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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT KELHAM'S YARD, IRNHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(IKY00)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT KELHAM'S YARD, IRNHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(IKYOO)**

Work Undertaken For
Hereward Homes Limited

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc

November 2000

Planning Application No: S99/0972/48
National Grid Reference: TF 0235 2685
City and County Museum Accession No:LCNCC 2000.150

A.P.S. Report No. 164/00



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks phase of development on land at Kelham's Yard, Irnham, Lincolnshire, as the site lies in an area that may contain Saxon and/or medieval remains. The village is known to date back to Saxon times.

During the groundworks a 1.18m sequence of natural deposits, subsoils and topsoil was observed. A quantity of sherds of medieval pottery and 19th and 20th century pottery were recovered from the topsoil. No archaeological features were encountered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

A watching brief is defined as '*a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed*' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (SK99/0972/48) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the residential development of the site. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of observation and recording (archaeological watching brief) during ground works.

The application was initially for the development of thirteen dwellings. The site was later subdivided and the present report relates to the watching brief undertaken on four house plots at the eastern side of the

application area.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Hereward Homes Limited to undertake the archaeological watching brief. The investigation was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the project Brief (Appendix 1) and a specification (Appendix 2) produced by APS and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

2.3 Site Location

Irnham lies approximately 15km southeast of Grantham and 20km north of Stamford in the administrative district of South Kesteven. (Figure 1). The site is in the village centre, to the north of Corby Road and on the west side of Hawthorpe Road, approximately 100m northeast of the parish church at National Grid Reference TF 0235 2685 (Figure 2).

2.4 Soils and Topography

The site lies at *c.* 60m OD on a northeast facing slope, down to a stream that forms a tributary to the East Glen River, approximately 1.5km to the east. Prior to excavation the site was covered with a mixture of hardcore surface, mature trees and hedges. The land dropped from the western edge of the site down to flatter ground running alongside the road to the east.

Local soils are the Elmton 3 Association brown redzinas developed on the limestone of the Jurassic dipslope (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 181).

2.5 Archaeological Setting

Irnham is a village of apparent Late Saxon origin and is referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086 at which time it had a church

(Foster and Longley 1976). Domesday refers to the value of the land, and a landowner, Ralf Pagenel. The manor of Irnham appears to be one of fifteen granted to Pagenel by William the Conqueror, indicating that Irnham was already in existence in the Late Saxon period. The present village church (Figure 2, 33725), just south of the site, contains Norman architectural features and is probably the building referred to in the Domesday Book. The lower part of the west tower is late Norman in date and the chancel has two windows with geometrical tracery of late 13th century date. Also inside the church is a 14th century monument bearing the arms of Sir Geoffrey Lutrell (Pevsner 1989, 408). Lutrell is best known for commissioning a 14th century prayer book, the Lutrell Psalter, which is now on display in the British Museum.

Derivation of the village name suggests an early origin, the term 'ham' being old English for home, or homestead (Ekwall 1974, xiv), with the first element a corruption of Geornam, a short form of a name such as Heregeorn (*Ibid.* 266)

A manorial hall is known at Irnham from at least the 14th century, owned by Sir Geoffrey Lutrell, though the present Irnham Hall (Figure 2, 33728), to the south of the investigation site, dates from c. 1510 and was built by Sir Richard de Thimelby. However, the north wing was badly damaged by fire in 1887 and rebuilt (Pevsner 1989). The probable medieval parkland of Irnham Hall lies immediately southwest of the hall. It is therefore possible that the development site is in the core of what has been the Late Saxon and medieval settlement area.

A scatter of Romano-British pottery and iron slag has been recorded approximately 200m to the south east of the site and a barrow is recorded approximately 800m east (Figure

2). Other medieval remains in the area include a small mound and fishponds (SK51.31 & SK51.34) whilst a moated site (a scheduled ancient monument) lies approximately 1km west.

A further watching brief has been undertaken immediately to the west of the development area where an undated ditch and pit were identified and a quantity of post-medieval pottery was retrieved.

3. AIMS

The aims of the watching brief were to determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of any archaeological remains encountered during the groundworks and interpret those remains through the analysis of a completed record.

4. METHOD

Excavations were carried out using a mechanical excavator with a toothed bucket. The sides of the trenches were selectively hand cleaned and examined to determine their nature and retrieve artefactual material.

The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature was allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and an annotated sketch plan was produced. A photographic record was compiled, depicting the site during ground works and the recorded deposits. The spoil from the excavations was monitored and searched using a trowel to recover finds that may assist in the interpretation of the site.

The records of deposits excavated during development were examined. A list of contexts appears as Appendix 3.

Finds recovered during the watching brief were examined and are detailed in appendix 4.

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

5. RESULTS

The earliest deposit (004) encountered was a firm, light yellowish grey clay, 0.68m deep, which was identified as a natural geological deposit. Within (004) were lenses and patches of a reddish yellow brown, gritty sand containing gravel (005). This deposit was observed up to 0.40m thick and was a naturally formed deposit within (004).

Overlying (004) was a 0.64m thick, firm, reddish yellow brown, clayey sandy silt (003) containing occasional flint nodules. This deposit was a naturally formed subsoil. Above (003) was a mid-yellowish brown silt measuring 0.22m thick and containing occasional small stones and charcoal fragments (002). This deposit was interpreted as a subsoil.

The subsoil was sealed below a mid-greyish brown, sandy silt (001), between 0.2 and 0.3m thick, containing small to medium sub-angular stones which represented the topsoil. The topsoil had been stripped prior to excavation of the footing trenches and hence, does not appear on section 1. Two sherds of Stamford ware (10th - 12th century), a sherd of Bourne A/B ware (12th - 14th century) and a sherd of Leicester ware (13th - 15th century) were recovered from the topsoil along with a quantity of pottery of 18th to 20th century date (Appendix 4).

6. DISCUSSION

A 1.18m sequence of natural deposits, subsoils and topsoil were encountered during the watching brief with no archaeological features recorded. Medieval and post-medieval ceramics were recovered from the topsoil, (Appendix 4) and would appear to represent waste discard rather than a plough scatter. The medieval pottery is fairly typical of fabrics found in the area and suggests the presence of occupation in the vicinity.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land at Kelham's Yard, Irnham, Lincolnshire, as the site is believed to lie close to the possible core of the late Saxon and medieval settlement. No archaeological deposits were encountered during the watching brief, but the recovery of medieval ceramics suggests that occupation occurred in the vicinity of the development area.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Hereward Homes Limited, who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Denise Drury and Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the community archaeologist for South Kesteven, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration: Mark Dymond and Steve Thomson

Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post Excavation Analyst: Steve Thomson

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ekwall, E., 1974 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (4th edition)

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

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

IFA, 1997 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching briefs*.

Pevsner, N. & Harris, J. (revised Antram, N.), 1989, *The buildings of England: Lincolnshire*, Penguin Books, London

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SK is the prefix of the primary record numbers used by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

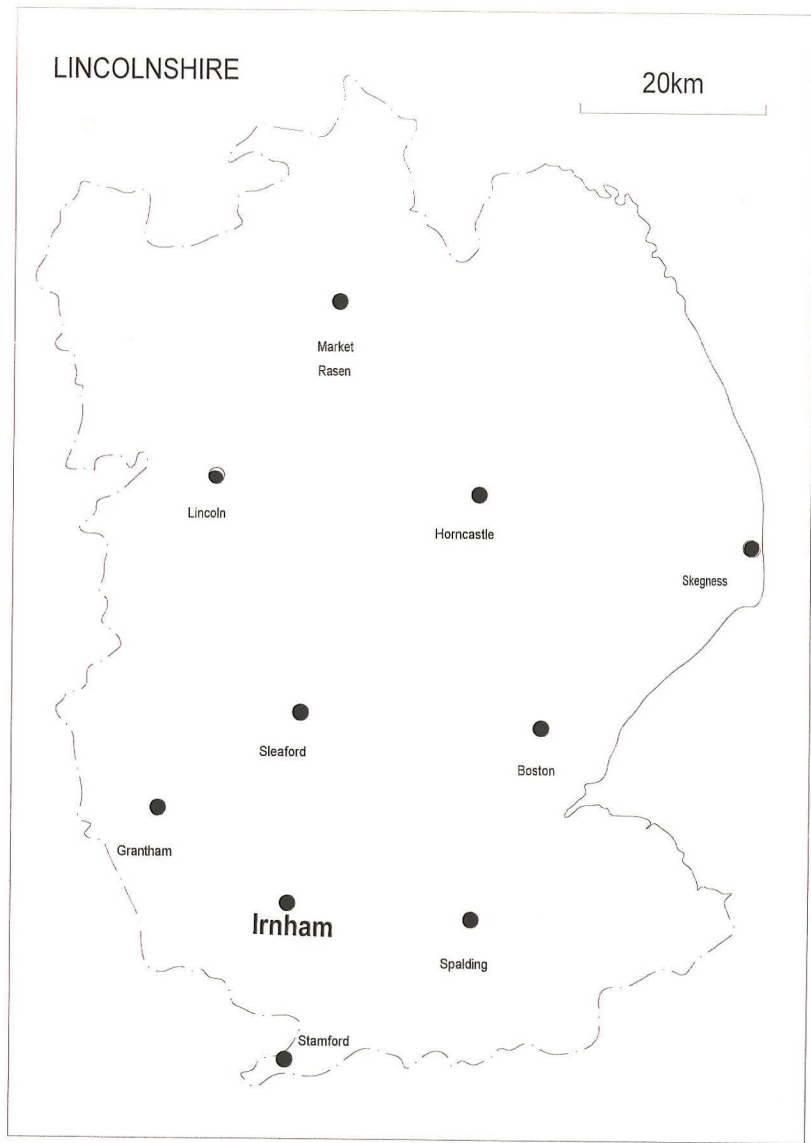
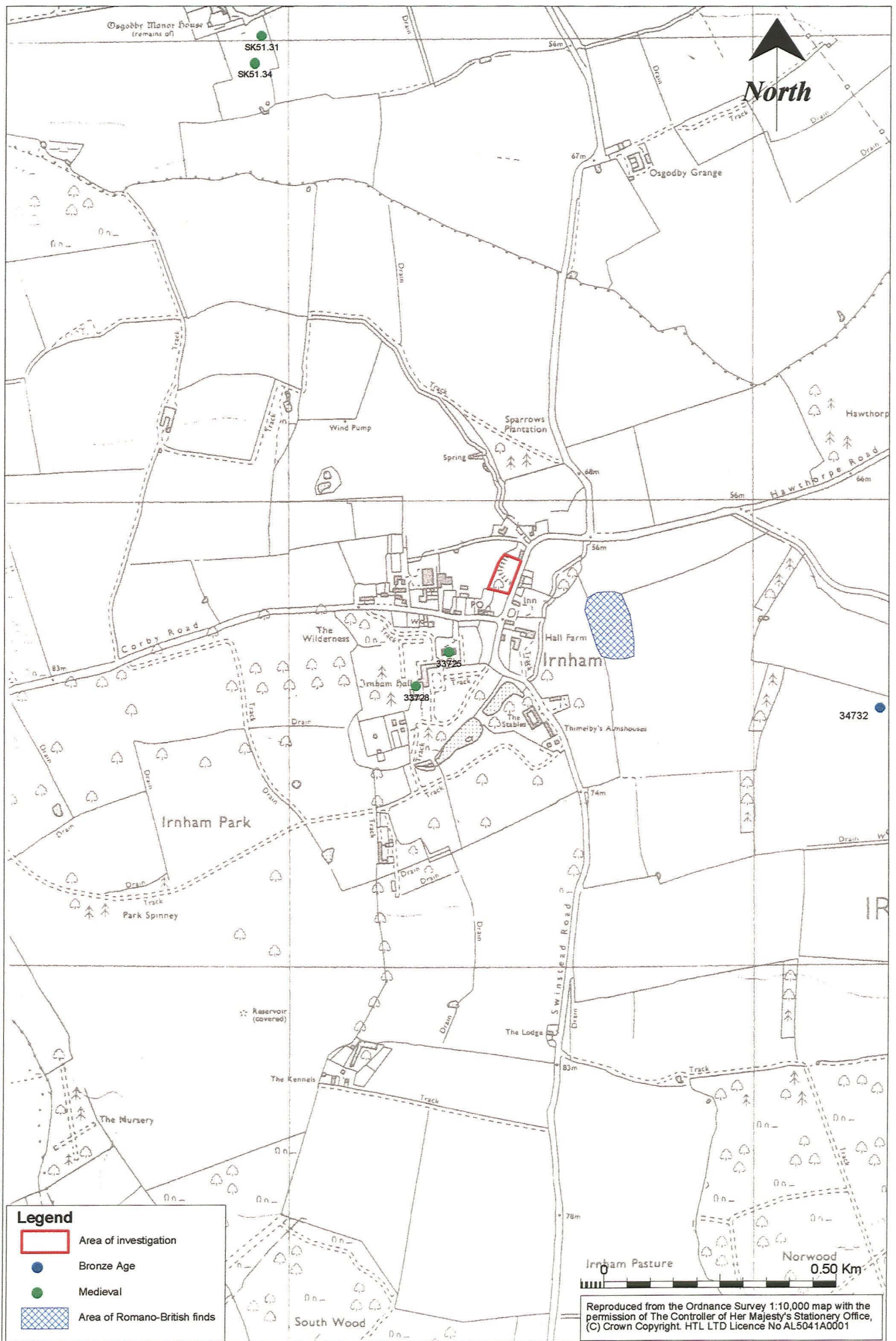


Figure 1 General Location Map



TF 0200 2519

Figure 2 Site location plan showing archaeological setting

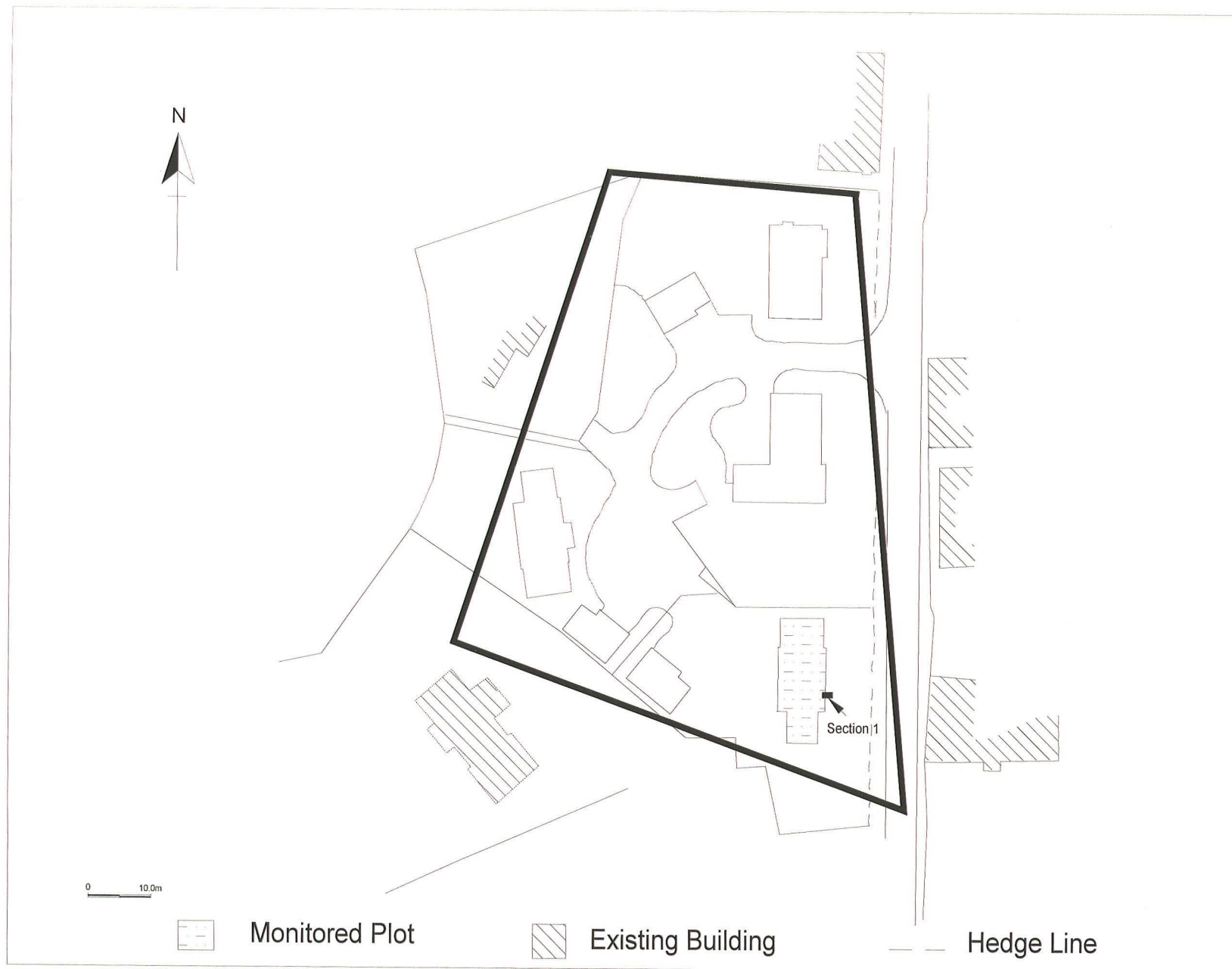


Figure 3 - Detailed plan of site with section locations

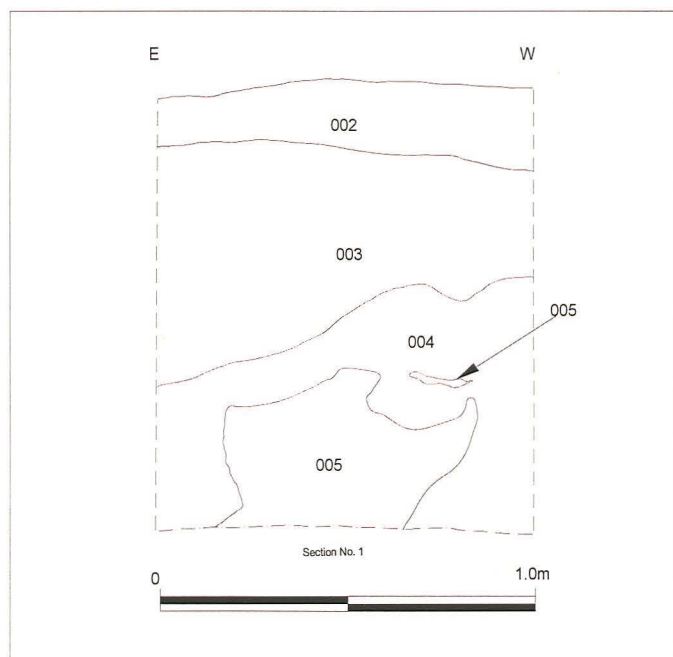


Figure 4 -Section drawings



Plate 1 General view of site prior to the groundworks



Plate 2 Section 1, looking south

Appendix 1

WATCHING BRIEF DURING RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AT KELHAM'S YARD, IRNHAM.

1. SUMMARY.

1.1 This document is the brief for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during Residential Development at Kelham's Yard, Irnham.

1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.

1.3 The detailed specifications will be submitted for approval to the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.

2.1 The application site is situated within the village of Irnham, South Kesteven, Lincolnshire. NGR: TF0235 2685. The site is currently covered in a mixture of hardcore surface, mature trees and hedges, long grass, and existing breeze-block building.

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND.

3.1 The proposal is for residential development (13 houses). A full planning application for 13 dwellings has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council. No. SK98/0972/48

Due to the possibility that archaeological remains may be present on the site, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven has recommended that a Watching Brief take place during the groundwork stages of the development.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.

4.1 The proposed development lies in an area that may contain Medieval and/or Saxon remains. The application site is in the centre of a village that is known to date back to Saxon times (Domesday reference). In his book *Irnham Village*, A. Abbott claimed that the settlement was owned in the 11th century by a Saxon Thane called Grinchel. In the Domesday survey of 1086 the village was referred to as Gerneham. Irnham was subsequently one of 15 Manors given by William the Conqueror to Ralph Pagnell.

Irnham is best known as a result of the Luttrell Psalter, a 14th century prayer book commissioned by the lord of the village, Sir. Geoffrey Luttrell, and now on display in the British Museum.

The present hall was built in c.1510 by Sir Richard de Thimelby, though it was badly damaged by fire and rebuilt in that last century. However, Sir Geoffrey Luttrell is known to have owned a hall in Irnham in the 14th century. The village church has elements of Norman and 14th century architecture, as well as many other later additions.

5. REQUIREMENT FOR WORK.

5.1 The objective of the watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted and that any remains disturbed are recovered.

5.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the Watching Brief project should only be made after discussion with the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council.

5.3 The following details should be given in the contractor's specification:

5.3.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work.

5.3.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed.

5.3.3 It is expected that all on-site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety Legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security.

5.3.4 The recovery and recording strategies to be used must be described in full. It is expected that an approved single context recording system will be used for all on-site and post fieldwork procedures;

5.3.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for the post-excavation report in the form of 'person hours'. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. **There should be no change to any of the specialists listed in the specification, unless previously discussed with the Community Archaeologist.**

6. METHODS

6.1 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.

6.2 Where appropriate, the watching brief should involve:

6.2.1 archaeological supervision of soil stripping;

6.2.2 inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;

6.2.3 recording of archaeological features in plan;

6.2.4 rapid excavation of features if necessary.

6.2.5 archaeological supervision of subsoil stripping;

6.2.6 inspection of natural for archaeological features and recording of them;

6.2.7 any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties;

6.2.8 If discovered during excavation, finds of gold and silver must be archaeologically removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner immediately (within 14 days) in accordance with the procedures of the Treasure Act 1997 and Code of Practice. If removal of such finds is not possible on the same day then adequate security arrangements must be made.

6.2.9 The use of a metal detector on site is encouraged. Especially for the survey of spoil heaps.

7. MONITORING ARRANGEMENT.

7.1 The Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require at least seven days notice prior to the commencement of the work. The Community Archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress. They should be allowed access to the site at their convenience and will comply with any health and safety requirements associated with the site.

8. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

8.1 A full report should be produced and deposited with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council Planning Department, the Developer and the County Sites and Monuments Record. The report should include:

8.1.1 location plan of the development;

8.1.2 section and plan drawing, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;

8.1.3 specialist descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts;

8.1.4 an indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development;

8.2 After agreement with the landowner, arrangements should be made for long term storage of all artefacts in the City and County Museum, Lincoln, as outlined in that Museum's document 'Conditions for the acceptance of Project Archives'. The City and County Museum should be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity so that the full cost implications of the archive deposition can be taken into account.

8.3 A site archive should be produced and deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 8.2.

9. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

9.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological watching brief but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the approved programme of excavation are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Community Archaeologist.

9.2 Further contact addresses:

Miss Jo Simpson
South Kesteven Community Archaeologist
Heritage Lincolnshire
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

Mr S Catney
Archaeological Officer
Lincolnshire County Council
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 5AL

Mr T Page
City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 5AL

Brief set by Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. November 1998. This project brief is valid for a period of six months. After that period consult the SKCA.

Appendix 2

LAND AT
KELHAM'S YARD,
IRNHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE

SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

PREPARED FOR
RUTLAND RESTORATION LTD

BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21

APRIL 1999

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development at Kelham's Yard, Irnham, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development lies close to the centre of the Late Saxon-medieval village. A manorial hall is known in the village from the 14th century, though the present hall dates from the early 16th century. The village church contains Norman and later architecture.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development on land at Kelham's Yard, Irnham. The site is located at national grid reference TF 0235 2685.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Irnham lies approximately 15km southeast of Grantham and 20km north of Stamford in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The site is in the village centre, to the north of Corby Road and on the west side of Hawthorpe Road, approximately 100m northeast of the parish church at national grid reference TF 0235 2685. Currently the site is covered with a mixture of hardcore surface, mature trees and hedges, long grass and existing breezeblock building.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (SK98/0972/48) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for a programme of residential development. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is at *c.* 60m OD on a slope down northeastward to a stream that forms a tributary to the East Glen River, approximately 1.5km to the east. Local soils are the Elmton 3 Association brown rendzinas developed on the limestone of the Jurassic dip slope (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 181).

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 Irnham is a village of apparent Late Saxon origin and is referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086 when it had a church. Domesday refers to the value of the land, and a landowner, before the Norman conquest, indicating that Irnham was already in existence in the Late Saxon period. The present village church, just south of the site, contains Norman architectural features and is probably the building referred to in the Domesday Book.
- 6.2 A manorial hall is known at Irnham from at least as early as the 14th century, though present Irnham Hall, to the south of the investigation site, dates from *c.* 1510. The probable medieval parkland of Irnham Hall lies immediately southwest of the hall. It is therefore possible that the development site is in the core of what has been the Late Saxon and medieval settlement area.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

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

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

8.2.4.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local

Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour prints will be labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the journal of the *Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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

14 **VARIATIONS**

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

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

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

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust
	Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist
	Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist
	Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist; or G Taylor, Archaeological Project Services

Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist; or G Taylor, Archaeological Project Services
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist; or P Cope-Faulkner, Archaeological Project Services
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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

Appendix 3

Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	-	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt with small-medium sub angular stones. c0.2-0.3m thick	Topsoil
002	1	Moderately compact mid-yellowish brown silt with occasional small stones and patches of clay, 0.22m thick . Discreet patch of limestone 'lumps' to southwest	Subsoil
003	1	Firm, mid-reddish yellow brown clayey sandy silt with occasional flint nodules, 0.64m thick	Naturally formed subsoil
004	1	Firm to pliable light yellowish grey clay. Occasional patches of reddish yellow brown sand and flint nodules, 0.68m thick	Natural geological deposit
005	1	Firm, yellow reddish brown gritty sand with moderate gravel, 0.4m thick observed	Natural geological deposit

Appendix 4

THE FINDS, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (001). All of the medieval material was produced fairly locally, in Bourne 10km to the southeast, Stamford, 20km to the south and in Leicestershire just to the west. Some of the post-medieval material was made in Nottingham with the remainder probably manufactured in Staffordshire in the Midlands.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Pottery was the only material recovered. Pieces of 10th-12th century date were the earliest items collected though the majority of the material was of the 18th-19th century.

Context	Description	Context Date
001	3x Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 18 th century 3x lead glazed stoneware, including flagon and bottle, late 19 th -early 20 th century 2x blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century 1x creamware plate, 18 th century 1x black and white transfer printed tableware, 20 th century 1x brown glazed earthenware, 20 th century 1x white porcelain figurine, 19 th -20 th century 2x Stamford ware, 10 th -12 th century 1x Bourne A/B ware, 12 th -14 th century 1x Leicester ware, 13 th -15 th century 1x plant pot or tile	20 th century

In general, the post-medieval aspect of the assemblage seems to represent discarded refuse, though the absence of food residue (animal bones, edible mollusc shells) would suggest that the material is not domestic waste. Although only a small quantity, the medieval material has little wear and is perhaps also waste discard, rather than ploughing scatter.

Condition

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

Documentation

There has been limited previous archaeological investigation in Irnham though details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The post-medieval aspect of the assemblage is of low potential but does indicate activity of perhaps the 18th century in the vicinity. The medieval material is of higher potential and suggests the proximity of occupation or other activity of the period.

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
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.
Early Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 410-650
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Late Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 850-1066
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Middle Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 650-850
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 5 Context records
- 1 Scale drawing
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 1 Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2000.150

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: IKY00

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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