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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING EXTENSIONS TO THE PORCH OF
STAMFORD JUNIOR SCHOOL,
STAMFORD HIGH SCHOOL,
KETTERING ROAD,
STAMFORD, *SK68*
LINCOLNSHIRE
(JSS00)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



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Archaeology Section
Lincolnshire County Council
ask 14/8/02

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EVENT L12191
SOURCES L16895 46896
30617 L130617
80011 L181787
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING EXTENSIONS TO THE PORCH OF
STAMFORD JUNIOR SCHOOL,
STAMFORD HIGH SCHOOL,
KETTERING ROAD,
STAMFORD, *SK&K*
LINCOLNSHIRE
(JSS00)**

Work Undertaken For
W.J. Hemmings and Partners

July 2000

Report Compiled by
Joanna Hambly

Planning Application No: S99/0836/69
National Grid Reference: TF 027 065
City and County Museum Accession No:2000.88

A.P.S. Report No.107/00



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1. SUMMARY

An enhanced archaeological watching brief during extensions to the existing porch of Stamford High School, Junior School, Stamford was undertaken due to its proximity to a medieval reredorter which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. In addition, previous archaeological investigations uncovered substantial medieval remains believed to be cloistral buildings of St. Michael's priory and part of the priory cemetery.

Limited excavations revealed a sequence of intercutting features, possibly representing pits or ditches, overlain by recent layers associated with the present school access road.

A small quantity of medieval pottery, medieval green glazed roof tile, post-medieval pottery, animal bone and shell were recovered from one of the features. The medieval material is very likely to originate from the medieval cloister buildings to the north and west. Post-medieval material possibly comes from a post-dissolution house or farm. The absence of structural remains of these periods may be due to the disturbed nature of the development site and to the limited area of excavation.

Natural deposits were encountered at 28.1m OD which is consistent with the height of natural deposits recorded in previous excavations to the east. However, due to recent levelling associated with the construction of the junior school, natural deposits occurred at 0.30m below the present ground surface, compared with depths of between 0.65m and 1.20m below the present ground surface in the previous investigation. This implies that any archaeological remains present in the area may have been partially destroyed and disturbed and, if present, may be expected to

occur just beneath modern surfaces.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Archaeological 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 within a specified area,...where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

A full planning application (S99/0836/69) was approved by South Kesteven District Council for extensions and alterations to the existing Stamford High School, Junior School subject to a condition that an enhanced archaeological watching brief be implemented. This watching brief forms a part of the mitigation strategy devised following the discovery of significant archaeological remains in a previous evaluation. Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by W. J. Hemmings and Partners to undertake the work which was carried out on the 10th and 11th July 2000.

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). Stamford lies on the banks of the River Welland, close to the confluence with the Gwash which provides the eastern boundary of the town.

The development site (Fig. 2 and 3) is located south of the River Welland, adjacent to Kettering Road, approximately 500m

south of the town centre as defined by All Saints' parish church (National Grid Reference TF 0278 0648).

The site lies at approximately 28.5m OD on a flat tarmac area in front of the present porch of the Junior School. Local soils are the Denchworth Association, wet clayey (pelostagnogley) soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 155) and Fladbury 1 Association pelo-alluvial gley soils, developed on clayey alluvial subsoils (*ibid.*, 194). Stamford sits in a narrow valley cut in the Lower Lincolnshire Limestone. Upper Lincolnshire Limestone and the overlying Great Oolite form the northern valley sides. In contrast, the southern part of the town, including the development area, is located on a solid geology of Northampton Sand and Lower Lincolnshire Limestone (Inferior Oolite). Remains of a river terrace and recent alluvium fill the valley bottom (Anderson 1982, 1).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Stamford is situated in an area of known archaeological remains dating generally from the prehistoric to the medieval periods. Two worked flints of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date were recovered during an archaeological evaluation approximately 70m east of the area of investigation (Hambly 2000). Romano-British archaeology comprises unrelated find spots. The Roman road, Ermine Street, crosses the River Welland to the west of the town and adjacent to the proposed development (Figure 2).

Previously *Steanford* and *Stanford*, the major place-name Stamford - 'stony ford' derives from Old English *stan* and *ford* (Ekwall 1974, 436 - 7).

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 918 indicates that the Danish *burh* lay to the north of the River Welland and also records that the King commanded a new borough to be built on the south side of the river (Mahaney 1982, 3). One piece of Early Saxon pottery recovered in a previous archaeological investigation (Hambly 2000) is the only evidence of this period in the vicinity of the site.

The Domesday Book of 1086 refers to Stamford as a royal borough comprising six wards, five of these north of the river. At that time, the sixth ward, south of the river, was located in the County of Northamptonshire. 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, were located in the northern part of the town (Foster and Longley 1976, 9 - 11).

Numerous religious foundations were established during the medieval period. Of particular significance is the Benedictine Nunnery of St. Michael which is located within the development area. The Nunnery was founded by William de Waterville, abbot of Peterborough, about 1155 (English Heritage 1994). Originally the house was founded for 40 nuns with a prior and brethren until 1323 when it became entirely a nunnery (Knowles and Hadcock 1953, 219).

Following the dissolution, St. Michael's Nunnery was acquired by the Cecil family of nearby Burghley House. It is not known whether a post-dissolution house was constructed at the site although Speed's map of Stamford, dating to 1600, depicts conventual buildings set within a defined outer precinct. Later maps of 1773, 1779 and 1839 all depict buildings on the site, some named as Nun's Farm (APS 1994).

Construction of the railway in 1846 revealed a number of features associated with the nunnery (RCHME 1977, 32). These included foundations, carved stonework, a coffin lid and a quantity of human bones. Excavations of the site in 1973, prior to the construction of the present school buildings, revealed part of an elaborate reredorter (latrine) comprising a 4 bay arcade set in front of a channel which was supplied with water from a reservoir fed by rainwater from a roof (Mahaney 1977, 10). The reredorter, and its associated features, are a Scheduled Monument No. 22607 (English Heritage 1996, 23) and lie within 10m west of the porch extension.

Excavations carried out to the north of the school buildings, revealed part of a priory building including a room with painted plaster walls and a mortar floor, roofed with slate and green glazed ridge tiles (Cope Faulkner 1999). Archaeological investigations on the playing field to the east of the junior school identified part of a medieval cemetery and a probable ironstone quarry, also likely to be of medieval date (Hambly 2000). On the north side of the railway cutting, archaeological investigations during an extension to the school boarding house (The Nuns), uncovered the remains of five skeletons and a corner of a limestone wall foundation (APS forthcoming).

3. AIMS

The aims of the enhanced archaeological watching brief, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate, record and interpret, archaeological deposits. The objectives were to determine, as far as possible, the form, function, spatial arrangement, dating and sequence of archaeological features encountered.

4. METHODS

Excavation

After removal of the tarmac over the whole area of the porch extension, a mechanical excavator was used to excavate foundation trenches, 0.75m wide and 1.00m deep.

All excavations were carefully monitored and any potential archaeological deposit or feature was investigated by hand during the excavations. All archaeological material observed was collected. The sides of the trenches were cleaned by hand and each deposit or feature was given a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A location plan was drawn at a scale of 1:50 and all sections at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record was compiled using colour slide and monochrome formats.

Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Finds recovered from those deposits excavated were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, a total of four phases were identified:

- Phase 1: Natural deposits
- Phase 2: Undated deposits
- Phase 3: Post-medieval deposits
- Phase 4: Recent deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned during the watching brief.

Phase 1 *Natural Deposits*

The earliest deposits encountered during the investigation was a firm reddish orange shattered ironstone in a sandy gravelly matrix [010]. The observed thickness of the deposit was 0.72m, though it extended below the lower limit of excavation. The top of the natural deposit occurred at approximately 0.30m below the present ground surface, at 28.1m OD.

Phase 2: *Undated deposits*

Cutting the natural ironstone brash the southern edge of a very unclear feature [011] was recorded. The exposed side was irregular and sloped gently to a depth of at least 0.40m (Fig. 4), though it probably continued beyond the lower limit of excavation. The feature was filled with a friable mid-orangey brown fine sandy silt [008] containing moderate quantities of shattered ironstone. The deposit also contained a concentration of large limestone blocks [009], generally measuring 0.40m by 0.10m. No archaeological material was observed. The southern edge of this possible feature was truncated by cut [007].

Phase 3: *Post-medieval deposits*

Cutting undated deposits, the southern edge of a possible pit or ditch [007] was observed (Fig. 4). The cut was unclear, but measured at least 1.00m deep and 1.6m wide, though the northern edge was truncated by modern storm drain [004]. The fill of the feature was composed of a friable mid-brown fine sandy silt [006], containing frequent limestone inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal. Pottery dating from the 12th to 19th century, medieval green glazed roof tiles, animal bone and mussel and oyster shells were recovered from the deposit (Appendices 3-

5).

Phase 4: *Recent deposits*

The northern part of the foundation trench was disturbed by a modern storm drain [004], filled with firm mottled orange and brown, sandy clayey silt [005] containing frequent fragments of ironstone. The drain cut through a mixed modern layer [003] that formed levelling for the present road, [002] and [001].

6. DISCUSSION

The natural ironstone brash represents the weathered surface of the underlying parent rock. The top of the undisturbed natural occurred at a height of 28.1m OD. This is consistent with levels taken on the top of the natural ironstone brash in a previous archaeological evaluation, just to the east, where heights between 28.1m and 28.8m OD were recorded at the top of undisturbed natural deposits (Hambly 2000). In the porch area, however, natural deposits were encountered 0.3m below the present ground surface, compared with between 0.65m and 1.2m below the present ground surface in the previous investigation (*ibid*). Archaeological deposits, therefore, may be expected to be partially destroyed and disturbed by this horizontal truncation. Any such deposits may now occur immediately below modern surfaces.

The undated feature [011] may have been part of a ditch or pit, or may represent a change in the natural strata, but not enough was exposed to draw any further conclusions. It is possible that the large limestone blocks represent demolition material from medieval buildings, though no evidence of worked stone or any bonding material was observed. It is also possible that the limestone is part of or derives from a natural outcrop, as found in a previous

investigation to the east (Hambly 2000).

A further pit or ditch [007] was also insufficiently exposed to make an interpretation. The medieval material recovered from the feature, although residual, comprised one piece of Stamford ware of the 11th -13th century and one sherd of a Lincoln jug dated from the 13th-14th century (Appendix 3). The presence of bird bone, particularly water fowl (Appendix 5), is also typical of medieval food animal bone assemblages. The post-medieval wares formed the largest component of the small pottery assemblage and included material from Bourne and the Midlands, dated from the 16th to 17th centuries and one very late post-medieval/early modern sherd. The feature, therefore, is likely to have been dug in the late post-medieval period, but the material recovered from it represents activity associated with the nearby medieval priory buildings and with, as yet, indeterminate activity of the early post-medieval period. The northern half of the feature was heavily disturbed by a modern storm drain, draining from west to east.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological watching brief during extensions to the existing porch of Stamford High School, Junior School, Stamford was undertaken because important archaeological remains representing buildings, a cemetery and demolition of the medieval priory of St. Michael. were uncovered during previous evaluations of the site. In addition, the site lies within 10m east of the medieval reredorter, a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Limited excavations revealed a sequence of intercutting features, either representing pits or ditches, overlain by recent layers associated with the present school access

road. No evidence of structural remains, or remains associated with the nearby reredorter, were present. This is probably due to the disturbed nature of this area, both by archaeological and modern intrusions and by the limited area of excavation.

A small quantity of medieval pottery, green glazed medieval tile, post-medieval pottery and animal bone was recovered from the fill of one of the features. The material represents activity associated with the medieval priory, within which the area of investigation is located, and activity from later periods, so far unidentified but possibly originating from a post-dissolution house or farm depicted on 18th and 19th century maps.

Although natural deposits were encountered at a height of 28.1m OD, which is consistent with levels recorded in a previous investigation, the relatively shallow depth of the natural encountered in this excavation indicates that the area of the school building and access road have been levelled, consequently, any archaeological remains present in the area may have been partially destroyed and disturbed and if present, may be expected to occur just beneath modern surfaces.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr A. Delaney of W. J. Hemmings and Partners for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Gary Taylor coordinated this project and Denise Drury and Tom Lane edited this report. Jo Simpson, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, provided access to the relevant parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project coordinator	Gary Taylor
Field staff	Joanna Hambly, Fiona Walker
Finds processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Mark Dymond, Andy Failes, Joanna Hambly
Photographic reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation analyst	Joanna Hambly

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RCHME, 1977, *The Town of Stamford*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

RCHME Royal Commission on Historical Monuments for England

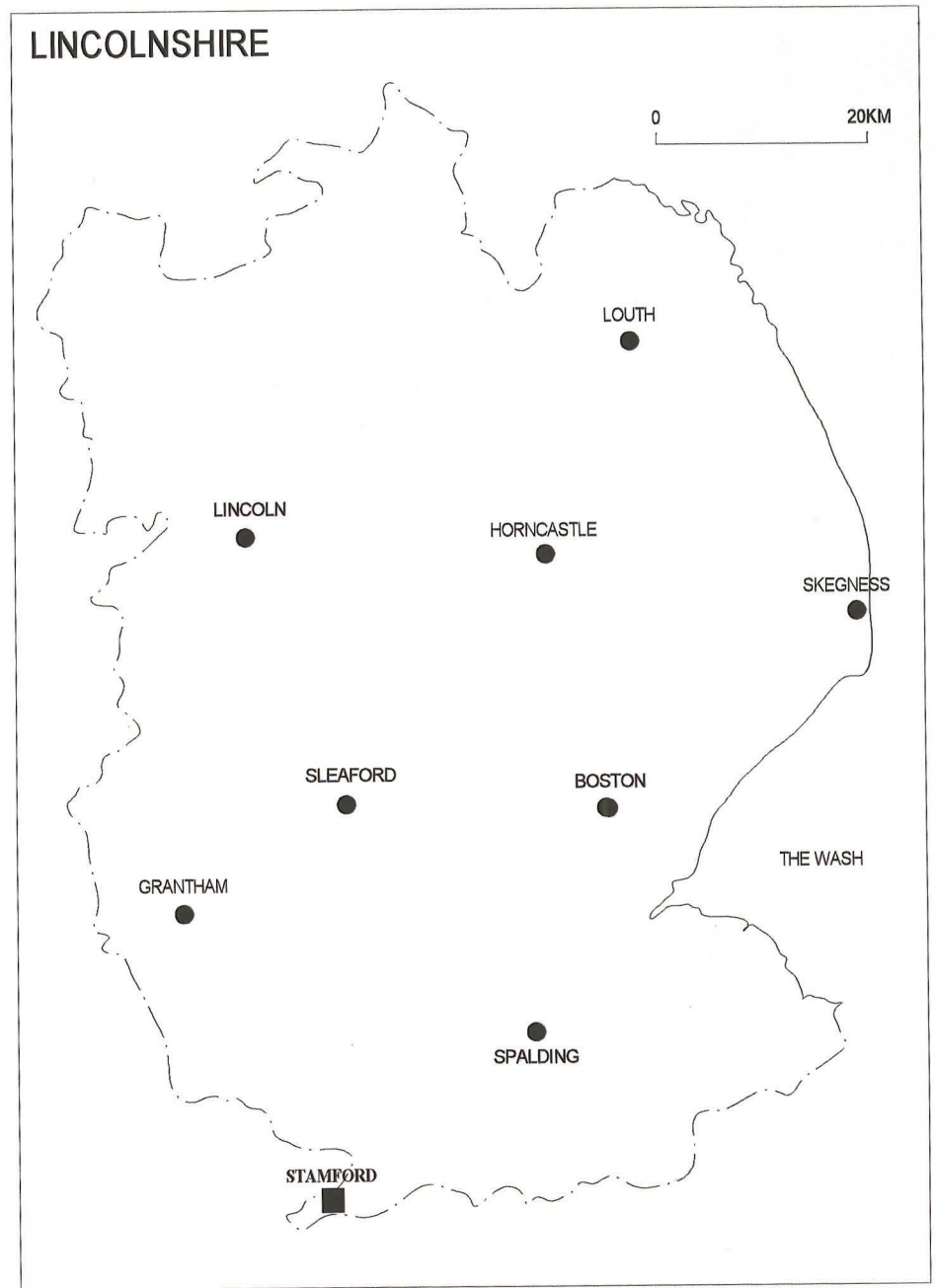
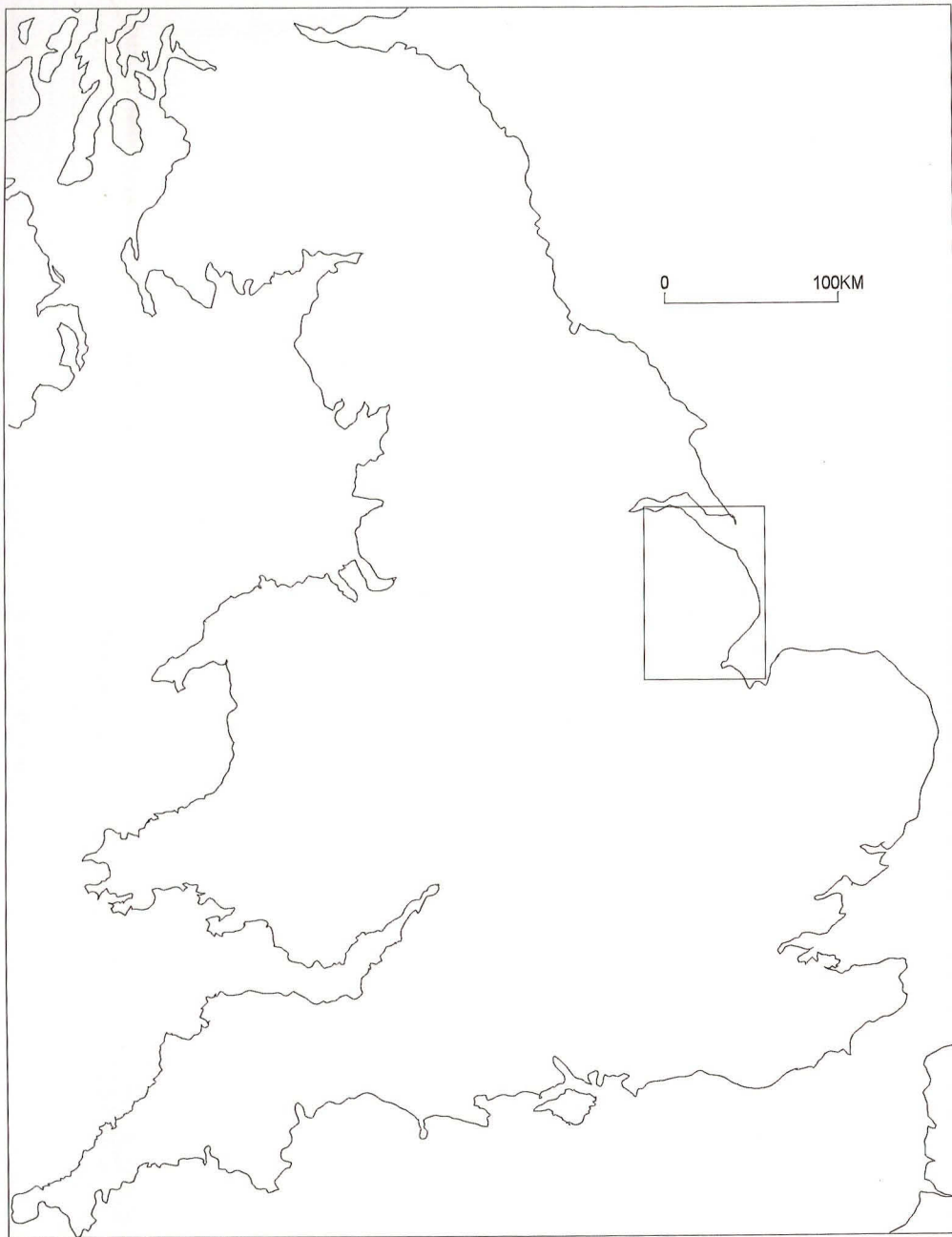


Figure 1 - General location map

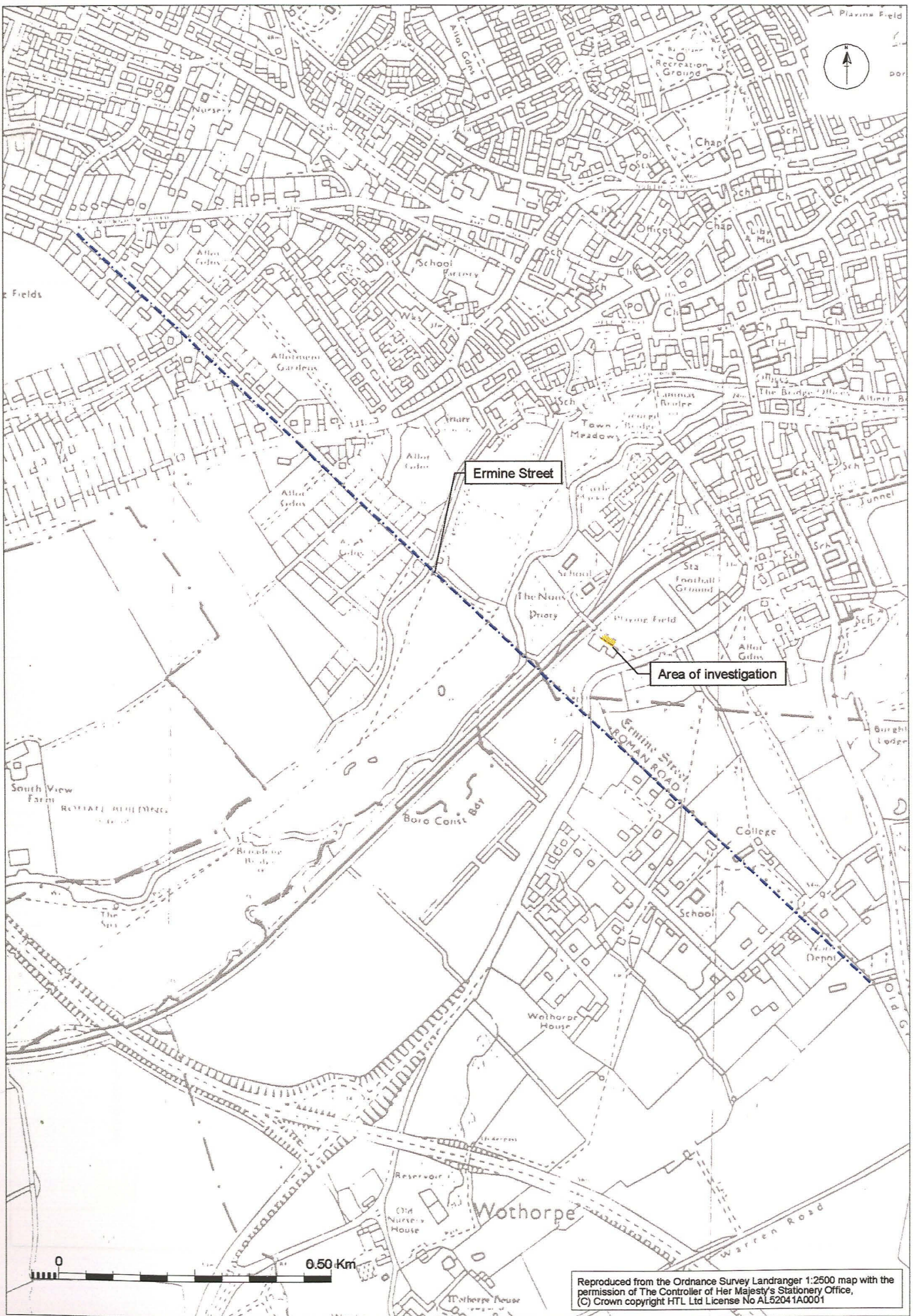


Figure 2 Site location plan

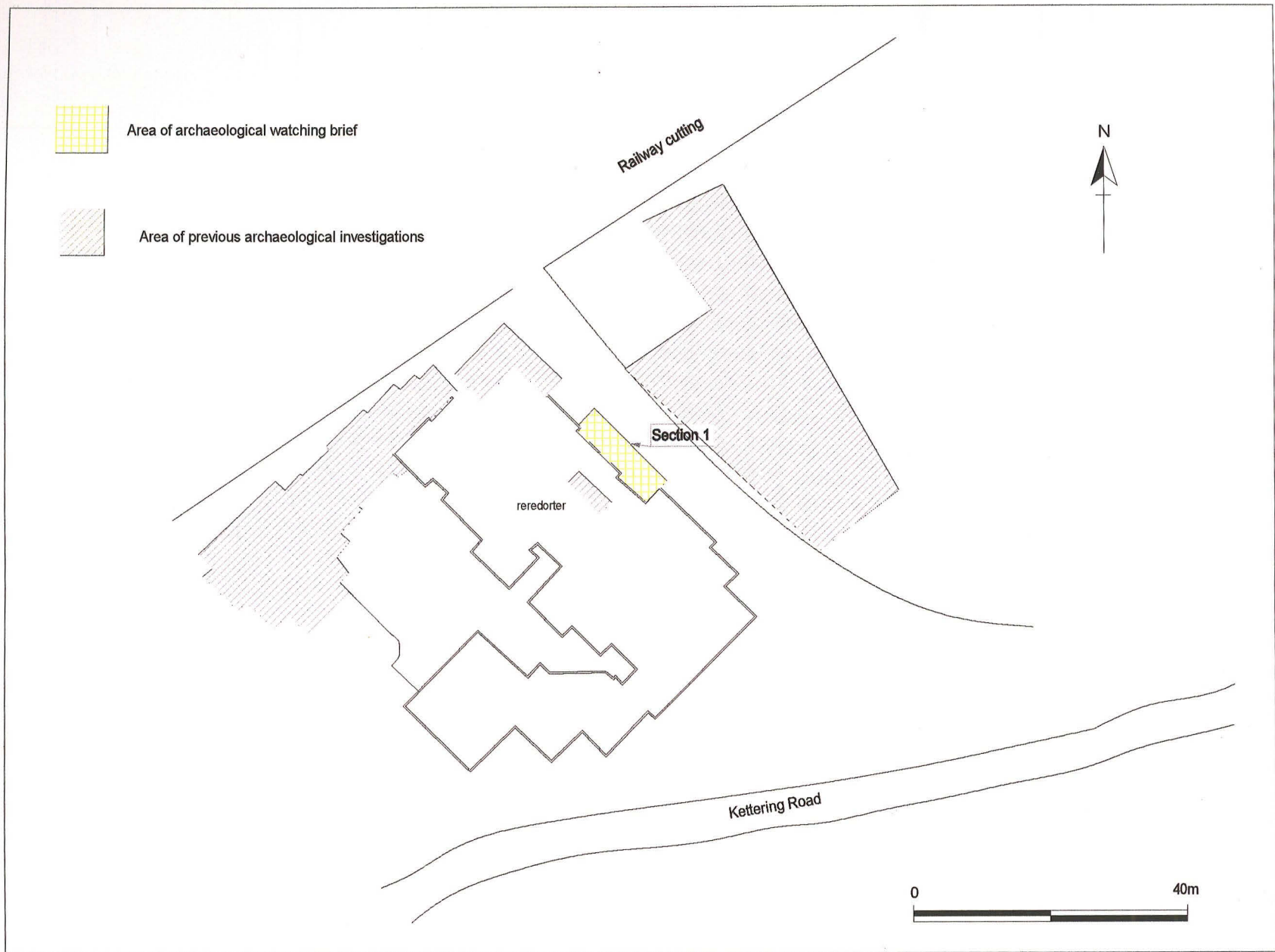
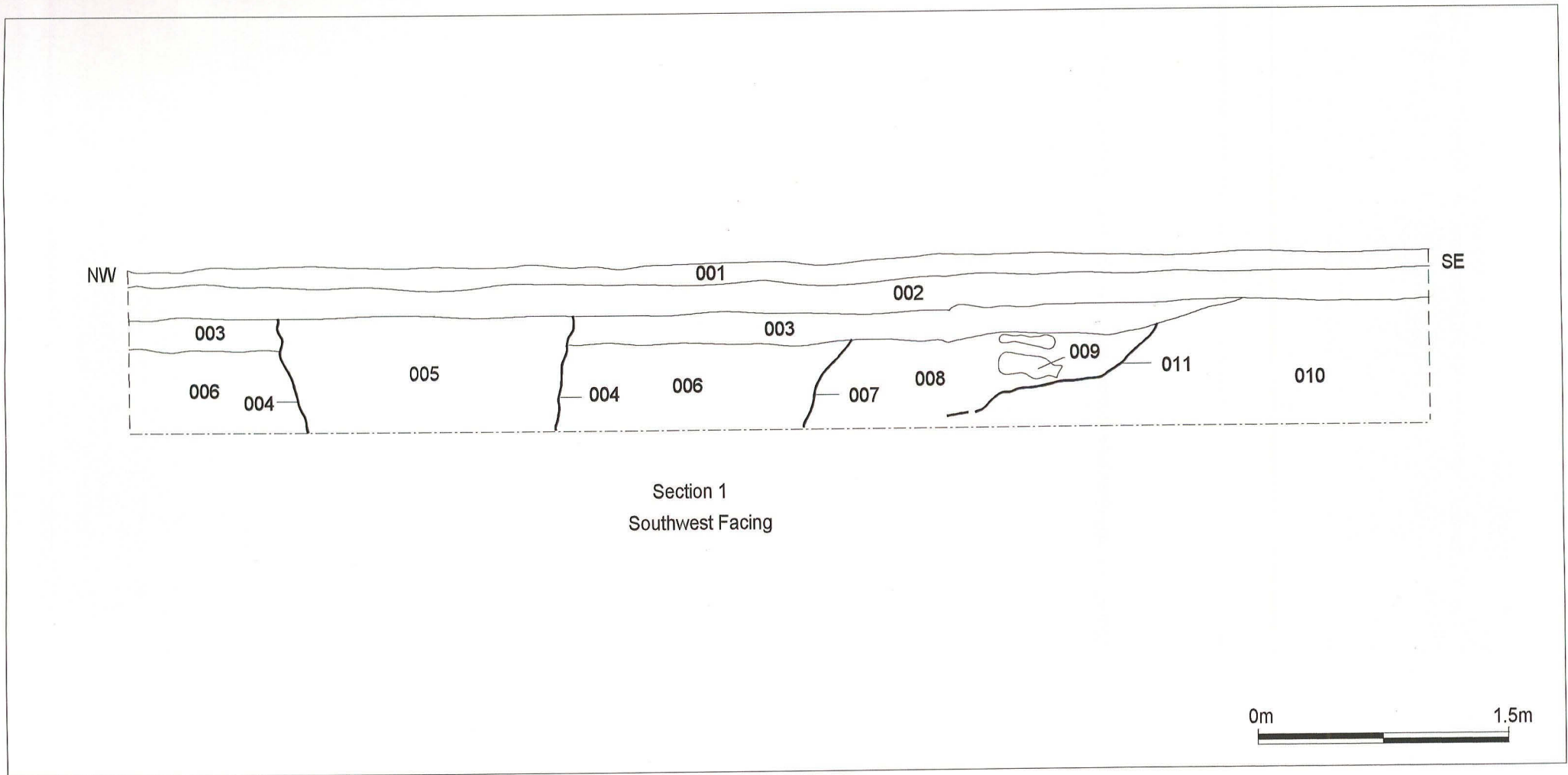


Figure 3. Detailed Site Location



Section 1
Southwest Facing

Figure 4 Section 1



Plate 1 General view of area of excavation, looking west towards the existing school porch



Plate 2 Section showing possible cut [007], looking northeast



Plate 3 Section showing stony infill of possible cut [011], looking northeast

Appendix 1

**EXTENSIONS AND ALTERATIONS
TO JUNIOR SCHOOL
STAMFORD HIGH SCHOOL
SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING-BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
W. J. HEMMINGS & PARTNERS**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21**

JUNE 2000

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1 **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for an enhanced archaeological watching brief during extensions and alterations at Stamford High School, Kettering Road, Stamford.*
- 1.2 *Medieval St. Michael's Priory was located in the area of the site, with the priory toilet block (reredorter) being in the immediate vicinity. This priory latrine is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Archaeological evaluation at the site has recorded medieval remains, including substantial masonry and surviving floor levels within the development area.*
- 1.3 *The enhanced 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 enhanced archaeological watching brief during extensions and alterations to the Junior School (Client Ref: SHS54) at Stamford High School, Kettering Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire, national grid reference TF 027 065. An enhanced scheme of investigation, rather than a standard watching brief, is required in the porch area of the new development, due to the close proximity of the medieval priory toilet block, a nationally-important Scheduled Ancient Monument.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 **SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Stamford is located 63km south of Lincoln and 17km northwest of Peterborough in the southwest corner of Lincolnshire. The site is in the southwestern part of the town, south of the River Welland and about 600m south of the town centre as defined by All Saints' parish church. Kettering Road lies just to the south, with the rail track immediately north of the site which is centred on national grid reference TF 027 065.
- 3.2 The site is an irregular rectangular block of land approximately 550 square metres in extent on the northwest side of existing school buildings. The enhanced watching brief is required in the area of the new porch. Currently the ground cover is a mixture of tarmac, paving stones and

grassed.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A full planning application (S99/0836/69) for extensions and alterations to an existing school has been approved by South Kesteven District Council subject to a condition that an enhanced archaeological watching-brief be implemented as part of the mitigation strategy following an archaeological evaluation of the area.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Located on the south bank of the River Welland, the site lies at approximately 25m OD on land that slopes down northward to the river. Soils at the site are Denchworth Association pelostagnogleys, with Fladbury 1 Association pelo- alluvial gleys immediately to the north (Hodge *et al.* 1984 155; 194). These soils are developed on clayey alluvial subsoils. Beneath this alluvium is a solid geology of Lower Lincolnshire Limestone.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The major Roman road, Ermine Street, crosses the River Welland approximately 150m to the west of the site. No Romano-British activity is known in the area of this river crossing, though Roman artefacts and remains have been found elsewhere in Stamford, including near the main river bridge, 500m to the northeast.
- 6.2 In the 9th century AD part of the northern bank of Stamford was fortified by the Danes. However, in 918 Stamford submitted to Edward the Elder who ordered a new *burh* (fortified settlement) built south of the river. The location of this Saxon fortification is unknown, though it is generally thought to have been in the area bisected by High Street St. Martin's, approximately 400m to the east. However, an alternative position closer to, or on, the present investigation site has been postulated. In possible support of this, early Ordnance Survey maps note the site of a castle close to the Welland bank, *c.* 150m north of the proposed development area (Archaeological Project Services 1994a).
- 6.3 The proposed development area is in the location of St. Michael's Priory, a nunnery founded in 1155. The nunnery was set within an enclosure that also accommodated a cemetery. Part of the reredorter (toilet block) of the nunnery has been excavated and is preserved in an underground chamber beneath the entrance of the Junior School. This reredorter is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, County Number 22607.
- 6.4 The nunnery was dissolved in 1536, though ruins of the establishment seem to have been evident at least until 1779. Remains of the nunnery, including burials, were found during construction of the railway yard, north of the railtrack, in the mid 19th century.
- 6.5 Archaeological investigation of the development site by APS (Cope-Faulkner 1999) revealed well-preserved medieval masonry and floor levels of one of the Priory buildings, perhaps part of a cloister, standing *c.* 0.5m high.

7 **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 7.1 The aims of the enhanced 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 investigation.
- 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 enhanced watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 A toothless ditching bucket attachment should be used on the mechanical excavator for any areas of soil stripping. The mechanical excavations will be under archaeological control, to ensure archaeological remains are investigated and recorded before removal.
- 8.2.3 The Archaeological Curator (South Kesteven Community Archaeologist) in requesting this enhanced watching brief for the porch area has advised that mechanical stripping may have to be interrupted should archaeological remains be revealed. Machining should stop on the authority of the archaeological supervisor at each archaeological horizon, in order that remains are cleaned, recorded and, if necessary, removed before machine-excavation re-commences. Rapid excavation and recording of any remains revealed will take place before machining continues. Although *Archaeological Project Services* will attempt to facilitate the progress of the development groundwork, should significant or extensive archaeological remains be encountered then time will be required to undertake adequate investigation.
- 8.2.4 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed 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. Features will be recorded in plan 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 proforma record sheets.

- 8.2.5 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.6 Throughout the enhanced watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - 8.2.6.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - 8.2.6.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.7 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, the coroner and police will be informed, as appropriate.

9 **POST-EXCAVATION**

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the enhanced 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 field work 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 enhanced 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 enhanced watching brief.
- 9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.
- 9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the enhanced watching brief.
- 9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the enhanced watching brief.
- 9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the enhanced 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 Community Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 **ARCHIVE**

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the enhanced 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 enhanced watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note 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 Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS**

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

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 15.1 The enhanced 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 enhanced 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 - D. Knight, Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit
	Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist
	Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist
	Medieval and later - G. Taylor APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist

Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **INSURANCES**

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 **COPYRIGHT**

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

8 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Cope-Faulkner, P. 1999 *Archaeological Evaluation on Land Adjacent to Stamford High School, Kettering Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire* unpublished APS report 118/99

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 2, 13-06-00

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context number	Description	Interpretation
001	Tarmac	Present access road for school
002	Limestone hardcore	Hardcore for tarmac road surface
003	Firm, very dark grey, clayey silt with gravel, limestone and ironstone	Modern make-up for access road
004	Modern cut, 1.80m wide, >1m deep, oriented east-west	Modern storm drain, still in use
005	Firm, mottled orange and brown, sandy clayey silt with frequent ironstone fragments	Fill of trench for modern storm drain [004]
006	Friable, mid-brown, fine sandy silt with frequent limestone fragments and occasional flecks of charcoal	Fill of possible pit or ditch [007]
007	Cut, southern edge exposed only, >1m deep, sharp almost vertical sides	Possible pit or ditch, finds suggest post-medieval date
008	Friable, mid-orangey brown, fine sandy silt with moderate quantities of ironstone, >0.54m thick	Possible fill of ambiguous cut [011], or subsoil deposit
009	Limestone blocks, generally measuring 0.4m x 0.15m	Part of deposit [008]. Either demolition debris from medieval priory buildings or natural limestone
010	Firm, reddish orange shattered ironstone in a sandy gravel matrix	Natural ironstone brash
011	Very unclear cut, southern edge only exposed, 2.00m north-south, >0.5m deep, irregular sides	Possible pit or ditch, cuts natural deposits, undated.

Appendix 3

THE POTTERY AND OTHER FINDS By Hilary Healey MPhil and Gary Taylor MA

Provenance

The material was recovered from fill [006].

Pottery from various production centres was recovered, with material made in Stamford, nearby Bourne and Lincoln. Pieces perhaps made in Leicestershire, the Midlands Purple ware, were also retrieved.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table. Pottery, ceramic building material (reported separately) and mollusc shell were recovered.

Context	Description	Context Date
006	1x Developed Stamford ware, 11 th -mid 13 th century 2x Bourne D ware, 16 th - 17 th century 2x Midlands Purple ware, 17 th century 1x ?Lincoln ware, jug, 13 th -14 th century 1x lead glazed stoneware, 19 th -20 th century 4x oyster shell 2x mussel shell 2x garden snail shell, <i>Helix aspersa</i> 2x banded snail shell, <i>Helix nemoralis</i>	19 th -20 th century

A fragment of pottery of probable 11th -13th century date is the earliest artefact recovered though later material of the early post-medieval period forms the largest component of the small assemblage.

Both of the snail species are common and widespread and therefore do not provide environmental indicators. Moreover, the garden snail is synanthropic, being associated with and spread by humans (McMillan 1973, 124-5).

Condition

Although the shell is fragile, all of the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the assemblage is by material class.

Documentation

A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken in Stamford, with several in particular proximity to the present investigation site (eg, Mahany 1977, 10; Cope-Faulkner 1999).

Potential

The assemblage has limited potential though the slightly more numerous pieces of early post-medieval material suggests activity of the period though of indeterminate nature, on the site.

References

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1999 *Archaeological Evaluation on Land Adjacent to Stamford High School, Kettering Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire (SKR 99)*, A.P.S. Report No. 118/99

Mahany, C.M., 1977, St. Michael's Nunnery, Stamford, *South Lincolnshire Archaeology* 1

McMillan, N. F., 1973 *British Shells*

Appendix 4

THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL from JSS00

By Phil Mills B.Sc. (Hons) AIFA

Introduction

Five fragments weighing a total of 300 grams was recovered from the site. The material ranges from the 14th to the 16th century AD. The fragments of ceramic building material recovered from the site were examined under a x20 hand lens. Their fabrics were described and compared with the fabric type series retained at Archaeological Project Services.

Condition of the material

The material was recovered in an abraded condition. Very worn glaze was observed on most of the pieces. The size of the fragments was small. There will be no special requirements for storage.

Statement of potential

The assemblage is construction or destruction rubble from a probably high status building. These pieces have been very worn, suggesting that they remained *in situ* for a long time or have undergone extreme post depositional conditions.

The fabrics have been recovered from a variety of sites around the region, and their presence in a high status building would suggest that imported tile types were used for prestigious projects.

Recommendations

No conservation work is required for this material

It is recommended that samples of the separate forms and fabrics are retained for future information about the spread of tile fabric types over the region, therefore, helping to map out the changing development of the medieval brick and tile industry.

Material from the catalogued assemblage should be stored as a representative sample. The rest of the catalogued material may be disposed of. The retained material represents no unusual requirements for long term storage.

The Material recovered:

Fabrics

NCG1

A light reddish with reddish grey surface (Munsell: 2.5YR 6/6), very hard granular feel, irregular fracture, with inclusions of sparse well-sorted fine rounded mica and abundant moderately sorted medium sub-rounded quartzite and moderate moderately-sorted medium sub-rounded voids.

This fabric was recovered in similar amounts with spot dated material from 14th century to 16th century AD. It has been observed at Newark castle, Grimsby and other sites in Stamford.

The Catalogue

	Fabric	Wt (g)	No	Cnrs	Len(mm)	Wth(mm)	Tk (mm)	Mortar
B/T	NCG1	10	1				12	No
<i>Thick dark green glaze</i>								
Tile	RIDGE	NCG1	200	1		14	13	No
<i>abraded light green glaze</i>								
Tile	NCG1	15	1				9.5	No
Tile	NCG1	75	2				10.75	No
<i>abraded green glaze</i>								

Wt = Weight, No = No of fragments, Cnrs = No of Corners, Len = Mean Length, Wth = Mean Width TK = Mean Thickness, Mortar = presence or absence

Appendix 5

THE ANIMAL BONE

James Rackham

27/07/00

The Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Archive Catalogue of Animal Bone from JSS00

site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
JSS00	006	BIRD	FEM	1	L						L-41		COMPLETE-WADER-BIT SMALLER THAN WOODCOCK	4
JSS00	006	BIRD	SCP	1	R			CH					PROX END CHOPPED	4
JSS00	006	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
JSS00	006	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAG- 2 PIECES	4
JSS00	006	ORC	HUM	1	L	PFD					L-61.1		COMPLETE	4
JSS00	006	OVCA	FEM	1	R				DG				DISTAL THIRD SHAFT-POROUS-DISTAL CHEWED	4
JSS00	006	OVCA	FEM	1	L	PNDN	4						SHAFT- 2 PIECES	4
JSS00	006	OVCA	HUM	1	F	PN	4						FRAGMENT PROX EPI	4
JSS00	006	OVCA	RAD	1	L	PF	123						PROX END AND SHAFT	4
JSS00	006	OVCA	SCP	1	F								DISTAL SPINE	4
JSS00	006	SSZ	TRV	1	F		1						SPINE	4
JSS00	006	UNI	UNI	5	F								INDET	4
JSS00	006	UNIB	UNI	1	F								INDET-LUMBOSACRALE FRAG	4

Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones

SPECIES		BONE		SIDE	FUSION
BOS	cattle	SKL	skull	W - whole	Records the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses
CSZ	cattle size	TEMP	temporal	L - left side	P - proximal; D - distal; E - acetabulum;
SUS	pig	FRNT	frontal	R - right side	N - unfused; F - fused; C - cranial; A - posterior
OVCA	sheep or goat	PET	petrous	F - fragment	
OVI	sheep	PAR	parietal	TOOTH WEAR - Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals, in B.Wilson, C.Grigson and S.Payne (eds) <i>Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites, 91-108.</i>	
SSZ	sheep size	OCIP	occipital	Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:	
EQU	horse	ZYG	zygomatic	h ldpm4/dupm4	f ldpm2/dupm2
CER	red deer	MAN	mandible	H lpm4/upm4	q ldpm3/dupm3
CAN	dog	MAX	maxilla	I lm1/um1	
MAN	human	ATL	atlas	J lm2/um2	
UNI	unknown	AXI	axis	K lm3/um3	
CHIK	chicken	CEV	cervical vertebra		
GOOS	goose, dom	TRV	thoracic vertebra		
LEP	hare	LMV	lumbar vertebra		
UNB	indet bird	SAC	sacrum		
MALL	duck, dom.	CDV	caudal vertebra	ZONES - zones record the part of the bone present.	
GULL	gull sp.	SCP	scapula	The key to each zone on each bone is on page 2	
FISH	fish	HUM	humerus		
UNIB	bird indet	RAD	radius		
UNIF	fish indet	MTC	metacarpus	MEASUREMENTS - Any measurements are those listed in A.Von den Driesch (1976) <i>A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites, Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA</i>	
GSZE	goose size	MC1-4	metacarpus 1-4		
BEAV	beaver	INN	innominate		
CORV	crow or rook	ILM	ilium	PRESERVATION	
POLE	polecat/ferret	PUB	pubis	1 - enamel only surviving	
PART	partridge	ISH	ischium	2 - bone very severely pitted and thinned, tending to break up teeth with surface erosion and loss of cementum and dentine	
ORC	rabbit	FEM	femur	3 - surface pitting and erosion of bone, some loss of cementum and dentine on teeth	
ROD	rodent	TIB	tibia	4 - surface of bone intact, loss of organic component, material chalky, calcined or burnt	
JACK	jackdaw	AST	astragalus	5 - bone in good condition, probably with some organic component	
OWL	owl indet.	CAL	calcaneum		
AUR	aurochs	MTT	metatarsus		
DUCK	duck sp.	MT1-4	metatarsus 1-4		
GRA	goat	PH1	1st phalanx		
FER	feral dove	PH2	2nd phalanx		
DAM	fallow deer	PH3	3rd phalanx		
		LM1-LM3	Lower molar 1 - molar 3		
		UM1-UM3	upper molar 1 - molar 3		
		LPM1-LPM4	lower premolar 1-4		
		UPM1-UPM4	upper premolar 1-4		
		DLPM1-4	deciduous lower premolar 1-4		
		DUPM1-4	deciduous upper premolar 1-4		
		MNT	mandibular tooth		
		MXT	maxillary tooth		
		LBF	long bone		
		UNI	unidentified		
		STN	sternum		
		INC	incisor		
		TTH	indet. tooth		
		CMP	carpo-metacarpus		
		SKEL	skeleton		

ZONES - codes used to define zones on each bone

SKULL -	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. paraoccipital process 2. occipal condyle 3. intercornual protuberance 4. external acoustic meatus 5. frontal sinus 6. ectorbitale 7. entorbitale 8. temporal articular facet 9. facial tuber 0. infraorbital foramen 	METACARPUS -	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. medial facet of proximal artciulation, MC3 2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MC4 3. medial distal condyle, MC3 4. lateral distal condyle, MC4 5. anterior distal groove and foramen 6. medial or lateral distal condyle
		FIRST PHALANX	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. proximal epiphysis 2. distal articular facet
MANDIBLE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Symphyseal surface 2. diastema 3. lateral diastemal foramen 4. coronoid process 5. condylar process 6. angle 7. anterior dorsal ascending ramus posterior M3 8. mandibular foramen 	INNOMINATE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. tuber coxae 2. tuber sacrale + scar 3. body of illium with dorso-medial foramen 4. iliopubic eminence 5. acetabular fossa 6. symphyseal branch of pubis 7. body of ischium 8. ischial tuberosity 9. depression for medial tendon of rectus femoris
VERTEBRA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. spine 2. anterior epiphysis 3. posterior epiphysis 4. centrum 5. neural arch 	FEMUR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. head 2. trochanter major 3. trochanter minor 4. supracondyloid fossa 5. distal medial condyle 6. lateral distal condyle 7. distal trochlea 8. trochanter tertius
SCAPULA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. supraglenoid tubercle 2. glenoid cavity 3. origin of the distal spine 4. tuber of spine 5. posterior of neck with foramen 6. cranial angle of blade 7. caudal angle of blade 	TIBIA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. proximal medial condyle 2. proximal lateral condyle 3. intercondylar eminence 4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen 5. medial malleolus 6. lateral aspect of distal articulation 7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis
HUMERUS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. head 2. greater tubercle 3. lesser tubercle 4. intertuberal groove 5. deltoid tuberosity 6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa 7. capitulum 8. trochlea 	CALCANEUM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. calcaneal tuber 2. sustentaculum tali 3. processus anterior
RADIUS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. medial half of proximal epiphysis 2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis 3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen 4. medial half of distal epiphysis 5. lateral half of distal epiphysis 6. distal shaft immediately above distal epiphysis 	METATARSUS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. medial facet of proximal artciulation, MT3. 2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4 3. medial distal condyle, MT3 4. lateral distal condyle, MT4 5. anterior distal groove and foramen 6. medial or lateral distal condyle
ULNA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. olecranon tuberosity 2. trochlear notch- semilunaris 3. lateral coronoid process 4. distal epiphysis 		

Appendix 6

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
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 1st 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 7

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Daily record sheets
1	Context record sheet
11	Context records
1	Section record sheet
3	Scale drawing sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2000.88

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: JSS00

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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