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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT 34 TINKLE STREET,  
GRIMOLDBY,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(TSG 02)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

EVENT L15062

SOURCE L19464  
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PRN 45602 - POST MEDIEVAL

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT 34 TINKLE STREET,  
GRIMOLDBY,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(TSG 02)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Mrs D.B. Bath**

October 2003

Report Compiled by  
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 393 879  
Planning Reference: N/067/00540/02  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.341

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

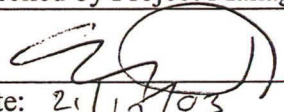
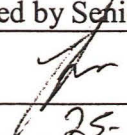


APS Report No. 64/03



**Quality Control**  
34 Tinkle Street, Grimoldby  
TSG 02

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of an extension to existing buildings at 34 Tinkle Street, Grimoldby, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches.*

*The site lies within the core of the medieval (AD 1067-1500) village and immediately adjacent to the 13<sup>th</sup> century church of St. Edith and a 14<sup>th</sup> century cross.*

*The investigation identified a chalk wall of a post-medieval building, perhaps a precursor to the present house at the site. Pottery, tile and glass was collected and was mainly post-medieval but included a medieval example from Yorkshire.*

## 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

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mrs D.B. Bath to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with an extension to existing buildings at 34 Tinkle Street, Grimoldby, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N/067/00540/02. The watching brief was carried out on the 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> July 2002, in accordance with a

specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Historic Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Grimoldby is located 6km east of Louth and 30km northwest of Skegness in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located on the east side of Tinkle Street, 30m southwest of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Edith (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference TF 393 879 the site lies at a height of c. 12m OD on land that slopes down from the Lincolnshire Wolds to the northeast.

Local soils are of the Holderness Association, typically stagnogley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of boulder clay which seals a solid geology of Cretaceous Chalk (BGS 1980).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Grimoldby is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Grimalbi*, the name is derived from the Old Danish personal name *Grimaldi* and *by*, meaning a farmstead (Cameron 1998, 54). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by the King and Alfred of Lincoln and contained 100 acres of meadow and waste land (Foster and Longley 1976). By the time of the subsequent Lindsey Survey in c. 1115, the land had passed to the Count of Brittany and Alan of Lincoln (*ibid.*).

The most extant remains of the medieval period is the church of St. Edith, located 30m to the northeast. Elements of the church date from the 13<sup>th</sup> century with additions dating to the 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries (DoE 1986, 19). A 14<sup>th</sup> century

cross also survives within the churchyard, but has been removed from its original site in Tinkle Street (*ibid.*, 20).

An evaluation undertaken north of the church identified a single pit containing 12<sup>th</sup> century artefacts (Field and George 1997, 48). Earthwork remains have been noted along Tinkle Street and were thought to represent boundaries to medieval plots, although no occupation features were recorded during a subsequent watching brief (Albone and Field 2001, 48).

### 3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their nature, function and date.

### 4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches for the new development, topsoil was stripped from the area. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Every deposit or feature identified was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of the deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation, records of the deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Phasing was assigned on the nature of the

deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

Contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets refer to the context numbers assigned in the field.

### Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered was a layer of greyish brown clay (006) measuring over 0.4m thick. This lay beneath a 0.4m thick deposit of greyish brown silty clay (004 and 005).

### Phase 2 Post-medieval deposits

Cut into the natural deposits was a probable linear feature (011) in which had been constructed an L-shaped length of chalk and brick walling (003). The wall had been extensively robbed or disturbed but was about 4m long by 0.6m high (Fig. 4, Sections 2 and 4). Backfilling the foundation trench was a mixed greyish brown silt and clay deposit (007) and a layer of brown/black clayey silt with brick (009). A single sherd of pottery from (007) was dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> – early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

To the north of the development area and also constructed upon natural deposits was the southern wall of 34 Tinkle Street (008). This was in English Garden Bond and was associated with a construction deposit of yellowish brown silty clay (002) that also extended to the east (Fig. 4, Sections 1 and 3).

### Phase 3 Recent deposits

Sealing all deposits, although removed from much of the site, was a 0.5m thick topsoil comprising brown/black clayey silt (001).

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise clays and silty clays of the underlying boulder clay and were formed during the last glaciation.

Post-medieval deposits (Phase 2) comprise two walls and deposits associated with their construction. One wall was of chalk and had been demolished perhaps in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It is possible that the wall formed part of an earlier building at the site, although any floor levels had previously been removed. The remaining wall forms part of the extant cottage at the site. No earlier remains were identified.

Finds from the investigation comprise a single sherd of medieval pottery from Beverley, Yorkshire, as well as 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century types and a single 19<sup>th</sup> century example. Glass and tile were also recovered.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 34 Tinkle Street, Grimoldby, as the site lay within the medieval core of the village and adjacent to the 13<sup>th</sup> century church of St. Edith.

However, no medieval or earlier remains were encountered during the investigation. A short length of post-medieval chalk wall set within its foundation trench was recorded. A portion of the extant wall of 34 Tinkle Street was also recorded along with its construction deposits.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include a range of pottery, including a single medieval example, as well as tile and glass.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs D.B. Bath who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Gary Taylor coordinated the work and edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Site Supervisor: Vicky Mellor  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General Location Plan



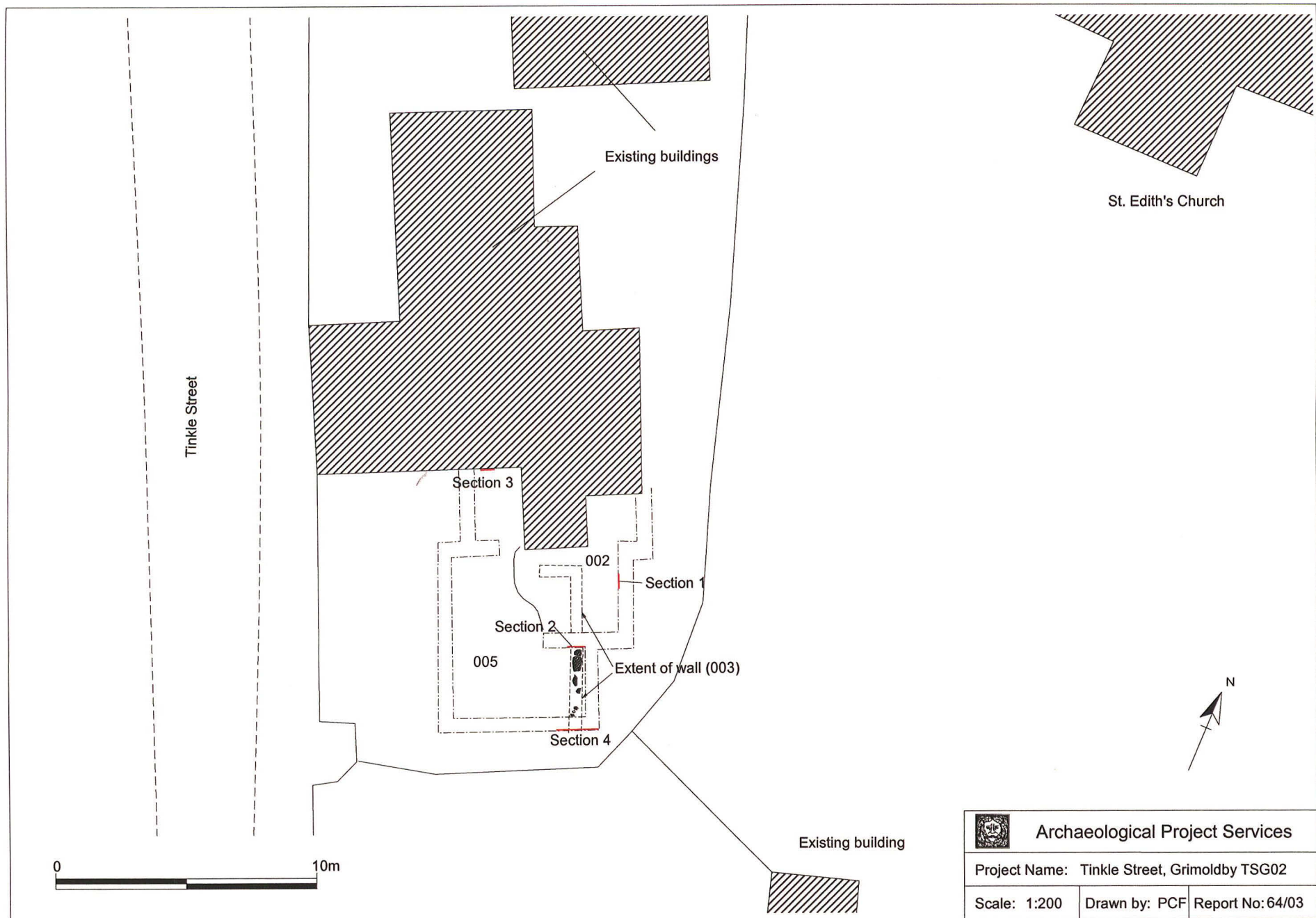


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal deposits and section locations

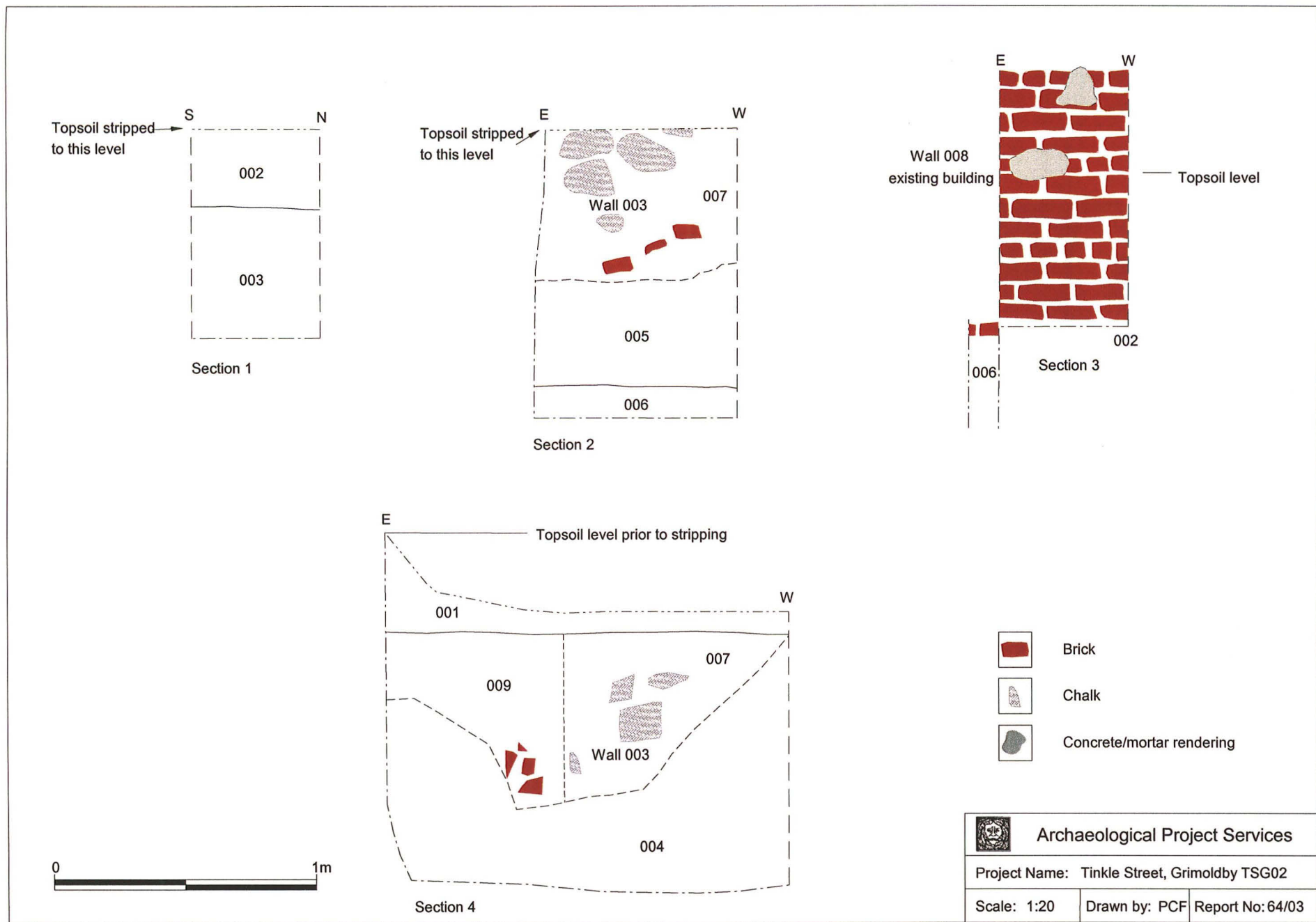


Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 4



Plate 1 - General view of the development area with St. Edith's church in the background, looking northeast

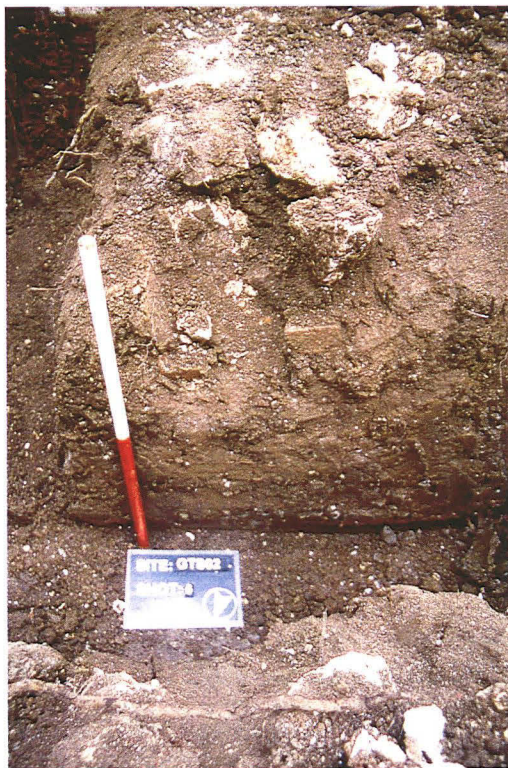


Plate 2 - Section 2 showing wall (003), looking south



Plate 3 - Section 3 showing the extant wall (008), looking north

## Appendix 1

### LAND AT 34 TINKLE STREET, GRIMOLDBY, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of an extension at Tinkle Street, Grimoldby, Lincolnshire*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in the core of the medieval settlement adjacent to the medieval parish church. Remains of 12<sup>th</sup> century date have previously been found close by.*
- 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 watching brief. 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 construction of an extension to an existing property at 34 Tinkle Street, Grimoldby, Lincolnshire.
- 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 Grimoldby is located 6km east of Louth in the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. The development site is located immediately south of the church, in the centre of the village at 34 Tinkle Street, Grimoldby, at National Grid Reference TF 393 879 (Figs 1 and 2).

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N/067/00540/02) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the construction of an extension to an existing building at 34 Tinkle Street, Grimoldby, Lincolnshire. Full planning permission has been granted subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Grimoldby is located in the Lincolnshire Wolds, on a gentle slope down to the northeast, with the site lying at about 12m OD. Local soils are of the Holderness Association, stagnogleys developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Grimoldby has a place-name of Anglo-Scandinavian origin meaning 'Grimaldi's settlement, indicating occupation at that period. In the Domesday survey of 1086 land in Grimoldby belonged to the royal manor of Gayton le Wold and Alfred of Lincoln's manor of South Cadeby.
- 6.2 Adjacent to the site is the 14<sup>th</sup> century parish church, which would have provided the focus of settlement in the medieval period. Previous investigations nearby on Glebe Paddock revealed a pit containing 12<sup>th</sup> century artefacts.

## 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 will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- 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 and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork 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:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; East Lindsey District Council Planning Department; and to the Lincolnshire 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 presented as a condensed article 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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

## 14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 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.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 14.3 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.

## 15 VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 15.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 15.4 Should human remains be located groundworks will be halted whilst these are dealt with. The appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.
- 15.5 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

## 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle 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-Medieval	J Young, Independent Specialist
Medieval and later	G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## 17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability

insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## 18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## 19 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

Specification: Version 1, 18/07/02

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Soft dark brown/black clayey silt, 0.5m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay with chalk, brick fragments, 0.3m deep	Construction deposit
003	Chalk structure, north-south aligned, c. 4m long by 0.6m high, no coursing or finishing of stones	Wall foundation
004	Soft to firm mid greyish brown silty clay, >0.5m thick	Natural deposit
005	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.4m thick	Natural deposit
006	Firm light to mid greyish brown clay, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit
007	Soft mid greyish brown silt and clay, 0.5m thick	Demolition deposit
008	Brick (220mm x 100mm x 60mm) and mortar structure, east-west aligned, c. 4.5m long, English garden bond	Wall
009	Soft dark brown/black clayey silt and brick, 0.7m thick	Dumped deposit
010	Unstratified finds retrieval	

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by Jane Young 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 571g was recovered from three separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, ceramic building material and glass, comprising 3 items weighing a total of 261g was also retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from a construction deposit (002), a wall (003), a demolition deposit (007) and as unstratified material (010).

The earliest pottery was made north of the Humber at Beverley. The glazed red earthenwares may be relatively local northeast Lincolnshire products, though the latest ceramic was probably manufactured in Staffordshire.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
002	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware	1	19	19 <sup>th</sup> century
007	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, bowl	1	86	17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
010	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, pancheon, 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	375	17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	BEV02(T)	Beverley ware, jug handle, 13 <sup>th</sup> century	1	91	

The Beverley ware jug handle is fairly fresh and unworn. Although there is a Beverley ware type found south of the Humber, petrology distinguishes between the two types. This example is probably a genuine Beverley ware product.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
002	Glass	Window glass	1	1	
003	Ceramic building material	Handmade brick, moderate large angular flint temper, 113mm wide, 60mm thick, mortar adhering	1	1958	Late post-medieval
010	Ceramic building material	Pantile, mortar adhering	1	652	Late post-medieval

#### Condition

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

#### Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Grimoldby that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

### Potential

The small collection of medieval and post-medieval pottery fragments is of moderate local potential and significance. All the earlier pieces are quite large and none of them exhibit marked abrasion. As such, they are likely to reflect habitation of medieval and post-medieval date at the site or in close proximity.

The lack of any material earlier than the 13<sup>th</sup> 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, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the absence of any artefacts dating between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned at that time.

### References

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, 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

<b>Boulder Clay</b>	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
<b>Context</b>	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).
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	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.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Mesolithic</b>	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 8200-4500 BC.
<b>Messuage</b>	A dwelling and the land surrounding it.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

10	Context records
7	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: 2002.341

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: TSG 02

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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