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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF  
LAND AT STAR LANE,  
STAMFORD,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SSL01)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

EVBH L12504  
SOURCES L17096 L17097  
35437 L122128 GMed  
35438 L122129 Med

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF  
LAND AT STAR LANE,  
STAMFORD,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SSL01)**

Work Undertaken For  
Poddingtons

August 2001

Report Compiled by  
James Snee BSc (Hons)

Planning Application No. SK01/0174/69  
National Grid References: TF 0315 0726  
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2001.159

A.P.S. Report No. **105/01**



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## 1. SUMMARY

*Archaeological investigations on land at Star Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire, were undertaken because the site was within the walled medieval town and in the vicinity of the Danish burgh and there was potential that remains of Saxon, medieval and later date were located in the area.*

*A deposit of material associated with iron smelting and smithing, probably dating to the medieval period, was revealed below deep make up layers. This strongly suggests iron working in the vicinity. A later medieval pit, possible associated with a structure, was identified cutting through the layer of iron working material and later (post-medieval) garden features were also recorded.*

*An examination of a sample of slag and ore taken during the investigation suggested that the production of metallic iron from iron ore was taking place in the vicinity of the evaluation trench, but the limited quantity of smithing slag and hammer scale suggested that primary smithing was not taking place.*

*A quantity of Late Saxon and medieval pottery and bone was recovered from a late medieval pit. These were the only finds from the site.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Planning Background

Between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> July 2001 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Star Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire.

A planning application (SK01/0174/69) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for residential development on the site. An archaeological evaluation was required on the footprint of the building for the determination of the application.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Poddingtons on behalf of Brandwood & Carrick Properties to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site. In response to a brief (Appendix 1) prepared by the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, a specification (Appendix 2) detailing the proposed methods, techniques and procedures, was produced and approved by the Community Archaeologist.

The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the guidelines specified in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Definition of an Archaeological Field 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, national or international context as appropriate'* (IFA 1999).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Stamford is located 63km south of Lincoln and 17km northwest of Peterborough, in the administrative district of South Kesteven (Fig. 1). The site lies within the centre of the town to the west of Star Lane, between Broad Street and the High Street, at National Grid Reference TF 0315 0726 (Fig. 2). The site lies on ground sloping southwards towards the river, at approximately c. 36m OD. Soils at the site have not been mapped as the area is urban, but on the basis of

surrounding areas are probably Elmtun 3 calcareous fine loamy soils over Upper Lincolnshire Limestone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 181).

## 2.4 Archaeological Setting

No evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified in Stamford itself, however in other areas along the valley of the River Welland prehistoric artefacts and sites are well documented (May 1976).

Evidence of Romano-British activity in the town is very limited. 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 (Tann 2000).

Saxon Stamford extended on both banks of the River Welland, but the nucleus of the settlement remained the north bank. Evidence of pottery manufacture, iron working and quarrying has been recorded. The historical records indicate that in the 9<sup>th</sup> century AD part of the northern bank was fortified by the Danes. In 918 Stamford submitted to Edward the Elder who ordered a new *burh* (fortified settlement) to be built south of the river (Sawyer 1998). Although as yet unconfirmed, the site is believed to be encompassed within the Danish *burh*.

Prior to the Norman Conquest the site lay within an industrial area, primarily iron smelting. Excavation of an adjacent iron smelting site identified archaeological deposits, including furnace structures and deposits of slag and ore, surviving to a thickness of 1.4m below the 1960s ground level (Burchard 1982).

The entry in the Domesday Survey of 1086 refers to the town as the King's borough of Stamford and describes the town as having

six wards, five in Lincolnshire and one in Northamptonshire '*across the bridge*'. Following the conquest the king built a castle at Stamford in the Lincolnshire part of the town (Morris 1986).

During the medieval period, Stamford was a walled market town which prospered from traffic along the Welland and the medieval Great North Road (Smith 2000, Tann 2000). Early industry (11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century) has been recorded in the town, on sites close to St Paul's Gate and close to the town wall at Elm Street (Wilson & Hurst 1965)

The medieval church of St Andrew's and its associated graveyard is believed to be located in the vicinity of the site. However it is also possible that the site encompassed open ground used for refuse disposal or quarrying as has been found elsewhere in the town (Wilson and Hurst 1967, 267).

Speed's map of c.1600 shows the site as gardens to houses fronting Broad Street and High Street. Knipe's map of 1833 indicates that a number of buildings were constructed within these garden plots and the documentary evidence suggests that some served an industrial function (Cope-Faulkner 2001).

## 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was 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.

The objectives were to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and to determine, if present, their type, date and function, likely extent, spatial arrangement, local context, state of preservation, vulnerability and value.

#### 4. METHOD

A mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket excavated a single 3m by 3m trench under archaeological supervision to the level of undisturbed archaeological features. These were then cleaned and examined by hand. Due to the depth of the trench, and with consideration of health and safety issues, the excavation of features was limited to the central metre square.

All archaeological features and natural deposits were allocated a unique reference number (a context number), with an individual written description on APS *pro forma* context sheets. All archaeological features were drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 and in section to a scale of 1:10. The north and south edges of the trench were drawn at 1:20 to record the full sequence of deposits. Finds were recovered, where present, from archaeological features and a sample of slag was taken from one archaeological deposit for specialist analysis. Throughout the duration of the work, a photographic record consisting of black and white prints and colour slides was compiled. The exact location of the trench was surveyed in relation to known points of reference.

On completion of the fieldwork, a stratigraphic matrix of all archaeological deposits present was compiled, all records were checked and cross referenced and all photographs catalogued and archived. All finds recovered were washed, marked and archived and the sample was sent to the specialist for analysis.

#### 5. RESULTS

The records of deposits excavated during development were examined. A list of contexts appears as Appendix 3. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits

Phase 1	Natural Deposits
Phase 2	Undated Deposits
Phase 3	Medieval Deposits

Phase 4	Post-medieval and Later Deposits
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##### 5.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit recorded during the investigation was more than 0.50m depth of compact, mid yellowish brown silty sandy clay (003) with occasional small limestone fragments becoming more frequent with depth.

##### 5.2 Phase 2: Undated Deposits

Overlying the natural clay (003) was up to 0.36m of friable, purple and black slag and roasted ore (010), overlain by up to 0.24m of friable, mid to dark red sand and roasted ore (011), with occasional small slag fragments. A sample of the slag layer (010) was taken for analysis by a specialist (see appendix 6). Sealing this ore deposit was a layer of firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt (012), with occasional limestone fragments, up to 0.41m thick.

Sealing pit fill (001) (see below) and sandy silt layer (012) was up to 0.8m of firm, grey-brown sandy silt (009), with frequent limestone fragments and occasional fragments of slag.

##### 5.3 Phase 3: Medieval Deposits

Cutting through ore deposit (011) was a square or rectangular pit (002), possibly oriented north-south. More than 2.5m long, 2.1m wide and approximately 0.48m deep, it had vertical sides and a flat base. The fill (001) was compact, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent slag, roasted ore, and frequent limestone fragments. Finds of Late Saxon and medieval pottery including



Stamford ware, Northants ware, sandy and shelly wares were recovered from the fill, in association with fragments of animal bone.

#### 5.4 Phase 4: Post-medieval and Later Deposits

On the west side of the trench sandy silt layer (009) was cut by a possible linear feature (004), more than 0.3m wide and 0.83m deep, with steep sides and filled with firm, mid grey-brown sandy clayey silt (005), with frequent limestone fragments. Overlying fill (005) was a single course of mortar/cement bonded bricks (006), oriented north-south with faces to the east and west. Immediately to the east of cut (004) in the north of the trench was a sub-rectangular cut (013), 1.98m wide by more than 0.6m long and 0.52m deep, with irregular sides and flattish base. This contained an irregular feature of rough limestone blocks (007), possibly oriented north-south with possible faces to east and west and terminating a short distance into the excavation area.

Covering the entire area of investigation was up to 0.36m of friable, black sandy clayey silt (008), with common limestone fragments, rubble, roots and litter,

### 6. DISCUSSION

The natural (Phase 1) deposits indicated the presence of clayey soils overlying the Jurassic limestone supporting the suggestion that local soils are of the Elmtun 3 association, shallow loamy and clayey soils over limestone alternating with deeper slowly permeable clayey soils on clay-shale (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 181).

The undated (Phase 2) slag and ore layers lay immediately over the natural clay. This indicates that the site had been stripped of soil prior their deposition. This is similar to

other areas of Stamford where waste from early medieval smelting and smithing has been identified (Jane Cowgill *pers comm*). The ore layer was cut by a medieval pit dated to the 13th-14th centuries, this strongly suggests an early medieval date for this deposit. Although the presence of both roasted ore and slag would indicate iron working on the site, it was not clear, due to the truncation of the deposit, whether the deposit of slag (010) represented the *in situ* remains of iron working, or a dump of material from iron working carried out in the vicinity. Analysis of the slag by a specialist has shown that tap slag and a small quantity of smithing slag and hammer scale are present in deposit (010), but although fragments of furnace structure occurred within the deposit no furnace slag was identified. This suggests that the slags may have been a primary dump from iron smelting taking place in the vicinity of the trench, but the deposit does not represent a furnace structure and the limited evidence for smithing suggests that primary smithing was not taking place.

Overlying the slag layers was an undated make up layer (012) which may have been a deposit of topsoil stripped from an adjacent iron working area. Similar layers of redeposited topsoil were identified during the excavations of an adjacent iron smelting site (Burchard 1982). A later undated make up layer (009) was also identified overlying (012) and a 13th-14th century pit (002). Although a large quantity of finds was recovered from the pit (002), no finds were recovered from the two make up layers (012) and (009). This is unusual in an urban context but may in part be due to the site having previously been cleared down to the natural which would have removed any earlier features or artefacts. In addition it also suggests that the soil deposited over the site to make up the ground was not from an area associated with refuse disposal, in contrast

with the pit. Previous excavations at the 'Co-op' site revealed similar layers, but recovered a quantity of finds, this possibly reflects the increase in domestic activity near the street frontage, although it could also be a factor of the greater area excavated (Burchard 1982).

The medieval period (Phase 3) was represented by a large square or rectangular pit which showed little sign of weathering and contained a deposit including pottery and bone fragments which probably indicate the disposal of domestic refuse. This pit may have related to a temporary structure. The sharp contrast between the fill of this pit and the make up layers strongly suggests that it had an association with domestic activity which the make up layers did not have.

The post-medieval and later periods (Phase 4) were represented by a possible north-south linear feature (004) which was probably a recent garden feature. This was overlain by a modern garden wall. To the east of the wall was a stone feature contained in a sub-rectangular or linear cut, this is also believed to be a recent garden feature. Covering the entire site was a layer of topsoil.

## 7. ASSESSMENT OF 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 8).

### Period:

The majority of dateable features identified during this investigation form a single phase dated to the medieval period. These remains were represented by a large pit and its fill. The earliest undated layer has been tentatively dated to the early medieval due to

the nature of the industry it represents, and its stratigraphic position. Post-medieval activity was also recorded.

### Rarity:

Evidence of large medieval pits is not unknown and post-medieval and later activity is not rare generally. Evidence of early iron working is rare nationally and although it is more common within Stamford itself, there are aspects of the industry which are unique to the town and not yet fully understood (Jane Cowgill *pers. comm.*).

### Documentation:

A number of archaeological investigations in Stamford have previously been undertaken and reported. Additionally records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Stamford area are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the files of the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven.

### Group Value:

A truncated layer of iron working material, an isolated medieval pit and a number of post-medieval and later garden features do not form a coherent group of features and therefore has low group value.

### Survival/Condition:

Although archaeological deposits were encountered sealed below layers of make up they had been truncated by post-medieval and later features, which had removed an unquantifiable volume of the iron working deposit and made its original form indeterminable. The portion of the medieval pit identified had not been disturbed and appeared well preserved.

### Fragility/Vulnerability:

The more recent features were close to the surface and vulnerable to groundworks. The earlier iron working deposit was at depths of between 0.6m and 0.9m and sealed by layers of make up, however only a small portion survives and it is therefore vulnerable to further ground disturbance. The medieval pit is at a depth of approximately 0.9m but is not a particularly fragile feature.

### **Diversity:**

Period diversity is moderate with probable early medieval deposits, medieval, post-medieval and later features present.

The functional diversity of the identified remains is moderate with industrial deposits identified, a possible structural feature and later garden features and identified.

### **Potential:**

The layers of iron smelting and smithing waste revealed during the investigation are possibly part of a general layer which may be associated with furnace or smithing structures. There is, therefore, high potential for more iron working material and moderate potential for furnace remains or other structural remains to occur in the immediate area. The potential for more remains similar to the medieval pit to occur is moderate and the potential for more garden features is high.

## **7.1 Site Importance**

The criteria for assessment have established that the probable early medieval iron working remains revealed during this investigation are of high local importance and possibly moderate national importance, with reference to early industry during this period. However the poor level of survival does inhibit the site's potential for enhancing the understanding of the metal working in

Stamford.

The medieval pit, if part of a structure is of high local importance as it can contribute to an understanding of the structure and layout of medieval Stamford, and possibly moderate regional importance as few structural features of this type have been recorded in the region.

The post-medieval and later features and deposits are of low local and regional importance.

## **8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES**

The techniques employed during the trial trenching were, on the whole effective. The use of a square trench allowed the investigation to examine deep deposits safely. The removal of later make up deposits with a mechanical excavator allowed a rapid and thorough investigation of the only discrete feature revealed an opportunity to study the depositional history of the site. Manual excavation established the form and function of the archaeological remains on the site, although it was not always possible to establish the period, this was an aspect of the nature of the remains rather than any shortcoming in the investigation technique.

The sampling strategy employed during the trial trenching was effective, in that it allowed an effective assessment of the iron working remains on the site in circumstances where the form of the remains had not survived and was not indicative of function or formation process.

## **9. CONCLUSION**

Archaeological investigations on land at Star Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire, were

undertaken because the site was within the walled medieval town and in the vicinity of the Dansih *burgh* and there was potential that remains of Saxon, medieval and later date were located in the area.

A deposit of material associated with iron smelting, probably dating to the medieval period, was revealed below deep make up layers. This strongly suggests iron working in the vicinity. A later medieval pit, possible associated with a structure, was identified cutting through the layer of iron working material and later (post-medieval) garden features were also recorded.

An examination of a sample of slag and ore taken during the investigation suggested that the production of metallic iron from iron ore was taking place in the vicinity of the evaluation trench, but the limited quantity of smithing slag and hammer scale suggested that primary smithing was not taking place.

A quantity of Late Saxon and medieval pottery and bone was recovered all from a single pit.

## 10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs Hazel Wilson of Poddingtons who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files. Jane Cowgill provided the specialist assessment of the slag and Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor examined the pottery and other finds.

## 11. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury  
Site Supervisor: James Snee  
Archaeological Team: Andrew Failles  
Cad Illustration: James Snee  
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Post Excavation Analyst: James Snee

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### 13. ABBREVIATIONS

APS            Archaeological Project Services

IFA            Institute of Field Archaeologists

LAS            Lindsey Archaeological Services

RCHME        Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in England

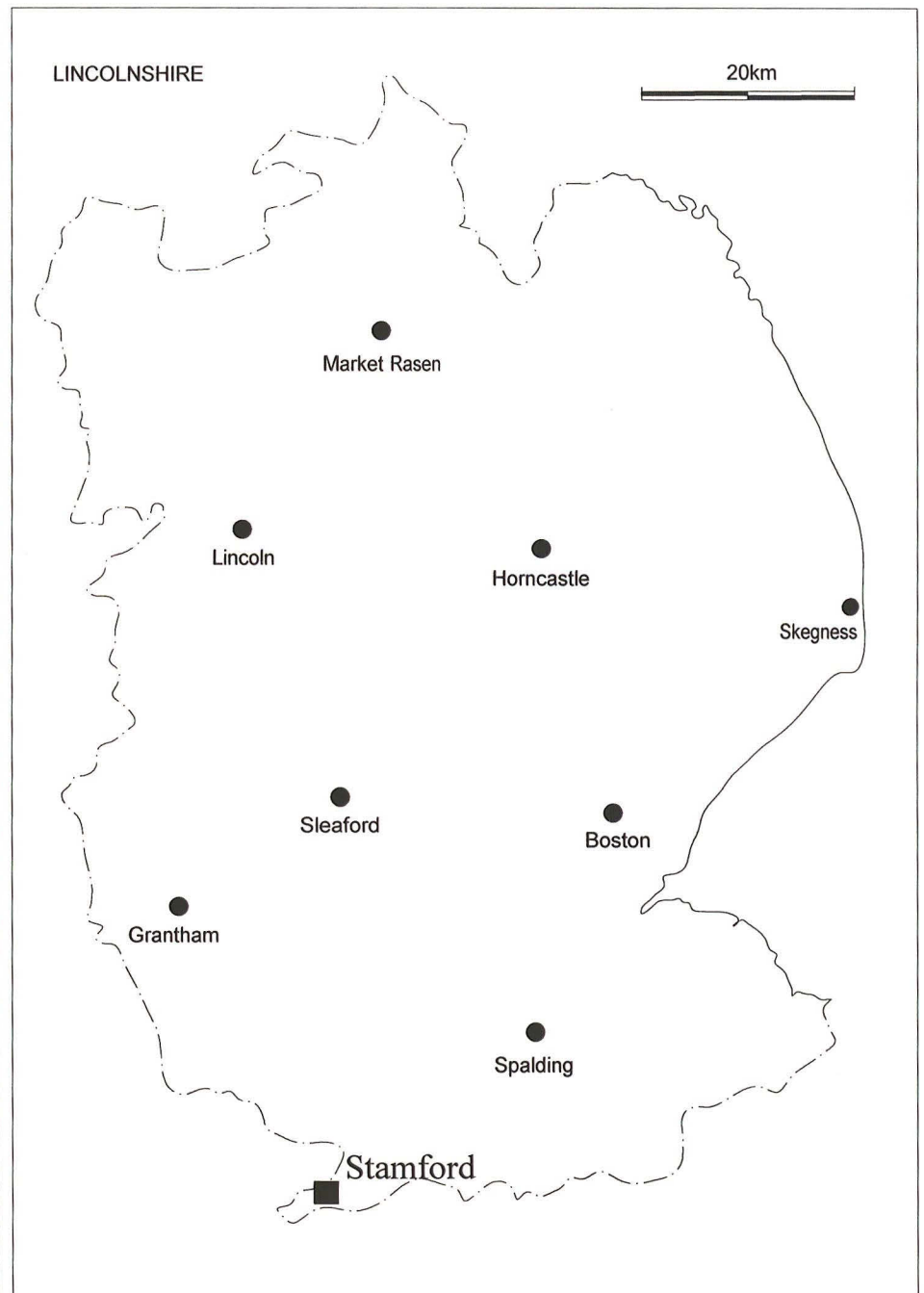


Figure 1 - General Location Plan.

# STAMFORD MB & PH



Investigation Area

Figure 2 - Location of the investigation area

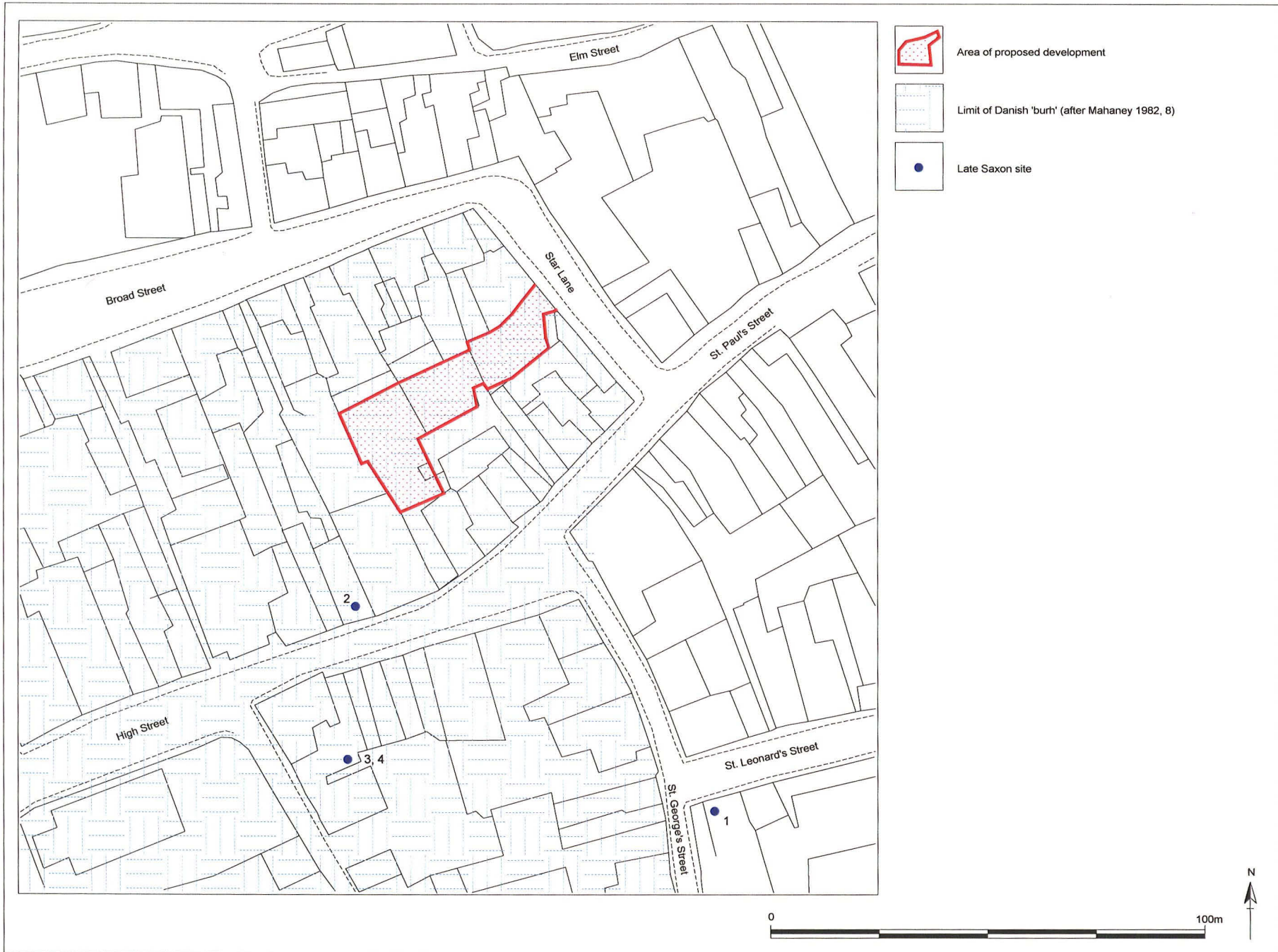


Figure 3 - The Area of Investigation showing Late Saxon archaeology



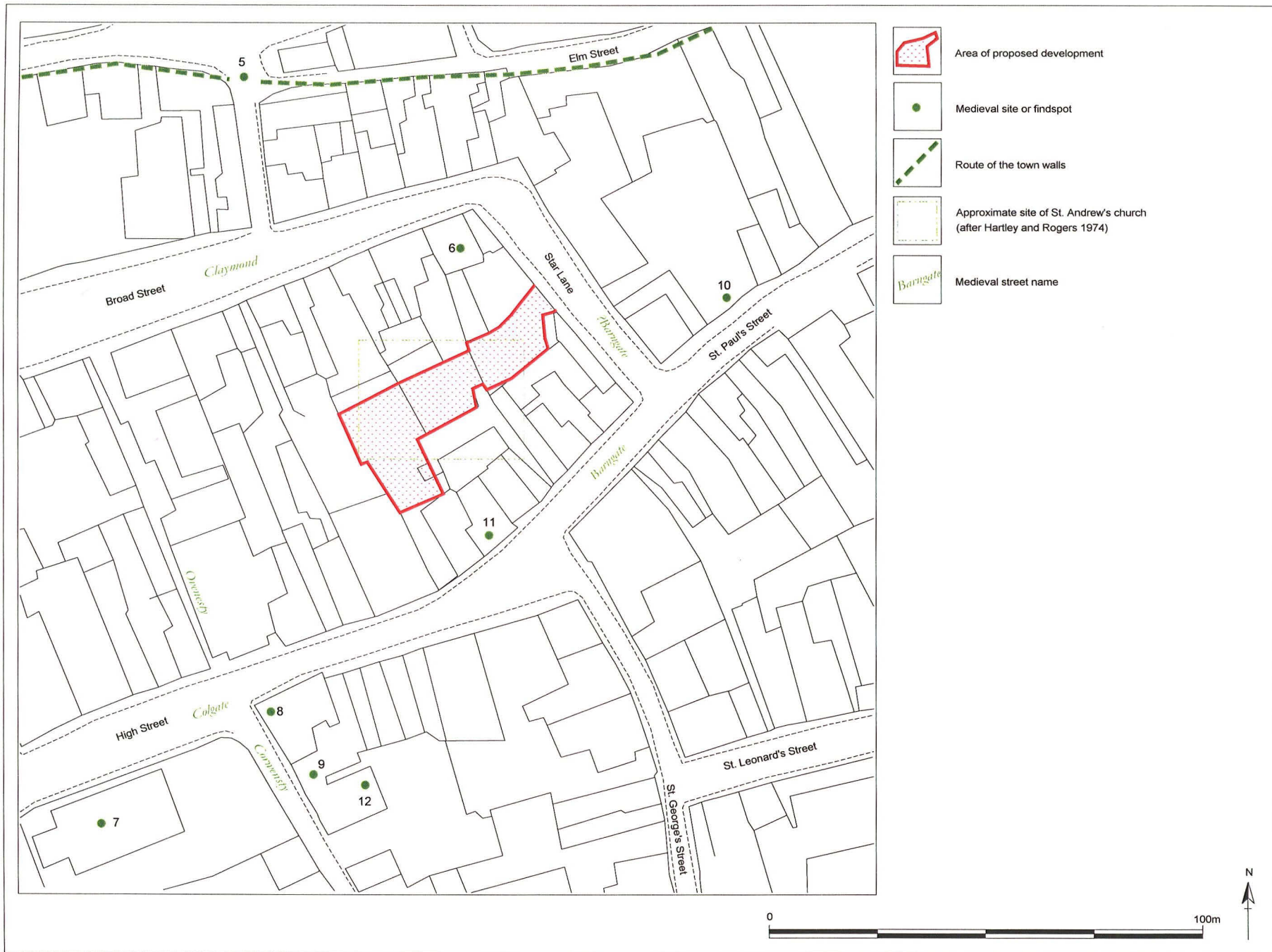


Figure 4 - The Area of Investigation showing medieval archaeology

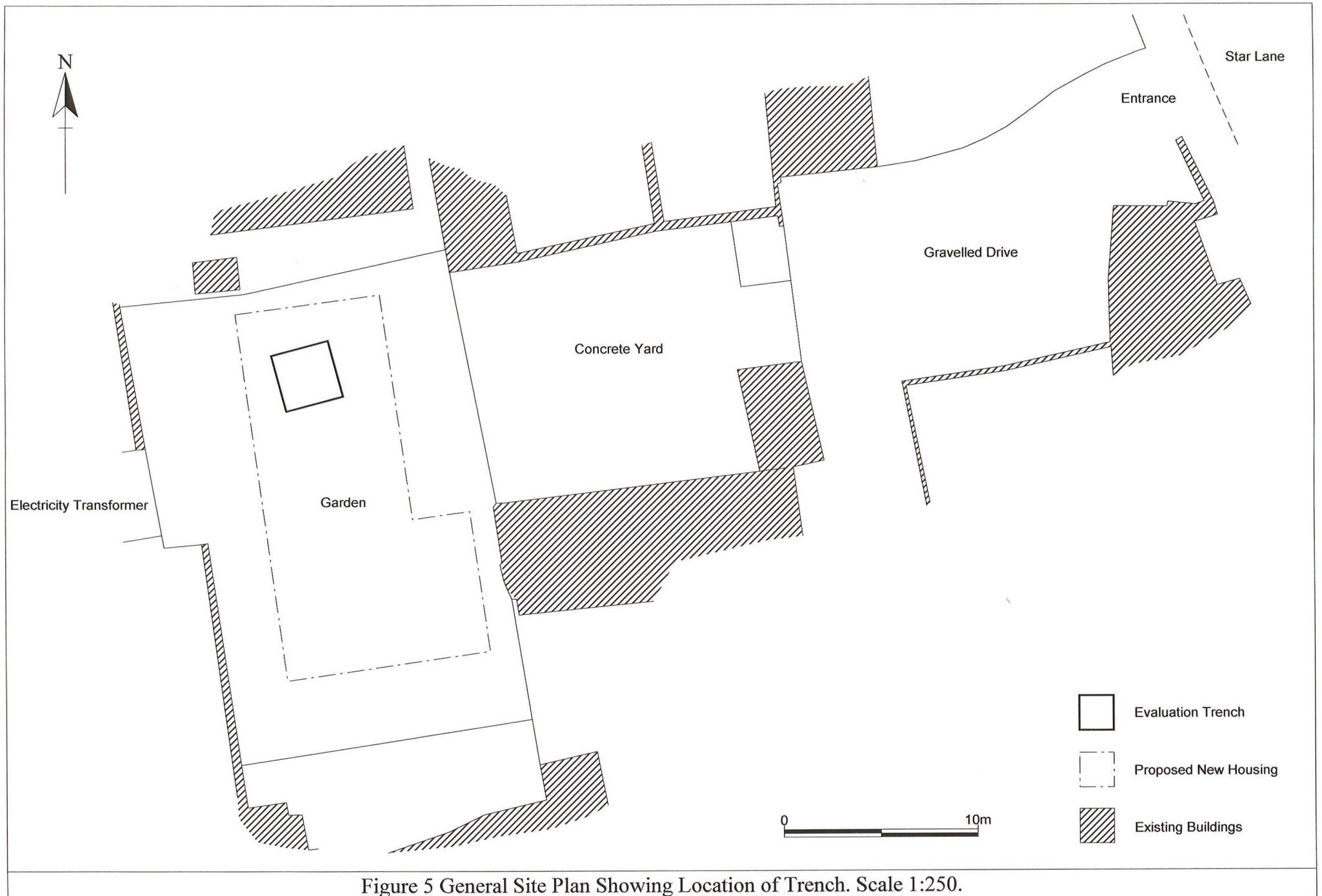


Figure 5 General Site Plan Showing Location of Trench. Scale 1:250.

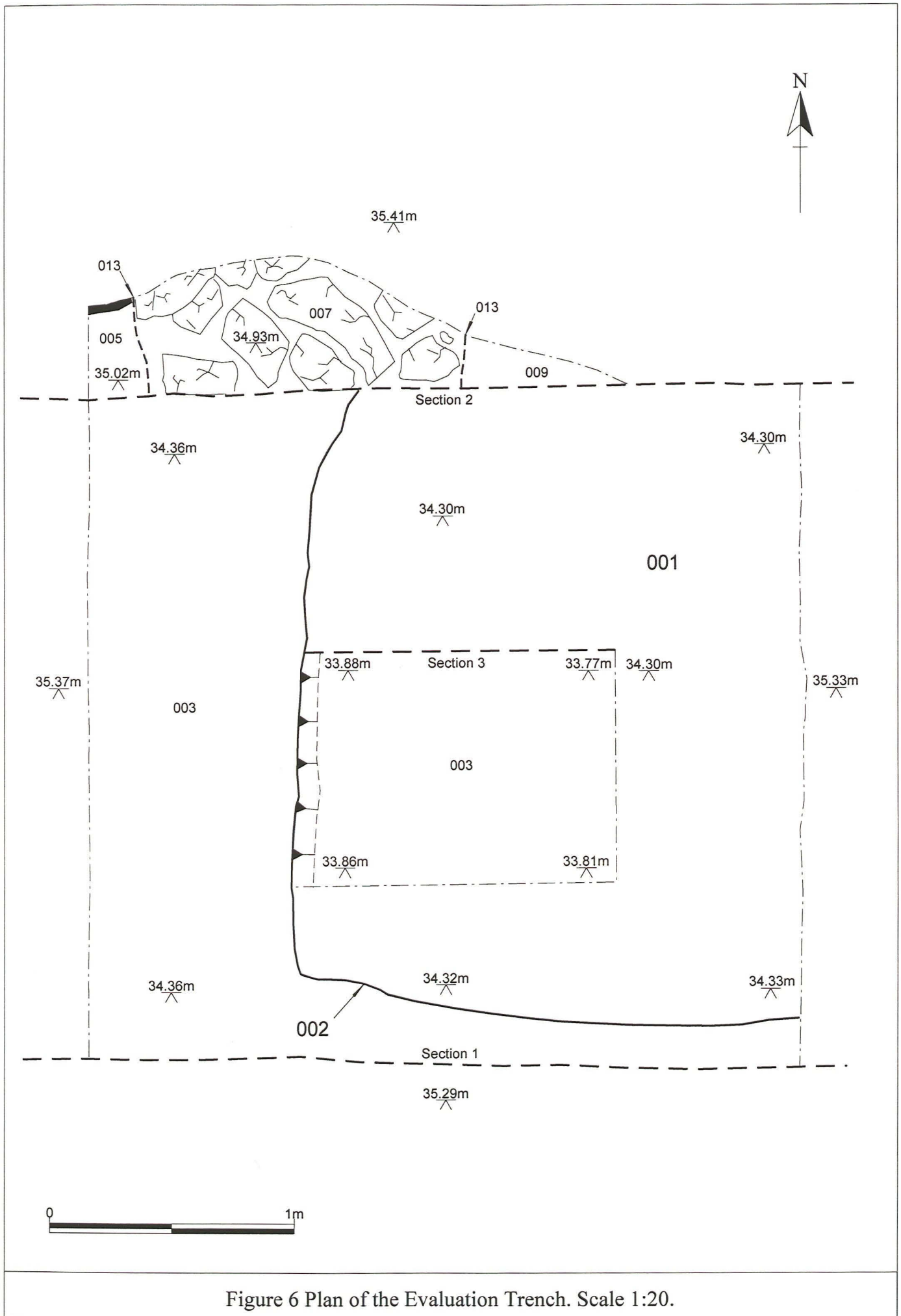
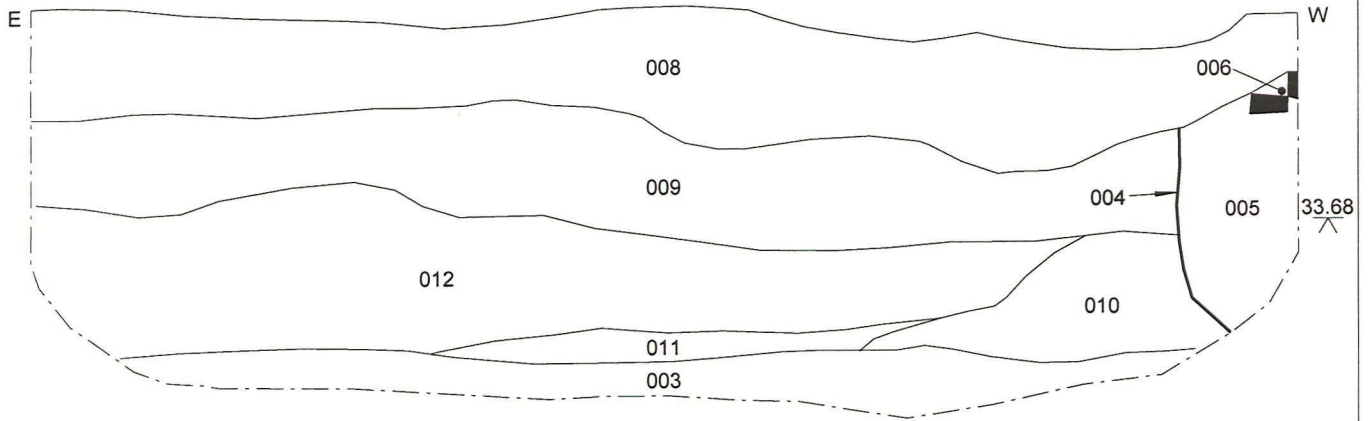
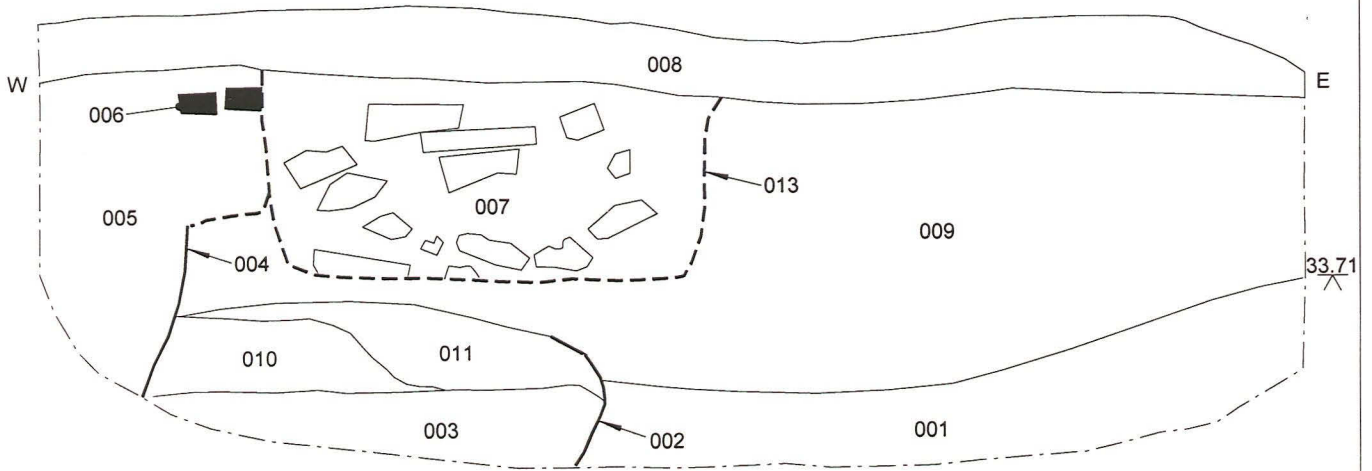


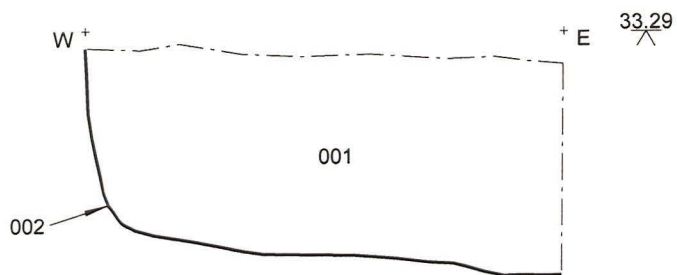
Figure 6 Plan of the Evaluation Trench. Scale 1:20.



Section 1 North Facing



Section 2 South Facing



Section 3 South Facing






-  Stone
-  Brick
-  Levels in m OD

Figure 7 Sections 1 to 3. Scale 1:20.



Plate 1 General view of the proposed development site, looking north.



Plate 2 General view of the evaluation trench prior to the excavation of pit (001), looking west.



Plate 3 Section 1 after excavation of pit (001), looking south.



Plate 4 Section 2 (trench edge) and section 3 through pit (001), looking north.

## Appendix 1

### SOUTH KESTEVEN COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST COMMENTS

APPLICATION NUMBER: S01/0174/69 (see also S01/CA/5635/69)

PROPOSAL & LOCATION: Residential Development for four dwellings, off Star Lane, Stamford

NGR: TF 0315 0726

APPLICANT: Brandwood & Carrick Properties

AGENT: Poddingtons, Rabbit Hollow, Church Lane, North Rauceby, Sleaford, Lincs

SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION:

The site for the proposed development is situated in the centre of Stamford. Star Lane runs between St Paul's Street and Broad Street. The site is currently a car park.

PLANNING BACKGROUND:

A full planning application has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for a residential development for four dwellings and associated car parking. An archaeological desktop assessment has been undertaken by APS (APS Report 93/01 May 2001), and as a result of this Heritage Lincolnshire has requested that a further stage of archaeological evaluation is undertaken prior to determination.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND:

Stamford has a long and well-recorded history, being mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. However, there has been settlement here since the post-Roman period, when both Danish and Saxon burhs were situated within the area of the modern town. It was particularly important during the Middle Ages, on the transport route to the north and had 14 churches as well as a number of religious houses.

A desktop survey commissioned by APS found that the site of the proposed development lies in an important area of Stamford. It is within the line of the medieval walls of the town and (perhaps more importantly), on the edge of the Anglo-Danish burh, so may contain archaeological evidence of this earlier phase of the town's development, especially further industrial or occupational activity. Additionally, immediately to the north of the site, lies the supposed location of St Andrew's Church. However, information gathered as a result of this study has indicated that the church (or its cemetery) may lie within the development site

Due to the archaeological potential of this site, it is recommended that the applicant commission further evaluation of this site by way of trial trenching (a 2% sample) to provide additional information regarding the depths and potential of any surviving archaeological deposits. This is particularly important as the proposed residential development is to be situated on part of the site, which is currently a garden and appears to have remained relatively undisturbed since the post-medieval period.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

SIGNED:

DATE: 4 June 2001

Brief is valid for 1 year from this date.

# BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND RECORDING (TRIAL-TRENCHING)

For the particular attention of the Client

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This brief should be sent to archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.

**(The South Kesteven Community Archaeologist does not maintain a list of archaeological contractors, but names of local units can be found in the Yellow Pages, or from the Institute of Field Archaeologists. Tel: 0118 931 6446.)**

1.2 Detailed specifications should be submitted by the client for approval by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. Failure to seek approval at an early stage may result in delay later on; contractors are therefore strongly advised to seek approval of the detailed specification as soon as possible. The client will then be free to choose between those specifications, which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

1.3 The client must give the chosen contractor a full set of plans before work commences.

For the particular attention of the contractor

## 2. REQUIREMENT FOR WORK

2.1 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).

2.2 The contractor's specification should be prepared according to requirements of this brief and the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook's section 'Standard Briefs for Archaeological Projects in Lincolnshire' (August 1997).

2.3 All contractors supplying specifications should refer to the SCAUM Principles of Competitive Tendering (SCAUM Guidelines and Notes on Competitive Tendering for Archaeological Services 1996).

2.4 The objective of the trial trenching should be to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, depth, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits.

2.5 Unless trench locations have been specified by the Community Archaeologist, it is expected that the contractor will include location plans of their proposed trench/trenches, along with a justification of their position.

2.6 Any adjustments to the brief for the Trial Trenching project should only be made after discussion with the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council.



### 3. METHODS

3.1 In consideration of methodology the following details should be given in the contractor's specification:

3.1.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work.

3.1.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed.

3.1.3 It is expected that all on site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety Legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security.

3.1.4 The recovery and recording strategies to be used must be described in full. It is expected that an approved single context recording system will be used for all on site and post fieldwork procedures.

3.1.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for post-excavation work and report production in the form of 'person hours'. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. If the specialists to be used by the archaeological body are not IFA registered and are not locally recognised, a CV or some other form of reference should be provided with the specification. There should be no change to any of the specialists listed in the specification, unless previously discussed with the Community Archaeologist.

3.2 Excavation is a potentially destructive technique and the specification should take the following factors into account:

3.2.1 The use of an appropriate machine with a wide, toothless ditching blade to remove topsoil down to the first archaeological horizon.

3.2.2 The supervision of all machine work by an experienced archaeologist.

3.2.3 When archaeological features are revealed by machine these will be cleaned and excavated by hand. A representative sample of every archaeological feature must be excavated and although the depth of deposits must be determined, it is not expected that every trench will be excavated to natural.

3.2.4 If human remains are encountered the contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding their exhumation and interment. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempts must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.

3.2.5 If discovered during excavation, finds of gold and silver must be archaeologically removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner immediately (within 14 days) in accordance with the procedures of the Treasure Act 1997 and Code of Practice. If removal of such finds is not possible on the same day then adequate security arrangements must be made.

3.2.6 Adequate recovery of finds and an appropriate sampling programme to provide environmental evidence from all archaeological deposits should be ensured.

3.2.7 A contingency sum to cover additional environmental costs and unexpected finds should be included with the tenders. However, this should only be activated after discussion with the Community Archaeologist and the client.

#### **4. MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS**

4.1 The Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require at least 14 days notice prior to the commencement of the work. The Community Archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress. They should be allowed access to the site at their convenience and will comply with any health and safety requirements associated with the site.

#### **5. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

5.1 The final report should be produced to the level outlined in The Management of Archaeological Projects, Appendix 3, English Heritage, 1991 and within a timescale agreed with the Community Archaeologist. The report should conform to the minimum standards as defined in Section 14.6 of the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook, including:

5.1.1 Location plans of the proposed development area, ideally at a minimum scale of 1:10,000

5.1.2 Location plans of the area/s which have been investigated and the position of any trenches.

5.1.2 Tables summarising features and artefacts together with a full description and brief interpretation.

5.1.3 Specialist descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts.

5.1.4 Section and plan drawing, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate. Should any trenches be devoid of archaeological features, a representative section must be included.

5.1.5 Photographs of the site scanned at a high resolution in colour. Photocopies are not acceptable.

5.1.6 The archaeological potential of the proposed development site and its immediate surrounding area.

5.1.7 A consideration of the importance of the findings on a local, regional and national basis.

5.1.8 A critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology.

5.1.9 A complete bibliography of all reference material.

5.2 Any recommendations for further work is the responsibility of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. The report produced by the contractor, therefore, should not include any written recommendation concerning further works. Should the contractor wish to make recommendations to the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, this

may be done in writing, separately from the submitted report (IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation, paragraph 3.4.8).

## 6. REPORT & ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

6.1 Copies of the final report must be deposited with South Kesteven District Council, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments and the developer.

6.2 After agreement with the land-owner(s), arrangements should be made for deposition of the object and paper archive in the City and County Museum, Lincoln as outlined in that Museum's document 'Conditions for the acceptance of Project Archives'. The City and County Museum should be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity so that the full cost implications of the archive deposition can be taken into account.

## 7. PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

7.1 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist will be deemed to put all the information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence a timescale must be agreed with the Community Archaeologist, but it is expected that this shall not exceed six months.

7.2 A summary of the findings of the investigation will be presented for publication to 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' within 12 months of completion.

7.3 Should the trial trenching reveal finds of national or regional importance, provision should be made for publication in the appropriate regional or national journal.

## 8. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

8.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological investigation but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the approved programme of excavation are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Community Archaeologist.

8.2 Further Contact Addresses:

South Kesteven Community Archaeologist  
Heritage Lincolnshire  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW  
Tel: 01529 461499

County Sites and Monuments Record  
Highways and Planning Directorate  
Lincolnshire County Council  
3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
City Hall  
Lincoln  
LN1 1DN  
Tel: 01522 553073

Land use Planning Services  
South Kesteven District Council  
Council Offices  
St. Peter's Hill  
Grantham  
Lincolnshire  
NG31 6PZ  
Tel: 01476 406080

Mr.T. Page  
City and County Museum  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 5AL

Jacqui Mulville  
East Midlands Regional Science Advisor  
Oxford University Museum of Natural History  
Parks Road  
Oxford  
OX1 3PW

Brief set by Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. This project brief is valid for a period of one year. After that period consult the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

**Appendix 2**

**LAND AT  
STAR LANE,  
STAMFORD,  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PREPARED FOR  
PODDINGTONS**

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

**JUNE 2001**

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**1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Star Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, situated in the heart of the historic town of Stamford, within the area of the Danish burh and close to the probably location of the medieval St Andrew's Church.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission has been granted for residential development of the site. The archaeological works are being undertaken as a condition of that permission.*
- 1.4 *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**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Star Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 0315 0726.
- 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 lies within the centre of the town to the west of Star Lane, between Broad Street and the High Street. It is currently in use as a car park.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S01/0174/69) has been submitted by Poddingtons on behalf of Brandwood & Carrick Properties to South Kesteven District Council for residential development on the site. Archaeological evaluation is required in order to provide information to assist the determination of the application.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at c. 36m OD on the south facing slope of the Welland valley. Soils at the site have not been mapped as the area is urban, but on the basis of surrounding areas are probably Elmton 3 calcareous fine loamy soils over Upper Lincolnshire Limestone (Hodge et al. 1984, 181).

#### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Documentary evidence suggests that there has been settlement in Stamford since at least the end of the 9th century AD when it was settled by the Danes and later by the Saxons. The site lies within the limits of the Danish burh, the defences of which ran south along Star Lane just to the east.
- 6.2 Desk-top assessment of the archaeological potential of the site was undertaken by APS (Cope-Faulkner 2001). The medieval St Andrew's Church lay somewhere just to the north of the site. Neither its location nor the extent of its graveyard are precisely known and may fall within the area of the development. Other archaeological finds and deposits in the vicinity include the site of a 9th-12th century iron smelting furnace and finds of Saxo-Norman and later pottery.

#### 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 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.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
  - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
  - 7.2.3 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.



- 7.2.4 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- 7.2.5 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
- 7.2.6 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

## 8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 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

### 9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of one trench, measuring 3m x 3m placed within the area of the proposed buildings. The trench will be stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

### 9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2 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).
- 9.2.3 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.
- 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density

and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation 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.

- 9.2.5 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.

### 9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 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.
- 9.3.2 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.
- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma 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.
- 9.3.4 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.
- 9.3.5 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

9.3.6 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.

9.3.7 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.

9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation 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.

9.3.9 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

10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation 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

### 11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 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.

11.1.2 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.

11.2 Stage 2

11.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

11.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- 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

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation 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

13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client, Poddingtons; the Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

## 14 PUBLICATION

14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation 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

15.1 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

16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written

confirmation from the archaeological curator.

- 16.2 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**

- 17.1 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: 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	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
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**

18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 2 staff, a supervisor and 1 assistants, and to take four (4) days.

18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 12 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.

18.3 Contingency

18.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; pump (not expected as no evidence of waterlogging previously identified in this area); Roman pottery (small amounts allowed for); Anglo-Saxon pottery (small amounts allowed for); Medieval pottery - large quantities (moderate amount expected and allowed for); faunal remains -large quantities (moderate amounts expected and allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.

18.3.2 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**

19.1 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**

20.1 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.

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

- 20.3 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.
- 20.4 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.

## 21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cope-Faulkner, P. 2001 *Desk-top Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Proposed Development at Star Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire*. Unpublished APS report 01/93

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 1, 18th June 2001



### Appendix 3

#### Context Summary

Context Number	Section Number	Description	Interpretation
001	3	Compact, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent slag, roasted ore, occasional clay and frequent limestone fragments.	Fill of pit (002)
002	3	Square or rectangular cut with sharp corners, >2.5m long by > 2.1m wide and 0.48m deep, with vertical sides and flat base, possibly oriented north-south.	Pit.
003	1, 2 & 3	Compact, mid yellowish brown (some reddish areas) silty sandy clay with small limestone fragments becoming more frequent with depth.	Natural.
004	1 & 2	Possible linear cut, >0.3m wide and 0.83m deep, steep sides, base not visible, probably oriented north-south.	Ditch or edge of elongated pit.
005	1 & 2	Firm, mid grey-brown sandy clayey silt, with frequent limestone fragments.	Fill of (004).
006	1 & 2	Single course of mortar/cement bonded brick, faces to east and west.	Base of wall.
007	2	Irregular feature of rough limestone blocks, with possible faces to east and west.	Possible garden feature.
008	3	Friable, black sandy clayey silt, with common limestone fragments, rubble, roots and litter, up to 0.36m thick.	Topsoil.
009	1 & 2	Firm, grey-brown sandy silt, with frequent limestone fragments and occasional slags, up to 0.8m thick.	Make up deposit.
010	1 & 2	Friable, purple and black slag and roasted ore, up to 0.36m thick.	Tip layer.

011	1 & 2	Friable, mid to dark red sand and roasted ore, with occasional small slag fragments, up to 0.24m thick.	Tip layer.
012	1	Firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional limestone fragments, up to 0.41m thick.	Make up/ tip layer.
013	2	Sub-rectangular cut, 1.98m wide by > 0.6m long and 0.52m deep, irregular sdes and flattish base, possibly oriented north-south.	Cut for construction (007).

## Appendix 4

### THE POTTERY

Hilary Healey

The pottery on this site comes from a single context,(001), and comprises 110 sherds. The principal fabrics are described below:

#### 1) Stamford Ware (850-1050) and Developed Stamford Ware (1050-1250).

Stamford ware is a fine white ware made from a virtually iron-free clay. It is fired to a fine white or off-white clay, but occasionally pale pink or grey. Unglazed and glazed examples occur. The very earliest Stamford Ware is generally unglazed, but a thin lead glaze is used on many vessels. Since the glaze is decorative rather than functional, a single glazed or unglazed sherd is not sufficient to classify an entire vessel. The most common forms are cooking pots, bowls, as with high or 'collared' necks and spouted pitchers, a form of jar with a tubular spout and three handles attached to the high neck. A total of 76 sherds are present.

Developed Stamford Ware is largely identified from the introduction of copper oxide dust into the glaze, producing a strong or bright green colour. It is thought that this happened in about the mid-twelfth century and represents a development from the Late Saxon wares into the Early medieval period. The glaze is principally used on jugs, which replaced the spouted pitchers. Nine copper glazed sherds are present.

#### 2). Shelly wares (850-1150)

Shell-tempered fabrics occur throughout the Late Saxon and Medieval periods and are not always easy to date. The fabrics here are of the type still generally described as St Neots Ware, with a South-east Midlands origin, classified by McCarthy as T2.. All sherds are of a dark colour, but ranging from brown to reddish to black. The inclusions are fragments of shell, much of it of fossil origin, as well as the more or less circular inclusions from oolitic limestone. The proportions of shell to oolite vary considerably from sherd to sherd and may be indicative of particular manufacturing sources. The size and density of the particles, which occasionally include red iron ore, vary also. The few rim and handle forms are of approximately thirteenth century date. The combined shelly/oolitic wares total 19 sherds.

#### 3). Grey Wares (850-1050?)

This category covers grey sandy wares with very sparse shelly inclusions. They are probably contemporary with the earlier Stamford Ware. Three sherds are present.

#### 4). Northants Ware (c 1250-1400)

A light red, smooth fabric with off-white core, both sides clear glazed. This corresponds to McCarthy's fabric W14. The two sherds, which join, may be part of a bowl base or large two-

handled storage jar.

5) Sandy ware (c. 1250-1350)

Red sandy fabric with dark grey core. This may be a Nottingham fabric. Two body sherds are present, one is unglazed, the other has a distinctive clear splashed glaze, in which each splash is apparent.

Conclusion

Although a large quantity of Stamford Ware is present, it is entirely all residual material, and typical of the amount of local pottery sherds recovered on many archaeological sites in Stamford. The only dateable Stamford Ware rims appear to be no earlier than the 11<sup>th</sup> century. The latest pieces are the medieval sherds in fabrics 2, 4 and 5, which, although not of particularly characteristic forms, can be dated no earlier than the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century.

Sources:

Kilmurry, K., (1980). The Pottery Industry of Stamford, Lincs. C.AD850-1250.

McCarthy, M. (1979) 'The Pottery' in Williams (1979), 151-229.

Williams, J.H., (1979) St.Peter's Street, Northampton: Excavations 1973-1976.

## Appendix 5

### The Animal Bone

#### Stamford – SSL01

A small collection of 44 bone fragments were recovered from the medieval fill of a pit, context 001, during evaluation excavations at Stamford. The bones were identified and recorded following the procedures of the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy (see key attached to archive catalogue) and an archive catalogue produced.

The fragments are summarised in Table 1. Sheep/goat, cattle, pig and chicken were identified, with sheep/goat fragments the most abundant, tibia and scapula fragments comprising the bulk of the latter. Two bones showed evidence of dog gnawing, while five fragments are recorded as having been butchered. Two bones were sufficiently intact to permit one or two measurements to be taken.

**Table 1:** Frequency of element fragments of each taxa in context 001.

bone	Cattle	Cattle size	Sheep/goa	Sheep size	Pig	Chicken
Mandible			1		1	
Mandibular incisor					1	
Atlas			1			
Cervical vert.		1	1			
Lumbar vert.		1				
Thoracic vert.		1				
Rib		4		2		
Scapula			3		1	
Humerus			1			1
Radius					1	
Ulna	2					
Metacarpus 4					1	
Innominate	1					
Femur					1	1
Tibia	2	1	6			
Phalanx 1			1			
Long bone frg		6				
Unidentified		1				

The assemblage recovered from context 001 is consistent with domestic food debris discarded as waste.

The condition of this material is good, and although there is an appreciable level of fragmentation animal bone clearly survives well on the site and is likely to repay collection and investigation if any further fieldwork is required.

## Appendix 6

### Report on the slag sample from the Evaluation at Star Lane, Stamford (SSL 01)

#### *Introduction.*

A small trench was excavated by Archaeological Project Services in advance of the site being developed for housing. The site is located near the centre of town. The majority of the evaluated area had been removed by the construction of a cellar but a small deposit of slag associated with a layer of ore was identified (pers comm J Sneec).

#### *Methodology.*

The c. 10ltr sample from context 010 (sample 1) of slag was washed by Archaeological Project Services on a sieve with a 1mm mesh using a water hose and then dried. It was then submitted for recording. The sample was sieved through a sieve with a 6.7mm mesh and the larger fraction was subdivided with the bigger pieces being picked out for recording to assess the nature of the assemblage. A full record was not deemed necessary.

#### *Summary catalogue of the slag from Context 010, Sample 1.*

Type	Count	Weight	Comments
TAP	7	3393g	Largest pieces ranging in weight from 195g (a channel piece) – 1029g.
TAP	192	4065g	Smaller fragments
?PROTO HB	5	56g	Fragments
PROTO HB	12	190g	All very small; c. 25 x 25 x 25mm; 30 x 60 x 20mm; 20 x 20 x 15mm; 35 x 40 x 15mm
FURNST	19	115g	Some oxidised fired some reduced.
FURNST	19	190g	Very slag attacked.
ORE	19	165g	Roasted and unroasted
?ORE	2	33g	Roasted
LIMESTONE	2	15g	
>6.7 FRACTION	-	2035g	Not classified or recorded in detail – most small pieces tap slag
<6.7 FRACTION	-	2196g	Not classified or recorded in detail – c. 50% slags also prill (some magnetic), miniature ?secondary smithing slags (some magnetic), ore, limestone, furnst., occasional charcoal and bone (including some fish). Noticeably rare hammerscale (plate and spheroids).
TOTAL	-	12153g	

HB – Plano-convex slag accumulation, commonly known as a hearth bottom. FURNST – Furnace structure.

#### *Discussion.*

All the slag is in a fresh condition and could be from a primary, rather than secondary, dump. The majority are tap slags, generated during the production of metallic iron from ore. Most of these slags represent a sequence of flows, one above the other, giving a thickness of c. 40mm. The tops of the plate-like pieces are flattish but with slightly irregular bases. Three of the large pieces have unusually a lump of slag similar in appearance to hearth-bottom slags adhering to the base. On one example the slag is even a hearth bottom shape; this piece maybe an amalgam of different pieces of slag fused together. No furnace slag was identified. This is the slag that forms and cools within the furnace base and is characterized by the size of the charcoal inclusions incorporated within it.

There is a small quantity of possible smithing slag, in the form of proto-hearth bottoms and possible miniature pieces of secondary smithing slags amongst the <6.7mm fraction, but both these categories are exceptionally small and some of the material is magnetic which smithing slags

generally are not. The unusual presence of smithing type slags attached to the tap slags may account for most of this material. There are only small quantities of hammerscale amongst the <6.7mm sample fraction, material generated in some quantity during iron smithing, which suggests that the primary smithing of the bloom into bar and iron stock was not occurring alongside this smelting industry.

Charcoal was the only fuel type noted within or adhering to the slags. No large pieces or imprints were noted.

### *Conclusion.*

Evidence for iron smelting therefore dominates the assemblage with very limited evidence for iron smithing. This differs from another recently excavated and recorded assemblage from Saint George's Street, Stamford, where convincing evidence for both iron smelting and smithing was recovered (Cowgill 2001), although the quantity of smithing debris was quite low. This difference may be a problem of sample size rather than reflect the actual picture. At Saint George's Street the range of smelting slags was also very limited with few furnace slags and again the majority of the individual pieces of slag was small, leading to a suggestion that the slag was fracturing upon cooling rather than due to mechanical damage after it had formed.

### *Bibliography.*

Cowgill, Jane, 2001, 'The slags and associated debris from Saint George's Street, Stamford (SSGS 00)'. Archive report produced for Lindsey Archaeological Services.

Jane Cowgill©  
July 2001

## Appendix 7

### GLOSSARY

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
<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 interpretation 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>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used 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 hole</b>	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
<b>Transformed</b>	Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.



## Appendix 8

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

13	-	Context records
1	-	Photographic record sheets
3	-	Drawing sheets
1	-	Stratigraphic matrix
1	-	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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: LCNCC : 2001.159

Archaeological Project Services Site Codes: SSL01

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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