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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT
ON LAND AT
SLEAFORD ROAD,
FOLKINGHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(FSR02)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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SERVICES

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT
ON LAND AT
SLEAFORD ROAD,
FOLKINGHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(FSR02)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr Kime

Report Compiled By
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

November 2002

Planning Application No: S01/0940/32
National Grid Reference: TF 0728 3378
City and County Museum Accession No:2002.124


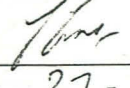


A.P.S. Report No: 169/02

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a swimming pool at 3 Sleaford Road, Folkingham, Lincolnshire.

The site is archaeologically sensitive, near the medieval core of the village. A Norman Castle, which may occupy an Iron Age hillfort, lies to the south and Bronze Age and Romano-British remains are known in the general area.

During the course of the investigation, an undated, though probably early pit was recorded. A sequence of natural geological deposits revealed a former watercourse and an early land surface.

Animal bone and unstratified pottery of 11th – 12th century and post-medieval date was recovered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as, 'a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr J. Kime to undertake

an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a swimming pool, on land at 3 Sleaford Road, Folkingham, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S01/0940/32. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1). The watching brief was undertaken between the 4th March and 26th June 2002.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Folkingham is situated 12km south of Sleaford and 16km west of Grantham, South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site lies on the northeastern edge of the village, on the north side of Sleaford Road (Fig.2) (Plate 1). The proposed swimming pool lies to the rear of the existing property at National Grid Reference TF 0728 3378.

The site stands at c. 38m OD and is on a plateau overlooking land sloping to the south and east, on the west side of the valley of the Ouse Mere Lode. Local soils are of the Aswarby Association, typically calcareous fine loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99). Beneath these soils is a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Folkingham is situated in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Bronze

Age barrows have been recorded north of the village and a series of cropmarks indicating enclosures and field systems are known to the east of the development area. Romano-British occupation of the area is indicated by a north-south Roman road lying east of the village and coins from the period have been retrieved.

Saxon pottery has been recovered from two locations, adjacent to the castle and to the north of the village.

Folkingham is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Fulchingham* the name is derived from the Old English and means 'the homestead (*hūm*) of *Folca's* people' (Cameron 1998, 45). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was owned by Gilbert de Gand and contained a church, a mill and 100 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

Henry de Beaumont received a license to crenellate in 1311-12 and is credited with building Folkingham castle, the earthworks of which still survive on a gently sloping site to the east of the village (Cathcart King 1983, 261).

The medieval church of St. Andrew, in the village, has 13th century features and buildings lining the village square have 17th century origins. The remains of the former House of Correction, dated 1825, was built in and on the ruins of the inner bailey of the castle (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 282).

A watching brief undertaken during development off Walcot Road recorded undated, but possibly early, pits and ditches and recovered a prehistoric flint (Rayner 2000)

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their spatial arrangement, date, sequence, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Support foundation trenches, forming a perimeter around the pool, and the excavations for the pool itself, were carried out using a mechanical excavator. The support foundation trenches were up to 2.7m deep. The pool was cut to 1m deep.

Due to the depth of the foundation trenches, and for health and safety reasons, full examination was not possible due to the risk of collapse of the sides of the trenches, which occurred on several occasions.

Where possible, the sides of the trenches were inspected, cleaned and rendered vertical to determine their nature and investigated to retrieve artefactual material. Spoil removed from the trenches was monitored to retrieve artefactual material, which may have assisted with the interpretation of the site.

The depth and thickness of identified deposits was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and their locations recorded on a 1:50 scale plan. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was

undertaken according to standard APS practice.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where appropriate (Appendix 3).

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

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, three phases were recognised.

- 5.1 Phase 1 - Natural geological deposits
- 5.2 Phase 2 - Undated deposits
- 5.3 Phase 3 - Modern deposits

5.1 Natural Geological Deposits

The earliest recorded deposit comprised a mid-greenish grey clay containing frequent decaying organic material (**014**) (Fig. 4 – section 3). The deposit was encountered at approximately 2.5m below ground surface, appeared to have been waterlogged and was likely to have been alluvially deposited.

Sealing (**014**) was a 0.4m thick dark grey clay (**011**). Overlying this was a mid-grey clay (**010**) (Fig.4 -sections 2 & 3) containing frequent tiny organic inclusions. The deposit was interpreted as representing a former land surface.

A sequence of clays and sandy clays (**007=004=019, 008, 009**) (Fig 4 – section

2) overlay the former land surface and represented glacially deposited layers, probably laid down during the last ice age.

5.2 Undated deposits

A cut feature measuring 0.8m x 1.43m x 0.77m deep (**013**) was identified in the central area of the foundation trenches (Fig 3, Fig 4 – section 3) (Plate 2). The feature was identified as a pit and was filled with a light brown sandy clay (**012**). Animal bone was recovered from (**012**).

5.3 Modern deposits

Sealing the Phase 1 and Phase 2 deposits was a mid-brown to mid-yellowish brown silty sandy clay subsoil (**003=006=018**).

A mid-yellowish brown clayey silt (**002**) containing limestones was recorded towards the existing bungalow (Fig.3) and is likely to be dumped material related to its construction.

A dark brown to dark greyish brown topsoil (**001, 005**) sealed the subsoil and dumped deposit. The most recent deposits encountered comprised a planting bed cut (**017**) filled with a dark greyish brown silty sandy clay (**016**) (Fig.4 – sections 4 & 5) (Plate 3).

A quantity of Saxo-Norman and post-medieval pottery was recovered as unstratified finds (**015**) during excavation of the pool (Appendix 3).

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 deposits represented natural geological deposition. The earliest recorded layer may be alluvial in origin and

contained a high organic content. Due to the deep nature of the excavations the deposit could not be fully investigated nor sampled *in situ*. However, it appears likely that the deposit lies in a possible depression that escaped the scouring effect of ice movement.

A possible former land surface was also identified at approximately 1.45m below ground surface (c. 36.5m OD). This was overlain by glacial deposits, suggesting a pre-glaciation date for the layer. This would indicate a Pleistocene date (12,000 to 1.8 million years ago) for both the semi-organic deposit and land surface.

Phase 2 was represented by a pit. Although undated, the pit was sealed by a subsoil layer and is likely to be of relatively early date, possibly Saxon or medieval.

Modern, Phase 3, deposits consisted of a subsoil, dumped layer, topsoil and a planting bed feature.

Pottery retrieved from the investigation ranged from the 10th - 12th centuries and early post-medieval period. The early medieval pottery may indicate peripheral activity, possibly agricultural, contemporary with the Norman castle to the south.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were carried out at 3 Sleaford Road, Folkingham as the site lay close to an area of cropmarks and east of the medieval village.

A sequence of natural geological deposits was recorded and identified a pre-ice age, semi-organic deposit, probably preserved from ice scouring in a depression, and a

possible former land surface also of pre-ice age date. An undated, though probably early pit and 10th - 12th century unstratified pottery indicate activity in the vicinity, perhaps associated with the Norman Castle to the south.

Waterlogged features were found which suggests that environmental indicators (seeds, pollen *etc.*) will survive well at depth in geological deposits.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr John Kime who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone who jointly edited this report with Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

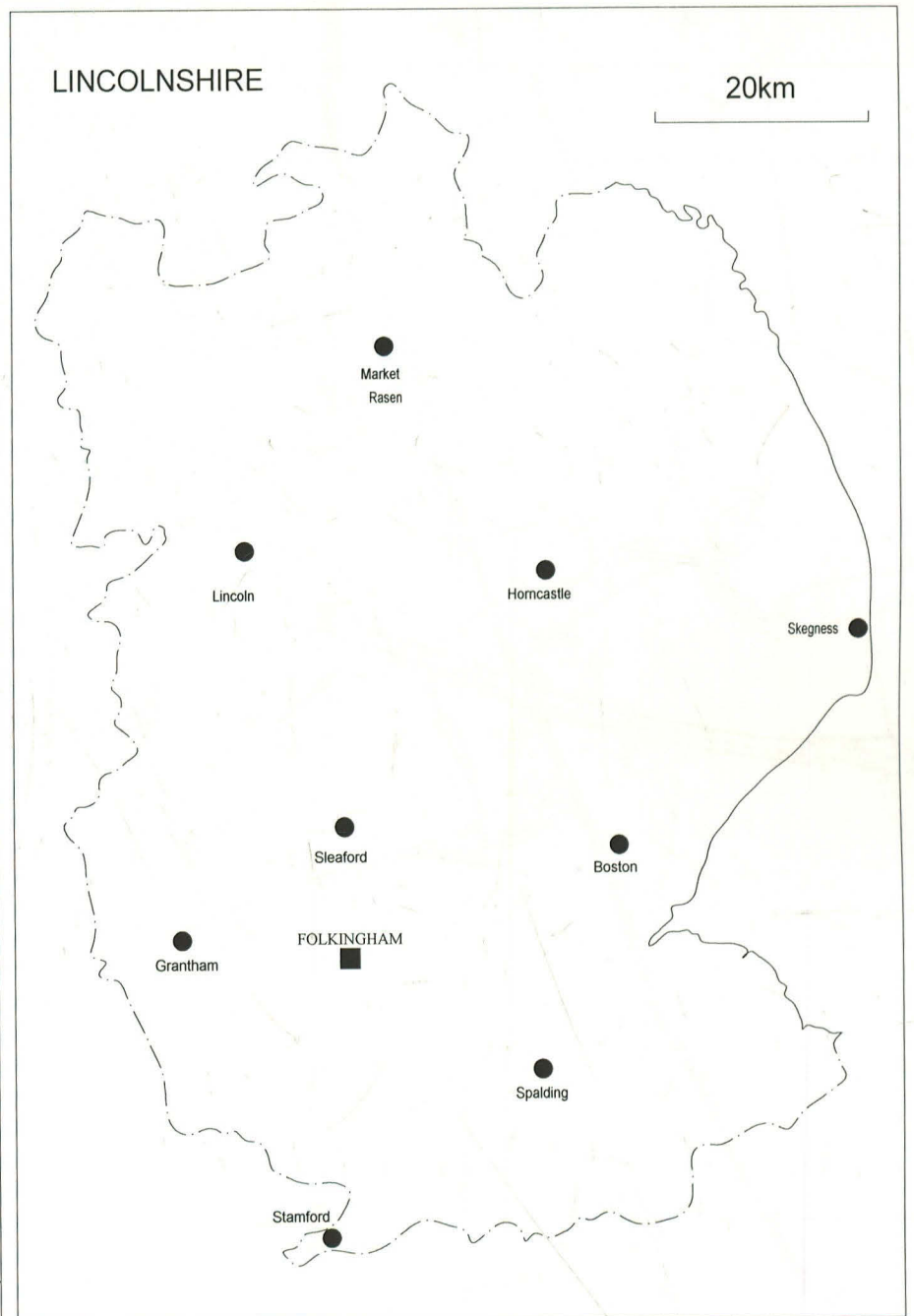
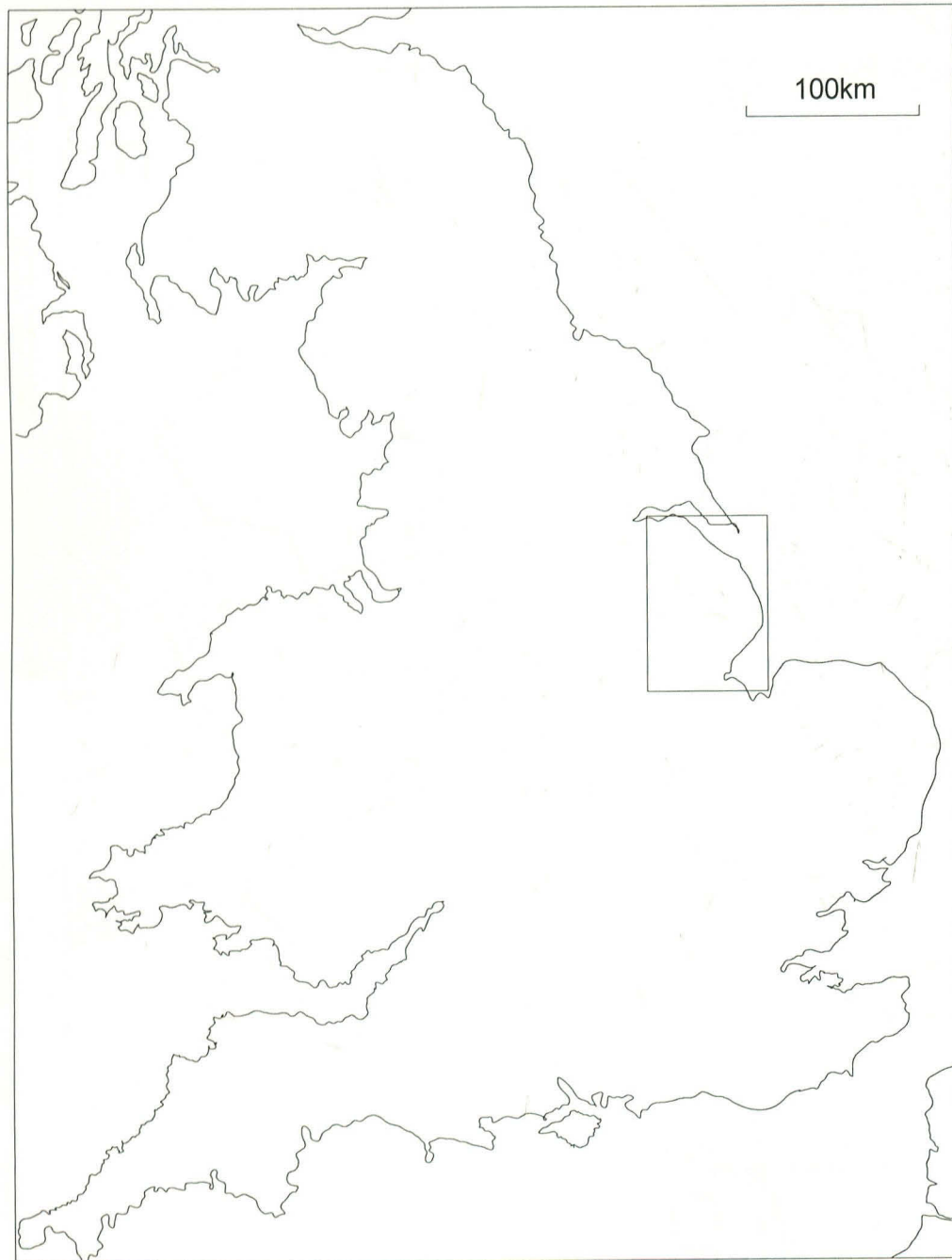
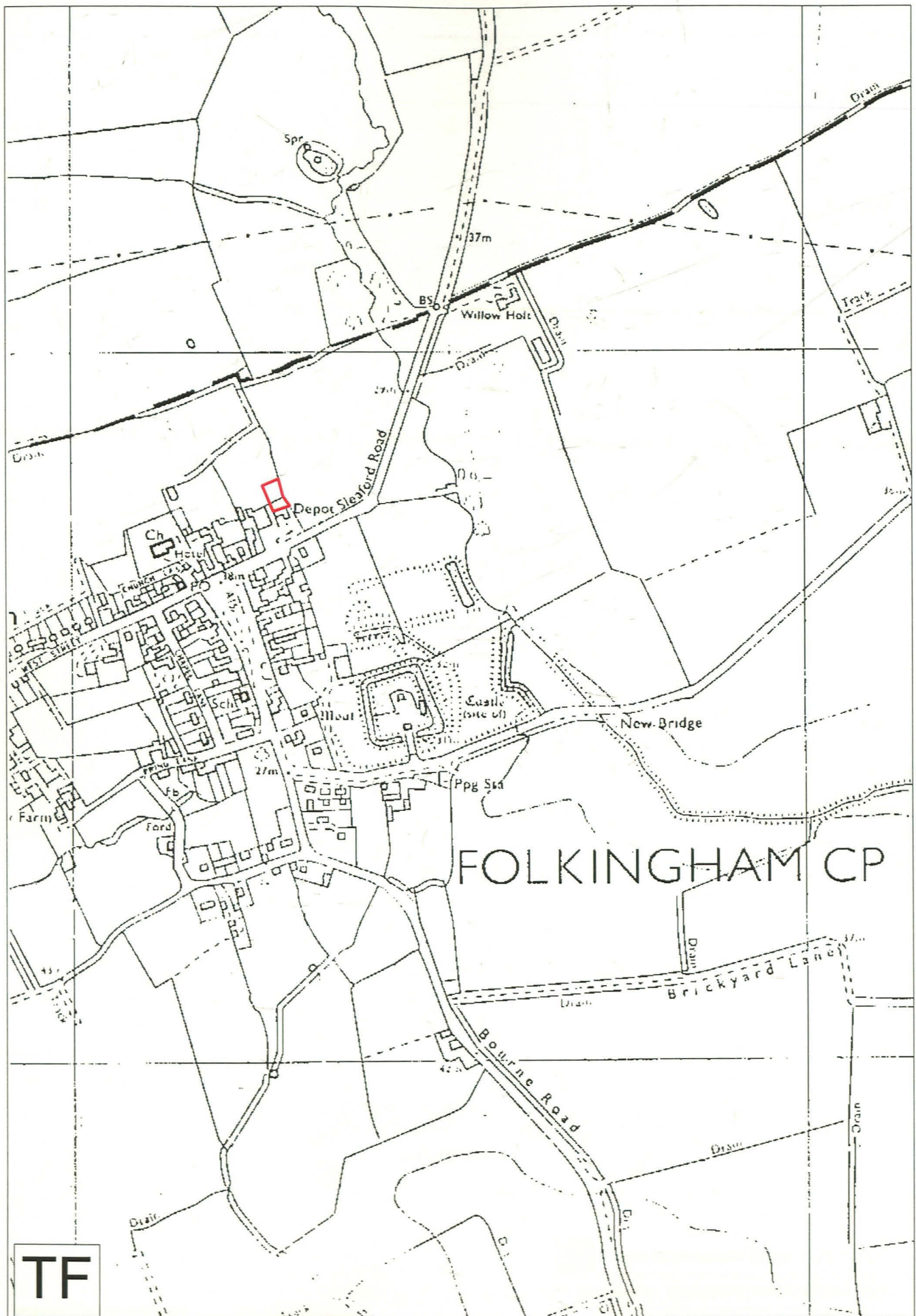


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

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Figure 2 Site location plan

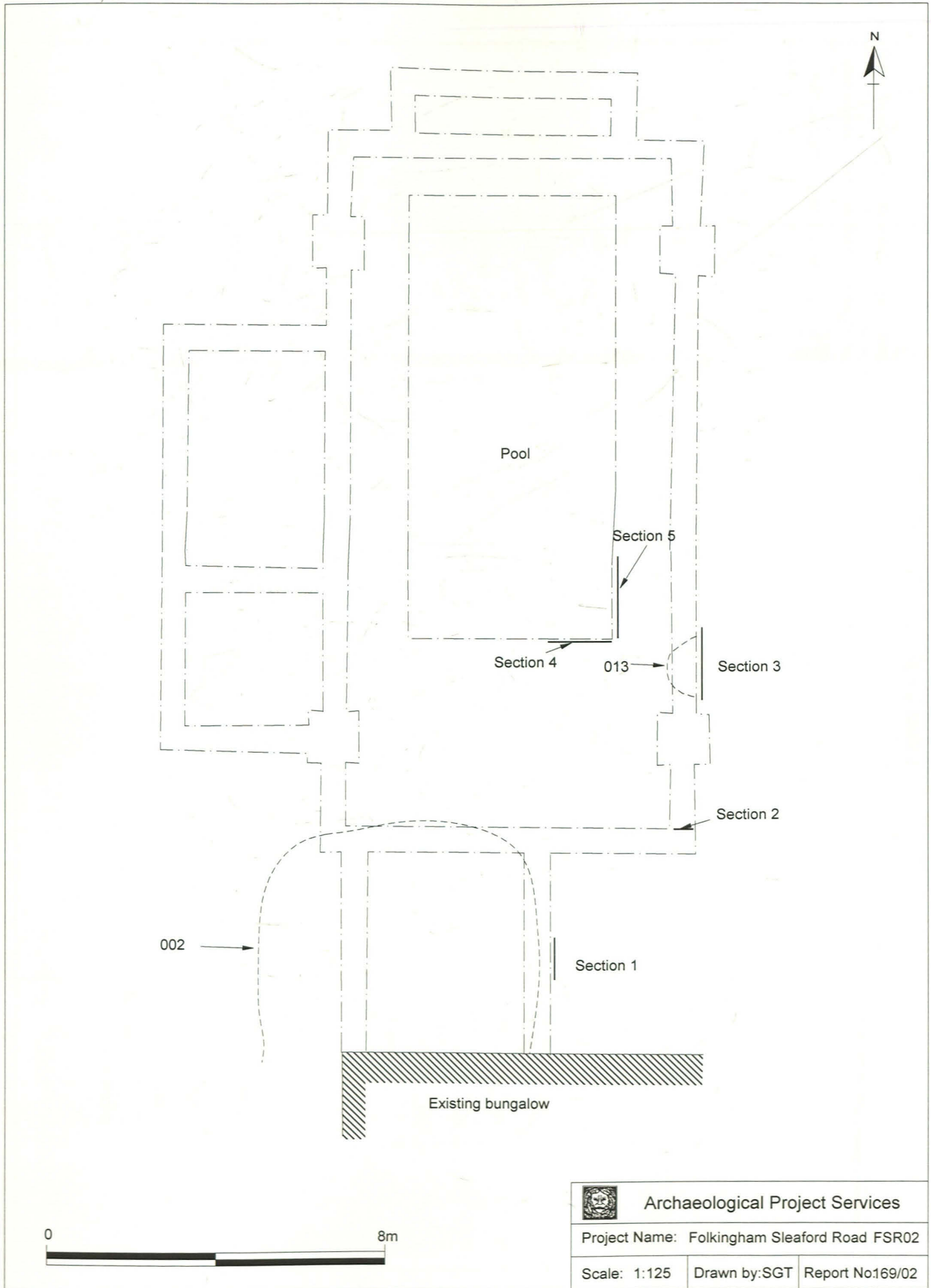


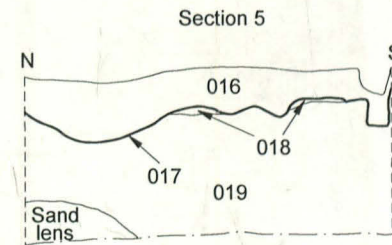
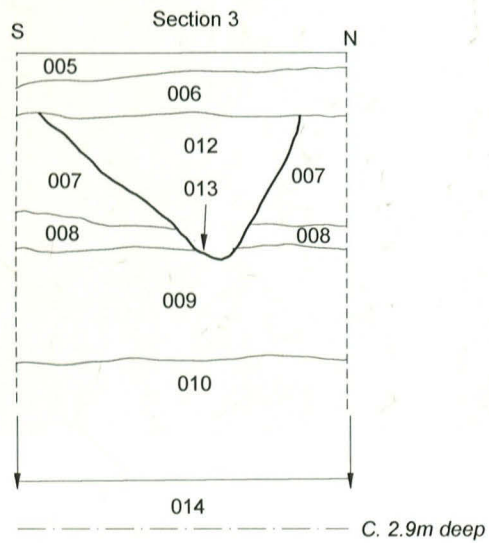
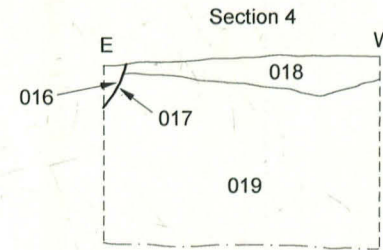
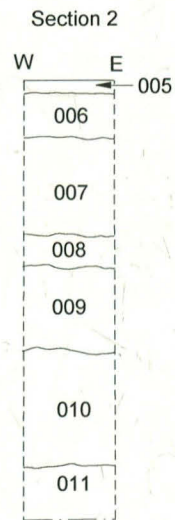
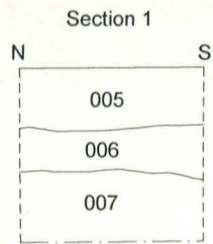
Figure 3 - Foundation plan showing section locations and features



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Folkingham Sleaford Road FSR02

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Scale: 1:40

Drawn by: SGT

Report No: 169/02

Figure 4 - Section drawings



Plate 1 General view of
the development,
looking southeast



Plate 2 Section 3, cut
(013)



Plate 3 Pool cut,
section 5, looking east

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
SLEAFORD ROAD,
FOLKINGHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
MR. KIME**

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

MARCH 2002

1. SUMMARY

- 0.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of a swimming pool at 3 Sleaford Road, Folkingham, Lincolnshire.*
- 0.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying near the medieval village core and church. The Norman castle, which may occupy an Iron Age hillfort, lies to the south and Bronze Age and Roman remains are known in the general area. The development site is believed to be located in an area of earthworks.*
- 0.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 0.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with construction of a swimming pool on land at Sleaford Road, Folkingham, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 0728 3378.
- 1.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 1.2.1 Overview.
 - 1.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 1.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 1.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 Folkingham is located 12km south of Sleaford in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site, 3 Sleaford Road, lies on the northeastern edge of the village on the north side of the road. The proposed swimming pool is to the rear (north side) of the house at National Grid Reference TF 0728 3378.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 A planning application (S01/0940/32) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the

swimming pool. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

4 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The site stands at c. 38m OD is on a plateau overlooking slopes down to the south and east, on the west side of the valley of the Ouse Mere Lode. Local soils are calcareous fine loamy soils of the Aswarby Association developed on limestone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 5.1 Bronze Age burials and a suspected Roman road are located within the parish. Evidence for Saxon activity has also been identified and Folkingham is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, indicating that the settlement was in existence in the Late Saxon period. The site is a little east of the medieval parish church, fairly close to the medieval settlement core. Folkingham Castle, of Norman origin but possibly on the site of an Iron Age hillfort, lies to the south and is a scheduled ancient monument. The development site is supposed to be located in an area of possible archaeological earthworks.

6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 6.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 6.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 6.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 6.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 6.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 6.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

7 SITE OPERATIONS

- 7.1 General considerations

- 7.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 7.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 7.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

7.2 Methodology

- 7.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 7.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 7.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 7.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 7.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

8 POST-EXCAVATION

8.1 Stage 1

- 8.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the

watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

- 8.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

8.2 Stage 2

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

- 8.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

8.3 Stage 3

- 8.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

- 8.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

9 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 9.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

10 ARCHIVE

- 10.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

11 PUBLICATION

- 11.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

12 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 12.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

13 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 13.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 13.2 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 archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).

13.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

13.4 Any 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 archaeological curator and the client.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

14.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

14.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post- excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

15 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

16 INSURANCES

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

17 COPYRIGHT

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 17.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 17.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 17.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

18 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Specification: Version 1, 3rd October 2001

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	-	Firm, dark brown clayey silt containing occasional limestones, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
002	-	Soft, mid-yellowish brown clayey silt containing limestones, 0.2m thick x 1.7m wide	Dumped deposit
003	-	Firm, mid-yellowish brown clayey sandy silt containing moderate pebbles	Subsoil
004	-	Firm, light brownish yellow sandy clay and gravel	Natural geological deposit
005	1	Loose, dark greyish brown silty clay, containing frequent roots, gravel and occasional limestone fragments, 0.32m thick	Topsoil
006	1	Firm, mid-brown sandy clay containing moderate rootlets, frequent limestones 4-20cm long, occasional pebbles, charcoal fragments and ironstones, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
007	1	Firm, light brownish yellow sandy clay containing frequent limestones 2-10cm long, 0.55m thick	Natural geological deposit
008	2	Compact, light brownish yellow clay containing frequent lenses of sand, 0.18m thick	Natural geological deposit
009	2	Compact, light greyish yellow clay, 0.45m thick	Natural geological deposit
010	2	Compact, mid-grey clay containing frequent organic (rootlets and ?grasses) component, 0.6m thick	Former Pleistocene ground surface
011	2	Compact, dark grey clay, 0.4m thick	Natural geological deposit
012	3	Firm, light brown sandy clay containing moderate limestone fragments	Fill of 013
013	3	Linear cut, >0.8m long x 1.43m wide x 0.77m deep, E-W orientation	Pit
014	-	Compact, mid-greenish grey clay containing frequent decaying organic material, >0.4m deep	Natural geological deposit
015	-	Unstratified finds	-
016	4,5	Firm, dark greyish brown silty, sandy clay, 0.25m thick	Planting bed soil
017	4,5	Linear feature, >4m N-S x 0.12m wide x	Planting bed

		0.25m deep	
018	4,5	Firm, light yellowish brown, sandy clay, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
019	4,5	Firm, light yellowish grey clay, >0.7m thick	Natural geological deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 6 fragments of pottery weighing 138g was recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery faunal remains were also recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered as unstratified objects (015).

Most, if not all, of the pottery was made in moderate proximity to Folkingham, at Bourne 13km to the south, and at Stamford, 25km to the southwest.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Pottery of probable 10th-12th century date is the earliest material recovered, though the remainder and bulk of the small assemblage is later, dating from about the 17th century.

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
015	BL	Red earthenware, black glazed, chamber pot, late 17 th -early 18 th century	1	33g	Late 17 th -early 18 th century
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 th - 17 th century	2	41g	
	MP	Midlands Purple type ware, Bourne? 17 th century	1	40g	
	ST	Stamford ware, 1 inturned rim bowl with rouletting (abraded); 1 glazed, 10 th -12 th century	2	24g	

The inturned rim Stamford ware bowl is Kilmurry's form 14, dating from the 10th-late 11th century (Kilmurry 1980, 17; 137).

The fragment of Midlands Purple-type ware has tiny off-white inclusions. This characteristic has been observed previously on Midlands Purple-types made in Bourne, suggesting that this piece may be a product of that town (Cope-Faulkner *et al.* 2002).

Context	Species	Bone	No	Wt (g)
012	Horse	Metatarsus	1	140
	Cattle sized	radius	1	88

Condition

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

Documentation

Previous archaeological investigations at Folkingham are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

Although a small and unstratified collection, the assemblage is of local potential and significance. The Saxo-Norman Stamford ware pieces reflect activity during the 10th-12th century in the vicinity of, but probably not on, the site. Similarly, the post-medieval material suggests occupation of probable 17th century date in the very near vicinity, though again perhaps not on the development site itself.

The lack of any material earlier than about the 10th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development. Similarly, the absence of any artefacts dating between the 12th-16th century would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned at that time.

References

Cope-Faulkner, P., Hall, R., Healey, H. and Taylor, G., 2002 'The Finds', in S. Thomson, *Archaeological Evaluation on land at Eastgate, Bourne, Lincolnshire (BEGA01)*, APS Report No. 34/02

Kilmurry, K., 1980 *The Pottery Industry of Stamford, Lincs. c. A.D. 850-1250*, BAR British Series 84

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

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Boulder Clay	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

19	Context records
1	Photographic register sheet
1	Plan register sheet
1	Section register sheet
5	Drawing sheets
1	Bag of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2002.124

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: FSR 02

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology, nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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