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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT
THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, FIRSBY ROAD,
HALTON HOLEGATE, LINCOLNSHIRE.

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PREPARED FOR THE HALTON HOLEGATE PAROCHIAL CHURCH COUNCIL

By

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Summary

The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to new drainage works in the churchyard and to the north and south of the Church of St. Andrew, Firsby Road, Halton Holegate, Lincolnshire was undertaken by Neville Hall on the 10th-11th and on the 27th of February 2025.

The site archaeological monitoring programme, which was undertaken over a period of three days saw the monitored mechanical excavation of various new drainage trenches, two catch water pits and two new soakaways, which were excavated to the north, north-east, south and south-east of the parish church and within the parish churchyard. A site deposit sequence, which consisted of a modern topsoil horizon, a graveyard soil horizon (and where these excavations extended to their greatest depths in places), an underlying natural horizon. This site deposit sequence was recorded within a total of twenty Representative Sections, which were widely distributed over the site. This deposit sequence was consistent over the whole site.

Several archaeological features were identified and recorded during the course of this archaeological monitoring. At the eastern end of the north wall and at the north-eastern corner of the chancel, a stone base, composed of one course of exposed chalk blocks was recorded underlying the stone buttress here. This was considered to be a part of the 19th century renovation works to the church, that comprised underpinning works. This was exposed during the course of the excavation of a drainage trench here.

To the north-east of the church, the north-south orientated line of a brick wall foundation was exposed by the excavation of a drainage trench here. This was of three courses in height and of two courses in thickness and composed of handmade brick stretchers that were all laid on bed. The bricks were bonded by a lime mortar. A small square shaped posthole was also recorded in the midst of this foundation. It is considered that this may have supported a timber fence or a possible wrought iron fence. It was at first considered that this may have marked the line of a former churchyard boundary wall, but was latterly interpreted as marking the site of part of a 19th century grave marker or brick vault. Its line was overlain to either side by a tomb of 1855 to the north and by a further tomb to the south of 1886, respectively.

To the immediate north-east of this was the exposed brick base for a nearby and adjoining 19th century tomb. This was also recorded within the same drainage trench excavation. This consisted of one course of handmade brick stretchers laid on bed with no visible bonding material.

To the south of the chancel, the site of a possible stone base of greensand blocks for a further undated grave marker was also exposed and recorded during the course of the excavation of a further drainage trench here.

A moderate assemblage of fragments of disarticulated human bone were retrieved from the graveyard soil horizon and were retained for eventual reburial.

The remaining finds were also all recovered from the graveyard soil horizon and comprised three fragments of handmade brick of late medieval to early post-medieval origin and two tile fragments of medieval to late medieval date.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by the Halton Hologate Parochial Church Council to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to new drainage works in the churchyard and to the north and south of the Church of St. Andrew, Firsby Road, Halton Hologate, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TF 4174 6509. The archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at the site on the 10th-11th and on the 27th of February 2025.
- 1.2 The archaeological site work was carried out according to the requirements of a Faculty (Ref No. 2024/73 (2024-0953071), 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. Ruben Lopez, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor, the Diocese of Lincoln, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Museum, 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 lane that in turn leads off from the southern frontage of the Firsby Road. The parish church is set well back and to the south of the Firsby Road at National Grid Reference TF 4174 6509 and at a height of approximately 25mAOD. The village of Halton Hologate is situated some 15km 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 [Figures 1 and 2].
- 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. 2024/73 (2024-0953071), 2021-068311), issued by the Diocese of Lincoln, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the mechanical excavation of various new drainage trenches and soakaways within the churchyard of the parish church of St. Andrew, Firsby Road, Halton Hologate, Lincolnshire [Figure 3].
- 3.2 A specification or a written scheme of works for this archaeological watching brief of July 2024 was submitted to and approved by Mr. Matthew Adams, the then 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. Ruben Lopez, the current 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 excavation of new drainage trenches and soakaways within the parish churchyard and to the north and south of the parish church.



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 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 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 online National Library of Scotland and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within the immediate vicinity of the site.

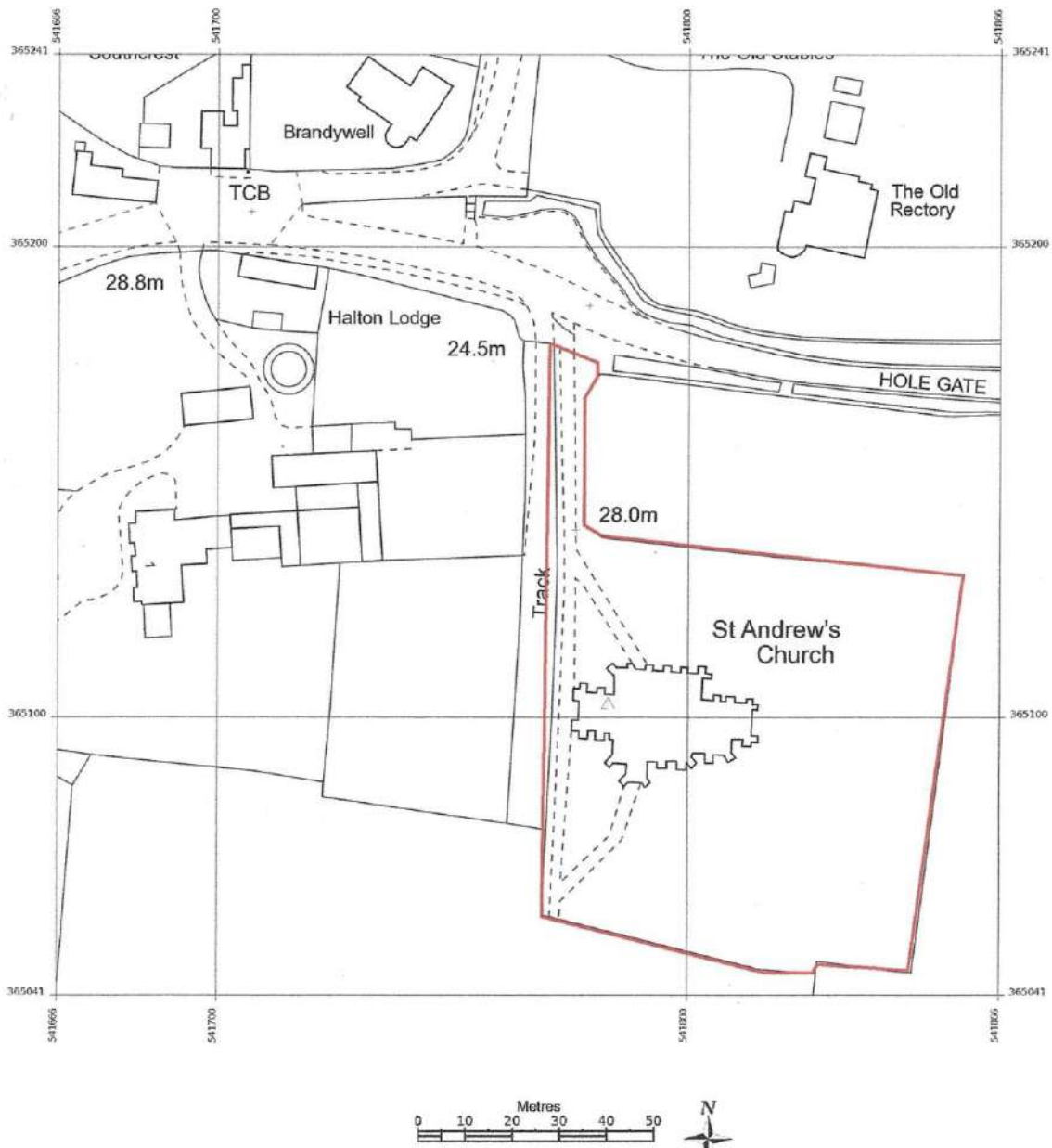


Figure 2: Plan showing the site location at a scale of 1;1250 at A4, (extract from Architects plan)

- 5.2 An assemblage of worked flints of Neolithic and Bronze Age date including arrowheads have been found at Halton Holeygate (HER MLI43155). A scatter of Neolithic/Bronze Age flintwork that included six cores, ten scrapers and blades and flakes have been found at Halton Holeygate (HER MLI42087).
- 5.3 The settlement of Halton Holeygate 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 Holeygate refers to 'the road running through the hollow' from the Old English *hol* and the old Norse *gata*.

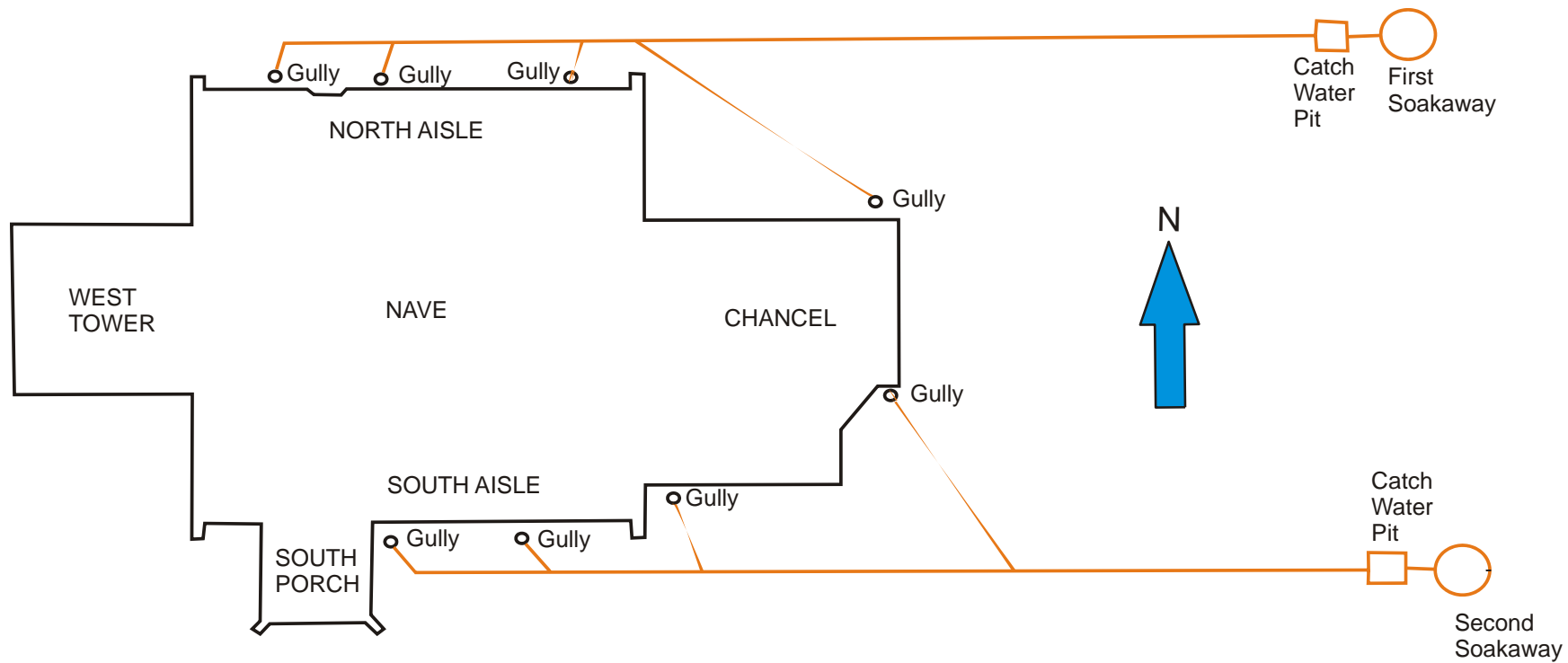


Figure 3: Tracing of a Plan of the Intended Groundworks based on Architects plan (no scale)

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 Holgate* (1575) [Mills, 1991; Cameron, 1998; Ekwall, 1991; Morris, 1986].

- 5.4 The Perpendicular parish church of St Andrew is Grade II* listed and is of 14th and 15th century date. The church 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 MLI42090, 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 MLI125110).
- 5.5 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow occur in blocks to the west of the village (HER MLI43211). Further medieval ridge and furrow earthworks are located to the east of Jubilee Farm (HER MLI98766). The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow occur to the north of the Spilsby Road (HER MLI85413).
- 5.6 A silver half groat of Henry VIII dated to 1544-1547 has been found in a field at Halton Holgate (HER MLI42088).
- 5.7 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 MLI42091, NHL 13590728). A Grade II listed trap house and stables dating to the early 18th century are situated to the south of the Manor House (HER MLI93055, NHL 1063375). The buildings underwent alterations in the 20th century.
- 5.8 The Old Rectory on Northorpe Road is a Grade II listed early 18th century building with early and mid 19th century alterations (HER MLI42092), NHL 1063574).
- 5.9 A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was built in 1837 on Station Road (HER MLI98963).
- 5.10 Old Hall at Halton Hologate is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER MLI119982). 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 on the site. The farmstead is within a village location.
- 5.11 Halton House at Halton Hologate is an extant 19th century farmstead (HER MLI119983). 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.
- 5.12 Beverly House or High Barn is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER MLI119984). This was arranged around a regular courtyard with an 'L'-plan range with further detached outbuildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings at the site. The farmstead is within a village location.
- 5.13 Elm Row House is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER MLI119081). This was arranged around a regular courtyard with an 'L'-plan range with further detached outbuildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings at the site. The farmstead is within a village location.

- 5.14 An unnamed farmstead at Halton Hologate is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER MLI119987). This has a dispersed cluster plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings at the site. The farmstead is within an isolated location.
- 5.15 A former National School building on Station Road was erected in 1847 (HER MLI126571).
- 5.16 A type 22 hexagonal concrete WWII pill box is situated near the parish church at Halton Hologate (HER MLI125111).
- 5.17 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].
- 5.18 The Old Rectory at Halton Hologate was the subject of a programme of historic building recording in 2008 (HER ELI8718, MLI42092). This work was undertaken prior to repairs being carried out on the building [Watt, 2008].
- 5.19 Archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks for the installation of a new electric power cable trench at the churchyard of the parish church of St Andrew in 2020 revealed part of the foundations of the west tower of the church (HER MLI4209, Site code ACHH20).. The foundations dated to the 1866 rebuilding of the tower [Hall, 2020].
- 5.20 In 2022, archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the excavation of a further new electric power cable trench within the parish churchyard did not identify any archaeological activity, but did expose a small section of the foundations of the west tower of the church (Site code: ACHH22) [Hall, 2022].
- 5.21 In 2001, an archaeological evaluation of three trenches took place on land to the south of High Farm (HER ELI43896, HER MLI81115-6, 81403-5, Site code HAH01). A prior geophysical survey had revealed faint traces of possible ring ditches along with other numerous discrete anomalies. This was followed by this trial trenching. In one of the trenches were two pits, the fills of which produced finds of late Neolithic date, that included worked flints and pottery. Within a further trench were elements of a curving ditch, which was interpreted as a ringwork that had encircled a round barrow of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. Other findings comprised two further large pits, which were probably the result of sand quarrying, one of which contained mid 20th century refuse. Other finds comprised one sherd of post-medieval pottery, a scatter of medieval pottery and tile and a probable late Mesolithic flint scatter of flakes and a notched blade [Rylatt, 2001].
- 3.22 In 2001, an archaeological excavation took place on land at High Farm, (HER ELI46664-6, HER MLI89029-30). The archaeological excavation recorded evidence for early to middle Anglo-Saxon settlement. This was characterised by a series of discrete archaeological features that included pits and postholes that all produced finds of contemporary pottery. One of the features, probably a grubenhaus, produced finds of over three hundred sherds of pottery, animal bone fragments, iron slag and clay loomweights. A small quantity of residual late Roman pottery sherds were also recovered from early medieval deposits. Earlier activity was represented by a large amount of early

Neolithic to Bronze age flint implements and a small assemblage of prehistoric pottery, mostly which were unstratified with no associated archaeological features being found. There was also some evidence of medieval plough furrows [Ramsey, 2011].

- 3.23 Copies of published Ordnance Survey maps were obtained from the online National Library of Scotland. 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.
- 3.24 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1906 shows the same site layout.
- 3.25 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 10th-11th and on the 27th of February 2025. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the mechanical excavation of various new drainage trenches, catch water pits and soakaways to the north, north-east, south and south-east of the parish church and within the parish churchyard. These mechanical excavations were carried out by a 1.5 ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.40m wide toothless bucket.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the site deposit sequences and archaeological features observed was recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. Plans at scales of 1:100 were compiled on site of the monitored site groundworks to the north and south of the parish church. These are reproduced at these same scales as **Figures 4-6**. A total of twenty sections of the observed deposit sequence in the churchyard [designated as **Representative Sections 1-20**] were also compiled on site at scales of 1:20. These are similarly reproduced at these same scales of **Figures 4-6**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced as **Plates 1-164, 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 [Figures 4-6; Appendix 1, Plates 1-164]

7.1 Drainage Works to the North and North East of the Church

- 7.1.1 The first day of the site archaeological monitoring programme saw the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of various drainage trenches and the first catch water pit to the immediate north of the parish church. **Plates 1-5** provide several views of the pre-groundworks layout of the site.
- 7.1.2 The first trench to be excavated, extended north-eastwards from the first gully at the north wall of the nave ads at the western end of the site, to a width of 0.40m and to a depth of 0.50m below the site ground levels [**Plates 6 and 11-13**]. This excavation went through a modern topsoil horizon (**001**) and extended into the upper levels of an underlying

graveyard soil horizon (002), which extended to the base of this excavation. The deposit sequence here was recorded within **Representative Section 1 [Plate 15]**. A modern ceramic pipe was exposed in one side of this trench, which e ran from this first gully.

- 7.1.3 This was followed by the monitored mechanical excavation of the first main drainage trench, which was orientated from west to east and was situated to the immediate north of the nave and also to the north of the chancel of the parish. The line of this trench was initially set out and the line of this first main trench was then de-turfed **[Plates 8-10]**. This main trench was excavated to a uniform width of 0.40m and to depths of between 0.50m-0.70m below the site ground levels **[Plates 14, 16-18, 20, 22-24, 26, 28-34, 36-43, 45-46 and 56]**. These excavations went through the same deposit sequence of the modern topsoil horizon (001) and into the underlying graveyard soil horizon (002), which was recorded at the base of this excavation. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 2-5 [Plates 21,27, 35 and 44]**.
- 7.1.4 During the course of the mechanical excavation of the first main drainage trench, further secondary drainage trenches were excavated from the second and third gullies at the north wall of the nave, to connect with this main service trench **[Plates 19 and 25]**. These were similarly excavated to a width of 0.40m and to depths of 0.50m below the site ground levels with the site deposit sequence recorded therein.
- 7.1.5 During the course of the excavation of this first main service trench, the line of a shallow surface churchyard tarmac path was noted, which extended northwards from the north door of the nave along with the line of several modern ceramic drainage pipes (which were removed), the line of a modern lead water pipe, (which was only exposed at the base of the trench to the north of the chancel) and the lines of several modern salt glazed ceramic drainage pipes to the north of the chancel, (which were all removed).
- 7.1.6 This was followed by the monitored mechanical excavation of the second service drainage trench from the fourth gully at the eastern end of the north wall of the chancel. This further trench was excavated to the same uniform width of 0.40m and to depths of 0.60m-0.65m below the site ground levels **[Plates 47-49 and 51]**. This further excavation went through the same site deposit sequence, which was recorded within **Representative Section 6 [Plate 50]**. During the course of this excavation, a stone base foundation to the easternmost stone buttress at the north-eastern corner of the chancel was exposed **[Plates 53-55]**. This stone base was sealed by the modern topsoil horizon (001) and was cut into the graveyard soil horizon (002). It is considered that this comprised a 19th century underpinning of the buttress here. This was composed of a single course of several exposed worked, shaped and faced chalk blocks that were bonded by a light buff lime mortar.
- 7.1.7 This was followed by the monitored mechanical excavation of the first catch water pit at the intersection of the second service trench and the first main service trench **[Plates 57-60]**. This final excavation at the end of the first day went through the modern topsoil horizon (001) and, the graveyard soil horizon (002) at the base of this excavation. The deposit sequence here was recorded within **Representative Section 7 [Plates 61-62]**. This excavation measured 2.0m in length, 1.50m in width and extended to a depth of 0.90m below the site ground levels. Several fragments of disarticulated human bone were retrieved from the graveyard soil horizon (002) and were retained for eventual reburial.
- 7.1.8 The second day of the site archaeological monitoring programme saw the resumption of the mechanical excavation of the first main service trench beyond the first catch water pit, which thence extended to the north-east for a distance of 18.40m prior to connecting to the first soakaway. This final section of the first main service trench was excavated to the same uniform width of 0.40m and to depths of between 0.55m-0.75m below the site ground levels **[Plate 63-64, 66, 69-73, 76, 80-84 and 86]**. These excavations went

through the same deposit sequence of the modern topsoil horizon (001) and into the underlying graveyard soil horizon (002), which was recorded at the base of this excavation. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 8-10 [Plates 65, 68 and 85]**.

- 7.1.9 During the course of the archaeological monitoring of the excavation of this final section of the first main service trench, several archaeological features were recorded. The first of these comprise the north-south orientated line of a brick foundation, which traversed the line of this excavation **[Plates 74-75 and 77-78]**. This was constructed of two lots of three courses of brick stretchers in height that were all laid on bed, such that the foundation was of two courses in thickness. The bricks were bonded by a friable, light buff lime mortar. A possible square shaped posthole was recorded within this foundation. This indicated the presence of a possible fence such as of timber or of wrought iron. It is uncertain as to whether this represented the line of a former churchyard boundary wall or had been part of a 19th century or earlier grave marker or of a brick vault. The line of the foundation was sealed by a tomb dated to 1855 to the north and by a further tomb to the south of 1886. The bricks in the foundation were handmade. The foundation was sealed by the modern topsoil horizon (001) and was cut into the underlying graveyard soil horizon (002).
- 7.1.10 Beyond this and to the immediate north-east, a brick base for an adjoining 19th century stone tomb dated to 1855 was further recorded within the base of this excavation **[Plate 79]**. This comprised one viable course of handmade brick stretchers, which were laid on bed with no viable bonding material. This was sealed by the modern topsoil horizon (001) and by disturbed graveyard soil (002) and was cut into the graveyard soil horizon (002) at the base of the excavation.
- 7.1.11 To the north-east, the excavation of this final section of the first main service trench terminated at the excavation under archaeological supervision of the first churchyard soakaway. This excavation measured 1.60m in length, 2.0m in width and was excavated to a depth of 1.10m below the site ground levels **[Plates 87-97 and 99-100]**. This excavation went through the modern topsoil horizon (001), the graveyard soil horizon (002) and into the underlying natural horizon (003) at the base of this excavation. The deposit sequence here was recorded within **Representative Section 11 [Plate 98]**.
- 7.1.12 No further fragments of disarticulated human bone were recorded during this second day.

7.2 Drainage Works to the South and South East of the Church

- 7.2.1 The third and final day saw the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of the drainage works to the south and south-east of the parish church. A trench was excavated from the first gully at the south wall of the nave and extended to the south-east. This trench was excavated to a width of 0.40m and to depths of 0.55m below the site ground levels **[Plates 102-105]**. This excavation went through the same site deposit sequence of the modern topsoil horizon (001) and into the graveyard soil horizon (002) at the base of this excavation. The deposit sequence here was recorded within **Representative Section 12 [Plate 107]**.
- 7.2.2 This trench then dog-legged to the east whence it extended to the south of the nave and the chancel of the parish church and thence became the main service trench. This trench was excavated to the same width of 0.40m and to depths of between 0.60m-0.75m below the site ground levels **[Plates 106, 108-111, 115-119, 121-126, 128-132 and 134-135]**. This excavation went through the same site deposit sequence as noted earlier. This deposit sequence here was recorded within **Representative Sections 13-15 and 17 [Plates 107, 114, 120, 127 and 136]**.

- 7.2.3 During the course of the mechanical excavation of the first main drainage trench, several further secondary drainage trenches were excavated from the second and third gullies at the south wall of the nave, to connect with this main service trench [**Plates 112-113, 116, 131-132 and 134**] These trenches were excavated to the same uniform width of 0.40m and to depths of 0.55m-0.60m below the site ground levels. These excavations similarly went through the same site deposit sequence, which was recorded here within **Representative Section 16 [Plate 133]**. Several modern ceramic service pipes were exposed during the course of these excavations.
- 7.2.4 This was followed by the monitored mechanical excavation of a further secondary drainage trench from the fourth gully at the south wall of the chancel. This trench was excavated to the same uniform width of 0.40m and extended to depths of 0.50m-0.60m below the site ground levels [**Plates 137-141 and 150**]. This excavation went through the familiar site deposit sequence of the modern topsoil horizon (**001**) and into the graveyard soil horizon (**002**) at the base of this excavation. During the course of the excavation of this trench, the probable stone based of a submerged grave marker that was composed of worked, shaped and faced greensand blocks was exposed [**Plates 142-144**]. This was of two exposed courses in height.
- 7.2.5 This was followed by the monitored mechanical excavation of the second catch water pit. This was situated at the intersection of eastern end of the first section of the main service trench and that of the secondary trench from the fourth gully. This second catch water pit was excavated to a length of 1.50m, to a width of 1.20m and to a depth of 0.85m below the site ground levels [**Plates 145-148**]. This excavation went through the modern topsoil horizon (**001**) and into the graveyard soil horizon (**002**) at the base of this excavation. The deposit sequence here was recorded within **Representative Section 18 [Plate 151]**.
- 7.2.6 This was followed by the resumption of the monitored mechanical excavation of the remainder of the main service trench, which extended eastwards from the second catch water pit. This second section of the main service trench was excavated to the same width of 0.40m and to depths of between 0.65m-0.75m below the site ground levels [**Plates 149, 152-153 and 155**]. This excavation went through the same site deposit sequence, which was recorded here within **Representative Section 19 [Plate 154]**.
- 7.2.7 This was followed by the monitored mechanical excavation of the second soakaway, which was situated at the eastern end of the main service trench. This final excavation extended to a length of 1.50m, to a width of 1.20m and went to a depth of 1.20m below the site ground levels [**Plates 156-163**]. This excavation went through the modern topsoil horizon (**001**) and into the graveyard soil horizon (**002**) at the base of this excavation. The deposit sequence here was recorded within **Representative Section 20 [Plate 164]**.
- 7.2.8 A moderate assemblage of fragments of disarticulated human bone were recovered from the graveyard soil horizon (**002**) and were collected for eventual reburial.

7.3 The Remaining Finds [Appendix 4]

- 7.3.1 A small finds assemblage other than fragments of disarticulated human bone was recovered from the graveyard soil horizon (**002**). This comprised three fragments of late medieval to early post-medieval handmade brick. One fragment was of 15th-16th century date and the remaining two fragments were of 15th-17th century date.
- 7.3.2 In addition, two fragments of roof tile of medieval to late medieval date were recovered, of which one was a fragment of roof tile.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The site archaeological monitoring programme, which was undertaken over a period of three days saw the monitored mechanical excavation of various new drainage trenches, two catch water pits and two new soakaways, which were excavated to the north, north-east, south and south-east of the parish church and within the parish churchyard. A site deposit sequence, which consisted of a modern topsoil horizon, a graveyard soil horizon (and where these excavations extended to their greatest depths in places), an underlying natural horizon. This site deposit sequence was recorded within a total of twenty Representative Sections, which were widely distributed over the site. This deposit sequence was consistent over the whole site.
- 8.2 Several archaeological features were identified and recorded during the course of this archaeological monitoring. At the eastern end of the north wall and at the north-eastern corner of the chancel, a stone base, composed of one course of exposed chalk blocks was recorded underlying the stone buttress here. This was considered to be a part of the 19th century renovation works to the church, that comprised underpinning works. This was exposed during the course of the excavation of a drainage trench here.
- 8.3 To the north-east of the church, the north-south orientated line of a brick wall foundation was exposed by the excavation of a drainage trench here. This was of three courses in height and of two courses in thickness and composed of handmade brick stretchers that were all laid on bed. The bricks were bonded by a lime mortar. A small square shaped posthole was also recorded in the midst of this foundation. It is considered that this may have supported a timber fence or a possible wrought iron fence. It was at first considered that this may have marked the line of a former churchyard boundary wall, but was latterly interpreted as marking the site of part of a 19th century grave marker or brick vault. Its line was overlain to either side by a tomb of 1855 to the north and by a further tomb to the south of 1886, respectively.
- 8.4 To the immediate north-east of this was the exposed brick base for a nearby and adjoining 19th century tomb. This was also recorded within the same drainage trench excavation. This consisted of one course of handmade brick stretchers laid on bed with no visible bonding material.
- 8.5 To the south of the chancel, the site of a possible stone base of greensand blocks for a further undated grave marker was also exposed and recorded during the course of the excavation of a further drainage trench here.
- 8.6 A moderate assemblage of fragments of disarticulated human bone were retrieved from the graveyard soil horizon and were retained for eventual reburial.
- 8.7 The remaining finds were also all recovered from the graveyard soil horizon and comprised three fragments of handmade brick of late medieval to early post-medieval origin and two tile fragments of medieval to late medieval date.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 9.1 The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the nature of the archaeological activity, of the finds and of the deposit sequences present on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the archaeological activity and find and the deposit sequence observed. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to confirm the nature of the archaeological activity and finds and of the nature of the deposit sequence 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 Hologate Parochial Church Council for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Mr. Matt Adams and Mr. Ruben Lopez, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisors and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record for their kind assistance.

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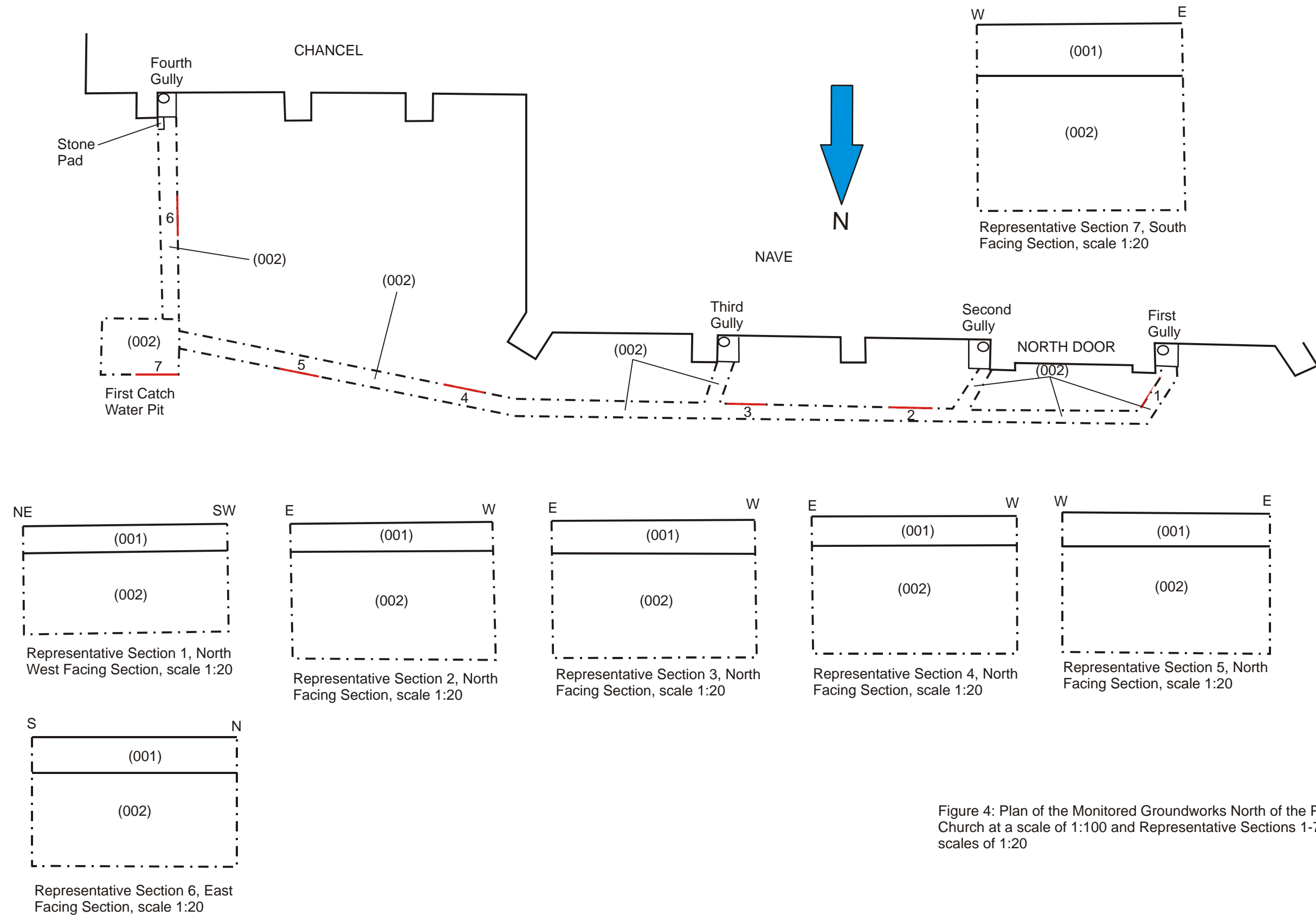


Figure 4: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks North of the Parish Church at a scale of 1:100 and Representative Sections 1-7 at scales of 1:20

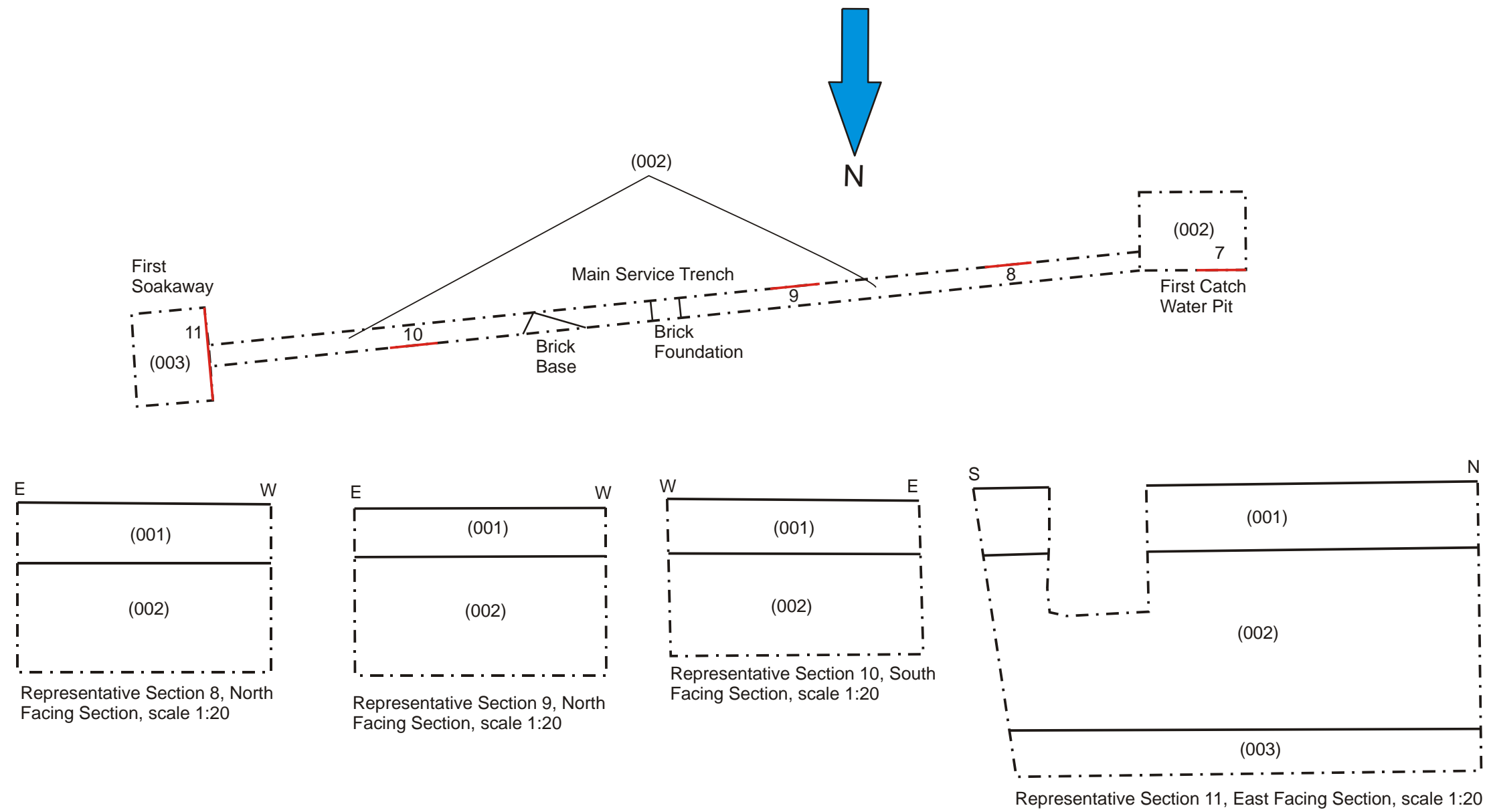


Figure 5: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks North of the Parish Church at a scale of 1:100 and Representative Sections 8-11 at scales of 1:20

Appendix 1: Plates

Drainage Works to the North and North East of the Church



Plate 1: Pre-groundworks, from the north-west



Plate 2: Pre-groundworks, from the north-west



Plate 3: Pre-groundworks, from the west



Plate 4: Pre-groundworks, from the north



Plate 5: Pre-groundworks, from the east



Plate 6: Excavation of the trench from the first gully, from the north



Plate 7: Excavation of the trench from the second gully, from the north-east



Plate 9: Set out main trench, from the east



Plate 8: Set out main trench, from the west



Plate 10: Set out main trench, from the east



Plate 11: Excavation of the trench from the first gully, from the north-west



Plate 13: Excavation of the trench from the first gully, from the north-west



Plate 12: Excavation of the trench from the first gully, from the north-west



Plate 14: Excavation of the main trench, from the north-east



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



Plate 17: Excavation of the main trench, from the west



Plate 16: Excavation of the main trench, from the west



Plate 18: Excavation of the main trench, from the west



Plate 19: Excavation of the trench from the second gully, from the north



Plate 22: Excavation of the main trench, from the west



Plate 20: Excavation of the main trench, from the west



Plate 23: Excavation of the main trench, from the west



Plate 21: Representative Section 2, from the north



Plate 24: Excavation of the main trench, from the west



Plate 26: Excavation of the main trench, from the west



Plate 25: Excavation of the trench from the third gully, from the north



Plate 27: Representative Section 3, from the north



Plate 28: Excavation of the main trench, from the west



Plate 30: Excavation of the main trench, from the west



Plate 29: Excavation of the main trench, from the west



Plate 31: Excavation of the main trench, from the east



Plate 32: Excavation of the main trench, from the west



Plate 34: Excavation of the main trench, from the west



Plate 33: Excavation of the main trench, from the east



Plate 35: Representative Section 4, from the north



Plate 36: Excavation of the main trench,
from the west



Plate 38: Excavation of the main trench,
from the west



Plate 37: Excavation of the main trench,
from the west



Plate 39: Excavation of the main trench,
from the east



Plate 40: Excavation of the main trench, from the east



Plate 42: Excavation of the main trench, from the west



Plate 41: Excavation of the main trench, from the west



Plate 43: Excavation of the main trench, from the east



Plate 44: Representative Section 5, trench, from the south



Plate 46: Excavation of the main trench, from the east



Plate 45: Excavation of the main trench, from the west



Plate 47: Excavation of the second trench from the fourth gully, from the north



Plate 48: Excavation of the second trench from the fourth gully, from the north



Plate 51: Excavation of the second trench from the fourth gully, from the north



Plate 49: Excavation of the drainage trenches, from the east



Plate 52: Excavation of the second trench from the fourth gully, from the east



Plate 50: Representative Section 6, from the east



Plate 53: View of an *in situ* stone base for a buttress, from the north



Plate 54: View of an *in situ* stone base for a buttress, from the north



Plate 55: View of an *in situ* stone base for a buttress, from the west



Plate 56: Excavation of the main trench, from the west



Plate 57: Excavation of the drainage trenches, from the east



Plate 58: Excavation of the first catch water pit, from the south



Plate 61: Representative Section 7, from the south



Plate 59: Excavation of the first catch water pit, from the west



Plate 62: Representative Section 7, from the south



Plate 60: Excavation of the first catch water pit, from the south-east



Plate 63: Excavation of the main service trench, from the west



Plate 64: Excavation of the main service trench, from the west



Plate 66: Excavation of the main service trench, from the west



Plate 65: Representative Section 8, from the north



Plate 67: Excavation of the main service trench, from the west



Plate 68: Representative Section 9, from the north



Plate 70: Excavation of the main service trench, from the east



Plate 69: Excavation of the main service trench, from the east



Plate 71: Excavation of the main service trench, from the west



Plate 72: Excavation of the main service trench, from the west



Plate 74: View of an *in situ* brick wall foundation, from the west



Plate 73: Excavation of the main service trench, from the west



Plate 75: View of an *in situ* brick wall foundation, from the west



Plate 76: Excavation of the main service trench, from the west



Plate 78: View of an *in situ* brick wall foundation, from the east



Plate 77: View of an *in situ* brick wall foundation, from the west



Plate 79: View of a brick base to the adjoining tomb, from the west



Plate 80: Excavation of the main service trench, from the west



Plate 82: Excavation of the main service trench, from the west



Plate 81: Excavation of the main service trench, from the east



Plate 83: Excavation of the main service trench, from the west



Plate 84: Excavation of the main service trench, from the east



Plate 86: Excavation of the main service trench, from the east



Plate 85: Representative Section 10, from the north



Plate 87: Excavation of the first soakaway, from the west



Plate 88: Excavation of the first soakaway, from the west



Plate 89: Excavation of the first soakaway, from the north-west



Plate 92: Excavation of the first soakaway, from the west



Plate 90: Excavation of the first soakaway, from the west



Plate 93: Excavation of the first soakaway, from the east



Plate 91: Excavation of the first soakaway, from the east



Plate 94: Excavation of the first soakaway, from the west



Plate 95: Excavation of the first soakaway, from the west



Plate 98: Representative Section 11, from the east



Plate 96: Excavation of the first soakaway, from the east



Plate 99: Excavation of the first soakaway, from the north-west



Plate 97: Excavation of the first soakaway, from the east



Plate 100: Excavation of the first soakaway, from the west

Drainage Works to the South and South East of the Church



Plate 101: Pre-groundworks, from the east



Plate 102: Excavation of the trench from the second gully, from the west



Plate 103: Excavation of the trench from the first gully, from the south



Plate 104: Excavation of the trench from the first gully, from the north



Plate 105: Excavation of the trench from the first gully, from the north



Plate 106: Excavation of main service trench, from the north



Plate 108: Excavation of main service trench, from the west



Plate 107: Representative Section 12, from the north-east



Plate 109: Excavation of main service trench, from the west



Plate 110: Excavation of main service trench, from the west



Plate 112: Excavation of the trench from the second gully, from the north



Plate 111: Excavation of main service trench, from the west



Plate 113: Excavation of the trench from the second gully, from the north



Plate 114: Representative Section 13, from the south



Plate 116: Excavation of the trench from the second gully, from the south



Plate 115: Excavation of main service trench, from the west



Plate 117: Excavation of main service trench, from the east



Plate 118: Excavation of main service trench, from the west



Plate 119: Excavation of main service trench, from the west



Plate 120: Representative Section 14, from the south



Plate 121: Excavation of main service trench, from the west



Plate 122: Excavation of main service trench, from the west



Plate 124: Excavation of main service trench, from the west



Plate 123: Excavation of main service trench, from the east



Plate 125: Excavation of main service trench, from the east



Plate 126: Excavation of main service trench, from the west



Plate 128: Excavation of main service trench, from the east



Plate 127: Representative Section 15, from the south



Plate 129: Excavation of main service trench, from the west



Plate 130: Excavation of main service trench, from the west



Plate 132: Excavation of main service trench and of the trench from the third gully, from the east



Plate 131: Excavation of main service trench and of the trench from the third gully, from the east



Plate 133: Representative Section 16, from the south-west



Plate 134: Excavation of main service trench and of the trench from the third gully, from the east



Plate 135: Excavation of main service trench, from the east



Plate 136: Representative Section 17, from the south



Plate 137: Excavation of the trench from the fourth gully, from the south



Plate 138: Excavation of the trench from the fourth gully, from the north-west



Plate 140: Excavation of the trench from the fourth gully, from the north-west



Plate 139: Excavation of the trench from the fourth gully, from the north-west



Plate 141: Excavation of the trench from the fourth gully, from the north-west



Plate 142: View of an *in situ* stone base for a grave marker, from the south-east



Plate 144: View of an *in situ* stone base for a grave marker, from the north-west



Plate 143: View of an *in situ* stone base for a grave marker, from the south-east



Plate 145: Excavation of the second catch water pit, from the east



Plate 146: Excavation of the second catch water pit, from the west



Plate 147: Excavation of the second catch water pit, from the west



Plate 148: Excavation of the second catch water pit, from the west



Plate 149: Excavation of the main service trench, from the west



Plate 150: Excavation of the trench from the fourth gully, from the south-east



Plate 151: Representative Section 18,
from the south



Plate 153: Excavation of main service
trench, from the west



Plate 152: Excavation of main service
trench, from the east



Plate 154: Representative Section 19,
from the south



Plate 155: Excavation of main service trench, from the east



Plate 158: Excavation of the second soakaway, from the west



Plate 156: Excavation of the second soakaway, from the west



Plate 159: Excavation of the second soakaway, from the west



Plate 157: Excavation of the second soakaway, from the west



Plate 160: Excavation of the second soakaway, from the east



Plate 161: Excavation of the second soakaway, from the west



Plate 164: Representative Section 20, from the south



Plate 162: Excavation of the second soakaway, from the east



Plate 163: Excavation of the second soakaway, from the west

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Modern topsoil horizon. Friable, dark orange brown sandy silt with frequent small angular and rounded stones. Above **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-20**. Depth -.0.21m.
- 002** Graveyard soil horizon. Soft, mid orange brown clayey silt with frequent small limestone fragments. Below **(001)** and above **(003)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-20**. Depth - .>0.90m.
- 003** Natural horizon. Soft, light orange brown clayey silt with no inclusions. Recorded within **Representative Section 11**. Depth - >0.22m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Two context records

Three site plans at scales of 1:100 of the monitored site groundworks and twenty section drawings at scales of 1:20 on three sheets 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 Lincoln Museum

Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2024.132** and the site code **HHAC24**

Appendix 4: The Finds by Jane Young

Ceramic Building Report for Church of St Andrew, Firsby Road, Halton Holegate, Lincolnshire (HHAC24)

Jane Young and Johanna Gray

Introduction

Five fragments of ceramic building material weighing a total of 1.017kg were submitted for examination. The assemblage is of potential medieval to early modern date. The material was recorded using the fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit and other nationally agreed codenames. The material was quantified by three measures: number of fragments, object count and weight in grams with the resulting archive being entered onto an Access database (Appendix 1). The group has been recorded at archive level by object type and fabric type in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001), the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group guidelines (2001) and the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

Condition

The material is in a variable slightly abraded to abraded condition with individual object weight varying from 18gm to 500gm.

The range and variety of materials

The presented ceramic building material was recovered from graveyard soil (deposit 002) during a watching brief on the site. The three recovered bricks are all handmade and fall into the late medieval to early post-medieval typology but all three are in different fabrics and are of variable manufacture. The potentially earliest brick is in a fine purple-red calcareous fabric and has one calcareous-moulded and one slop-moulded side. The brick is of varying 60mm to 70mm thickness and is of 15th to 16th century type. The other two bricks are of potential 15th to 17th century date and are in oxidised fine sandy fabrics. One brick is slop-moulded whilst the other is sand-moulded.

Two fragments of tile were recovered. The larger fragment is from a medieval to late medieval flat roof tile. The 18mm thick tile is in a medium sandy fabric containing some red-tinged quartz grains. The other tile is represented by a corner flake in an oxidised micaceous fabric. The sides of the tile have been very neatly cut. The upper surface appears well-worn with no trace of glazing. Unfortunately the fragment is too small to be certain of dating and potentially the tile dates to between the medieval and early modern periods, although a medieval to late medieval date is favoured.

Discussion

The recovered ceramic building material comprises late medieval to early post-medieval handmade brick, a medieval to late medieval flat roof tile and a floor tile of uncertain date.

The assemblage is one of few to be recovered from the local area and as such should be retained in full.

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site code	context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	action	description	thickness
hhac 24	002	BRK	Brick	fine red/purple calcareous	1	182	RETAIN	15th to 16th;handmade;very unusual;1x calc moulded & 1x slop moulded;slight salt surfacing;sand bedded;near corner;variable 60-70mm thickness	0
hhac 24	002	BRK	Brick	orange fine sandy	1	222	RETAIN	15th to 17th;handmade;sand moulded;abraded;concretions	55
hhac 24	002	BRK	Brick	orange-red fine sandy	1	500	RETAIN	15th to 17th;handmade;slop moulded;poorly mixed;part vegetal impressions;? Stacking impressions on upper	47
hhac 24	002	FLOOR	Floor tile	oxid micaceous	1	18	RETAIN	medieval to early modern;corner;flake;x2 adjacent cut edges;well worn upper;1x corner;fabric incl biotite	0
hhac 24	002	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	OX/buff/OX medium sandy	1	95	RETAIN	medieval to late medieval;comm medium quartz some of which is red-tinged	18

HHAC24 Ceramic Archive

Appendix 5: Photographic Register

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	DRAINAGE WORKS TO THE NORTH AND NORTH EAST OF THE CHURCH				
1	Pre-groundwork NW	NW		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
2	" "	"		" "	"
3	" "	W		" "	"
4	" "	N		" "	"
5	" "	E		" "	"
6	Excavation of the trench from the first gully	N		" "	"
7	Excavation of the trench from the second gully	NE		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
8	Set out main trench	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
9	Set out main trench	E		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
10	Set out main trench	E		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
11	Excavation of the trench from the first gully	NW		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
12	Excavation of the trench from the first gully	NW		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
13	Excavation of the trench from the first gully	NW		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
14	Excavation of the main trench	NE		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
15	Representative section 1	NW		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
16	Excavation of the main trench	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded	Time Loaded	Comments		B&W Col. Digi.
	1 / 1	:			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
17	Excavation of the main trench	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
18	Excavation of the main trench	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
19	Excavation of the trench from the second gully	N		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
20	Excavation of the main trench	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
21	Representative Section 2	N		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
22	Excavation of the main trench	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
23	Excavation of the main trench	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
24	Excavation of the main trench	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
25	Excavation of the trench from the third gully	N		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
26	Excavation of the main trench	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
27	Representative Section 3	N		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
28	Excavation of the main trench	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
29	Excavation of the main trench	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
30	Excavation of the main trench	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
31	Excavation of the main trench	E		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
32	Excavation of the main trench	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments Identification Shot	View N/A	Scale N/A	Init & Date	Site
33	Excavation of the main trench	E		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
34	Excavation of the main trench	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
35	Representative Section 4	N		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
36	Excavation of the main trench	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
37	Excavation of the main trench	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
38	Excavation of the main trench	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
39	Excavation of the main trench	E		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
40	Excavation of the main trench	E		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
41	Excavation of the main trench	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
42	Excavation of the main trench	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
43	Excavation of the main trench	E		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
44	Representative Section 5	S		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
45	Excavation of the main trench	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
46	Excavation of the main trench	E		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
47	Excavation of the second trench from the fourth gully	N		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
48	Excavation of the second trench	N		At 10/2/25	HHAC24

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	From the South				
	gully				
49	Excavation of the drainage trenches	E		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
50	Representative Section C	E		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
51	Excavation of the second trench	N		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
	From the South				
	gully				
52	Excavation of the second trench	N		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
	From the South				
	gully				
53	View of an in situ stone base for a buttress	N		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
54	View of an in situ stone base for a buttress	N		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
55	View of an in situ stone base for a buttress	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
56	Excavation of the main trench	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
57	Excavation of the drainage trenches	E		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
58	Excavation of the first catch water pit	S		At 10/2/25	HHAC24
59	Excavation of the first catch water pit	W		At 10/2/25	HHAC24

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
60	Excavation of the first catch water pit	SE		11/10/25	HHAC24
61	Representative Section 7	S		11/10/25	HHAC24
62	Representative Section 7	S		11/10/25	HHAC24
63	Excavation of the main service trench	W		11/11/25	HHAC24
64	Excavation of the main service trench	W		11/11/25	HHAC24
65	Representative Section 8	N		11/11/25	HHAC24
66	Excavation of the main service trench	W		11/11/25	HHAC24
67	Excavation of the main service trench	W		11/11/25	HHAC24
68	Representative Section 9	N		11/11/25	HHAC24
69	Excavation of the main service trench	E		11/11/25	HHAC24
70	Excavation of the main service trench	E		11/11/25	HHAC24
71	Excavation of the main service trench	W		11/11/25	HHAC24
72	Excavation of the main service trench	W		11/11/25	HHAC24
73	Excavation of the main service trench	W		11/11/25	HHAC24
74	View of an in situ brick wall foundation	W		11/11/25	HHAC24
75	View of an in	W		11/11/25	HHAC24

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	site back wall				
	Foundation				
76	Excavation of the w			11/2/25	HHAC24
	main service trench				
77	View of an in	w		11/2/25	HHAC24
	site back wall				
	Foundation				
78	View of an in	E		11/2/25	HHAC24
	site back wall				
	Foundation				
79	View of a back w			11/2/25	HHAC24
	hole to an				
	adjoining tomb				
80	Excavation of the w			11/2/25	HHAC24
	main service trench				
81	Excavation of the E			11/2/25	HHAC24
	main service trench				
82	Excavation of the w			11/2/25	HHAC24
	main service trench				
83	Excavation of the w			11/2/25	HHAC24
	main service trench				
84	Excavation of the E			11/2/25	HHAC24
	main service trench				
85	Representative	N		11/2/25	HHAC24
	Section 10				
86	Excavation of the E			11/2/25	HHAC24
	main service trench				
87	Excavation of the w			11/2/25	HHAC24
	First soakaway				
88	Excavation of the w			11/2/25	HHAC24
	First soakaway				
89	Excavation of the NW			11/2/25	HHAC24
	First soakaway				
90	Excavation of the w			11/2/25	HHAC24

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	First soakaway				
91	Excavation of the	E		At 11/2/25	HHAC24
	First soakaway				
92	Excavation of the	W		At 11/2/25	HHAC24
	First soakaway				
93	Excavation of the	E		At 11/2/25	HHAC24
	First soakaway				
94	Excavation of the	W		At 11/2/25	HHAC24
	First soakaway				
95	Excavation of the	W		At 11/2/25	HHAC24
	First soakaway				
96	Excavation of the	E		At 11/2/25	HHAC24
	First soakaway				
97	Excavation of the	E		At 11/2/25	HHAC24
	First soakaway				
98	Representative	E		At 11/2/25	HHAC24
	Section II				
99	Excavation of the	NW		At 11/2/25	HHAC24
	First soakaway				
100	Excavation of the	W		At 11/2/25	HHAC24
	First soakaway				
DRAINAGE WORKS TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTH EAST OF THE CHURCH					
101	Pre-groundwork	E		At 27/2/25	HHAC24
102	Excavation of the	W		" "	"
	trench from the				
	second gully				
103	Excavation of the	S		At 27/2/25	HHAC24
	trench from the				
	first gully				
104	Excavation of the	N		At 27/2/25	HHAC24
	trench from the				
	first gully				
105	Excavation of the	N		At 27/2/25	HHAC24

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	trench from the				
	first gully				
106	Excavation of the	N		11/24/25	HHAC24
	main service trench				
107	Representative	NE		11/24/25	HHAC24
	Section 12				
108	Excavation of	W		11/24/25	HHAC24
	main service trench				
109	Excavation of	W		11/24/25	HHAC24
	main service trench				
110	Excavation of	W		11/24/25	HHAC24
	main service trench				
111	Excavation of	W		11/24/25	HHAC24
	main service trench				
112	Excavation of the	N		11/24/25	HHAC24
	trench from the				
	second gully				
113	Excavation of the	N		11/24/25	HHAC24
	trench from the				
	second gully				
114	Representative	S		11/24/25	HHAC24
	Section 13				
115	Excavation of	W		11/24/25	HHAC24
	main service trench				
116	Excavation of the	S		11/24/25	HHAC24
	trench from the				
	second gully				
117	Excavation of	E		11/24/25	HHAC24
	main service trench				
118	Excavation of	W		11/24/25	HHAC24
	main service trench				
119	Excavation of	W		11/24/25	HHAC24
	main service trench				
120	Representative	S		11/24/25	HHAC24

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	Section 14				
121	Excavation of main service trench	W		A 2A/2/25	HHAC24
122	Excavation of main service trench	W		A 2A/2/25	HHAC24
123	Excavation of main service trench	E		A 2A/2/25	HHAC24
124	Excavation of main service trench	W		A 2A/2/25	HHAC24
125	Excavation of main service trench	E		A 2A/2/25	HHAC24
126	Excavation of main service trench	W		A 2A/2/25	HHAC24
127	Representative	S		A 2A/2/25	HHAC24
	Section 15				
128	Excavation of main service trench	E		A 2A/2/25	HHAC24
129	Excavation of main service trench	W		A 2A/2/25	HHAC24
130	Excavation of main service trench	W		A 2A/2/25	HHAC24
131	Excavation of main service trench and of the trench from the third gully	E		A 2A/2/25	HHAC24
132	Excavation of main service trench and of the trench from the third gully	E		A 2A/2/25	HHAC24
133	Representative	SW		A 2A/2/25	HHAC24
	Section 16				
134	Excavation of main service trench and of the trench	E		A 2A/2/25	HHAC24

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	From the third gully				
135	Excavation of			A/ 27/1/25	HHAC24
	main service trench				
136	Representative	S		A/ 27/1/25	HHAC24
	Section 17				
137	Excavation of the	S		A/ 27/2/25	HHAC24
	trench from the				
	fourth gully				
138	Excavation of the	NW		A/ 27/2/25	HHAC24
	trench from the				
	fourth gully				
139	Excavation of the	NW		A/ 27/2/25	HHAC24
	trench from the				
	fourth gully				
140	Excavation of the	NW		A/ 27/2/25	HHAC24
	trench from the				
	fourth gully				
141	Excavation of the	NW		A/ 27/2/25	HHAC24
	trench from the				
	fourth gully				
142	View of an in	SE		A/ 27/2/25	HHAC24
	site stone base				
	for a grave marker				
143	View of an in	SE		A/ 27/2/25	HHAC24
	site stone base for				
	a grave marker				
144	View of an in	NW		A/ 27/2/25	HHAC24
	site stone base for				
	a grave marker				
145	Excavation of the	E		A/ 27/2/25	HHAC24
	second catch				
	water pit				
146	Excavation of the	W		A/ 27/2/25	HHAC24
	second catch				

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	water pit				
147	Excavation to the second catch	W		14 24/2/25	HHAC24
	water pit				
148	Excavation to the second catch	W		14 24/2/25	HHAC24
	water pit				
149	Excavation to the main service trench	W		14 24/2/25	HHAC24
150	Excavation to the trench from the Fourth supply	SE		14 24/2/25	HHAC24
151	Representative Section 18	S		14 24/2/25	HHAC24
152	Excavation of main service trench	E		14 24/2/25	HHAC24
153	Excavation of main service trench	W		14 24/2/25	HHAC24
154	Representative Section 19	S		14 24/2/25	HHAC24
155	Excavation of main service trench	E		14 24/2/25	HHAC24
156	Excavation to the second soakaway	W		14 24/2/25	HHAC24
157	Excavation to the second soakaway	W		14 24/2/25	HHAC24
158	Excavation to the second soakaway	W		14 24/2/25	HHAC24
159	Excavation to the second soakaway	W		14 24/2/25	HHAC24
160	Excavation to the second soakaway	E		14 24/2/25	HHAC24
161	Excavation to the second soakaway	W		14 24/2/25	HHAC24

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

[illegible]

Appendix 6: OASIS Summary Sheet

OASIS Summary for nevilleh1-532985

OASIS ID (UID)	nevilleh1-532985
Project Name	Archaeological Watching Brief at Church of St Andrew, Firsby Road, Halton Holegate, Lincolnshire
Sitename	Church of St Andrew, Firsby Road, Halton Holegate, Lincolnshire
Sitecode	HHAC24
Project Identifier(s)	Church of St Andrew, Firsby Road, Halton Holegate, Lincolnshire
Activity type	Archaeological Intervention
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Ecclesiastical consent
Organisation Responsible for work	Neville Hall
Project Dates	10-Feb-2025 - 27-Feb-2025
Location	Church of St Andrew, Firsby Road, Halton Holegate, Lincolnshire NGR : TF 41740 65090 LL : 53.164068195270005, 0.118705962711015 12 Fig : 541740,365090
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Lincolnshire Local Authority District : East Lindsey Parish : Halton Holegate
Project Methodology	This archaeological watching brief was undertaken on new drainage works to the north, north-east, south and south-east of the parish church and within the parish churchyard. This comprised the mechanical excavation of various new service trenches, catch water pits and soakaways.
Project Results	During the course of the excavation of a new drainage trench, a stone base was exposed at the north-eastern corner of the chancel. This was interpreted as underpinning works and part of the 19th century renovation of the church. To the north-east of the church, the excavation of a further new drainage trench had exposed the north-south orientated line of a brick wall foundation, with a posthole inserted in its midst. This was interpreted as part of a 19th century grave marker or brick vault with a wrought iron fence. It was overlain by tombs dated to 1855 and 1886. To the east of this, the brick base of an adjoining 19th century tomb was also exposed. To the south of the chancel, the greensand stone base of a further undated grave marker was exposed during the course of the excavation of a further drainage trench here. A moderate assemblage of disarticulated human bone fragments were recovered from a graveyard soil horizon for eventual reburial. The graveyard soil horizon also yielded finds of three brick fragments of late medieval to early post medieval date and of two tile fragments of medieval to late medieval date.
Keywords	
Funder	Town or parish council Halton Holegate Parochial Church Council
HER	Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	N Hall
HER Identifiers	

Archives	Documentary Archive - to be deposited with The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire;
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Report generated on: 07 Apr 2025, 05:00

Appendix 7: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
at the Church of St. Andrew, Firsby Road Halton
Holegate, Lincolnshire.**

Prepared for the Halton Holegate Parochial Church Council

National Grid Reference: TF 4174 6509

Site Code: HHAC24

Accession No: LCNCC: 2024.132

Faculty Reference: 2024/73 (2024-0953071)

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

July 2024

S Non-technical summary

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the excavation of new drainage trenches at the churchyard of the church of St. Andrew, Firsby Road, Halton Holegate, 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 new drainage trenches 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 [Figures 1 and 2]

- 1.1 The parish church of St Andrew is situated off the eastern end of a lane that in turn leads off from the southern frontage of the Firsby Road. The parish church is set well back and to the south of the Firsby Road at National Grid Reference TF 4174 6509 and at a height of approximately 25mAOD. The village of Halton Holegate is situated some 15km 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 Holegate 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 new drainage trenches within the churchyard of the parish church of St. Andrew, Firsby Road, Halton Holegate, Lincolnshire **[Figure 3]**. 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 online National Library of Scotland 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 An assemblage of worked flints of Neolithic and Bronze Age date including arrowheads have been found at Halton Holegate (HER MLI43155). A scatter of Neolithic/Bronze Age

flintwork that included six cores, ten scrapers and blades and flakes have been found at Halton Hologate (HER MLI42087).



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

- 3.3 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); *Haltone* (AD1166), *Hauton* (c.AD1135) and as *Hauton Holgate* (1575).
- 3.4 The Perpendicular parish church of St Andrew is Grade II* listed and is of 14th and 15th century date. The church 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 MLI42090, 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 MLI125110).
- 3.5 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow occur in blocks to the west of the village (HER MLI43211). Further medieval ridge and furrow earthworks are located to the east of Jubilee Farm (HER MLI98766). The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow occur to the north of the Spilsby Road (HER MLI85413).

- 3.6 A silver half groat of Henry VIII dated to 1544-1547 has been found in a field at Halton Holgate (HER MLI42088).

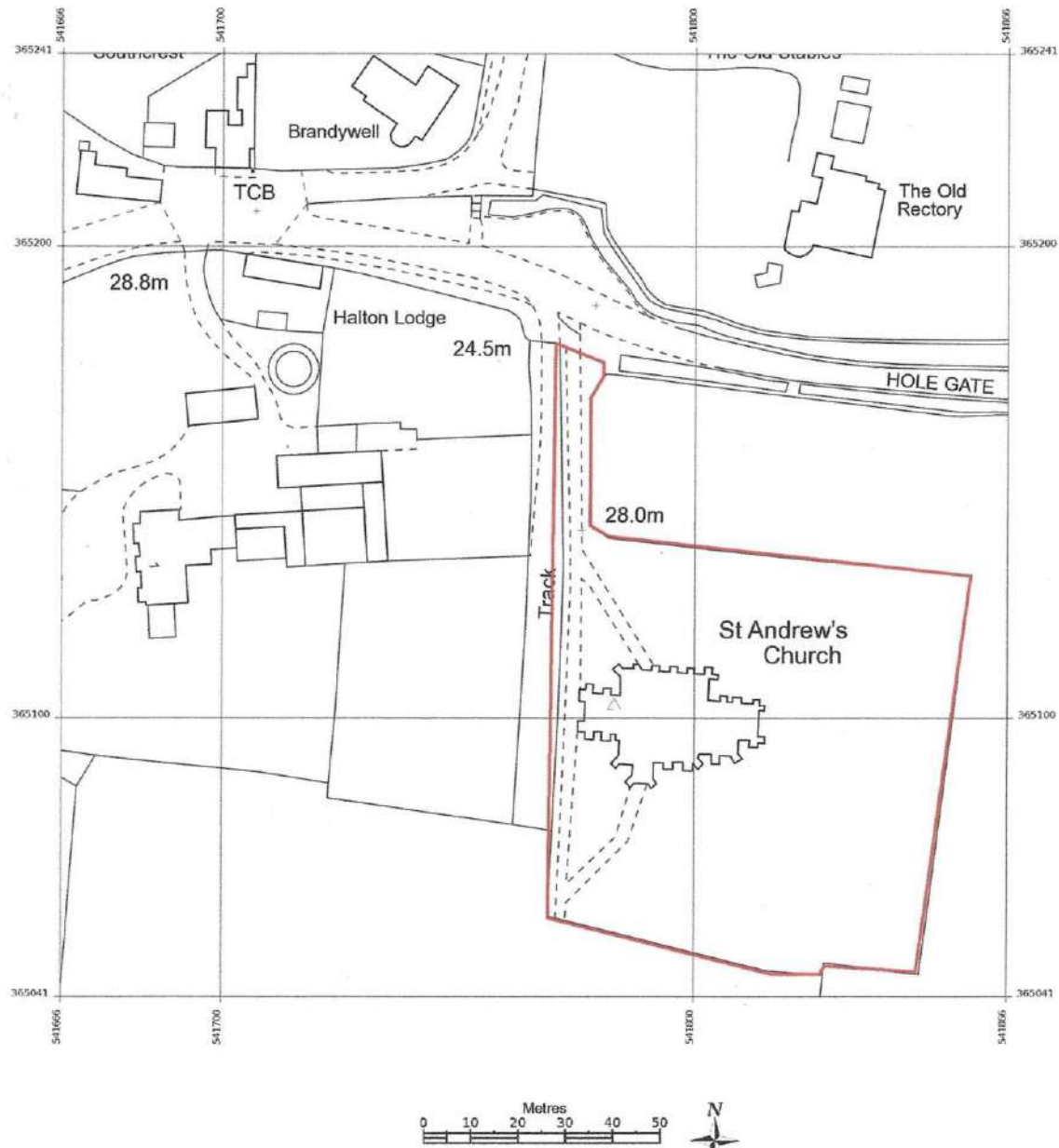


Figure 2: Plan showing the site location at a scale of 1:1250 at A4, (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.7 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 MLI42091, NHL 13590728). A Grade II listed trap house and stables dating to the early 18th century are situated to the south of the Manor House (HER MLI93055, NHL 1063375). The buildings underwent alterations in the 20th century.
- 3.8 The Old Rectory on Northorpe Road is a Grade II listed early 18th century building with early and mid 19th century alterations (HER MLI42092), NHL 1063574).

Area outlined in red, on north side, indicates the proposed route of the drainage.

Notes: All new Soakaways
Catch pit to be constructed to
each new Soakaway
See Specification for details

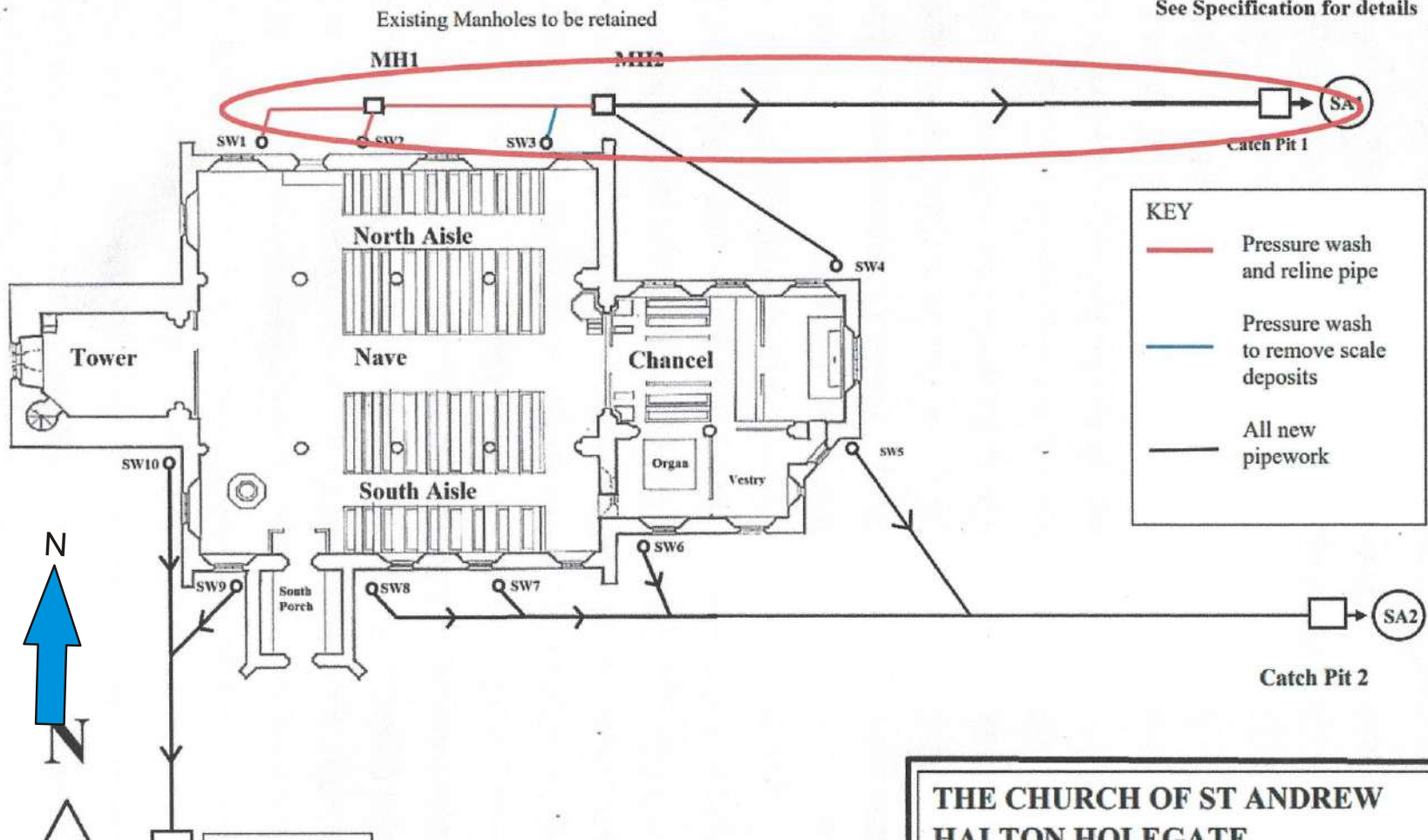


Figure 3: Plan showing the extent of the groundworks in the parish churchyard (no scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.9 A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was built in 1837 on Station Road (HER MLI98963).
- 3.10 Old Hall at Halton Hologate is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER MLI119982). 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 on the site. The farmstead is within a village location.
- 3.11 Halton House at Halton Hologate is an extant 19th century farmstead (HER MLI119983). 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.
- 3.12 Beverly House or High Barn is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER MLI119984). This was arranged around a regular courtyard with an 'L'-plan range with further detached outbuildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings at the site. The farmstead is within a village location.
- 3.13 Elm Row House is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER MLI119081). This was arranged around a regular courtyard with an 'L'-plan range with further detached outbuildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings at the site. The farmstead is within a village location.
- 3.14 An unnamed farmstead at Halton Hologate is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER MLI119987). This has a dispersed cluster plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings at the site. The farmstead is within an isolated location.
- 3.15 A former National School building on Station Road was erected in 1847 (HER MLI126571).
- 3.16 A type 22 hexagonal concrete WWII pill box is situated near the parish church at Halton Hologate (HER MLI125111).
- 3.17 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.
- 3.18 The Old Rectory at Halton Hologate was the subject of a programme of historic building recording in 2008 (HER ELI8718, MLI42092). This work was undertaken prior to repairs being carried out on the building.
- 3.19 Archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks for the installation of a new electric power cable trench at the churchyard of the parish church of St Andrew in 2020 revealed part of the foundations of the west tower of the church (HER MLI4209, Site code ACHH20).. The foundations dated to the 1866 rebuilding of the tower.

- 3.20 In 2022, archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the excavation of a further new electric power cable trench within the parish churchyard did not identify any archaeological activity, but did expose a small section of the foundations of the west tower of the church (Site code: ACHH22).
- 3.21 In 2001, an archaeological evaluation of three trenches took place on land to the south of High Farm (HER ELI43896, HER MLI81115-6, 81403-5, Site code HAH01). A prior geophysical survey had revealed faint traces of possible ring ditches along with other numerous discrete anomalies. This was followed by this trial trenching. In one of the trenches were two pits, the fills of which produced finds of late Neolithic date, that included worked flints and pottery. Within a further trench were elements of a curving ditch, which was interpreted as a ringwork that had encircled a round barrow of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. Other findings comprised two further large pits, which were probably the result of sand quarrying, one of which contained mid 20th century refuse. Other finds comprised one sherd of post-medieval pottery, a scatter of medieval pottery and tile and a probable late Mesolithic flint scatter of flakes and a notched blade.
- 3.22 In 2001, an archaeological excavation took place on land at High Farm, (HER ELI46664-6, HER MLI89029-30).. The archaeological excavation recorded evidence for early to middle Anglo-Saxon settlement. This was characterised by a series of discrete archaeological features that included pits and postholes that all produced finds of contemporary pottery. One of the features, probably a grubenhaus, produced finds of over three hundred sherds of pottery, animal bone fragments, iron slag and clay loomweights. A small quantity of residual late Roman pottery sherds were also recovered from early medieval deposits. Earlier activity was represented by a large amount of early Neolithic to Bronze age flint implements and a small assemblage of prehistoric pottery, mostly which were unstratified with no associated archaeological features being found. There was also some evidence of medieval plough furrows.
- 3.23 Copies of published Ordnance Survey maps were obtained from the online National Library of Scotland. 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.
- 3.24 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1906 shows the same site layout.
- 3.25 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 new drainage trenches 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.

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 for 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 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 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 the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor.
- 7.5 Arrangements will be made for 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 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 Lincoln Museum 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 Lincoln Museum by October 2025.

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, , 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, 2024).
- 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 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 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 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
Val Fryer	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.