Witham Archaeology

A Report to Studio 11 Architecture
May 2017

LAND OFF ST MARGARETS, QUADRING, SOUTH HOLLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE

Heritage Impact Assessent

J Young

WA Report No.: 201

LAND OFF ST. MARGARETS, QUADRING, SOUTH HOLLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE

Planning Application No.: H15-0289-17
NGR: 522848 333055

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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LAND OFF ST. MARGARETS, QUADRING, SOUTH HOLLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of research carried out by Witham Archaeology in relation to a proposed development of land off St. Margarets, Quadring, South Holland, Lincolnshire. The report, commissioned by Studio 11 Architecture, has been requested by the Archaeological Adviser to South Holland District Council in response to an outline planning application.

The 1.07 hectare proposed development is located on the southeastern outskirts of Quadring, to the east of St. Margarets and to the west of Sarah Gate, approximately 1.1km to the southeast of the 15th century Church of St. Margarets.

A search of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record produced 37 entries within a 1km radius Assessment Area centred on the proposed development. There are no known remains within the proposed development site although within the wider Assessment Area, sites of Roman and later date are known. During the post-medieval period the site was used for growing hemp and then later, as an orchard.

Quadring was one of two siltland parishes subject to survey work undertaken by the Fenland Survey. The development site itself was not included in the fieldwalking undertaken as part of the survey but fields to the north, east and west were included. Fields to the south of the site were not surveyed.

The site is bordered by modern development to the south and west and agricultural land to the east and north. Lane Farm (possibly 19th century in date) lies to the east but is not a listed building. Quadring does not have a Conservation Area.

There is considered to be is a low potential for prehistoric remains to be encountered on the site. Roman, Saxon and medieval artefacts and remains have been recorded in the wider landscape but the potential for deposits of these periods on the proposed development site is considered low to medium. The site is suitable for non-intrusive (geophysics) and intrusive survey.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of documentary research on the site of a proposed development, on land off St. Margarets, Quadring, Lincolnshire. The work was commissioned by Studio 11 Architecture on behalf of the applicant.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology Ltd cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (see Figures 1 & 2)

Quadring is located 11km northwest of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire. The 1.07 hectare proposed development comprises an approximately rectangular parcel of agricultural land centred on NGR 522848 33305 and located on the southeastern outskirts of the village, between the modern development of St. Margarets to the west and Lane Farm to the northwest. The area is bounded to the south by properties fronting onto Main Road, and beyond Lane farm to the east is Sarah Gate, the road between the village and Water Gate, Quadring Eaudike. Approximately 1.1km to the northwest is the 15th century parish Church of St. Margarets.

Drift geology at the site comprises the Terrington Beds, younger marine alluvium, salt marsh, tidal creek and river deposit overlying Middle Oxford Clay (BGS 1992).

3.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND

A Heritage Impact Assessment has been requested by the Archaeological Adviser to South Holland District Council in response to the submission of an outline planning application for the construction of 34 dwellings, access and services (see Figure 3). The application has been submitted in outline with access to be considered to South Holland District Council (Planning application no. H15-0289-17).

The Heritage Impact Assessment will provide background information to assist the Planning Archaeologist in the management of any archaeological and heritage assets which may be present on the site and the development of an appropriate strategy to mitigate the impact of the development on these.

Relevant National planning policies are set out in:
Department of Communities and Local Government *National Planning Policy Framework* (published March 2012)

The National Planning Policy Framework Section 12, Item 128 states that:
where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

Annex 2 in NPPF defines a Heritage Asset as:
a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Designated assets include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas.

Annex 2, NPPF defines Archaeological Interest as follows:
There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

Relevant local policies include:

South East Lincolnshire Plan 2011-2036 Consultation Draft March 2017 sets out the policy of the local authority in relation to Heritage as follows:

The Vision relating to the Historic Environment is as follows:

South East Lincolnshire's important heritage and natural assets, landscapes and townscapes will have been protected, conserved, and enhanced where appropriate, to ensure that their inherent social, economic and environmental qualities are retained and that opportunities for sustainable tourism can be realised.

Strategic Policy 7 states:
To conserve and enhance South East Lincolnshire's natural and historic environment and to promote greater access and understanding of assets through new development.

Individual policies set out the approach to delivering sustainable development across South East Lincolnshire to 2036. Policy 25 relates to the Historic Environment:
Policy 25: The Historic Environment

To respect the historical legacy, varied character and appearance of South East Lincolnshire's historic environment, development proposals will conserve and enhance the character and appearance of designated and non-designated heritage assets, such as important archaeology, historic buildings, conservation areas, monuments, street patterns, streetscapes, landscapes, parks, river frontages, structures and their settings through high-quality sensitive design.

A. Listed Buildings . Proposals involving the demolition of Listed Buildings will not be permitted, unless in an exceptional case, where a clear and convincing justification is made in line with national policy 9.

B. Conservation Areas . Proposals for the demolition of buildings or structures in a Conservation Area will not normally be permitted if the building makes a positive contribution to the character or appearance of a Conservation Area, or the setting of a Listed Building. Suitable detailed plans for any redevelopment or reuse will need to be submitted as part of any application for demolition.

C. Enabling Development. Proposals for enabling development adjacent to, or within the setting of, a heritage asset and used to secure the future of a heritage asset through repair, conservation, restoration or enhancement will only be permitted where:-

- *i. it will not materially harm the heritage values of a heritage asset or its setting;*
- *ii. it avoids detrimental fragmentation of management of the heritage asset:*
- *iii. it will secure the long-term future of the place and, where applicable, its continued use for a sympathetic purpose;*
- *iv. it is necessary to resolve problems arising from the inherent needs of the heritage asset rather than the circumstances of the present owner or the purchase price paid*
- *v. sufficient subsidy is not available from any other source;*
- *vi. it is demonstrated that the amount of enabling development is the minimum necessary to secure the future of the heritage asset and that its form minimises harm to other public interests; and*
- *vii. the public benefit of securing the future of the heritage asset through such enabling development decisively outweighs the dis-benefits of breaching other policies within the Local Plan.*

4.0 METHODOLOGY

A site visit was undertaken on the 21st April 2017, to ascertain the nature of current land-use and general site circumstances, and to identify any salient features of potential archaeological significance. Photographs were taken during the visit of the site.

The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted in order to gain information on known archaeological sites and finds occurring within a radius of 1 km from a point near the centre of the investigation site. Searches were also carried out at the Lincolnshire Archives and Lincolnshire

Library Services for relevant cartographic and historic documentation. Internet sources consulted as part of the research included:

- the National Heritage List
- online records on Heritage Gateway
- LincstothePast
- reports made available by the Archaeological Data Service
- National Library of Scotland (for Original Ordnance Survey Maps)

5.0 SITE VISIT (Plates 1-3)

A walkover survey of land off St. Margarets, Quadring was undertaken on the 21st April 2017. Conditions were sunny and ground conditions were dry. There was very little vegetation on the ground and therefore visibility was good. There is no public access across the site in the form of public footpaths. The site can be viewed easily from all directions. A series of photographs (Plates 1-3) was taken looking across the site from the southern entrance, towards north and west

The proposed area of development presently comprises an open, undeveloped agricultural field, which at the time of the site visit did not support a crop. The western boundary of the site is formed by housing and a playing field on St. Margarets, the southern boundary by modern housing along the Main Road, the eastern boundary by Sarah Gate and Lane Farm and the northern boundary by agricultural fields. The application site is level and no earthworks or roddons (raised levees of extinct creeks) were visible. No variations in soil colour were apparent, which suggests the absence of buried archaeology. There are no metal fences or overhead cables bisecting the site nor modern disturbance. It is considered that the site is suitable for geophysical survey.

6.0 RESULTS OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

6.1 Historical Background

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).

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/).

By 1563 when 88 households were recorded in the parish, the village was no longer focussed on St. Margarets church located just beyond the northern limit of the Assessement Area had shifted to its present location (HER 23954, Fig. 4). 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.

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.

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.

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).

6.2 Archaeological information including HER Data

The Historic Environment Record (HER) lists 37 historic sites defined as 'Monuments' located within the 1km radius Assessment Area. Sites are identified here and in Figures 4-6, by their HER identification number or by the Event number (Figure 7). There are no Registered Parks or Scheduled Monuments within the search area. There are 4 Listed Buildings. The sites include remains dating from the Roman, Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.

Prehistoric

There is no record in the HER of prehistoric sites in the HER which fall within the Assessment Area. Up until the late Iron Age the area would have been salt marsh which was not suitable for occupation. Sites of early prehistoric date which pre-date inundation of the Fenland would be deeply buried beneath several metres of silt, clay and peat. There is evidence elsewhere of limited utilisation of the Fens during the late Iron Age, but no evidence of this has been recovered in Quadring.

Roman (Figure 4)

The Fenland Survey identified a number of pottery scatters containing ceramics of Roman date which fall inside the Assessment Area (HER 23329, HER 23331, HER 23334, HER23335, HER 23336, HER 23298), all located to the north or east of the proposed development area. It has been suggested that the contemporary environment comprised mature saltmarsh, with stock rearing possible on the grasslands, but dissected with creeks of sufficient strength to supply the salt makers in Billingborough to the east. Outside the Assessment Area and to the west of the village it has been suggested that the more dispersed pattern of artefacts might indicate that opportunistic arable agriculture may have been taking place. However, it is also possible that the dispersed pottery scatters might derive from buried sites of a more substantial nature.

Aerial photography and more recent research has indicated an extensive system of tracks, fields and enclosures in the Fens (Crowson *et al*, 2005) where arable agriculture would probably have formed a major component of the economy. It is becoming increasingly apparent that salt making was an industry of the late Iron Age and early Roman period giving way to an extensively and intensively farmed landscape (Lane and Morris, 2001)

Saxon (Figure 5)

Two sites within the Assessment Area were identified by the Fenland Survey as being of middle Saxon date (HER 23324, HER 23326), both located to the north of the proposed development. A cluster of middle Saxon sites were located to the north of the church but lie outside of the Assessment Area. Later Saxon settlement sites are focused at the northern limit of the Assessment Area (HER 23299, HER 23300) and are part of a group which follow a line from the church westwards along the Mar Lode drain and into Quadring Eaudyke.

Although settlement was identified close to the church, the distribution of middle Saxon sites on this area of the Fens suggests a dispersed settlement pattern. The survey recovered abundant animal bone on the sites and indicated that the settlements were inhabited by established farming communities. Excavations by the Fenland Survey on similar sites in Gosberton parish to the south identified small areas of occupation, probably comprising no more than one or two houses, engaged in mixed farming. Evidence for the cropping of mixed arable crops including cereals and pulses was recovered during the analysis of environmental samples from the excavations (Crowson *et al*).

Subsequent occupation appears to focus on the highest silt around the present day church, with the former early and middle Saxon sites abandoned. Desertion of these sits may have been due to the encroaching fen but social and political change may have led to the nucleation around the settlement which survives to the present day.

The Fenland Survey recorded a concentration of Late Saxon material between the main Donington road and the Haven. The line of the road is thought to possibly follow the line of a fen bank and the concentration of late Saxon material to the east of this suggests a pre-conquest date for the earthwork. If so, this would demonstrate a clear deterioration of the conditions which allowed middle Saxon settlement to flourish in the area to the west of the parish. This would place the proposed development inside the zone where arable farming was possible during the late Saxon period.

Medieval (Figure 5)

Fen banks to the west of the Donington road and outside of the Assessment Area demonstrate that medieval communities were able to expand the area of available lands between the sea banks near the haven and the freshwater fen to the west. By the thirteenth century the proposed development area was firmly within the zone where arable agriculture was possible.

Following on from the late Saxon pattern, medieval occupation appears to continue to be focussed around the church and the high silts to the east. A pottery scatter at the northern limit of the Assessment Area (HER 23277) is one of this group of sites. St Margaret's parish church which lies just outside of the Assessment is mostly 14th century, built in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles. However, the probable presence of Norman fabric in the chancel suggests an earlier origin (Pevsner 1989, 604). Hall (2005a) suggests that the modern village is located half a mile away from the church because the Churchyard was used as a burial ground for victims of the Black Death in the 14th century. However, there is no physical or documentary evidence to support this.

In 1958, two medieval jugs were recovered while digging a drainage ditch (HER 22480), and archaeological monitoring during groundworks on 99-101 Watergate (HER 23954) recorded pottery and tile thought to be derived from redeposited manuring scatters (Fig 7).

Earthwork remains of a manor have been recorded at Monks Hall located at the southeast limit of the Assessment Area (HER 20077/ELI470) within Gosberton parish. According to documentary evidence it was owned by Swineshead Abbey. The vestiges of moats were recorded on the south, north and east sides as part of an earthwork survey by Healey and Roffe in the late 1970s. Medieval pottery was recorded to the north and east of Monks Hall in the 1970s (HER22450).

Post-medieval (Figure 6)

Post medieval records within the Assessment Area are mainly confined to farmsteads. These include 19th century farmsteads such as The Barns (HER 25953), unnamed farmsteads (HER 25954; 25955; 25957; 25959), the Manor House (HER 25956), Green Acre (HER 25958), Whitehouse Farm (HER 25965), Furston Lodge (HER 25966), Lansdown House (HER 26007). Unnamed farmstead (HER 25955) on Fig. 5 appears to be on the corner of Sarah Gate and the Main Road but this is currently occupied by a modern building. The property to the immediate west of this (no.57) is a white rendered property of possible 19th century date and is currently a residential dwelling.

Monks Hall (also a listed building) has origins in the medieval period but today it has a modern exterior of stucco, with a slate roof and modern windows and appears to be a working farm. It was extended in 1729 but only the outbuildings remain (HER 22455).

A mill is recorded to the north of the site at the crossroads known as Judy Cross (HER 23629). This evidenced by the name Mill House. The 6 inch OS map of 1888 illustrates this mill on the opposite side of the road to this house. It is shown as a Corn Mill (since gone) with an engine house which still stands today although appears to be in the process of being demolished.

According to an HER entry, a road known as Podellgate is found on 18th century maps (HER 23627) and appears to follow the line of the parish boundary between Quadring and Gosberton. Figure 18 of the Fenland Survey of Quadring parish (Hayes and Lane, 1992) refers to a field known as Pode Hole field on the 1776 Calcrafts map (SMITH 9/1/49). Further lanes include Old Lane (HER 23628) from the same source.

A 19th century dovecote is recorded on OS maps of 1956 and 1977, at Manor House Farm (HER 23051). It is recorded as having been demolished although the author of this report believes it still exists.

Quadring was well served by religious houses. A 19th Salem Baptist Chapel and burial ground is recorded on Town Drove (HER 24034/ELI7688). This has been identified on OS maps but is no longer extant. The burial ground still exists. On Watergate, an Ebenezer Baptist chapel still exists after being converted into residential use (HER 25658/ELI10170). On Town Road a Primitive Baptist Chapel existed in 1840 but has since been demolished (HER 25760/ELI11869).

Listed Buildings (Figure 6)

There are 4 Listed Buildings within the search area. These include:

HER 25170: Grade II :The Old Coaching House – 17th century re-fronted in the 18th century.

HER 25313 : Grade II: 14 Town Drove – 18th century, altered in the 19th century

HER 25419: Grade II: Home Lea House – 18th century altered in the 20th century after a fire

HER 25484: Grade II: Monks Hall farmhouse – 18th century altered in the mid and late 19th century.

There is no inter-visibility between any of the listed buildings and the proposed development

6.4 Cartographic Information

A search was made at the Lincolnshire Archives and of online sources for relevant cartographic material. A search was also undertaken of LincstothePast for the following keywords 'Quadring' and 'Quadring maps'.

Quadring was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1776 and the Award and accompanying map are held by Lincolnshire Archives (Quadring PAR/17). However, the original plan was 'NFP' - not for production, due to its condition. The Act and Award was present (Smith 5 Quadring), and using Calcrofts map of 1776 (Smith 9/1/49) (Figure 8) it was established that the proposed development is depicted as plot 29, an area of Hempland owned and farmed by Thomas Lamb. Plot 30 was also an area of Hempland, owned by John Overton and rented by James Harryman. Lane Farm to the east of the site is not shown although the track leading to it is.

1888 Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Lincolnshire CXXVI.5 (survey 1887, published 1888) (Figure 9)
1888 Ordnance Survey 6 Inch Lincolnshire CXXVI.NW (survey 1887, published 1888)
1898 Ordnance Survey 1 inch to 1 mile Sheet 144
The 1888 25 inch, 6 inch and 1 inch to mile OS maps indicate that at this time the field was an orchard. Immediately beyond the southern limit of the proposed development there is a standing building and indications of a pump.

1904 Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Lincolnshire CXXVI.5 (survey 1903, published 1904)
1906 Ordnance Survey 6 Inch Lincolnshire CXXVI.NW (survey 1903, published 1906)
There only change to the site is that the orchards are no longer shown and therefore the maps are no reproduced.

1931 Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Lincolnshire CXXVI.5 (survey 1929, published 1931) (Figure 10)
1931 Ordnance Survey 6 Inch Lincolnshire CXXVI.NW (survey 1929, published 1931)
By 1931, the orchard is illustrated again and the only other change is that the building at just beyond the southern boundary of the site is not shown. There appears to be a small building shown just north of the southern boundary.

1951 Ordnance Survey 6 Inch Lincolnshire CXXVI.NW (revised 1946 to 1947, published 1951)(Figure 11).
By 1951 neither the orchard or the building on the southern boundary are shown.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

There are no known prehistoric sites in the vicinity of the proposed development. The area was probably unsuitable for settlement up until the Roman period and any sites which predate the inundation of the Fens during the early prehistoric period are deeply buried. The potential for the presence of prehistoric deposits within the proposed development is considered low.

Roman remains have been recorded within the search area and are mainly confined to the north, east and west of the site. All of the sites have been identified through fieldwalking and are represented by pottery scatters. Thin layers of silt from post Roman flooding are known to cover the eastern part of the parish and it is possible that the surface material recorded by the Fenland Survey is a sign of plough disturbance of sealed occupation sites. Alternatively, the scatters may be representative of opportunistic arable agricultural activity. There has been no indication of saltmaking within the search area. The potential for Roman remains to be encountered is considered to be low to medium.

The proposed development site falls within an area which appears to have been habitable during the early and middle Saxon periods. However, by the late Saxon period conditions appear to have deteriorated, necessitating construction of a fen bank along the line of the Donington road, located

immediately to the south of the proposed development. The potential for deposits of early to middle Saxon date to be present on the site is considered low to medium.

During the late Saxon and medieval periods the proposed development was located in an area protected by Fen banks to the west and sea banks to the east. The area was suitable for arable agriculture but settlement was concentrated on the higher silts further to the north, adjacent to the church and eastwards. The modern village is thought to have originated during the late medieval and post medieval periods, and although the proposed development lies close to the historic core, it is thought that the potential for the presence of medieval remains is low to medium.

The potential for post-medieval and modern remains to be encountered is high. Cartographic evidence shows that two buildings and a pump house were present on the southern part of the site between 1888 and 1931. A building shown on the 1931 map could have been more temporary in nature. The cartographic evidence indicates that much of the site was used as an orchard in the 19th century and prior to that in the 18th century, for growing hemp.

The site is currently agricultural land and is suitable for intrusive and non-intrusive survey (geophysics). It is likely that any survey work will encounter the foundations of buildings illustrated on the 19th century and later Ordnance Survey maps as well as indications of the sites former use as an orchard during this period.

8.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Direct Impacts
Direct impacts are likely to be caused by excavation for house footings, garage footings, access, drainage and services. At present it is assumed that the preferred method of construction will be traditional strip foundations with topsoil stripping and excavation trenches for services.

Indirect Impacts
Indirect impacts include visual setting of heritage assets whether designated or not. There are no listed buildings or scheduled monuments which can be viewed from the site, nor is the site visible from any designated assets within the search area.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

The available suggests a low to medium potential for the presence of archaeological remains of Roman and post Roman date. In terms of visual impact, it is considered that there will be no heritage assets will be affected by the development.

Available evidence suggests that the site comprised saltmarsh during the prehistoric period. During the Roman period some habitation was possible on the maturing saltmarsh. Occupation was also possible during the early and middle Saxon period but conditions had deteriorated by the 11th century, necessitating the construction of fen banks hold back the encroaching fen. Fieldwalking to the north and west of the site has recorded artefact scatters of Roman, Saxon and medieval date. No evidence has been gathered to suggest saltmaking was occurring in the immediate vicinity.

In the post-medieval and modern periods, land usage changed from growing hemp to an orchard. This occurred in the late 19th century with buildings constructed on the southern extents of the site.

Archaeological remains, if encountered, are likely to be in the form of artefacts dating from the Roman and Saxon periods. It is possible that physical remains relating to settlement, farming or industrial activity could be encountered from the Roman and Saxon periods and there is a high potential for those

relating to the post-medieval/modern period. It is possible that Roman deposits could be sealed beneath thin deposits of flood silts.

10.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Witham Archaeology would like to thank Studio 11 Architecture who commissioned the project.

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12.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

12.1 Project Details

PLANNING APPLICATION NO.: H15-0289-17

FIELD OFFICER: Jenny Young

NGR: 522848 333055

CIVIL PARISH: Quadring

DATE OF INTERVENTION: NA

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Heritage Impact Assessment

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Studio 11 Architecture

12.2 Archive Details

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology, 2 High Street, Ruskington, Sleaford, Lincolnshire NG34 9DT

The Site Archive Comprises:
Digital Photographs
Site Notes

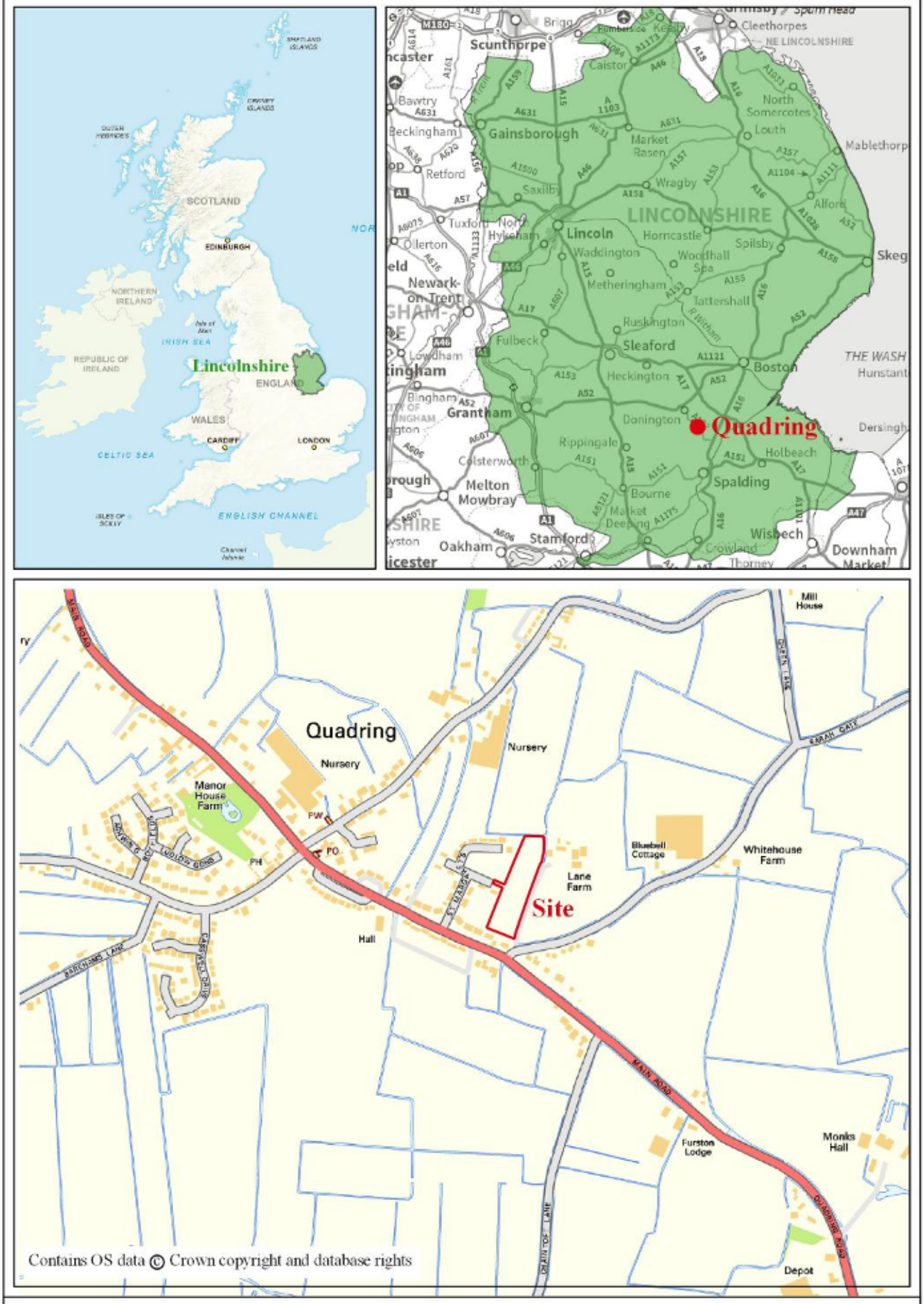
COLOUR PLATES

Plate 1: The site looking north towards Lane Farm (to the right of shot)

Plate 2: View northwest looking towards the residential dwellings on St. Margarets

COLOUR PLATES CONTINUED

Plate 3. Looking west, with St. Margarets in background and boundary fence of settlement on Main Road on the left of view



Witham Archaeology

Site Location Maps

Fig. 1

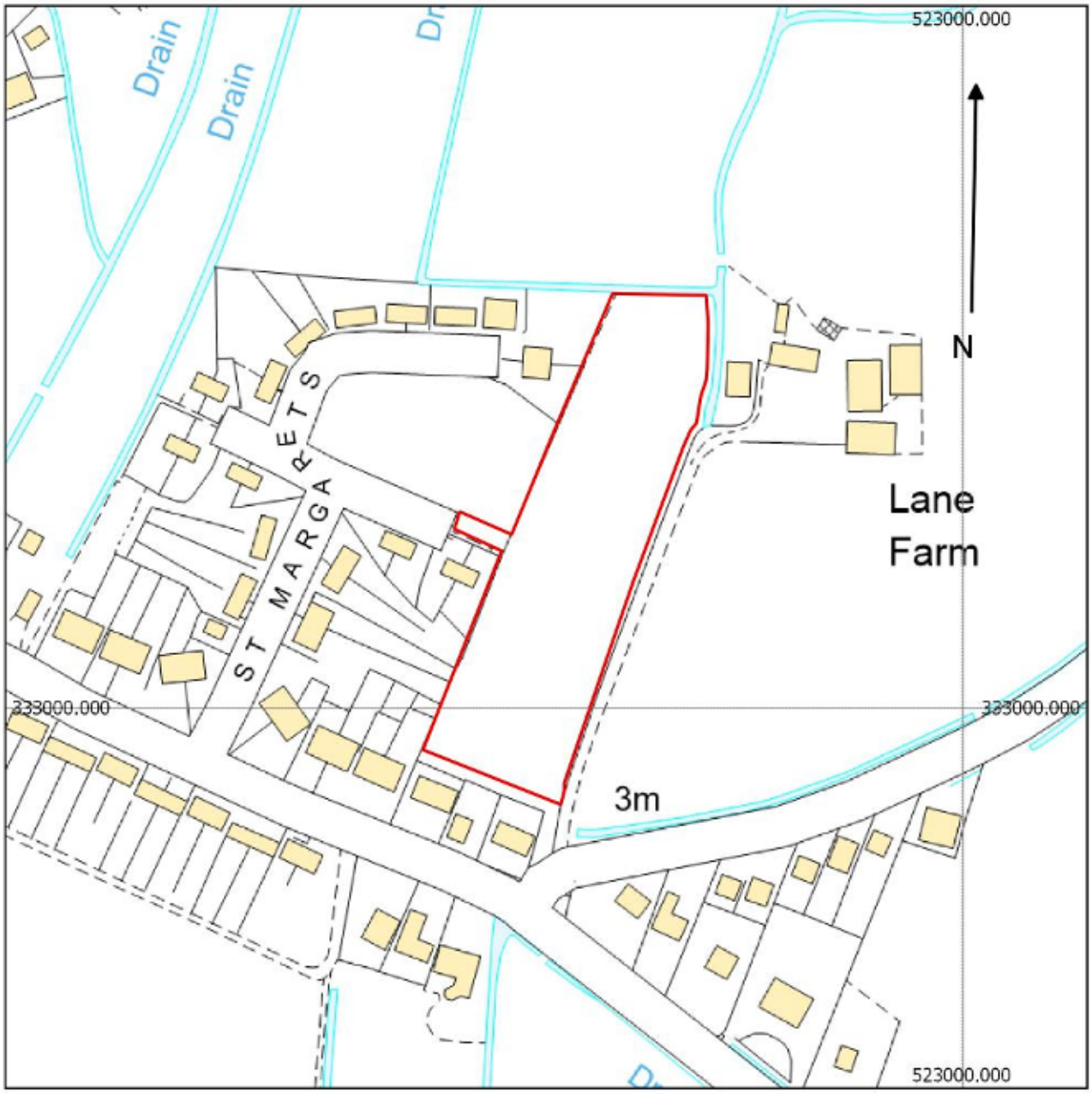


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Figure 2. Site location map

Proposed area of development

Scale 1:1250

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Figure 3. Illustrative development plan

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Map Key

- Roman sites (point)
- Romano-British sites (ellipse)
- Historic core of Quadring
- Area of development
- Search Area
- parish_region

N

HER ID	Record Type	Description	Period
23298	Monument	ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY SCATTER	Romano-British

HER ID	Record Trpe	Description	Period
23329	Find Spot	ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY	Romano-British
23331	Find Spot	ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY	Romano-British
23334	Find Spot	ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY	Romano-British
23335	Find Spot	ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY	Romano-British
23336	Find Spot	ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY	Romano-British

0 250 500 750 1000 m

Scale 1:10000

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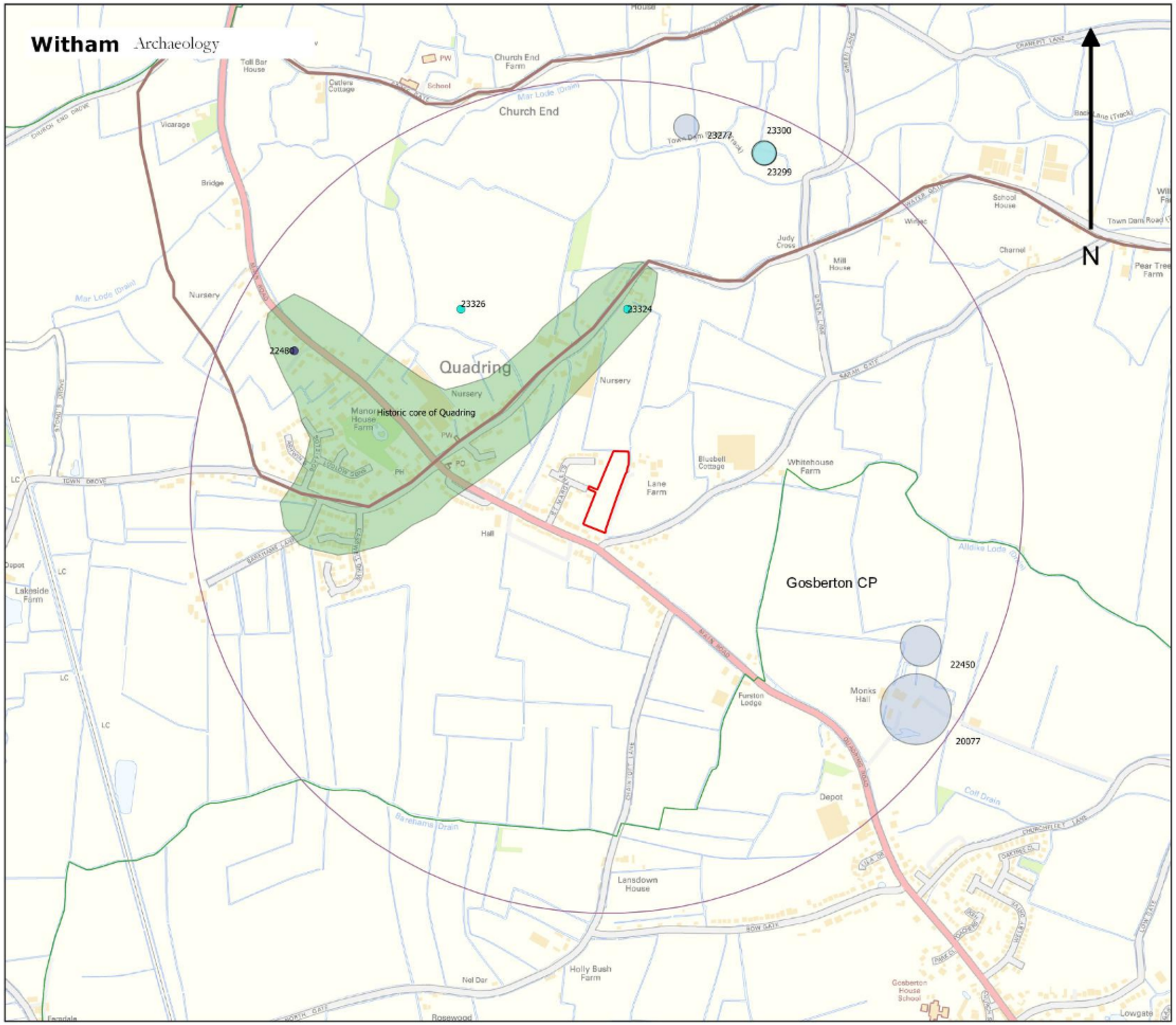
Figure 4. Roman remains recorded on the HER



Map Key

- Medieval sites (point)
- Medieval sites (ellipse)
- Middle Saxon sites (point)
- Late Saxon to Medieval (ellipse)
- Historic core of Quadring
- Area of development
- Search Area
- Parish boundary

HER ID	Record Type	Description	Period
23324	Find Spot	MIDDLE SAXON POTTERY	Middle Saxon
23326	Find Spot	MIDDLE SAXON POTTERY	Middle Saxon

HER ID	Record Type	NAME	Period
23299	Monument	LATE SAXON/MEDIEVAL POTTERY SCATTER	Late Saxon-Med
23300	Monument	LATE SAXON/MEDIEVAL POTTERY SCATTER	Late Saxon-Med

HER ID	Record Type	NAME	Period
20077	Monument	Medieval features of Monk's Hall Manor	Medieval
22450	Monument	MEDIEVAL POTTERY FOUND, NORTH OF MONKS HALL, GOSBERTON	Medieval
23277	Monument	MEDIEVAL POTTERY SCATTER	Medieval

HER ID	Record Type	NAME	Period
22480	Find Spot	MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Medieval

0 250 500 750 1000 m

Scale 1:10000

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Figure 5. Saxon to medieval remains recorded on the HER

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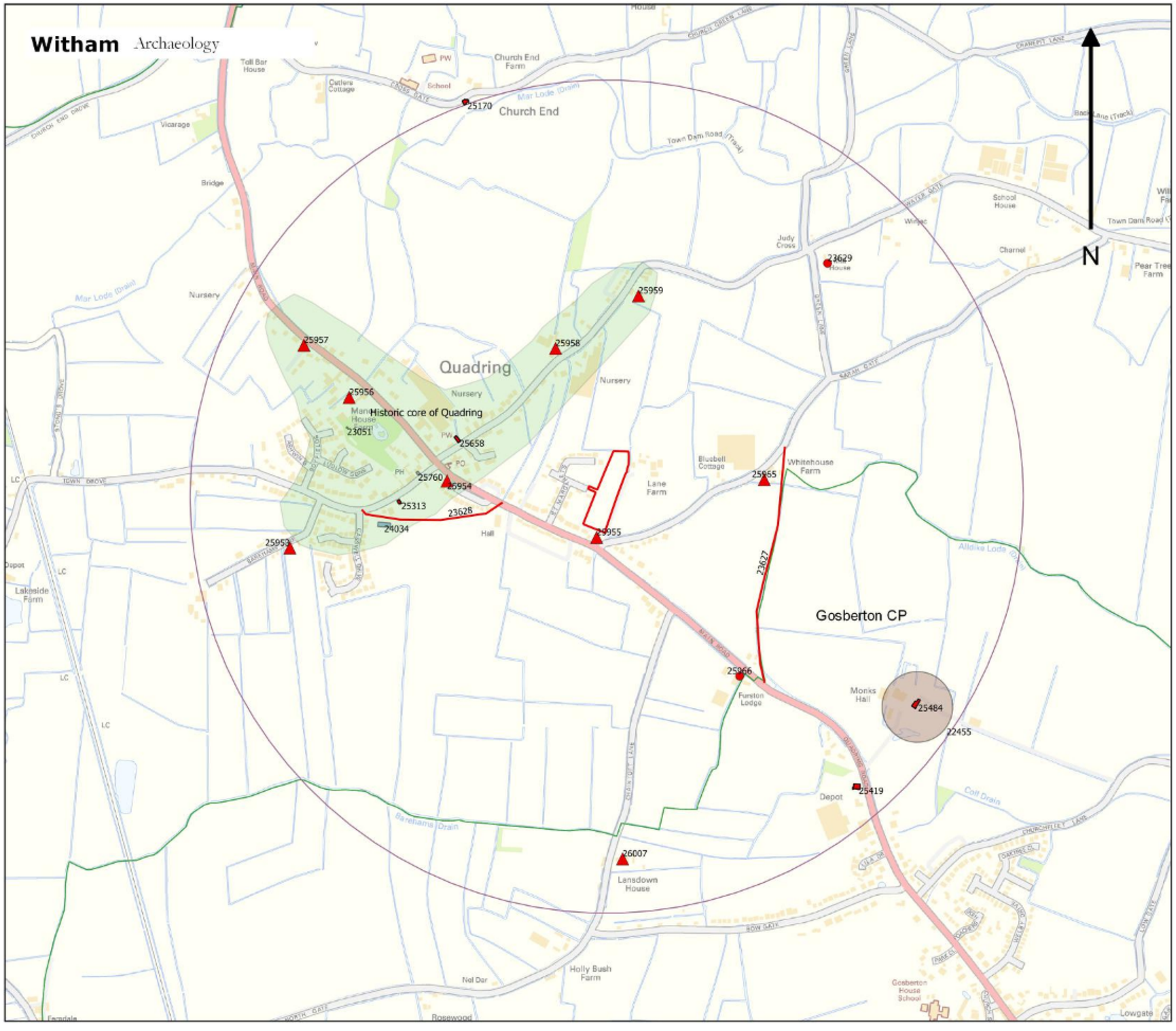

Map Key

- Area of development
- Search Area
- Quadring historic core
- Post medieval monuments (region)
- Post medieval buildings (region)
- Post medieval monuments (polyline)
- Post medieval buildings (point)
- Post medieval monuments (ellipse)
- Parish boundary

HER ID	Record Type	Description	Period
23051	Monument	DOVECOTE, MANOR HOUSE FARM, QUADRING	Post medieval
24034	Monument	Site of former Salem Baptist Chapel, Town Drove, Quadring	Post medieval
25760	Monument	Site of the Primitive Methodist Chapel on Town Road, Quadring	Post medieval

HER ID	Record Type	NAME	Period
25953	Building	The Barns, Quadring	Post medieval
25954	Building	Unnamed farmstead, Quadring	Post medieval
25955	Building	Unnamed farmstead, Quadring	Post medieval
25956	Building	Manor House, Quadring	Post medieval
25957	Building	Unnamed farmstead, Quadring	Post medieval
25958	Building	Green Acre, Quadring	Post medieval
25959	Building	Unnamed farmstead, Quadring	Post medieval
25965	Building	Whitehouse Farm, Quadring	Post medieval
26007	Building	Lansdown House, Gosberton	Post medieval

HER ID	Record Type	NAME	Period
22455	Monument	Post medieval features of Monk's Hall I	Post medieval

HER ID	Record Type	NAME	Period
25170	Building	The Old Coaching House, Quadring	Post medieval
25313	Building	14 Town Drove, Quadring	Post medieval
25419	Building	Holme Lea House, Gosberton	Post medieval
25484	Building	Monks Hall Farmhouse, Quadring Roa	Post medieval
25658	Building	Former Baptist chapel, 6, Water Gate,	Post medieval

HER ID	Record Type	NAME	Period
23627	Monument	PODELLGATE POST MEDIEVAL ROAD	Post medieval
23628	Monument	OLD LANE POST MEDIEVAL ROAD	Post medieval

HER ID	RECORDTY0	NAME	Period
23629	Monument	SITE OF WINDMILL AT JUDY CROSS	Post medieval
25966	Monument	Furston Lodge, Quadring	Post medieval

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0 250 500 750 1000 m

Scale 1:10000

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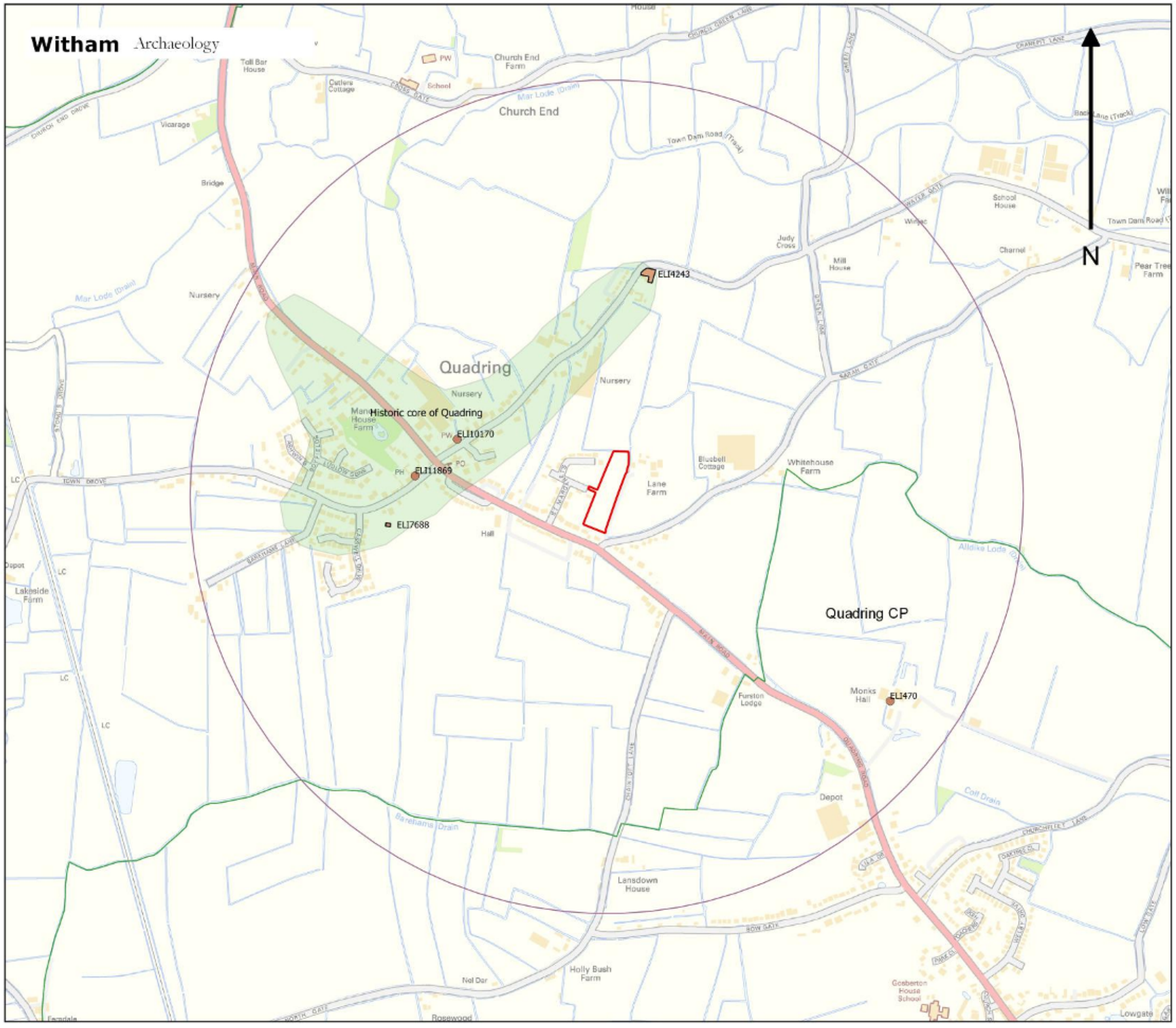
Figure 6. Post medieval remains recorded on the HER



Map Key

- Area of development
- Search Area
- Event (point)
- Event region
- Historic core of Quadring
- Parish boundary

HER ID	Decription	Event Type
ELI470	Earthwork survey of Monk's Hall	Earthwork Survey
ELI10170	Site visit to former nonconformist chap	Field Observation
ELI11869	Site visit to the site of the Primitive Met	Field Observation

HER ID	Description	EVENTTYPE
ELI7688	Site visit to the graveyard of a former S	Field Observation
ELI4243	99-101 Watergate, Quadring	Watching Brief

0 250 500 750 1000 m

Scale 1:10000

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Figure 7. Events recorded on the HER

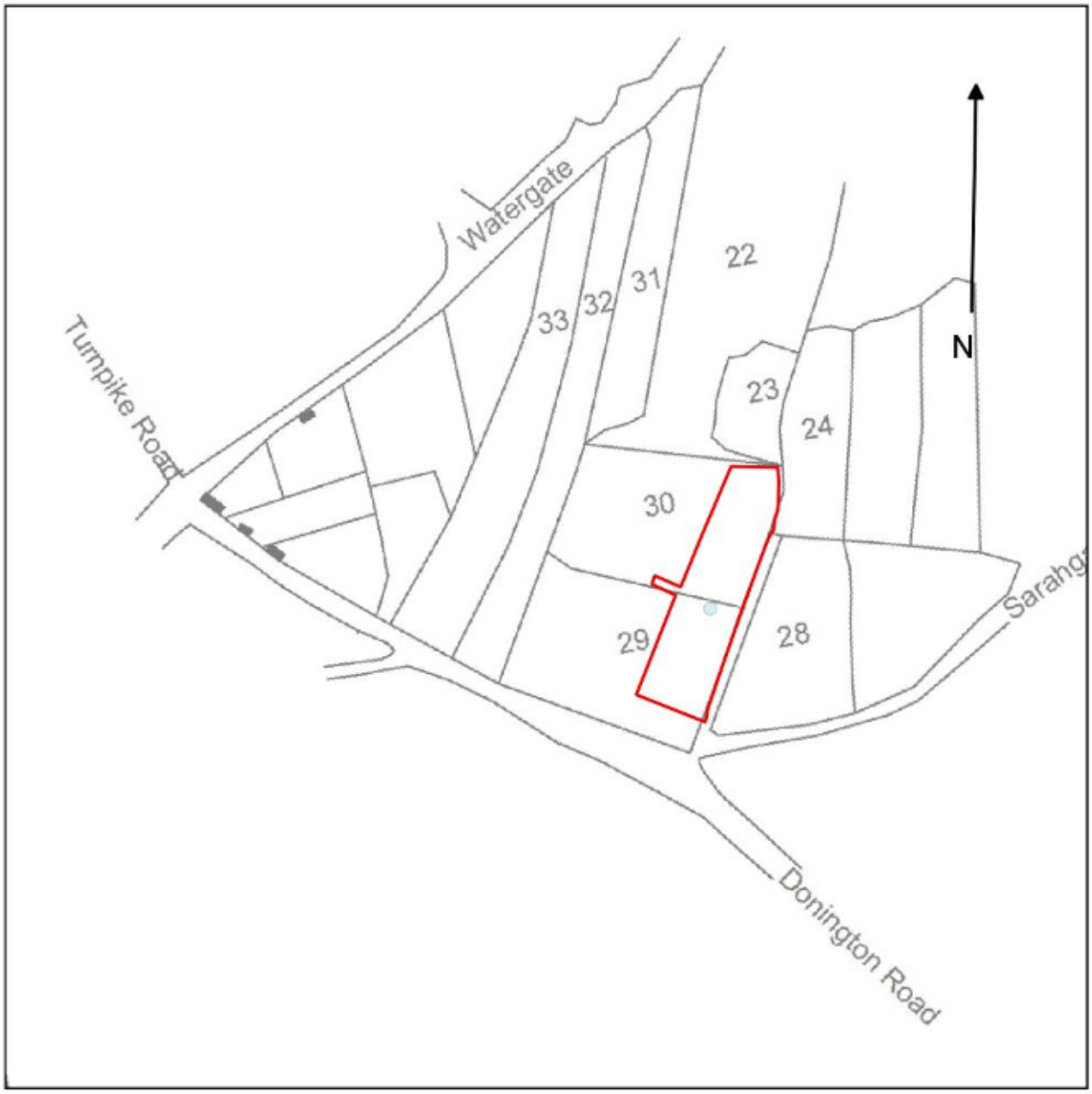

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Figure 8. Calcrofts map 1776

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Figure 9. 1888 Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Lincolnshire CXXVI.5 (survey 1887, published 1888)

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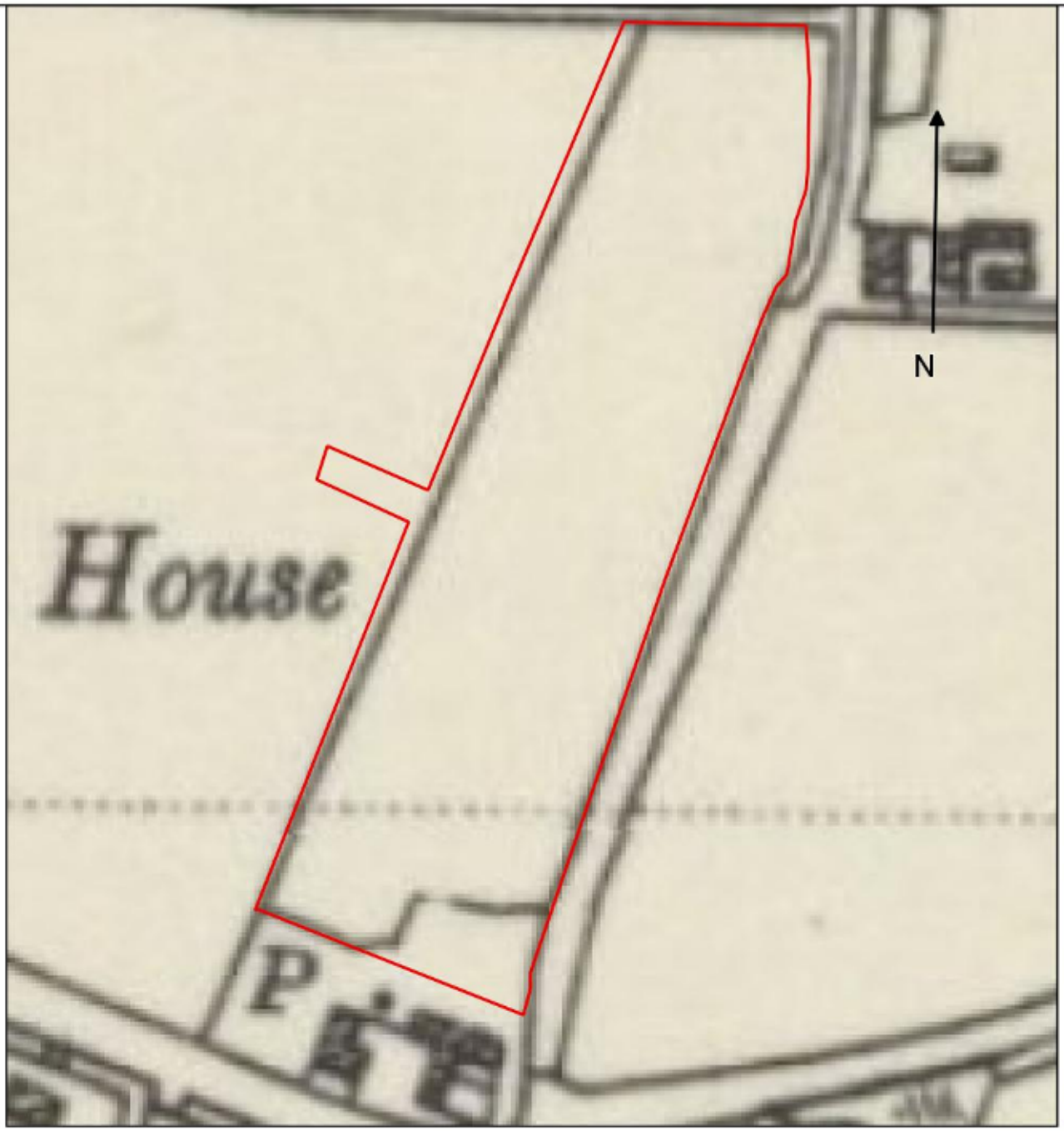
Figure 10. 1931 Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Lincolnshire CXXVI.5 (survey 1929, published 1931)



Scale 1:2500

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Figure 11. 1951 Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Lincolnshire

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