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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT THE MANOR HOUSE,
HAGWORTHINGHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HMH 02)**



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26 JUL 2002

Highways & Planning
 Directorate

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
 AT THE MANOR HOUSE,
 HAGWORTHINGHAM,
 LINCOLNSHIRE
 (HMH 02)**

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**Work Undertaken For
 Mr D. O'Connor**

July 2002

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

National Grid Reference: TF 3470 6903
 Planning Reference: S/070/00856/01
 City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.219

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 127/02

Quality Control
Manor House, Hagworthingham
HMH 02

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Supervisor	Barry Martin
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
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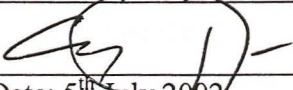
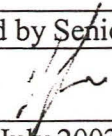
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 5 th July 2002	Date: 8 th July 2002

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during construction of a new garage at The Manor House, Hagworthingham, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches.

The Manor House is an 18th century building which may have had a medieval or early post-medieval precursor.

The watching brief identified two undated pits of unknown function but possibly related to gardening activities at the Manor. A flint flake and a fragment of post-medieval brick or tile were retrieved as unstratified finds.

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

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr D.E. O'Connor to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new garage on land at the Manor House, Hagworthingham, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S/070/00856/01. The watching brief was carried out 22nd May 2002, in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services

(Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Hagworthingham is located 8km east of Horncastle and 22km west of Skegness in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The Manor House is located 400m southeast of the village centre as defined by Holy Trinity church (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference TF 3470 6903 the site is at a height of 60m OD. The local topography describes the site as lying on the south facing slope of a quite steep sided valley, overlooking a stream.

Local soils are of the Cuckney 2 Association, typically sandy fine loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 152). These soils overlie a solid geology of Cretaceous Spilsby Sandstone with Jurassic Kimmeridge Clay outcropping in the valley sides (BGS 1995).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Hagworthingham is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Haberdingham* the name is derived from the Old English 'settlement (*hām*) of the people (*inga*) of *Hagubearð*' (Cameron 1998, 57). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by Count Alan, Earl Hugh, Gilbert de Gand, Gocelin and Drew de Beurere and contained a church, a hall, at least 3 mills and over 146 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976). By the time of the subsequent Lindsey Survey of c. 1115 only four landholders are recorded, Earl Richard, Walter de Ganto, Count of Brittany and Stephen de Albemara (*ibid*). The complex tenurial arrangements of the time are perhaps reflected in the polyfocal nature of the village with Holy Trinity church lying well to the south of the Old Hall and the High

Street and the Manor House situated on the southeast of the village.

The Manor House dates from the late 18th century and is a red and yellow brick construction (DoE 1987, 16). There are also additional 20th century alterations (*ibid.*).

3. AIMS

The aims of the watching brief, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), was to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, sequence, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, up to 0.5m of topsoil was removed from the area of the proposed garage. Trenches were then opened by a mechanical excavator to depths of 0.8m as required by the development. Exposed portions of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the present 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 interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at scales of 1:10. Recording of the deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the investigation were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A

stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced.

5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the trenches was a layer of light brownish yellow sand (005) identified as the underlying natural.

Cut into the natural sand in the southeast corner of the foundation trenches was a linear feature (003). Aligned north-south it measured over 6m long by 2.4m wide and 0.9m deep (Fig. 4, Sections 1 and 2).

In the northeast foundation trenches was a second feature (004), identified as a pit. This was 2.2m wide by 0.8m deep (Fig. 4, Section 3).

Filling both features and also developed upon the natural sand was a 0.2m thick subsoil (002) comprising yellowish brown silty sand. This was in turn sealed by a 0.5m thick topsoil of yellowish brown silty sand (001).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of sand probably represent the upper weathered surface of the underlying Spilsby Sandstone.

Two features, one either a pit or a ditch and the other a pit, were identified but remain undated due to a lack of artefactual material. The function of these features was also not determined, although it is possible that they relate to garden activities at the Manor House. No remains were found which indicate the presence of a medieval or early post-medieval precursor to the Manor House.

Finds retrieved during this investigation were a prehistoric flint flake and a post-medieval brick or tile fragment. Both artefacts were unstratified.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken adjacent to the Manor House as it is a listed building and there is a possibility of a precursor to the manor.

However, the investigation did not reveal any evidence for any manorial structures earlier than the existing buildings. Archaeological features were revealed but were undated and of unclear function, though may relate to gardening associated with the manor. Local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, pollen *etc.*) would survive other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr D.E. O'Connor for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Steve Malone coordinated the work and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Dave Start permitted access to the library and parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisor: Barry Martin
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1995, *Horncastle: Solid and Drift edition*, 1:50 000 map sheet 115

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series No. 1.

DoE, 1987, *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest: District of East Lindsey*

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

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IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

BGS British Geological Survey
 DoE Department of the Environment
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

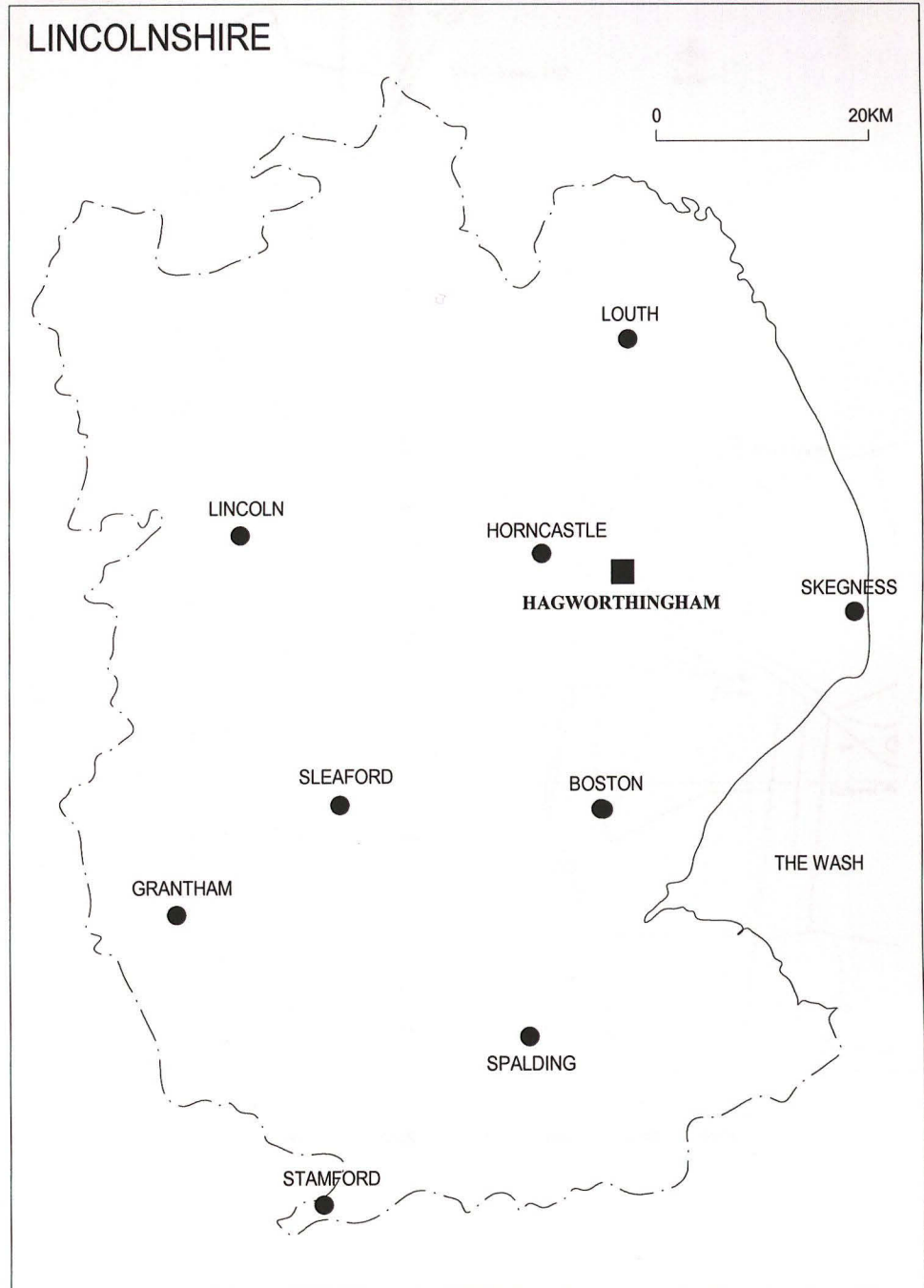
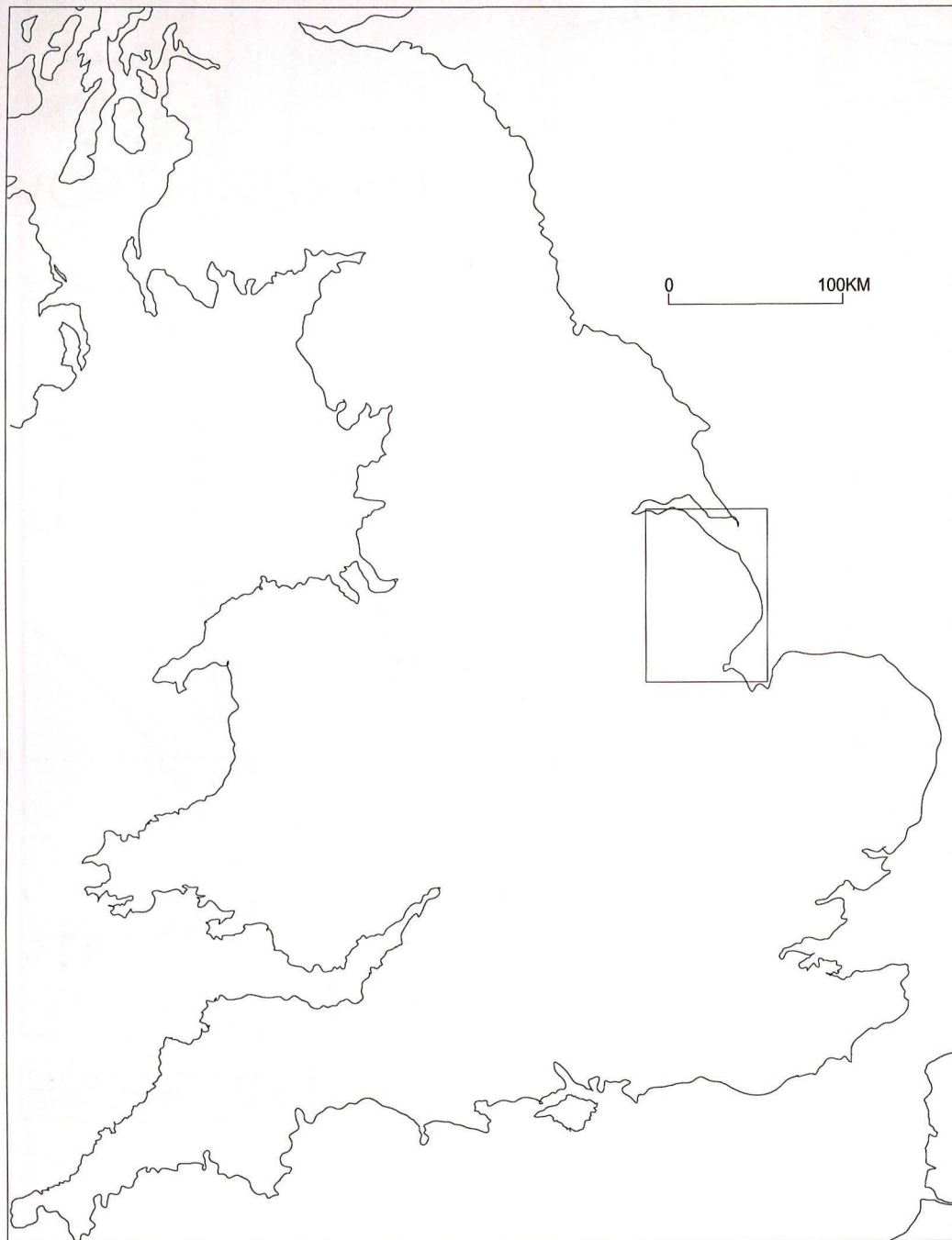
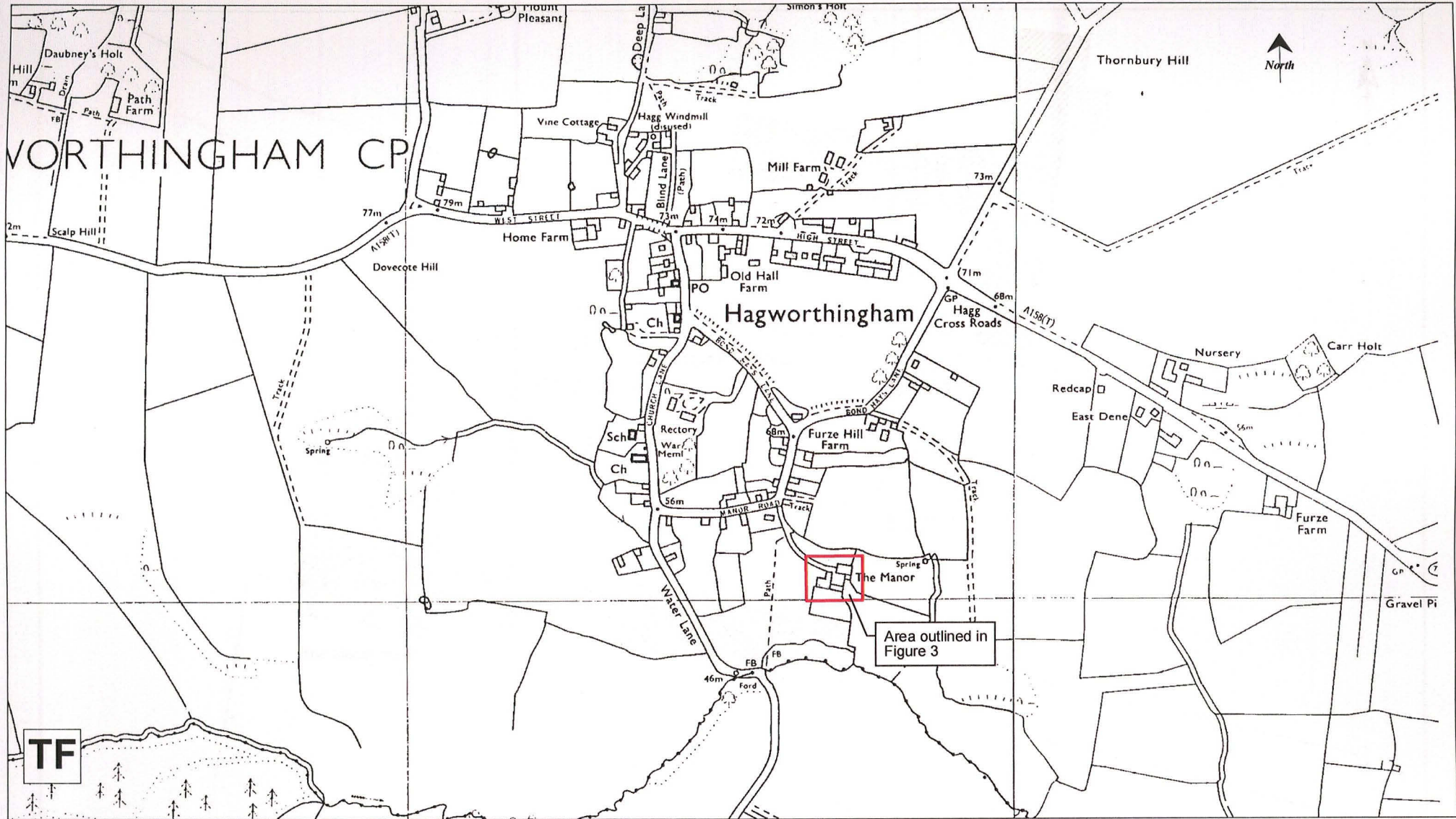


Figure 1 - General location map



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Figure 2 - Site location plan

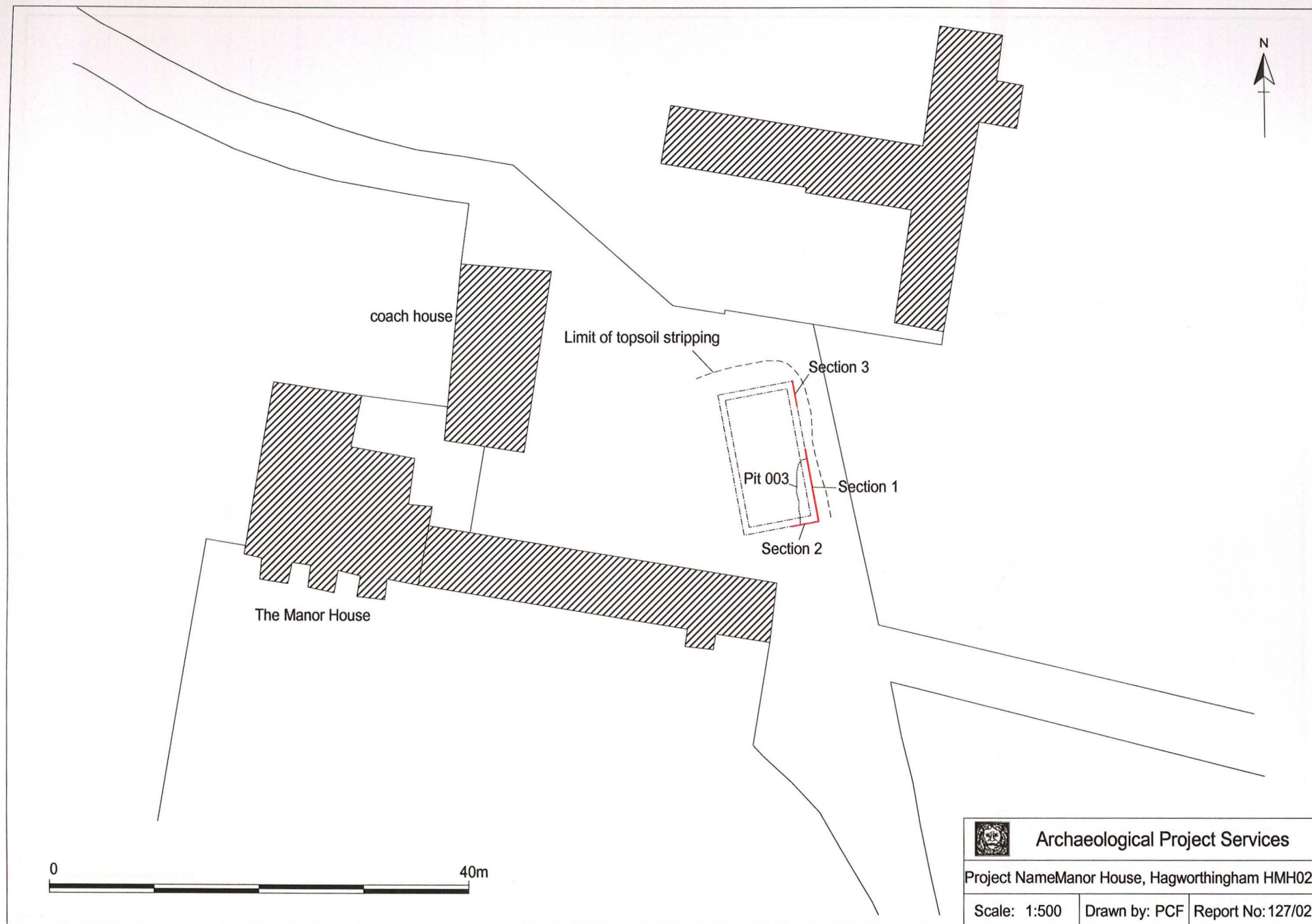

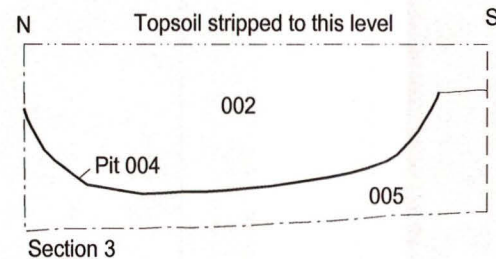
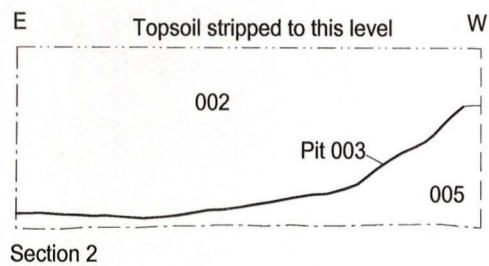
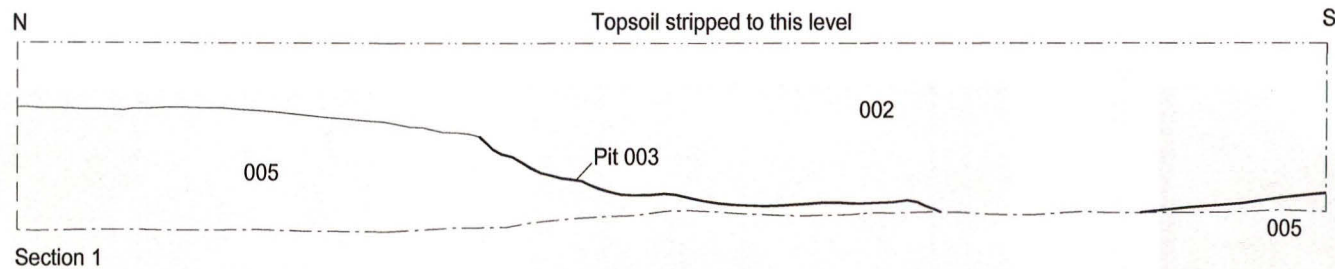


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name Manor House, Hagworthingham HMH02		
Scale: 1:500	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 127/02




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Manor House, Hagworthingham HMH02		
Scale: 1:40	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 127/02

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 - General view across the development area, looking east



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing pit (003), looking northeast



Plate 3 - Section 3 showing pit (005) looking east

Appendix 1

LAND AT THE MANOR HOUSE, HAGWORTHINGHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a detached garage on land at The Manor House, Hagworthingham, Spilsby, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The proposed works lie within the curtilage of the Grade II Listed Manor House and an archaeological condition has been imposed on the permission for the development.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of a detached garage on land at The Manor House, Hagworthingham, Spilsby, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 3470 6903.
- 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 Hagworthingham is located approximately 8km east of Horncastle and 6km northwest of Spilsby in the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. The Manor House lies off Manor Road on the southern edge of village. The proposed new garage lies opposite the Coach House in the yard to the rear of the house. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 3470 6903.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S/070/00856/01) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the construction of a detached garage. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The Manor House lies at c. 60m O.D. looking southwards over the valley of a small tributary of the River Lymn. Local soils are sandy fine loamy soils of the Cuckney 2 Association developed on cretaceous sand and sandstone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 152).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 A settlement at Hagworthingham is recorded in the Domesday book indicating an origin in at least the late Saxon period. The complex tenurial arrangements of that time are perhaps reflected in the polyfocal nature of the settlement with Holy Trinity church (Norman in origin but much restored) lying well to the south of the Old Hall and the High Street, and the Manor being situated on the southeast of the village.
- 6.2 The Manor House is a Grade II Listed Building. It is late 18th century with early 20th century alterations. The precise location of presumed earlier structures / settlement on the site is unknown and evidence for earlier use of the site might be uncovered during groundworks for the new garage.

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 Error! Bookmark not defined.

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 the excavation of all footings and other trenches.
- 8.2.2 Trenches will be inspected in plan and in section 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.

- Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.4 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 prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; East Lindsey District Council Planning Department; and to the 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 presented as a condensed article 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 Archaeology Section. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 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 four 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, 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 - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
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

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

DOE 1987 List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest District of East Lindsey (Lincolnshire)

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm dark yellowish brown silty sand, up to 0.5m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm mid yellowish brown silty sand, 0.2m thick	Subsoil/Fill of (003) and (004)
003	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >6m long by 2.4m wide and 0.9m deep, gradual sides and uneven base	Ditch/pit
004	Feature, 2.2m wide by 0.8m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
005	Firm light brownish yellow sand, >0.65m thick	Natural deposit
006	Unstratified finds recovery	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Tom Lane and Gary Taylor

Two artefacts weighing 28g were recovered from a single context. No faunal remains were retrieved.

Provenance

The material was recovered as unstratified finds.

The brick/tile is likely to be a relatively local product of the Hagworthingham area.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
006	Ceramic building material	Brick/tile, handmade, post-medieval?	1	25	Post-medieval?
	Flint	Flake, prehistoric	1	3	

The flint flake has a striking platform and bulb of percussion. There is some flake scarring at one edge on the ventral side, but this may be relatively recent. The piece is probably a waste flake from prehistoric tool production.

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 no previous archaeological investigations at Hagworthingham, though details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small, mixed collection the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. However, the flint indicates a prehistoric presence in the area.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

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.
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
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.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

6	Context records
3	Scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
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: 2002. 219

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HMM 02

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.

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.