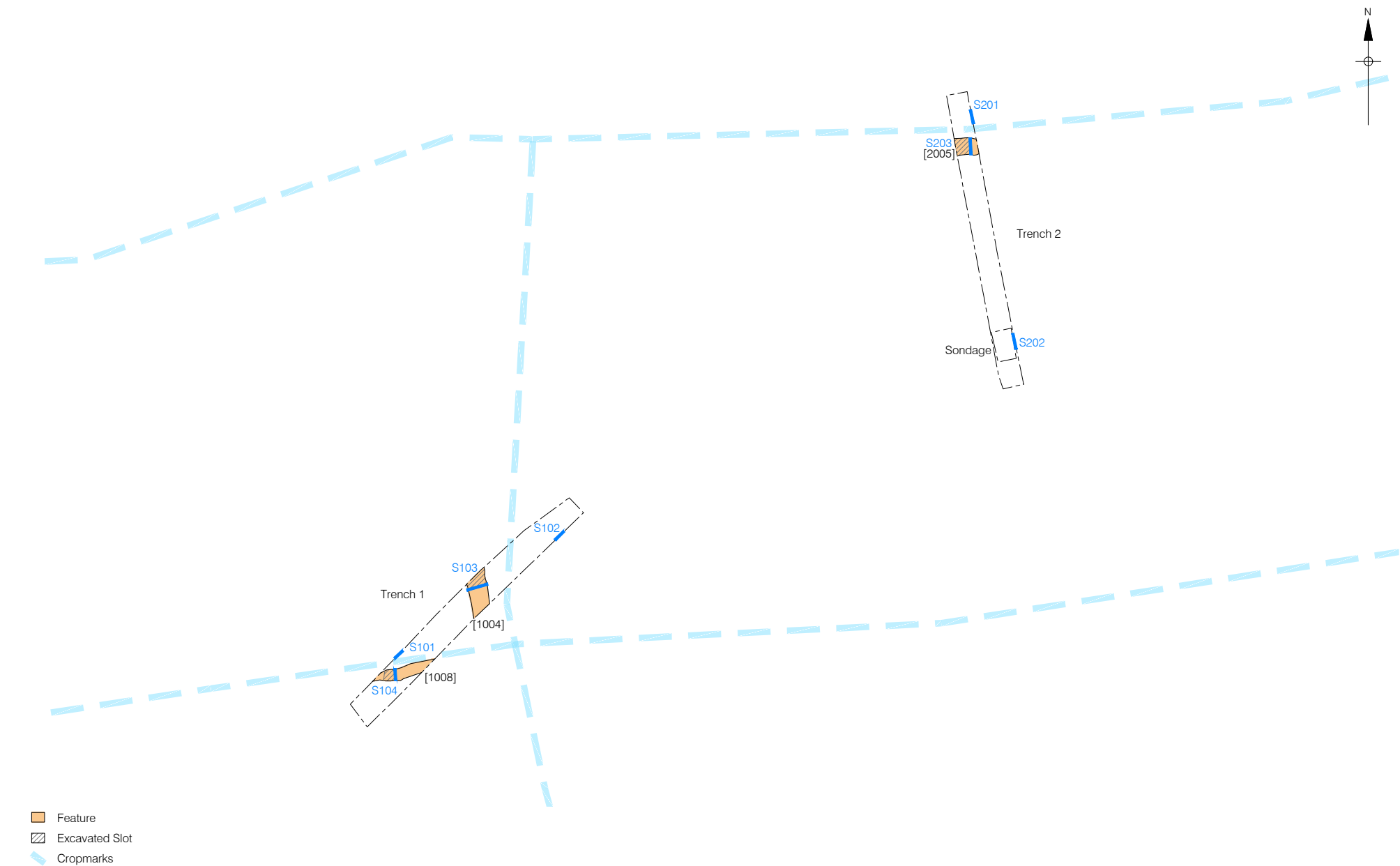


Figure 3
Detailed Plan of Trenches 1 and 2
1:400 at A4

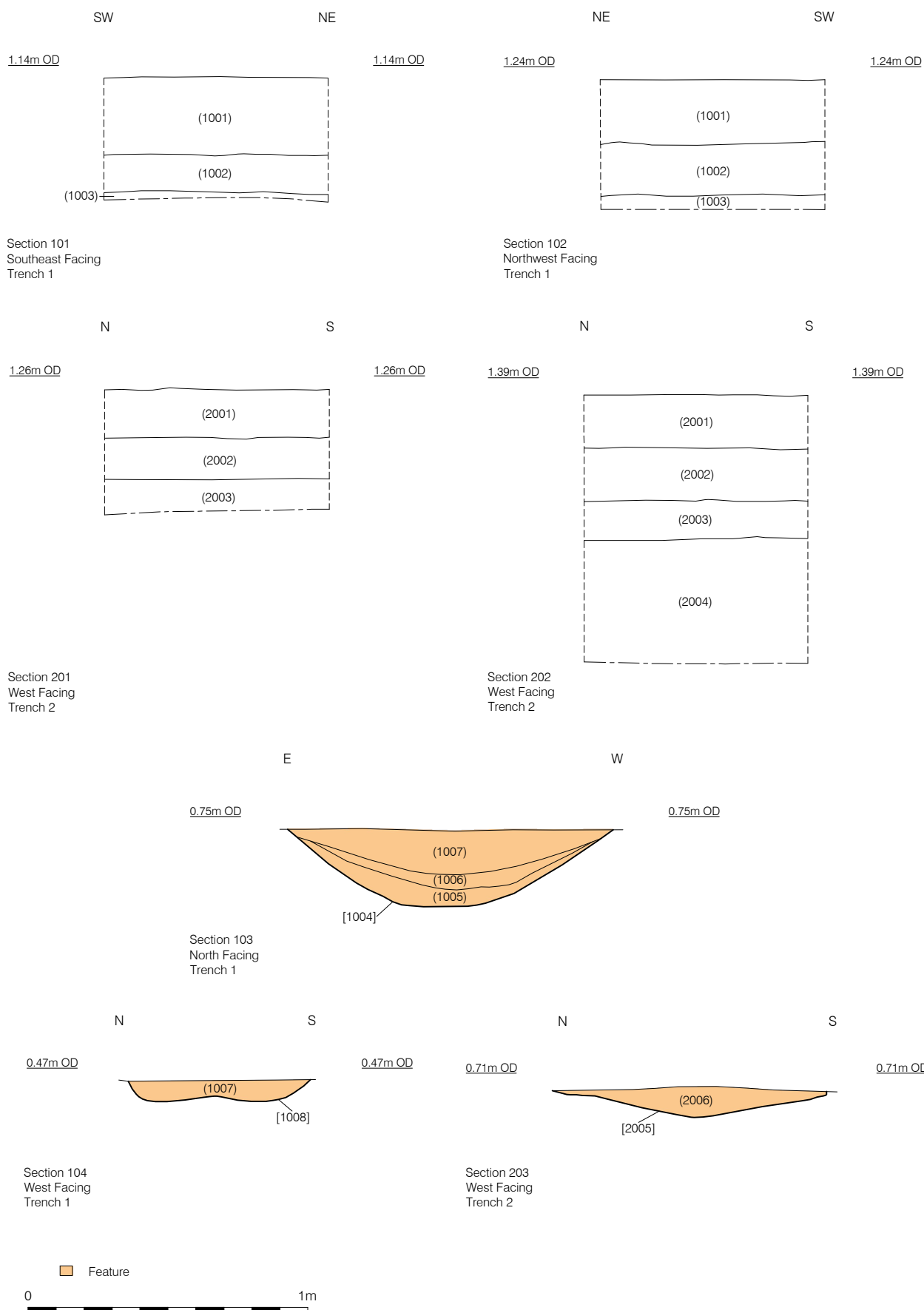


Figure 4
Sections
1:25 at A4

Appendix 1 : Site Photographs



Plate 1: View of the site from the north, looking southeast.



Plate 2: Trench 1, showing natural deposits on the site and ditch [1008], looking east. Scales: 1m.



Plate 3: Trench 2, showing natural deposits on the site and ditch [2005], looking south. Scales: 1m.



Plate 4: Undated ditch [1004] in Trench 1, looking south. Scale: 1m.



Plate 5: Undated ditch [1008] in Trench 1, looking east. Scale: 0.5m.



Plate 6: Undated gully [2005], looking East. Scale: 1m.



Plate 7: Representative section of Trench 2, showing the natural deposits, subsoil and topsoil, looking east. Scale: 1m.



Plate 8: Representative section of Trench 2, within sondage showing the natural deposits, subsoil and topsoil, looking east. Scale: 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	1001	Layer	Dark brownish black	Silty clay	-	Topsoil	0.31 thick	1002	-
	1002	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay	-	Subsoil	0.2 thick	1003	1001
	1003	Layer	Mid-brownish blue	Clay	-	Natural	>0.04 thick	-	1002
	1004	Cut	N-S aligned linear with a shallow concave profile			Ditch	>2m x 1.46m x 0.33m	1003	1005
	1005	Fill	Dark brownish black	Silty loam	-	Backfill of [1004]	0.14m thick	1004	1006
	1006	Fill	Mid-yellowish brown	Silty clay	-	Backfill of [1004]	0.1m thick	1005	1007
	1007	Fill	Dark yellowish brown	Silty clay	-	Secondary fill of [1004]	0.08m thick	1006	1002
	1008	Cut	E-W aligned linear with a shallow concave profile and flat base			Ditch	>2m x 0.85m x 0.08m	1003	1009
	1009	Fill	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay	-	Secondary fill of [1008]	0.8m thick	1002	1008
2	2001	Layer	Dark brownish black	Silty clay	-	Topsoil	0.21m thick	2002	-
	2002	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay	-	Subsoil	0.18m thick	2003	2001
	2003	Layer	Mid-brownish blue	Clay	-	Natural	0.15m thick	2004	2002
	2004	Layer	Mid greyish blue	Clay	-	Natural	>0.56m thick	-	2003
	2005	Cut	E-W aligned linear with a shallow concave profile and flat base			Ditch	>1.6m x 1.46m x 0.33m	2003	2006
	2006	Fill	Dark brownish grey	Silty clay	-	Secondary fill of [2005]	0.14m thick	2005	2002

Appendix 3: MISCELLANEOUS FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Archaeological finds recovered during investigations at Holbeach Drove Gate, Holbeach Drove, Lincolnshire (DGHL23), are reported, below.

The finds were examined and reported in accordance with ClfA guidelines (2020) and the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council 2019). All the finds were examined and reported in March 2023.

Mollusc Shells

Introduction

A small group of mollusc shell fragments weighing a total of 2g 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. Also, any evidence of transformation was noted when present.

Provenance

The shell was retrieved from a ditch fill (1009).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was moderate, with the shell surviving as fragments, probably representing a single item.

Results

Table 1: Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Number	W (g)	Comments
1009	Tellin	11	2	Fragments, probably representing 1 valve

Summary

Fragments, probably from a single tellin shell, were retrieved. Tellins are widespread marine species. This example is likely to be natural but could be food waste.

The collection is of negligible potential and can be discarded.

Context Date Summary

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

Cxt	Date (Century AD)	Comments
1009		undatable

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(rev ed)

Abbreviations

ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

No. Number

Wt(g) Weight (grams)

Summary for preconst1-515156

OASIS ID (UID)	preconst1-515156
Project Name	Evaluation at land off Holbeach Drove Gate, Holbeach Drove, Lincolnshire
Sitename	land off Holbeach Drove Gate, Holbeach Drove, Lincolnshire
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	DGHL23
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	28-Mar-2023 - 29-Mar-2023
Location	land off Holbeach Drove Gate, Holbeach Drove, Lincolnshire NGR : TF 33430 13640 LL : 52.70399323678863, -0.026653930737331 12 Fig : 533430,313640
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Lincolnshire District : South Holland Parish : Holbeach
Project Methodology	Standard ClfA methodology
Project Results	Ditches revealed - coincident with cropmarks of field system of probable Roman date
Keywords	Field System - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Jonathan, Landless
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Lincolnshire Archives;

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