
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
RECORDING ON LAND OFF CASSWELL DRIVE,
QUADRING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(QDCD19)**

Work Undertaken For
Broadgate Homes

June 2022

Report produced by
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APS Report No: **35/22**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out during development groundwork for Plot 2 within a residential development on land off Casswell Drive, Quadring, Lincolnshire.

The Plot 2 area is archaeologically sensitive, located adjacent to the site of a former Salem Baptist Chapel and its associated burial ground. Established in 1814, it was disused by 1904 though burials continued to take place until the mid-20th century.

The excavation of the footings revealed a sequence of natural silty clay overlain by subsoil then topsoil. There were no archaeological features or finds.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

The site, on land off Casswell Drive, Quadring is the subject of an application (H15-0563-18) for residential development comprising nine dwellings and associated infrastructure. The Planning Archaeologist for South Holland requested that a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken in the vicinity of Plot 2, at the northern end of the scheme, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (APS 2019).

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Broadgate Homes to undertake this work which was carried out from the 9th to the 11th of May 2022.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Quadring is situated 10km north of Spalding, in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The

development site is located 240m southwest of the centre of Quadring, to the south of Town Drove and east of Casswell Drive at National Grid Reference TF 2231 3291 (Fig 2).

The land is generally level and lies at c. 4m AOD. Local soils are of the Wisbech Series, generally coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils (Robson 1990, 28, 36). These soils overlie a drift geology of younger marine alluvium which in turn seals a solid geology of Upper Jurassic Oxford Clay Formation (BGS 1992).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

There are no known prehistoric sites or finds recorded in the LHER within 1km of the development area. There are a number of Romano-British pottery scatters, as well as a potential settlement site (LHER MLI23305), though these are over 500m from the development area. Similarly the records of Saxon pottery scatters in the LHER are over 500m from the current site.

Quadring is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Quedhaveringe*, the name is derived from the Old English and refers to a place in the fen belonging to the followers of *Haefer* (Cameron 1998, 99). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by the Bishop of Lincoln and Count Alan and contained two salterns (Foster and Longley 1976).

The medieval settlement (LHER MLI23539) is thought to have been centered around St Margaret's Church, which is now an isolated building c.1.1km to the north of the current site (LHER MLI22482). The village is thought to have transitioned to its current position during the later medieval period (LHER MLI87321). This would suggest that the site probably lay within the open fields of the parish in the medieval period.

A certain Francis Smith is reputed to have established a Salem Baptist Chapel to the immediate north of the site in 1814 (LHER MLI90074). The chapel fell into disuse by 1904, although an attached burial ground remained in use until the mid-20th century. Part of the baptism pool and a portion of the wall of the chapel still survive along with several headstones (Fig 3).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the investigation was to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks.

The objectives of the investigation were to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features; and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

The pilings for Plot 2 were in place prior to the excavation of the footings for the house and garage. These were excavated with a 360° mini digger with a toothless ditching bucket. Following excavation, the base and sides of the trenches were examined for potential archaeological features.

Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was

compiled, and sections were drawn. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

5. RESULTS

(Figs 3-4; Plates 1-8)

Context numbers assigned in the field are listed and described below.

The earliest layer was (003) a firm mottled light brown silty clay which was recorded as 0.63m thick, but extended beyond the limit of excavation. Overlying this was (002) a 0.3m thick layer of firm dark brown silt subsoil. Sealing this was topsoil (001), a 0.3m thick layer of firm dark brown silt.

6. DISCUSSION

The excavations for Plot 2 revealed a sequence of natural overlain by subsoil then topsoil. No features or finds were evident in the footings.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks on land off Casswell Drive, Quadding, Lincolnshire.

Romano-British and Saxon findspots have been recorded in the wider area. The site was south of the core of the medieval village, and is therefore likely to have been in agricultural use at this time.

The groundworks comprised the excavation of footings for a house and garage (Plot 2) located in close proximity to a 19th century baptistry pool and burial ground. These revealed a natural deposit overlain by subsoil then topsoil. Nothing of archaeological significance was

revealed by the groundworks.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge Broadgate Homes for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Paul Cope-Faulkner, who also edited this report. Greg Pickup kindly allowed access to the library and parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinators: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Site Staff: Anna Farrell and Ryan Godbold
 Photographic reproduction: Kathryn Blythe
 Illustration: Kathryn Blythe
 Post-excavation Analyst: Kathryn Blythe
 Archiving: Denise Buckley and Maria Leroi

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Cameron, K, 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series Vol. 1

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (Eds), 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

Robson, JD, 1990 *Soils of the Boston and Spalding District [Sheet 131]*, Memoirs of the Soil Survey of Great Britain

11. ABBREVIATIONS

AOD	At Ordnance Datum
BGS	British Geological Survey
LHER	Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record

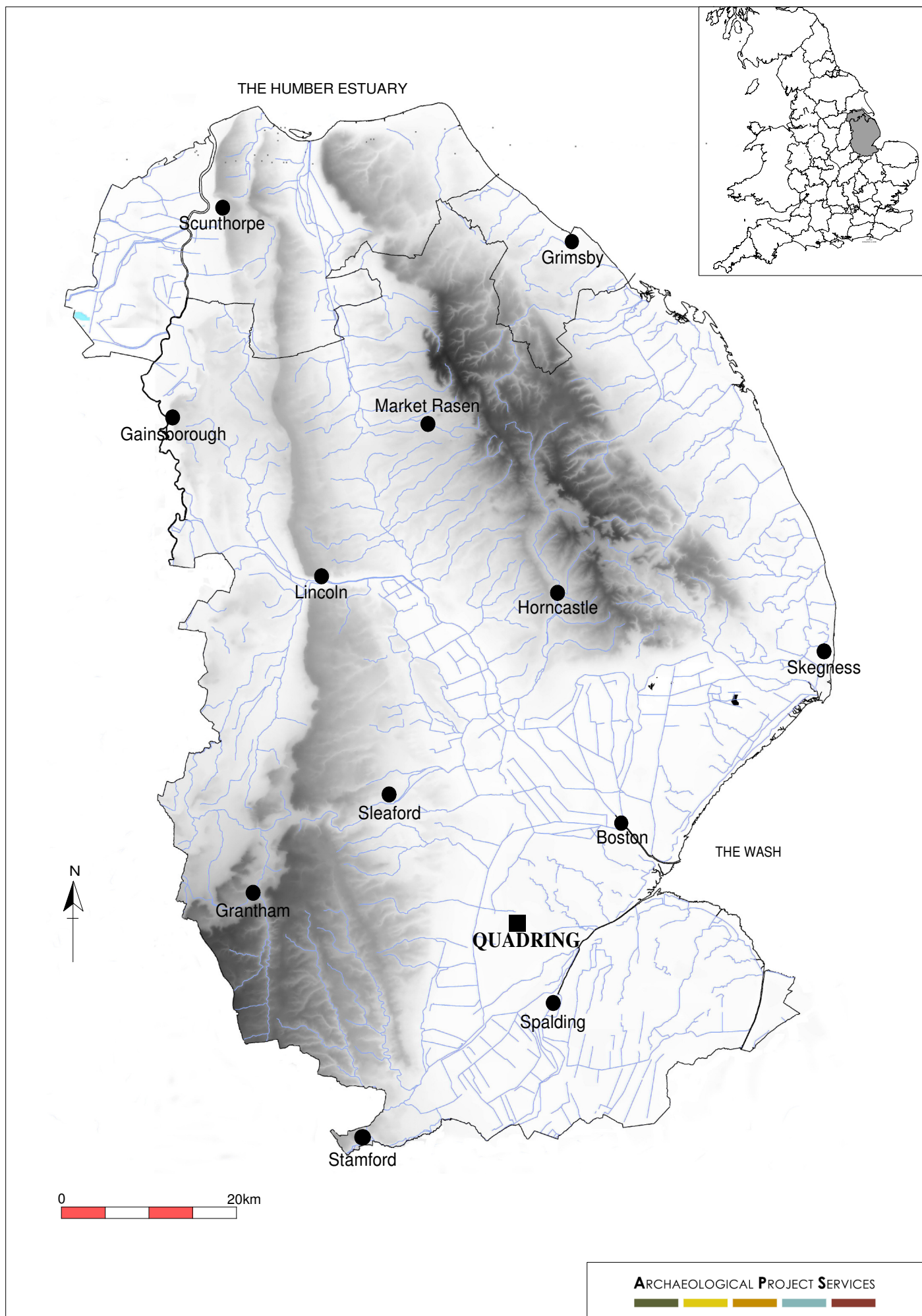


Figure 1 - General location plan

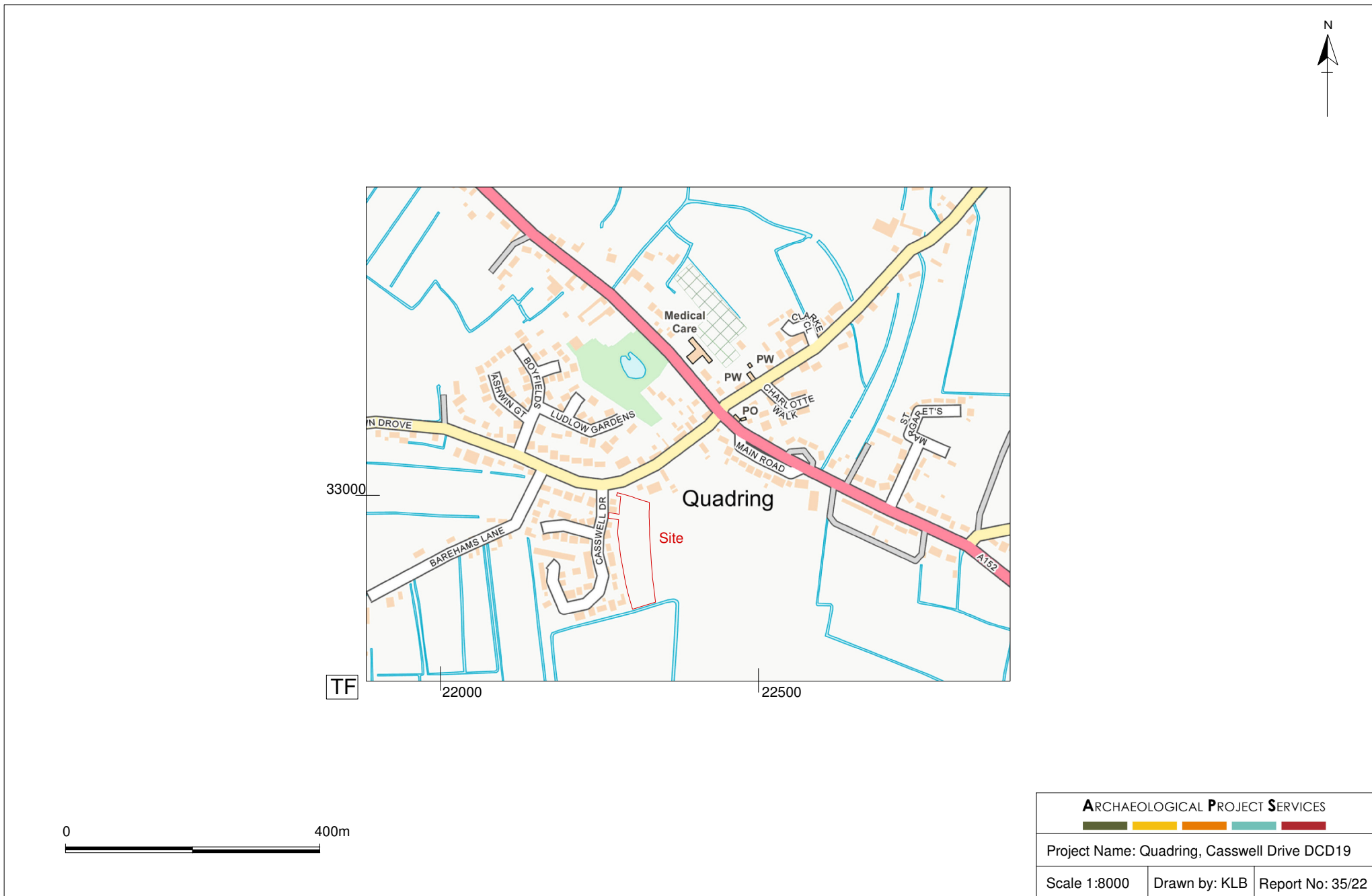


Figure 2 Site location plan



Figure 3 Plan of the groundworks subject to archaeological monitoring

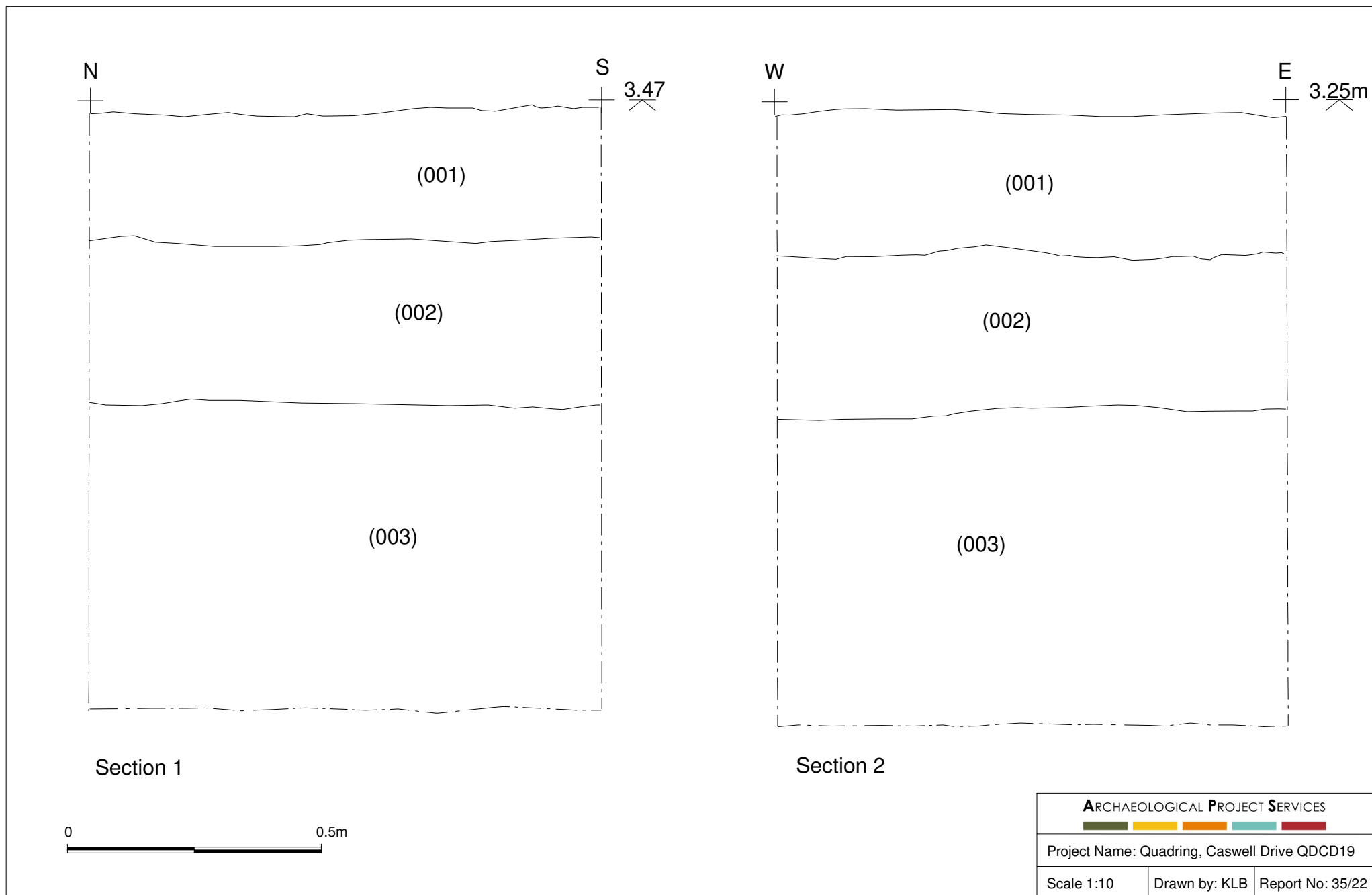


Figure 4 Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 Pre excavation shot looking northeast across Plot 2 towards the burial ground (piles already in place)



Plate 2 Looking northeast across the burial ground



Plate 3 Looking east across the burial ground towards the Plot 2 area



Plate 4 Looking west across the west wall of the pool to Plot 2



Plate 5 Section 1, looking east



Plate 6 Section 2, looking north



Plate 7 Plot 2 fully excavated, looking northwest



Plate 8 Plot 2 garage fully excavated, looking west

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm dark brown silt. 0.3m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm dark brown silt. 0.3m thick	Subsoil
003	Firm mottled light brown silty clay. 0.63m thick as seen, but continued beyond the limit of the excavation	Natural

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Baptist	Part of the Protestant Christian denomination. Baptism into the church is by total immersion in water
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (<i>q.v.</i>) occupants of Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saltern	Saltmaking site where salt is obtained from sea water through evaporation.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. Divided into Early (AD 410-660), Middle (AD 660-900) and Late Saxon (AD 900-1066).

Appendix 3

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

1	Context register sheets
3	Context record sheets
1	Section record sheet
3	Daily record sheets
1	Photographic record sheets
1	Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: LCNCC:2019.130

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: QDCD19

OASIS record number archaeol1-507042

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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Summary for archaeol1-507042

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol1-507042
Project Name	Watching Brief on Land off Caswell Drive, Quadring, Lincolnshire
Sitename	
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	
Planning Id	H15-0563-18
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeological Project Services
Project Dates	09-May-2022 - 11-May-2022
Location	Land off Caswell Drive, Quadring, Lincolnshire NGR : TF 22310 32970 LL : 52.8802968174008, -0.183918176264661 12 Fig : 522310,332970
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Lincolnshire District : South Holland Parish : Quadring
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring was required during the groundworks for Plot 2 of a nine dwelling development on land off Caswell Drive, Quadring. This was due to the plot's proximity to a 19th century baptistry pool and burial ground. The pilings for Plot 2 were in place prior to the excavation of the footings for the house and garage. These were excavated with a 360° mini digger with a toothless ditching bucket. Following excavation, the base and sides of the trenches were examined for potential archaeological features.
Project Results	The groundworks revealed a natural deposit overlain by subsoil then topsoil. There were no archaeological features or finds
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire;