

**LAND AT THE ANCHORAGE, LINCOLN ROAD, FRIESTON, SOUTH
KESTEVEN, LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
AND RECORDING**

NGR: SK 9412 4767
SKDC Planning ref.: S12/2698
PCAS Job No.: 970
Site code: AFGM 12
Archive acc. code: LCNCC 2012.177

Report prepared for

Mr. A. Lovett

by

A. Lane

February 2013



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Fig. 2: Footings trench plan at scale 1:100

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Plates

PI. 1: General shot of the site looking north.

PI. 2: Representative section showing modern drain. See also Figure 3 (C-D).

PI. 3: Eastern footings trenches, looking south-east.

Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out during the excavation of foundation trenches for the construction of a single new dwelling on land at the Anchorage, Lincoln Road, Frieston, Lincolnshire.

The settlement at Frieston has its roots in the 5th century, AD but a much earlier, Bronze Age, cremation cemetery has been identified to the west of the hamlet.

The development site lies to the north-east of the historic centre of the village. No archaeological features or horizons were seen during the construction groundworks.

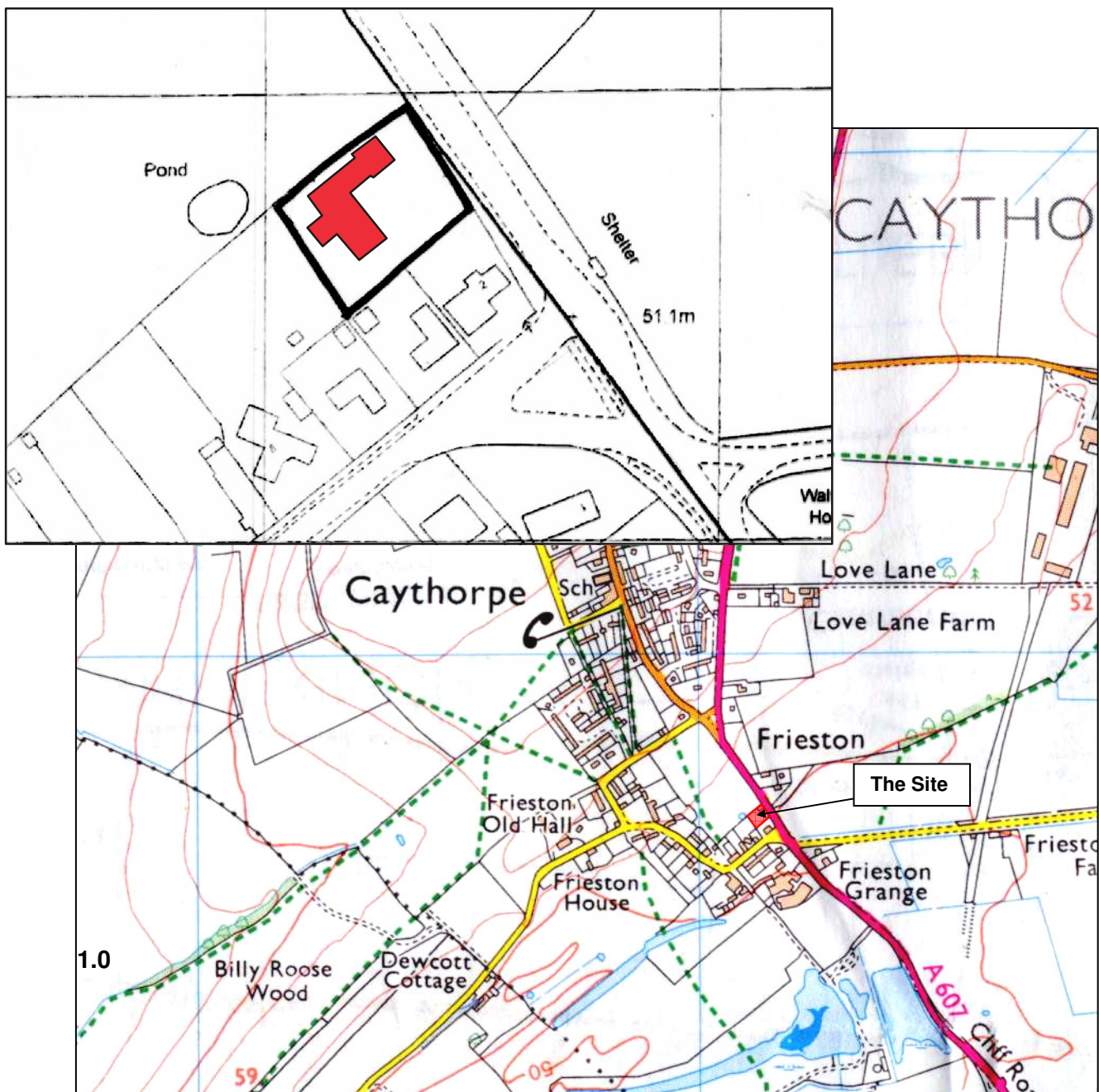


Figure 1: Site location plan at scale 1:12,500. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS Licence No. 100049278. Inset development plan showing position of new dwelling at scale 1:1250. Supplied by the client.

Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. (PCAS) was commissioned by Mr. A. Lovett to carry out a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording during the groundworks associated with the development of a bungalow and garage on land at The Anchorage, Lincoln Road, Frieston.

2.0 Site location and description (figs. 1)

The village of Frieston is located on a ridge of land to the east of the river Brant, approximately 24 km south of Lincoln and 13km west of Sleaford, in the administrative district of South Kesteven. It lies at the southern end of the village of Caythorpe, on the A607 Lincoln Road. Caythorpe and Frieston have a designated Conservation Area; however the development site does not fall within its limits.

The development site is on the east side of Lincoln Road, on an area of fairly level ground that drops away from the road to the north-east. The site had previously been occupied by a small cottage, positioned in its northern corner, with a wooden shed in the north-east corner. Both structures were demolished approximately 20 years ago. Since this time, the land has remained vacant.

The site covers an area of approximately 0.09 hectares and is centred on NGR SK 9413 4769.

3.0 Geology and topography

Frieston lies on the Jurassic Maristone Rock Bed, compiled of Ferruginous Oolitic Limestone, Ironstone and Calcareous sandstone. No drift deposits are recorded on the site (BGS, 1972), which is fairly level, and lies between the 50m and 55m contour lines.

4.0 Planning background

Conditional planning permission for the development of a chalet-type bungalow was granted in October 2012 (Planning ref. S12/2698). Section 6 of the planning consent stipulated that the groundworks should be carried out in accordance with the specification for a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording submitted with the planning application.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

Evidence for prehistoric occupation in the area around the development site is limited to a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age bucket urn cemetery, approximately 350m to the west of the development site. The cremations were revealed during excavations for ironstone in the 1930's (HER ref. 30257). A pit alignment of approximately the same date was identified 1.2km to the south-west of the development during work on a pipeline in 2006 (HER ref. 36592).

The earliest documentary evidence for Frieston is the Domesday Book AD 1086, where land at *Fristun* is recorded as belonging to Robert De Vinci. The place name Frieston suggests an earlier origin, possibly a replication of the place name *Frieston* in Holland, indicating a pre-Viking settlement. The name of neighbouring Caythorpe originates from the Viking personal name *Kati*, meaning *Kati's secondary settlement* or farmstead (Cameron, 1998). These names suggest that settlement here dates from the 5th century.

Medieval Frieston and neighbouring Caythorpe remained small agricultural communities throughout the medieval period, and a scatter of medieval and post medieval finds had been recorded from the surrounding area. The centre of the historic village lies to the west of the development site; a number of 17th century buildings including “The Old Place” (Listed Building ref. 1062436) are protected by the Conservation Area which encompasses this part of the hamlet.

A small cottage stood on the northern corner of the development site, adjacent to Lincoln Road. This cottage does not appear on the 1935 land utilisation map, but is present on the 1946 OS map (www.oldmapsonline.org). It was demolished approximately 20 years ago. The current development does not overlap the old cottage footprint.

6.0 Methodology

The site had been stripped down to a mixed topsoil/demolition layer prior to the arrival of the archaeologist. The footings for the bungalow were excavated using a smooth bladed bucket fitted onto a back-acting excavator while being observed by the archaeologist. Footing trenches were approximately 0.6m wide and 0.75m deep.

The trenches were excavated in a single day; the proposed garage to the south of the main building has been abandoned at this stage and no footings were excavated. The fieldwork was undertaken by Julian Sleaf on 17/12/1012. The trenches flooded rapidly after excavation due to high groundwater.

All features and deposits were recorded on standard PCAS context recording sheets, and the progress of the groundworks was recorded on a day sheet. Sample sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20, plotted on a site plan drawn at scale 1:100. This record of the development was supplemented with an analogue and digital photographic record, a selection of which is reproduced in Appendix 1.

7.0 Results (fig. 3)

The earliest horizon identified was a mid orange-brown silty sand 101 at a depth of 0.08m below the current surface in the northern corner of the footings. This natural sand layer was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m.

On the western side of the site, a light orange-brown silty sand subsoil layer 102 was identified overlying the natural sand. The extent of this across the site was not recorded.

Also in the western extent of the footings a modern manhole drain 103 was identified, cut from above the subsoil, and filled with a mid brown-grey silty sand 104.

The whole site was covered with a mid grey-brown clay silt 101, which contained frequent brick rubble and other demolition material.

No finds were recovered from any of the horizons.

8.0 Conclusion

No finds or features pre-dating the early modern period were encountered during the monitoring and recording programme, suggesting that this plot of land was not occupied prior to the cottage demolished in the early 1990's. The brick rubble recorded in the topsoil almost certainly relates to this demolition.

9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The methodology employed during this project achieved its primary objective, ensuring that any archaeological remains that might have been present on the site would not have been destroyed unrecorded, while causing the minimum of disruption to the construction process.

10.0 Acknowledgements

PCAS Ltd would like to thank Mr. A Lovett for this commission.

11.0 Site Archive

The project archive is currently held at the offices of PCAS Ltd. in Saxilby, Lincolnshire while being prepared for deposition, and will be deposited with the Lincoln City and County Museum ('The Collection') by June 2013.

12.0 Bibliography

British Geological Survey (BGS), 1972, *Grantham: England and Wales Sheet 127, Solid and Drift Geology 1:50,000*. BGS, Keyworth, Nottingham.

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*. The English Place-Name Society, Nottingham.

Lincolnshire HER consulted online 15/2/13 at: <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>

English Heritage Listed Building references consulted online 15/2/13 at:

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/listing/listed-buildings/>

Historic maps consulted online 18/2/13 at: www.oldmapsonline.org

Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1: General site shot looking north.



Plate 2: Representative section. See also Figure 3 (C-D)



Plate 3: Eastern footings trenches looking south-east.

Appendix 2: Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
100	Layer	Mid-brown grey clay silt with frequent demolition rubble and roots. Topsoil	Modern rubble, not retained
101	Layer	Mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional small grit inclusions. Natural drift	None
102	Layer	Light orange brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks. Subsoil	None
104	Cut	Cut for modern small manhole and associated drain, not seen on surface in plan. Steep vertical sides; flat base.	None
104	Fill	Mid brown-grey silty clay-sand with occasional small stones. Fill of 104.	None

Appendix 3: OASIS summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: preconst3-143872

Project details

Project name	Land at The Anchorage, Frieston, South Kesteven, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	Watching brief during the groundworks for a new bungalow on land at The Anchorage, Frieston, South Kesteven, Lincolnshire. No archaeological horizons or features were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 17-12-2012 End: 17-12-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	AFGM 12 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2012.177 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH KESTEVEN CAYTHORPE Land at The Anchorage, Lincoln Road, South Kesteven
Study area	0.09 Hectares

Site coordinates SK 9413 4769 53 0 53 01 04 N 000 35 47 W Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 50.00m Max: 55.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
Project director/manager Will Munford
Project supervisor Julian Sleep
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient The Collection, Lincoln
Digital Archive ID 2012.177
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient The Collection, Lincoln
Paper Archive ID 2012.177
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Section","Unpublished Text"
Entered by Alison Lane (findsroom@pre-construct.co.uk)
Entered on 18 February 2013

OASIS:

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