Specification for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 27, Quadring Road, Donington, Lincolnshire.

Prepared for Mr. Ian Ladds

National Grid Reference: TF 2137 3554
Site Code: QRDO14
Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.198
Planning Reference: H04-0912-12

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S Non-technical summary

S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of two new detached residential dwellings at 27, Quadring Road, Donington, Lincolnshire.*

S2 *The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. A known Roman occupation site is situated to the south-east of the development site. The development site is also located within the eastern end of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Donington as indicated by finds and known archaeological activity in the vicinity. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with the known Roman occupation in the area and with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Donington.*

S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the two new detached residential dwellings. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*

S4 *On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

1. Site location and description [Figures 1 and 2]

1.1 The development site is situated on the south-western frontage of the Quadring Road and within the historic core of the modern settlement of Donington at National Grid Reference TF 2137 3554 and at a height of approximately 4mAOD. The village of Donington is situated approximately 13km to the north of Spalding and 15km to the south-west of Boston, within the parish of the same name and in the administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire.

1.2 The development site is located in a flat and low-lying area within the south Lincolnshire Fens. The development site is situated on deep stoneless calcareous fine and coarse silty soils of the Agney Series. These soils overlie deposits of marine alluvium, which in turn overlie Oxford Clays and Kellaway Beds of the Upper Jurassic.

2. Planning background [Figure 3]

2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording which is to be maintained during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of two new detached residential dwellings at 27, Quadring Road, Donington, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: H04-0912-12).

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.25km radius of the development site.

3.2 A scatter of Roman pottery has been found in fields to the south-east of the development site in 1998 (HER 23644). These finds suggested the location of an occupation site.

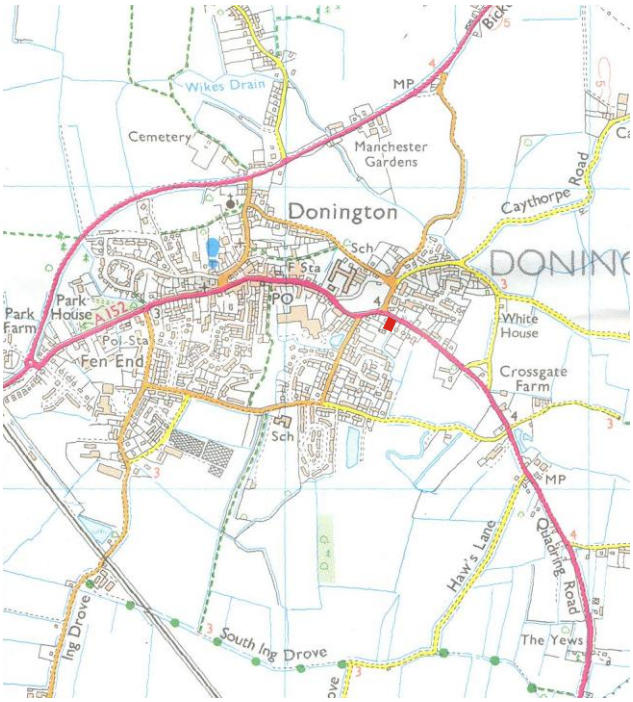


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25.000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

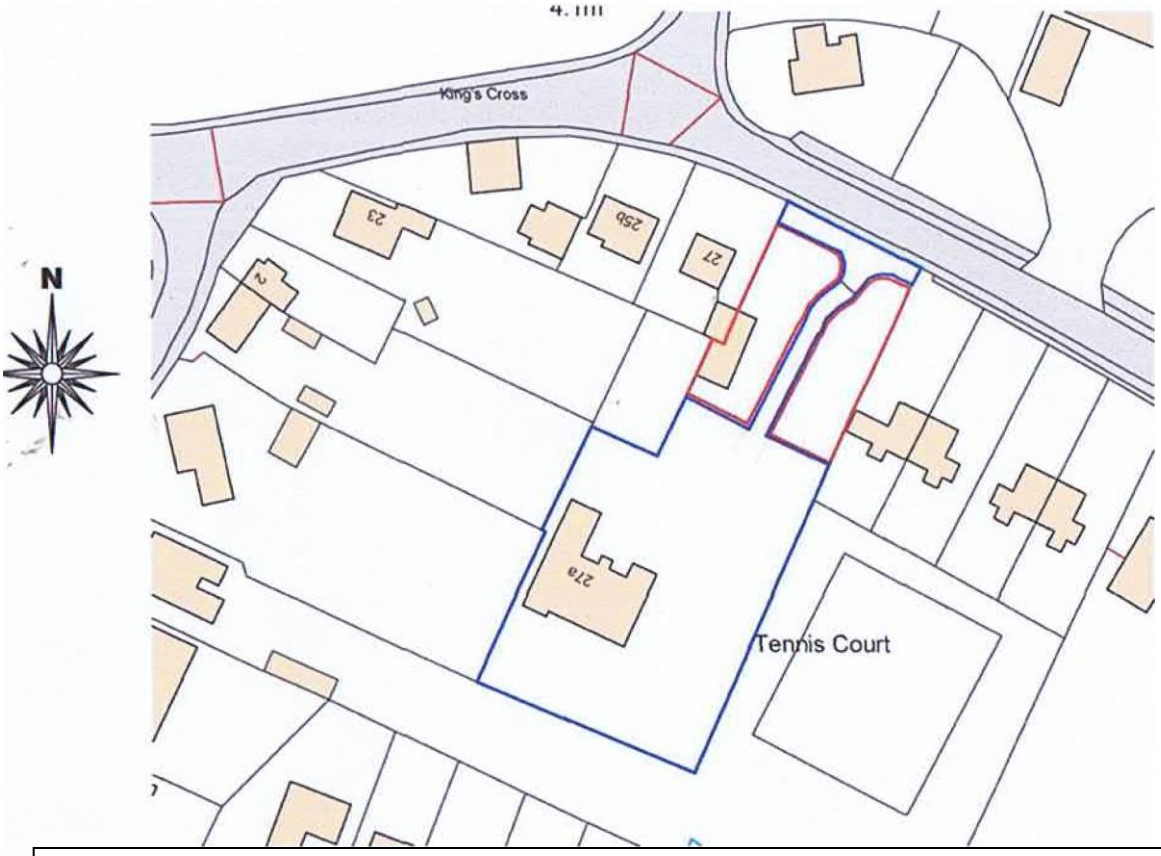


Figure 2: Plan showing the location of the proposed development site at a scale of 1:1,250, (extract from Architects plan)

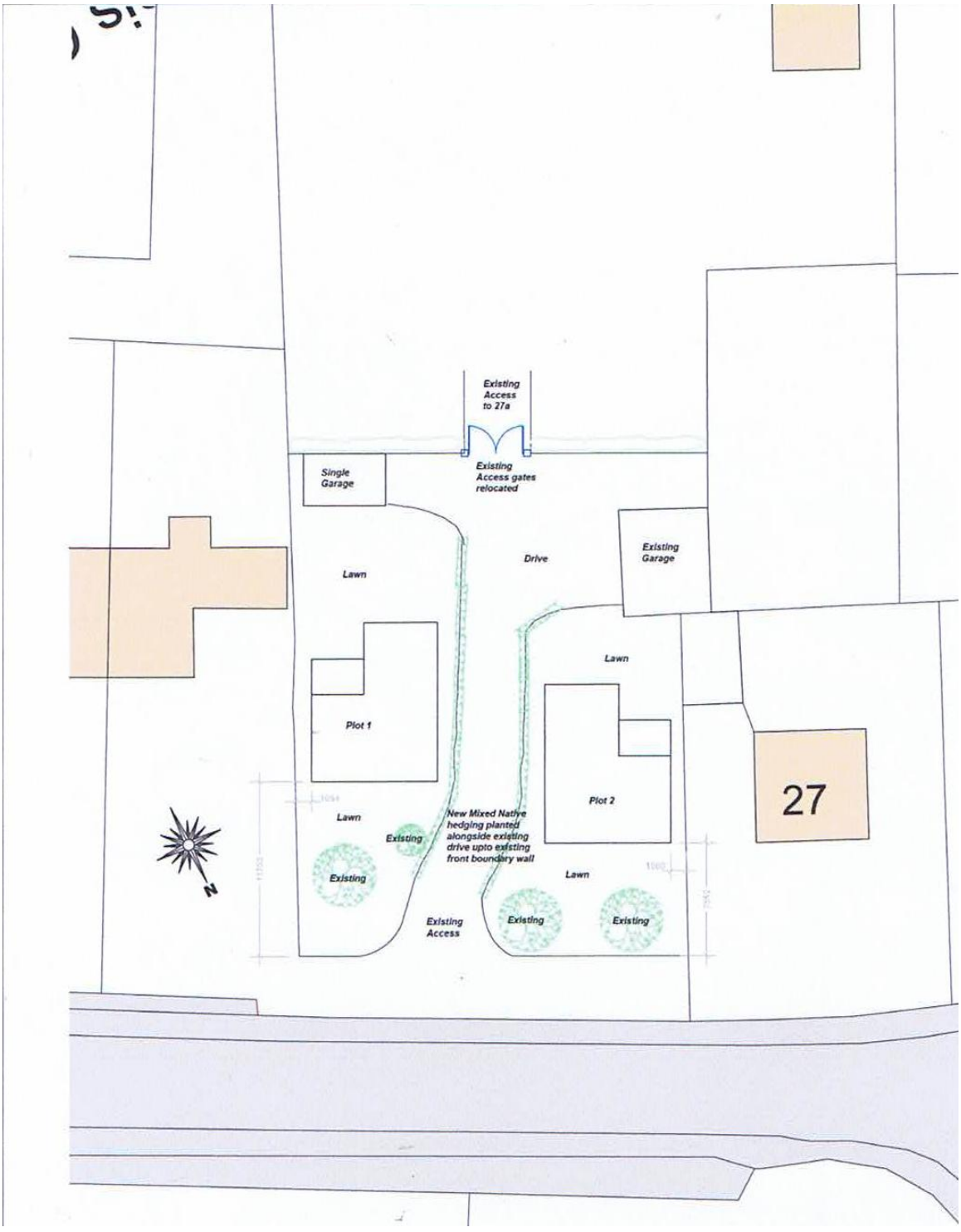


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at a scale of 1:250, (extract from Architects plan)

3.3 The settlement of Donington is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 at *Duninctune*, *Donninctune* and as *Donnintune* in the Hundred of Donington. At the Domesday lands in Donington were variously held by the Peterborough Abbey and by

Count Alan. There are references to in the Domesday entry for Donington to a large number of salthouses, a significant contemporary local economic activity. It is thought that Donington by this time was a fairly prosperous settlement, deriving its income from salt production (HER 20037). Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Doninton* (AD1167); *Donyngton* (AD1181) and as *Dunyngtom* (AD1183). It is clear from place name evidence that the settlement of Donington has late Anglo-Saxon origins. The place name itself is derived from an Old English personal name of *Dunn(a)* with the Old English connective particle *ing* and the Old English *tun*, hence 'the farmstead/village associated with Dunn(a)'.

3.4 In AD1253 and again in AD1256, charters were granted for the right to hold annual markets in the early summer (HER 20037).

3.5 Sherds of medieval pottery along with sherds of post-medieval pottery and several clay pipe fragments have been found to the east of the development site in 1973 (HER 22990-1). Further sherds of medieval pottery were found in 1972 during the construction of a new residential development at the southern end of Browntoft Lane and to the north of the development site (HER 22992).

3.6 A large assemblage of medieval pottery, two whetstones and a spindle whorl also of medieval date have been found in a field to the south of the development site (HER 22643).

3.7 The Grade II listed Old School Building, Cowley's School, was a school founded by Thomas Cowley in 1719 and was partly rebuilt after a fire in 1812 (HER 25183). The building has 19th and 20th century alterations.

3.8 The Grade II listed Village Youth Centre at Cowley's School was a former classroom block dating from around 1861 (HER 25184). The North Wing of Cowley's School is a Grade II listed school hall and classroom dating from 1861 (HER 25277). A former Primitive Methodist Chapel on Church Lane is now in use as a classroom at the Thomas Cowley School (HER 25686). It was built in 1834 for a local society which was formed in 1832. The chapel continued in use as such until 1901 when a new chapel was built on the High Street.

3.9 The site of a former Particular Baptist Chapel and burial ground were situated at Badgate (HER 25690). A Meeting House for such was built in 1761 at Badgate, which was originally known as Meeting House Lane and thence as Chapel Lane. The meeting house had a small burial ground at its front. The meeting house closed in the 1950s when a new chapel was built in Station Street. The former meeting house was demolished after its closure and a factory built on the site. The burial ground may survive in a domestic garden, concealed by trees.

3.10 The Grade II listed house at 4, Mill Lane is of late 18th century construction (HER 25274).

3.11 South Holland District Council also maintains a local list of buildings which have been identified of historical interest. This includes 2, Browntoft Lane, a post-medieval house (HER 25526). The Donington Men's Club in the High Street is a post-medieval building, which was originally constructed for warehousing (HER 25533). No. 2 Quadring Road is a Victorian villa dated to 1867 (HER 25543).

3.12 An undated square shaped vault of stone containing a cremation urn was found during the digging of foundations behind the school house in Donington in 1789 and to the west of the development site (HER 22492).

3.13 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within the vicinity of the development site. An archaeological watching brief at The Thomas Cowley School and to the east of the development site took place in 2000 on the groundworks for a new classroom (Site code: DCS00). Most of the deposits that were identified during the course of this watching brief were of modern origin including a pond, a pit/ditch and a small brick structure. A single archaeological feature was identified, which was either a grave cut or a possible a well of an earlier date, though was undated (HER 23696, ELI2079).

3.14 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 25, Quadring Road in 2004 and to the immediate south-east of the development site on the groundworks for a new extension (HER ELI7282, Site code: QRD03). This watching brief did not identify any archaeological features, but did recover sherds of 18th - 19th century pottery. It was concluded that the site had been used as gardens for a considerable period with no indication of any settlement activity on the site prior to the 18th century.

3.15 An archaeological watching brief at The Thomas Cowley School and to the east of the development site took place in 2008 (HER 20037, ELI8722; Site code: DTCS08). This watching brief was carried out on the groundworks for a new School extension. This located a post-medieval brick drainage culvert and two subsequent phases of brick wall that defined a structure of post-medieval to early modern date, which had formerly occupied the site.

3.16 An archaeological watching brief at 12, High Street and to the east of the development site took place in 2004 on the groundworks for two new residential dwellings (HER ELI2756; Site code: DHS01). This watching brief located a large modern pit which was cut into natural alluvial deposits. There were no finds.

3.17 An archaeological watching brief at The Thomas Cowley School and to the east of the development site took place in 2001 on the groundworks for a new classroom (HER 20037, ELI3033; Site code: DCSS01). The watching brief located 19th century demolition deposits associated with former brick walls and a brick lined well that appeared to be associated with buildings shown at this location on a 1905 Ordnance Survey map.

3.18 A map regression exercise was undertaken using published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps from the Lincolnshire Archives and the local studies collections of Lincoln Central Library. An extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1905 shows the area of the development site as occupying a small enclosure on the south-western frontage of the Quadring Road. This enclosure is occupied by an 'L'-shaped cottage, which is set back slightly from the road. There is a rear wing to this buildings with a small rear outbuilding to the south-east. This same layout is repeated on the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1950 and on the 1:10.560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1956.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

4.1 The aims of the project are the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of foundations and services for the two new detached residential dwellings.

4.2 The objectives of the project are:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. A known Roman occupation site is situated to the south-east of the development site. The development site is also located within the eastern end of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Donington as indicated by finds and known archaeological activity in the vicinity. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with the known Roman occupation in the area and with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Donington.

5. Methodology

5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the **continual monitoring** of any topsoil stripping, of the excavations of foundations and service trenches, and of any other ground disturbances. The mechanical excavations will be undertaken using a toothless bucket.

5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards, and will be under the management of a Member of the IFA (MIFA).

5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.

5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.

5.5 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.

5.6 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.

5.7 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.

5.8 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.

5.9 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office. The local Portable Antiquities Scheme Officer will also be notified.

5.10 Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.

5.11 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

5.12 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

6.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.

6.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which there were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.

6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.

6.4 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.

6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site.

6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

7. Monitoring arrangements

7.1 Provision will be made for Louise Jennings (of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team on behalf of South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.

7.2 A minimum notification period of not less than fourteen days of the start date of works on the site will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.

7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

7.5 Arrangements will be made for the representative of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (Ms Louise Jennings) for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.

7.6 The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

8. Archive preparation and deposition

8.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.

8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.

8.3 The archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by October 2015.

9. Reporting procedures

9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within two months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.

9.2 The report will consist of:

A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

A non-technical summary of the results of the monitoring;

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the monitoring;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

Illustrations including plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench sections); and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections, a list of contexts, any specialist reports on finds from the site, a list of the site archive, a photographic register and a copy of this document.

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm.

10. Publication and dissemination

10.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), South Holland District Council and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).

10.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.

10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2012).

10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology.*

11. Other factors (including contingency)

11.1 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

11.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

11.3 Any additional financial contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the client.

12. Variations to the proposed scheme

12.1 Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with the archaeological curator.

13. Resources

13.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.

13.2 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
Val Fryer	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Malin Holst	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

13.3 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.

13.4 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

14. Insurance statement

14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 with Towergate Insurance.

15. Copyright

15.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

16. Ownership

16.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be donated along with the archive.