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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
KELHAM'S YARD,
IRNHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(IKY99)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT LI4410

SOURCE LI9012
LI9013

MON 36490

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
KELHAM'S YARD,
IRNHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(IKY99)**

Work Undertaken For
Rutland Restoration Limited

November 2002

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

Planning Application Nos.: SK98/0972/48
National Grid Reference: TF 0235 2685
City and County Museum Accession No: 115.99



A.P.S. Report No.101/02

Conservation
Services

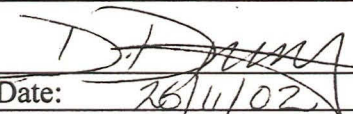

10 OCT 2003

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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.

The investigation identified a modern ditch and pit and a pit of probable post-medieval date. The site is likely to have been agricultural land during the Saxon and medieval periods and lies away from the core of the early settlement.

A sherd of pottery of 18th – 19th century date was the earliest artefact recovered from the site, with glass and ceramics, of 19th – 20th century date, and animal bone also being recovered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as:

"... a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (SK98/0972/48) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for a programme of residential development on land at Kelham's Yard,

Irnham. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of observation and recording (archaeological watching brief) during ground works.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Rutland Restoration Limited to undertake the archaeological watching brief. The investigation was carried out between the 4th May and 16th August 1999, in accordance with a specification (Appendix 1) designed 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 (Fig.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 (Fig. 2).

2.4 Soils and Topography

The site lies at c. 60m OD on a slope down north-eastward 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 drops from the western edge of the site to flatter ground running to the eastern side facing the road.

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 and the manor of Irnham appears to be one of fifteen granted to him 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 (Cameron 1998, 70), with the first element a corruption of Geornam, a short form of a name such as Heregeorn (*Ibid.*)

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.

Approximately 200m to the south east of the site, a scatter of Romano-British pottery and

iron slag have been recorded and a barrow (Figure 2 34732) lies about 800m to the east. Other medieval remains in the area include an earthwork and fishponds (SK51.31 & SK51.34). The medieval moated site, lying approximately 1km to the west, is a scheduled ancient monument.

A further watching brief has been undertaken immediately to the west of the development area where an undated ditch and pit cut were identified and a quantity of post-medieval pottery was retrieved from the deposits (Thomson, 2000).

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

Levelling of the site was undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothed blade. Foundation trenches were then also mechanically excavated to depths of up to 1.1m below the levelled ground surface. The sides of the foundation trenches were selectively hand cleaned and examined to identify archaeological features and deposits.

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 scales of 1:10 and 1:20 and their locations recorded on annotated sketch plans. A photographic record was compiled, depicting the site during ground works and the recorded deposits. Recording of deposits

was undertaken to standard APS' practice. The spoil from the excavations was monitored and searched using a trowel to recover finds which may have assisted with the interpretation of the site.

The records of deposits excavated during development were examined. A list of contexts appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where appropriate (Appendix 3).

Archaeological contexts are described below, with the numbers shown in bold and brackets being the context numbers assigned in the field.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, three phases were identified;

- 5.1 Phase 1 - Natural geological deposits
- 5.2 Phase 2 - Undated deposits
- 5.3 Phase 3 - Modern deposits

5.1 Phase 1 – Natural geological deposits

The earliest recorded deposits comprised a mid-brownish reddish-yellow gravelly clay (**054**) which was recorded in Plot 9. Similar natural deposits were recognised in the service trench excavations, though at 1.8m deep, it was not possible to record these in section.

Within Plot 7, a greenish grey clay (**006**) greater than 0.65m thick represented natural geological deposition.

5.2 Phase 2 – Undated deposits

In Plot 9, a cut feature measuring 3.7m wide

and 0.5m deep (**056**) was interpreted as a pit. The pit appeared to be oriented east-west and was filled with a mixed mid-reddish brown, mid-brown and mid- yellowish brown silty clay (**055**) (Fig. 4 – section 11).

5.3 Phase 3 – Modern deposits

Sealing Phase 1 natural deposits was a reddish-yellow to yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (**002, 050**). Ceramic or tile dating to the 19th – 20th centuries was recovered from (**050**).

Cutting the subsoil in Plot 7, a ditch (**005**) (Fig. 4 – section 1) measuring 1.45m wide and 0.68m deep was oriented east-west. A lens of light brown silty clay (**004**) and a light brown silty clay formed the fills of the ditch.

Within Plot 9, a cut feature (**053**) measuring 0.64m wide and 0.6m deep was recorded in section (Fig. 4 – section 10). The feature was interpreted as a pit and was filled with a mixed mid-brown and mid-brownish reddish-yellow clayey silt (**052**). Animal bone was recovered from the fill.

The most recent deposit recorded comprised a dark greyish black to dark blackish brown silty clay topsoil (**001, 051**). Pottery and glass dating to the 19th and 20th centuries was recovered from (**001**).

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 deposits represented natural geological deposition on the site and are likely to represent alluvial deposition related to the tributary of the East Glen.

Phase 2 comprised a pit which was sealed beneath a subsoil layer. No dating evidence was retrieved from the pit and as such, an early date cannot be ruled out. However, the

lack of any material earlier than the post-medieval period recovered from the site would suggest that the pit is probably post-medieval in date.

Modern deposits comprised a pit and ditch. The ditch probably represents a field boundary, with the pit related to refuse or waste disposal. The mixed nature of the fills of the features suggests backfilling, particularly in the case of the ditch, indicating a change in the use of the land during recent times.

The general lack of early artefactual material would suggest that the land served an agricultural function and was not occupied during the medieval period.

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.

A modern ditch and pit and an undated, though probably post-medieval, pit were the only archaeological features identified during the investigation. The lack of artefactual evidence of an early date suggests that the site was not occupied and probably existed as agricultural land and is located away from the core of the early settlement.

The nature of the soils exposed would suggest that paleo-environmental indicators would only survive through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

APS would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr R Cripps of Rutland

Restoration and Design Company Limited, who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and Denise Drury and Tom Lane edited this report. Gail Smith, the community archaeologist for South Kesteven, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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10. 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 Plan

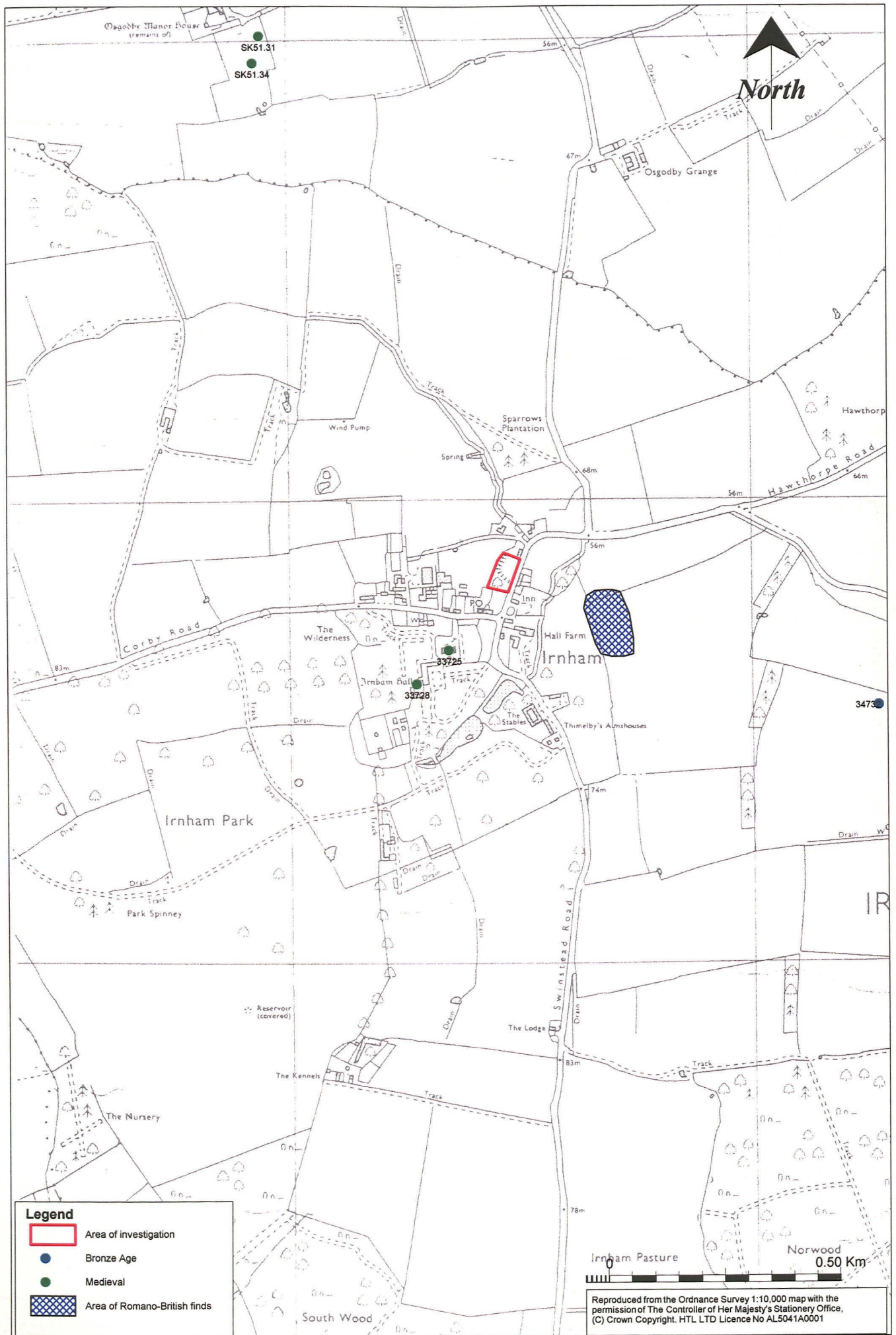


Figure 2 Site location plan showing archaeological setting

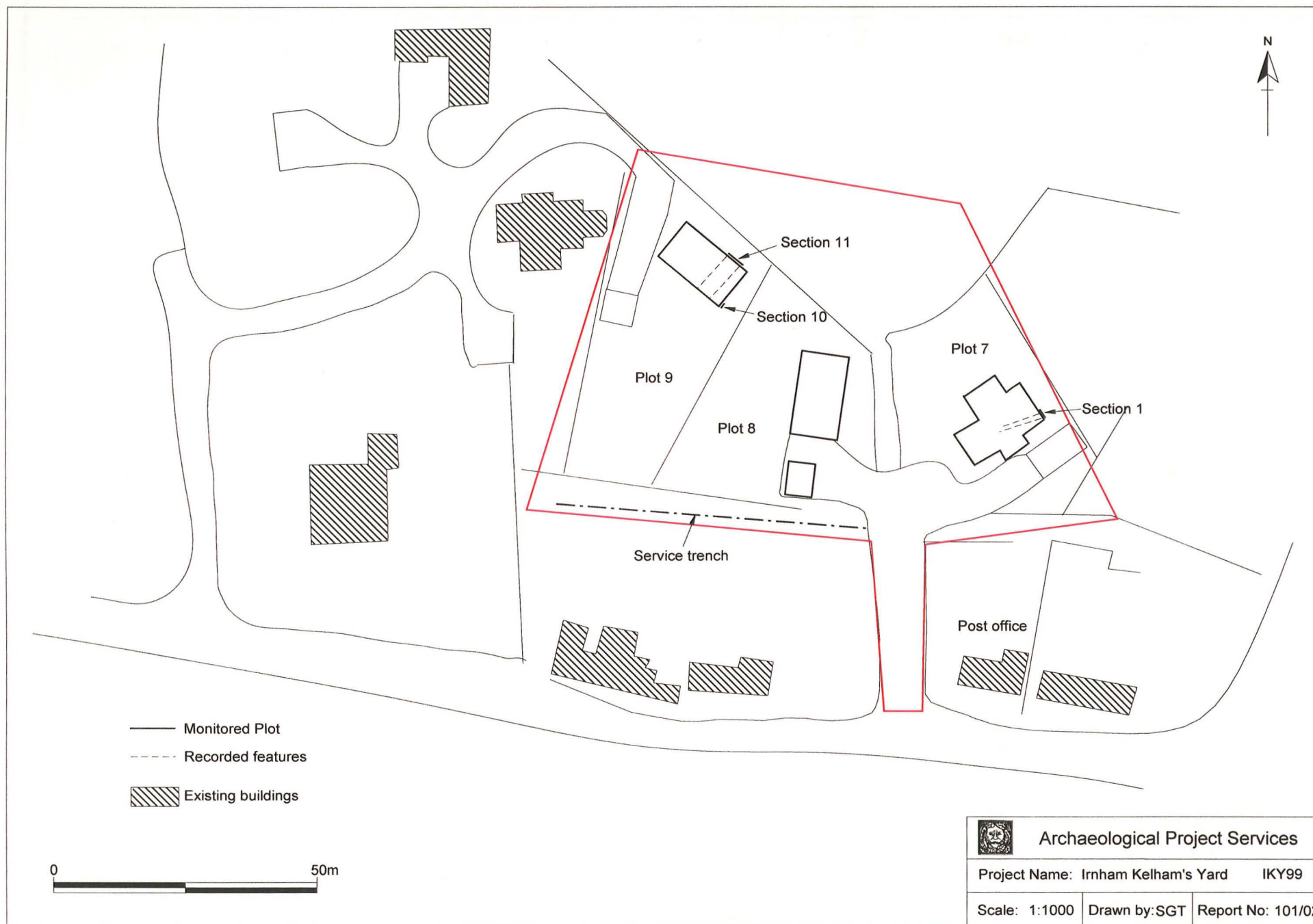
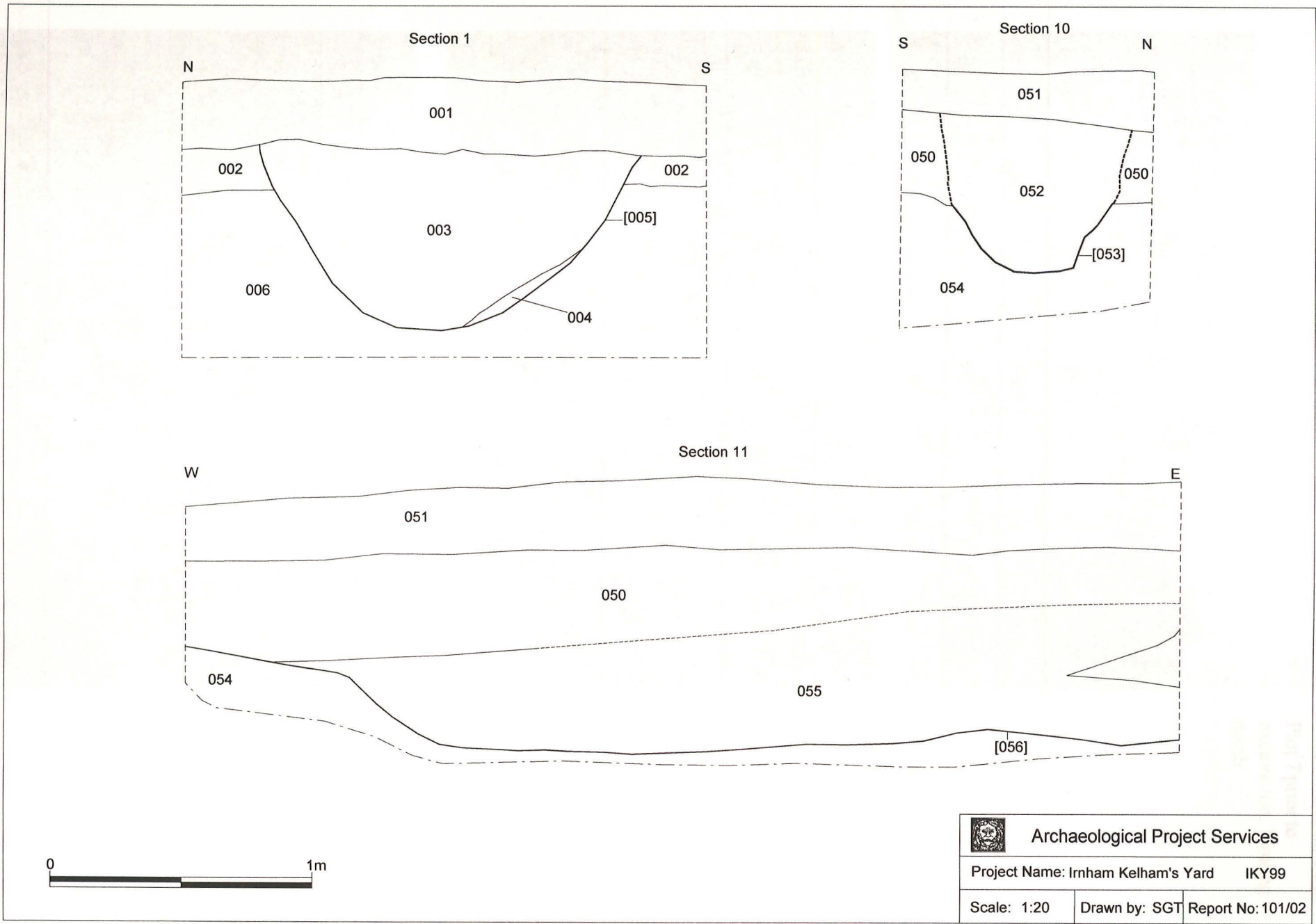


Figure 3 - Detailed site plan showing section locations and recorded features




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Irnham Kelham's Yard IKY99		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: SGT	Report No: 101/02

Figure 4 - Section drawings



Plate 1 General view
Plot 7 prior to
excavation, looking
north



Plate 2 Section 1,
ditch (005) looking
east



Plate 3 General view
along east-west service
trench

Appendix 1

**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

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 Elmtun 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 at 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

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Appendix 2
Context summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	-	Loose, dark greyish black organic silty clay with occasional medium gravel 0.3m thick.	Topsoil
002	-	Firm, light reddish yellow silty clay with occasional pea grit, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
003	1	Firm, light brown silty clay, containing occasional rootlets	Fill of 005
004	1	Firm, light brown silty clay containing frequent small-medium limestone fragments	Fill of 005
005	1	Cut feature, measuring 1.45m wide and 0.68m deep, steeply sloping edges and concave base, E-W orientation	Ditch
006	1	Firm, greenish grey clay with moderate lenses of black organic clay.	Natural geological deposit
050	10	Firm, mid-yellowish brown silty clay containing moderate decayed limestone fragments and small-medium sub-angular limestone lumps, 0.33m thick.	Subsoil
051	10	Loose, dark blackish brown silt with some clay containing moderate small sub-angular stones and occasional brick/tile fragments. Deposit 0.24m thick.	Topsoil
052	10	Loose, mixed mid brown with light-mid brownish reddish yellow patches, clayey silt with some grit, containing occasional charcoal and sub-angular stones, 0.6m thick.	Fill of 053
053	10	Cut feature, 0.64m wide and 0.6m deep, with unclear edges, steep uneven sides and flat base.	Pit
054	10	Firm, mid-brownish reddish yellow gravelly clay with some sand, grit and silt.	Natural geological deposit
055	11	Loose, mixed mid-reddish brown, mid brown and mid-brownish yellow silty clay with moderate medium sub-rounded limestone lumps, 0.5m thick.	Fill of 056
056	11	Cut feature, 3.7m wide and 0.5m deep, with unclear edge, uneven sides and base.	Pit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 4 fragments of pottery weighing 63g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of glass, 2 pieces weighing a total of 54g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001), subsoil (050) and a pit fill (052).

Most of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Context	Fabric Code/Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, trademarked, 1936-9	1	38g	1936 or later
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 th -early 19 th century	1	7g	
	LSTON	White stoneware preserve jar, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	15g	
	Glass	Green, cylindrical mould produced bottle, 20 th century	1	45g	
	Glass	Colourless (flat), 20 th century	1	9g	
050	LERTH?	Red earthenware or tile	1	3g	19 th -20 th century
052		Sheep sized humerus, juvenile	1	16g	

A transfer printed trademark on the base of the blue and white transfer printed vessel reads:

WIL[
BISHO[
ENGLAND

around a caduceus. The first word is a pattern name, probably 'willow', on the evidence of the transfer printed decoration of the piece, and the other words denote the firm of Bishop and Stonier of Hanley, Staffordshire. This particular mark was used in the period 1936-9 (Cushion 1986, 148).

The green bottle glass from (001) has a partially surviving embossed legend reading 'JTE'.

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 have been few previous archaeological investigations at Irnham, though adjacent land has been examined and reported. 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

As a small collection of early modern material the assemblage is of limited local significance.

The lack of any material earlier than the 18th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development.

References

Cushion, J. P., 1986 *Pocket Book of British Ceramic Marks* (3rd ed)

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and 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.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
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).
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.
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 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

13	Context records
3	Sheets of Scale drawings
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 Council Museum Accession Number: 115.99

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: IKY99

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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