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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND  
RECORDING AT  
66 HIGH STREET ST MARTINS,  
STAMFORD,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(STST 10)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Robert Weighton Partnership  
on behalf of  
Mr P Brown**

October 2010

Report Compiled by  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





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## 1. SUMMARY

*Archaeological monitoring and recording were undertaken during groundworks to the rear of 66 High Street St Martins, Stamford, Lincolnshire. The groundworks were associated with the construction of a new extension to existing buildings.*

*High Street St Martins lies within the postulated Saxon (AD 410-1066) burh. By the medieval period (AD 1066-1540) a hospital dedicated to St John the Baptist and St Thomas the Martyr occupied the site and may mark the site of an earlier hospital, dedicated to St Sepulchre. Extant remains of the medieval period survive in the fabric of buildings located to the north which may relate to the hospitals. Previous development at the site revealed human burials which are likely to derive from the hospital's cemetery. No. 66 High Street St Martins is an 18<sup>th</sup> century listed building.*

*The investigations identified natural and post-medieval deposits. The earliest feature was a large pit, perhaps for quarrying stone, dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century and contemporary with the adjacent house. This had been sealed by dumped layers that incorporated residual medieval finds and quantities of human bone, suggesting that the cemetery of the medieval hospital had been extensively disturbed. A post-medieval stone-lined drain and deposits associated with the recent use of the site as a garden were also recorded.*

*Finds retrieved during the investigation include a small quantity of medieval pottery, including imported wares from Lincoln and Norfolk. A glazed roof tile was also found along with later stone tiles. Slag and metalwork were also recovered.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by the Robert Weighton Partnership on behalf of Mr P Brown to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with the construction of a single storey extension to existing buildings at 66 High Street St Martins, Stamford, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning applications S10/0491 and 0492. The watching brief was carried out between the 26<sup>th</sup> August and 30<sup>th</sup> September 2010 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

### 2.2 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 350m southeast of the centre of Stamford as defined by the Market Place at National Grid Reference TF 0305 0681 (Fig. 2). The site lies immediately west of High Street St Martins on a north facing slope down to the River Welland at a height of c. 25m OD.

As an urban area local soils have not been mapped but are likely to be of the Sherborne Association, typically clayey brown rendzinas (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 310). These soils are developed on a solid geology of Jurassic Lower Lincolnshire Limestone (GSGB 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 west 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 9<sup>th</sup> 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). This southern *burh* is believed to be located along the axis of High Street St Martins and between AD 979 and the 12<sup>th</sup> century an important regional mint was established here.

In the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, Stamford is referred to as a royal borough comprising six wards, five of these lay north of the river. A bridge spanned the river and at this time the southern ward was located within Northamptonshire and was held by Peterborough Abbey (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).

The site occupies part of the hospital of St John the Baptist and St Thomas the Martyr which was founded between 1173 and 1180 by Brand de Fossato and Siward (Hartley and Rogers 1974, 50). The older foundation, St John, lay closer to the bridge but was moved south along High

Street between 1190 and 1220. It is possible that the hospital was a re-founding of the hospital of St Sepulchre which lay in the southern part of the town (*ibid.* 52).

Extant remains of the period are incorporated into the George Hotel including a 14<sup>th</sup> century hall which may be related to the hospital. An associated chapel dedicated to St Mary Magdalene stood in the vicinity until it was dismantled in 1818 (*ibid.* 46).

During previous building work at the site a number of inhumations were recorded along with quantities of disarticulated human bone within a dumped deposit suggesting disturbance of the site. The burials are likely to indicate the cemetery of the medieval hospital (Hambly 2008).

Nos. 66 and 67 High Street St Martins are a pair of houses dating to the second quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (RCHME 1977, 101). Both are listed buildings.

## 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

The footprint of the proposed extension was lowered and a bank cut back by hand. The sides of the excavated area 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 1. 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.

Disturbed human remains occurred frequently during the investigation. These were collected for reburial on site and not removed from the area.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). 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

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

The earliest deposit encountered during the evaluation comprised a natural layer of yellow silty sand with limestone fragments (017 and 019). This measured in excess of 0.28m thick. Sealing this was a layer of fragmented limestone (016) that was 0.5m thick.

Cut into the natural geology was a rectangular feature (018). Measuring over 2.35m long (but no longer than 2.76m), over 0.9m wide and deeper than 0.7m (Fig. 4, Plan 2; Plate 4), it contained a single fill of grey silt with limestone fragments (010). Pottery of medieval and 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved from this feature. The maximum length was estimated from the location of undisturbed human burials recorded at the site in 2008.

Overlying the pit was an extensive dumped layer comprising a 0.7m thick deposit of greyish brown sandy silt with limestone fragments and disarticulated

human bone (008 and 009). Pottery of medieval date was retrieved from this deposit as was a 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century glazed roofing tile and post-medieval stone tile and slag.

Cut into the dumped deposit, towards the northern part of the trench was an east-west aligned feature (013), measuring 0.5m wide and over 0.95m long (Fig. 4, Plan 1; Plate 3). Within this feature was a drain, comprising a slate base with limestone sides (012). Filling the drain was a deposit of grey sandy silt (014).

The drain had subsequently been sealed by a layer of greyish yellow sand (015) that was 50mm thick.

Cutting dumped deposit (008) along the east side of the trench (Fig. 5, Section 2) was a northwest-southeast aligned foundation trench (007). Within this was constructed a recent garden wall (011), built since 2008, the trench of which had been backfilled with grey to brown sandy silt (007).

Sealing all deposits within this trench was a levelling layer of greyish brown silty sand with limestone fragments (005) containing a single sherd of 11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century Thetford ware. This was 0.15m thick and was in turn sealed by a layer of greyish brown peat (004) of the modern topsoil.

To the east of the garden wall (011), a possible metal surface (003) was revealed when the overburden was removed. This comprised yellowish brown limestone fragments and measured over 30mm thick (Fig. 5, Section 1; Plate 2).

Sealing this was a layer of brown sandy silt (002) containing limestone fragments and human bone which may represent an easterly continuation of the dumped deposits (008 and 009). This had then been sealed by more brown peat (001) of the modern topsoil.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of silty sand and limestone represent the upper weathered surface of the underlying solid geology of Lower Lincolnshire Limestone.

A post-medieval pit is the earliest archaeological feature identified at the site. Dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century, it may have been a quarry for building materials and is broadly contemporary with 66-7 High Street St Martins.

Overlying the possible quarry pit are dumped deposits that contain re-deposited medieval finds and human bone. This indicates extensive disturbance at the site particularly of deposits associated with the cemetery of the medieval hospital. As articulated inhumations have been found at the site previously, the extent of this disturbance is unlikely to be great. A stone-lined drain associated with the adjacent house was also recorded as were recent levelling deposits, topsoil and a garden wall.

Finds retrieved from the site include a small collection of medieval pottery, principally from local sources, though also containing imported types from Lincoln and Norfolk. Glazed medieval roof tile was also found and indicate a high status building in the vicinity, most probably the hospital. A range of post-medieval pottery and stone tile was recovered and slag may suggest that metalworking was undertaken nearby. Three nails were also found and may relate to coffins. Human bone was also identified at the site and was re-buried during the development.

## 7. CONCLUSION

The programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was initiated as the site lay within the core of the medieval town at the supposed site of a hospital and

in an area where human remains had previously been unearthed.

However, the area of the groundworks had been previously disturbed by a post-medieval quarry which had removed any medieval deposits. Dumping episodes, containing residual medieval material, including disturbed human remains left for reburial on site, were recorded and derive from deposits that may be associated with the hospital. A post-medieval stone-lined drain was also recorded.

Artefacts retrieved from the investigation comprise medieval and later pottery and tile. Early post-medieval brick was also recovered along with slag and metalwork.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr S Bates of the Robert Weighton Partnership for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Mr P Brown. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Site Supervisors: Bob Garland, Ross Kendall, Chris Moulis, Mark Peachey  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Ross Kendall  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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## **11. ABBREVIATIONS**

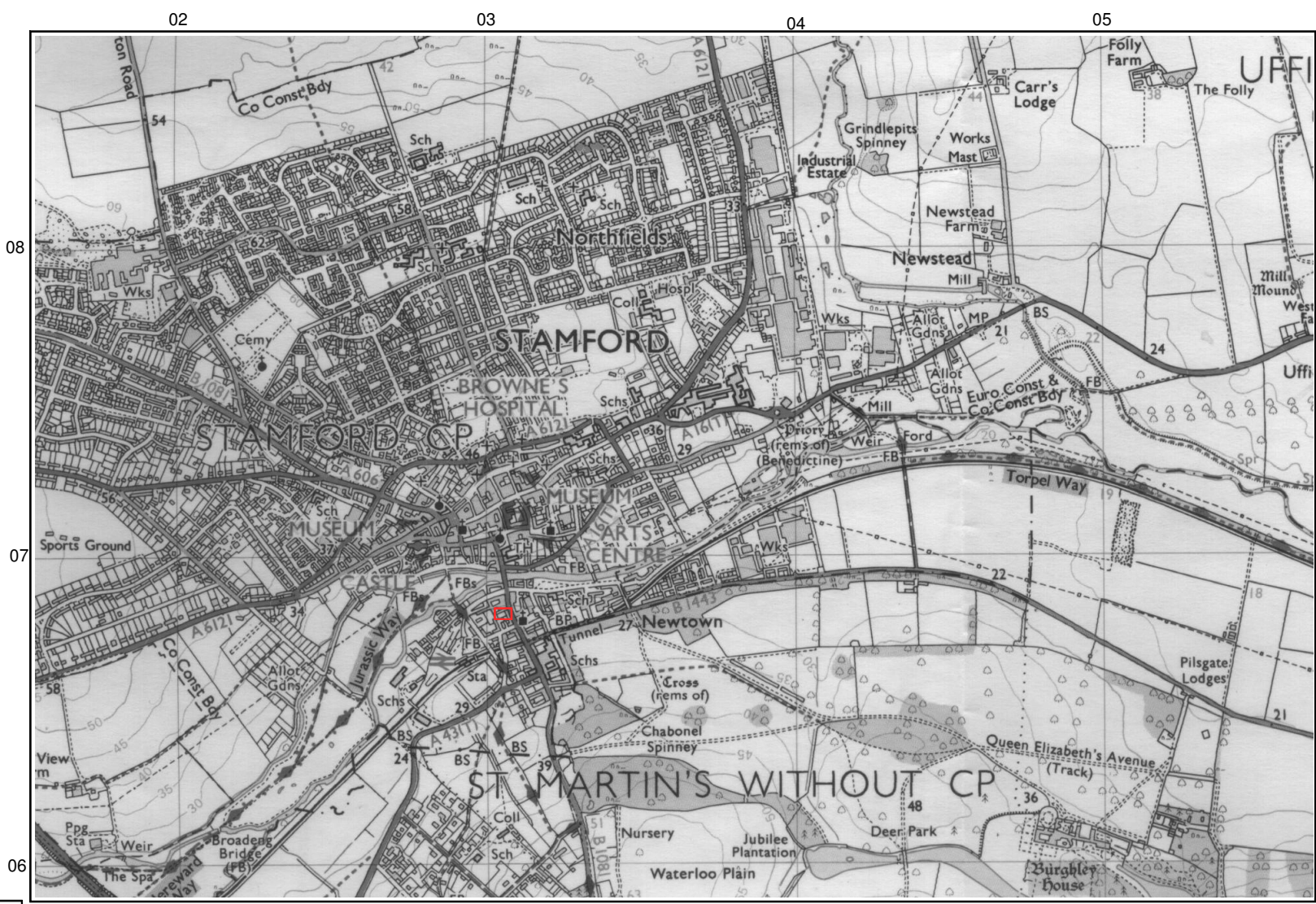
APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

RCHME Royal Commission on Historical Monuments England



Figure 1 - General location plan



**TF**



Area detailed in Figure 3

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 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: High Street St Martins, Stamford		
Scale 1:20000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 95/10

Figure 2 - Site location plan

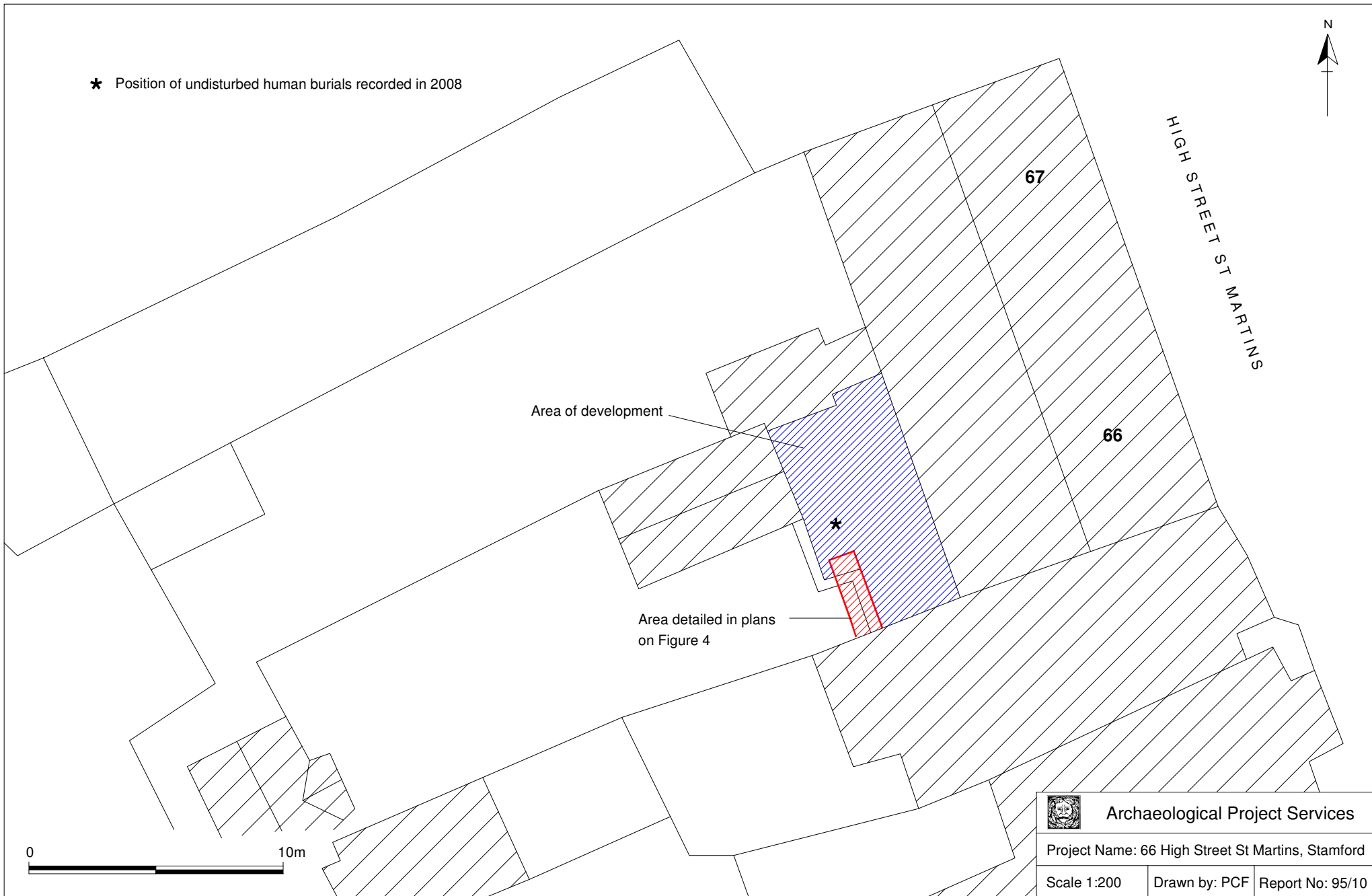


Figure 3 - Development location plan

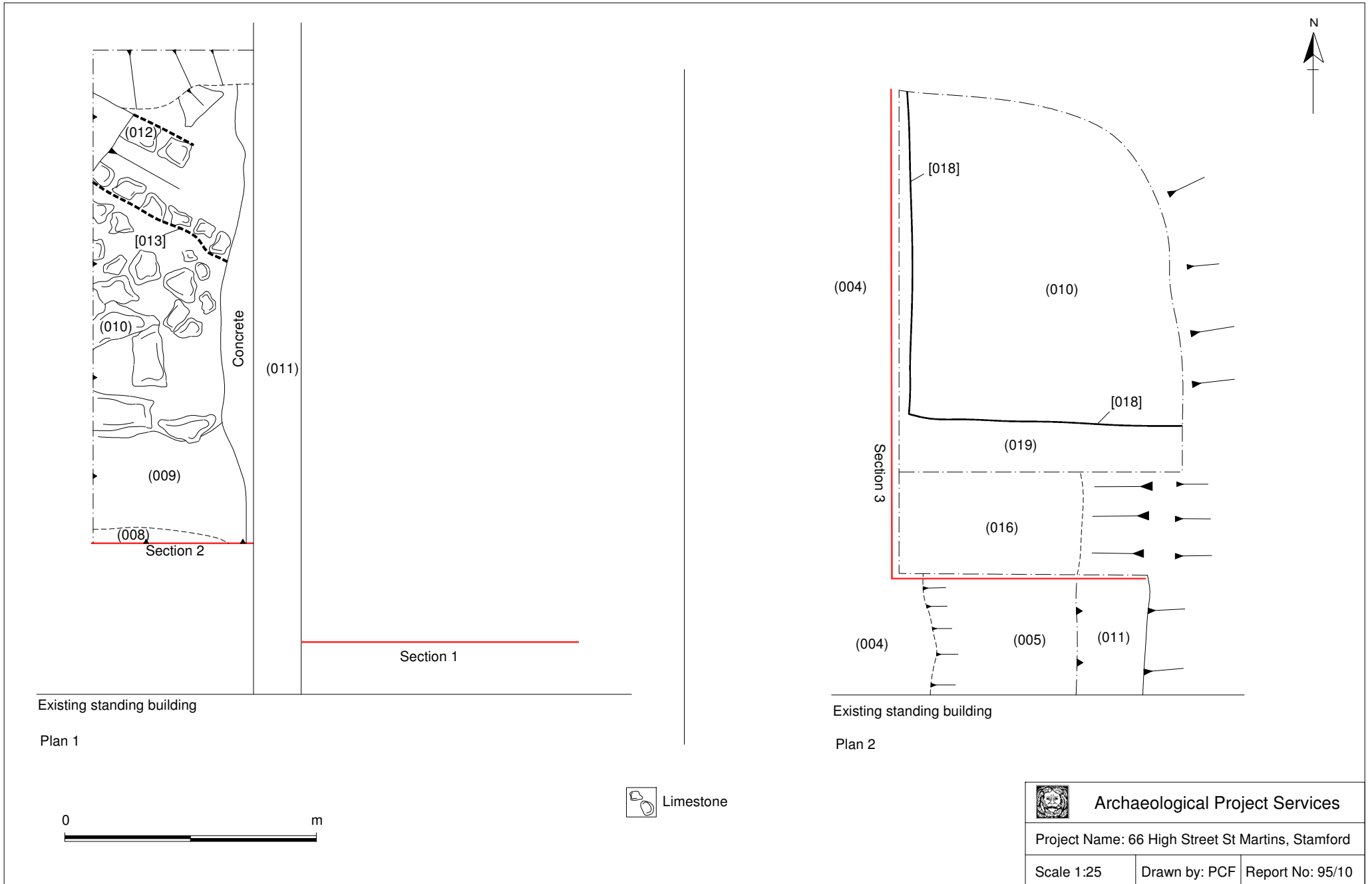


Figure 4 - Detailed plans

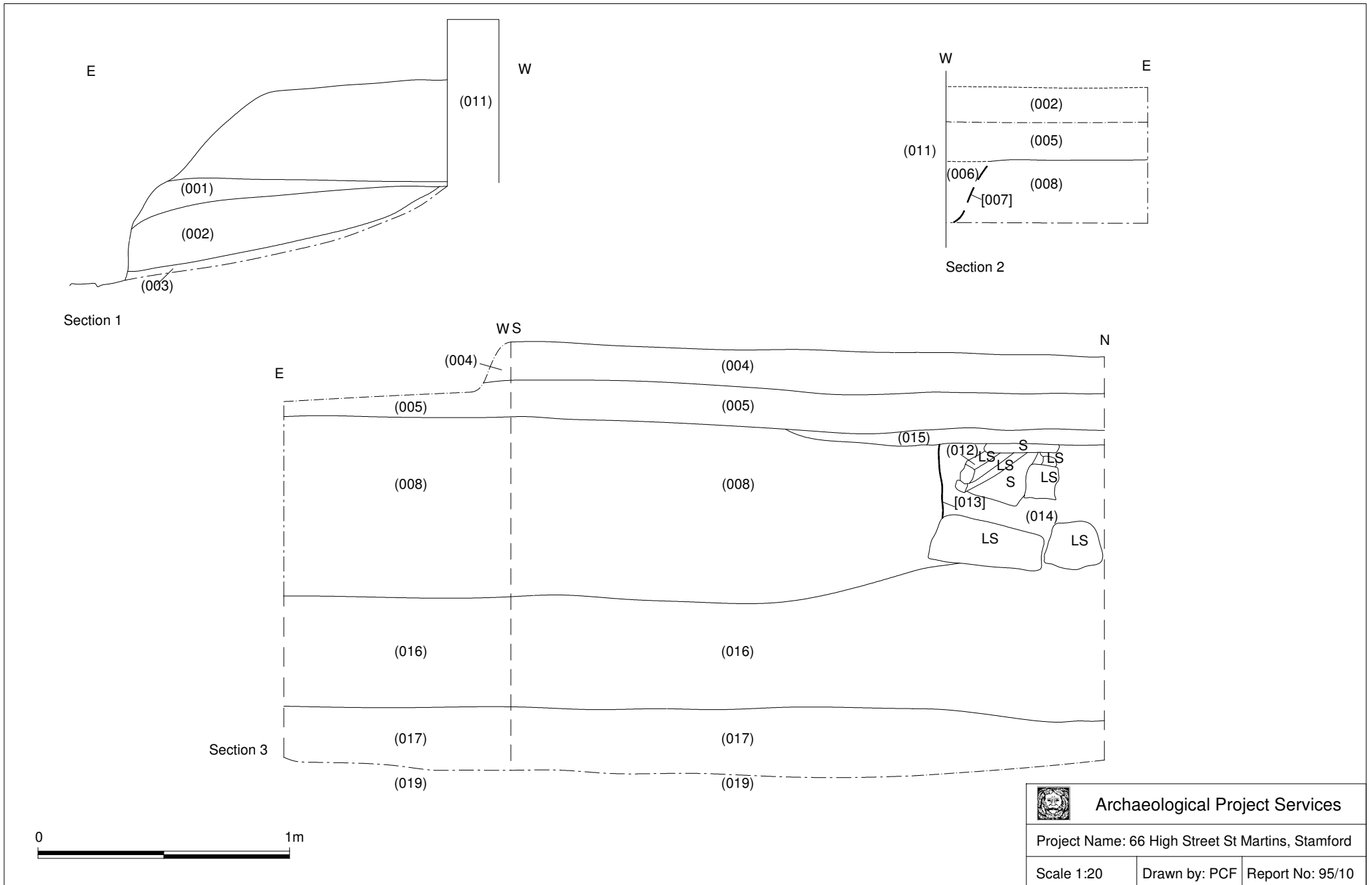


Figure 5 - Sections 1 to 3





Plate 1 – General view of the development area prior to works, looking northeast



Plate 2 – Section 1, looking southeast





Plate 3 – View after the removal of overburden showing the stone drain (012), looking southeast



Plate 4 – View of the quarry pit (018), looking southwest



## Appendix 1

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose dark brown peat with moderately frequent small limestone fragments, up to 0.16m thick	Imported garden soil
002	Loose light brown sandy silt, with frequent small limestone fragments and disarticulated human remains, up to 0.23m thick	Dumped deposit
003	Loose yellowish brown limestone fragments, >30mm thick	Possible metallised surface
004	Soft dark greyish brown peat, 0.15m thick	Imported topsoil
005	Loose mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent sub-angular limestone fragments, 0.15m thick	Modern levelling deposit
006	Loose dark grey to mid brown sandy silt, with frequent small limestone fragments	Fill of cut (007)
007	Linear feature	Foundation trench for (011)
008	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone fragments and moderately frequent disarticulated human remains, 0.7m thick	Dumped deposit. Same as (009)
009	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone fragments and moderately frequent disarticulated human remains, 0.7m thick	Dumped deposit. Same as (008)
010	Firm mid-dark grey silt, with frequent large, roughly hewn limestone blocks and occasional disarticulated human remains	Fill of (018)
011	Modern garden wall	Modern garden wall
012	Masonry: Limestone sided (150x150x80mm) with slate base, roughly coursed, oriented east-west	Drain
013	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.50m width and at least 0.95m length, with steep sides and flattish base	Cut for drain (012)
014	Soft mid grey sandy silt, with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone pieces, 0.35m thick	Fill of (013)
015	Firm light greyish yellow sand with frequent small limestone fragments, maximum 50mm thick	Dumped deposit
016	Fragmented limestone, 0.5m thick	Natural deposit
017	Soft light yellow silty sand with frequent small-medium limestone fragments, maximum 0.28m thick	Natural deposit
018	Rectangular feature, >2.35m long by 0.9m wide by >0.7m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit
019	Soft light yellow silty sand with frequent small-medium limestone fragments, >0.28m thick	Natural deposit

## Appendix 2

### THE FINDS

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby and 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 31 sherds from 24 vessels, weighing 552 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 below. The pottery ranges in date from the late Saxon or early medieval to the early modern period.

##### Condition

The material is quite fragmentary though there is little obvious sign of abrasion. The overall average sherd weight is moderately low at 17.8 grams, although a high proportion of the vessels here are fine walled Stamford ware types, so this is not surprising. Sherds from five vessels are sooted suggesting use, most likely of a domestic nature, over a hearth or fire whilst a further sherd is burnt. A single piece of the Oolitic tempered Bourne medieval ware (BOUA) has leached out calcareous inclusions, this may have been caused by acidic or abrasive contents contained within the pot during use.

##### Results

Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Period	Cname	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Late Saxon - Early Medieval	ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	10	8	52
Saxo-Norman - Early Medieval	THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	1000	1150	1	1	207
Early Medieval	STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden ware	1150	1250	3	3	49
	DST	Developed Stamford ware	1150	1230	4	3	15
Medieval	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1150	1400	2	2	11
	MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	1	1	6
Late Medieval	CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1600	1	1	3
	LSW4	15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1450	1530	1	1	28
Post Medieval	BL	Black-glazed wares	1700	1900	1	1	2
	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1700	1900	1	1	2
Post Medieval - Early Modern	LERTH	Late Earthenwares	1750	1900	6	2	177
<b>Total</b>					<b>31</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>552</b>

##### Provenance

Pottery was recovered from modern levelling deposit (005), dump deposit (008), fill (007) within foundation trench [007] and (010) within pit [018].

##### Range

There is a range of types here ranging in date from the 10th to 19th century. Late Saxon to Early medieval types include Stamford wares (ST, DST), Thetford type fabrics (THETT) and Stanion-Lyveden ware (STANLY). These fabrics are commonly found in Saxo-Norman/early medieval assemblages in this area and suggest domestic activity in the vicinity of the site at that time. Two pieces of medieval Bourne ware (BOUA) and a further sherd of a similar date (MEDX) were also retrieved. This second fragment of pottery is of particular interest as it is not a local product and has very unusual crushed grey crystalline inclusions within the clay matrix. Later medieval types recovered during the watching brief include a single fragment from a drinking cup in Cistercian ware (CIST) and a piece of late Lincoln type glazed ware (LSW4).

The range of pottery collected from 66 High Street St Martins, highlights the important nature of Stamford as a wealthy and well connected town during the medieval period. There is a wide range of pottery types here, including products imported from across the Midlands and East Anglia. In addition to the unsourced pottery varieties fabrics from Northamptonshire (Stanion Lyveden), Norfolk (Thetford), and probably central Lincolnshire (late Lincoln glazed ware) are represented as well as locally produced Stamford and Bourne types.

### Potential

The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage. There are no fragments suitable for illustration.

### Summary

An interesting small assemblage of pottery mostly medieval in date was recovered from post medieval or early modern deposits during the watching brief.

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby and 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 3 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 815 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 below.

### Condition

The condition of the material is mixed. A single piece is abraded and surfaceless, whilst a piece of brick is large and fresh. One fragment is heat affected perhaps due to a building fire or later waste disposal activities on the site whilst another is partially vitrified (clinkered).

### Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Context	Cname	Fabric	Decoration	Description	Date	NoF	Weight
008	GRFURN	Stanion-Lyveden type - fabric B	Slashed	Pierced; spalled; heat affected dark green glaze; finely sorted oololiths - local product?	L12th-13th	1	45
010	BRK	OX/R/OX; fine		Handmade - slop moulded?; clinkered end; struck upper; Ca and Fe	16th-18th	1	747
010	CBM	Oxid; fine micaceous		Abraded; surfaceless; clay pellets/mudstone	Roman or Post Roman	1	23
<b>Total</b>						<b>3</b>	<b>815</b>

### Provenance

A single fragment came from dump deposit (008) whilst the remaining pieces were recovered from fill (010) within pit [018].

### Range

There is one large fresh piece of brick (BRK), a relatively small piece of glazed roof furniture (GRFURN) and a small abraded fragment of miscellaneous ceramic building material (CBM). The piece of brick has a clinkered end; from the Tudor period this treatment was often done to produce dark colouration, allowing multicoloured brick patterns to be built into external walls. The piece of glazed roof furniture is of particular interest as such items are relatively uncommon. This fragment, probably from a building of relatively high status, has a thick green glaze and slashed decoration. The fabric of this tile is a typical oolitic Stanion-Lyveden type, this is perhaps a product of those industries based in Northamptonshire, although similar fabrics are known to have been produced locally to Stamford.

### Potential

The ceramic building material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long

term storage. The piece of roof furniture may be worth reconsideration if any further work is carried out in this area.

### Summary

Three pieces of ceramic building material were recovered during the watching brief. The only piece of note is a fragment of medieval glazed roofing tile.

## OTHER FINDS

*By Gary Taylor*

### Introduction

Thirteen other finds weighing approximately 2.5kg were retrieved.

### Condition

All of the other finds are in good condition, though the metal items are corroded.

### Results

*Table 3, Other Materials*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
009	iron	nail	1	9	Post-medieval?
	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag, medieval?	3	74	
	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag	3	93	
	Industrial residue	Undiagnostic iron slag, possible hearth bottom?	1	103	
	stone	Collyweston roof slate, irregular faces, 11mm thick, post-medieval?	1	39	
010	iron	nails	2	18	Post-medieval?
	stone	Collyweston roof slate, irregular faces, 10mm thick, post-medieval?	1	12	
012	stone	Collyweston roof slate, irregular faces, 18mm thick, peg hole 12mm diameter, part chipped, part drilled, mortar adhering,	1	2100	Medieval?

### Provenance

The other finds were recovered from a dumped deposit (009) and a demolition layer (010).

### Range

Pieces of stone roof slate, nails, that could be structural or from coffins, and a quantity of mixed industrial residue were recovered. The finds are of mixed medieval and post-medieval date.

Three pieces of Collyweston roofing slate were recovered. Previous investigations have indicated that late medieval slates are generally about 20mm thick with uneven surfaces and pegholes about 10mm diameter formed by drilling, while post-medieval examples are much thinner, as little as 5mm, with smaller pegholes that were sometimes drilled but by the 19<sup>th</sup> century were always pecked (RCHME 1984, xlvii). It therefore seems likely that the present finds are of both medieval and post-medieval tiles.

### Potential

The other finds have limited potential, though the stone roof tile indicates buildings in the area. The nails may be from coffins, or could be structural. There are various types of industrial residue and they indicate both smelting and smithing of iron nearby; the possible hearth bottom is another piece of potential iron smithing slag.

### SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

*Table 4, Spot dates*

Cxt	Date	Comments
005	11 <sup>th</sup> – mid 12 <sup>th</sup> century	Based on 1 sherd
006	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Based on 1 sherd
008	12 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> century	
009	Post-medieval	
010	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
012	Medieval?	Based on 1 stone

**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
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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**ARCHIVE CATALOGUES***Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery*

Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
005	THETT		Jar/Pitcher	1	1	207	Finger pressed rim	Rim with UHJ	Spalled interior; burnt?; strap handle	11th-M12th
006	LERTH		Garden Pot	1	1	172	Body Groove	BSS		19th-20th
008	STANLY	Fabric B	Jug	1	1	29		BS with UHJ?	Wheel thrown; sooted over broken edge	M12th-M13th
008	ST	Fabric B	Jar	1	1	11		BS	Fairly thick mottled olive green glaze; poss 12thC	11th-12th
009	DST	Fabric C		1	1	1		BS	Thick mottled CU glaze; orangey buff fabric	L12th-E13th
009	ST	Fabric A/D	Jug/Jar	2	2	2		BS; Flake	Burnt	11th-12th
009	ST	Fabric A/D	Jug/Jar	1	1	3		BS	Sooted over break; no glaze	11th-12th
009	ST	Fabric A/D	Jar	2	1	15		Rim; BS	Thin yellow glaze; sooted rim and body	11th-12th
009	MEDX	OX/R/OX; Frequent crushed matt pale grey mineral inclusions - calcareous?; sparse hard rounded Fe	Jug/Jar	1	1	6		BS Basal	Thin yellow glaze or deposit; soot ex; very unusual fabric; high fired	12th-15th
010	ST		Jug	1	1	6		BS	Thin yellow glaze	M12th-L12th
010	NOTS		Hollow	1	1	2		BS		18th-19th

Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
010	BL		Jar or Bowl?	1	1	2		Rim Frag	Pale orange fabric; later shiny glaze	M18th-19th
010	LERTH		Garden Pot	2	1	5		Rim; BS		18th-19th
010	STANLY	Fabric B	Jug	1	1	17		Base		M12th- M13th
010	STANLY	Fabric B	Jug	1	1	3		BS		M12th- M13th
010	LSW4		Jug	1	1	28		Base		M15th- EM16th
010	BOUA	Fabric B/C	?	2	2	11		BSS	Leached	13th-14th
010	ST	Fabric A/D?	Jar/Pitcher	1	1	4		BS	No glaze; EST?	10th-12th
010	ST	Fabric A/D	Jar	2	1	11	Roller stamped rim	Rim; BS	Sooted externally; no glaze; EST?	9th-11th
010	DST	Fabric C	Jug	2	1	5		BSS	Thick mottled CU glaze; orangey buff fabric	L12th- E13th
010	DST	Fabric B	Jug	1	1	9	Short combed line decoration	BS	Thick mottled CU glaze	L12th- E13th
010	CIST		Drinking Cup	1	1	3		Handle	Oval handle	M15th-16th

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<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>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>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>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.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	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:

19	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
5	Sheets of scale drawings
5	Daily record sheets
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: LCNCC: 2010.116

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: STST 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.

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