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**SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS  
ON LAND AT THE WOODLANDS, MILL LANE,  
LEGBOURNE  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(LGML 08)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Mr Michael Wimsey**

October 2008

Report Compiled by  
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA PIFA

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City and County Museum Accession No:  
LCNCC:2008.169  
OASIS No:archaeo11-50553  
APS Report No: **117/08**

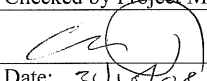

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



### Quality Control

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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 31/10/08	Date: 31.10.08

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological Scheme of Works was required during groundworks for the extension of an existing dwelling at The Woodlands, Mill Lane, Legbourne near Louth, Lincolnshire.*

*The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, close to the remains of medieval Legbourne Priory. Deserted settlements of medieval date are also located close by and previous investigations revealed, undated surfaces beneath Mill Lane.*

*The investigations revealed a single deposit of natural clay sealed by subsoil and garden soil, the latter resulting from the site's former usage as a lawn.*

*No archaeological remains or artefacts were found.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

The scheme of works comprised an archaeological watching brief, defined by the Institute for Archaeologists 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 Mr Michael Wimsey to undertake an archaeological scheme of works brief during groundworks for an extension to an existing dwelling at The Woodlands, Mill Lane, Legbourne, Lincolnshire. Planning permission for the

alterations was granted by East Lindsey District Council with conditions for a scheme of archaeological work. The fieldwork was undertaken on the 27<sup>th</sup> and the 28<sup>th</sup> of October 2008.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Legbourne is located 4km southeast of Louth in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire. The Woodlands is located on the western edge of the village on Mill Lane, at national grid reference TF 364 842.

Located on undulating land, the investigation site is close to a minor eastward-flowing stream at c. 22m OD. Local soils are predominantly of the Salop Association loamy over clayey soils developed on reddish till. Also in the area of the site are Arrow Association coarse loamy soils that follow a water course. These are developed on glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Referred to as *Lecheburne* in the Domesday Survey of 1086, the place-name Legbourne is derived from the Old English *lecan* ‘to drip’ and ‘*burna*’ ‘a stream’ and can therefore be translated as ‘the trickling stream’ (Cameron 1998, 79). Domesday reports Legbourne under the ownership of Earl Hugh, Ambi and Roger, reporting 46 freemen, 18 villagers and 30 small holders and the presence of arable land for 13 ½ ploughs as well as meadows, woodland and pasture (Morris 1986 (Pt. 1), 13,2. and 16,39).

The Scheduled earthworks of Legbourne Priory, founded in c. 1150 by Robert Fitzgilbert of Tathwell for Cistercian nuns, but operated as a quasi-double house and suppressed in 1536, are located just to the northwest of the development site (SAM 22617, Lincs. HER 43601). Subsidiary settlement was located around the priory during the medieval period. Shrunken

medieval settlement remains are located to the east and west of the development site. Undated, earlier road surfaces have recently been identified on Mill Lane (Lincs. HER 46484).

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

The scheme of works was undertaken during the groundworks for the extension of an existing property and included the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement. The trench sections were observed regularly to identify and record changes in the soil deposition.

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 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation the records were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced.

### 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis two phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Recent deposits

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

#### 5.1 Natural Deposits

A single deposit of mixed mid-brown and blue grey firm clay natural (003) extended across the base of all the groundwork to a depth of at least 1.14m (Fig. 4 and Plate 2).

#### 5.1 Recent Deposits

Natural (003) was sealed by a 0.35m thick deposit of mid-brown slightly yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (002), overlain by a 0.34m thick dark brown clayey silt garden soil (001).

### 6. DISCUSSION

No archaeological remains or artefacts were identified during this investigation, which revealed only natural deposits of clay sealed by topsoil and garden soil.

Although it is possible that the site's former use as a lawned garden could have resulted in the truncation of any earthworks which may have previously been present, the lack of any archaeological artefacts makes this scenario unlikely. More probably the site may be located in land that was agricultural in the medieval period.

### 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological scheme of works was required during groundworks for an extension to an existing dwelling at The Woodlands, Mill Lane, Legbourne near Louth, Lincolnshire.

The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, close to the remains of medieval Legbourne Priory.

Deserted settlements of medieval date are also located close by and previous investigations revealed undated surfaces beneath Mill Lane.

HER Historic Environment Record,  
Lincolnshire County Council

IFA Institute for Archaeologists formerly  
Institute of Field Archaeologists

No archaeological remains or artefacts were discovered.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Mike Wimsey who commissioned the work. The project was coordinated by Gary Taylor who, along with Tom Lane, edited this report.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
Site Supervisors: Fiona Walker  
Photographic reproduction: Thomas  
Bradley-Lovekin  
Illustration: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin  
Post-excavation analysis: Thomas  
Bradley-Lovekin

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cameron, K, 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, Nottingham

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

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

Morris, J (Gen. Ed.), 1986, *Domesday Book: Lincolnshire*, Chichester

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

DoE Department of the Environment

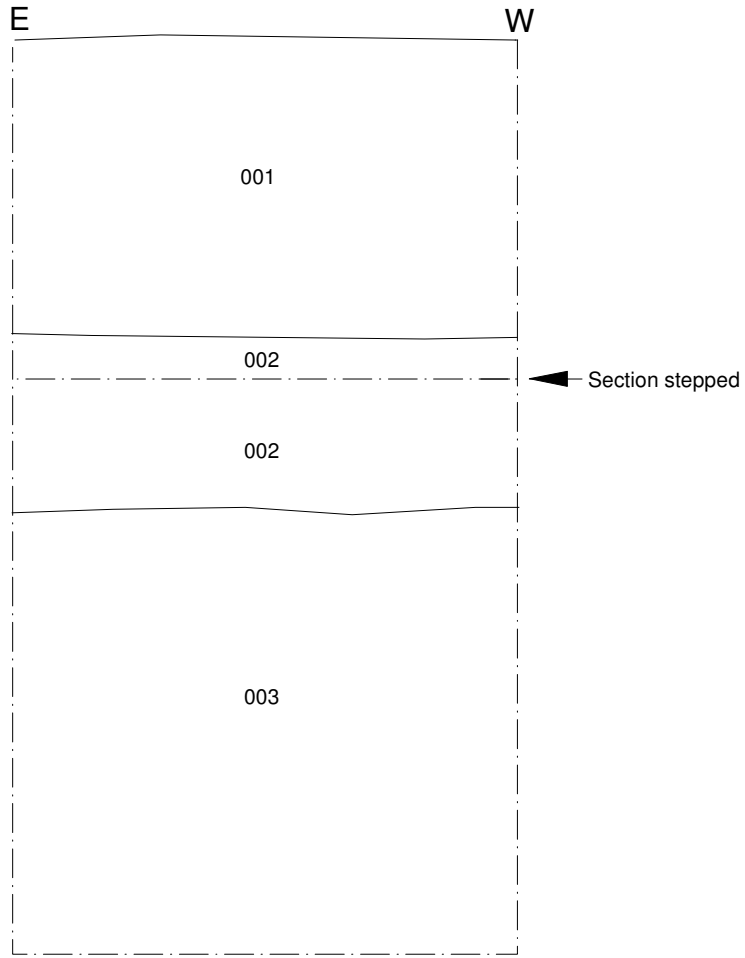


Figure 1: General Location Plan









Section 1




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Legbourne Mill Lane (LGML08)		
Scale 1:15	Drawn by:TBL	Report No: 117/08

Figure 4 Section 1



Plate 1 North facing view across site prior to the excavation of groundworks



Plate 2 North facing view Section 1



Plate 3 East facing view groundworks under excavation



**A P S**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**  
**PROJECT**  
**SERVICES**

*Project Designs*

*Desk-top Assessments*

*Evaluations*

*Excavations*

*Watching Briefs*

*Project Management*

*Building Surveys*

*Presentation*

*Interpretation*

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**APPENDIX 1**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK  
AT  
MILL LANE  
LEGBOURNE  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**PREPARED FOR  
PW DECORATORS LTD**

**BY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES  
Institute of Field Archaeologists'  
Registered Organisation No. 21**

**OCTOBER 2008**

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**1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A scheme of archaeological work is required during development at The Woodlands, Mill Lane, Legbourne, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the remains of medieval Legbourne Priory. Deserted settlements of medieval date are also located close by and previous investigations revealed earlier, though undated, surfaces beneath Mill Lane.*
- 1.3 *The investigation will involve monitoring of development groundwork and investigation and recording of archaeological remains. 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 a scheme of archaeological work during development at The Woodlands, Mill Lane, Legbourne, 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 Legbourne is located 4km southeast of Louth in the district of east Lindsey, Lincolnshire. The Woodlands is at the western edge of the village on Mill Lane, at national grid reference TF 364 842.

**4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Planning permission for alterations and extensions to the property has been granted by East Lindsey District Council with conditions for a scheme of archaeological work.

**5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 Located on undulating land, the investigation site is close to a minor eastward-flowing stream at c. 22m OD. Soils of the area are predominantly Salop Association loamy over clayey soils developed on reddish till. Also in the area of the site are Arrow Association coarse loamy soils that follow a watercourse. These are developed on glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

**6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 Earthworks of Legbourne Priory, founded c 1150 and suppressed in 1536, are located just to the northwest of the development site. Subsidiary settlement was located around the priory

during the medieval period. Shrunken medieval settlements are also located to east and west of the development site. In addition, previous investigations on Mill Lane identified earlier, though undated, surfaces.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 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 investigation.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice 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 scheme of archaeological works will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:



- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, 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 investigation 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 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 investigation will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to: the client and to Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

## 11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to Rutland County Museum, sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the Museum. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the documents titled *Acquisition and Disposal Policy*, prepared by Rutland County Museum. This sorting will be undertaken according to the guidelines and conditions stipulated by the museum, and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation.

## 12 PUBLICATION

12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

12.2 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 Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire and Rutland. They will be given written notice of 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.

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 investigation will precede the programme of construction. The duration of the site works is difficult to determine as it is to a large extent reliant on the speed of stripping and spoil removal, and also depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of investigations of this type 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.

**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 – D Trimble, APS/ Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – A Boyle, APS/B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman -A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr 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**

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## 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

Specification: Version 1, 23-10-08

**APPENDIX 2**  
**Context Summary**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth/ Height</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
001	Groundworks	Moderate dark brown clayey silt containing fine chalk pebbles.	0.34m	Garden Soil
002	Groundworks	Moderate slightly yellowish mid-brown silty clay	0.35m	Subsoil
003	Groundworks	Firm mixed deposit of mid-brown and blueish grey clay	1.14m	Natural Clay

## APPENDIX 3

### GLOSSARY

<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 interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<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

## Appendix 4

The archive consists of:

- 3 Context records
- 1 Photographic record sheets
- 2 Daily record sheets

All primary records 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:

The Collection  
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: LCNCC. 2008.169

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LGML 08

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.