ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT ST MARGARET'S CHURCH ROUGHTON LINCOLNSHIRE

(RSM03)

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EVENT LI5360 SOURCE LI9614 LI9615 PRN 40218 MEDIEVAL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT ST MARGARET'S CHURCH ROUGHTON LINCOLNSHIRE

(RSM03)

Work Undertaken For
Benton & Co Architects

July 2003

Report Compiled by
James Albone MA AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 2415 6469

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

APS Report No. **105/03**

Quality Control

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	James Albone
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	James Albone
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	James Albone

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Gary Taylor	Tom Lane
Date: 19/7/03	Date: 23-07-03

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at St Margaret's church, Roughton, Lincolnshire during the excavation of drainage trenches. The medieval church is archaeologically significant, containing 11th century features.

Sections of the foundations of the church were revealed. Fragments of worked stone mouldings were present in the foundations of the south nave wall and northeast nave buttress. A fragment of tile in the south nave foundations suggested a post-medieval date for this rebuilding. However, the survival of a 12th century doorway, blocked after 1791, indicated that only part of the wall had been rebuilt.

Only one in situ burial was identified during the watching brief. However, due to the method of excavation it was not possible to record this in detail.

No artefacts of pre-medieval date were recovered suggesting little earlier activity at the site of the church.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as: *"... a formal program 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 (APS) was commissioned by Benton and Co Architects to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with laying of new drains at St Margaret's Church, Roughton, Lincolnshire. The watching brief was carried out between 29th April and 1st May 2003 in accordance IFA Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs (IFA 1999).

2.3 Topography and Geology

The village of Roughton is situated in the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire, approximately 5km south south west of Horncastle (Fig. 1). St Margaret's church is located in the central part of the settlement at National Grid Reference TF 2415 6469.

Local soils comprise deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soil of the Blackwood Association (Hodge *et al.* 127). Underlying these deposits are till and glaciofluvial sand and gravel over Upper Jurassic clays of the Ancholme Mudstone Group (BGS 1995). The site lies at *c.*28m OD on a gentle slope down towards the River Bain.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The settlement of Roughton is first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 AD as *Rocstune*. The place-name is Old English in origin and refers to 'the farmstead or village on rough ground' (Cameron 1998, 103). King William and Robert the Bursar were recorded as holding ploughlands, meadow, woodland pasture and a fishery at Roughton in the Domesday Survey (Morris 1986).

The earliest surviving part of the church is some sections of double-shafted Norman column inside the nave. A re-used fragment of this period is also present at the top of the northwest nave buttress on the outside of the church (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 615). The first written reference relating to a church dates from 1265 when Ishmael was recorded as the

rector at Roughton (Friends of St Margaret's n.d.).

Two doorways in the late 12th century Transitional style survive in the north and south nave walls. In the south wall of the chancel are two windows of late 13th century date (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 615). However, much of the chancel is constructed in brick, suggesting it may be of a later date with the windows having been reset. The west tower is constructed in the Perpendicular style with a 15th century brick upper stage (*ibid.*; DoE 1985, 22).

The church was restored in 1870, when the nave windows were replaced, the nave walls raised and the building was re-roofed (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 615). Two drawings of Roughton church by Claude Nattes dated 1791 survive. These provide an indication of how the building looked before its restoration and show the earlier nave windows and a porch around the south door.

During alterations to the pulpit in 1909, the remains of eight pottery tygs of 17th century date were discovered amongst rubble beneath the floor. These contained the remains of black, white, yellow and crimson pigments that are believed to have been used in wall paintings formerly present in the church. The vessels are now displayed in a cabinet in the base of the tower.

Part of the shaft and base of a medieval cross survive in the churchyard on the south side of the church. It is believed to stand in or near its original position and is protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (English Heritage 1995).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to identify, record and interpret any archaeological remains exposed during the drainage works. In particular the monitoring aimed to determine the form, function, spatial arrangement, date and sequence of any archaeological remains encountered.

4. METHODS

Drainage trenches were excavated along the sides of the south walls of the tower and nave, the north walls of the tower, nave and chancel and across the graveyard to two soakaways. Excavation was carried out using a mini-digger fitted with 0.7m and 0.4m wide toothed buckets. Additional hand excavation was undertaken where necessary. Two soakaways were excavated to the east and southeast of the church. Due to the steep slope of the ground surface of the graveyard away from the church building the depth of the trenches varied from *c.*0.7m deep adjacent to the walls to *c.*0.4m on entering the soakaways.

The exposed faces of the trenches were examined for archaeological features and remains. Sections of the church walls that had previously been buried were also inspected and appropriate sections recorded.

Each archaeological deposit or structural element identified was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. Sections and elevations were drawn at appropriate scales and plans produced showing the location of the drainage trenches and archaeological features. Photographic recording was also undertaken.

Records of archaeological features and deposits identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

The lack of artefactual remains recovered during the watching brief prevented the structural elements and deposits recorded being assigned to dated phases. For the purposes of this report the archaeological deposits have been divided as follows;

1: Natural deposits
2: Graveyard deposits
3: The South Wall of the Church
4: The North Wall of the Church

5.1 Natural Deposits

The earliest deposits exposed during the watching brief were located in the two soakaway pits (Fig. 2). Natural brownish orange glaciofluvial sand and gravel (038) was exposed up to a thickness of 0.42m in the base of both pits (Fig. 6, Sects. 7 –9).

5.2 Graveyard Deposits

Natural deposits were not exposed in either of the trenches alongside the church walls. On the south side of the church a homogenised medium brownish grey sandy silt graveyard soil (017) was recorded to a thickness of 0.55m (Fig. 5, Sect. 3). Tile fragments of medieval and post-medieval date, a few pieces of disarticulated human bone and flint pebbles were present in this deposit. Overlying (017) was a 0.20m thick layer of medium brownish grey silty sand, which contained frequent small limestone, medieval and post-medieval tile fragments and mortar (016). It is possible that this deposit related to the restoration of the church in the 1870s. Sealing this deposit was a 0.18m thick layer of dark greyish brown sandy silt topsoil (001). Artefacts recovered from this layer included pottery of 18th and 19th century date, animal bone and medieval and later tile.

On the north side of the church a similar sequence of deposits was recorded. A graveyard soil (030), comprising medium to dark greyish brown sandy silt with sparse tile and limestone fragments was recorded. It was exposed to a thickness of 0.46m along the extent of the trench and contained medieval and later tile fragments (Fig. 4; Fig. 7, Sect. 6). This layer was sealed by medium greyish brown silty sand (033). It also contained mortar and medieval and post-medieval tile fragments and may, like (016) to the south of the church, have related to the 19th century restoration phase. Sealing this deposit was dark brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (023), which contained fragments of limestone and 19th to 20th century pottery and glass.

Overlying the natural deposits in the two soakaways was a homogenised dark brownish grey silty sand graveyard soil (037). This deposit was recorded up to a thickness of 0.72m (Fig. 6, Sects. 7 –9). Although human bones were observed within this layer, and an *in situ* burial was present in Soakaway Pit 2, no grave cuts could be recognised. Due to the lack of visible grave cuts and the method of mechanical excavation it was not possible to record the burial in plan.

Overlying the graveyard soil in Soakaway Pit 1 was a layer of dark greyish brown sandy silt topsoil (036) up to 0.28m thick (Fig. 8, Sects. 7 –8). A fragment of worked limestone with chamfered edges along two adjacent sides was recovered from this deposit to the northeast of the church (Fig. 2). The topsoil deposit (001) present in Soakaway Pit 2 was the same as had been recorded in the trenches on the south side of the church (Fig. 8, Sect. 9).

5.3 The South Wall of the Church

The Tower

The earliest part of the south wall of the tower exposed in the drainage trenches was its foundation (Fig. 5, Sect. 1). Four courses of ashlar greensand blocks measuring up to 0.54m x 0.34m were exposed (005). Overlying these was a

0.10m thick layer of dark greyish brown sandy silt containing sparse mortar fragments (004). It was not clear how far into the wall this layer extended. Overlying it was a single course of ashlar greensand blocks (003), which measured up to 0.48m x 0.22m in size. Above (003) was an area of brickwork (002).

Butting up to the south wall of the tower in the southwest corner was a brick buttress (006). It rested on a foundation comprising a single course of ironstone blocks (007). Below this was medium brown clayey sand (008), which may have formed the backfill for a construction trench for the tower foundation (005) (Fig. 5, Sect. 1).

The Nave

Butting up to the eastern end of the tower wall was the west wall of the nave and its southwest corner buttress. The foundation of these two structural elements comprised a single course of rough dressed limestone and sandstone blocks with occasional tile fragments and flint cobbles (011). Two of the blocks appeared to have chamfered edges, indicating that they were re-used. The lower section of the west wall of the nave comprised dressed greensand and limestone blocks, which measured up to 0.55m x 0.25m in size (010). The upper section of this wall (009) was constructed of limestone blocks and was separated from (010) by a chamfered course that extended round the whole of the south wall of the nave (Fig. 5, Sect. 1).

The foundation (013) of the south wall of the nave was observed as a single course of rough and dressed limestone and ironstone blocks and contained fragments of post-medieval tile. A single fragment of worked limestone, apparently part of a column or large moulding, was incorporated within the foundation (Pl. 3). Deposits below the foundation were not exposed and it appeared to be butted by the homogenised graveyard soil (017) to the south.

The lower part of the wall comprised dressed greensand blocks, which measured up to 0.6m x 0.3m (018). Its upper part, including the chamfered course, was constructed from dressed limestone blocks (012).

A blocked doorway was present in the south wall of the nave (Fig. 5, Sect. 2; Pl. 4). The jambs of the doorway consisted of dressed limestone blocks with chamfered edges leading into the aperture (019). Part of the original limestone doorstep remained *in situ* (021). Beneath the doorstep was a bedding deposit of mixed yellowish brown and dark brown sand and sandy silt containing frequent pebbles and limestone fragments (022). The blocking of the doorway itself comprised rough dressed blocks of limestone and greensand (020).

The southeast corner buttress of the nave was constructed from dressed limestone and greensand blocks of up to 0.5 x 0.25m in size (014). This rested on a foundation of irregular limestone blocks (015), which measured up to 0.4m x 0.3m (Fig. 4).

5.4 The North Wall of the Church

The Tower

The lowest part of the north wall of the tower to be exposed in the drainage trench comprised three courses of ashlar greensand blocks (041). These measured up to 0.4m x 0.25m in size. Overlying these, the lower part of the tower was constructed in brick (042).

The Nave

Butting up to the north face of the tower was the northwest corner buttress of the nave (Fig. 4). It was constructed of dressed limestone and greensand blocks, which measured up to 0.4m x 0.3m (035 and 040). The buttress rested on a broad foundation of irregular limestone and ironstone blocks (039). A single fragment of post-medieval tile was recovered from this foundation.

The upper part of the north wall of the nave was constructed from roughly dressed greensand and limestone blocks (034), which measured up to 0.47m x 0.32m. This section of the wall included a chamfered step course, mirroring the one on the south side of the nave (Fig. 6, Sect. 5). The lower part of the wall comprised roughly dressed greensand and ironstone blocks (028) of a similar size to those in the upper part of the wall. The foundation (029) of the north nave wall consisted of a single course of irregular limestone blocks (Fig. 4; Fig. 6, Sect. 5). A possible construction cut (032) was visible along part of the length of the wall. Its fill (031), which appeared to underlie the wall foundation (029), comprised medium yellowish brown sand with frequent limestone fragments (Fig. 4).

The lower part of the northeast corner buttress of the nave comprised roughly dressed greensand and ironstone blocks and brick (026). A fragment of worked stone, possibly part of a window mullion, had been re-used in its western face. The foundation of this buttress (027) consisted of dressed and irregular limestone blocks. Two fragments of rounded worked stone were present in the eastern face of the foundation, with a third piece present on the west side (Figs. 4 and 8; Pl. 5). These fragments were similar to the one present in the foundation of the south nave wall and appeared to be parts of a column or large moulding.

The Chancel

The north wall of the chancel was constructed in Flemish bond brickwork (024) (Fig. 6, Sect. 4). A single course of roughly dressed greensand and ironstone blocks (025) was observed as the foundation of this wall.

6. DISCUSSION

The archaeological watching brief during the drainage works at St Margaret's Church exposed parts of the foundation of the structure enabling some conclusions about its development to be made. However, the limited amount of datable artefacts recovered prevents accurate phasing of the structural sequence.

The presence of re-used moulding fragments in the foundations of both the nave south wall (013) and northeast buttress (027) suggest that these had been rebuilt at some point in the church's history. The similarity between the worked stones in these two locations may indicate that foundations were constructed as part of the same rebuilding phase, although this hypothesis cannot be proven. However, the presence of a fragment of post-medieval tile in the south nave wall foundation (013) indicated that at least part of it was rebuilt in that period.

The surviving Transitional (late 12th century) doorway in the south nave wall indicates that not all of the wall had been rebuilt. This doorway was still in use at the time of Nattes drawing in 1791 with a surrounding porch also present. The doorway was blocked and the porch removed at some time after that date, possible during the 1870 restoration. No evidence of the former porch was identified during the watching brief.

The greensand foundations identified in both the north and south walls of the tower are probably contemporary with the surviving Perpendicular tower walls. The areas of brickwork at the base of the tower appear to represent patching where the face of the greensand blocks had eroded away.

Only one *in situ* burial was identified during the watching brief. However, due to the method of excavation and lack of visible grave cut in the homogenised graveyard soil, it was not possible to make a detailed record.

No residual pottery, of Roman or Saxon date, was recovered during the watching brief, suggesting that the site of the church does not lie over earlier archaeological remains.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the laying of new drains at St Margaret's Church, Roughton, Lincolnshire.

Sections of the foundations of the church were revealed. Re-used worked stones indicated that the south nave wall and northeast nave buttress had been rebuilt, with the former occurring in the post-medieval period. The blocking of a 12th century doorway, shown to be in use on a late 18th century drawing, was revealed.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr T. Benton of Benton & Co Architects who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Thanks are also due to P. Mendham Builders for their assistance on site.

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

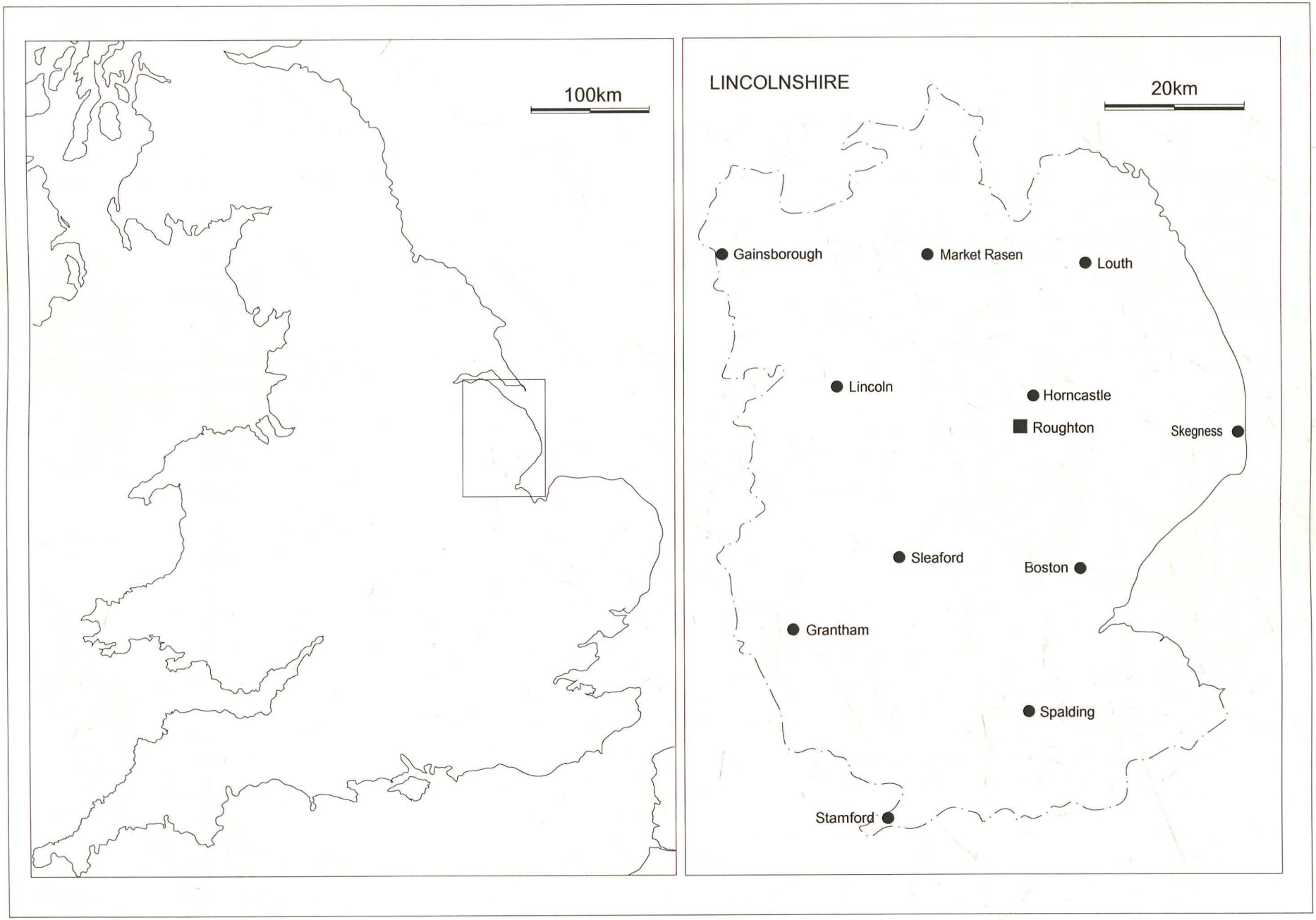


Figure 1: General Location Plan

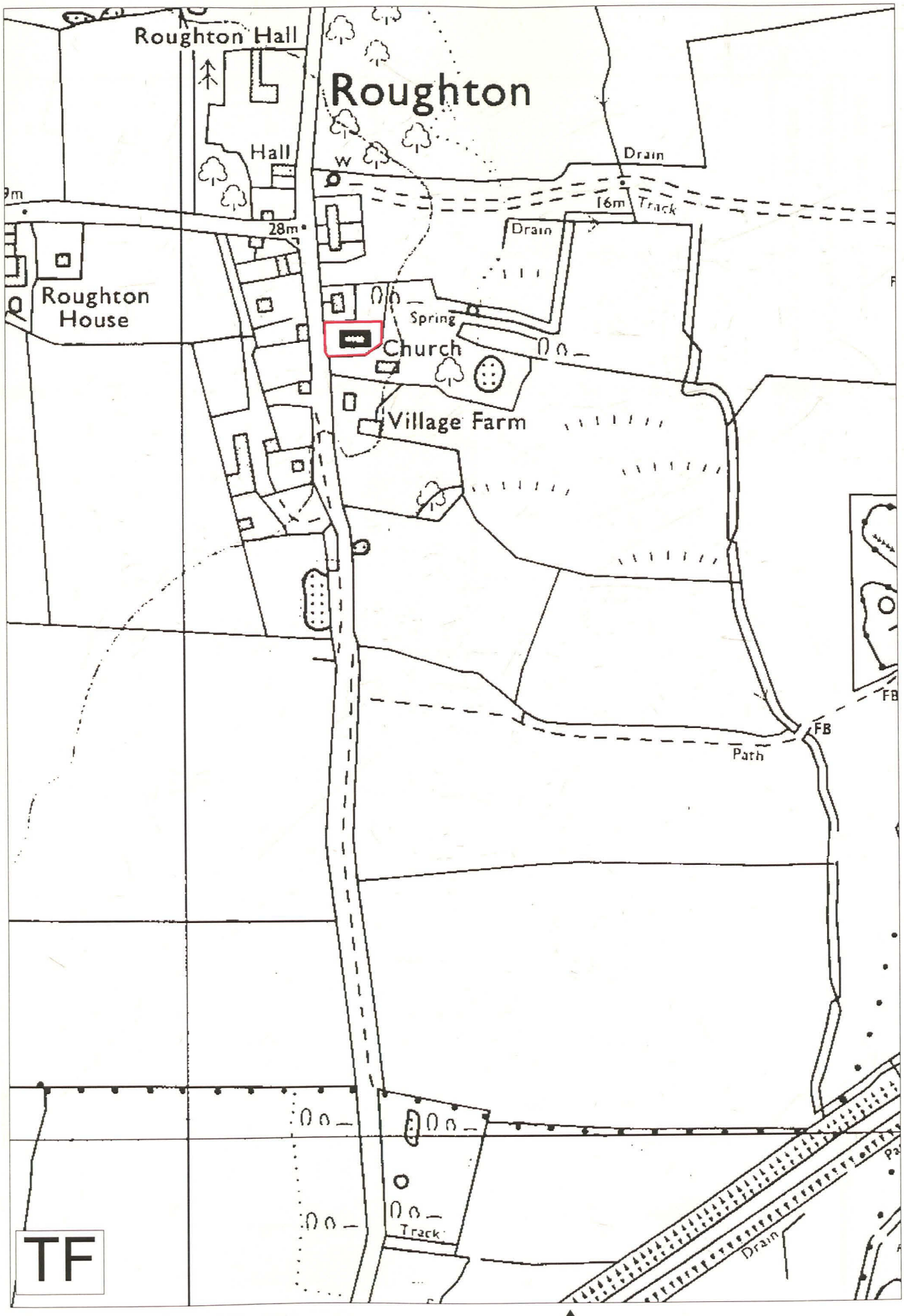


Figure 2 Site location plan

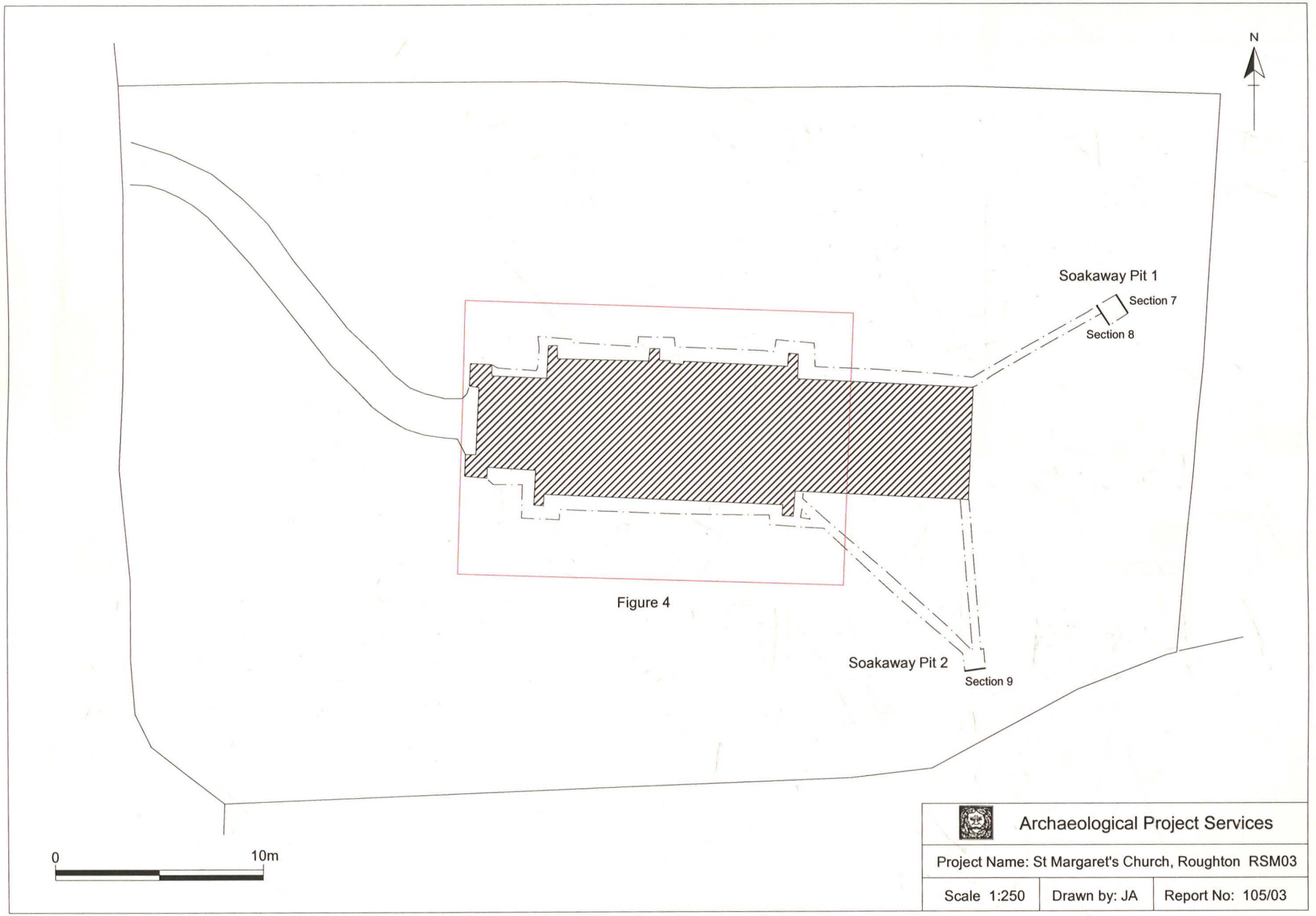


Figure 3 Site plan showing trench locations.

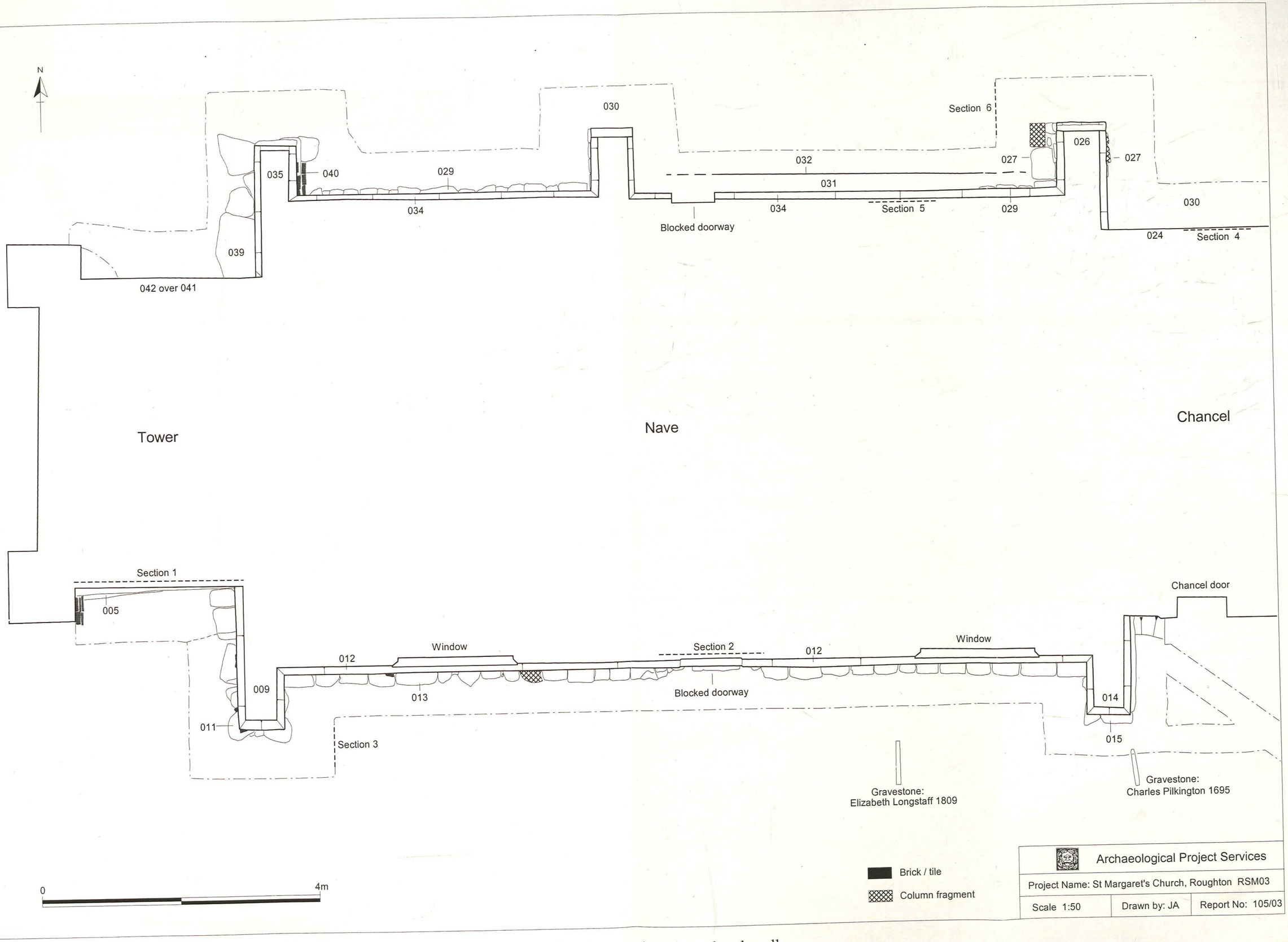
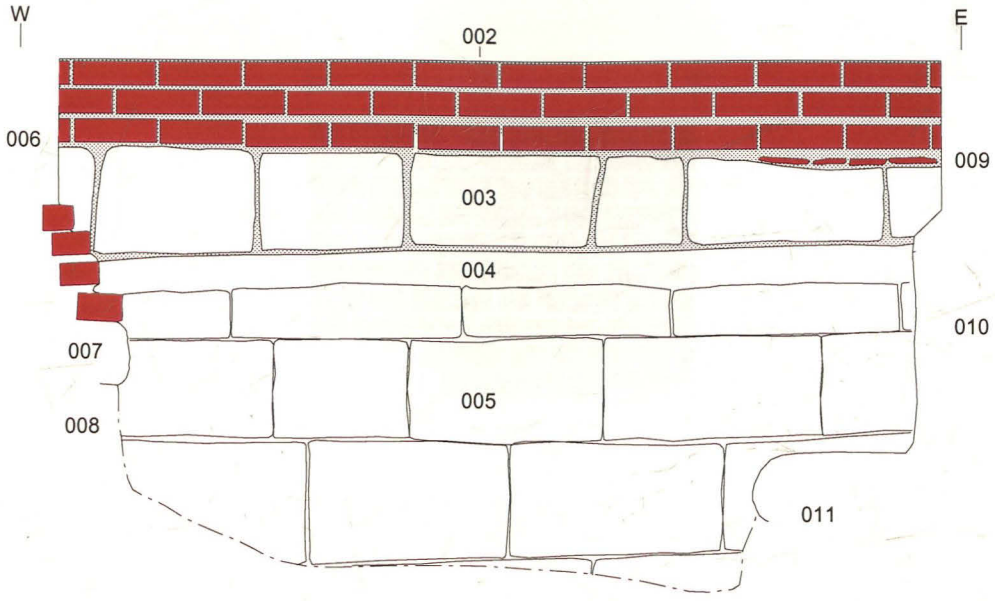
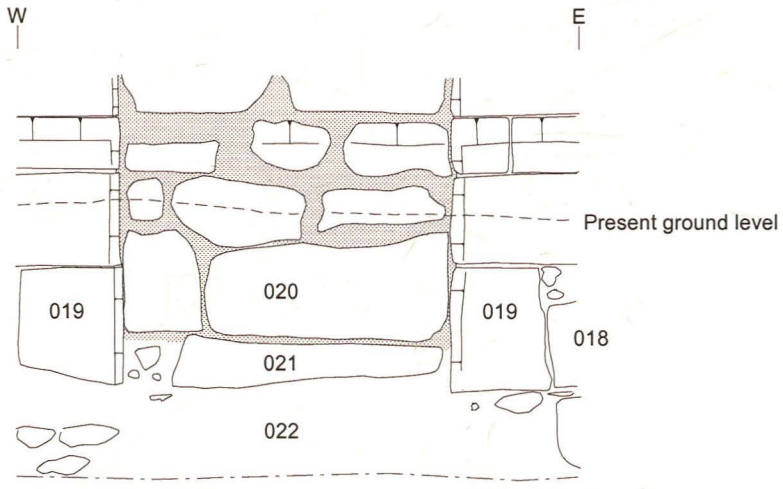


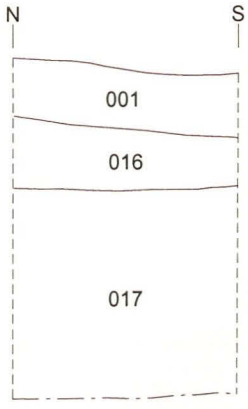
Figure 4. Plan showing trenches along church walls



Section 1: South face of tower



Section 2: Blocked door in south wall of nave



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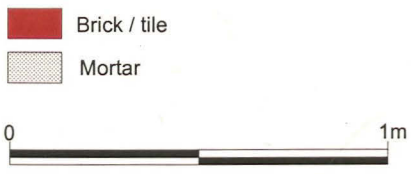

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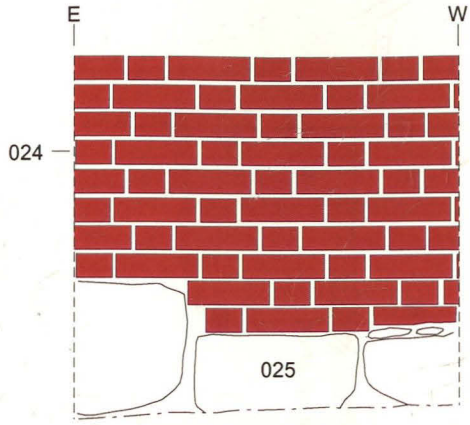
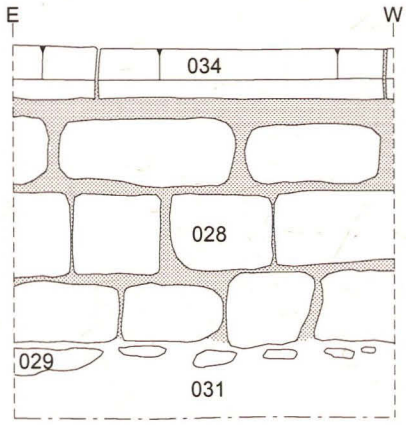
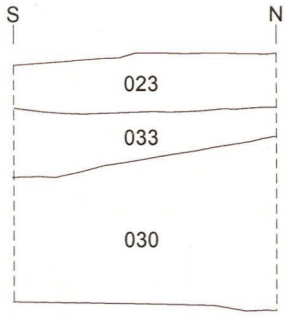
Figure 5. Sections 1 - 3



Section 4: North wall of chancel



Section 5: North wall of nave



Section 6

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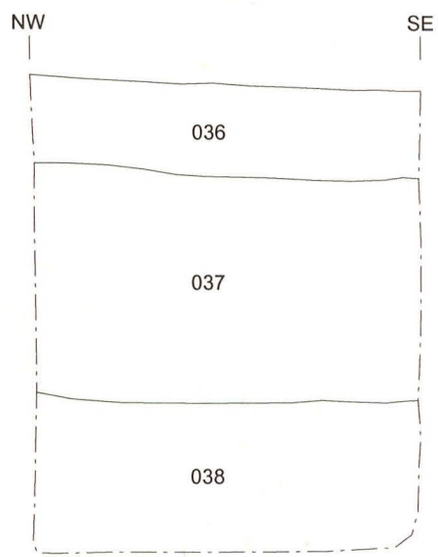
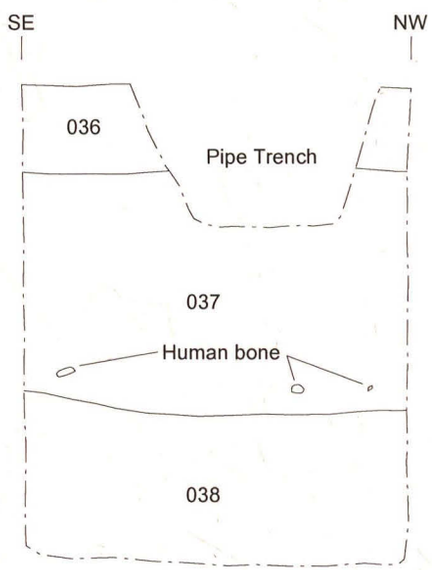
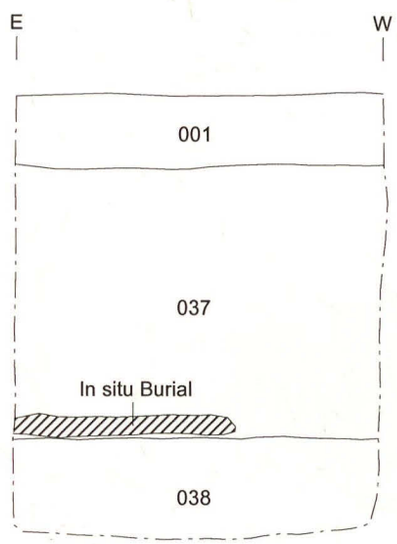
Figure 6. Sections 4 -6



Section 7: Soakaway 1



Section 8: Soakaway 1



Section 9: Soakaway 2

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Figure 7. Sections 7 -9

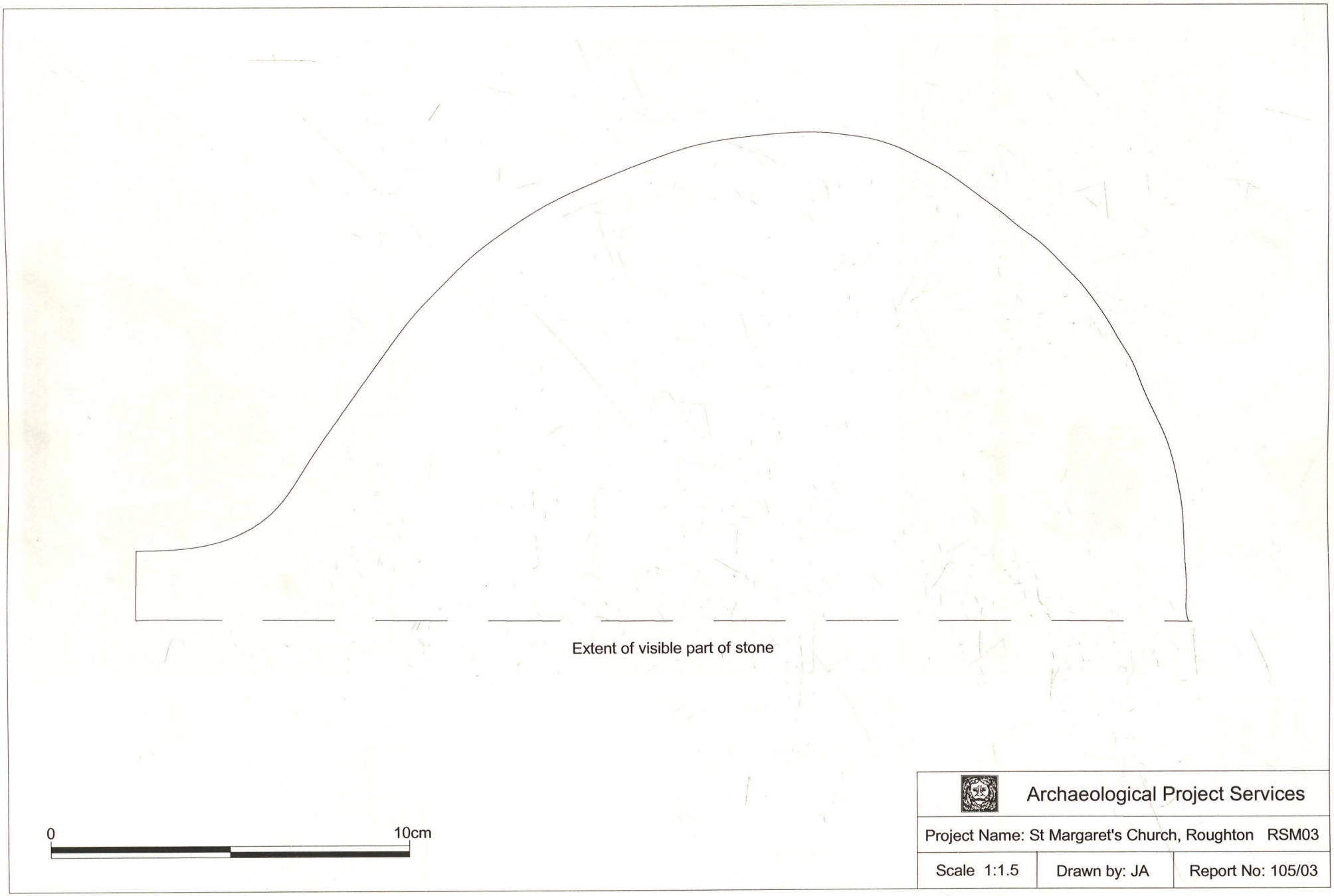

Figure 8. Sketch profile of worked stone in context (027)

Plate 1 General view of St Margaret's Church looking northeast.

Plate 2 Section 1 looking north, showing foundations of the south wall of the tower.

Plate 3 Worked stone fragment in the foundation (013) of the south wall of the nave.

Plate 4 Blocked doorway in the south wall of the nave.

Plate 5 Worked stone fragment in foundation (027) of the northeast nave buttress.

Plate 6 General view of the trench along the north wall of the nave, looking southeast.

Plate 7 Section 9 in Soakaway Pit 2, looking south.

Appendix 1

Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation
001	Dark greyish brown sandy silt.	Topsoil layer south of church.
002	Brickwork, >10 courses. Mortar bonded. (Bricks 220 x 110 x 70mm).	Brick wall of south face of tower.
003	Greensand ashlar blocks, 1 course. Mortar bonded. (Up to 0.48 x 0.22m).	Course below 002 in south wall of tower.
004	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with sparse mortar fragments.	Soil layer below 003.
005	Greensand ashlar blocks, >4 courses. Mortar bonded. (Up to 0.54 x 0.34m).	Foundation of south wall of tower.
006	Brickwork, 4 courses. Mortar bonded. (220 x 55mm).	Southwest corner buttress of tower.
007	Ironstone rough blocks, 1 course.	Foundation of 006.
008	Medium brown clayey sand with sparse small stones. >0.55m thick.	Fill of probable construction trench for wall 005.
009	Limestone dressed blocks. Mortar bonded. (0.65 x 0.25 x 0.25m).	West wall and southwest corner buttress of the nave.
010	Greensand and limestone dressed blocks. Mortar bonded. (0.55 x 0.25 x 0.25m).	Lower west wall and southwest corner buttress of the nave.
011	Limestone and sandstone rough dressed blocks (Up to 0.6 x >0.30 x 0.10m), flint cobbles, tiles. Some blocks appear to be chamfered.	Foundation of 010.
012	Limestone dressed blocks. Mortar bonded. (0.7 x 0.4m).	Upper part of the south wall of the nave.
013	Limestone and ironstone rough and dressed blocks, tile. (stone 0.6 x 0.2 x >0.2m, tile 18 x >5 x 10mm). Mortar bonded. Includes stone moulding fragments.	Foundation of 018.
014	Limestone and greensand dressed blocks, (Up to 0.5 x 0.25 x 0.25m). Mortar bonded.	Buttress at southeast corner of the nave.
015	Limestone irregular/rough blocks, (0.4 x 0.3 x 0.25m). Mortar bonded.	Foundation of 014.
016	Medium brownish grey silty sand with frequent small limestone, mortar and tile fragments. Up to 0.20m thick x >0.70m wide.	Deposit below 001. Possibly associated with 19th century rebuilding of church.
017	Medium brownish grey sandy silt with sparse flint pebbles, tile fragments and human bone. >0.55m thick.	Graveyard soil to south of the church.
018	Greensand dressed blocks, (Up to 0.6 x 0.3m). Mortar bonded.	Lower part of the south wall of the nave.
019	Limestone dressed blocks with chamfered edges, (0.45 x 0.25m). Mortar bonded.	Door jambs of blocked doorway in south wall of the nave.
020	Limestone and greensand rough dressed blocks (Up to 0.65 x 0.25 m). Mortar bonded.	Blocking of doorway in south wall of the nave.
021	Limestone slab (0.70 x >0.08 x 0.14m).	Doorstep of blocked doorway in south wall of the nave.
022	Mixed yellowish brown and dark brown sand and sandy silt with frequent pebbles and small limestone fragments. >0.25m thick.	Deposit below 021 and foundation 012.

023	Dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small limestone and tile frags. 015m thick.	Topsoil of north side of the church.
024	Brickwork. >10 courses Flemish Bond. Mortar bonded. (Bricks 220 x 110 x 60mm).	North wall of the chancel.
025	Greensand and limestone rough blocks. (Up to 0.60 x 0.35m).	Foundation of wall 024.
026	Greensand and ironstone roughly dressed blocks (0.45 x 0.23 x 0.25m) and brick (220 x 75mm). Mortar bonded. Includes a re-used ?mullion moulding in west face.	Lower part of northeast corner buttress of nave.
027	Limestone rough dressed and irregular blocks (Up to 0.40 x >0.28 x 0.10m). Includes three fragments of column moulding.	Foundation of buttress 026.
028	Greensand and ironstone rough dressed blocks. (Up to 0.46 x 0.28m). Mortar bonded.	Lower part of the north wall of the nave.
029	Limestone irregular blocks. (Up to 0.45 x 0.12m). Mortar and brownish yellow sand bonded.	Foundation of wall 028.
030	Medium to dark greyish brown sandy silt with sparse limestone and tile fragments. >0.46m thick.	Graveyard soil on the north side of the church.
031	Medium yellowish brown sand with frequent limestone fragments and flints.	Fill of possible construction cut 032.
032	Linear cut along wall 028.	Possible construction cut.
033	Medium greyish brown silty sand with frequent mortar and tile fragments. 0.18m thick.	Deposit below 023. Possibly associated with 19th century rebuilding of church.
034	Greensand and limestone roughly dressed blocks (0.47 x 0.32m) and bricks (220 x 62mm). Mortar bonded	Upper part of the north wall of the nave.
035	Limestone and greensand dressed blocks (0.60 x 0.35 x 0.20m) and bricks (225 x 112 x 55mm). Mortar bonded.	Upper part of northwest buttress of nave wall.
036	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with sparse pebbles. 0.20 – 0.28m thick.	Topsoil in eastern part of the churchyard.
037	Dark brownish grey silty sand with sparse flint pebbles and cobbles. Up to 0.72m thick.	Graveyard soil in the eastern part of the churchyard.
038	Brownish orange sand and gravel. > 0.42m thick.	Natural deposit.
039	Limestone and ironstone rough /irregular blocks. (>0.84 x >0.56 x 0.15m). Mortar bonded.	Foundation of northwest buttress of nave.
040	Limestone and greensand rough dressed blocks (0.4 x 0.3 x 0.25m). Mortar bonded.	Lower part of northwest buttress of nave.
041	Ashlar greensand blocks (0.4 x 0.25m). Mortar bonded.	Lower part of the north wall of the tower.
042	Brickwork (220 x 110 x 70mm). Regular coursed. Mortar bonded.	Patching of north wall of the tower.

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 4 fragments of pottery weighing 57g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a large quantity of other artefacts, mostly tile, comprising 33 items weighing a total of 3440g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 2 stratified fragments weighing 199g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (001 and 023), graveyard soils (017 and 030), foundations (039) and deposits possibly associated with construction (016 and 033).

The earliest pottery was made in moderate proximity to Roughton, at Toynton All Saints, 15km to the east. Nottingham and Staffordshire are the production areas for the later pottery types. It is probable that all the ceramic building material was made locally in the Roughton area.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, 13th-15th century	1	4	19th century
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, blue-edged dish, 19th century	1	37	
	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 18th century	1	10	
023	LPM	Yellow-glazed earthenware	1	6	19th-20th century

A single fragment of pottery of 13th-15th century date is the earliest closely datable material recovered, though the majority of the pottery types are much later, dating from the 18th-20th centuries.

Table 2: Ceramic Building Materials

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Tile, oxidized throughout, yellowish fabric, 13mm thick, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	67	19th-20th century
	Tile, oxidized throughout, 16-18mm thick, mortar adhering, post-medieval	4	721	
	Pantile, 15mm thick, 19th-20th century	1	170	
	Brick, handmade, post-medieval	1	297	
	Tile, reduced core, 17-21mm thick, mortar adhering to 1, medieval	2	336	
013	Tile, oxidized throughout, 18mm thick	1	54	Post-medieval
016	Tile, oxidized throughout, yellowish fabric, 13mm thick, mortar adhering, post-medieval	3	137	Post-medieval

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	Tile, light red-brown fabric, pale yellow surface, peg hole 10mm min. diameter; 14mm thick, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	96	
	Tile, oxidized throughout, 16mm thick, post-medieval	1	93	
	Tile, oxidized throughout, 16mm thick, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	53	
	Tile, reduced core, 19mm thick, mortar adhering, medieval	1	60	
017	Tile, oxidized throughout, 13mm thick, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	85	Post-medieval
	Nib tile, pushed over wedge-shaped nib; oxidized throughout, 15mm thick, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	185	
	Tile, reduced core, 17-18mm thick, mortar adhering, medieval	2	412	
030	Tile, oxidized throughout, 17-18mm thick, post-medieval	2	181	Post-medieval
	Nib tile, pyramidal nib; reduced core, 15mm thick, medieval	1	86	
	Tile, reduced core, 15mm thick, medieval	1	24	
033	Tile, oxidized throughout, 13mm thick, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	46	Post-medieval
	Tile, reduced core, 20mm thick, mortar adhering, medieval	1	21	
039	Tile, oxidized throughout, 18mm thick, mortar adhering, including on broken edge	1	157	Post-medieval

Roof tile forms the largest component of the assemblage, providing 27 of the total of 37 artefacts recovered (73%). Only eight of these, 30% of the total collection, have cores with a reduced grey to black colour, generally a feature of medieval tiles in the Lincolnshire area and used here to indicate a medieval date. Both the medieval and post-medieval tiles represent general wear and tear and repairs to the roof of the church through both periods.

Table 3: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Iron	Scale tang knife, late post-medieval	1	30	Late post-medieval
	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag, late post-medieval	1	33	
	Ceramic	Clay marble, late post-medieval	1	5	
	Mortar	Mortar	1	2	
023	Glass	Clear, cut glass beaker, decagonal	1	89	19th-early 20th century

Table 4: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
001	Cattle	Phalange	1	37	
	Cattle	Humerus	1	162	Butchered, chopping marks

Condition
All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation
Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the Roughton area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential
The collection of medieval and post-medieval artefacts is of moderate local potential and significance. Limited domestic debris was recovered, as might be expected in this churchyard context, though building materials were abundant. These reflect general wear and tear of the church structure, with repairs and alterations through time. The relative abundance of post-medieval roof tiles, compared to medieval examples, may be due to a variety of causes, including that the church roof was not fully tiled (part thatched or covered with wooden shingles) in the medieval period, that medieval tiles were removed for reuse elsewhere, or that alterations or repairs to the church were more frequent in the post-medieval period.

The lack of any material earlier than about the 13th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. It thus seems probable that the church was built on a virgin site in the medieval period.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper **2**

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Perpendicular	Division of English Gothic architecture in use from *c.*1350 - *c.*1530.
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.
Transitional	Term used to describe the period of English architecture between the Romanesque and Early English *c.*1175 – *c.*1200.

Appendix 4

SITE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

42	Context records
13	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Box of finds

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 Museum Accession Number: 2003.130

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: RSM03

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.