

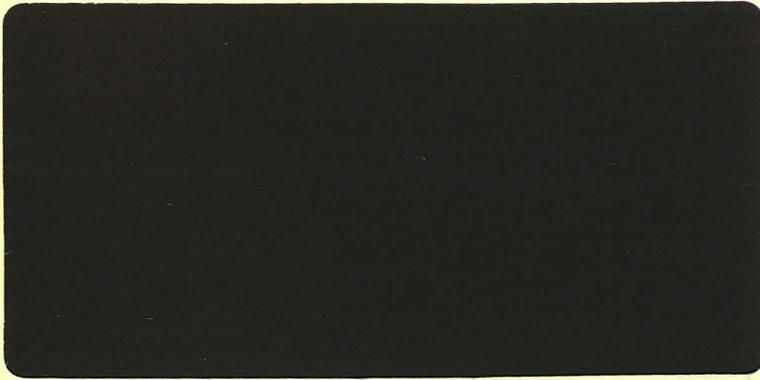
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF MAINTENANCE WORK ON THE
CHURCHYARD WALL,
ALL SAINTS' CHURCH,
HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HAS 98)**



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(HAS 98)**

Work Undertaken For
Benton and Co. Architects
on behalf of
Hough-on-the Hill Parochial Church Council

June 2000

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner
and Gary Taylor

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during repair work on All Saints' churchyard wall, Hough-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire. The church is Late Saxon (10th-11th century) in origin and stands within the outer bailey of an earthwork castle of 11th-12th century date.

A substantial cut feature, possibly part of the bailey ditch or a later alteration to it, was identified. Dumped materials, comprising redeposited graveyard soils containing human bones, were extensive. Remnants of a wall, perhaps part of an earlier boundary to the churchyard, was unidentified. This wall had apparently been slighted, material from the structure and other dumped deposits being used to infill a hollow. Several gullies and a possible grave were also revealed. All of the features were undated but most of them probably relate to the use of the churchyard between the Late Saxon and post-medieval periods, 10th-19th century. Two of the gullies were, however, buried by subsoil and may, therefore, be earlier.

A small amount of Romano-British pottery was recovered from the site. Although no remains of the period were clearly identified, this pottery suggests the presence of a Romano-British site in the vicinity.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area,..., where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or

destroyed,' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Between the 9th July and the 10th August 1998 a watching brief was undertaken during repairs to All Saints' churchyard wall, High Road, Hough-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire. The archaeological recording was commissioned by Benton and Co. Architects on behalf of the Parochial Church Council, and carried out by Archaeological Project Services, in accordance with a brief set by the Archaeology Consultant, Lincoln Diocesan Advisory Committee (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Hough-on-the-Hill is situated 10km north of Grantham and 14km west of Sleaford in South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

All Saints' parish church is located at the centre of the village at National Grid Reference SK 9232 4639 (Fig. 2). The repairs to the churchyard wall are along the southern and western boundaries to the churchyard (Fig. 3; Plate 1).

Hough-on-the-Hill stands on the edge of northeast-southwest trending scarp with land dipping sharply to the northwest. To the south the land continues to rise gently, and a number of springs emanate around the southern side of the village. The church is on a slight eminence at about 63m OD. Land at the investigation area, the west and south sides of the church yard, declines gently from west to east from c. 60m OD to 58m OD.

Local soils are of the Wickham 2 Association, typically fine loamy over clayey soils, with a tongue of Banbury Series, stony clay loam, stretching down High Road towards the church (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 103, 351). The soils overlie a solid geology of

Jurassic Marlstone rock or the Middle Lias Sandy Clay (GSGB 1972). Natural deposits encountered during the investigation comprised limestone, shale and clay.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Hough-on-the-Hill village contains known archaeological remains dating from the Late Saxon period. All Saints' church is Saxon in origin retaining both tower and nave from the period (Taylor and Taylor 1980, 320). The church probably dates from the period 950-1000 (*ibid.*), although the tower is thought to be mid to late 11th century (Trimble 1995, 18). The north and south aisles, the chapel, chancel and porch are all additions of the 13th or 15th centuries (*ibid.*).

Hough-on-the-Hill is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Referred to as *Hag*, *Hach* or *Haché*, the name is derived from the Old English *haga* meaning 'enclosure' (Ekwall 1974, 253). The Domesday Survey records the church and mentions a priest, 4 mills and 106 acres of meadow with the land belonging to Count Alan and Gilbert de Gand (Foster and Longley 1976).

Immediately east of the church are the remains of a motte and bailey castle (Cathcart-King 1983, 261). Generally, these are dateable to a period following the Norman conquest or during the civil war between Stephen and Matilda (*c.* 1138-53). However, because the castle bailey encloses the church it has been suggested that the earthwork may be of Late Saxon date (OS record card in files of South Kesteven Community Archaeologist). The castle remains include a low earthen mound with traces of the outer bailey on 3 sides of the churchyard, thus fully encompassing the church (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 400).

South of All Saints' church is the site of the

Priory of Hough (SMR 30283). The land was granted by Henry I (1100-1135) to the Abbey of St. Mary de Voto at Cherbourg for the establishment of an Austin priory for one Abbot and four canons (Page 1988, 242).

Outside the village, Romano-British settlement sites are known 1 to 1.5km west of the church (SMR 34004 and 30284 respectively) and 2km to the northwest (SMR 34002 and 34003). In addition, a major Anglo-Saxon burial site has been identified and examined at Loveden Hill, approximately 1.5km southwest of the village.

Previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken during watermain excavations on New Hill/Grantham Road, just to the west of the church, and on High Road a little to the east. Both investigations revealed make-up layers and road foundation deposits that were undated but likely to be recent (Cope-Faulkner 1994; Taylor 1994).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation, as detailed in the brief (Appendix 1), was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the repairs should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Portions of the churchyard wall were removed and the soil behind the wall was cut back as required for the reconstruction works. The exposed sections were cleaned and examined by hand. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trench was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was

compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20.

Finds recovered from the deposits identified in the watching brief were examined and a date was assigned where possible. Records of the deposits and features recognised during the investigation were also examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where relevant. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced.

5. RESULTS

Three phases were identified:

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

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

Phase 1 Natural Deposits

In the western and northern parts of the investigated wall line, deposits of brown sand with limestone (038), alternating bands of yellow sand and grey shale (004) and thick layers of blue-grey clay (003) were revealed. These are interpreted as natural deposits. Above the grey clay was a lens of red-brown sand (006), also thought to be natural, though possibly redeposited.

Phase 2 Undated Archaeological deposits

Toward the west end of the wall (Fig. 4) the natural clay (003) was cut by a shallow, 0.3m

deep, 1.5m long feature (017). This was filled with yellow-grey clayey sand with abundant roots and is thought to be a gully (Plate 2).

Approximately 5m to the east, cutting in to the possibly natural sand (006), was a 0.2m deep, concave-sided feature (015) filled with yellowish brown sandy clay (014). The base of this cut flattened on the surface of the underlying natural clay (003) and the feature is thought to represent landscaping or possibly a gully. This feature, and gully (017), were overlain by orange-brown sandy silt (002), (035), (039), interpreted as subsoil. A cattle tooth and a single sherd of pottery of the late 3rd-4th century AD was recovered from (002), indicating the deposit is no earlier than this date.

Truncating the east side of the landscaping feature (015), and possibly also cutting the subsoil, was a large feature, over 1.3m deep with a near-vertical side (011; Plates 3 and 4). This may also have been for landscaping or is possibly one side of a ditch. Approximately 3.5m to the east was a steeply sloping cut (043), over 1.1m deep and considered to represent landscaping activities. Although (043) faces cut (011), it is thought that these two features are not directly related. The area defined by the cut features (011) and (043) was filled with pebbly grey-brown and brown-orange silty sand (012 and 013), considered to be dumped materials.

Feature (043) truncated a sequence of dumped deposits. These comprised mixed light brown silt sand and blue-grey clay (007), mid brown silty sand with pebbles and occasional fragments of human bone (008), and orange silty sand (009). Deposits (007) and (009) are likely to be redeposited natural materials though layer (008), containing human bone, is probably a disturbed and dumped graveyard soil. These deposits

overlay a brown clayey silt that contained moderate amounts of human bone (010). This is probably also a redeposited graveyard soil.

Near the east end of the wall repair, the redeposited graveyard soil (010) was overlain by a brown-grey silty sandy clay (022). This was restricted in extent, being 1m wide and 0.3m thick, and contained abundant, large angular limestone slabs in the eastern part, including two apparent facing stones bonded with grey clay (023). Together, (022) and (023) are interpreted as a wall foundation.

To the west, this foundation was overlain by a restricted, 2m long deposit of dark brown-grey silty sandy clay that contained abundant large pieces of limestone (021). This is considered to be dumped material, perhaps incorporating debris from the adjacent wall. To the east the foundation was overlain by a brown-yellow clayey silty sand with large angular limestone slabs, mostly dipping to the east (024). This is interpreted as collapse or tumble deriving from wall (022/023).

This tumble was overlain by a mixed deposit of brown and grey clay and clayey sand (030). This contained rare fragments of human bone and is interpreted as dumped graveyard soil. Above this material, and also overlying the dumped fills of cuts (011) and (043), were layers of dark grey-brown sandy clay with abundant roots and occasional fragments of human bone (029, 033, 042). These are interpreted as redeposited topsoil, derived from the graveyard.

Overlying this redeposited topsoil were mixed deposits of mottled light brown and light grey clay and clayey sand (027, 028, 034). These are interpreted as dumped materials.

Toward the western end of the investigation

area, the subsoil (002, 035) was cut by a vertical sided, flat-based feature (019). This was approximately 0.5m deep, 1.5m long and was filled with grey-brown silty clayey sand that contained occasional bone fragments (018). The function of this is uncertain though it may be a grave (Plate 5).

Approximately 6m east of this possible grave, the subsoil was cut by a concave-profiled feature (037). This was 0.6m wide, 0.5m deep and is interpreted as a gully. It was backfilled with pebbly, dark grey-brown clay-sand (036).

Phase 3 Modern Deposits

Apparently cutting through the possible grave (019) and gully (037), and also the subsoil layers (002, 035, 029), was a near-vertical foundation trench (040) for the existing churchyard wall (041; Plate 6). The wall was about 1.6m high, 0.7m thick and of coursed limestone rubble, capped with two courses of machine-made brick. The lower c.1m of the wall was in large yellow limestone blocks, the upper and rear parts in smaller grey limestone slabs. Toward the eastern end of the investigation area an iron stay was recorded protruding from the rear of the wall.

Cutting through the mottled clay dump deposits (028 and 034) near the eastern end of the investigation area was an irregular, root-filled 1m wide tree hole (031). Above this, and forming the ground surface across most of the area, was a dark grey-brown sandy silt topsoil (001). This topsoil had developed up against the pre-existing churchyard wall. Toward the eastern end of the site the topsoil was cut through by a 0.5m wide vertical-sided, flat-based feature 0.65m deep (026). Filled with roots, this is a tree planting hole.

A small amount of pottery was recovered as

unstratified artefacts during the investigation. In addition, a large, approximately 0.35m long, piece of ashlar was unearthed toward the west end of the investigation area. There was no moulding nor masons' marks and the piece was photographed but not retained. Disarticulated human bone was abundant, but was not retrieved. No articulated bones or burials were revealed.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural (Phase 1) deposits are represented by shales, clay and limestone representing the natural bedrock of Jurassic Age, though there is a slight possibility that the clay is an outlier of boulder clay which occurs immediately to the south (GSGB 1972).

Cutting into the natural towards the west end of the investigation area were two shallow features, possibly gullies (Phase 2). One of the features (015) is perhaps a gully addressed obliquely by the groundwork, or may be associated with landscaping. These were undated and of uncertain function but possibly served for drainage or as boundaries.

Sealing these features was a subsoil deposit that contained a single fragment of later Roman pottery. The evidence is too tenuous to suggest that the features buried by the subsoil are early or pre-Roman in date. However, a small number (3) of similar later Roman pottery fragments (Appendix 3) were also recovered as unstratified artefacts from the site. The nearest known sites of the period are located 1km and 1.5km to the west (SMR 34004 and 30284 respectively) and 2km to the northwest (SMR 34002/34003). These sites are probably too far from Hough-on-the-Hill to be the source of the artefacts. Therefore, the pottery fragments perhaps indicate the presence of a Romano-British site in the area of the

modern village and in proximity to the church.

Apparently cutting into the subsoil was a large feature. Although two large cuts about 3.5m apart were revealed (011 and 043), it is considered that these are unrelated. This is partly based on the different gradients of the cuts, (011) being vertical and (043) moderately steeply sloping. Also, and more significantly, the westernmost cut, (011), truncates the subsoil and natural with these deposits not being revealed east of the feature. In contrast, cut (043) was made in to dumped deposits. This further suggests that (011) is the earlier feature. The area between (011) and (043) was filled with dumped deposits.

The function of (011) is uncertain. It is broadly on the line of the postulated bailey ditch associated with the adjacent castle and may be part of that perimeter (Fig. 5). If so, then the cut may be Saxo-Norman in date. However, the feature could be later, associated with the church. The 1850 Hough-on-the-Hill tithe map (Hutchinson 1850; Fig. 6a), records that the southeastern boundary of the churchyard was different to the present alignment, with a sharp turn to the north. This was infilled by 1905, as shown on the Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6b). However, the boundary in-turn on the 1850 map appears to be a little too far to the east to correspond with cut (011).

East of (011), and cut by (043), was a sequence of dumped deposits that contained disarticulated human bone. These probably reflect some landscaping activity, perhaps ground raising or possibly infilling a hollow. This activity is also undated but the material utilized is apparently derived from the graveyard. Although the use of the churchyard for burials probably commenced in the Late Saxon period the function has been maintained. Therefore, the redeposition

of the graveyard soils could have occurred at any period since the Late Saxon era until 1905, by which time the churchyard boundary had reached its present form.

Toward the east end of the investigated area the fragmentary remains of a stone wall were revealed. Of uncertain date but probably later medieval or post-medieval, this wall is of uncertain function. It seems too slight to be a buttress or tie to the existing churchyard wall, though it may have defined a previous southern entry into the churchyard, or reflect an alteration in the boundary line. The wall may be associated with a slight change of alignment to the churchyard boundary that occurs at the same location. Tipped stone suggests the wall collapsed or, more probably, was deliberately slighted, falling to the east.

The deposit containing this tipped stone thickened and dipped to the east, suggesting that it infills a hollow. Further dumped soils, containing human bone fragments and therefore derived from the graveyard, were also deposited to infill this hollow, to the eastern limit of the investigation area. This hollow still survives and is indicated by a sharp drop in the ground surface at the eastern end of the examination area.

Toward the west end of the site, and cutting the subsoil, a possible grave was identified. This was undated but, if the function correctly deduced, between Late Saxon and post-medieval. A probable drainage gully cutting the subsoil was also revealed.

Recent deposits (Phase 3) are represented by the previous church yard wall which was taken down to facilitate the examined repairs and replacement, the present topsoil and tree planting holes. Cartographic evidence suggests that the churchyard wall was in its present form by 1905, with the examined parts perhaps as recorded in 1850 (OS 1905;

Hutchinson 1850 - Figs. 6a and 6b). An iron stay built into the rear of the wall suggests a 19th century date for its construction.

Other than the slight stone wall revealed near the eastern end of the investigation area, there was no distinct evidence for an earlier churchyard boundary.

7. SIGNIFICANCE AND RELIABILITY OF RESULTS

In general, the results of the archaeological investigation are of moderate local significance and probably mainly relate to the functioning churchyard in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Two gullies may be earlier and, if so, would be of greater local importance. The large cut (011) through the natural may be part of the castle bailey ditch. This would be of considerable regional importance and have the potential to contain remains perhaps of national significance.

Because the groundwork involved the cutting of a single, unopposed section, archaeological remains were, for the most part, revealed in two dimensions only. The reliability of feature identification can be considered high, as indicated by the recognition and recording of a number of faint or ephemeral remains. However, the two-dimensional view of the remains meant that the nature, functions, orientations and specific dating of the features could not be established. As a result, the interpretability of the remains can only be considered moderate at best.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at All Saints' church, Hough-on-the-Hill because the church is of Late Saxon origin and the churchyard probably, in part,

marks the site of a bailey of an adjacent earthwork castle.

Several features were revealed though were mainly of uncertain function and date. However, it is likely that most of the remains exposed are Late Saxon to post-medieval in date and represent landscaping, including the redeposition of graveyard soils, and the excavation of drainage gullies and graves. One of the features, a prominent cut through the natural, may be part of a bailey ditch to the adjacent Late Saxon or medieval castle. Evidence of collapsed stone walls perhaps relate to earlier, possibly medieval, boundaries to the graveyard.

A small collection of artefacts was retrieved and comprised mainly late Roman pottery, perhaps suggesting a site of the period in the vicinity. Although human bone occurred in abundance there were no indications of other environmental evidence or waterlogging. Therefore, conditions are thought to be generally unsuitable for the survival of plant remains (eg, seeds, pollen, plant macrofossils) other than through charring, although other environmental indicators (snail shells, insect remains, bone) may be preserved.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr T.R. Benton of Benton and Co. Architects who commissioned this investigation on behalf of Hough-on-the-Hill Parochial Church Council. Thanks are also due to Paul Mendham Stonemasons, the development contractors, for assistance on site. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Jenny Stevens, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish archaeological files.

Thanks are also due to staff of Lincolnshire Archives Office.

10. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Supervisors: Martin Griffiths, Neil Herbert, Rene Mouraille, Gary Taylor, Fiona Walker, Jenny Young
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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12. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
GSGB	Geological Survey of Great Britain
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
HTL	Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire
LAO	Lincolnshire Archives Office
OS	Ordnance Survey
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record

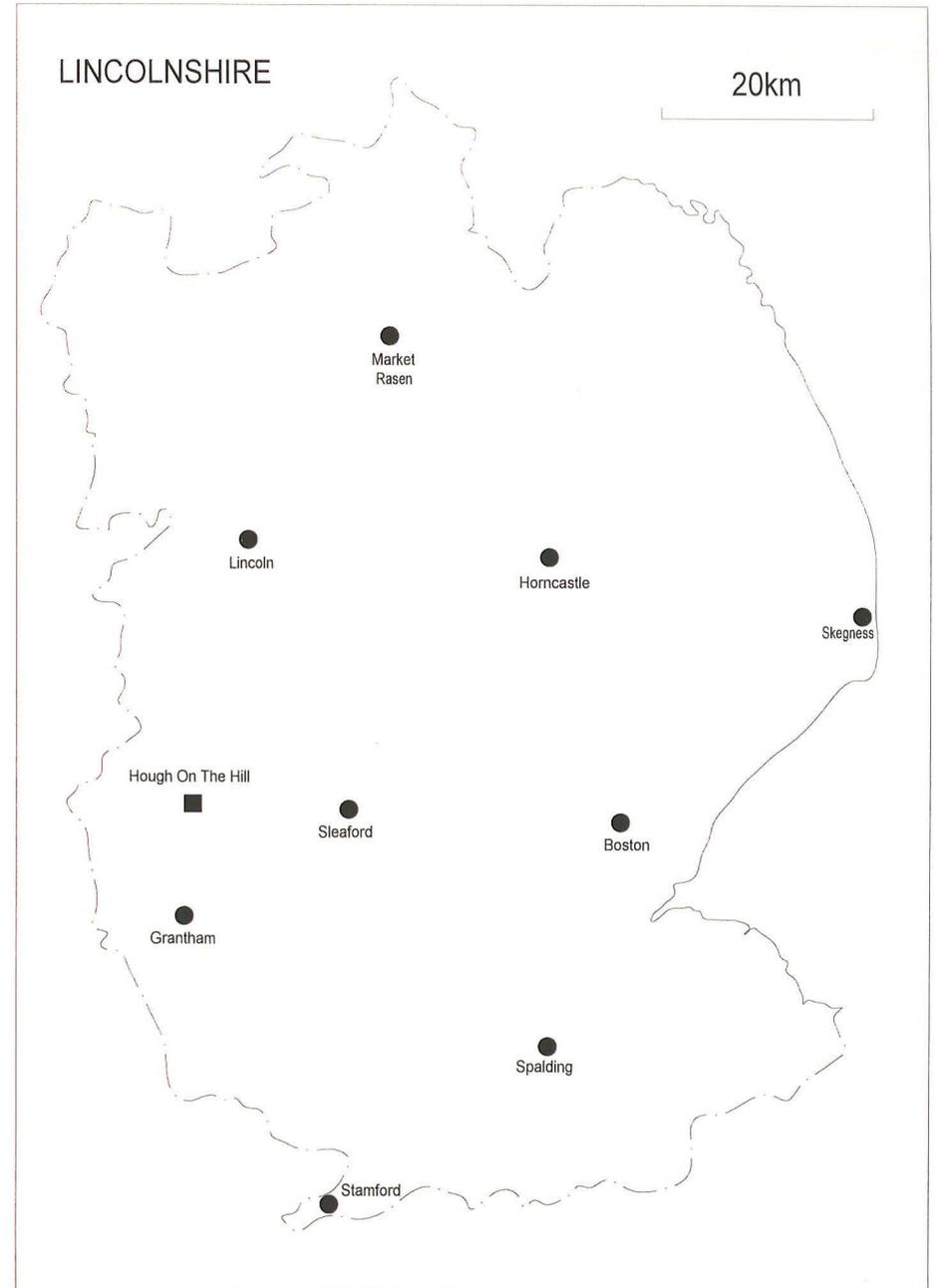


Figure 1 General Location Plan



Figure 2 General Site Location

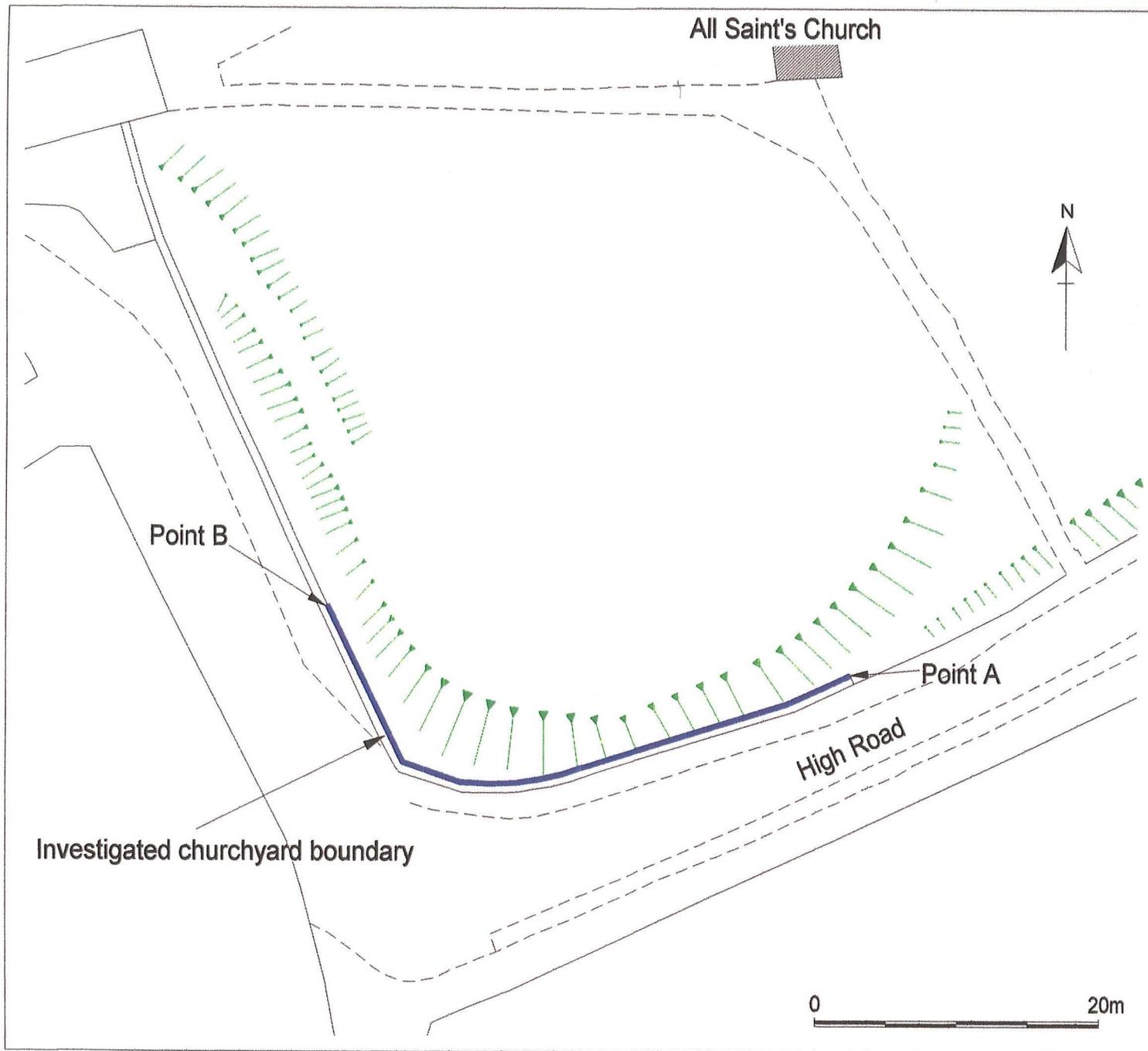


Figure 3 Investigation area

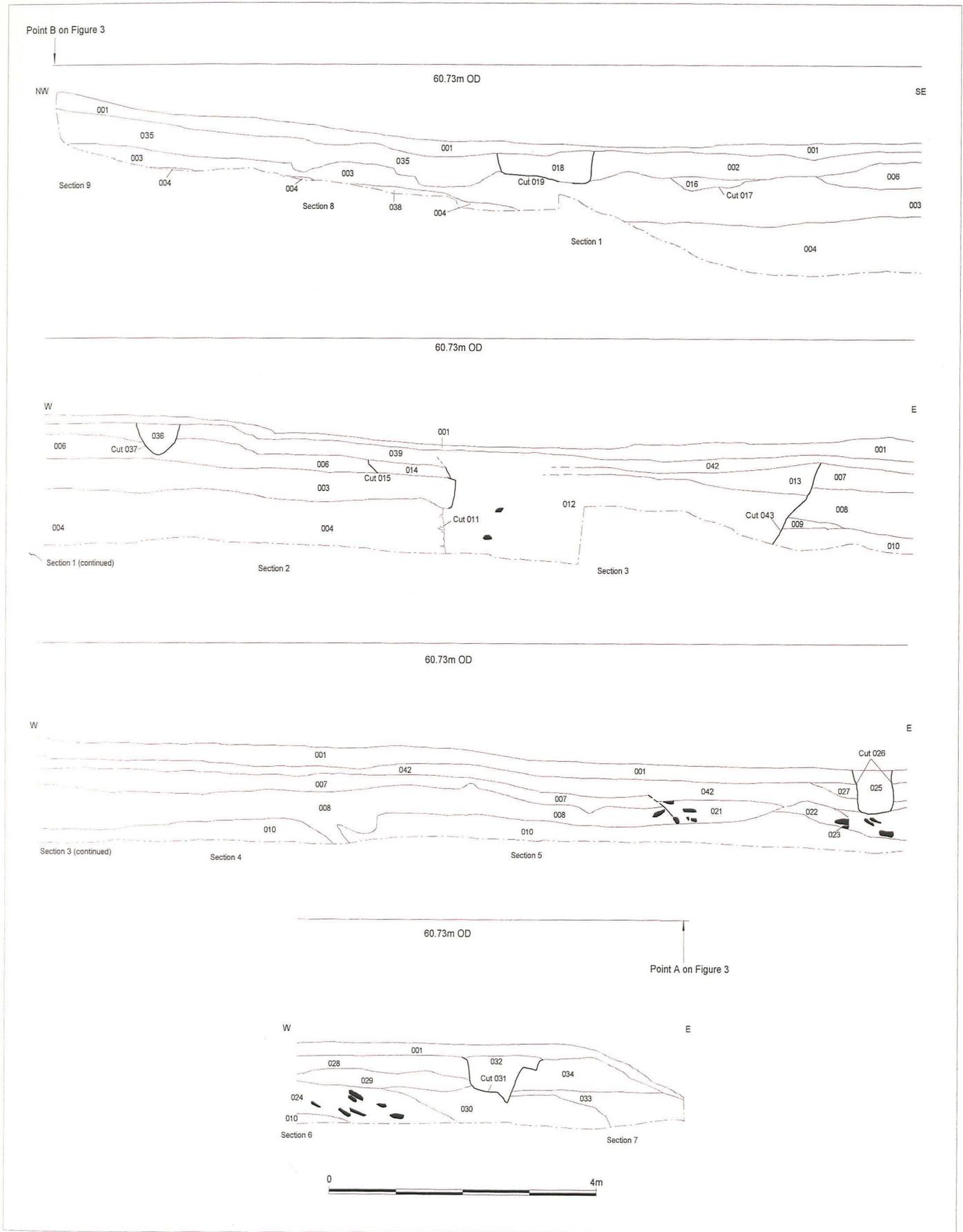


Figure 4 Continuous section of investigated area

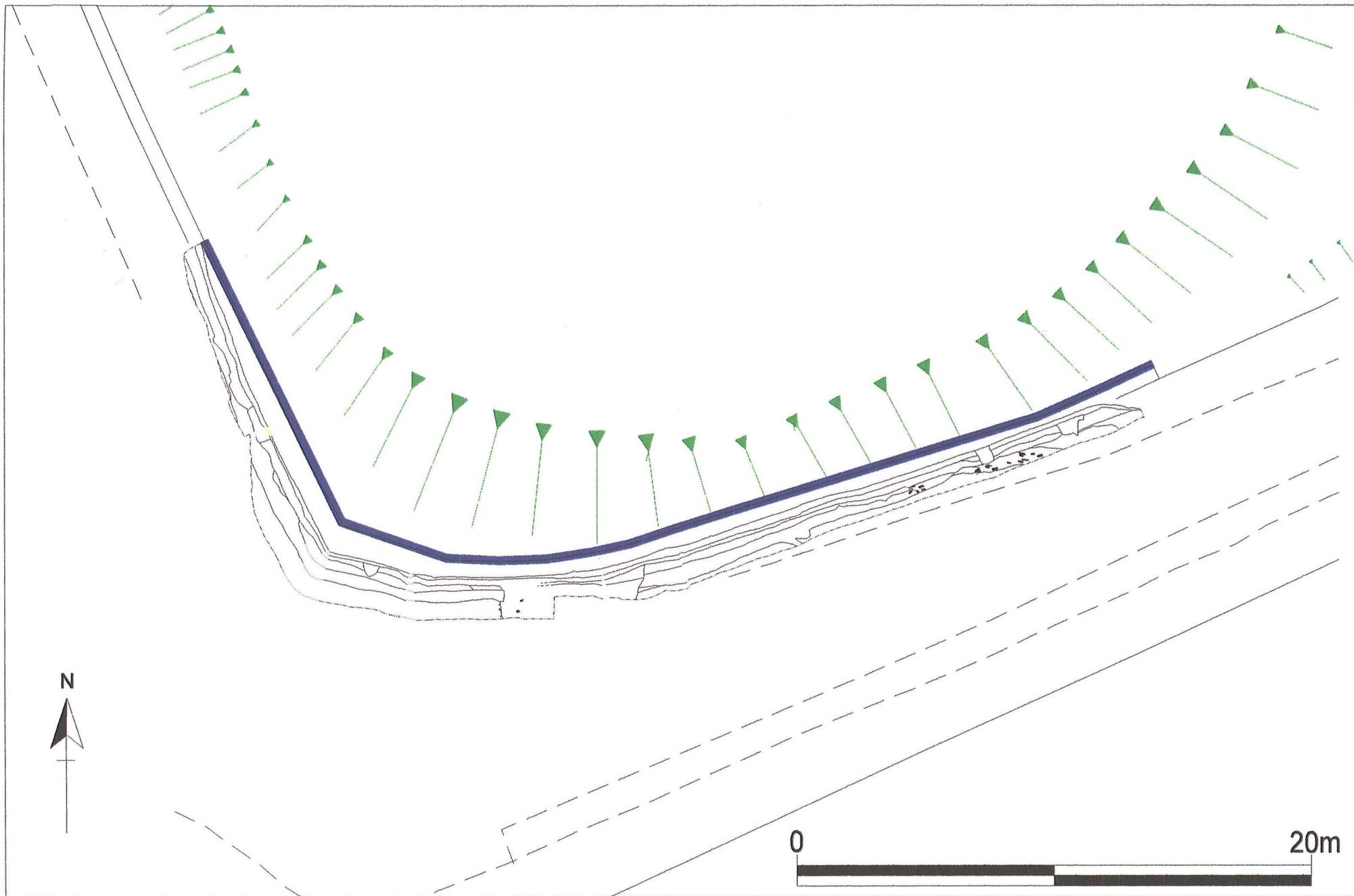


Figure 5 Investigation area. showing section tied to investigated wall length

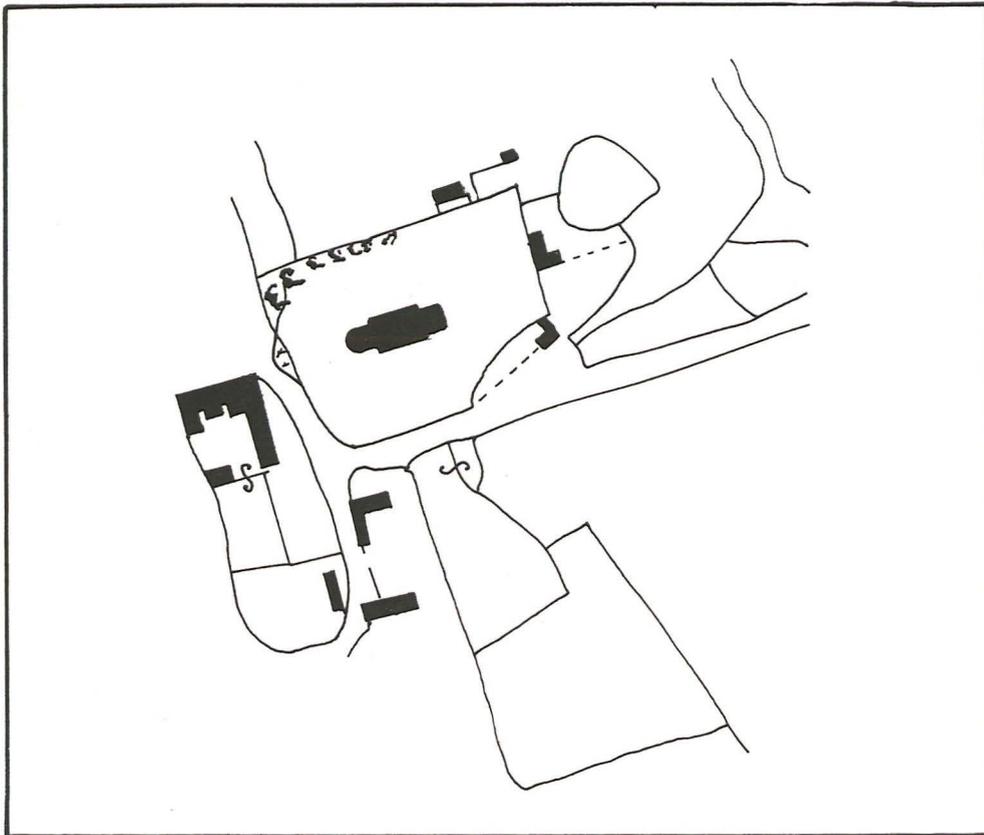


Fig. 6a: Copy of Part of Hutchinson's Map, showing site, with southern boundary different to present alignment (LAO D624)

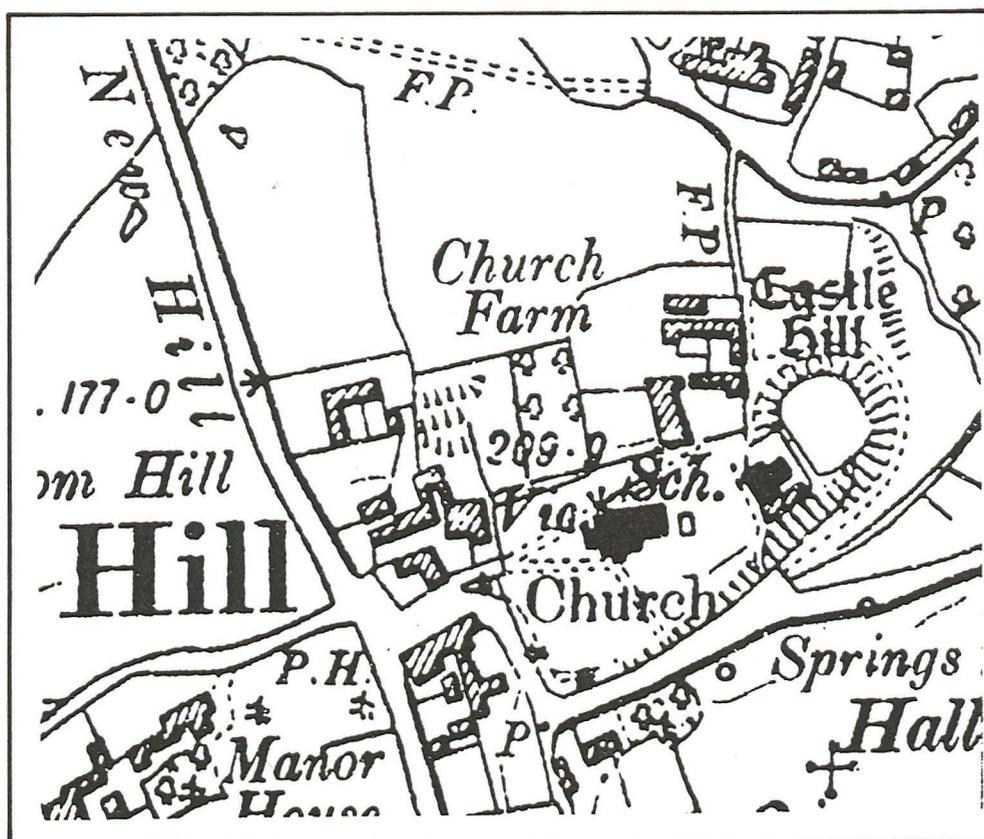


Fig. 6b: Extract from 1905 OS Map, showing site, with southern boundary same as present alignment



Plate 1 General site view, looking northeast towards church



Plate 2 Cut [017], possible gully, looking north



Plate 3 Area of cuts [011] and [043], looking north



▲ Plate 4 Cut [011] through natural clay (003), looking northeast



◀ Plate 5 Cut [019], possible grave, looking north

Plate 6 Churchyard wall (041), ►
prior to rebuilding



Appendix 1

HOUGH ON THE HILL - REPAIRS TO CHURCHYARD WALL BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

1. SUMMARY

1. This document is the brief for archaeological observation and recording work to be carried out during the repair of the churchyard wall at Hough on the Hill.
2. This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification in conjunction with the repairs specification prepared by Benton and Co. Architects. In response to this brief contractors will include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.
3. The detailed specification will be submitted for approval by the Archaeological Consultant to the Lincoln Diocesan Advisory Committee. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy the brief.

2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 Hough on the Hill is located on the Lincolnshire Limestone *c.* 15km west of Sleaford. The church of All Saints is positioned in the centre of the village on a pronounced knoll. To its east is a small motte and, immediately to the south, are earthwork remains of an Augustinian priory.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The church has an Anglo-Saxon tower with a semi-circular stair turret. The surrounding churchyard wall was built in 1825 when a new access was cut through along the western boundary of the churchyard to link the two parts of the village. The southern boundary is thought to be more ancient and remains of an earlier retaining wall, ditch or other form of boundary marker may still survive behind the existing wall.

4. SCOPE OF WORK

- 4.1 The existing retaining wall along the churchyard southern boundary is constructed in brick with a stone facing. It is suffering slippage and, in places, is being overturned by the retained ground behind it, a potential hazard to pedestrian and vehicular traffic.
- 4.2 Repairs will be carried out on a 45m length of the wall on the southern boundary extending west from the fence of concrete posts and metal tubular railings to a point just beyond the south-west corner where the wall height steps up. The existing wall height, along the stretch to be replaced, varies from *c.* 1.3-1.6m. A site visit is recommended before submission of your tender.

5. OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The objective of the watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during repairs are recorded and interpreted and that any remains disturbed are recovered.
- 5.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the Watching Brief project should only be made after consultation with the Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire County Council.
- 5.3 Evidence for an earlier churchyard boundary should be anticipated.

6. REQUIREMENTS FOR WORK

- 6.1 The project should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.

- 6.2 A projected timetable must be given in the contractor's specification, and agreed for the various stages of work.
- 6.3 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project.
- 6.4 It is expected that all on-site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety Legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security.
- 6.5 The recovery and recording strategies to be used must be described in full. It is expected that a context recording system will be used for all on-site and post fieldwork procedures.
- 6.6 An estimate of time and resources allocated for the post-excavation work and report production. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project.

7. METHODS

- 7.1 The stonework will be removed in sections up to 15m long and shored during rebuilding where necessary. Removal of the wall by the contractor will be carried out under archaeological supervision.
- 7.2 The soil behind the wall will be cut back up to 500-600mm at the top of the sloping ground to give a battered section behind the new wall which will be filled with pea gravel. The exposed section must be cleaned and photographed by the archaeological team and the exposed elevation drawn at a scale of 1:20.
- 7.3 The contractor must allow time for recording of archaeological features.
- 7.4 A full photographic record should be made of the work carried out.
- 7.5 Any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. Removal of human remains is covered under the Faculty granted for this work and a Home Office License is not required. Consideration must be given at all times to ensure that no offence is caused to any interested parties.
- 7.6 All human remains which have to be removed must be passed to the incumbent for re-interment, after any identification and recording which may be necessary. (Charnel need not be retained for specialist identification and if articulated remains are removed consideration must be given to the minimum number of bodies necessary to merit analysis).

8. MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

- 8.1 The DAC Archaeological Consultant and South Kesteven Community Archaeologist will be jointly responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require at least seven days notice prior to the commencement of the work.
- 8.2 If archaeological remains of a character or quality which were not anticipated by this brief are revealed then the Community archaeologist should be informed immediately so that contingency measures can be discussed.

9. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The report should include:

- 9.1 a non-technical summary of the results
- 9.2 elevation and plan drawing, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;
- 9.3 a descriptive account of the recording methods used and the results with an assessment of their

archaeological importance, their possible relationship to known features adjacent to the site and estimated reliability of the results.

- 9.4 specialist descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts.
- 9.5 a complete context list with short description.
- 9.6 photographs of selected general views and key features (good quality photocopies are acceptable but computer scanned images are not).

10. SITE ARCHIVE

- 10.1 After agreement with the landowner, arrangements should be made for long term storage of all artefacts and paper archive in an appropriate museum.
- 10.2 A site archive should be produced and deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 8.2.
- 10.3 If the receiving museum is to be the City and County Museum, Lincoln then the archive should be produced in the form outlined in the museum's document *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*.

11. PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

- 11.1 A full report should be produced and deposited with the client, Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record, City and County Museum Lincoln, South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Secretary, DAC.
- 11.2 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record will be deemed to put all information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence a timescale must be agreed with the Archaeological Officer but is expected this will not exceed six months. Consideration must be given to a summary of the results being published in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology in due course.

12. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

- 9.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological watching brief but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. Changes to the programme are to be made only with the prior written approval of the DAC Archaeological Consultant or the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

Naomi Field
Archaeology Consultant
Lincoln Diocesan Advisory Committee
May 1998

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	All	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt, frequent root activity, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
002	1	Friable yellowish brown sandy silt, with occasional limestone fragments, up to 0.4m thick	Subsoil
003	1, 2	Firm bluish grey clay, 0.8m thick	Natural deposit
004	1, 2	Firm alternating yellow sand and grey shale	Natural deposit
005	Unstratified finds retrieval from area of Sections 1 and 2		
006	1, 2	Firm yellowish red sand, with occasional rounded pebbles, 0.4m thick	?Natural deposit
007	3, 4, 5	Compact mixed light blue-grey clay and brownish yellow silty sand with sub-angular limestone fragments, 0.25m thick	Re-deposited natural
008	3, 4, 5	Loose brownish yellow silty sand with moderate sub-rounded pebbles, 0.4m thick	Subsoil
009	3	Loose mid orange silty sand with moderate sub-angular limestone fragments and occasional rounded pebbles, 0.2m thick	?Dumped deposit
010	3, 4, 5, 6	Loose mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional limestone fragments, 0.3m thick	?Buried soil
011	2, 3	Cut feature, only one side (west), ?3.7m wide by >1.2m deep with steep and regular sides, base not exposed and no alignment identified. Opposite side provided by (043)	Possible boundary ditch
012	2, 3	Loose mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate angular limestone, 0.65m thickness exposed	Fill of 011/043
013	3	Loose mixed brown and orange silty sand with moderate rounded pebbles, 0.3m thick	Fill of 011/043
014	2	Moderately firm yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional small to medium subangular pebbles	Fill of 015
015	2	Feature, c. 1m wide by 0.25m deep, moderately steep concave sides with flat and level base	?Landscaping/gully
016	1	Moderately firm yellowish grey clayey sand with occasional medium rounded stones	Fill of 017
017	1	Feature, c. 1.5m wide by 0.3m deep, gentle sloping side with an irregular base	?Gully
018	1, 8	Variable greyish brown clayey sand with moderate small rounded pebbles	Fill of 019

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
019	1, 8	Feature, 1.5m long by 0.5m deep, near vertical sides with flat bottom that slopes gently to the east, east-west aligned	Grave cut
020	Unstratified finds retrieval from area of Section 5		
021	5	Moderately firm brownish grey sandy clay with abundant large subangular limestone fragments and small rounded pebbles, 0.4m deep	Dump deposit
022	5	Loose brownish grey sandy clay, 0.3m thick	Dump deposit
023	5	Rough unfinished limestone slabs bonded with grey clay on a north-south alignment, 0.25m high by 0.2m width	Possible wall
024	5, 6	Loose brownish yellow silty sand and large angular limestone fragments, 3.5m extent by 0.5m thick	Collapsed walling
025	5, 6	Loose dark grey sandy clay with occasional small angular stones	Fill of 026
026	5, 6	Feature, 0.5m wide by 0.65m deep	Tree disturbance
027	5	Moderately firm light grey clay, 0.7m extent by 0.2m thick	Dump deposit
028	6	Moderately firm light brown clay with occasional small rounded pebbles, 2.5m extent by 0.3m maximum thickness	Dump deposit
029	6	Moderately firm dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small rounded stones,	Dump deposit/topsoil Same as 033
030	6, 7	Compact light grey mixed sands and clays, occasional medium rounded stones	Dump deposit
031	6	Feature, 1m wide by 0.7m deep, irregular sides and base	Tree disturbance
032	6	Moderately firm brownish grey sandy clay	Fill of 031
033	6, 7	Moderately firm dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional medium rounded pebbles	Dump deposit/topsoil Same as 029
034	6, 7	Compact mottled brown mixed clays and sands with occasional small rounded pebbles, 2.2m extent by 0.5m thick	Dump deposit
035	8, 9	Friable yellowish brown sandy silt, with occasional limestone fragments, average 0.4m thick	Subsoil
036	1	Compact dark greyish brown clayey sand with moderate rounded and sub-angular pebbles	Fill of 037
037	1	Feature, 0.5m wide by 0.3m deep, aligned north-south, gentle slope on sides with rounded concave base	Drainage gully
038	8	Firm reddish brown sand with limestone fragments	Natural deposit
039	1, 2	Friable yellowish brown sandy silt, with occasional limestone fragments, averages 0.2m thick	Subsoil

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
040		N-S, E-W mortared limestone coursed rubble wall, up to 2m high, 0.7m wide. Lower, facing, of wall of large yellow blocks; upper part and rear of grey slabs. Capped with mortared brick. Contains iron stay bar	Existing churchyard wall
041		L-shaped cut (one-sided), approx. N-S, E-W, c. 1.6m deep	Foundation cut for existing wall 040
042	4, 5	Friable yellowish brown sandy silt, with occasional limestone fragments, averages 0.3m thick	Subsoil
043	3	Cut feature, only one side (east), ?3.7m wide >1.1m deep. Opposite side provided by (011)	Possible boundary ditch

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

By Barbara Precious, Hilary Healey MPhil, Paul Cope-Faulkner BA

Provenance

Most of the small collection of material was recovered as unstratified objects (contexts 005 and 020 denote unstratified finds retrieval) and was random in distribution. Fragments of pottery and animal bone were also recovered from a subsoil deposit (002).

All of the clearly Roman material derives from production centres in the Lincoln area, 25km to the north of Hough on the Hill. The post-medieval pottery fragment probably comes a source in the Midlands, perhaps Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

The earliest artefacts are fragments of pottery of probable late 3rd-4th century date, which are also the most abundant objects in the small assemblage. The assemblage consists of pottery and animal bone. Much charnel (disarticulated human bone) was observed during the investigation but not collected.

Table 1: The Pottery

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DATE
unstratified	1x Swanpool mortaria	late 3rd-4th century
002	1x Swanpool wide-mouthed bowl	late 3rd-4th century
005	1x salt-glazed stoneware jar	19th-20th century
020	1x Swanpool jar/beaker	late 3rd-4th century
	1x shellyware	?Roman

Table 2: The Animal Bone

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	NOTES
002	1x cattle tooth	unworn, young animal

Condition

Although some of the Roman pottery is slightly worn, all of the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. The assemblage should be archived by material class.

Documentation

A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken in and near Hough on the Hill village, though not all have been reported. All Saints' Church has been the subject of a number of reported studies (eg, Taylor and Taylor 1965; Trimble 1995).

Several apparent settlement sites of the Roman period have previously been identified in Hough on the Hill parish, though these are located approximately 1km to the west and 2km to the northwest of the church (files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist).

Roman pottery assemblages from throughout the county have previously been examined and reported.

Potential

The assemblage has limited potential, though the presence of the Roman pottery may indicate that an otherwise unknown settlement of the period is located in proximity to the investigation site.

References

Taylor, H.M., and Taylor, J., 1965 *Anglo-Saxon Architecture*

Trimble, G., 1995 *Survey of All Saints Church, Hough on the Hill, Lincolnshire*, unpublished document

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

- Context** 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, *e.g.* (004).
- Cut** A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc.* Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
- Domesday Survey** A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
- Fill** Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
- Layer** A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
- Medieval** The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
- Motte and Bailey** Earthwork castle, consisting of a conical mound (motte), with usually attached walled enclosures (baileys). A fortified keep (tower) was located on top of the motte and ancillary structures may be within the bailey, which was walled around. Such castles generally date to the 11th-12th century.
- Natural** Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
- Old English** The language used by the Saxon (*q.v.*) occupants of Britain.
- Post-medieval** The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
- Romano-British** Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
- Saxon** Pertaining to the period dating from AD *c.* 450-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany and adjacent areas. The Early Saxon (Anglo-Saxon) period dates from *c.* 450-650; the Middle Saxon from 650-850; and the Late Saxon from 850-1066.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

43	Context records
7	Photographic record sheets
12	Drawing sheets
1	Box of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 162.98

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HAS98

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.

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