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John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

The Manor, South Street, Normanton-on-Trent, Newark, Nottinghamshire

Telephone 01636 821727 Fax 01636 822080



AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND FOR A PROPOSED
DEVELOPMENT AT LAND TO THE REAR OF 1-5 THE GREEN, WADDINGHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE

Carried out by :

John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

on behalf of

C T Pickering
Ashlin Farm, Ashing Lane,
Dunholme, Lincoln
LN2 3NN.

February 1997

2A.

JSAC 187/97/003

Also at : Witham Park House, Waterside South, Lincoln LN5 7JP Telephone 01522 880050

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Summary

Following the submission of a planning application for a development at 1-5, The Green, Waddingham. The local planning authority, on the advice of the county archaeologist, requested that an archaeological evaluation be carried out.

John Samuels Archaeological Consultants was commissioned to undertake the evaluation on the basis of a brief provided by the county archaeologist a specification was agreed. Two trenches were excavated to investigate the potential condition, nature and extent of any archaeological remains that might exist.

Three shallow pits and a probable boundary ditch were found sealed by the subsoil. Sherds of late Saxon pottery were found in one of the pits and the ditch. It is not considered that any further significant remains exist on the site and it is therefore suggested that no further archaeological work is required.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 C.T Pickering propose to develop land to the rear of 1-5 The Green, Waddingham in the county of Lincolnshire (NGR SK 984 962). They commissioned John Samuels Archaeological Consultants to undertake an archaeological field evaluation of the proposed development site.
- 1.2 The proposed development site lies to the east of the A15 in the village of Waddingham 23km north of Lincolnshire.
- 1.3 The site is roughly rectangular in shape covering an area of approximately 0.1ha. It is bounded on 3 sides by housing. The north eastern boundary dips down approximately 2m to a stream running along this side.
- 1.4 A planning application was submitted to West Lindsey District Council in September 1996. The archaeological evaluation has been requested prior to determination of that application.
- 1.5 The excavation was directed by John Samuels BA, PhD, FSA, MIFA, assisted by Mark Williams BSC, PIFA. This report was written by Mark Williams with the assistance of John Samuels who also wrote the pottery report.
- 1.6 The excavation corresponds to the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy and Guidance : Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990) (PPG16). It has been designed in accordance with the brief of Lincolnshire County Council, current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national standards and guidelines, including :

Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);

Code of Conduct (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1995); and

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1995).
- 1.7 Information about the site and its vicinity was obtained from the County Sites and Monuments Record and other available sources.
- 1.8 Waddingham is a substantial village situated about 2km east of the Roman Ermine Street. There is an abundance of evidence in the vicinity for activities of all periods, with a large number of cropmarks which are undated but probably of late Prehistoric or Romano-British origin, as well as at least one Bronze Age Barrow. Finds range from Prehistoric flintwork to Roman and Medieval pottery.
- 1.9 The history of Waddingham is complicated. Formerly the two parishes of Stainton and Waddingham (Foster 1924), there were multiple manorial holdings recorded in 1086 in the Domesday Book and by the late 17th century they had combined into one settlement. Nothing of archaeological interest is recorded within the proposed development site

although it is situated within the area of the historic village. The nearest recorded finds, Roman and Medieval pottery, were found about 0.5km to the north east.

- 1.10 The site might therefore be considered to have an unknown potential although its location and the general vicinity could suggest the possibility of archaeological remains existing.

2.0 Methodology

- 2.1 The objectives of the excavation were to examine the condition, nature and extent of any archaeological features present on the site.
- 2.2 This was undertaken by machine excavation using a toothless ditching bucket of two trenches comprising a total area of 31m², to a depth at which archaeological features were identified.
- 2.3 Machine excavation was followed by hand cleaning of all exposed surfaces and all identified features were sampled by excavation. Excavation and recording was based on individual contexts, using conventional archaeological excavation and recording techniques, according to IFA guidelines.
- 2.4 A full written, drawn and photographic record was kept throughout, including a daily site diary to record on-site conditions and provisional interpretations.
- 2.5 The County Archaeologist was informed when the work was due to commence and he visited the site when the trenches had been excavated.
- 2.6 A site code, WDM 97, has been agreed with the City and County Museum, Lincoln who have also issued an acquisitions Number, 3297. The site archive and finds will be deposited at the museum within 3 months of acceptance of this report.

3.0 Results

- 3.1 Trench 1 was located at the western part of the site and orientated north-south. The trench was 10.40m long and approximately 1.6m wide (see Figure 2).
- 3.2 The trench was excavated through 0.20m-0.30m of dark brown topsoil and 0.40m-0.70m of a brown sandy subsoil which steadily increased in depth to the northern end. The depth of the trench averaged 0.90m. The 'natural' in this trench (103) was a mixed sand and gravel, underlain by a grey blue stiff clay. Two features were cut into the natural from below the subsoil (see Figure 3).
- 3.3 [104] was a semi-circular feature 0.70m wide and approximately 0.22m deep located 0.20m from the southern baulk. The feature had steep slightly concave sides and a flat base. Its single fill was a grey silty clay (105) containing pebbles and a fragment of late Saxon pottery. The full extent of this feature was masked by the western baulk.
- 3.4 [106] extended across the width of the trench at the northern baulk. Its width was 1m but its full extent was masked by the northern baulk. It was 0.14m deep and 0.60m wide at the eastern baulk but increased in size to 0.30m deep and 0.80m wide at the western baulk. The feature contained a single fill of a grey green silty sand (107) which contained sizable fragments of stone rubble, below the feature was the natural clay. There was no dating evidence retrieved from this feature and it was probably part of a series of dumping deposits concentrated on the stream which ran along the north eastern boundary of the site.
- 3.5 Trench 2 ran perpendicular to Trench 1 measuring 15.40m long and 1.6m wide, it was located 2m from the eastern boundary of the site and ran west to a point 5.4 metres east of Trench 1. This trench was excavated through 0.20m-0.30m of topsoil and 0.50-0.60m of subsoil to an average depth of 0.80m, and contained three features cut from below the subsoil into natural (see Figure 4). The natural was identified to that in Trench 1.
- 3.6 Feature [207] was located 1m west of the eastern baulk and approximately central across the width of the trench. It had an oval shape 1.15m long by 0.90m wide. The feature was 0.20m deep and had two fills (see Figure 5). (211) was a grey brown silty clay with fragments of limestone and was restricted to a depression in the eastern part of the feature. (212) overlaid (211) and was also a grey brown material but did not contain any limestone fragments.
- 3.7 [204] was located 8m from the eastern baulk and extended across the width of the trench. The feature was 1.80m wide and 0.36m deep. The sides were gently sloping with a break at 0.29m deep at which point the gradient increased. There were two fills, one a grey silty clay (205) which contained fragments of late Saxon pottery 5 sherds of hand made shell gritted ware and 1 sherd of Stamford ware below this was a yellow grey sandy gravel (206), with no finds.
- 3.8 Feature [209] was located 0.80m east of the western baulk. It was 1.30m wide and its visible length was 0.90m although it was obscured by the northern baulk. The feature was 0.15m deep with a steep western end and a shallower side to the east. There was only one

fill (210), a grey brown sandy silt with fragments of limestone (see Figure 6).

Table 1 Summary of Archaeological Features

No.	Description
101	Dark brown topsoil
102	brown sandy subsoil
103	Mixed orange-brown sand and gravel
104	Cut of semi-circular feature containing 105
105	Grey silty clay, fill of 104, containing 1 sherd of shell-gritted pottery 9th - 10th century
106	Cut of linear feature containing 107
107	Grey-green silty sand with stone rubble

201	Dark brown topsoil
202	Brown sandy subsoil
203	Mixed orange-brown sand and gravel
204	Cut of linear feature containing 205 and 206
205	Grey silty clay, upper fill of 204 containing 5 sherd of shell-gritted pottery and 1 sherd of early Stamford ware, 10th - 11th century
206	Yellow sandy gravel, lower fill of 204
207	Cut of shallow oval pit containing 211 and 212
208	Not used
209	Cut of oval feature containing 210
210	Grey-brown sandy silt with limestone fragments
211	Grey-brown silty clay with limestone fragments, upper fill of 207
212	Grey-brown silty clay, lower fill of 207

4.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 4.1 The features identified represent the bases of the archaeological features truncated by later ploughing. The artifacts retrieved suggest their date is late Saxon. The ditch in Trench 2 may have been a boundary ditch which lines up, to some degree with the existing buildings on the frontage of the site and the cottage on the opposite side of Clay Lane to the north. The other features probably represent rubbish pits.
- 4.2 Domesday Book (1086) indicates that a settlement of some form existed here in the late Saxon period and the evidence from the excavations has confirmed this, although without any precise indication of buildings or settlement pattern. No evidence of earlier settlement has been found and it would seem that apart from sporadic backyard activity, the site has been either garden or field since the late Saxon period.
- 4.3 The methodology adopted for evaluation would seem to have been the most appropriate for the site. Ground conditions were not suitable for any other technique and trial trenching has allowed the examination of a representative sample of land.
- 4.4 The information from the excavations is of relatively minor significance and, on a scale of importance of national, regional or local, it is of local importance.
- 4.5 Any development which penetrates into the natural sand and gravel (0.6 - 1.00m below the present ground surface might have an impact upon buried archaeological remains. However, the excavations have shown that these are at a low density with substantial clear area in between.
- 4.6 Over 3% of the proposed development site has been investigated by this programme of trial trenching. Within these trenches only the very bases of archaeological features have survived recent ploughing. These demonstrate a late Saxon date for the setting out of a property boundary and some traces of contemporary occupation. It is not thought that any further significant remains exist on the site which will produce additional information contributing to the current state of knowledge about Waddingham and its locality. It is therefore suggested that no further archaeological work is necessary.

5.0 Figures

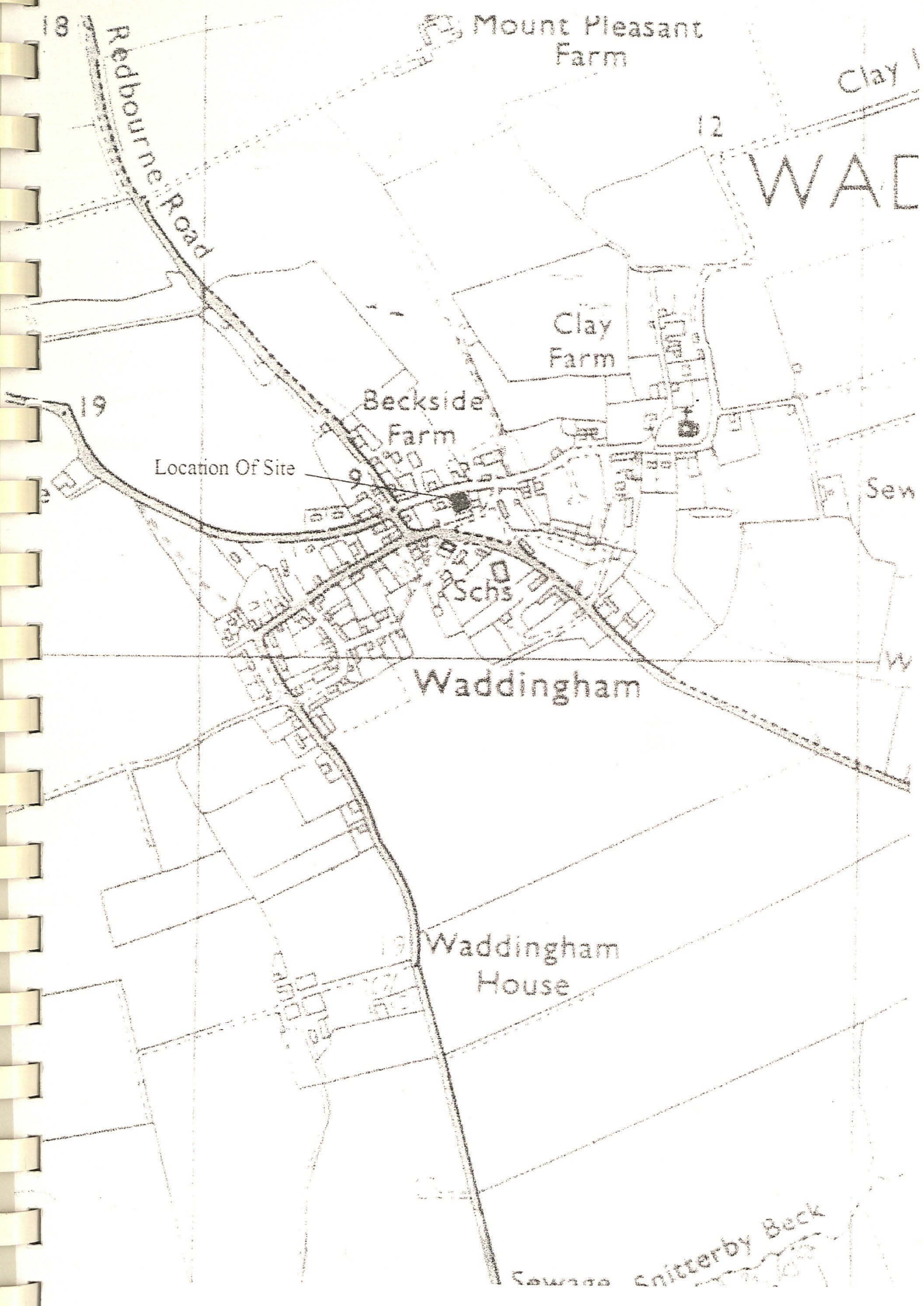


Figure 1: Site Location

Archaeological features ●

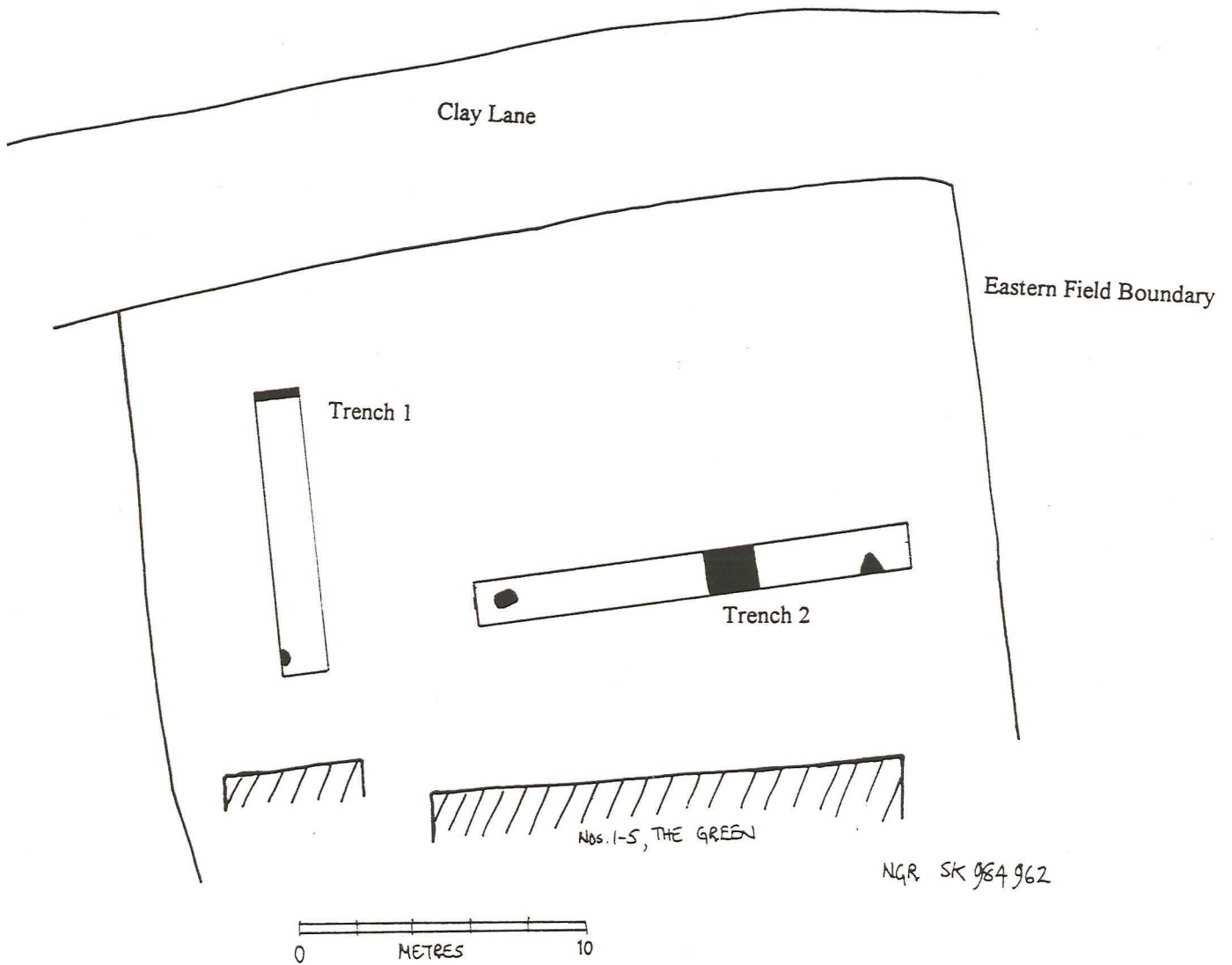


Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

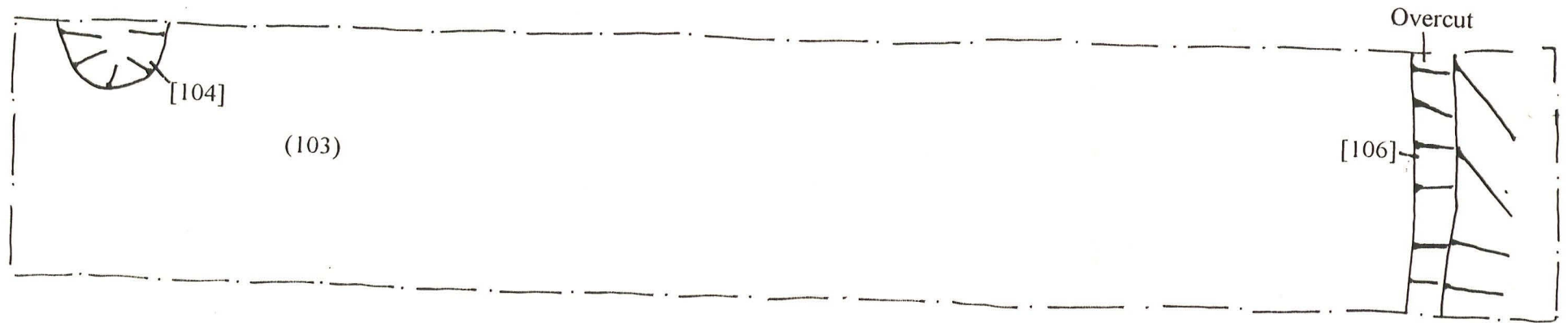
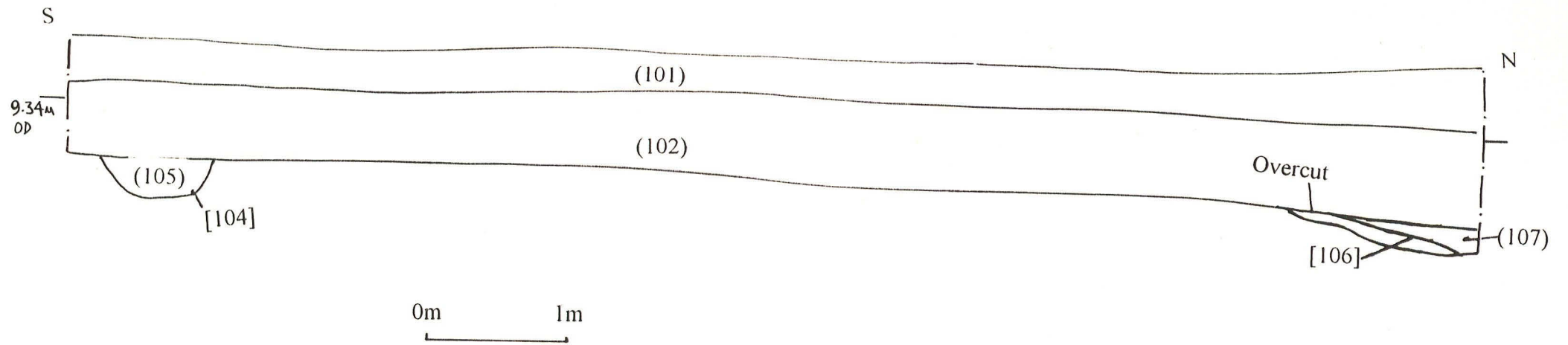


Figure 3: Section And Plan Of Trench 1

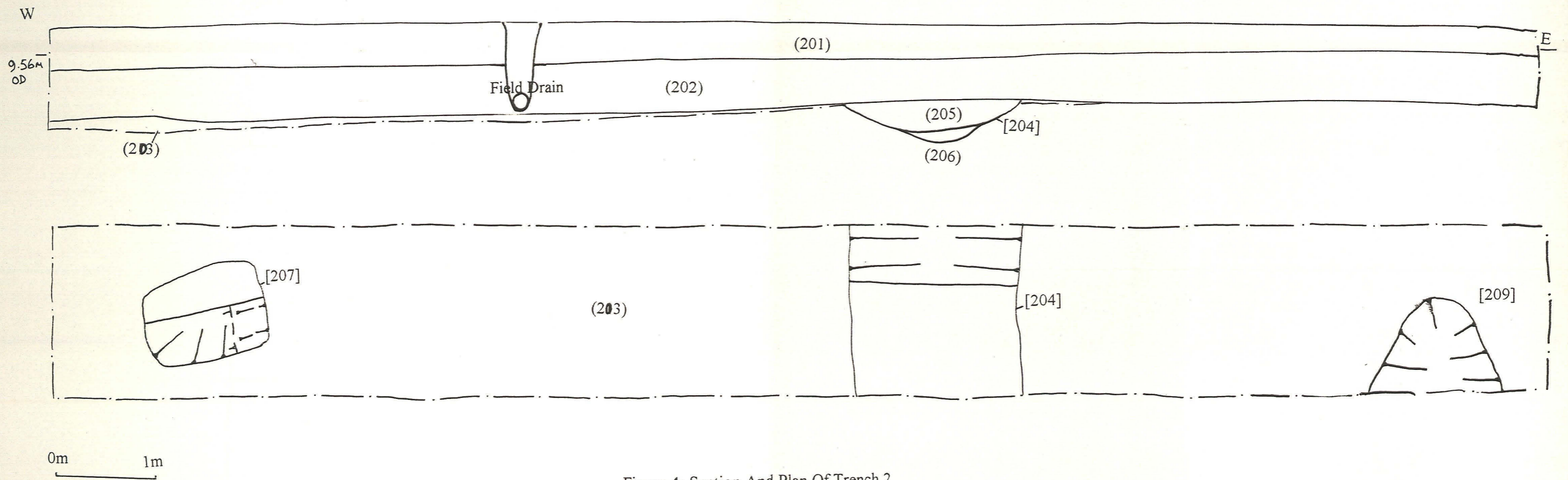


Figure 4: Section And Plan Of Trench 2



Figure 5: Section of [207]

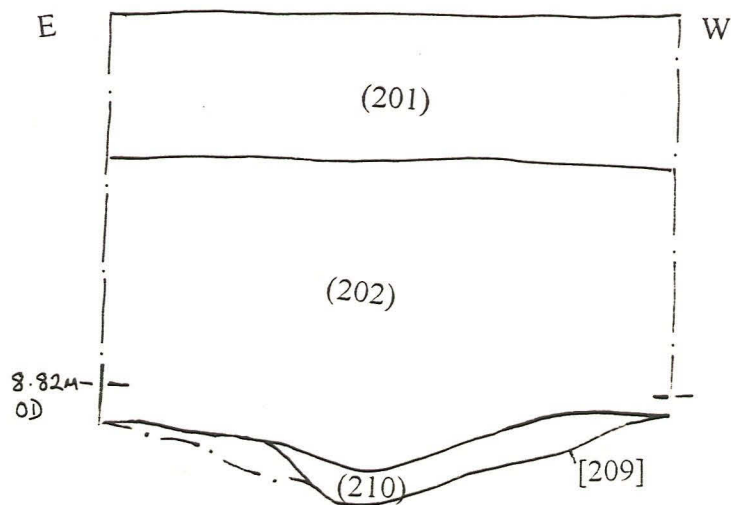


Figure 6: Section of [209]

6.0 Photographs



TRENCH 1 Looking North



TRENCH 1 Looking South



TRENCH 1 104 before excavation



TRENCH 1 104 after excavation



TRENCH 1 106 at north end of trench



TRENCH 2 Looking east



TRENCH 2 Looking west



TRENCH 2 204 before excavation



TRENCH 2 204 after excavation



TRENCH 2 207 before excavation



TRENCH 2 207 after excavation



TRENCH 2 209 after excavation
(for before see general view of trench looking west)

Appendix A : Specification

John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

*The Manor, South Street, Normanton on Trent, Newark, Nottinghamshire NG23 6RQ
Telephone 01636 821727 Fax 01636 822080*



**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND FOR
A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT
LAND TO THE REAR OF 1 - 5 THE GREEN,
WADDINGHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE.
(Planning Application 96/P/0698)**

prepared on behalf of

**C T Pickering
Ashlin Farm, Ashing Lane,
Dunholme, Lincoln,
LN2 3NN.**

January 1997

jsac187/97/001

Also at : Witham Park House, Waterside South, Lincoln LN5 7JP Telephone 01522 880050

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND FOR
A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT
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(Planning Application 96/P/0698)

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- 1.0 INTRODUCTION
- 2.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES
- 3.0 SPECIFICATION
- 4.0 TIMETABLE
- 5.0 PERSONNEL
- 6.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY
- 7.0 INSURANCE
- 8.0 FIGURES

APPENDIX A: Assistant County Archaeologists Brief

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 C T Pickering propose to develop land to the rear of 1 - 5 The Green, Waddingham in the County of Lincolnshire. They commissioned *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants* to undertake an archaeological field evaluation of the area of the proposed development.
- 1.2 The proposed development area lies to rear of 1 - 5 The Green, Waddingham to east of the A15 road - Ermine Street and 23 km. Due north of Lincoln. (see figure 1) at NGR SK 984 962 at a height of c.9m OD.
- 1.3 The site is roughly triangular in shape and having an area of approximately 0.1ha. It is currently under rough grass and there are substantial amounts of debris and dumped metal present. The soil type in the vicinity are upper estuarine clays.
- 1.4 A planning application for residential development of the site was submitted to the West Lindsey District Council in September 1996 (96/P/0698). The archaeological evaluation has been requested prior to the determination of that application.
- 1.5 A brief for an archaeological evaluation has been supplied by the Assistant Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire (see Appendix A).
- 1.6 The archaeological work proposed conforms to the requirements of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990), *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991), *Code of Conduct* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1985), and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1993).

2.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Summarised, the aims and objectives of the evaluation are:

I) To examine by excavation the nature, extent and condition of any archaeological remains which might exist within the proposed development site.

ii) To provide sufficient information to enable the planning authority to make appropriate recommendations for either preservation or further work that might be required.

3.0 METHOD STATEMENT FOR EVALUATION TRENCHING

- 3.1 All field and post excavation work will be carried out in accordance with the Assistant County Archaeologist for Lincolnshire's brief (see Appendix A).
- 3.2 The Assistant County Archaeologist specifically requires two trenches, each 10m long and at least 1.6m wide to be excavated within the site area. The location of these trenches will depend on the availability of land, but will be sited to obtain the best advantage.
- 3.3 Topsoil and modern overburden will be excavated by JCB or similar machine using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision.
- 3.4 From the uppermost archaeological horizon, each trench will be cleaned and recorded by hand. Recording will consist of a minimum of individual context records, drawn plans and sections at suitable scales and photographs in black and white print, colour print and colour slides as appropriate with scales. A site diary will be kept, describing daily progress, initial interpretations and objectives as well as recording any conditions that may affect staff morale and accuracy of recording.
- 3.5 Arrangements will be made by the archaeological contractor for the accession by the appropriate museum of all material and archives from the site.
- 3.6 Arrangements will also be made by the archaeological contractor for the appropriate expertise to be available on site as necessary for any conservation or examination of artefacts or other material.
- 3.7 All artefacts recovered from the site, if appropriate, will be washed, marked and bagged during the course of the investigation.
- 3.8 Any exposed human skeletons will initially be left *in situ*, covered and protected, and the Assistant County Archaeological Officer and the Coroner informed. Subsequent treatment of the remains must comply with the appropriate Home Office and environmental health regulations.
- 3.9 The Assistant County Archaeological Officer will be advised of start dates prior to the commencement of archaeological works and is expected to make, with the contractor, arrangements for the monitoring of the evaluation. They are welcome to visit the site at any reasonable time, preferably by prior arrangement.
- 3.10 A report will be produced in accordance with the requirements of Lincolnshire County Council (see Appendix A). A full report on the work undertaken and a further assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposed scheme will be submitted within six weeks of completing the fieldwork.

4.0 TIMETABLE

4.1 The excavation is expected to commence on Tuesday 21st January 1997 and take up to 5 working days with a maximum of 4 staff. The anticipated is as follows :

Day 1 : Location of trenches and setting up temporary Bench Mark tied into Ordnance Datum. Machine cutting of trenches under archaeological supervision and initial cleaning of trenches.

Day 2 - 5 : Hand cleaning, excavation, recording and sampling of features.

Final Day : Back filling and re-instatement of ground.

4.2 Post - excavation analysis and report will be completed within 6 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

4.3 A copy of the report will be sent to Lincolnshire County Council's Sites and Monuments Record within 6 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

5.0 PERSONNEL

- 5.1 The project will be directed by Dr John Samuels, BA, PhD, FSA, MIFA with assistance from Forbes Marsden, BA Cert Arch, Janine Buckley, BA. Nansi Rosenberg BA, PIFA and Mark Williams BSc, PIFA. If environmental analysis is required, this will be undertaken by R. Alvey, M. Phil. The examination of ceramic artifacts will be undertaken by P W Blinkhorn, B.TEC. (Iron Age & Medieval) and E MacRobert, BA, LLB. (Roman) (Specialists supplied by Northamptonshire Archaeological Unit)

John Richard Samuels BA, PhD, FSA, MIFA

John Samuels has been an independent archaeological consultant since 1989. He has a BA (Hons) in history from University College, Cardiff (1974) and a PhD in archaeology from the University of Nottingham (1983). He has been a member of the only professional body for archaeologists, the Institute of Field Archaeologists, since its foundation in 1983 and is a member of the Prehistoric Society, The Society for Medieval Archaeology, The Vernacular Architecture Group and the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings. He has been an executive committee member of various archaeological specialist and advisory bodies and is currently an executive committee member of : the Trust for Nottinghamshire Historic Churches, Newark Castle Trust, Nottinghamshire Building Preservation Trust, Council for British Archaeology Regional Group 14 and editor of East Midlands Archaeology.

He has published over 40 academic articles in learned journals and publications and since 1962 has been involved in numerous archaeological excavations of all periods throughout Britain as well as site and historic building surveys. Appointed as the Archaeological Field Officer for the M180 Motorway in 1975, he has been successively Assistant Director of Liverpool University Rescue Archaeology Unit, lecturer in archaeology and local history for the WEA and University of Nottingham and Field Monuments Warden for English Heritage. He is an honorary Research Fellow in the Department of Archaeology at the University of Nottingham.

Since 1989 he has been an archaeological consultant for a wide range of projects from housing and office developments to golf courses and major trunk road schemes. In many cases archaeology has been a significant aspect of an Environmental Assessment and Dr. Samuels is also an advisor to the Department of Transport on the revised Manual of Environmental Assessment. Among the various road schemes in which he is involved is the upgrading of the A303 past Stonehenge, without doubt the most archaeologically sensitive area in Britain.

Dr. Samuels has also been appointed by the Redundant Churches Fund and English Heritage to advise upon the restoration of historic monuments. He is Chairman of Newark Castle Trust which is undertaking a long-term project to excavate and better display this important castle to the public. He has been involved in advising the National Rivers Authority on their approach to archaeology and has undertaken a number of surveys and assessments on their behalf. These include the Humber Tidal Defence Strategy and various flood alleviation works in Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. In November 1996, Sweet and Maxwell published *Archaeology in*

Law, a text book on the archaeological implications of planning and development, of which Dr. Samuels is the co-author.

John Forbes Marsden BA. Cert. Arch.

Forbes Marsden has worked with *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants* since 1989, firstly on a part-time basis and from 1993 as a full-time employee.

He has BA in Geology and having been awarded the Certificate in Archaeology from the University of Nottingham, has now registered with The University Sheffield for their MA course in Historical Archaeology.

For 23 years Forbes worked for a regional brewing company as head of their Hotel and Catering Division. In this position he was responsible for the management of profitability of 36 hotels and catering establishments, with an annual budget of £3 million, reporting directly to the main board of the company. Following redundancy, Forbes decided to change direction and develop his long standing interest in archaeology and local history.

Since joining *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants* he has been involved in all aspects of archaeological work for example; assessments, evaluations and excavations for a variety of projects (in excess of 60) from road schemes and major building developments to quarries and landfill sites.

He has a particular interest in documentary and cartographic research and has undertaken several extensive surveys and reports in connection with schemes for the National Rivers Authority. He writes desk-top assessments, specifications and excavation reports for development sites throughout England, and has been involved in post-excavation analysis and reporting. Within the office he is responsible for in both pre-excavation project management and co-ordination of surveys and excavations, also dealing with financial aspects of projects

Janine Buckley BA

Janine Buckley gained a BA (Hons) in Archaeology from Nottingham University (1995), having been involved in archaeology from when still at school.

Since joining the practice, Janine has been involved in all aspects of archaeological assessment, including desk-top and field evaluations and is now responsible for a variety of projects from major residential, retail and industrial developments to road schemes. She has a specific responsibility for the preparation of archive reports and post-excavation material.

Janine has a particularly keen interest in standing buildings and especially vernacular architecture. She is currently undertaking research on post-medieval houses.

Her post-graduate studies have included courses in field archaeology, archaeological and building surveying, archaeology and the law and preserving archaeology *in situ*. She has been involved in the Newark Castle Trust excavations for four successive years returning for the final season (1995) as assistant supervisor.

Nansi Rosenberg BA, PIFA

Nansi Rosenberg gained a BA(Hons) degree in Archaeology from the University of Durham in 1991 and an elected Member of the Royal Archaeological Institute. She has been involved in archaeology since she was sixteen and has worked on field and desk-based projects, both paid and voluntary on various sites in North Wales and Chester, Orkney and North Yorkshire. She has a particular interest in the British Iron Age and is using her research for a post-graduate degree.

Nansi joined *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants* in November 1995 and undertakes desk-top assessments, specifications and impact assessment reports for development sites throughout England. She is still an active member of the field team and has been involved in both fieldwork project management and post-excavation analysis and reporting.

Mark Williams BSc, PIFA

Mark Williams has been involved in archaeology since the age of 16 and gained a BSC(Hons) in Archaeological Sciences from the University of Bradford in 1994.

Prior to joining *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants*, Mark has worked in various parts of Britain as a field archaeologist including: Hartlepool (1988); Alderley Edge (1990); Thornwell Farm (1992); Caldicott (1992); Stone (1993); Gloucester (1993); Warmwell Quarry (1994); March Hill (1993); Newstead (1994) and Chatt Moss (1995).

Mark also worked for 6 months at the University of Pennsylvania, analysing pottery from Mesopotamia using Neutron Activation Analysis. He was also involved in geophysical survey projects in both Scotland and Tunisia.

Mark joined *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants* in July 1995. Since then he has gained supervisory experience on excavations at: Newark Castle (1995); Thonock (1995); Langtoft Hall (1995); Church Walk (1995); Barrow-upon-Soar Phase I (1995); Barrow-upon-Soar Phase II (1996) and Ely (1996). He has also been involved in post-excavation reporting with each of these sites.

In addition, Mark is currently undertaking research of late Roman / Saxon settlement which will be submitted as an MPhil thesis.

5.2 Specialist assistance where required will be provided by the following persons :

Jane Cowgill - Slags
Robert White- Conservation
Robert Alvey - Small finds/environmental sampling
John Samuels - Pottery
James Rackham - Environmental sampling
John Carney - Geophysical and soil analysis

6.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 6.1 It is the policy of John Samuels Archaeological Consultants ('the Employer') to conform fully with the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work Etc. Act (1974).
- 6.2 It is accepted that it is the duty of the Employer to ensure, so far as is reasonably practical, the health and safety of all his employees at work.
- 6.3 The employer also has a duty to ensure that his employees are aware of their responsibility for their own health and safety, and for the health and safety of others, including the general public, who might be affected by their work.
- 6.4 Where employees are temporarily engaged at other workplaces, they are to respect relevant local regulations, both statutory and as imposed by other employers within the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act (1974).
- 6.5 In furtherance of the duty of care imposed by the Health & Safety at Work etc. Act (1974), the Employer shall make available to his employees whatever reasonable facilities are required by particular circumstances, e.g appropriate protective clothing, safety equipment, rest breaks for specialised tasks, etc.
- 6.6 Attention is paid to the requirements of more recent legislation including the provision and use of *Work Equipment Regulations 1992*, the *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992* and the *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994*. A risk assessment is undertaken, a safety officer appointed and all aspects of health and safety nominated during work.

Risk Assessment for an Archaeological Excavation at Land to the rear of 1-5 The Green, Waddingham, Lincolnshire

General

The named Safety Officers for archaeological work carried out at Waddingham will be Mark Williams and one other person (to be nominated).

All staff are to receive a copy of the health and safety plan, be informed of site conditions and can discuss arrangements with the named Health and Safety Officer.

All visitors to the site will take similar precautions. Access may be denied to anybody inappropriately dressed or unwilling to accept site safety conditions.

No person will be permitted on site if they are believed to have consumed any intoxicating substances such as alcohol or drugs (by prescription or otherwise) which cause drowsiness or affect their ability to perform their tasks at work in any way.

Machinery

A JCB is to remove modern overburden with a toothless bucket.

Each person in proximity of the machine excavator (maximum of extent of excavator arm) is to wear a fluorescent jacket/waistcoat, safety helmet and safety boots. They are to keep clear of moving equipment and stay within the driver's range of visibility.

Trenches

Two trenches are to be excavated during the archaeological evaluation within the development site.

Trenches with a depth below 1.2 metres will be stepped in by one metre or shored to appropriate standards.

Equipment

Heavy hand tools will be used, including mattocks, spades and shovels, as well as lighter equipment.

Where heavy hand tools are used, all persons will wear safety helmets and safety boots. Heavy hand tools will not be raised above shoulder height.

7.0 **INSURANCE**

7.1 The archaeological contractor will produce evidence of Public Liability Insurance to the minimum value of £5m and Personal Indemnity Insurance to the minimum of £2m.

8.0 FIGURES

Figure 1 : Location

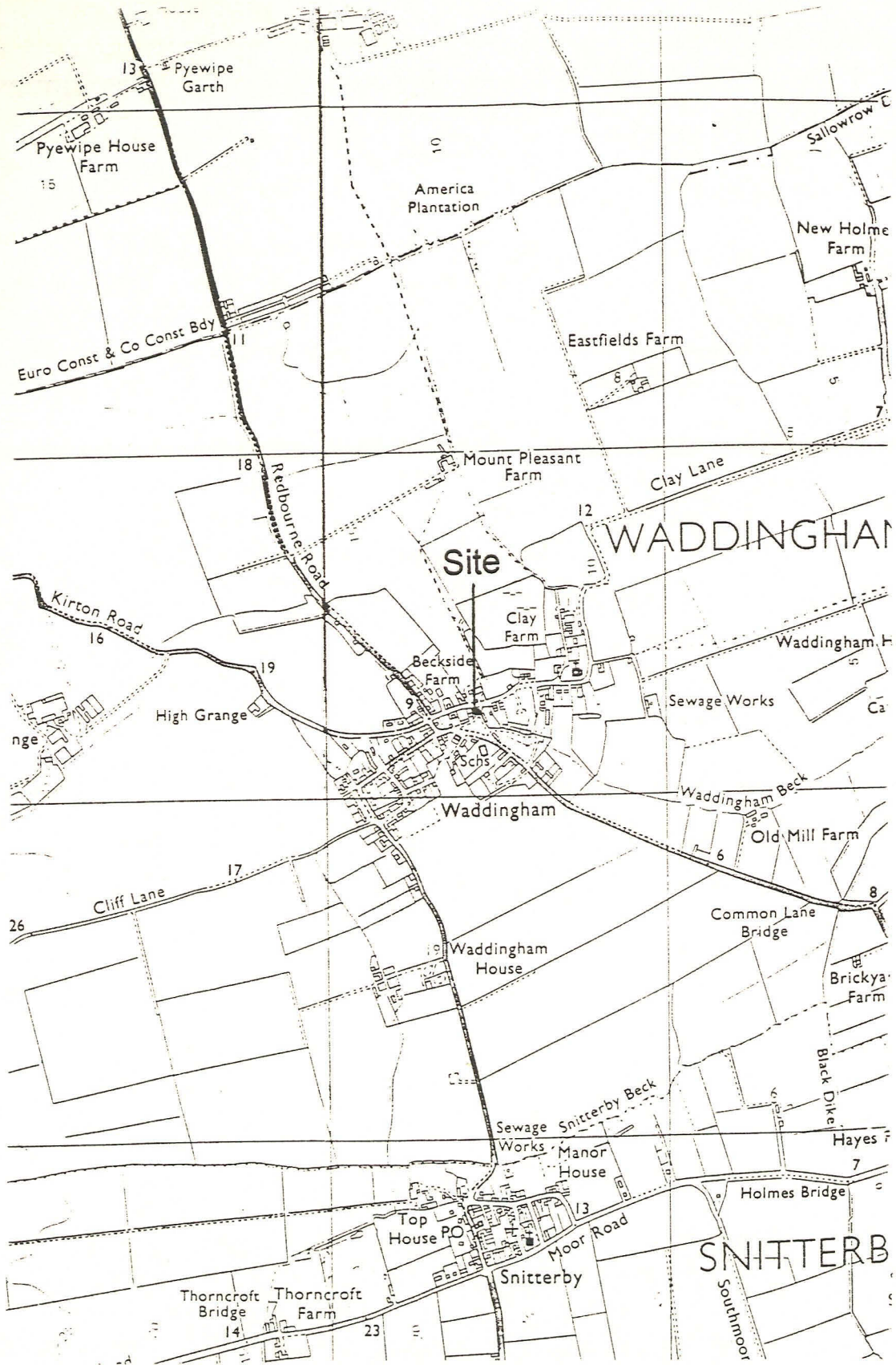


Figure 1 : Site Location

APPENDIX A : County Archaeologists Brief

BRIEF FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION,

SITE: Land to rear of 1-5 The Green

COMPANY: Mr Pickering

DATE: 15/01/97

LOCATION: Waddingham

PLANNING APP. NO.: 96/P/0698

This brief produced by

Jim Bonnor, Assistant Archaeological Officer,
Lincolnshire County Council on behalf of West Lindsey District
Council

The brief is valid only for six months from the last day
of the month given above. Any specifications produced
in response to this brief will have a similar period of
validity.

Any comments on this brief should be addressed to the
author at the address given below.

LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIRECTORATE
Planning and Development Group

c:\...\wadd698.evl

1. Summary

1.1 This document is the brief for the archaeological evaluation to be carried out at land to the rear of 1-5 The Green, Waddingham, Lincs. on behalf of Mr Pickering prior to the determination of a planning application for the construction of 4 dwellings.

1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.

1.3 All detailed specifications will be submitted by the developer for approval by the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

2. Site Location and Description

2.1 The parish of Waddingham is situated in the very north of the county of Lincolnshire on the border with North Lincolnshire Unitary Authority in the district of West Lindsey. It spans the limestone dip slope of the Lincoln cliff in the west and the Lincoln clay vale in the east. The village sits on upper estuarine clay and is approximately 23km due north of Lincoln.

2.2 The site is situated in the centre of the settlement about 350m southwest of the parish church. The site area is a roughly rectangular piece of waste land approximately 0.1 ha in area. It is bounded by gardens to the east and the Waddingham Beck to the north and disused properties to the south. Access to the site is via a narrow extension of land from the south. NGR SK 984962. Height c.9m OD. At present the site is rough grass. There is substantial debris including metal in dumps on the site.

3. Planning Background

3.1 A planning application for the construction of 4 dwellings, 3 garages and vehicular access was submitted to West Lindsey District Council in September 1996 (96/P/0698). The archaeological evaluation has been requested prior to the determination of that application.

4. Archaeological Background

4.1 Finds of prehistoric features and material have been found around the parish although none in the direct vicinity of the application site. Aerial photographs have identified a number of undated linear and enclosure cropmark sites around the village.

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4.2 The A15 which runs along the western boundary of the parish follows the line of a Roman Road although sites of this period are rare in the parish. A Roman coin has been found about 300m southwest of the site and pottery of this date has been found on the eastern limit of the village.

4.3 During the medieval period there are references to two separate settlements in this location. West of the Waddingham Beck was Waddingham St. Mary and to the east was Waddingham St. Peter which is thought to be an eleventh or early 12th century settlement. Aerial photographs show earthworks which are probably related to this settlement to the south, east and northwest of the church. By the 17th century the two settlements had merged.

5. Requirement for Work

5.1 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation should be to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits.

5.2 The evaluation will consist of the excavation of trial trenches. **While a preliminary desk-top assessment is not required in this case** this site should not be treated in isolation and reference should be made to relevant historical sources and previous archaeological work in the area when interpreting the results.

5.3 In particular the evaluation will seek to establish the potential of remains of the medieval period to survive on the site. The presence of Romano-British activity is considered unlikely but should be considered.

5.4 Any adjustments to the brief for the archaeological investigation should only be made after discussion with the Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire County Council.

5.5 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.

6. Stages of Work and Techniques

6.1 The specification will be expected to contain a reasoned discussion of field techniques selected. When preparing the specification account should be taken of the local geology, topography and land-use as it affects the feasibility of the various techniques.

6.2 The evaluation should also take into account environmental evidence and provide an assessment of the viability of such information should further archaeological work be carried out.

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7. Methods

7.1 In consideration of methodology the following details should be given in the contractor's specification:

7.1.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work;

7.1.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project;

7.1.3 It is expected that an environmental sampling strategy will be outlined;

7.1.4 It is expected that all on site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security.

7.2 Excavation is a potentially destructive technique and the specification should include a detailed reasoning behind the application of this technique. The following factors should be borne in mind:

7.2.1 the use of an appropriate machine with a wide toothless ditching blade;

7.2.2 the supervision of all machine work by an archaeologist;

7.2.3 the machine should be used to remove the concrete and associated hard-core down to the first archaeological horizon;

7.2.4 the most recent archaeological deposits are not necessarily the least important and this should be considered when determining the level to which machining will be carried out;

7.2.5 when archaeological features are revealed by machine these will be cleaned by hand;

7.2.6 a representative sample of every archaeological feature must be excavated by hand (although the depth to natural of surviving deposits must be determined, it is not expected that every trench will be excavated to natural);

7.2.7 all excavation must be carried out with a view to avoiding features which may be worthy of preservation in situ;

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7.2.8 any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempts must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.

7.2.9 it is expected that an approved recording system will be used for all on-site and post fieldwork procedures.

7.3 It is appreciated that not all eventualities can be given a fixed cost and that additional work may be required as a result of the evaluation, therefore, **contingency costs** should be given for the full analysis of environmental samples, conservation of waterlogged material and small finds, (appropriate dating techniques) dendrochronology, radio carbon dating and the shoring of trenches.

8. Trial Trenches

8.1 The evaluation will consist of the excavation of two trial trenches measuring one standard bucket width (approx. 2m) by 10m. The location and orientation of the trenches should be designed to maximise the information to be retrieved.

8.2 It is anticipated that the dimensions of the trenches will provide sufficient space for the lower and potentially more significant archaeological layers to be examined within current health and safety regulations. It is expected that a minimum of 1m of significant archaeological deposits will be exposed at the lowest level of excavation.

9. Monitoring Arrangements

9.1 The Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire County Council will monitor the fieldwork to ensure that it meets the specification. To facilitate this he should be contacted at least one week prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

10. Reporting Requirements

10.1 The final report should be a straight-forward account of the fieldwork carried out and should be produced within two months of the completion of the fieldwork phase. If this is not possible then the Archaeological Officer must be consulted at the earliest possible opportunity. The report should include:

10.1.1 plans of the trench layout and features therein;

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13. **Additional Information**

13.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological evaluation but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the approved programme of evaluation work are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Archaeological Officer.

13.2 Further contact addresses:

Mrs E. Stanley
West Lindsey District Council
26 Spital Terrace
Gainsborough
DN21 2HG

Mr C.T. Pickering
Ashlin Farm
Ashing Lane
Dunholme
Lincoln LN2 3NW Tel: 01673 862918

Mr S. Catney
Archaeological Officer
Lincolnshire County Council
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 5AL Tel: 01522 575292

Mr T. Page
City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 5AL

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Appendix B : The Pottery

Seven sherds of pottery were recovered from the excavations. All of them were unabraded and were contained within cut features.

Feature 104, probable pit. 1 body sherd of handmade shell-gritted fabric. Late Saxon, probably c19th - 10th AD.

Feature 204, linear feature, probably a boundary ditch, from upper fill, 205. 4 body sherds and 1 rim of handmade shell-gritted fabric. Similar fabric as sherd from feature 104, probably also c19th - 10th AD. Also 1 body sherd of Stamford ware, generally dated c10th - 11th AD.

None of the sherds are suitable for illustration.