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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
OF LAND TO THE REAR OF  
THE ANCHOR INN,  
HIGH STREET ST. MARTINS,  
STAMFORD,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SWA 00)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

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SOURCES L16632 46633  
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OF LAND TO THE REAR OF  
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(SWA 00)**

Work Undertaken For  
Broadbent Partners  
on behalf of  
City Centre Restaurants (UK) Ltd

September 2000

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

Planning Application No: S00/0585/69  
National Grid Reference No: TF 0307 0690  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2000.202

A.P.S. Report No. **135/00**





## CONTENTS

### List of Figures

### List of Plates

1.	Summary .....	1
2.	Introduction .....	1
	2.1 Definition of an Evaluation .....	1
	2.2 Background .....	1
	2.3 Topography and Geology .....	2
	2.4 Archaeological Setting .....	2
3.	Aims .....	2
4.	Methods .....	3
5.	Results .....	3
6.	Discussion .....	4
7.	Assessment of Significance .....	4
8.	Effectiveness of Techniques .....	5
9.	Conclusions .....	5
10	Acknowledgements .....	6
11	Personnel .....	6
12	Bibliography .....	6
13	Abbreviations .....	6

### Appendices

1	Specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at No. 1 High Street, Stamford
2	Context Descriptions
3	The Pottery and Other Finds, <i>Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healy and Gary Taylor</i>
4	Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments
5	Glossary
6	The Archive

### **List of Figures**

- Figure 1    General Location Map
- Figure 2    Plan of Stamford, showing the investigation area
- Figure 3    Site Location plan
- Figure 4    Trench Location Plan
- Figure 5    Trench Plan
- Figure 6    Sections

### **List of Plates**

- Plate 1    General view of the development area
- Plate 2    Section 1
- Plate 3    Detail of Wall (011)



## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of proposed development at the former Anchor Hotel, High Street St. Martin's, Stamford, Lincolnshire.*

*The proposed development is located in proximity to a mosaic floor of Romano-British date (AD 43-410) and near the suggested location of a medieval (AD 1066-1500) bridge chapel or church. Excavation nearby on the north side of Water Street had previously identified medieval buildings and evidence for metalworking.*

*The earliest deposit identified during this investigation was natural alluvium associated with the nearby river, upon which a buried soil had started to form during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. An outbuilding was then constructed probably in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Other deposits indicate that dumping of refuse for levelling the ground surface had occurred. Finds retrieved from the site include 17<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe, 18<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery as well as small quantities of animal bone, glass, stone roofing tile and iron nails. No medieval or earlier remains were encountered.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Archaeological Evaluation

*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, and relative quality; and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local,*

*regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1997).*

### 2.2 Planning Background

*Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Broadbent Partners on behalf of City Centre Restaurants (UK) Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development at the former Anchor Hotel, High Street St. Martin's, Stamford, Lincolnshire. The archaeological evaluation was carried out in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council (Appendix 1). The archaeological work was carried out in advance of development at the site comprising a single storey extension to the existing buildings as detailed in Planning Application No. S00/0585/69. Archaeological evaluation took place on the 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> August 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). The town lies on the banks of the River Welland, close to its confluence with the Gwash which provides the eastern boundary of the town.

Situated in the civil parish of St. Martin Stamford Baron on the south bank of the Welland, the proposed development area lies at a height of 22m OD on fairly level land built up against the river. Centred on National Grid Reference TF 0307 0690 the site is located at the junction of Water Street and High Street St. Martin's (Fig. 3).

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 from the Romano-British through to the medieval periods. The Roman road, Ermine Street, crosses the River Welland to the west of the town and a tessellated pavement was excavated during the construction of cellars c. 1839 in the vicinity of the site. William Stukeley, the 18<sup>th</sup> century antiquarian who lived in Stamford, postulated that a Roman fort lay to the northwest of the town, although there is no evidence to support this.

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 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 *et al.* 1982, 3). This southern *burh* is believed to be located along the axis of High Street St. Martin's and between 979 and the 12<sup>th</sup> century a mint was established here. The number of dies and moneys suggest that this was an important regional mint (RCHME 1977, xxxix).

It has been postulated that the church of All Saints'-at-the-Bridge was established as a post-conquest foundation to the south of the River Welland, in the immediate vicinity of the site (Mahaney *et al.* 1982, 6, 9). It is also believed that a ford existed to the east of the bridge in a position marked by a parish boundary (*ibid.* 8).

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 and was owned by Peterborough Abbey (Foster and Longley 1976).

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

Known in the 14<sup>th</sup> century as *Estebythewater*, Water Street ran eastwards by the river to Hudd's Mill. During the medieval period the street included several high quality stone houses, one of which, dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> century, survived until the 19<sup>th</sup> century (RCHME 1977, 159). Archaeological excavations, carried out 30m to the south and west of the present investigation area, revealed a number of buildings, workshops, hearths, cesspits and evidence for iron smelting. Pits and quarries of the early medieval period, and possible traces of timber buildings, were the earliest remains revealed. The most important feature dating to the medieval period was a house with associated workshops that fronted onto Water Street (Mahaney *et al.* 1982, 30). These remains indicate that the area surrounding the present investigation site is likely to have been developed during the 10<sup>th</sup> century.

The Anchor Hotel is an early 19<sup>th</sup> century building which has been accorded listed status (DoE 1974, 84).

## 3. AIMS

The aims of the archaeological evaluation, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to gather information to establish the



presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits. This would permit the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, to formulate appropriate policies for the management of the archaeological resource present on the site.

#### 4. METHODS

##### Excavation

A single trench, 2m by 2m in size, was opened by mechanical excavator. The position of the trench was plotted with reference to standing buildings and features in the vicinity and recorded on plans supplied by the client. The sides of the trench were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Thereafter, identified features or deposits were excavated and allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts with their descriptions and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Vertical sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and a plan at 1:20. A photographic archive was compiled, using both black and white prints and colour slides, all in accordance with *Archaeological Project Services* standard practise. Recording was undertaken based on the single context approach developed by the Museum of London (MoLAS 1994) with minor modifications by *Archaeological Project Services*.

##### 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. Phasing was based on the artefact

dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

#### 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, a total of three phases was identified:

- Phase 1 Alluvial Deposits
- Phase 2 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century deposits
- Phase 3 Recent Deposits

##### Phase 1 Alluvial Deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the evaluation was a light yellowish brown sand (030) exposed at the base of a small sondage within the trench (Fig. 6, Section 4).

##### Phase 2 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century Deposits

Overlying the alluvial sand was a grey silty sand (015) containing charcoal fragments. Measuring over 0.9m thick, this was interpreted as a buried soil. Pottery of 18<sup>th</sup> century date and clay pipes dateable to the 17<sup>th</sup> century were retrieved from this layer and may indicate that the deposit was supplemented by dumping of refuse.

On the western side of the trench a limestone wall (011) was revealed. This survived to a height of 0.43m and was visible for a length of 1.43m before turning west, into the section. Situated on the internal side of the wall were two deposits, a lower of greyish brown clayey silt (010) and an upper of brown sandy clay (009). These deposits may have served to raise the ground level within the structure defined by the wall.

On the eastern side of the trench a second wall had been constructed (027). This was poorly constructed in comparison and survived to a height of 0.65m.



Cutting and partly destroying wall (027) and its relationship to the buried soil (015) was a possible rectangular pit which was longer than 1.6m and deeper than 0.6m (029). This pit was filled with a sequence of sandy clays (019, 020, 022 and 026), silty sands (021 and 023), sand (024) and decayed mortar (025). Pottery of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved from two of the fills.

Sealing the pit, the two walls and buried soil was a 0.3m thick yellowish brown sandy clay (008) which was identified as a levelling deposit. Further dumping had occurred on the east side of the trench, where a brownish grey sandy clay was recorded (018).

### **Phase 3      Recent Deposits**

Cut through the dumped or levelling deposits on the east side of the trench was a feature (017) identified in section only (Fig. 6, Section 1). This was 0.91m long by 0.35m deep and contained a disarticulated dog skeleton and a backfill of brownish grey sandy clay (016).

On the western side of the trench, a recent dumped deposit of grey sandy clay (014) was located outside of the limestone structure to the north. This was followed by the wall being destroyed and pushed towards the river, as represented by the disturbed deposit of grey silty clay (012) and the horizon (013). Possibly contemporary with this demolition was a deposit of yellowish white mortar (007) measuring up to 0.16m thick.

Sealing all deposits was a 0.42m thick dark grey clayey sand (006) identified as a former garden soil, from which residual pottery of the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century was retrieved. This was overlain by a make-up layer of crushed brick (003) through which a drain (005) and a concrete foundation for a terrace wall (004) had been inserted. These were

subsequently sealed by the present tarmac surface to the car park (002).

## **6.      DISCUSSION**

An alluvial deposit was the earliest layer recorded during the evaluation (Phase 1). This will have derived from the nearby Welland and may indicate that there was a gradual slope or beach to the river in this vicinity.

Phase 2 deposits indicate that a soil had developed on the alluvium as early at least as the 17<sup>th</sup> century as indicated by the residual clay pipes. A structure of limestone was then built and possibly relates to the construction of the Anchor Hotel in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and may have served as a small barn or other outbuilding. Maps indicate that there were outbuildings in this area until the 1970s. A further limestone wall may have been to mark a boundary. A pit possibly indicates refuse disposal from the hotel.

Recent deposits (Phase 3) are associated with modern usage of the site as a car park and may have accumulated rapidly once the river frontage had been formalised by a wall.

Finds retrieved from the evaluation comprise a collection of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, including examples imported from China, Nottingham and Staffordshire. Clay pipes of 17<sup>th</sup> century date were the earliest artefacts retrieved from the investigation and were probably made locally.

## **7.      A S S E S S M E N T      O F SIGNIFICANCE**

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling of ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; see Appendix 4).



**Period:**

Dumped deposits and structural remains of late post-medieval date were encountered during the investigation. Such deposits are not period-specific.

**Rarity:**

Late post-medieval dumped deposits and structural remains, as found in the present investigation, are very common.

**Documentation:**

Records of archaeological sites and finds in the Stamford area are held in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments record and in the parish files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

Various synopses of the historical and architectural background of Stamford have previously been produced (RCHME 1977; Smith 1994). Work specific to the site is unknown, although this report complements a desk-based assessment of an adjacent plot of land (Herbert 1997).

**Group Value:**

Only late post-medieval dumped deposits and structural remains were encountered. Therefore, group value is low, but enhanced slightly by association with nearby standing buildings of the period, including the Anchor Hotel.

**Survival /Condition:**

Deposits and features were clear and survived in quite good condition. Artefacts also survived in good condition. Despite its location next to the river, no waterlogged deposits or artefacts were recorded.

**Fragility/Vulnerability:**

It is not known how far the proposed development will impact into the archaeological deposits. However, some disturbance to archaeological deposits is expected.

**Diversity:**

Low functional diversity is indicated by the limited structural evidence and dumping and levelling deposits identified during the investigation.

**Potential:**

There is further potential for remains associated with the outbuilding to be identified. There is low potential for any earlier remains to be affected by the development.

## 8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The techniques employed during the archaeological investigation were, on the whole, effective. Removal of the surface and non-archaeological deposits with a mechanical excavator allowed a rapid identification of archaeological features, and indicated the low density of such remains across the site. Manual cleaning and limited excavation was effective in establishing the level of survival of archaeological remains below the present ground surface and allowed interpretation and dating of the features identified.

## 9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of the Anchor Hotel, Stamford was undertaken as the area lay within the medieval core of the town and in the vicinity of a possible Romano-British building and a medieval bridge chapel.

However, overlying alluvium associated with the Welland was a buried soil, with artefacts dating no earlier than the 17<sup>th</sup> century, structural remains and dumped deposits, both of probable 19<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> century date. Finds of 17<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century date were

retrieved during the investigation.

The absence of any medieval or earlier remains in the vicinity suggests that either any such evidence may have been removed by later activity or, more likely, that the site was not occupied until the post-medieval period, perhaps due to the proximity of the river.

## 10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*Archaeological Project Services* wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr I. Ashworth of Broadbent Partners for commissioning the field work and post-excavation analysis on behalf of City Centre Restaurants (UK) Ltd. Steve Malone coordinated this project and Gary Taylor and Tom Lane edited this report. Gail Smith, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, provided access to the relevant parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 11. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone  
Site Supervisor: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
Site Assistant: Steve Thomson  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Post-excavation Analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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RCHME, 1977, *The Town of Stamford*

Smith, M., 1994, *The Story of Stamford*

## 13. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment



IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

MoLAS Museum of London Archaeology  
Service

RCHME Royal Commission on Historical  
Monuments for England

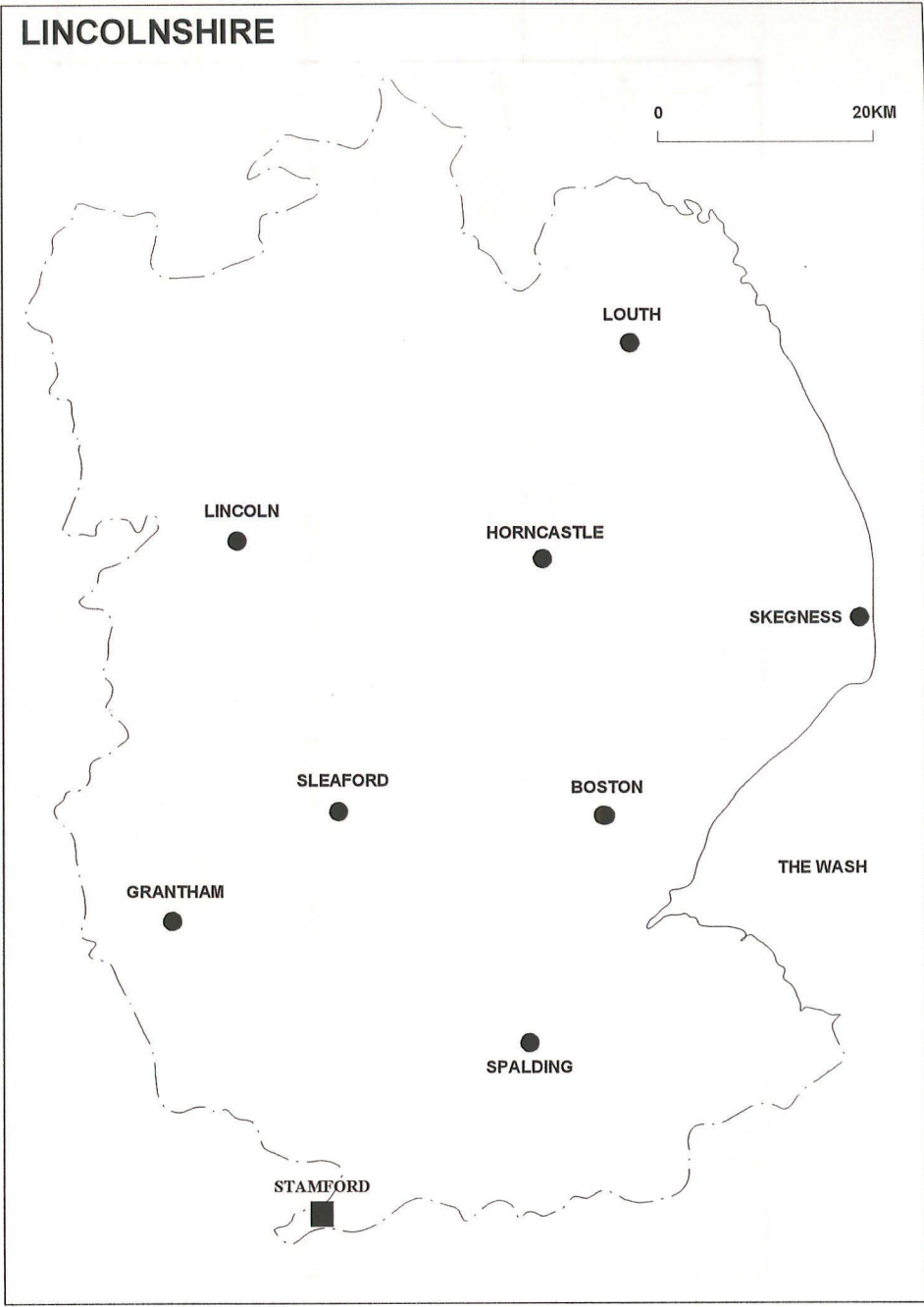
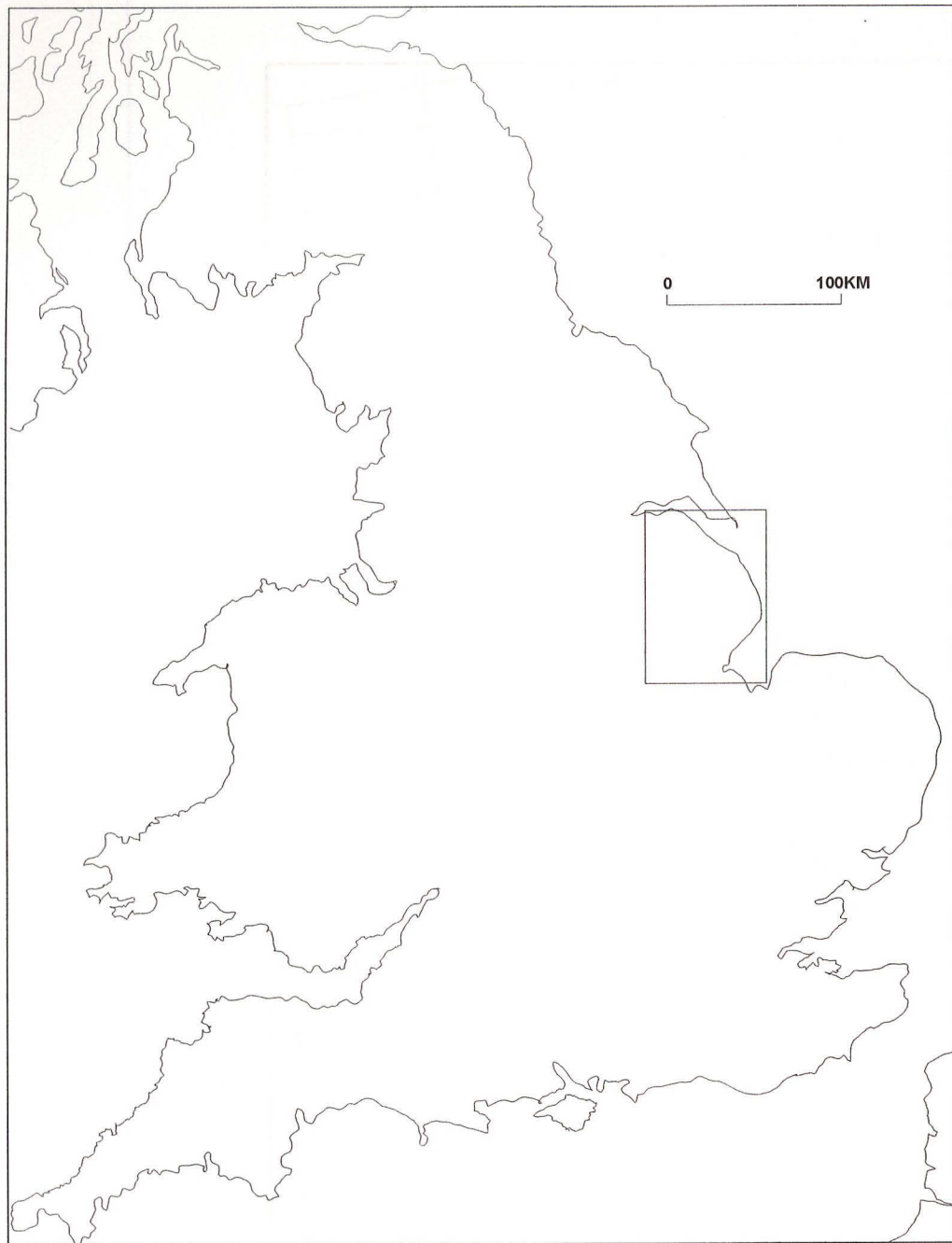


Figure 1 - General location map



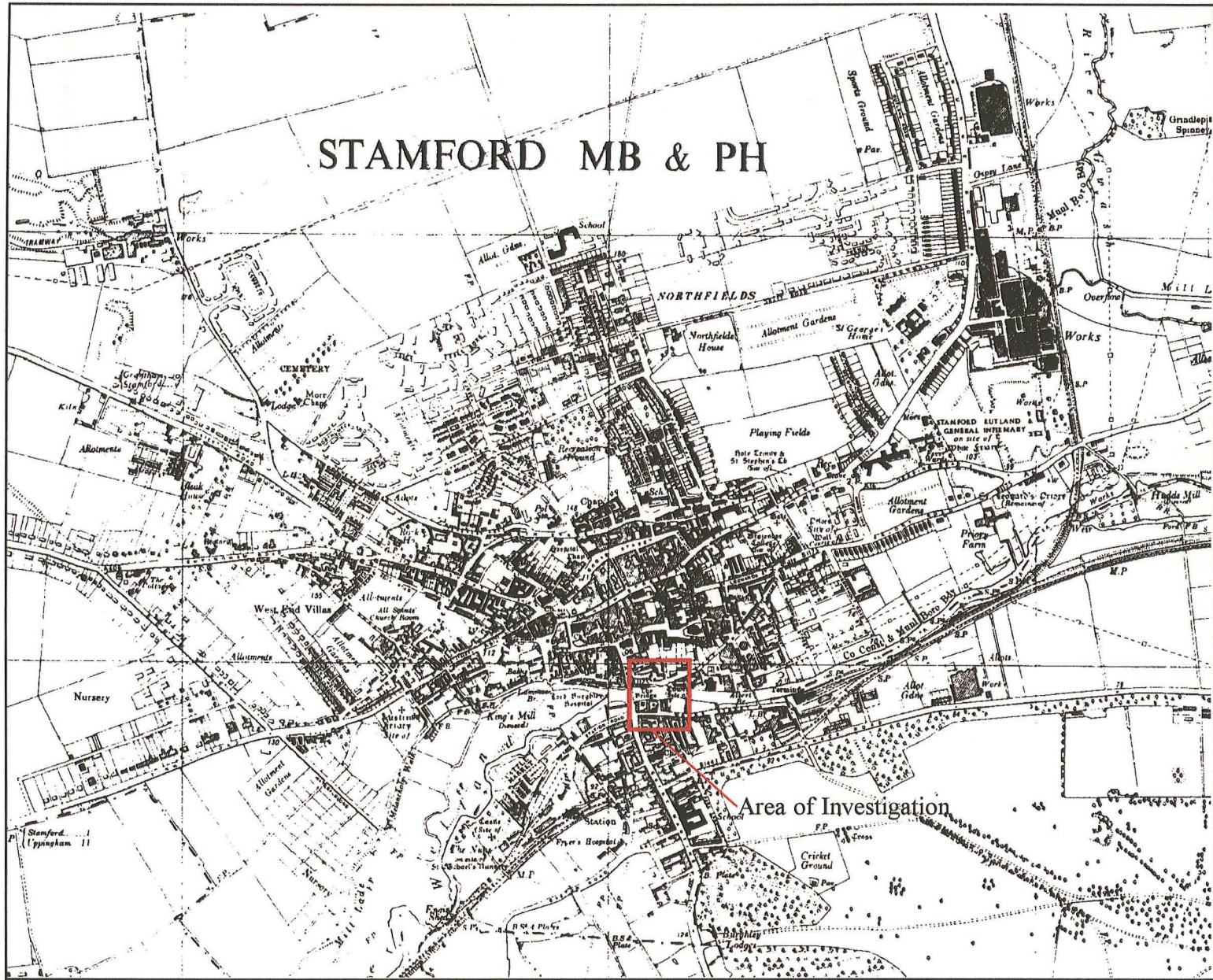
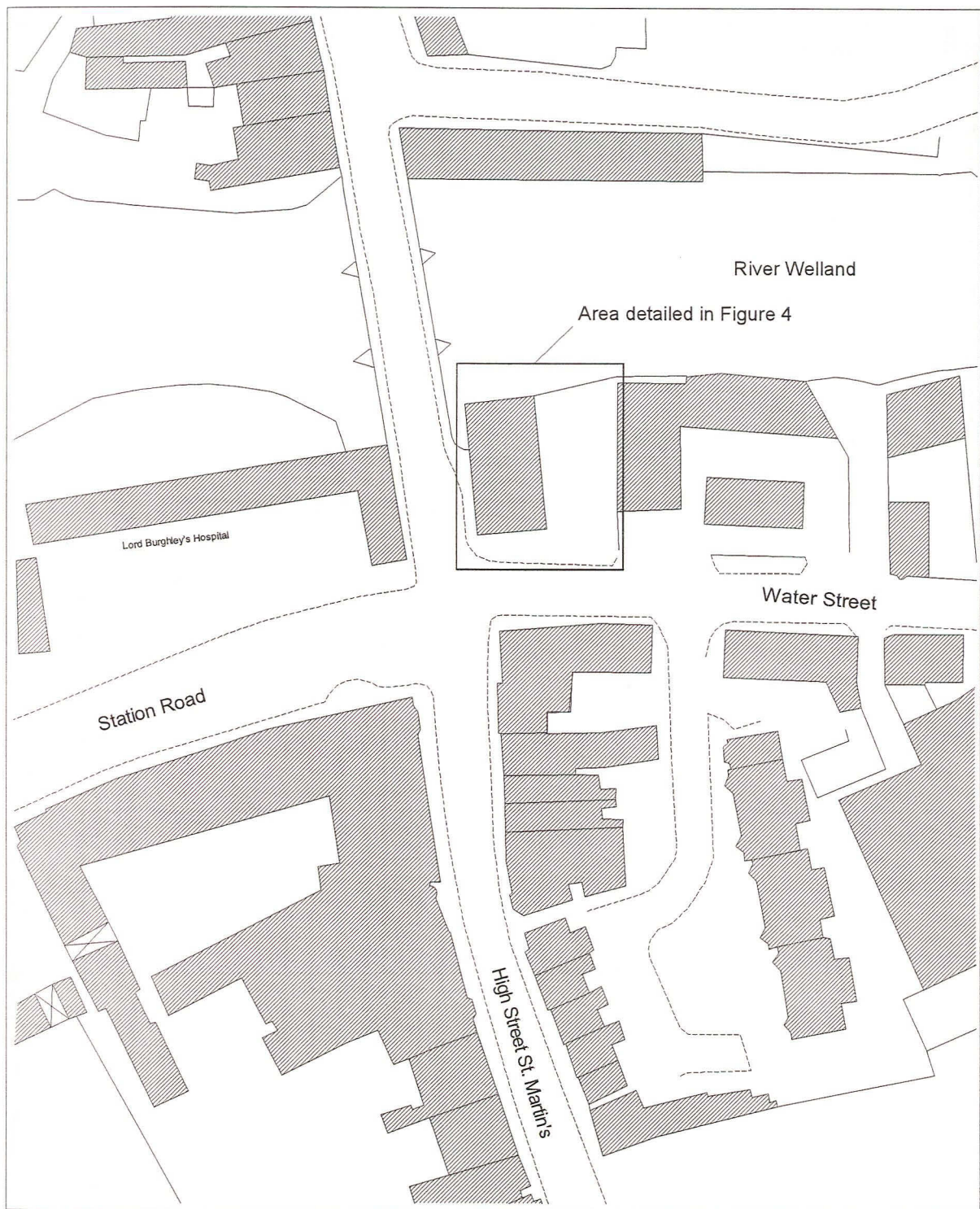


Figure 2 - Plan of Stamford, showing the investigation area





0

100m

N

Figure 3 - Site Location Plan



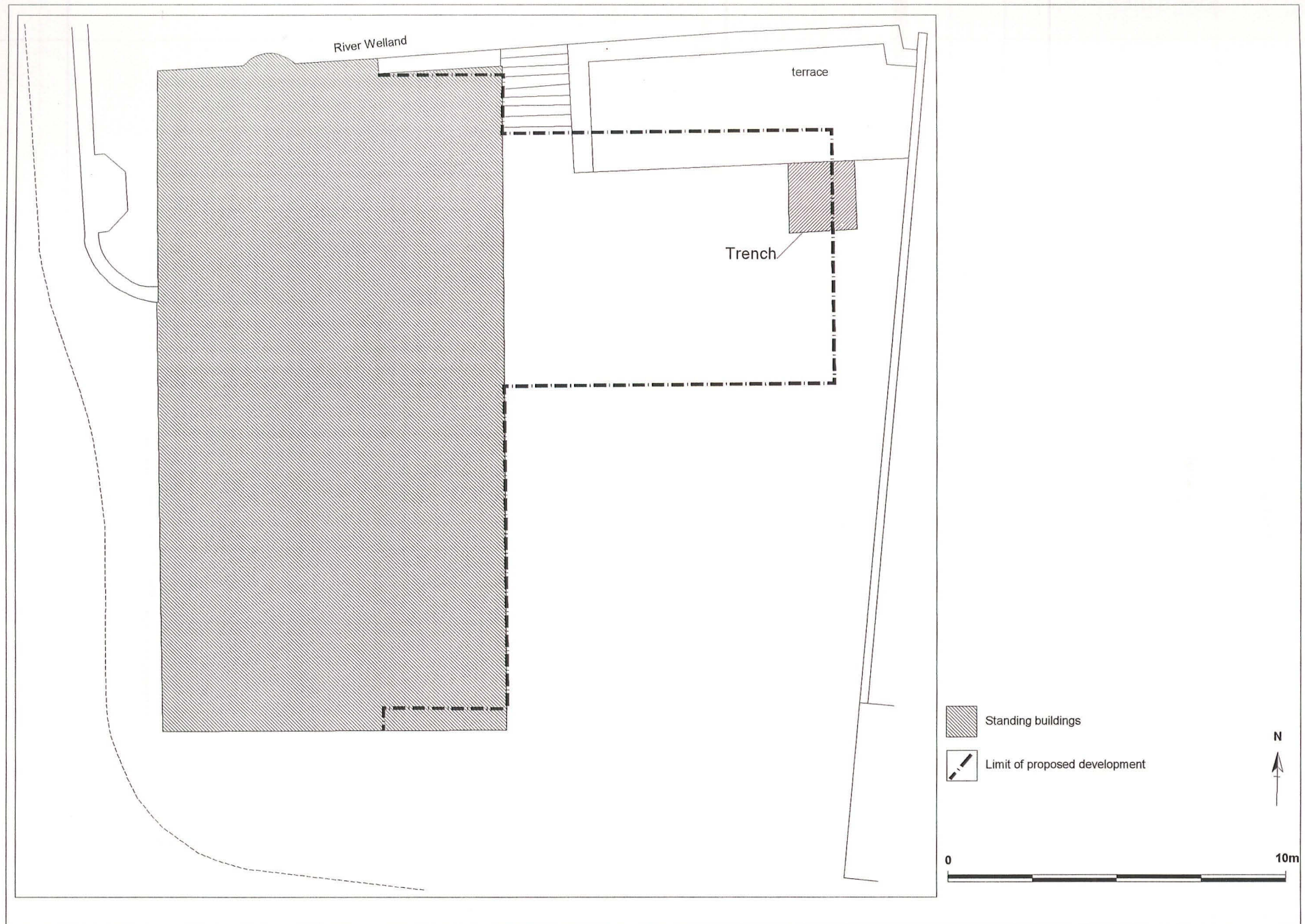


Figure 4 - Trench Location Plan

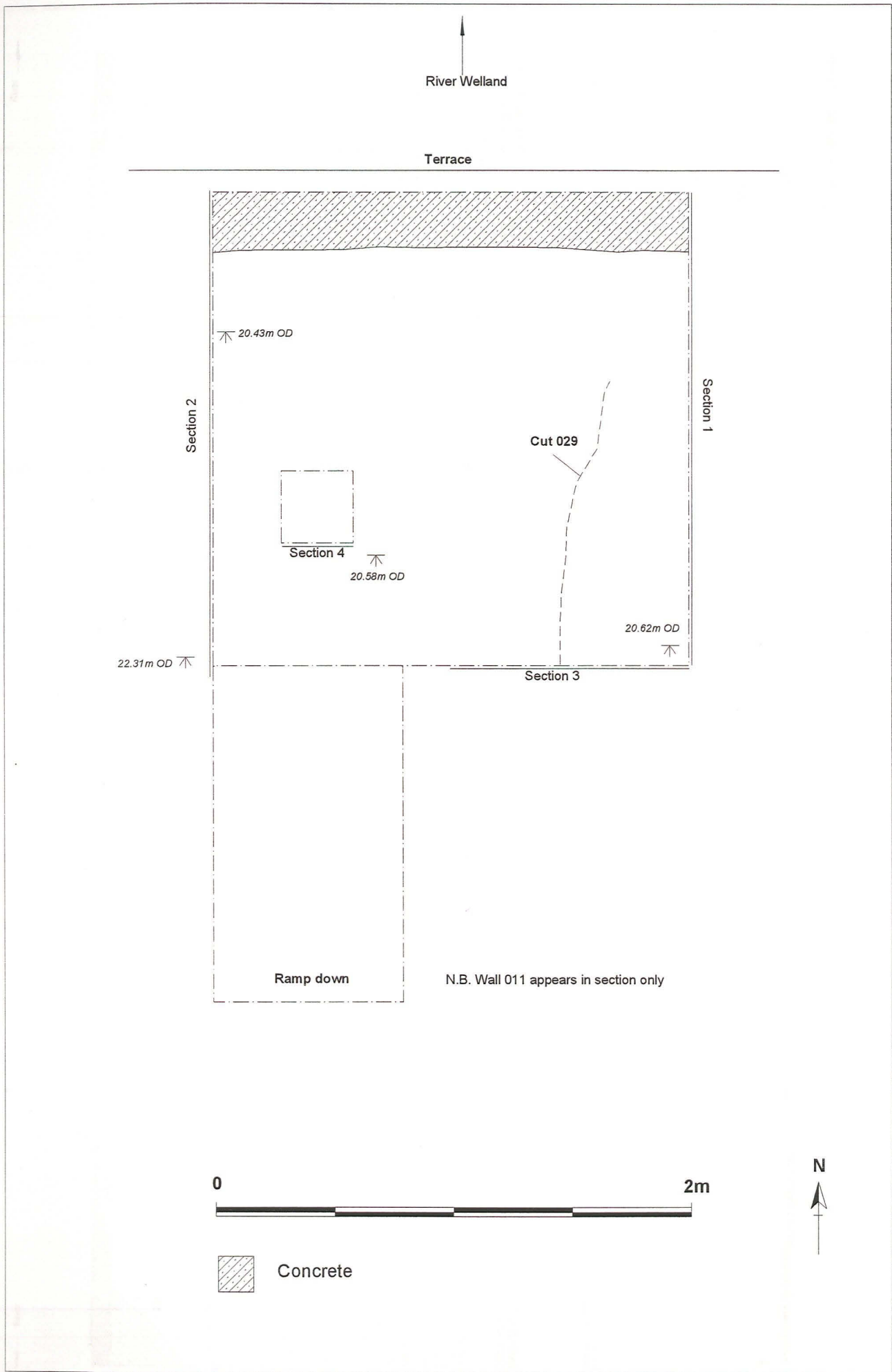


Figure 5 - Trench Plan



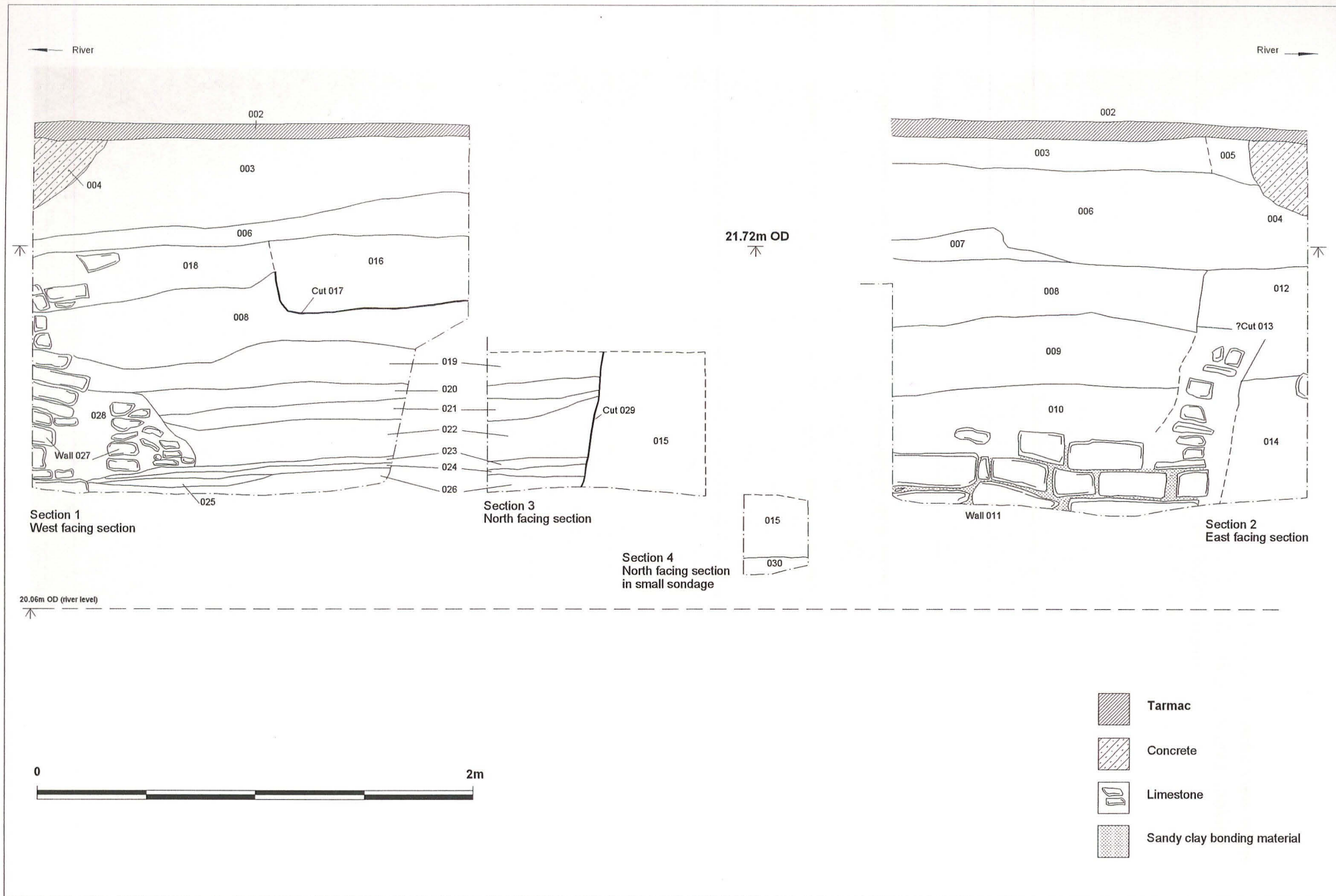


Figure 6 - Sections



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking north



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking east



Plate 3 - Detail of Wall (011), looking west



## Appendix 1

### SPECIFICATION FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND AT No 1 HIGH STREET STAMFORD

#### 1. SUMMARY

- a. *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land to the rear of No. 1 High Street, St Martins, Stamford.*
- b. *The site lies immediately adjacent to the River Welland in the heart of Stamford in an area of significant Roman and medieval discoveries.*
- c. *A planning application has been made for the construction of an extension to a restaurant. The archaeological works are being undertaken to provide information to assist the determination of the application.*
- d. *The archaeological work will consist of a programme of trial trenching of the site.*
- e. *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### 2. INTRODUCTION

- a. This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land to the rear of No.1 High Street, St Martins, Stamford, Lincolnshire National Grid Reference TF 0307 0690.
- b. The document contains the following parts:
  - i. Overview
  - ii. The archaeological and natural setting
  - iii. Stages of work and methodologies to be used
  - iv. List of specialists
  - v. Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### 3. SITE LOCATION

- a. Stamford is located 63km south of Lincoln and 17km northwest of Peterborough in the southwest corner of Lincolnshire. The site lies in the south part of the town centre on the south bank of the Welland immediately adjacent to The Bridge centred on National Grid Reference TF 0307 0690.
- b. The site is a rectangular block of land approximately 235 square metres in extent to the rear of No.1 High Street, between Water Lane and the River Welland. An existing extension currently occupies part of the site.

#### 4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- a. A planning application (S00/0585/69) for an extension to form a restaurant has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council. The applicant was advised by the Planning Authority that an archaeological evaluation would be required prior to redevelopment of the site and an archaeological brief for works was produced by the Boston Community Archaeologist acting for South Kesteven District Council.

## 5. SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- a. Located on the south bank of the River Welland, the site lies at approximately 25m OD on land immediately adjacent to the river. Soils at the site have not been mapped as the area is urban.

## 6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- a. The major Roman road, Ermine Street, crosses the River Welland just west of the town. Within the town itself a Roman cemetery and possibly associated crematorium have been identified but general occupation debris is scarce. However, a mosaic floor has been observed some 20m east of the site, raising the possibility of Roman activity/settlement in the near vicinity.
- b. In the 9<sup>th</sup> 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 on slightly higher ground to the south of the proposed development.
- c. The walled town of the medieval period lay wholly on the north bank of the river, but suburban development along High Street St. Martins began at an early date and there have been numerous discoveries of saxon to medieval date in the vicinity.

## 7. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- a. The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- b. The objectives of the work will be to:
  - i. Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
  - ii. Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
  - iii. Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
  - iv. Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
  - v. Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
  - vi. Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

## 8. LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- a. Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

## 9. TRIAL TRENCHING

- a. Reasoning for this technique
  - i. Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
  - ii. The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of a trench 2m x 2m, giving a total area of 4m<sup>2</sup>.



This is more than 2% of the extension area, the normal percentage for site evaluation. However, the archaeological brief requires that all archaeological deposits will be fully excavated and recorded (Section 3.2.3 of curatorial brief). Because of the potential depths of deposits adjacent to the river, trench dimensions need to be adequate to fulfill this curatorial requirement. The trench dimensions, as specified above, permit the stepping-in of the trench sides, should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

b. General Considerations

- i. All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation.
- ii. The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- iii. 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.
- iv. All archaeological features exposed will be fully excavated and recorded as far as safe depth of working allows. The evaluation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- v. Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

c. Methodology

- i. Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- ii. Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- iii. The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services proforma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- iv. Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- v. Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations.
  - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
  - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important.
  - the site on completion of field work
- vi. Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- vii. Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- viii. The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- ix. The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

#### 10. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- a. If appropriate, during the evaluation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

#### 11. POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

- a. Stage 1
- i. On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting 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: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- ii. All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual 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.
- b. Stage 2
- i. Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- ii. Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.



c. Stage 3

- i. On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the evaluation will be prepared. This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation.
  - A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
  - Description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area.
  - Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the findings of the investigation.
  - A text describing the findings of the evaluation.
  - Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
  - Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
  - Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
  - Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
  - Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
  - A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

**12. ARCHIVE**

- a. The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

**13. REPORT DEPOSITION**

- a. Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client, City Centre Restaurants; their agents, the Broadbent Partnership; the Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

**14. PUBLICATION**

- a. A report of the findings of the evaluation will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's annual report and an article of appropriate content will be submitted for inclusion in the journal Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

**15. CURATORIAL MONITORING**

- a. Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District

Council. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

#### 16. VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- a. Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- b. Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

#### 17. SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- a. 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: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, independent archaeologist
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	James Rackham, Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

#### 18. PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- a. Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 3 staff, a supervisor and 2 assistants, and to take five (5) days.
- b. Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 15 person-days within a notional programme of 10 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.
- c. Contingency
  - i. Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: environmental



sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; pump (may be required if trenches of sufficient depth); Roman pottery (small amounts possible); Anglo-Saxon pottery (small amounts possible); Medieval pottery – large quantities (moderate amount expected and allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.

- ii. Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator (South Kesteven Community Archaeologist), not Archaeological Project Services.

19. **INSURANCES**

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

20. **COPYRIGHT**

- a. 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.
- b. Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- c. 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.
- d. 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.

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001		Unstratified finds	
002	1,2	Indurated black tarmac, 70mm thick	Car park surface
003	1,2	Loose mixed red crushed brick and mortar with occasional roofing slate, maximum 0.16m thick	Make-up for 002
004	1,2	Indurated light grey to white concrete with occasional brick derived from 003, maximum 0.35m thick (N side of trench)	Foundation for terrace wall (not recorded)
005	2	Linear cut, containing plastic drain pipe and loose gravel chippings	Drain (surface water)
006	1,2	Firm dark grey clayey sand, with moderate charcoal flecks, 0.42m thick	Former garden soil
007	2	Soft light yellowish white mortar, maximum 0.16m thick	Dumped deposit
008	1,2	Soft mid yellowish brown sandy clay, with moderate charcoal flecks, 0.3m thick	Dumped or levelling deposit
009	2	Firm mid brown sandy clay, with moderate limestone grit (<3mm), 0.31m thick	Dumped or levelling deposit
010	2	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt, maximum 0.33m thick	Disturbance
011	2	Rough hewn limestone structure, bonded with yellowish brown sandy clay, uneven courses, foundation with corner, recorded in section only, >1.43m long by 0.43m high	External corner of building
012	2	Soft mid grey silty clay	Fill of 013
013	2	near vertical horizon, diffuse boundaries and above wall 011, maximum 0.5m wide	Disturbance to wall 011
014	2	Soft mid grey sandy clay, with moderate limestone fragments (<0.2m), 0.55m thick	Dumped deposit
015	2,3	Firm mid grey silty sand, with moderate charcoal flecks, >0.9m thick	Buried soil
016	1	Loose light brownish grey sandy clay, with articulated dog skeleton	Pet burial, fill of 017
017	1	Feature, with vertical sides and flat base, 0.91m long by 0.35m deep	Cut for pet burial
018	1	Loose light brownish grey sandy clay, with frequent charcoal flecks, 0.25m thick	Dumped or levelling deposit
019	1,3	Loose mid grey sandy clay	Fill of 029
020	1,3	Loose mid greyish brown sandy clay	Fill of 029
021	1,3	Soft/loose dark blackish grey silty sand, 100mm thick	Fill of 029



No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
022	1,3	Loose mid greyish brown sandy clay with limestone	Fill of 029
023	1,3	Loose dark blackish grey silty sand	Fill of 029
024	1,3	Firm reddish brown sand, with frequent flint gravel (<30mm)	Fill of 029
025	1	Soft light whitish grey decayed mortar	Fill of 029
026	1,3	Loose dark grey sandy clay	Fill of 029
027	1	Limestone structure, uneven courses, west face exposed, 0.65m high by 0.19m wide	Boundary wall
028	1	Loose dark grey sandy clay, with frequent limestone fragments	Fill of 029
029	3	Possible rectangular cut, near vertical sides, >1.6m long, >0.66m deep, not fully excavated	Refuse pit
030	4	Soft light yellowish brown sand, >80mm thick	Alluvial deposit

### Appendix 3

#### THE POTTERY AND OTHER FINDS

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner BA AIFA, Hilary Healey MPhil  
and Gary Taylor MA*

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from unstratified collecting (001), buried soils (006 and 015), dumped deposits (009, 010 and 014) and fills of a pit (020 and 026).

Pottery from various production centres was recovered, with material made in Nottingham and China identified. Much of the material was probably manufactured in Staffordshire, though the clay pipes are likely to be local Stamford products.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Artefacts

Context	Description	Context Date
001	2x pearlware, incl. teapot?, 19 <sup>th</sup> century 5x creamware, 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century 2x red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 3x white glazed tablewares, gilded, 19 <sup>th</sup> century 2x blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century 1x polychrome tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century 1x ceramic wall tile, 20 <sup>th</sup> century 1x clay pipe stem, bore 5/64", 19 <sup>th</sup> century 2x window glass, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century 2x iron nails, 1 with wood attached	20 <sup>th</sup> century
006	1x Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, mid 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century 1x red earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	mid 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
009	1x red painted earthenware, black glazed	18 <sup>th</sup> century
010	1x creamware, cup handle	18 <sup>th</sup> century
014	1x blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century 1x white glazed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century 1x salt-glazed drain pipe, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
015	3x China tea bowl, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 2x white salt-glazed stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 3x creamware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 4x red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x red earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x clay pipe stem, bore 7/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x clay pipe stem, bore 6/64", late 17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x stone roof tile	18 <sup>th</sup> century
020	6x red painted earthenware, black glazed, 'butter pot', 3 link	18 <sup>th</sup> century



Context	Description	Context Date
026	2x Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, linked, 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century 1x lead glazed stoneware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Midlands Purple-type ware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x clay pipe stem, bore 6/64", late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	19 <sup>th</sup> century

Table 2: Faunal Remains

Context	Description
001	1x oyster shell 1x sheep humerus fragment 1x cattle vertebra fragment 1x cattle sized pelvis fragment
015	1x cattle phalange 2x cattle pelvis fragments 1x cattle radius (unfused) 1x sheep scapula 1x sheep tibia 4x unidentified bone fragments

Fragments of pottery and clay pipe of probable 17<sup>th</sup> century date are the earliest artefacts though material of 18<sup>th</sup> century date forms the largest component of the artefact assemblage.

Three fragments of Chinese porcelain were recovered from (015). Although not linked, these sherds probably constitute a single tea bowl. They are probably of the Ch'ien Lung period (1736-95) and in the *famille rose* style (Frank 1969, 81).

#### Condition

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 *et al.* 1982; Cope-Faulkner 1996).

#### Potential

The artefact assemblage has limited potential though the absence of medieval material suggests that remains of this period were either never present or, more likely, have been removed from the site. Moreover, the large proportion of 18<sup>th</sup> century material indicates occupation of the period at this date and also suggests that any earlier archaeological remains were removed from the site at this time.

#### References

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1996 *Archaeological Evaluation of land adjacent to Maltings Yard, Stamford, Lincolnshire (SMY 96)*, A.P.S. Report No. 45/96

Frank, A., 1969 *Chinese Blue and White*

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

## Appendix 4

### SECRETARY OF STATE'S CRITERIA FOR SCHEDULING ANCIENT MONUMENTS - Extract From *Archaeology and Planning* Doe Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, November 1990

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

- i *Period:* all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.
- ii *Rarity:* there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.
- iii *Documentation:* the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.
- iv *Group value:* the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.
- v *Survival/Condition:* the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.
- vi *Fragility/Vulnerability:* highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.
- vii *Diversity:* some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.
- viii *Potential:* on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.



## Appendix 5

### 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>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.

## Appendix 6

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Daily record sheets
2	Context register sheets
30	Context sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Levels sheets
3	Drawing sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Box of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:  
Archaeological Project Services,  
The Old School,  
Cameron Street,  
Heckington,  
Sleaford,  
Lincolnshire,  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:  
Lincolnshire City and County Museum  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 1HQ

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

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: 2000.202

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SWA 00

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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