Specification for Archaeological Monitoring on Land Adjacent to 62, Water Gate, Quadring, Lincolnshire.

Prepared for Mr. Bob Merchant of G. R. Merchant Ltd.

National Grid Reference: TF 2281 3350
Site Code: WGQU17
Accession No: LCNCC: 2017.167
Planning reference: H15-0621-16

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September 2017

S Non-technical summary

S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential development with associated access road on land adjacent to 62, Water Gate, Quadring, Lincolnshire.*

S2 *Sherds of Roman pottery along with further sherds of early-mid Anglo-Saxon pottery have been found in close proximity to this development site by previous fieldwalking surveys in the fields in the locale. It is considered possible that similar such finds and possible associated contemporary settlement activity may be identified on this development site. Thus, the specific objectives of the project are to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with the possible Roman and early-mid Anglo-Saxon archaeological activity on this site.*

S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of foundations and services for the new houses along with ground reduction for the new access road. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*

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

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

1.1 The development site is situated on land off the north-western frontage of Water Gate and to the north-east of the outskirts of the village of Quadring at National Grid Reference TF 2281 3350 and at a height of approximately 3mAOD. The village of Quadring is situated approximately 10km to the north of Spalding and is located within the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire.

1.2 The settlement of Holbeach is located within the flat and low-lying Lincolnshire Fens. The development site is situated 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.

2. Planning background [Figure 3]

2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording which is to be maintained during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential development with associated access on land adjacent to 62, Water Gate, Quadring, Lincolnshire (Planning reference: H15-0621-16).

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the development site.

3.2 Three sherds of Roman pottery have been found in a field to the immediate east of this development site (HER 23334). Five further sherds of Roman pottery have been found in a field to the north of this development site (HER 23335). Four further sherds of Roman pottery have been found in a field to the west of this development site (HER 23336).



Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:12,500.The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

3.3 A single sherd of early-mid Anglo-Saxon pottery was found in a field to the immediate east of this development site (HER 23324). Two further sherds of early-mid Anglo-Saxon pottery were found in a field to the east of this development site HER 23326).

3.4 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 in the late medieval to early post-medieval periods (HER 23954).

3.5 A dense scatter of 14th-16th century medieval pottery was found to the north of the Mar Lode Drain (HER 23277).

3.6 A former Baptist Chapel is located at 6, Water Gate and is featured on the 1931 Edition O.S. map (HER 25658). The former chapel building is still extant 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'.

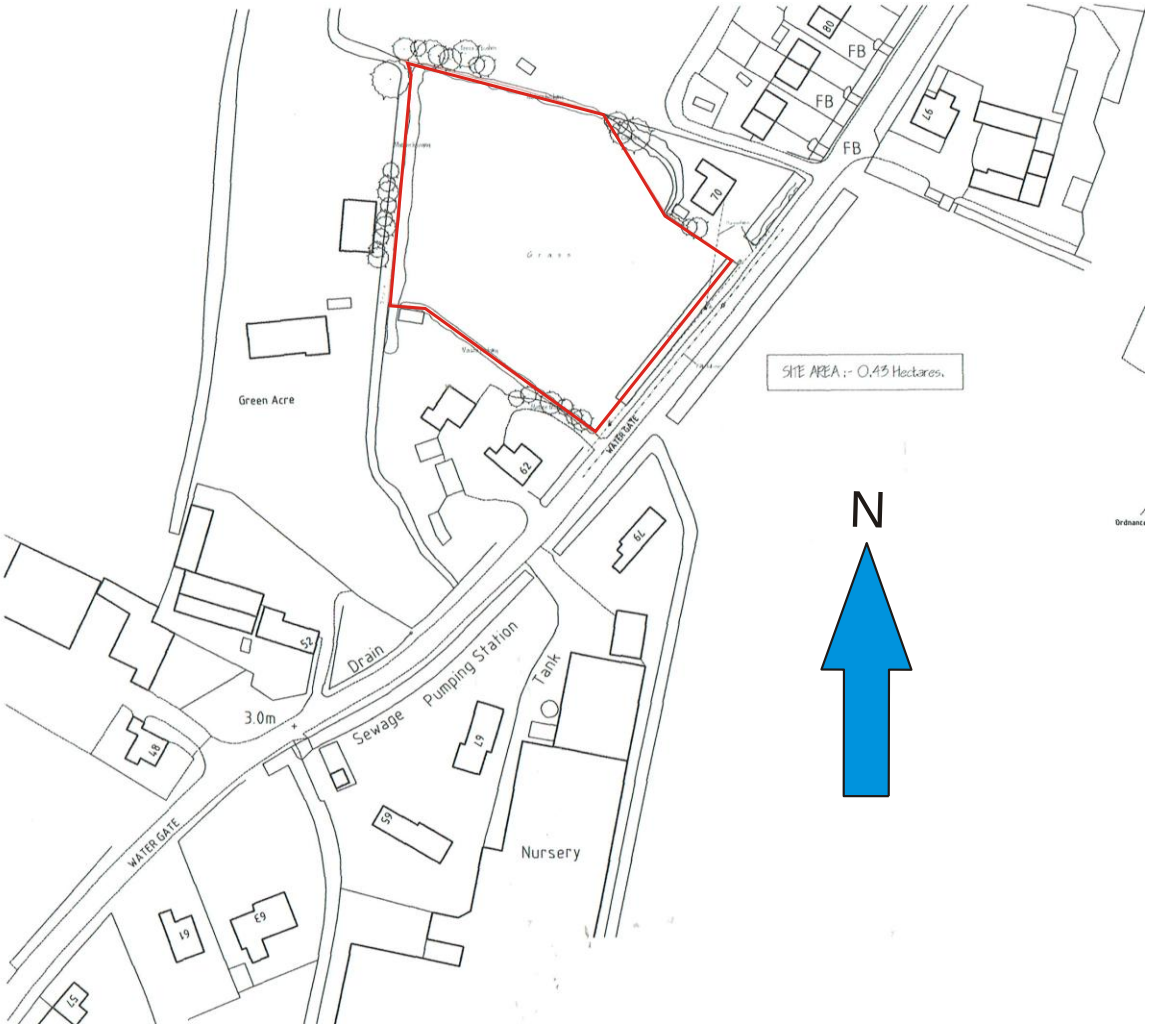


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1500, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

3.7 Green Acre, Quadring is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 25958). This is in a dispersed clustered plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead is in an isolated location.

3.8 An unnamed farmstead at Quadring to the east of the development site is partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 25959). This is arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'U'-plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead is in an isolated location.

3.9 One previous archaeological investigation has taken place in the vicinity of this development site. An archaeological watching brief took place in 2001 during the groundworks for two new residential swellings at Nos. 99-101 Watergate to the immediate north-east of this development site (HER ELI4243; Site code: QWG01). This did not identify any archaeological activity or finds here. The finds consisted of post-medieval and modern artefacts along with a single sherd of unstratified medieval pottery.

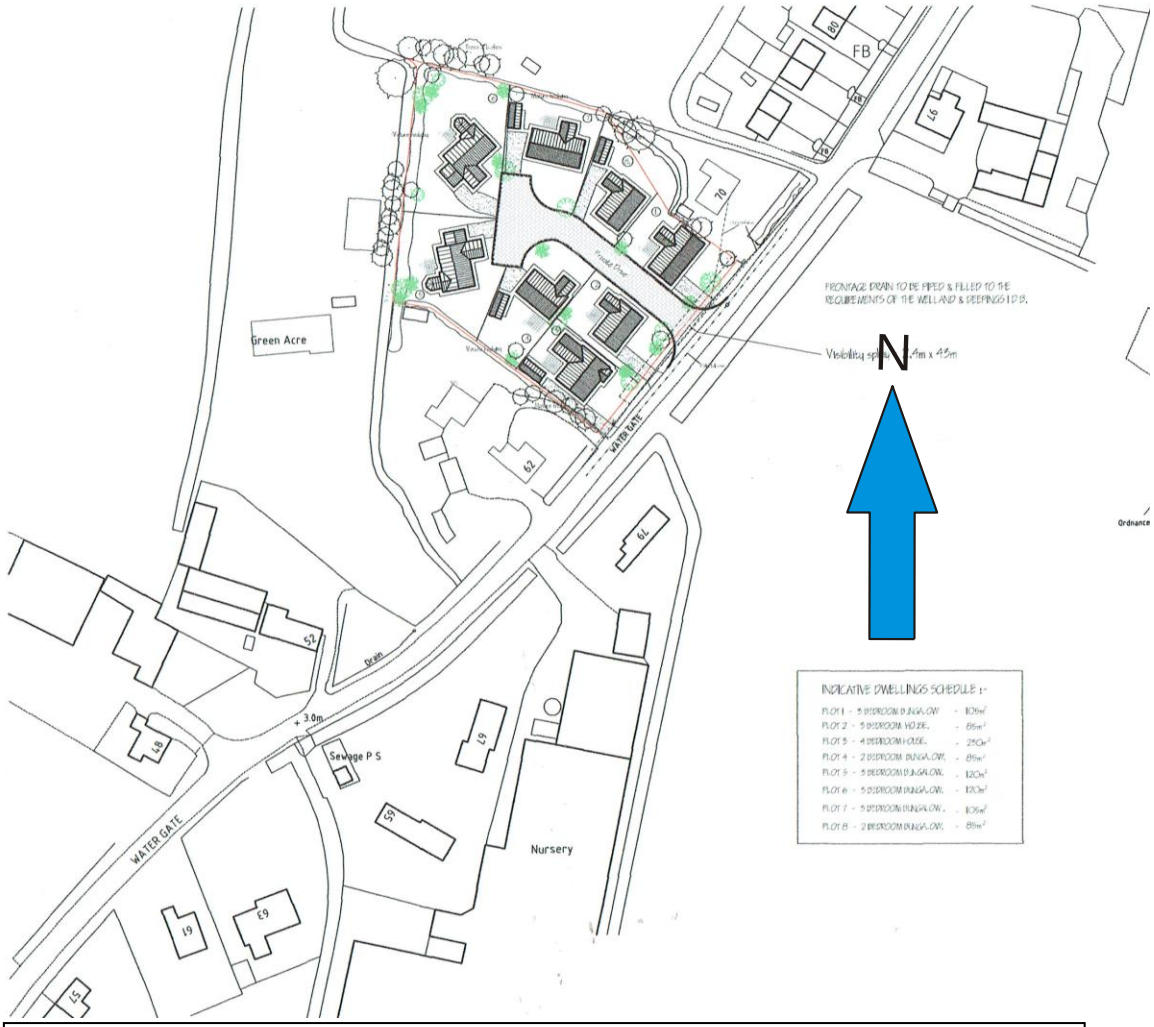


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development at an original scale of 1:500, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

3.10 A map regression exercise was undertaken using published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps from the Lincolnshire Archives and the local studies collections of Lincoln Central Library. The extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) 25 inch to one mile scale map of 1888 shows the area of the development site within a single enclosure that fronts onto the north-western side of Water Gate. A drain forms the western site boundary. A pair of houses and a farmstead are situated to the immediate south.

3.11 The extract from the Second Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) 25 inch to one mile scale map of 1904 shows the same layout to the area of the development site. This layout is repeated on the subsequent Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1950 and on the 1:10,560 sale O.S. map of 1956. The extract from the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1973 shows the present residential dwelling in the north-eastern corner of the enclosure. The western portion of the development was occupied by two modern linear glasshouses; the same layout of which is repeated in the 1:10,000 scale O.S. map of 1977.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

4.1 The aims of the project are the continual archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of foundations and services for the new residential dwellings along with ground reduction for the new access road.

4.2 The objectives of the project are:

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

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

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

4.3 Sherds of Roman pottery along with further sherds of early-mid Anglo-Saxon pottery have been found in close proximity to this development site by previous fieldwalking surveys in the fields in the locale. It is considered possible that similar such finds and possible associated contemporary settlement activity may be identified on this development site. Thus, the specific objectives of the project are to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with the possible Roman and early-mid Anglo-Saxon archaeological activity on this site.

5. Methodology

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

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

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

5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Monitoring arrangements

7.1 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.

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

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

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

7.5 Arrangements will be made for the 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.

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

8. Archive preparation and deposition

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

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

8.3 The archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by April 2018.

9. Reporting procedures

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

9.2 The report will consist of:

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

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

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

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

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

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the monitoring;

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

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

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

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

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

10. Publication and dissemination

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

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

10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2017).

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

11. Other factors (including contingency)

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

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

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

12. Variations to the proposed scheme

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

13. Resources

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

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

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

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

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

14. Insurance statement

14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £250,000 with Towergate Insurance.

15. Copyright

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

16. Ownership

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