

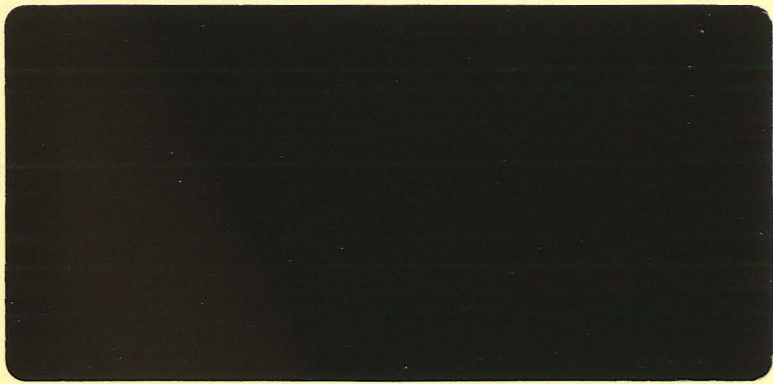
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND
ADJACENT TO MILESTONES,
CARLTON ROAD,
HOUGH-ON-THE HILL,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HHC 06)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND
ADJACENT TO MILESTONES,
CARLTON ROAD,
HOUGH-ON-THE HILL,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HHC 06)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr & Mrs Groves

April 2006

Report Compiled by
Neville Hall BA(Hons) DipArch AIFA

National Grid Reference: SK 92602 46301
Planning reference S04/1044/46
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A.P.S. Report No. 49/06

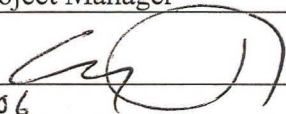

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to Milestones, Carlton Road, Hough-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire. The proposed development area lies in close proximity to the site of medieval Hough Priory and a 17th century Hall, which are identified by earthwork remains to the west of the site.

A single north-south orientated post-medieval ditch, probably a field boundary and/or for drainage, was revealed. This ditch contained a large amount of animal bone and appeared to have also been used for the disposal of dead livestock or butchery/food waste. This feature may have been located on the eastern edge of the grounds or complex of the 17th century Hall.

Several north-south orientated plough furrows and an associated ploughsoil horizon of probable relatively recent origin were also identified. There was no evidence for medieval remains at the site.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Groves to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to "Milestones", Carlton Road, Hough-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire. Approval for the residential development of a single dwelling was sought through the submission of planning application S04/1044/46. South Kesteven District Council recommended that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching be undertaken to provide information to assist the determination of the planning application. The evaluation was carried out on 22nd of March 2006 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

The village of Hough-on-the Hill is situated approximately 10km to the north of Grantham and 14km to the west of Sleaford in the administrative district of South Kesteven, county of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development site is located on the southeastern outskirts of the village, at the edge of an area of open land known as Hall Close that is situated to the west of Carlton Road at National Grid Reference SK 92602 46301 (Fig. 2).

The site is on the crest of a northwest-facing slope at a height of approximately 63m OD. Local soils are of the Wickham 2 Association, typically fine loamy over clayey soils and fine silty over clayey soils that have developed on glacial drift deposits and Jurassic and Cretaceous clays and mudstones (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The proposed development site is within a known area of archaeological significance.

The settlement of Hough-on-the-Hill probably originated in the Late Anglo-Saxon period as the parish church of All Saints exhibits examples of contemporary work in both the tower and nave (Taylor and Taylor 1980). Although the church was perhaps founded between AD950 and 1000, the tower is probably later, constructed in the mid-late 11th century (*ibid*). The remainder of the church comprising the north and south aisles, chapel, chancel and porch date from between the 13th-15th centuries (*ibid*).

Hough-on-the-Hill is referred to in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 as *Hag*, *Hach* or *Hache*. This place-name is derived from the Old English *haga* denoting an enclosure (Cameron 1998). Domesday also records that lands in Hough were held by Count Alan and Gilbert de Gand and contained a church with a priest, four mills and 106 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

Earthworks of a motte and bailey castle are located to the immediate east of the church of All Saints (Cathcart-King 1983). However, there is some confusion as to the date of this site. Such sites typically originated in the period after the Norman Conquest of AD1066 or during the Civil War of the mid 12th century. Alternatively, because the bailey encloses the church, it has been suggested that the castle may be contemporary with it (SKSMR).

South of the church and to the immediate west of the development area is the site of the Priory of Hough, marked by a series of earthworks. The land was granted by King Henry I 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). The priory was founded in 1164 and dissolved by 1414. Other evidence for medieval settlement activity in the vicinity of the site includes ridge and furrow, the earthwork remains of ploughing activity.

A 17th century Hall also lies in close proximity to the west of the development site, hence the derivation of Hall Close. Extensive earthworks present within Hall Close have previously been recorded, with the identification of probable fishponds and building platforms. One of the earthworks, of an apparent ditch, has been noted crossing the current investigation area. Excavations at the Hall Close site have recovered medieval and post-medieval artefacts (Grylls nd).

Previous archaeological investigations have taken place elsewhere within Hough-on-the-Hill. An archaeological watching brief during the construction of water mains in Carlton Road identified natural, make-up and road surface deposits (APS 1994).

A further watching brief was also carried out during repair work to the churchyard wall of All Saints church. This revealed a substantial cut feature, which was possibly part of the castle bailey ditch or a later addition to it (Cope-Faulkner and Taylor 2000). The remnants of a wall or a possible earlier boundary wall to the churchyard, as well as several gullies and a possible grave were also located. Although these were undated, they probably related to the use of the churchyard between the Late Saxon and Post Medieval periods. A small amount of Romano-British pottery was also found suggesting the presence of a nearby site of this period.

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather

information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the Planning Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

A single 1.6m x 20m trial trench was positioned partially within and to the rear of the foundations for the proposed single new residential dwelling (Fig. 3, Plate 1).

The removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by a 5 ton 360° mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces and sections of the trench were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections and plans were drawn at scales of 1:10 and 1:20. The recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trench was surveyed in relation to fixed points on the site boundaries using measuring tapes.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A list of all

contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Above the natural deposits, Post Medieval and a recent phase of activity were identified:

- Phase 1: Natural deposits
- Phase 2: Post Medieval deposits
- Phase 3: Recent deposits

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

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The natural deposits exhibited some degree of variation within the trench. Three such deposits were recorded at the trench base. Towards the western end of the trench natural comprised (1.003), a soft light yellow brown silty clay with frequent angular and rounded stones and a depth greater than 0.14m (Figs. 4-6, Sections 1-3).

In the centre of the trench, to the east of the plough furrow [1.004] was a soft light yellow brown sandy silty clay with a moderate density of small rounded and angular stones (1.009) (Fig. 4).

At the eastern end of the trench was the natural deposit (1.010) (Figs. 4 and 6, Section 4). This was a soft light yellow brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones.

5.3 Phase 2: Post-medieval deposits

This Phase comprised a single north-south orientated ditch [1.006], the line of which was visible on the ground as a shallow linear depression (Figs. 4 and 6, Section 3, Plate 3). This was a probable drainage/field boundary ditch with a moderately sloping western side, an eastern side truncated by the animal disturbance [1.008] and a generally curved base. Its width was 0.70m and was relatively shallow with a maximum depth of 0.32m.

Within ditch [1.006] was a single fill (1.005) of friable dark yellow brown sandy silt with frequent small stones. This fill yielded a large assemblage of animal bone (Appendix 3) that included remains of cattle, sheep and horse. This was interpreted as being a location for the possible disposal of butchery waste or of dead livestock in the early post-medieval period. A pottery sherd of 16th-17th century date was also recovered from the fill (Appendix 3).

The relationship between the ditch fill (1.005) and the ploughsoil horizon (1.002) was indistinct with no clear differentiation between the two deposits. Both were almost identical in colour and composition, so it is likely that the deposit (1.005) was part of the ploughsoil horizon (1.002), or that the two layers had been transformed and made similar.

5.4 Phase 3: Recent Deposits

Post-medieval ditch [1.006] had been truncated by animal disturbance [1.008], which may be relatively recent in origin. This animal disturbance was in the form of a north-south orientated linear feature [1.006] (Figs. 4 and 6, Section 3, Plate 3). This feature was irregular in profile with a contrastingly moderately sloping western and a gently sloping eastern side and a

rounded break of slope at the curved base. Its length was 0.8m, width 0.40m and depth 0.26m and it contained a friable dark yellow brown sandy silt with occasional rounded and angular stones (1.007). It yielded no finds. This fill (1.007) was similarly almost identical in colour and composition to the ploughsoil horizon (1.002), and consequently may also form part of this horizon. As a result of the similarity of these deposits, the relationship between the upper sides of the animal disturbance and the ploughsoil layer (1.002) were unclear.

Two north-south orientated plough furrows [1.004] and [1.011] were recorded at either end of the trench. On the basis of their form and size they are probably relatively recent in origin. Plough furrow [1.004] was 3.5m in width with a shallow profile and an average depth of 0.20m (Figs. 4 and 5, Section 1, Plate 2).

Approximately 8m to the east of the furrow [1.004] was the second furrow [1.011], which extended beyond the eastern end of the trench (Figs. 4 and 6, Section 4, Plate 4). Over 2.9m in width, this had an average depth of 0.10m. It exhibited a very similar moderate and shallow profile in section.

Sealing both furrows [1.004] and [1.011] was the ploughsoil horizon (1.002) (Figs. 5 and 6, Sections 1-4). This comprised a friable dark yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small angular and rounded stones and a thickness of up to 0.52m. This deposit yielded no finds but is also likely to be of recent origin.

The topsoil (1.001) was a friable yellow grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular stones and an average thickness of 0.40m. This deposit yielded fragments of 17th century clay pipe stem and animal bone (Appendix 3).

6. DISCUSSION

The evaluation identified differentiated natural glacial drift deposits that comprised sands, silts and clays (Phase 1).

Cut in to the natural at the western end of the trench was a north-south orientated enclosure boundary and/or drainage ditch [1.006], the line of which was visible on the ground as a shallow linear depression (Phase 2). This feature may be attributable to the 16th-17th century from pottery recovered from its fill. It may, therefore, have been associated with the 17th century Hall, though lying on the extreme eastern edge of its grounds or complex. Large quantities of animal bone were recovered from the feature, suggesting it may also have served as a disposal location for dead livestock and/or butchery/food waste at that period. Part of the ditch had been affected by animal disturbance [1.008].

Also cut into natural were two plough furrows [1.004 and 1.011]. These were both aligned north-south and, on the basis of their width and form, are likely to have been relative recent in origin (Phase 3). However, it is possible they are broadly contemporary with the post-medieval boundary ditch that is similarly orientated and lies between them.

Overlying the natural deposits and ditch, and infilling the furrows, was a distinctive ploughsoil horizon. The problematical relationships between, and the very close similarity in, the nature of the ploughsoil horizon and the fills of the post-medieval ditch and animal disturbance may be explained by the later ploughing having infilled these earlier features, the fills of which subsequently became intermixed with and finally part of the formal ploughsoil horizon. Topsoil provided the ground surface at the investigation site.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Carlton Road, Hough on the Hill, as this site was the subject of a development proposal. The investigation location is within an area of known archaeological significance, lying in Hall Close and in close proximity to the site of the Medieval Hough Priory and a 17th century hall.

An enclosure boundary or drainage ditch of probable early post-medieval date was identified.

No medieval remains associated with either Hough Priory or the settlement of Hough-on-the-Hill were found.

The evaluation also established that this area had been under relatively recent arable cultivation from the plough furrows and associated ploughsoil horizon.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr and Mrs Groves who commissioned the work and provided the use of plant and caravan facilities on the site. Gary Taylor coordinated the project and, together with Tom Lane, edited the report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Neville Hall
 Site Assistant: Pete Watkin
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 CAD Illustration: Neville Hall, Mikaela Olovson
 Post-excavation Analyst: Neville Hall

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

HTL Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SKSMR South Kesteven Sites and Monuments Record



Figure 1 General Location Plan

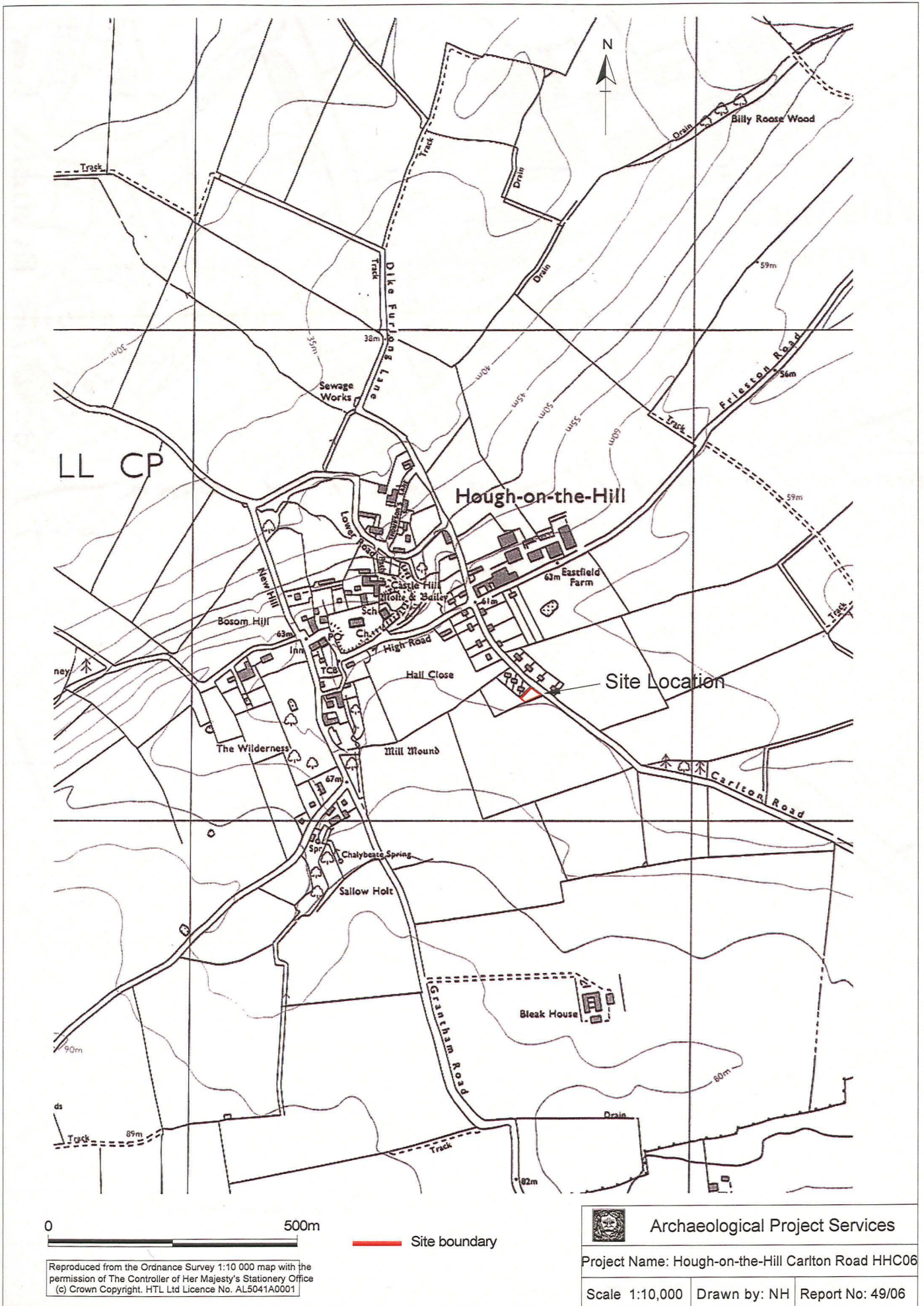


Figure 2 Site location

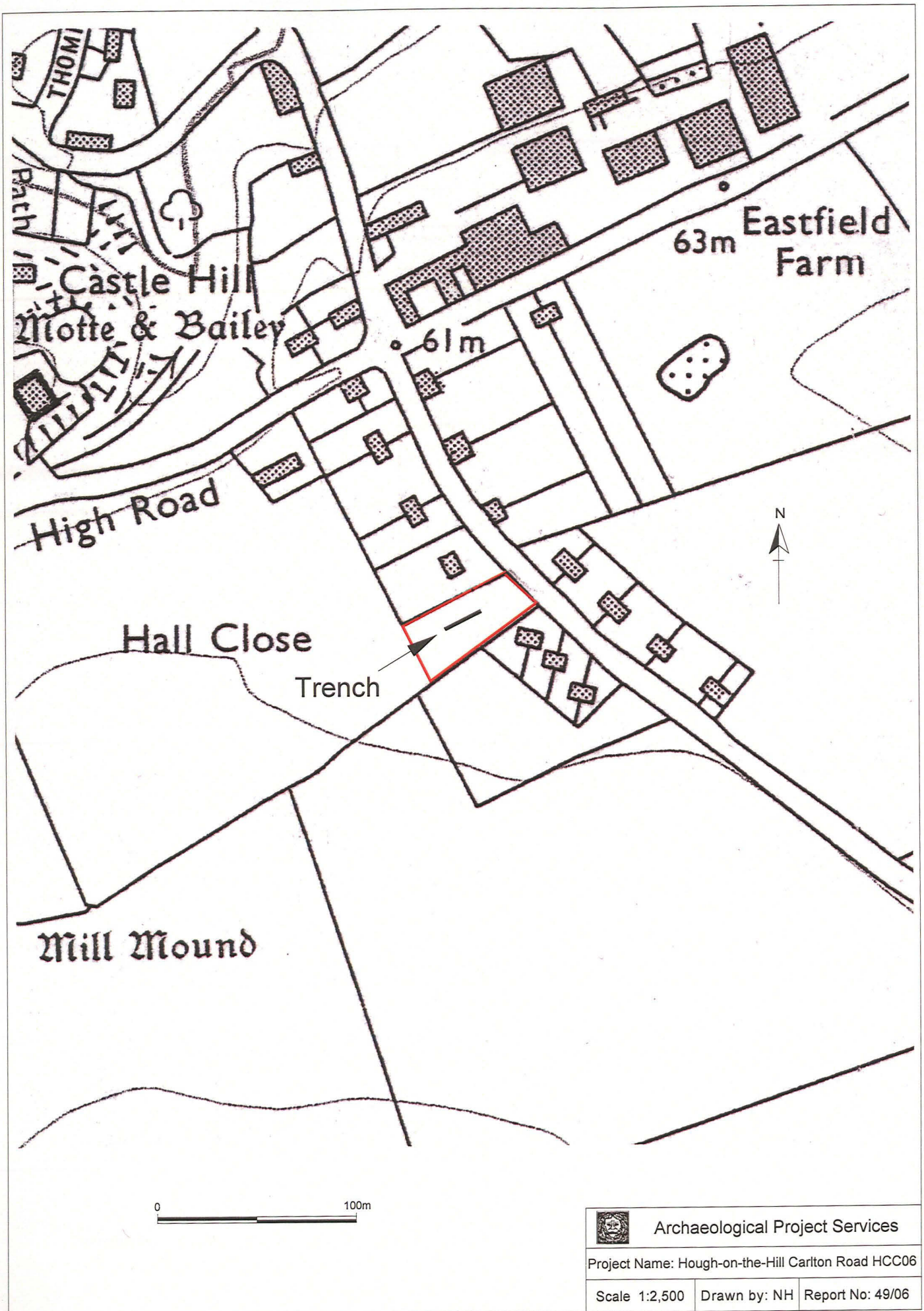
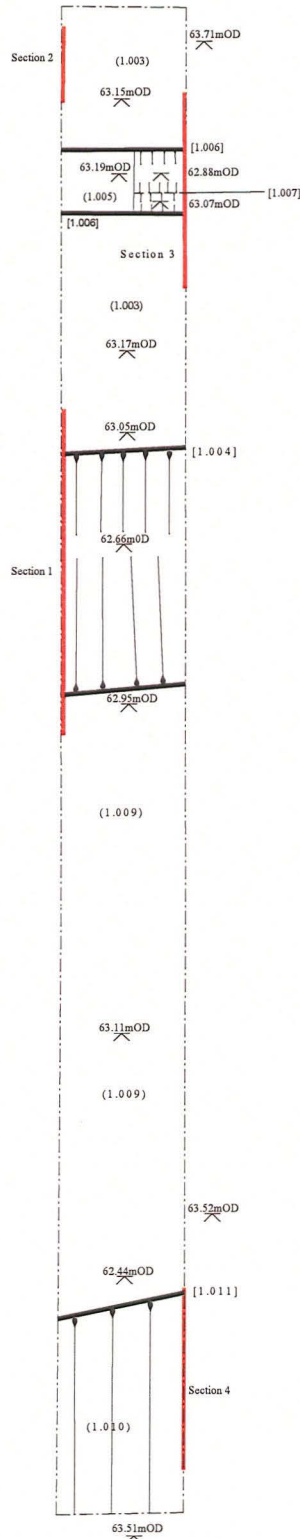


Figure 3 Trench location




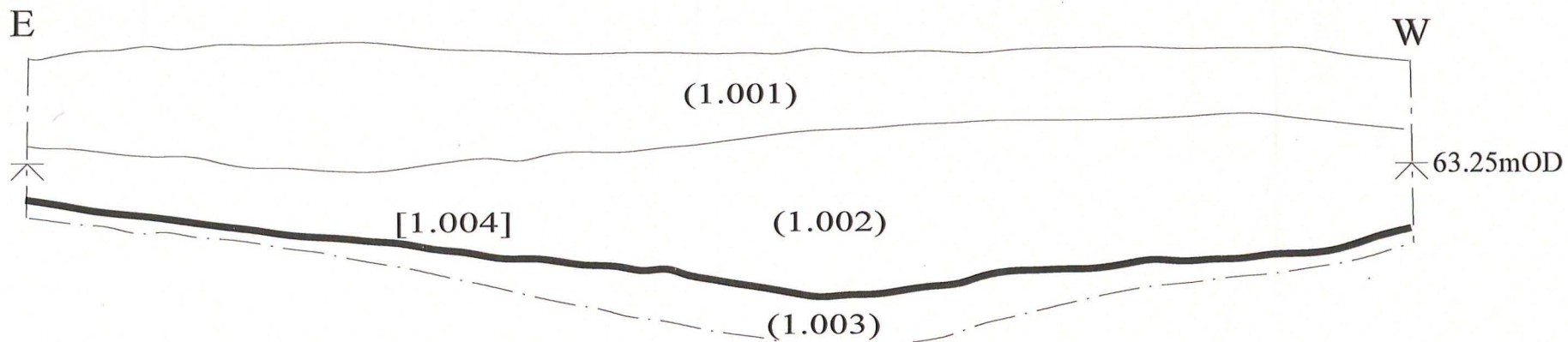
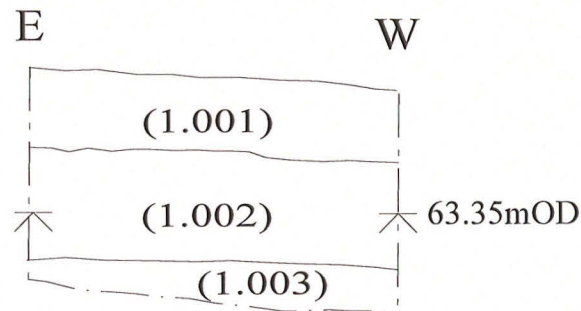
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Figure 4 Trench plan



Section 1



Representative Section 2




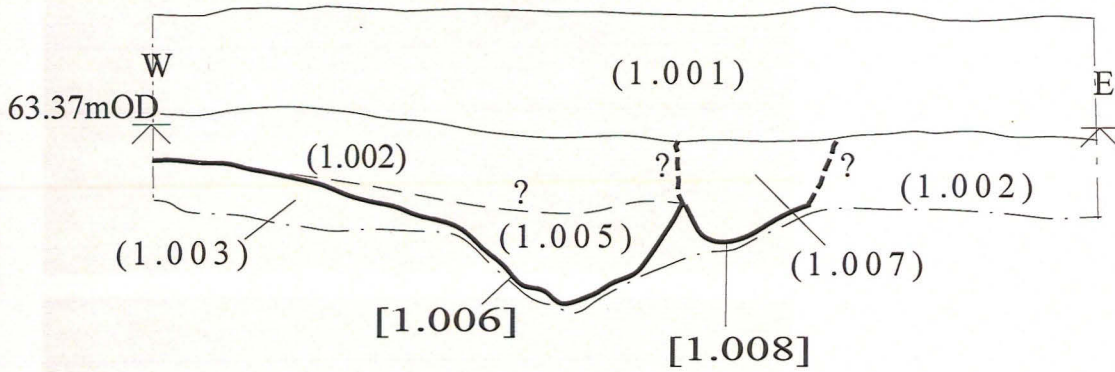
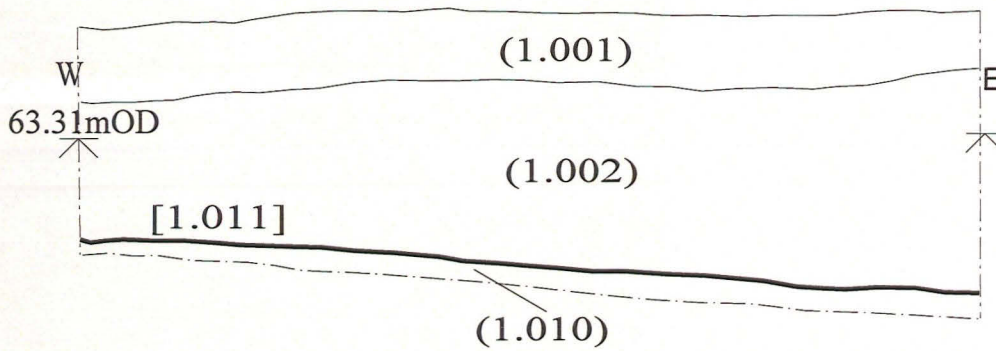
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Project Name: Hough-on-the-Hill Carlton Road HCC06		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: NH	Report No: 49/06

Figure 5 Sections 1 and 2



Section 3



Section 4



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Hough-on-the-Hill Carlton Road HCC06

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: NH

Report No:49/064

Figure 6 Sections 3 and 4



Plate 1 Trench, general view, looking east



Plate 2 Section 1 showing plough furrow [1.004], looking north



Plate 3 Section 3 showing ditch [1.006] and animal disturbance [1.008], looking north



Plate 4 Section 4 showing plough furrow [1.011], looking north

Appendix 1

PROJECT SPECIFICATION

**LAND ADJACENT TO THE MILESTONES,
CARLTON ROAD,
HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Planning ref: SO4/1044/46

**PREPARED FOR
MR & MRS GROVES**

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

MAY 2005

SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land adjacent to Milestones, Carlton Road, Hough-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the sites of a medieval priory, and a 17th century Hall.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission has been granted for residential development of the site. The archaeological works are being undertaken as a condition of that permission.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land adjacent to Milestones, Carlton Road, Hough-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference SK 92602 46301.
 - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.1.2 Overview
 - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.1.5 List of specialists
 - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Hough-on-the-Hill is situated some 10km to the north of Grantham and 14km to the west of Sleaford. The proposed development site is currently open land and is situated on the western side of Carlton Road at National Grid Reference SK 92602 46301.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission for the development is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological scheme of works. This is to comprise a programme of trial trenching of the site.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is situated on the crest of a north west facing slope, which rises from 37-65m AOD. Local soils are of the Wickham 2 Association fine loamy over clayey with Banbury series, stony clay loam (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site for the proposed development is situated within a known area of archaeological significance. It is believed that the settlement of Hough-on-the-Hill has Anglo-Saxon origins, as the tower of the parish

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT CARLTON ROAD, HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL, LINCS

church exhibits extensive late Anglo-Saxon work. This settlement is also documented in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as having a church and four mills.

- 6.2 To the north west of the site is a medieval motte and bailey castle. Earthworks to the south and west of the parish church of All Saints may denote the extent of the bailey. The site is situated on Hall Close, which is believed to be the site of a medieval priory as evidenced from earthworks on the ground. This priory was founded in 1164 and was dissolved by 1414. Other evidence for medieval settlement in the vicinity consists of ridge and furrow, denoting evidence of cultivation. The site was developed in the 17th century by the construction of a Hall, hence the derivation of Hall Close.
- 6.3 It is probable therefore that development on this site may affect remains associated with the medieval priory as well as the site of the 17th century Hall.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.1.1 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.1.2 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
- 7.1.3 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
- 7.1.4 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- 7.1.5 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- 7.1.6 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
- 7.1.7 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- 7.1.8 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of one (1 trench), measuring 20m x 1.6m, placed within the footprint of the single proposed residential buildings. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*i.e.* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- 9.3.6 the site before the commencement of field operations.

- 9.3.7 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
- 9.3.8 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- 9.3.9 groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 9.3.10 the site on completion of field work
- 9.4 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.5 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 9.6 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.7 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

- 11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

11.2 Stage 2

- 11.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

11.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

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

11.3.1.1 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

11.3.1.1 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

11.3.1.1 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results

11.3.1.1 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

11.3.1.1 A trench plan showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

11.3.1.1 Sections of the trench and archaeological features.

11.3.1.1 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

11.3.1.1 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

11.3.1.1 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

11.3.1.1 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 ARCHIVE

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client, Mr and Mrs Groves; the Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

14 PUBLICATION

14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.

16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

17.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: H Healey, independent archaeologist; or G Taylor, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 2 staff, comprising a supervisor and 1 assistant, and to take two (2) days.

18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take five person-days within a notional programme of six days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.

18.3 Contingency

18.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: environmental sampling; Roman pottery (none expected); Anglo-Saxon pottery (not expected); Medieval pottery- moderate quantities (moderate amount expected and allowed for); faunal remains -moderate quantities (moderate amounts expected and allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.

18.3.2 The activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator (South Kesteven Community Archaeologist), not Archaeological Project Services.

19 INSURANCES

19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

20 COPYRIGHT

20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.

20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 1, 19/5/05

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context No.	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
1.001	Friable yellow grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular stones up to 3cm	0.40m in thickness	Topsoil
1.002	Friable dark yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small angular & rounded stones up to 5cm	0.52m in thickness	Plough soil horizon
1.003	Soft light yellow brown silty clay with frequent angular & rounded stones up to 5cm	0.14m in max, thickness (where exposed)	Natural horizon
1.004	N-S orientated linear	Width 3.5m; depth 0.20m, length 1.6m (as exposed in trench)	Plough furrow
1.005	Friable dark yellow brown sandy silt with frequent small stones	0.50m in thickness	Fill of ditch [1.006]
1.006	N-S orientated linear	Width 0.70m, max. depth 0.32m, length 1.6m (as exposed in trench)	Possible drainage/field boundary ditch
1.007	Friable dark yellow brown sandy silt with occasional rounded & angular stones	0.24m in thickness	Fill of possible animal disturbance [1.008]
1.008	N-S orientated linear	Length 0.8m (as exposed in section)	Possible animal disturbance
1.009	Soft light yellow brown sandy silty clay with moderate rounded & angular stones up to 5cm	Mechanical excavation took place down to the top of this deposit	Natural horizon
1.010	Soft light yellow brown silty clay with occasional angular stone up to 5cm	Not bottomed	Natural horizon
1.011	N-S orientated linear	Width 2.9m; depth (as exposed) 0.10m; length (as exposed in trench) 1.6m	Plough furrow

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

By Jennifer Kitch, 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. One fragment of pottery weighing 34g was recovered. In addition to the pottery, a single piece of clay pipe weighing 4g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 129 stratified fragments of animal bone weighing 1776g. 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 ditch fill (1.005) and the topsoil (1.001).

The pottery was made in moderate proximity to Hough on the Hill, at Bourne 28km to the southeast. It is probable that the clay pipe was also made fairly locally in the Hough area.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
005	BOU	Bourne D ware pancheon/bowl	1	34	16 th -17 th century

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 7/64"	1	4	17 th century

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
001	Large Mammal Sized	Femur	1	22	
005	Cattle	Metatarsal	1	22	Juvenile
	Large Mammal Sized	Vertebra	3	73	
	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	25	
	Equid	Various, mostly skull fragments and long bones	123	1634	2 individuals

Within context 005 there were 123 (1634g) of heavily fragmented equid (Horse family) remains recovered. The remains predominantly represented two equid skulls (one juvenile, one adult) and five disarticulated limb bones. No evidence of butchery or trauma was noted on any of the remains.

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Hough on the Hill, including elsewhere in close proximity to the current site, which are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The small collection of early post-medieval artefacts is of limited local potential and significance, but suggests the possibility of use of the site during the 17th century. The large quantity of animal bone is of note and perhaps indicates that dead livestock, or possibly butchery waste, was disposed of in the area during the early post-medieval period.

The lack of any material earlier than the 16th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not revealed by the investigation, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the absence of any artefacts later than the 17th century would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned at that time.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, 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 4

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
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.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Transformed	Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 11 context record sheets
- 1 site monitoring sheet
- 1 daily record sheet
- 1 photographic record sheet
- 1 plan record sheet
- 1 section record sheet
- 1 context register sheet
- 5 scale drawing sheets (with scale drawings of plans and sections)
- 1 stratigraphic matrix
- 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
The Collection
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2006.60

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HHC 06

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 investigations.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification (see Appendix 1).