

**NEVILLE HALL MIFA
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
AT PLOT 2, MANOR FARM,
TOWN ROAD,
QUARRINGTON, SLEAFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: TF 0564 4442
Site Code: MFQA11
Accession No: LCNCC: 2011.86
Planning References: N/57/0219/10 & N/57/0342/10

PREPARED FOR MR. JOHN MANN

By

Neville Hall MIFA

July 2011

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Summary

- *The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the erection of a new two storey residential dwelling and a detached single storey garage on land at Plot 2, Manor Farm, Town Road, Quarrington, Lincolnshire was carried out by Neville Hall MIFA on the 29th of June to the 1st of July and on the 4th–6th of July 2011.*
- *All of the groundworks relating to this development were extensively monitored and recorded. The archaeological monitoring identified a simple deposit sequence, which varied according to the area of the site. The full sequence was observed in the northern part of the site and within the garage area. This consisted of a modern made ground deposit, which had originated from the recent nearby site road construction, a modern topsoil, an undated buried ploughsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon of cornbrash.*
- *Within the southern and south-eastern areas of the site, this sequence changed slightly with the complete absence of the undated ploughsoil horizon. It was clearly apparent that there was a natural downward sloping of the site to the south and that there had been some degree of ground reduction and hence removal of this deposit in these areas of the site. This was also apparent from the relatively high level at which the natural cornbrash horizon was encountered particularly towards the southern boundary of the site. This factor may in turn account for the absence of any archaeological activity in these southern and south-eastern portions of the site despite the finds of pits and ditches associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements in the nearby Plot 1 to the east.*
- *Thus, no archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds which could be associated with the Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlements of Quarrington were found.*
- *A 20th century outbuilding of brick construction had been demolished prior to the archaeological on-site works. The archaeological monitoring saw the removal of the floors and brick foundations of this structure by the southern site boundary.*

1. Introduction

Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Mr. John Mann to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the erection of a new two storey residential dwelling and detached single storey garage on land at Plot 2, Manor Farm, Town Road, Quarrington, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TF 0564 4442. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 29th June – 1st of July and on the 4th–6th of July 2011.

The work was carried out according to the requirements of an archaeological condition, which was attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by North Kesteven District Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and acting on the advice of Ms Jenny Young, Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire, in her capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the LPA. This is in accordance with the principles established in *PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (IFA, 1999).

Copies of the final report will be deposited with the client, Ms Jenny Young (on behalf of the local planning authority), the Planning Department of North Kesteven 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

The development site comprising Plot 2 is situated to the west of the Manor Farm complex, on the northern frontage of Town Road, within the historic core of the settlement of Quarrington, at National Grid Reference TF 0564 4442, and at a height of approximately 20m AOD. Quarrington is located approximately 16.5km to the south-east of Grantham and approximately 2km to the south-west of Sleaford, in the civil parish of Sleaford, within the administrative district of North Kesteven, county of Lincolnshire [Figures 1-2].

The development site is located on an undulating upland area. The development site is also situated on deep permeable calcareous coarse and fine loamy and sandy soils of the Ruskington Series, which have in turn developed on deposits of glaciofluvial sands and gravels. The underlying solid geology comprises Cornbrash of the Middle Jurassic [BGS, 1996; Soil Survey, 1983].



Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red.
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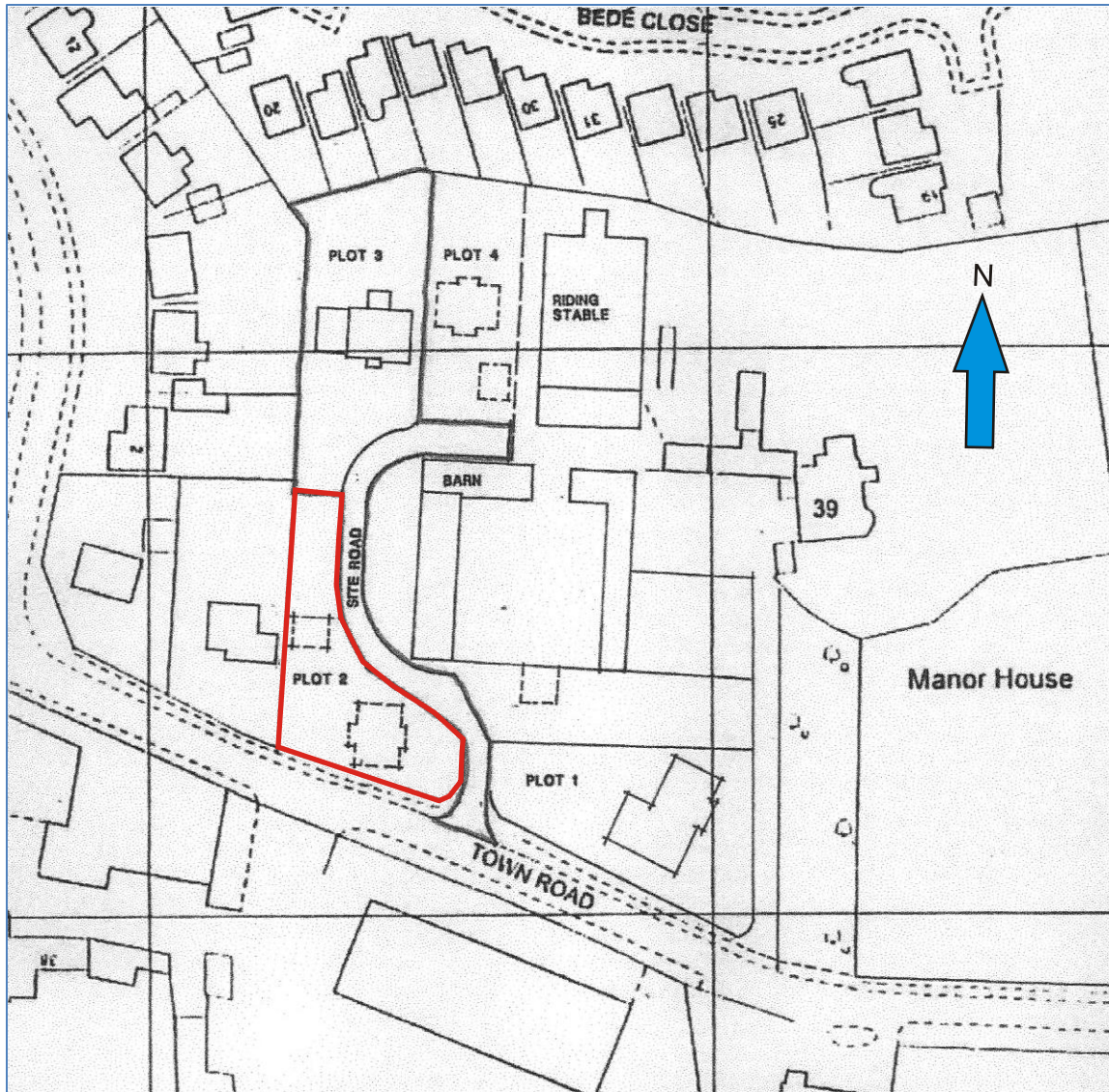


Figure 2: Site location showing the layout of Plot 2 at an original scale of 1:1,250 (extract from Architects plan). The site boundaries are shown in red.

3. Planning Background

A planning application for the proposed erection of a new two storey residential dwelling and detached single storey garage on land at Plot 2, Manor Farm, Town Road, Quarrington, Lincolnshire (Planning references: N/57/0219/10 and N/57/0342/10 (revision of previously approved planning application N/57/1046/08)) has been submitted to and granted consent by North Kesteven District Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA). However, as the proposed development is situated within a known archaeologically sensitive area and in an area of high archaeological potential, a condition (No. 8) was attached to this consent which stated that:

No development shall take place and until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of an agreed written specification that sets out a programme of work to archaeologically monitor groundworks during development. The specification should be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The programme of work

shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the agreed specification. A final report of the archaeological findings will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within six months of the completion of the development, or such longer period as may be agreed by the Local Planning Authority.

A specification for the archaeological monitoring was submitted to and approved by Ms Jenny Young, Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire (on behalf of the LPA) prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological works.

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring

The aims of the project were the continual archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which included initial ground reduction of the areas of new build and driveway, the excavation of foundations and services for the two storey residential dwelling and the excavation of foundations for the detached garage.

The objectives of the project were:

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.

As the development site is situated within the historic core of the village, the specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, structures, deposits and finds associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Quarrington. A previous archaeological watching brief during the construction of a new house nearby on Plot 1 identified pits and ditches associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements along with residual finds of Iron Age, Roman and early-mid Saxon pottery. It was anticipated that similar such finds may be encountered on this site.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

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

There is some evidence for potential prehistoric activity within the search area. The cropmark of a possible prehistoric enclosure is located to the south-east of the London Road (HER 63943). This has been identified from aerial photographic sources. An isolated Neolithic cremation burial was found during an excavation on land to the north of Town Road in 1995 along with other scattered finds of a fragment of polished stone axe and several other isolated flint finds (HER 60646). A flint scraper of Bronze Age date was found during a watching brief that took place during the construction of a single residential dwelling in 1996 on land at Northfield Road (HER 60595).

The archaeological investigations of land to the north of Town Road in 1995 also found some evidence of peripheral Romano-British settlement activity in the form of a single pit and a number of severely truncated features, the latter of which produced sherds of 1st century AD pottery (HER 60648).

Archaeological trial trenching and subsequent full excavation in advance of housing development between 1992-5 identified the remains of an early-mid Anglo-Saxon settlement along with associated small scale industrial activity (HER 60487). This was a significant site because of the longevity of the settlement and that these investigations also yielded one of the largest assemblages of Anglo-Saxon pottery found in this country, which ranged from the 5th to the 9th centuries AD. The settlement activity at the site comprised ditches, pits, gullies and postholes. Two distinct pit groupings were located, one of which yielded evidence of early Saxon metalworking that consisted of slags, hearth linings, mould and crucible fragments. Some lines of postholes were identifiable as representing the lines of buildings. Several rectangular and sub-circular shaped structures as well as at least one grubenhaus were also identified. The absence of late Saxon pottery tended to suggest that the settlement had perhaps been abandoned by this time. It is possible that the focus of this settlement then moved slightly to the west to the location of the present settlement, which from place name evidence may have originated in this late Anglo-Saxon period.

The earliest documentary reference to the settlement of Quarrington dates from AD1060 when it is referred to as *Cuermintune*. The first element in the place name is a derivative of the Old English *cworn* or mill, which along with the Old English suffix *ing* or a place i.e. 'a place with a mill', to which was later added the Old English *tun* or farmstead/village, hence 'the farmstead/village of the millers' [Cameron, 1998; Ekwall 1991; Mills, 1991].

At the time of the Domesday Survey of AD1086, this settlement is referred to as *Cornintone*. Lands here were variously held by the King, the Bishop of Lincoln and Ramsey Abbey. Domesday also records that the manor of Quarrington had sokeland in Old Sleaford, Dunby St. Andrew and Morton, two churches and at least three mills. This latter reference has been taken to denote that arable farming was a significant economic activity in this part of Lincolnshire even before the Norman Conquest [Morris, 1986; Sawyer 1995].

Later medieval documentary references variously refer to this settlement as *Querentone* (AD1178); *Quercut* (AD1175); *Querinton* (AD1202) and *Querington* (AD1219) [Cameron, 1998; Ekwall 1991; Mills, 1991].

A watching brief took place in 2009 to the immediate east of the development site during the construction of a new residential dwelling on Plot 1 (HER 65260). The findings from this watching brief appear to confirm that the early-mid Saxon settlement was perhaps confined to the east of this development site and that later medieval and post-medieval settlement activity was more likely to be found within the development site itself. The 2009 watching brief located several settlement features of medieval and later date. This consisted of two pits of 10th–11th century date and of 10th–12th century date from pottery finds from them. Two drainage and/or boundary ditches, one dating to the 13th century and the other to the 16th–18th centuries were also found. These features also contained redeposited earlier material which comprised sherds of early-mid Saxon pottery (HER 65693), single sherds of Iron Age pottery (HER 65694) and Roman pottery (HER 65695). Two undated pits were also found.

A further watching brief during the groundworks for a new residential dwelling with attached garage on Plot 3 to the north of this development site in 2010 identified deposit sequences of topsoils/ploughsoils and made ground overlying natural subsoil horizons. No activity associated with the medieval and/or post-medieval settlements of Quarrington were found at this location [Hall, 2010].

The cultivation remains of possible medieval ridge and furrow have been identified from a site walkover survey to the south of Town Road and to the south-east of Home Farm in 2006 (HER 64062), as part of an archaeological desk based assessment of a pipeline route. Two medieval pottery sherds were also recovered from this area. The remains of medieval ridge and furrow and a former associated headland were found during the archaeological investigations to the north of Town Road in 1995 (HER 60649).

The site of a stone cross is located at Stump Cross Hill (HER 65261). The remains of this cross appear to have gone by the mid-19th century.

There are a number of Grade II listed buildings in the search area that are located within the historic core of the settlement of Quarrington. The church of St. Botolph is a small 13th century church composed of a nave and a three-bay north aisle with an early 14th century west tower, which was restored in 1887 (HER 64798). The chancel was added in 1862. This church may be located on the site of one of the earlier churches that is documented in the Domesday Survey [Pevsner & Harris, 1995].

The Manor House, which is located to the east of the development site, is a late 17th century house, later a Georgian farmhouse, which underwent extensive mid-19th century alterations. A brick garden wall to the Manor House is also encompassed by this listing (HER 64799). Nos. 22-24 Town Road comprise a single mid-19th century house (HER 640800) along with Nos. 32-34 Town Road which are a pair of former estate cottages dating to 1842 (HER 64874). Bristol Farmhouse is a late 17th century farmhouse and is also Grade II listed along with farm outbuildings to the north of the farmhouse (HER 64875-6).

The archaeological excavation that took place on land to the north of Town Road in 1995 also located the foundations of a stone building or grain drier of post-medieval origin along with other finds of three ditches and a rubbish pit that contained 16th and 17th century pottery and two further pits that contained horse and calf burials respectively (HER 60647).

A geophysical survey in 1996 of land at Quarrington Glebe to the north-west of the development site and in advance of new housing development did not find any definitive evidence of archaeological activity in this area (HER 60650).

To the south of Town Road and to the west of the London Road, a desk based assessment carried out in association with a pipeline route in 2006 identified a number of circular features from aerial photographic sources. This assessment concluded that these were associated with recent equestrian activity comprising horse exercise rings (HER 65259).

Copies of manuscript and Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives. The enclosure award map for the Lordship of Quarrington of 1794 (Archive ref. Kesteven Award 67) shows the area of the development site as being located within an open field (plot no. 57) with the Manor House to the east in the adjoining plot no. 58 and a barn (now converted to a residential dwelling) on the boundary between these two plots. By the time of the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1905, plot no. 57 has been subdivided by the addition of a north-south orientated field boundary, though the development site is still situated within an open field. The manor house is shown to the east with the barn to the west of this. The modern O.S. map, which dates to 2006, shows modern residential development to the north and west of the development site with the Manor House complex to the east [**Figure 1**].

6. Methodology

The archaeological monitoring at the development site was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA on the 29th of June to the 1st of July and on the 4th to the 6th of July 2011. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the excavation of service trenches, of an initial phase of ground reduction of the areas of new build and driveway and of the mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches for the new residential dwelling and detached garage within these aforementioned areas of ground reduction [**Figures 4-5**]. The mechanical excavations were undertaken by a five ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.80m wide toothed bucket.

Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording, and the deposits observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at an original scale of 1:50 was made of the monitored area of ground reduction of the garage area and of the excavated foundation trenches of same. This is reproduced at this same scale as **Figure 5**. A second plan was similarly compiled on site at a scale of 1:100 of the monitored excavated services trenches, of the area of ground reduction of the house plot and of the excavated foundation trenches of same. This plan is also reproduced at this same scale as **Figure 4**. In addition, four sections of the identified deposit sequences [designated as **Representative Sections 1-4**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are also reproduced at this scale on **Figure 5**.

A complimentary colour photographic digital record was also maintained, which are reproduced as **Plates 1-35, Appendix 1**. A list of contexts is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.

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 1-35]

A former outbuilding that had been situated by the southern boundary of the site (adjacent to the northern Town Road frontage) had already been demolished and the area cleared prior to arrival [**Plates 1-3**].

7.1 The Service Trenches

Three service trenches were excavated to the east of the house plot to connect to existing services. These were excavated to varying lengths, to an average width of 0.90m and to depths of 0.80m-1.0m below ground levels [**Plates 4-5**]. The deposit sequence in this area of the site comprised a thin topsoil (**001**), which overlay the natural horizon (**002**) of cornbrash. The deposit (**001**) included some modern demolition material within its make-up. This deposit sequence was recorded within the east facing **Representative Section 1** [**Plate 6**].

7.2 The Initial Ground Reduction

The first area of ground reduction took place at the northern end of the site and comprised an area that was slightly larger than the new build footprint for the detached garage. This area of ground reduction measured approximately 9.0m in length (from west-east) and up to 6.50m in width (from north-south). This area extended southwards from the northern boundary of the site, up to the site access road to the east and up to the site boundary to the west [**Plates 7-10**].

It was apparent that there was a natural downward slope that extended to the south. Consequently the depth of the strip was at its greatest to the north, where it extended to average depths of 0.40m below ground levels and correspondingly decreased to the south where it comprised a shallow surface scrape of up to 0.20m in depth. The ground reduction was undertaken in order to create a level building platform for the construction of the garage.

This ground reduction extended through a modern made ground deposit (**003**) and extended to a buried topsoil horizon (**001**) at the base of this reduction. The deposit (**003**) originated from the construction of the nearby access road, which included dumped site material from this construction in its make-up.

This was followed by a further phase of ground reduction of a driveway that extended westwards from the access road to the immediate south of the garage and thence connected to the first area of ground reduction [**Plates 11-13**]. This reduction removed the modern made ground deposit (**003**), which had originated from the construction of the nearby access road and consisted of

dumped site material from this construction. This made ground deposit was relatively shallow and in turn overlay the topsoil horizon (001), which was evident at the base of this excavation. This area of ground reduction was also relatively shallow at an average depth of up to 0.30m below ground levels. This second area of ground reduction measured approximately 18.0m in length (from east-west) and between 2.90m and 3.8m in width (from north-south).

The final phase of monitored ground reduction comprised an area that was slightly larger than the new build footprint for the residential dwelling. This third area of ground reduction extended up to the southern boundary of the site and measured up to approximately 15.0m in length (from north-south) and approximately 13.0m in width (from east to west). This ground reduction reached depths of between 0.45m-0.50m below ground levels to the north and following the aforementioned natural downwards slope of the site to the south, correspondingly decreased in depth to a minimum of 0.15m below ground levels by the southern site boundary [Plates 14 and 16-20]. The deposit sequence in this area comprised the topsoil horizon (001), which came down directly onto the natural horizon of cornbrash (002), which extended to the base of this excavation. This deposit sequence was recorded in the south facing **Representative Section 2** [Plate 15].

The topsoil (001) appeared to shallow out and decrease in depth southwards and towards the southern boundary of the site. During this ground reduction, the surviving floor surfaces of the demolished outbuilding were also removed which comprised a series of wooden railway sleepers with the remainder consisting of a concrete slab with hardcore. This had a combined depth of 0.20m. The depth of the railway sleepers was 0.25m. Both elements of the floor surface came down directly onto the underlying natural cornbrash horizon (002). This former outbuilding had been constructed on relatively shallow brick foundations in a stretcher bond and from the bricks could be dated to the 20th century.

Two shallow areas of modern disturbance were noted following the completion of this ground reduction.

All newly exposed surfaces were scanned and walked over to look for surface artefacts. In the event, none were found.

7.3 The Excavation of the Foundations for the Garage and House Plot

The foundations for the new detached garage had been set out prior to arrival [Plate 21]. Along the northern site boundary and within the northerly west-east orientated foundation trench, the archaeological monitoring of the mechanical excavation of the garage foundations identified a full deposit sequence [Plates 22 and 24]. The modern made ground deposit (003) overlay the topsoil horizon (001), which was in turn above a buried ploughsoil horizon (004). This was in turn above the natural horizon of cornbrash (002), which extended to the base of this excavation. This deposit sequence was recorded in the northern south facing section of this foundation trench within **Representative Section 3** [Plate 23].

Elsewhere these foundations were excavated from the reduced ground levels [Plates 24-26]. The foundation trenches were excavated to varying lengths, to an average width of 0.80m and to depths of 1.40m along the northern site boundary decreasing to 1.0m in depth elsewhere and from these reduced levels. From these reduced levels and in the second easterly north-south orientated foundation trench, the observed deposit sequence consisted of the topsoil (001), the buried ploughsoil (004) and the natural horizon of cornbrash (002) at the base of this excavation.

A modern water main pipe and trench extended along both the length and width of the westerly north-south orientated foundation trench. Consequently this area of the new build was heavily disturbed such that this deposit sequence had been removed.

It was apparent that the ground levels in this area of the site had been built up by the deposition of (003) and the dumping of material from the construction of the adjacent access road.

The opposite appeared to be the case in the southern area of the site. Here the ground reduction for the house plot had identified the topsoil horizon (001) directly overlying the natural horizon (002). It was clearly apparent that there was an absence of the undated buried ploughsoil horizon (004) in this area of the site, leading to the conclusion that there had already been some degree of ground reduction and hence truncation and removal of this deposit.

The initial ground reduction of the area of the house plot had exposed the natural horizon of cornbrash (002) over nearly all of this area, with the exception of a thin deposit of the topsoil (001) towards the southern site boundary. Consequently when the foundations were excavated from the reduced level, the natural horizon of cornbrash (002) was encountered throughout and to the base of the excavated foundation trenches. These foundation trenches were similarly excavated to varying lengths, to an average width of 0.80m and to depths of between 0.80m-0.90m below the reduced ground levels [Plates 27-30 and 32-35].

During the mechanical excavation of the easterly north-south orientated foundation trench of the house, an opportunity was provided to record a further section. Here the modern made ground deposit (003) directly overlay the cornbrash horizon (004). This was recorded within the final west facing **Representative Section 4** [Plate 31]. This also confirmed the absence of the undated buried ploughsoil horizon (004) in the south-eastern area of the site and that ground reduction had also taken place in this area.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

All of the groundworks for this development were extensively monitored and recorded. The archaeological monitoring identified a simple deposit sequence, which varied according to the area of the site. This deposit sequence reached its fullest extent in the northern area of the site and within the area of the new detached garage. Here this sequence consisted of a modern made ground deposit, which had originated from the nearby recent road construction and was composed of dumped site construction material. Underlying this was a modern topsoil horizon, an undated buried ploughsoil horizon and finally a natural underlying horizon of cornbrash.

To the south and south-east, the deposit sequence changed with the absence of the undated ploughsoil horizon (004). It was clearly apparent that there was a natural downward slope of the site to the south. The absence of the deposit (004) in these areas suggested that there been some degree of ground reduction here and hence truncation and removal of this deposit. The natural horizon of cornbrash in particular was encountered at a relatively high level towards the southern boundary of the site. This factor may in turn account for the absence of any archaeological activity in these southern and south-eastern portions of the site despite the finds of pits and ditches associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements in the nearby Plot 1 to the east.

In the final event, no archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds which could be associated with the Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlements of Quarrington were found.

A 20th century outbuilding of brick construction had been demolished prior to the archaeological on-site works. The archaeological monitoring saw the removal of the floors and brick foundations of this structure by the southern site boundary.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the absence of archaeological activity and the nature of the deposit sequences on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposits 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 archaeology present and the nature of the deposit sequences within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

10. Acknowledgements

Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. John Mann for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Ms Jenny Young of Heritage Lincolnshire, and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincoln Central Library and the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

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Appendix 1: Plates



Plate 1: Pre-groundworks, from the south



Plate 2: Pre-groundworks, from the west



Plate 3: Pre-groundworks, from the south-west

The Service Trenches



Plate 4: Service trenches, from the north



Plate 5: Service trenches, from the north-west



Plate 6: Representative Section 1, from the east



Plate 9: As Plate 7, from the east

The Initial Ground Reduction



Plate 7: Garage site, ground reduction, from the east



Plate 10: Completed ground reduction, garage site, from the east



Plate 8: As Plate 7, from the south



Plate 11: Ground reduction, driveway, from the east



Plate 12: As Plate 11, from the north



Plate 14: Ground reduction, house plot, from the east



Plate 13: Completed ground reduction, driveway, from the east



Plate 15: Representative Section 2, from the south



Plate 16: As Plate 14, from the east



Plate 17: As **Plate 14**, from the east



Plate 20: Completed ground reduction, house plot, from the north



Plate 18: As **Plate 14**, from the east

The Excavation of the Foundations for the Garage & House Plot



Plate 21: Set out foundations for the garage, from the south-east



Plate 19: As **Plate 14**, from the east



Plate 22: Excavation of the garage foundations, from the east



Plate 23: Representative Section 3, from the south



Plate 26: As Plate 22, from the north-east



Plate 24: As Plate 22, from the south



Plate 27: Excavation of the house foundations, from the west



Plate 25: As Plate 22, from the east



Plate 28: As **Plate 27**, from the south-west

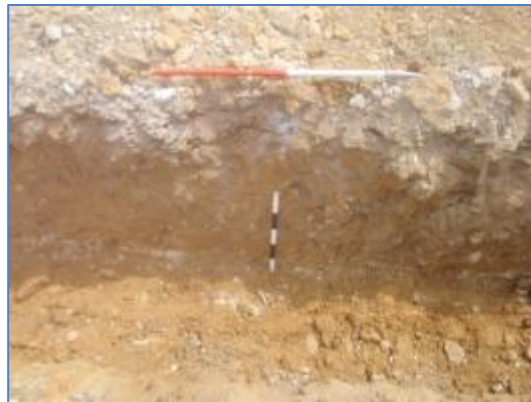


Plate 31: Representative Section 4,
from the west



Plate 29: As **Plate 27**, from the east



Plate 32: As **Plate 27**, from the east



Plate 30: As **Plate 27**, from the east



Plate 33: As **Plate 27**, from the north-west



Plate 34: As **Plate 27**, from the north-west



Plate 35: Completed house foundation excavations, from the north-west

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Modern topsoil horizon. Compact, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular stones & brick/tile fragments. Below **(003)** & above **(002)** & **(004)**. Depth – 0.30m.
- 002** Natural horizon of cornbrash. Soft & friable, light orange brown sandy silt matrix with small-large angular limestone fragments up to 70%. Below **(001)**, **(003)** & **(004)**. Depth – >0.50m.
- 003** Modern made ground deposit that originated from the recent construction of the nearby site access road. Above **(001)**. Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt matrix with much building demolition and site construction material in its make-up that comprised small-medium angular stones and small-medium angular limestone fragments 60%. Depth – 0.43m.
- 004** Buried undated ploughsoil horizon. Friable, mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent small angular stones & small limestone fragments. Below **(001)** & above **(002)**. Depth – 0.50m.

Appendix 3: OASIS Summary Sheet

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Plot 2, Manor Farm, Town Road, Quarrington, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-105414

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall MIFA	nevillehallmifa@googlemail.com	19 July 2011

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?	No	Grey literature report filename/s
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?

Grey literature	Upload boundary file	Request record re-opened	Printable version
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