

EX HER

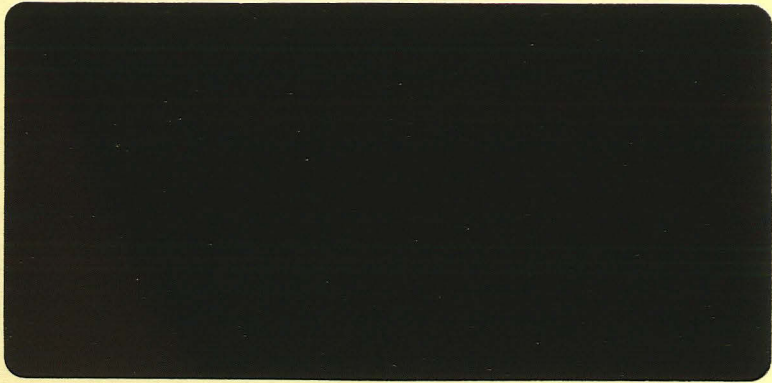
HS/14

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF PHASE 1 DEVELOPMENT AT  
MAIN STREET,  
HACONBY,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(HMS 03)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES





acknowledged 12/11/05  
jao

Quality Control  
Main Street, Haconby  
HMS 03

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF PHASE 1 DEVELOPMENT AT  
MAIN STREET,  
HACONBY,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(HMS 03)**

**Work Undertaken For  
JTM Developments Ltd**

June 2005

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

Planning Application No: S99/0196/40  
National Grid Reference: TF 1047 2534  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2003.231

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**





Table of Contents

List of Figures


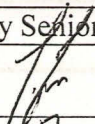
List of Plates

1. SUMMARY

2. INTRODUCTION

Quality Control  
Main Street, Haconby  
HMS 03

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisors	Aaron Clements, Vicky Mellor
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 6/6/05	Date: 7-06-05

3. CONCLUSION

4. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

5. PERSONNEL

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

7. ABBREVIATIONS

Appendix

1. Main Street, Haconby, East Yorkshire

2. Context Diagram

3. The Finds in Clay Tablets

4. Glossary

5. The Archive



## Table of Contents

### List of Figures

### List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY .....	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY .....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING .....	1
3.	AIMS .....	2
4.	METHODS .....	2
5.	RESULTS .....	2
6.	DISCUSSION .....	3
7.	CONCLUSION .....	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	3
9.	PERSONNEL .....	3
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	3
11.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	4

### Appendices

1. Specification for archaeological watching brief
2. Context descriptions
3. The Finds *by Gary Taylor*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive



1. SUMMARY

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Plan of the development showing section locations
- Figure 4 Sections 1 to 5

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view across the site with Plot 4/5 in the foreground
- Plate 2 Section 1 showing the general sequence of deposits in Plot 4/5
- Plate 3 Section 2 showing the general sequence of deposits in Plot 1
- Plate 4 Section 3 showing the general sequence of deposits in Plot 2
- Plate 5 Section 4 showing the general sequence of deposits in Plot 3

1.1. Definition of a Planning Field

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the construction of a new building on the site of the former Easton Farm, Easton, Lincolnshire. The site is situated on the east side of Main Street, Easton, Lincolnshire, and is bounded to the north by the site of the former Easton Farm, to the south by the site of the former Easton Farm, to the east by the site of the former Easton Farm, and to the west by the site of the former Easton Farm.

1.2. Planning and Approval

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the construction of a new building on the site of the former Easton Farm, Easton, Lincolnshire. The site is situated on the east side of Main Street, Easton, Lincolnshire, and is bounded to the north by the site of the former Easton Farm, to the south by the site of the former Easton Farm, to the east by the site of the former Easton Farm, and to the west by the site of the former Easton Farm.

specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Authority. A second phase of work is planned for the area between the subject of this report and Main Street.

The site is located approximately 200m north of Boston in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).



## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Main Street, Haconby, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for five new dwellings.*

*The watching brief was imposed as the site lay close to the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of the village. Bronze Age (2200-801 BC), Romano-British (AD 43-410) and Saxon (AD 410-1066) remains are also known from the vicinity.*

*The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and modern deposits with no archaeological remains identified. Pottery of 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century date and modern glass were retrieved during the work.*

## 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. 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 JTM Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development at Main Street, Haconby, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S99/0196/40. The watching brief was carried out between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> January 2005 in accordance with a

specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. A second phase of work is planned for the area between the subject of this report and Main Street.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The development site is located 220m west of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Andrew to the south of Main Street (Fig. 2). Located at National Grid Reference TF 1047 2534, the site is at a height of c. 11m OD. Heights around the village indicate a gentle slope down eastwards to the Fens of southern Lincolnshire.

Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, typically fine loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101). These soils are developed upon a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay and Kellaways Clays and Sands, although drift deposits of glacial sand and gravel occur immediately southeast of the site (GSGB 1972).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

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

Haconby is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Haconesbi*, *Hacunesbi* and *Haconebi* the name is derived from the Old Danish



and means 'the *by* (village or farm) of *Hákon* (Cameron 1998, 56). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held 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 13<sup>th</sup> century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 352). There is also reputed to have been a small priory west of the church (Hayes and Lane 1992, Gazetteer). Located 300m northeast of the site are the earthwork remains of a post-medieval garden possibly set within an earlier moated enclosure (Healey and Roffe forthcoming). A watching brief undertaken at the site revealed the original cut for a large ornamental pond (Cope-Faulkner 2001, 1).

### 3. AIMS

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

### 4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, the overburden was stripped from the footprints of the proposed new buildings. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit 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 was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Modern deposits

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

### Phase 1 Natural deposits

Natural deposits within Plot 1 comprised grey clay (004) that was over 0.5m thick.

The earliest deposit in Plot 2 was a layer of greyish brown silty clay with gravel (008). This was greater than 0.2m thick.

Within Plot 3, natural deposits comprised a yellowish brown silty clay with gravel (012) that was over 0.2m thick.

Towards the northeast, in Plot 4/5, a brownish yellow sand and gravel (003) was identified.

### Phase 2 Undated deposits

Evident across the site was a subsoil. This varied from a brownish grey sandy silt (002) within Plots 1 and 4/5. This measured 0.3m thick. In Plots 2 and 3,



subsoil was recorded as a greyish brown silty sand (007 and 011) which measured between 0.2m and 0.4m in thickness.

### Phase 3 Modern deposits

Sealing the subsoil in Plots 1 and 4/5 was a 100mm thick demolition deposit comprising grey sandy silt with brick and concrete rubble (001).

Overlying the subsoil in Plots 2 and 3 was a topsoil. In Plot 2 this was a blackish brown sandy silt with brick and gravel (006) and measured 0.28m thick. Topsoil in Plot 3 was recorded as a blackish brown clayey silt with gravel (010). This was 0.16m thick.

Above the topsoil in Plots 2 and 3 was a layer of tarmac (014 and 015 respectively) of the former yard surface. Dumped upon this was reddish brown crushed brick (009 and 013) surface.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprised clay and silty clays with gravel of the underlying drift geology which has been recorded southeast of the site.

Above the natural deposits was an extensive subsoil (Phase 2) which remains undated due to a lack of artefactual material. This probably indicates that the site was under an agricultural regime sometime in the past. Modern deposits (Phase 3) comprise topsoils and yard surfaces associated with former buildings fronting Main Street.

Finds were mainly retrieved as unstratified objects and comprise pottery of 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century date and modern glass.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was

undertaken at Main Street, Haconby, as the site lay within the medieval core of the village.

However, only natural, subsoil and modern deposits were identified during the investigation. The presence of subsoil may imply that the site has largely been under an agricultural regime.

Pottery of post-medieval to modern date was retrieved along with recent glass.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr N. Weaver of JTM Developments Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Jenny Young kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
 Site Supervisors: Aaron Clements, Vicky Mellor  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series Vol. 1
- Cope-Faulkner, P., 2001, *Archaeological Watching Brief during development of land adjacent to 20 Chapel Street, Haconby, Lincolnshire (HCSA 00)*, unpublished APS report 10/01



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

GSGB, 1972, *Bourne, Solid and Drift geology*, 1:50 000 map sheet **143**

Hayes, P.P. and Lane, T.W., 1992, *The Fenland Project Number 5: Lincolnshire Survey, The southwest Fens*, East Anglian Archaeology **55**

Healey, H. and Roffe, D., forthcoming, *Some Medieval and Later Earthworks in South Lincolnshire*

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984, *Soils and their Use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

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

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989, *Lincolnshire, The Buildings of England* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition, revised Antram, N.)

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



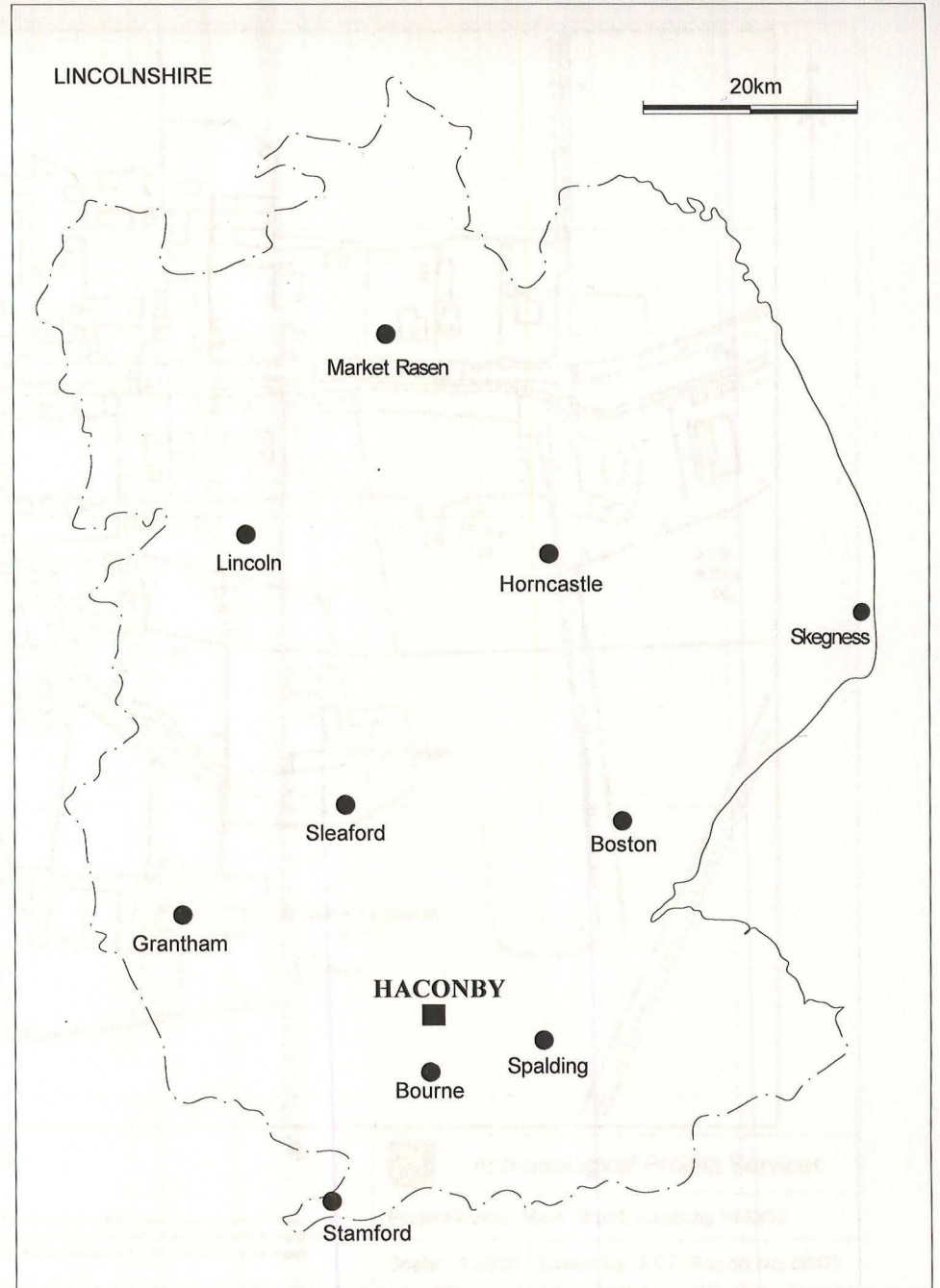
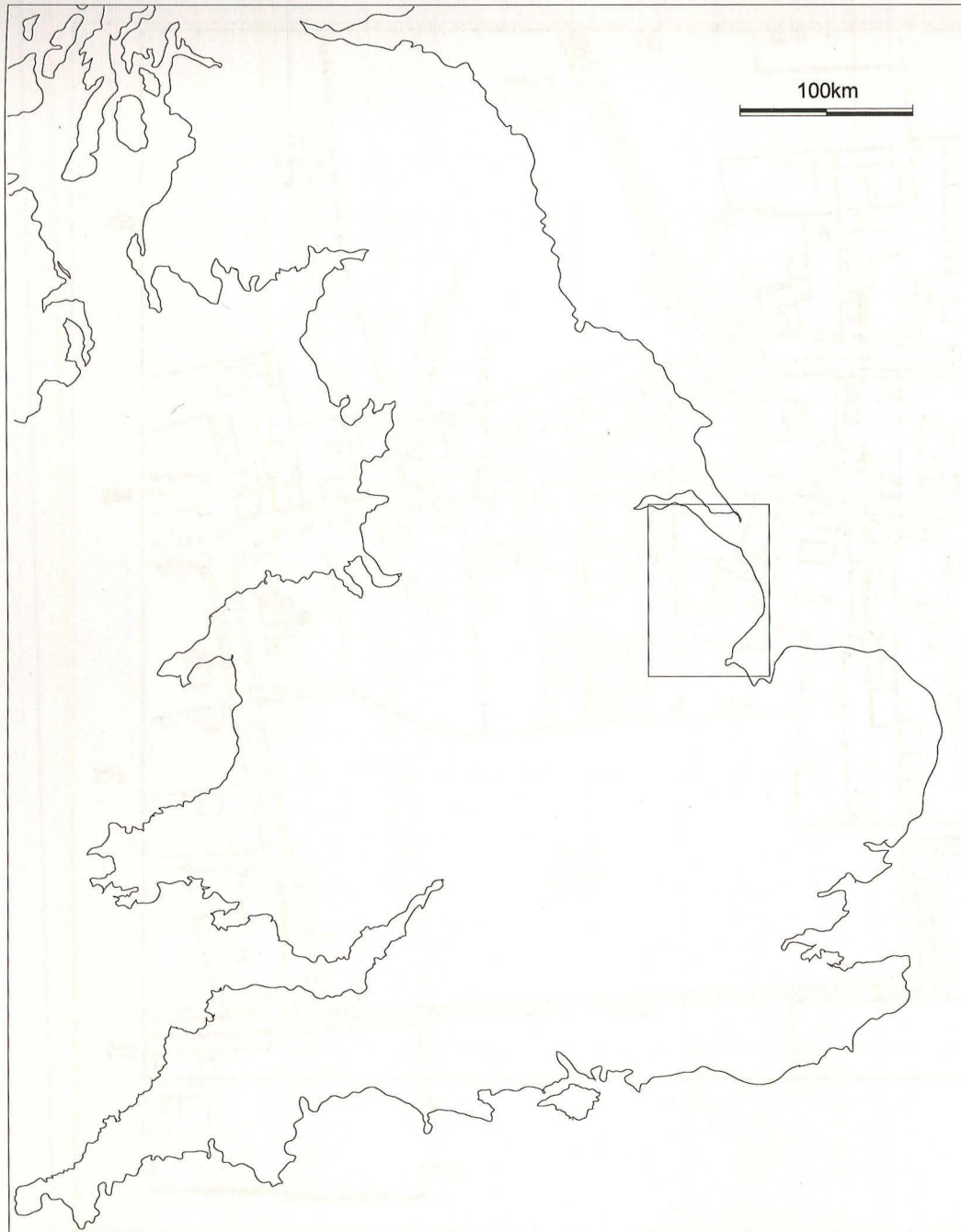


Figure 1 - General location plan



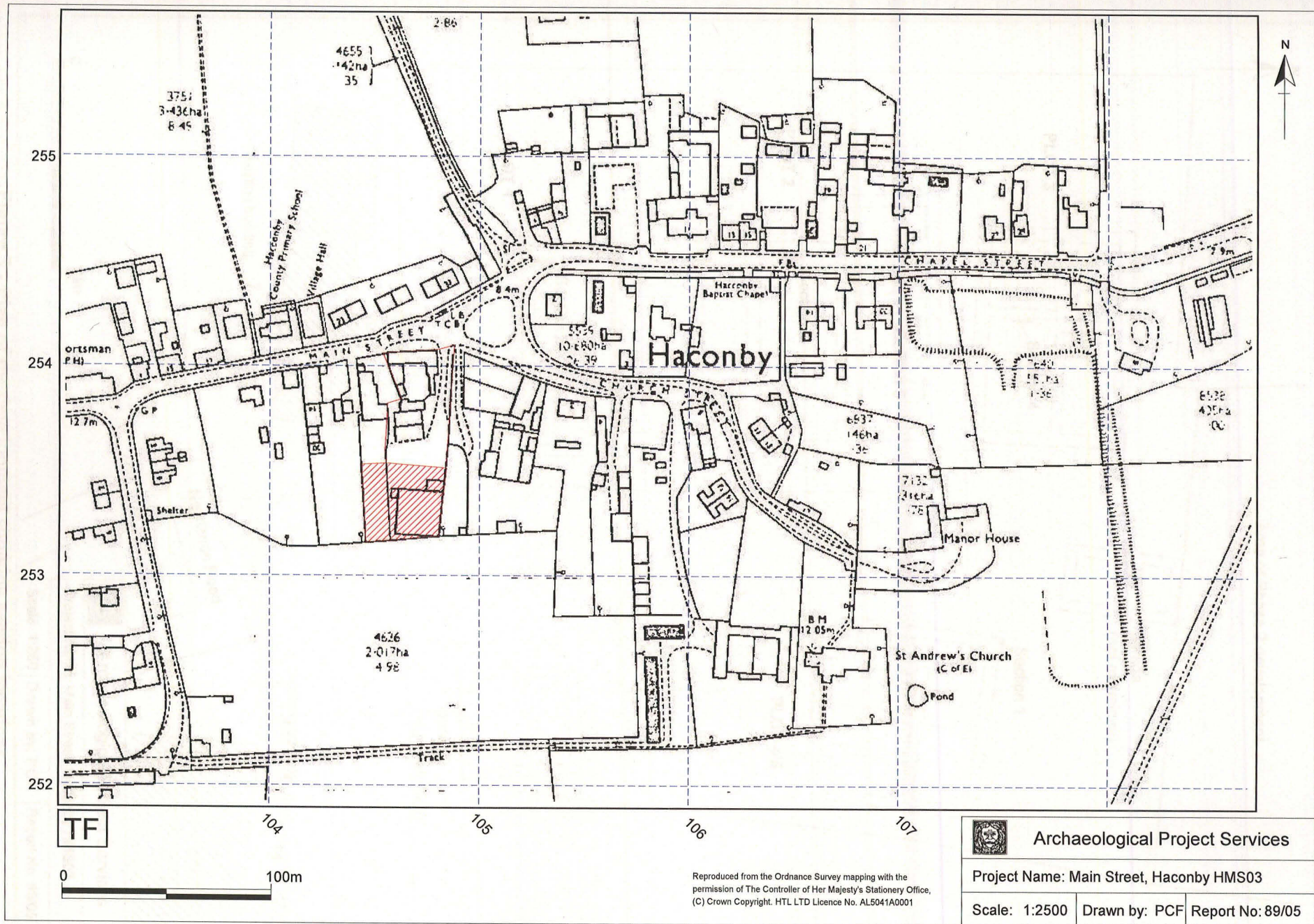


Figure 2 - Site location plan



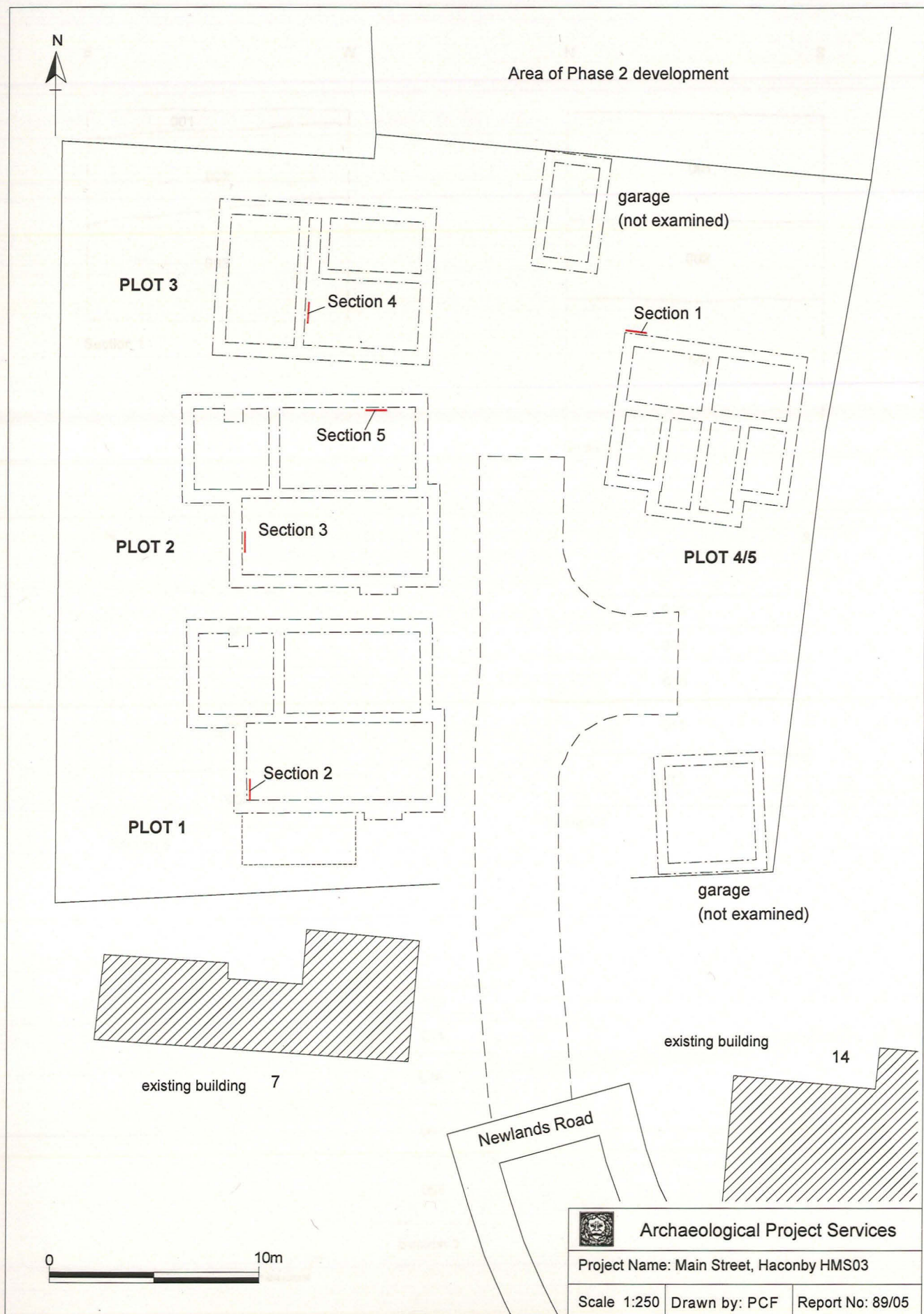
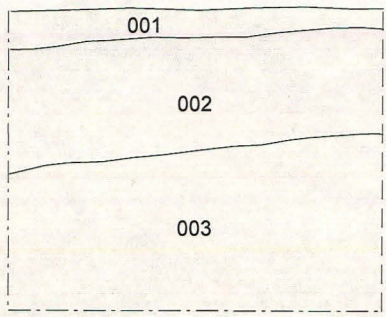


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



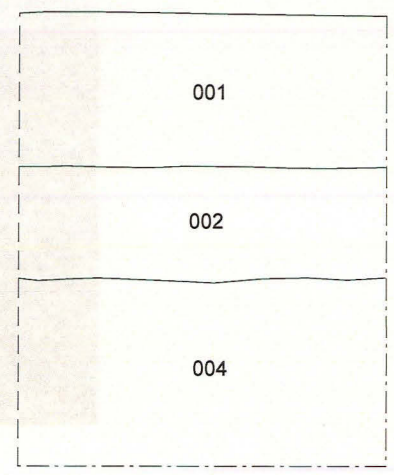
Plan 1 - General view across the site with Plan 12 in the foreground, looking southeast

E W



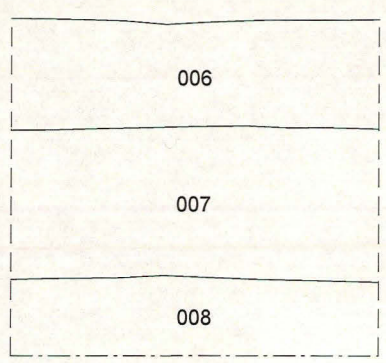
Section 1

N S



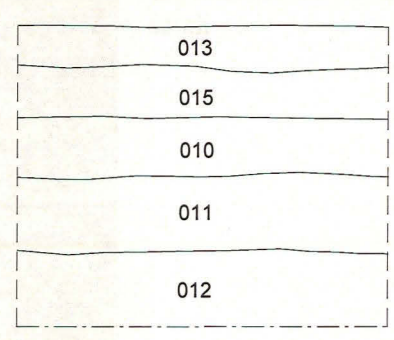
Section 2

N S



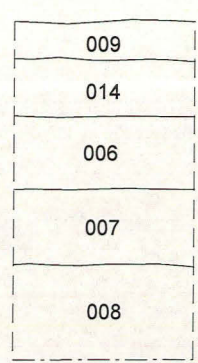
Section 3

N S



Section 4

E W



Section 5




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Main Street, Haconby HMS03		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 89/05

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 5





Plate 1 - General view across the site with Plot 4/5 in the foreground, looking northeast



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the general sequence of deposits in Plot 4/5, looking south



Plate 3 - Section 2 showing the general sequence of deposits in Plot 1, looking northwest





Plate 4 - Section 3 showing the general sequence of deposits in Plot 2, looking east



Plate 5 - Section 4 showing the general sequence of deposits in Plot 3, looking east



## Appendix 1

### LAND ADJACENT TO 22 MAIN STREET, HACONBY, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land adjacent to 22 Main Street, Haconby, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *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 and later.*
- 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 development on land adjacent to 22 Main Street, Haconby, 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 Haconby village lies at the fen edge, approximately 5km north of Bourne in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The site is adjacent to 22 Main Street, near the centre edge of the village, on the south side of the road at National Grid Reference TF 1047 2536.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 An application (S99/0196/40) for planning permission was sought from South Kesteven District Council for construction of five dwellings on the site. The application is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 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

- 6.1 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.



- 6.2 Roman pottery has been recovered at various locations in the vicinity, including just to the north, behind the school. To the southeast, approximately 250m from the site, Romano-British, Saxon and medieval pottery been recovered.
- 6.3 At the eastern end of the village are earthworks which investigations have shown to represent the remains of a formal garden of 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century date, probably associated with the adjacent manor house. The site lies on the edge of the historic core of the village where remains of medieval and later occupation are most likely. A medieval priory is thought to be located in the south of the village, but the documentation is ambiguous.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record 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). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA Registered Organisation (No. 21) managed by a Member of the Institute (MIFA).
- 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 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.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis. A metal detector may be used to assist artefact recovery.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour prints 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

8.2.5 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

### 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: the colour prints will be labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork 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 trenches and 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 South Kesteven District Council Planning Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and 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 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 South Kesteven District Council Planning Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of 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 South Kesteven District Council Planning Archaeologist.

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 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 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 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 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



## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	4/5	Soft dark grey sandy silt, with brick and concrete rubble, 100mm thick	Demolition deposit
002	4/5	Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
003	4/5	Friable mid brownish yellow sand and gravel, >0.45m thick	Natural deposit
004	1	Firm mid grey clay, >0.5m thick	Natural deposit
005	Unstratified finds retrieval		
006	2	Firm dark blackish brown sandy silt with gravel and brick, 0.28m thick	Topsoil
007	2	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.4m thick	Subsoil
008	2	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay with gravel, >0.2m thick	Natural deposit
009	2	Firm mid reddish brown crushed brick, 0.3m thick	Hardcore surface
010	3	Firm dark blackish brown clayey silt with gravel, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
011	3	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
012	3	Soft mid yellowish brown silty clay and gravel, >0.2m thick	Natural deposit
013	3	Firm mid reddish brown crushed brick, 0.3m thick	Hardcore surface
014	2	Loose black tarmac, 0.15m thick	Tarmac surface
015	3	Loose black tarmac, 0.15m thick	Tarmac surface



## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS by Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 6 fragments of pottery weighing 81g was recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, all of it glass, comprising 3 items weighing a total of 34g, was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (006) and as unstratified material (005).

It is likely that the pottery tablewares were made in Staffordshire, though the earthenwares may be more local South Lincolnshire products.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
005	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	2	15	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	2	14	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	2	52	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
005	Glass	Colourless, mould produced bottle, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	22	20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Glass	Blue and white 'agate' glass, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
006	Glass	Colourless window glass	1	10	20 <sup>th</sup> century

#### Condition

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

#### Documentation

There have been few previous archaeological investigations at Haconby that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

The collection of artefacts is entirely of late post-medieval to early modern date and is of limited local potential and significance. However, the material does indicate activity of probable 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date at the site.

The lack of any material earlier than the 18<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

#### References

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2



## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	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).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	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:

15	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
6	Drawing sheets
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: 2003.231

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HMS 03

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.