

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT:
CHURCH OF SAINT MARGARET, HAWERBY CUM BEESBY,
NORTH-EAST LINCOLNSHIRE**

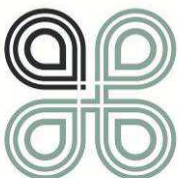
NGR: TF 26082 97596
AAL Site Code: HASM 13



Report prepared for Scorer and Hawkins

By
Allen Archaeology Limited
Report Number AAL2014118

October 2014



Allenarchaeology



Contents

Executive Summary.....	4
2.0 Site Location and Description	5
3.0 Planning Background	5
4.0 Methodology.....	7
Desk-based assessment:	7
Photographic Building Survey:.....	7
Watching Brief:	8
5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background	8
6.0 Cartographic Information	9
7.0 Photographic Building Survey Results (Figures 8–10).....	10
South Elevation	10
West Elevation	10
East Elevation.....	11
North Elevation	11
Interior	11
8.0 Watching Brief Results (Figure 11).....	11
Test Pit 1	11
Test Pit 2	12
Test Pit 3	12
9.0 Statement of Significance	12
10.0 Effectiveness of Methodology	13
11.0 Acknowledgements.....	13
12.0 References	13
Cartographic Sources	14

List of Plates

Plate 1 (shot 6): South elevation of the nave	16
Plate 2 (shot 8): South elevation of the chancel.....	16
Plate 3 (shot 10): Door with hood mould, 2m scale	16
Plate 4 (shot 15): West elevation bell-cote.....	17
Plate 5 (shot 14): West elevation buttresses, 2m scale.....	17
Plate 6 (shot 51): East elevation behind scaffold.....	17
Plate 7 (shot 54): Crack through masonry wall and tracery window	18
Plate 8 (shot 43): North elevation showing repair work in brick and boarded up doorway	18
Plate 9 (shot 24): General view of the interior, looking east towards the chancel, 2m scale	18
Plate 10 (shot 28): General view of the church looking west across the nave, 2m scale.....	19
Plate 11 (shot 30): Collapsed rubble core within the south elevation, looking north-northwest.....	19
Plate 12 (shot 37): Queen post roof structure, looking east	19
Plate 13 (shot 2): West facing section of Test Pit 1 showing possible wall 103, 0.3m scale	20

Plate 14 (shot 4): West facing section of Test Pit 2, 0.5m scale	20
Plate 15 (shot 5): South facing section of test pit 3, 0.3m scale.....	20

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: List of North East Lincolnshire HER Entries within a 1km search area	15
Appendix 2: Colour Plates.....	16
Appendix 3: Photographic Archive List	21
Appendix 4: Context Summary List.....	23
Appendix 5: Figures.....	24

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location with proposed development area in red	24
Figure 2: Ordnance Survey Map of 1978 showing site location in red.....	25
Figure 3: Map showing location of all North East Lincolnshire HER sites and Listed Buildings within a 1km search radius	26
Figure 4: Tithe Award Map of Hawerby Cum Beesby in the county of Lincoln, 1838	27
Figure 5: Plan of the Lordship of Hawerby of probable 18th-19th century date	28
Figure 6: First edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1891, with the site outlined in red	29
Figure 7: Second edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1907, with the site outlined in red	30
Figure 8: Ground plan of Hawerby Church showing proposed new seats, 1847	31
Figure 9: Plan showing location and direction of photos taken of the church during the survey.....	32
Figure 10: Elevation and section drawings of St. Margaret’s Church as provided by the client	33
Figure 11: Test pits location plan and sections.....	34

Document Control

Element:	Name:	Date:
Report prepared by:	Aisling Mulcahy & Maria Piirainen	20/10/2014
Illustrations prepared by:	Aisling Mulcahy & Maria Piirainen	20/10/2014
Report edited by:	Natasha Powers	23/10/2014
Report produced by:	AAL2014118	27/10/2014

Allen Archaeology reports are printed double sided on 100% recycled paper to reduce our carbon footprint.

Executive Summary

- An archaeological scheme of works was carried out for Scorer and Hawkins in order to assess the archaeological potential of land at Church of St. Margaret, Hawerby cum Beesby, Lincolnshire, in advance of the submission of a planning application for restoration and conversion of the church.
- The programme of works comprised desk-based research, a photographic survey and archaeological monitoring of three small test pits.
- The desk-based research identified a limited archaeological potential for the site, with a single Bronze Age scraper found 650m northeast of the church, and evidence for possible Roman agricultural and settlement evidence in the same area. As such the archaeological potential for the site is low.
- The church was built in the 12th century, with an extensive programme of rebuilding in the 17th century, using masonry from the nearby Beesby church. The church was further restored in the mid 19th century. It became redundant in 1978 and subsequent roof repairs have resulted in cracking and bowing of the walls, collapse of part of the north wall and water ingress rotting roof timbers.
- As a listed building the church is of inherent architectural and historic interest. The earliest, and therefore most significant surviving elements of the church comprise the blind arches on the south elevation that are likely to be of a 12th century date. They were later infilled when the south aisle was removed. Other significant surviving elements include the unusual double bell-cote of 17th century date. 19th century brick repairs to the north elevation are considered to be of lower significance.
- The three test pits monitored at the site exposed evidence for foundation trenches associated with the existing church, as well as a north – south aligned stone wall to the south of the church, possibly related to the former south aisle. No earlier archaeological features or deposits were encountered and no human remains were exposed, although any groundworks for drainage, soakaways etc. elsewhere in the churchyard have a high potential for encountering human remains.

- Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Scorer and Hawkins for an archaeological scheme of works at St. Margaret's Church in Hawerby-Cum-Beesby, North-East Lincolnshire. The project included desk-based research, archaeological monitoring of three small test pits and a photographic survey.
- 1.2 The works were carried out in a manner consistent with current national guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists' documents '*Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessments*' (IfA 1994a, revised 2001 and 2008), '*Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*' (IfA 1994b, revised 2008) '*Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*' (1996, revised 2001 and 2008) and the English Heritage documents '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (2006a) and '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*' (2006b).

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Hawerby-Cum-Beesby is located at the southeast tip of North-East Lincolnshire, approximately 13.6km southwest of central Grimsby, 16km southeast of Caistor and 13km northwest of Louth. St. Margaret's Church lies in the centre of the parish c.1.2km northwest of Beesby. The church is surrounded by land belonging to the adjacent rectory to the west, and by Hawerby Hall to the east.
- 2.2 The site is centred on NGR TF 26082 97596 and lies upon a bedrock geology of chalk overlaid by superficial deposits of glacial till (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 The archaeological works for St. Margaret's Church are part of a pre-planning application assessment for proposals to convert the church as a studio/workshop with accommodation. Previous structural assessment work has been made by Giles Proctor, historic buildings architect, English Heritage (Proctor 2012). The 2012 report gives a technical description of the structural state as well proposed structural solutions.
- 3.2 The relevant planning policy which applies to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage is Chapter 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).
- 3.3 NPPF Chapter 12, paragraph 128 states that '*Local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment...*'.

- 3.4 North East Lincolnshire Council adopted its Local Plan in 2003 (NELC 2003). This was to be replaced by a Local Development Framework, but work ceased on this document in 2012, to be replaced by a New Local Plan. The Secretary of State wrote to the council in 2007 detailing which policies from the 2003 Local Plan could be saved until such time as a new plan was developed. The current policies relating to heritage are BH5, BH6, BH7 and BH12 and state that:

Policy BH5: Alterations to Listed Buildings

In the consideration of a development proposal or an application in respect of works to or in the environs of a listed building, special regards will be paid to the desirability of preserving the listed building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historical interest which it possesses. Proposals will be expected to reflect the scale, bulk, height and surrounding environment and utilise appropriate materials

Policy BH6: New Uses for Listed Buildings

A development proposal for the change of use of a listed buildings or part of a building will be permitted provided the proposal will preserve the listed building, its setting and any features or special architectural or historical interest

Policy BH7: Demolition of Listed Buildings

The total or substantial demolition of a listed building will be permitted only under the following circumstances:

- i. There is clear and convincing evidence that all reasonable efforts have been made to sustain existing uses or find viable new uses, and these efforts have failed*
- ii. That preservation in some form of charitable or community ownership is not possible or suitable*
- iii. That redevelopment would produce substantial benefits for the community, which would decisively outweigh the loss resulting from demolition*

Policy BH12: Evaluation of Archaeological Remains

Where development proposals affect sites of known or possible archaeological interest, the Borough Council will require an archaeological assessment/evaluation to be submitted as part of the planning application. Planning Permission will not be granted without adequate assessment of the nature, extent and significance of the remains present and the degree to which the proposed development is likely to affect them

4.0 Methodology

Desk-based assessment:

4.1 A full range of primary and secondary archaeological and historical sources were consulted in the preparation of this document. The sources consulted were as follows:

- North East Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (NELHER) – a database of archaeological sites and artefacts, listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments. A search for records on the NELHER extending 1km from the centre of the site was undertaken.
- Lincolnshire Archives – holds a range of historic maps, for example enclosure maps, Tithe maps, estate plans, and former editions of Ordnance Survey maps of the development area. Online historic mapping sources were also consulted.
- Allen Archaeology’s own reference library – secondary sources pertaining to the archaeology and history of the region.
- Heritage Gateway Website – searchable online resource allowing access to the National Monuments Record (NMR) and Archaeology Data Service (ADS), online national databases of archaeological sites and artefacts. Also includes information pertaining to Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings, as well as data from the Defence of Britain project, which has mapped surviving monuments relating to 20th century military sites. A search was conducted of these resources to identify any significant buildings, sites or findspots not covered by the NELHER search, and to highlight other major sites within a wider study area.
- A site visit was carried out on Friday 9th August 2013 in order to assess the present situation of the development area, to identify any areas where the potential archaeological resource may be particularly well preserved or has been damaged by recent development, and to observe the site in its landscape context.

4.2 Each archaeological and historic site and Listed Building identified in the study area has been allocated a one or two digit ‘Site’ number and described in the Archaeological and Historical Background section (See Section 5.0 below). Further details are provided for each site in Appendix 1, and where applicable the sites are depicted on Figure 3.

Photographic Building Survey:

4.3 The works described below are based on guidelines within the English Heritage document ‘*Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*’ (2006).

4.4 Photographs were taken of:

- All external elevations;
- All internal elevations (including internal walls and subdivisions);

- The relationship of the structures to their surroundings and the wider landscape;
- Architectural details, i.e. windows, doors, decorative brickwork, carpentry joints, carvings, re-used timbers and other interesting features, fixtures or fittings. Generally a single representative shot was taken of particular features such as windows or openings of a single type that occurred more than once within the structure; and
- A general internal photographic record of the building to show the form, general appearance and methods of construction.

4.5 A selection of photographs taken during the survey can be found in Appendix 2.

4.6 Site plans provided by the client have been annotated showing the location and direction of each photograph taken during the survey, which are listed in Appendix 3.

4.7 The survey was carried out by Dr Edward Oakley of AAL on Friday 9th August 2013. The weather provided good light for most of the exterior and interior shots. Scaffolding surrounding the structure limited the view of some architectural features and details however.

Watching Brief:

4.8 A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of three, small hand dug test pits located on each side of the church nave. Within the test pits each deposit or layer was allocated a unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 4. Three digit numbers within square brackets reflect cut features (e.g. foundation cut [104]).

4.9 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn to scale, in section (at 1:20), with Ordnance Datum (OD) heights being displayed on each drawing. All planning was undertaken with a survey grade GPS instrument receiving RTK corrections to provide centimetre accuracy.

4.10 Photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy and a selection of these images is reproduced in Appendix 2.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 A search of the NELHER and other sources revealed evidence for activity dating from the Bronze Age to modern periods within the study area.

5.2 The only evidence of a prehistoric presence near St. Margaret's Church is an isolated find of a Bronze Age scraper (Site 1) approximately 650m northeast of the church in North Thoresby. However, the site lies close to Barton Street (A18) which was a major prehistoric routeway which followed the eastern edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds for 70km from Barton on Humber in the north to at least Alford in the south (May 1976).

5.3 There is some evidence of a Roman presence in the area (Site 2), near to the findspot of the flint scraper, where Romano-British pottery was found after deep ploughing in 1950s. An excavation in the field showed possible cultivation ditches, which aerial photographs indicated were in a rectangular grid covering at least 12 acres (4.8ha). The dating of the large assemblage of pottery recovered suggests that the site dates from the latter part of the 3rd century AD and it has been suggested that the site was an experimental vineyard which failed.

- 5.4 Hawerby cum Beesby is an amalgamated parish and would have originally been two separate medieval settlements in the wapentake of Haverstoe, with separate entries in the Domesday Book. The etymology of the place name Hawerby suggests that the settlement probably developed as a result of Scandinavian influence and that it was extant by the time of the Domesday Book of 1086, where it appears as *Hawardebi*, meaning “Hawarth’s farmstead, village” from the Old Danish personal name *Hawarth* and Old Danish *by* (Cameron 1998). *Hawarth* is also the first element of the wapentake name and it is likely that both refer to the same man who would have been head-man of the wapentake. The population at the time of Domesday would have been small with 14 freemen, 1 villager and 1 smallholder listed with a total of 4 ploughs (Morgan and Thorn 1986).
- 5.5 The settlement of Beesby also appears to be of Scandinavian origin as it derives from the Old Norse personal name *Besi* and Old Danish *by*. The settlement is listed in the Domesday Book as *Basebi* (Cameron 1998). Beesby has two entries in the Domesday Book and the 1086 survey lists 1 freeman and 8 villagers, with 16 acres of meadow, 6 acres of underwood and arable land for 4 ploughs (Morgan and Thorn 1986).
- 5.6 The sites of at least 71 deserted villages have been identified within the Lincolnshire Wolds, located by aerial photography, map evidence, detailed fieldwork and by documentary evidence (Russell 2009). The deserted medieval village of Beesby lies just over a kilometre south of St. Margaret’s Church and the earthwork, DMV and associated field system surrounding Beesby House are a Scheduled Monument (Ref. 1003553). The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, was recorded as early as 1202 but in May 1450 the parish of Beesby was absorbed into Hawerby with St. Peter’s becoming a chapel and St. Margaret’s became the main parish church; the reason for this was given as population decline due to plague. It is unclear where the plague victims were buried, at St. Peter’s, St. Margaret’s or at another location. The site of the church is prominent and can be viewed from the road from North Thoresby to Binbrook (*ibid.*).
- 5.7 The Church of St. Margaret (Site 3) is Grade II* Listed (Ref: 1310283) and has 11th–12th century origins, was restored in 1846 and was made redundant in 1978; it was also partly restored in the 17th century with stone from the demolished church in Beesby (Russell 2009). The church may have Norman origins as it contains a restored cylindrical Norman font with carved band of saltire crosses, but it is unclear whether this is a feature from the church or imported into it at a later stage (Pevsner and Harris 2002).
- 5.8 There are two main areas of medieval ridge and furrow identified north of Hawerby (Sites 4 and 5), indicating an agricultural zone on the periphery of the medieval settlement.
- 5.9 The current centre of the Hawerby estate, Hawerby Hall (Site 6; Grade II Listed, Ref. 1103494) was built c.1780 and was enlarged and extensively altered in 1840–1 for Theophilus Harneis. There is no evidence on the estate for an earlier manorial house and it may have been built upon and superseded by the current hall or it may have been located further to the northwest at Hawerby Hall Farm.

6.0 Cartographic Information

- 6.1 The earliest map available for consultation was the Tithe Award map of 1838 (Figure 4). The map shows that in the mid 19th century, the church was within a large, irregular-shaped plot with two other buildings to the west, likely to be the rectory. Hawerby Hall is shown to the

northeast. The church is marked but a graveyard is not and the lane to the south of the church stops at the rectory.

- 6.2 The next map reproduced is undated but is likely to be late 18th or early 19th century in date (Figure 5) and shows simple pictorial images of the church and rectory to the west and “parsonage” is labelled within the plot. Hawerby Hall is also shown to the northeast as a pictorial representation. Further to the east another building is illustrated in a form suggestive of a large country house, with a large square structure of uncertain function also shown in a square plot of land. This is not apparent on any other mapping although a similar square area is defined by a tree line on Figure 4.
- 6.3 The First Edition 6” Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1891 (Figure 6) shows the extent of Hawerby Park, with Hawerby Hall shown within this area in a clearly defined plot of land, as is the church and rectory. Formal gardens are shown around the rectory.
- 6.4 The Second Edition 6” OS map of 1907 (Figure 7) shows no change in the church boundary but there is a new boundary shown west of the rectory, and an “Old Chalk Pit” is depicted north of the rectory.
- 6.5 The 1978 1:2,500 scale map (Figure 2) few changes of note, although the chalk pit to the north is now shown as ‘disused’.

7.0 Photographic Building Survey Results (Figures 8–10)

- 7.1 St. Margaret’s Church is a Grade II* Listed building built in an Early English style from roughly square-cut stones, comprising a mix of ironstone and chalk. The church is aligned east to west with a 17th century double bell-cote to the west; a three bay nave of 12th or 13th century date in the middle with 19th century restorations and infill; and a chancel to the east which is contemporary with the bell-cote (Pevsner and Harris 2002). The roof is a double pitched gabled slate roof with shallow parapets with copings to the east, added by the previous owner (Plates 1 and 2) (Proctor 2012).

South Elevation

- 7.2 In the nave there are two pointed arched windows of different sizes. The western is a narrow lancet window and the easternmost has 19th century Y-tracery, and is probably part of the 1846 restoration of the church. These windows are situated in the centre of two blind arches which represented the former arcade, infilled when the south aisle was removed, presumably due to a diminishing congregation (Proctor 2012). The chancel has only a small, narrow two-pointed arched window with simple glazing (Plates 1 and 2).
- 7.3 The main entrance is located toward the southwest end of the south elevation, off centre from the infilled arcade arch and has been decorated with a hood mould, simple impostes and ironstone quoins. These elements are likely to be re-used masonry from the church’s earliest phase. The plank door has decorated scroll strap hinges and is of a later date (Plate 3).

West Elevation

- 7.4 The bell-cote or bell-gable holds two bells within round headed arches, and is likely to date to the 17th century renovation of the church (Proctor 2012). The interior of the arches has been

built or repaired with bricks. The elevation also has two stepped and shallow buttresses, offering some limited support to the wall (Plates 4 and 5).

East Elevation

- 7.5 The buttressed east elevation has a large arched window with intersecting tracery, and is likely to be an addition of 1846. There is a large crack in the gable that extends through to the window (Plates 6 and 7). There is a stained glass window of 1912 in the east window, that has been badly vandalised.

North Elevation

- 7.6 Large parts of the north elevation of both the chancel and nave have been repaired with simple stretcher bond brickwork (Plate 8). This also extends into the east gable of the nave, above the roofline of the chancel. Stretcher bond was in common use during the later part of the 19th century (Brunskill 2009, 53), and these repairs are likely to date to the 1846 renovation of the church. This elevation has a similar layout of windows to the south elevation, with a narrow lancet and larger window with Y-tracery, and a blocked doorway into the chancel.

Interior

- 7.7 Much of the interior has been stripped out and all the 19th century pews, fitted during the 1846 renovation have been removed (Plate 9). However, the 19th century raised tiled floor has been left in situ. The flagstones around the outer walls in the nave have been lifted.
- 7.8 The walls have been rendered and lime washed, mostly obscuring the masonry and brickwork behind. As a result of the recent re-roofing, both the north and south elevations have spread and are now bowing out dangerously; cracks have formed between the nave and chancel. Three supports have been arranged to hold up the timber bressumer between the nave and chancel. Part of the north elevation has collapsed allowing the rubble core to spill out in to the church and also allowing water ingress. It appears that in this area the previous owner has intended to fit a rooflight but this work was never completed and temporary sheeting covering the opening has long since deteriorated, further adding to the structural problems.
- 7.9 The squared 19th century timber roof uses queen post trusses. Above the collapsed wall section, roof rafters have been removed or collapsed and the roof is in need of repair (Plates 10–12).

8.0 Watching Brief Results (Figure 11)

Test Pit 1

- 8.1 Test Pit 1 abutted the south elevation, east of the main entrance. The topsoil 101, measured approximately 0.20-0.30m in thickness and sealed a north to south aligned cut [104], likely to represent a foundation trench cut for the wall infilling the former south aisle arcade. This was cut through a probable north – south aligned wall, 103, which comprised angular chalk rubble with possible facing stones to the east. This appeared to run beneath and therefore predate

the existing wall of the church, and also extended beyond the test pit to the south. It did not align with the arches that represent the former arcade of the south aisle but is likely to be related somehow to the south aisle, or possibly suggests a former porch around the main entrance. At the southeast corner of the test pit, the wall 103 was sealed by a thin lens of yellow mortar 102. No dating evidence was recovered.

Test Pit 2

- 8.2 Test Pit 2 was dug towards the west end of the north elevation. Natural superficial geology 202 was exposed at approximately 0.30m depth. This was cut by a construction cut for the north wall of the nave [203] which was backfilled with a dark grey sandy clay backfill 201. The uppermost deposit consisted of 0.30m thick topsoil 200 (Plate 14).

Test Pit 3

- 8.3 Test Pit 3, located against the west elevation revealed a deposit interpreted as a foundation trench backfill, 301 with frequent large dressed stone fragments. This was sealed by a 0.20m thick topsoil 300 (Plate 15).

9.0 Statement of Significance

- 9.1 At the date of writing, little is known about the scale and extent of the proposed works to the church, beyond a general need for urgent repairs and remedial work. This limits any detailed assessment of the impact which any development proposals may have.
- 9.2 The potential for encountering any features or deposits of significant archaeological interest during any groundworks associated with the scheme is considered to be very low. Small quantities of prehistoric and Roman material has been recorded in the vicinity of the site but there is no evidence to suggest this activity extends into the grounds of the church. The three test pits monitored around the outside of the church confirm this, being absent of archaeological finds or features not directly associated with the church. The test pits did however indicate the potential to encounter features associated with the development of the church itself, such as the north – south wall recorded on the south side of the church.
- 9.3 No human remains were recorded in these investigations but it is highly likely that such remains would be encountered elsewhere in the church grounds, if for example, development proposals require excavations for soakaways, drainage trenches or other below ground services.
- 9.4 Although the photographic survey of the church was restricted as much of the structure was obscured by scaffolding, a few original and significant 12th century features were still visible, such as the infilled south arcade and reused door on the south elevation. The original church was once larger and included a south aisle; presumably this was still in existence in the 15th century when St. Margaret's became the parish church for the enlarged parish of Hawerby and Beesby. At the same time the church in Beesby was demoted to the status of a chapel and was later demolished. In the 17th century, masonry was reclaimed from this structure and was reused to rebuild St. Margaret's, including its double bell-cote and the chancel (Pevsner and Harris 2002). Although not original to the building, these 17th century elements form a significant component of the church itself, and the large double bell-cote is an unusual and rare feature, that increases its significance beyond being purely of relevance to the church

itself. The reuse of masonry from the former church at Beesby is also of some local significance as a point of historical interest.

- 9.5 In 1846, the church was restored as is reflected in the Y-shaped tracery windows, plain glazing, and probably the brickwork repairs on the north elevation. These restorations are of moderate interest to the church itself, as part of the story of the use and adaptation of the structure, although the brickwork is now in a very poor state of repair due to recent deterioration of the structure, and does not add to its amenity value.
- 9.6 No features of significance survive within the church. The listing for the building and the English Heritage report (Proctor 2012) both refer to a Norman font, but this was not present on site at the time of the visit. New pews that were added in 1847 (Figure 9), have also been removed, leaving a flagged walkway between the former pew platforms, and bare earth where the pews were formerly situated.
- 9.7 In 1978 the church became redundant and was sold to a private owner. The slate roof was added after this date, and has no architectural significance; indeed the recent repairs to the roof have resulted in a significant proportion of the damage to the building.

10.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 10.1 The methodology employed was appropriate to the scale and nature of the project in that the desk-based research, photographic survey and watching brief has provided some understanding of the archaeological potential of the area and architectural significance of the building.

11.0 Acknowledgements

- 11.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Scorer and Hawkins for this commission.

12.0 References

- Brunskill, R W, 2009, *Brick and clay buildings in England*. Yale University Press, New Haven
- Cameron, K, 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*. The English Place-Name Society, Nottingham
- Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*. London, Department for Communities and Local Government
- English Heritage, 2006a, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*. Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England. London
- English Heritage, 2006b, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage
- IfA, 1994a (revised 2001 and 2008), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments*, Institute for Archaeologists, Reading
- IfA, 1994b (revised 2001 and 2008), *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs*, Institute for Archaeologists, Reading

IfA, 1996 (revised 2001 and 2008), *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*. Institute for Archaeologists

Morgan, P, and Thorn, C, (eds.), 1986, *Domesday Book: vol.31: Lincolnshire*, Phillimore & Co. Ltd, Chichester

May, J, 1976, *Prehistoric Lincolnshire*, History of Lincolnshire Committee, Lincoln

Pevsner N., & Harris J., 2002, *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire, second edition*, Penguin, London

Proctor, G, 2012, *Grant for historic buildings, monuments and designed landscapes. The English Heritage Report*. Project document, English Heritage.

Russell, R, 2009, "Medieval Desertion", In Robinson, D N (ed.), *The Lincolnshire Wolds*, Windgather Press, Oxford

Cartographic Sources

1838 Tithe Award map (Lincolnshire Archives)

1891 First Edition 6" scale Ordnance Survey map (Lincolnshire Archives)

1907 6" Scale Ordnance Survey map (Lincolnshire Archives)

1978 1:2,500 Scale Ordnance Survey map (www.promap.co.uk)

Appendix 1: List of North East Lincolnshire HER Entries within a 1km search area

Fig. 3 Site No.	NELHER No.	Listed Building Grade and No.	Eastings	Northings	Description	Date
1	41215		526500	398100	Bronze Age scraper find	Bronze Age
2	41207		526590	398120	Romano-British field system	Roman
3		Grade II*, 1003553	526086	397593	St. Margaret's Church	Medieval
4	98651		526500	398640	Ridge and furrow	Medieval
5	98650		526100	398400	Ridge and furrow	Medieval
6		Grade II, 1103494	526156	397718	Hawerby Hall	Early Modern

Appendix 2: Colour Plates



Plate 1 (shot 6): South elevation of the nave

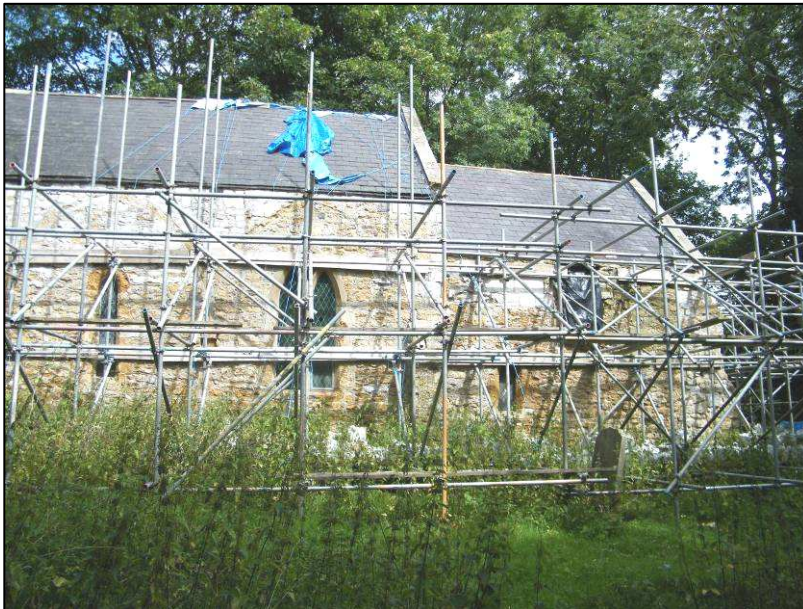


Plate 2 (shot 8): South elevation of the chancel



Plate 3 (shot 10): Door with hood mould, 2m scale



Plate 4 (shot 15): West elevation bell-cote



Plate 5 (shot 14): West elevation buttresses, 2m scale



Plate 6 (shot 51): East elevation behind scaffold

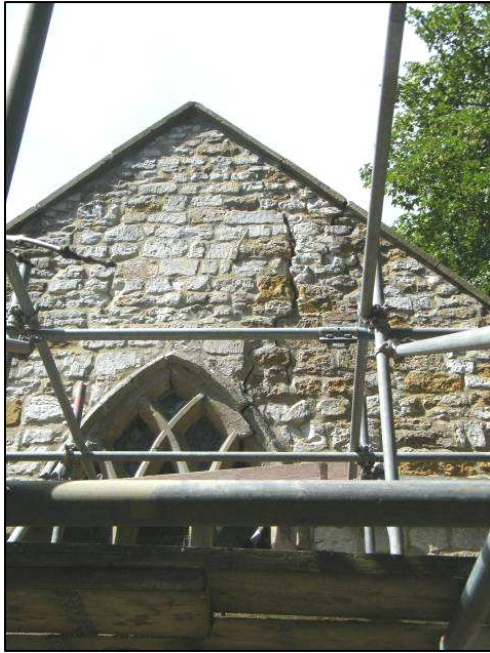


Plate 7 (shot 54): Crack through masonry wall and tracery window, east elevation



Plate 8 (shot 43): North elevation showing repair work in brick and boarded up doorway



Plate 9 (shot 24): General view of the interior, looking east towards the chancel, 2m scale



Plate 10 (shot 28): General view of the church looking west across the nave, 2m scale

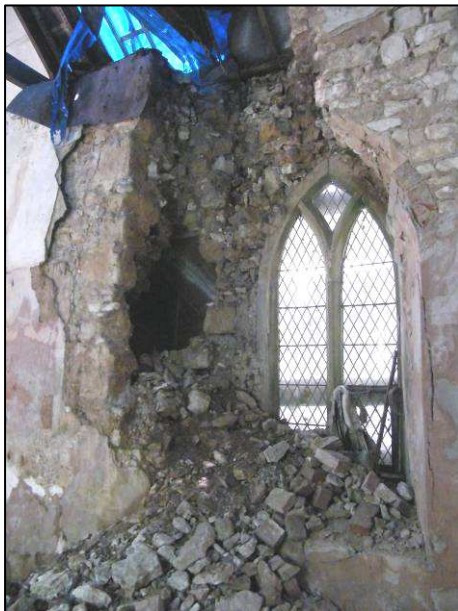


Plate 11 (shot 30): Collapsed rubble core within the south elevation, looking north-northwest



Plate 12 (shot 37): Queen post roof structure, looking east



Plate 13 (shot 2): West facing section of Test Pit 1 showing possible wall 103, 0.3m scale



Plate 14 (shot 4): West facing section of Test Pit 2, 0.5m scale



Plate 15 (shot 5): South facing section of test pit 3, 0.3m scale

Appendix 3: Photographic Archive List

Shot No	Facing	Type	Description
1	N	Test pit 1	Plan shot of possible wall 103
2	E	Test pit 1	West facing section
3	SE	Test pit 1	Mortar patch associated with 103
4	S + E	Test pit 2	North and west facing sections
5	N	Test pit 3	South facing section
6	N	Exterior, nave	South elevation
7	N	Exterior, nave	South elevation
8	N	Exterior, chancel	South elevation
9	N	Exterior, nave	Representative view of windows and blind arch feature
10	N	Exterior, nave	Door with hood moulding
11	NE	Exterior, nave	Hood mould and quoins
12	N	Exterior, nave	Buttress on southwest corner
13	E	Exterior, nave	West elevation
14	SE	Exterior, nave	West elevation
15	SE	Exterior, bell-cot	West elevation
16	S	Interior, chancel	South elevation with window
17	N	Interior, chancel	Close up of masonry niche
18	E	Interior, chancel	Y-shaped tracery in stained glass window
19	E	Interior, chancel	Y-shaped tracery in stained glass window
20	E	Interior, nave	Rubble core poured out of north elevation
21	E	Interior, nave	Rubble core poured out of north elevation
22	E	Interior, nave	Rubble core poured out of north elevation
23	E	Interior, nave	Rubble core poured out of north elevation
24	E	Interior	General view of the interior
25	E	Interior	General view of the interior
26	E	Interior	General view of bowed south elevation
27	W	Interior	General view of the interior
28	W	Interior	General view of the interior
29	N	Interior, nave	Rubble core poured out of north elevation
30	N	Interior, nave	Rubble core poured out of north elevation
31	N	Interior, nave	Rubble core poured out of north elevation
32	W	Interior	General view of the interior
33	W	Interior, nave	Rubble core poured out of north elevation
34	W	Interior, nave	Removed roof structure
35	W	Interior, nave	Removed roof structure
36	W	Interior, nave	Removed roof structure
37	E	Interior	Roof structure
38	S	Exterior, chancel	Brick repairs on chancel
39	S	Exterior, chancel	Brick repairs on chancel and nave
40	S	Exterior, chancel	Brick repairs on chancel and nave
41	S	Exterior, chancel	Brick repairs on chancel and nave
42	S	Exterior, chancel	Brick repairs on chancel and nave
43	S	Exterior, chancel	Brick repairs on chancel and nave
44	S	Exterior, nave	North elevation
45	S	Exterior, nave	Crack in north elevation
46	S	Exterior, nave	Crack in north elevation
47	S	Exterior, nave	Crack in north elevation
48	SE	Exterior, nave	North elevation
49	E	Exterior, nave	North elevation
50	SE	Exterior, nave	Northwest buttress
51	W	Exterior, chancel	East elevation

Shot No	Facing	Type	Description
52	W	Exterior, chancel	East elevation
53	W	Exterior, chancel	East elevation
54	W	Exterior, chancel	East elevation showing crack through gable and tracery window
55	W	Exterior, chancel	Southeast buttress
56	N	Exterior, chancel	Southeast corner with repair work
57	NW	Exterior, nave	View of slate roof and bell-cot
58	E	Exterior	Bowed south elevation
59	NE	Exterior, nave	South elevation
60	NE	Exterior, nave	South elevation
61	SE	Interior, nave	South elevation
62	N	Interior, nave	Rubble core poured out of north elevation
63	N	Interior, nave	Rubble core poured out of north elevation
64	N	Interior, nave	Rubble core poured out of north elevation
65	SE	Interior, nave	South elevation
66	SE	Interior, nave	South elevation
67	NW	Exterior	General site shot
68	NW	Exterior	General site shot
69	NW	Exterior	General site shot
70	E	test pit 1	Possible wall 103
71	E	test pit 1	Possible wall 103

Appendix 4: Context Summary List

Test Pit 1

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Loose dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk, tile and brick fragments, seals 101	Topsoil
101	Layer	Dark grey brown sandy silt, frequent chalk rubble. Sealed by 100	Backfill of foundation cut [104]
102	Layer	Coarse light greyish yellow mortar, sealed by 100, seals 103	Mortar lens
103	Structure	Compact dark brownish grey sandy clay matrix with large angular chalk and limestone rubble. Cut by [104], sealed by 102	Possible N – S aligned wall. Former south aisle wall?
104	Cut	Moderately steep sided cut, contains 101, cuts 103	Foundation cut for nave wall

Test Pit 2

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Loose dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk, tile and brick fragments, seals 201	Topsoil
201	Fill	Dark grey sandy clay. Sealed by 200	Nave foundation backfill
202	Layer	Compact reddish brown clay, cut by [203]	Natural geology
203	Cut	E-W aligned linear with moderately shallow sides, contains 201	Nave foundation cut

Test Pit 3

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
300	Layer	Loose dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk, tile and brick fragments, seals 301	Topsoil
301	Layer	Firm mid brown clayey silt with chalk flecks and fragments with dressed stone fragments	Backfill of foundation cut, but cut not observed

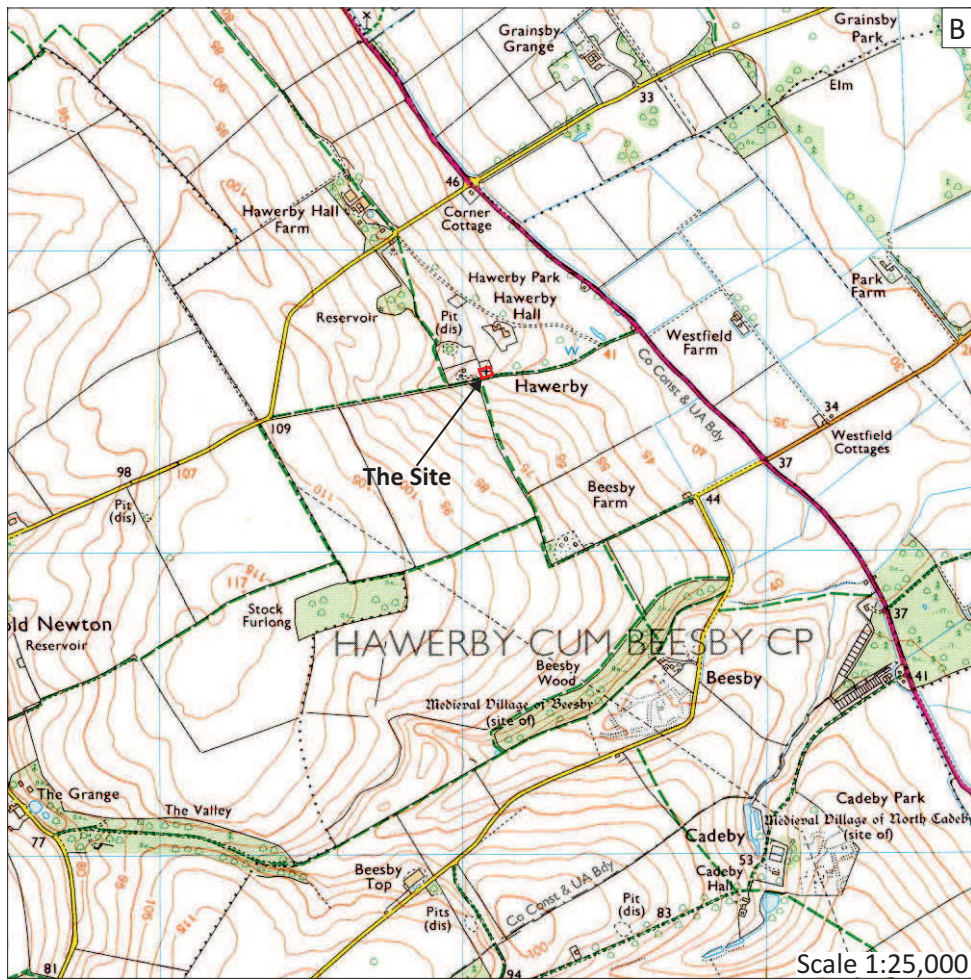
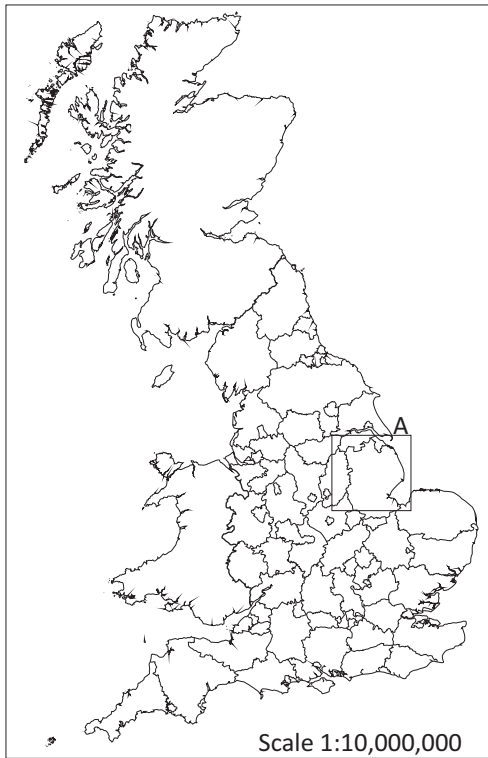


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

© Crown copyright 2000. All rights reserved. Licence Number 100047330

Site Code	HASM 13
Scales	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	M Piirainen
Date	22/10/2014

Allenarchaeology
 Lincoln
 Birmingham
 Cambridge
 Southampton
www.allenarchaeology.co.uk



Figure 2: Site location outlined in red

Site Code	HASM 13
Scale	1:5000 @ A4
Drawn by	M Piirainen
Date	17/10/2014

Allenarchaeology



Lincoln
Birmingham
Cambridge
Southampton

www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

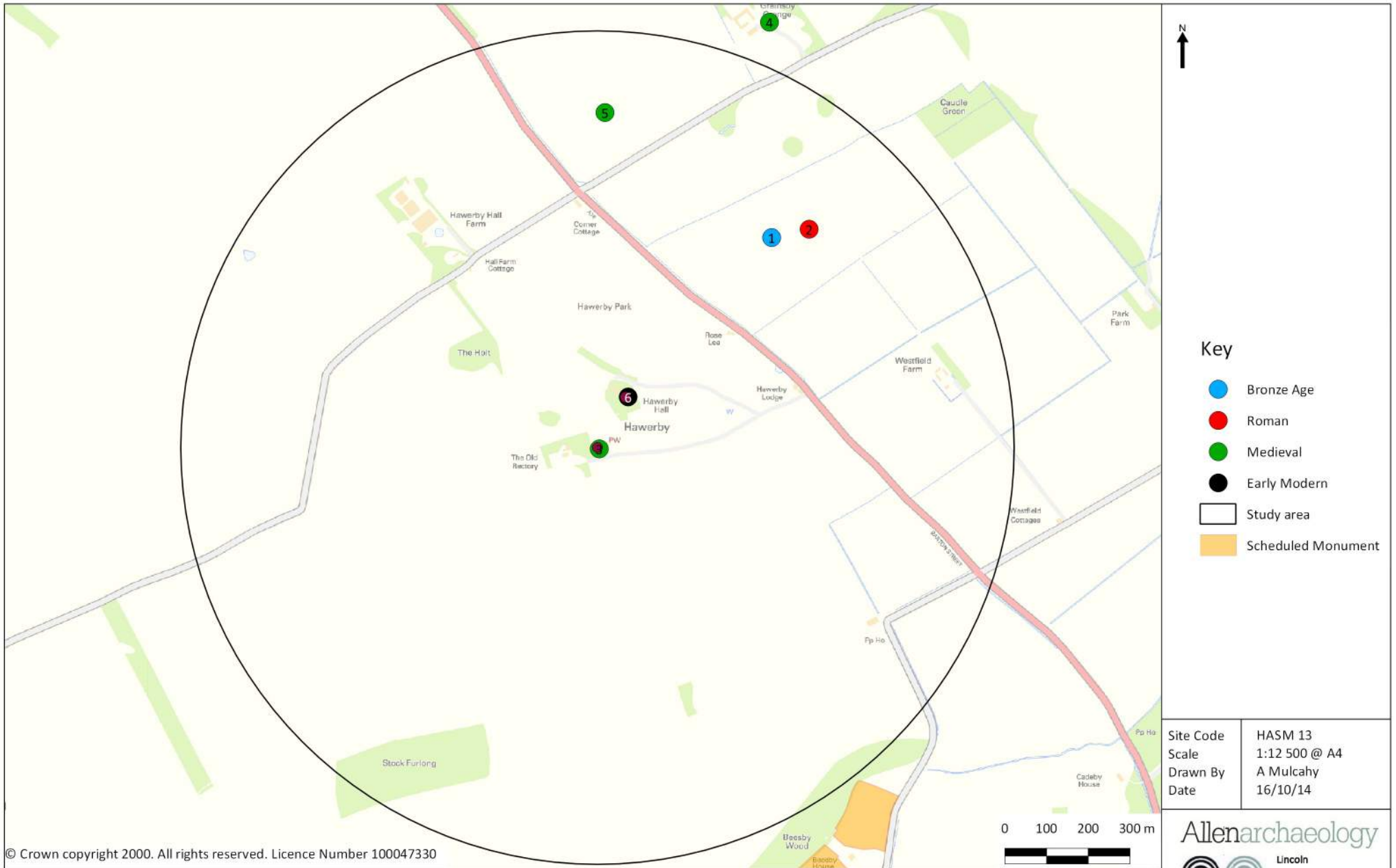


Figure 3: Map showing location of all North East Lincolnshire HER sites and Listed Buildings within a 1km search radius



Site Code	HASM 13
Scale	not to scale
Drawn by	M Piirainen
Date	15/10/2014

Allenarchaeology

Lincoln
Birmingham
Cambridge
Southampton

www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

Figure 4: Tithe Award Map of Hawerby Cum Beesby in the county of Lincoln, 1838



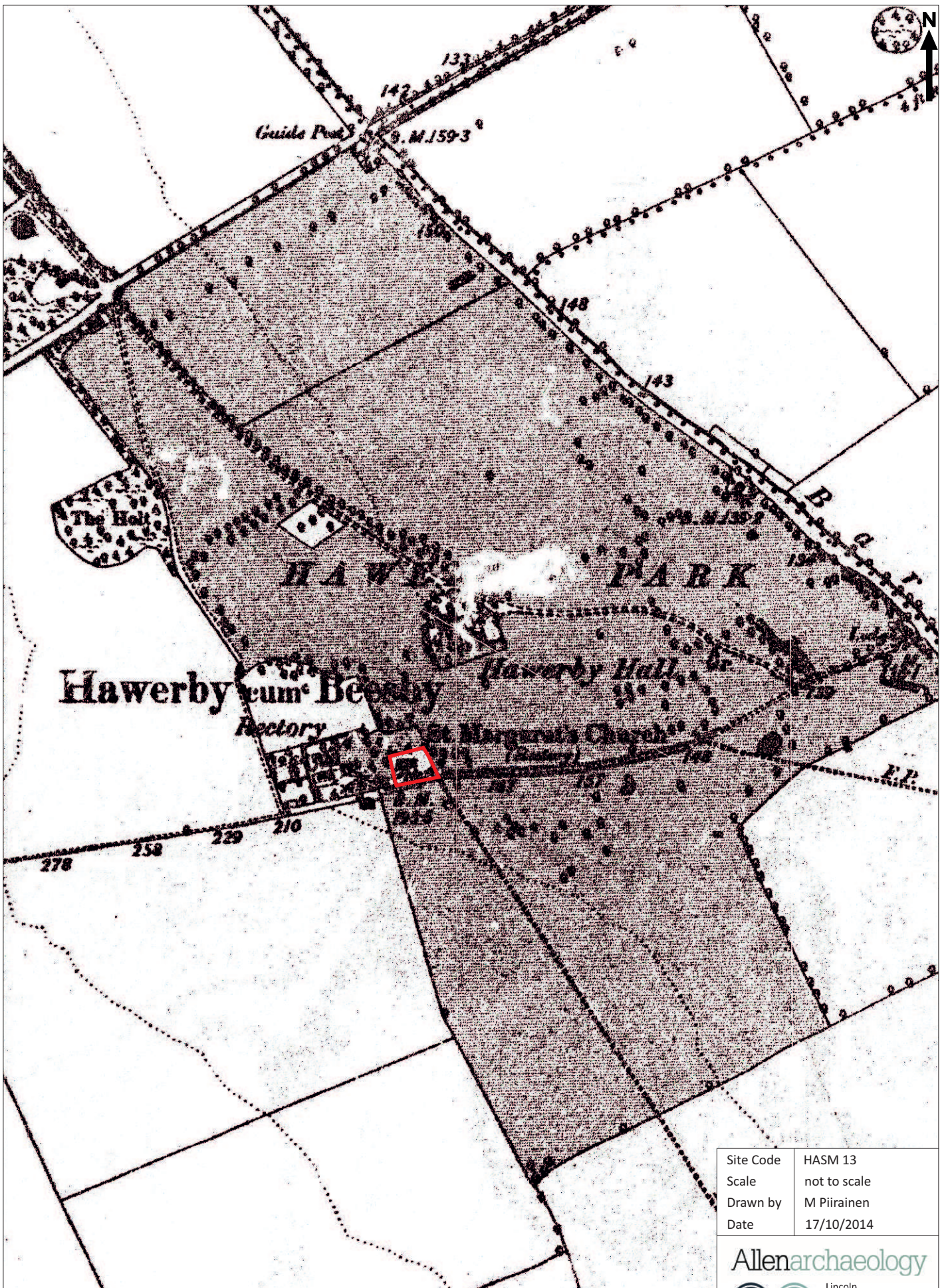
Site Code	HASM 13
Scale	not to scale
Drawn by	M Piirainen
Date	15/10/2014

Allenarchaeology

Lincoln
Birmingham
Cambridge
Southampton

www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

Figure 5: Plan of the Lordship of Haverby of probable 18th-19th century date



Site Code	HASM 13
Scale	not to scale
Drawn by	M Piirainen
Date	17/10/2014

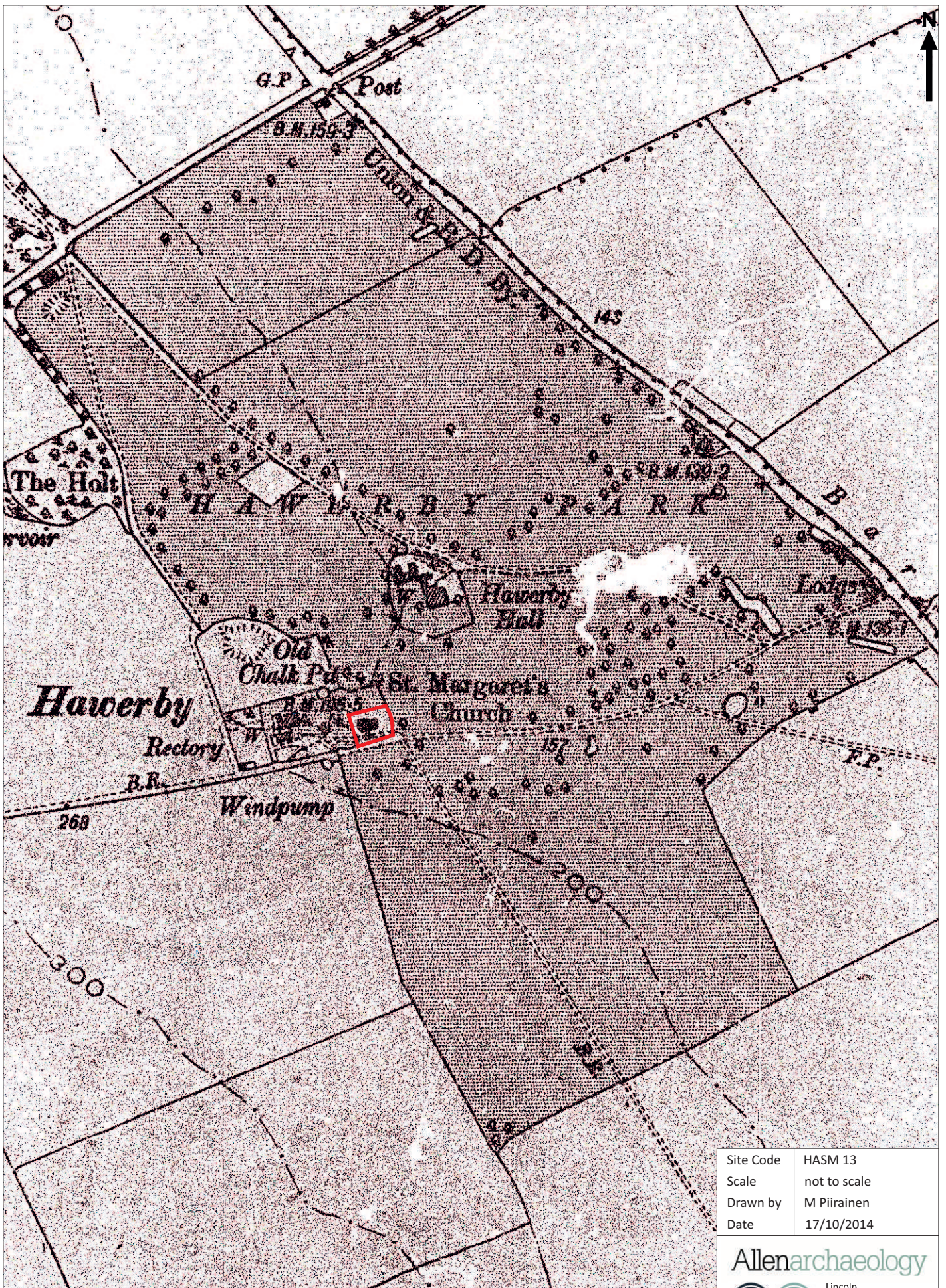
Allenarchaeology



Lincoln
Birmingham
Cambridge
Southampton

www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

Figure 6: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1891, with the site outlined in red



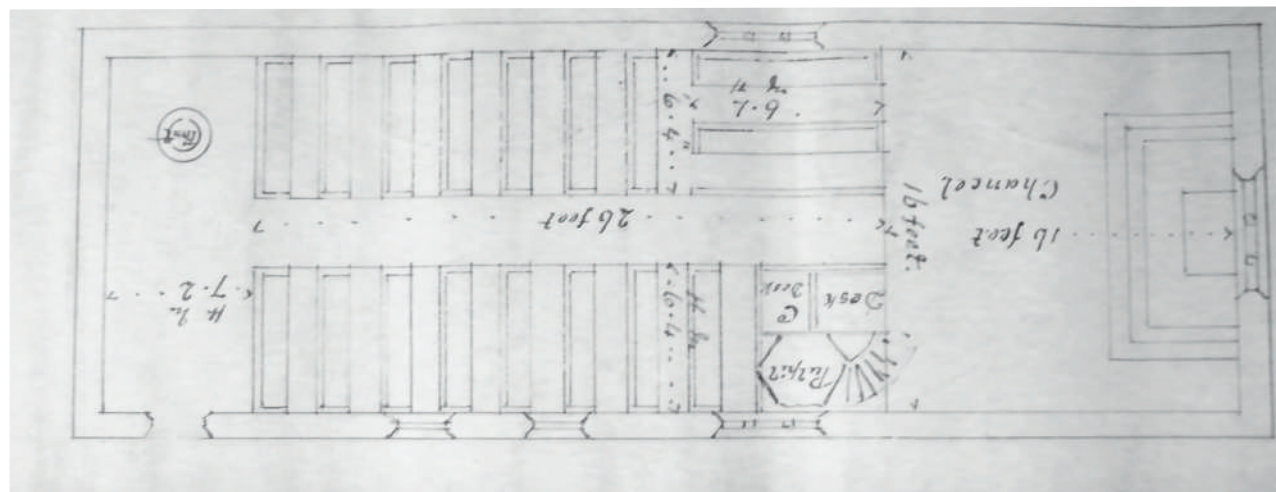
Site Code	HASM 13
Scale	not to scale
Drawn by	M Piirainen
Date	17/10/2014

Allenarchaeology

Lincoln
Birmingham
Cambridge
Southampton

www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

Figure 7: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1907, with the site outlined in red



Site Code	HASM 13
Scale	approx 1:100 @ A4
Drawn by	M Piirainen
Date	15/10/2014

Allenarchaeology



www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

Figure 8: Ground plan of Haverby Church showing proposed new seats, 1847

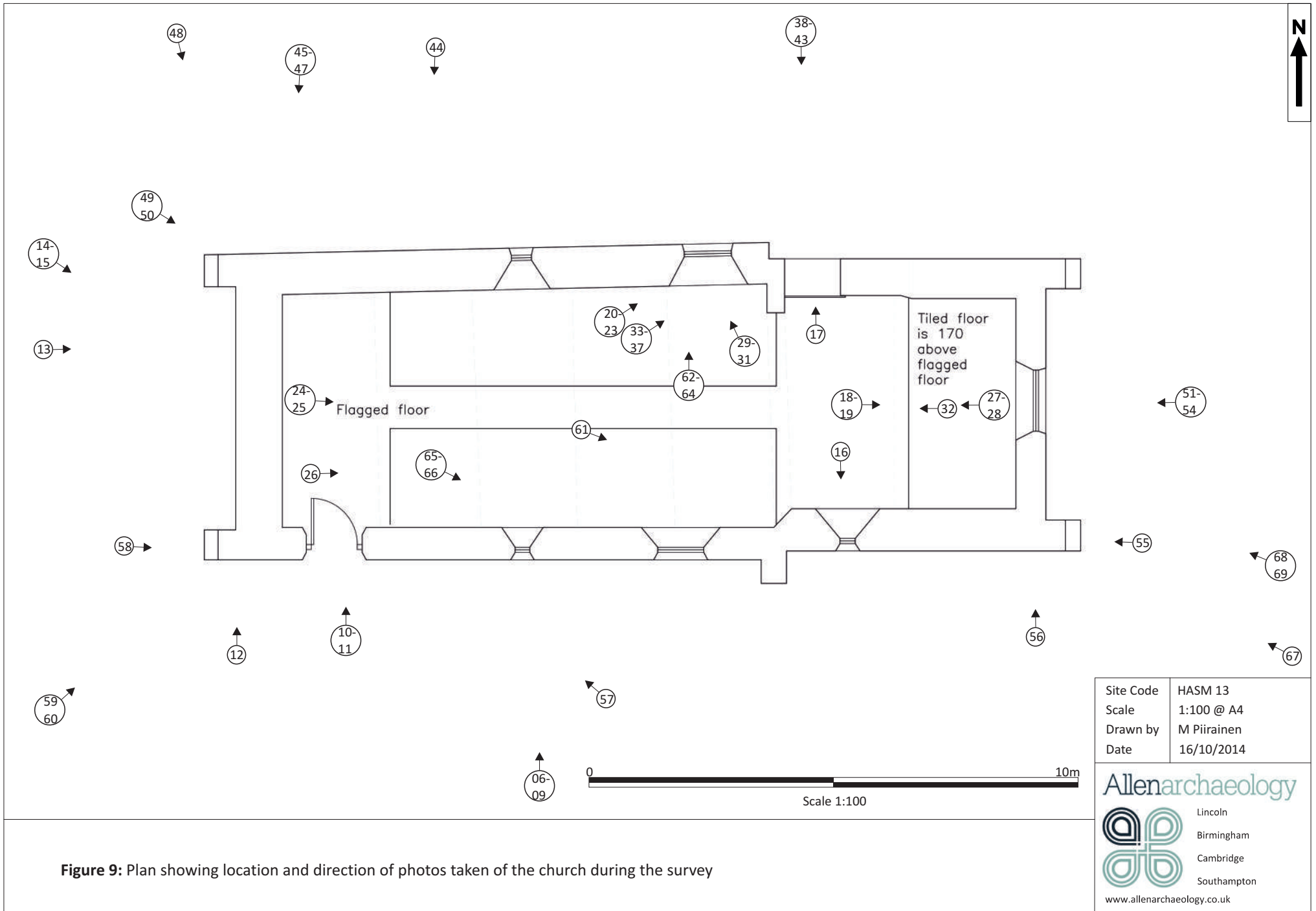
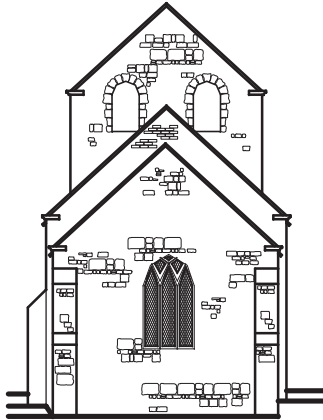


Figure 9: Plan showing location and direction of photos taken of the church during the survey

Site Code	HASM 13
Scale	1:100 @ A4
Drawn by	M Piirainen
Date	16/10/2014

Allenarchaeology
 Lincoln
 Birmingham
 Cambridge
 Southampton
 www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

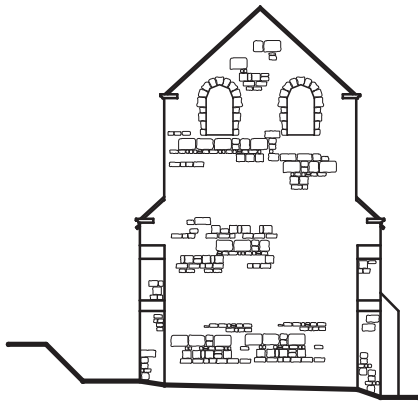
East Elevation



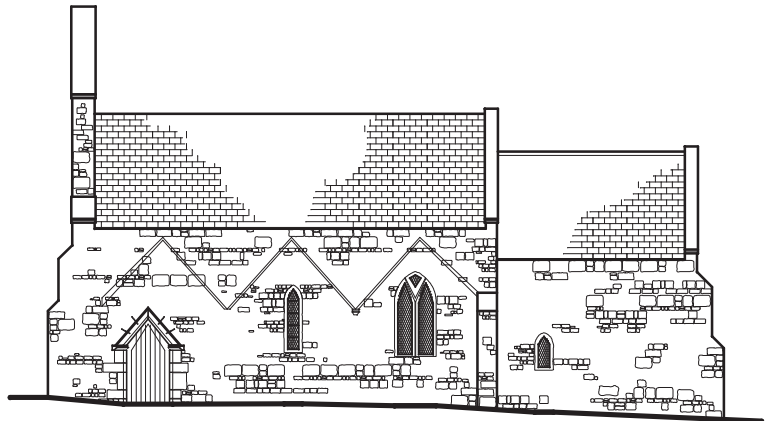
North Elevation



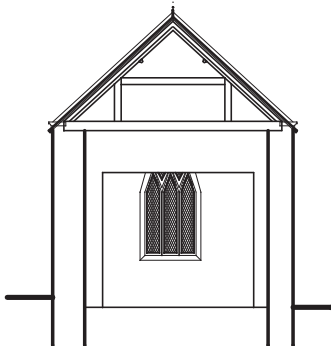
West Elevation



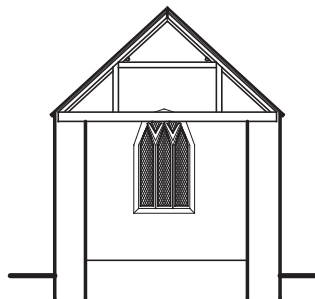
South Elevation



Nave Section



Chancel Section



Scale 1:200

Site Code	HASM 14
Scale	1:200 @ A4
Drawn by	M Piirainen
Date	17/10/2014

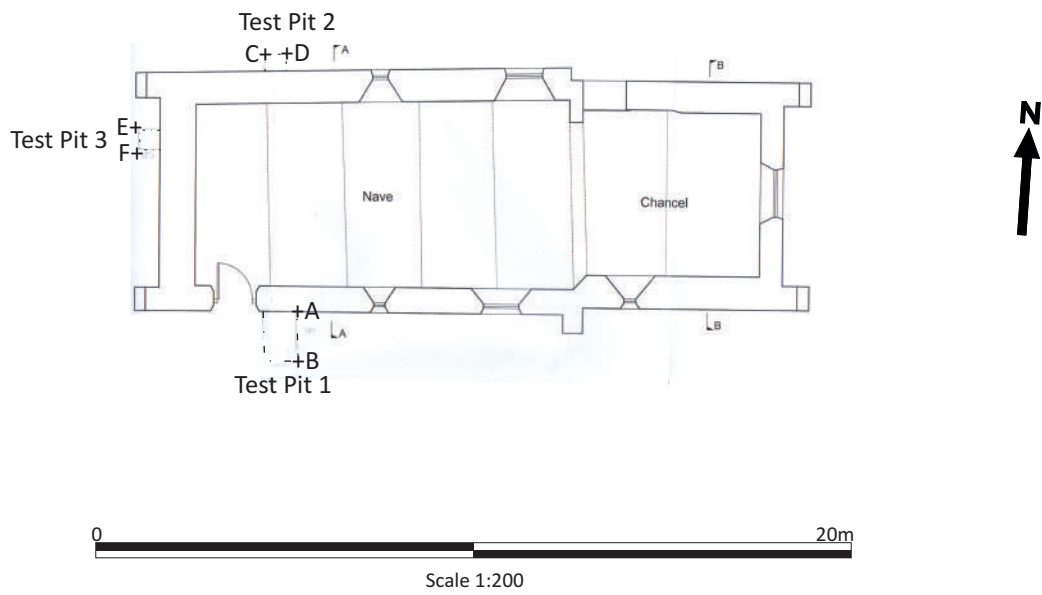
Allenarchaeology



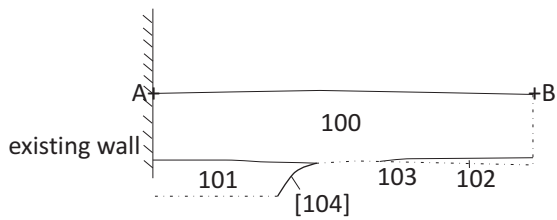
Lincoln
 Birmingham
 Cambridge
 Southampton

www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

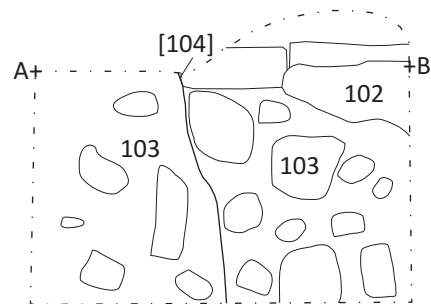
Figure 10: Elevation and section drawings of St Margaret's Church as provided by the client



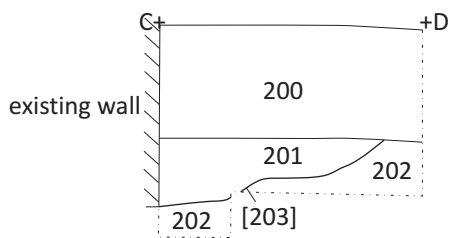
Test Pit 1
West Facing Section



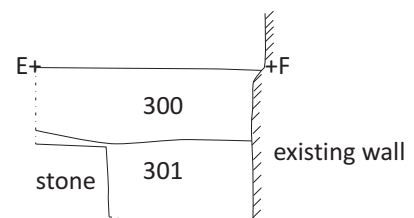
Test Pit 1 Plan



Test Pit 2
East Facing Section



Test Pit 3
South Facing Section



Site Code	HASM 13
Scale	1:200, 1:20 @ A4
Drawn by	M Piirainen
Date	22/10/14

Allenarchaeology



www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

Figure 11: Test pits location plan and sections



Allen Archaeology Limited
Website: www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

Company Registered in England and Wales No: 6935529

Lincoln
Unit 1C
Branston Business Park
Lincoln Road
Branston
Lincolnshire LN4 1NT

Birmingham
Arion Business Centre
Harriet House
118 High Street
Birmingham
B23 6BG

Cambridge
Wellington House
East Road
Cambridge
CB1 1BH

Southampton
International House
Southampton International Business Park
George Curl Way
Southampton
SO18 2RZ

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 1522 794400
Email: info@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2545
Email: birmingham@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2550
Email: cambridge@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Tel: +44 (0) 800 610 2555
Email: southampton@allenarchaeology.co.uk