

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**WATCHING BRIEF:
ST MARY & ALL SAINTS CHURCH
MAIN STREET
FOTHERINGHAY
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

NGR: TL 06029 93204

on behalf of the Vicar and Church Wardens



Gareth Shane BSc (Hons)

August 2011

ASC: 1396/FSM/2



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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	FSM	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	1396
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	Archaeol2-107463	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	n/a
<i>County:</i>	Northamptonshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Fotheringhay		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Fotheringhay		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 06029 93204		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	5,005 sq m (churchyard)		
<i>Present use:</i>	Parish church		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Reinstatement of church gates and widening of the access		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	EN/10/01975/		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	East Northamptonshire District Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	26/07/2011		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	Marshall Sissons Architects Harcourt Office Hemingford Grey Huntingdon Cambridgeshire PE28 9BJ		
<i>Client:</i>	Vicar and Church Wardens St Mary & All Saints Church Main Street Fotheringhay Northamptonshire		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Julian Limentani		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Gareth Shane	<i>Date:</i>	15/08/11
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<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
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<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	15/08/11
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CONTENTS

Summary.....	4
1. Introduction	4
2. Aims & Methods	7
3. Archaeological & Historical Background.....	8
4. Results.	13
5. Conclusions	14
6. Acknowledgements	15
7. Archive	15
8. References	16

Appendices:

1. ASC Watching Brief Monitoring Sheets	17
2. Photo List.....	18
3. ASC OASIS Form	19

Figures:

1. General location	3
2. Site plan	4
3. Proposed development.....	5

Plates:

Cover: View from gates up to church

1. Entrance prior to removal of foundations.....	13
2. Removing the stones.....	13
3. A foundation stone.....	13
4. SW facing section.....	13

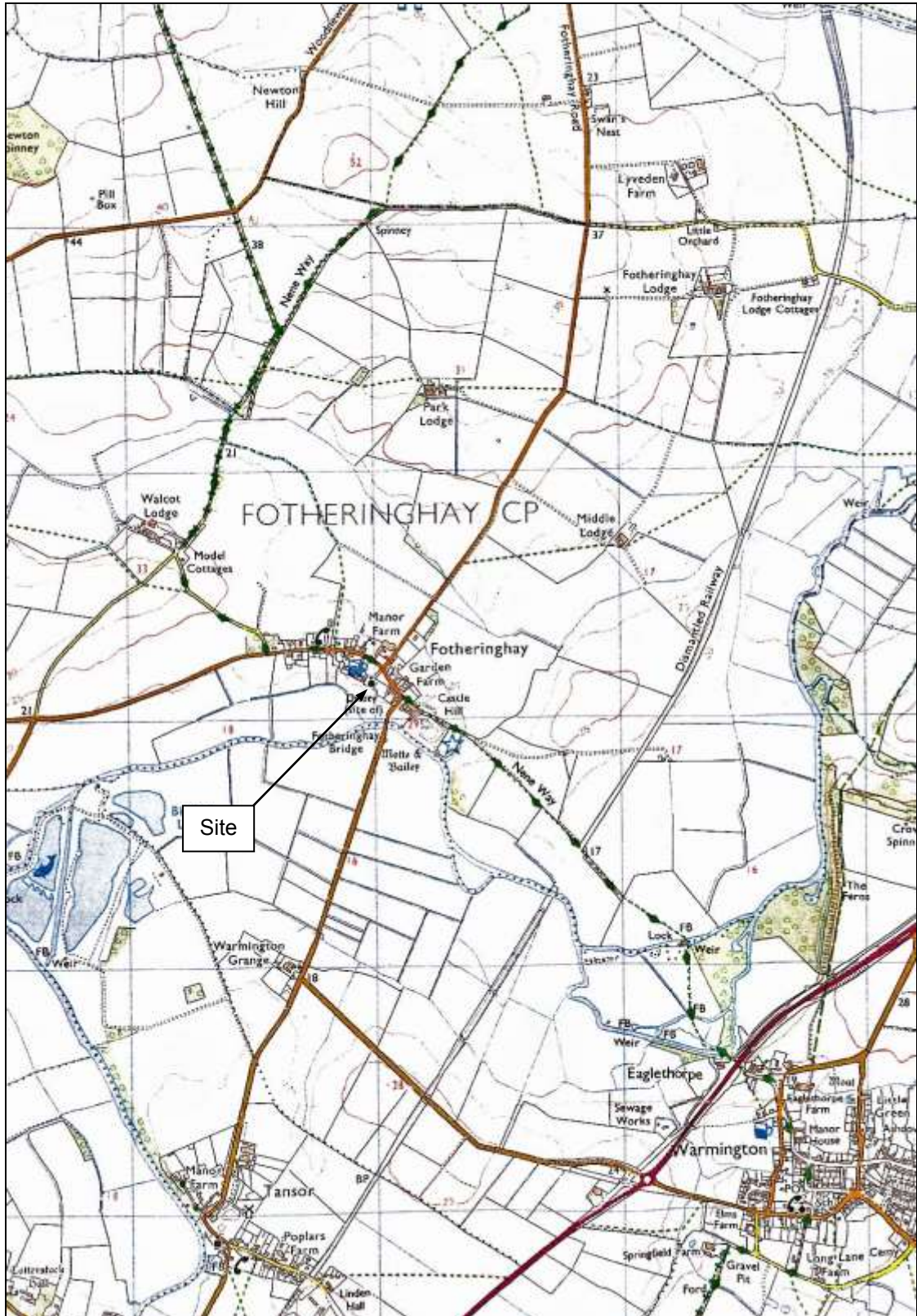


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In July 2011 a watching brief was carried at St Mary and All Saints Church Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire. The removal of the church gates and widening of the access was subject to constant archaeological supervision. Large foundation stones, possibly re-used, were removed and photographed. No other archaeology was observed or recovered.

1. Introduction

1.1 In August 2011 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out a watching brief at St Mary and All Saints, Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire. The project was commissioned by Marshall Sissons Architects on behalf of the vicar and churchwardens of St Mary & All Saints, and was carried out according to a brief (Mordue 2011) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *East Northamptonshire District Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Northamptonshire County Council*, and a project design prepared by ASC (Sammelmann 2011). The relevant planning application reference is EN/10/01975/.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This watching brief was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Statement 5* (PPS5), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *The Site*

1.4.1 *Location & Description*

St Mary and All Saints Church is located in the administrative district of East Northamptonshire and in the parish and village of Fotheringhay at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 06029 93204 (Fig. 1). It is situated on the south of Main Street, to the west of the site of Fotheringhay Castle and north of the former College.

The churchyard is roughly rectangular in shape with a driveway extending northeast. It is bounded by green space to the north and south, Church Barn to the northwest and residential buildings to the southeast (Fig. 2).

1.4.2 *Geology & Topography*

Fotheringhay lies along a narrow ridge of sand and gravels. The drift geology comprises river terrace gravel of the Sutton 1 Association, described as *well drained fine and coarse loamy soils locally calcareous and in places shallow over limestone gravel* (Soil Survey 1983, 571U). The site is flat and lies at 20.70m AOD.

1.4.3 Proposed Development

The proposed development comprises the removal of the existing gates, widening of the gateway access and installing new gates (Fig. 3).

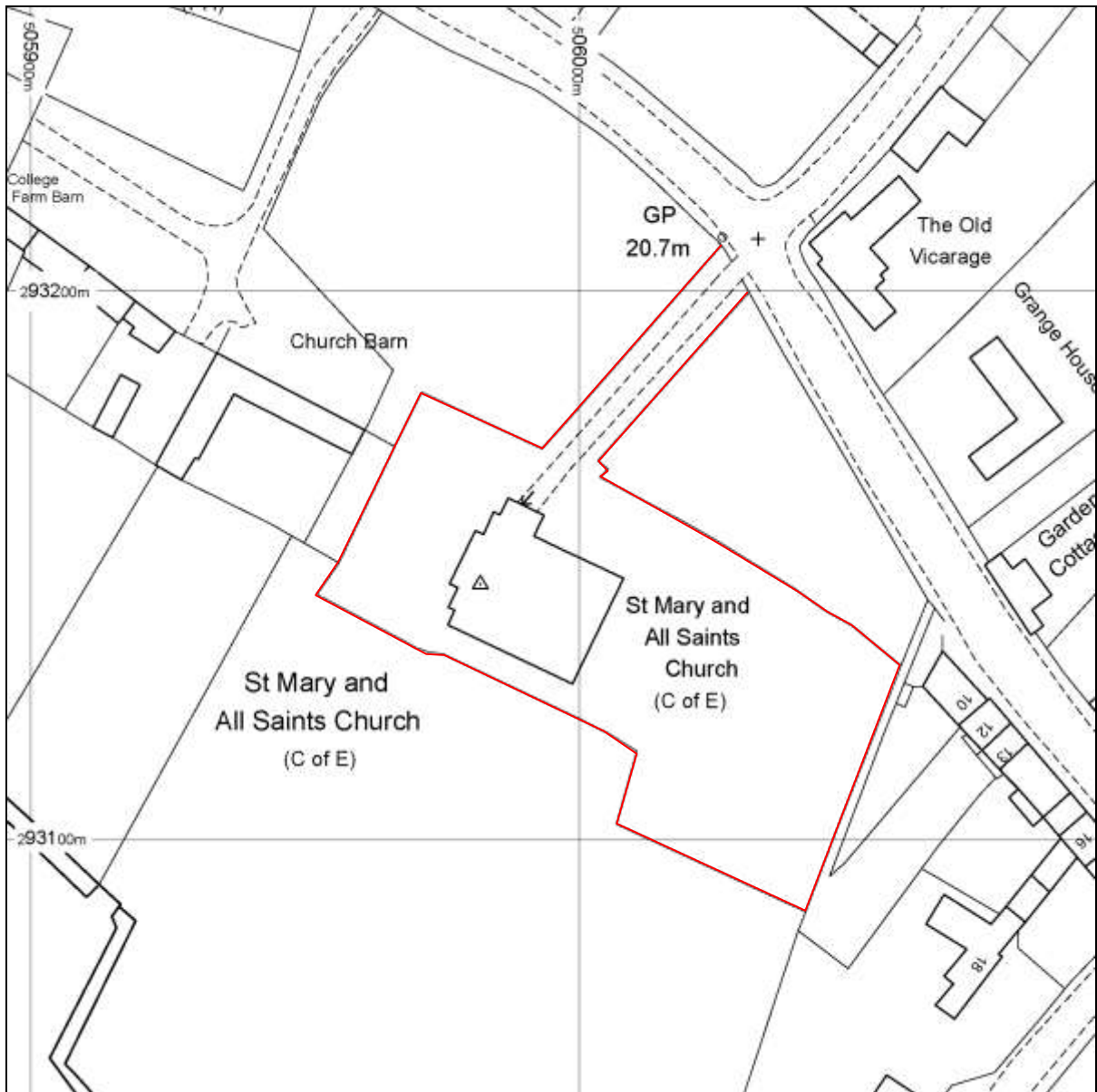


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:1250)

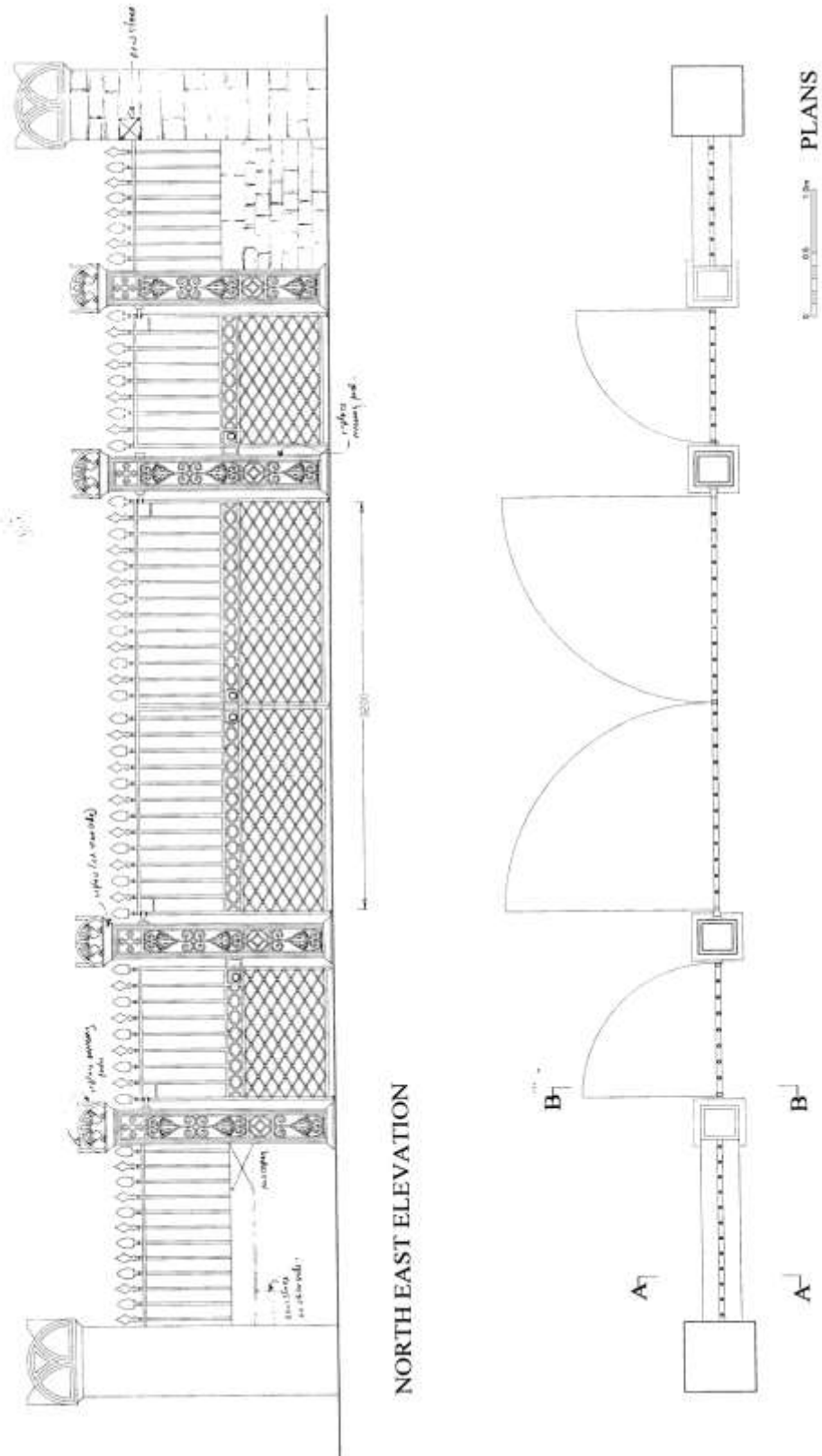


Figure 3: Proposed development (scale as shown)
(Drawing courtesy of Marshal Sissons Architects)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

As described in the project design (Section 3.1), the aims of the watching brief were:

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation in the development site
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes
- To recover artefacts to assist the development of the type series within the region
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions as an intrinsic part of the investigation

2.2 *Standards*

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the project design (Section 3.3), which required:

- A continuous watching brief on the removal of the old gate pier foundations, and excavation of the new foundations
- Investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are revealed

2.4 *Constraints*

There were no departures from the agreed methodology.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods.

This section has been compiled with information from Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (HER), ASC's library and the Internet.

3.2 *Prehistoric and Roman* (Before 600BC- c.450)

Fotheringhay lies in the valley of the river Nene, which became increasingly heavily settled during the prehistoric and Roman periods. The Royal Commission for Historic Monuments details four complexes of cropmarks in the parish: Willow Brook Complex, Fotheringhay Lodge Complex, Walcot Lodge Complex and Stone Pit Complex (RCHME 1975: 40-3). The archaeological remains include a causewayed enclosure, Bronze Age burial mounds, Iron Age and Roman boundaries, enclosures, field systems and settlements on either side of Fotheringhay including a villa (*ibid*: Foard 2000: 7).

3.3 *Saxon* (c.450-1066)

The location of the village, on the permeable gravels of a river valley, and the place name evidence both suggest that the area may have seen continuous settlement from the Roman period. The township comprises two distinct components. That to the south of the Willow Brook may have been part of the original land of Fotheringhay, which is thought to mean 'the island of the People of Forthere' (*ibid*) or the 'island or well watered land used for grazing' (Mills 1991: 135). The other component lies to the north of Willow Brook and is associated with the name Walcot, 'the cottages of the Britons' (*ibid*). The only archaeological evidence for early-mid Saxon settlement comes from pottery fragments recovered from the church (HER 805/2/2).

The development of the earlier settlements and their relationship with the royal manor at Nassington in the late Saxon period is unclear. At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 Fotheringhay (*Fodringeia*) was held by Countess Judith, niece of William the Conqueror and wife of Waltheof, the Saxon Earl of Northumberland, Huntingdon and Northampton. The manor was described as having a mill, a priest, agricultural land for 12 ploughs, 40 acres of meadow and woodland worth 10s, but only when it was stocked and the king was not hunting there. The estate had been held by Thorkil before the Conquest, when it was worth £8. Its value had increased to £12 by the time of the survey (Martin & Williamson 2002: 619). The presence of a priest suggests that there was almost certainly a church in the settlement by the late Saxon period: part of a re-used Saxon cross has been recovered from elsewhere in the village (Foard 2000: 9). The site of the church is thought to be that of the present church.

3.4 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

A motte and bailey castle (HER 805/1) was built by Simon de Senlis who, by marrying Countess Judith's daughter, had acquired the earldom. The castle was enlarged by Edmund Langley in the late 14th century (RCHME 1975: 43). Edward IV instigated a

series of building works including chambers, gallery, latrines, turrets and kitchen. Roofing of the new chambers and of the turrets at the end of them took place between 1466-9 and other works in 1478. Catherine of Aragon is said to have conducted extensive refurbishment of the castle in the first half of the 16th century (HER 805/1).

Simon de Senlis II founded a Cluniac nunnery at Fotheringhay in 1141, which was moved to Delapre four years later (HER 805/5; VCH online). The site of the nunnery is thought to have been to the south of the church, but records indicate that the nuns owned land between the church and the tenements facing the road to the north of it. Whether this consisted of a rectory or monastic building is not known (Foard 2000:19).

The Fotheringhay estate was variously held by the English and Scottish lords. In 1377 it was granted to Edmund of Langley, 1st Duke of York, and became the administrative centre for the House of York. Edmund of Langley founded The College of the Blessed Virgin and All Saints in 1398 for a master 12 fellows, 8 clerks and 13 choristers (VCH online). This was re-founded on a new site to the south of the church in 1411 by King Edward (HER 805/6). The church (HER 805/2), which dates from the 12th century, was almost completely rebuilt and enlarged to become an intrinsic part of the collegiate complex and the family mausoleum (Foard 2000: 13, 20; Pevsner & Cherry 1973: 220). As such, the church retains little of its earlier fabric. The Perpendicular style church now comprises a nave, west tower, north and south aisles and a north porch. The large choir initially built by Edmund of Langley and rebuilt in 1480-3, was demolished in the 16th century (Foard 2000: 13, 20). During the rebuilding of the nave of the church c.1434, an ossuary or bone-hole, measuring 3.5 x 5.7 x 2.2m high, was incorporated below the north porch (HER 805/2/2). This was backfilled from both ends at the beginning of the 19th century with spoil from the 1806-1817 restoration programme and floored over. Mason marks, including those of the Master Mason William Horwood (1434), are visible on the springers of the arches, and these are repeated throughout the church and tower.

A hermitage is first recorded in 1176. It belonged to Sawtry Abbey and was described as being 'in the wood' (Foard 2000: 19). Other records suggest that the hermitage with chantry chapel was founded by Balliol family in the 13th century (HER 805/4). The location of the hermitage is uncertain and may have been confused with the tenement also held by the abbot in the village.

Associated with the college was a grammar school (HER 805/21), believed to have been founded c.1412 by Henry VI. The school buildings, comprising a house, yard, garden and a schoolroom are said to have been in the north-west corner of the churchyard, but little evidence was found during an archaeological watching brief undertaken in 1990.

The major building works particularly to the castle in the Norman period and again the later 14th century, and the establishment of a market in 1308 are likely to have seriously affected the layout of the village, causing the road to be realigned and, possibly, tenements to be demolished (Foard 2000: 9-10). This realignment is quite evident in that the church is set back from the street frontage. Tenements had been built to the north of the church and fronting the road as early as 1322-3 (*ibid*: 10; HER 805/16). These and the collegiate buildings to the south of the church are no longer standing, but the remains of at least the latter survive. The churchyard also fell victim to boundary changes; the medieval churchyard formerly extended as far as Church

Barn to the northwest, as attested by burials encountered during the 1985 renovation programme (805/2/3).

Markets and fairs were established on several occasions in the medieval period and beyond. Although the markets regularly failed, a fair was held in Fotheringhay until 1865 (Foard 2000:22-4). The market place (HER 805/3) was located to the northwest of the church, and the fair (HER 805/13) took place next to the castle.

3.5 **Post-Medieval** (1500-1900)

Fotheringhay went into decline after the Tudors acquired the throne, but is remembered as being the place where Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned and finally executed in 1587. Elizabeth I founded a school here, which remained open until 1849, and the college owned a hospital in the mid 16th century. The college was dissolved in 1548 and the north claustral range demolished by 1603, when Lord Mountjoy acquired the castle. The remaining college buildings survived until the 1660s (*ibid*: 13, 20). The RCHME survey of the site, undertaken in the 1970s (HER 805/6/6), noted that the remains of the college buildings were in poor condition and provided little indication of the original plan.

In 1548 the open field was divided into three great fields, but enclosure had already been carried out by the college and some individuals. By 1635 most of the open field had been enclosed. Leland notes a single street with 40 stone houses when visiting the village in the 16th century (*ibid*: 10, 27).

By 1830 few children attended the grammar school: it remained as a free school until 23rd June 1876, when the trustees were authorised to change premises. The new location for the school was along the village street to the west.

In the late 19th century there was only a school with some 45 pupils, a sub-post office and, other than the vicar and five farmers, Kelly's Directory named only a blacksmith, cow keeper and a publican.

Between 1806 and 1817 Thomas Belsey restored the church and had a number of houses built on the Main Street, which are now Grade II listed.

3.6 **Modern** (1900-present)

In 1901 the population was 195 (Kelly's Directory 1903: 91). The 2001 census recorded a population of 123.

3.7 **Listed Building Description**

Fotheringhay Church is listed Grade I (IoE ref. 232628). The listing description is as follows:

Collegiate church now parish church. Begun as a college about 1370 for Edmund Langley and founded 1411 by his son Edmund of York. Nave rebuilt for Richard Duke of York by mason William Hanwood about 1434. Chancel cloisters and college buildings demolished at the Dissolution. Restored C19. Originally aisled nave, chancel west tower, north porch, cloisters and college buildings. Limestone ashlar with some squared coursed limestone to south and east walls, Lead roofs. South aisle of 6 bays, 5-window range of 4-light windows with 2-centred arch heads and panel tracery. Bay to far right is blank, with various blocked openings originally giving

access to the cloisters. 2-stage buttresses, between bays, terminating as crocketed pinnacles decorated with panel tracery. Flying buttresses, springing from the base of each pinnacle to the nave clerestory, are curved above and below. 2 flying buttresses, to left of centre, and one to right are missing. Buttress above east wall is solid with a central 4-centred arch head opening. Lean-to roof with castellated ashlar parapets. 3-light east window of aisle, with 4-centred arch head, is set in former archway to chancel. 4-light west window is similar to south windows. South nave clerestory of 6 bays. 5-window range of 4-light windows with 4-centred arch heads. The bay to the far right has 2 windows, one of which is only 3-lights. 2 bays to far left are blank. Shallow gabled roof with castellated parapet and remains of gargoyles. East wall of nave has blocked chancel arch. 5-light window above has 4-centred arch head. Flanking 3-stage buttresses and central 2-stage buttress. Shallow gable roof has plain ashlar parapet to this elevation. North aisle of 6-bay, 5-window range of 4-light windows similar to the south aisle; the window to the far left is of 3 lights. 2-stage buttresses, between bays, with pinnacles and flying buttresses, all similar to the south aisle. Lean-to roof with castellated parapet. East elevation is a blocked archway to the former chancel. West elevation has a 4-light window similar to the south aisle. Bay to far right of north aisle has 2-storey north porch. Central 4-light, square-head, first floor window. Similar 3-light window, now blocked, in return wall to left has blocked square-head opening below. Single-light window in return wall to right. Outer doorway, to left of centre, has 4-centred arch head with moulded surround and semi-circular reveals. Inner doorway has 4-centred arch head roll moulding and square-head surround. Flat roof, not visible, has castellated parapet. North nave clerestory of 6 bays, 5-window range, similar to south clerestory. 2-windows to far left forming separate bays and wider blank area to far right, appearing as one bay. West tower rises 2 stages from blank end bay of nave clerestory with an octagonal lantern above. West doorway has moulded and shafted archway set in square-head surround with quatrefoils and shields in the spandrels. Panelled doors. Large 8-light window above has panel tracery with transom. Flanking 3-stage buttresses. Nave parapet continues above this stage. Stage above has 2-light windows, to each face, with 4-centred arch heads and hollow reveals. Upper stage of tower has large 4-light bell-chamber openings, to each face, with king mullions, transoms and 4-centred arch heads. Shallow corner buttresses terminate as octagonal corner turrets with castellated parapets. Plain parapet between turrets. The south turrets have remains of armorial beasts. Octagonal lantern has diagonal shafts at corners decorated with panel tracery and carved heads, each terminating as a crocketed pinnacle. Tall, 3-light, windows to each face of octagon have 2-centred arch heads, panel tracery and transoms with cusping. Castellated ashlar parapets between pinnacles. Central leaded spirelet with weathervane. Interior: 4-bay nave arcade of tall Perpendicular arches which are moulded with a continuous double hollow section. Semi-circular responds facing into each archway and plain shafts, facing into nave and aisles, which are continuous to roof level. Similar shafts are reflected in the aisle walls. Clerestory windows, above, are set in plain recesses. Tall tower arch is similar to the nave arcade but with 4-centred arch head, similar lower arches between tower and aisles. Nave roof has curved braces and collars with carved bosses at intersection of purlins. Aisle roofs restored C19 possibly incorporating some original timbers. Fan vaulted tower ceiling c1529. 2-light, square-head, window to right of altar opens into south aisle. Various blocked openings to right of south aisle altar. Perpendicular pulpit with rib vaulted tester with a larger Jacobean tester over. Late C18/early C19 box pews. Early C19

reredos, to east wall, has Gothick panels with the Ten Commandments, The Creed and The Lords Prayer inscribed. Stained glass: mid C20 armorial shields of House of York, east window of south aisle. 16 C20 painted shields in nave relate to families having historical links with Fotheringhay. Fragment of wall painting to right of west window. Perpendicular octagonal font has medieval carving incorporated into cover. Monuments: matrices of medieval brasses in chancel and sanctuary floor. Edmund Second Duke of York and Richard Third Duke of York, identical monuments to either side of altar, erected in 1573 by Queen Elizabeth I. Each is of limestone, ashlar, with central armorial devices with strapwork flanked by pairs of attached Corinthian columns, similar columns on return walls facing into nave. Entablature, with armorial devices of House of York, and moulded cornice with central bracketed sections with semi-circular section above. Thomas Hurland, died 1589: brass tablet in sanctuary floor, Kath Hutchins, died 1726: Rococo style tablet on centre pier of north nave archade. Rev. John Morgan, died 1781: tablet to left of south aisle altar has delicate swags, broken pediment and urn. Various C18 and C19 floor and wall tablets. The college was established for about 30 persons and its buildings probably included cloisters, dormitories, chapter house, hall and kitchens

4. Results

The foundations for the new gates were machine excavated under constant archaeological supervision (Appendix 1). A thin covering of tarmac was removed to reveal a layer of made ground, below this the foundation of the gate and wall comprised four large shaped and worked sandstone blocks (Plate 3), each measuring 1m x 0.65m x 0.60m. The stones were removed by machine (Plate 2) to expose the sections on either side. The sections were recorded and a photographic record was maintained. No archaeological features or artefacts were observed in plan or section, and the material on either side of the stone blocks consisted of made ground. The findings are summarised below.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth/Thickness (mm)</i>	<i>Width (mm)</i>
100	Tarmac	100	1000
101	Path matrix	90	1000
102	Mid yellow sand and gravel, loose. Made ground	400	1000



Plate 1: Entrance prior to removal of foundations



Plate 2: Removing the stones



Plate 3: A foundation stone



Plate 4: SW facing section

5. Conclusions

The foundation trench was excavated in advance of installation of the new church gates. Made ground was exposed at the depth impacted by the excavations: natural ground was not reached. No archaeology was observed in plan or section. Contexts (100) and (101) were quite recent and consisted of path matrix and tarmac. Beneath this (102) was natural derived as it consisted of gravel similar to the local geology, and was likely re-deposited by the stone foundation blocks. The foundation stones (Plate 3) are too substantial to have been originally intended to support church gates. They are likely to have been re used or originally intended for a much larger structure. The size and weight of the stones suggests if they do represent re-use they are probably from a local source.

Confidence Rating

The watching brief was carried out in dry weather with good light conditions with full cooperation from the client and contractors. Accordingly a high confidence rating is attached to the results of this investigation.

6. Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Julian Limentani on behalf of the Vicar and Churchwardens. The writer is grateful to Bowmans for their assistance. The project was monitored by Liz Mordue of Northamptonshire County Council on behalf of the local planning authority.

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MifA. Fieldwork was carried out by Gareth Shane BSc (Hons). The report was prepared by Gareth Shane and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MifA.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site Monitoring Sheets
6. Site record drawings
7. List of photographs
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be retained by ASC Ltd, until a suitable depository is available in Northamptonshire.

8. References

Standards & Specifications

- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition*. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2000b Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
- IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.
- Mordue, L. 2011 *Brief for a programme of archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis and publication of works at St Mary's and All Saints' Church, Main Street, Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire*. Planning, Northamptonshire County Council
- Semmelmann, K. 2011 *Project Design for Archaeological Watching Brief . St Mary and All Saints Church, Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire*. ASC doc. ref. 1396/FSM/1

Secondary Sources

- BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.
- Foard, G. 2000 *Fotheringhay Extensive Urban Survey* Northamptonshire County Council
- Williams, A. & Martin, G. 2003 *Domesday Survey: a complete translation* Penguin (London)
- Mills, A.D. 1991 *A Dictionary of English Place Names* Oxford University Press (Oxford)
- Pevsner, N. & Cherry, B. 1973 *The Buildings of England: Northamptonshire* Yale University Press
- RCHME 1975 *An Inventory of Archaeological Sites in Northeast Northamptonshire* HMSO (London)
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).

Online Resources

- VCH Online: *A History of the County of Northampton: Volume 2* (1906)
URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=40258&strquery=Fotheringhay>
- Historical Directories: www.historicaldirectories.org/hd
- Images of England: www.imagesofengland.org.uk
- English Heritage: www.english-heritage.org.uk

Appendix 1: Monitoring Sheets



A.S.C. LTD

WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

Project: <i>Fotheringhay</i>		Project No/Code: <i>1396 1 FSM</i>		Sheet: <i>1 of 1</i>		
		Date of visit: <i>26/07/11</i>				
Client/Developer: <i>Bosman / vicar church warden</i>						
Contact:			Phone:			
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):		Start: <i>7:00am</i>		Finish: <i>3:30pm</i>		
Completed by: <i>Gareth Shane</i>						
Development Type:						
Footings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Services	Roads	Levelling	Quarrying	Pipelines	Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: <i>OVERCAST</i>						
Observations: <i>Arrived 8:00am</i> <i>Bosmans started to machine trenches for new stonework. Uncovered large stone bases</i> <i>stone 1 2 stone 3 1m x 65 x 60 TR</i> <i>stone 2 = 2.</i> <i>Trench cleaned my hand after break 10:00am.</i> <i>10:00am started to machine trench 2 and hit water pipe with pickaxe work halted.</i> <i>Large blocks potentially re used one free worked smooth other rough</i> <i>between TR 2. Continued after lunch</i> <i>cleaning up</i>						
Comments:						

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: St Mary & All Saints Church, Fotheringhay			SITE NO/CODE: 1396/FSM
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1-2		√	General shot position of gates
3	√	√	Close up part of remaining foundation
4		√	Just prior to machining
5		√	Removing tarmac/ made ground
6		√	Large stone foundation in situ
7		√	Removing first stone
8-11		√	First stone removed
12		√	machining
13		√	Two stones uncovered
14-16		√	Second stone removed
17		√	Machining SE end of trench
18		√	Damaged water pipe
19		√	Removing a stone
20		√	SW facing section
21-22		√	A typical foundation stone
23		√	View from gates up to church (cover shot)
24	√	√	A typical foundation stone
25-26	√	√	The church
27		√	SE view from churchyard
28		√	Blocked windows in church
29-31		√	The church
32-33		√	The new gates
34	√	√	SW facing section
35	√	√	NE facing section

Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	St Mary & All Saints Church, Fotheringhay	OASIS reference:	Archaeol2-107463
Short Description:	<i>In July 2011 a watching brief was carried at St Mary and All Saints Church Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire. The removal of the church gates and widening of the access was subject to constant archaeological supervision. Large foundation stones, possibly re-used, were removed and photographed. No other archaeology was observed or recovered.</i>		
Project Type:	Watching Brief		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	Listed
Current land use:	Place of worship	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	Unknown
Monument type:	Parish Church	Monument period:	Medieval
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	None		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Northamptonshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TL 06029 93204
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	St Mary & All Saints, Main Street, Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	5005sq. M.	Height OD: (metres)	20.70aOD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Liz Mordue	Project design originator:	Karin Semmelmann
Project Manager:	Karin Semmelmann	Director/Supervisor:	Gareth Shane
Sponsor / funding body:	Marshall Sissons Architects		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	26/07/2011	End date:	26/07/2011
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	ASC Ltd until a suitable depository is found	None	
Paper:		Site plans, site records, site record drawings	
Digital:		CD containing digital images, list of photographs, B/W prints & negatives, report	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Watching Brief St Mary & All Saints Church		
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Author(s):	Gareth Shane BSc (Hons)		
Page nos	19	Date:	15/08/11