

M4/15

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DRAINAGE TRENCHES AT
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
IRNHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(INC 04)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DRAINAGE TRENCHES AT
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
IRNHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(INC 04)**

**Work Undertaken For
St. Andrew's Parochial Church Council**

August 2004

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

National Grid Reference: TF 0234 2667
City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.82

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No.113/04



Quality Control
St. Andrew's Church,
Irnham
INC 04

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisor	Mary Nugent
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner



Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 - Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 21/8/04	Date: 24-08-04

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at St. Andrew's church, Irnham, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of drainage trenches around the north porch.

The church is of the medieval period (AD 1066-1540) with the earliest portion being the west tower dating to the 12th century and the remainder constructed during the 13th - 14th centuries. The medieval church is believed to have replaced an earlier, possibly Late Saxon (AD 850-1066), high status or Minster church.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of medieval and post-medieval graveyard deposits. Against the west wall of the porch were post-medieval dumped deposits and recent gravel layers perhaps placed to aid drainage around the church.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include a single medieval sherd with a quantity of post-medieval and later glass, drain, metalwork and a single fragment of animal bone.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal programme 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 Graham P. Cook, Architect, on behalf of the Parochial

Church Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new drainage works at St. Andrew's Church, Irnham, Lincolnshire. The watching brief was carried out between the 15th and 17th June 2004 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Irnham is situated 15km southeast of Grantham and 20km north of Stamford in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The church is located at the centre of the village northeast of Irnham Hall and south of Corby Road at National Grid Reference TF 0234 2667 (Fig. 2). The church lies at the head of a small stream valley to the northeast on land that slopes eastwards towards the East Glen River.

Local soils are of the Elmton 3 Association, typically brown rendzinas (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 181). These soils overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Blisworth Limestone with outcrops of Blisworth Clay and Upper Estuarine Series Limestone to the east and west respectively (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Irnham is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Gerneham* the name is derived from the Old English and means the 'homestead (*hām*) belonging to *Georna*' (Cameron 1998, 70). At the time of Domesday, the land was held by Alfred of Lincoln and Ralf Paganel and contained a church, with a priest, extensive woodland for pannage and at least 50 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

The present church dates from the 12th century and presumably replaced the

church referred to in the Domesday Survey. The earliest portion is the tower which, because of certain building techniques, may indicate an older date and suggests a high status, possibly Minster, church (Everson and Stocker 1999, 75).

Apart from the 12th century tower and a re-cut west door, the remaining elements of the church date to the 13th and 14th centuries with additions of 16th – 17th century date (DoE 1986, 93). The church was restored in c. 1858.

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Trenches for the new drains were excavated by machine to depths required by the drainage works around the north porch of the church. Trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their nature. Each deposit 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 was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based 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	Medieval deposits
Phase 2	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Medieval deposits

The earliest deposit was encountered in the trench excavated on the west side of the porch. This comprised a layer of yellowish brown clayey silt (004) which contained worked fragments of limestone. This deposit was in excess of 100mm thick (Fig. 4, Section 1). A single unworn sherd of 10th – 12th century pottery was retrieved from this layer.

Phase 2 Post-medieval deposits

Above the medieval graveyard soil was an extensive graveyard deposit comprising light yellowish brown clayey silt with limestone (003) and gravel (007). This measured from 0.5m to over 0.62m thick (Fig. 4, Sections 1 to 3). Fragments of lead sheet were retrieved from this layer.

Deposited against the western wall of the north porch was a dumped deposit of brown sandy silt with rubble (005). This was 0.74m thick and contained post-medieval drain and glass.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Sealing most of the graveyard deposits was a topsoil of brown sandy silt with gravel which was 0.2m thick (002).

Overlying the post-medieval dumped deposit was a layer of gravel (001) and a path of silt with gravel (006) was also recorded.

6. DISCUSSION

Medieval deposits (Phase 1) consist of a single layer of clayey silt in which were fragments of worked limestone. Pottery from the layer suggests a 10th – 12th century date for the deposit and it is possible that this layer may date to the initial construction of the present church in the 12th century.

The build-up of graveyard deposits continued into the post-medieval period (Phase 2), although these were not securely dated. A dumped deposit against the west porch was also identified and may have filled a feature, the traces of which were not ascertained. This feature, like the recent gravel deposit, may have been excavated to assist in drainage around the church.

Finds include a single sherd of 12th century pottery as well as post-medieval glass and drain. Lead sheet, an iron nail and a fragment of animal bone were also recovered.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at St. Andrew's church, Irnham, as there was a possibility that features associated with the church may be affected by the drainage works.

However, deposits were largely confined to medieval and later graveyard soils with a post-medieval dumped layer perhaps representing attempts at draining the area around the church walls.

A single sherd of medieval pottery was retrieved along with later glass, drain and

metalwork. A single animal bone was also collected.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr G.P. Cook who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of the Parochial Church Council. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisor: Mary Nugent
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

DoE Department of the Environment

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

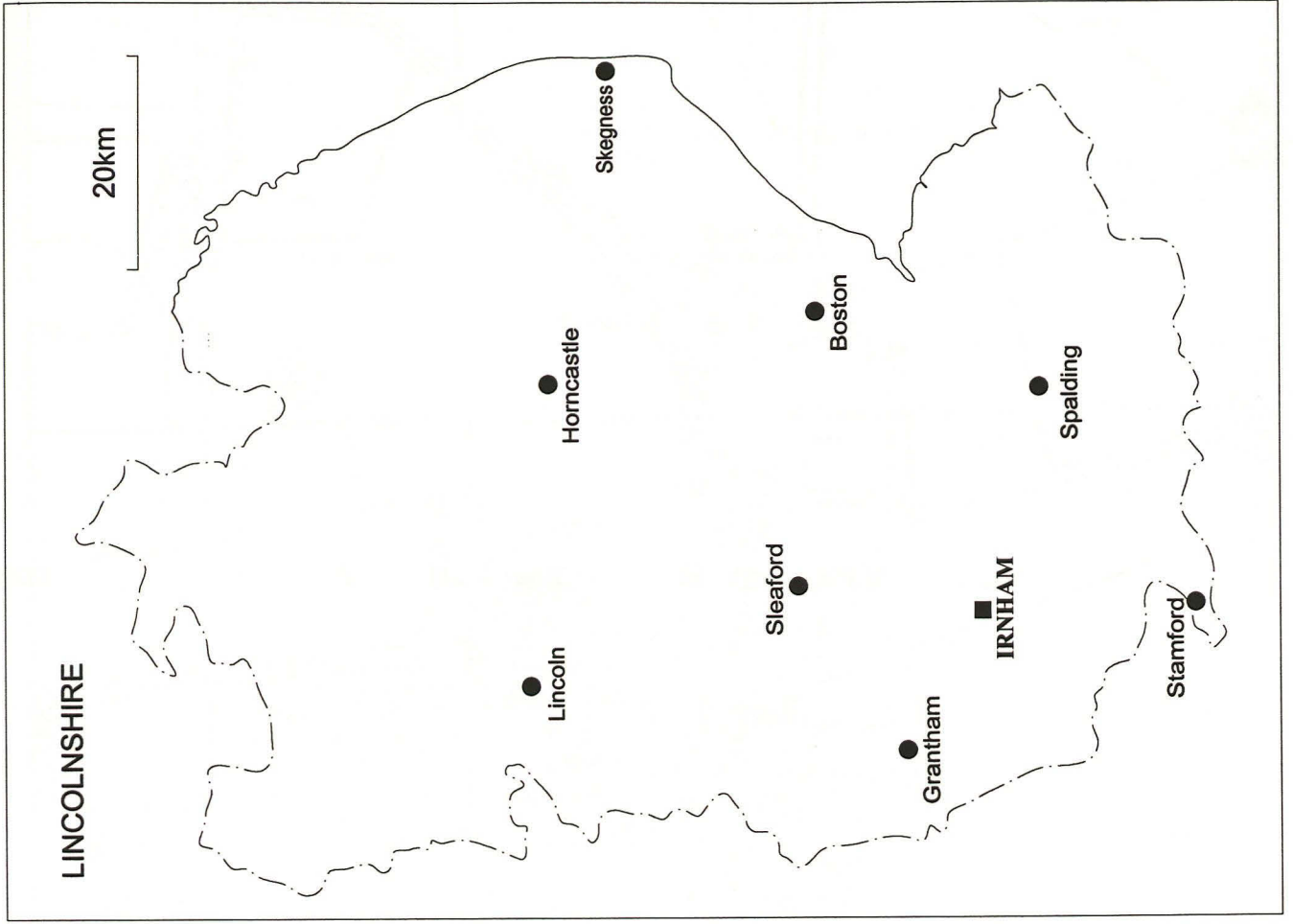
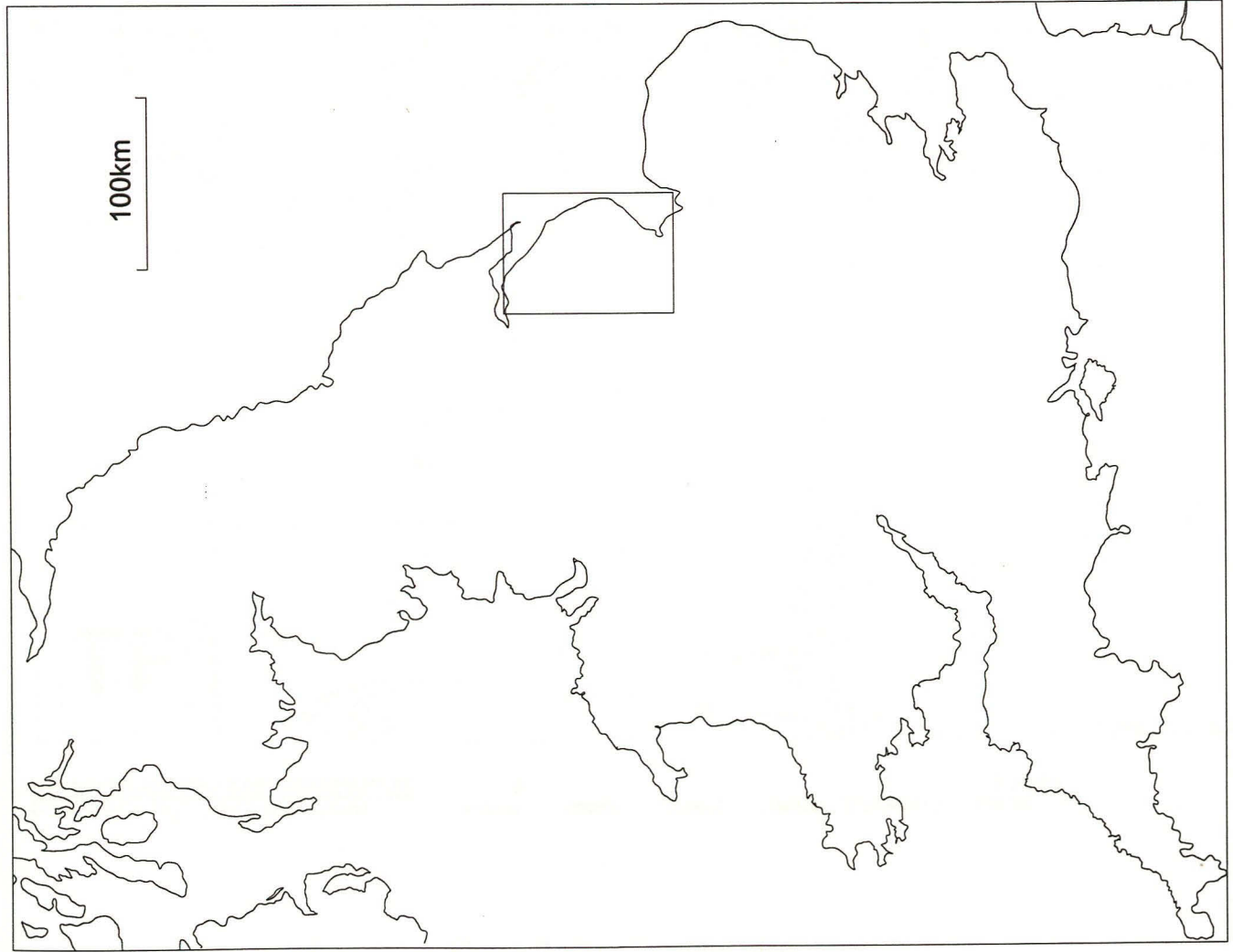
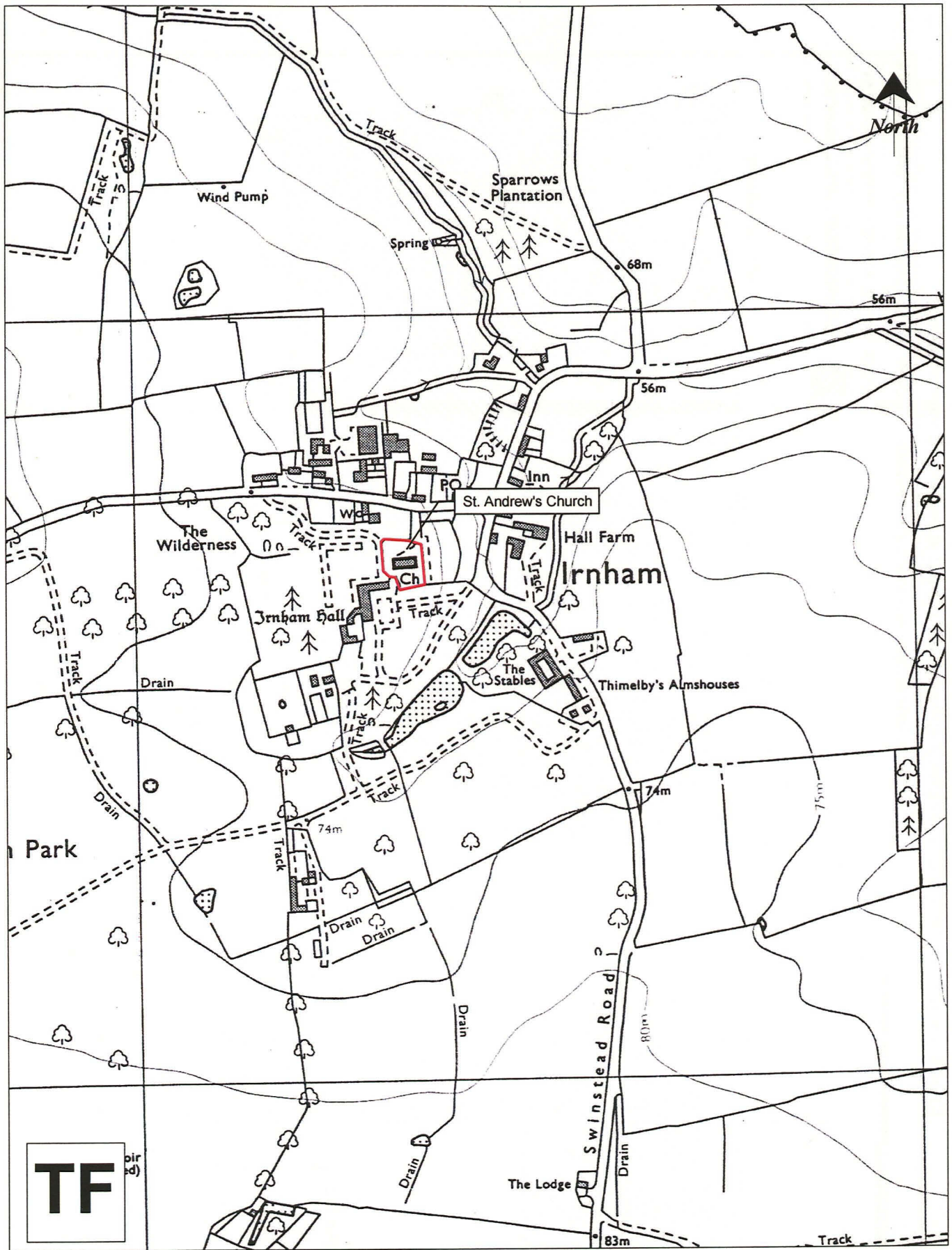


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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Figure 2 - Site location plan

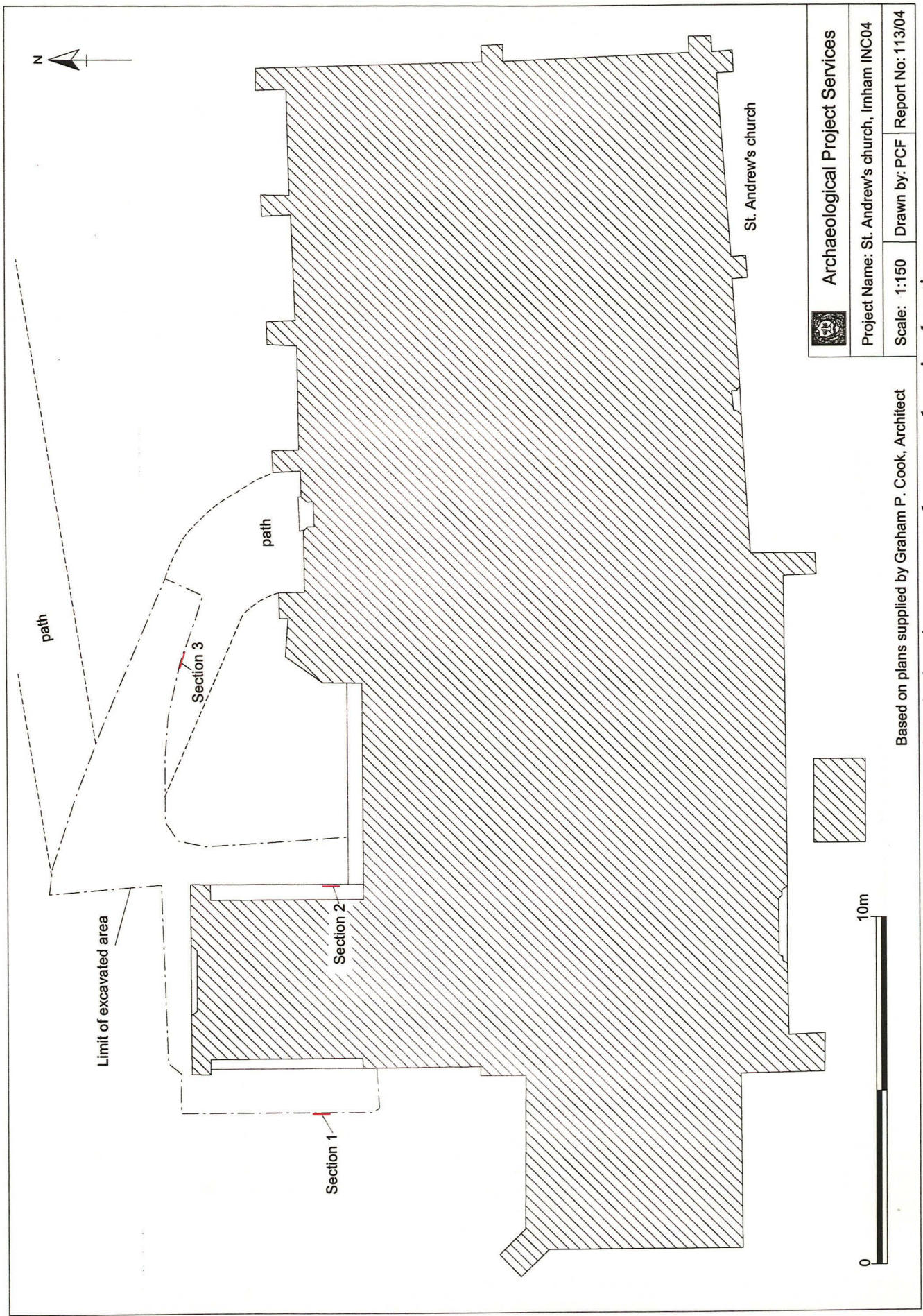
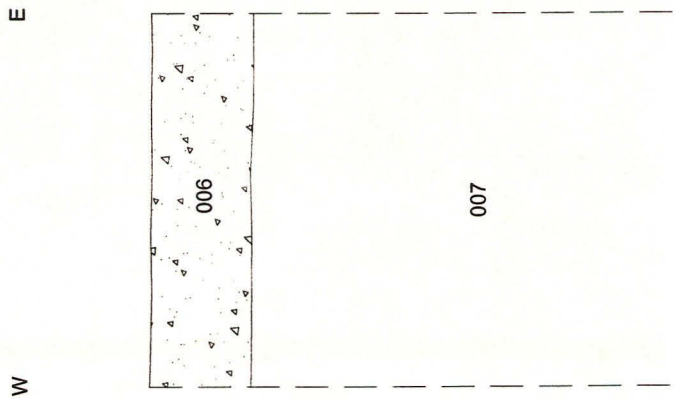
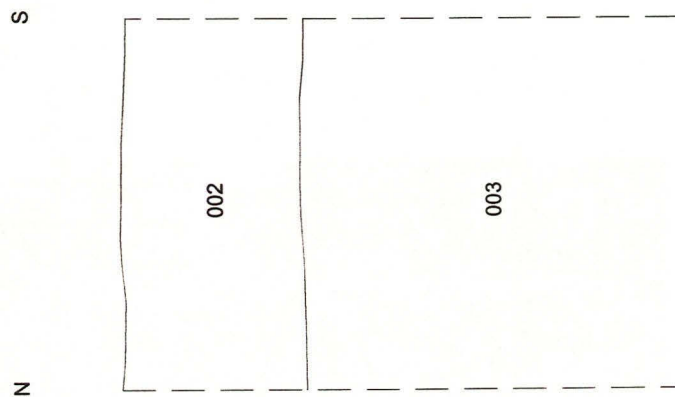


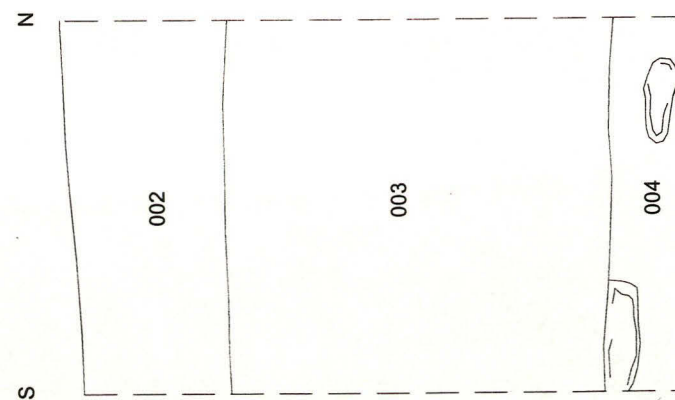
Figure 3 - Plan of St. Andrew's church showing excavated areas and section locations



Section 3



Section 2



Section 1



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: St. Andrew's Church, Imham INC04

Scale: 1:10 Drawn by: PCF Report No: 113/04



-  limestone
-  gravel path



Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 - General view of the drainage works, looking southeast



Plate 2 - Exposed foundations of the east wall of the north porch, looking west



Plate 3 - Section 3 showing a typical range of deposits, looking south

Appendix 1

LAND AT ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, IRNHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological watching brief is required as a condition of a faculty permitting development at the church of St. Andrew, Irnham, Lincolnshire. The watching brief will monitor all excavations associated with the insertion of French drains along the walls of the north porch and any associated trenches or soakaways.*
- 1.2 *Any exposed archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.2 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the work. 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 groundworks associated with maintenance and repairs to the church of St. Andrew, Irnham, 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 Irnham lies approximately 15km southeast of Grantham and 20km north of Stamford in the administrative district of South Kesteven. St Andrew's church lies at the centre of the village, approximately 120m southeast of the junction of Swineshead Road and Corby Road, centred on National Grid Reference TF 0234526675 and at an elevation of around 65m OD.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks at the site is required as a condition of a faculty issued to the Parochial Church Council by the Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln, permitting repair to the fabric of St Andrew's church, Irnham.
- 4.2 The watching brief will monitor the excavations for French drains alongside each wall of the north porch and any associated drainage cuttings and soakaways (Fig 2).

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Local soils are of the Elmton 3 Association, brown redzinas developed on Jurassic Limestone (Hodge *et. al*). Local topography slopes south-eastwards to a stream which forms a tributary of the East Glen River, approximately 1.5km to the east

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 The Domesday Survey of 1086 lists a church and manor at Irnham owned by Ralf Pagenel (Morris 1986). St. Andrew's church contains fabric of Norman date, suggesting that this building is the same one referred to in the survey.

- 6.2 The lower part of the west tower part of the west tower is late Norman in date and the chancel has two windows with geometrical tracery of late 13th century date. Inside the church is a 14th century monument bearing arms of Sir Geoffrey Luttrell (Pevsener 1989, 408).
- 6.3 The Domesday references and the date of the church demonstrate that the village the village was probably extant by the Late Saxon period, with earlier origins suggested by the Old English 'ham' suffix of the place-name. The prefix is probably a corruption of the personal name 'Georna'(Cameron 1998), the full name meaning 'Georna's homestead, estate'.
- 6.3 Irnham Hall (LCC SMR No. 33728), located approximately 100m southwest of the church, dates from around 1510 although the north wing was substantially rebuilt in 1887 following fire damage. Other medieval remains in the area include a small mound and fishponds (HTL records SK51.31 & SK51.34) some 1.2km northwest of the church and moated site approximately 1km to the west (Fig 2).
- 6.4 A scatter of Romano-British pottery is known from the eastern outskirts of the village and a probable Bronze Age barrow lies approximately 800m to the east (LCC SMR No. 34732).

6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 6.1.1 To record and interpret any archaeological remains exposed during the groundworks associated with the development.
- 6.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 6.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological remains encountered;
- 6.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological remains encountered;
- 6.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological remains, and
- 6.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

7 SITE OPERATIONS

7.1 General considerations

- 7.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 7.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists. *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (Number 21) managed by a Member (MIFA) of the institute.
- 7.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1998, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

7.2 Methodology

- 7.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during all groundworks associated with the development.
- 7.2.2 The section drawings will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. 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.

- 7.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 7.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. This will consist of:
 - 7.2.4.1 general views of the site
 - 7.2.4.2 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology across the area
 - 7.2.4.3 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 7.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only removed if absolutely necessary. Removal of any *in-situ* burials will require a Home Office licence.

8 POST-EXCAVATION

8.1 Stage 1

- 8.1.1 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.
- 8.1.2 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.

8.2 Stage 2

- 8.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 8.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

8.3 Stage 3

- 8.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 8.3.2 This will consist of:
 - 8.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - 8.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - 8.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.
 - 8.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - 8.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief, and a consideration of the reliability of the results.
 - 8.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

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

8.3.2.8 Sections/elevations of the archaeological features and the exposed deposits, with appropriate scales.

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

8.3.2.10 Complete context list.

8.3.2.11 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

8.3.2.12 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

9 REPORT DEPOSITION

9.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; St. Andrew's Church Parochial Council, the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record, Naomi Field, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor (to be forwarded to the DAC Secretary) and the National Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

91.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to Lincolnshire County Council Museum and in line with guidelines published in *UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of archives for long term storage (1990)* and *The transfer of Archaeological Archives to LMARS (LMARS 2001)*.

12 PUBLICATION

9.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the annual journal of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.2 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Naomi Field, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

93.3 Should archaeological remains of a character or quality which were not anticipated by the brief for works be revealed then works will be halted and the Planning Archaeologist and client will be informed immediately so that contingency measures may be discussed.

4 VARIATIONS

9.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written approval from the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor.

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 and provision has been made for an additional member of staff should this be required. However, should remains be identified which are of an importance and intensity beyond the requirements of the watching brief, additional resources may be required.
- 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 man-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half man-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about three-four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

15 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 15.1 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.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric Pottery - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, independent specialist Saxon - J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later - P Blinkhorn or H Healey, independent specialists, or G Taylor, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

17 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Pevsner, N., 1992 *The Buildings of England, Leicestershire and Rutland*

Specification: Version 1, 24th March 2004

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose gravel, 0.8m thick	Drainage deposit
002	Loose mid brown sandy silt with gravel, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
003	Soft light yellowish brown clayey silt with limestone fragments, 0.5m thick	Graveyard soil
004	Loose mid brown sandy silt with worked limestone fragments, >100mm thick	Graveyard soil
005	Loose mid to dark brown sandy silt with rubble (broken tile and limestone), 0.74m thick	Dumped deposit
006	Loose light brown gravel with brick/tile fragments, 130mm thick	Path
007	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel, >0.62m thick	Graveyard soil

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 single fragment of pottery weighing 4g was recovered. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, mostly glass and metal, comprising 9 items weighing a total of 301g, was retrieved.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 1 stratified fragment weighing 8g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from graveyard soils (004 and 007) and a dumped deposit (007).

The pottery was made in moderate proximity to Irnham, at Stamford 20km to the south.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	ST	Stamford ware, glazed	1	4	10 th -12 th century

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
005	Ceramic Building Material	Field drain, post-medieval	1	173	Post-medieval
	Iron	Nails, 1 with wood preserved in corrosion product	2	16	
	Glass	Part of push-up of wine bottle, heavy iridescence, post-med.	1	24	
	Glass	Sherds or painted potash window glass, pattern not visible as result of considerable weathering, traces of grozing, post-med (very poor condition)	3	44	
007	Lead	Rectangular sheet, 48mm x 35mm x 2mm, 2 nail holes along one edge	1	36	
	Lead	Triangular sheet offcut, 21mm x 18mm x 2mm	1	4	

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
005	Cattle	incisor	1	8	

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

Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The collection of medieval artefacts is of moderate local potential and significance. Activity at the site in the 10th-12th century is suggested by the pottery. Additionally, the use of painted windows in the church during the medieval period is indicated by the recovered glass.

The lack of any material earlier than about the 10th 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.

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

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.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
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:

7	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Drawing 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: 2004.82

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: INC 04

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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