

**NEVILLE HALL  
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING ON  
LAND TO THE SOUTH OF HOLGATE HOUSE,  
CHURCH LANE,  
WADDINGHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE.

**National Grid Reference: SK 9867 9648**  
**Site Code: HHWD19**  
**Accession No: LCNCC: 2019.91**  
**Planning References: 138504, 139588 & 139832**

PREPARED FOR MR. MICHAEL JUKES

By

Neville Hall

March 2020

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## **Summary**

*The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new dormer bungalow with a detached garage and access on land to the south of Holgate House, Church Lane, Waddingham, Lincolnshire, was carried out by Neville Hall on the 17th-18th of February 2020.*

*The groundworks for this development, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new dormer bungalow along with limited internal mechanical ground reduction within the new build footprint and the further mechanical ground reduction to create the new site access, were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.*

*No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds. The findings comprised a site deposit sequence that consisted of a topsoil horizon, an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon and underlying natural horizon. This deposit sequence was consistent over the whole monitored area and was recorded within five representative sections.*

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Mr. Michael Jukes to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new dormer bungalow with a detached garage and access on land to the south of Holgate House, Church Lane, Waddingham, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference SK 9867 9648. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 17th-18th of February 2020.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of various archaeological conditions, which were attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority and acting on the advice of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in their capacity as archaeological advisors on planning issues to the District Council. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (IFA, 2014).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, the Planning Department of West Lindsey District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

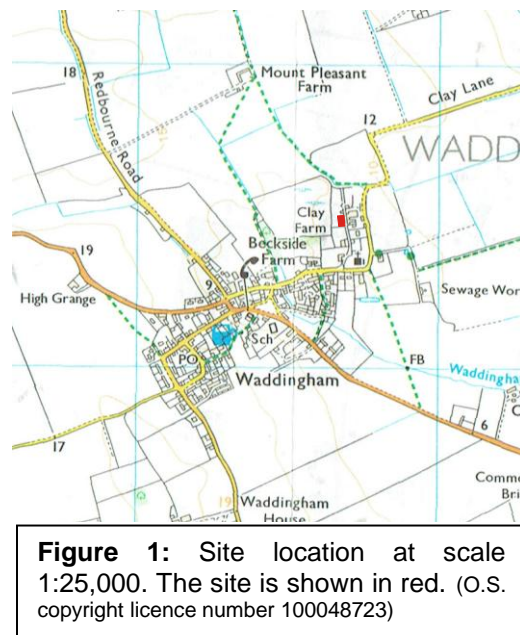
## **2. Site Location and Description**

- 2.1 The development site is situated on land off the western frontage of Church Lane and within the historic core of the village of Waddingham at National Grid Reference SK 9867 9648 and at a height of approximately 12mAOD. The settlement of Waddingham is situated within the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire [Figures 1 and 2].
- 2.2 The development site is situated within a slightly undulating upland area on the dip slope of the Jurassic limestone escarpment which traverses the county from north-south. The development site is located on shallow calcareous fine loamy soils of the Aswarby Series, which have developed on Great Oolite limestones of the Middle Jurassic [BGS, 1982; Soil Survey, 1983].

## **3. Planning Background**

- 3.1 An application for planning permission (Planning References: 138504, 139588 & 139832) for the proposed construction of a new dormer bungalow with a detached garage and access on land to the south of Holgate House, Church Lane, Waddingham, Lincolnshire has been submitted to and granted consent by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority. However, as the proposed development was situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area, various archaeological conditions (138504, Nos.5-8) were attached to this planning consent.
- 3.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) were commissioned by the applicant to prepare and submit a written scheme of investigation for the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks during the construction stage of development on this site to the Local Planning Authority [Ward, 2019].

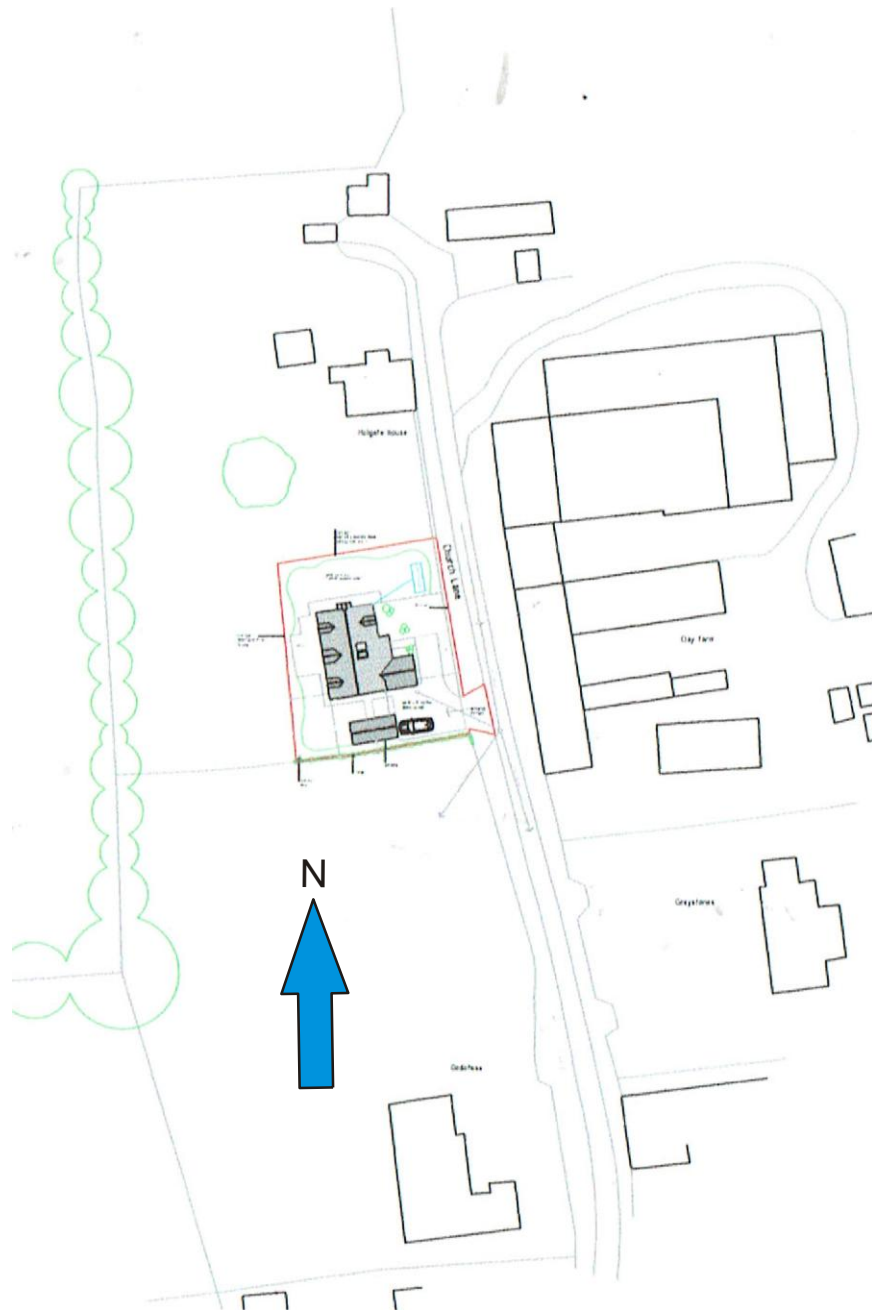
- 3.3 This PCAS scheme of works was subsequently approved by the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team on behalf of the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 5 of planning consent 138504.



- 3.4 Neville Hall was subsequently commissioned by the applicant to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks during the construction stage of development on this site according to the terms of the agreed PCA scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording. This was carried out with the agreement of Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 3.5 A notification period of the start date for the archaeological monitoring of the site groundworks was given to Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team as required by Condition 5 of planning consent 138504.
- 3.6 All of the archaeological monitoring and recording which was carried out on this site was undertaken in accordance with the agreed written scheme of works as required by Condition 6 of planning consent 138504.
- 3.7 This report documents the results of this programme of site archaeological monitoring and recording and will be submitted to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 7 of planning consent 138504.

#### 4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring

- 4.1 The aims of the project were the continual archaeological monitoring of the site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new dormer bungalow and mechanical ground reduction for the new site access.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project were:

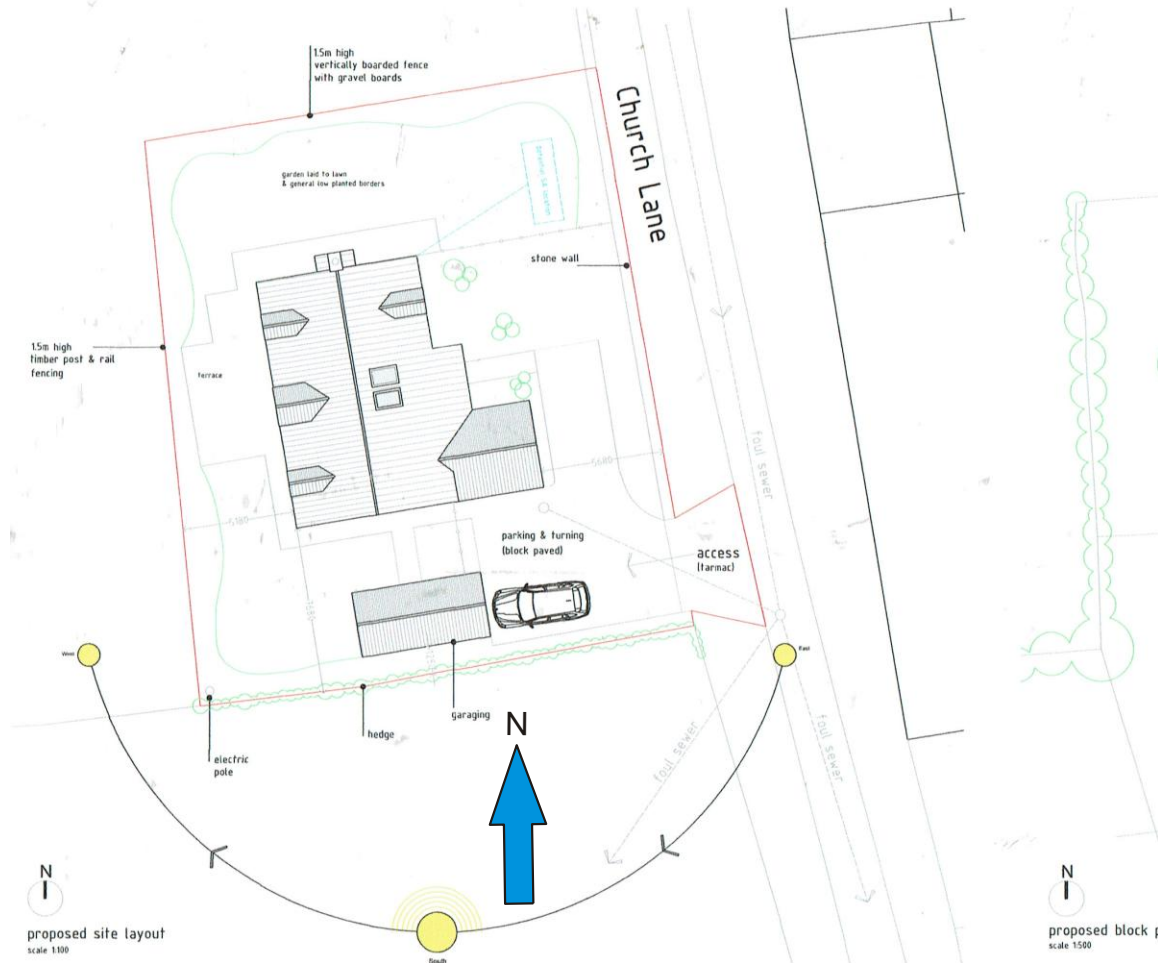


**Figure 2:** Site location at an original scale of 1:500, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

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.



**Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:100, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

4.3 It was considered that the development site lay within an area of high archaeological potential. The development site clearly lies within the historic core of the medieval settlement of Waddingham and to the north of the medieval parish church. Sherds of Romano-British and medieval pottery have also been found nearby close to Clay Farm. The findings of the Roman pottery could suggest nearby contemporary settlement activity. So it was considered highly likely that medieval settlement activity and finds along with possible Roman settlement activity and finds could be encountered on this development site. The specific objectives of the project were therefore to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this Roman and medieval settlement activity.

## 5. Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 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 0.25km radius of the centre of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.

- 5.2 Sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered in the 1970s from a field opposite to Clay Farm and to the south of this development site as surface finds (HER 50770).
- 5.3 The earliest documentary reference to Waddingham occurs in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 when it is referred to as *Wadingeham* or *Wadingham*. At the Domesday Survey, lands in Waddingham were held by the king, the Bishop of Bayeux, Ivo Tallboys and by Svartbrandr. At the time of the Lindsey Survey of cAD1115, lands in *Wadingheheim* were held by Gilbert son of Gocelin who held five bovates here. The place name itself is derived from the Old English group name of *Wadingas* or 'the family or dependants of Wada' and the Old English *ham*, hence 'the farmstead or village of the followers of Wada'. Later medieval documentary sources refer to this settlement as *Waddingeham* (AD1200) [Cameron 1998; Ekwall, 1991; Mills, 1991; Morris 1986; Foster & Longley, 1976].
- 5.4 The medieval settlement of Waddingham St Peter is reputed to have lain to the east of the Waddingham Beck and around the surviving and present parish church (HER 50784). It appears as a settlement of complex tenure in the 11th century and the early 12th century. Early aerial photographs indicate the former presence of medieval settlement earthworks to the south, east and north-west of the church. By the early 17th century the settlements of Waddingham St Peter and Waddingham St Mary were one settlement.
- 5.5 The present parish church, which is Grade II\* listed and dedicated to SS Mary and Peter is situated to the south of this development site on Church Road (HER 50781). The church which comprises a west tower, nave, north and south aisles, a chancel, a south porch and a vestry is of 13th century origin and has 15th century alterations. The church was restored in c.1860 and the chancel was rebuilt in 1858.
- 5.6 The site of the medieval church of St Peter is located to the south of the extant and surviving parish church (HER 50780). In the medieval period, Waddingham had two parishes, one of which belonged to the Church of St Mary and the second to the church of St Peter. Both churches are said to have stood within the same graveyard. The demolition of the church of St Peter took place in 1685 following the union of the two parishes into the present parish of Waddingham.
- 5.7 Sherds of medieval pottery and brick fragments were found in the 1970s as surface finds in a field near Clay Farm and to the east of this development site (HER 50771).
- 5.8 The Grade II listed Old Rectory on Church Road is located to the east of the parish church (HER 55866, NHL 1064155). This former rectory was built in 1860 and is now in use as a private residence. An outbuilding at the Old Rectory was the subject of a programme of historic building recording in 2017 (HER 58131, Site code: RCRW17);. This was undertaken prior to its conversion to residential use. The building is a former combination coach house, stables and coal store.
- 5.9 Clay Farm at Waddingham is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 57147).. This is arranged around a loose courtyard with three sides of the yard formed by working buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead is within a village location.
- 5.10 The Waddingham War Memorial is located on the western edge of the churchyard of the parish church of SS Peter and Mary (HER 58216). The Memorial was unveiled in 1919.
- 5.11 There has been one other previous archaeological investigation within the vicinity of this development site. In 2003, an archaeological watching brief took place on land to the rear of the Mill, Church Lane on the groundworks for a new residential development (Site code: CWAD03). This did not identify any archaeological activity or finds.



- 5.12 Copies of early edition published Ordnance Survey maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the local studies collections of the Lincoln Central Library. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1887. This shows the area of the development site as being located within a portion of a larger enclosure off the western frontage of Church Lane and to the west of Clay Farm.
- 5.13 This same site layout is repeated on the subsequent Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1906 and on the 1:2,500 scale 1977.
- 5.14 **Figure 2** shows the current layout of the development site.

## 6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Neville Hall at the development site on the 17th-18th of February 2020. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new dormer bungalow with limited internal ground reduction along with mechanical ground reduction to create the new site access off Church Lane. These mechanical excavations were carried out by a JCB 3cx mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.60m wide and 1.20m wide toothless buckets.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the site deposit sequence observed was recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:100 was compiled on site of the monitored groundworks. This is reproduced at the same scale on **Figure 4**. A total of five sections of the observed site deposit sequence [designated as **Representative Sections 1-5**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are similarly reproduced at the reduced scale of 1:20 also on **Figure 4**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced in **Appendix 1, Plates 1-45**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

## 7. Results [Figure 4, Appendix 1, Plates 1-45]

- 7.1 **Plates 1-2** provide pre-groundworks views of the site. The foundations for the new bungalow plot and access had already been set out prior to arrival [**Plates 1-2**]. The groundworks programme commenced with the mechanical ground reduction for the new site access off the western frontage of Church Lane. The extent of this reduced area is shown on **Figure 4**. This ground reduction extended to depths of between 0.20m-0.60m below ground levels and was largely confined to the topsoil horizon (**001**), though the underlying undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**002**) was exposed in places, particularly where this mechanical reduction extended to greater depths [**Plates 3-7, 13-15 and 18**]. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for any surface finds, of which there were none.
- 7.2 Simultaneous with this mechanical ground reduction for the new site access, the foundations for the new dormer bungalow were also excavated under archaeological supervision. These monitored foundation trenches were excavated to varying lengths, to a uniform width of 0.60m and to depths of between 0.70m-0.90m below ground levels [**Plates 8-9, 11-12, 16, 18-22, 24-30, 32-40 and 42-45**]. These mechanical excavations

extended through a modern topsoil horizon (**001**), an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**002**) and into an underlying natural horizon (**003**), which extended to the base of these foundation excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 1-5 [Plates 10, 17, 23, 32 and 41]**.

- 7.3 Simultaneously with the mechanical excavation of the foundations, further monitored and limited mechanical ground reduction took place within the new build interior to fairly uniform depths of 0.20m below ground levels, such that this further ground reduction was confined entirely to the modern topsoil horizon (**001**). Here too, all newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for any surface finds, of which there were none.
- 7.4 No archaeological activity was identify on this site and there were no finds.

## **8. Discussion and Conclusions**

- 8.1 The groundworks for this development, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new dormer bungalow along with limited internal mechanical ground reduction within the new build footprint and the further mechanical ground reduction to create the new site access, were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 8.2 No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds. The findings comprised a site deposit sequence that consisted of a topsoil horizon, an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon and underlying natural horizon. This deposit sequence was consistent over the whole monitored area and was recorded within five representative sections.

## **9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating**

- 9.1 The chosen methodology comprising a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording clearly demonstrated both the dearth of archaeological activity and the lack of finds and the nature of the deposit sequence present on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequence therein. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to record both the lack of archaeological activity and the absence of finds and the nature of the deposit sequence present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

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

## **11. Bibliography**

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

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Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1906, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 36.7.

Extract from the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1977.

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

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

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

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Ward, (2019), *Land to the South of Holgate House, Church Lane, Waddingham, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire, Specification for a Scheme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

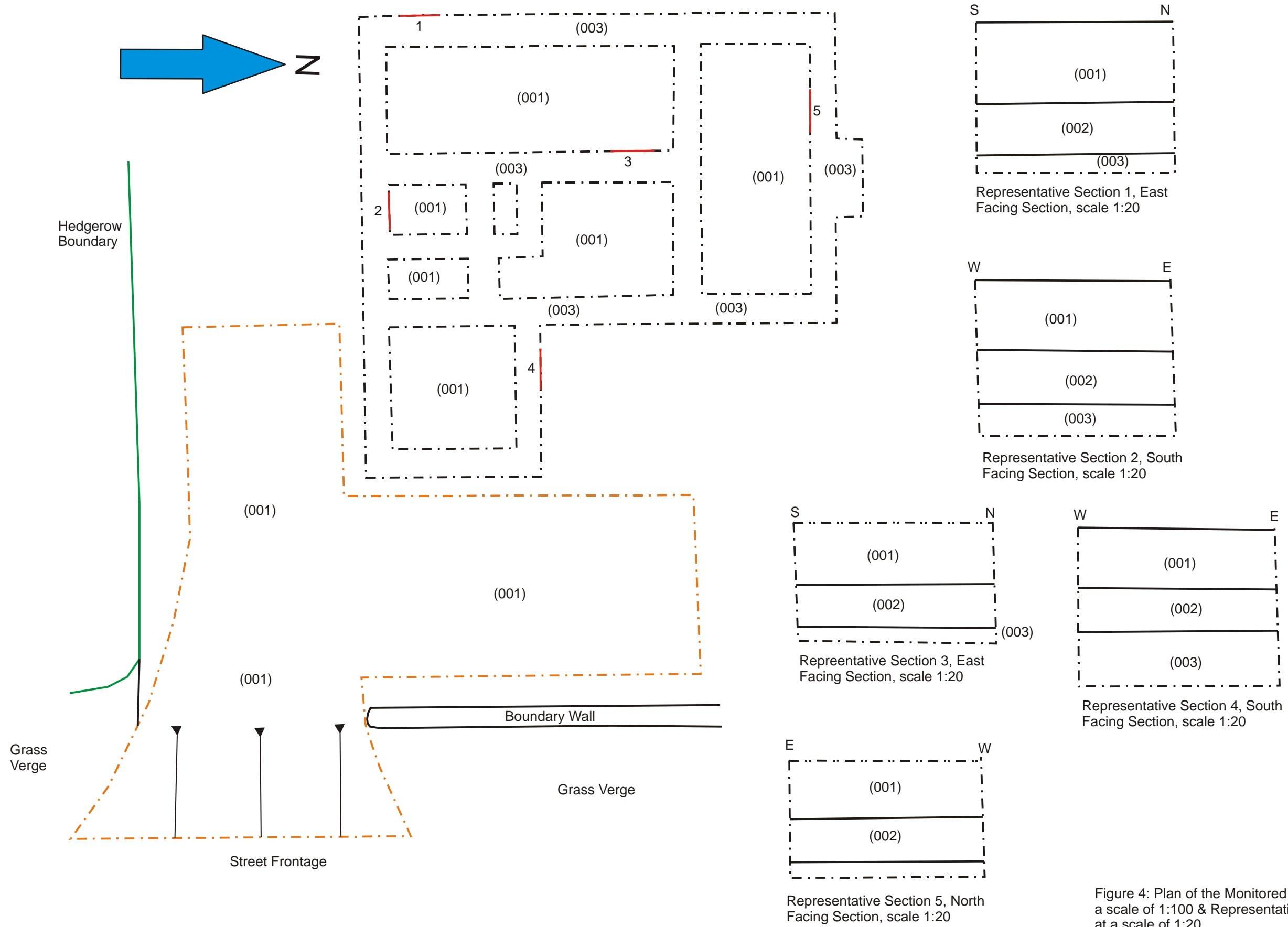


Figure 4: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:100 & Representative Sections 1-5 at a scale of 1:20

**Appendix 1: Plates**



**Plate 1:** Pre-groundworks, from the south



**Plate 2:** Pre-groundworks, from the south-west



**Plate 3:** Ground reduction for the new site access, from the south-east



**Plate 4:** Ground reduction for the new site access, from the south-east



**Plate 5:** Ground reduction for the new site access, from the east



**Plate 6:** Ground reduction for the new site access, from the west





**Plate 7:** Ground reduction for the new site access, from the west



**Plate 10:** Representative Section 1, from the east



**Plate 8:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 11:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 9:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 12:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south





**Plate 13:** Ground reduction for the new site access, from the south-west



**Plate 16:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 14:** Ground reduction for the new site access, from the south



**Plate 17: Representative Section 2,** from the south



**Plate 15:** Ground reduction for the new site access, from the south



**Plate 18:** Ground reduction for the new site access, from the south





**Plate 19:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 22:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



**Plate 20:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 23: Representative Section 3,** from the east



**Plate 21:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 24:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east





**Plate 25:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 28:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 26:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 29:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 27:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 30:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west





**Plate 31: Representative Section 4, from the south**



**Plate 34: Excavation of the foundations, from the north**



**Plate 32: Excavation of the foundations, from the east**



**Plate 35: Excavation of the foundations, from the north**



**Plate 33: Excavation of the foundations, from the south**



**Plate 36: Excavation of the foundations, from the south**





**Plate 37:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 40:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



**Plate 38:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



**Plate 41: Representative Section 5,** from the north



**Plate 39:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



**Plate 42:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 43:** Excavation of the foundations,  
from the south-west



**Plate 44:** Excavation of the foundations,  
from the south



**Plate 45:** Excavation of the foundations,  
from the south-west

## Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Topsoil horizon. Friable, dark orange brown sandy silt with moderate small angular limestone fragments and small angular stones. Above **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-5**. Depth - 0.40m.
- 002** Undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon. Friable, mid orange brown sandy silt with spreads of light orange brown sand and occasional small angular limestone fragments and small angular stones. Below **(001)** and above **(003)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-5**. Depth - 0.27m.
- 003** Natural horizon. Friable, light orange brown sand with spreads of light buff and dark orange brown sand. No inclusions. Below **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-5**. Depth - >0.29m.

### **Appendix 3: The Archive**

The archive consists of:

Three context records

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

One context register

One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

38 Finningley Road

Lincoln

LN6 0UP

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection

Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2019.91** and the site code **HHWD19**

## Appendix 4: Photographic Register



**PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET**

Camera No.	Date Loaded	Time Loaded	Comments		B&W Col. Digi.
	/ /	:			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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2	" "	SW		" "	"
3	Ground reduction For the new site access	SE		" "	"
4	Ground reduction For the new site access	SE		NA 17/2/20	HHWD19
5	Ground reduction For the new site access	E		NA 17/2/20	HHWD19
6	Ground reduction For the new site access	W		NA 17/2/20	HHWD19
7	Ground reduction For the new site access	W		NA 17/2/20	HHWD19
8	Excavation of the Foundation	S		NA 17/2/20	HHWD19
9	Excavation of the Foundation	S		NA 17/2/20	HHWD19
10	Representative Section 1	E		NA 17/2/20	HHWD19
11	Excavation of the Foundation	S		NA 17/2/20	HHWD19
12	Excavation of the Foundation	S		NA 17/2/20	HHWD19
13	Ground reduction For the new site access	SW		NA 17/2/20	HHWD19
14	Ground reduction For the new site access	S		NA 17/2/20	HHWD19
15	Ground reduction	S		NA 17/2/20	HHWD19



**PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET**

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Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	For the new site area				
16	Excavation of the Foundation	S		AT 11/2/20	HHWD19
17	Representative Section 2	S		AT 11/2/20	HHWD19
18	Ground sections For the new site area	S		AT 11/2/20	HHWD19
19	Excavation of the Foundation	S		AT 11/2/20	HHWD19
20	Excavation of the Foundation	S		AT 11/2/20	HHWD19
21	Excavation of the Foundation	S		AT 11/2/20	HHWD19
22	Excavation of the Foundation	SE		AT 11/2/20	HHWD19
23	Representative Section 2	E		AT 11/2/20	HHWD19
24	Excavation of the Foundation	SE		AT 11/2/20	HHWD19
25	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 11/2/20	HHWD19
26	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 11/2/20	HHWD19
27	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 11/2/20	HHWD19
28	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 11/2/20	HHWD19
29	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 11/2/20	HHWD19
30	Excavation of the Foundation	W		AT 11/2/20	HHWD19
31	Representative	S		AT 11/2/20	HHWD19

**PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET**

Camera No.	Date Loaded	Time Loaded	Comments		B&W Col. Digi.
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Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	Section 4				
32	Excavation of the Foundation	E		MA 11/2/20	HHWD19
33	Excavation of the Foundation	S		MA 11/2/20	HHWD19
34	Excavation of the Foundation	N		MA 11/2/20	HHWD19
35	Excavation of the Foundation	N		MA 11/2/20	HHWD19
36	Excavation of the Foundation	S		MA 11/2/20	HHWD19
37	Excavation of the Foundation	W		MA 11/2/20	HHWD19
38	Excavation of the Foundation	SW		MA 11/2/20	HHWD19
39	Excavation of the Foundation	SW		MA 11/2/20	HHWD19
40	Excavation of the Foundation	SW		MA 11/2/20	HHWD19
41	Representative Section	N		MA 11/2/20	HHWD19
42	Excavation of the Foundation	S		MA 11/2/20	HHWD19
43	Excavation of the Foundation	SW		MA 11/2/20	HHWD19
44	Excavation of the Foundation	S		MA 11/2/20	HHWD19
45	Excavation of the Foundation	SW		MA 11/2/20	HHWD19

**Appendix 5: OASIS Summary Sheet**



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### File submission and form progress

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<a href="#">Boundary file submitted?</a>	<a href="#">No</a>	<a href="#">Boundary filename</a>	
<a href="#">HER signed off?</a>		<a href="#">NMR signed off?</a>	

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## **Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring**

**LAND SOUTH OF HOLGATE HOUSE, CHURCH LANE,  
WADDINGHAM.  
WEST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR A SCHEME OF  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**

NGR: 498677/396480

WLDC Planning Ref.: 138504 PCAS  
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Site code (provisional): HHWD 19 Archive acc.  
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Prepared for Flynn

Architecture Ltd

By  
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The logo for PCAS Archaeology features the word 'PCAS' in large, bold, green capital letters. Below it, the word 'Archaeology' is written in a smaller, grey, sans-serif font. A stylized green shovel icon is positioned behind the 'A' in 'Archaeology', with its handle extending upwards through the 'S' in 'PCAS'. The shovel head is at the bottom, and the handle is a vertical line.

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**Fig. 1:** Location of planned development at scale 1:25,000

**Fig. 2:** Plan of proposed development area at scale 1:1,250



### Non-Technical Summary

A scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording is to take place during the construction of a residential development on land to the south of Holgate House Church Lane Waddingham, Gainsborough, in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. If exposed, any archaeological deposits or remains will be assessed and recorded.

The site lies directly south of Holgate House, surrounded to the north and west by paddock land; to the east is Clay Farm, and to the south is residential land and the church of St. Mary and St. Peter at Waddingham.

Waddingham is known to have had prehistoric activity, indicated by Mesolithic flints and a Neolithic/bronze age barrow. Iron-Age and Roman activity is known in the area, evidenced by pottery and the village's proximity to Ermine street (2km west). The village's name suggests Saxon settlement, while the origin of the 13<sup>th</sup> century church can relate to a hub of medieval activity.

This document describes the archaeological methodology that will be adopted to comply with a planning condition, and the reporting and archive procedures that will follow.



Figure 1: Site location map at scale 1:25,000. Site location outlined in red. OS Pathfinder 746, sheet 88/98 (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

## **Introduction**

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by Mr M. Jukes to prepare a specification for a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks for a residential development on *land to the south of Holgate House Church Lane in the town of Waddingham, Gainsborough* (post code DN21 4SH). The works are expected to commence early summer of 2019.

This document is a specification (written scheme of investigation) for a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording. It follows current best practice and appropriate national guidance including:

- NPPF, National Planning Policy Framework, 2012;
- CIFA Code of Conduct (2014);
- CIFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2014);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE ver. 1.1, 2009)
- Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (Lincolnshire County Council, 2016).

## **2.0 Site Location and Description (figs. 1 and 2)**

Waddingham is a small village and parish in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire, approximately 2.4km east of A15 Ermine Street and 16km north of Lincoln. It is situated within an area of sand and gravel deposits above bedrock of limestone, which occupies the flat, low-lying land to the north-east of Lincoln.

The proposed development site is located on the north east of the village nucleus, north of the village's church. It consists of a roughly square area of land to south of Holgate House and west Clay farm. The site is being developed to build 1 dormer bungalow with single garage. The previous use of the site was paddock land with access from Church lane.



Figure 3: Plan of proposed development area of Land south of Holgate House, Church Lane, Waddingham. Scale 1:1250 (Plan provided by developer, edited by author, 2019).

### **3.0 Topography and Geology**

Waddingham developed either side of the Waddingham Beck and lies c. 10-15m OD. The proposed area of development lies upon a sedimentary bedrock of Blisworth clay formation mudstone, formed during the Jurassic period. A possible superficial deposit of sand (Sutton sand formation) may appear above the bedrock towards the south eastern corner of the site. The majority of the town of Waddingham itself lies upon a sedimentary bedrock of Blisworth Limestone Formation.

### **4.0 Planning Background**

Planning permission for the construction a single dormer bungalow with an associated garage was granted by West Lindsey District Council in November 2018 (planning application number (138504). In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, Condition 6 of the grant of planning permission requires a written scheme of archaeological investigation (WSI) to be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority before development commences, while Condition 7 stipulates that the LPA shall be notified in writing of the intention to commence the archaeological investigations, in accordance with the approved written scheme, at least 14 days in advance of commencement. Condition 14 requires the archaeological site work to be undertaken only in full accordance with the WSI; Condition 15 requires a written report of the findings of the work to be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority within 3 months of the completion of site works, and Condition 16 requires the deposition of the site archive, in accordance with a methodology and in a location to be agreed in writing with the LPA, within 6 months of the completion of site works.

### **5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

The area surrounding Waddingham appears to have been intensively occupied or used by human communities during the prehistoric eras. Mesolithic or Neolithic flint blades were found north west of the village, suggesting nearby occupation or activity (HER # 56726). Late Neolithic and Bronze age activity is indicated by surface finds such as stone axes (these were used extensively in the Neolithic period (c. 4000BC - 2500BC) to clear areas of forest as well as manage woodland in stock-rearing areas). (Schofield,1997). A Bronze Age barrow is situated to the west of the village, on the north side of Kirton Road north of Waddingham Grange, where two trackways terminate (Gardner, 2003).

Iron Age and Roman activity is indicated by the presence of an unlocated Brigantian coin and a coin of Constantine I (HER # 50769). The Roman road Ermine Street runs close to the village and Roman coins and pottery found in the area indicate a Roman presence (Schofield, 1997). Multiple instances of 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> century surface finds of pottery sherds have been located around the village; e.g. Romano-British pottery was found opposite Clay Farm, adjacent to the proposed area of development (HER # 50770). Archaeological monitoring of land west of Silver Street in 2000 recovered residual Iron age and Romano-British pottery (Tann, 2000).

The Domesday Survey of 1086 AD has an extensive entry for Waddingham, but the exact size and wealth of the village is unclear, as four of the five entries combine Waddingham with Stainton, a village lying south-west of Waddingham which is now lost. Small areas of land were held by the King, while larger areas belonged to the Bishop of Bayeux and Jocelyn son of Lambert, both major landowners in Lincolnshire. Some land was also held by Anglo- Saxon/Scandinavian thanes. One mill is recorded; the total recorded population was 44, with most holdings comprising both ploughland and meadow, (Gardener, 2003). The archaeological record of Anglo-Saxon Waddingham can be seen through an excavation of 1-

5 The Green in 1997, where an early-medieval rubbish pit and ditch were excavated, including finds of Late Saxon pottery (Anon, 1997). The ditch roughly aligns with the cottage

opposite Clay lane, due east of the proposed development site. Residual Late Saxon pottery was also found at the 2000 excavation at Silver Street (Tann, 2000)

Two distinct settlements developed at Waddingham, Waddingham St. Peter and Waddingham St. Mary, each containing its own church as an ecclesiastical centre. The two villages did not develop simultaneously, but that one was founded later than and possibly independently to the former, the lack of alignment in their street plans appears to indicate this. The two halves of the village were reunited around the present church of St. Mary and St. Peter, now almost completely a 19th century restoration, although one window may be original 13th century work (Gardener, 2003). The 2000 Excavation found a NW-SE aligned ditch dating to the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century, alongside evidence of post-medieval quarry pitting (Tann, 2000). A series of medieval crop marks have also been identified surrounding the village, proposing an agricultural dominated economy of the village.

## 6.0 Archaeological Requirement

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording is required on all groundworks associated with the development. It is anticipated that the groundworks will consist of the machine excavation of foundation trenches and domestic service trenches, possibly with ground levelling beforehand, and topsoil stripping in the vehicle access areas.

The purpose of the monitoring scheme should be to gather sufficient information to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits and to create a permanent record. Environmental evidence should be taken into account as appropriate; the free-draining nature of the drift geology suggests that the palaeoenvironmental potential of this site will be limited.

The 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.

An online record of the project data shall be initiated with the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS database) before fieldwork commences, and completed at the end of the project, including an uploaded digital copy of the report.

## Methodology: Fieldwork and Recording

The scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken during all construction groundworks, including the excavation of service trenches. It will comprise the excavation and cleaning of any archaeological features exposed; the recovery of artefactual or ecofactual remains, and detailed recording. These works will be undertaken by a suitably qualified staff member of PCAS (Field Officer or Project Officer). The archaeologist monitoring the groundworks will cause the least possible disruption to the development programme, but at any time may request a pause in groundworks to assess any potential features or deposits and to allow the adequate hand excavation and recording of any features that have been identified. The archaeologist will keep the construction contractors informed of developments and progress. If significant archaeological remains are identified, it may be necessary, in liaison with the Historic Environment Officer for West Lindsey District Council, to formulate a strategy for the more complete establishment of the character, distribution, extent, condition, dating and further treatment of any such remains.

Unless ground conditions (e.g. concrete or compacted rubble) dictate otherwise, a **toothless** bucket will be used for machine topsoil stripping and for excavating foundation and service trenches.

Where identified, archaeological features will be investigated as far as possible, subject to health and safety considerations and the constraints of the groundworks, to determine their



date, character and survival condition, and then recorded by measured plan and section drawings at appropriate scales (normally 1:20 or 1:10) and located by triangulation on scale site plans derived from mapping supplied by the developer.

A written record of each significant stratigraphic horizon and archaeological feature will be made on standard PCAS context recording forms. These will be supplemented by a narrative account in the form of a site diary. The archaeologist will pay due attention to the landscape aspect of any exposed remains – both the cultural and the natural landscape – which may require a brief assessment to be made of neighbouring conditions (e.g. visible earthworks in adjacent areas, surface observation, standing buildings, vegetation cover etc).

A digital photographic record will be maintained during the course of the archaeological intervention. Photographs will incorporate an identification board, north arrow and vertical/horizontal scales as appropriate. The photographic record will include:

- general location shots depicting the area of works;
- working shots chronicling the progress and recording the methodology of the groundworks;
- individual features in plan and/or section as appropriate;
- groups of features, where relationships are important.

The landowner and/or developer, the Historic Environment Officer for West Lindsey District Council and the coroner will be informed if human remains are discovered at the site. Where removal is considered necessary, a Ministry of Justice Exhumation Licence will be requested, in accordance with the Burial Act of 1857, and the local Environmental Health Officer advised. All reasonable requests of interested parties concerning the methods of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains and associated items will be complied with, and attempts will be made at all times not to cause offence to interested parties; as a standard, pre-Christian remains are retained in a museum of record for possible future study following initial specialist assessment post-excavation, and the terms of the exhumation licence will be arranged to reflect this. The treatment of human remains will be at all times in accordance with the requirements of civil law and all relevant CIFA and Historic England (formerly English Heritage) guidance, including *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports* (EH, 2004).

All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neale 1998). All artefacts encountered during the groundworks will be retrieved and returned to PCAS offices for initial assessment. A register of finds that are potentially of particular interest will be kept; recorded finds typically include all items of precious metal; recognisable base metal artefacts other than those identifiable as modern; complete ceramic or glass vessels other than those identifiable as modern; glass or ceramic sherds with dates, inscriptions or significant decoration (e.g. stamped mortarium); worked bone artefacts; wooden artefacts, and complete flint artefacts. All finds will be stored in polythene bags labelled with the site code and the context number of the individual deposit from which they were recovered, in order to be returned to PCAS premises for later cleaning, marking and in-house assessment or dispatch to external specialists. An initial record of the presence of finds by type will be made for each context as part of the written recording on site; a full record of the type and count of artefacts retrieved from each context will be made during initial processing (see section 8 below).

All finds that qualify as ‘treasure’ under the 1996 Treasure Act (Treasure Act Code of Practice – 2002 revision) will be treated in accordance with the Act; HM Coroner and the regional Finds Liaison Officer for the Portable Antiquities Scheme will be informed, and the finds will be safely stored.

In line with the recommendations made in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation* (English Heritage, 2011, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition), palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken from interpretable and datable archaeological deposits (*ibid.*, p.5). The topography and geology of the site suggest that palaeoenvironmental preservation is likely to be poor, and charred plant remains are most likely to survive. Recommended sample sizes are 40-60 litres, or the whole of smaller features (*ibid.*, p.12). Bulk samples for environmental processing will be taken in 10-litre capacity lidded plastic buckets. Where the deposit to be sampled is large, the sample will be taken from several locations within the deposit, at different depths; material from each location will be divided among all the sample buckets being filled, rather than filling one bucket from each of four different places in the deposit, to ensure that any one bucket being processed as an initial sub-sample will still contain material from several places in the deposit. Fills from large, multiply recut ditches should routinely be avoided as subjects for sampling, as these deposits are likely to have been reworked and redeposited, possibly several times, and material within them cannot be considered securely stratified. All samples will be 'whole earth': visible finds will not be removed unless they are likely to be adversely affected by sample processing or their nature demands special treatment (e.g. precious metal, human remains or artefacts in need of immediate conservation). The removal of any such material will be noted on the sample record. All samples will be labelled with the site code, context number and sub-sample count (e.g. '1 of 4', '2 of 4') with indelible pen on plasticized labels; two labels will be sealed inside each bucket, and two attached to the exterior of each bucket. Smaller and specialised samples may be kept in polythene finds bags: these will be double-bagged, with the site code, context number and sub-sample count written on the white panels of both bags, and a label placed in the inner bag and between the inner and outer bags, duplicating this information.

## Methodology: Post-Fieldwork

Following completion of site works, all archaeological records and finds will be taken to the offices of PCAS prior to processing, dispatch and/or analysis.

Stable finds (e.g. pottery, bone etc) will be washed, marked and packaged at PCAS prior to dispatch. Unstable finds will be dispatched for remedial conservation as a prelude to assessment, and bulk samples will be dispatched for processing.

Prior to archive deposition, a fully illustrated site report will be prepared in accordance with current guidelines. The final report will include the following minimum information:

- A non-technical summary
- Museum accession number, site code and project number
- Planning reference number
- Grid reference, site location, topography and geology
- Archaeological and historical background
- A statement of aims and objectives of the project
- A description and analysis of the fieldwork undertaken
- A geo-referenced location plan at a minimum scale of 1:10,000
- A scaled overall site plan showing the accurately surveyed location of the development site in relation to known and speculated archaeological features (if appropriate)
- Scaled section and plan drawings of all archaeological features encountered within the excavated area.

- Discussion and conclusions, including the importance of the findings in local, regional and national basis and a critical review of the effectiveness of methodology
- Tables summarising features and artefacts with full descriptions and brief interpretation
- Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary, with reference made to appropriate published type-series
- Colour photographs, including general views and appropriate detail
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography of sources used
- Archive deposition location and agreed deposition date
- A summary of the report's presence and location on the OASIS online database

Copies of the report will be sent to the client, the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Historic Environment Officer for West Lindsey District Council. Copies will also be deposited with The Collection, Lincoln (Lincoln City and County Museum) as part of an ordered and indexed project archive. The data from the project, along with a digital copy of the report, will be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations) database for public consultation.

Deposition of the report with the HER, where it will be incorporated into their database for public consultation, and uploading the project data to OASIS will be considered as placing the results of the project in the public domain. Where the significance of the project results is such that wider publication of the results needs to be considered, the content and place of publication will be dependent on what is found, and will be subject to discussion with the archaeological advisor to the planning authority.

Working under the terms of the Copyright, Design and Patents Act 1988, PCAS shall retain full copyright with regard to written, digital and graphic material. However, following project completion, both the commissioning body, the Lincolnshire HER and the Archaeology Data Service may, in the interest of informing and advancing the profession, make responsible use of the data, provided that any material copied or cited in reports is duly acknowledged and all copyright conditions observed.

Following acceptance of the report, a project archive (documentary and material) will be prepared at the offices of PCAS, in accordance with the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), prior to deposition with the appointed museum of record.

## **Timetable and Personnel**

In compliance with Condition 15 of the grant of planning permission, a full report on the results of the project will be submitted within 6 months of the completion of the fieldwork, providing this is compatible with the availability and timescales of the specialists consulted. In the event that the number or significance of the finds requires a longer assessment time, an interim report may be produced in consultation with the client and the Historic Environment Officer for West Lindsey District Council.

Details of the site team will be provided before site works commence on request. The site team will include an experienced Project Officer as a minimum. CVs will also be provided if requested.



Following the completion of site works, any finds and/or environmental samples (bulk soil samples) will be dispatched for specialist identification/assessment. PCAS have used the services of the following specialists in the past and may use any/all of the following again, depending on suitability, availability etc.

## **Archaeological Contractors:**

- University Of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) – provides a comprehensive service in all areas of post-excavation analysis.
- Durham University Archaeological Services (DUAS) – provides environmental archaeology services.
- York Archaeological Trust (YAT) – identification and assessment of registered special finds; X-Ray analysis and Conservation Services.
- Archaeological Project Services (APS) staff – provides a comprehensive service in most areas of post-excavation analysis.

## **Other Freelance Specialists:**

- T. Lane – specialising in the identification and assessment of lithic materials and tools.
- Dr. K. Leahy – specialising in the identification and assessment of post-Roman and early medieval artefacts, particularly metalwork.
- Dr. R. Mackenzie – specialising in the identification and assessment of waste metalworking residues.
- Q. Mould – specialising in the identification and assessment of leather artefacts.
- S. Percival – specialising in the identification and assessment of prehistoric pottery and ceramics.
- I. Rowlandson – specialising in the identification and assessment of Iron Age and Roman pottery.
- J Rylatt/Dr. D. Underhill – specialising in the identification and assessment of lithic materials and tools.
- M. Taylor/M. Bamforth – specialising in the identification and assessment of waterlogged wood.
- Dr. R. Tyson – specialising in the identification and assessment of glass.
- J. Wood – specialising in the identification and assessment of animal bone & human remains.
- J. Young – specialising in the identification and assessment of post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material (with Z. Tomlinson).

In accordance with Condition 16 of the grant of planning permission, the project archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln within 6 months of the completion of site works. Deposition is anticipated in or before December 2019.

## **10.0 Health and Safety**

*Land south of Holgate House, Church Lane, Waddingham*

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All work will be carried out in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and its related regulations and codes of practice.

Employees and sub-contractors of Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd will perform their duties in accordance with company safety policy (revised 2017). 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 Act.

In furtherance of the duty of care imposed by the Health & Safety at Work Act, 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.

A site risk assessment will be prepared prior to any site works taking place.

## **11.0 Insurance**

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd has the following insurance cover:

Employers' Liability:	£10,000,000
Public Liability:	£5,000,000
Professional Indemnity:	£1,000,000

## **12.0 Monitoring Arrangements**

Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of Will Munford, Director, PCAS. The West Lindsey District Council Historic Environment Officer will be informed, with not less than two week's notice, of the start of the monitoring programme. She will be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress, and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement with the site director.

## **13.0 Other Factors**

Any potential financial outlay which may be activated over and above rudimentary costs (i.e. fieldwork, basic reporting and archive arrangements) has been calculated as provisional sums/contingencies, which will be activated only after discussion with the client and the West Lindsey District Council Historic Environment Officer.

## **14.0 Contacts**

Louise Jennings, Historic Environment Officer (01522) 554 823

Will Munford, Director, PCAS (01522) 703 800

## **15.0 References**

*Land south of Holgate House, Church Lane, Waddingham*

*Specification for a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording*

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