

WITHAM ARCHAEOLOGY

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING AND RECORDING AT 62 WATER GATE, QUADRING,
LINCOLNSHIRE

PLANNING REFERENCE: H15-0582-19

NGR: 522803 333497

ACCESSION CODE: LCNCC : 2019.216

SUMMARY

This document outlines details of a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording to be carried out in conjunction with groundworks associated with the construction of 4 dwellings at 62 Water Gate, Quadring, Lincolnshire.

Planning permission has been granted by South Holland District Council for the construction of a four dwellings to be used as holiday lets and associated works including a road and a play park. On the advice of the Lincolnshire County Council Planning Archaeologist a Scheme of Archaeological Works has been attached to the determined planning application. The Scheme of Works will comprise a programme of archaeological monitoring during all groundworks associated with construction.

The proposed development lies within the historic core of the village and lies close to the sites of two scatters of middle Saxon pottery identified by the Fenland Survey.

The project will culminate in the production of a report describing and interpreting the main findings. Subsequent to this, the complete project archive will be deposited with The Collection, Danes Terrace, Lincoln.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. This document has been prepared by Witham Archaeology for Mrs Jenni Kane-Stacey. It sets out details of a programme of monitoring and recording to be carried out during groundworks associated with the construction at 62 Water Gate, Quadring, Lincolnshire

1.2. This Written Scheme of Investigation is designed to comply with the usual requirements of the local planning authority and with guidelines set out in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook. Prior to the commencement of development groundworks it should be submitted for approval by the planning archaeologist, Ian Marshman, Historic Environment Team, Lincolnshire County Council.

2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1. Quadring is located 11km northwest of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire.

2.2. The proposed development lies on the north side of the historic core of the village on the north side of Water Gate, and centred on NGR 522803 333497. The area of development comprises an irregular area of approximately 0.43 hectares which is currently occupied by two open fields of rough grassland.

3. PROJECT BACKGROUND

3.1. Full planning permission (H15-0582-19) has been granted by South Holland District Council for development of four new dwellings at 62 Water Gate, Quadring, Lincolnshire. A condition for a Scheme of Archaeological Works was attached to the determined application by the local authority.

3.2. The Lincolnshire County Council Planning Archaeologist for South Holland District Council has advised that a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording should be undertaken during groundworks associated with construction of the new dwelling.

3.3. A Written Scheme of Investigation must be approved by the local planning authority in advance of any excavation on the site.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1. Quadring is recorded at the time of Domesday in 1086, as *Quedhaveringe* or *Quedhaueringe*. It derives from the Old English 'Haeferingas' meaning the people or the followers of Haefer. It was prefixed with the Old English word 'cwead' meaning mud or dirt. This name has its origins in the early part of the Anglo-Saxon period (Cameron 1998).

4.2. The Domesday Survey records that there were 11 households (villagers) in total with 3.5 gelds of land taxable. It lay in Kirton Hundred. There were two ploughlands with one plough team, two salthouses and six acres of meadow (source: <http://opendomesday.org/place/TF2233/quadring/>).

4.3. By 1563 when 88 households were recorded in the parish, the settlement was no longer focussed on St. Margarets church located to the north of the village and had shifted to its present location (HER 23954). The population remained steady through to the early post-medieval period. In 1801 there were 560 households which by 1861 doubled to 1001. The population had dropped in number by 1901 when only 825 households were recorded.

4.4. Quadring lies in the Lincolnshire Fenland, an area which has been subject to a number of major historical, topographical and archaeological research projects since WWII. The work of H.E. Hallam in the 1950s and 1960s traced the origins of Fenland settlement through documentary, topographic and place-name evidence and included reconstructions of the positions of the coastline from the Late Saxon period onwards.

The survey undertaken by Sylvia Hallam during the 1960s was a landmark study in landscape archaeology, the results of which are commonly consulted by researchers to this day. During the 1980s and 1990s the Fenland Survey undertook an extensive archaeological survey of the Fens of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and Norfolk. Quadring and the adjacent parish of Gosberton were the only two 'sitland' parishes included in the Lincolnshire survey. Although the site itself was not included in the Fenland Survey, fields to the north and the south were subject to fieldwalking.

4.5. Quadring parish is broadly linear, extending west to east across two major landscape zones, both the product of episodic marine and freshwater inundations since around the third millennium. Towards the east end of the parish is an area of silt soils, deposited when the area comprised salt marsh from around the Bronze Age and up to the Roman period. The western half of the parish is lower lying with dark, peaty soils formed when the area was freshwater fen. The Fenland Survey (Hayes and Lane, 1992) recovered evidence of Roman occupation on the silts and it seems that it was during this period that the salt marshes became sufficiently mature to permit colonisation of the silts. In contrast the freshwater fen was devoid of settlement and only became habitable following post medieval drainage campaigns. Even today much of the area is only occupied by scattered farmsteads.

4.6. Since the siltland was first occupied the inhabitants have been engaged in a struggle to win or retain land on two fronts. From the Saxon period at least, sea banks have been built to the east to capture new land, and to the west, banks were thrown up to protect farmed lands from the expanding freshwater fen. Many of the Fenland roads have their origins as sea of Fen banks. The eastern parish boundary of Quadring follows the sinuous course Bicker Haven, a coastal inlet which did not fully silt up until the 17th century. The probable Saxon coastline lies to the north of the site and follows the line of Water Gate, to Quadring Eaudyke along the Eaudyke Road and then returns to Gosberton along Low Gate and Churchfleet Lane (BGS 1992).

4.7. The Fenland Survey identified pottery scatters of Roman date to the north and east of the village, indicating that the saltmarsh was sufficiently stable for occupation during the period.

4.8. The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (LHER) records the discovery of pottery of Roman and middle Saxon date (LHER 23324) by the Fenland Survey from the surface of a field approximately 250m to the northeast of the proposed development (LHER 23326). The survey also recovered ceramics of the same date from a field approximately 500m to the west (LHER 23326).

4.9. Archaeological monitoring of development to the northeast of the proposed development at 99-101 Watergate recovered pottery and tile of medieval date thought to have been derived from manuring (LHER 23954)

5. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1. The purpose of the investigation is to:

- Allow the preservation by record of any surviving archaeological deposits and artefacts exposed by the development groundwork within the constraints imposed by the contractor's working methods, programme and development design.

- Produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum together with a client report.
- Provide information for accession to the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record.

6. METHODOLOGY

6.1. Witham Archaeology will monitor all sensitive groundworks including landscaping and excavations for foundations and services.

6.2. The brief issued by the Planning Archaeologist required that a toothless ditching bucket is use during all development groundworks.

6.3. An archaeological record will be made of any remains revealed by the excavations. This will comprise written context descriptions, scale plans and sections as necessary, together with monochrome print and colour digital photographs. These will include overall views detailing general site circumstances as well as specific views of individual archaeological deposits and/or features. Representative section drawings will be produced, to show the general stratigraphic sequence.

6.4. Our quotation assumes that archaeological recording will take place within the parameters of the contractor's original ground-works programme. If monitoring results in the discovery of extensive and/or significant remains, which cannot be dealt with adequately within the resources available, Witham Archaeology will notify the client and the relevant archaeological curator so that an appropriate course of action might be agreed.

6.5. Within the terms of the above, any interruptions to the contractor's programme of ground-works will be kept to the minimum consistent with achieving the project aims and objectives, and will only be carried out after consultation with the main contractor and in strict accordance with the current Witham Archaeology Health and Safety Policy and any specific requirements dictated by site conditions.

6.6. Witham Archaeology will report to the principal contractor and will conform to any requirements for notification of entering and leaving the site.

6.7. The archaeological record will comprise:

- Notes detailing site circumstances at the time of each visit
- Individual descriptions for archaeological contexts, made on pro forma recording sheets.
- Section drawings showing specific archaeological contexts as well as general stratigraphic sequences, produced at scales of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate.
- Plans of archaeological contexts (individually and/or multiply) at scale 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate.
- Monochrome print and colour digital photographs showing individual archaeological features and overall site circumstances.

6.8. The structure and media of the site record will be in accordance with the archive guidelines issued by the 'The Collection', Danes Terrace, Lincoln.

6.9. Any human remains encountered during groundworks will be left in situ, covered and protected. The landowner and/or developer, the Planning Archaeologist and the local coroner will be informed immediately of the discovery. The remains will only be removed in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations. Please note that our quotation does not provide for skeletal analysis.

6.10. In accordance with the Treasure Act 1997 and Code of Practice finds of gold and silver will be archaeologically removed to a safe place and reported to the Coroner immediately. Where it is not possible to remove finds on the same day as discovery, appropriate security arrangements will be put in place.

6.11. All fieldwork will be carried out in accordance with Lincolnshire County Council's Archaeological Handbook.

7. POST FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

7.1. Post-fieldwork tasks will be as follows:

- Checking and ordering of the site record to ensure a consistent archive
- Production of a stratigraphic matrix
- Cataloguing of photographic and other records
- Processing and dating of finds (together with any necessary x-ray and conservation treatment to stabilise fragile items)
- Compilation of a client report
- Accession of information to the County Sites and Monuments Record
- Preparation of the complete project archive for museum deposition

7.2. All such work shall be carried out in accordance with the standards of the United Kingdom Institute of Conservation and the Museums and Galleries Commission.

7.3. Conservation work on finds will be carried out by the Conservation Laboratory of the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

8. REPORTING PROCEDURES

8.1. A client report will be produced in A4 format. The report will conform to the requirements of the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook.

8.2. The report will contain:

- A non-technical summary

- A summary account of archaeological and historical background
- A description of the data gathering process
- An account of the findings of archaeological fieldwork together with an interpretation of any remains
- Site location plans
- A plan(s) of the site showing locations examined
- Section drawings showing the general stratigraphic sequence as well as particular features/contexts, together with plans as necessary
- A selection of photographs depicting the main phases of fieldwork and any significant archaeological features or finds

8.3. Subject to the availability of specialists, the report will be made available within 3 months from completion of fieldwork for distribution as follows:

Recipient	Copies
Client	2
Local Authority Archaeological Officer	1
County Historic Environment Record	1 + digital copy
The Collection, Lincoln (as part of archive)	2 + digital copy

9. ARCHIVE PREPARATION AND DEPOSITION

9.1. The Project Archive, preferably including all finds, shall be deposited with the The Collection, Danes Terrace Lincoln under the Accession Number LCNCC: 2019.216 and Site Code QDWG19. In English law all material collected from a site through archaeological fieldwork (except Treasure Trove) is the property of the landowner. In advance of the project Witham Archaeology will therefore seek to obtain agreement in principle to the transfer of ownership of the finds archive from the applicant/landowner to The Collection.

9.2. The archive will be prepared for long term storage in accordance with requirements set out in the Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook and will be deposited by October 2020

** other than human remains subject to conditions of any Ministry of Justice licence (under the Burials Act 1857), and any finds reported in accordance with the Treasure Act 1996.

10. PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

10.1. An OASIS online form will be initiated at the ADS internet site (ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis), in advance of the commencement of fieldwork. A digital copy of the report (pdf format) will be uploaded to OASIS on completion of the project (subject to any provisions regarding confidentiality).

10.2. Copyright – Witham Archaeology retains full copyright of any commissioned reports and associated project material, excepting that exclusive licence is provided to the client for use of such material in all matters directly relating to the project.

11. MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

11.1. This specification will form the basis for monitoring by the relevant Planning Archaeologist.

11.2. Witham Archaeology undertakes to notify the Planning Archaeologist at least two weeks prior to the commencement of groundwork so that appropriate monitoring arrangements can be made.

12. RESOURCES & PROGRAMMING

12.1. Witham Archaeology will supply all necessary recording materials and tools, as well as arranging transport to and from site.

12.2. Witham Archaeology undertakes to comply with all statutory Health and Safety requirements pertaining to the work and the conditions under which it is being carried out. Witham Archaeology will also adhere to particular instructions of the client and/or the main contractor or site manager). A copy of the Witham Archaeology Health and Safety Policy can be provided upon request.

12.3. The client, developer or main contractor will provide:

- Details of the groundwork programme
- A plan(s) showing the scope of the groundwork, i.e., foundations, buried services, landscaping, etc.
- Any information regarding possible contamination on the site
- All necessary measures to allow safe access to trenches where this might be required by the archaeologist.
- The free use of shelter and other general facilities as might be available on the site.

12.4. The actual timing and duration of archaeological attendance will be determined by the contractor's groundwork programme and by the quantity and significance of any archaeological remains which might be encountered.

12.5. Fieldwork will be carried out by an experienced field archaeologist with AIFA or MIFA membership. The same Project Officer will undertake the majority of post-fieldwork tasks: ordering of the site archive, finds management/liaison with specialists, stratigraphic analysis, and report production.

12.6. All work, relating to artefactual/palaeoenvironmental material from the site will be carried out by suitably qualified and experienced specialists and will be strictly limited in scope to meet the primary objectives set out in this document. The principal specialists likely to be employed on this project are:

Finds Category	Specialist	
Animal Bone	Environmental Consultancy	Archaeology
Prehistoric pottery	Sarah Percival	
Conservation	Norfolk Museums Service	
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Consultancy	Archaeology
Human skeletal remains	Sue Anderson (Spoilheap Archaeology)	
Post Roman Pottery and Ceramic Building Materials	Dr Anne Irving (Independent specialists)	
Radio-Carbon dating	Beta-Analytical, Miami	
Registered/Other Finds	Gary Taylor (Pre Construct Archaeology)	
Roman Pottery	Ian Rowlinson (Independent Archaeologist)	

12.7. Resources allocated to the project will be as follows:

Fieldwork - 1 archaeologist to attend upon all excavations

Post-fieldwork management, analysis & report – to be completed within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork – approximately 1 day for each day of fieldwork

12.8. Provision has been made for the processing and analysis of a moderate assemblage of Roman pottery and other finds. In addition there is provision for occasional finds of other periods including flint and metal objects. Provision has been made for the processing and analysis of environmental samples if suitable deposits are located.

13. INSURANCE STATEMENT

13.1. Witham Archaeology maintains Public Liability with indemnity to the value of £5,000,000 and Employers Liability insurance with indemnity to the value of £10,000,000.

14. STANDARDS

14.1. All work shall be undertaken to professional standards and in accordance with best current practice, the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and the appropriate IFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation.

15. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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