

ML120

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT HARRINGTON HALL,  
HARRINGTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(HHH01)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



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Conservation  
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Highways & Planning  
Directorate

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(HHH01)**

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Work Undertaken For  
Mr C Neville

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Report Compiled by  
James Albone MA, PIFA

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October 2001

S/078/1393/00 (SKDC)

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National Grid Reference: TF 3673 7168

LCNCC Accession Number: 2001.201

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## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1. Background of the Harrington Hall

An archaeological working plan is defined as 'a formal program of excavation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for archaeological reasons. This will be carried out in a planned way at the site of the proposed work or elsewhere where there are plans for the working. It should be a regular document' (CBA 1999).

### 2.2. Planning Background

Planning permission for the construction of a two-storey part of Harrington Hall, Harrington, was granted by East Lindsey District Council in 1995. As a result of the plans for the hall and because the hall is situated in a conservation area, it was subject to an archaeological working

plan condition during the construction period with an obligation:

Archaeological Project. Section 54 was incorporated by Mr C. Smith as a condition of the planning permission. The work was undertaken on the 27 August 2001.

### 2.3. Topography and Geology

The hamlet of Harrington is situated in the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire, approximately five miles north of

the grounds of Harrington Hall

approximately 100m south of the hall itself.

The site is situated on a hillside of approximately 2.4m OD. Soils are the silt generally of the fine loamy over clayey stratigleys of the Wickham 2 Association (Hodgson et al. 1998, 35). The underlying solid geology consists of Upper Jurassic Sibley Sandstone with Lower Cretaceous Clayby formation outcropping further up the hillside (BGS 1993).

### 2.4. Archaeological Background

The earliest archaeological evidence from the Harrington area consists of worked flint including a blade of possible mesolithic date. Later prehistoric evidence includes part of a Bronze Age axe-head.

The settlement of Harrington is first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 AD. However, the place-name is of Old English origin, meaning 'the settlement or village of Herra' (Campton 1948, 63). The settlement is first recorded by name at the end of the 12th century.

Excavation of a medieval ground



## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a swimming pool at Harrington Hall, Harrington, Lincolnshire. Investigations were undertaken because the site lay close to the 16<sup>th</sup> century hall, its gardens, earthworks of a medieval moated site and possible settlement remains.*

*A small quantity of medieval pottery and tile was recovered from later deposits suggesting limited activity at the site during this period. Post-medieval artefacts appeared to represent a general scatter associated with the adjacent Hall and features of agricultural origin. It is likely that some of the post-medieval pottery and building materials had been imported to the site to fill a boundary ditch. No in situ structural remains were identified.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

### 2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission for the construction of a swimming pool at Harrington Hall, Harrington was granted by East Lindsey District Council (Ref: S/078/1393/00). As the site lay close to the hall and known medieval remains, the planning permission was subject to an archaeological watching

brief condition during the groundworks associated with the development.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr C. Neville to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks at the site. The work was undertaken on the 8<sup>th</sup> August 2001.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

The hamlet of Harrington is situated in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire, approximately 6km northeast of Spilsby (Fig.1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference TF 3673 7168 which lies within the grounds of Harrington Hall approximately 100m south of the hall itself.

The site is situated on an east facing slope at c.45m OD. Soils at the site generally are fine loamy over clayey stagnogleys of the Wickham 2 Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 351). The underlying solid geology consists of Upper Jurassic Spilsby Sandstone with Lower Cretaceous Claxby Ironstone outcropping further up the hillside (BGS 1995).

### 2.4 Archaeological Background

The earliest archaeological evidence from the Harrington area consists of worked flints including a blade of possible mesolithic date. Later prehistoric evidence includes part of a Bronze Age axe-hammer.

The settlement of Harrington is not recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 AD. However, the place-name is of Old English origin, meaning, 'the farmstead or village of Hearra' (Cameron 1998, 60). The settlement is first recorded by name at the end of the 12th century.

Earthwork remains of a medieval moated



site survive *c.* 350m to the west of the present hall and it is possible that these relate to an early manorial site.

St Mary's church lies immediately to the north of the hall and is of 13<sup>th</sup> century date (DoE 1987, 23). The tower arch survives from that period, along with some tracery in the Decorated style. An effigy of a knight inside the church also dates from the early 14<sup>th</sup> century. However, the majority of the church was rebuilt in 1854-55 by S. S. Teulon (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 369).

Harrington Hall is believed to date back to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. A beam in the house bore the date 1535, although its age was never confirmed scientifically. At that time the hall was owned by the Copledike family who had moved to Harrington from Freiston during the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The extent of the 16<sup>th</sup> century building is marked by stone foundations visible along the west front of the hall (Robinson 1991, 10).

In 1673 the hall was acquired by Vincent Amcotts who rebuilt it in its present form. Further alterations were carried out in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 370).

During restoration work in November 1991 the hall was severely damaged by fire with the loss of the roof and most of the original interior (Robinson 1991). However, comprehensive rebuilding work was undertaken and completed in 1994.

Formal gardens, associated with the hall, lie partly between the house and the present development site. They are surrounded by late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century brick walls and include a 17<sup>th</sup> century terrace.

The site lies within a trapezoidal enclosure, extending to the south of the formal gardens and bounded by ditches and fences. Inspection of early editions of Ordnance

Survey map indicate that these boundaries were present in 1891. It is believed that this area had been used as both a farmyard and orchard.

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to record and interpret archaeological features exposed during the excavation of foundation trenches and other ground disturbance. The objectives were to determine the form, function, spatial arrangement, date and sequence of any archaeological remains encountered.

### 4. METHODS

A significant amount of groundworks had already been undertaken prior to the commencement of the watching brief. This included the terracing of part of the hillside and the excavation of the pool house foundations within this area (Fig. 3). The base of the northern part of the terraced area had been filled with topsoil, obscuring any archaeological features which may have been present. However, the section faces of the terraced area were available for inspection.

A trench had also been excavated further to the west (Fig 3). Although this had been partly backfilled, inspection of the exposed sections confirmed that no archaeological features were present.

Excavation of the pool itself was monitored during the watching brief. The topsoil was stripped from the area prior to the excavation of the swimming pool to a depth of *c.* 2.5m.

All available section faces of the groundworks were examined for



archaeological features. The depth and thickness of each deposit was recorded. Each deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a recorded scale and the location of these were marked on a plan of the development. A photographic record was also compiled. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A list of all contexts with interpretations appears as Appendix 2.

## **5. RESULTS**

### **5.1 Description of the Results**

Two phases were recognised:

Phase 1: Natural deposits

Phase 2: Post-medieval and modern deposits

Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

### **5.2 Phase 1: Natural Deposits**

The earliest deposit exposed during the watching brief was light yellow sand (015), exposed to a thickness of *c.*2m during the excavation of the swimming pool.

Sealing the sand (015), was a 0.5m thick layer of light orangey brown silty clay subsoil (002). No artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

### **5.3 Phase 2: Post-Medieval and Modern Deposits**

The majority of the archaeological features revealed were exposed in the west facing section of the terrace excavation.

Pit [012] was the earliest dateable archaeological feature observed. This feature had an irregular profile measuring 0.98m across by 0.34m deep (Fig. 4) and contained a light brownish grey to orangey brown silty clay fill (011). A large quantity of cattle bones, apparently articulated at the time of burial, and a single sherd of 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered from this deposit.

A second pit [013] containing cattle bone was identified 1.8m to the north of [012](Fig. 4). The cut of this feature was not clear due to its light orangey brown silty clay fill (010) being similar to the surrounding natural subsoil (002). A single fragment of medieval tile and a fragment of early post-medieval crown window glass were recovered from this fill.

The northern side of pit [013] was cut by a pit or ditch [009]. This feature had a rounded profile up to 0.32m deep and 1.84m wide (Fig. 4) and was filled with medium brownish grey silty clay (008). A single sherd of Toynton/Bolingbroke type pottery of 15<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> century date, post-medieval tile fragments and an iron hook were recovered from this deposit. To the north, [009] cut a layer of slightly orangey brown silty clay (007) from which a small number of post-medieval tile fragments were recovered from this layer.

All of the deposits described above were cut by a possible linear feature [016] which extended for 31.5m along the eastern section of the terrace (Fig. 4). It is likely that this feature was part of the eastern boundary



ditch of the enclosure that existed prior to the development. The primary fill of this feature comprised dark brownish grey silty clay (006) from which a large quantity of post-medieval brick and tile fragments and chalk rubble were retrieved. A single, abraded fragment of medieval tile was also recovered. Overlying deposit 006 was a layer of light grey to yellowish brown clay (005) from which several fragments of brick and tile were also recovered.

Only one archaeological feature was identified in the area of the pool excavation; a small square pit [004] measuring 0.7m across and c.0.28m deep. This feature contained medium greyish brown silty clay (003) from which early 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and coal were recovered.

Sealing all of the archaeological features in the watching brief area was a dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (001). A small quantity of residual late med - early post-med pottery was recovered from this deposit.

A small quantity of post-medieval pottery, tile and glass was recovered as unstratified finds (014) during the watching brief.

## 6. DISCUSSION

The earliest archaeological features identified during the watching brief were of post-medieval date.

The two pits containing animal bone [012 and 013] identified in the terrace section represent the earliest archaeological features at the site. Pits used for the burial of farm animals which had died of disease are a common occurrence close to former farmyards. Pit 009 contained sherds of late medieval to early post-medieval pottery and post-medieval tile fragments. However, the function of this feature is not clear.

The later deposits (005 and 006) appeared to have been dumped to partially fill ditch 016 and level the area. Both deposits contained building rubble, although this material may have been imported to the site and need not indicate the presence of structures in the immediate vicinity.

A small early 19<sup>th</sup> century pit [004] identified in the pool area was of unknown function.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at Harrington Hall were undertaken because the site lay close to the hall and possible settlement remains.

The absence of any medieval remains suggests that the contemporary manor and any associated settlement were not located close to the present site. It is possible therefore that these were associated with the church, further to the north, and the moated site to the west.

The small quantity of medieval pottery and tile recovered from other later deposits indicates some activity in the vicinity of the site during this period. However, the absence of any archaeological features of date suggest little activity at the site itself at that time.

Post-medieval remains identified during the watching brief do not indicate a high level of activity in that period. It is likely that the features identified, and artefacts recovered, were associated with the hall, agricultural activity and boundary or landscape changes.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to



acknowledge the assistance of Mr C Neville for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The project was coordinated by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane edited this report.

DoE Department of the Environment  
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists  
SMR Sites and Monuments Record

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
Site Supervisor: James Albone  
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
CAD Illustration and Post-excavation Analysis: James Albone

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Robinson, D., 1991 Fire hits Harrington Hall, in *Lincolnshire Life*, Vol.31, No. 9

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
BGS British Geological Survey



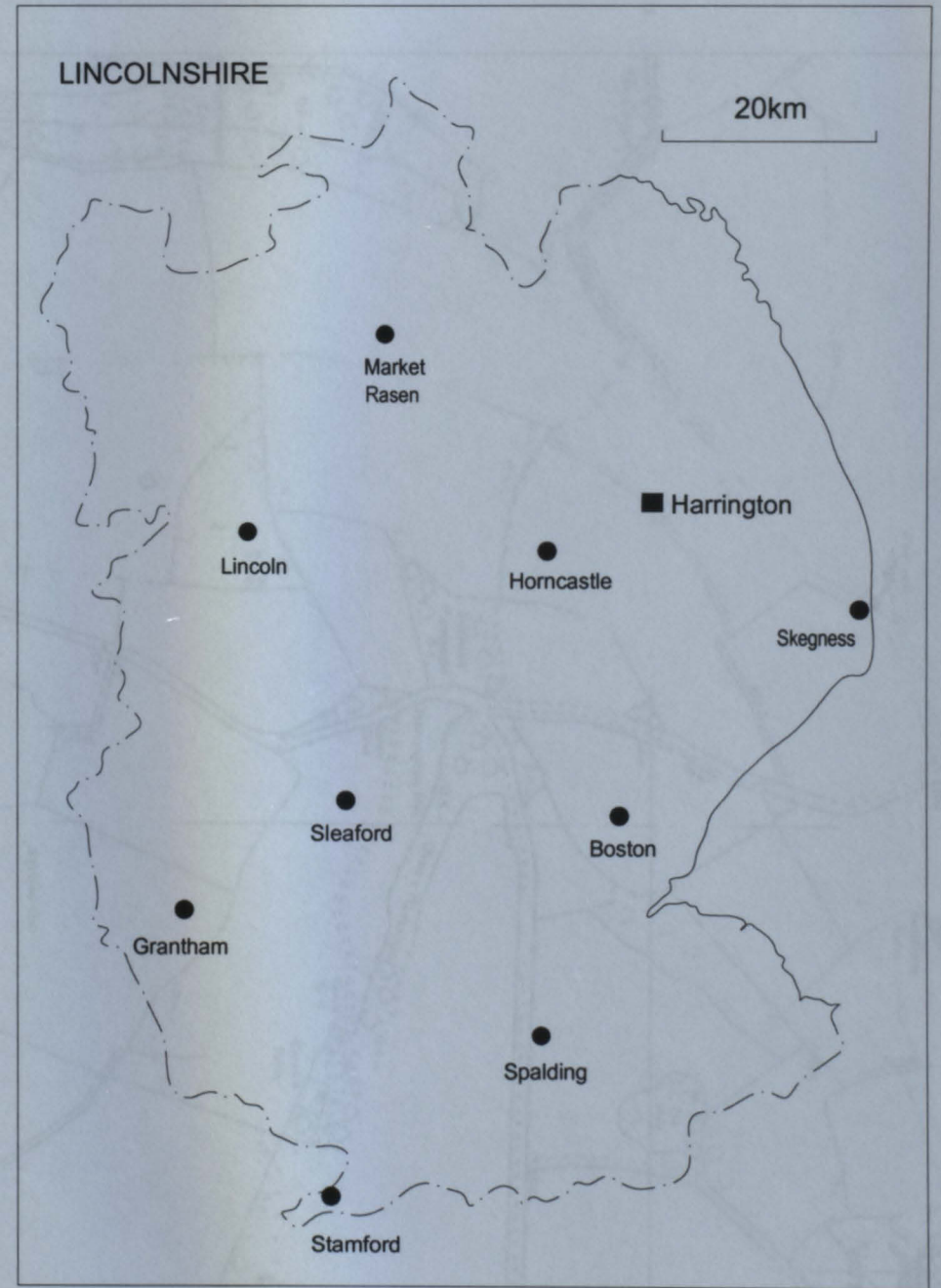
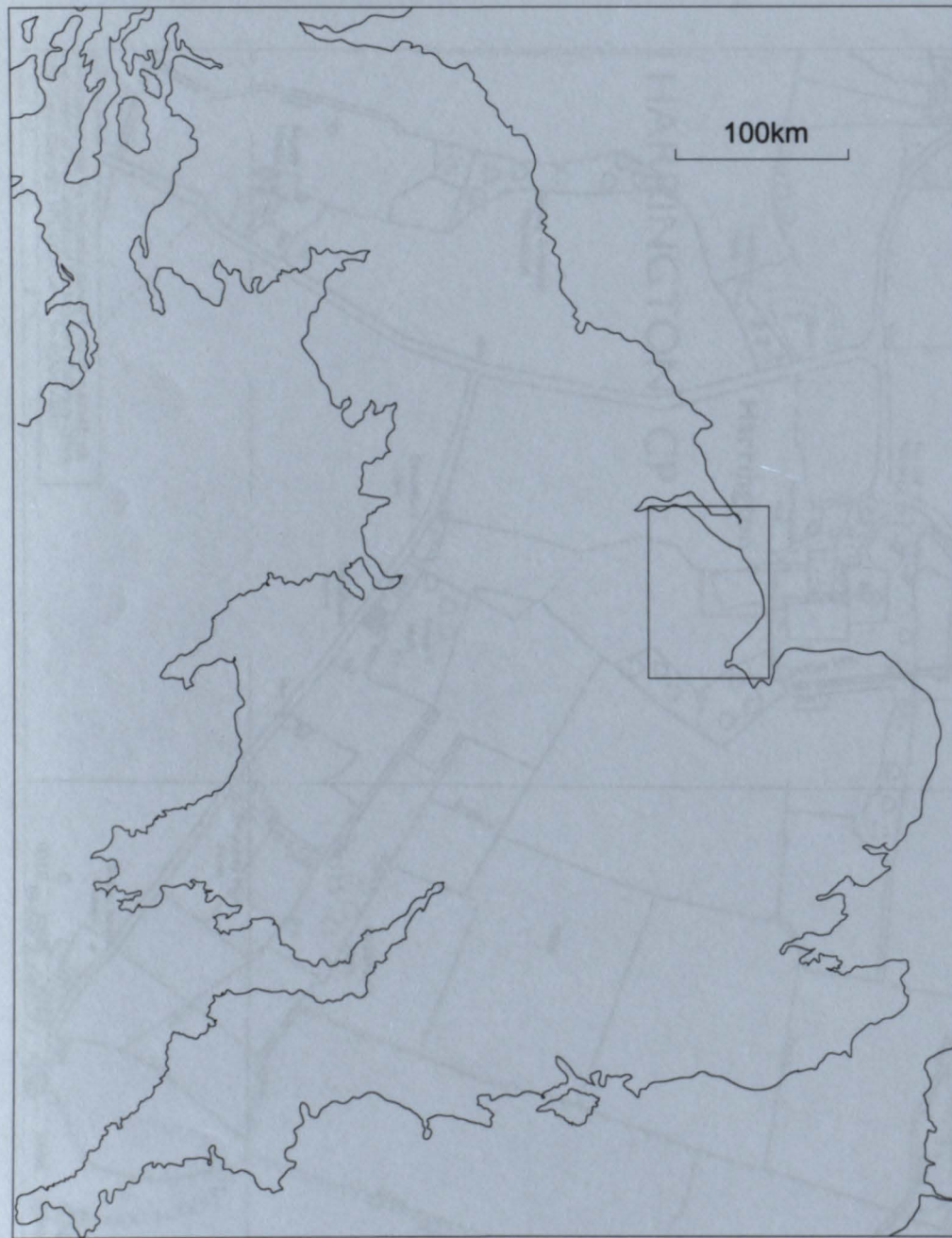
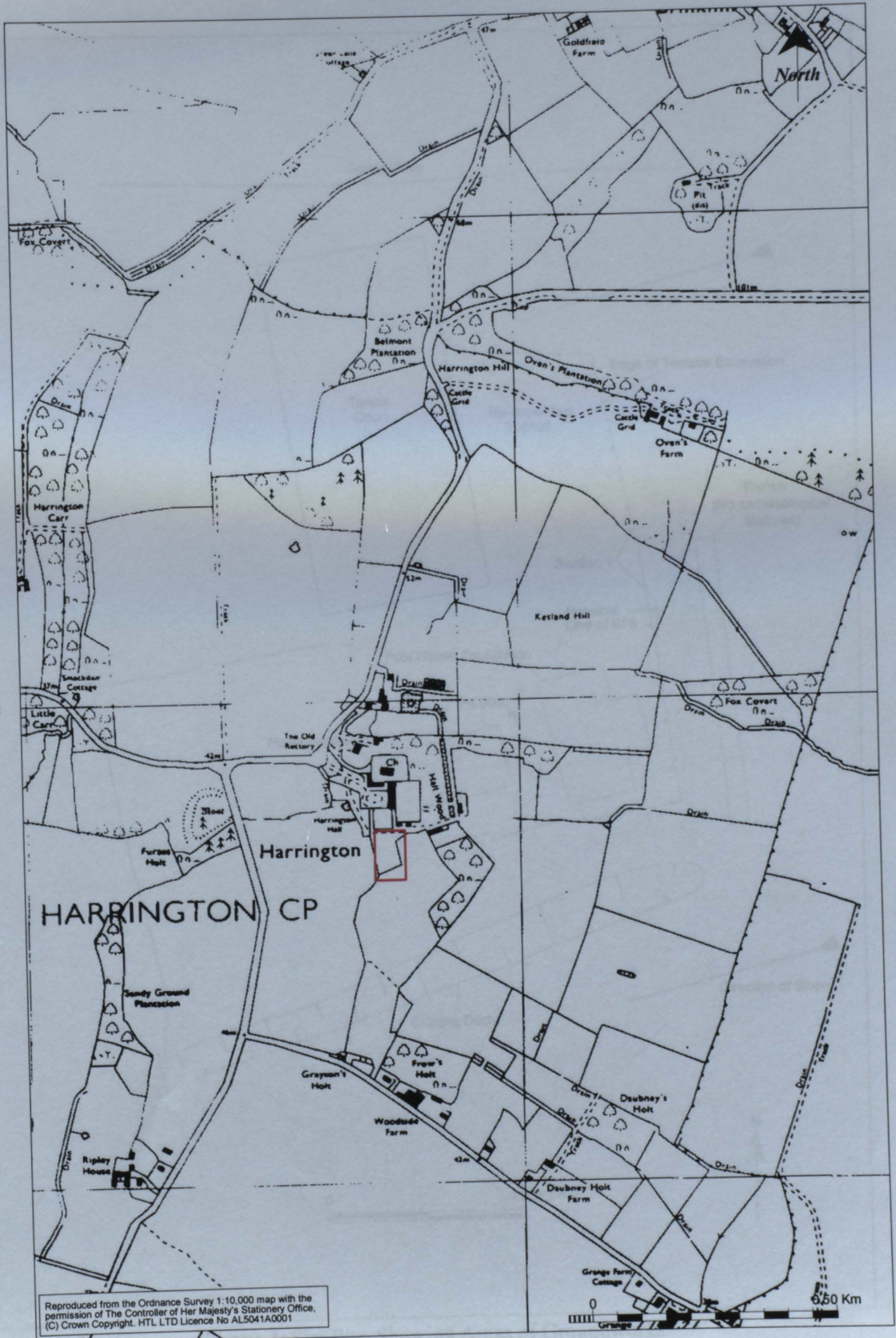


Figure 1: General Location Plan





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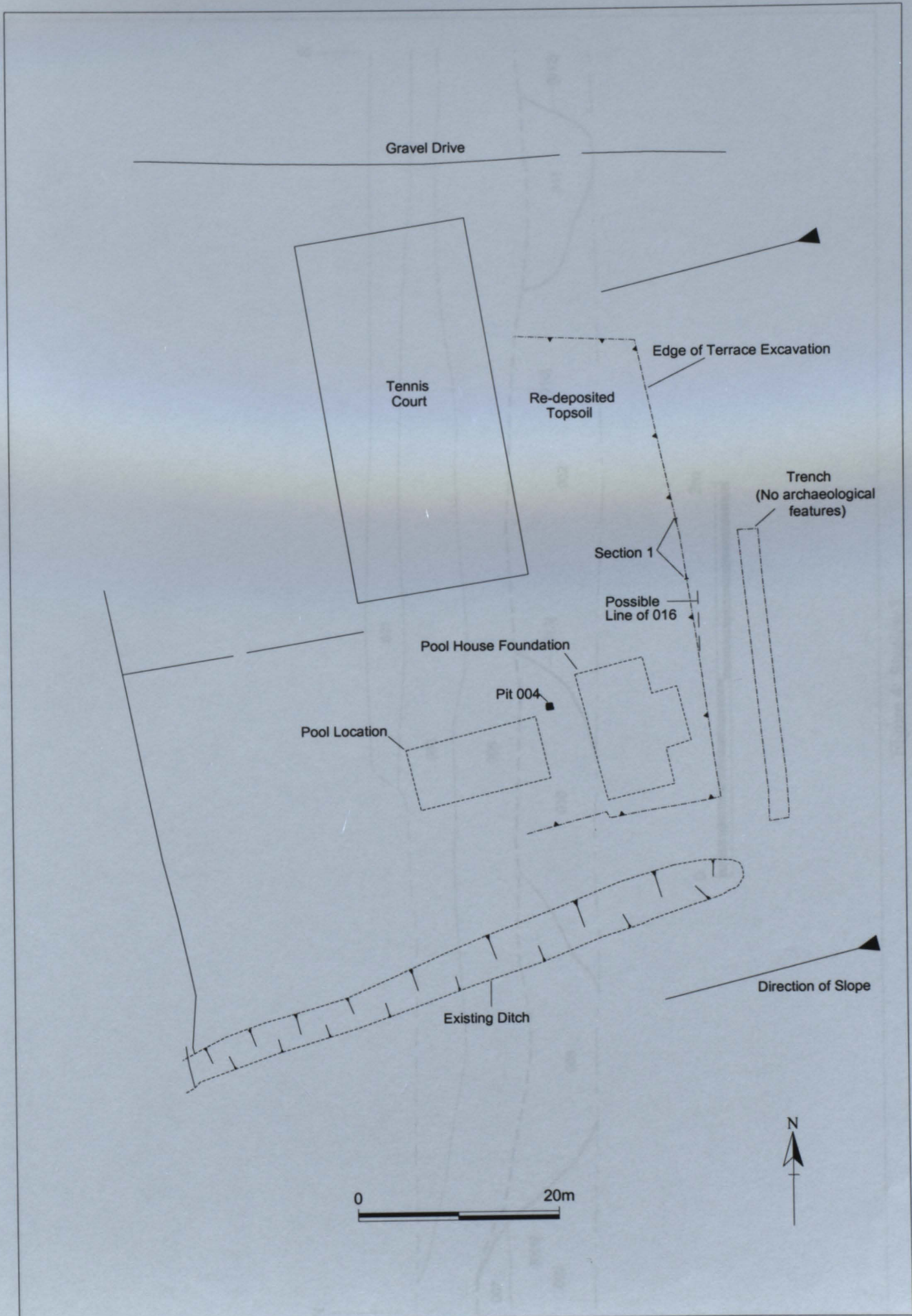


Figure 3: Site Plan Showing Areas of Groundworks



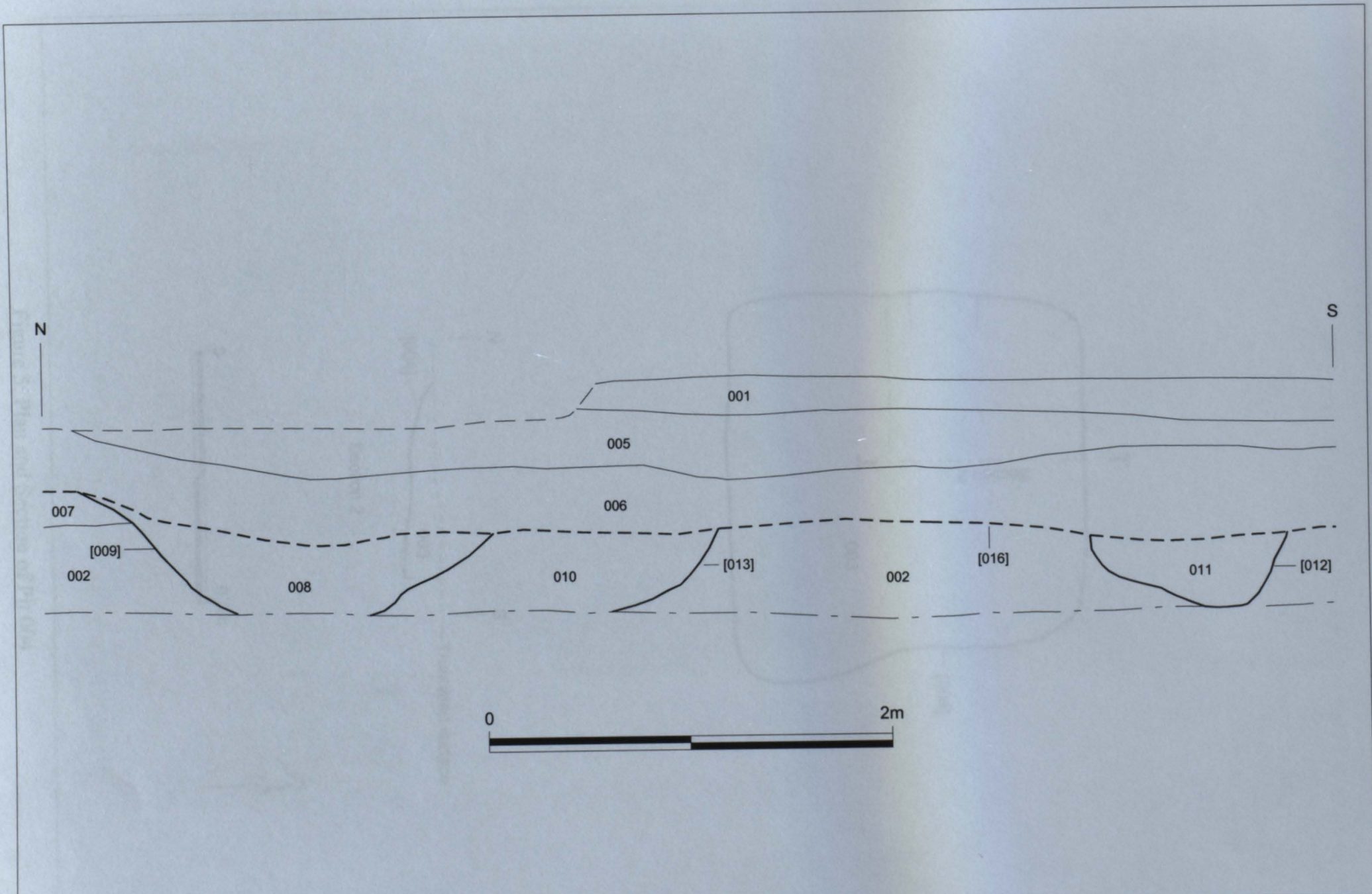


Figure 4: Section 1



Plate 1 General view of the development area, looking north with Harrington Hall in the background

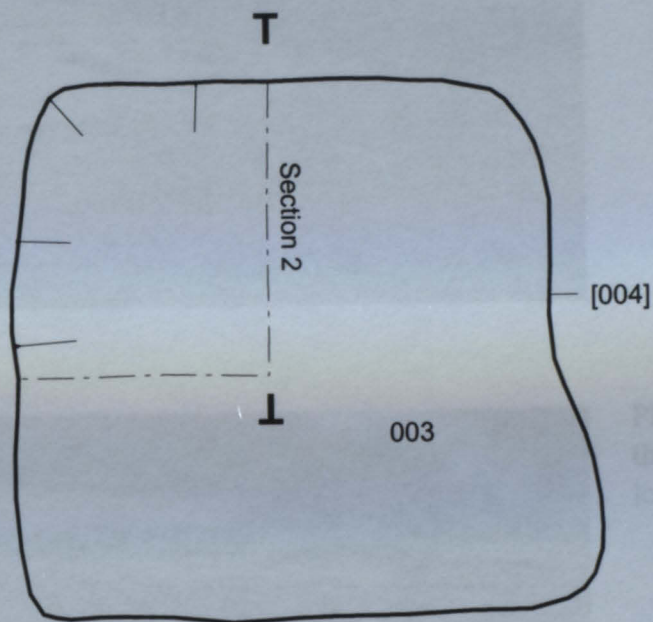


Plate 2 Section 1 in the terrace face, looking east

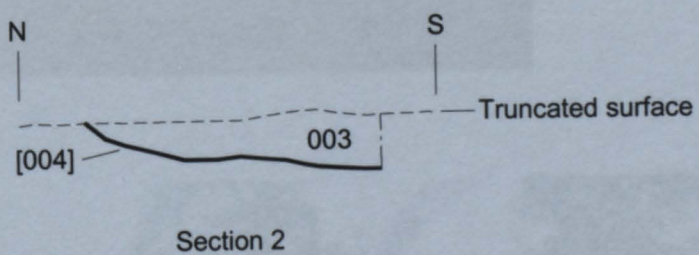


Plate 3 General view of the pool excavation in progress, looking west

Figure 5: Plan and Section of Pit 004





Plate 1 General view of the development area, looking north with Harrington Hall in the background



Plate 2 Section 1 in the terrace face, looking east.



Plate 3 General view of the pool excavation in progress, looking west



Appendix 1

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SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site lies at about 40m OD on soils of the Wickham 2 Association, extensive where the heavy drift covers Jurassic and Cretaceous clay shales. Nearby are soils of the Cuckney 2 Association, well drained sandy and ferruginous fine heavy soils with well developed, the soil at 1954-237, 1981. Beneath the drift deposits are Jurassic clays.



## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during groundworks associated with the construction of a swimming pool at Harrington Hall, Spilsby*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, located within the grounds of Harrington Hall adjacent to the medieval church of St. Mary and in the vicinity of a moated site of the same period.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with the construction of a swimming pool at Harrington Hall, Harrington, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

## 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Harrington Hall is located in Harrington which lies approximately 6km northeast of Spilsby in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The site is located in the grounds of Harrington Hall, approximately 100m south of the hall itself at National Grid reference TF 3673 7168.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S/078/1393/00) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the proposed construction of a swimming pool at Harrington Hall, Harrington, East Lindsey District, Lincolnshire. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the development.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at about 40m OD on soils of the Wickham 2 Association, extensive where thin loamy drift covers Jurassic and Cretaceous clay shales. Nearby are soils of the Cuckney 2 Association, well drained sandy and ferruginous fine loamy soils over soft sandstone. (Hodge *et al.* 1984 293; 196). Beneath the drift deposits are Jurassic clays.



## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Prehistoric finds have been recovered in the surrounding area, including flints and a Bronze Age axe.
- 6.2 Although Harrington is not mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086, the place name possibly derives from Old English and perhaps means the *tun*, a farmstead or village, associated with or called after Herra' a known personal name during the Saxon period (Cameron 1998). At the time of Domesday any lands or buildings at Harrington may have been attached to a larger estate. The settlement is referred to as *Harinton* in the late twelfth century in the *Curia Regis Rolls (ibid)*.
- 6.3 Some medieval fabric survives in St. Mary's church but much belongs to later rebuildings of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. No village is present or survives.
- 6.4 Harrington Hall stands adjacent to the church and contains elements which date to the Elizabethan period (Pevsner and Harris 1989). The house was rebuilt in 1673 and some other works were undertaken during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. A post-medieval fishpond lies approximately 150m to the north of the Hall and may be associated with the formal gardens, including structural elements from the late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century, which surround the Hall.
- 6.5 A medieval moated site is located some 350m west of the Hall. This may suggest that the earliest Manor house was located away from the church and the hall is a later foundation. However, in many cases the juxtaposition of church and a later high status building indicates that an early manor house may have stood nearby.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
  - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
  - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
  - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
  - 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
  - 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
  - 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as



defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections 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.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
  - 8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
  - 8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 **POST-EXCAVATION**

9.1 Stage 1

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

9.2 Stage 2

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

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be



- 14 VARIATIONS prepared.
- 14.1 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- 14.2 9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- 14.2 9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- 14.3 9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.
- 14.3 9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- 14.4 9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- 14.4 9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- 15 PROGRAMME
- 15.1 9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- 15.1 9.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.
- 15.2 9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- 15.3 9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.
- 10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**
- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council; East Lindsey District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.
- 11 **ARCHIVE**
- 11.1 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**
- 12.1 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 *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.
- 13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**
- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.
-



14 **VARIATIONS**

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 15.1 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.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post- excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about three days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust
	Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist
	Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist
	Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS with H Healey, Independent Specialist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist



Animal Bones Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Environmental Analysis Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Human Remains Analysis R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **INSURANCES**

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

18 **COPYRIGHT**

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

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

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Specification: Version 1, 30/07/2001



Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	2	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	Topsoil
002	2	Light orangey brown silty clay	Natural subsoil
003	1	Medium greyish brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	Fill of pit 004
004	1	Square cut with rounded corners	Cut of pit
005	2	Light grey to yellowish brown clay with sparse small stone fragments.	Dumped deposit / fill of 016
006	2	Dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent chalk rubble and CBM fragments	Dumped deposit / fill of 016
007	2	Slightly orangey medium brown silty clay	Dumped deposit
008	2	Medium brownish grey silty clay	Fill of pit / ditch 009
009	2	Cut with broad U-shaped profile	Cut of pit / ditch
010	2	Orangey brown to light brownish grey silty clay containing animal bone	Fill of pit 013 (farm animal burial)
011	2	Light brownish grey to orangey brown silty clay containing animal bone	Fill of pit 012 (farm animal burial)
012	2	Irregular sided cut	Cut of pit
013	2	Steep sided cut	Cut of pit
014	-	Unstratified finds	-
015	-	Light yellow sand	Natural deposit
016	2	? Linear cut	Possible ditch or associated cut



Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall,  
Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

**Provenance**

The artefacts were recovered from the topsoil (001), the fills of pits (003), (010), (011), ditches (006), (008) and a dumped deposit (007). Artefacts were also retrieved as unstratified objects. Most of the earlier, medieval and early post-medieval, pottery was made relatively locally to Harrington at Toynton All Saints or Old Bolingbroke, about 7km to the south. The brick and tile is probably also locally made.

**Range**

Pottery of probable 14<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> century date is the earliest material found. Brick and tile dominate the artefact assemblage and animal bone is moderately abundant.

Context	Description	Context Date
001	1x Toynton all Saints ware, 2 linked pieces, 14 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century	post-medieval?
	1x ceramic tile, ?post-medieval	
003	1x creamware, plate/saucer, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	1x brick/tile	
006	1x handmade brick, 57mm thick, post-medieval	post-medieval
	2x roof tile, 1 medieval, 1 post-medieval; medieval example slightly abraded	
	2x brick/tile, 1 incinerated	
007	1x roof tile, 2 linked pieces	post-medieval
008	1x Toynton/Bolingbroke-type ware, 15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century	post-medieval
	4x roof tile, post-medieval	
	1x iron hooked spike, rectangular section, shaft 104mm long, hook c. 40mm long; shaft 9mm square maximum, 12mm wide, 4mm thick, maximum	
	1x clinker	
010	1x roof tile, medieval?	
	1x glass	
011	1x glazed red earthenware, pancheon	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century
014	2x Toynton/Bolingbroke-type ware, 1 very abraded internally, 15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	1x , 2 linked pieces	
	2x glazed red earthenware, 15 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> century	
	1x red painted earthenware, black glazed, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	



	1x roof tile, post-medieval	
	1x glass	

One of the pieces of pottery from (014) is very abraded internally though not excessively worn in general. The internal abrasion is therefore likely to have resulted from the use of the vessel, perhaps as a mixing bowl.

In addition to the above finds were a number of animal bones from contexts (010) and (011), principally skull and vertebra fragments from juvenile cattle. The poor condition and fragmentary nature of the animal bone precludes against a detailed catalogue of bones.

#### Condition

Although some of the pieces are abraded, all of the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. The animal bone is in poor condition and quite fragile. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

#### Documentation

There has been little or no previous archaeological investigation at Harrington. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

The assemblage has moderate local potential and provides some indication of use of the area, probably for settlement, in the late medieval and post-medieval period. The brick and tile is also of moderate local potential and indicates the presence of buildings or other structures made from these materials in the area during the late medieval and post-medieval periods.



## 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 interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, *e.g.* [004].
- Cut** A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc.* Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
- Decorated** Division of English Gothic architecture dating from *c.* 1290-1350.
- Domesday Survey** A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
- Fill** Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
- Layer** A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
- Medieval** The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
- Mesolithic** The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
- 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 1st century AD.