

EL HER

MS/7

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CHURCHFIELDS ROAD,
FOLKINGHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(FCP 04)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



Conservation
Services
11 JUL 2005
Highways & Planning
Directorate

EVENT LI 6166

SOURCE LI 10196
LI 10197

PRN 36605 - Undated

Quality Control
Churchfields Road, ...
...

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CHURCHFIELDS ROAD,
FOLKINGHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(FCP 04)**

**Work Undertaken For
HPC (Homes) Limited**

June 2005

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

Planning Application No: S03/1136/32
National Grid Reference: TF 0679 3370 506970 333700
City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.49

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 66/05

Quality Control
 Churchfields Road, Folkingham
 FCP 04

Project Coordinator	Mark Williams
Supervisors	Aaron Clements, Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Vicky Mellor, Mary Nugent, Mark Peachey, Jim Snee, Fiona Walker
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

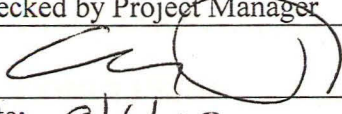
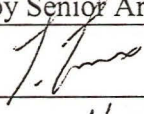
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 9/6/05	Date: 16-06-05

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	2
6.	DISCUSSION	3
7.	CONCLUSION	4
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	4
9.	PERSONNEL	4
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	4
11.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	4

Appendices

1. Specification for archaeological watching brief
2. Context descriptions
3. The Finds by *Rachael Hall, Jane Young and Gary Taylor*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Plan of the development showing section locations
- Figure 4 Sections 1 and 2
- Figure 5 Sections 3 to 6
- Figure 6 Sections 7 to 12
- Figure 7 Sections 13 to 18
- Figure 8 Sections 19 and 20

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view across the development area
- Plate 2 Section 2 showing the general sequence of deposits
- Plate 3 Section 9 showing the undated ditch (023)
- Plate 4 Section 14 showing the general sequence of deposits and recent land drain

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Churchfields Road, Folkingham, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of service and foundation trenches for a development encompassing some 32 new dwellings with garages.

The site lies close to the medieval (AD 1066-1540) village core, immediately west of the 13th century church of St. Andrew. To the southeast lies the earthwork remains of Folkingham Castle, constructed in the early 14th century. Bronze Age (2200-800 BC), Romano-British (AD 430-410) and Saxon (AD 410-1066) remains are also known from the vicinity.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural geology overlain by an undated subsoil, perhaps indicating a former agricultural use of the site. An undated boundary or drainage ditch was recorded along the western edge of the site.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include a range of pottery dating from the 11th to the early 20th century, with a single Roman sherd present, as well as modern glass and post-medieval tile.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal programme 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 HPC (Homes) Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development on land at Churchfields Road, Folkingham, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S03/1136/32. The watching brief was carried out between the 23rd February and 13th December 2004 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Planning Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The site lies 150m west of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Andrew at National Grid Reference TF 0679 3370 (Fig. 2). The site lies at a height of c. 42m OD on the south facing slope of a small stream valley.

Local soils are of the Aswarby Association, typically calcareous fine loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99). These soils overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Kellaways Clay, towards the northwest corner of the site, and Cornbrash to the southeast (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Folkingham is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Bronze Age barrows have been recorded to the north of the village. To the west of the site, cropmarks have revealed the route of a possible Romano-British road aligned northwest-southeast. Roman coins have

also been found southeast of the village.

Saxon occupation of the area is represented by finds from two areas. Early Saxon pottery was recorded during cleaning of the castle moat, 500m southeast of the site, and Late Saxon pottery was found north of the church.

Folkingham is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Fulchingeham*, the name is derived from the Old English and means 'the settlement (*hām*) of the *Folcingas*', a tribal or family name (Cameron 1998, 45). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by Gilbert de Gand and contained a church, a mill and 100 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

St. Andrew's church is the only extant building of the medieval period and is largely of 13th century date (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 282). To the east of the village lies the earthwork remains of Folkingham Castle. Henry de Beaumont is credited with building the castle in the early 14th century (Cathcart-King 1983, 261).

A watching brief undertaken immediately west of the site revealed a sequence of subsoils cut by undated ditches, two undated pits and a probable medieval furrow (Rayner 2000, 1). A prehistoric worked flint, a Romano-British tile and medieval and later pottery were retrieved during the investigation (*ibid*).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation and service trenches, topsoil was partially stripped from the site and levelled. Foundation and service trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest natural deposits encountered during the watching brief were identified within the Test Pit and along the main

service trench (Fig. 4, Sections 1 and 2) where they comprised grey clay (003).

Overlying the clay and evident within Plots 1, 2, 17/18, 19/20, 28/29, 30/31 and 32 was a natural layer of fragmented limestone sometimes mixed with silty clays, sands and gravel (003, 010, 011, 012, 014, 017, 035, 036, 041, 044 and 047).

Natural deposits within the northwest corner of the site (Plots 3, 4, 5/6, 7/8, 9/10 and 16) comprised yellowish brown silty clay (020), blue and greenish grey silty clay (022), yellowish brown sandy clay (026), bluish grey silty clay (029) and bluish grey clay (032).

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Overlying the natural deposits was an extensive subsoil evident throughout the site apart from Plot 29. The subsoils comprised yellowish brown clayey silt (002 and 006), greyish brown clayey silt (007, 013 and 016), yellowish brown silty clay and sand (019, 021 and 025), greyish brown silty clay with sand (028), reddish brown silty clay (031), yellowish brown sandy silt with limestone (034), reddish brown sandy clay with limestone (037), yellowish brown sandy silt with clay (040) and yellowish brown silty clay (043). Variations within the subsoil are due to the natural deposits from which they are derived. Pottery of 15th – 17th century date was retrieved from (006) and (007).

Cut into subsoil within the garage foundations for Plots 3 and 4 was a north-south aligned ditch (023). This was traced for a length of 18m and was 1.5m wide by 0.27m deep (Fig. 6, Section 9). A single fill of brown silty sand was recorded.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Cut into the natural in Plot 29 was a northeast-southwest aligned land drain (049). This was 0.25m wide and 0.55m

deep (Fig. 8, Section 20) and contained a plastic pipe and grey gravel (048). A further land drain was noted in Plot 9/10.

Sealing all archaeological deposits was a topsoil layer. This varied across the site from a yellowish brown clayey silt (001 and 005) through greyish brown silty clay (008), greyish brown clayey silt (015, 018, 039 and 042), greyish brown silt and sand (027 grey clayey silt (030 and 046), brown sandy silt (033) to greyish brown clayey sand with limestone (038).

Topsoil in Plot 29 was overlain by a dumped deposit of brownish yellow sand and limestone (045).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise clays, silty clays, sandy clays and fragmented limestone of the underlying solid geology. The earlier clay deposits equate with the Jurassic Blisworth Clay, which is overlain by Cornbrash (the fragmented limestone) and sealed by Kellaways Clay (GSGB 1972).

Developed upon the natural was an extensive undated subsoil (Phase 2) cut through by an undated ditch. The subsoil suggests that the site had been under an agricultural regime in the past, and the few sherds of 15th – 17th century pottery indicates such a date range. The ditch may have served a drainage or boundary function. Modern topsoil, field drains and a dumped deposit (Phase 3) were also recorded.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include a single Romano-British sherd. Medieval pottery, from local kilns, was also retrieved along with post-medieval and later examples. Glass and tile were also collected. These finds were collected from topsoil and subsoil deposits. As such, these may represent nothing more than manuring scatters thus indicating the site

was once part of the medieval field system.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Churchfields Road, Folkingham, as the site lay close to the medieval core of the village and in close proximity to findspots of prehistoric, Romano-British and Saxon date.

However, no archaeological features or deposits of these periods were noted. A sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil development was recorded across the site along with an undated ditch. Finds from the investigation include a single sherd of Romano-British pottery, a small collection of locally produced medieval and post-medieval pottery with a tile fragment and modern glass.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr S. Atkinson of HPC (Homes) Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Mark Williams and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams
 Site Supervisors: Aaron Clements, Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Vicky Mellor, Mary Nugent, Mark Peachey, Jim Snee, Fiona Walker

Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-

Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series Vol. 1

Cathcart-King, D.J., 1983, *Castellarium Anglicanum: An Index and Bibliography of the Castle in England, Wales and the Islands*

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (eds), 1976, *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

GSGB, 1972, *Bourne, Solid and Drift geology*, 1:63.360 map sheet 143

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984, *Soils and their Uses in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989, *Lincolnshire*, The Buildings of England (2nd edition, revised Antram, N.)

Rayner, T., 2000, *An Archaeological Watching Brief on land off Walcot Road, Folkingham, Lincolnshire*, unpublished APS report 92/00

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

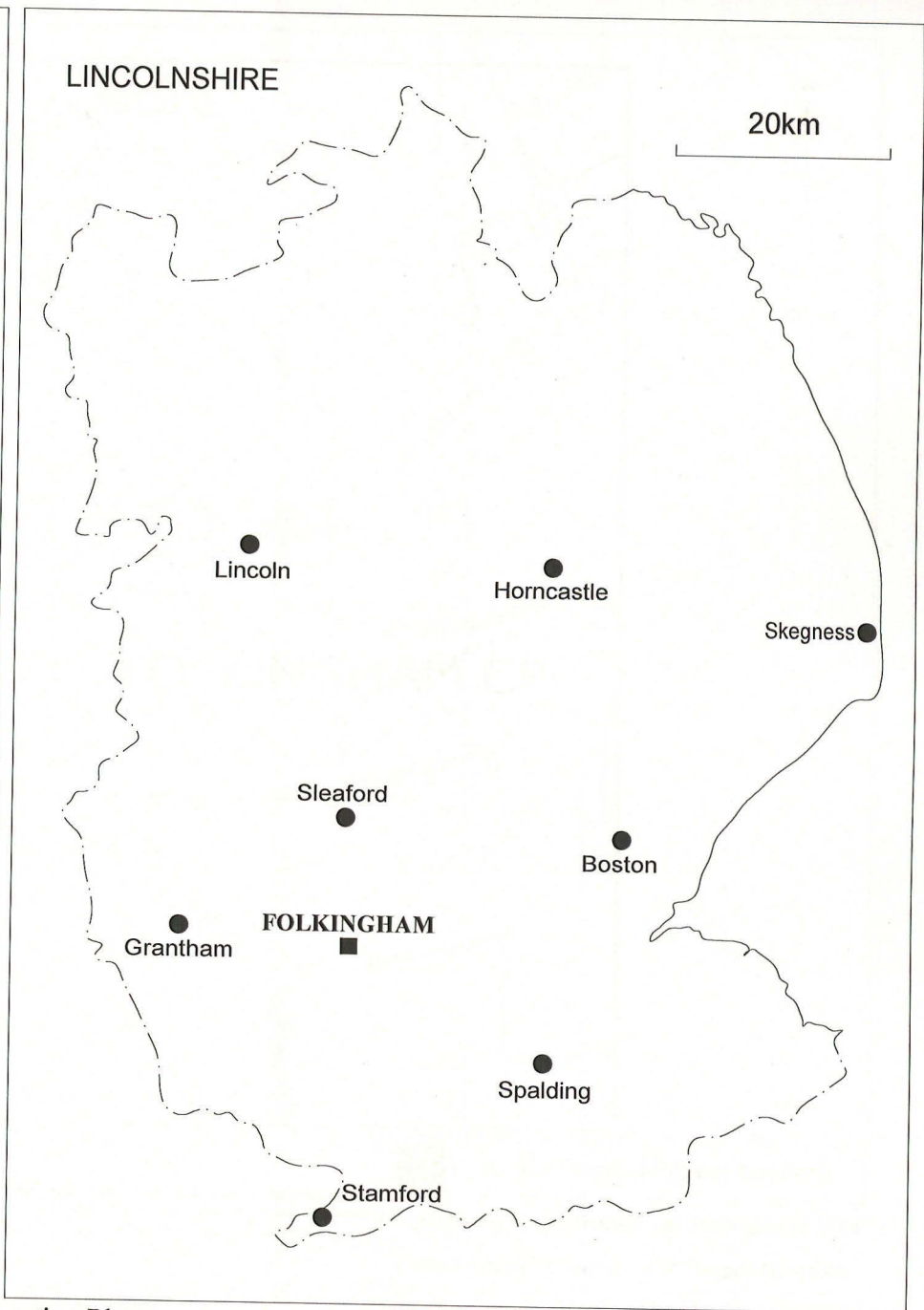
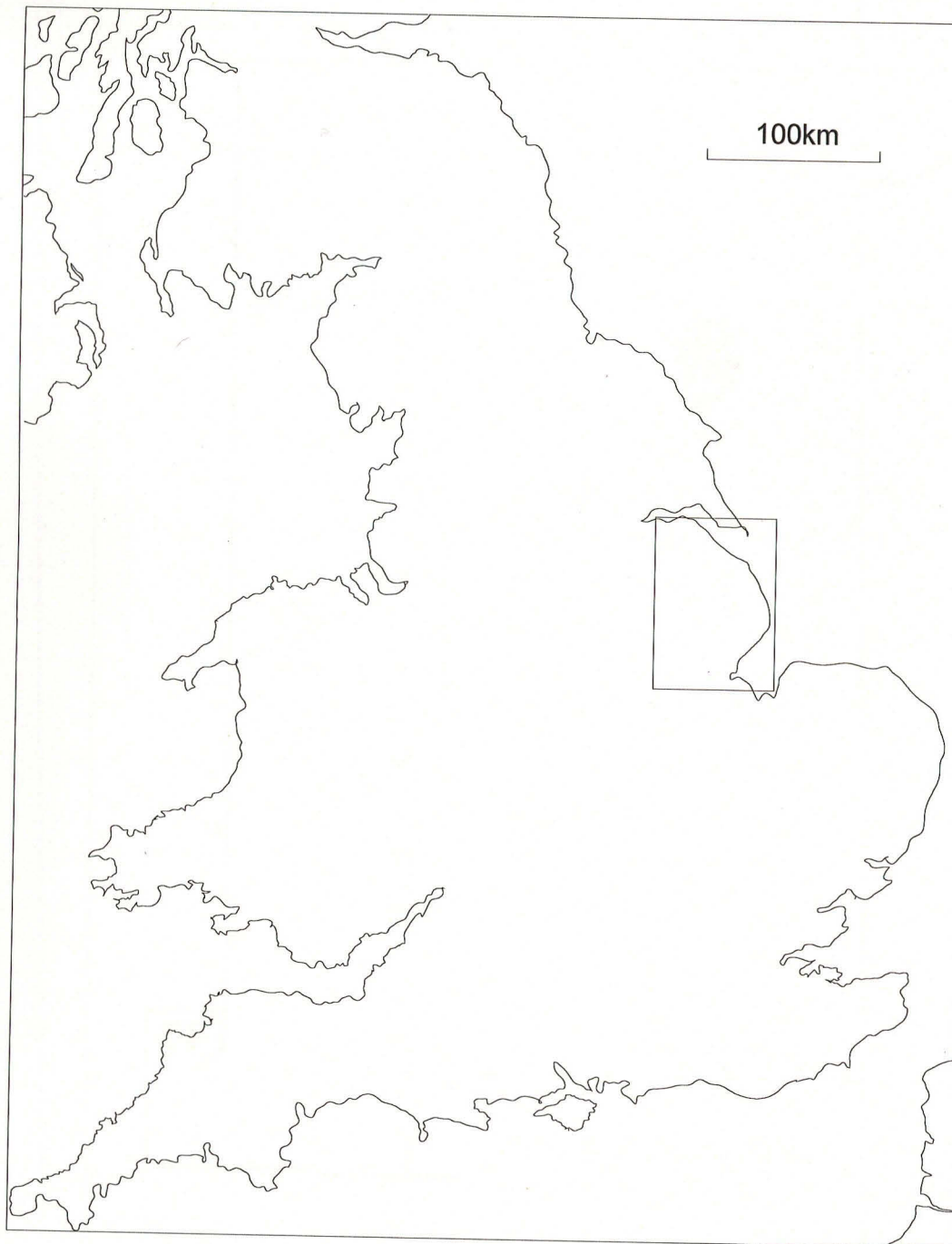
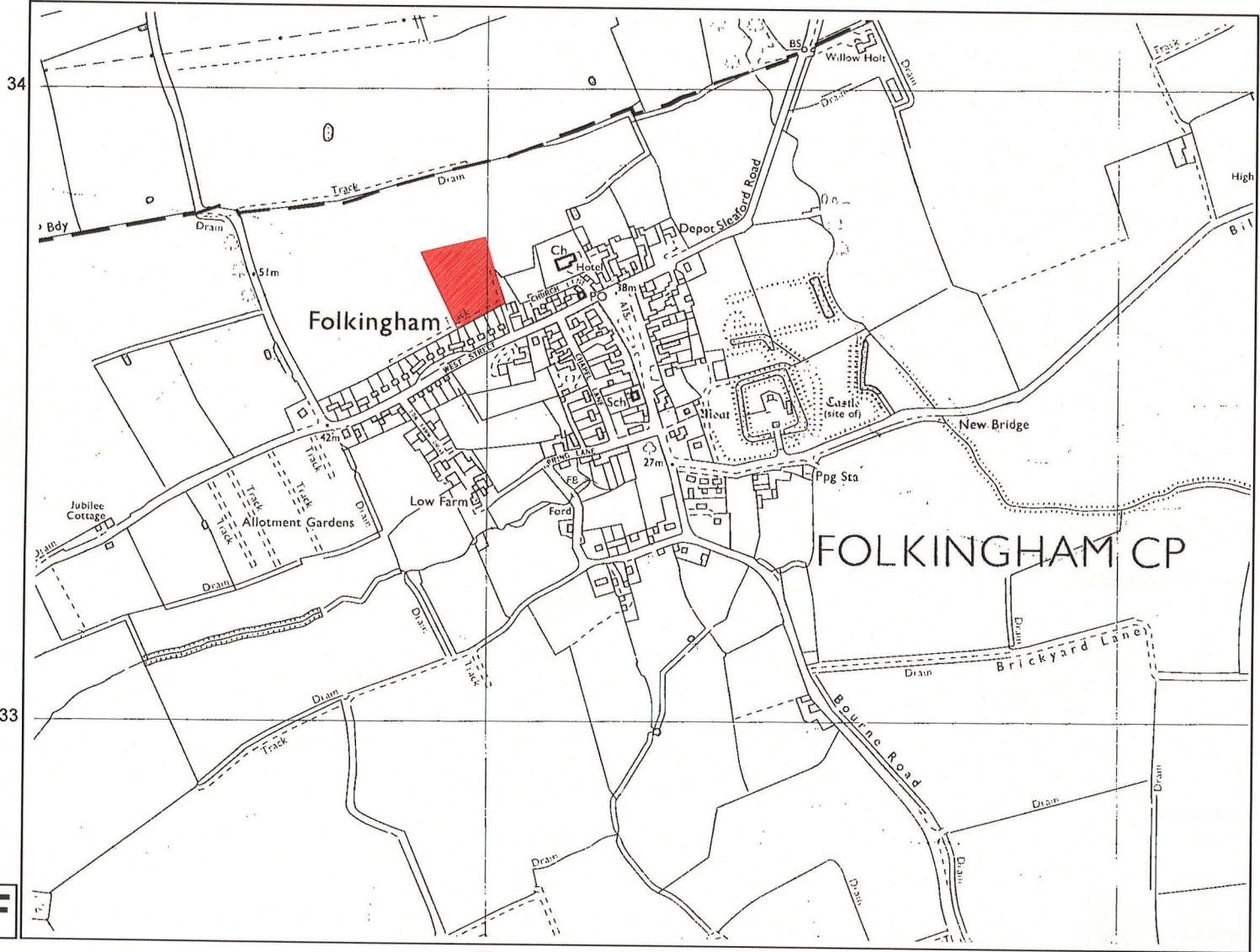


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

TF



Area of development

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (C) Crown Copyright. HTL Ltd Licence No. AL5041A0001


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Churchfields Road, Folkingham FCP04		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 66/05

Figure 2 - Site location plan

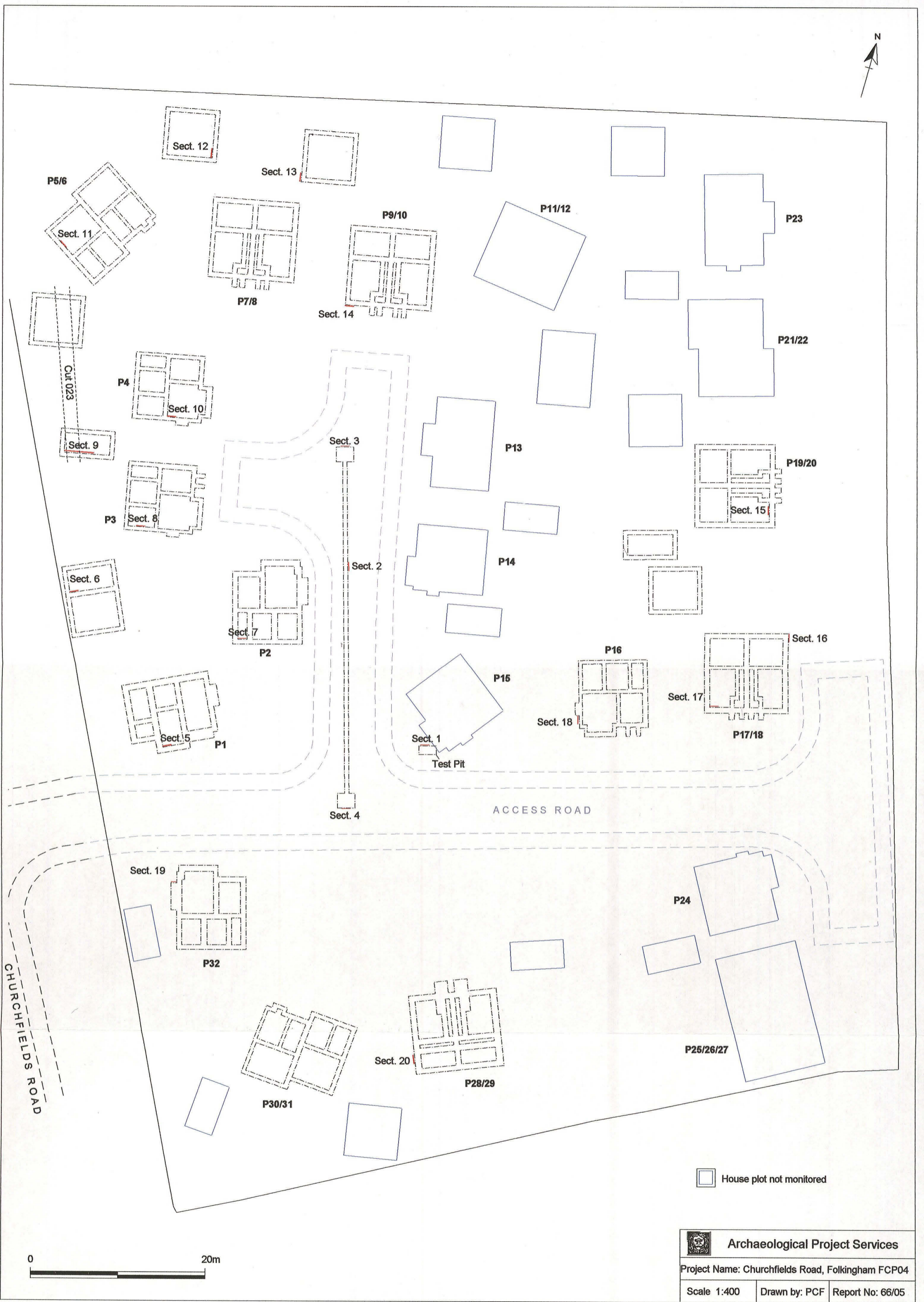
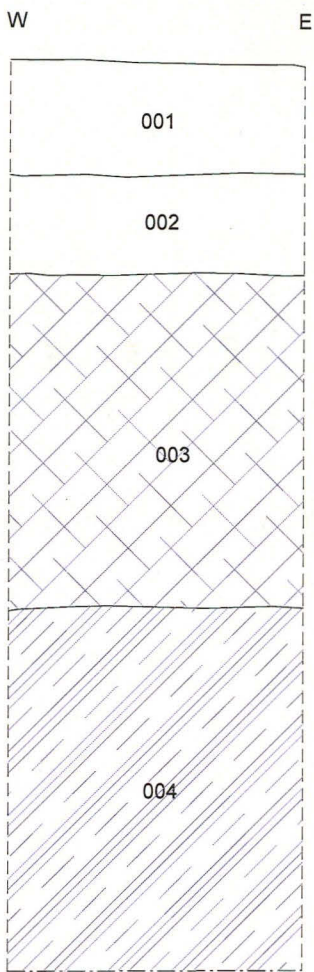
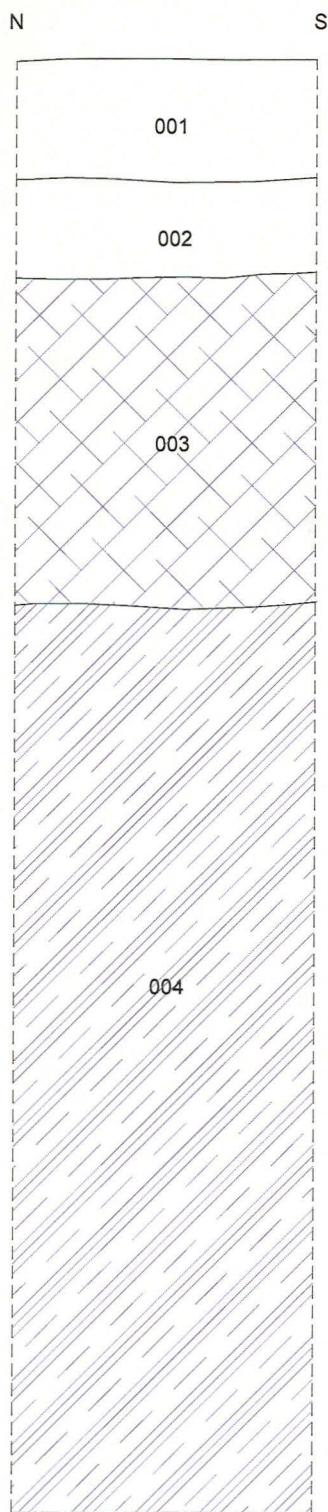




Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



Section 1



Section 2

-  Natural clays, silty clays etc
-  Natural limestones (Combrash)



Archaeological Project Services

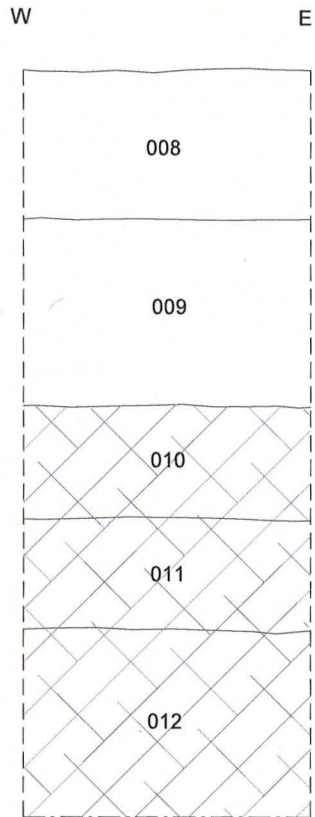
Project Name: Churchfields Road, Folkingham FCP04

Scale 1:25

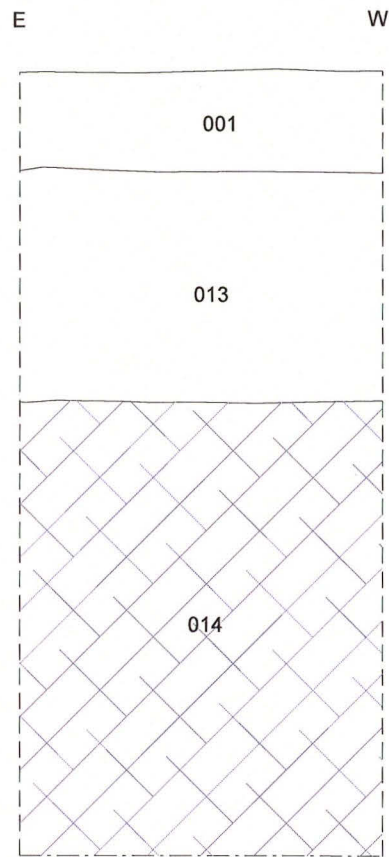
Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 66/05

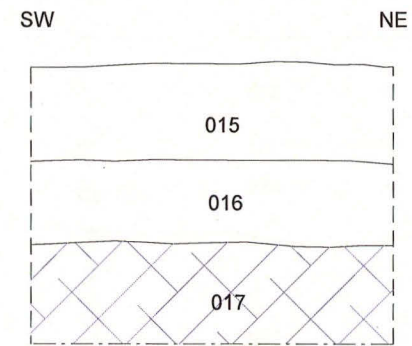
Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



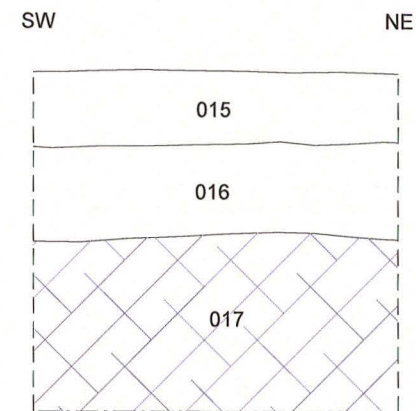
Section 3



Section 4





Section 5



Section 6



-  Natural clays, silty clays etc
-  Natural limestones (Cornbrash)


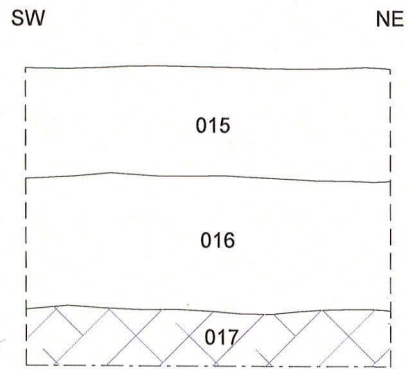
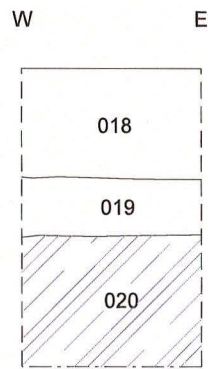
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Churchfields Road, Folkingham FCP04		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 66/05

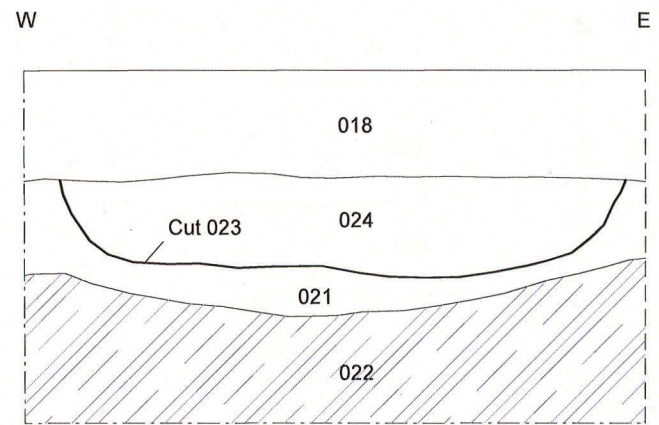
Figure 5 - Sections 3 to 6



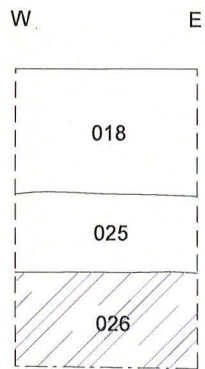
Section 7



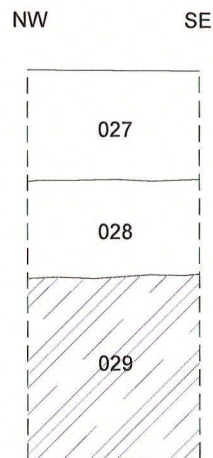
Section 8



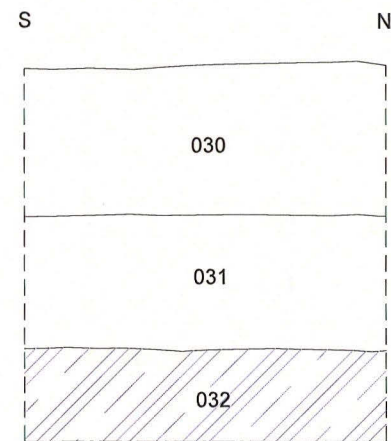
Section 9



Section 10





Section 11



Section 12



-  Natural clays, silty clays etc
-  Natural limestones (Cornbrash)



Archaeological Project Services

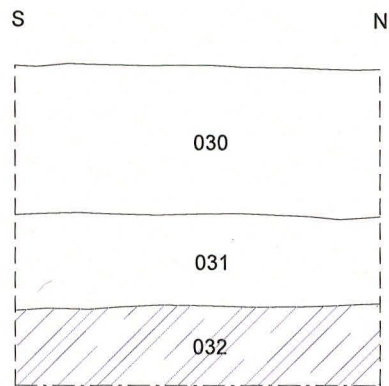
Project Name: Churchfields Road, Folkingham FCP04

Scale 1:20

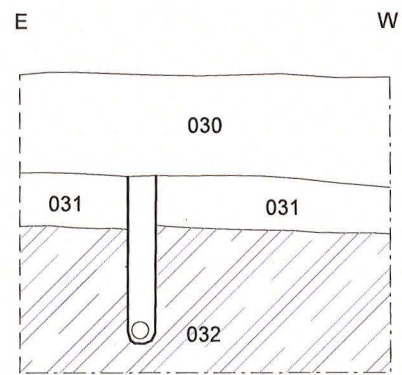
Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 66/05

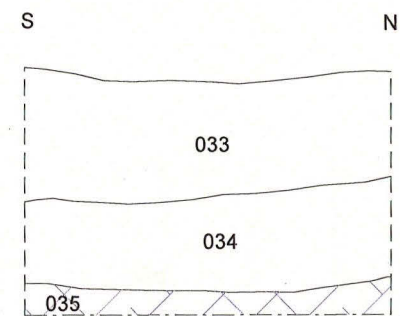
Figure 6 - Sections 7 to 12



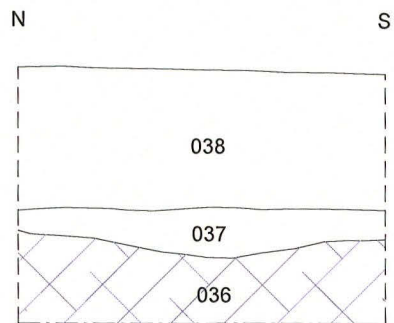
Section 13



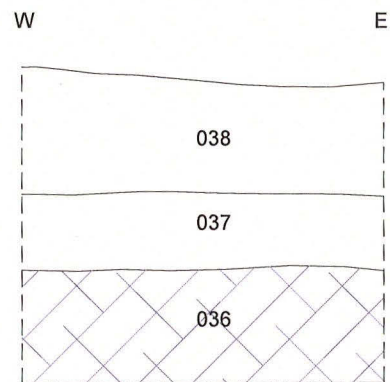
Section 14



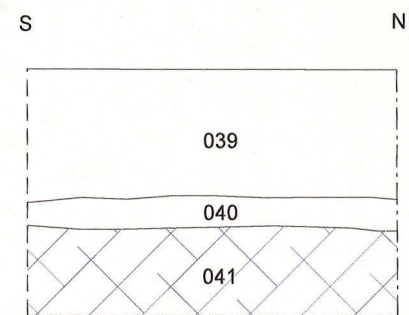
Section 15



Section 16





Section 17



Section 18



-  Natural clays, silty clays etc
-  Natural limestones (Cornbrash)



Archaeological Project Services

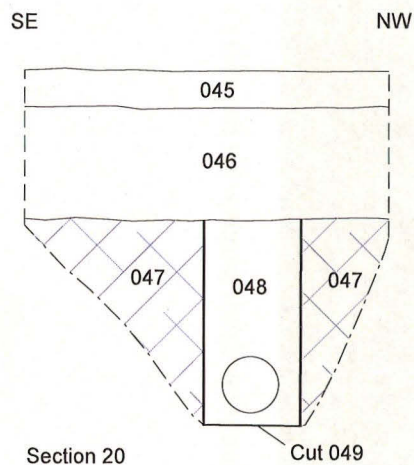
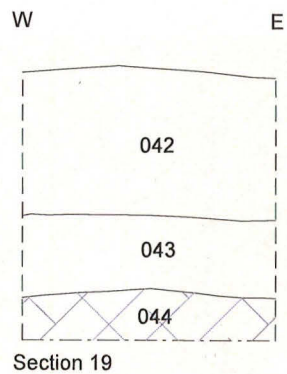
Project Name: Churchfields Road, Folkingham FCP04



Scale 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 66/05

Figure 7 - Sections 13 to 18



 Natural clays, silty clays etc
 Natural limestones (Cornbrash)

0  1m


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Churchfields Road, Folkingham FCP04		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 66/05

Figure 8 - Sections 19 and 20



Plate 1 - General view across the development area, looking east



Plate 2 - Section 2 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking east



Plate 3 - Section 9 showing the undated ditch (023), looking north



Plate 4 - Section 14 showing the general sequence of deposits and recent land drain, looking southeast

Appendix 1

LAND OFF CHURCHFIELDS ROAD AND TO THE REAR OF WEST STREET, FOLKINGHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land Off Churchfields Road and to the rear of West Street, Folkingham, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the medieval core of the village in an area of archaeological remains dated from the Bronze Age through to the medieval period.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during groundworks on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during residential development off Church Road and to the rear of West Street, Folkingham Lincolnshire (NGR TF 06793360).
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Folkingham is located 12km south of Sleaford and 16km west of Grantham, South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire. The proposed development site lies to the west of the modern village.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S03/1136/32) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the erection of thirty two dwellings. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a watching brief during the development groundwork.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The development stands at approximately 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 the Aswarby Association, typically calcareous fine loamy soils overlying Jurassic Oxford Clay.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Folkingham is situated in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Bronze Age barrows have been located to the north of the village.

- 6.2 Cropmark enclosures and field systems are known to the east of the village and Romano-British remains are known in the form of a north south Roman Road lying to the east of the village.
- 6.3 Saxon archaeology has been located from two locations, adjacent to the castle and to the north of the village.
- 6.4 The early 14th century castle is located in the south west part of the village approximately 500m from the development site.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during all groundwork associated with the development.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 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.
- 8.1.3 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.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 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.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 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

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only removed if absolutely necessary. If excavation is required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, the police and coroner will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 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.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork 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.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 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.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 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.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article 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.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Kesteven District Council Community Archaeologist. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 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).
- 14.3 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.
- 14.4 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.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 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.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 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.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 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, APS 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

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 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.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 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.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 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.

18.4 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.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Specification: Version 1, 18th February 2004

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

P House Plot
 TP Test Pit
 ST Service Trench
 G Garage with associated plot number

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	TP/ST	Friable mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
002	TP/ST	Friable mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.35m thick	Subsoil
003	TP/ST	Firm light to mid yellowish to reddish brown limestone, 1.1m thick	Natural deposit
004	TP/ST	Firm mid to dark grey clay, >3.04m thick	Natural deposit
005	Path	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt, >0.3m thick	Topsoil
006	ST	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 50mm thick	Subsoil
007	ST	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 50mm thick	Subsoil
008	ST	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
009	ST	Firm dark yellowish brown silty clay with limestone fragments, 0.5m thick	Subsoil
010	ST	Firm light grey silty clay with limestone fragments, 0.3m thick	Natural deposit
011	ST	Firm dark yellowish brown silty clay with limestone fragments, 0.3m thick	Natural deposit
012	ST	Firm dark grey silty clay with limestone fragments, >0.5m thick	Natural deposit
013	ST	Firm mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.6m thick	Subsoil
014	ST	Firm light brownish yellow limestone, >1.25m thick	Natural deposit
015	P1/P2	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, >0.25m thick	Topsoil
016	P1/P2	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.23m thick	Subsoil
017	P1/P2	Firm dark yellowish brown silty clay with limestone fragments, >0.48m thick	Natural deposit
018	P3	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt, >0.3m thick	Topsoil
019	P3	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay and sand, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
020	P3	Firm mid to light yellowish brown silty clay, >0.35m thick	Natural deposit
021	P3	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay and sand, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
022	P3	Firm light blue and greenish grey silty clay, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit
023	P3	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >18m long by 1.5m wide by 0.27m deep, steep sides and flat base	Ditch
024	P3	Firm mid to dark brown silty sand	Fill of (023)
025	P4	Firm mid to light yellowish brown silty clay with sand, 0.21m thick	Subsoil
026	P4	Firm mid to light yellowish brown sandy clay, >0.25m thick	Natural deposit
027	P5/6	Firm dark greyish brown silt and sand, 0.28m thick	Topsoil
028	P5/6	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with sand, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
029	P5/6	Firm light to mid bluish grey silty clay, >0.5m thick	Natural deposit
030	G6,7,8,9	Friable dark grey clayey silt, 0.4m thick	Topsoil

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
031	G6,7,8,9	Friable mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.35m thick	Subsoil
032	G6,7,8,9	Firm mid bluish grey clay, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit
033	P19/20	Firm mid to dark brown sandy silt, 0.36m thick	Topsoil
034	P19/20	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt with limestone fragments, 0.24m thick	Subsoil
035	P19/20	Firm light to mid yellowish brown limestone, >100mm thick	Natural deposit
036	P17/18	Loose dark bluish grey limestone fragments and rounded gravel, >0.25m thick	Natural deposit
037	P17/18	Friable mid reddish brown sandy clay with limestone fragments, 0.13m thick	Subsoil
038	P17/18	Friable mid greyish brown clayey sand with limestone fragments, 0.39m thick	Topsoil
039	P16	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
040	P16	Firm mid to dark yellowish brown sandy silt with clay, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
041	P16	Firm light yellowish brown limestone fragments, >0.22m thick	Natural deposit
042	P32	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.38m thick	Topsoil
043	P32	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay, 0.22m thick	Subsoil
044	P32	Firm light yellowish brown silty clay with limestone fragments, >0.12m thick	Natural deposit
045	P29	Loose mid brownish yellow sand and limestone, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
046	P29	Firm mid grey clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Former topsoil
047	P29	Loose dark yellowish red sand and limestone, >0.55m thick	Natural deposit
048	P29	Loose mid grey gravel with plastic pipe	Fill of (049)
049	P29	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.25m wide by 0.55m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Land drain

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Rachael Hall, Jane Young 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 20 fragments of pottery weighing 239g was recovered from 5 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, glass and tile, comprising 3 items weighing a total of 45g, was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (005, 018, 027 and 038) and subsoil (006 and 007) layers.

Most of the pottery was made in moderate proximity to Folkingham, at Bourne 28km to the west.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
005	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 th century	2	51	19 th -early 20 th century
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	22	
	TPW	Brown and white glazed tableware, 19 th -early 20 th century	2	21	
	RPOT?	Probable Roman ware, 1 st -4 th century	1	14	
006	BOU	Bourne D ware, 15 th -17 th century	1	7	15 th -17 th century
	BOU	Bourne D sgraffito ware, 15 th -17 th century	1	7	
	MP?	Midlands Purple-type ware, overfired, 15 th -17 th century	1	20	
	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics, common iron, 12 th -15 th century	2	3	
007	BOU	Bourne D ware, 15 th -17 th century	3	50	15 th -17 th century
	BOU	Bourne D ware, sandy, later 14 th century	1	19	
	EMHM	Early medieval handmade ware, 12 th -13 th century	1	1	
018	BOU	Bourne D ware	1	4	15 th -17 th century
027	BOU	Bourne D ware, bowl, 15 th -17 th century	1	16	15 th -17 th century
	SLSTCW	South Lincolnshire sand-tempered coarse ware, 11 th -12 th century	1	2	
	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics, abraded, 12 th -15 th century	1	2	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
005	Glass	Screw top of brown marmite/Bovril jar, 20 th century	1	2	20 th century
	Glass	Sherd of blue and white glass, undiagnostic, 20 th century	1	2	
038	Ceramic building material	Tile/field drain	1	41	Post-medieval

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Folkingham that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The majority of the assemblage is early post-medieval in date and is of moderate local potential and significance. This aspect of the collection is likely to reflect habitation of 15th-17th century date at the site or in the close proximity. There is also a smaller quantity of medieval material that perhaps indicates occupation of the area commenced in this period and this, too, is of moderate local significance. A single piece of pottery of probable Roman date was also found and perhaps indicates activity of this date somewhere in the general vicinity.

The dearth of material earlier than the 11th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

References

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

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

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.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
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 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century 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:

49	Context records
3	Photographic record sheets
17	Drawing sheets (both plans and sections)
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2004.49

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: FCP 04

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.

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.