
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
RECORDING ON LAND AT
CHURCH BARN, MAIN STREET,
FOTHERINGHAY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
(FOCB14)**

**Work Undertaken For
Wendy Ashton**

December 2014

Report Compiled by
P. Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) and C. J. Moulis BA (Hons)

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological investigation was carried out on land at Church Barn, Main Street, Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire as the site lay in an area of known archaeological potential. The site lies within the historic core of the village, immediately west of the 15th century parish church and the site of a 12th century priory. The church was formerly associated with a college, the remains of which lie to the south of the church and are a Scheduled Ancient Monument. During redevelopment of Church Barn in 1983, a number of human burials, possibly indicating the limit of the medieval churchyard, were revealed.

The investigations examined the area of a new extension.

The investigation revealed that the natural slope had been landscaped and terraced, probably in the medieval period. The terrace was then occupied and used until the post-medieval period, when it was levelled with a series of dumped deposits. The development area was subsequently used as a yard for the farm which previously occupied the site. The final phase indentified comprised modern garden landscaping which was levelled and demolished as part of the present works. No human remains were disturbed.

Finds retrieved during the investigation comprised a single sherd of early medieval pottery and two fragments of worked stone of a probable similar date.

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 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Wendy Ashton to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with a new extension at Church Barn, Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire. Permission for the development was sought through the submission of planning application 13/01563/FUL. The investigation was carried out between 24th October and 4th December 2014.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Fotheringhay is located 5km north of Oundle in the administrative district of East Northamptonshire, Northamptonshire (Fig. 1).

Church Barn is located 50m northwest of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Mary the Virgin and All Saints at National Grid Reference TL 0594 9317 (Fig. 2). The site is at a height of c. 21m OD on a gentle slope down to the south, towards the River Nene.

Local soils are of the Sutton 1 Association, typically fine loamy argillic brown earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 314). These soils overlie a drift geology of 2nd terrace gravels which in turn overlies a solid geology of Jurassic Great Oolite limestones and clays (GSGB 1951).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Fotheringhay is first referred to in a charter of 1055-66, where a Leofrid of Fotheringhay is mentioned as a witness in a land grant to Ramsey Abbey (Hart 1966, 236). Referred to as *Frodigeiai*, the name

is derived either from ‘*Frōdinga-ēg*’, meaning the island of Frōda’s people, or a derivation of the Old English ‘*Fōdring*’ meaning foddering or grazing land (Ekwall 1974, 185).

During the Domesday Survey of 1086, Fotheringhay is recorded as belonging to Countess Judith and contained a mill, 40 acres of meadow, woodland 1 league long by nine furlongs wide within which the King had apparent hunting rights (Thorn and Thorn 1979). A priest is also mentioned, which probably indicates the presence of a church.

The only extant remains of the medieval period are the parish church, Garden Farm and the Old Inn (RCHME 1984, 64). The church dates from the 15th century and was part of an ecclesiastical college, the earthworks of which survive to the south. The college was re-founded by the first Duke of York and his son and was originally located within Fotheringhay Castle (*ibid.*). The earthworks of the college have been afforded Scheduled Ancient Monument status, county number 94 (English Heritage 1996, 8). Garden Farm, formerly the New Inn, and the Old Inn are both 15th century buildings, built by Edward IV (1461-1483) to provide supplementary accommodation for visitors to the castle (RCHME 1984, 71).

To the southeast of the village lies the earthwork remains of Fotheringhay Castle, initially built by the Earls of Huntingdon and later passed to the Dukes of York and subsequently Edward IV. It achieved notoriety as the execution place of Mary, Queen of Scots in 1587. Nothing remains of the stone buildings as these were extensively robbed of masonry in the 16th and 17th centuries (RCHME 1984, 64).

Church Barn, formerly College Farm Yard, dates from the 19th century (RCHME 1984, 74). During redevelopment in 1983 the remains of 25 human burials were identified within the

building adjacent to the new development (Dix 1985, 139; see also Fig 4). These burials may indicate the northern extent which the medieval churchyard reached. Alternatively, for a short while, Fotheringhay was home to a small community of Cluniac nuns in the 12th century before they moved to Delapre, near Northampton. It may be possible that these burials are related to the short-lived priory rather than the church.

A watching brief undertaken at Church Barn, 40m west of the current site, in 1999 identified no further burials at the site and recorded only undated layers with no artefacts present (Cope-Faulkner 1999, 3).

A further watching brief on footings for a new garage 8m northeast of the current site revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil, post-medieval and modern deposits (Cope-Faulkner 2013).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the investigation was to record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation associated with the development.

The objectives of the investigations were to determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered; to as far as practicable, recover dating evidence from them; to establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site; and to establish the relationship of any remains found in the wider contemporary landscape.

The site had the potential to inform various aspects of the Regional Research Agenda for the medieval period, particularly in relation to burial practices (Knight *et al.* 2012, 94).

4. METHODS

Because of the likelihood of the presence of human remains on the site, a strategy was agreed with the curator by which groundworks preparatory for the construction of the extension were archaeologically-controlled. A preparatory levelling operation was followed by deeper excavations along the lines of the proposed foundations of the extension. It was established that should human remains be encountered at any stage of the work then excavations would cease until a new strategy for dealing with the remains could be agreed. In both stages of work excavations were carried out with a small 360° excavator. A toothless bucket was used where possible, although some of the recent concrete and brick garden structures were demolished and removed using a toothed bucket.

Firstly the site was levelled and reduced to the proposed formation level for the internal floors. Upstanding garden beds were removed and a path alongside the existing building taken up. A raised area bearing a wooden pergola structure at the eastern end of the development area was also demolished and reduced. The work was closely supervised. This first phase of work only affected and revealed modern deposits.

The second phase of groundworks comprised the excavation on the line of the foundation trenches for the new extension. Again the work was closely supervised on the understanding that work would cease should human remains be unearthed. The trenches were then cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features and deposits.

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 1. 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 2). 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 four phases were identified;

| | |
|---------|---|
| Phase 1 | Natural deposits |
| Phase 2 | The construction and use of a terrace, including an area of intense burning |
| Phase 3 | The abandonment and levelling of the terrace |
| Phase 4 | Modern garden structures |

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

Phase 1

Light yellow sandy fine gravel comprised the earliest deposit uncovered by the excavations. This naturally deposited material was recorded variously as (032), (019), (037), (024), and (031).

Phase 2

The natural deposits were truncated by cuts [023] (Fig 5, Section 4) and [030], which together appeared to create a level terrace to the south of, and at a lower level than, the existing range of buildings. Wall (029) was recorded as following the line of the cut [030] along its northern edge (Fig 6, Section 5; Plate 3). This wall may suggest that a building stood on the

terrace. Alternatively the wall may form a revetment to the terrace cut.

Deposit (036), a firm gritty dark greyish brown sandy silt may represent part of the old land surface from the time of the terrace. Above (036), deposit (035) represents intense scorching of (036) (Fig 5, Section 4; Fig 6, Section 7).

Further deposits were recorded which mark the same area of intense burning. Deposit (022) was made up of limestone, much of which had been transformed to a light pinkish red colour by fire. Two substantial fragments of re-used masonry (008) were also similarly heat-affected (Appendix 2). South of (008) and (022) was a deposit of dark grey to black ash (021), also sealing scorching (035). Overall the heat-affected deposits cover an area of at least 2.88m by 3.63m

West of Section 4, the terracing does not seem so obvious. In the southern foundation trench was a curvilinear slot 0.40m wide and at least 4.00m long [040] (Fig 4). The sides of the slot were lined with rough limestone fragments (039) to form a 0.15m wide drain (Plate 5). The channel of the drain had subsequently become filled with deposit (038), a soft olive brown silt deposit.

In the western wall of the foundations, two cut features were recorded (Fig 5, Section 3; Plate 6). Comprising a sub-rectangular cut at least 0.70m by 0.55m in plan and at least 0.16m deep, [016] may be a pit. The cut was filled by (015), a deposit of moderately firm dark greyish brown gritty sandy silt. Cut [041] marks an irregularity in the side of [016], and may suggest another adjacent pit. North-east of [016], cut [018] appeared to form a linear feature 0.30m wide by at least 0.70m long. It was filled by deposit (017), another firm dark greyish brown gritty sandy silt. This contained a single sherd of early medieval pottery (009).

Phase 3

The features and deposits grouped as Phase 2 were subsequently buried under dumped deposits which constitute Phase 3 on the site.

Over the western and central part of the site this phase is represented by deposits (013) and (020) (Fig 5, Sections 3, 4), both of which comprised loose light yellow and brownish yellow deposits of sub-angular limestone fragments, in size up to 0.15m by 0.20m. The deposits are generally 0.25m to 0.30m thick. These deposits overlay the burning and scorching indicated by (035) and (022), and also sealed the stone-lined drain (039).

Over the eastern part of the site Phase 3 is made up of more mixed deposits. Directly over the ash deposit (021) was (034) which was composed of sub angular light whitish brown and light pinkish white limestone rubble fragments. Above (034) was dump (033) (Fig 6, Section 7), a mixed deposit of limestone fragments and mid brown silty clay, up to 0.50m thick. Further east, deposit (026) probably represents an eastwards continuation of (033). Above (026) was (025), another dumped deposit (Fig 6, Section 5), which consisted of stiff mid brown sandy clay with moderate sub-rounded limestone fragments.

Soil deposits (005), (011) and (012) developed over these dumps, but are only evident along the southern fringe of the western part of the site. All of these were composed of soft dark brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular limestone fragments. This soil deposit was between 0.24m and 0.34m thick.

Phase 4

The final phase identified relates to the truncation of earlier deposits during works on and around the existing building in the recent past. This work included strengthening, and/or creation, of

foundations for the existing range. Also included here are substantial and solid foundations put in to form the paths and beds of the garden terrace which the extension will largely replace.

These modern works included (001), [002], and [010]. Deposits (003) and (004) probably represent topsoil deposits imported into the modern garden beds.

6. DISCUSSION

The natural deposits revealed in the footings comprised light yellow sandy fine gravel.

These deposits had been truncated to form a terrace, upon which an area of intense burning provided evidence of use. Two detached shafts of worked medieval Barnack stone were recovered from this area. They probably date to the earlier church which suggests that the terrace probably dates from the medieval period. Two pits and a small linear feature from this phase were also recorded in the western part of the footings.

The terrace area had subsequently been levelled with the dumping of soil and limestone rubble and used as a farmyard, probably during the post-medieval period. This had later been landscaped as part of the modern garden.

7. CONCLUSION

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out on land at Church Barn, Main Street, Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire as the site lay in an area of known archaeological potential within the historic core of the village, immediately west of the 15th century parish church. Previous investigations had revealed human remains immediately northwest of the current site.

The investigation revealed that the natural slope had been landscaped and terraced, probably in the medieval period. The terrace was then occupied and used until the post-medieval period, when it was levelled with a series of dumped deposits. The development area was subsequently used as a yard for the farm which previously occupied the site. The final phase indentified comprised modern garden landscaping which was levelled and demolished as part of the present works. No human remains were revealed during the work.

Finds retrieved during the investigation comprised a single sherd of early medieval pottery and two fragments of worked stone of a probable similar date.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Wendy Ashton for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Denise Drury.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Chris Moulis
Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Chris Moulis
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Chris Moulis
Post-excavation analysis: Chris Moulis and Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

DoE Department of the Environment

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IfA Institute for Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General Location Plan

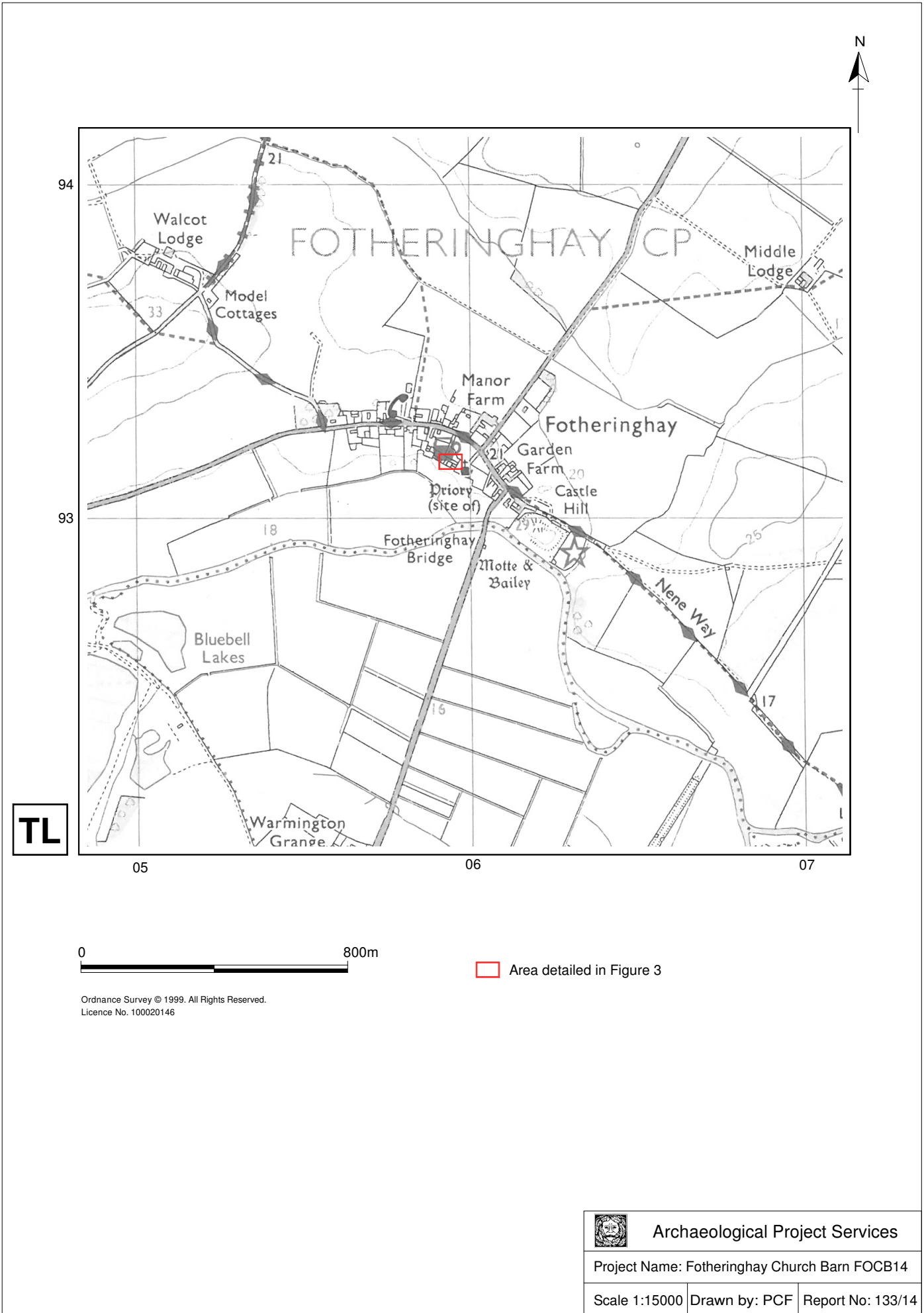


Figure 2 - Site location plan

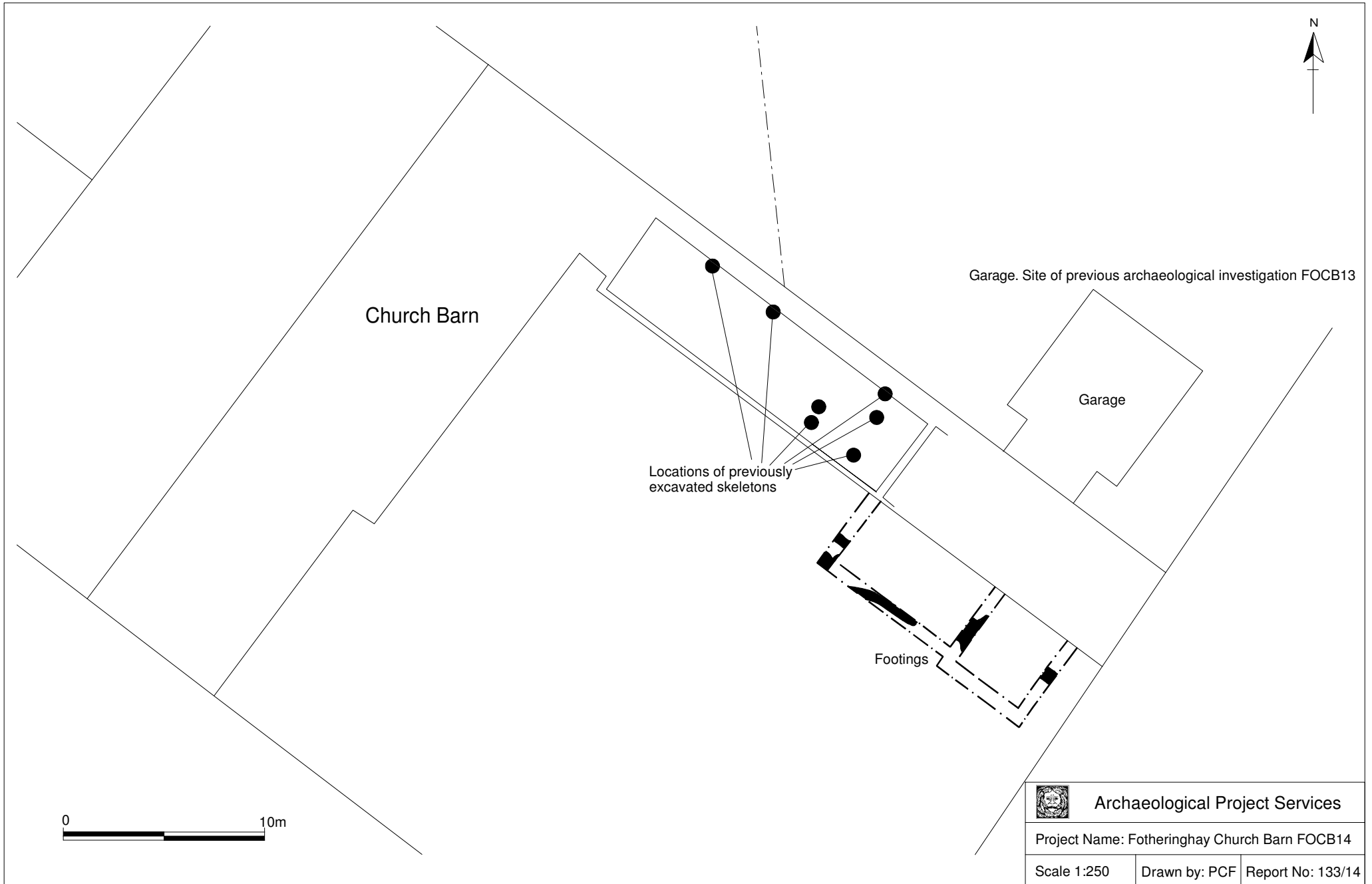


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing the location of the footings

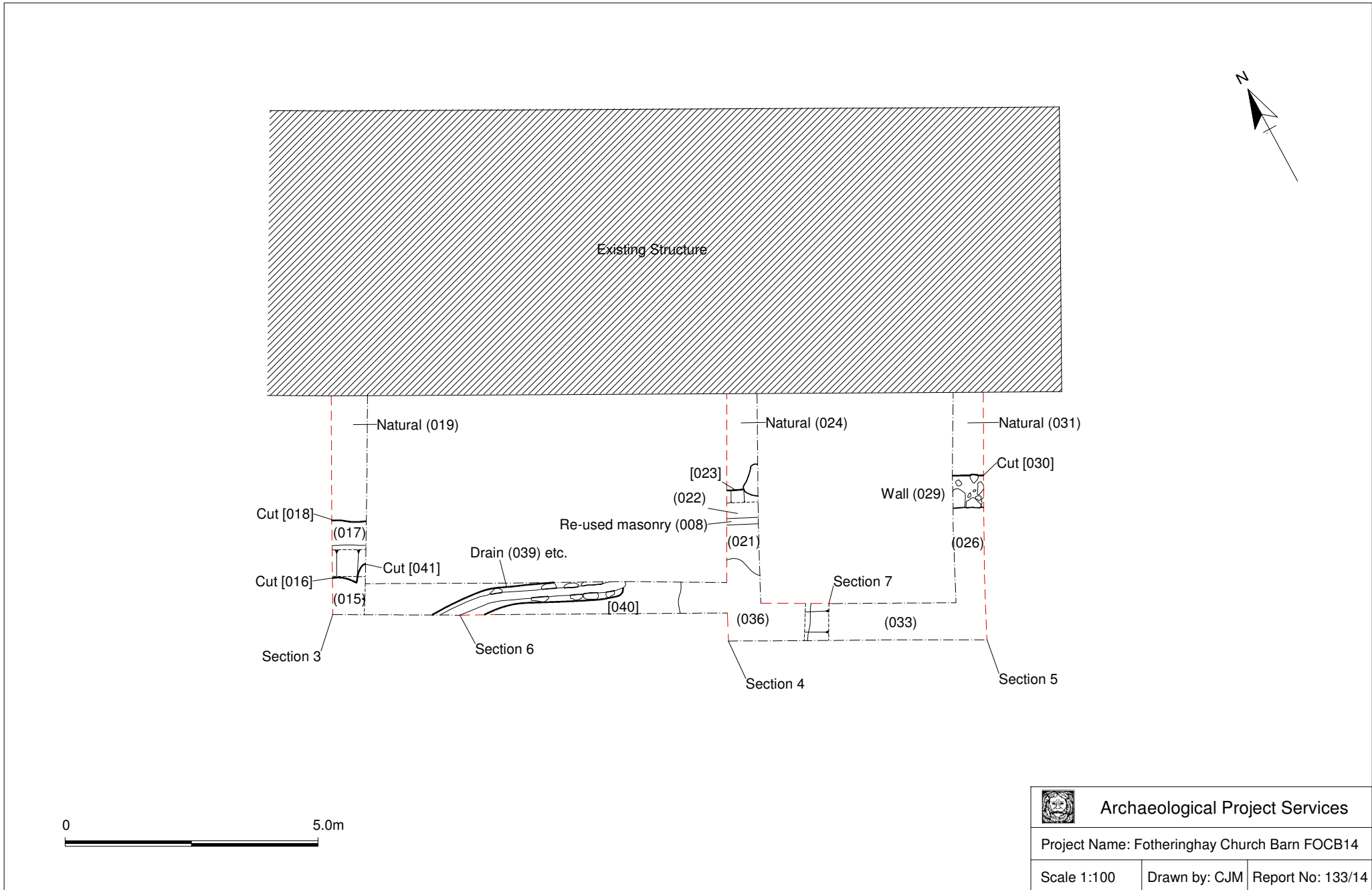


Figure 4. Trench plan

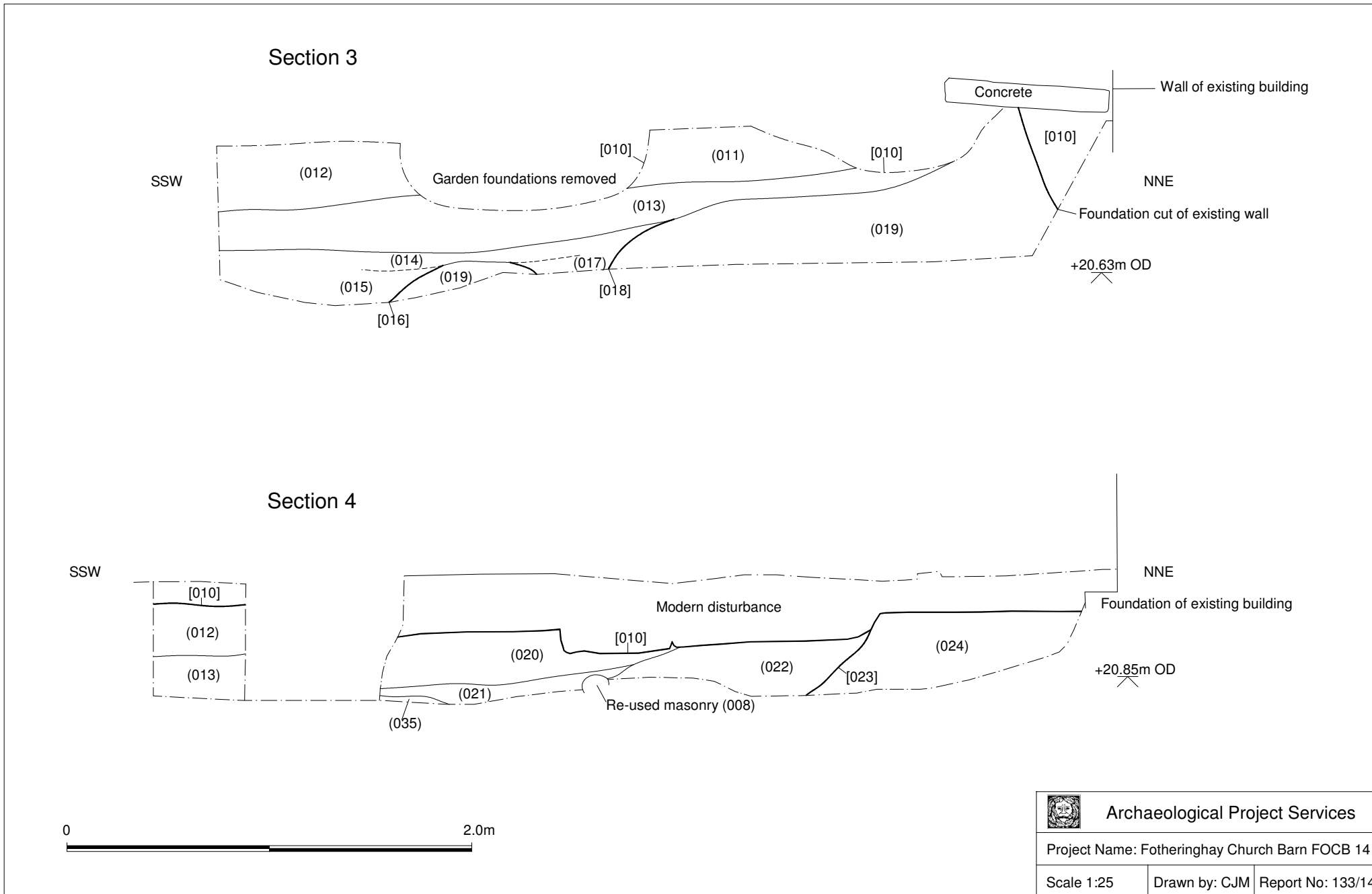
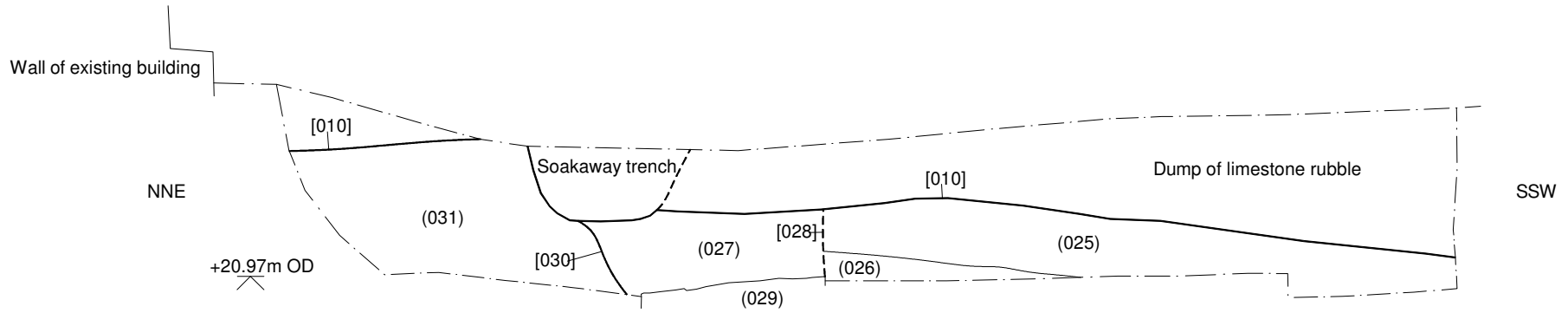
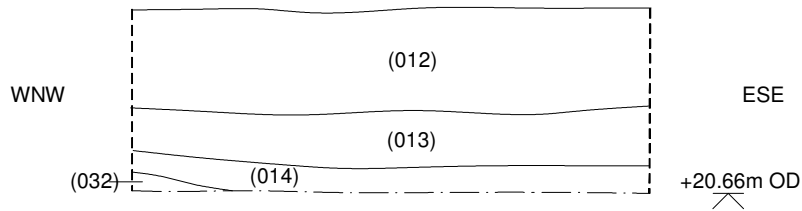


Figure 5. Sections 3 and 4

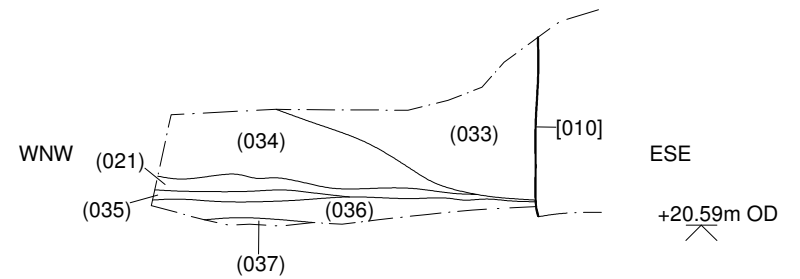
Section 5



Section 6



Section 7



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Fotheringhay Church Barn FO CB 14

Scale 1:25

Drawn by: CJM

Report No: 133/14

Figure 6. Sections 5, 6 and 7



Plate 1. The site before the groundworks, showing the raised area at the east end. Looking east south-east



Plate 2. The site during the initial levelling works. Looking east south-east



Plate 3. Section 5, showing wall (029). Looking east south-east



Plate 4. Section 4. Looking west north-west



Plate 5.
Stone-lined drain (039) etc.
Looking west north-west



Plate 6. Section 3. Looking west



Plate 7. Showing deposit (020). Looking north-west

Appendix 1

CONTEXT SUMMARY

| Context | Description | Interpretation |
|----------------|--|---|
| 001 | Brick and concrete structures consisting of low walls, foundations and paths | Modern garden structures |
| 002 | Construction cut(s) to contain (001) | Modern construction cut |
| 003 | Soft dark brown sandy silt with moderate pebbles | Topsoil |
| 004 | Soft dark brown sandy silt with moderate pebbles | Topsoil |
| 005 | Soft dark brown sandy silt with moderate pebbles | Topsoil |
| 006 | Concrete, 0.23m thick | Modern concrete pad below wooden pergola structure |
| 007 | Compact light yellow deposit of limestone rubble and sand, at least 0.20m thick | Modern made ground below concrete (006) |
| 008 | Limestone masonry. Cylindrical shaft approximately 0.10m in diameter, and at least 0.60m long | Masonry re-used in a hearth or fireplace |
| 009 | Same deposit as (017). Finds from the deposit | Fill of ditch [018] |
| 010 | Truncation and disturbed deposits comprising the modern garden features | Modern garden works and structures |
| 011 | Soft and friable dark brown sandy silt with moderate small sub angular limestone fragments. 0.24m thick | Buried topsoil |
| 012 | Soft and friable dark brown sandy silt with moderate small sub angular limestone fragments. 0.34m thick | Buried topsoil |
| 013 | Loose light yellow deposit of sub angular limestone fragments. 0.30m thick | Limestone dump. Possibly a levelling deposit put down during the construction of the old farmyard |
| 014 | Firm dark grayish brown sandy silt. Frequent grits. Moderate small pebbles and sub angular stones. Occasional brick and tile fragments. 60mm thick. | Buried topsoil or land surface |
| 015 | Moderately firm dark grayish brown sandy silt. Frequent grits. Moderate small rounded and sub angular stones. At least 0.16m thick | Fill of feature [016] |
| 016 | Sub rectangular cut. In plan at least 0.70m by 0.55m and at least 0.16m deep. Gradual break of slope at the top with steeply sloping sides. Not fully excavated | Pit cut |
| 017 | Moderately firm dark grayish brown sandy silt. Frequent grits. Moderate small rounded and sub angular stones. At least 0.10m thick | Fill of [018] |
| 018 | Linear cut. In plan 0.30m wide by at least 0.70m long and at least 0.10m deep. Gradual break of slope at the top with steeply sloping sides. Not fully excavated | Ditch cut |
| 019 | Compact mid brownish yellow sandy fine gravel | Natural deposit |

| Context | Description | Interpretation |
|----------------|--|---|
| 020 | Loose mid brownish yellow deposit of angular and sub angular limestone fragments. 0.24m thick | Dumped demolition debris. Possibly a levelling deposit. |
| 021 | Soft dark grey or black ash. Frequent charcoal flecks. Up to 60mm thick | Layer of fire residue |
| 022 | Compact light whitish pink deposit. Composed of sub-angular limestone fragments, in size up to 0.15m by 0.20m by 0.07m. In plan at least 1.25m by 0.70m and up to 0.28m thick. | Deposit of scorched stones, possibly scorched in situ. Forming part of a fireplace structure |
| 023 | Substantial cut. In plan at least 0.70m by 4.00m and at least 0.40m deep. Steeply sloping sides with a gradual break of slope to a flat base. Orientated approximately east-west | Cut to terrace the slope. Possibly associated with the construction of (022) |
| 024 | Compact light-mid brownish yellow fine sandy gravel. At least 0.36m thick. | Natural gravel deposit |
| 025 | Stiff mid brown sandy clay. Moderate sub rounded limestone fragments. 0.13m thick | Dumped deposit. Possibly a levelling deposit put down during the construction of the old farmyard |
| 026 | Firm mid brown deposit. 60% sub angular and sub rounded limestone fragments. 40% sandy clay. Frequent small sub angular limestone fragments. At least 0.10m thick | Dumped deposit. Possibly a levelling deposit put down during the construction of the old farmyard |
| 027 | Compact mid brown deposit. 70% sub angular and sub rounded limestone fragments, in size up to 0.20m by 0.15m. 30% sandy clay | Rubble backfill in trench [028] |
| 028 | Linear cut. 0.94m wide and 0.26m deep. Very steep or vertical sides with a flat base | Trench dug to remove wall (029) |
| 029 | Limestone masonry. Roughly coursed unfinished stones up to 0.20m by 0.15m by 0.07m, bonded with mid brown sandy clay. 0.72m wide by at least 0.70m long | Limestone wall. Either a fragment of a building or a revetment along terrace cut [023] |
| 030 | Substantial cut. In plan at least 0.70m long by 4.00m wide and at least 0.60m deep. Steeply sloping sides. Orientated approximately east-west | Cut to terrace the slope. Possibly associated with the construction of wall (029) |
| 031 | Compact mid-light brownish yellow fine sandy gravel. At least 0.50m thick | Natural deposit |
| 032 | Compact mid-light brownish yellow sandy fine gravel | Natural deposit |
| 033 | Firm/stiff mid brown deposit. 50% sub angular limestone fragments 50% silty clay. Moderate small sub angular stones. Up to 0.50m thick | Dumped deposit. Possibly a levelling deposit put down during the construction of the old farmyard |
| 034 | Quite loose light whitish brown and light whitish pink deposit. Mainly composed of sub angular limestone fragments. 0.22m thick | Dumped deposit of scorched limestone. Similar material to (022) |
| 035 | Moderately firm deep red sandy silt. Frequent grits. Up to 0.03m thick | In-situ scorching of deposit (036) |
| 036 | Moderately firm mid-dark grayish brown sandy silt. Frequent | Old topsoil or land surface |

| Context | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|---|---|
| | grits. Moderate small stones. Occasional charcoal flecks. 0.08m thick | |
| 037 | Compact light-mid brownish yellow fine sandy gravel | Natural gravel deposit |
| 038 | Soft dark olive brown sandy silt. Occasional stones. Occasional charcoal flecks | Silting of drain (039) |
| 039 | Limestone masonry. Unfinished stones, in size up to 0.25m by 0.10m by 0.07m, forming the sides of a small drain 0.15m wide. | Stone-lined drain |
| 040 | Curvilinear cut. 0.40m wide by at least 4.00m long and up to 0.10m deep. | Cut for stone-lined drain (039) |
| 041 | Sub-circular cut. In plan at least 0.15m by 0.40m | Pit cut. Possibly associated with [016] |

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), which can also be used to record material from surrounding counties. A concordant code with the Northamptonshire County Ceramic Type-Series (CTS) is also included in Table 1 below. A single sherd from a single vessel, weighing five grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery dates to the Early Medieval period.

Condition

The sherd is in a fresh condition.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

| Cxt | Lincs Cname | Northants Cname | Full Name | Form | NoS | NoV | W(g) | Part | Comments | Date |
|-----|-------------|-----------------|--|------|-----|-----|------|------|---|-----------|
| 009 | SLOOL | F209 | South Lincolnshire Type Early Medieval Oolitic | Jar | 1 | 1 | 5 | BS | Common oolite and occasional shell; Stamford? | 12th-13th |

Provenance

The pottery was recovered from fill (009) within ditch [018].

Range

There is a single piece from jar in an oolitic fabric of Early Medieval date. Pottery of this type is common in this area

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long-term storage.

WORKED STONE

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Two fragments of worked stone (008) were retrieved from archaeological investigations at Church Barn, Fotheringhay. They were recovered from an area of intense scorching, evidence of which survives on both stones, and were not *in situ*.

Both stones are detached shafts with a diameter of 100mm and lengths of 200mm and 285mm. They do not appear to join.

The stone used is coarse textured shelly oolitic limestone, typical of the Upper Lincolnshire Limestone Formation. In appearance it is the same as Barnack Rag Stone, quarried some 12km to the north.

The origin of these stones is not so easily determined. They probably were recovered from either the cloister of the College, located to the south of the church, the church, or perhaps even Fotheringhay Castle. Dating is problematic as

there are no mouldings which would help ascertain a date range. However, they are not contemporary with the church and, by association, the college claustral ranges, both of which are 15th century (RCHME 1984, 63), by which time the quarries at Barnack were mostly worked out. The stone would not look out of place in a 12th – 13th century context and it is more likely to have originated from the earlier church which was demolished to make way for the present structure.

There is no potential for further work on these pieces unless future investigations revealed similar material for comparison. As such, the stones should be retained as part of the site archive.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 2, Spot dates

| Cxt | Date | Comments |
|------------|--|-------------------------|
| 008 | ?12 th – 13 th century | Based on stonework |
| 009 | 12 th – 13 th century | Based on a single sherd |

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|-------------------|
| BS | Body sherd |
| CXT | Context |
| NoS | Number of sherds |
| NoV | Number of vessels |
| W (g) | Weight (grams) |

REFERENCES

RCHME, 1984 *An Inventory of Architectural Monuments in North Northamptonshire*

Slowikowski, A. M., 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

Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Context | An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004]. |
| 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. |
| Domesday Survey | A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD. |
| Fill | Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s). |
| Layer | A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut |
| Medieval | The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500. |
| Natural | Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity |
| Old English | The language used by the Saxon occupants of Britain. |
| Post-medieval | The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800. |

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

| | |
|----|----------------------------|
| 2 | Context register sheets |
| 41 | Context records |
| 2 | Photographic record sheets |
| 3 | Daily record sheets |
| 5 | Sheets of scale drawings |
| 1 | Stratigraphic matrix |
| 1 | Box of finds |

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record Event Number: ENN 107742

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: FOCB 14

OASIS record number archaeo11-198249

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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OASIS ID: archaeol1-198249

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at Church Barn, Main St, Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire |
| Short description of the project | The area of a new extension was investigated due to the previous discovery of medieval burials immediately adjacent. The investigation revealed evidence for probable medieval terracing upon which was an area of severe burning which contained two fragments of reused masonry, probably from the medieval church. This had been buried by post-medieval dumping to form a farmyard which was later landscaped as a garden. No evidence of further burials was revealed. |
| Project dates | Start: 24-10-2014 End: 04-12-2014 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | FOCB14 - Sitecode |
| Any associated project reference codes | ENN107742 - HER event no. |
| Any associated project reference codes | 13/01563/FUL - Planning Application No. |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Other 5 - Garden |
| Monument type | WALL Post Medieval |
| Monument type | DRAIN Post Medieval |
| Monument type | PIT Medieval |
| Monument type | TERRACE Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Medieval |
| Significant Finds | STONE Medieval |
| Investigation type | ""Watching Brief"" |
| Prompt | Planning condition |

Project location

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | NORTHAMPTONSHIRE EAST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FOTHERINGHAY Land at Church Barn |
| Postcode | PE8 5HZ |
| Study area | 65.00 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TL 0594 9317 52.5257189248 -0.438262997538 52 31 32 N 000 26 17 W Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 21.00m Max: 21.00m |

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Name of Organisation | Archaeological Project Services |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | Gary Taylor |
| Project director/manager | Gary Taylor |
| Project supervisor | Chris Moulis |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Landowner |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Wendy Ashton |

Project archives

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Physical Archive recipient | Northampton Museum |
| Physical Archive ID | ENN107742 |
| Physical Contents | "Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Northampton Museum |
| Digital Archive ID | ENN107742 |
| Digital Contents | "Ceramics","Survey" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Northampton Museum |
| Paper Archive ID | ENN107742 |
| Paper Contents | "Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet","Correspondence","Matrices","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section" |

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire

Author(s)/Editor(s) Cope-Faulkner, P.

Author(s)/Editor(s) Moulis, C.

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