

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND
RECORDING AT COWLEY AND BROWNS
PRIMARY SCHOOL, QUADRING CHURCH END,
QUADRING, LINCOLNSHIRE
(QPS 02)**

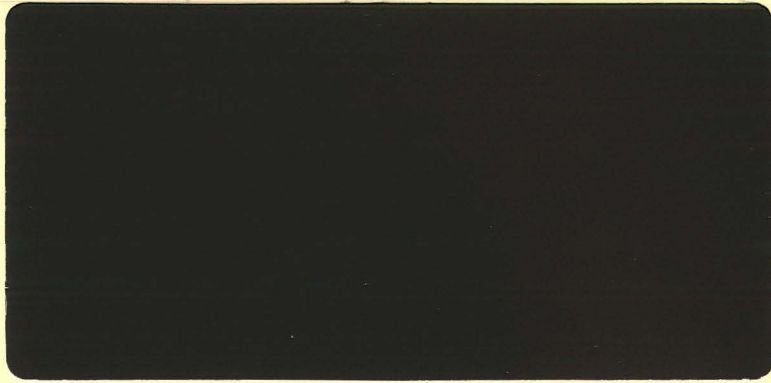


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Quality Control

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND
RECORDING AT COWLEY AND BROWNS
PRIMARY SCHOOL, QUADRING CHURCH END,
QUADRING, LINCOLNSHIRE
(QPS 02)**

Work Undertaken For
Mrs M. Tilley

January 2003

Report Compiled by
James Albone MA AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 2239 3403
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City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.478

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 009/03

Quality Control

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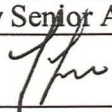
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Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	2
5.1	DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULTS	2
5.2	NATURAL DEPOSITS	3
5.3	UNDATED DEPOSITS	3
5.4	MEDIEVAL DEPOSITS	3
5.5	POST-MEDIEVAL TO MODERN DEPOSITS	3
6.	DISCUSSION	3
7.	CONCLUSION	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	4
9.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	4
10.	ABBREVIATIONS	4

Appendices

1. Specification for an archaeological watching brief by Archaeological Project Services
2. Context Descriptions
3. The Finds by Paul Cope-Faulkner and Gary Taylor
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Site plan showing the location of the monitored area.
- Figure 4 Section 1

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of the completed foundation trench, looking southwest.
- Plate 2 Brick layer (004), looking southwest.
- Plate 3 Section 1, looking north.

1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological supervision and recording was undertaken during the construction of an extension to the Cowley and Browns Primary School, Church End, Quadring, Lincolnshire. Fieldwork during the Fenland Survey identified an area of settlement activity to the northwest of the school dating from the middle Anglo-Saxon to medieval periods. Previous archaeological investigations immediately to the west of the school buildings had also identified refuse pits and ditches dating to the 12th to 13th centuries.

Natural flood silt, most likely of early Anglo-Saxon date, was overlain by an undated but probably middle Anglo-Saxon to medieval subsoil. Sealing these deposits were a post-medieval subsoil and the modern playground surface. No artefacts of medieval date were recovered supporting the suggestion that the focus of any contemporary occupation lies predominantly to the west and northwest of the school.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mrs M. Tilley to undertake a programme of archaeological

supervision and recording during the excavation of the foundations for an extension to Cowley and Browns Primary School Quadring. Planning permission (Ref. H15/0920/02) was granted by South Holland District Council subject to a programme of archaeological work being undertaken during the development. The fieldwork was carried out on the 2nd January 2003 in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Quadring lies approximately 10km north of Spalding and 14km southwest of Boston in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

Quadring Primary School is located at Quadring Church End, 800m north of the core of Quadring village, and adjacent to the parish church of St Margaret (Fig. 2). The development site is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2239 3403 and lies at a height of c.3m OD.

Local soils comprise calcareous alluvial gleys soils of the Agney and Wisbech Series (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 84-87). These overlie a further sequence of Flandrian sediments deposited during alternating phases of marine and freshwater flooding.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The earliest archaeological evidence from the Quadring Church End area is of Romano-British date. Several isolated sherds of pottery of this date were found during fieldwalking as part of the Fenland Survey. A small quantity of pottery of middle Anglo-Saxon date has been recorded to the north and northeast of the site indicating settlement activity in the vicinity during this period. (Hayes and Lane 1992, MF B5 – B6).

Quadring is first recorded in the Domesday

Survey of 1086 as *Quedhaveringe*. The place-name is Old English in origin and refers to the, place in the fen of the followers of Haefer (Cameron 1998, 99). At that time there were land their was held by the Bishop of Lincoln and Count Alan and included two salterns (Morgan and Thorn 1986).

The parish church of St Margaret, which lies immediately to the south of the site, is medieval in date and constructed in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles (Pevnsner and Harris 1989, 604).

Fieldwalking during the Fenland Survey identified an area of medieval settlement lying to the northwest of the school. This coincided with the finds of middle Anglo-Saxon pottery indicating possible continuity of settlement between these periods (Hayes and Lane 1992, Microfiche B3). An archaeological evaluation and watching brief carried out at the western side of the school site revealed deposits relating to medieval domestic activity. Refuse pits and boundary ditches containing pottery of 12th to 13th century date were identified in this area indicating that the church remained a settlement focus until at least that date. Environmental remains recovered from these deposits provided evidence of cereal and pulse cultivation as well as animal, fish and bird bones and shellfish. Although one of the ditches had been re-cut in the late medieval period, little other evidence of later activity was recorded (Field and McDaid 1995; McDaid 1996). By late 19th century Quadring Church End consisted only of the church, school and a few farms.

3. AIMS

The aims of the archaeological work, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret any archaeological remains exposed during the development.

4. METHODS

The area of the development was located in the playground adjacent to existing school buildings. Removal of the playground surface and excavation of the foundation trenches was undertaken with a mini digger fitted with a 1.2m ditching bucket, and a 0.7m toothed bucket where necessary. The base of the foundation trenches was hand excavated with a shovel to reach the correct level providing a clean surface for examination. However, problems were encountered with groundwater flooding and surface run off from the playground.

Exposed soil surface were examined for archaeological features and artefactual remains. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the investigation were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Four phases of deposits were identified;

- Phase 1: Natural deposits
- Phase 2: Undated deposits
- Phase 3: Post-medieval deposits
- Phase 4: Modern deposits

5.2 Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit recorded during the watching brief was light yellowish brown silt (008). This deposit was only exposed in the base of the foundation trench and its thickness was not determined (Fig. 4). Although naturally deposited, it is likely that this deposit actually dates from the early Anglo-Saxon period (Tom Lane *pers comm.*).

5.3 Undated Deposits

Sealing the silt deposit was a layer of medium slightly greyish brown clayey silt subsoil (007), which measured up to 0.36m thick (Fig. 4; Pl.3). Oyster shell fragments and charcoal were observed in this deposit but no dateable artefacts were recovered. However it is possible that this deposit is contemporary with the late Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement remains to the west of the site.

5.4 Post-Medieval Deposits

Overlying the undated lower subsoil (007) was a 0.20m thick layer of dark brownish grey silty clay (006) (Fig. 4). Charcoal fragments were present in this deposit and a single sherd of 17th to early 18th century pottery was recovered.

5.5 Modern Deposits

The earliest of the modern deposits comprised an intermittent layer of dark grey silty clay (009). This deposit appeared to represent the remains of the topsoil present at the site prior to the construction of the school playground. No artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

Sealing the former topsoil in the eastern part of the site was a layer of frogged 20th century bricks (004). These were laid at a pitched angle with sandy mortar bonding and appeared to have formed a rough

foundation for the tarmac playground (001) (Fig. 4; Pl.2).

At the eastern side of the development area was the cut of the foundation trench of the adjacent late 20th century school building (010). Overlying the concrete foundation within this cut was light yellowish brown silty sand containing brick fragments and pea gravel (005). Sealing this deposit was dark greyish brown clayey silt (003) from which redeposited 19th century pottery, a clay pipe stem fragment and animal bone were recovered. This deposit was sealed by a concrete path (002), which lay beneath the tarmac surface (001) of the playground.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposit encountered was a natural flood silt probably laid down in the early Anglo-Saxon period. Previous fieldwork and archaeological investigations to the north and west of the school had recorded settlement remains of middle Anglo-Saxon and medieval date. No archaeological remains identified during the present archaeological supervision could be confirmed as belonging to these periods, although the undated subsoil layer may well have been of this date. Sealing this layer was a post-medieval subsoil, presumably representing agricultural activity during this period and deposits relating to the present school and its playground.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Cowley and Browns Primary School, Quadring because Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains had previously been recorded in the vicinity.

Although it is possible that the lower subsoil deposit is of middle Anglo-Saxon

to medieval date, the absence of any artefacts or features suggests limited activity in the area immediately to the east of the school. This conclusion supports the results of previous fieldwork that have indicated a focus of settlement activity lying to the west and northwest of the site.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs M. Tilley who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Cowley and Browns Primary School Quadring. Access to the county SMR was allowed by Sarah Grundy.

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LAS	Lindsey Archaeological Services
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record

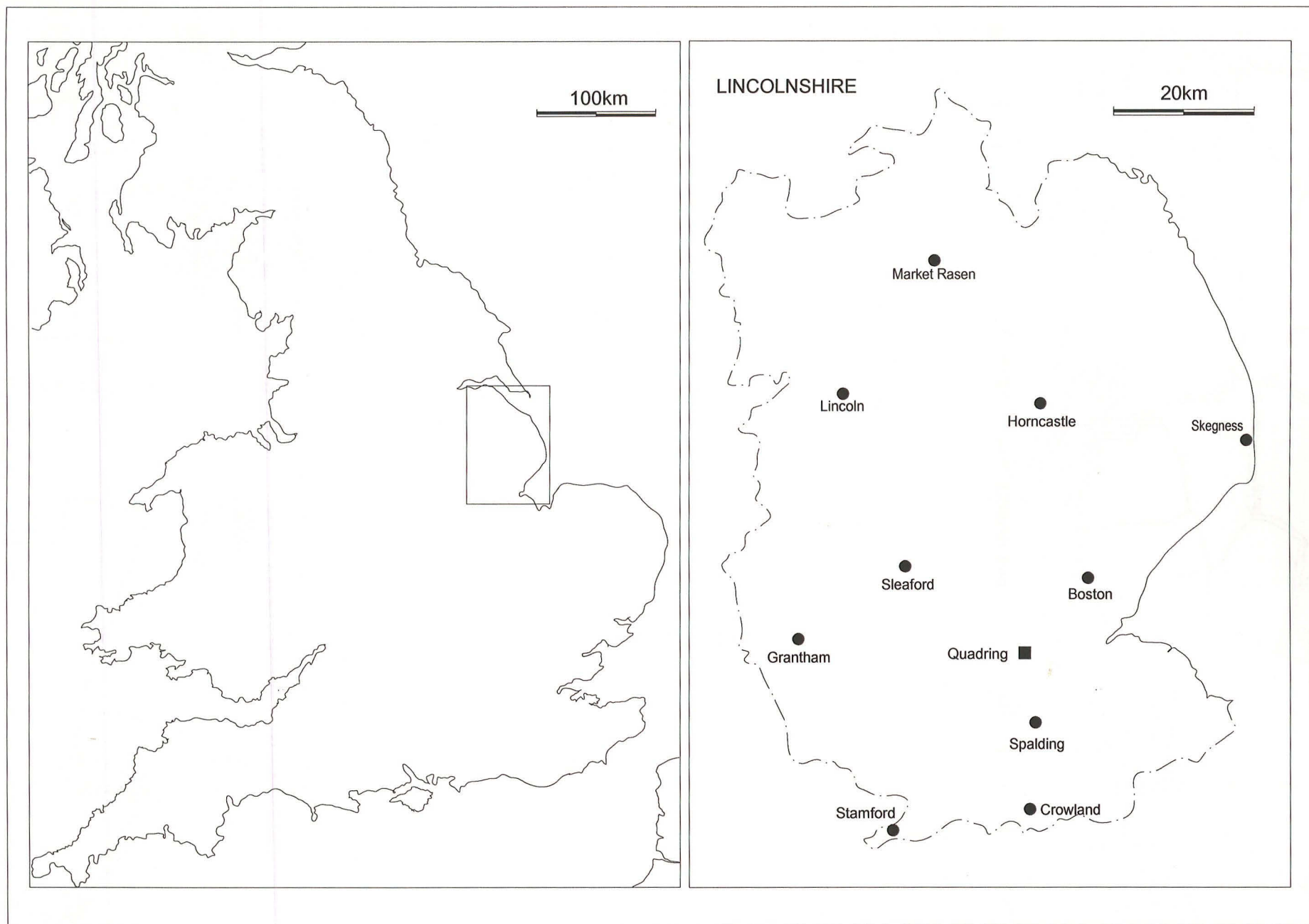


Figure 1: General Location Plan

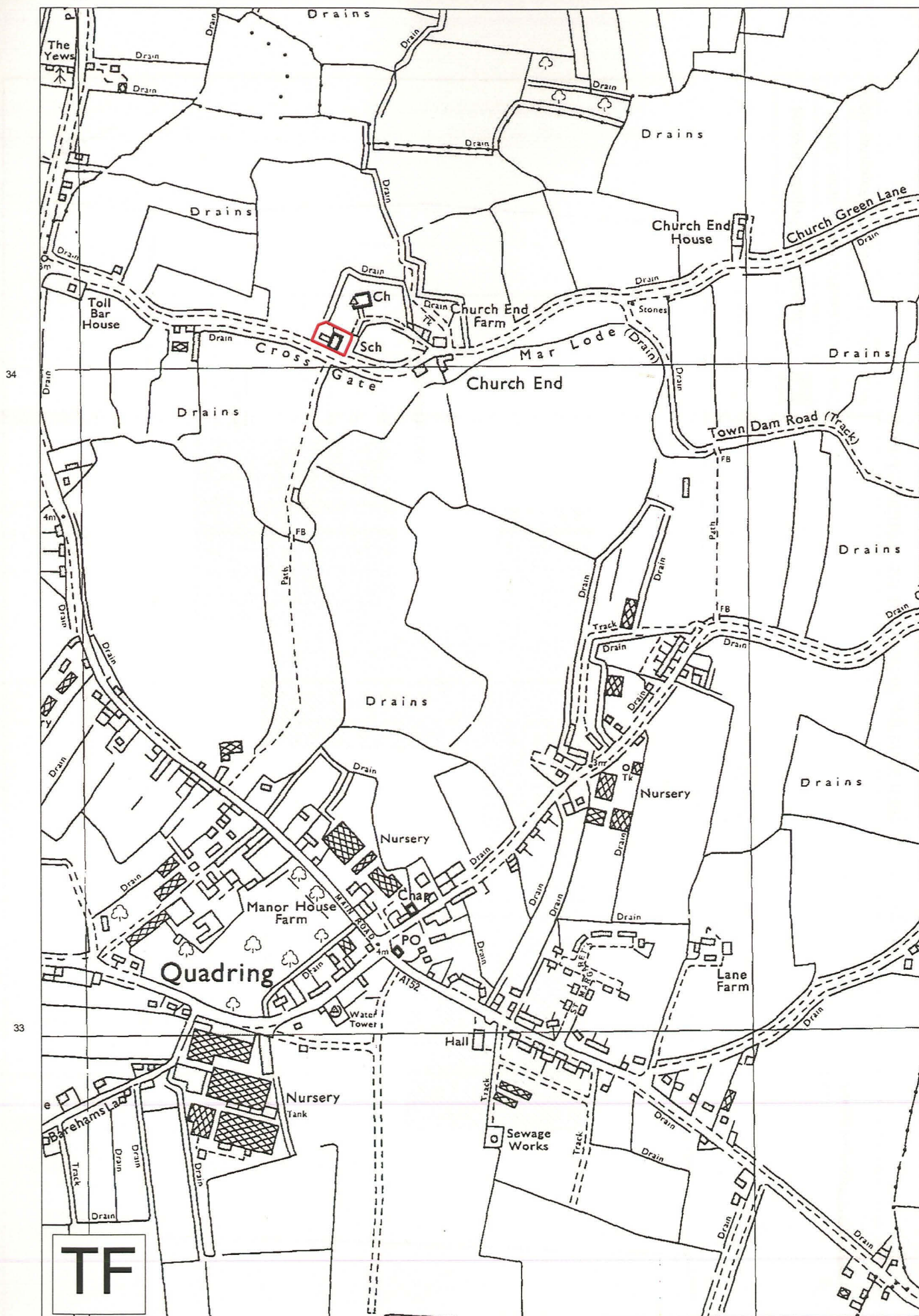


Figure 2 Site location plan



Figure 3 Site plan showing location of the monitored area.

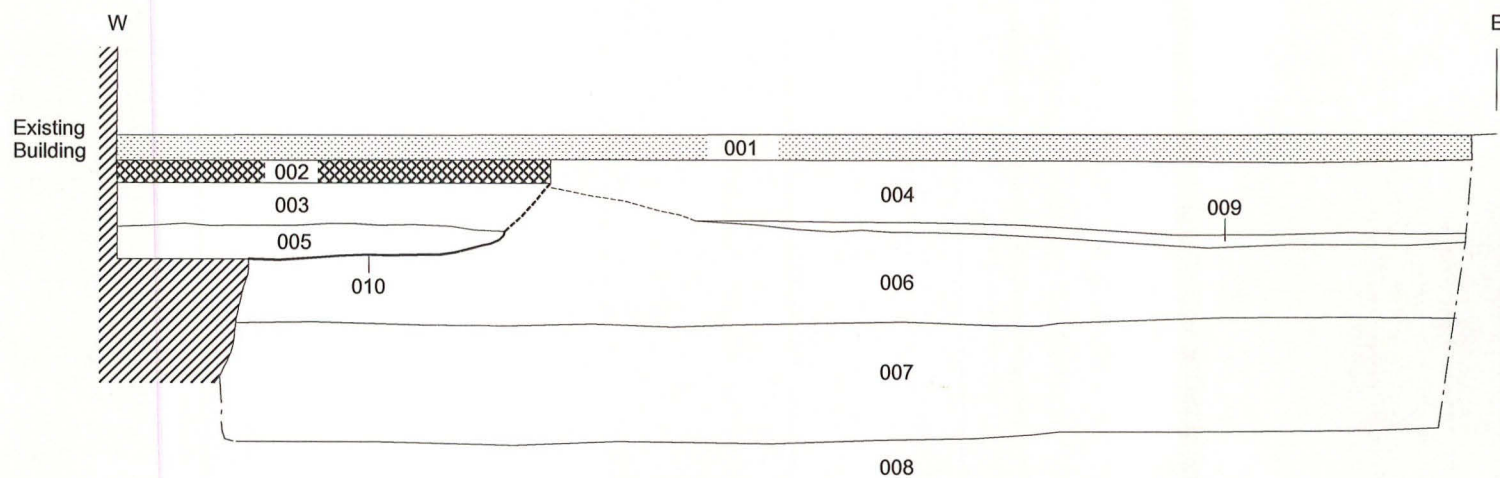


Figure 4. Section 1.



Plate 1 General view of the completed foundation trench, looking southwest.



Plate 2 Brick layer (004), looking southwest.



Plate 3 Section 1, looking north.

Appendix 1

**LAND AT QUADRING, COWLEY AND BROWNS
PRIMARY SCHOOL, CHURCH END, QUADRING
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND
RECORDING**

**PREPARED FOR
MARYLYN TILLEY**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

OCTOBER 2002

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *Archaeological supervision and recording is required during the construction of an extension to the Quadring Cowley and Browns Primary School, Church End, Quadring, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying immediately south of the medieval church of St. Margaret and within an area where an earlier archaeological evaluation identified habitation evidence dating from the 12th and 13th centuries.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological supervision and recording will comprise monitoring of topsoil and overburden removal within the footprint of the proposed extension followed by hand excavation of any exposed archaeological remains. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological supervision and recording to be undertaken during the construction of an extension to Quadring Cowley and Browns primary school at Quadring, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Quadring is located in the South Holland District of Lincolnshire, 10km north of Spalding and 14km southwest of Boston in the South Holland District of Lincolnshire. The Quadring Cowley and Browns primary school is in an isolated location at Church End, approximately 1km north of the centre of the modern village, centred on NGR TF 22393403. The extension is to be built on the east end of the school and will measure approximately 3m x 5m.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Full planning permission (H15/0920/02) has been granted by South Holland District Council subject to a scheme of works requiring archaeological supervision and recording during groundworks associated with construction of the extension.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Quadring is located on the level, open and low lying Lincolnshire silt fens at around 3m OD. Local soils comprise successive and interleaved sediments deposited during alternating phases of Flandrian freshwater and marine flooding. Surface deposits comprise marine alluvium defined as mainly calcareous alluvial gley soils belonging to the Agney and Wisbech series (Hodge *et al.*, 1984, 87-89).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Quadring is referred to as *Quedhaveringe* in the Domesday Book of 1086 and means 'the people, the followers of *Haefer*'. This refers to a group of people under their leader *Haefer*, to which was prefixed 'cwead', Old English for mud or dirt and referring to the fen. The form of the name belongs to an early period of Anglo Saxon settlement in the area (Cameron, 1998).

- 6.2 At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 land in Quadring was held by the Bishop of Lincoln and Count Alan. Two salt pans are listed and provide some indications of the contemporary environment (Morris 1986).
- 6.3 The site lies immediately south of the medieval church of St. Margaret. Architectural details in the chancel indicate that this part of the buildings was once Norman although now mainly in the Perpendicular style (Pevsner, 1989).
- 6.4 An archaeological evaluation of the car parking area immediately to the west of the school during 1995 identified evidence of domestic habitation dating to the 12th and 13th centuries (Field and George, 1996, 60). The results of a subsequent watching brief reflect those of the evaluation (Bonnor, *pers comm.*)

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the archaeological supervision and recording will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the footprint of the proposed extension.
- 7.2 The objectives will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
 - 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
 - 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
 - 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2 Methodology
 - 8.2.1 The archaeological supervision and recording will be undertaken during the stripping of overburden and topsoil from over the footprint of the proposed extension down to the upper surface of archaeological deposits or undisturbed layers of natural sediment.
 - 8.2.2 Overburden and recent deposits can be removed using a mechanical excavator but this must be with a toothless ditching bucket and initially only to the level at which buried archaeological deposits are likely to be revealed. Should any archaeological remains be identified these will be dug by hand and recorded appropriately. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
 - 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

- 8.2.4 Throughout the archaeological monitoring and recording a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.
- 8.2.6 If archaeological deposits containing environmental remains are identified these will be sampled for processing and analyses.

9 POST EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the archaeological supervision and recording brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- A non technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
 - Description of the topography of the site.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.
 - A text describing the findings of the investigation.
 - A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the results of the investigation.
 - Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - Sections of the archaeological features.

- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds and environmental remains from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client, South Holland District Council Planning Department, the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigation brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: Britannia for discoveries of Roman date, and Medieval Archaeology and the Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 The archaeological supervision and recording will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of archaeological investigation of a similar type will undertake the work.
- 14.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half-person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

15 VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 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 archaeological curator (Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).

- 15.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis
- 15.4 Any 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 archaeological curator and the client.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust
Roman	B Precious, Independent Specialist
Anglo-Saxon	J Young, Independent Specialist
Medieval and later	G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Specification: Version 2 13/11/2002

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Description	Interpretation
001	Tarmac	Playground surface
002	Linear concrete surface	Path
003	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of construction trench 010
004	Layer of modern frogged bricks.	Foundation for playground
005	Light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent gravel and CBM	Fill of foundation trench 010
006	Dark brownish grey silty clay	Upper subsoil
007	Medium slightly greyish brown clayey silt	Lower subsoil
008	Light yellowish brown silt	Natural deposit
009	Dark grey silty clay	Buried topsoil
010	Linear cut	Foundation cut for concrete path 002

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. Two fragments of pottery weighing a total of 20g were recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a single piece of clay pipe weighing 1g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from subsoil layers and deposits relating to the construction of the school buildings.

The later piece of pottery, the sponged ware, is a Staffordshire product. The earlier pottery fragment, the Midlands Purple-type ware, may also have been made in the central Midlands, though could be a more local south Lincolnshire product. The clay pipe was probably made in the general region of Quadring.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Artefacts

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
003	WHITE	Sponged ware, 19 th century	1	3g	19 th century
	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE	Stem fragment, bore 4/64", 19 th century	1	1g	
006	MP	Midlands Purple-type ware	1	17g	17 th -early 18 th century

Table 2: Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
003	Pig	Tooth	1	3g	19 th century
		Bone	1	7g	
007	Oyster	Shell	1	7g	

The small quantity of material recovered could have entered the area as manuring scatter. The dating of the artefacts may suggest that the site was first utilized in the 17th century.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been few previous archaeological investigations at Quadring. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small and entirely post-medieval to early modern collection, the assemblage is of limited local significance and potential. The absence of any material earlier than the 17th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

10	Context records
1	Sheet of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: 2002.478

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: QPS02

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

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