

**NEVILLE HALL MIFA
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
ON LAND ADJACENT TO
AT 27, QUADRING ROAD,
DONINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: TF 2137 3554

Site Code: QRDO14

Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.198

Planning Reference: H04-0912-12

PREPARED FOR MR. IAN LADDS

By

Neville Hall MIFA

January 2015

List of Contents:

- Summary
- 1. Introduction
- 2. Site Location and Description
- 3. Planning Background
- 4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring
- 5. Archaeological and Historical Background
- 6. Methodology
- 7. Results
 - 7.1 House Plot 1
 - 7.2 House Plot 2
- 8. Discussion and Conclusions
- 9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating
- 10. Acknowledgements
- 11. Bibliography

List of Figures:

- Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000.
- Figure 2:** Plan showing the location of the proposed development site at a scale of 1:1,250, (extract from Architects plan).
- Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at a scale of 1:250, (extract from Architects plan).
- Figure 4:** Plan of the Monitored Groundworks of **House Plot 1** at a scale of 1:100 and **Representative Sections 1-5** at a scale of 1:20.
- Figure 5:** Plan of the Monitored Groundworks of **House Plot 2** at a scale of 1:100 and **Representative Sections 6-8** at a scale of 1:20.

Appendices:

- Appendix 1:** Plates
- Appendix 2:** List of Contexts
- Appendix 3:** The Archive
- Appendix 4:** Photographic Register

Appendix 5: OASIS Summary Sheet

Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

Summary

The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of two new detached residential dwellings on land adjacent to 27, Quadring Road, Donington, Lincolnshire was carried out by Neville Hall MIFA on the 13th and the 24th-25th of November 2014.

*The groundworks pertaining to this development comprising initial phases of the mechanical ground reduction of two areas which were larger than the two build footprints, followed by the mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches for **House Plots 1 and 2** were all undertaken under archaeological supervision and were the subject of continual monitoring and recording.*

Over most of the monitored areas, the archaeological monitoring identified a consistent deposit sequence which consisted of a modern imported topsoil/landscaping deposit, a modern made ground deposit, which was the product of the demolition and site clearance of former buildings on this site, an undated buried ploughsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon. This deposit sequence was recorded within seven representative sections.

*The line of a north-south orientated drainage dyke of post-medieval to early modern date was identified along the eastern edge of the new build area of **House Plot 1**. This had at first been allowed to gradually silt up and was then infilled in the 20th century prior to the construction of a former building on the site. This deposit sequence was recorded within one further representative section.*

This archaeological monitoring did not identify any archaeological activity on this site and there were no finds. No archaeological activity or finds associated with nearby known Roman occupation or with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Donington was identified.

In the light of these findings and following consultations between the author and Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was decided that the archaeological monitoring of the remaining groundworks (which were to comprise the excavation of two service trenches within each new build area to connect to existing services and a single garage to the rear) would no longer be required

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Mr. Ian Ladds to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of two new detached residential dwellings on land adjacent to 27, Quadring Road, Donington, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TF 2137 3554. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 13th and on the 24th-25th of November 2014.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of various archaeological conditions, which were attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority and acting on the advice of Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in her capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the District Council. 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, 2010), *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (IFA, 2008).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the client, Ms Louise Jennings, 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 development site is situated on the south-western frontage of the Quadring Road and within the historic core of the modern settlement of Donington at National Grid Reference TF 2137 3554 and at a height of approximately 4mAOD. The village of Donington is situated approximately 13km to the north of Spalding and 15km to the south-west of Boston, within the modern civil parish of the same name and in the administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire [Figures 1 and 2].
- 2.2 The development site is located in a flat and low-lying area within the south Lincolnshire Fens. The development site is situated on deep stoneless calcareous fine and coarse silty soils of the Agney Series. These soils overlie deposits of marine alluvium, which in turn overlie Oxford Clays and Kellaway Beds of the Upper Jurassic [Soil Survey 1983; BGS, 1992].

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application for the proposed erection of two new detached residential dwellings on land adjacent to 27, Quadring Road, Donington, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: H04-0912-12) has been submitted to and granted consent by South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority [Figure 3]. However, as the proposed development was situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 17-19) were attached to this consent.
- 3.2 Following the receipt of an Archaeological Brief for this planning consent by Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was established that the requirement for the fulfilment of these conditions would be the archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks during the construction stage of development at the site.

- 3.3 A specification or a written scheme of works for the archaeological monitoring and recording was submitted to and approved by Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) prior to the commencement of the on-site works as required by Condition 17 of this planning consent.



Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.4 Following the approval of this specification by Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA), a notification period of fourteen days of the start of the groundworks programme was given to same. as required by Condition 18 of this planning consent.
- 3.5 This report documents the results of this programme of site archaeological monitoring and recording and will be submitted in due course to Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 19 of this planning consent.

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring

- 4.1 The aims of the project were the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised the mechanical excavation of foundations and services for the two new detached residential dwellings.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project were:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

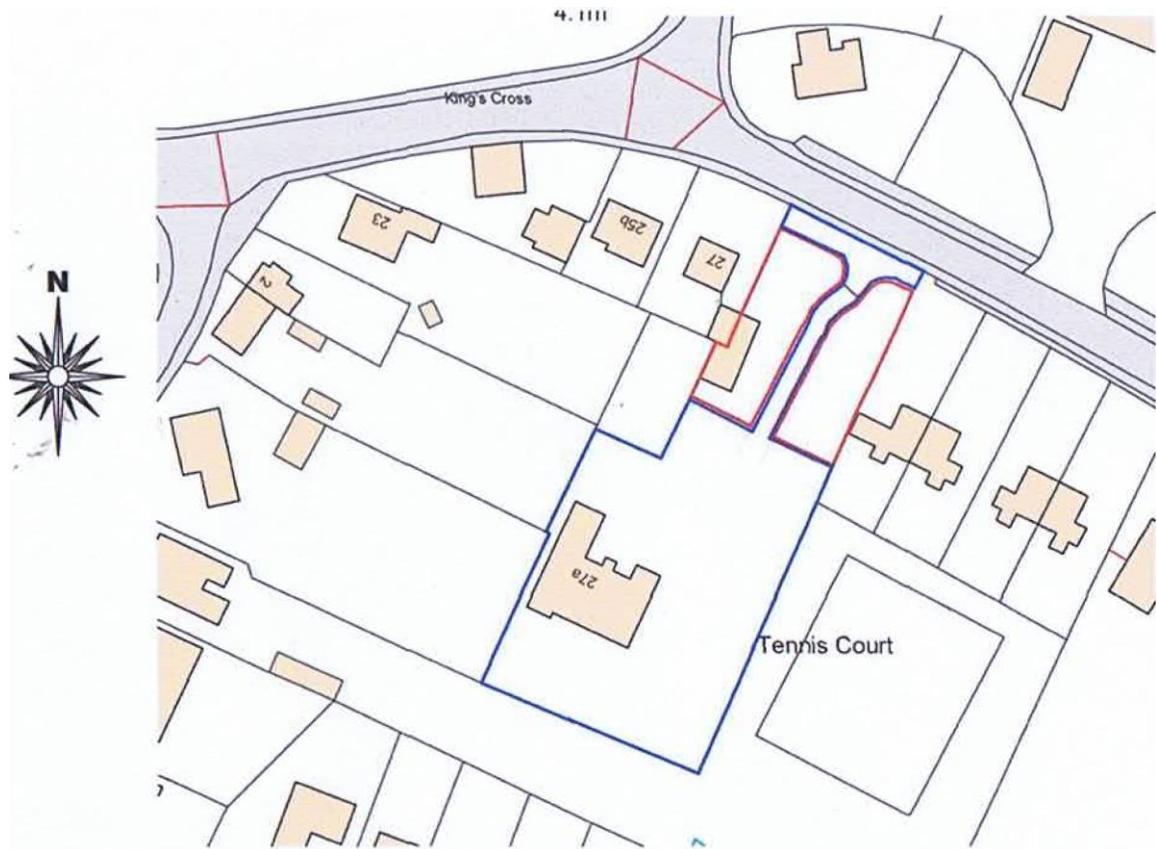


Figure 2: Plan showing the location of the proposed development site at a scale of 1:1,250, (extract from Architects plan)

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 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. A known Roman occupation site is situated to the south-east of the development site. The development site is also located within the eastern end of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Donington as indicated by finds and known archaeological activity in the vicinity. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with the known Roman occupation in the area and with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Donington.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 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 0.25km radius of the development site.

- 5.2 A scatter of Roman pottery has been found in fields to the south-east of the development site in 1998 (HER 23644). These finds suggested the location of an occupation site.

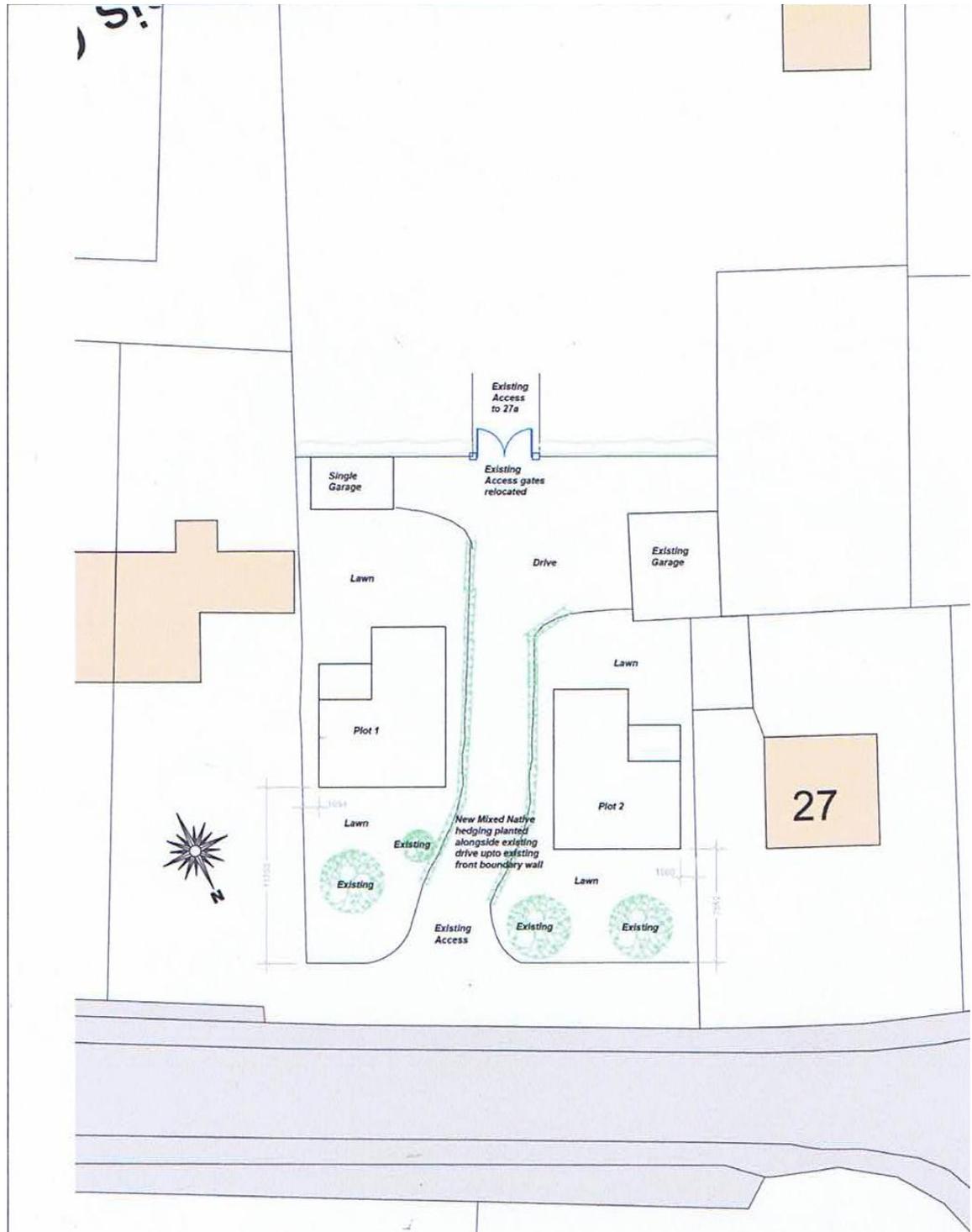


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at a scale of 1:250, (extract from Architects plan)

5.3 The settlement of Donington is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 as *Duninctune*, *Donninctune* and as *Donnintune* in the Hundred of Donington. At the Domesday Survey, lands in Donington were variously held by the Peterborough Abbey

and by Count Alan. There are references to in the Domesday entry for Donington to a large number of salthouses, a significant contemporary local economic activity. It is thought that Donington by this time was a fairly prosperous settlement, deriving its income from salt production (HER 20037). Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Doninton* (AD1167); *Donyngton* (AD1181) and as *Dunyngtom* (AD1183). It is clear from place name evidence that the settlement of Donington has late Anglo-Saxon origins. The place name itself is derived from an Old English personal name of *Dunn(a)* with the Old English connective particle *ing* and the Old English *tun*, hence 'the farmstead/village associated with Dunn(a)' [Morris, 1986; Ekwall, 1991; Cameron 1998; Mills, 1998; Foster & Longley, 1976].

- 5.4 In AD1253 and again in AD1256, charters were granted for the right to hold annual markets in the early summer (HER 20037).
- 5.5 Sherds of medieval pottery along with sherds of post-medieval pottery and several clay pipe fragments were found to the east of the development site in 1973 (HER 22990-1). Further sherds of medieval pottery were found in 1972 during the construction of a new residential development at the southern end of Browntoft Lane and to the north of the development site (HER 22992).
- 5.6 A large assemblage of medieval pottery, two whetstones and a spindle whorl also of medieval date have been found in a field to the south of the development site (HER 22643).
- 5.7 The Grade II listed Old School Building, Cowley's School, was a school founded by Thomas Cowley in 1719 and was partly rebuilt after a fire in 1812 (HER 25183). The building has 19th and 20th century alterations.
- 5.8 The Grade II listed Village Youth Centre at Cowley's School was a former classroom block dating from around 1861 (HER 25184). The North Wing of Cowley's School is a Grade II listed school hall and classroom dating from 1861 (HER 25277). A former Primitive Methodist Chapel on Church Lane is now in use as a classroom at the Thomas Cowley School (HER 25686). It was built in 1834 for a local society which was formed in 1832. The chapel continued in use as such until 1901 when a new chapel was built on the High Street.
- 5.9 The site of a former Particular Baptist Chapel and burial ground were situated at Badgate (HER 25690). A Meeting House for such was built in 1761 at Badgate, which was originally known as Meeting House Lane and thence as Chapel Lane. The meeting house had a small burial ground at its front. The meeting house closed in the 1950s when a new chapel was built in Station Street. The former meeting house was demolished after its closure and a factory built on the site. The burial ground may survive in a domestic garden, concealed by trees.
- 5.10 The Grade II listed house at 4, Mill Lane is of late 18th century construction (HER 25274).
- 5.11 South Holland District Council also maintains a local list of buildings which have been identified of historical interest. This includes 2, Browntoft Lane, a post-medieval house (HER 25526). The Donington Men's Club in the High Street is a post-medieval building, which was originally constructed for warehousing (HER 25533). No. 2 Quadring Road is a Victorian villa dated to 1867 (HER 25543).
- 5.12 An undated square shaped vault of stone containing a cremation urn was found during the digging of foundations behind the school house in Donington in 1789 to the west of the development site (HER 22492).

- 5.13 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within the vicinity of the development site. An archaeological watching brief at The Thomas Cowley School to the north-west of the development site took place in 2000 on the groundworks for a new classroom (Site code: DCS00). Most of the deposits that were identified during the course of this watching brief were of modern origin including a pond, a pit/ditch and a small brick structure. A single archaeological feature was identified, which was either a grave cut or a possible a well of an earlier date, though was undated (HER 23696, ELI2079) [Allen, 2000].
- 5.14 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 25, Quadring Road in 2004 to the west of the development site on the groundworks for a new extension (HER ELI7282, Site code: QRD03). This watching brief did not identify any archaeological features, but did recover sherds of 18th-19th century pottery. It was concluded that the site had been used as gardens for a considerable period with no indication of any settlement activity on the site prior to the 18th century [Griffiths, 2003].
- 5.15 An archaeological watching brief at The Thomas Cowley School to the north-west of the development site took place in 2008 (HER 20037, ELI8722; Site code: DTCS08). This watching brief was carried out on the groundworks for a new School extension. This located a post-medieval brick drainage culvert and two subsequent phases of brick wall that defined a structure of post-medieval to early modern date, which had formerly occupied the site [Allen Archaeological Associates, 2008].
- 5.16 An archaeological watching brief at 47, High Street to the west of the development site took place in 2004 on the groundworks for two new residential dwellings (HER ELI2756; Site code: DHS04). This watching brief located a large modern pit which was cut into natural alluvial deposits. There were no finds [Cope-Faulkner, 2004].
- 5.17 An archaeological watching brief at The Thomas Cowley School to the north-west of the development site took place in 2001 on the groundworks for a new classroom (HER 20037, ELI3033; Site code: DCSS01). The watching brief located 19th century demolition deposits associated with former brick walls and a brick lined well that appeared to be associated with buildings shown at this location on a 1905 Ordnance Survey map [Clay, 2001].
- 5.18 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. An extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1905 shows the area of the development site as occupying a small enclosure on the south-western frontage of the Quadring Road. This enclosure is occupied by an 'L'-shaped cottage, which is set back slightly from the road. There is a rear wing to this buildings with a small rear outbuilding to the south-east. This same layout is repeated on the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1950 and on the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1956.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA at the development site on the 13th and on the 24th-25th of November 2014. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks at the development site, which were carried out under archaeological supervision and comprised an initial phase of ground reduction of an area which was larger than the new build footprint of **House Plot 1**, followed by the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new dwelling, a second phase of ground reduction of an area that was slightly larger than the new build footprint of **House Plot 2**, followed by the mechanical

excavation of the foundations for the second new dwelling. The mechanical excavations were undertaken using a 10-ton 360° mechanical excavator fitted with 1.20m and 0.60m wide toothless buckets.

- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording, and the deposits observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. Plans at a scale of 1:100 were compiled on site of the monitored groundworks for **House Plots 1 and 2**. These are reproduced at this same scale on **Figures 4 and 5**. Five sections [designated as **Representative Sections 1-5**] were also compiled on site of the deposit sequences and of the drainage dyke identified within the area of **House Plot 1**. These are reproduced at this same scale on **Figure 4**. A further three sections [designated as **Representative Sections 6-8**] were also compiled on site of the deposit sequences encountered within the area of **House Plot 2**. These are also reproduced at this same scale on **Figure 5**. A digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced in **Appendix 1, Plates 1-38**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

7. Results [Figures 4-5; Appendix 1; Plates 1-38]

7.1 House Plot 1

The development site comprised the front garden of the existing residential dwelling (No. 27a, Quadring Road) on the site, which had been constructed in the 1980s. **House Plots 1 and 2** were constructed on the front lawns of this property [**Plate 1**].

- 7.1.1 The first phase of this groundworks programme consisted of the mechanical ground reduction under archaeological supervision of an area which was larger than the new build footprint of **House Plot 1**. This reduction reached an average depth of 0.10m below ground levels and was confined to within a modern imported landscape/topsoil deposit (**001**). All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were rapidly scanned for any surface finds, of which there were none. The mechanical excavations were undertaken by a 10-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 1.20m wide toothless bucket. The foundations for the new build were then set out [**Plate 2**].
- 7.1.2 The initial ground reduction was followed by the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of the foundation trenches for **House Plot 1**. The trenches were excavated to varying lengths, to a width of 0.60m and to depths of between 1.30m-1.80m below the ground and reduced levels [**Plates 3-5, 7-8, 10-12 and 15-20**]. Over most of the monitored area of **House Plot 1**, the foundation trench excavations extended through the remainder of the modern imported landscape/topsoil deposit (**001**), through a modern made ground deposit (**002**), an undated buried ploughsoil horizon (**004**) and an underlying natural horizon (**006**), which extended to the base of the trench excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 2 and 5** [**Plates 9 and 21**].
- 7.1.3 It was apparent during the monitoring that the ground levels had been built up within the area of the foundation excavations as the deposit (**001**) had been imported as a landscaping deposit and the modern made ground deposit (**002**) had also been spread over this area following the demolition and site clearance of a former building which had stood on this site. Some remnants of this former building had been left *in situ* such as concrete floors and brick foundations on concrete rafts and were encountered during the excavation of the foundation trenches. The deposit sequence that was recorded within

Representative Section 3, which comprised the modern imported landscape/topsoil deposit (001), an undated buried ploughsoil horizon (004) and an underlying natural horizon (006), which extended to the base of the trench excavations, did not include the made ground deposit (002). So this area of the new build was outside the area of the former building on this site and represented the undisturbed deposit sequence to this site [Plate 13].

- 7.1.4 Along the western fringes of **House Plot 1**, the line of an infilled drainage dyke of post-medieval to early modern date (003) was detected. The upper levels of the dyke contained an infilling deposit (003) and below this infilling was the deposit (005), which represented a silting up deposit. The deposit (005) extended to the base of the foundation trench excavation. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 1 [Plate 6]**. It was clear from this sequence that the dyke had gradually silted up and had then been infilled by the modern deposit (003) prior to the construction of the aforementioned former building on this site, as it was sealed by the modern made ground deposit (002) and the dyke was cut from below the deposit (002). The line of this dyke had also formerly marked the western boundary to this plot of land. This was a deep and a substantial feature, which extended to below depths of 1.80m below ground levels, such that the base of the dyke was not reached in the trench excavation. The line and extent of this dyke is shown on **Figure 4**. A modern frogged brick was recovered from the fill (003), but was not retained.
- 7.1.5 During the course of these trench excavations, a BT cable trench was inadvertently severed. This necessitated the excavation of an additional trench along the northern and western sides of the new build area to locate this cable. This trench was excavated to a length as shown in **Figure 4**, to a width of 0.60m and to a depth of 0.90m below the reduced levels. The deposit sequence which was identified within this additional trench excavation comprised the modern imported landscape/topsoil deposit (001), an undated buried ploughsoil horizon (004) and an underlying natural horizon (006), which extended to the base of the trench excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 4 [Plate 14]**. It was clear that this excavation was outside the area of the former building which had stood on this site and represented the undisturbed deposit sequence to this site, as the made ground deposit (002) was absent here.

7.2 House Plot 2

- 7.2.1 The initial phase of the groundworks for the second house plot comprised the mechanical ground reduction of an area which was slightly larger than the new build footprint [Plates 22-23]. These excavations were undertaken under archaeological supervision and were confined to within the modern imported topsoil/landscaping deposit (101). This reduction reached depths of between 0.10m-0.20m below ground levels. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were rapidly scanned for any surface finds, of which there were none. The mechanical excavations were undertaken by a 10-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 1.20m wide toothless bucket. The foundations for the new build were then set out.
- 7.2.2 The initial ground reduction was followed by the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of the foundation trenches for **House Plot 2**. The trenches were excavated to varying lengths, to a width of 0.60m and to depths of between 1.10m-1.30m below the ground and reduced levels [Plates 24, 26, 28-36 and 38]. Over much of the monitored area of **House Plot 2**, the foundation trench excavations extended through the remainder of the modern imported landscape/topsoil deposit (101), an undated buried ploughsoil horizon (103) and an underlying natural horizon (104), which extended to the base of the trench excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 7 and 8 [Plates 27 and 37]**. A modern made ground deposit (102) was confined to the eastern and southern areas of the new build and marked the

only variation to this deposit sequence. The made ground deposit (**102**) was below the deposit (**101**) and above the deposit (**103**) and was recorded within **Representative Section 6** {**Plate 25**}. The made ground deposit was the product of the demolition and site clearance of a former building which had stood on this site. The extent of the deposit (**102**) is shown on **Figure 5**.

- 7.2.3 These deposit sequences were interrupted at various points within the new build area by a series of modern services which included several electricity cable trenches, a gas pipe trench along with other miscellaneous modern disturbances including a brick lined manhole.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The groundworks pertaining to this development comprising initial phases of the mechanical ground reduction of two areas which were larger than the two build footprints, followed by the mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches for **House Plots 1 and 2** were all undertaken under archaeological supervision and were the subject of continual monitoring and recording.
- 8.2 Over most of the monitored areas, the archaeological monitoring identified a consistent deposit sequence which consisted of a modern imported topsoil/landscaping deposit, a modern made ground deposit, which was the product of the demolition and site clearance of former buildings on this site, a buried undated ploughsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon. This deposit sequence was recorded within seven representative sections.
- 8.3 The line of a north-south orientated drainage dyke of post-medieval to early modern date was identified along the eastern edge of the new build area of **House Plot 1**. This had at first been allowed to gradually silt up and was then infilled in the 20th century prior to the construction of a former building on the site. This deposit sequence was recorded within one further representative section.
- 8.4 This archaeological monitoring did not identify any archaeological activity on this site and there were no finds. No archaeological activity or finds associated with nearby known Roman occupation or with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Donington was identified.
- 8.5 In the light of these findings and following consultations between the author and Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was decided that the archaeological monitoring of the remaining groundworks (which were to comprise the excavation of two service trenches within each new build area to connect to existing services and a single garage to the rear) would no longer be required

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 9.1 The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the absence of archaeological activity and finds on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequences and the drainage dyke observed. A more detailed level of archaeological assessment and investigation clearly would not have been necessary. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to ensure the absence of archaeological activity and finds present and to record the deposit sequences and drainage dyke present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

10. Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Ian Ladds for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

11. Bibliography

Allen, M., (2000), *Archaeological Watching Brief Report: Cowley Secondary School, Donington, Lincolnshire*. Pre-Construct Archaeological Services client report.

Allen Archaeological Associates, (2008), *Report on an Archaeological Scheme of Works: Thomas Cowley School, Donington, Lincolnshire*.

British Geological Survey, (BGS), (1992), *Spalding, Solid & Drift Geology, Sheet 158, 1:50,000 Series*.

Cameron, K., (1998), *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*.

Clay, C., (2001), *Archaeological Watching Brief Report: Donington Cowley Secondary School, Donington, Lincolnshire*. Pre-Construct Archaeological Services client report.

Cope-Faulkner, P., (2004), *Archaeological Watching Brief at 47, High Street, Donington, Lincolnshire*. Archaeological Project Services client report.

Ekwall, E., (1991), *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names*. Fourth Edition,

Extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1905, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 116SE.

Extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1950, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 116SE.

Extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S). map of 1956, map sheet no. TF 23 NW.

Foster, C., Longley, T., (1976), *The Lincolnshire Domesday & The Lindsey Survey*. Lincoln Record Society Vol. 19.

Griffiths, A., (2003), *Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief at 25, Quadring Road, Donington, Spalding, Lincolnshire*. M & M Archaeological Services client report.

Mills, A., (1991), *A Dictionary of English Place Names*.

Morris, J., (1986), *Domesday Book: Lincolnshire, Parts 1 and 2*.

Ordnance Survey, (2008), 1:25,000 scale map, *Spalding & Holbeach, Long Sutton & Kirton*, Explorer Sheet No. 249.

Pevsner, N., Harris, J., (2002), *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire*.

Soil Survey of England & Wales, (1983), *Soils of South East England*, Sheet 6, 1:250,000 scale.

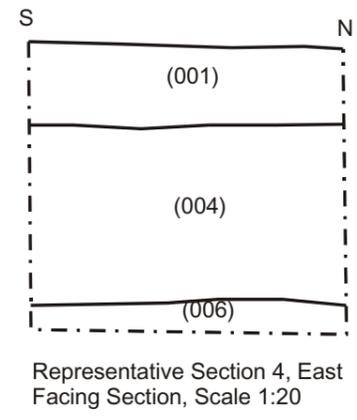
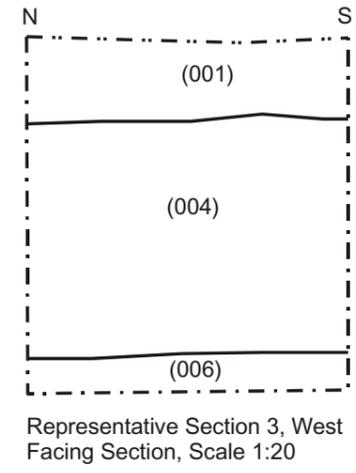
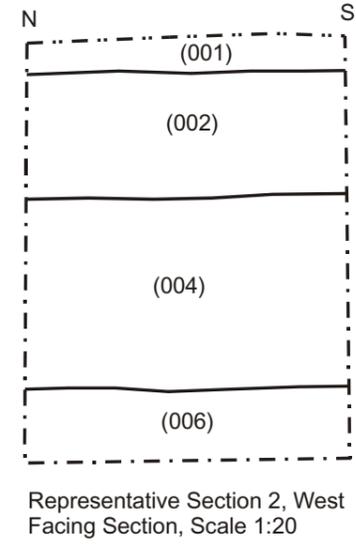
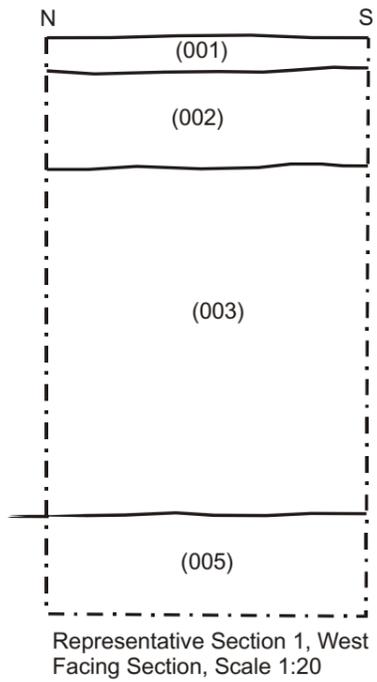
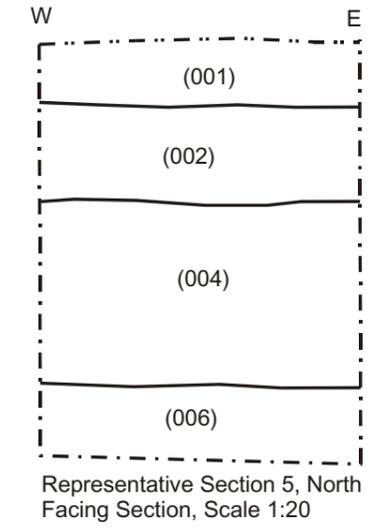
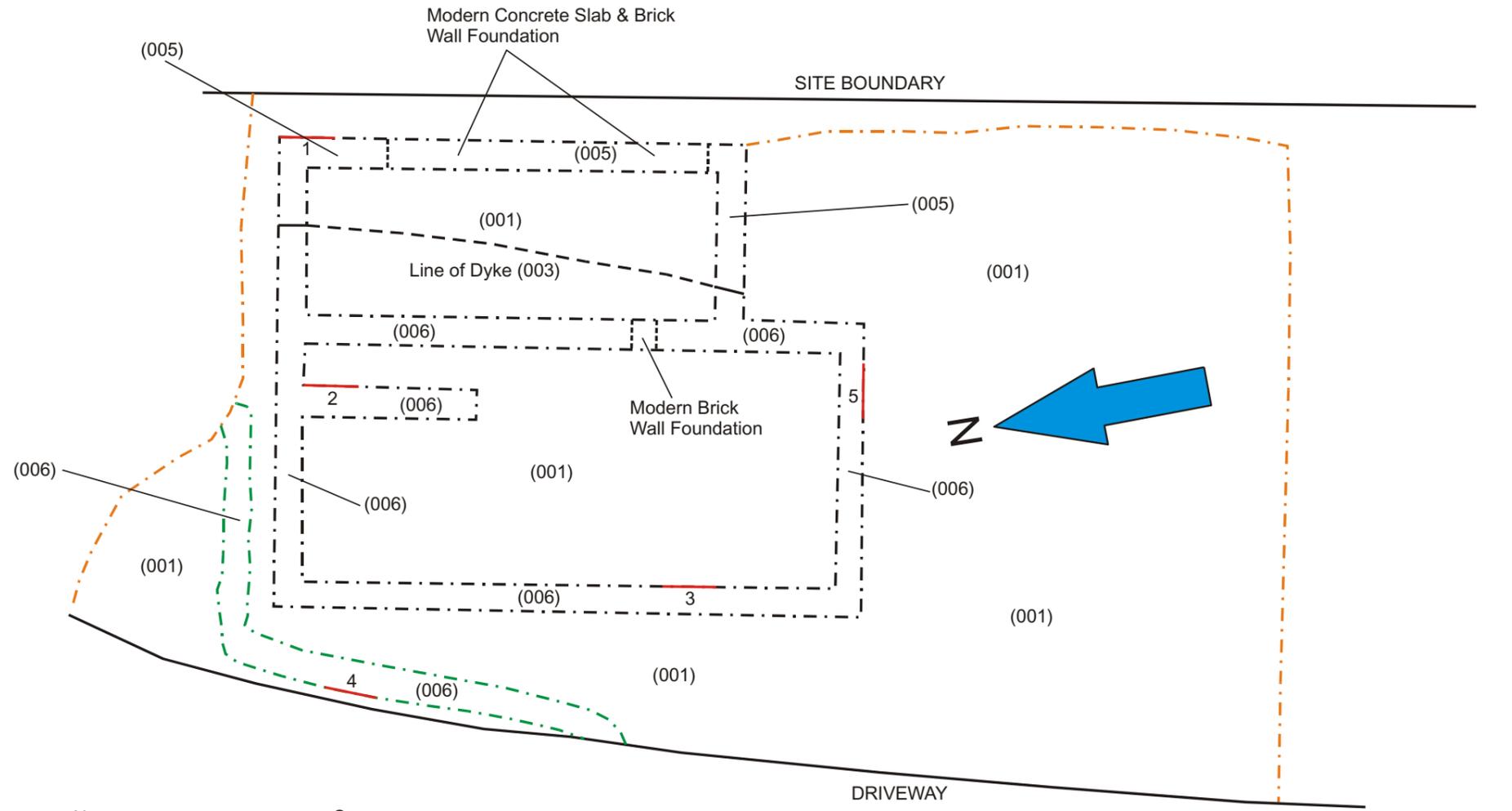


Figure 4: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks of House Plot 1 at a scale of 1:100 & Representative Sections 1-5 at a scale of 1:20

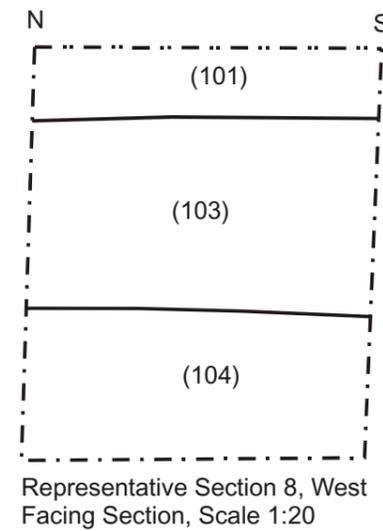
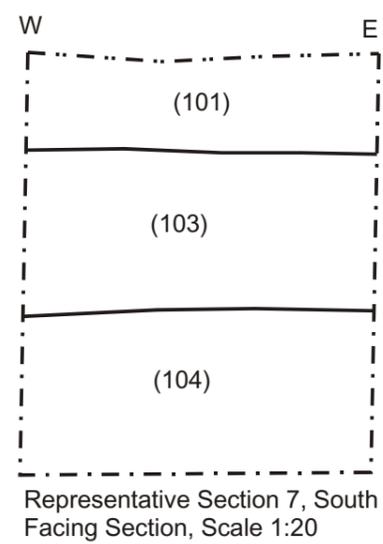
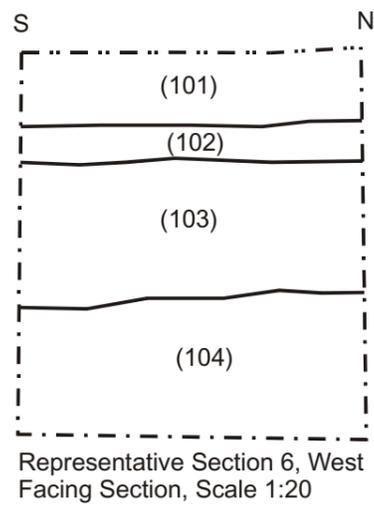
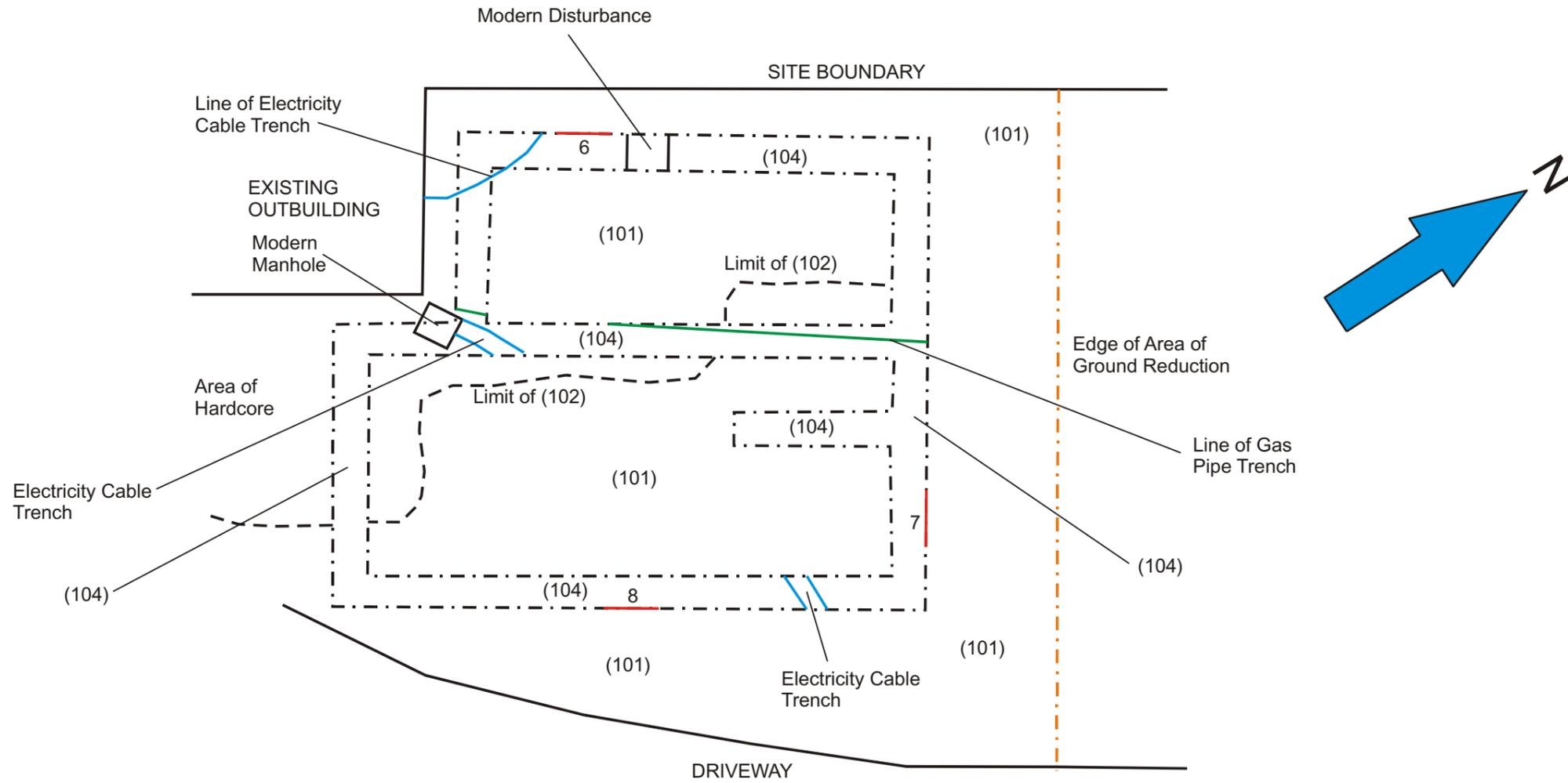


Figure 5: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks of House Plot 2 & Representative Sections 6-8 at a scale of 1:20

Appendix 1: Plates

House Plot 1



Plate 1: Pre-groundworks, from the south



Plate 2: Ground reduction, from the north-west



Plate 3: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 4: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 5: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 6: Representative Section 1, from the west



Plate 7: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



Plate 8: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



Plate 9: Representative Section 2, from the west



Plate 10: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



Plate 11: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 12: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 13: Representative Section 3, from the west



Plate 14: Representative Section 4, from the east



Plate 15: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 18: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 16: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 19: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



Plate 17: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 20: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



Plate 21: Representative Section 5, from the north



Plate 23: Ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 24: Excavation of the foundations, from the east

House Plot 2



Plate 22: Ground reduction, from the east



Plate 25: Representative Section 6, from the east



Plate 27: Representative Section 7, from the south



Plate 26: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 28: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 29: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 32: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 30: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 33: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 31: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 34: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 35: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 36: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 37: Representative Section 8, from the west

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

House Plot 1

- 001** Modern imported topsoil/landscaping deposit. Friable, very dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small-medium angular stones, moderate small-large brick/tile fragments, small fragments of mortar and small fragments of charcoal and flecking. Above **(002)** and **(004)**. Same as **(101)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-5**. Depth - 0.24m.
- 002** Modern made ground deposit composed of demolition material originating from the demolition and site clearance of a former building which had stood on the site of **House Plot 1**. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt matrix with frequent small-medium brick/tile fragments and small-medium angular stones and flint fragments. Below **(001)** and above **(003)** and **(004)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-2 and 5**. Depth - 0.38m.
- 003** Cut and infilling of a post-medieval to early modern drainage dyke which extended along the western fringes of **House Plot 1**. Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with lenses of dark grey brown clayey silt and frequent medium-large brick fragments. Below **(002)** and above **(005)**. Recorded within **Representative Section 1**. Depth - 1.08m.
- 004** Undated buried ploughsoil horizon. Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular stones. Below **(001)** and **(002)** and above **(006)**. Same as **(103)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 2-5**. Depth - 0.73m.
- 005** Basal silting up deposit of the dyke **(004)**. Soft, dark grey brown silty clay with no inclusions. Below **(003)**. Recorded within **Representative Section 1**. Depth - >0.31m.
- 006** Natural horizon. Soft, light orange brown silt. Below **(004)**. Same as **(104)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 2-5**. Depth - >0.23m.

House Plot 2

- 101** Modern imported topsoil/landscaping deposit. Friable, very dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small-medium concrete fragments, small angular stones and small fragments of charcoal and flecking and moderate small-medium brick fragments. Above **(102)** and **(103)** and same as **(001)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 6-8**. Depth - 0.25m.
- 102** Modern made ground deposit composed of demolition material originating from the demolition and site clearance of a former building which had stood on the site of **House Plot 2**. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt matrix with frequent small-medium brick/tile fragments and small-medium angular stones and flint fragments. Below **(101)** and above **(103)**. Recorded within **Representative Section 6**. Depth- 0.10m.
- 103** Undated buried ploughsoil horizon. Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular stones. Below **(101)** and **(102)** and above **(104)**. Same as **(004)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 6-8**. Depth - 0.51m.
- 104** Natural horizon. Soft, light orange brown silt. Below **(103)**. Same as **(006)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 6-8**. Depth - >0.44m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Ten context records

One site plan of the monitored groundworks of House Plot 1 at a scale of 1:100 and five section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on one sheet of drawing film

One site plan of the monitored groundworks of House Plot 2 at a scale of 1:100 and three 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: 2014.198** and site code **QRDO14**

Appendix 4: Photographic Register

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	HOUSE PLOT 1				
1	Pre-groundworks	S		At 13/11/14	QRD014
2	Ground reduction	NW		" "	"
3	Excavation of The Foundations	N		" "	"
4	Excavation of The Foundations	N		At 13/11/14	QRD014
5	Excavation of The Foundations	N		At 13/11/14	QRD014
6	Representative Section 1	W		At 13/11/14	QRD014
7	Excavation of The Foundations	NW		At 13/11/14	QRD014
8	Excavation of The Foundations	NW		At 13/11/14	QRD014
9	Representative Section 2	W		At 13/11/14	QRD014
10	Excavation of The Foundations	NW		At 13/11/14	QRD014
11	Excavation of The Foundations	N		At 13/11/14	QRD014
12	Excavation of The Foundations	N		At 13/11/14	QRD014
13	Representative Section 3	W		At 13/11/14	QRD014
14	Representative Section 4	E		At 13/11/14	QRD014
15	Excavation of The Foundations	N		At 13/11/14	QRD014
16	Excavation of The Foundations	N		At 13/11/14	QRD014
17	Excavation of The Foundations	SE		At 13/11/14	QRD014
18	Excavation of	SW		At 13/11/14	QRD014

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments			B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site	
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A			
	The Foundations					
19	Excavation of The Foundations	NW		AA 13/1/14	QRD014	
20	Excavation of The Foundations	NW		AA 13/1/14	QRD014	
21	Representative Section 5	N		AA 13/1/14	QRD014	
	HOUSE PLOT 2					
22	Ground reduction	E		AA 24/1/14	QRD014	
23	" "	SE		" "	"	
24	Excavation of The Foundations	E		" "	"	
25	Representative Section 6	E		AA 24/1/14	QRD014	
26	Excavation of The Foundations	SE		AA 24/1/14	QRD014	
27	Representative Section 7	S		AA 24/1/14	QRD014	
28	Excavation of The Foundations	SE		AA 24/1/14	QRD014	
29	Excavation of The Foundations	E		AA 24/1/14	QRD014	
30	Excavation of The Foundations	E		AA 24/1/14	QRD014	
31	Excavation of The Foundations	E		AA 24/1/14	QRD014	
32	Excavation of The Foundations	E		AA 24/1/14	QRD014	
33	Excavation of The Foundations	E		AA 25/1/14	QRD014	
34	Excavation of The Foundations	S		AA 25/1/14	QRD014	
35	Excavation of The Foundations	E		AA 25/1/14	QRD014	

Appendix 5: OASIS Summary Sheet

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

27 Quadring Road, Donington, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-198571

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nevillehallmifa@gmail.com	20 December 2014

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	Yes	Grey literature report filename/s	Sent by other means
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

Email Lincolnshire HER about this OASIS record

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice
 © ADS 1996-2014 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Friday 12 December 2014
 Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formctl.cfm?oid=nevilleh1-198571> for this page

Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring and
Recording at 27, Quadring Road,
Donington, Lincolnshire.**

Prepared for Mr. Ian Ladds

National Grid Reference: TF 2137 3554

Site Code: QRDO14

Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.198

Planning Reference: H04-0912-12

**Prepared by Neville Hall MIFA, Freelance Field
Archaeologist & Consultant**

October 2014

S Non-technical summary

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of two new detached residential dwellings at 27, Quadring Road, Donington, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. A known Roman occupation site is situated to the south-east of the development site. The development site is also located within the eastern end of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Donington as indicated by finds and known archaeological activity in the vicinity. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with the known Roman occupation in the area and with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Donington.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the two new detached residential dwellings. 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 the south-western frontage of the Quadring Road and within the historic core of the modern settlement of Donington at National Grid Reference TF 2137 3554 and at a height of approximately 4mAOD. The village of Donington is situated approximately 13km to the north of Spalding and 15km to the south-west of Boston, within the parish of the same name and in the administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The development site is located in a flat and low-lying area within the south Lincolnshire Fens. The development site is situated on deep stoneless calcareous fine and coarse silty soils of the Agney Series. These soils overlie deposits of marine alluvium, which in turn overlie 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 two new detached residential dwellings at 27, Quadring Road, Donington, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: H04-0912-12).

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 0.25km radius of the development site.
- 3.2 A scatter of Roman pottery has been found in fields to the south-east of the development site in 1998 (HER 23644). These finds suggested the location of an occupation site.



Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25.000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

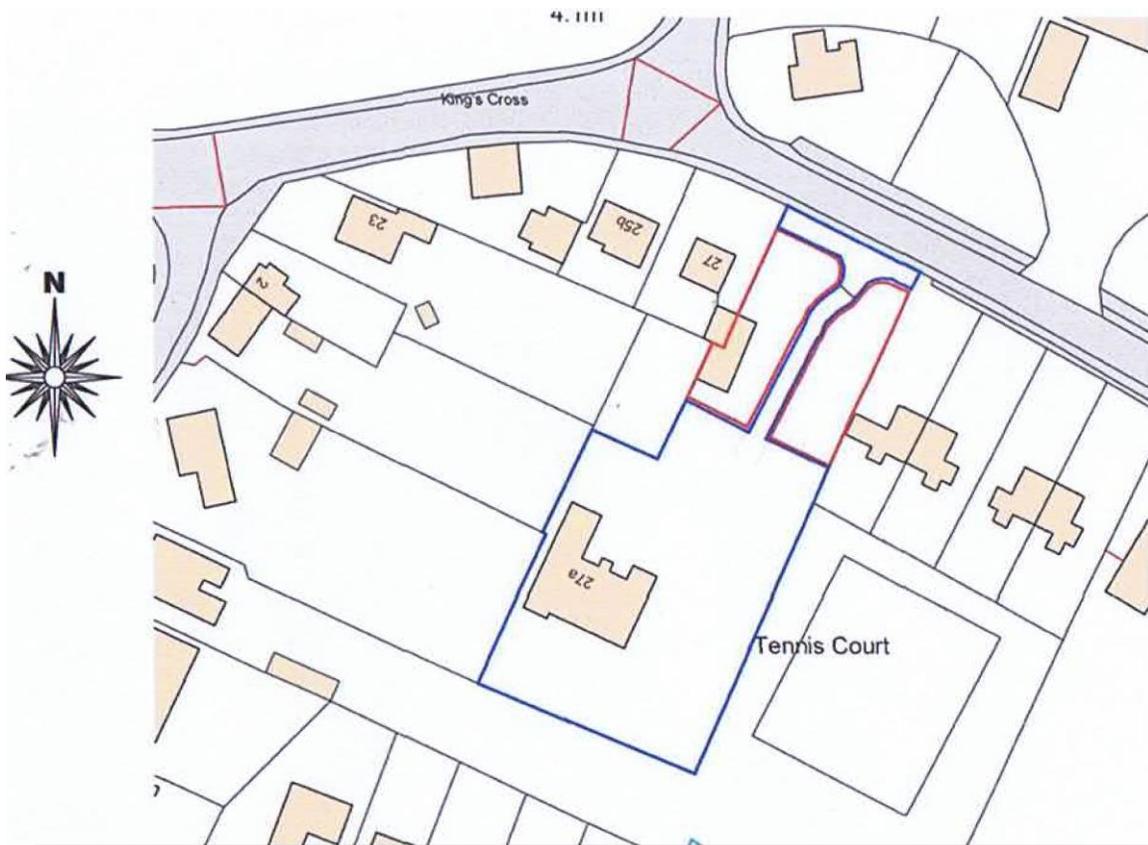


Figure 2: Plan showing the location of the proposed development site at a scale of 1:1,250, (extract from Architects plan)

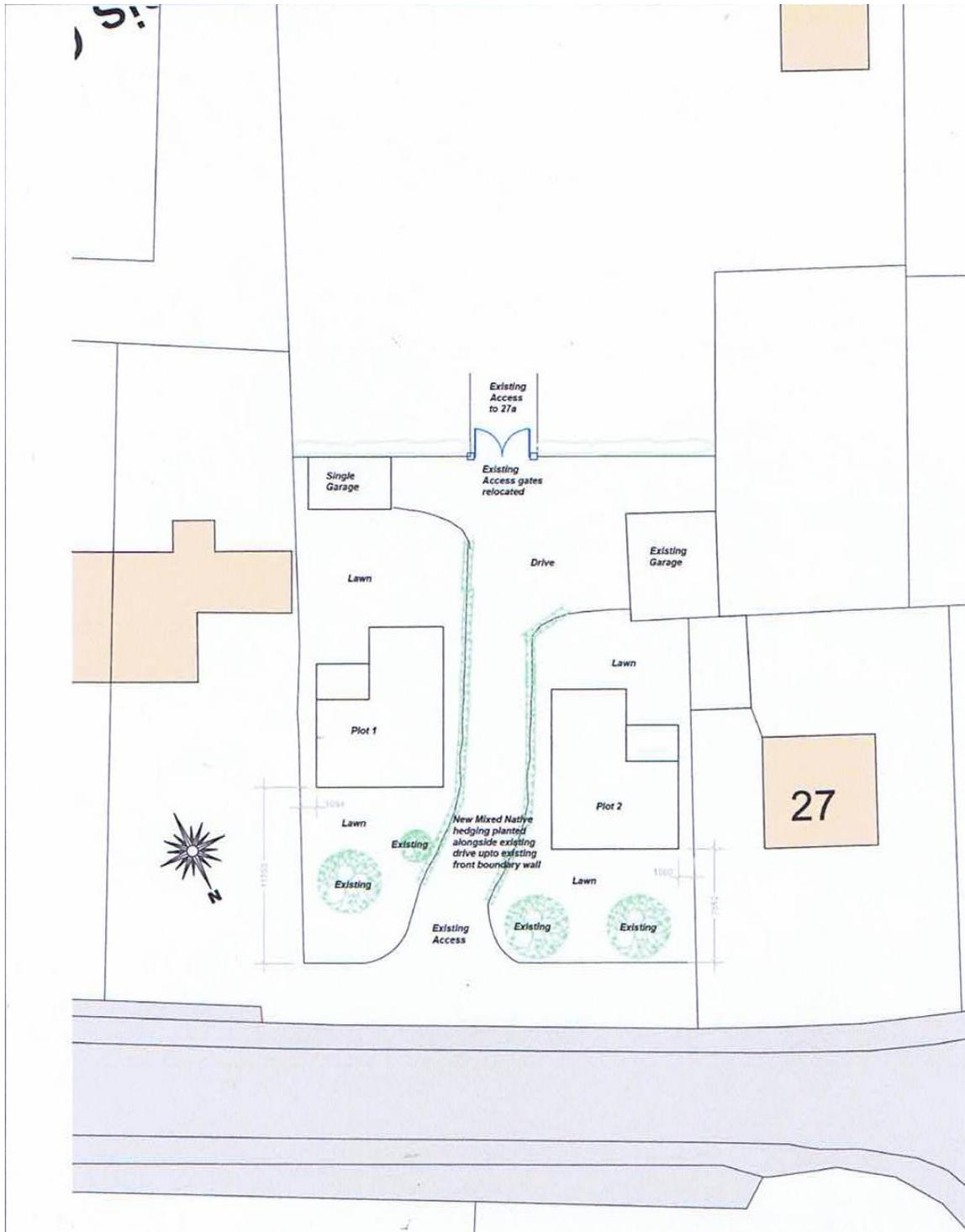


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at a scale of 1:250, (extract from Architects plan)

3.3 The settlement of Donington is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 at *Duninctune*, *Donninctune* and as *Donnintune* in the Hundred of Donington. At the Domesday lands in Donington were variously held by the Peterborough Abbey and by

Count Alan. There are references to in the Domesday entry for Donington to a large number of salthouses, a significant contemporary local economic activity. It is thought that Donington by this time was a fairly prosperous settlement, deriving its income from salt production (HER 20037). Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Doninton* (AD1167); *Donyngton* (AD1181) and as *Dunyngtom* (AD1183). It is clear from place name evidence that the settlement of Donington has late Anglo-Saxon origins. The place name itself is derived from an Old English personal name of *Dunn(a)* with the Old English connective particle *ing* and the Old English *tun*, hence 'the farmstead/village associated with Dunn(a)'.

- 3.4 In AD1253 and again in AD1256, charters were granted for the right to hold annual markets in the early summer (HER 20037).
- 3.5 Sherds of medieval pottery along with sherds of post-medieval pottery and several clay pipe fragments have been found to the east of the development site in 1973 (HER 22990-1). Further sherds of medieval pottery were found in 1972 during the construction of a new residential development at the southern end of Browntoft Lane and to the north of the development site (HER 22992).
- 3.6 A large assemblage of medieval pottery, two whetstones and a spindle whorl also of medieval date have been found in a field to the south of the development site (HER 22643).
- 3.7 The Grade II listed Old School Building, Cowley's School, was a school founded by Thomas Cowley in 1719 and was partly rebuilt after a fire in 1812 (HER 25183). The building has 19th and 20th century alterations.
- 3.8 The Grade II listed Village Youth Centre at Cowley's School was a former classroom block dating from around 1861 (HER 25184). The North Wing of Cowley's School is a Grade II listed school hall and classroom dating from 1861 (HER 25277). A former Primitive Methodist Chapel on Church Lane is now in use as a classroom at the Thomas Cowley School (HER 25686). It was built in 1834 for a local society which was formed in 1832. The chapel continued in use as such until 1901 when a new chapel was built on the High Street.
- 3.9 The site of a former Particular Baptist Chapel and burial ground were situated at Badgate (HER 25690). A Meeting House for such was built in 1761 at Badgate, which was originally known as Meeting House Lane and thence as Chapel Lane. The meeting house had a small burial ground at its front. The meeting house closed in the 1950s when a new chapel was built in Station Street. The former meeting house was demolished after its closure and a factory built on the site. The burial ground may survive in a domestic garden, concealed by trees.
- 3.10 The Grade II listed house at 4, Mill Lane is of late 18th century construction (HER 25274).
- 3.11 South Holland District Council also maintains a local list of buildings which have been identified of historical interest. This includes 2, Browntoft Lane, a post-medieval house (HER 25526). The Donington Men's Club in the High Street is a post-medieval building, which was originally constructed for warehousing (HER 25533). No. 2 Quadring Road is a Victorian villa dated to 1867 (HER 25543).
- 3.12 An undated square shaped vault of stone containing a cremation urn was found during the digging of foundations behind the school house in Donington in 1789 and to the west of the development site (HER 22492).

- 3.13 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within the vicinity of the development site. An archaeological watching brief at The Thomas Cowley School and to the east of the development site took place in 2000 on the groundworks for a new classroom (Site code: DCS00). Most of the deposits that were identified during the course of this watching brief were of modern origin including a pond, a pit/ditch and a small brick structure. A single archaeological feature was identified, which was either a grave cut or a possible a well of an earlier date, though was undated (HER 23696, ELI2079).
- 3.14 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 25, Quadring Road in 2004 and to the immediate south-east of the development site on the groundworks for a new extension (HER ELI7282, Site code: QRD03). This watching brief did not identify any archaeological features, but did recover sherds of 18th - 19th century pottery. It was concluded that the site had been used as gardens for a considerable period with no indication of any settlement activity on the site prior to the 18th century.
- 3.15 An archaeological watching brief at The Thomas Cowley School and to the east of the development site took place in 2008 (HER 20037, ELI8722; Site code: DTCS08). This watching brief was carried out on the groundworks for a new School extension. This located a post-medieval brick drainage culvert and two subsequent phases of brick wall that defined a structure of post-medieval to early modern date, which had formerly occupied the site.
- 3.16 An archaeological watching brief at 12, High Street and to the east of the development site took place in 2004 on the groundworks for two new residential dwellings (HER ELI2756; Site code: DHS01). This watching brief located a large modern pit which was cut into natural alluvial deposits. There were no finds.
- 3.17 An archaeological watching brief at The Thomas Cowley School and to the east of the development site took place in 2001 on the groundworks for a new classroom (HER 20037, ELI3033; Site code: DCSS01). The watching brief located 19th century demolition deposits associated with former brick walls and a brick lined well that appeared to be associated with buildings shown at this location on a 1905 Ordnance Survey map.
- 3.18 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. An extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1905 shows the area of the development site as occupying a small enclosure on the south-western frontage of the Quadring Road. This enclosure is occupied by an 'L'-shaped cottage, which is set back slightly from the road. There is a rear wing to this buildings with a small rear outbuilding to the south-east. This same layout is repeated on the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1950 and on the 1:10.560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1956.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The aims of the project are the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of foundations and services for the two new detached residential dwellings.
- 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 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. A known Roman occupation site is situated to the south-east of the development site. The development site is also located within the eastern end of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Donington as indicated by finds and known archaeological activity in the vicinity. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with the known Roman occupation in the area and with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Donington.

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 excavations will be undertaken using a toothless bucket.
- 5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards, and will be under the management of a Member of the IFA (MIFA).
- 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. The local Portable Antiquities Scheme Officer will also be notified.
- 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 MIFA. 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 they 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.
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

7. Monitoring arrangements

- 7.1 Provision will be made for Louise Jennings (of 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 representative of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (Ms Louise Jennings) 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 October 2015.

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, 2012).
- 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 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.