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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT STAMFORD ENDOWED SCHOOLS,  
ST. PAUL'S STREET,  
STAMFORD,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(STES 04)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT STAMFORD ENDOWED SCHOOLS,  
ST. PAUL'S STREET,  
STAMFORD,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(STES 04)**

**Work Undertaken For  
R.G. Carter Building Ltd**

November 2004

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

Planning Application No: S04/0216/69 ←  
National Grid Reference: TF 0353 0754  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.155

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

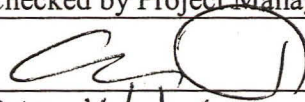
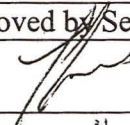


APS Report No. 166/04



**Quality Control**  
 Stamford Endowed Schools,  
 St. Paul's Street, Stamford  
 STES 04

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Supervisor	Jim Snee
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 - Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 16/11/04	Date: 16-11-04

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Stamford Endowed Schools, St. Paul's Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the stripping of surface deposits in the footprint of a new building and a play area extension.*

*The development is located close to the site of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) Holy Trinity, later St. Stephen's, church which is first mentioned in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Although the site of the church is unknown, it is believed to lie southwest of the development. During the post-medieval period (AD 1540-1900) the site lay within the open fields of Stamford.*

*The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural and subsoil development, the latter suggesting arable use of the site. A short length of limestone wall and a buried topsoil were also encountered but both remain undated. No finds were retrieved during the investigation.*

## 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 R.G. Carter Building Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a new school building and

play area extension at Stamford Endowed Schools, St. Paul's Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S04/0216/69. The watching brief was carried out between the 22<sup>nd</sup> July and 4<sup>th</sup> August 2004 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Stamford is situated 63km south of Lincoln and 23km southwest of Spalding, in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The town lies on the bank of the River Welland, close to its confluence with the Gwash which provides the eastern boundary to the town.

The site is 650m northeast of the centre of Stamford as defined by St. Mary's church at National Grid Reference TF 0353 0754 (Fig. 2). It is located to the north of St. Paul's Street, northwest of its junction with Brazenose Lane. The site lies at a height of c. 37m OD on land that slopes down to the south, towards the Welland, and to the east, towards the valley of the Gwash.

As an urban area local soils have not been mapped. Stamford sits in a narrow valley of which the northern side cuts through the Lower Lincolnshire Limestone, Upper Lincolnshire Limestone and the overlying Great Oolite Series. The site itself is situated over the junction between the Upper Estuarine Series and Blisworth Limestone (BGS 1978).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Stamford is mentioned as early as AD 658 as the site of a new monastic foundation, although the reference is generally considered unreliable. However, by the

end of the ninth century, Stamford was described as one of the five boroughs of the Danelaw. A reference to the visit of Edward the Elder in 918 indicates that the Danish *burh* lay north of the Welland and also records that the King commanded a new borough to be built on the south side of the river (Mahaney 1982, 3).

In the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, Stamford is referred to as a royal borough comprising six wards, five of these north of the river. A bridge spanned the river and in the wards to the north were over four hundred messuages, three and a half mills and a castle. In addition, four churches, one dedicated to St. Peter, were located in the northern part of the town (Foster and Longley 1976, 9).

The development area lies close to the probable site of Holy Trinity (later St. Stephen's) Church. The church is first mentioned in the mid 12<sup>th</sup> century when the advowson was held by Belvoir priory, although is thought to have been in existence since at least 1135 (Hartley and Rogers 1974, 27). The dedication to the church was changed during the mid 15<sup>th</sup> century when the parochial arrangements within the town were reorganised (*ibid.* 28). The church had ceased to be used by 1556 although burials were still interred in the churchyard until 1604 (*ibid.*).

The actual site of the church is not known apart from that it lay outside the town wall. South of St. Paul's Street lay the Carmelite friary and earthworks recorded on a map of 1833 would suggest the church lay to the north of this thoroughfare. Human burials were revealed during the construction of St. Stephen's Villas (150m to the southwest) in 1872 and suggest a more likely position of the church. Furthermore, the location of St. Michael's Rectory (now Southfields House) may indicate continuity on the same site as the St. Stephen's rectory (*ibid.* 27).

A map dating to 1833 by James Knipe

(reproduced in Hartley and Rogers 1974) would suggest that the site lay within the open fields to the north of the town.

### 3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were 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

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, the footprint for the new building and play area extension was stripped of surface deposits. Foundation trenches for the new building were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. This work was undertaken under continual archaeological supervision. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. 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 and plans at 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation, the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

### 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated 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      Natural deposits**

The earliest deposit encountered within the foundation trenches was a layer of greyish brown clay with an organic content (008). This measured in excess of 0.32m thick.

Sealing this clay was a mottled yellowish grey, bluish grey and yellow clay layer (007, 011 and 017) that was encountered across the site. A maximum thickness of 0.82m was recorded.

Developed upon the natural clays was a naturally formed subsoil comprising yellowish brown clay (006, 010, 016 and 019). This varied between 0.2m and 0.38m thick.

#### **Phase 2      Undated deposits**

Located within the play area extension was a north-south aligned feature cut into the subsoil (021). Identified as a foundation trench, this was 4m long by 0.4m wide (Fig. 4). Within the trench was a random coursed limestone wall bonded with mortar (020).

Overlying the subsoil at the southern end of the footprint for the new building was a buried topsoil comprising a 0.3m thick layer of greyish brown sandy clay (015).

#### **Phase 3      Recent deposits**

Within the footprint of the new building, recent deposits comprised make-up layers (002, 003, 005, 009, 013 and 014) for tarmac surfaces (001, 004 and 012).

To the east, in the play area extension, recent deposits comprised a 0.6m thick topsoil of greyish brown silty clay with brick/tile and limestone rubble (018).

## **6.      DISCUSSION**

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise clays perhaps representing the upper weathered surface of the Jurassic Upper Estuarine Series. The subsoil may have formed through prolonged agricultural activity at the site.

Undated deposits (Phase 2) comprise a wall and a buried topsoil. The topsoil is likely to have been buried when the school complex was first built. The short length of limestone wall has no clear function as there were no associated remains and it does not match with any feature depicted on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps nor earlier plans dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. A medieval, or earlier, date is considered likely for the wall. The wall was not destroyed by the development and remains intact beneath the play area extension. Recent surfaces associated with the school were also recorded (Plate 2).

No finds were retrieved during this investigation.

## **7.      CONCLUSION**

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Stamford Endowed Schools, St. Paul's Street, as the site lay in close proximity to the site of a medieval church.

However, only a short length of limestone wall and a buried topsoil were revealed and are both undated due to a lack of artefactual material.

## **8.      ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Project Services wish to



acknowledge the assistance of Mr S. Tegerdine of R.G. Carter Building Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis after an initial enquiry by Integrated Design Consultants. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

BGS      British Geological Survey  
IFA      Institute of Field Archaeologists

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
Site Supervisor: Jim Snee  
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS      Archaeological Project Services

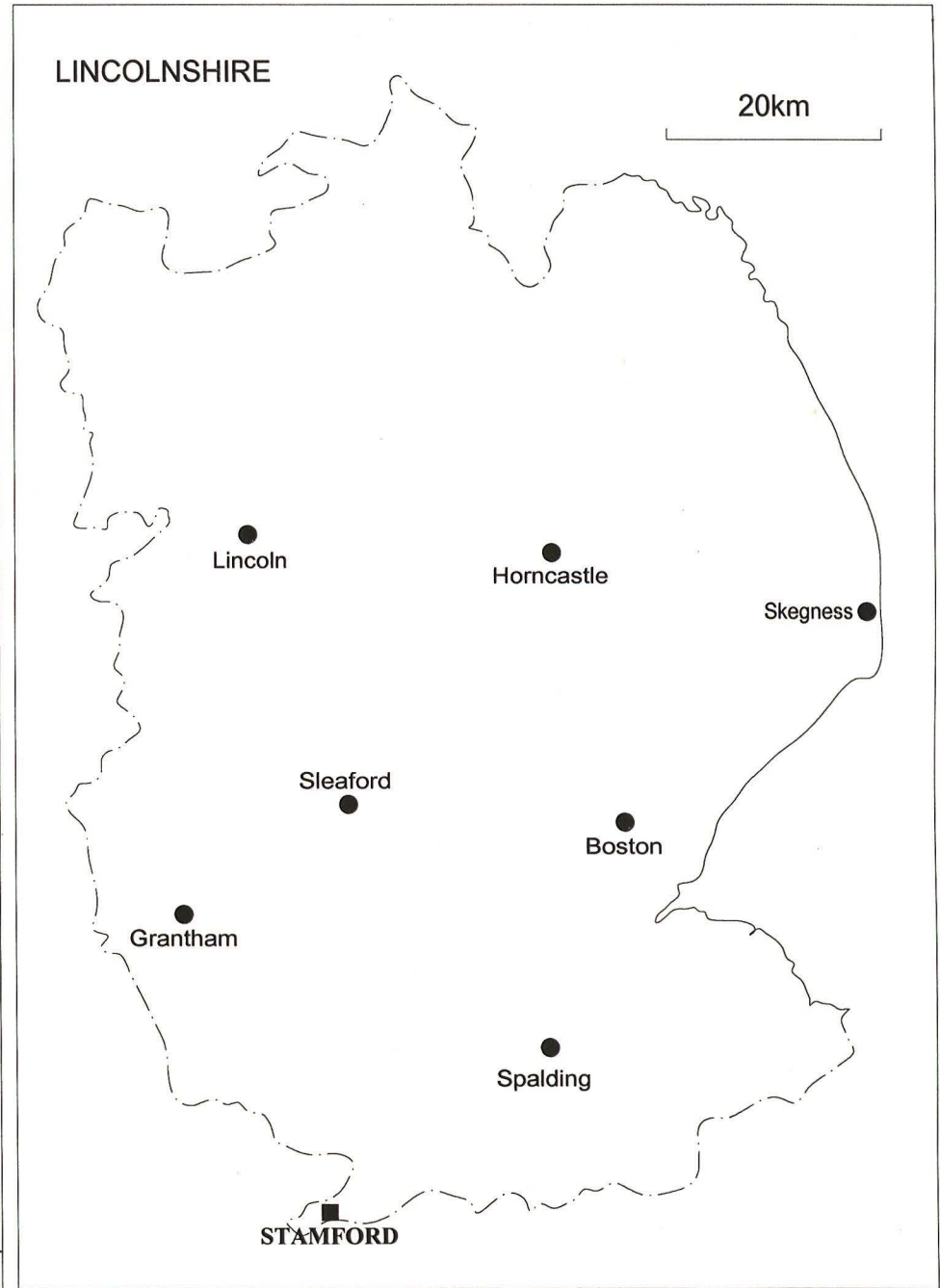
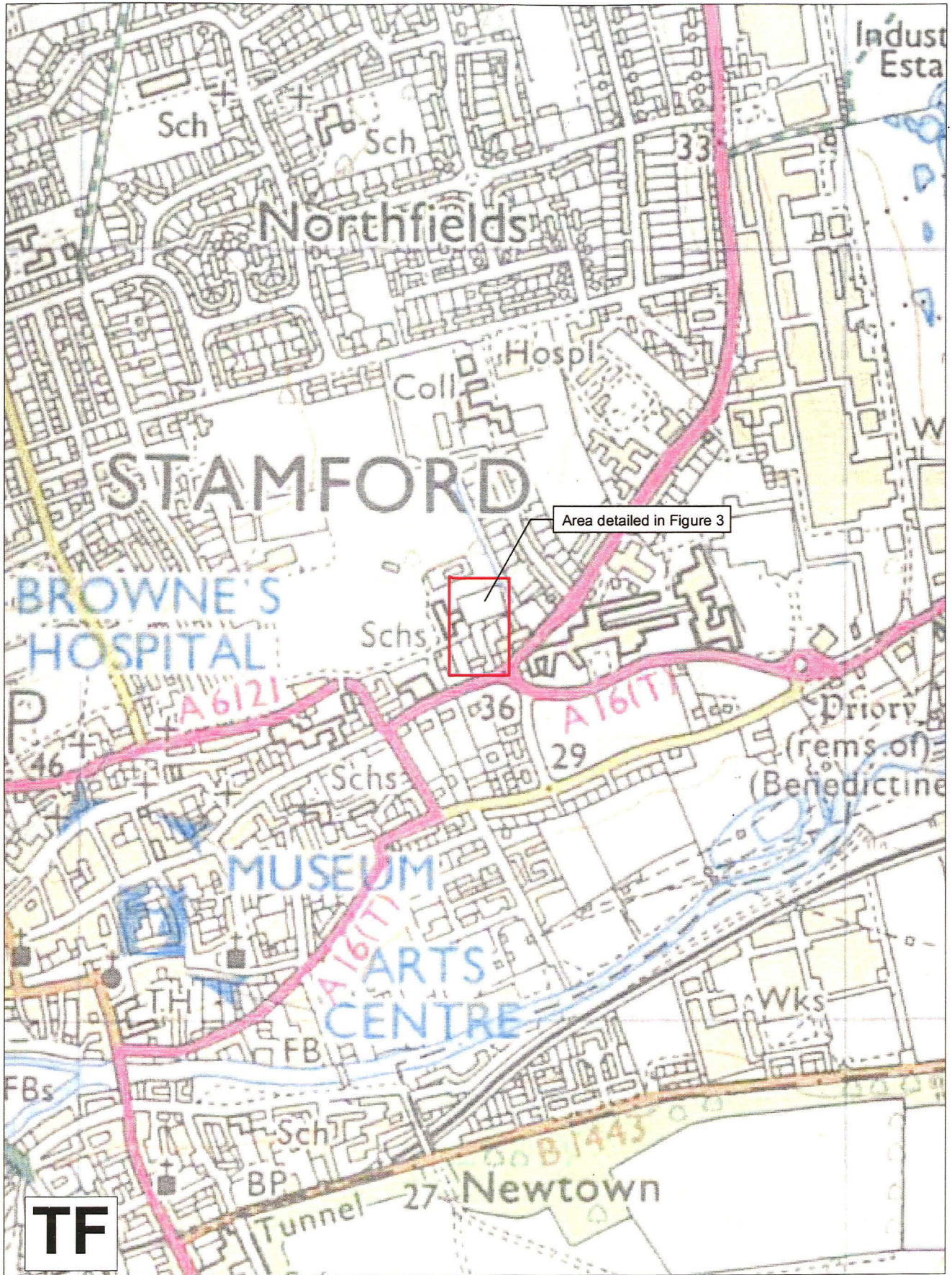


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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Figure 2 - Site location plan

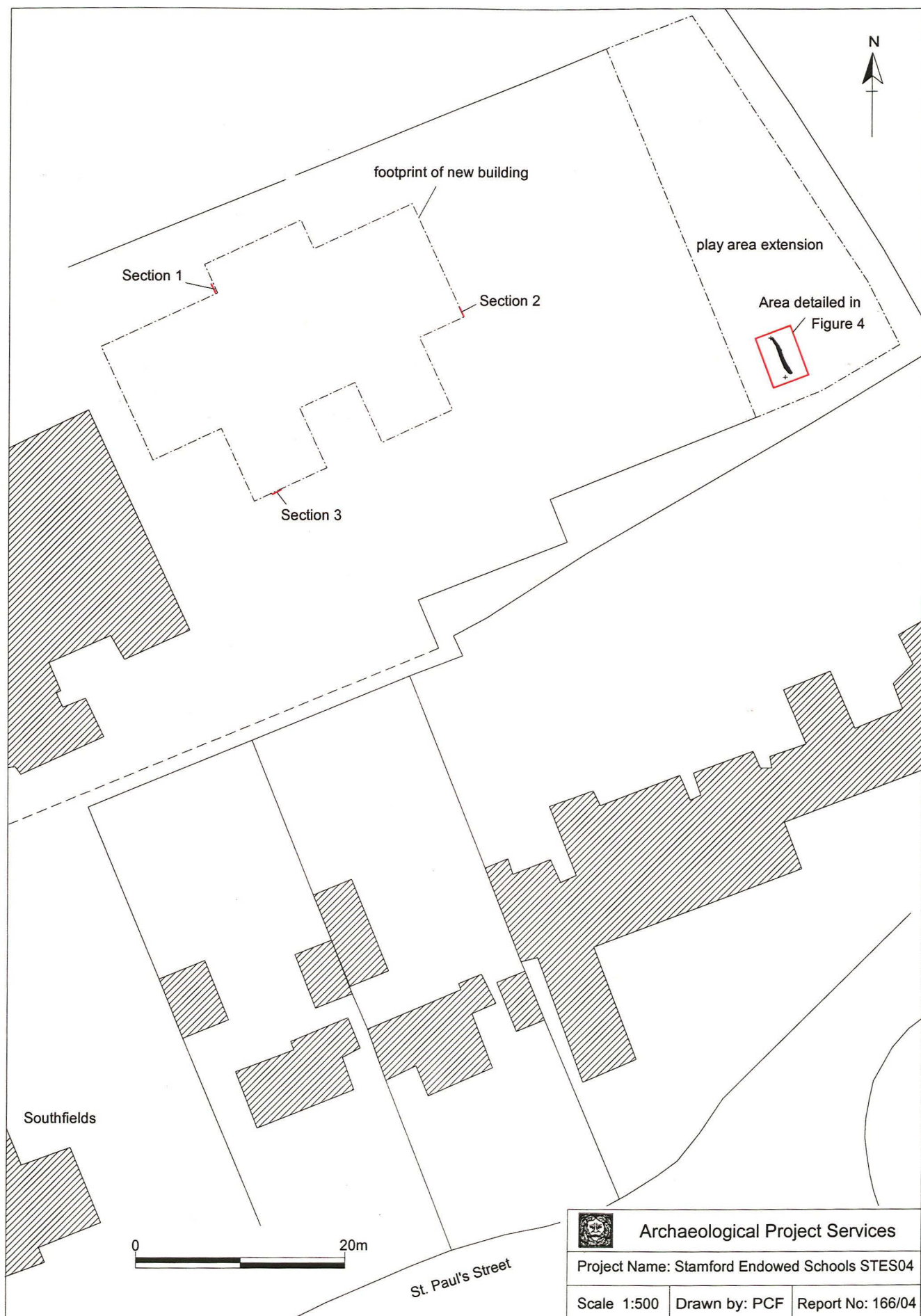


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing location of drawn sections

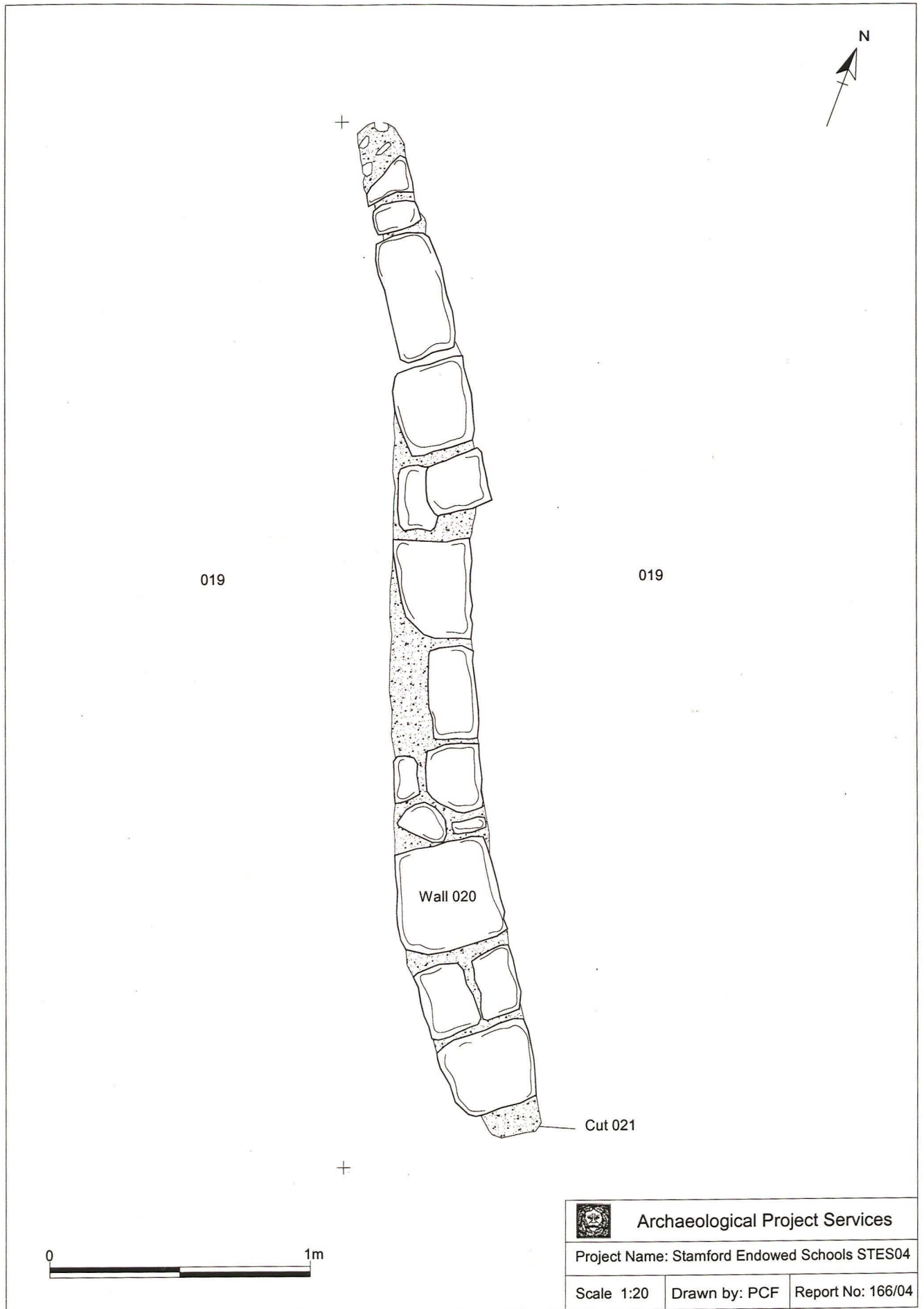


Figure 4 - Plan of the undated wall (020)



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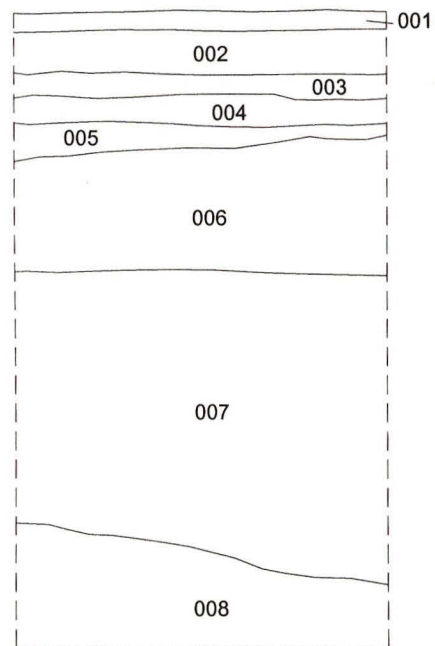
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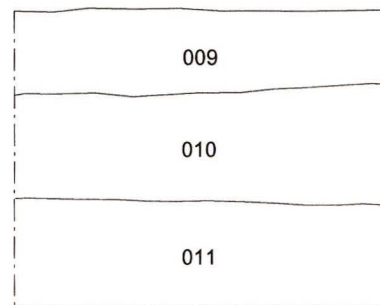
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Section 1

NW

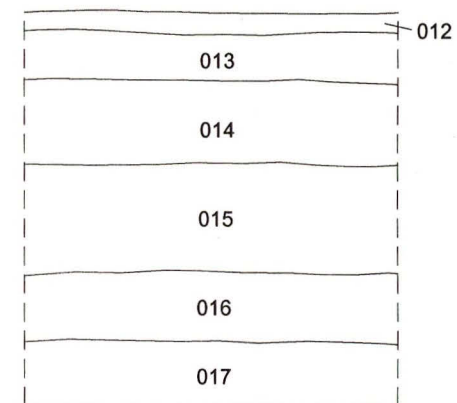
SE



Section 2

NE

SW



Section 3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Stamford Endowed Schools STES04

Scale: 1:20 | Drawn by: PCF | Report No: 166/04

Figure 5 - Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 - General view across the development area, looking east



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking west



Plate 3 - Undated wall (020), looking north

## Appendix 1

### LAND AT STAMFORD ENDOWED SCHOOLS, ST PAUL'S STREET, STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development on land at Stamford Endowed Schools, St Paul's Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Stamford dates back at least to the 9<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> century when an Anglo-Scandinavian settlement was established north of the River Welland, shortly followed by a Saxon burg south of the river. The area is archaeologically sensitive, located on the site of Holy Trinity and St Stephen's Church, just outside the town walls and just northeast of the site of a medieval gate in the town wall. Human bones have previously been found in the area. The school itself is historically significant, founded in 1532.*
- 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 groundworks connected with development at Stamford Endowed Schools, St Paul's Street, Stamford, 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 Stamford is located 63km south of Lincoln in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The development area is located in the eastern part of the town, on the north side of St Paul's Street, just northwest of its junction with Brazenose Lane at NGR TF 0353 0754.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for development on land involving a new Design and Technology building at Stamford Endowed School, St Paul's Street, Stamford. Permission has been granted subject to a requirement for a watching brief during groundwork.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on a slight slope down southward to the river and also down to the east and lies at approximately 37m OD. Soils at the site have not been mapped as the area is urban but, on the basis of recorded deposits nearby, are likely to be Elmton 3 Association shallow loamy and clayey soils developed on limestone and deep clayey soils on clay-shale (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 181).



## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Stamford dates back at least to the 9<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> century when an Anglo-Scandinavian settlement was established north of the River Welland, shortly followed by a Saxon burg south of the river.
- 6.2 The site lies just outside the line of the 13<sup>th</sup> century walled defences of the town, probably destroyed in 1461 during the Wars of the Roses. One of the medieval gates, St Paul's Gate, demolished about 1780, was located just to the southwest. Immediately to the south is the site of a medieval Carmelite Friary.
- 6.3 The development area occupies the site of Holy Trinity and St Stephen's Church, dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> century and disused by 1556. Human bones have previously been found in the area, probably from the cemetery attached to this church or nearby St Paul's. Stamford School itself was founded in 1532 and perhaps about 1548 moved into the church. Previous investigation revealed the original floor level of the church and identified medieval carving, window tracery and pier bases. Saxo-Norman pottery kilns have also been found on the north side of St Paul's Street.

## 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. If appropriate, mechanical excavation should be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket.
  - 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:
  - 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 they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

## 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:
  - 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 trenches and 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 Planning Archaeologist; 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 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 South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

## 14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

14.2 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).

14.3 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.

14.4 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.

## 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 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 - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or M Holmes, or P Cope-Faulkner
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.

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Specification: Version 1, 11<sup>th</sup> June 2004

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Indurated black tarmac, 50mm thick	Yard surface
002	Friable dark reddish brown sand and gravel, 120mm thick	Make-up for (001)
003	Firm mid yellowish brown limestone rubble, 60mm thick	Make-up for (001)
004	Firm black tarmac, 70mm thick	Former yard surface
005	Firm mid yellow limestone rubble, 100mm thick	Make-up for (004)
006	Firm dark yellowish brown clay, 0.38m thick	Subsoil
007	Firm mottled mid yellowish grey, bluish grey and yellow clay, 0.82m thick	Natural deposit
008	Firm dark greyish brown clay with organic content, >0.32m thick	Natural deposit
009	Firm mixed mid yellowish brown and grey limestone rubble	Make-up for (001)
010	Firm dark yellowish brown clay, 0.32m thick	Subsoil
011	Firm mottled mid yellowish grey, bluish grey and yellow clay, >0.3m thick	Natural deposit
012	Indurated black tarmac, 50mm thick	Yard surface
013	Firm dark yellowish brown sand, 0.14m thick	Make-up for (012)
014	Firm mixed mid yellowish brown and grey limestone rubble, 0.22m thick	Make-up for (012)
015	Firm mid greyish brown sandy clay, 0.3m thick	Former topsoil
016	Firm dark yellowish brown clay, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
017	Firm mottled mid yellowish grey, bluish grey and yellow clay, >0.17m thick	Natural deposit
018	Firm dark greyish brown silty clay with brick/tile and limestone fragments, 0.6m thick	Topsoil
019	Firm dark yellowish brown clay	Subsoil
020	Limestone structure, aligned north-south, 4m long by 0.4m wide, Random ashlar coursing, bonded with mortar	Wall
021	Sub-rectangular feature, 4m long by 0.4m wide, not excavated	Foundation trench for (020)

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Burh</b>	Old English (Saxon) term for a fortified town or dwelling.
<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>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<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>Message</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 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

21	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
3	Drawing sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records 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. 155

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: STES 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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