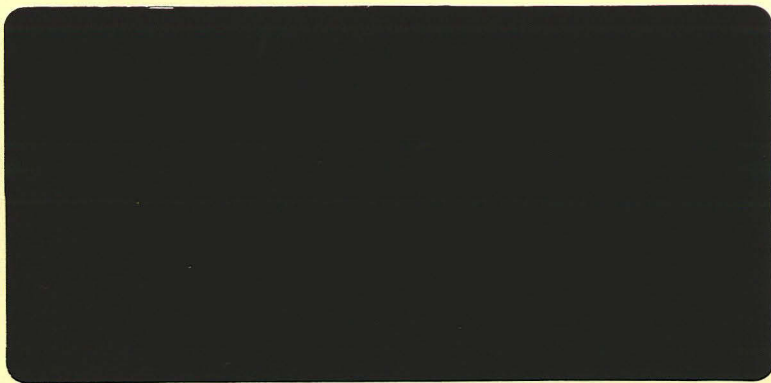


M1/02

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING DEVELOPMENT ON LAND
ADJACENT TO
20 CHAPEL STREET,
HACONBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HCSA 00)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



Lancashire County Council
Archaeology Section
19 JAN 01

EVENT 41518 24
SOURCES 416306/6307
PRN 33152 4133152

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING DEVELOPMENT ON LAND
ADJACENT TO
20 CHAPEL STREET,
HACONBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HCSA 00)**

Work Undertaken For
Abbeydale Homes (Bourne) Ltd

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

January 2001

National Grid Reference: TF 1072 2542
Planning Application No: S00/0077/40
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC: 2000.268

A.P.S. Report No. 10/01



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services at Chapel Street, Haconby, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of footings for four adjoined dwellings.

The watching brief was imposed because the site lay close to the medieval (AD 1066-1500) core of the village which is represented by St. Andrew's church. Moreover, the site lies within an area of earthworks believed to have once been an ornamental pond. Prehistoric finds are also known from the vicinity.

The investigation identified part of the original cut for the pond, with its fills and two dumped deposits relating to earthwork levelling undertaken in 1988. Artefacts, predominantly of 19th century date were also retrieved.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

2.2 Planning background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Abbeydale Homes (Bourne) Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction of two dwellings at Chapel Street, Haconby,

Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S00/0077/40. The watching brief was carried out on the 16th October 2000 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and agreed to by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Haconby is located approximately 5km north of Bourne in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development is situated 150m north of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Andrew (Fig. 2). Located at National Grid Reference TF 1072 2542, the site is an area of earthworks at a height of c. 8m OD. Heights around the village drop down eastwards to the Fens of southern Lincolnshire.

Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, typically fine loamy soils over calcareous gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101). These soils are developed upon the edge of glacial sands and gravels and First Terrace gravels which in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (GSGB 1964).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Haconby is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Immediately northeast of the site are ring ditches possibly representing Bronze Age burial mounds (Hayes and Lane 1992, 98). Another ring ditch lies southeast. Evidence for prehistoric settlement has been identified southeast of the site. Romano-British and Saxon finds are also known from the vicinity of the village.

Historical references to Haconby first occur in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Hacunesbi*, the name means the *bý* (settlement) of *Hacum* (Ekwall 1974, 209). The Domesday Survey records that the village was owned by the Bishop of Lincoln and Heppo the Arblaster and that it contained a church, priest and a mill (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the parish church of St. Andrew which dates to the 13th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 352).

The site lies in an area of earthworks which has previously been the subject of study (Roffe and Healey nd). Portions of the earthworks were levelled in 1988. Two trenches were subsequently excavated in close proximity to the development in 1991 which identified that the sunken area was likely to be a post-medieval pond, part of a formal garden probably associated with the Manor House to the south (HTL 1991). The Manor House itself dates to the early 18th century (DoE 1987, 66).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to locate and record archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches were excavated by machine to depths required for the new development. Portions of the trench were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then partially excavated to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness

of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trench was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practise

Finds from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were also examined. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis a total of three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

Context numbers are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Natural deposits

Situated at the base of the foundation trenches was a yellowish brown silt with gravel (005) which was overlain by yellowish brown clayey silt (004). Both deposits were identified as the underlying glacial sands and gravels.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Cut into the natural deposits was a cut feature (007) aligned east-west at the southern end of the foundation trenches and parallel to the earthworks previously recorded. This feature was at least 0.95m deep and 20m wide and extended beyond the limits of the foundations. Two fills were recorded, a basal fill of brownish grey silt and clay (003) sealed by blackish grey clayey silt (002).

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Partly overlying the feature fill (002) was a dumped deposit of brown clayey silt (006) that had a maximum thickness of 0.55m. This was sealed by a further dumped deposit of mixed brownish yellow and yellowish grey silty clay (001).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) are derived from glaciofluvial sands and gravels deposited towards the end of the last ice age.

Undated deposits (Phase 2) comprise a single feature with its fills. The position of the feature within the surrounding earthworks indicates that it is part of the ornamental pond previously identified at this location. Although set back from the edge of the earthworks, this might indicate that the ornamental pond had shallower areas, possibly for planting. The two fills contained dateable artefacts and indicate the period this pond was in use rather than dating the feature.

Recent deposits (Phase 3) consist of two dumped deposits which are likely to be associated with the levelling of the earthworks in 1988.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations at Chapel Street, Haconby, were undertaken as the site lay in the proximity of the medieval village core and within an area of earthworks relating to an ornamental garden.

The cut for a pond that formed part of the ornamental garden was identified. Episodes of dumping were also recorded which are believed to relate to levelling of the earthworks in 1988

Pottery, animal bone, clay pipes, metalwork, plaster, brick and tile, were all retrieved during the site operations. Most of the assemblage is 19th to 20th century in date. The nature of the local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, snails *etc.*) would survive, although the pond would presumably have once been waterlogged.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr D.I. Wells of Abbeydale Homes (Bourne) Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, permitted access to the relevant parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth

Post-Excavation Analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

HTL Heritage Lincolnshire

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

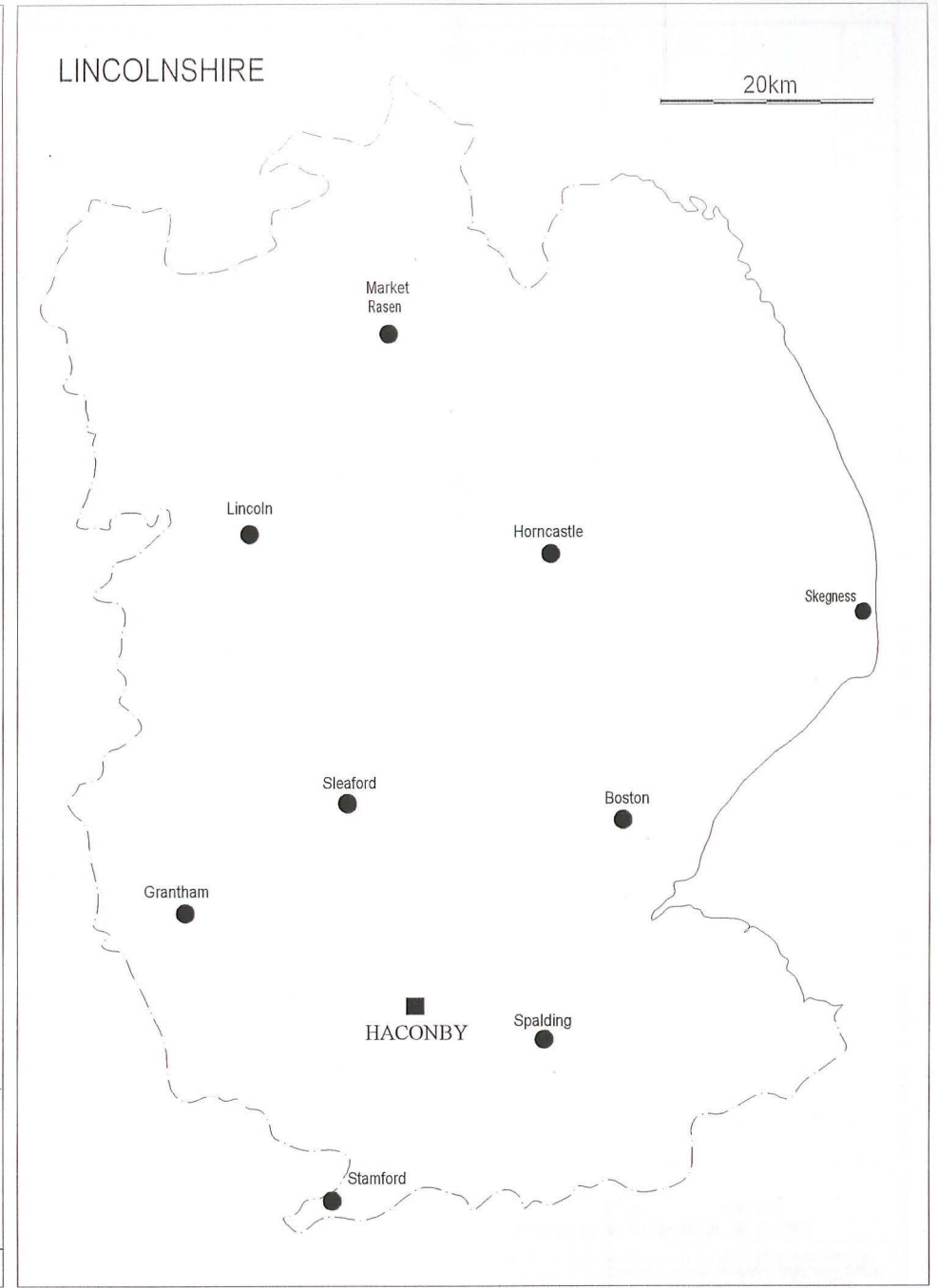


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

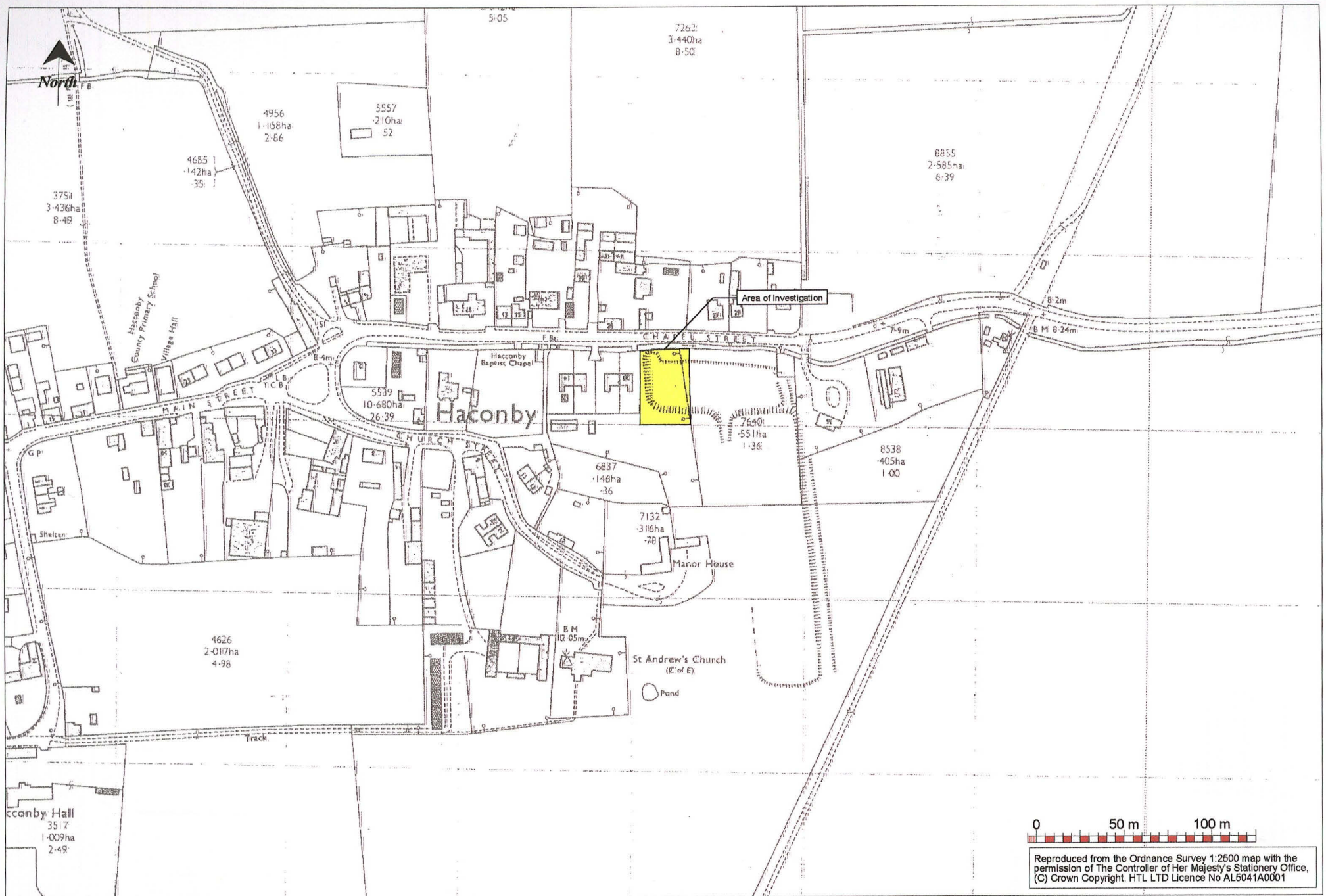


Figure 2 - Site location plan

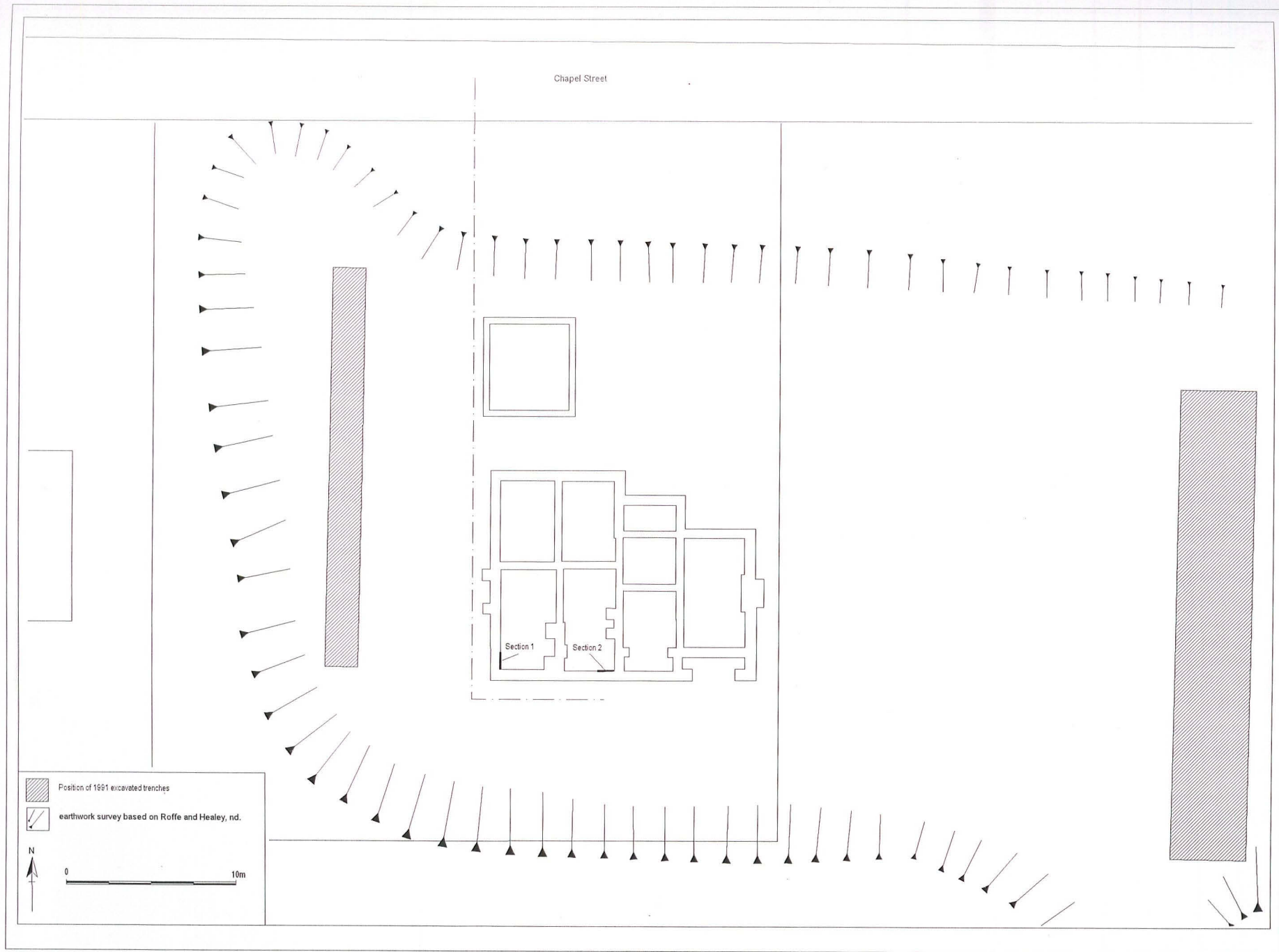
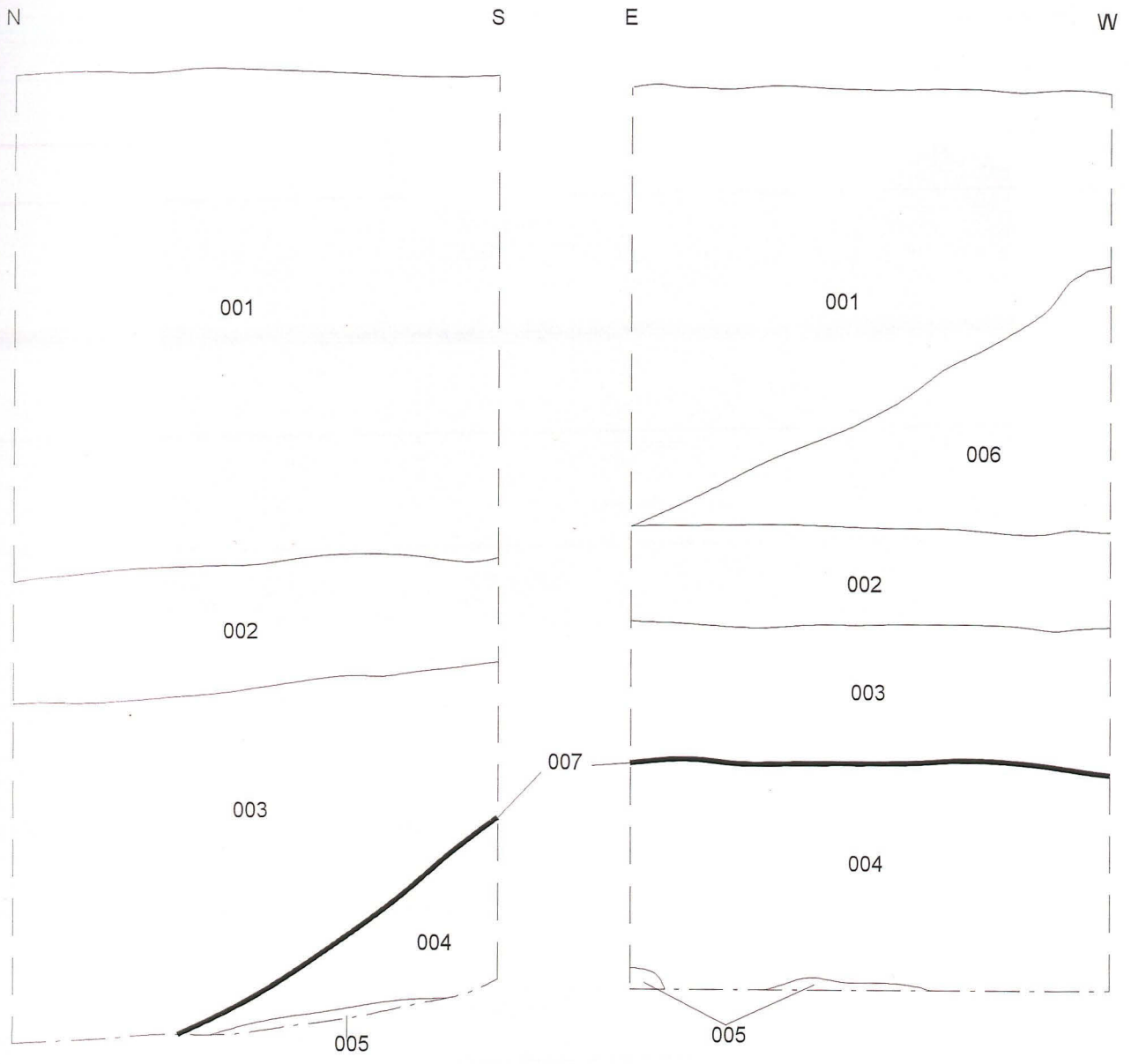


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations and surrounding earthworks



Section 1

Section 2



Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking south

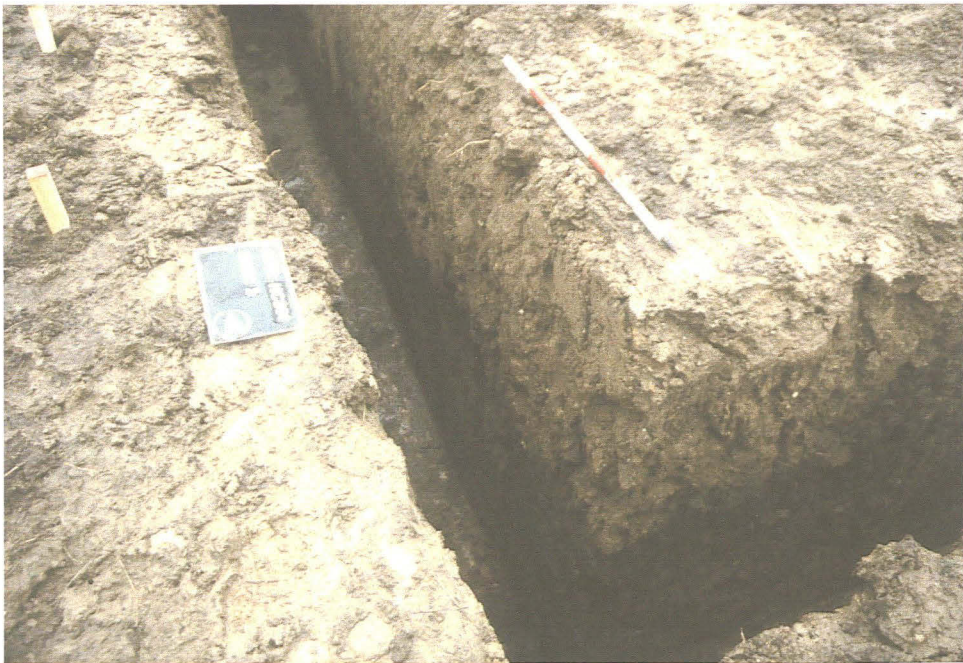


Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the edge of the ornamental pond, looking east

Appendix 1

LAND TO EAST OF 20 CHAPEL STREET, HACONBY, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1. SUMMARY

- a. *A watching brief is required during residential development on land east of 20 Chapel Street, Haconby, Lincolnshire.*
- b. *The village of Haconby dates back to at least late Saxon-Norman times and lies in an area rich in archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period. Aerial photographic evidence indicates the presence of at least one circular cropmark, possibly a Bronze Age barrow, in the vicinity of the northeastern area of the site. The Roman Car Dyke lies approximately 600m to the east of the site and other cropmarks have been noted in adjacent fields. The site lies within the earthwork remains of a 16th - 17th century formal garden, probably associated with the adjacent manor house.*
- c. *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- d. *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2. INTRODUCTION

- a. This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development on land east of 20 Chapel Street, Haconby. The site is located at national grid reference TF 10728 25425.
- b. This document contains the following parts:
 - i. Overview.
 - ii. Stages of work and methodologies.
 - iii. List of specialists.
 - iv. Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3. SITE LOCATION

- a. Haconby village lies at the fen edge, approximately 5km north of Bourne in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The site is situated on Chapel Street, near the centre of the village, at national grid reference TF 10728 25425.

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- a. An application (S00/0077/40) for planning permission was sought from South Kesteven District Council for residential development. The application is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief.

5. SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- a. The site lies near the centre of the village, close to the fen edge at approximately 8m OD. Soils at the site are Badsey 2 Association composed mainly of fine loamy soils over calcareous gravel which lie close to the boundary with Wallasea 2 peloalluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101 and 338).

6. THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- a. Haconby lies in an area rich in archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period through to the post-medieval period, the village itself dates back to at least late Saxon-Norman times.
- b. Aerial photographs indicate at least one large circular cropmark (and possibly others) lying in the vicinity of the northeastern area of the site. The size and shape of the cropmark would suggest the remains of a Bronze Age barrow. The Roman Car Dyke lies approximately 600m to the east of the site and other cropmarks have been noted in adjacent fields.
- c. The site lies within an area of earthworks which investigations have shown to represent the remains of a formal garden of 16th to 17th century date, probably associated with the adjacent manor house. It is likely, therefore, that the development will affect remains of the formal garden and there is a possibility that remains from a number of periods may survive on the site.

7. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- a. The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - i. To record the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- b. The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - i. Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - ii. Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - iii. As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - iv. Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8. SITE OPERATIONS

- a. General considerations
 - i. All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
 - ii. The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA Registered Organisation (No. 21) managed by a Member of the Institute (MIFA).
 - iii. Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- b. Methodology
 - i. The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
 - ii. The section of the trench will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

- iii. Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis. A metal detector may be used to assist artefact recovery.
- iv. Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - (1) The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - (2) groups of features where their relationship is important
- v. Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, the coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9. POST-EXCAVATION

a. Stage 1

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

b. Stage 2

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

c. Stage 3

- i. On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- ii. This will consist of:
 - (1) A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - (2) A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - (3) Description of the topography of the site.
 - (4) Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - (5) A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - (6) A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
 - (7) Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

- (8) Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- (9) Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- (10) Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- (11) Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10. REPORT DEPOSITION

- a. Copies of the report will be sent to the client; to the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council; to South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11. ARCHIVE

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

12. PUBLICATION

- a. A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the journal of the *Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13. CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- a. Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14. VARIATIONS

- a. Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council.

15. PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

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

16. SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

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

17. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm mid brownish yellow and yellowish grey silty clay, 1m thick	Dumped deposit
002	Firm dark blackish grey clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Fill of (007)
003	Firm mid brownish grey silt and clay, 0.7m thick	Fill of (007)
004	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.35m thick	Natural deposit
005	Firm Dark yellowish brown silt with gravel	Natural deposit
006	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 0.55m thick	Dumped deposit
007	Feature, flat base with further steep slope down, minimum 0.98m deep	Ornamental pond

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Paul Cope-Faulkner and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered from the a dumped deposits (001 and 006) and the fill of an ornamental pond (002 and 003). Most of the pottery was probably mostly made in Staffordshire in the Midlands.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Pottery fragments of the late 18th -early 19th century are the earliest datable items recovered though the majority of the assemblage is slightly later, of the 19th century. Pottery dominates the collection, which also includes clay pipe, building materials and metal items. Faunal remains were also retrieved.

Context	Description	Context Date
001	1x lead glazed stoneware, preserve jar, late 19 th -mid 20 th century	late 19 th -mid 20 th century
002	1x creamware, ?teapot, 19 th century 1x pearlware, 19 th century 1x red painted earthenware, black glazed, late 18th-early 19th century 1x pressed asbestos, 19 th -20 th century -discarded 1x cattle molar	19 th - 20 th century
003	3x blue and white transfer printed tableware, 2 link, 2 separate saucers/plates, 19 th century 1x yellow glazed earthenware, 19 th -early 20 th century 1x light blue glazed tableware (tin-glazed?) small fragment, 18th-19th century 2x white glazed tableware, 19 th -early 20 th century	19 th -early 20 th century
006	1x lead glazed stoneware, preserve jar, late 19 th -mid 20 th century 1x blue sponged/underglaze painted tableware, 19 th century 1x creamware, early 19 th century 1x Mocha ware, 19 th century 1x brick/tile, post-medieval 1x clay pipe stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century 6x linoleum, slightly burnt, late 19 th -20 th century 3x iron nails, round heads and shafts, late post-medieval 1x copper alloy tube, post-medieval 4x plaster 1x coal 1x pig canine	late 19 th -20 th century

A small amount of building waste, brick/tile, plaster, linoleum and iron nails, was recovered from (006), a recent dumped deposit. The material implies the proximity of buildings and probably relates to construction, alteration or demolition of adjacent structures.

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been several previous archaeological investigations at Haconby, including elsewhere on Chapel Lane,

which are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As an entirely late post-medieval assemblage the collection has limited potential though indicates activity of the period on the site or in the immediate vicinity. The mixed material may have originated as waste discard associated with gardening or similar activity on the site in the 19th century. Building waste implies the proximity of, and work of indeterminate nature on, structures of 19th century date.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 7 | Context records |
| 1 | Photographic record sheet |
| 1 | Drawing sheet, containing 2 scale drawings |
| 1 | Stratigraphic matrix |
| 1 | Bag of finds |

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2000.268

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HCSA 00

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

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