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A PHASE 2 PRE-DETERMINATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION OF A (PHASE 2) DEVELOPMENT SITE AT THE CROSSROADS NURSERIES, MAIN ROAD, QUADRING, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: TF 2240 3327
Site Code: MRQU21
Accession No: LCNCC: 2021.154
Planning References: H15-1207-18 & H15-0942-20

PREPARED FOR MR. HENRY BINGHAM

By

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contribution by
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Summary

- *A Phase 2 pre-determination archaeological field evaluation comprising the mechanical excavation of nine trial trenches under archaeological supervision prior to the proposed construction of a new residential development (Phase 2) at the Crossroads Nurseries, Main Road, Quadring, Lincolnshire was undertaken by Neville Hall, Maria Gale and Kerry Brader on the 18th-20th of October 2021.*

- *Trenches 3-5 and 8 of this Phase 2 archaeological evaluation all recorded archaeological features. At the southern end of Trench 4, the cut of a pond was recorded. This was sealed by an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon and was cut into the underlying natural horizon. This was considered to be a former livestock pond and an isolated landscape feature that was attributed to the medieval period from the find of a single sherd of medieval pottery that was recovered from one of its fills (but which was not retained).*

- *Within Trenches 5, 4 and 3, the line of an approximately north east-south west orientated linear ditch was recorded. This was considered to be the line of a single landscape feature within these three trenches. These three ditch cuts were all sealed by an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon and were cut into the underlying natural horizon. No finds were recovered from the ditch cuts within Trenches 3 and 4. However, in Trench 5, a single sherd of late 9th-11th century AD pottery was recovered from the ditch fill here along with a single and undiagnostic fragment of fired clay. This may thus attribute a late Saxon origin to this linear feature, which is considered to have had a drainage and/or boundary function.*

- *The cut of a further north west-south east aligned linear ditch cut was identified to the north-west within Trench 8. Although the ditch fill here did not produce any finds, this ditch cut is considered to be a part of the remnants of the late Saxon field system, which is represented both by this cut and also by the further ditch elements within Trenches 3-5 to the south-east.*

- *Perhaps the most significant archaeological feature that was identified by this Phase 2 evaluation comprised the possible circular shaped drip gully that was recorded within Trench 5. This was considered, from previous experience, to represent the possible remains of a transitional late Iron Age/early Roman roundhouse. Although the gully fill yielded finds of two further fragments of undiagnostic fired clay. These unfortunately, are unable to ascribe a definitive date for this feature.*

- *t is further considered that the probable late prehistoric/early Roman activity and the late Saxon field system may continue to the north, north-east and north-west.*

- *The remaining findings from this Phase 2 archaeological evaluation consisted of the line of a modern infilled former drainage dyke was detected within Trenches 1 and 3 and a site deposit sequence of a modern topsoil horizon, an undated buried soil or ploughsoil or buried soil horizon and an underlying natural horizon. This buried soil or ploughsoil horizon may in light of the results of this trenching, be considered to be of probable post-medieval origin stratagraphically.*

- *m Trenches 2, 6-7 and 9 of this Phase 2 evaluation all produced negative results.*

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1. Introduction

1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Mr. Henry Bingham to undertake a Phase 2 pre-planning determination archaeological field evaluation prior to the proposed construction of a new residential development (Phase 2) at the Crossroads Nurseries, Main Road, Quadring, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TF 2240 3327. The Phase 2 archaeological evaluation was carried out at the proposed Phase 2 development site on the 18th-20th of October 2021.

1.2 The work was carried out in order to inform and accompany a current application for planning consent for a proposed new residential (Phase 2) development on this site. The requirement for the pre-determination archaeological assessment of this proposal site through trial trenching was requested by Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in his capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA). This report documents the results of this pre-planning determination archaeological evaluation, which was undertaken in accordance with a Specification prepared by Neville Hall. This document was submitted to and approved by Mr. Ian Marshman, prior to the commencement of the on-site works. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2012) and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (CHIfA, 2014).

1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the client, Mr. Ian Marshman, (on behalf of the local planning authority), the Planning Department of South Holland District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

2.1 The proposed Phase 2 development site currently comprises an enclosed field to the rear and north of an existing commercial nursery with modern glasshouses and associated offices. This is in turn is situated off the north-eastern frontage of the Main Road and within the historic core of the village of Quadring. The modern settlement of Quadring is located within the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of South Holland, County of Lincolnshire [**Figures 1 and 2**].

2.2 Topographically, the Phase 2 development site is situated within a slightly elevated area above that of the surrounding flat and low-lying Lincolnshire Fens at a height of approximately 3m AOD. The development site is located on deep stoneless fine and coarse silty soils of the Tanvats Series, which have developed on deposits of marine alluvium. The underlying solid geology comprise Oxford Clays and Kellaway Beds of the Upper Jurassic [BGS, 1992; Soil Survey, 1983].

3. Planning Background

3.1 An application for outline planning consent for a proposed new residential development of up to 60 new dwellings (Phase 2) at the Crossroads Nurseries, Main Road, Quadring, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: H15-1207-18) has been submitted an granted consent to South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) [**Figure 3**]. It is understood that a further application for planning consent for the Phase 2 residential development will be made to the Local Planning Authority.

3.2 It was considered that the proposal site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. Consequently, a request was made by Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team that this Phase 2 proposed development site be archaeologically assessed for this potential through trial trenching prior to the granting of planning consent. This report, which documents the results of this archaeological field assessment, will be submitted in order to inform the granting of planning permission for the proposed development on this site.

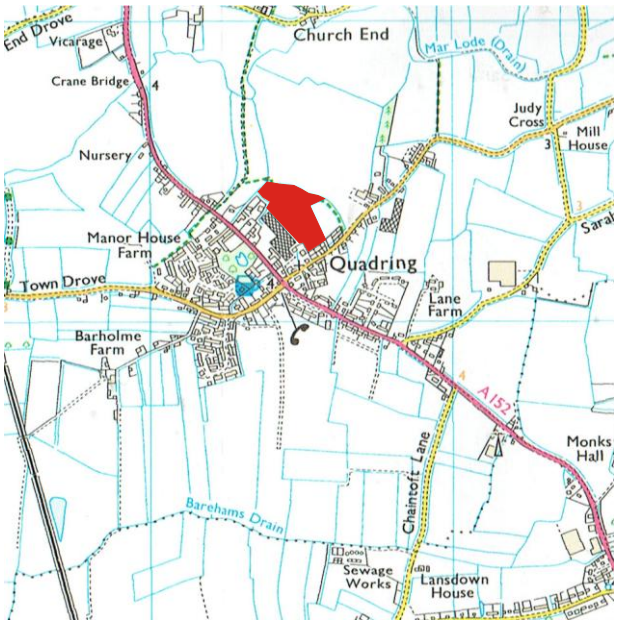


Figure 1: Site location at scale of 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence no. 100048723)

3.3 Neville Hall was commissioned by the applicant to undertake this programme of Phase 2 archaeological field assessment, which was to take place prior to any proposed development on this site.

3.4 A specification or a written scheme of works that included a trial trench plan layout proposal for this Phase 2 pre-determination archaeological evaluation was subsequently submitted to and approved by Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological works.

3.5 The required notification period was sent to Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological works

3.6 This report documents the results of this Phase 2 archaeological field evaluation, which was undertaken on the 18th-20th of October 2021. This report will be presented to Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority.

4. Aims and objectives of the Archaeological Evaluation

4.1 The general aim of the Phase 2 archaeological evaluation of this site was to ensure that sufficient information would be generated from the results of this work, which would

enable the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, (on behalf of South Holland District Council), to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resource (if any) on the site in the event that further archaeological work may be required, either pre- or post determination.

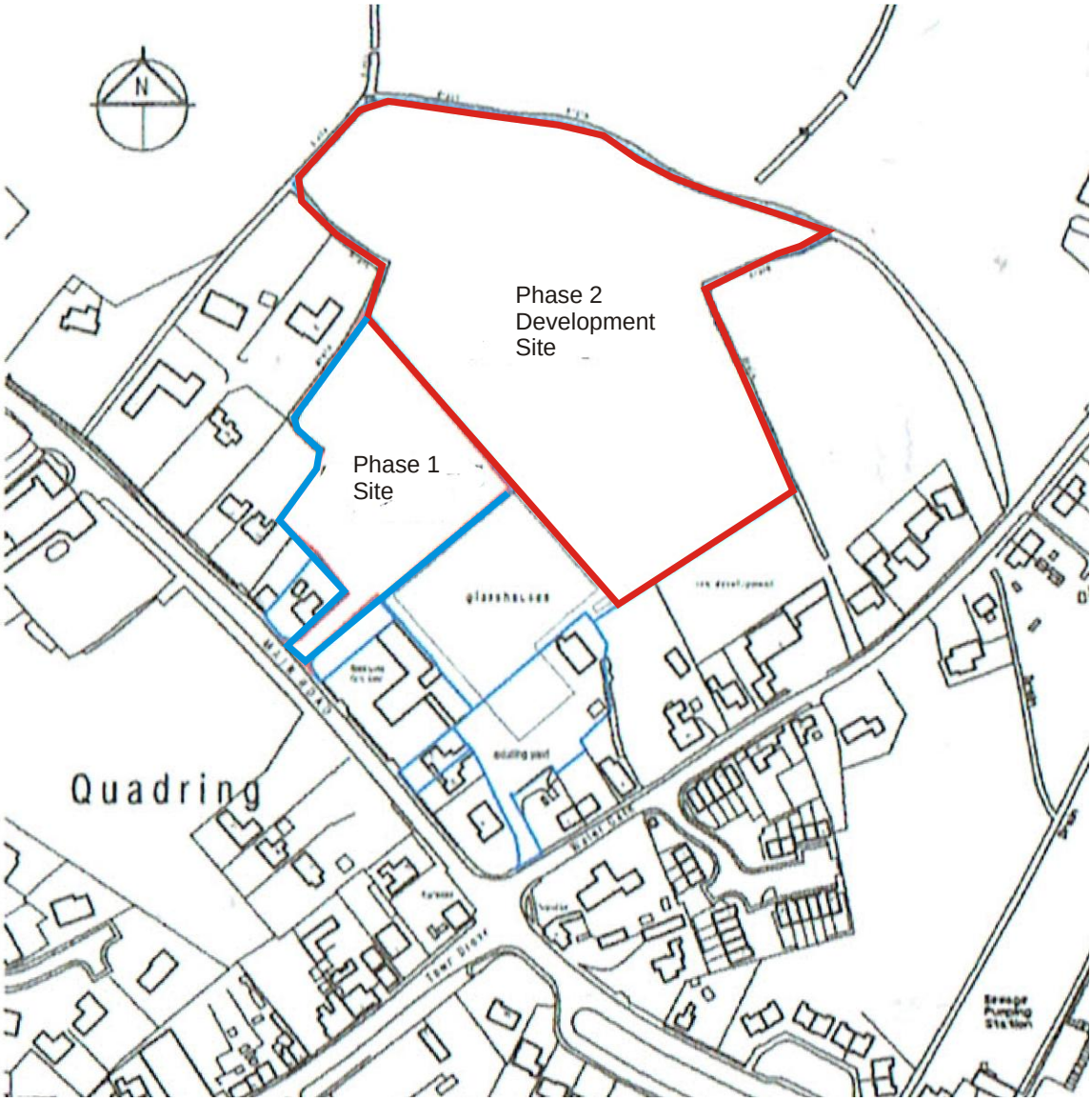


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

4.2 The objectives of the project will be to:

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

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

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.



Figure 3: Block plan showing the indicative proposed layout of the Phase 2 development site at a scale of 1:500, (extract from Architects plan)

To gain information about heritage assets identified within the area of the proposed development site.

To mitigate potential threats.

To inform proposals for further archaeological investigations, if necessary.

To interpret the archaeology of the site within its local, regional and national context.

6.3 The proposed Phase 2 development site lies in an area of high archaeological potential. This Phase 2 development site lies in an area between the present settlement to the south and the core of the medieval settlement of Quadring centred around the detached medieval parish church to the north. Finds of Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery have also been made in the vicinity. The specific objectives of the Phase 2 archaeological evaluation were therefore be to record any archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds associated with this potential multi-period settlement activity within the context of local and regional archaeological research frameworks in terms of Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement activity as detailed in *The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (2006).

5. Historical and Archaeological Background

5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the online National Library of Scotland 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.

5.2 The earliest documentary reference to the settlement of Quadring or *Quedhaveringe* or *Quadheueringe* in the Hundred of Donington is found in the Domesday Survey of AD1086. The place name itself appears to have had late Anglo-Saxon origins and is derived from the Old English *Haeferingas* or 'the people or followers of Haefer'. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Quedhaveringa* (AD1167); *Quedhavering* (AD1200) and as *Quadhaueringe* (AD1170). At the Domesday Survey, lands in Quadring were held by the Bishop of Lincoln and also by Count Alan. There are also references in one of the Domesday Survey entries to two salt houses. The settlement of Quadring appears to have shifted focus from the area around the church at Church End to the north to the present location to the south at some time in the late medieval to early post-medieval periods [Morris, 1986; Cameron, 1998; Ekwall 1991; Mills, 1991].

5.3 Later medieval documentary references variously detail the medieval settlement of Gosberton as *Goseberdechirche* (AD1177) and as *Gosebirchirche* (*c*.AD1180) [Cameron, 1998].

5.4 The site of a post-medieval dovecote at Manor House Farm is featured on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 (HER 23051). It is not however shown on the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1977, probably having been demolished by this time.

5.5 No. 14, Town Drove is a Grade II listed cottage of late 18th century date, which has 19th century alterations (HER 25313).

5.6 A former Baptist Chapel is situated at 6, Water Gate (HER 25658). This is shown on the 1931 Edition O.S. map and is still marked as a 'chapel' on the 1:10,000 scale O.S. map of 1977. The former chapel building survives and has been converted to a residential dwelling. The building is marked as an 'Ebenezer Chapel on the 1888 O.S. map. A stone plaque on the building is inscribed 'Ebenezer Baptist Chapel, 1869'.

5.7 A Primitive Methodist Chapel on Town Road was constructed in 1840 and was closed in 1968 (HER 25760). The site has been rebuilt upon.

5.8 Manor House Farm at Quadring is an extant 19th century farmstead (HER 25956). This was arranged around a regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead was located within a church or manor farm group.

5.9 An unnamed farmstead at Quadring is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 25954). This was arranged around a regular courtyard of an 'L'-plan with further detached buildings on the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a significant loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead was within a village location.

5.10 There has been one previous archaeological investigation within the HER search area. An archaeological watching brief which took place on land adjacent to 6, Town Drove in 2020 on the groundworks for a new detached bungalow and garage did not identify any archaeological activity or finds (HER ELI13388) [Hall, 2020a].

5.11 in 2020, a Phase 1 pre-determination archaeological field evaluation took place to the south of the Phase 2 development site and within the area of the proposed Phase 1 development site. This identified a possible post-medieval buried soil or ploughsoil horizon, several 19th century land drains along with a modern drainage dyke. No significant archaeological activity was found here and there were no finds [Hall, 2020b].

5.11 Copies of published Ordnance Survey maps were obtained from the online National Library of Scotland. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1888. This map shows the bulk of the site, comprising the northern and central portions within their current boundaries. The south-eastern portion of the site is occupied by the northern ends of three north west-south east orientated linear enclosures.

5.13 This same layout to the area of this Phase 2 development site is repeated on the subsequent Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1904.

5.14 This same site layout is repeated on the subsequent 1931 Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map and on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956.

5.15 The extract form the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1973 the enclosures to the south-east having gone by this time with the site attaining its current ;layout.

5.16 **Figure 2** features the current layout of this Phase 2 development site.

6. Methodology

6.1 This pre-determination archaeological field evaluation was undertaken on the proposed Phase 2 development site by Neville Hall, Maria Gale and Kerry Brader on the 18th-20th of October 2021. This comprised the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of nine archaeological trial trenches [designated as **Trenches 1-9**] within the area of the proposed Phase 2 development site according to the Specification and agreed archaeological trial trench layout proposal for this project [**Figure 4**]. The trenches were excavated by a 5-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 1.60 wide toothless bucket.

6.2 The trial trenches were set out using measuring tapes and offsets according to the agreed positions in the archaeological trial trench layout proposal for this project All of the nine archaeological trench trenches were excavated according to the agreed lengths of 30.0m and according to the agreed widths of 1.60m as detailed in the agreed trial trench layout plan [**Figure 4**].

6.3 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the identified archaeological features and deposit sequence were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. Individual plans of the nine archaeological trial trenches were compiled on site at a scale of 1:100 and are reproduced here at the same scale on **Figure 5**. A total of sixteen sections of the identified deposit sequences and of the identified archaeological features [designated as **Sections 1-16** were also compiled on site at scales of 1:20 and 1:50. These are reproduced in this report at these same scales on **Figures 6-7**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which are reproduced as **Plates 1-55, Appendix 1**. A list of contexts is presented in **Appendix 2.** All site levels were taken from spot heights detailed on a topographical survey plan of the site using a dumpy level.

6.4 A site monitoring visit was made by Ian Marshman on the 19th of October 2021.

6.5 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological evaluations.

7. Results [Figures 4-7; Appendix 1, Plates 1-55]

7.1 Trench 1

7.1.1 **Trench 1** was positioned at the south-eastern end of the survey area and was orientated from north east-south west. **Trench 1** was excavated to a length of 30.0m, to a width of 1.60m and to depths of between 1.0m-1.20m below ground levels [**Plates 2-5**]. These mechanical excavations extended through a topsoil horizon (**101**), an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**102**) and into an underlying natural horizon (**103**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 1** [**Plate 6**].

7.1.2 No significant archaeological activity was identified within **Trench 1** and there were no finds. Towards the north-eastern end of the trench, the cut of a modern drainage dyke [**104**] with fill (**105**) was identified. The profile of this dyke was recorded on **Section 2** [**Plate 1**].

7.2 Trench 2

7.2.1 **Trench 2** was located to the north of **Trench 1** and was aligned from north east-south west. **Trench 2** was excavated to a length of 30.0m, to a width of 1.60m and to depths of between 1.0m-1.20m below ground levels [**Plates 7-8**]. These mechanical excavations extended through a topsoil horizon (**201**), an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**202**) and into an underlying natural horizon (**203**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 3** [**Plate 9**].

7.2.2 No archaeological activity was identified within **Trench 2** and there were no finds.

7.3 Trench 3

7.3.1 **Trench 3** was situated to the north-west of **Trench 1** and to the south-west of **Trench 2. Trench 3** was orientated from north west-south east and was excavated to a length of 30.0m, to a width of 1.60m and to depths of between 1.0m-1.10m below ground levels [**Plates 10-11**]. These mechanical excavations extended through a topsoil horizon (**301**), an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**302**) and into an underlying natural horizon (**303**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 4** [**Plate 12**].

7.3.2 At the south-eastern end of this trench, the line of the modern dyke [**304**] with fill (**305**) was identified. This modern drainage dyke continued to the south east and was recorded in detail within **Trench 1** as the dyke cut [**104**] with fill (**105**). This modern feature was thus not recorded in detail in this trench.

7.3.3 At the north-western end of **Trench 3**, the line of a north-south orientated linear ditch cut [**306**] with fill (**307**) was identified. The ditch [**307**] was cut into the natural horizon (**303**). The excavated profile of this ditch was recorded within **Section 5** [**Plates 13 and 14**]. The fill (**307**), which was sealed by the undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**302**), did not yield any finds.

7.4 Trench 4

7.4.1 **Trench 4** was positioned to the north of **Trench 3** and to the north-west of **Trench 2**. **Trench 4** was aligned from approximately north-south and was excavated to a length of 30.0m, to a width of 1.60m and to depths of between 1.0m-1.10m below ground levels [**Plates 15-18**]. These mechanical excavations extended through a topsoil horizon (**401**), an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**402**) and into an underlying natural horizon (**403**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 8** [**Plate 25**].

7.4.2 The cut of a livestock pond was identified at the southern end of **Trench 4**. The pond cut [**404**] contained three fills. The uppermost fill (**407**) was sealed by the undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**402**) and yielded finds of one sherd of medieval pottery, which was not retained. Below the fill (**407**|) were two further fills (**405**) and (**406**), which did not produce any finds. The pond [**404**] was cut into the natural horizon (**403**) and was considered to be an isolated landscape feature, attributed to the medieval period. The wide and open profile of the pond cut [**404**] with fills (**405**), (**406**) and (**407**) were recorded within **Section 6** [**Plates 19-22**]. The pond cut was not bottomed and extended beyond the limits of excavation of the trench.

7.4.3 To the immediate north of the pond cut [**404**} was the cut of a north east-south-west aligned linear ditch [**408**] with fills (**409**) and (**410**). This was considered to be a continuation to the north-east of the ditch cut [**306**] with fill (**307**), that was identified within **Trench 3** to the south-west. The ditch [**404**] was cut into the natural horizon (**403**) and the fill (**410**) was sealed by the undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**402**). Neither of the fills (**409**) or (**410**) produced any finds. The profile of the ditch cut [**408**] with fills (**409**) and (**410**) were recorded within **Section 7** [**Plates 23 and 24**]. The ditch was not bottomed and extended beyond the limits of excavation of the trench.

7.5 Trench 5

7.5.1 **Trench 5** was situated to the north of **Trench 2** and to the north-east of **Trench 4**. **Trench 5** was orientated from north west-south east and was excavated to a length of 30.0m, to a width of 1.60m and to depths of between 1.0m-1.10m below ground levels [**Plates 26-29**]. These mechanical excavations extended through a topsoil horizon (**501**), an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**502**) and into an underlying natural horizon

(**503**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 9** [**Plate 30**].

7.5.2 Within the central portion of **Trench 5** was the cut of a north east-south west orientated linear ditch cut [**504**] with fill (**505**). This ditch cut is considered to be a continuation to the north-east of the linear ditch cuts [**408**] and [**306**] identified within **Trenches 4 and 3** respectively. The ditch [**504**] was cut into the natural horizon (**503**) and the fill (**505**) was sealed by the undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**502**). The fill (**505**) produced finds of one sherd of late 9th-11th century AD pottery and one fragment of undiagnostic fired clay. The profile of the ditch cut was recorded within **Section 11** [**Plate 31**].

7.5.3 The cut of part of a circular shaped drip gully [**507**] with fill (**508**) was identified to the immediate north-west of the ditch cut [**504**]. This gully is considered to represent the remains of a roundhouse of transitional late Iron Age/early Roman date. The gully [**507**] was cut into the natural horizon (**503**) and the fill (**508**) was sealed by the undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**502**). The fill (**508**) produced finds of two fragments of undiagnostic fired clay. The excavated profile of the drip gully cut was recorded within **Section 10** [**Plates 32 and 33**].

7.6 Trench 6

7.6.1 **Trench 6** was positioned to the west of **Trench 4** and to the north-west of **Trench 3**. **Trench 6** was aligned from north east-south west and was excavated to a length of 30.0m, to a width of 1.60m and to depths of between 1.0m-1.10m below ground levels [**Plates 34-37**]. These mechanical excavations extended through a topsoil horizon (**601**), an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**602**) and into an underlying natural horizon (**603**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 12** [**Plate 38**].

7.6.2 No archaeological activity was identified within **Trench 6** and there were no finds.

7.7 Trench 7

7.7.1 **Trench 7** was located to the north-west of **Trench 4** and to the north-east of **Trench 6. Trench 7** was orientated from approximately north-south and was excavated to a length of 30.0m, to a width of 1.60m and to depths of between 1.0m-1.10m below ground levels [**Plates 39-42**]. These mechanical excavations extended through a topsoil horizon (**701**), an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**702**) and into an underlying natural horizon (**703**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 13** [**Plate 43**].

7.7.2 No archaeological activity was identified within **Trench 7** and there were no finds.

7.8 Trench 8

7.8.1 **Trench 8** was positioned to the north-west of **Trench 6** and to the west of **Trench 7**. **Trench 8** was aligned from north east-south west and was excavated to a length of 30.0m, to a width of 1.60m and to depths of 1.0m below ground levels [**Plates 44-47].** These mechanical excavations extended through a topsoil horizon (**801**), an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**802**) and into an underlying natural horizon (**803**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 14** [**Plate 48**].

7.8.2 Within the central portion of **Trench 8**, the cut of a north west-south east aligned linear ditch cut [**804**] with fill (**805**) was identified. The ditch was cut into the natural horizon (**803**) and the fill (**804**) was sealed by the undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**802**).

The profile of the ditch cut was recorded within **Section 15** [**Plates 49 and 50**]. The fill (**804**) did not yield any finds. It is considered that this ditch cut was a part of the remnants of the field system that was represented by the ditch cuts [**306**], [**408**] and [**504**] within **Trenches 3-5** to the south-east.

7.9 Trench 9

7.9.1 **Trench 9** was situated at the northern end of the survey area and was located to the north of **Trenches 4 and 7**. **Trench 9** was orientated from east-west and was excavated to a length of 30.0m, to a width of 1.60m and to depths of 1.0m-1.10m below ground levels [**Plates 51-54**]. These mechanical excavations extended through a topsoil horizon (**901**), an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**902**) and into an underlying natural horizon (**903**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 16** [**Plate 55**].

7.9.2 No archaeological activity was identified within **Trench 9** and there were no finds.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

8.1 Trenches 3-5 and 8 of this Phase 2 archaeological evaluation all recorded archaeological features. At the southern end of Trench 4, the cut of a pond was recorded. This was sealed by an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon and was cut into the underlying natural horizon. This was considered to be a former livestock pond and an isolated landscape feature that was attributed to the medieval period from the find of a single sherd of medieval pottery that was recovered from one of its fills (but which was not retained).

8.2 Within Trenches 5, 4 and 3, the line of an approximately north east-south west orientated linear ditch was recorded. This was considered to be the line of a single landscape feature within these three trenches. These three ditch cuts were all sealed by an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon and were cut into the underlying natural horizon. No finds were recovered from the ditch cuts within Trenches 3 and 4. However, in Trench 5, a single sherd of late 9th-11th century AD pottery was recovered from the ditch fill here along with a single and undiagnostic fragment of fired clay. This may thus attribute a late Saxon origin to this linear feature, which is considered to have had a drainage and/or boundary function.

8.3 The cut of a further north west-south east aligned linear ditch cut was identified to the north-west within Trench 8. Although the ditch fill here did not produce any finds, this ditch cut is considered to be a part of the remnants of the late Saxon field system, which is represented both by this cut and also by the further ditch elements within Trenches 3-5 to the south-east.

8.4 Perhaps the most significant archaeological feature that was identified by this Phase 2 evaluation comprised the possible circular shaped drip gully that was recorded within Trench 5. This was considered, from previous experience, to represent the possible remains of a transitional late Iron Age/early Roman roundhouse. Although the gully fill yielded finds of two further fragments of undiagnostic fired clay. These unfortunately, are unable to ascribe a definitive date for this feature.

8.5 It is further considered that the probable late prehistoric/early Roman activity and the late Saxon field system may continue to the north, north-east and north-west.

8.6 The remaining findings from this Phase 2 archaeological evaluation consisted of the line of a modern infilled former drainage dyke was detected within Trenches 1 and 3 and a

site deposit sequence of a modern topsoil horizon, an undated buried soil or ploughsoil or buried soil horizon and an underlying natural horizon. This buried soil or ploughsoil horizon may in light of the results of this trenching, be considered to be of probable post-medieval origin stratagraphically.

8.7 Trenches 2, 6-7 and 9 of this Phase 2 evaluation all produced negative results.

9. Post Determination Archaeological Mitigation

9.1 Following the site monitoring visit made by Ian Marshman on the 18th of October 2021, the local planning archaeologist, a plan of the proposed post-determination archaeological mitigation was submitted to and agreed with same [**Figure 8**].

9.2 This plan shows the proposed area of the development site which will be green open space, thus preserving *in situ* the archaeological features identified within **Trenches 4 and 5** along with two areas of the development site which will be the subject of post-determination archaeological monitoring and recording, centred on the archaeological features identified within **Trenches 3 and 8**.

10. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

10.1 The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the nature of the archaeological activity and finds and of the deposit sequence present on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the archaeological features, finds and the site deposit sequence observed. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to record both the nature of the archaeological activity and finds and the nature of the deposit sequence present on this proposed development site with a high degree of confidence.

11. Acknowledgements

11.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Henry Bingham for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record for their kind assistance.

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Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1904, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 126.5.

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Figure 4: Plan showing the proposed and final layouts of the archaeological trial trenches at a scale of 1:1,000

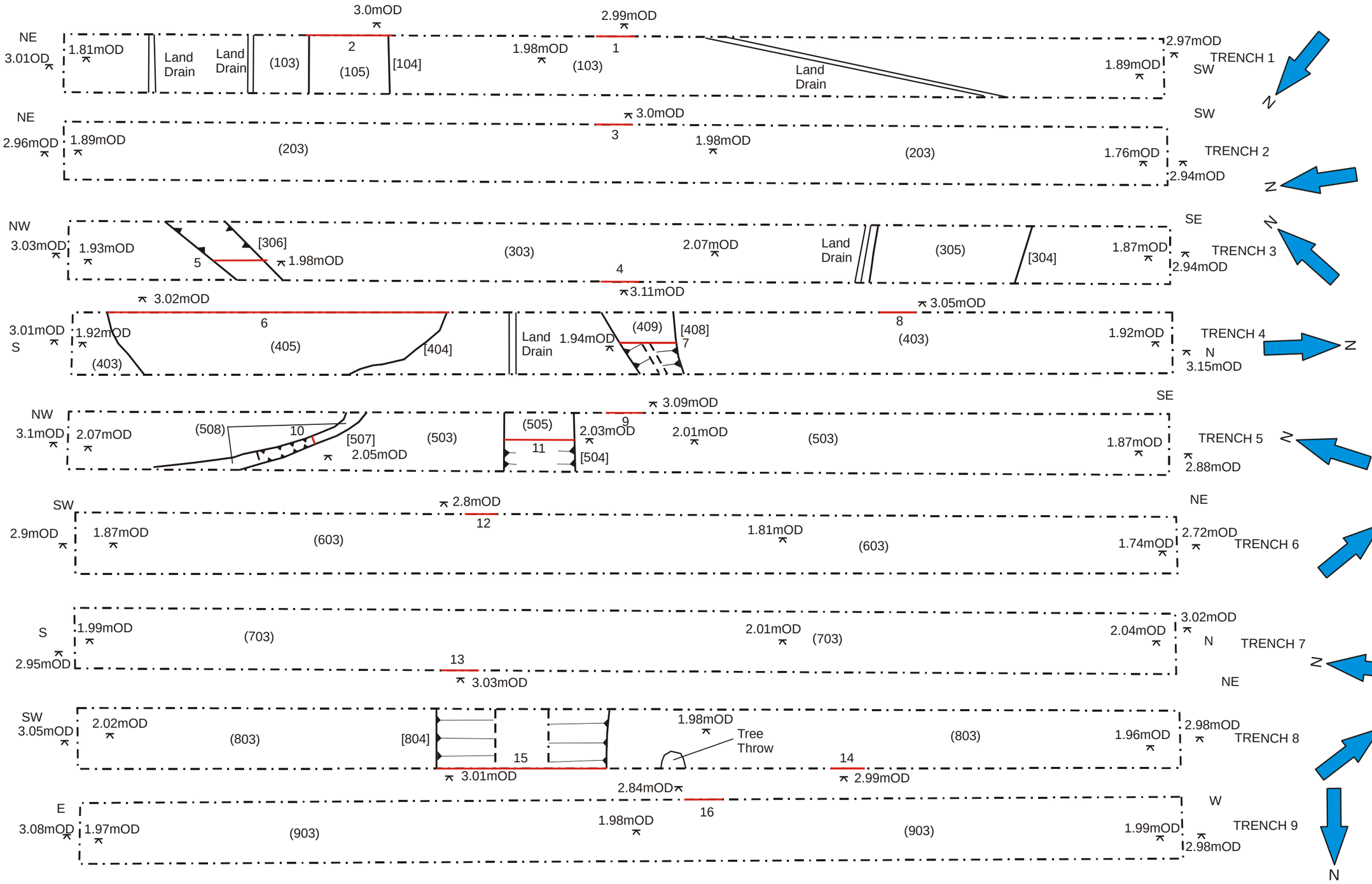
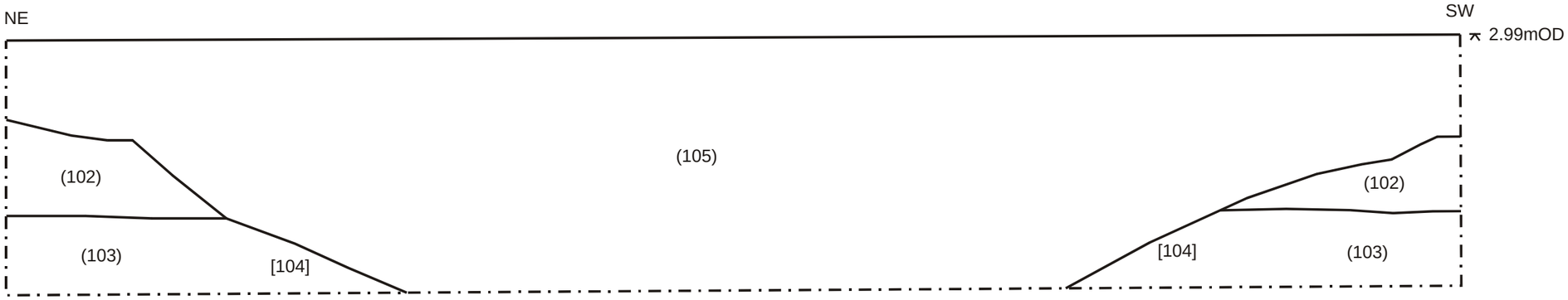
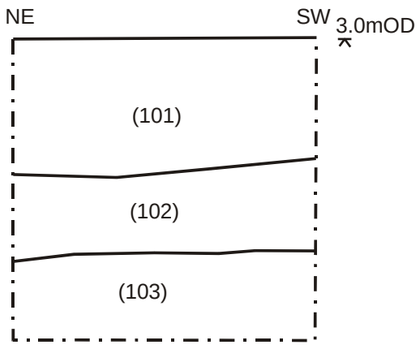


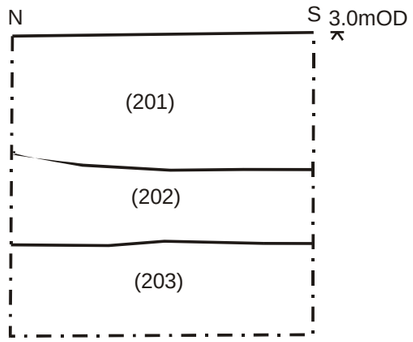
Figure 5: Trenches 1-9 at a scale of 1:100



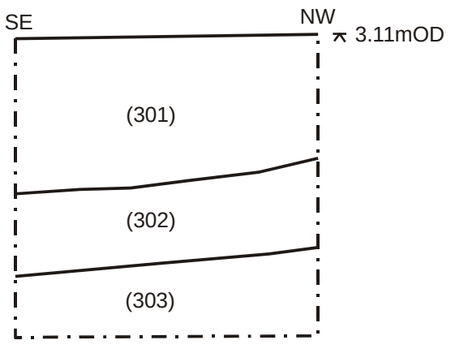
Section 2 of the modern dyke cut [104] with fill (105), north-west facing section, scale 1:20



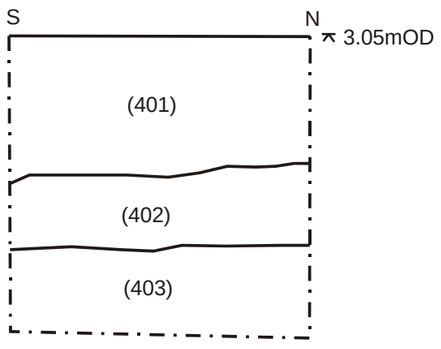
Trench 1, Representative Section 1, North West Facing Section, scale 1:20



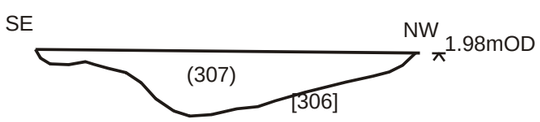
Trench 2, Representative Section 3, West Facing Section, scale 1:20



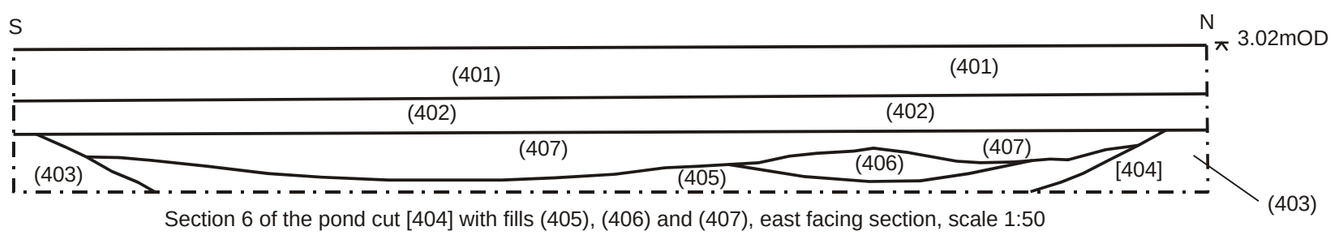
Trench 3, Representative Section 4, North East Facing Section, scale 1:20



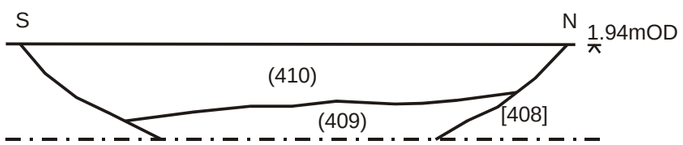
Trench 4, Representative Section 8, East Facing Section, scale 1:20



Trench 3, Section 5 of the linear ditch cut [306] with fill (307), north-east facing section, scale 1:20

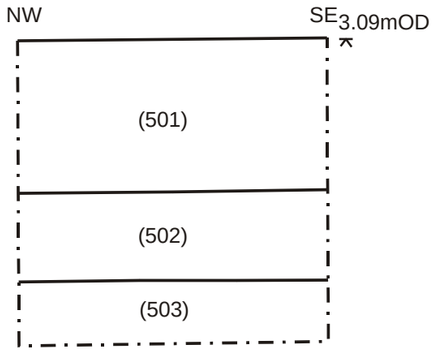


Section 6 of the pond cut [404] with fills (405), (406) and (407), east facing section, scale 1:50

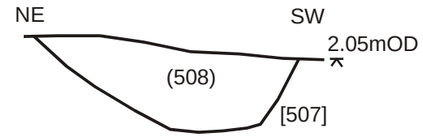


Section 7 of the ditch cut [408] with fills 409) and (410), east facing section, scale 1:20

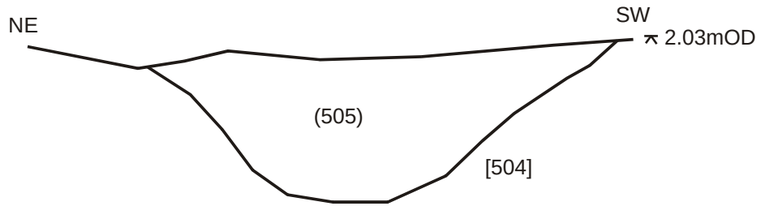
Figure 6: Sections 1-8 at scales of 1:20 & 1:50



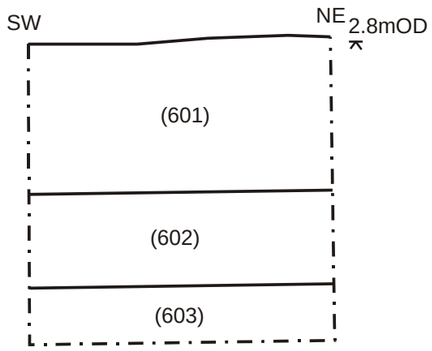
Trench 5, Representative Section 9, south-west facing section, scale 1:20



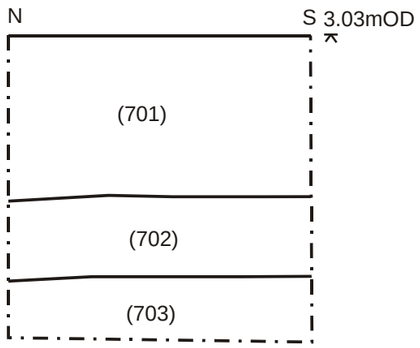
Section 10 of the gully cut [507] with fill (508), north-west facing section, scale 1:20



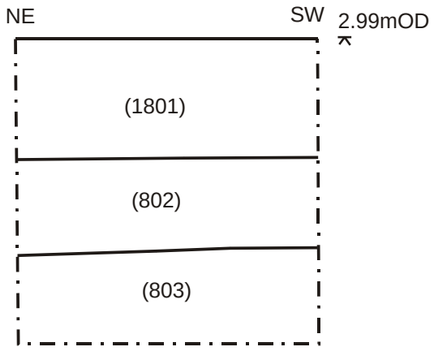
Section 11 of the ditch cut [504] with fill (505), south-west facing section, scale 1:20



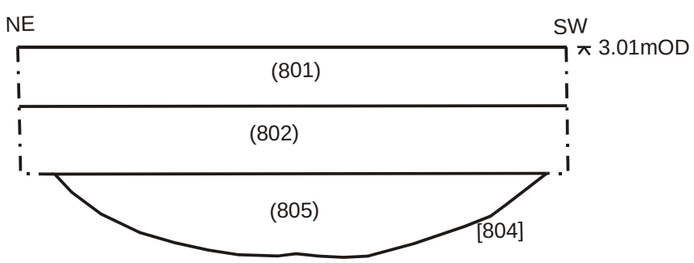
Trench 6, Representative Section 12, south east facing section, scale 1:20



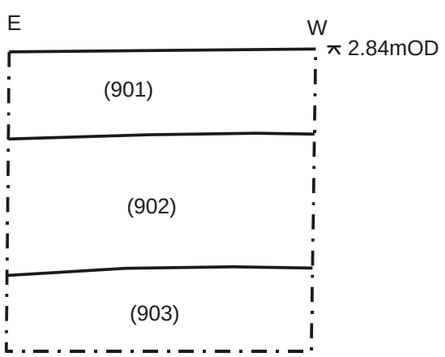
Trench 7, Representative Section 13, West Facing Section, scale 1:20



Trench 8, Representative Section 14, North West facing section, scale 1:20



Trench 8, Section 15 of the linear ditch cut [804] with fill (805), north-west facing section, scale 1:50



Trench 9, Representative Section 16, north facing section, scale 1:20

Figure 7: Sections 9-16 at scales of 1:20 & 1:50

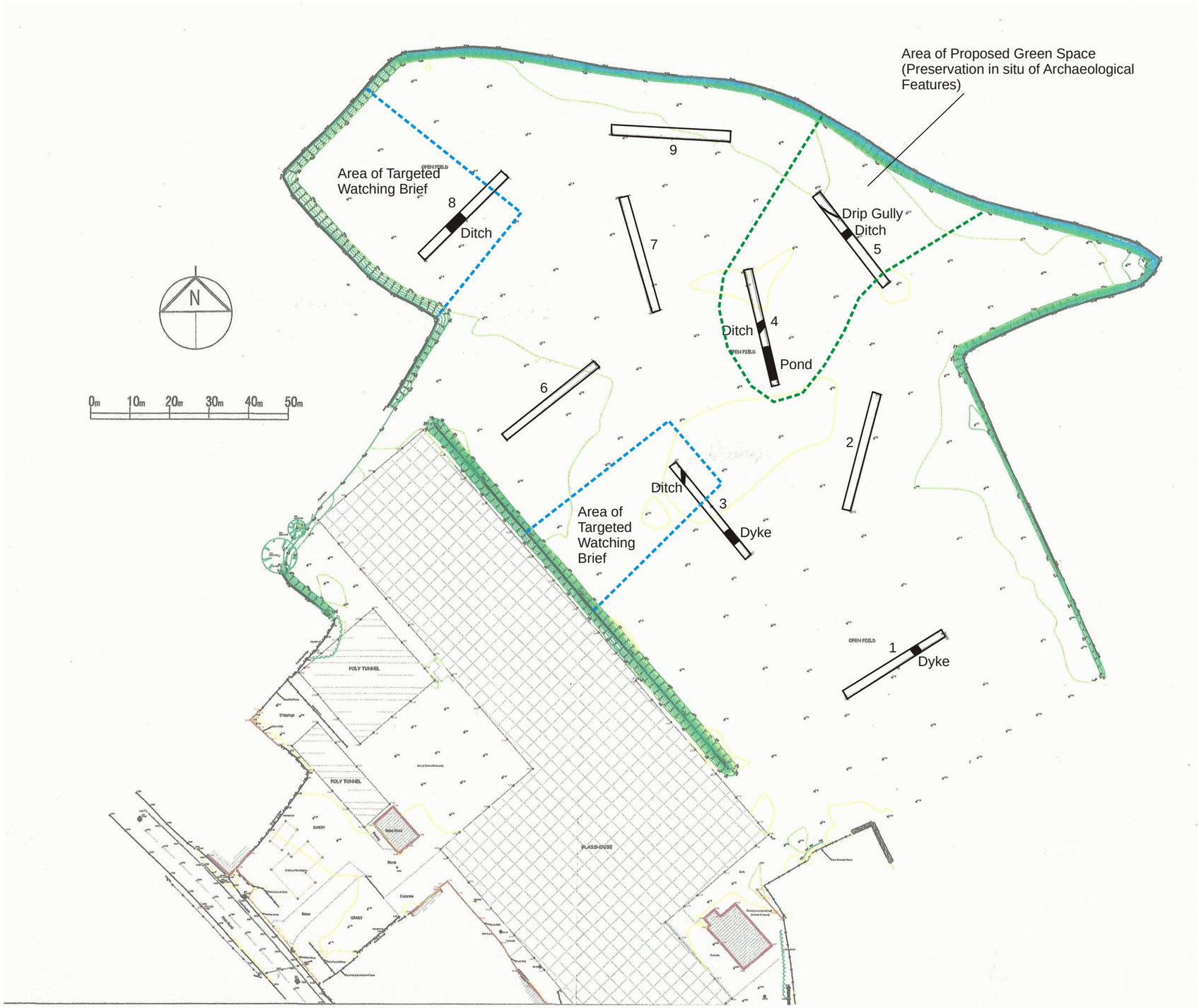


Figure 8: Plan showing post-determination archaeological mitigation

Appendix 1: Plates



Plate 1: View of the modern dyke cut [**104**] with fill (**105**), from the north-west



Plate 2: Trench 1, from the north-east



Plate 3: Trench 1, from the north-east



Plate 4: Trench 1, from the south-west



Plate 5: Trench 1, from the south-west



Plate 6: Trench 1, Representative Section 1, from the north-west



Plate 7: Trench 2, from the south



Plate 8: Trench 2, from the north



Plate 9: Trench 2, Representative Section 3, from the west



Plate 10: Trench 3, from the south-east



Plate 11: Trench 3, from the north-east



Plate 12: Trench 3, Representative Section 4, from the north-east



Plate 13: Trench 3, Section 5 of the linear ditch cut [**306**] with fill (**307**), from the north-east



Plate 14: Trench 3, Section 5 of the linear ditch cut [**306**] with fill (**307**), from the north-east



Plate 15: Trench 4, from the south



Plate 16: Trench 4, from the south



Plate 18: Trench 4, from the north



Plate 17: Trench 4, from the north



Plate 19: Trench 4, Section 6 of the pond cut [**404**] with fills (**405**), (**406**) & (**407**), from the south-east



Plate 20: Trench 4, Section 6 of the pond cut [**404**] with fills (**405**), (**406**) & (**407**), from the south-east



Plate 21: Trench 4, Section 6 of the pond cut [**404**] with fills (**405**), (**406**) & (**407**), from the north-east



Plate 22: Trench 4, Section 6 of the pond cut [**404**] with fills (**405**), (**406**) & (**407**), from the north-east



Plate 23: Trench 4, Section 7 of the linear ditch cut [**408**] with fills (**409**) & (**410**), from the east



Plate 24: Trench 4, Section 7 of the linear ditch cut [**408**] with fills (**409**) & (**410**), from the east



Plate 25: Trench 4, Representative Section 8, from the east



Plate 26: Trench 5, from the north-west



Plate 28: Trench 5, from the south-east



Plate 27: Trench 5, from the north-west



Plate 29: Trench 5, from the south-east



Plate 30: Trench 5, Representative Section 9, from the south-west



Plate 31: Trench 5, Section 11 of the ditch cut [**504**] with fill (**505**), from the south-west



Plate 32: Trench 5, Section 10 of the gully cut [**507**] with fill (**508**), from the south-west

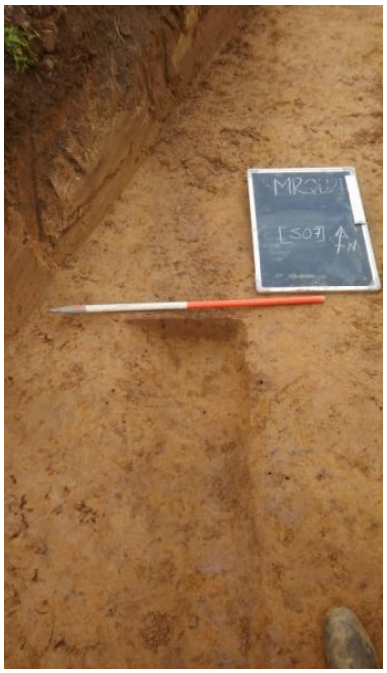


Plate 33: Trench 5, Section 10 of the gully cut [**507**] with fill (**508**), from the north-west



Plate 34: Trench 6, from the north-east



Plate 35: Trench 6, from the north-east



Plate 36: Trench 6, from the south-west



Plate 37: Trench 6, from the south-west



Plate 38: Trench 6, Representative Section 12, from the south-east



Plate 39: Trench 7, from the south-west



Plate 40: Trench 7, from the south-west



Plate 41: Trench 7, from the north-east



Plate 42: Trench 7, from the north-east



Plate 43: Trench 7, Representative Section 13, from the west



Plate 44: Trench 8, from the north-east



Plate 46: Trench 8, from the south-west



Plate 45: Trench 8, from the north-east



Plate 47: Trench 8, from the south-west



Plate 48: Trench 8, Representative Section 14, from the north-west



Plate 49: Trench 8, Section 15 of the linear ditch cut [**804**] with fill (**805**)**,** from the north-west



Plate 50: Trench 8, Section 15 of the linear ditch cut [**804**] with fill (**805**)**,** from the north-west



Plate 51: Trench 9, from the west



Plate 52: Trench 9, from the west



Plate 53: Trench 9, from the east



Plate 54: Trench 9, from the east



Plate 55: Trench 9, Representative Section 16, from the north

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

Trench 1

101 Topsoil horizon. Soft, dark orange brown sandy silt with no inclusions. Above (**102**) and (**105**). Recorded within **Representative Section 1**. Depth - 0.45m.

102 Undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon. Soft, mid orange brown sandy silt with no inclusions. Below (**101**) and above (**103**). Recorded within **Representative Section 1**. Depth - 0.28m.

103 Natural horizon. Soft, light orange brown sandy silt with no inclusions. Below (**102**). Recorded within **Representative Section 1**. Depth - >0.29m.

104 Cut of a modern linear drainage dyke. Orientated from north west-south east. Moderate breaks of slope at top, irregular through slightly rounded sides, breaks of slope at base and base not reached. Cut into (**102**) and (**103**). Profile recorded within **Section 2**. Length - >1.60m, width - >5.70m, depth - >1.0m.

105 Fill of the modern drainage dyke [**104**]. Soft, dark orange brown sandy silt with no inclusions. Below (**101**). Recorded within **Section 2**. Depth - >0.50m.

,

Trench 2

201 Topsoil horizon. Same as (**101**). Recorded within **Representative Section 3.** Depth - 0.43m.

202 Undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon. Same as (**102**). Recorded within **Representative Section 3.** Depth - 0.28m.

203 Natural horizon. Same as (**103**). Recorded within **Representative Section 3.** Depth - >0.28m.

Trench 3

301 Topsoil horizon. Same as (**101**) and (**201**). Recorded within **Representative Section 4.** Depth - 0.50m.

302 Undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon. Same as (**102**) and (**202**). Recorded within **Representative Section 4.** Depth - 0.28m.

303 Natural horizon. Same as (**103**) and (**20**3). Recorded within **Representative Section 4.** Depth - >0.27m.

304 Cut of the modern drainage dyke. Not recorded in detail within this trench.

305 Fill of the modern drainage dyke [**304**]. Not recorded in detail within this trench.

306 Cut of a linear ditch. Very shallow and a heavily truncated profile. Negligible breaks of slope at top, slightly irregular and rounded sides, rounded breaks of slope at base with rounded base. Profile recorded within **Section 5**. Cut into (**103**). Length - >3.30m, width - 1.34m, depth - 0.22m.

307 Fill of the linear ditch cut [**306**]. Soft, light grey brown sandy silt with no inclusions. Below (**302**). Recorded within **Section 5**. Depth - 0.22m.

Trench 4

401 Topsoil horizon. Same as (**101**), (**201**) and (**301**). Recorded within **Representative Section 8.** Depth - 0.45m.

402 Undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon. Same as (**102**), (**202**) and (**302**). Above (**405**) and (**410**). Recorded within **Representative Section 8.** Depth - 0.24m.

403 Natural horizon. Same as (**103**), (**203**) and (**303**). Recorded within **Representative Section 8.** Depth - >0.28m.

404 Cut of a medieval former livestock pond. Isolated landscape feature. Moderate breaks of slope at top, moderately sloping and rounded sides, breaks of slope at base and base not reached. Cut into (**403**). Wide and open profile recorded within **Section 6**. Length - 9.35m, width - >1.60m, depth - >0.76m.

405 Lower fill of the pond cut [**404**]. Soft, light orange brown sandy silt with occasional small angular and rounded stones. Below (**406**) and (**407**). Recorded within **Section 6**. Depth - >0.16m.

406 Mid fill of the pond cut [**404**]. Soft, dark grey brown sandy silt with no inclusions. Below (**407**) and above (**405**). Recorded within **Section 6**. Depth - 0.24m.

407 Upper fill of the pond cut [**404**]. Mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional small angular and rounded stones. Below (**402**) and above (**405**) and (**406**). Recorded within **Section 6**. Depth - 0.40m.

408 Cut of a linear ditch. Moderate breaks of slope at top, rounded and convex sides, breaks of slope at base and base not reached. Cut into [**403**]. Profile recorded within **Section 7**. Length - >1.60m, width - 4.55m, depth - >0.77m.

409 Lower fill of the linear ditch cut [**408**]. Soft, mid orange brown sandy silt with no inclusions. Below (**410**). Recorded within **Section 7**. Depth - >0.31m.

410 Upper fill of the linear ditch cut [**408**]. Soft, light mid orange brown sandy silt with no inclusions. Above (**40**9) and below (**402**). Recorded within **Section 7**. Depth - 0.41m.

Trench 5

501 Topsoil horizon. Same as (**101**), (**201**), (**301**) and (**401**). Recorded within **Representative Section 9.** Depth - 0.46m.

502 Undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon. Same as (**102**), (**202**), (**302**) and (**402**). Above (**505**) and (**508**). Recorded within **Representative Section 9.** Depth - 0.31m.

503 Natural horizon. Same as (**103**), (**203**), (**303**) and (**403**). Recorded within **Representative Section 9.** Depth - >0.19m.

504 Cut of a linear ditch. Moderate break of slopes at top, moderately sloping and rounded sides, rounded breaks of slope at base and rounded base. Cut into (**503**). Profile recorded within **Section 11**. Length >1.60m, width - 1.59m, depth - 0.46m.

505 Fill of the linear ditch cut [**504**]. Soft, mid orange brown sandy silt with no inclusions. Below (**502**). Recorded within **Section 11.** Depth - 0.46m.

506 Context not used.

507 Cut of a circular shaped linear drip gully. Moderate breaks of slope at top, rounded convex sides with rounded breaks of slope at base and rounded and slightly flattish base. Cut into (**503**). Profile recorded within **Section 10.** Length - >5.20m, width - 0.79m, depth - 0.26m.

508 Fill of the gully cut [**506**]. Soft, mid orange brown sandy silt with no inclusions. Below (**502**). Recorded within **Section 10.** Depth - 0.26m.

Trench 6

601 Topsoil horizon. Same as **101**), (**201**), (**301**), (**401**) and (**501**). Recorded within **Representative Section 12.** Depth - 0.49m.

602 Undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon. Same as (**102**), (**202**), (**302**), (**402**) and (**502**). Recorded within **Representative Section 12.** Depth - 0.30m.

603 Natural horizon. Same as (**103**), (**203**), (**303**), (**403**) and (**503**). Recorded within **Representative Section 12.** Depth - >0.18m.

Trench 7

701 Topsoil horizon. Same as (**101**), (**201**), (**301**), (**401**), (**501**) and (**601**). Recorded within **Representative Section 13.** Depth - 0.54m.

702 Undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon. Same as (**102**), (**202**), (**302**), (**402**), (**502**) and (**602**). Recorded within **Representative Section 13.** Depth - 0.24m.

703 Natural horizon. Same as (**103**), (**203**), (**303**), (**403**), (**503**) and (**603**). Recorded within **Representative Section 13.** Depth - >0.19m.

Trench 8

801 Topsoil horizon. Same as (**101**), (**201**), (**301**), (**401**), (**501**), (**601**) and (**701**). Recorded within **Representative Section 14.** Depth - 0.39m.

802 Undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon. Same as (**102**), (**202**), (**302**), (**402**), (**502**), (**602**) and (**702**). Recorded within **Representative Section 14.** Depth - 0.31m.

803 Natural horizon. Same as (**103**), (**203**), (**303**), (**403**), (**503**), (**603**) and (**703**). Recorded within **Representative Section 14.** Depth - >0.30m.

804 Cut of a north west-south east aligned linear ditch. Moderate breaks of slope at top, rounded and convex sides, rounded breaks of slope at base and rounded base. Profile recorded within **Section 15**. Length - >1.60m, width - 4.0m, depth - 0.68m.

805 Fill of the linear ditch cut [**804**]. Soft, mid orange brown sandy silt with no inclusions. Recorded within **Section 15.** Depth - 0.68m.

Trench 9

901 Topsoil horizon. Same as (**101**), (**201**), (**301**), (**401**), (**501**), (**601**), (**701**) and (**801**). Recorded within **Representative Section 16.** Depth - 0.28m.

902 Undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon. Same as (**102**), (**202**), (**302**), (**402**), (**502**), (**602**), (**702**) and (**802**). Recorded within **Representative Section 16.** Depth - 0.44m.

903 Natural horizon. Same as (**103**), (**203**), (**303**), (**403**), (**503**), (**603**), (**703**) and (**803**). Recorded within **Representative Section 16.** Depth - >0.24m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Forty-seven context records
Plans of Trenches 1-9 at a scale of 1:100 on one sheet of drawing film
Eight section drawings at scales of 1:50 and 1:20 on one sheet of drawing film
Eight section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on one sheet of drawing film
One context register
One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

38 Finningley Road
Lincoln
LN6 0UP

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2021.154** and the site code **MRQU21**

Appendix 4: The Finds by Jane Young

ceramic report for crossroads nurseries, main road, quadring lincolnshire (mrqu 21)

Jane Young

Introduction

A single sherd of post-Roman pottery and three pieces of fired clay were presented for examination. The material was examined under a x20 binocular microscope, and then recorded using the fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit and other nationally agreed codenames. The material was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database (Appendices 1 and 2). The material has been recorded at archive level by ware and fabric type in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001) and the joint PCRG, SGRP and MPRG guidelines (2016)

Condition

The pottery is in a slightly abraded and stable condition whereas the fired clay is much abraded and in an unstable friable condition.

The range and variety of materials

The recovered ceramic material came from the fills of two cut features. Ditch 504 (fill 505) produced a small (1 gram) sherd of Late Saxon pottery and a small fragment of fired clay. The sherd is from a small Wheel-thrown Late Saxon shell and Quartz-tempered jar (WLSSQ) of late 9th to early 11th century date. The presence of an external soot deposit suggests that the vessel was used over an open fire. The small lump of very abraded fired clay is in a fine oxidised fabric and is completely featureless. The two pieces of very abraded fired clay found in fill 508 of ditch 507 are in fine oxidised silty fabrics. Neither the flake nor the lump display any features.

Discussion

The recovered ceramic material comprises a single sherd of late Saxon pottery and three pieces of fired clay that are not diagnostic of any date or function.

The fired clay fragments have been discarded but the pottery sherd should be retained in a museum for future study of late Saxon pottery in the local area.

References

PCRG, SGRP, MPRG, 2016 A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology. Published by the Medieval Pottery Research Group on behalf of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, the Study Group for Roman Pottery and the Medieval Pottery Research Group

Slowikowski, A.M., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics*. Occasional paper **2**. London: Medieval Pottery Research Group.

Young, J, Vince, A and Nailor, V, 2005. *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies **7**, Oxbow, Oxford

site code	context	cname	full name	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
mrqu 21	505	WLSSQ	Wheelthrown Late Saxon Shell & Quartz-tempered (Lincoln Type)	small jar	1	1	1	BS	leached surfaces;soot	late 9th to early 11th

MRQU21 Pottery Archive

site code	context	fabric	frags	weight	action	description
mrqu 21	505	fine oxidised calcareous	1	2	discarded	very abraded formless lump
mrqu 21	508	fine oxidised silty	1	1	discarded	very abraded formless flake
mrqu 21	508	fine oxidised silty	1	1	discarded	very abraded formless lump

MRQU21 Fired Clay Archive

Appendix 5: Photographic Register

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. ☐ ☐ ☑

Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Sheet	N/A	N/A		
1	View of the modern dyke cut [104] with fill [105]	NW		AT 18/10/21	MRQU21
2	Trench 1	NE		AT 18/10/21	MRQU21
3	" "	"		" "	"
4	" "	SW		" "	"
5	" "	"		" "	"
6	Trench 1, Representative Section 1	NW		" 19/10/21	"
7	Trench 2	S		AT 18/10/21	MRQU21
8	" "	N		" "	"
9	Trench 2, Representative Section 3	W		" 19/10/21	"
10	Trench 3	SE		AT 18/10/21	MRQU21
11	" "	NE		" "	"
12	Trench 3 Representative Section 4	"		" 19/10/21	"
13	Trench 3, Section 5 of the linear ditch cut [3067] with fill [307]	NE		AT 19/10/21	MRQU21
14	Trench 3, Section 5 of the linear ditch cut [3067] with fill [307]	NE		AT 19/10/21	MRQU21
15	Trench 4	S		AT 18/10/21	MRQU21
16	" "	"		" "	"
17	" "	N		" "	"

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. ☐ ☐ ☑

Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
18	Trench 4	N		NA 18/10/21	MRQU21
19	Trench 4, Section 6 & the pond cut [404] with fills (405), (406) & (407)	SE		" 19/10/21	"
20	Trench 4, Section 6 & the pond cut [404] with fills (405), (406) & (407)	SE		NA 19/10/21	MRQU21
21	Trench 4, Section 6 of the pond cut [404] with fills (405), (406) & (407)	NE		NA 19/10/21	MRQU21
22	Trench 4, Section 6 of the pond cut [404] with fills (405), (406) & (407)	NE		NA 19/10/21	MRQU21
23	Trench 4, Section 7 of the linear ditch cut [408] with fills (409) & (410)	E		NA 19/10/21	MRQU21
24	Trench 4 Section 7 of the linear ditch cut [408] with fills (409) &	E		NA 19/10/21	MRQU21

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W ☐ Col. ☐ Digi. ☐

Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	(410)				
25	Trench 4,	E		AA 14/10/21	MRQU21
	Representative				
	Section 8				
26	Trench 5	NW		AA 14/10/21	MRQU21
27	" "	"		" "	"
28	" "	SE		" "	"
29	" "	"		" "	"
30	Trench 5	SW		" 14/10/21	"
	Representative				
	Section 9				
31	Trench 5,	SW		AA 14/10/21	MRQU21
	Section 11 &				
	the ditch cut				
	[504] with fill				
	(505)				
32	Trench 5,	SW		AA 14/10/21	MRQU21
	Section 10 &				
	the gully cut				
	[507] with fill				
	(504)				
33	Trench 5,	NW		AA 14/10/21	MRQU21
	Section 10 &				
	the gully cut				
	[507] with fill				
	(505)				
34	Trench 6	NE		AA 14/10/21	MRQU21
35	" "	"		" "	"
36	" "	SW		" "	"
37	" "	"		" "	"
38	Trench 6	SE		" "	"
	Representative				
	Section 12				
39	Trench 7	SW		AA 14/10/21	MRQU21

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. ☐ ☐ ☑

Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Sheet	N/A	N/A		
40	Trench 7	SW		AA 14/10/21	MRQU21
41	" "	NE		" "	"
42	" "	"		" "	"
43	Trench 7,	W		" "	"
	Representative				
	Section 13				
44	Trench 6	NE		AA 14/10/21	MRQU21
45	" "	"		" "	"
46	" "	SW		" "	"
47	" "	"		" "	"
48	Trench 6,	NW		" "	"
	Representative				
	Section 14				
49	Trench 6,	NW		AA 14/10/21	MRQU21
	Section 17 of				
	the linear ditch				
	cut [804] with				
	Fill (805)				
50	Trench 6,	NW		AA 14/10/21	MRQU21
	Section 17 of				
	the linear ditch				
	cut [804] with				
	Fill (805)				
51	Trench 9	W		AA 14/10/21	MRQU21
52	" "	"		" "	"
53	" "	E		" "	"
54	" "	"		" "	"
55	Trench 9,	W		" "	"
	Representative				
	Section 16				

Appendix 6: OASIS Summary Sheet

Summary for nevilleh1-503355

OASIS ID (UID)	nevilleh1-503355
Project Name	Archaeological Evaluation at The Crossroads Nurseries, Main Road, Quadring, Lincolnshire
Activity type	Archaeological Intervention
Project Identifier(s)	Crossroads Nurseries, Main Road, Quadring, Lincolnshire
Planning Id	H15-1207-18
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Between application and determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Neville Hall
Project Dates	18-Oct-2021 - 20-Oct-2021
Location	Quadring, South Holland, Lincolnshire, England NGR : TF 22425 33154 LL : 52.8819269, -0.1821473 12 Fig : 522425,333154
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Lincolnshire District : South Holland Parish : Quadring
Project Methodology	Nine trenches were excavated prior to development. The main findings comprises a late Saxon field system, a medieval livestock pond and a late Iron Age/early Roman drip gully. The finds consisted of one sherd of late Saxon pottery and three fragments of undiagnostic fired clay.
Project Results	This Phase 2 pre-determination archaeological evaluation identified elements of a late Saxon field system, a medieval livestock pond and a late Iron Age/early Roman drip gully.
Keywords	Drainage Ditch - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
HER	Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Documentary Archive - to be deposited with The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire

Appendix 7: Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

Specification for a Phase 2 Pre-Determination Archaeological Evaluation at the Crossroads Nurseries, Main Road, Quadring, Lincolnshire.

Prepared for Mr. Henry Bingham

National Grid Reference: TF 2240 3327
Site Code: MRQU21
Accession No: LCNCC: 2021.154
Planning References: H15-1207-18 & H15-0942-20

Prepared by Neville Hall, Freelance Field Archaeologist & Consultant

August 2021

S Non-technical summary

S1 *This document comprises a specification or a written scheme of investigation for a Phase 2 pre-determination archaeological field evaluation of land at the Crossroads Nurseries, Main Road, Quadring, Lincolnshire.*

S2 *The proposed Phase 2 development site lies in an area of high archaeological potential. This Phase 2 development site lies in an area between the present settlement to the south and the core of the medieval settlement of Quadring centred around the detached medieval parish church to the north. Finds of Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery have also been made in the vicinity. The specific objectives of the archaeological evaluation will therefore be to record any archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds associated with this potential multi-period settlement activity.*

S3 *On the completion of the evaluation, 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. Introduction

1.1 This document comprises a specification or a written scheme of investigation for a Phase 2 pre-determination archaeological field evaluation of land at the Crossroads Nurseries, Main Road, Quadring, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 2240 3327.

2. Site location [Figures 1 and 2]

2.1 The proposed Phase 2 development site currently comprises an enclosed field to the rear and north of an existing commercial nursery with modern glasshouses and associated offices. This is in turn is situated off the north-eastern frontage of the Main Road and within the historic core of the village of Quadring. The modern settlement of Quadring is located within the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of South Holland, County of Lincolnshire.

3. Planning background

3.1 An application for planning consent for the proposed construction of new residential dwellings with associated access and landscaping (Phase 2) at the Crossroads Nurseries, Main Road, Quadring, Lincolnshire (Planning reference: H15-0942-20) has been submitted to South Holland District Council (the Local Planning Authority) [**Figure 3**].

3.2 However, as this proposed Phase 2 development may be situated within an area of high archaeological potential, a requirement has been made by the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the Local Planning Authority) for sufficient supporting information to be made available by the applicant in order to inform and determine the granting of planning consent for this proposed development. This requirement will comprise a programme of pre-planning determination archaeological site assessment of the archaeological potential of the proposal site through trial trenching.

4. Soils and Topography

4.1 Topographically, the Phase 2 development site is situated within a slightly elevated area which is above that of the flat and low-lying area of the Lincolnshire Fens at a height of approximately 4m AOD. The development site is located on deep stoneless fine and coarse silty soils of the Tanvats Series, which have developed on deposits of marine

alluvium. The underlying solid geology comprise Oxford Clays and Kellaway Beds of the Upper Jurassic.

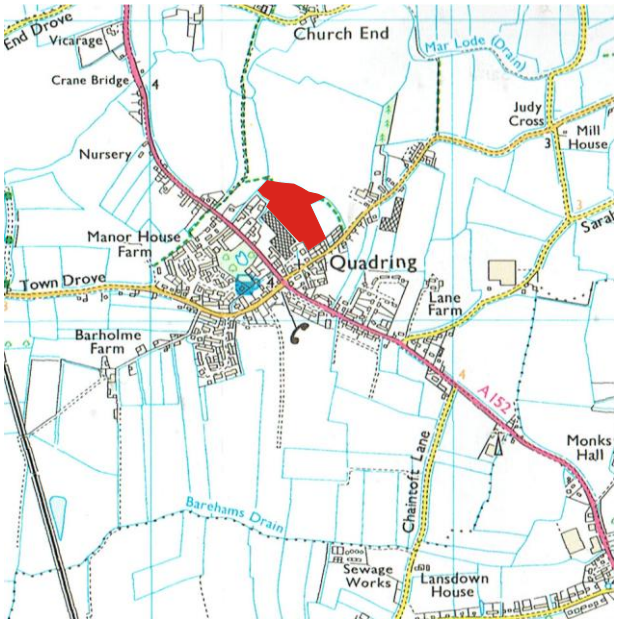


Figure 1: Site location at scale of 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence no. 100048723)

5. Historical and Archaeological Background

5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the online National Library of Scotland 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.

5.2 The earliest documentary reference to the settlement of Quadring or *Quedhaveringe* or *Quadheueringe* in the Hundred of Donington is found in the Domesday Survey of AD1086. The place name itself appears to have had late Anglo-Saxon origins and is derived from the Old English *Haeferingas* or 'the people or followers of Haefer'. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Quedhaveringa* (AD1167); *Quedhavering* (AD1200) and as *Quadhaueringe* (AD1170). At the Domesday Survey, lands in Quadring were held by the Bishop of Lincoln and also by Count Alan. There are also references in one of the Domesday Survey entries to two salt houses. The settlement of Quadring appears to have shifted focus from the area around the church at Church End to the north to the present location to the south at some time in the late medieval to early post-medieval periods.

5.3 Later medieval documentary references variously detail the medieval settlement of Gosberton as *Goseberdechirche* (AD1177) and as *Gosebirchirche* (*c*.AD1180).

5.4 The site of a post-medieval dovecote at Manor House Farm is featured on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 (HER 23051). It is not however shown on the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1977, probably having been demolished by this time.

5.5 No. 14, Town Drove is a Grade II listed cottage of late 18th century date, which has 19th century alterations (HER 25313).

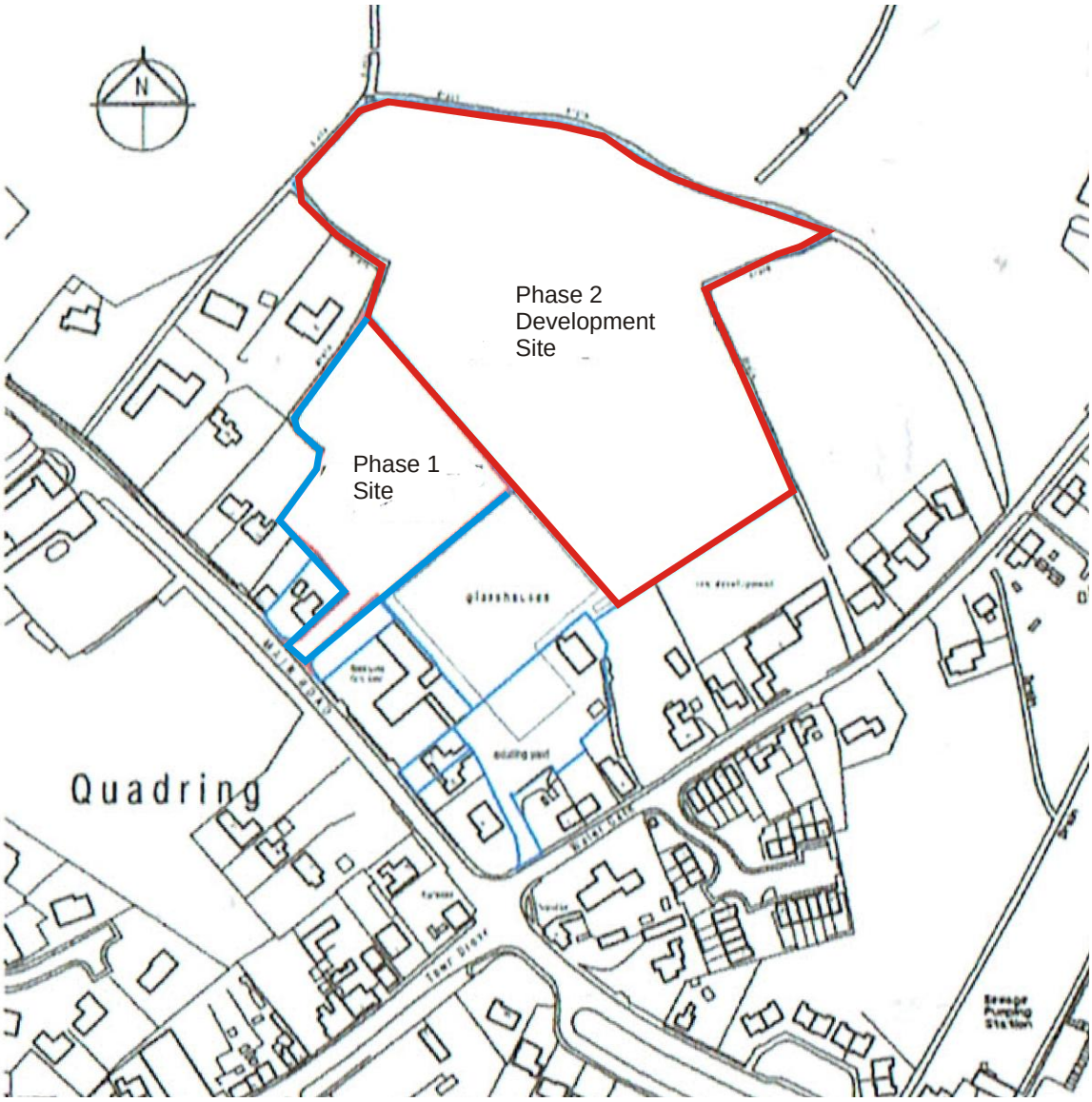


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

5.6 A former Baptist Chapel is situated at 6, Water Gate (HER 25658). This is shown on the 1931 Edition O.S. map and is still marked as a 'chapel' on the 1:10,000 scale O.S. map of 1977. The former chapel building survives and has been converted to a residential dwelling. The building is marked as an 'Ebenezer Chapel on the 1888 O.S. map. A stone plaque on the building is inscribed 'Ebenezer Baptist Chapel, 1869'.

5.7 A Primitive Methodist Chapel on Town Road was constructed in 1840 and was closed in 1968 (HER 25760). The site has been rebuilt upon.

5.8 Manor House Farm at Quadring is an extant 19th century farmstead (HER 25956). This was arranged around a regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead was located within a church or manor farm group.



Figure 3: Block plan showing the indicative proposed layout of the Phase 2 development site at a scale of 1:500, (extract from Architects plan)

5.9 An unnamed farmstead at Quadring is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 25954). This was arranged around a regular courtyard of an 'L'-plan with further detached buildings on the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a significant loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead was within a village location.

5.10 There has been one previous archaeological investigation within the HER search area. An archaeological watching brief which took place on land adjacent to 6, Town Drove in 2020 on the groundworks for a new detached bungalow and garage did not identify any archaeological activity or finds (HER ELI13388).

5.11 in 2020, a Phase 1 pre-determination archaeological field evaluation took place to the south of the Phase 2 development site and within the area of the proposed Phase 1 development site. This identified a possible post-medieval buried soil or ploughsoil horizon, several 19th century land drains along with a modern drainage dyke. No significant archaeological activity was found here and there were no finds.

5.11 Copies of published Ordnance Survey maps were obtained from the online National Library of Scotland. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1888. This map shows the bulk of the site, comprising the northern and central portions within their current boundaries. The south-eastern portion of the site is occupied by the northern ends of three north west-south east orientated linear enclosures.

5.13 This same layout to the area of this Phase 2 development site is repeated on the subsequent Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1904.

5.14 This same site layout is repeated on the subsequent 1931 Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map and on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956.

5.15 The extract form the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1973 the enclosures to the south-east having gone by this time with the site attaining its current ;layout.

5.16 **Figure 2** features the current layout of this Phase 2 development site.

6. Aims and objectives of the project

6.1 The general aim of the Phase 2 archaeological evaluation of this site will be to ensure that sufficient information is generated from the results of this work, which will enable the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, (on behalf of South Holland District Council), to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resource (if any) on the site in the event that further archaeological work may be required, either pre- or post determination.

6.2 The objectives of the project will be to:

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

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

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

To gain information about heritage assets identified within the area of the proposed development site.

To mitigate potential threats.

To inform proposals for further archaeological investigations, if necessary.

To interpret the archaeology of the site within its local, regional and national context.

6.3 The proposed Phase 2 development site lies in an area of high archaeological potential. This Phase 2 development site lies in an area between the present settlement to the south and the core of the medieval settlement of Quadring centred around the detached medieval parish church to the north. Finds of Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery have also been made in the vicinity. The specific objectives of the archaeological evaluation will therefore be to record any archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds associated with this potential multi-period settlement activity within the context of local and regional archaeological research frameworks in terms of Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement activity as detailed in *The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (2006).

7. Methodology [Figure 4]

7.1 Prior to the commencement of the archaeological evaluation, the proposed layout of the trial trenching shall be submitted to and agreed with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the Local Planning Authority) to ensure that this proposed scheme of archaeological works fulfils their requirements.

7.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of nine trenches; each measuring 30.0m in length by 1.60m in width. These proposed layout of these trenches have been agreed in consultation with the applicant and are based on current site conditions. The trenches will be excavated to a maximum safe working depth of up to 1.20m.

7.3 All work will be carried out according to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIFA) standards.

7.4 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the investigation including the *Health and Safety at Work Act* (1974). Due consideration shall be given to keeping the assessment site secure at all times particularly if the field assessment is to continue overnight into a second day.

7.5 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.

7.6 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation 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 Finds Liaison Officer will also be contacted in the first instance for advice.

7.7 The excavation of the archaeological features and/or deposits exposed will be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. The investigation will also determine, as far as is reasonably practicable, the level of the natural and undisturbed subsoil deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

7.8 The removal of the topsoil and/or of any other overburden will be undertaken by a tracked 360° mechanical excavator of sufficient power using a toothless ditching bucket. This will be carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Following the removal of topsoil and/or other overburden, the nature of the exposed and underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation. The trenches will then be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of any archaeological features and/or deposits exposed.

7.9 The spoil generated during the investigations will be mounded at a minimum distance of 1.0m from the edges of each trench with the topsoil being retained separately from other excavated material for subsequent backfilling.

7.11 Archaeological excavation may sometimes require the use of manual work by mattock and shovel, or by the occasional further use of a mechanical excavator. This will only be employed to remove homogenous and/or non archaeological layers.

7.12 The hand excavation of any exposed archaeological features and/or deposits will be undertaken to determine their date, form and function etc. This work will consist of the half sectioning of discrete individual archaeological features, the hand excavation of at least 10% by length of discrete linear features and the sectioning of discrete individual archaeological layers as required. Should archaeological features be located, which are deemed to be worthy of preservation *in situ*, then hand excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum necessary to interpret the form, function, date etc. of the features.

7.13 All archaeological features and/or deposits will be recorded on *pro-forma* context recording sheets.

7.14 All archaeological features and/or deposits and the trial trenches themselves will be drawn at a scale of 1:20, and sections (including representative sections of deposit sequences within each trench) at a scale of 1:10.

7.15 Throughout the investigations, a digital photographic record will be maintained, 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.

7.16 All archaeological features and/or deposits, as well as sections will be levelled in, in relation to a Temporary Site Benchmark (TBM), which will be turn be surveyed in from a nearby Ordnance Survey benchmark. The site grid will be tied into the National Grid.

7.17 The precise location of each trial trench will be set out by the applicant prior to arrival on site.

7.18 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and will only be 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 Department for Constitutional Affairs 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.

7.19 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled according to the individual context from which they were recovered for later washing and 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.



Figure 4: Plan showing the proposed layout of the archaeological trial trenches at a scale of 1:500, (extract from Architects plan)

7.20 All finds shall be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation *First Aid for Finds* (1998).

7.21 Environmental sampling will be undertaken (where appropriate) of the fills of relevant archaeological features and/or significant archaeological deposits. Sample sizes of not less than 40 litres will be taken from each fill/deposit or a 100% sample from smaller features.

7.22 If appropriate, during the investigation, specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist, who will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of this specialist assessment will be incorporated into the final evaluation report. A site visit by the nominated environmental specialist (Val Fryer) may be required. Where appropriate, further advice may be sought from the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor.

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

8. Post-fieldwork methodology

8.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological evaluation will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive, whose integrity shall be maintained. A stratigraphical matrix of the archaeological features and/or deposits present on the site will be compiled.

8.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the individual context from which there were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive. An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information. 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.

8.3 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site (if appropriate).

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

9. Monitoring arrangements

9.1 Provision will be made for 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.

9.2 A minimum notice period of fourteen days will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team of the start date of works on the site.

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

9.4 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.

9.5 Should the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment team require any additional investigation which is beyond the scope of this document, then the cost and

duration of these supplementary works will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

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

9.7 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 investigations.

10. Archive preparation and deposition

10.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological evaluation including all written records, drawings, photographic images and the project report will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*.

10.2 The archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln.

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

10.4 It is anticipated that the preparation of the project archive for deposition will take one working day.

10.5 It is anticipated that the project archive will be deposited with The Collection, Lincoln by October 2022.

11. Reporting procedures

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

11.2 It is anticipated that the report preparation will take 2-4 working days to compile.

11.3 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 evaluation;

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 evaluation;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the archaeological potential of the assessment site and its environs and a consideration of these 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;

A full bibliography of all published references and other references consulted;

Illustrations including site location plans, plans of the areas which have been investigated including the position of the trial trenches, individual trench plans, plans of all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench representative sections) with levels and horizontal and vertical scales, as appropriate; and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site including pre-site works, working shots and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections, a list of contexts and of any artefacts recovered from them, a summary of archive contents, their location and the date of deposition, a photographic register and any specialist reports on finds from the site and a copy of the approved specification.

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.

12. Publication and dissemination

12.1 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).

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

12.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2021).

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

13. Other factors (including contingency)

13.1 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.

13.2 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.

13.3 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.

14. Variations to the proposed scheme

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

15. Resources

15.1 The fieldwork is expected to take between 2-4 working days, and will be undertaken by Neville Hall and Maria Gale using standard archaeological field techniques.

15.2 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and is expected to take up to two working days. Where available specialist analysis will be carried out by:-

Jane Young	Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
Environmental Solutions Ltd.	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Malin Holst	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

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

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

16. Insurance statement

16.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £200,000 with Towergate Insurance.

17. Copyright

17.1 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.

18. Ownership

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