

# Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

## **WATCHING BRIEF THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE, FLECKNOE, WARWICKSHIRE**

**Joe Abrams BA AIFA**



**March 2002**

**ASC/FSH02/1**

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**SITE DATA**

ASC site code:	FSH02	Project No:	364
County:	Warwickshire		
District:	Rugby Borough Council		
Village/Town:	Flecknoe		
Parish:	Wolfhampcote		
NGR:	SP 451630 to 263426		
Total extent of site:	0.28 Acres		
Extent of development:	50% of the above (approx)		
Present land use:	Disused garden associated with derelict cottage		
Planning proposal:	Construction of detached dwelling and associated access road and services		
Planning application ref/date:	R01/0743		
Client:	Laura and Gerard Quirke 20 Cornflower Drive Rugby Warwickshire CV23 OUG		
Contact name:	Laura and Gerard Quirke		
Telephone			

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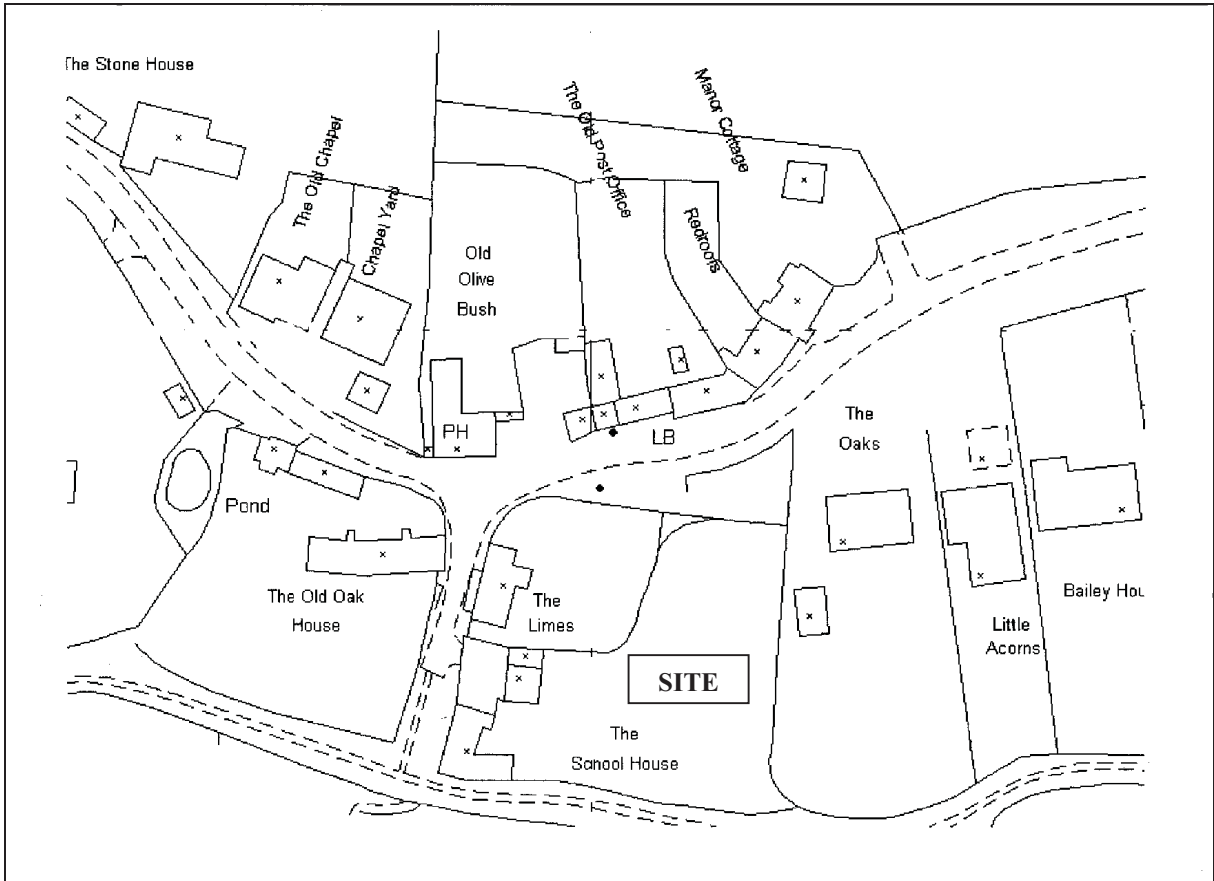
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Based upon the 2000 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map, with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.  
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**Figure 1:** General location (scale 1:25,000)



**Figure 2:** Site location before development (Building footprint, access road and services are shown in Figure 5 – not to scale)

## Summary

*During March 2002 a watching brief was undertaken during the groundwork's for a detached dwelling and associated access road, on Land at The Old School House, Flecknoe. Three furrows and one drainage ditch was identified during the stripping and levelling of the house plot. Residual medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the topsoil layer, and animal bone pieces were recovered from the subsoil.*

## 1 Introduction and Setting

- 1.1 During March 2002 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out a watching brief on a site at The Old School House Flecknoe (NGR SP 451630 263426: Fig.1). The project was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Quirke, and was carried out according to a brief (January 2002, Warwickshire Museum) prepared by Ed Wilson, Warwickshire Museum, and a written scheme of investigation prepared by ASC (ASC/FSH02/1).
- 1.2 The watching brief at The Old School House, Flecknoe was commissioned in response to a PPG16 (archaeology and planning) planning condition imposed by the local planning authority, Rugby Borough Council. The condition was placed due to the location of the development area within the core of the shrunken medieval settlement of Flecknoe (Warwickshire Sites and Monuments Record No. WA 3042). Earthworks mark the location of former house plots around the village. It was expected that any archaeological remains present within the development area would have been severely damaged or destroyed by the ground works associated with the construction of a house, access road and services.
- 1.3 Setting
  - 1.3.1 The site is an irregular L-shaped plot approximately 0.28 acres in size. It is located in the core of Flecknoe village, within the parish of Wolfhampcote.
  - 1.3.2 The site is located on the northern slope of Flecknoe village (within the 140m contour above OD), the peak of the village is at approximately 160m OD and lies directly south of the site. The land slopes to the north and west from its peak in the south eastern part of the development area. The development area is bordered by residential buildings to the east, by roads to the north and west and by a public footpath to the south.
  - 1.3.3 The natural soils of the area are derived from clay and the underlying geology is classified as belonging to the Wickham 2 association, characterised as 'stagnogley soils' (Soil Survey, 1983).

## 2 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 2.1 The site of The Old School House lies within the shrunken Medieval settlement of Flecknoe (Warwickshire Sites and Monuments Record No. WA 3042). Parts of the remains of the medieval settlement are visible as earthworks within fields adjacent to the modern settlement area.
- 2.2 No evidence for activity during the Prehistoric period (before AD 43) is recorded within the vicinity of Flecknoe. The earliest evidence of activity is derived from the Romano British period (AD 43-410). This includes a Roman road, which is thought to pass through the village (Warwickshire Sites and Monuments Record No WA 4773).
- 2.3 An archaeological evaluation at Manor Farm c500m east of the subject site recorded possible boundary ditches dated to the Roman period by pottery sherds associated with them. No evidence of structural activity (postholes) was recorded and the quantity of pottery was not suggestive of settlement nearby (OAU, 1992).
- 2.4 An archaeological evaluation at Hunter's Moon, Flecknoe, recovered sherds of pottery dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, and a gully which 'may' date to the same period (WMFS, 1996).

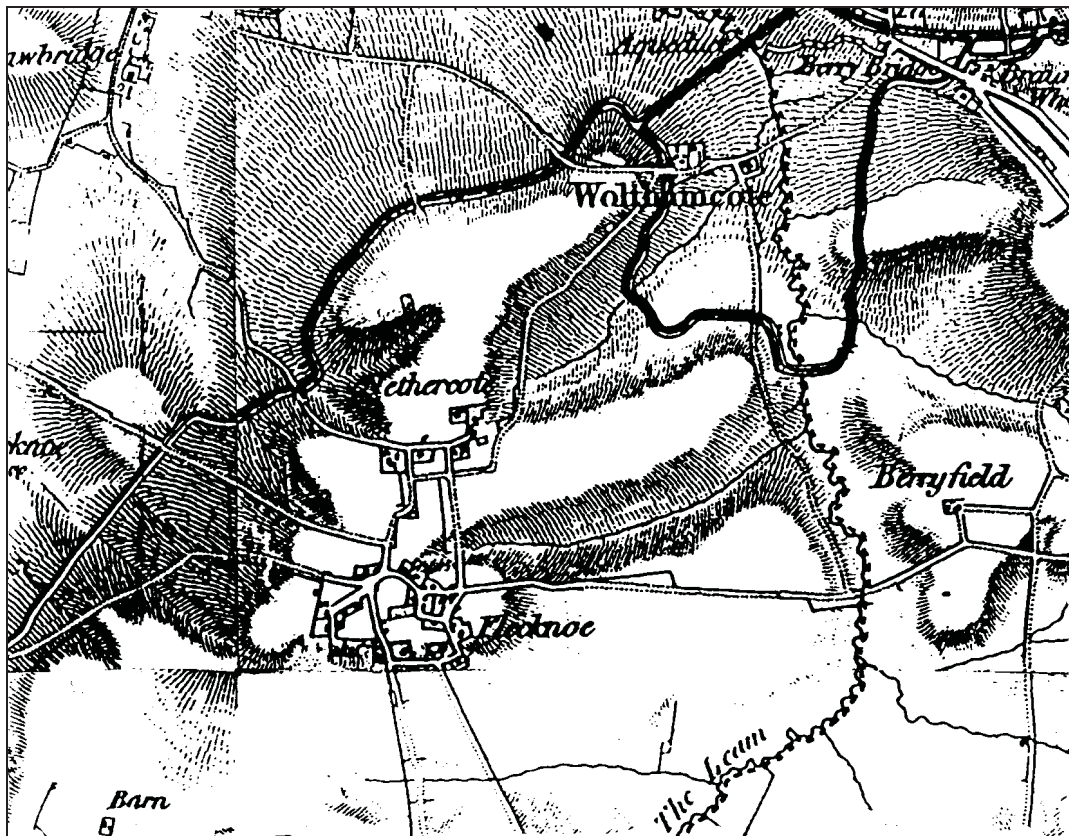


Figure 3: Flecknoe (c 1830 - 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey 1 inch map, enlarged)

- 2.5 It has been suggested (Dugdale, 1730) that the origins for the Medieval settlement may lie in the Anglo-Saxon period (AD 410-1066). Archaeological evidence from this period was recorded at Manor Farm (above) in the form of two ditches, which produced St Neots ware pottery dated 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.
- 2.6 Evidence for activity during the Medieval period (AD 1066-1520) is more common than for any other period. It was one of four medieval settlements within the parish of Wolfhampcote (Sawbridge, Nethercote, Flecknoe and Wolfhampcote). By 1360 there was a chapel at Flecknoe, and a medieval manor house is believed to have been located close to Manor Farmhouse (SMR WA 2948), which is believed to be of 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The settlement is thought to have reached its maximum extent in the 14<sup>th</sup> century; in common with many settlements in this region it declined in size during the later 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries AD (VCH, 1951).

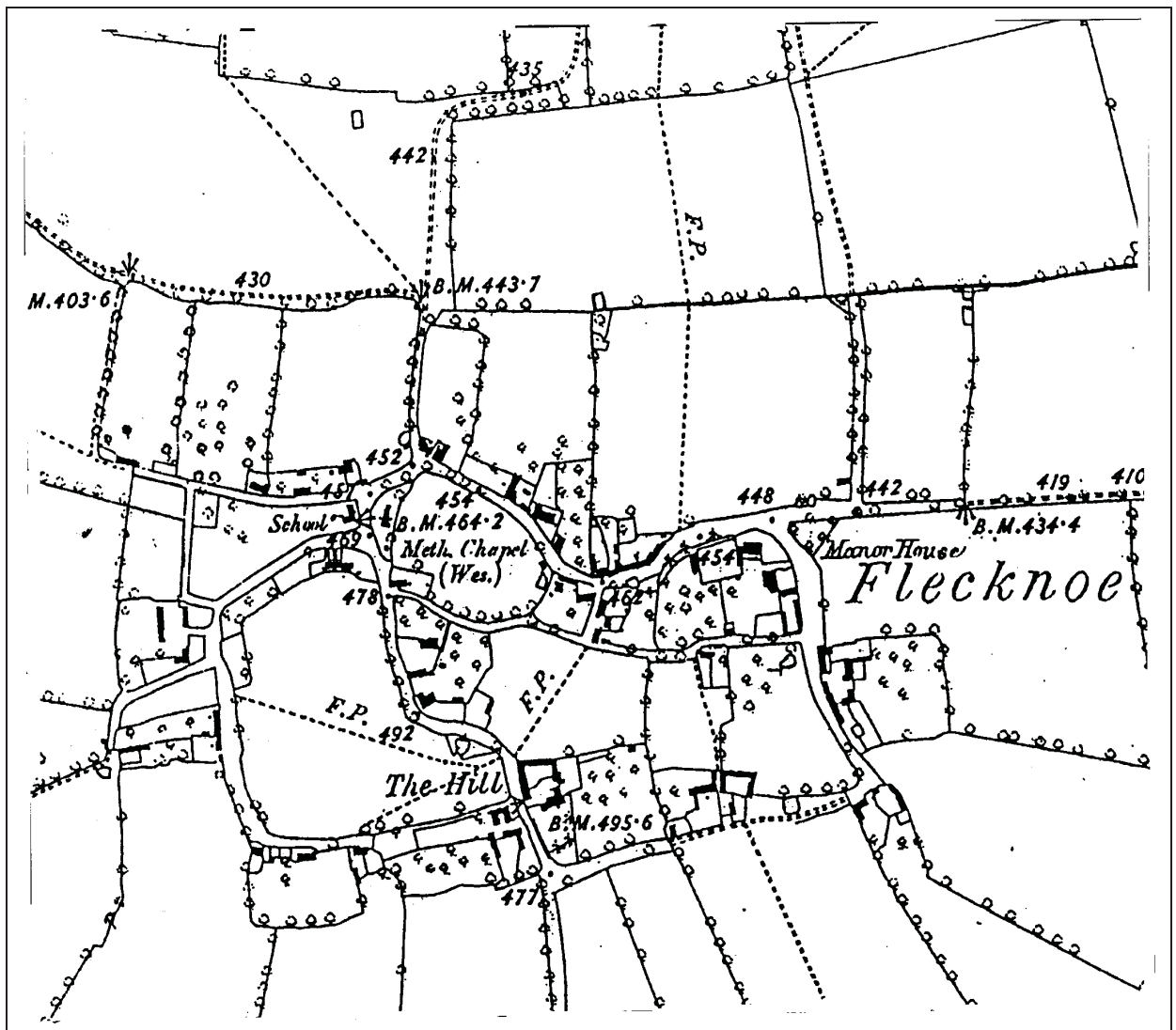


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey map of 1884



- 2.7 Several archaeological projects have encountered features dating to the Medieval period. An archaeological evaluation at Holly Tree House recorded several wall foundations dated to the medieval period (WMFS, 2001). During an archaeological evaluation and subsequent watching brief at Manor House (OAU, 1992), boundary ditches and other features related to the 10<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. Also, an archaeological evaluation at Hunter's Moon revealed medieval boundary gullies dating from the 11<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries (WMFS, 1996).
- 2.8 Aerial photographs held at the Warwickshire Sites and Monuments Record reveal clear evidence of the extent of medieval settlement, showing four areas of desertion within and on the edge of the modern settlement. Also recorded on aerial photographs are possible hollow ways, croft boundaries, building foundations and ridge and furrow field systems.
- 2.9 Several buildings and sites of interest dating to the post-medieval period (AD 1520-present) are recorded within the vicinity of Flecknoe; these include the following. Earthwork remains of cock-pits (c18th century), on Bush Hill to the west of the village (SMR WA 1355). Also on Bush Hill, was a Windmill (SMR WA 2944), which went out of use during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The village stocks (SMR WA 2946) are of 19<sup>th</sup> century date and are located in the lane immediately north of The Old School House. The existing church of St Mark (SMR WA 6372) was built in 1891, and the Methodist Chapel (SMR WA 3040) was built in 1837.
- 2.10 Three watching briefs undertaken within Flecknoe also recorded evidence of Post-medieval activity. Most recently a watching brief during the introduction of new mains sewerage for the village (WMFS, 2002), recorded several occupation layers, boundary ditches a rubble foundation and stone lined well all dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. A watching brief at the Old Oak House (WMFS, 2001) immediately west of The Old School House recorded a post-medieval pond. Observations during works on Land to the north of Vicarage Road (WMFS, 2000), recorded 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and flagstones.
- 2.11 Other archaeological projects undertaken within the village include watching briefs at The Oaks (WMFS, 1992), and Bramble Cottage (Birmingham University Archaeological Field Unit, 1994). No archaeological features were recorded during these projects.

### 3 Aims & Methods

3.1 The aims of the watching brief were as follows:

- To consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, which are liable to be threatened by the development.
- To produce an accurate and full record of the archaeology present, such that a permanent record will be made and the results presented in such a way that they may be re-examined and interpreted in the future.

3.2 The work was carried out according to the brief, which required (4.1 to 4.4):

- Examination of any available maps (printed and manuscript), aerial photographs and other relevant background material including the County Sites and Monuments Record;
- Observation of all ground disturbance by archaeological staff in order to identify any deposits of archaeological importance; the archaeologists must have the authority to halt any earth moving activity if necessary to define and record areas of archaeological interest;
- Investigation and recording of all archaeological contexts and artefacts disturbed or exposed;
- A programme of sampling of appropriate materials for environmental and/or other scientific analysis. Special attention should be paid to any waterlogged deposits encountered;

3.3 The work was carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for watching briefs*, and the relevant section(s) of ASC's *Operations Manual*.

## 4 Results

- 4.1 Five visits were made between 21 March and 28 March 2002, when recording ceased. The development area was on a slope and the ground level was very irregular, this required the entire footprint of the house plot and access road/garage areas to be excavated and levelled prior to the marking out of footing and service trenches. Observations were also made following the excavation of the house footings, with particular attention being paid to the northern part of the house plot where the levelling process only partially removed the topsoil (1) layer, leaving the potential for concealed archaeological features in this area.
- 4.2 Two topsoil layers were encountered during the observations on this site, (1) in the area of the house plot and (8) in the area of the access road. Stratigraphically these layers are equivalent to one another, however they were significantly different in character and colour to require separate classification. Layer (8) was 0.45m deep and had a friable consistency with a blackish hue suggestive of high organic content, typical of a high quality garden soil. Layer (1) was 0.50 to 0.60m deep, firm in consistency and greenish dark brown in colour. Both layers contained sherds of medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery. The thickness of layer (1) may in part be due to soil slippage down slope, however the possibility that soil has been imported should also be considered.
- 4.3 Layer (3) was observed in the east facing section of the house plot area. This contained moderate amounts of burnt daub material and charcoal pieces. Stratigraphically this was located between topsoil (1) and subsoil (2). No dateable artefacts were recovered from this layer, though the presence of charcoal and daub distinguish it from the subsoil (2) and the topsoil (1), suggesting that it represents a distinct episode. It is likely that this was an episode of dumping, and the charcoal and daub inclusions are indicative of settlement activity within the vicinity.
- 4.4 Subsoil (2) was recorded in both the access road/garage and house plot areas. Layer 2 was 0.35m deep and contained occasional pieces of animal bone but no dateable artefactual material. Furrows [5], [6] and [7] (see below) were effectively filled by this subsoil layer which had slumped or been deliberately spread across the ridge and furrow ground surface. This may have been carried out in order to level the land and get rid of the ridges, which must have characterised the ground surface in the past. It should be noted that the footpath immediately south of the subject site is located in a 'cut' some 2m wide and 1m lower (in parts) than the surrounding land. The excavation of this 'cut' would have created significant quantities of soil, some of which may have been used to make up the level of the soil on the subject site and create a flat surface.
- 4.5 Three ditch features [5], [6] and [7] were recorded in the east facing section of the house plot. These are interpreted as being medieval/post-medieval furrows. Traces of these were visible in the base of the levelled house plot, although these shallow features (c0.40m) were largely truncated by the toothed bucket used for excavating the house plot. The subsoil layer (2) had slumped into all three furrows. Only furrow [5] contained a distinctive fill (4) which produced no artefactual material. The high clay content and yellowish hue of this deposit suggest that it was largely derived from the natural clay ridges into which the furrow was originally cut. A medieval or post-

medieval date is suggested for these features, based on the date of pottery sherds recovered from the topsoil, which seals them (see below), and because such ridge and furrow earthworks were in common usage during the medieval period. Also, examples of these earthworks are still visible c300m to the south-west of the subject site on the south facing slope of Flecknoe village.



**Plate 1:** Access Road during machining



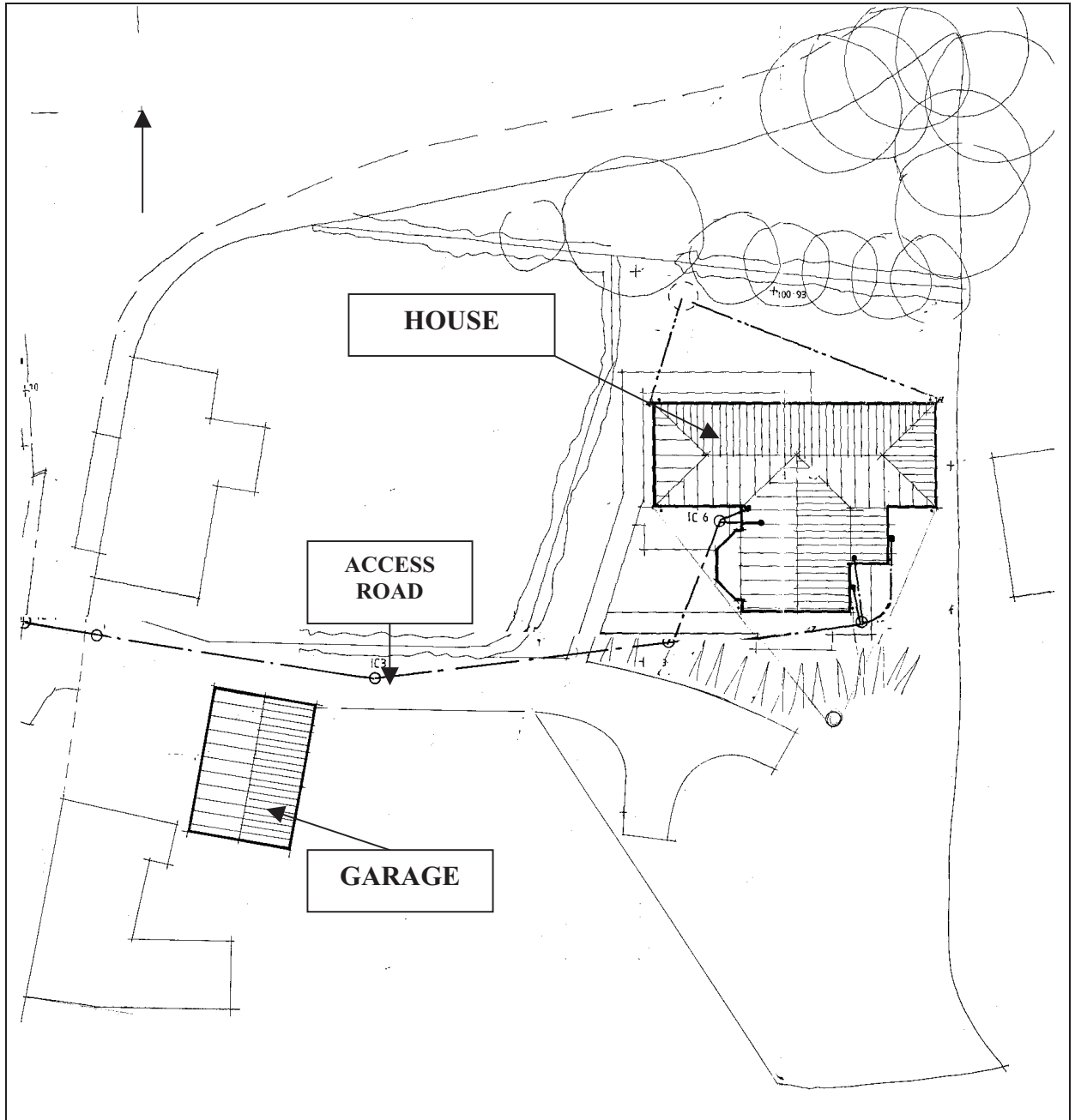
**Plate 2:** House plot during machining



**Plate 3:** East facing section of House Plot showing furrows



**Plate 4:** Medieval pottery sherd found in topsoil 1, shown in-situ



**Figure 5:** Plan of proposed development (scale 1:400)



**Plate 5:** House footings during excavation

- 4.6 Furrows [5], [6] and [7] were aligned west-north-west to east-south-east, parallel to the present-day land boundary which borders the northern part of the development area (Fig.2 and 3), approximately 5m north of the house plot. Significantly perhaps this is at odds with the present day lane (Fig.2) immediately north of the above boundary, which is aligned east-west. This may suggest that this property boundary is contemporary with the ridge and furrow, as such features are usually aligned parallel to field boundaries.
- 4.7 Ditch [9] was aligned north-south and located in the eastern part of the house plot. This was approximately 5m wide and 1.40m deep, and contained one fill (8), from which sherds of modern pottery were recovered. This ditch also had a modern ceramic pipe drain on exactly the same alignment as [9]. It is suggested that the ditch is far too large to have been the service 'cut' for this modern pipe, and it is likely that ditch [9] was a post-medieval drainage ditch which was deliberately backfilled once a ceramic pipe was laid in it to replace it. It should also be mentioned that ditch [9] and the associated ceramic pipe are aligned at right angles to the public footpath and drainage ditch located immediately south of the development area (see above section 5.4). It is highly likely that the purpose of ditch [9] was to drain any water collecting at this point and divert it downslope to the north.

## 5 Conclusions

- 5.1 Three ditch features interpreted as Medieval/post-medieval furrows and one north-south aligned ditch were recorded in the house plot area. No other significant archaeological features were observed during this watching brief. Although evidence for human activity within the vicinity of the development area was recovered in the form of sherds of residual Medieval pottery, which were recovered from the topsoil in the house plot and access road area. Pieces of animal bone were recovered from the subsoil in both areas. Post-medieval and modern pottery was also recovered from the topsoil in both areas.
- 5.2 It is suggested that this piece of land was used for agricultural purposes during the Medieval and post-medieval periods, and appears to have been levelled during the post-medieval or modern period in order to get rid of the ridge and furrow earthworks and provide a relatively flat surface for the Old School House and associated land. It is possible that this episode of levelling occurred during the excavation of the boundary ditch immediately south of the subject site. Now a public footpath it is aligned east-west and links both sides of the village. This footpath is significantly lower than the land to the north or south of it. The soil displaced by its excavation may have been used levelling across the irregular (ridge and furrow), which had characterised the development area.

## 6 Acknowledgements

The writer is grateful to Mr and Mrs Quirke for commissioning ASC to undertake the watching brief, to Gordon Russell (building contractor) and his staff for their co-operation during the ground works phase. Thanks are also extended to Ed Wilson who visited and monitored the site on behalf of Warwickshire Museum. The fieldwork and report preparation was undertaken by Joe Abrams of ASC Ltd.

## 7 Bibliography

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- Warwickshire Museum, 2002. *Brief for Archaeological Work. The Old School House, Flecknoe.*



## **8 Archive**

8.1 The project archive will be deposited with Warwickshire Museum.

8.2 The project archive comprises:

1. 11 Field Monitoring Sheets
2. Brief
3. Project Design
4. Report (this document)
5. Context Sheets
6. Photographs

## Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions/ thickness of deposit (m)
001	Layer	Topsoil (House Plot), firm greenish dark brown silty clay, moderate medium gravel.	0.50m deep
002	Layer	Subsoil, firm greyish mid brown silty clay, occasional medium pebbles.	0.35m deep
003	Layer	Dump layer, firm greyish dark brown silty clay, moderate charcoal pieces, moderate daub pieces.	1.20m long, 0.08m deep
004	Fill of 005	Firm yellowish light green clay.	5.20m wide, 0.30m deep
005	Cut	Furrow aligned east-west, gradual break of slope (top and base), gradually sloping concave sides, slightly rounded base. Observed in section.	5.20m wide, 0.40m deep
006	Cut	Furrow aligned east-west, gradual break of slope (top and base), gradually sloping concave sides, slightly rounded base. Observed in section.	2.30m wide, 0.30m deep
007	Cut	Furrow aligned east-west, gradual break of slope(top and base), gradually sloping concave sides, slightly rounded base. Observed in section.	4.00m wide, 0.20m deep
008	Layer	Topsoil (Access Road), blackish dark brown silty clay, moderate medium charcoal pieces	0.45m deep
009	Fill of 010	Firm mid brown silty clay, moderate medium rounded pebbles.	5.00m wide, 1.40m deep
010	Cut	Ditch, aligned north-south, sharp break of slope (top), sharp/rounded at base, near vertical sides, flat base.	5.00m wide, 1.40m deep

## Appendix 2: Finds

Context	Category	Date	Quantity
001	Pottery	Medieval	1 sherd
002	Pottery	Post-medieval	2 sherds
002	Pottery	Medieval	1 sherd
002	Clay pipe	17 <sup>th</sup> century AD	2 pieces
002	Animal Bone	-	4 pieces
002	Metal clasp	Post-medieval	1
Un-stratified	Pottery	Medieval	2 sherds

Appendix 3: Field Monitoring Sheets

A.S.C. LTD		ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD				
Project Name: FLECKNOE, OLD SCHOOL HSE		Project Code: FSH02		Date of visit: 21/03/02		
Location: FLECKNOE, WOLFHAMPCOTE, WARWICKSHIRE						
Client/Developer: MR & MRS QUIRKE						
Architect: JOHN NEWBERY ARCHITECTS, THE CRESCENT, KING ST, LEICESTER						
Site Manager/ Farmer: GORDON RUSSELL			Phone:			
Development Type:						
Foundations	Services	Roads <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Levelling	Quarrying	Pipelines	Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: DRY, FINE						
Observations: NOTE - PLANNING APP NO - R02/0009/00358/P						
→ SCHEME OF WORKS (1) ACCESS ROAD (21/3/02)						
(2) LEVELLING/STRIPPING OF HOUSE PLOT (22/3/02)						
FOR SEVERAL DAYS.						
(3) DIGGING OF FOUNDATIONS (STARTS c 28/3/02)						
MONITORING OF FOOTINGS + DRAINS MAY BE NECESSARY SUBJECT TO OBSERVATIONS ON ROAD & HOUSE PLOT.						
→ ACCESS ROAD - EXCAVATED TO CREATE A LEVEL SURFACE UPON WHICH TO DUMP BRICK/CONCRETE AS FOUNDATION MATERIAL FOR HOUSE ACCESS ROAD + TO CLEAR WET/UN-EVEN TOP SOIL. MACHINE EXC WITH 1.0M TOOTH BUCKET. NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES OBSERVED.						
UN-EVEN LAND SURFACE MEANT LEVEL EXCAVATIONS HAD SECTIONS VARYING FROM 0m ADJ TO ROAD (WEST) TO 0.80m IN CENTRE OF ROAD & 0.50m IN EASTERN END OF ROAD EXCAVATIONS.						
TOPSOIL (8) 0.45m DEEP, BLACKISH DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY, MOD CHARCOAL PIECES, OCC POST, MED & MED POT SHERDS...						
SUBSOIL (2) 0.35m DEEP, GREYISH MID BROWN SILTY CLAY, OCC ANIMAL BONE NATURAL - YELLOWISH ORANGE CLAY; VISIBLE IN PATCHES.						
Comments: (1) THE MAJORITY OF STRIPPING WAS WITHIN THE SUBSOIL LAYER, ALTHOUGH PATCHES OF NATURAL SHOWED IN WEST OF ROAD AND ON UPWARD SLOPING EASTERN END OF ROAD. SUGGESTING NATURAL LAYER REFLECTS THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE SITE → HIGHEST IN SOUTH EAST SLOPING TO NORTH & WEST.						
(2) TOPSOIL (8) & SUBSOIL (2) BOTH TAPER TO WEST DUE TO TRUNCATION DURING CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS ADJACENT TO ROAD.						
Completed by: SA						

For sketch plan, use reverse

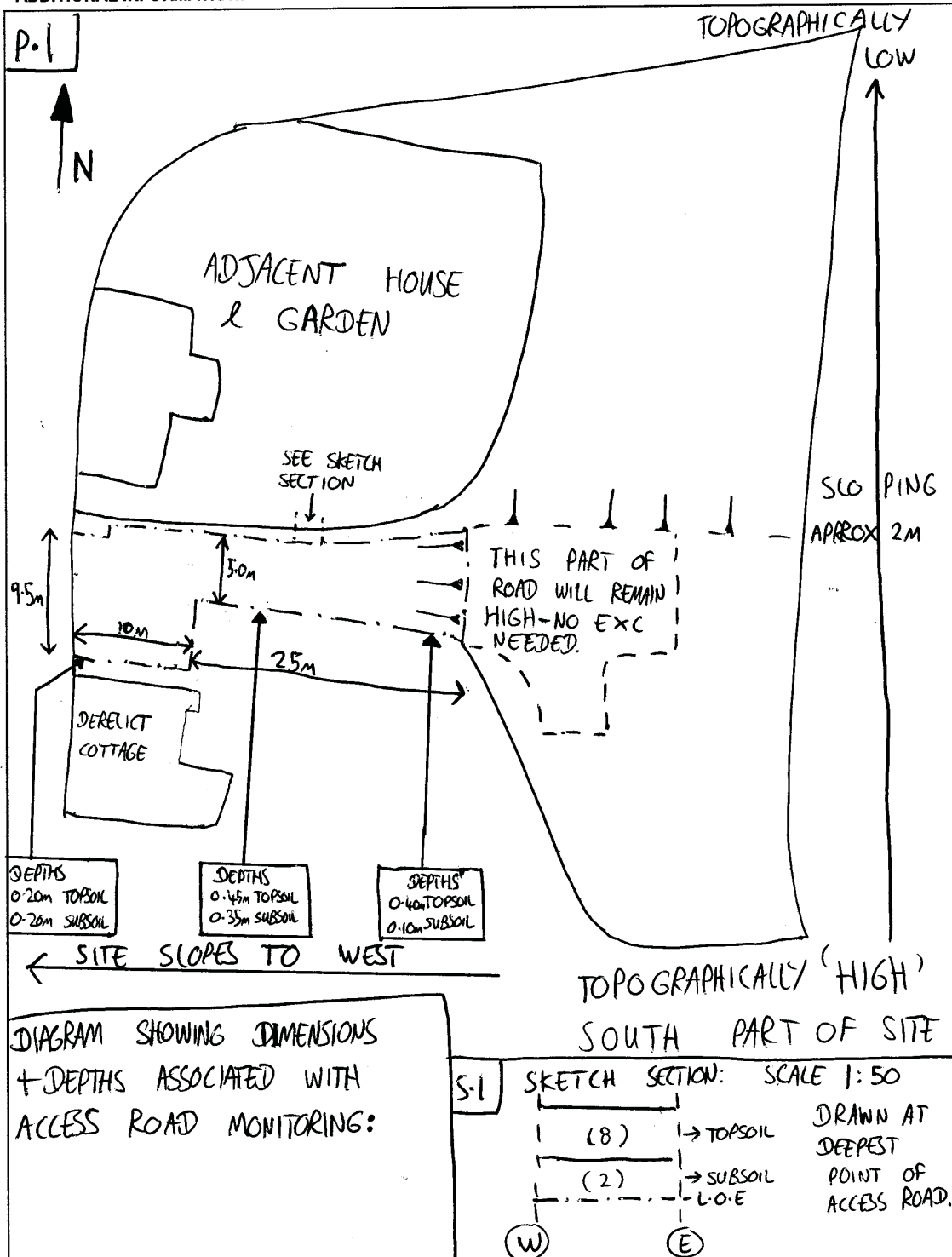
©ASC, 2000



**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Site Code: <b>FSH 02</b>	Co-ordinates:	Continued from Sheet Number:
Sheet Type:		

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**



**RECORDING NOTES**

Recorded by: <b>JA</b>	Date: <b>21/3</b>	Checked by:	Date:	Entered by:	Date:
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A.S.C. LTD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD

Project Name: FLECKNOE, OLD SCHOOL HSE		Project Code: FSH02	Date of visit: 22/3/02
Location: FLECKNOE, WOLFHAMPCOTE, WARWICKSHIRE			
Client/Developer: MR & MRS QUIRKE			
Architect: JOHN NEWBERY ARCHITECTS, THE CRESCENT, KING ST, LEICS			
Site Manager/ Farmer: GORDON RUSSELL		Phone:	
Development Type:			
Foundations	Services	Roads	Levelling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			Quarrying
			Pipelines
			Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: DRY, OVERCAST			
Observations: PHASE 2.) LEVELLING OF HOUSE PLOT HOUSE PLOT SLOPES SOUTH → NORTH, THUS EXCAVATIONS VARIED IN DEPTH 0.40m IN NORTH TO 1.10m IN SOUTH. THIS MEANT THAT ONLY THE TOPSOIL WAS REMOVED IN APPROX FIRST 5m OF HOUSE PLOT IN NORTH. ALSO, IN THE SOUTH THE NATURAL WAS TRUNCATED DUE TO LOCATION OF PLOT ON THE SLOPE OF A HILL. HOUSE PLOT IS 18m NORTH-SOUTH 17.5m EAST -WEST. MEDIÆVAL POT WAS RECOVERED FROM THE PLOUGH SOIL/ TOPSOIL (1) PHOTO'S TAKEN OF LOCATION.			
Comments: → EVIDENCE OF RIDGE & FURROW RECORDED IN EAST FACING SECTION OF HOUSE PLOT, SOME TRACES OF THESE IN PLAN - BADLY TRUNCATED BY TOOTH BUCKET. → THE WAY HOUSE PLOT IS BEING MACHINED MEANS, THE NORTH IS STILL IN PLOUGH SOIL, SOUTH IS TRUNCATED INTO NATURAL; MIDDLE STRIP HAS THE MOST POTENTIAL BUT NO FEATURES VISIBLE.			
Completed by:			

For sketch plan, use reverse

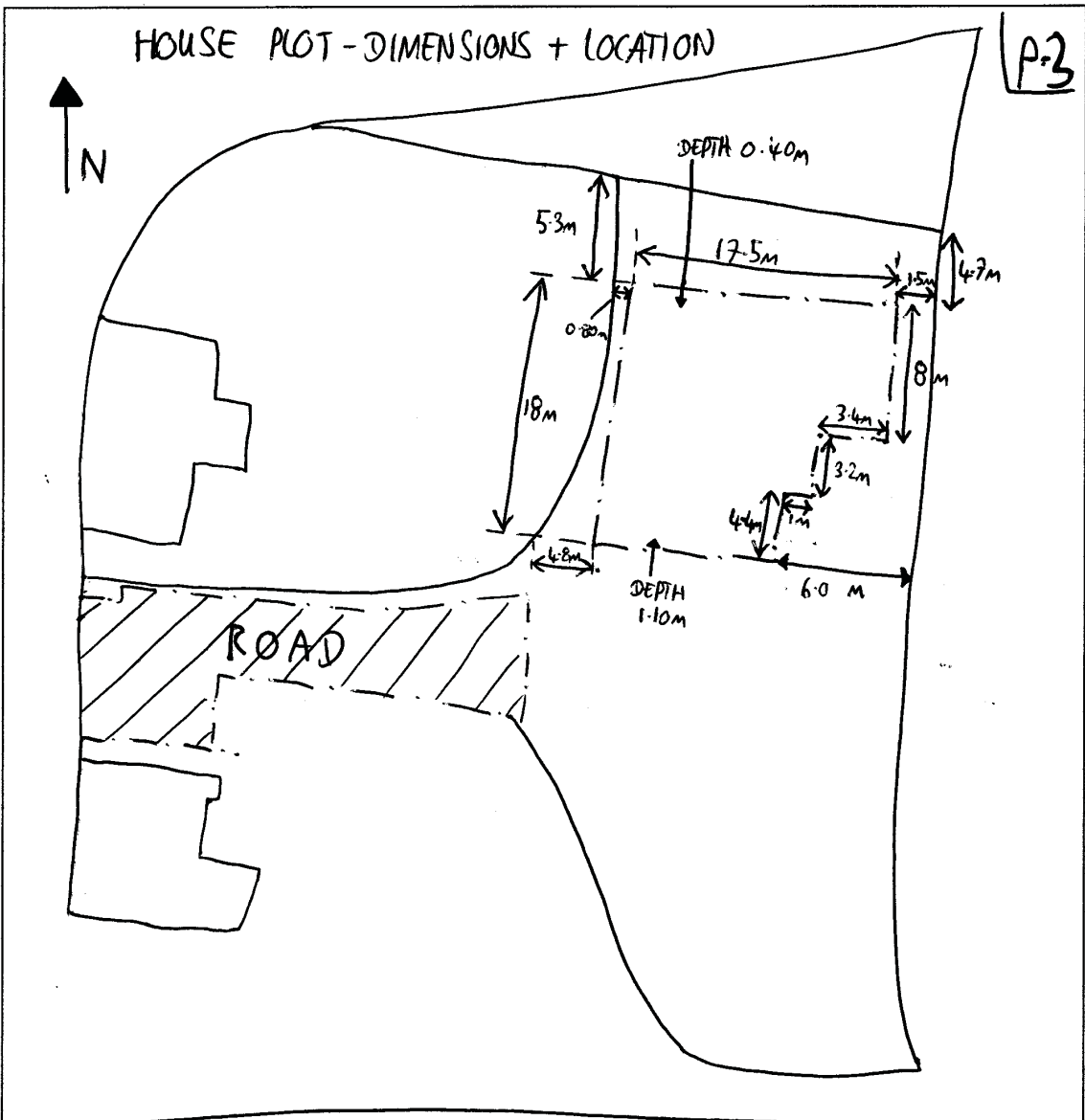
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**A.S.C. LTD**

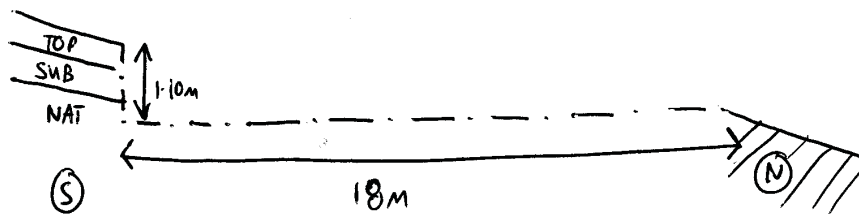
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Site Code: <b>FSH 02</b>	Co-ordinates:	Continued from Sheet Number:
Sheet Type:		

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**



**PROFILE OF HOUSE PLOT EXC:**



**RECORDING NOTES**

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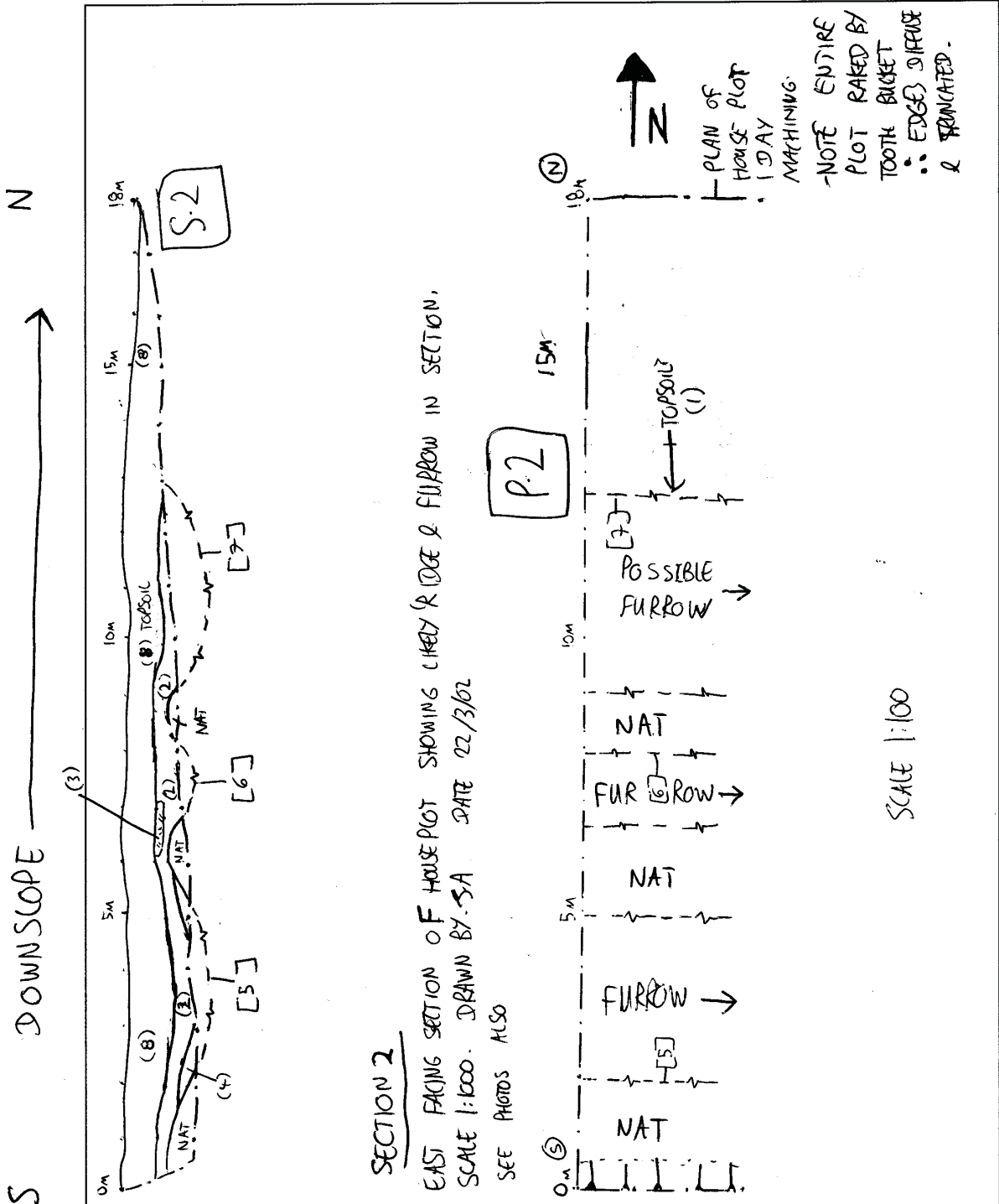
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**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Site Code: <b>PSH 02</b>	Co-ordinates:	Continued from Sheet Number:
Sheet Type:		

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**



**RECORDING NOTES**

Recorded by: <b>SA</b>	Date: <b>22/3</b>	Checked by:	Date:	Entered by:	Date:
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A.S.C. LTD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD

Project Name: FLECKNOE, OLD SCHOOL HSE		Project Code: FSH 02		Date of visit: 25/3/02	
Location: FLECKNOE, WOLFHAMP COTE, WARWICKSHIRE					
Client/Developer: MR & MRS QUIRKE					
Architect: SOMN NEWBERY ARCHITECTS					
Site Manager/ Farmer: GORDON RUSSELL				Phone:	
Development Type:					
Foundations	Services	Roads	Levelling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Quarrying	Pipelines
Other (specify):					
Site & weather conditions: DRY, FINE					
Observations:					
1.) WORKS ACCESS BETWEEN 'ACCESS ROAD' & 'HOUSE PLOT' FOR PLANT TO GO BETWEEN AREAS - THIS WAS 7.0m LONG X 3.5m WIDE X 1.10m IN N/E TO 0m IN S/W. NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES OBSERVED. THE TRANSITION FROM NAT CLAY (ORANGE) TO DARK BROWN TOPSOIL LAYER WAS CLEARLY VISIBLE.					
2.) CONTINUED OBSERVATION OF HOUSE PLOT STRIPPING. TRACES OF FURROWS VISIBLE BUT V-DIFFUSE DUE TO TOOTH BUCKET & PLANT MOVEMENT WITHIN AREA OF HOUSE. NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES REVEALED.					
Comments: NO SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES.					
Completed by: JOE ABRAMS					

For sketch plan, use reverse

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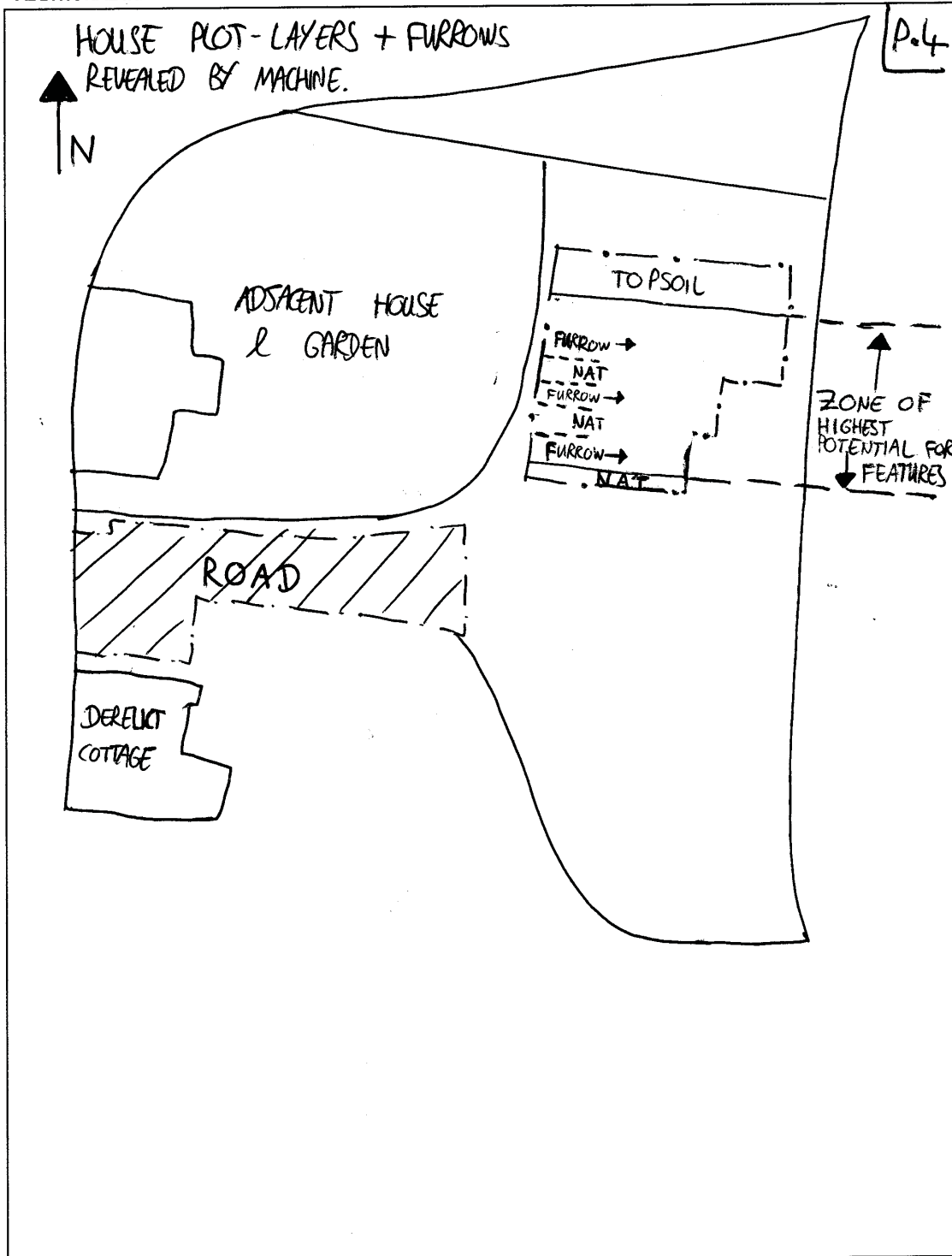




CONTINUATION SHEET

Site Code: FSH 02	Co-ordinates:	Continued from Sheet Number:
Sheet Type:		

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:



RECORDING NOTES

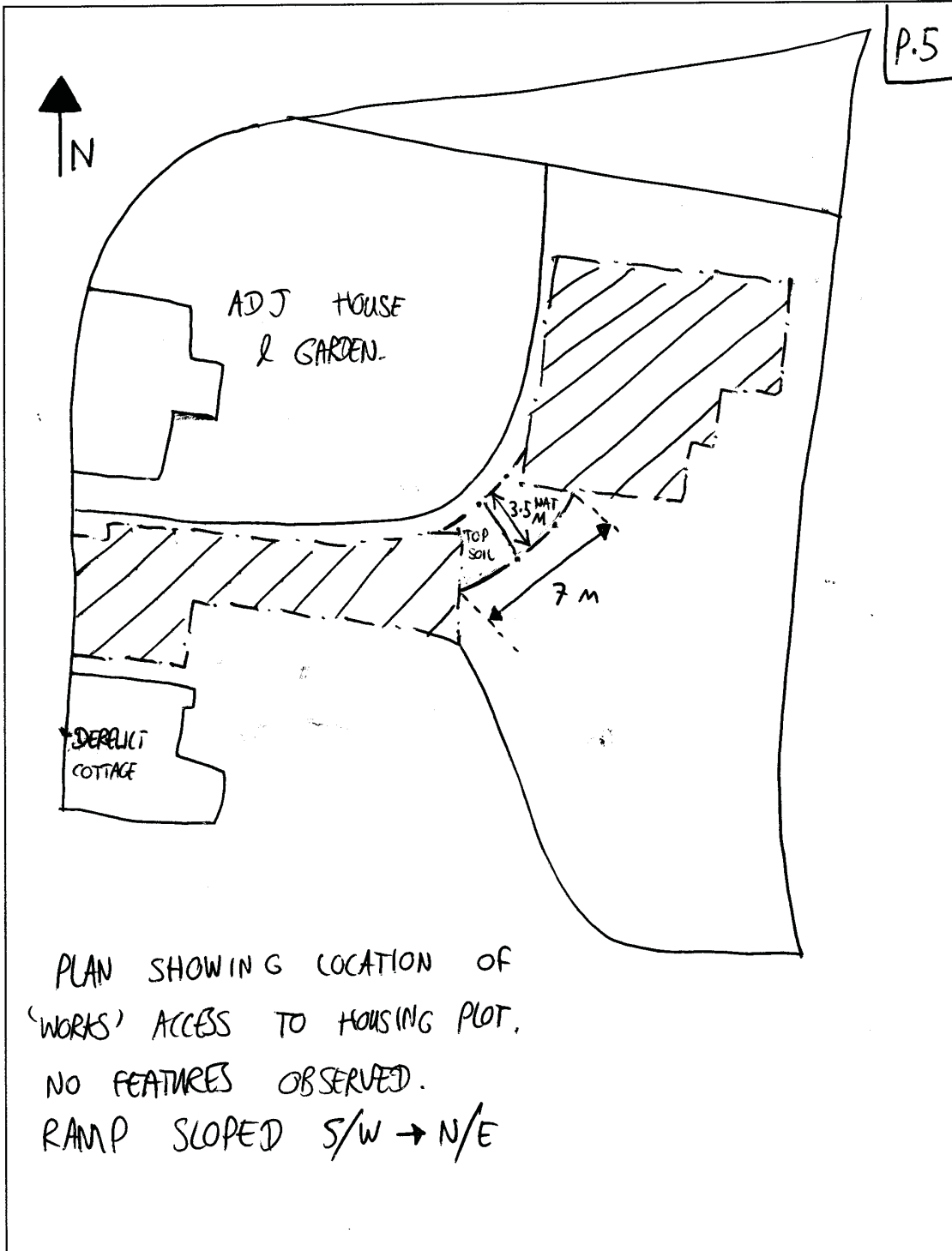
Recorded by: SA	Date: 25/3	Checked by:	Date:	Entered by:	Date:
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**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Site Code: <b>FSH 02</b>	Co-ordinates:	Continued from Sheet Number:
Sheet Type:		

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**



**RECORDING NOTES**

Recorded by: <b>SA</b>	Date: <b>25/3/02</b>	Checked by:	Date:	Entered by:	Date:
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**A.S.C. LTD**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD**

Project Name: <b>OLD SCHOOL HSE, FLECKNOE</b>		Project Code: <b>FSH 02</b>	Date of visit: <b>28/3/02</b>
Location: <b>FLECKNOE, WARWICK SHIRE</b>			
Client/Developer: <b>MR &amp; MRS QUIRKE</b>			
Architect:			
Site Manager/ Farmer: <b>GORDON RUSSELL</b>		Phone:	
Development Type:			
Foundations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Services	Roads	Levelling
			Quarrying
			Pipelines
			Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: <b>DR/, SUNNY</b>			
Observations:			
<p><b>OBSERVATIONS DONE ON FOOTINGS FOR HOUSE IN EASTERN AND NORTHERN PARTS OF HOUSE PLOT AREA. THIS VISIT WAS TO CHECK TWO SPECIFIC PHASES OF WORK 1) EXISTENCE OF ANY ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES ON REMAINDER OF HOUSE PLOT NOT OBSERVED DURING LAST VISIT. ONE LINEAR FEATURE RUNNING NORTH-SOUTH WAS RECORDED ON EASTERN PART OF HOUSE PLOT.</b></p> <p><b>2.) CHECK FOR EXISTENCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES IN THE FOOTINGS FOR THE NORTHERN PART OF THE HOUSE PLOT. NONE WERE OBSERVED IN THE NORTHERN PART OF FOOTINGS (BAR THE POST MED DITCH SEE BELOW), THUS THE TOPSOIL HAD NOT BEEN SEALING OR OBSCURING ANY 'UNKNOWN' FEATURES IN THIS CASE.</b></p>			
Comments: <b>POST MED DITCH [9] LOCATED ON EASTERN SIDE OF HOUSE PLOT, THIS [REDACTED] WAS VISIBLE IN ALL FOOTINGS IN EASTERN 5 m's OF HOUSE PLOT. IT IS LIKELY THIS WAS ORIGINALLY DUG TO DIVERT/DRAIN WATER FROM DITCH/FOOTPATH RUNNING EAST-WEST BEHIND PROPERTY. NOTE IT CONTAINED A 20TH CENTURY CERAMIC DRAIN - STILL IN USE. HOWEVER, I BELIEVE THIS WAS A LATER ADDITION TO AN ALREADY ESTABLISHED DRAIN - BASED ON WIDTH (5 m) AND MORPHOLOGY OF</b>			
Completed by: <b>SOE</b>		<b>FEATURE - TOTALLY UNNECESSARY FOR ONE CERAMIC PIPE.</b>	

For sketch plan, use reverse

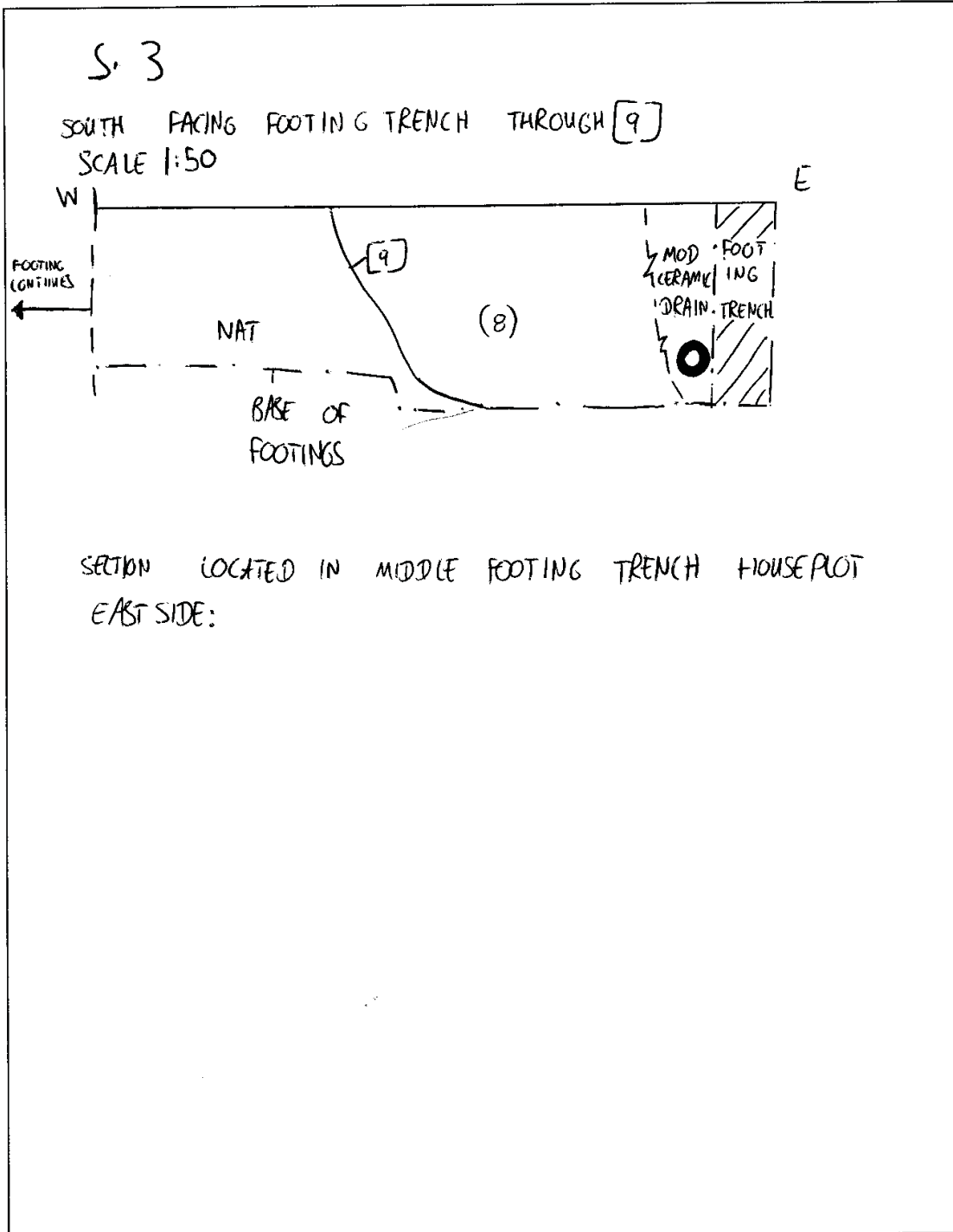
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**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Site Code: FSH 02	Co-ordinates:	Continued from Sheet Number:
Sheet Type:		

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**



**RECORDING NOTES**

Recorded by: SA	Date: 28/3/02	Checked by:	Date:	Entered by:	Date:
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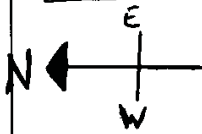
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Site Code: <b>FSH 02</b>	Co-ordinates:	Continued from Sheet Number:
Sheet Type:		

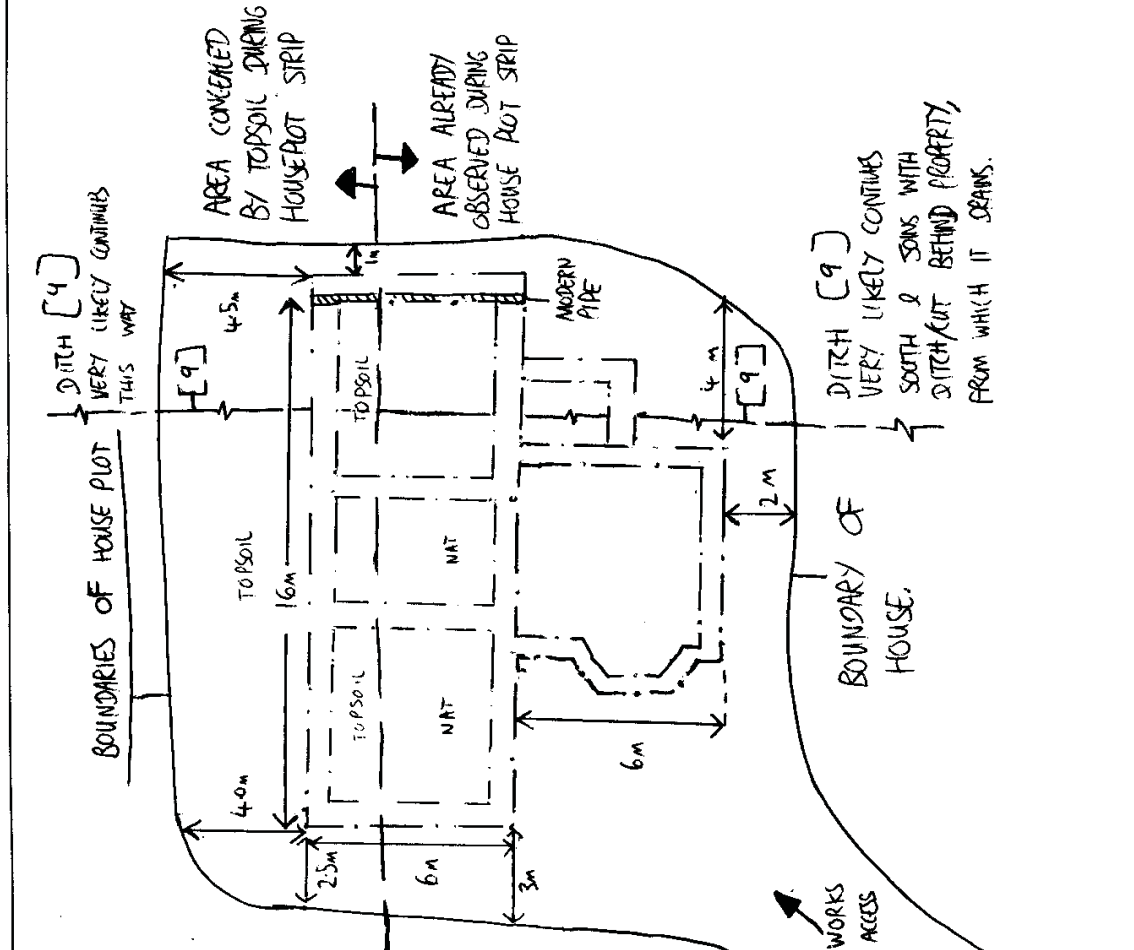
**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

PLAN SHOWING DIMENSIONS + LOCATION OF FOOTINGS  
+ LOCATION OF POST MED DRAIN:

**SCALE 1:200** DRAWN BY-*Soe*



ALL FOOTINGS 0.60 m WIDE  
0.95 m DEEP IN NATURAL  
1.50m TO 1.80m DEEP IN EASTERN PART DUE  
TO PRESENCE OF DITCH, & CERAMIC DRAIN.



**RECORDING NOTES**

Recorded by: <i>SA</i>	Date: <i>28/3/02</i>	Checked by:	Date:	Entered by:	Date:
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