

Humber Field Archaeology

Archaeological Consultants and Contractors



Archaeological Observation
Investigation and Recording
at
5 West End Road
Habrough
North East Lincolnshire

Planning Reference: DC/580/06/IMM
National Grid Reference: TA 1450 1362
Site Code: WB2006.048
Museum Reference: GRIMS: 2006.4

for

David Atkin Joinery Ltd.

Watching Brief Report Number: 877
October 2006

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D. Jobling, October 2006

Summary

A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology during groundwork associated with the construction of an extension and separate garage on land at 5 West End Road, Habrough in North East Lincolnshire.

Monitoring of the foundations for the extension and the garage revealed a series of naturally occurring deposits lying below the topsoil. In addition, several artefacts dating from the medieval period to the 20th century were recovered from the topsoil layer.

1. Introduction

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology, on behalf of David Atkin Joinery Ltd., during groundwork associated with the construction of an extension and separate garage on land at 5 West End Road, Habrough in North East Lincolnshire (*Figure 1, Plate 1*).

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The development site is located in the village of Habrough to the south of the A180 and Immingham. It is situated on the southernmost section of West End Road and is bounded by residential housing to the north-west and south-east, by a west End Road to the north-east and by railway tracks to the south-west.

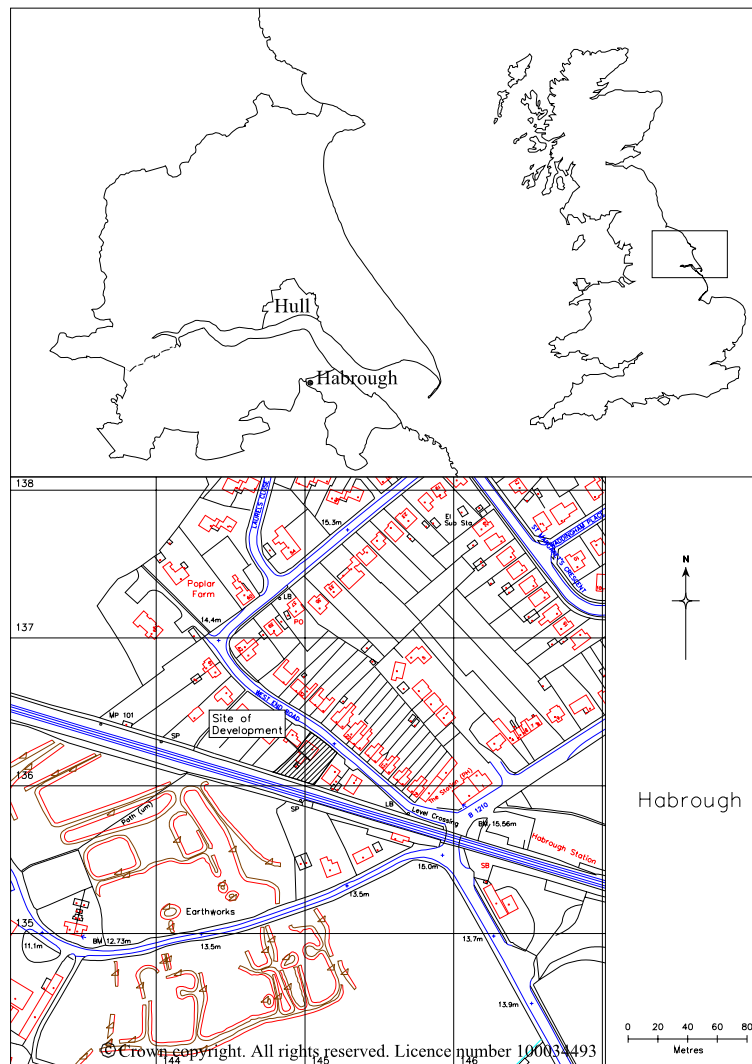


Figure 1 Site location plan.

2. Archaeological Background

The site of the development lies within an important historical and archaeological landscape, relating primarily to the medieval period. The site sits firmly within the medieval wapentake of Yarbrough. Domesday records for the area show a large manor (one of two) in the holdings of the Percy family, said to consist of 6 bovates and land for 12 oxen, increasing to 1 carucate within 30 years. Following an uncertain change of hands (likely to include de Haghham and later de Nevill and de Hawham in the 13th century followed by de Skipwith de Habrough and Hagh during the 15th century). Of major archaeological interest in this area is the remains of a medieval moated site (likely to have been constructed by the de Saltfletby family in the 13th/14th centuries) within the vicinity of the village. The area of the now main manor continued to stay within the Skipwiths of this area until at least the 16th century when the family is suggested to have died out. Excavations of the manor platform show it to have been heavily occupied during the 13th to 16th centuries, with evidence of medieval activity prior. Later, during the early to mid 17th century, the manor itself was slighted, with a new location for the gentry's main buildings likely to have been situated elsewhere.

The current prosperity of the village since the beginning of the post-medieval period is underlined by the Enclosure Act of 1820 and the construction of the railway during the 1800's, a serving train station which exists at the southernmost point of Habrough.

In addition, the current Ordnance Survey data shows the presence of a large amount of further earthworks (relating to the medieval village) to the immediate south-west of the application area, to the south of the modern railway lines.

3. Methodology

The work associated with this project was carried out by staff from Humber Field Archaeology, in accordance with the site specific method statement produced by Humber Field Archaeology, Date: 1st August 2006, in response to a condition placed upon the planning application. The condition stated:

‘No development shall take place on the site until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing, by the local Planning Authority.
(PPG 16, para. 30; Circular 11/95, Model Clause 55)’

The scheme of works comprised the monitoring of the excavation of the extension to the existing property and a new garage. A series of four visits were made to the site between the 10th August and 4th September 2006 during which time it was possible to monitor the excavation of the groundworks specified. Any exposed areas of subsoil and lower stratigraphic units were examined for archaeological deposits.

The excavated dimensions of the foundation trenches were recorded, as were the depth sequences of any exposed stratigraphy. Where archaeological deposits/features

were identified, context numbers were assigned and detailed descriptions were made, plans and sections were drawn and a photographic record was maintained.

Archaeological artefacts found during the fieldwork were bagged according to their context, and returned to Humber Field Archaeology for further specialist analysis.

4. Results

The first set of foundations monitored consisted of the ones situated to the south-east of the standing dwelling. The trenches were 0.80m wide and up to 0.96m deep and measured 6m north-east to south-west turning to the north-west for a further 4m (24m²). Two naturally occurring deposits were noted within the trench system. The basal layer, (1002), consisted of light slight yellow brown clays, containing frequent chalk fragments. This was viewed up to 0.45m thick, but continued below the level of excavation. (1002) was sealed by (1001) the modern dark brown topsoil, which contained several small crushed and abraded fragments of ceramic building material with occasional small chalk fragment lenses. (1001) was viewed up to 0.47m thick.

The foundations on the north-western side of the extant building were the next to be monitored. These trenches were very similar to those monitored previously, having widths of 0.80m and a depth of around 0.92m. In this instance, the trench lengths were almost similar, 4m long south-east to north-west, turning to the north-east for a further 6m (24m²). Three deposits were identified within the trenches, again, all appearing to be natural in origin. The basal layer (2003) consisted of the same yellow brown clays with chalk fragment inclusions, viewed up to 0.20m – 0.40m thick, sealed by a layer of leached subsoil (2002) consisting of mid brown clays, with significant tree root disturbance and no other inclusions (0.30m thick). (2002) was sealed by the modern topsoil (2001) viewed up to 0.40m thick. Pottery sherds (dating between the medieval period and the 19th century) a flint waste flake and a small glass bottle (dating to the 20th century) were recovered from the spoil heaps generated by this current excavation.

The final set of foundation trenches to be monitored concerned the new garage. The foundations were offset 1.90m – 1.95m to the south-east of the current property, 1.30m south-west from the north-eastern corner of the standing building. The trenches for the garage covered an area measuring 5.40m south-west to north-east and 4m south-east to north-west (21.6m²). The width of the trench was much narrower, being only 0.45m; the depth again, of a less extensive nature, being only 0.45m deep. Two deposits, naturally occurring, were recorded within the trenches. The basal layer (3002) consisted of a material similar to (2002) in the second set of excavations for the foundations for the house extensions: a mid brown silt clay, with no other inclusions except some evidence for root activity. This was viewed up to 0.20m thick and continued below the level of excavation. Sealing this was the topsoil (3001), dark silt clays, up to 0.20m thick. No artefacts were recovered from the spoil heap during this stage of the works.

Other than a few examples of unstratified artefacts recovered from the spoil heaps, no archaeological deposits or features were identified all of the monitored foundation trenches. At this point, the current programme of work was concluded.

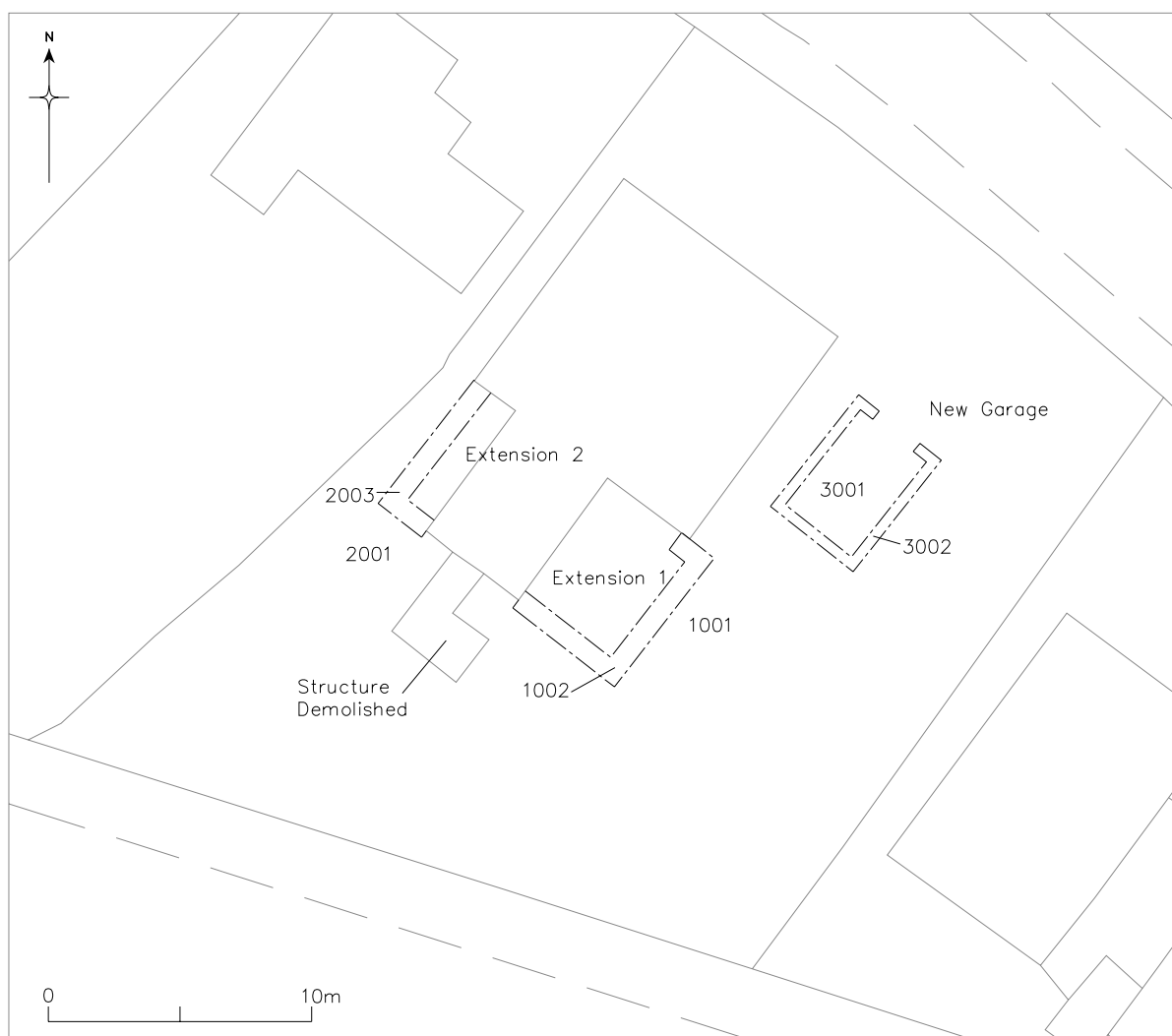


Figure 2 Plan showing the location of the foundation trenches and deposits recorded.

5. The Finds

A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered throughout the duration of the current programme of work, and comprised of Unstratified material retrieved from the spoil heaps. The artefacts were identified by, P. Didsbury (*M. Phil*) and L.M. Wastling.

The Pottery (P. Didsbury)

Context 1000 (unstratified)

1 x sherd of post-medieval brown glazed red earthenware (GREB), a rimsherd of a bowl form with an outbent rim.

1 x sherd of unglazed medieval pottery, of a jar or bowl with an outbent rim.

1 x sherd of an unidentified stoneware base, probably mid 19th century or later, with a glazed interior.

The Vessel Glass (L.M. Wastling)

Context 1000 (unstratified)

1 x Pill Bottle. Flat front and back for paper label. Oval sectioned. Originally would have had a screw top but the rim and neck is broken off. Base of bottle has moulded work "UGB 2" within an oval. This is the mark of the United Glass Bottle manufacturer. The mark dates from 1913 to c. 1968. Bottle height is c. 60mm.

6. Discussion

The following is solely the opinion of Humber Field Archaeology, and may not reflect that of Humber Sites and Monuments Record Office, archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

The monitoring of the current programme of works did not identify any archaeological deposits or features. A small assemblage of artefacts dating from the medieval period to the 20th century were recovered from the spoil heap. It is unknown if the land had been stripped previously prior to the existence of the modern housing development, however, it is also likely that some disturbance may have been caused by the construction of the railway to the immediate south of the current development.

Although no archaeological deposits or features were encountered, the village of Habrough is still an important part of the surrounding archaeological landscape based on the previous existence of the manor and the elements of still existing house platforms from the shrunken medieval village to the south of the railway line. It is therefore our recommendation that should any further development take place in these areas then a suitable scheme of archaeological work should be implemented.

7. Acknowledgements

Thanks are accorded to David Atkin Joinery Ltd. for help and co-operation during the course of this project. Thanks are also accorded to Ms. S. Roberts

The work was carried out in accordance with a method statement prepared by Humber Field Archaeology. The report text and illustrations were edited by D. Atkinson. The artefacts were identified by P. Didsbury (*M. Phil*) and L.M. Wastling.

8. References

Evans, D., Excavation at the Skipwith manor, Habrough, South Humberside; pp. 1-60 in Post-Medieval Archaeology Vol. 69 1995, 1996.

Guidelines for Finds Work The Institute of Field Archaeologists Finds Group First Draft, 1991.

Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2), English Heritage, 1991.

Rawson, D., 5 West End Road, Habrough, North East Lincolnshire, Method statement for archaeological observation and recording. 01/08/2006.

9. Appendices

Appendix 1

Context list

(1000) U/S, Unstratified.

(1001) Mid to dark brown clay silt topsoil, up to 0.47m thick.

(1002) Natural yellow brown clays, up to 0.45m thick.

(2000) U/S, Unstratified

(2001) Mid to dark brown clay silt topsoil, up to 0.40m thick.

(2002) Subsoil, mid brown clay silts, tree root disturbance, between 0.20m and 0.30m thick.

(2003) Natural yellow brown clays, 0.48m thick.

(3000) U/S, Unstratified

(3001) Mid to dark brown clay silt topsoil, 0.20m thick,

(3002) Subsoil, mid brown clays, 0.20m thick.

Appendix 2
Archive

Project Details: A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording on land at 5 West End Road, Habrough, North East Lincolnshire.

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Author DJ Jobling **Date of fieldwork** 8th August to 4th September 2006

Report Number. Humber Field Archaeology Watching Brief Report Number 877

Quantity

5 x clear plastic wallets contain the paper archive

1 x small plastic Stewart box contains the artefact record

Summary of work.

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12. Final Report: A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording on land at 5 West End Road, Habrough, North East Lincolnshire. Humber Field Archaeology Watching Brief Report Number 877.



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Project Management • Desk-based Assessment • Field Survey • Excavation Watching Briefs
• Finds Research • Post-excavation Analysis • Inter-tidal Work

Humber Field Archaeology is an independently-funded part of the Humber Archaeology Partnership, a partnership serving The East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Kingston upon Hull City Council