
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND
AT ST GILBERT OF SEMPRINGHAM
PRIMARY SCHOOL,
STAMFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(STGS 10)**

Work Undertaken For
Mouchel

February 2010

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA(Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 0249 0722
City and County Museum Accession No: 2010.16
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-72653

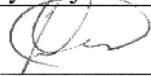
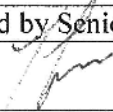
APS Report No. **10/10**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
 St Gilbert School,
 Stamford
 STSG 10

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Site Staff	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Andrew Failes
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
 Dale Trimble	 Tom Lane
Date: 23-02-10	Date: 23-02-10

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND AT ST GILBERT OF SEMPRINGHAM PRIMARY SCHOOL, STAMFORD

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF AN EVALUATION	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS.....	3
6.	DISCUSSION	3
7.	CONCLUSIONS.....	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	4
9.	PERSONNEL	4
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	4
11.	ABBREVIATIONS	4

Appendices

1	Context descriptions
2	The Finds <i>by Dr Anne Boyle, Paul Cope-Faulkner and Gary Taylor</i>
3	Glossary
4	The Archive

List of Figures

Figure 1 General location plan

Figure 2 Site location plan

Figure 3 Trench location plan

Figure 4 Trench plan

Figure 5 Sections 1 and 2

List of Plates

Plate 1 General view of the trench after cleaning

Plate 2 Section 1

Plate 3 Section 2

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at the St Gilbert of Sempringham Primary School, Foundry Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire. The evaluation was undertaken in advance of proposed extensions to the school buildings.

The site lay outside the walled medieval (AD 1066-1540) town close to an extra-mural suburb adjacent to Scotgate, a former gateway. A church, St. Clement, was in existence within the general area of the site, although its location has yet to be determined. The site also lay adjacent to the Late Saxon (AD 850-1066) Danish burh. The Roman (AD43-410) road, Ermine Street, is some 500m southwest of the school.

The evaluation identified a sequence of natural and recent deposits. Three features appear to be associated with the construction of the school. Finds retrieved from the investigation comprised pottery, brick, tile, glass and clay pipe of 18th to 20th century date as well as stone, metalwork and animal bone.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, *'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate'* (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mouchel, Property–Design and Consultancy to undertake an archaeological evaluation at St Gilbert of Sempringham Primary School, Foundry Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire, in advance of proposed extensions to existing buildings at the site. The work was undertaken between the 16th and 17th February 2010 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Stamford is situated 63km south of Lincoln, 23km southwest of Spalding and 30km southeast of Grantham 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 marks the eastern boundary of the town.

The site is located 445m northwest of the centre of Stamford as defined by the Market Place at National Grid Reference TF 0249 0722 (Fig. 2). The site lies immediately west of Rock Road, just southeast of its junction with Eight Acres. The area of development is situated on a northeast facing slope down to Scotgate at a height of 41.5m OD.

As an urban area, local soils have not been mapped but are likely to be of the Elmton 3 Association, typically calcareous fine loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 181). These soils overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Lower Lincolnshire Limestone (BGS 1978).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site lies in an area of known

archaeological activity dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. The route of the Roman thoroughfare, Ermine Street, passes within 500m southwest of the site (Margary 1973, 225). Occasional finds of this period are known from the town and may suggest some settlement, though an urban area existed at Great Casterton to the north.

Stamford is mentioned as early as AD 658 as the site of a new monastic foundation, although the reference is considered unreliable. However, by the end of the 9th century, Stamford was described as one of the five boroughs of the Danelaw. A reference to the visit of Edward the Elder in AD 918 indicates that the Danish *burh* lay north of the Welland and also records that the King commanded a new borough 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).

Previously *Steanford* and *Stanford*, the place-name is derived from the Old English *stan* and *ford*, meaning a 'stony ford' (Cameron 1998, 116).

During the Saxon and medieval periods, the site lay outside the town of Stamford. A possible area of suburban expansion may have existed along Scotgate. Here St Clement's parish encompassed land within and mainly without the later walls (Hartley and Rogers 1974, 22). The location of this church is unknown but may have lain outside the walls.

Eight undated skeletons were found in 1816 at Rock Close. It is possible that these were found northwest of the site in an area known as 'New Town' which was being developed at this time. A house fronting Rock Road, adjacent to Eight Acres, has a datestone of 1817 (RCHME 1977, 111) which may suggest a possible locality for the findspot.

The site, which overlooks Scotgate, lay within the open fields of Stamford. The nearby street name, Eight Acres, refers to a parcel of land within the fields perhaps dating from its enclosure.

Prior to the construction of the school, Ordnance Survey maps dating up to 1960 show the area as allotments.

A watching brief undertaken in 1998 some 75m east of the site identified stone walls and cisterns of unknown date (Cope-Faulkner 2006, 1).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation, as detailed in the specification, was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to formulate a policy for the mitigation of any archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

A single trench was located within the footprint of the proposed extension to existing classrooms (Fig. 3). The trench was excavated by hand to the upper surface of natural deposits. The sides and the base of the trench were cleaned. Archaeological deposits were then examined by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 1. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and a plan at 1:20. A photographic record was also compiled. Recording of the deposits encountered was undertaken based on the single context approach developed by the Museum of London (MoLAS 1994) with minor modifications by Archaeological Project Services.

The location of the excavated trench was measured in relation to existing structures.

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit encountered within the trench was a natural layer of orange clayey silt with limestone fragments (002). This measured over 0.58m thick.

Cut into the natural at the northwestern end of the trench (Fig. 4) was an irregular linear feature (005). This measured over 2m long, was wider than 1.3m and was 0.4m deep (Fig. 5, Section 2). Two fills were recorded, a lower of grey silt (006) and an upper of greyish red silty clay (007). Finds of 19th – 20th century date were retrieved from both fills.

This was cut in turn by a linear trench for surface water drainage (009). This contained a fill of brownish grey silty clay (008) and was associated with a further northeast-southwest aligned trench (004) situated in the centre of the excavated area. Partial excavation of the latter revealed it was over 0.55m deep.

Sealing all deposits was the current topsoil comprising a 0.25m thick layer of grey silty sand (001). This contained post-medieval and modern finds.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise clayey silt with limestone representing the upper weathered surface of the underlying solid geology of Lower Lincolnshire Limestone.

An irregular feature and two drainage trenches were revealed during the evaluation and were both recent in date. The irregular feature is perhaps disturbance caused by the construction of the school and the two drainage trenches are associated with water run-off.

Finds retrieved from the evaluation were mainly of post-medieval to modern date and include pottery, brick, tile, glass and clay pipe. Metalwork, stone and animal bone were also collected.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the St Gilbert of Sempringham primary school, Stamford, in order to determine the range of archaeological deposits prior to development of the site and as the site lies in an area of known archaeological remains of unknown and medieval date.

However, remains were of recent origin and comprised an irregular feature and two

drainage trenches associated with the construction of the school.

Finds from the investigation comprise post-medieval to modern pottery along with brick, tile, clay pipe, glass, stone, metalwork, stone and animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr J Turner of Mouchel, Property – Design and Consultancy for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble 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.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Supervisor: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Site Staff: Andrew Failes, Ross Kendall
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1978 *Stamford; Solid and drift geology*, 1:50 000 map sheet **157**

Cameron, K, 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series No. **1**

Cope-Faulkner, P, 2006 *Archaeological watching brief at Rock House Service Station, Scotgate, Stamford, Lincolnshire (SRH 05)*, unpublished APS report **167/05**

Foster, CW and Longley, T (eds), 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society **19**

Hartley, JS and Rogers, A, 1974 *The Religious Foundations of Medieval Stamford*, Stamford Survey Group Report **2**

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**

IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*

Mahaney, C., 1982, 'The Town', in Mahaney, C., Burchard, A. and Simpson, G. (eds), *Excavations in Stamford, Lincolnshire; 1963-1969*, The Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph Series **9**

Margary, ID, 1973 *Roman Roads in Britain* (3rd edition)

MoLAS, 1994 *Archaeological Site Manual*

RCHME, 1977 *An Inventory of Historical Monuments: The Town of Stamford*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

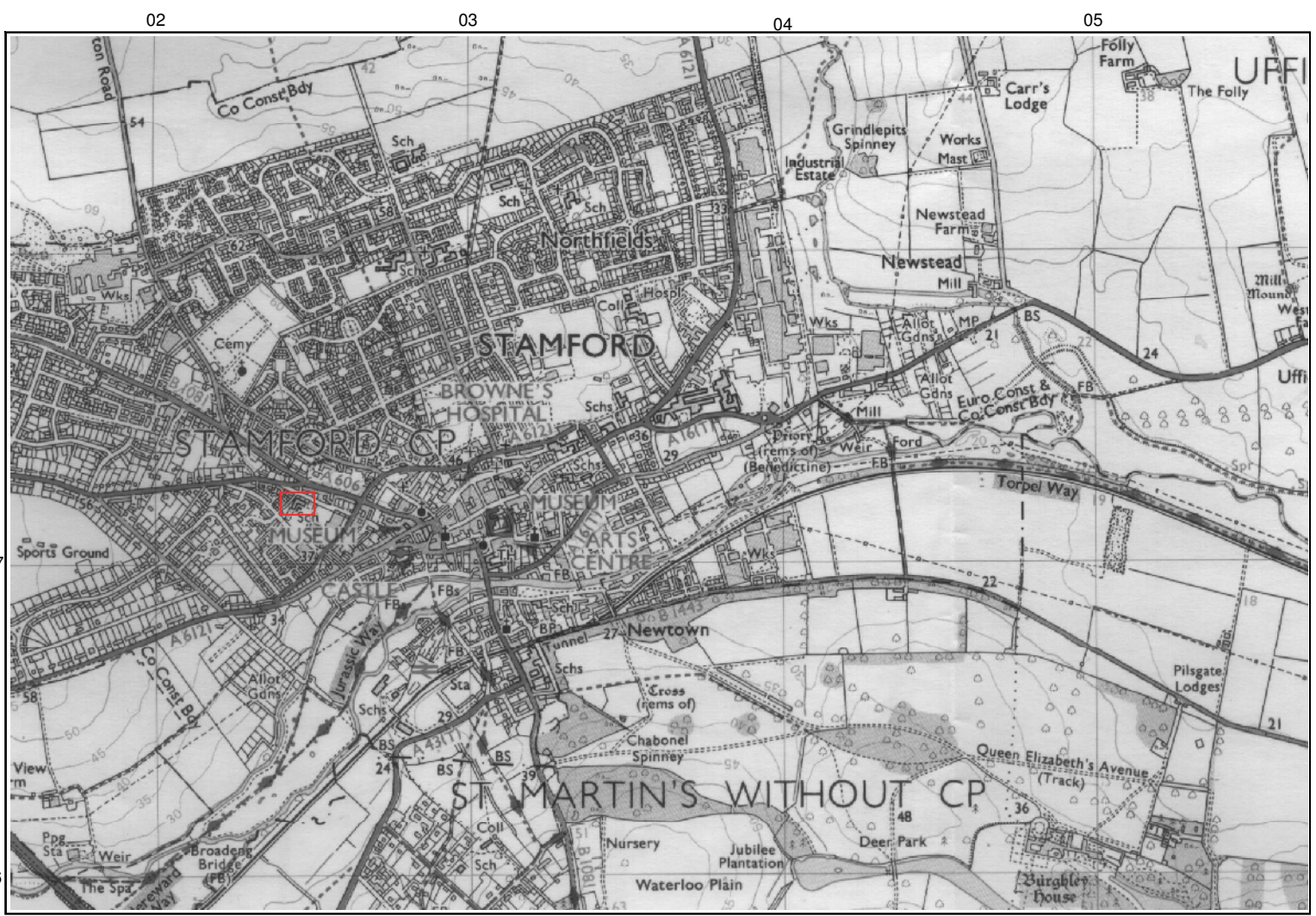
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

MoLAS Museum of London Archaeology Service

RCHME Royal Commission on Historical Monuments England



Figure 1 - General location plan



TF



Area detailed in Figure 3

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. HTL Ltd Licence No. AL5041A0001


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: St Gilbert School, Stamford STSG10		
Scale 1:20000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 10/10

Figure 2 - Site location plan

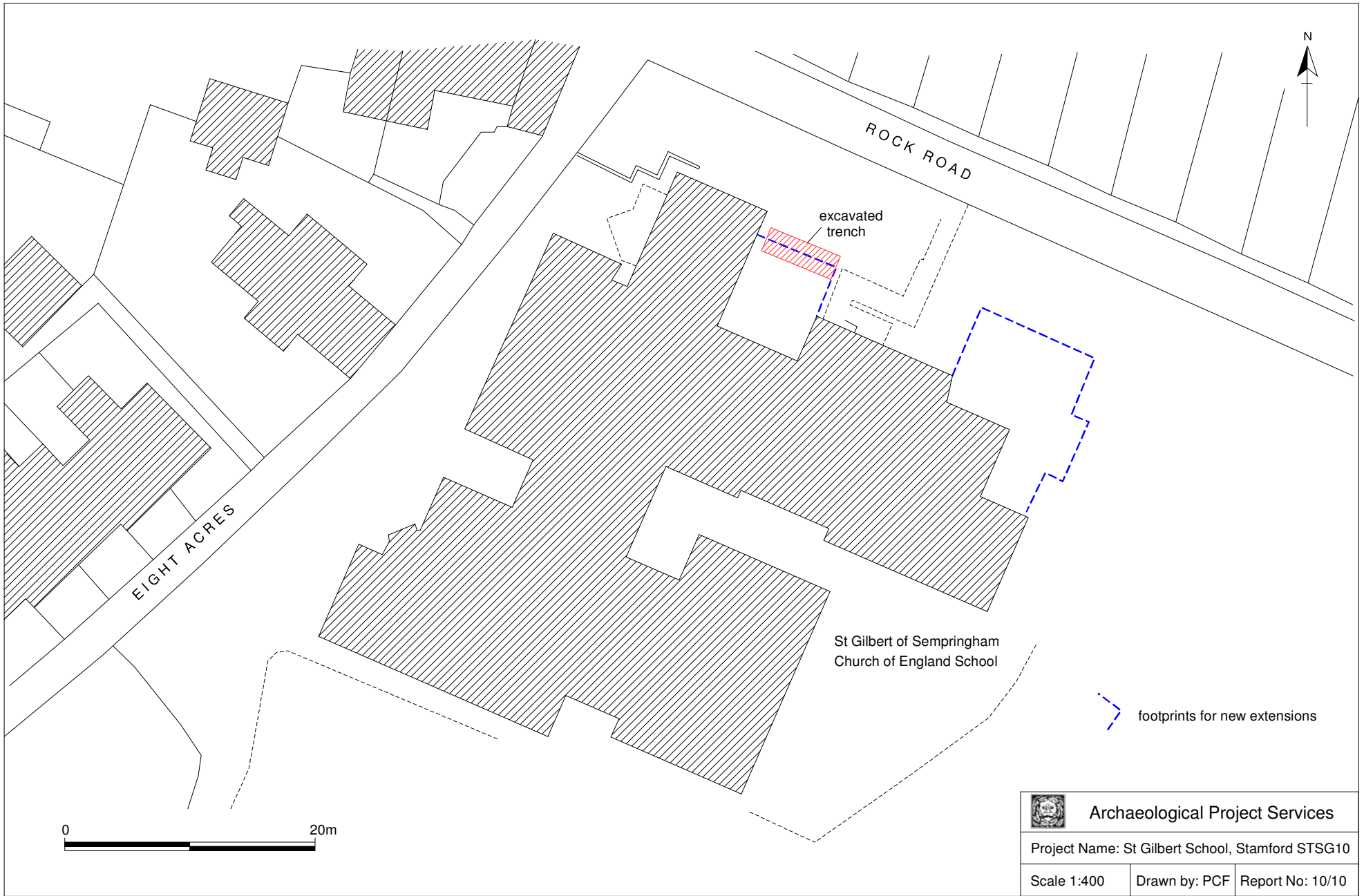


Figure 3 - Trench location plan

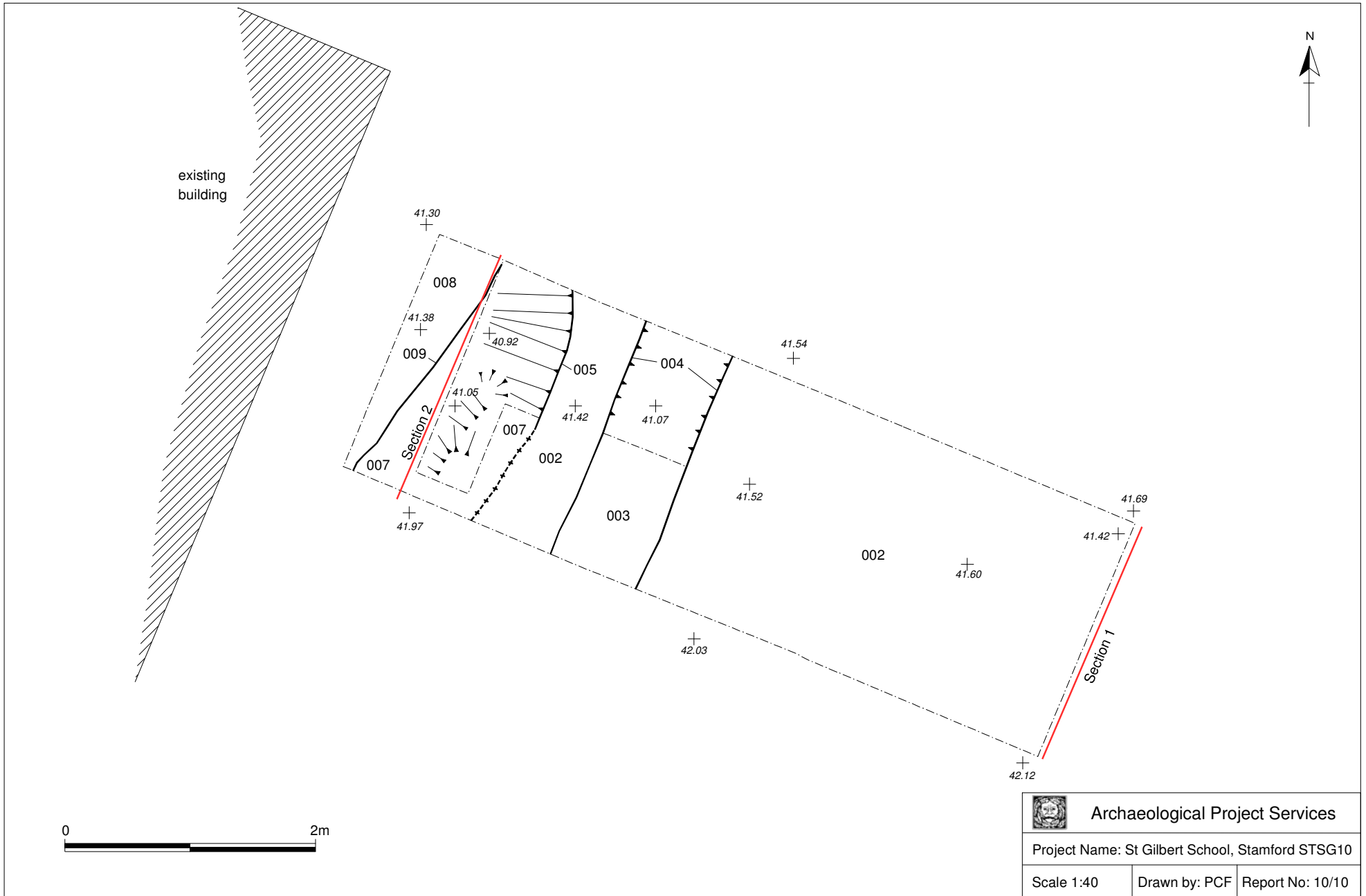

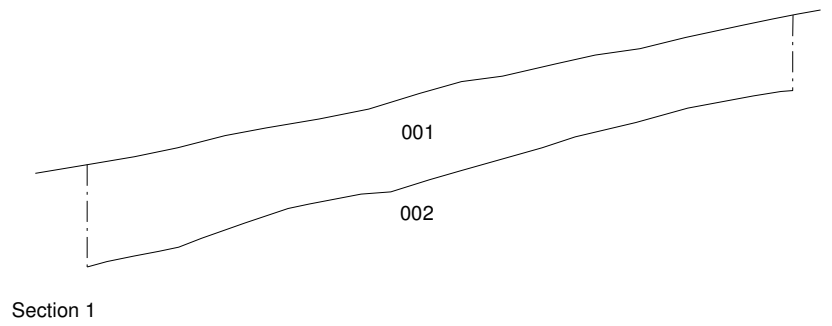


Figure 4 - Trench plan

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: St Gilbert School, Stamford STSG10		
Scale 1:40	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 10/10

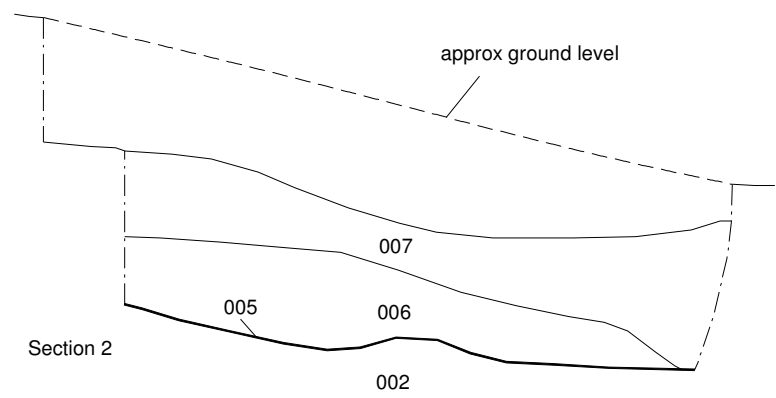
NE

SW
Datum level 41.91m OD



SW

NE
Datum level 41.61m OD




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: St Gilbert School, Stamford STSG10		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 10/10

Figure 5 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 – General view of the trench after cleaning, looking northwest



Plate 2 – Section 1, looking southeast



Plate 3 – Section 2, looking northwest

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm dark grey silty sand with occasional limestone fragments and pebbles, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm light orange clayey silt with limestone fragments, >0.58m thick	Natural deposit
003	Firm mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent pea gravel and moderate limestone fragments	Fill of (004)
004	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >2m long by 0.7m wide and >0.55m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Drainage trench
005	?linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >2m long by >1.3m wide and 0.4m deep, steep sides and uneven base	?foundation trench
006	Soft dark grey silt	Fill of (005)
007	Soft mid greyish red silty clay	Fill of (005)
008	Firm mid brownish grey silty sand with moderate limestone fragments	Fill of (009)
009	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >2.1m long by >0.57m wide, not excavated	Drainage trench

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 37 sherds from 35 vessels, weighing 509 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the late Post-Medieval to early modern period.

Condition

Most of the assemblage comprises small smashed fragments, as indicated by the average sherd weight of 13.7 grams.

Results

Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	1	1	71
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	2	2	2
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1690	1900	2	1	39
ENPO	English Porcelain	1750	1900	2	2	6
LERTH	Late Earthenwares	1750	1900	2	2	19
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	2	2	38
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	4	4	33
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	4	4	36
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	18	17	265
TOTAL				37	35	509

Provenance

Pottery was retrieved from two contexts: topsoil (001) and (006), fill of foundation trench [005].

Range

All the wares present in this group are commonly occur in 18th to 20th century assemblages from this area.

Potential

All the pottery is stable and poses no problems for long-term storage, although smaller fragments are suitable for discard. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small collection of late post medieval and early modern pottery came from two contexts.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of eight fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 798 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an

Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

Condition

Large, fresh fragments and smaller abraded flakes of ceramic building material were recovered.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
001	MOD TILE	Modern tile		1	12	Mortar?	19th to 20th
001	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Oxidised medium sandy + shale	1	35	Coarse bedding; abraded	16th to 18th?
006	CBM	Ceramic building material		2	5	Flakes	-
006	PANT	Pantile		1	64	Burnt?; ?ID or HIP	18th to 19th
006	RID	Ridge tile	Oxidised medium sandy + fe	1	22	Mortar	17th to 18th
007	BRK	Brick		1	502	Frogged; industrial	19th to 20th
007	MOD TILE	Modern tile	Light firing	1	158	Drain or chimney?	19th to 20th

Provenance

The ceramic building material came from topsoil (001) and two fills of foundation trench [005].

Range

All of the brick and tile dates to the post-medieval and early modern periods.

Potential

The brick and tile is suitable for discard. No further work is required.

Summary

A small collection of 16th to 20th century brick and tile was retrieved from three contexts.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A single fragment (<1g) of animal bone was recovered from the fill of a foundation trench.

Condition

The overall condition of the bone was good.

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
006	Large mammal	?skull	-	1	<1	

Summary

As a single fragment of bone there is limited potential for meaningful analysis. It should be retained as part of the site archive.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Six pieces of glass weighing a total of 50g were recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition and presents no problems for long-term archive storage. One piece shows iridescent decay.

Results

Table 4, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
001	Olive green bottle, much iridescence, 18 th century	1	4	20 th century
	Colourless moulded vessel, vase? 20 th century	1	7	
006	Pale blue bottle top, applied rim, 19 th century	1	11	20 th century
	Olive green bottle, 20 th century	1	2	
	Colourless vessel, distorted by heat, late 19 th -20 th century	1	3	
007	Dark olive green bottle base, shallow kick-up	1	23	19 th -early 20 th century

Provenance

The glass was recovered from the topsoil (001), the fills (006, 007) of a foundation trench.

Range

All of the glass is from vessel, mostly bottles, and is post-medieval to early modern in date.

Potential

Other than providing some dating evidence the glass has limited potential.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

All of the clay pipes are in good condition and present no problems for long-term archive storage.

Results

Table 5, Clay pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
001				2	2	2	2	Stems only	19 th century
006				2		2	2	Stems only, 1 with hexagonal bore	18 th century
Totals				2	2	4	4		

Provenance

The clay pipes were recovered from the topsoil (001) and a foundation trench fill (006). They are probably local Stamford products.

Range

Only stems were recovered and they are of 18th-19th century date. One of the stems has a hexagonal bore. This is unusual but examples of angular, rather than circular, bores have previously been identified, mostly around The Wash, where they occur on mid-late 17th century pipes (Taylor 2002). The angular bore indicates a wire of this profile was used to form the hole down the stem.

Potential

In general, the pipes are of limited potential other than providing dating evidence. However, the angular-bored stem makes an addition to a very small corpus of such pipes and is of note.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Seven other finds weighing a total of 30g were retrieved.

Condition

Most of the other finds are in good condition but one of the metal items is fragile and corroded. The finds present no problems for long-term archive storage.

Results

Table 6, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
001	bone	Handle of ?knife, copper alloy rivet, 19 th century?	1	10	?19 th century
	stone	Collyweston slate, roofing slate? Irregular surfaces, 5mm thick, post-medieval	1	6	
006	Copper alloy	Tack/short nail, post-medieval	1	1	?19 th century
	Copper alloy	Flat rectangular strip, c. 25mm x 2mm x 0.5mm, post-medieval	1	1	
	stone	Roofing slate, ?19 th century	1	1	
	stone	Micaceous sandstone, roofing tile	1	4	
	stone	Granite hardcore, post-medieval	1	7	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from the topsoil (001) and the fill (006) of a foundation trench.

Range

Most of the other finds were stone or metal, though an item of worked bone was also recovered. Excepting this worked bone, the other finds are probably associated with buildings/structures.

Potential

The other finds suggest the presence of buildings in the area from perhaps the 19th century but otherwise are of limited potential.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 7 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 7, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
001	20 th	Date on glass
006	20 th	Date on glass
007	19 th to 20 th	Date on CBM

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

- ~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>
- ~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>
- Davey, PJ, 1981 Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 65-88
- Slowikowski, AM, 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

Taylor, G, 2002 'The clay pipe from Pescod Square', in G. Davies, *An Archaeological Field Evaluation (Trial Trenching) of land at Pescod Square, Boston, Lincolnshire*. ARCUS Project Report 270c.1

Young, J, Vince, AG and Nailor, V, 2005 *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
001	BL	Light firing	Jar/ bowl	1	1	71		BS	Abraded	18th?
001	ENGS		Straight sided jar/ bottle	2	1	39		BS		
001	NCBW		Jar/ bowl	1	1	27		BS		
001	NOTS		Hollow	1	1	3		BS		
001	WHITE		Jar?	1	1	7		Base		
001	WHITE		Straight sided jar	1	1	189		Base		
001	WHITE		Plate?	2	2	9	Blue transfer print	Rim		
001	WHITE		?	1	1	4	Blue transfer print	Base		
001	WHITE		Square hollow	1	1	5	Blue transfer print	Base		
001	WHITE		?	1	1	2	Blue transfer print	BS		
001	WHITE		Cup?	1	1	3	Hand painted green stripe	BS + LHJ	Burnt	
001	WHITE		Dish/ bowl/ plate	2	1	27	Hand painted red bands	Rim		
006	CREA		?	1	1	1	Blue transfer print	BS		
006	CREA		?	1	1	1		BS	Flake	
006	ENPO		Jar?	1	1	3	Applied blue motif	Rim		
006	ENPO		Cup/ small bowl	1	1	3		BS		
006	LERTH		Garden pot	1	1	10	Stamped	BS		
006	LERTH		?	1	1	9		Rim	?ID; salt surface	
006	NCBW		Bowl	1	1	11	Beaded	Rim		
006	NOTS		Jar	1	1	5		Rim		
006	NOTS		Bottle/ straight sided jar	1	1	23		BS	Burnt; ?ID	
006	NOTS		Bottle	1	1	2		Neck		
006	PEARL		Dish/ bowl/ plate	1	1	30	Blue transfer print; chinoiserie	Base		
006	PEARL		?	1	1	1	Moulded decoration; internal blue slip	BS		
006	PEARL		Jar	1	1	2		Rim		
006	PEARL		Jar/ bowl	1	1	3	Blue transfer print; chinoiserie	Base		
006	WHITE		Jar	1	1	1	Red floral transfer print	Base		
006	WHITE		?	1	1	1	Blue transfer print	Rim	Flake	
006	WHITE		Cup	1	1	2	Blue transfer print	Rim		
006	WHITE		Straight sided jar	1	1	5	Fluted	Rim		
006	WHITE		Dish/ bowl	1	1	3	Blue banded rim and feather edge	Rim		
006	WHITE		Jar/ bowl	1	1	3		BS		
006	WHITE		?	2	2	4	one blue transfer print	BS	Flakes	

Appendix 3

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.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

9	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
3	Sheets of scale drawings
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:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2010.

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: STSG 10

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.

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.