

**NEVILLE HALL
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT
THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, HOLE GATE,
HALTON HOLGATE, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: TF 4174 6509
Site Code: ACHH20
Accession No: LCNCC: 2020.7
Faculty Reference: 2020-046152

PREPARED FOR THE HALTON HOLGATE PAROCHIAL CHURCH COUNCIL

By

Neville Hall

July 2020

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Summary

The archaeological monitoring and recording of the mechanical and hand excavation and installation of a new electricity power cable trench in the churchyard of the Church of St. Andrew, Hole Gate, Halton Holgate, Lincolnshire was undertaken by Neville Hall on the 22nd of July 2020.

The mechanical excavation of the electricity power cable trench, within the parish churchyard was carried out under archaeological supervision. A further section of this cable trench had already been hand excavated around the West Tower and the north-western buttress of the West Tower prior to arrival, but was subsequently recorded following its completion.

No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds.

Part of the foundations of the north-western buttress along with part of the foundations of the West Tower of the church were exposed by the hand excavated section of the cable trench. These excavations exposed one basal course of stone ashlar at the West Tower along with a further basal course of stone ashlar and below this, a stepped foundation offset composed of two courses of brick stretchers at the north-western buttress.

The excavation of the cable trench as a whole extended through a relatively shallow topsoil horizon and the churchyard pathway surface, both of which overlay a graveyard soil horizon, that extended to the base of these excavations. No fragments of disarticulated human bone were recovered from either horizon. The site deposit sequences were recorded within a total of four representative sections.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by the Halton Holgate Parochial Church Council to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the mechanical and hand excavation and installation of a new electricity power cable trench within the churchyard of the parish church of St. Andrew, Hole Gate, Halton Holgate, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TF 4174 6509. The archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at the site on the 22nd of July 2020.
- 1.2 The archaeological site work was carried out according to the requirements of a Faculty (Ref No.: 2020-046152), which was issued by the Diocese of Lincoln. This report documents the results of this archaeological site work.
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, Mr. Ian Marshman, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor, the Diocese of Lincoln, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The parish church of St Andrew is situated off the eastern end of a trackway that in turn leads off from the southern frontage of Hole Gate. The parish church is set well back and to the south of Hole Gate at National Grid Reference TF 4174 6509 and at a height of approximately 25mAOD. The village of Halton Hologate is situated some 9km to the west of Skegness and is located within the modern civil parish of the same name and in the administrative district of East Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire [Figure 1].
- 2.2 The settlement of Halton Hologate lies within an undulating upland area of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The site is located on fine loamy soils of the Holderness Series. These in turn overlie deposits of chalky tills and Greensands and Gaults of the Lower Cretaceous respectively [BGS, 1995; Soil Survey, 1983].

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 Following the granting of a Faculty (Ref No.: 2020-046152), issued by the Diocese of Lincoln, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the mechanical and hand excavation of a new electricity cable trench within the churchyard of the parish church of St. Andrew, Hole Gate, Halton Holgate, Lincolnshire.
- 3.2 A specification or a written scheme of works for this archaeological watching brief was submitted to and approved by Mr. Ian Marshman, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor prior to the commencement of the archaeological site works.
- 3.3 This report documents the results of the archaeological site monitoring and recording and will be submitted to the Diocese of Lincoln and to Mr. Ian Marshman, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor.

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Watching Brief

- 4.1 The aims of the project were the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the site groundworks, which comprised the mechanical and hand excavation of an electric cable trench within the parish churchyard.



Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

4.2 The objectives of the project were:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

4.3 The Perpendicular parish church of St Andrew dates from the 14th and 15th centuries. The site lies in an area of high archaeological potential and within the historic core of the medieval settlement. The groundworks within the churchyard would probably reveal graveyard soils along with fragments of disarticulated human bone and probably also *in situ* inhumation burials pertaining to the churchyard cemetery. The specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with the medieval settlement or of any possible earlier structural remains of an earlier church and also to record and collect any possible *in situ* inhumation burials or fragments of disarticulated human bones for eventual reburial.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within the immediate vicinity of the site. The National Heritage List of Historic England (NHL) was also consulted.

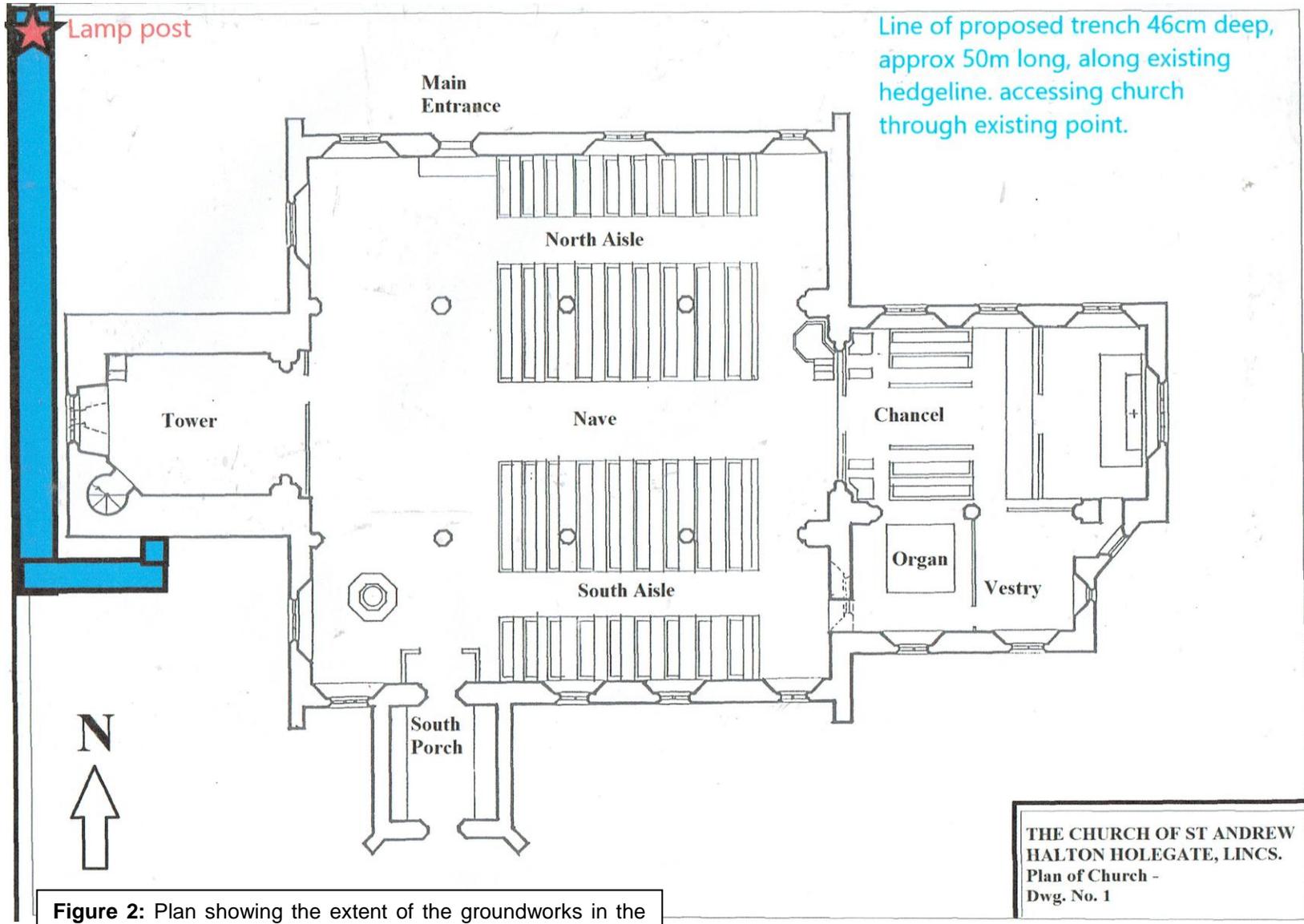


Figure 2: Plan showing the extent of the groundworks in the parish churchyard, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 5.2 The settlement of Halton Hologate is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 as *Haltun*. The local manor was held at this time by Ivo Tallboys. A church and four mills are referred to in this Domesday entry. The place name itself has a topographical derivation. Halton is derived from the Old English *halh* and the Old English *tun*, or the village/farmstead lying within a nook in the ground. The affix Hologate refers to 'the road running through the hollow' from the Old English *hol* and the old Norse *gata*. This whole is descriptive of the topographical situation and location of this village. Later medieval and post-medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Haltona* (AD1142-51); *Halton* (AD1166), *Hauton* (c.AD1135) and as *Hauton Hologate* (1575) [Morris, 1986; Cameron, 1998; Mills, 1991; Ekwall, 1991].
- 5.3 The Perpendicular parish church of St Andrew is Grade II* listed, of 14th and 15th century date and consists of a west tower, a clerestoried nave, north and south aisles, a chancel and a south porch. The 15th century west tower was largely rebuilt in the 19th century. The south porch was rebuilt in 1831, the north and south aisles were rebuilt in 1846 and the east end of the church rebuilt in 1866. The chancel was restored in 1894 (HER 42090, NHL 1359727). The parish churchyard is depicted on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1906 and is likely to date from at least the 14th century (HER 49483).
- 5.4 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow occur in blocks to the west of the village (HER 43211). Further medieval ridge and furrow earthworks are located to the east of Jubilee Farm (HER 48690).
- 5.5 Halton Manor House on Station Road is a Grade II listed 18th century house, which was refronted in the early 19th century and was extended in the later 19th century (HER 42091, NHL 13590728). A trap house and stables dating to the early 18th century are situated to the south of the Manor House (HER 47444, NHL 1063375). The buildings underwent alterations in the 20th century.
- 5.6 The Old Rectory on Northorpe Road is a Grade II listed early 18th century building with early and mid 19th century alterations (HER 42092), NHL 1063574).
- 5.7 Old Hall at Halton Hologate is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 41127). This is arranged around a loose courtyard with three sides of the yard formed by working agricultural buildings, The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing onto the yard. There has been a significant loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead is within a village location.
- 5.8 Halton House at Halton Hologate is an extant 19th century farmstead (HER 411728). This is arranged around a regular courtyard in an L-plan with further detached buildings on the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. The farmstead is located within a manor farm group.
- 5.9 A type 22 hexagonal concrete WWII pill box is situated near the parish church at Halton Hologate (HER 49484).
- 5.10 There have been several previous archaeological investigation within the vicinity. In 2011, an archaeological strip, map and record excavation was undertaken on land off Manor Drive (HER ELI11134, Site code: MDHH11). This took place in advance of a new residential development. The stripping off of the topsoil on the site revealed that the site had already been heavily disturbed by earlier modern development that had included the construction of new roads, drains and street lighting. As a result, the site strategy was changed to that of a watching brief on the groundworks for fifteen new house plots. No archaeological features were seen during the excavation of the foundations. One residual sherd of medieval pottery was found [M & M, 2011].

- 5.11 The Old Rectory at Halton Holgate was the subject of a programme of historic building recording in 2008 (HER ELI8718). This work was undertaken prior to repairs being carried out on the building [Watt, 2008].
- 5.12 Copies of published Ordnance Survey maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the local studies collections at the Lincoln Central Library. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1889. This shows the parish church within its own churchyard.
- 5.13 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1906 shows the same site layout.
- 5.14 An extract from the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1971 shows the parish churchyard slightly enlarged to the east with a consequent slight alteration to the site boundaries and to the shape of the parish churchyard itself.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Neville Hall at the site on the 22nd of July 2020. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the mechanical and hand excavation of a new electricity power cable trench within the parish churchyard. The mechanical excavation was undertaken by a 1.5-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.25m wide toothed bucket.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the deposit sequences observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:100 was compiled on site of the monitored groundworks within the parish churchyard. This plan is reproduced at this same scale as **Figure 3** in this report. A total of four sections of the observed deposit sequences in the churchyard [designated as **Representative Sections 1-4**] were compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are similarly reproduced at this same scale also on **Figure 3**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced as **Plates 1-32, Appendix 1**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved retrospective Specification and to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

7. Results [Figure 3; Appendix 1, Plates 1-32]

- 7.1 A section of hand excavated trench for the insertion of the new electricity power cable had been excavated. This section of trenching extended from the northern side of the west door to the West Tower, ran around the West Tower and thence around the north-western buttress of the West Tower. The extent of this initial section of cable trenching is featured on **Figure 3**. This initial section of cable trenching was excavated to a width of 0.25m and to depths of 0.35m-0.40m below ground levels [**Plates 4-13**]. These hand excavations extended through a modern topsoil horizon (**001**) and into an underlying graveyard soil horizon (**002**), which extended to the base of these excavations. The excavation of this section of cable trenching had exposed the foundations of the West Tower itself, which comprised a basal foundation of stone ashlar, along with the foundations of the adjoining north-western buttress. The exposed foundations of this north-western buttress consisted of the basal foundation stone ashlar course and below this are two stepped foundation offsets composed of two courses of brick stretchers, which extended to the base of the excavations here.

- 7.2 The line of the electricity power cable trench to the north of the church had already been set out prior to arrival [**Plates 1-3**]. The first section of the electricity power cable trench that was mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision, extended from a standing lamp post by the western boundary of the parish churchyard and thence ran to the northern end of the prior set out cable trench already noted. This first section of cable trench was excavated to a length of 7.40m, to a width of 0.25m and to depths of 0.55m below ground levels [**Plates 14 and 16-19**]. These mechanical excavations extended through a churchyard pathway and into an underlying graveyard soil horizon (**002**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence here was recorded within **Representative Section 1 [Plate 15]**.
- 7.3 This was followed by the monitored mechanical excavation of a second section of electricity power cable trench that ran from the southern end of the first section and thence to the West Tower to join with the hand excavated section of cable trenching around the West Tower. This second section of cable trenching was mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision to a length of 22.60m, to a width of 0.25m and to depths of between 0.50m-0.60m below ground levels [**Plates 20, 22-26, 28-30 and 32**]. These final mechanical excavations extended through the modern topsoil horizon (**001**) and into an underlying graveyard soil horizon (**002**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence here was recorded within **Representative Sections 2-4 [Plates 21, 27 and 33]**.
- 7.4 No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The mechanical excavation of the electricity power cable trench, within the parish churchyard was carried out under archaeological supervision. A further section of this cable trench had already been hand excavated around the West Tower and the north-western buttress of the West Tower prior to arrival, but was subsequently recorded following its completion.
- 8.2 No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds.
- 8.3 Part of the foundations of the north-western buttress along with part of the foundations of the West Tower of the church were exposed by the hand excavated section of the cable trench. These excavations exposed one basal course of stone ashlar at the West Tower along with a further basal course of stone ashlar and below this, a stepped foundation offset composed of two courses of brick stretchers at the north-western buttress.
- 8.4 The excavation of the cable trench as a whole extended through a relatively shallow topsoil horizon and the churchyard pathway surface, both of which overlay a graveyard soil horizon, that extended to the base of these excavations. No fragments of disarticulated human bone were recovered from either horizon. The site deposit sequences were recorded within a total of four representative sections.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 9.1 The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated both the absence of archaeological activity and finds and of the nature of the deposit sequences present on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequences observed. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to confirm both the absence of

archaeological activity and finds and of the nature of the deposit sequences present within the area of the site with a high degree of confidence.

10. Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mrs. Christine King and to the Halton Holgate Parochial Church Council for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Mr. Ian Marshman, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record for their kind assistance.

11. Bibliography

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Extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1889, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 83.5.

Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1906, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 83.5.

Extract from the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1971.

Ordnance Survey, (20142), 1:25,000 scale Explorer Map Sheet No. 274, *Skegness, Alford & Spilsby, Chapel St Leonards & Wainfleet All Saints*.

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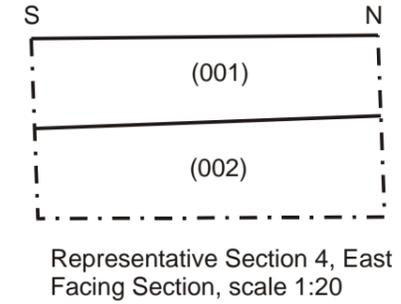
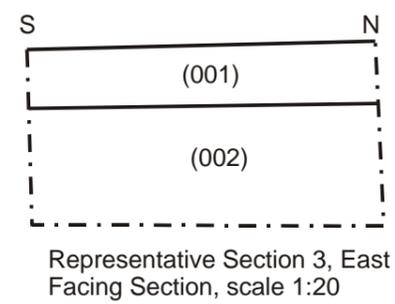
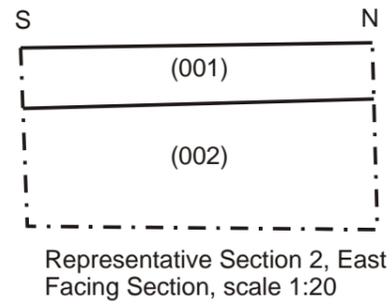
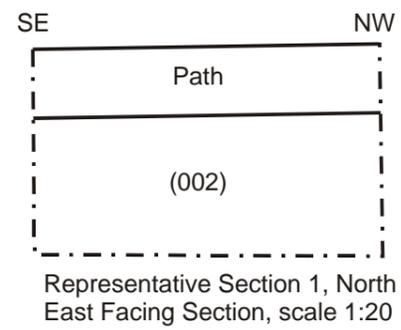
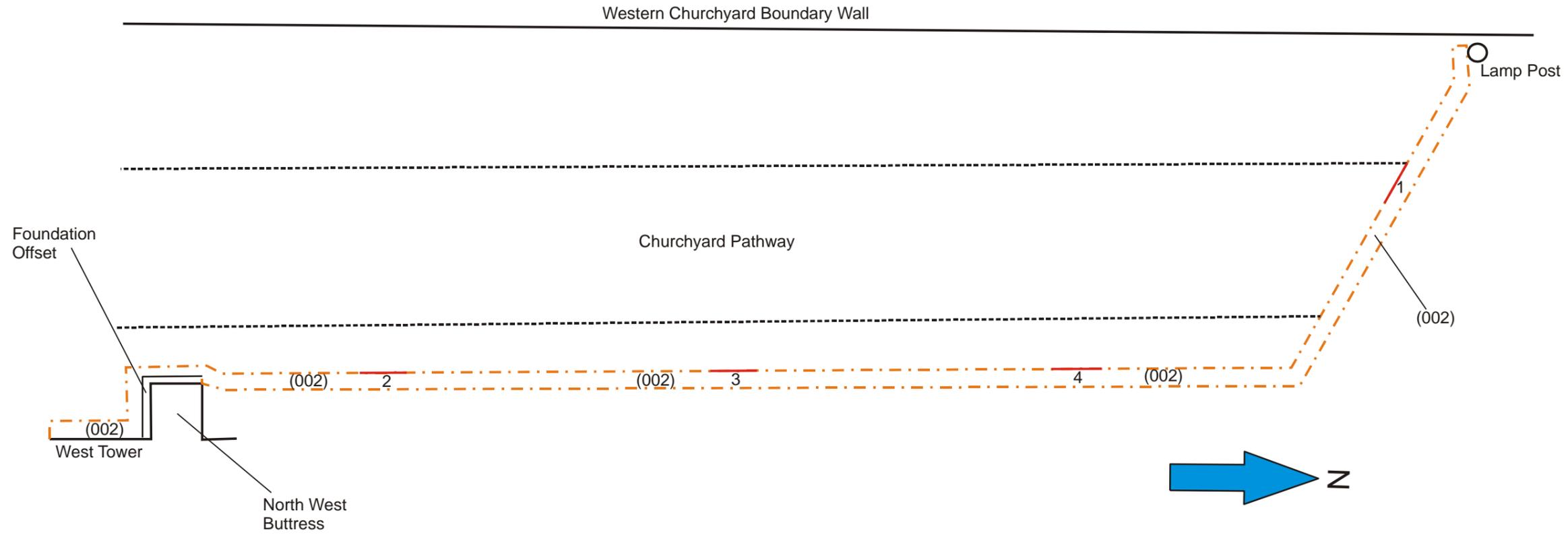


Figure 3: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:100 & Representative Sections 1-4 at a scale of 1:20

Appendix 1: Plates



Plate 1: Set out section of cable trench, from the north



Plate 2: Set out section of cable trench, from the south-east



Plate 3: Set out section of cable trench, from the south



Plate 4: Hand excavated section of the cable trench around the north-western buttress of the West Tower, from the north-west



Plate 5: Hand excavated section of the cable trench around the north-western buttress of the West Tower & the West Tower, from the south



Plate 6: Hand excavated section of the cable trench around the West Tower, from the south



Plate 9: Exposed foundations of the north-western buttress of the West Tower, from the west



Plate 7: Exposed foundations of the West Tower, from the west



Plate 10: Exposed foundations of the north-western buttress of the West Tower, from the south



Plate 8: Exposed foundations of the north-western buttress of the West Tower, from the south-west



Plate 11: Exposed foundations of the north-western buttress of the West Tower, from the south-west



Plate 12: Exposed foundations of the north-western buttress of the West Tower, from the north



Plate 13: Exposed foundations of the north-western buttress of the West Tower, from the west



Plate 15: Representative Section 1, from the north-east



Plate 16: Excavation of the cable trench, from the north



Plate 14: Excavation of the cable trench, from the north



Plate 17: Excavation of the cable trench, from the south



Plate 19: Excavation of the cable trench, from the south



Plate 18: Excavation of the cable trench, from the south



Plate 20: Excavation of the cable trench, from the south



Plate 21: Representative Section 2, from the east



Plate 22: Excavation of the cable trench, from the south



Plate 23: Excavation of the cable trench, from the north



Plate 24: Excavation of the cable trench, from the north



Plate 25: Excavation of the cable trench, from the south



Plate 27: Representative Section 3, from the east



Plate 26: Excavation of the cable trench, from the north



Plate 28: Excavation of the cable trench, from the north



Plate 29: Excavation of the cable trench, from the south



Plate 30: Excavation of the cable trench, from the north



Plate 31: Representative Section 4, from the east



Plate 32: Excavation of the cable trench, from the north

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Modern topsoil horizon. Soft, mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent small angular and rounded stones. Above **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 2-4**. Depth - 0.20m.

- 002** Graveyard soil horizon. Soft, light orange brown sandy silt with moderate small limestone fragments and occasional small and undiagnostic brick/tile fragments. Below **(001)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-4**. Depth - >0.30m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Two context records

One site plan at a scale of 1:100 of the monitored groundworks and four section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on one sheet of drawing film.

One context register

One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

38 Finningley Road

Lincoln

LN5 9BE

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection

Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2020.7** and the site code **ACHH20**.

Appendix 4: Photographic Register

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded	Time Loaded	Comments		B&W Col. Digi.
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2	Set out section of cable trench	SE		M 22/7/20	ACHH20
3	Set out section of cable trench	S		M 22/7/20	ACHH20
4	Hand excavated section of the cable trench around the north-western buttress of the West Tower	NW		M 22/7/20	ACHH20
5	Hand excavated section of the cable trench around the north-western buttress of the West Tower	S		M 22/7/20	ACHH20
6	Hand excavated section of the cable trench around the West Tower	S		M 22/7/20	ACHH20
7	Exposed foundations of the West Tower	W		M 22/7/20	ACHH20
8	Exposed foundations of the north western buttress of the West Tower	SW		M 22/7/20	ACHH20
9	Exposed	W		M 22/7/20	ACHH20

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded	Time Loaded	Comments		B&W Col. Digi.
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Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Unit & Date	Site
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	Foundations of the north western buttress of the West Tower				
10	Exposed Foundations of the north western buttress of the West Tower	S		At 22/1/20	ACHH20
11	Exposed Foundations of the north western buttress of the West Tower	SW		At 22/1/20	ACHH20
12	Exposed Foundations of the north western buttress of the West Tower	N		At 22/1/20	ACHH20
13	Exposed Foundations of the north western buttress of the West Tower	W		At 22/1/20	ACHH20
14	Excavation of the cable trench	N		At 22/1/20	ACHH20
15	Representative Section 1	NE		At 22/1/20	ACHH20
16	Excavation of the cable trench	N		At 22/1/20	ACHH20
17	Excavation of the cable trench	S		At 22/1/20	ACHH20
18	Excavation of the cable trench	S		At 22/1/20	ACHH20

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded	Time Loaded	Comments		B&W Col. Digi.
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Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Unit & Date	Site
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19	Excavation of the cable trench	S		M 22/7/20	ACHH20
20	Excavation of the cable trench	S		M 22/7/20	ACHH20
21	Representative Section 2	E		M 22/7/20	ACHH20
22	Excavation of the cable trench	S		M 22/7/20	ACHH20
23	Excavation of the cable trench	N		M 22/7/20	ACHH20
24	Excavation of the cable trench	N		M 22/7/20	ACHH20
25	Excavation of the cable trench	S		M 22/7/20	ACHH20
26	Excavation of the cable trench	N		M 22/7/20	ACHH20
27	Representative Section 3	E		M 22/7/20	ACHH20
28	Excavation of the cable trench	N		M 22/7/20	ACHH20
29	Excavation of the cable trench	S		M 22/7/20	ACHH20
30	Excavation of the cable trench	N		M 22/7/20	ACHH20
31	Representative Section 4	E		M 22/7/20	ACHH20
32	Excavation of the cable trench	N		M 22/7/20	ACHH20

Appendix 5: OASIS Summary Sheet

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Church of St. Andrew, Hole Gate, Halton Holgate, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-399716

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nhallarchaeologicalservices@gmail.com	25 July 2020

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	Yes	Grey literature report filename/s	Sent by other means
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

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OASIS:

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Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
at the Church of St. Andrew, Hole Gate, Halton Hologate,
Lincolnshire.**

Prepared for the Halton Hologate Parochial Church Council

National Grid Reference: TF 4174 6509

Site Code: ACHH20

Accession No: LCNCC: 2020.7

Faculty Reference: 2020-046152

**Prepared by Neville Hall, Freelance Field Archaeologist &
Consultant**

January 2020

S Non-technical summary

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the excavation of a new electric cable trench at the church of St. Andrew, Hole Gate, Halton Hologate, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The Perpendicular parish church of St Andrew dates from the 14th and 15th centuries. The site lies in an area of high archaeological potential and within the historic core of the medieval settlement. The groundworks within the churchyard will probably reveal graveyard soils along with fragments of disarticulated human bone and probably also in situ inhumation burials pertaining to the churchyard cemetery. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with the medieval settlement or of any possible earlier structural remains of an earlier church and also to record and collect any possible in situ inhumation burials or fragments of disarticulated human bones for eventual reburial.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the excavation of a new electric cable trench within the parish churchyard. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 *On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

1. Site location and description [Figure 1]

- 1.1 The parish church of St Andrew is situated off the eastern of a lane that in turn leads off from the southern frontage of Hole Gate. The parish church is set well back and to the south of Hole Gate at National Grid Reference TF 4174 6509 and at a height of approximately 25mAOD. The village of Halton Hologate is situated some 9km to the west of Skegness and is located within the modern civil parish of the same name and in the administrative district of East Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The settlement of Halton Hologate lies within an undulating upland area of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The site is located on fine loamy soils of the Holderness Series. These in turn overlie deposits of chalky tills and Greensands and Gaults of the Lower Cretaceous respectively.

2. Planning background

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording, which is to be maintained during external groundworks to comprise the excavation of a new electric cable trench within the churchyard of the parish church of St. Andrew, Hole Gate, Halton Hologate, Lincolnshire [Figure 2]. These works will be undertaken under the auspices of a faculty.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within the immediate vicinity of the site.
- 3.2 The settlement of Halton Hologate is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 as *Haltun*. The local manor was held at this time by Ivo Tallboys. A church and four mills are referred to in this Domesday entry. The place name itself has a

topographical derivation. Halton is derived from the Old English *halh* and the Old English *tun*, or the village/farmstead lying within a nook in the ground. The affix Holegate refers to 'the road running through the hollow' from the Old English *hol* and the old Norse *gata*. This whole is descriptive of the topographical situation and location of this village. Later medieval and post-medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Haltona* (AD1142-51); *Haltone* (AD1166), *Hauton* (c.AD1135) and as *Hauton Holgate* (1575).



Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.3 The Perpendicular parish church of St Andrew is Grade II* listed of 14th and 15th century date and consists of a west tower, a clerestoried nave, north and south aisles, a chancel and a south porch. The 15th century west tower was largely rebuilt in the 19th century. The south porch was rebuilt in 1831, the north and south aisles were rebuilt in 1846 and the east end of the church rebuilt in 1866. The chancel was restored in 1894 (HER 42090, NHL 1359727). The parish churchyard is depicted on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1906 and is likely to date from at least the 14th century (HER 49483).
- 3.4 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow occur in blocks to the west of the village (HER 43211). Further medieval ridge and furrow earthworks are located to the east of Jubilee Farm (HER 48690).
- 3.5 Halton Manor House on Station Road is a Grade II listed 18th century house, which was refronted in the early 19th century and was extended in the later 19th century (HER 42091, NHL 13590728). A trap house and stables dating to the early 18th century are situated to the south of the Manor House (HER 47444, NHL 1063375). The buildings underwent alterations in the 20th century.
- 3.6 The Old Rectory on Northorpe Road is a Grade II listed early 18th century building with early and mid 19th century alterations (HER 42092), NHL 1063574).

- 3.7 Old Hall at Halton Hologate is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 41127). This is arranged around a loose courtyard with three sides of the yard formed by working agricultural buildings, The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing onto the yard. There has been a significant loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead is within a village location.
- 3.8 Halton House at Halton Hologate is an extant 19th century farmstead (HER 411728). This is arranged around a regular courtyard in an L-plan with further detached buildings on the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. The farmstead is located within a manor farm group.
- 3.9 A type 22 hexagonal concrete WWII pill box is situated near the parish church at Halton Hologate (HER 49484).
- 3.10 There have been several previous archaeological investigation within the vicinity. In 2011, an archaeological strip, map and record excavation was undertaken on land off Manor Drive (HER ELI11134, Site code: MDHH11). This took place in advance of a new residential development. The stripping off of the topsoil on the site revealed that the site had had already been heavily disturbed by earlier modern development that had included the construction of new roads, drains and street lighting. As a result, the site strategy was changed to that of a watching brief on the groundworks for fifteen new house plots. No archaeological features were seen during the excavation of the foundations. One residual sherd of medieval pottery was found.
- 3.11 The Old Rectory at Halton Hologate was the subject of a programme of historic building recording in 2008 (HER ELI8718). This work was undertaken prior to repairs being carried out on the building.
- 3.12 Copies of published Ordnance Survey maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the local studies collections at the Lincoln Central Library. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1889. This shows the parish church within its own churchyard.
- 3.13 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1906 shows the same site layout.
- 3.14 An extract from the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1971 shows the parish churchyard slightly enlarged to the east with a consequent slight alteration to the site boundaries and to the shape of the parish churchyard itself.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The aims of the project are the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the site groundworks, which will comprise the excavation of an electric cable trench within the parish churchyard.

- 4.2 The objectives of the project are:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

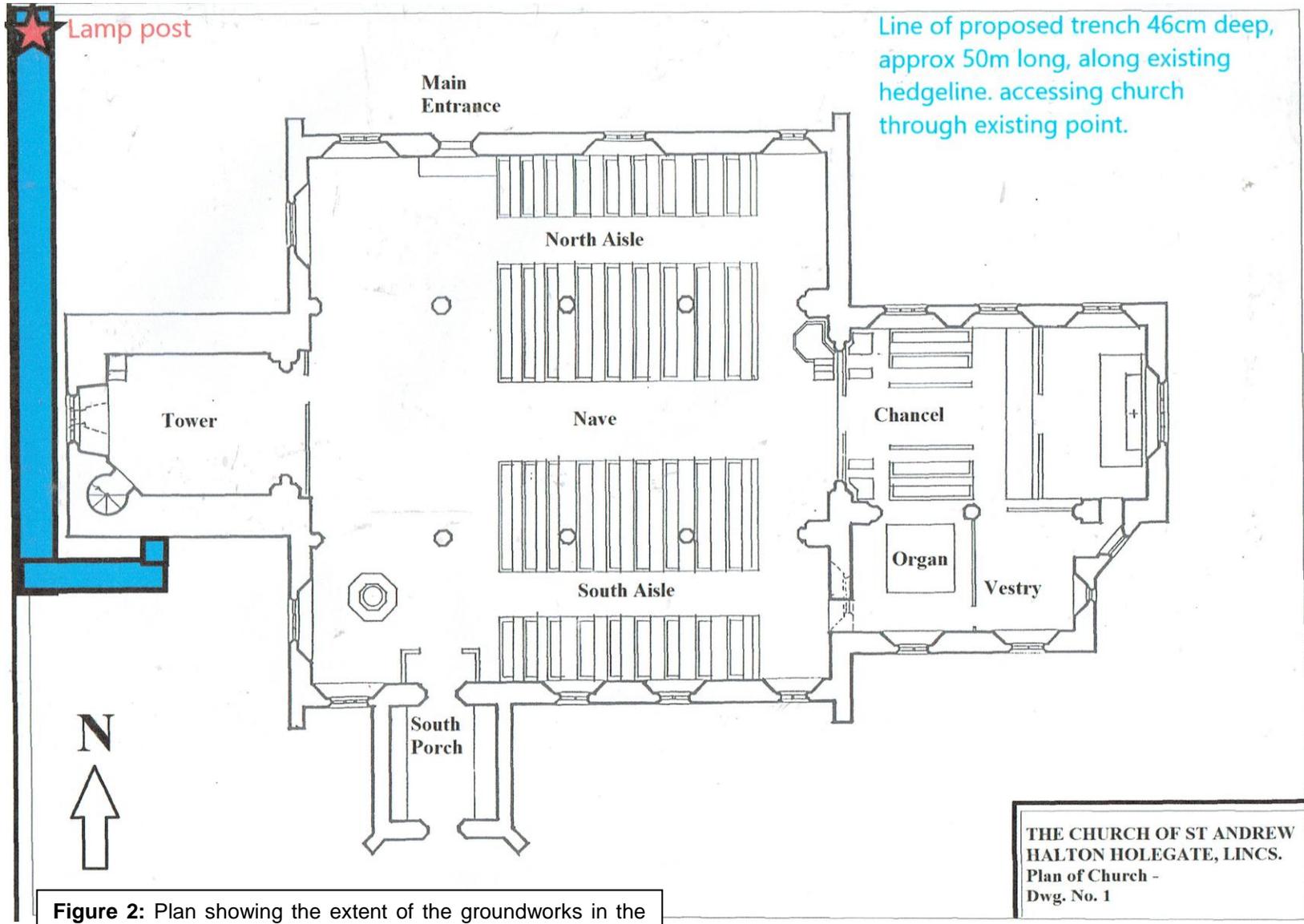


Figure 2: Plan showing the extent of the groundworks in the parish churchyard, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

- 4.3 The Perpendicular parish church of St Andrew dates from the 14th and 15th centuries. The site lies in an area of high archaeological potential and within the historic core of the medieval settlement. The groundworks within the churchyard will probably reveal graveyard soils along with fragments of disarticulated human bone and probably also *in situ* inhumation burials pertaining to the churchyard cemetery. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with the medieval settlement or of any possible earlier structural remains of an earlier church and also to record and collect any possible *in situ* inhumation burials or fragments of disarticulated human bones for eventual reburial.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the **continual monitoring** of any topsoil and of any other ground disturbances.
- 5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIfA) standards.
- 5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.
- 5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 5.5 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.
- 5.6 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- 5.7 *Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.*
- 5.8 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.
- 5.9 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office. The local Portable Antiquities Scheme Officer will also be notified.
- 5.10 Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.
- 5.11 All dealings with human remains are covered under the faculty for the programme of work at the church. No human remains will be removed from the site, in line with the general principles expressed in *Annexe LI Sections 105-110* of the Church of England/English Heritage document entitled *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains*

excavated from Christian burial grounds in England (2005). Charnel remains will be collected and passed to the churchwardens for reinterment, but not retained for identification and analysis. If complete, or substantially complete graves are encountered which cannot be left *in situ* they will be removed to enable the necessary groundworks to be completed and reburied by the incumbent. If sufficient individuals are retrieved that may merit retention for full identification and analysis in accordance with Updated Guidelines to the standards for Recoding Human Remains (ClfA, 2017), prior to reburial by arrangement with the incumbent

- 5.12 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 6.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.
- 6.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which there were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.
- 6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.4 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.
- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site.
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

7. Monitoring arrangements

- 7.1 Provision will be made for Mr. Ian Marshman, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor, to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.
- 7.2 A minimum notification period of not less than fourteen days of the start date of works on the site will be given to Mr. Ian Marshman, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor.
- 7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with Mr. Ian Marshman, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor.
- 7.5 Arrangements will be made for Mr. Ian Marshman, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 7.6 Mr. Ian Marshman, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

8. Archive preparation and deposition

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.
- 8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive prior to the commencement of the project.
- 8.3 The archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by October 2020.

9. Reporting procedures

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within two months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.

- 9.2 The report will consist of:

A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

A non-technical summary of the results of the monitoring;

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the monitoring;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

Illustrations including plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench sections); and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections, a list of contexts, any specialist reports on finds from the site, a list of the site archive, a photographic register and a copy of this document.

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations)
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

10. Publication and dissemination

- 10.1 Digital copies of the final report (in a .pdf format).will be deposited with the clients, Mr. Ian Marshman, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor, the Diocesan Advisory Committee and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER).
- 10.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.
- 10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2019).
- 10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

11. Other factors (including contingency)

- 11.1 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform Mr. Ian Marshman, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor.
- 11.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 11.3 Any additional financial contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with Mr. Ian Marshman, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor.

12. Variations to the proposed scheme

- 12.1 Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with Mr. Ian Marshman, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor.

13. Resources

- 13.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.
- 13.2 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
Archaeological Solutions Ltd (Andy Peachey)	Environmental
Malin Holst	Osteoarchaeology
- 13.3 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.
- 13.4 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

14. Insurance statement

- 14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £250,000 with Towergate Insurance.

15. Copyright

- 15.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

16. Ownership

- 16.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be donated along with the archive.