

**NEVILLE HALL MIFA
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT HACONBY HALL,
HALL ROAD, HACONBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: TF 1034 2517
Site Code: HHA12
Accession No: LCNCC: 2012.44
Planning References: S11/2274/LB &S11/2273/HS

PREPARED FOR THE JHG PLANNING CONSULTANCY ON BEHALF OF THEIR CLIENTS -
MR. & MRS. J. ATKINSON

By

Neville Hall MIFA
with a contribution by Jane Young

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Summary

The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new rear extension at Haconby Hall, Hall Road, Haconby, Lincolnshire was carried out by Neville Hall MIFA on the 22nd to the 24th of May 2012.

The archaeological monitoring identified the cuts of two undated pits as none of the fills of these features yielded any finds. These cuts were both sealed by a medieval to post-medieval ploughsoil/buried soil horizon from pottery dating evidence. So stratigraphically, these two pits may be of earlier medieval origin. The two pits were recorded within two sections.

The archaeological monitoring also identified a simple deposit sequence of a topsoil horizon, the buried soil/ploughsoil horizon and a natural subsoil horizon. This sequence was recorded within one representative section and also within the two pit sections.

The pottery dating range from the mid-15th to the early 18th centuries testifies to the longevity of the ploughsoil/buried soil horizon (002). The earliest sherds were deposited when the site was an open field and prior to the construction of Haconby Hall in the 17th century and the later sherds being deposited in the rear garden of the Hall subsequent to its construction.

The remaining findings comprised part of an east-west orientated land drain of recent origin and the north-south orientated foundations of a dry stone wall with a northern terminal end. This foundation was sealed by the topsoil horizon, was cut into the buried soil/ploughsoil horizon and lay on the top of the underlying natural subsoil horizon. This is interpreted as a demolished garden feature of relatively modern origin.

It was also observed during the course of this monitoring that the 17th century foundations of Haconby Hall were relatively shallow and rested on the natural horizon. This and a further observed natural downslope of the ground to the south where the deposits below the topsoil appeared to be deeper and much more substantial suggested in turn that the area to the north had been reduced and terraced in order to facilitate the construction of Haconby Hall itself.

1. Introduction

Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by the JHG Planning Consultancy on behalf of their clients – Mr. and Mrs. J. Atkinson - to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new single storey rear extension at Haconby Hall, Hall Road, Haconby, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TF1034 2517. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 22nd to the 24th of May 2012.

The work was carried out according to the requirements of an archaeological condition, which was attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by South Kesteven District Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and acting on the advice of Ms Jenny Young, Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire, in her capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the LPA. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2012), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (IFA, 2008).

Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, Ms Jenny Young of Heritage Lincolnshire (on behalf of the local planning authority), the Planning Department of South Kesteven District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

The development site at Haconby Hall is situated on the south-western outskirts of the modern settlement of Haconby at National Grid Reference TF 1034 2517, and at a height of approximately 12m AOD. The village of Haconby is situated approximately 5km to the north of Bourne, and within the civil parish of the same name, administrative district of South Kesteven, county of Lincolnshire [Figures 1 and 2].

The settlement of Haconby is located on the eastern fringes of the Jurassic limestone escarpment that traverses Lincolnshire from south to north and which overlooks the flat, low lying area of the Lincolnshire Fens to the east. The development site is also situated on well drained calcareous fine loamy soils of the Badsey 2 Series that have in turn developed on glacial gravels with underlying Oxford Clays and Kellaway Sands of the Upper Jurassic [BGS, 1972; Soil Survey, 1983].

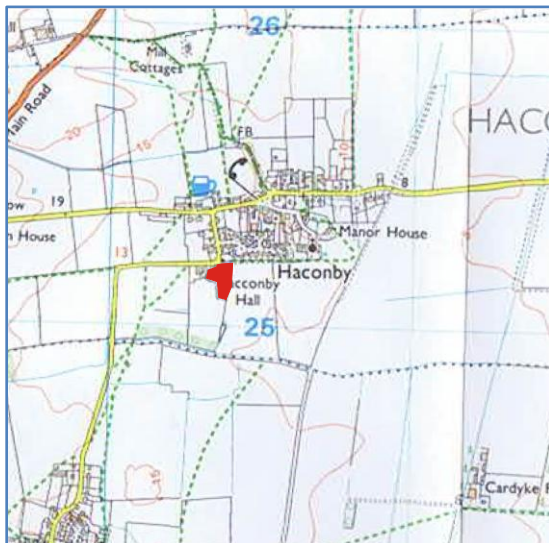


Figure 1: Site location at a scale of 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (o.s. copyright licence number 100048723)

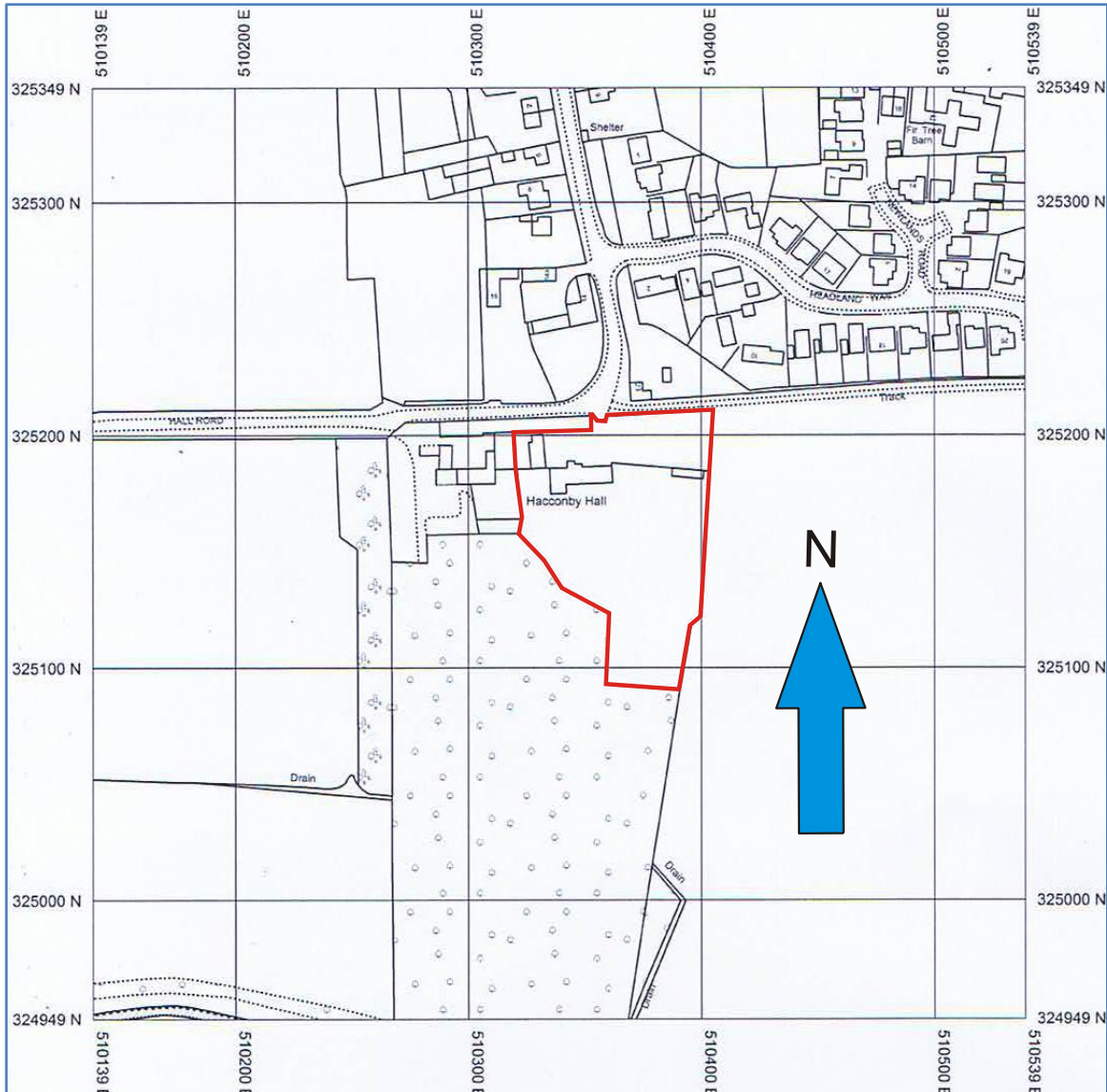


Figure 2: Site location at a scale of 1:2,500. The site boundaries are shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

3. Planning Background

A planning application for the proposed construction of a new single storey rear extension at Haconby Hall, Hall Road, Haconby, Lincolnshire, (Planning references S11/2274/LB and S11/2273/HSH), has been submitted to and granted consent by South Kesteven District, the Local Planning Authority (LPA). However, as the proposed development is situated within an archaeologically sensitive area, an archaeological condition (No. 9) was attached to this planning consent which stated that:

No development shall take place within the application site until the applicant has secured the maintenance of an on-site watching brief by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist during construction work in accordance with written details which have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. In the event of important archaeological features or remains being discovered which are beyond the scope of the watching brief to

excavate and record and which require a fuller rescue excavation, then construction work shall cease until the applicant has secured the implementation of a further programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

A specification or a written scheme of investigation for an archaeological watching brief to be maintained during the groundworks stage of development at the site was submitted to and approved by Ms Jenny Young, Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire (on behalf of the LPA) prior to the commencement of the on-site works.

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring

The aims of the project were the continual archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new single storey extension.

The objectives of the project were:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

The Grade II listed Haconby Hall dates from the early 17th century and is described in the listing as a manor house dating to c.1630. The Lincolnshire HER infers that this building may incorporate elements of an earlier building within its existing fabric. There may be remains associated with the establishment of this present manor house within the proposed development area. It is also possible that there may be remains associated with an earlier medieval manorial complex on the site and that these may be encountered during development. The specific aims of this archaeological watching brief were to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with the establishment of the present manor house and also of any earlier manorial complex on the site.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the centre of the development site.

A residual Roman coin was found during an archaeological evaluation in 1991 of the earthworks near Chapel Street (HER 35052).

It is very probable that the settlement of Haconby has late Anglo-Saxon origins from place name evidence (HER 36762). The first element of the place name is an Old Danish personal name – *Hakon* and the second element *by*, the Old Danish for farmstead or village, hence the ‘village or farmstead of a man called Hakon’. At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, lands in *Haconesbi*, *Hacunesbi* or *Haconebi* were variously held by the Bishop of Lincoln, Odger the Breton, Robert of Stafford and by Heppo the Crossbowman. In one of the entries for Haconby, there are also references to a church and a mill. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to the

medieval settlement of Haconby as *Hacunebi* (AD1135-54); *Hakunebi* (AD1170) and *Hakonebi* (AD1199) [Mills, 1991; Morris, 1986; Cameron, 1998; Ekwall, 1991].

The parish church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew dates to the early 13th century with the priest's doorway dating to c.AD1200 (HER 33151). There are Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular styles of church architecture apparent in the fabric of this church. The arcades are Early English. The west tower dates to the late 13th or early 14th century. The chancel, the north and south aisles and the north chapel are all Perpendicular. The church was much restored in 1900. Three table tombs that are situated to the south of the church porch (HER 37481) are Grade II listed and date to 1798, 1808 and 1820 respectively [Pevsner & Harris, 2002].

In fields to the south-west of Haconby Hall are the earthwork cultivation remains of probable medieval ridge and furrow, which have been plotted from aerial photographic sources (HER 36729).

Haconby Hall itself is a Grade II listed manor house dated to c.1630 with late 18th, 19th and 20th century additions and alterations; though it may be located on the site of an earlier medieval manorial complex (HER 33154). The threshing barn at Haconby Hall (HER 37584) is also Grade II listed. The barn dates to the late 18th century and has 20th century additions and alterations. The 17th century stables and outbuildings at Haconby Hall are also Grade II listed (HER 37731); these have late 18th, early 19th and 20th century additions and alterations [Pevsner & Harris, 2002]. To the south and south-west of Haconby Hall is an area of associated parkland that is featured on an Ordnance Survey map of 1880, but is not present on the Second Edition six inch scale O.S. map of 1905 (HER 33154).

There are a number of other Grade II listed buildings within the search area and within the modern settlement of Haconby. These comprise: 3, Chapel Lane, a former row of three cottages dating to 1695, now a single cottage with mid-19th and 20th century additions and alterations (HER 37479); Fir Tree House, Church Lane, (HER 38457), a 17th century house with early 19th, late 19th and 20th century additions and alterations; the early 19th century gateway and garden wall to Fir Tree House, Main Street (HER 37480); Heggy's Cottage, Hall Lane, a late 16th century cottage with early 17th, 18th and mid-19th century additions and alterations (HER 37482); 12, Haconby Hall Road, an early 18th century house with early 19th, late 19th and 20th century additions and alterations (HER 37485); a mid-18th century farm building located to the west of 3, Chapel Lane (HER 37733); Beam Ends House, Church Lane, an early 18th century house, now a farmhouse with 20th century additions and alterations (HER 38699) and the Baptist and Primitive Methodist Chapel, Haconby Road, built in 1867 (HER 38800) [Pevsner & Harris, 2002].

There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations within the search area. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 2007 to the rear of Fir Tree House, Main Street (Site Code: HAFT07). This watching brief took place during the groundworks for a new residential unit. The development site lay in the core of the medieval and post-medieval settlement. The watching brief identified a large pit of post-medieval to early modern date which contained the semi-articulated remains of an adult cow. No other archaeological features or finds were made [Clay, 2007].

In 2004, a second archaeological watching brief (Phase 1) took place on land at 22, Main Street (Site code: HMS03). This monitored the groundworks comprising the excavation of foundation trenches for five new residential dwellings. No archaeological remains were identified, though finds of 18th – 20th century pottery were made [Cope-Faulkner, 2005]. This was followed by a watching brief on the Phase 2 development on this site in 2006 (Site code: HMS05). This similarly monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches for a further three new residential dwellings. This watching brief identified two undated linear features and pottery from the 15th – 17th centuries was also recovered [Peachey, 2006].

An archaeological watching brief was also undertaken during a new residential development at The Chase in 2001 (Site code: HTC01). This monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches for new residential dwellings. This identified a medieval refuse pit which yielded sherds of 11th – 13th century pottery along with a second undated pit and two undated dump deposits from which no datable finds were retrieved [Cope-Faulkner, 2002].

A further archaeological watching brief during the groundworks for further new residential dwellings on West Road in 2002 (Site code: HWR02) located dump deposits that were associated with nearby buildings and the remains of a modern brick wall, a former boundary wall to one of the adjacent properties. No archaeological remains or finds other than 20th century pottery were found [Cope-Faulkner, 2002b].

The Manor House, Church Lane, is a Grade II listed early 18th century farmhouse with mid-19th and 20th century additions and alterations, (HER 38458). Within the vicinity of this manor house are a series of earthworks, which were the subject of a topographical survey in 1988 (HER 33152). This earthwork complex is also shown on the County Series Ordnance Survey six inch to one mile scale maps as a possible moated complex. However, in 1988, their form was interpreted as a possible post-medieval formal garden to an earlier manor house on the site. The total area surveyed measured 175m by 200m in extent. The principal features on the ground that were recorded by this survey comprised a rectangular arrangement of ditches with small depressions and possible ponds at the southern end of the survey area. An east-west orientated ditch crossed the site to the north of the manor house. This formed the southern side of a level platform of approximately 50m by 60m in extent. This platform rose to a slight bank at its northern end, which formed a pronounced edge to the platform. The bank was interpreted as marking the line of a possible buried wall. The bank in turn overlooked a regular shaped feature to a level of 2m below this. This feature was interpreted as a formal garden pond measuring 85m by 30m [Healey & Roffe, 1989].

In 1991, an archaeological evaluation took place comprising the excavation of two trial trenches at this earthwork site and within the area of this post-medieval formal garden. These excavations confirmed the presence of a large ornamental garden pond. This pond had been surrounded in turn by an earthwork from the upcast produced by the diggings for the pond. This earthwork had been levelled in 1988 prior to the earthwork survey. Finds from the 17th – 18th centuries were found which confirmed the date of these garden features along with residual finds of Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery [Heritage Lincolnshire, 1991].

In 2000, an archaeological watching brief was carried out during the groundworks for a new terrace of four residential dwellings on land adjacent to 20, Chapel Street (Site code: HCSA00). This identified the cut of the aforementioned pond with fills and two undated dump deposits that were thought to relate to the levelling of a nearby formal garden earthwork in 1988. The watching brief produced mostly finds of 19th century date including pottery and clay pipe fragments. This site lay close to the core of the medieval settlement and within the area of former ornamental gardens associated with the nearby manor house. This pond was part of this ornamental garden and had been encompassed by an earthwork, (also part of the garden), which had been levelled in 1988 [Cope-Faulkner, 2001].

A limited map regression exercise was also carried out of the area of the proposed development with copies of Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps obtained from the Lincoln Local Studies Library and from the Lincolnshire Archives. The search of the manuscript map card indices of the Archives did not yield any results. A plan of the parish of Haconby of 1775 (Archive ref: Smith 9/2/1/7) only featured the low lying eastern portions of the parish and of the Lincolnshire Fens. The enclosure award map for the parish of Haconby of 1776 (Archive ref: Kesteven Award 38) is a modern reconstruction of the original and only shows a very small part of the fenland portions of the parish. The tithe award for the parish of Haconby of 1847 (Archive ref: H650) does not have an accompanying map.

The First Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1891 shows Haconby Hall with several small enclosures to the east. These may represent either walled or formal gardens; the southernmost enclosure encompasses an orchard. The former aforementioned parkscape to the south and south-west has by 1891 been replaced by several open fields. The Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1905 shows the same arrangement to the area of the development site. The 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1956 similarly shows the same arrangement to the area of the development site.

6. Methodology

The archaeological monitoring at the development site was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA on the 22nd to the 24th of May 2012. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new single storey rear extension. The mechanical excavations were carried out under archaeological supervision by a 3.5 ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with 0.75m and 1.40m wide toothless buckets.

Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording, and the deposits observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at an original scale of 1:50 was compiled on the site of the monitored foundations of the new rear extension. This is reproduced at that same scale on **Figure 4**. The various archaeological features and deposit sequence observed were recorded on site within three trench sections [designated as **Sections 1-3**] at a scale of 1:20. These are reproduced at this same scale also on **Figure 4**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which are reproduced as **Plates 1-19, Appendix 1**. A list of the contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.

All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

7. Results [Figures 3-4; Appendix 1, Plates 1-19]

A hedgerow at the site had already been grubbed out and the foundations for the new extension already set out prior to arrival [**Plate 1**]. The first north-south orientated foundation trench was excavated southwards from Haconby Hall to a length of 4.90m, a width of 0.75m and to depths of between 0.90m-0.95m below ground levels [**Plates 2 and 4**]. The removal of a topsoil horizon (**001**) revealed a buried soil/ploughsoil horizon (**002**), which in turn overlay a natural subsoil horizon (**003**). Towards the northern end of this excavation, the cut of pit [**004**] with fills (**005**) and (**006**) were identified. This pit was sealed by the buried soil/ploughsoil horizon (**002**) and was cut into the underlying natural horizon (**003**). There were no finds from either fill (**005**) or (**006**). The profile of this pit [**004**] with fills (**005**) and (**006**) along with the identified deposit sequence of topsoil (**001**), buried soil/ploughsoil horizon (**002**) and natural horizon (**003**) were all recorded within the west facing **Section 1 [Plate 3]**.

An east-west orientated land drain was also recorded cut into the deposits (**001**) and (**002**) and into the northern edge of the pit cut [**004**]. An irregularly shaped tree throw was also recorded at the southern end of this trench. This tree throw was heavily root sorted and was infilled with redeposited topsoil and so may have been associated with the present garden of Haconby Hall.

It was also observed during the course of the excavation of this trench that the foundations of the adjacent Haconby Hall were very shallow; being only some 0.30m in depth and rested upon the natural horizon (**003**).

This was followed by the monitored mechanical excavation of a proportion of the second west-east orientated foundation trench. This was eventually excavated to a length of 5.0m, a width of 0.75m and to depths of 0.90m below ground levels [**Plates 5-7 and 9**]. These excavations

revealed the same deposit sequence of the topsoil horizon (001), the buried soil/ploughsoil horizon (002) and the underlying natural subsoil horizon (003). This deposit sequence was recorded within the north facing **Representative Section 2**[Plate 8]. Of particular note was that the ploughsoil/buried soil horizon (002) was deeper and more substantial in this area and to the south.

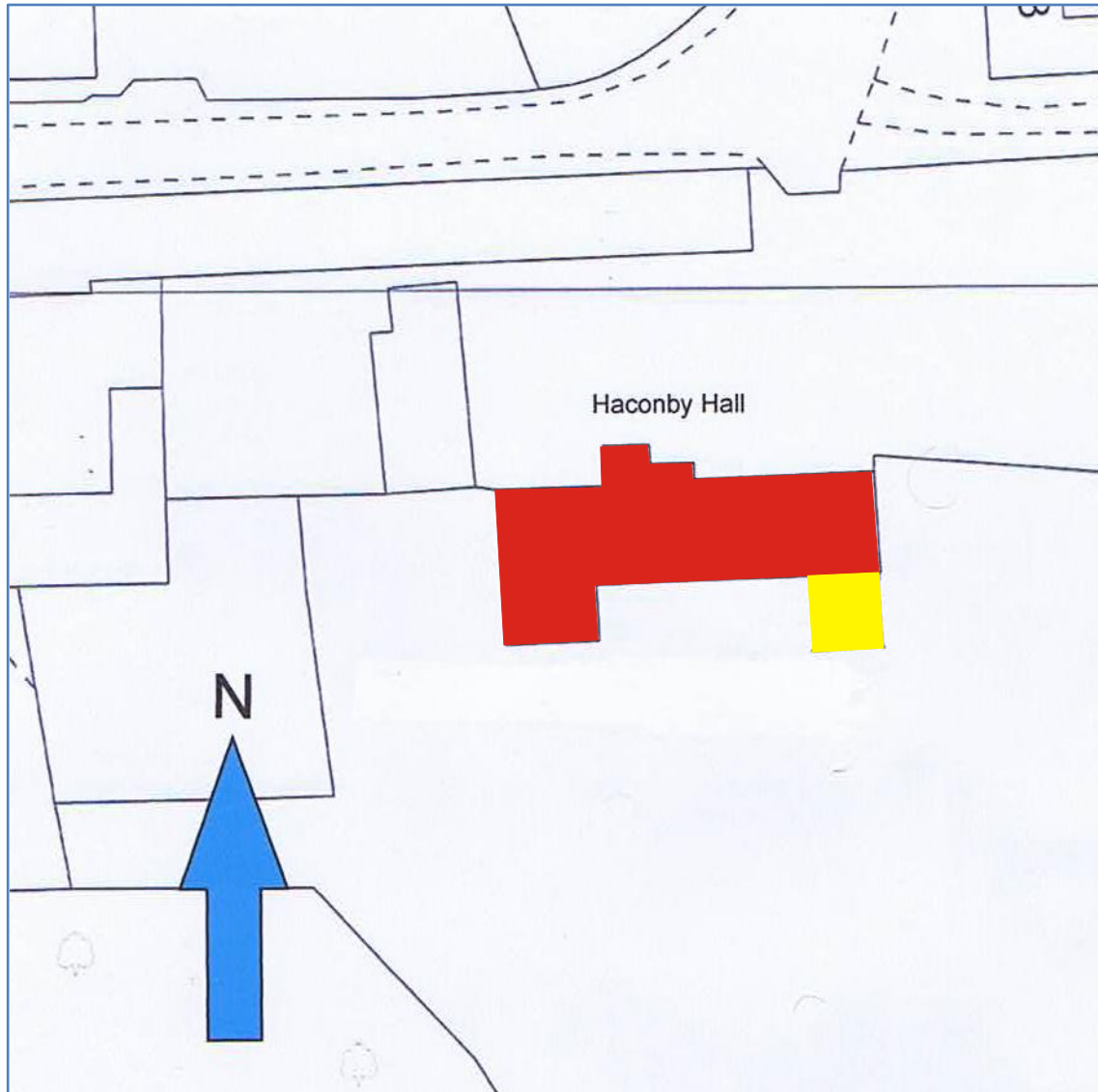


Figure 3: Plan showing the area of the monitored groundworks at Haconby Hall at a scale of 1:500. Haconby Hall is shown in red and the monitored area in yellow. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

The excavation of this second foundation trench was also accompanied by some limited ground reduction within the interior of the new build footprint. The average depth of this ground reduction was 0.25m and was confined to within the topsoil horizon (001) [Plates 10-12].

The excavation of the third and final north-south orientated foundation trench was then undertaken under archaeological supervision. This similarly revealed the shallow depth of the foundations of Haconby Hall that rested on the top of the natural horizon (003). This trench was excavated to a length of 4.90m, a width of 0.75m and to depths of 0.90m below ground levels [Plates 13-15]. The excavation of this third foundation trench revealed a second pit cut [007] with

fills (008) and (009). These fills similarly did not yield any finds. The pit cut [007] was similarly sealed by the topsoil horizon (001) and by the buried soil/ploughsoil horizon (002) and was cut into the natural horizon (003). The profile of this pit along with the now familiar deposit sequence of topsoil (001), buried soil/ploughsoil horizon (002) and natural horizon (003) were recorded within the east facing Section 3 [Plate 16].

Further limited ground reduction also took place simultaneously within the area of the new build footprint as this third and final trench was being excavated. These excavations remained at the same depth of 0.25m and were confined to within the topsoil horizon (001) [Plates 13-15].

The final element in the groundworks programme comprised the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of the remainder of the second east-west orientated foundation trench and the southern end of the third north-south aligned foundation trench [Plates 17-19]. These excavations revealed that there was a west facing slope in ground levels where some former stone steps had been removed along with an area of very heavy root disturbance at the south eastern corner of the area of new build, which represented the remnants of the recently removed garden hedgerow.

These excavations also identified the line of a north-south orientated dry stone wall with a terminal end to the north. This foundation measured more than 2.5m in length (extending beyond the southern limit of excavations) and 0.35m in width. The wall foundation was sealed by the topsoil horizon (001), was cut into the buried soil/ploughsoil horizon (002) and rested on the top of the underlying natural horizon (003). The depth of this foundation was 0.45m. The wall foundation was constructed of two courses of mostly medium sized unbonded irregular, angular shaped ironstone and limestone blocks. This is interpreted as a relatively modern garden feature, which had been demolished.

It was also observed during the course of this archaeological monitoring that the natural horizon (003) occurred at a relatively higher level and was consequently at a shallower depth within the area of Haconby Hall itself. There was also a natural downslope in ground levels to the south with the observed deposit sequence below the topsoil horizon (001) being deeper and more substantial to the south. It is possible that some degree of ground reduction and terracing had been undertaken in the early 17th century to facilitate and accommodate the construction of Haconby Hall.

The buried soil/ploughsoil horizon (002) significantly yielded six sherds of mid-17th – early 18th century pottery, one sherd of 17th – early 18th century pottery and seven sherds of mid-15th – 16th century pottery. This pottery dating range and the fact that all of the sherds were interpreted as being the product of primary undisturbed deposition would suggest the longevity of the buried soil/ploughsoil horizon (002). The medieval –early post-medieval pottery being deposited prior to the construction of Haconby Hall in the early 17th century when the site was presumably an open field and then following the construction of the Hall, the later shreds being deposited within the rear of garden of this building.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

The archaeological monitoring identified the cuts of two undated pits as none of the fills of these features yielded any finds. These cuts were both sealed by a medieval to post-medieval ploughsoil/buried soil horizon from pottery dating evidence. So stratigraphically, these two pits may be of earlier medieval origin. The two pits were recorded within two sections.

The archaeological monitoring also identified a simple deposit sequence of a topsoil horizon, the buried soil/ploughsoil horizon and a natural subsoil horizon. This sequence was recorded within one representative section and within the two pit sections.

The pottery dating range from the mid-15th to the early 18th centuries testifies to the longevity of the ploughsoil/buried soil horizon (**002**). The earliest sherds were deposited when the site was an open field and prior to the construction of Haconby Hall in the 17th century and the later sherds being deposited in the rear garden of the Hall subsequent to its construction.

The remaining findings comprised part of an east-west orientated land drain of recent origin and the north-south orientated foundations of a dry stone wall with a northern terminal end. This foundation was sealed by the topsoil horizon, was cut into the buried soil/ploughsoil horizon and lay on the top of the underlying natural subsoil horizon. This is interpreted as a demolished garden feature of relatively modern origin.

It was also observed during the course of this monitoring that the 17th century foundations of Haconby Hall were relatively shallow and rested on the natural horizon. This and a further observed natural downslope of the ground to the south where the deposits below the topsoil appeared to be deeper and much more substantial suggested in turn that the area to the north had been reduced and terraced in order to facilitate the construction of Haconby Hall itself.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the nature of the archaeological activity and of the deposit sequence on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposits and archaeological features observed. A more detailed level of archaeological assessment and investigation clearly would not have been necessary. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to confirm and record the nature of this archaeological activity and the nature of the deposit sequence present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

10. Acknowledgements

Thanks are gratefully extended to the JHG Planning Consultancy on behalf of their clients – Mr. and Mrs. J. Atkinson for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Ms Jenny Young of Heritage Lincolnshire, and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincoln Central Library for their kind assistance.

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Appendix 1: Plates



Plate 1: Set out foundations, from the east



Plate 2: Work in progress, excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 3: Section 1 of pit cut [004], from the west



Plate 4: Work in progress, excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 5: Work in progress, excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 6: Work in progress, excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 7: Work in progress, excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 8: Representative Section 2, from the north



Plate 9: Work in progress, excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 10: Work in progress, ground reduction within the new build footprint, from the east



Plate 11: Work in progress, ground reduction within the new build footprint, from the south



Plate 14: Work in progress, ground reduction within the new build footprint & excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 12: Work in progress, ground reduction within the new build footprint, from the west



Plate 15: Work in progress, ground reduction within the new build footprint & excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 13: Work in progress, ground reduction within the new build footprint & excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 16: Section 3 of pit cut [007], from the east



Plate 17: Work in progress, excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 19: Completed groundworks, from the south-west



Plate 18: Work in progress, excavation of the foundations, from the south-west

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Topsoil horizon. Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular stones. Above **(002)**. Recorded in **Sections 1-3**. Depth – 0.36m.
- 002** Buried soil/ploughsoil horizon. Soft, light grey brown sandy clayey silt with small-medium angular ironstone fragments 1%. This deposit yielded fragments of medieval and post-medieval pottery. Below **(001)** & above **(003)**, **(005)** & **(008)**. Recorded in **Sections 1-3**. Depth – 0.39m.
- 003** Natural subsoil horizon. Soft, light orange brown & light buff sand with pockets/spreads of soft, light blue gleyed clay. Below **(002)**, **[004]** & **[007]**. Recorded in **Sections 1-3**. Depth – >0.58m.
- 004** Cut of an undated pit. Recorded in profile only within **Section 1**. Moderate break of slope at top, rounded sides with a rounded break of slope at base & flattish base. Length – 1.94m, width – not determined, depth – 0.38m. Truncated the natural horizon **(003)**.
- 005** Upper fill of the pit cut **[004]**. Soft & friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small ironstone fragments, small charcoal fragments & flecking & moderate small angular stones. Below **(002)** & above **(006)**. Recorded in **Section 1**. Depth – 0.19m.
- 006** Lower fill of the pit cut **[004]**. Soft, mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate small-medium ironstone fragments, moderate small angular stones & occasional small fragments of charcoal. Below **(005)**. Recorded in **Section 1**. Depth – 0.18m.
- 007** Cut of an undated pit. Recorded in profile only within **Section 3**. Sharp break of slope at top, steeply sloping sides, rounded break of slope at base with flattish base. Length – 1.32m, width – not determined, depth – 0.40m. Truncated the natural horizon **(003)**.
- 008** Upper fill of the pit cut **[007]**. Soft, light grey brown sandy silt with lenses of light buff sand & frequent small-medium ironstone fragments. Below **(002)** & above **(009)**. Recorded in **Section 3**. Depth – 0.14m.
- 009** Lower fill of the pit cut **[007]**. Soft, dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate small ironstone fragments, occasional small fragments of charcoal & flecking & occasional small angular stones & small brick/tile fragments. Below **(008)**. Recorded in **Section 3**. Depth – 0.24m.

Appendix 3: The Pottery Archive by Jane Young

Pottery Archive for Haconby Hall, Haconby, Lincolnshire (HHHA 12)

Jane Young and Johanna Gray

A small group of fourteen sherds representing thirteen vessels was submitted for examination. The later sherds are in a fairly fresh condition suggesting primary undisturbed deposition but earlier vessels are also present in the group. Four of the five Black-glazed vessels are unusual as they include a probable Bourne-area type and three possible local vessels. Examples of these fabrics have been added to the temporary County Type Series but the remaining assemblage should be kept for future study. The later sherds suggest deposition between the mid 17th and early 18th centuries.

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	action	description	date
002	BL	Black-glazed wares	red/grey/orange coarse	large bowl	2	1	214	base		dark red ext slip; fresh condition; does not look like usual Staffs/Derbs ? local; white clay/mudstone & mod-comm fe	mid 17th to early 18th
002	BL	Black-glazed wares	purple/light grey-buff/purple	large bowl	1	1	154	rim		does not look like usual Staffs/Derbs ? local; white clay/mudstone & mod-comm fe; everted rim with edge groove; fresh condition	mid 17th to early 18th
002	BL	Black-glazed wares	light orange coarse	bowl/dish	1	1	69	base		Staffs/Derbs; orange int & ext slip; some wear on base; knife trimmed basal angle	mid 17th to early 18th
002	BL	Black-glazed wares	purple/grey/purple coarse	bowl	1	1	38	neck	To County Type Series	cracked along rim fold during firing; fresh condition; hard fired; does not look like usual Staffs/Derbs ? local; white clay/mudstone & mod-comm fe	mid 17th to early 18th
002	BL	Black-glazed wares	Bourne type ?	jug/jar	1	1	15	BS	To County Type Series	int glaze	mid 17th to early 18th

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context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	action	description	date
002	BOU	Bourne D ware	fine	large jug	1	1	92	BS			mid 15th to 16th
002	BOU	Bourne D ware	fine + ca	large jug	1	1	36	LHU		single pressed join	mid 15th to 16th
002	BOU	Bourne D ware	fine sandy + ca	large jug	1	1	30	BS		finger impression on ext	mid 15th to 16th
002	BOU	Bourne D ware	fine sandy + ca	jug	1	1	21	BS			mid 15th to 16th
002	BOU	Bourne D ware	fine + ca	jug?	1	1	14	BS		spalling internal surface	mid 15th to 16th
002	BOU	Bourne D ware	fine + ca	small jug/jar	1	1	7	BS			mid 15th to 16th
002	BOU	Bourne D ware	fine + ca	jug/jar	1	1	6	BS			mid 15th to 16th
002	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	fine + ca	bowl	1	1	22	BS		wear marks on int glaze surface; trace white slip line ext	17th to early 18th

Appendix 4: OASIS Summary Sheet

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Haconby Hall, Hall Road, Haconby, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-131077

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall MIFA	nevillehallmifa@googlemail.com	26 July 2012

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	Yes	Grey literature report filename/s	Sent by other means
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

Email Heritage Trust Lincolnshire about this OASIS record

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

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