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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING DEVELOPMENT OF CAR PARK SITE
AND INSTALLATION OF ELECTRICITY CABLING
AT STAMFORD HIGH SCHOOL,
STAMFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SHS00 & SHS01)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event 43719

SOURCES 48391 48392
36101 483828 undated
36102 483829 Medieval
36103 483830 Post-medieval
36104 483831 Post-medieval
36105 483832 Early Saxon
35259 480781 Prehistoric
35257 480776 Early Medieval

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AT STAMFORD HIGH SCHOOL,
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LINCOLNSHIRE
(SHS00 & SHS01)**

Work Undertaken For
W.J. Hemmings and Partners

November 2001

Report Compiled by
James Snee BSc (Hons)

Planning Application No. SK00/0025/69
National Grid References: TF 02818 06488
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2000.88

A.P.S. Report No. 98/01



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during construction of a car park and the installation of an electricity cable and meter housing at the High School, Kettering Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire. The development sites are located on the site of the 13th century priory of St Michael, founded c1155 to house forty nuns, some monks and a prior. The priory was dissolved in 1536 and passed to the Cecil family.

When the current junior school buildings were constructed in the 1970s, part of the latrine to the nunnery buildings was exposed and subsequently scheduled as an ancient monument. Recent archaeological investigations around the junior school and the Nuns boarding house have identified part of a priory building and at least five burials. An archaeological evaluation of the proposed car park (located to the east of the junior school) revealed part of a medieval cemetery, probably associated with St Michaels priory, and an ironstone quarry that may date from before or during the establishment of the priory.

During the development of the car park a number of undated structural remains, including a post hole group and a substantial hearth were revealed. The robbed out remains of a wall was exposed, with a rectangular structure, probably a building, overlying it. A number of undated, medieval and later boundary ditches were also recorded. No burials were disturbed and no human remains were recovered during the construction of the car park.

During the excavation of the cable trench and the footings for the meter housing, a series of recent make up layers and an undated rubble spread were revealed.

Finds including medieval and post-medieval

pottery, claypipe and stone tile and bottle glass were recovered during the watching briefs.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

A watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (SK00/0025/69) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the construction of a car park. Following an archaeological evaluation, permission was granted subject to a condition requiring a mitigation strategy involving full excavation of the cemetery in the northern part of the site, as identified by the foregoing evaluation, and an intensive archaeological watching brief on the southern portion of the site. This scheme was subsequently revised to exclude the known area of the cemetery from the development and an intensive watching brief was maintained during the groundworks associated with revised scheme for the car park. A brief for the intensive watching brief was set by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1) and the work was carried out in accordance with a specification produced by APS and approved by the Community Archaeologist (Appendix 2).

Planning permission for extensions and alterations to the junior school had been granted subject to a condition for

archaeological watching brief and a series of watching briefs had been undertaken during earlier works. The construction of an electricity meter housing, adjacent to the main entrance to the school buildings, and the excavation of a cable trench from Kettering Road to the new housing was subject to the same watching brief condition.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by W.J. Hemmings and Partners to undertake the archaeological watching briefs. The intensive watching brief on the car park site was carried out between 2nd and 5th of October 2000 and the watching brief on the electricity cabling between 26th of March and 11th of April 2001.

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 (Figure 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.

The development site (Figure 2) is located between Kettering Road and the railway cutting, south of the River Welland, at National Grid Reference TF 02818 06488, approximately 600m south of the town centre as defined by All Saints' parish church.

The site lies at approximately 29m OD on the western edge of a flat grassed playing field. Local soils are the Denchworth Association, wet clayey (pelostagnogley) soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 155) and Fladbury 1 Association pelo-alluvial gley soils, developed on clayey alluvial subsoils (*ibid.*, 194). Stamford sits in a narrow valley cut in the Lower Lincolnshire Limestone. Upper Lincolnshire Limestone and the overlying

Great Oolite form the northern valley sides. In contrast, the southern part of the town, including the development area, is located on a solid geology of Northampton Sand and Lower Lincolnshire Limestone (Inferior Oolite). Remains of a river terrace and recent alluvium fill the valley bottom (Anderson 1982, 1).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

No evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified in Stamford itself, however in other areas along the course 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 and adjacent to the proposed development (Figure 2). 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 9th 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) built south of the river (Sawyer 1998).

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 (11th to 13th 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 1968)

Numerous religious foundations were established during the medieval period. Of particular significance is the Benedictine Nunnery of St. Michael (Figure 2), as it is on this site that the development is located. The Nunnery was founded by William de Waterville, Abbot of Peterborough, about 1155 (English Heritage 1994). Originally the house was founded for 40 nuns with a prior and brethren, until 1323 when it became entirely a nunnery (Knowles and Hadcock 1953, 219).

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

Construction of the railway in 1846 revealed a number of features associated with the nunnery (RCHME 1977, 32). These included building foundations, carved stonework, a coffin lid and a quantity of human bones. Excavations of the site in 1973, prior to the construction of the present school buildings, revealed part of an elaborate rere-dorter (latrine) comprising a 4 bay arcade set in front of a channel which was supplied with water from a reservoir fed by rainwater from a roof (Mahany 1977, 10). The rere-dorter, and its associated features, are a Scheduled Ancient Monument, County No. 22607

(English Heritage 1996, 23) (Fig. 3).

Excavations carried out prior to the extension of the present junior school buildings, revealed part of a priory building including a room with painted plaster walls and a mortar floor, roofed with slate and green glazed ridge tiles (Cope Faulkner 1999). Archaeological investigations on the north side of the railway cutting, during an extension to the school boarding house (The Nuns), uncovered the remains of five skeletons and a corner of a limestone wall foundation (Hambley 2000a). An evaluation of the area under current investigation revealed a continuation of the medieval cemetery and a probable iron stone quarry, also likely to be of medieval date (Hambley 2000b).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as set out in the specification, was to record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the site stripping and other areas of ground disturbance.

4. METHOD

The area for the car park was stripped of topsoil and reduced to the appropriate level using a 2m wide toothless ditching blade. The groundworks were subject to constant archaeological supervision. The area stripped was inspected and any archaeological features and deposits were hand excavated to determine their form and function. The excavation of the cable trench and foundations for the electricity meter housing were also monitored.

The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured and each deposit or feature was allocated a unique reference number

(Context Number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans were produced at 1:20. A photographic record was compiled, depicting the setting of the site and the nature of recorded features and deposits.

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 Deposits
Phase 5	Modern Deposits

5.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit encountered was firm, mid yellowish orange limestone and ironstone (107) in a gritty silt matrix. In places this was overlain by up to 0.3m of firm mid yellowish brown limestone and ironstone in a sandy silt matrix (108 & 136).

5.2 Phase 2: Undated

The northernmost feature revealed by the development was a northwest-southeast oriented ditch (120), 0.76m wide and 0.3m deep, with concave sides and a rounded base (Fig.4). This was filled with friable, light yellowish brown sandy silt and stone (119).

To the southwest of (120) was possible hearth (118), sub-rectangular in plan, 2m long and 1.3m wide, it had vertical sides and an undulating base (Fig.6, Plate 5). The sides and base of the cut showed signs of burning and it was filled with loose, mid yellowish grey sandy silt (117), with moderate stone

and occasional charcoal. East and south of (118) were two sub-circular post holes (127) and (129), filled with firm, light yellowish brown sandy silt (128 and 130 respectively) with occasional stones.

Further south of hearth (118) was a group of post holes (114), possible representing the remains of a structure. It comprised three sub-rectangular post holes (121), (123) & (125) each containing a fill of firm, light yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional stones (122, 124 & 126 respectively).

Traversing the middle of the development area were two parallel, east-west oriented, ditches (110) and (106). Ditch (110) was 2.6m wide and more than 0.5m deep, with sloping sides, and was filled with friable light-mid yellowish brown sandy silt and stone fragments (109), with occasional patches of grey clay. To the south, ditch (106) was *c.* 0.64m wide and 0.33m deep, with steep convex sides and a slightly undulating base. Its fill was firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt (104) with frequent stones (Figs. 4 and 5).

The southernmost undated features was a north-south oriented ditch (113), 0.83m wide and filled with firm, light-mid yellowish orangey brown gritty silt and stone (112) with occasional charcoal flecks.

5.3 Phase 3: Medieval Deposits

On the southwest side of the car park development was linear rubble spread (103) with diffuse edges, *c.* 1m wide and 7.5m long and oriented northwest-southeast, with a bend to the east (Fig 4). This overlay ditch fill (112) and was composed of large limestone fragments with a mid brown silty matrix, with occasional burnt limestone fragments. Fragments of late medieval (12th to 16th century) pottery, ceramic roof tile and stone tile were recovered from this deposit.

Overlying this was part of a possible rectangular structure (105) comprising three linear rubble spreads, 0.4m wide, composed of limestone fragments with a mid brown silty matrix.

5.4 Phase 4: Post-medieval Deposits.

South of ditch (120) was a quarry pit (116) previously identified during trial trenching (Fig. 4). The exposed extent was sub-rectangular in plan, 6m long and 4.2m wide, with steep irregular sides. The earliest fill revealed was up to 0.7m of friable, mid yellowish brown gritty silt (111), with moderate stones and cobbles. A variety of residual medieval pottery and prehistoric flints were recovered from this deposit which was dated by the presence of 18th century pottery. Overlying this was up to 0.4m of firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt (115) with frequent stones and rounded pebbles (Fig. 5, Section 7).

Overlying all the features revealed was up to 0.25m of friable mid orangey brown sandy silt subsoil (102), with occasional ironstone and charcoal fragments. Prehistoric flint tools, medieval pottery and 18th century claypipe fragments were recovered from this deposit.

An identical orangey brown sandy silt deposit (135) was also observed during the excavation of the junction box and along the route of the electricity cable to the south and southwest (138 & 140), and it is likely that this is a continuation of (102). Deposit (135) was dated to the 18th century by the presence of a single sherd of black basalt ware pottery. Overlying this at the southern corner of the School building was a 3m wide spread of limestone rubble (141), which varied in depth up to 0.25m (Fig. 3).

5.5 Phase 5: Modern Deposits

The latest deposit encountered during the excavation of the car park was up to 0.2m of friable, mid brown sandy silt (101), with occasional limestone, ironstone and charcoal fragments. A variety of finds were recovered from this layer, including medieval and post-medieval pottery, post-medieval glass and a post-medieval buckle. A similar deposit was also observed during the excavation of the cable trench (137 and 139).

To the north-west of the car park, in the footing for the new meter housing, the subsoil was overlain by *c.* 90mm of compacted dark grey brown sandy clay (134) with occasional small stones. Above was a *c.* 100mm thick layer of firm, mid brown sandy clay. This was sealed below modern hardcore (132) and tarmac (131).

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest (Phase 1) deposits encountered were natural ironstone brash (107) which had, in places, been transformed.

A number of undated (Phase 2) features were revealed during the investigation. Hearth (118) may have been domestic, although no artefacts were found in association with it. However it is also large enough for a number of industrial functions and may suggest that such activity was carried out in the area. The two nearby post holes may be all that remains of a timber structure associated with the hearth. A group of post holes to the south (114) may also be the only surviving remains of a timber structure or building. The two parallel ditches may have been boundaries, such features are associated with many of the religious houses of Lincolnshire. Ditches (120) and (113) were also probably boundaries. It is possible that all the undated features are contemporary with the priory.

The medieval deposits (Phase 3) marked by the linear rubble spread (103) may represent the robbed out remains of a wall, possibly associated with the priory. The structure (105) marked by rubble spreads may represent re-occupation of the area following dissolution.

The post-medieval period (Phase 4) was represented by a quarry pit (116) which had been identified during an earlier investigation. This was probably for extracting ironstone, which may have been used as a building material.

An indication that robbing of material from the priory may have continued until relatively recently was represented by the spread of limestone rubble (141) which was revealed during the excavation of the cable trench and overlay the post-medieval subsoil (135, 138 & 140).

The final phase (Phase 5) was a layer of topsoil that covered the area of the carpark and ground traversed by the cable trench to the south and southwest. Adjacent to the School buildings Phase 5 was represented by levelling deposits and modern hardcore and tarmac.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during construction of a car park and the installation of electricity meter housing and cable at Stamford High School, Kettering Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire. Stamford is known to have been a Saxon Burgh and a walled medieval and post-medieval town. The school lies on the site of the 13th century priory of St Michael and previous investigations have identified part of the priory buildings and a number of burials.

During the development of the car park a

number of undated structural remains, including a post hole group and a substantial hearth were revealed. The robbed out remains of a wall was exposed, with a rectangular structure, probably a building, overlying it. A number of undated, medieval and later boundary ditches were recorded. The excavations for the cable trench and meter housing revealed a rubble spread possibly associated with the former priory buildings.

No burials were disturbed during this project.

Finds including medieval and later pottery, claypipe, stone tile, flint, glass, metal objects and industrial waste were recovered during these investigations.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of W.J. Hemmings and Partners who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Denise Drury and Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker & James Snee
Cad Illustration: James Snee
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post Excavation Analyst: James Snee
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field
 Archaeologists

RCHME Royal Commission on
 Historical Monuments in
 England



Figure 1 General Location Plan.

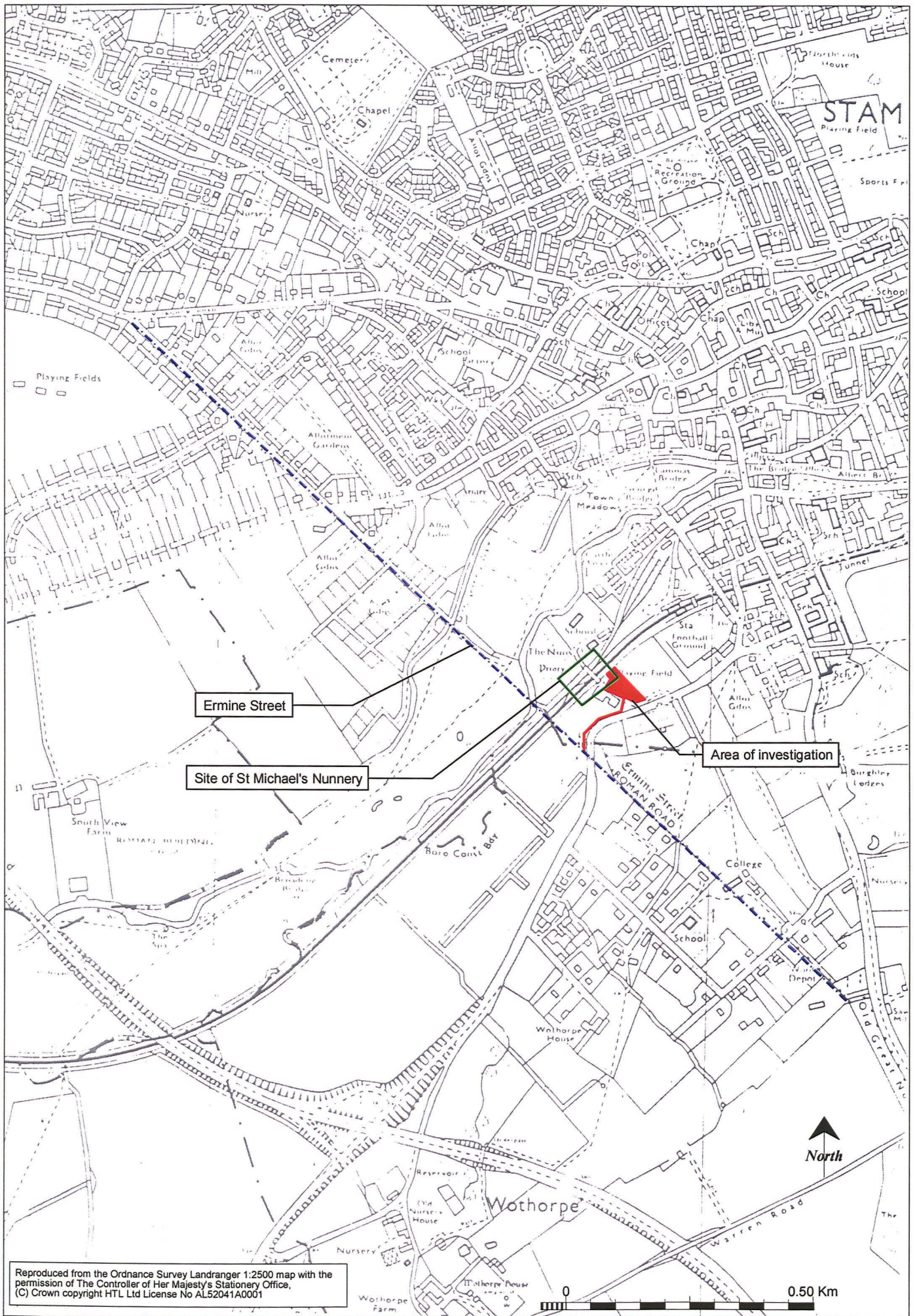


Figure 2 Site location plan

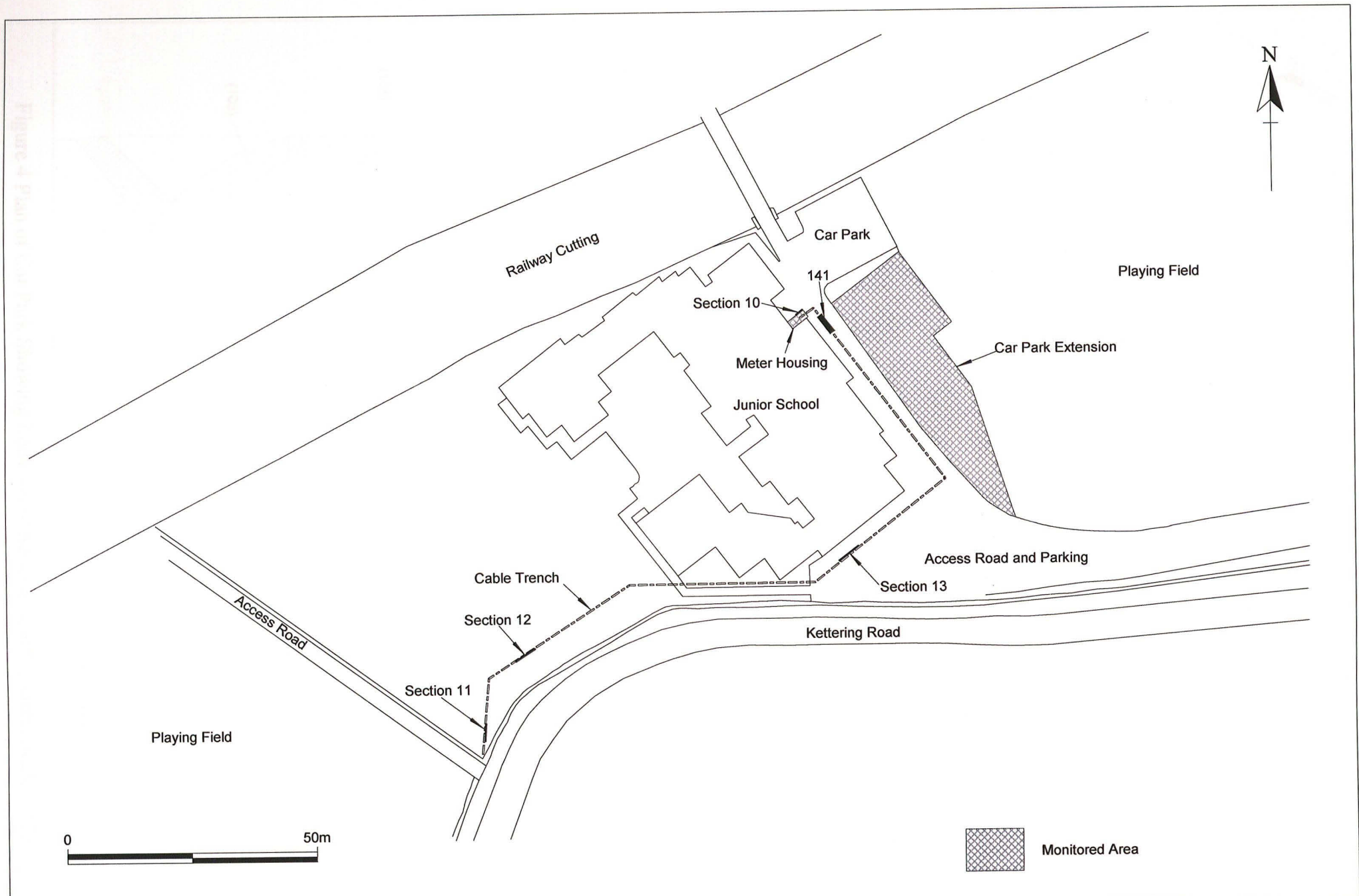


Figure 3 Plan of Development Showing Monitored Areas and Section Locations. Scale 1:1000.

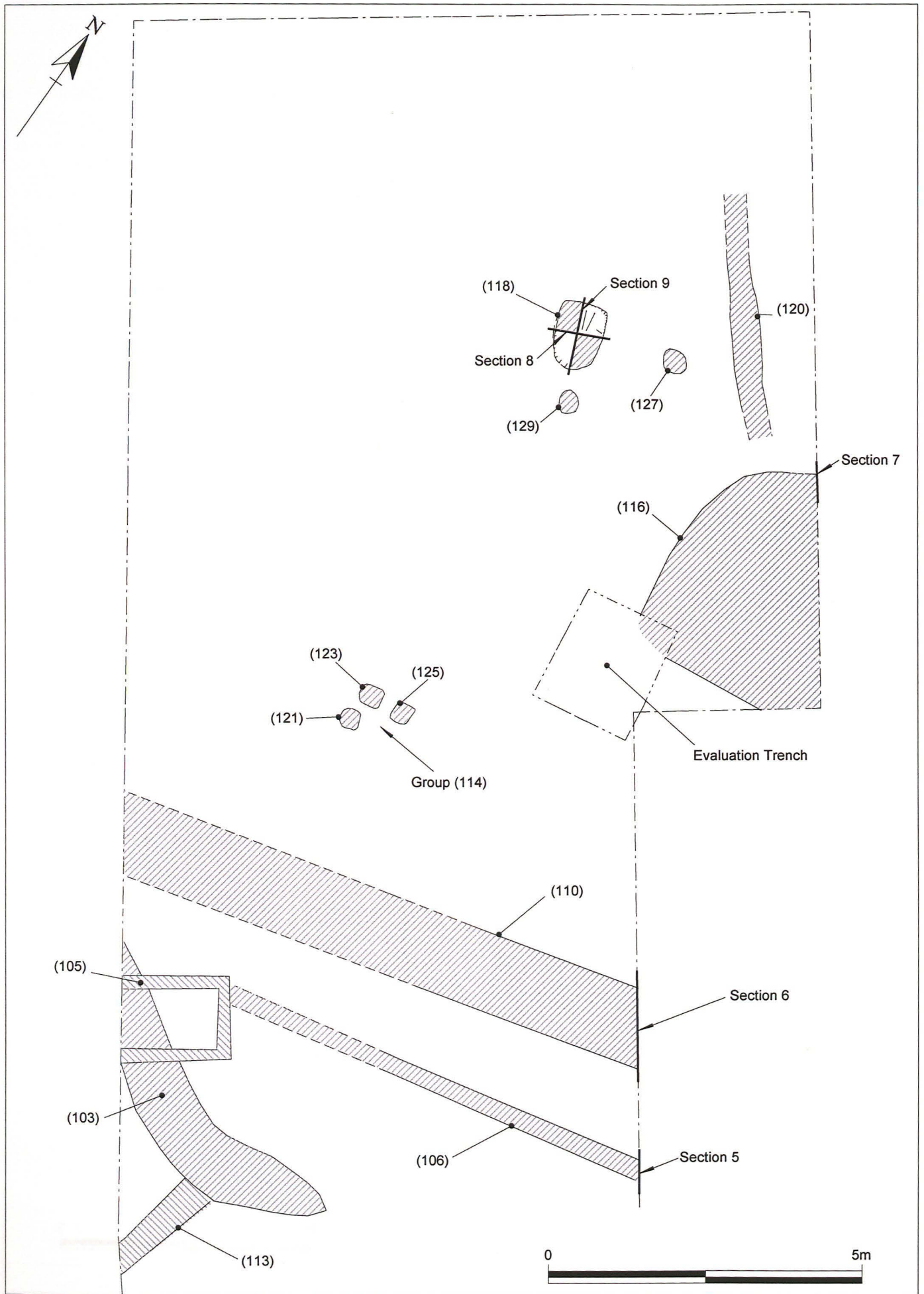
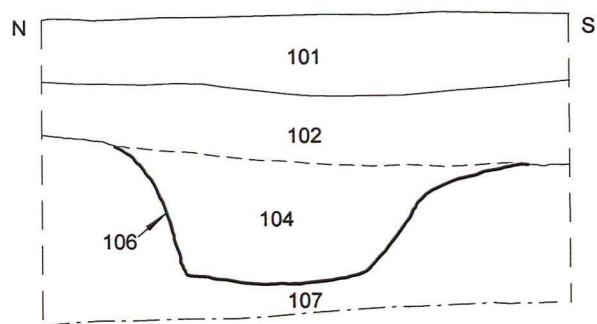
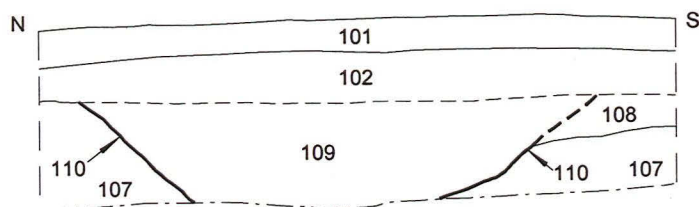


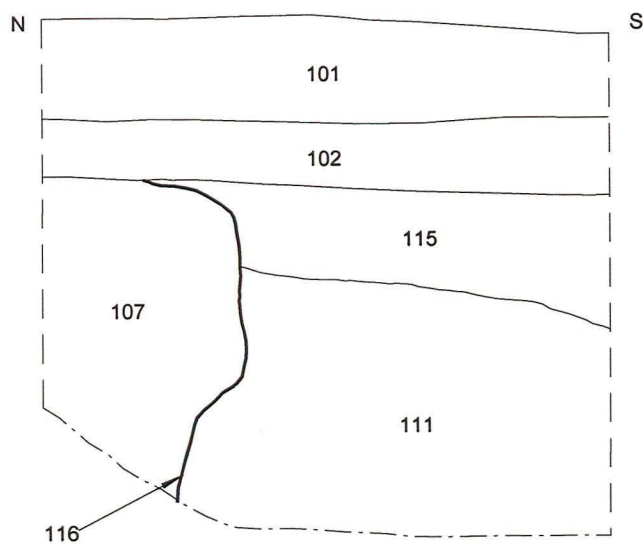
Figure 4 Plan of Car Park Showing Location of Sections and Features. Scale 1:125.



Section 5 West Facing



Section 6 West Facing



Section 7 West Facing



Figure 5 Sections 5, 6 and 7. Scale 1:20.

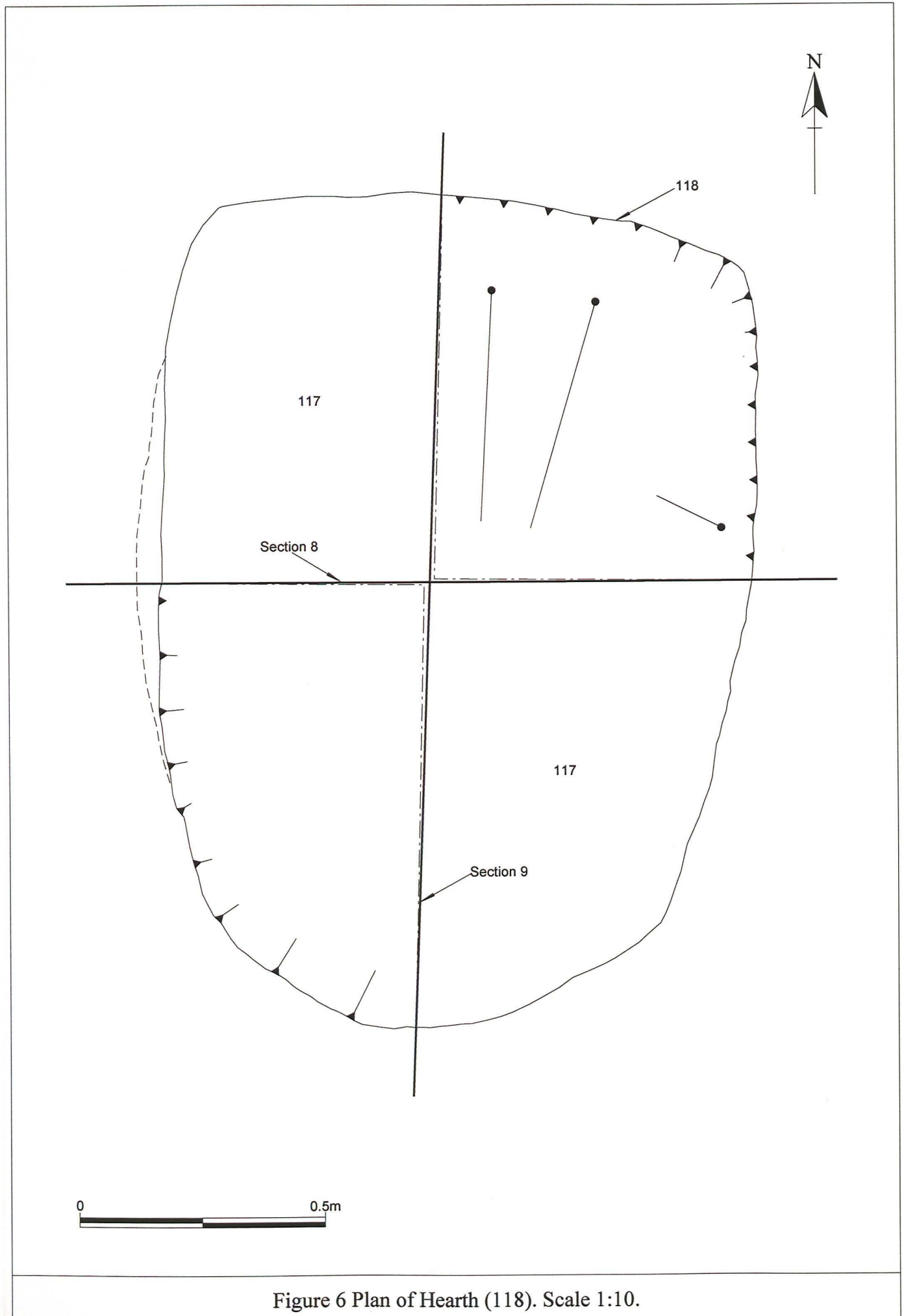
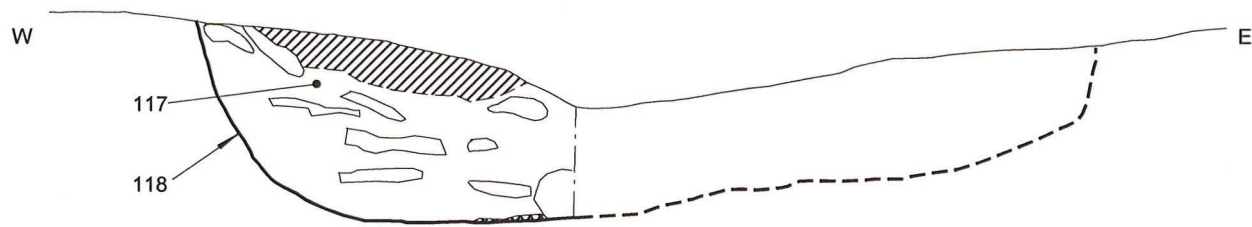
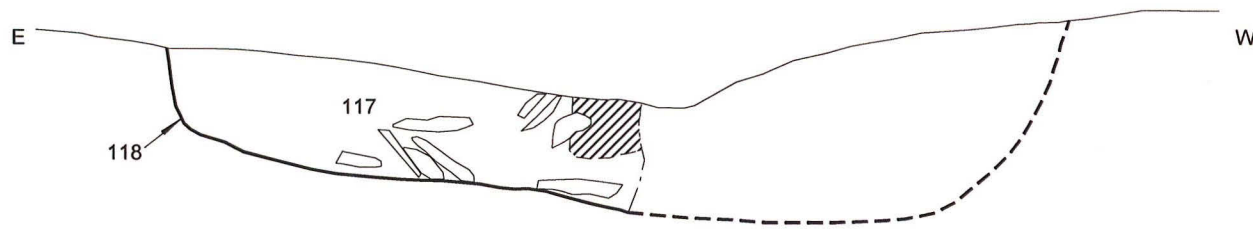


Figure 6 Plan of Hearth (118). Scale 1:10.



Section 8 South Facing



Section 8 North Facing



Rubble



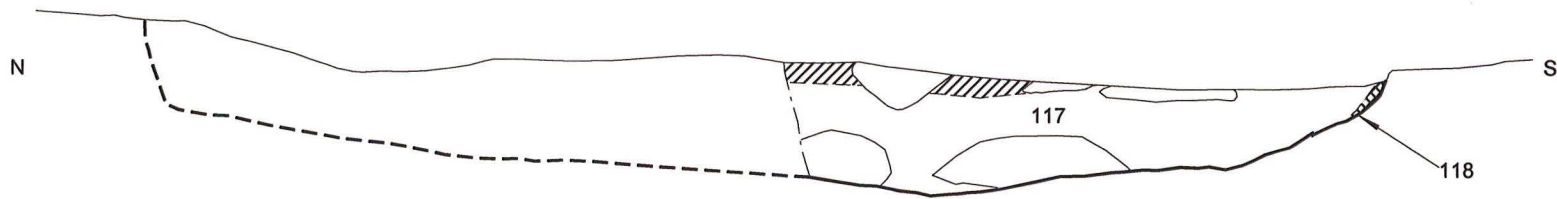
Burnt Material



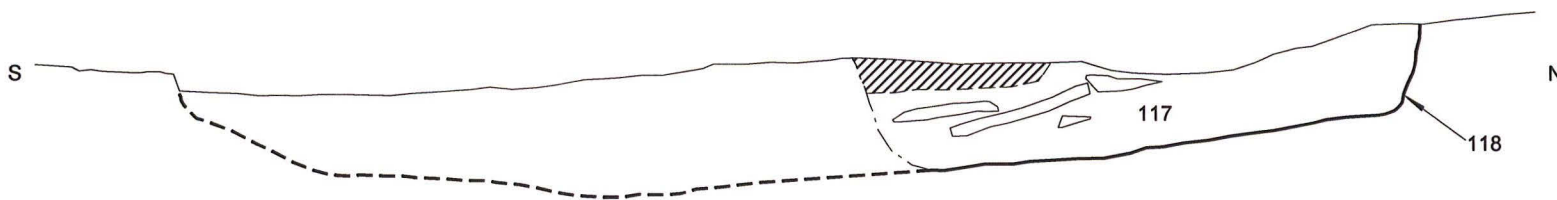
Stone



Figure 7 Section 8. Scale 1:10.



Section 9 West Facing



Section 9 East Facing




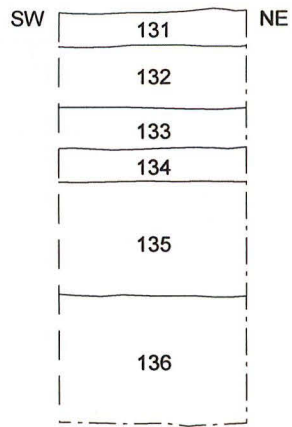
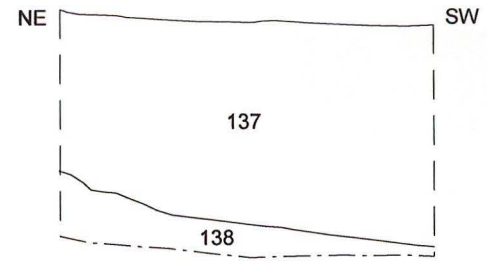
-  Rubble
-  Burnt Material
-  Stone



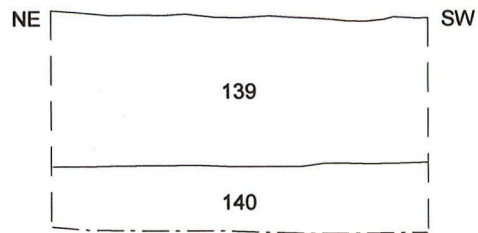
Figure 8 Section 9. Scale 1:10.



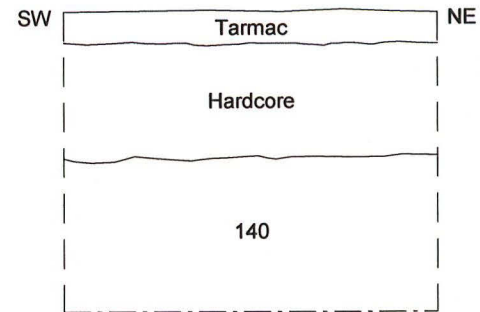
Section 10 Southeast Facing



Section 11 Northwest Facing



Section 12 Northwest Facing



Section 13 Southeast Facing



Figure 9 Sections 10 to 13. Scale 1:20.



Plate 1 General view of car park area, looking north.



Plate 2 General view of footing for meter housing, looking south.



Plate 3 General view of cable trench during excavation, looking northeast.



Plate 4 Section 10 (Soil Profile) in footing for meter housing, looking northwest.



Plate 5 Hearth (118) after excavation of two quarters, looking southeast.



Plate 6 Section 11 (soil profile) in cable trench, looking west.

Appendix 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT BRIEF

INTENSIVE WATCHING BRIEF

Land at Stamford High School, Stamford, Lincolnshire

1. Summary

- 1.1 This document is the brief for an **intensive** archaeological Watching Brief to be carried out at Stamford High School, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 This brief should be used by 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. This brief is supplementary to the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook, which can be provided by Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Office, or at <http://WWW.lincsccllc.u-net.com/archhome.htm>.
- 1.3 All of the detailed specifications will be submitted for approval to the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. Failure to seek approval at an early stage may result in delay later on. To avoid any such delay archaeological contractors are strongly advised to seek approval of the detailed specification as soon as possible. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to satisfy adequately this brief.
- 1.4 All contractors supplying specifications should refer to SCAUM Principles of Competitive Tendering (SCAUM Guidelines and Notes on Competitive Tendering for Archaeological Services 1996).
- 1.5 **The intensive, enhanced nature of this brief requires that full investigation of archaeology take place.** Therefore pauses in groundworking may be appropriate to ensure complete understanding through excavation, recording and sampling of material of any exposed archaeologically sensitive areas.
- 1.6 **This brief should not be used after January 2001. After this time the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council must be contacted.**

2. Site Location

- 2.1 Stamford is located approximately 63 km south of Lincoln in the administrative district of South Kesteven.
- 2.2 The site is located at Stamford High School, Kettering Road, at grid reference TF 02810 06488 (figure 1).

3. **Planning Background**

- 3.1 Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by W.J. Hemmings and Partners to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development at Stamford High School . The evaluation was preceded by a geophysical survey.
- 3.2 The evaluation identified part of a medieval cemetery which is probably associated with St. Michael's priory. It is clear, therefore, that the site has significant archaeological potential, and a suitable mitigation strategy will need to be devised in order to accommodate the archaeology.
- 3.3 This brief has been produced in order to assist with the implementation of a suitable mitigation strategy.

4. **Archaeological Background**

- 4.1 The proposed development is located in the area of the site of the 13th century Benedictine priory of St. Michael, founded c.1155 to house forty nuns, some monks and a prior. It was dissolved in 1536. When the current junior school was built on the opposite side of the railway, part of the latrine to the priory was exposed and subsequently scheduled as an Ancient Monument. Recent investigations at the junior school have identified further remains of the priory buildings in the form of an L-shaped wall. Painted plaster and a mortar floor suggest this was perhaps part of a cloister. Later deposits uncovered were associated with the demolition of the nunnery during the post-medieval period.
- 4.2 During construction of the railway in the 19th century, significant remains were uncovered including 'ancient foundations. . . broken mullions of windows and other carved stones, five stone coffins, a quantity of human bones, coloured glass' etc.
- 4.3 The recent evaluation carried out by Archaeological Project Services identified part of a medieval cemetery, probably associated with St Michael's Priory. An ironstone quarry that may date from before or during the early years of the priory was also encountered. One piece of early Saxon pottery and two worked flints of the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age were also recovered. The evaluation report identifies the potential for the recovery of further archaeological deposits is very high (Hambly, 2000).

5. **Requirement for Work**

- 5.1 The objective of the intensive watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted and that any remains disturbed are recovered. **To this end archaeological deposits or features are to be systematically examined, and extra time must be given to fully excavate and record archaeologically sensitive areas. An archaeologist will need to be on site during all stages of earth-moving, and should be able to supervise the groundworks in such a fashion that all archaeological features can be adequately recorded.**
- 5.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the intensive watching brief should only be made after discussion with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

- 5.3 The following details should be given in the contractor's specification:
- 5.3.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work.
 - 5.3.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. There should be no change to any of the specialists listed in the specification without prior discussion with the Community Archaeologist.
 - 5.3.3 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.
 - 5.3.4 The recovery and recording strategies to be used must be described in full.
 - 5.3.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for post excavation work and report production.
 - 5.3.6 The contingencies for extended excavation/recording/sampling required for this brief. A contingency for the recovery of human burials, including analysis of skeletal remains, must be included.

6. Area of Investigation

- 6.1 The area of the intensive watching brief is indicated on figure 2.

7 Methods

- 7.1 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 7.2 Where appropriate, the watching brief should involve:
- 7.2.1 archaeological supervision of soil stripping;
 - 7.2.2 inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;
 - 7.2.3 recording of archaeological features in plan;
 - 7.2.4 full excavation of features;
 - 7.2.5 archaeological supervision of subsoil stripping;
 - 7.2.6 inspection of natural for archaeological features and excavation and recording of them;

- 7.2.7 sampling of deposits which warrant further investigations
- 7.2.8 any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. 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. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties;
- 7.2.9 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 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.
- 7.2.10 Where possible, a metal detector should be used to scan spoil heaps and exposed areas.

8. Monitoring Arrangements

- 8.1 **The South Kesteven Community Archaeologist will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require at least seven 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.

9. Reporting Requirements

- 9.1 A full report should be produced and deposited with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council, the Developer and the County Sites and Monuments Record. The report should include:
 - 9.1.1 location plan of the excavated areas;
 - 9.1.2 section and plan drawing, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;
 - 9.1.3 specialist descriptions and discussions of artefacts and ecofacts;
 - 9.1.4 an indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development;

- 9.1.5 colour photographs should be utilised to illustrate specific points or for general views;
- 9.2 After agreement with the landowner, arrangements should be made for long term storage of all artefacts 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.
- 9.3 A site archive should be produced and deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 8.2.

Should archaeological deposits be encountered, a summary of the results must be published in '*Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*' in due course.

- 9.4 Should nationally important archaeology be discovered during the watching brief, the results should be published in the relevant national journal.

10. Additional Information

- 10.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of watching brief 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.

10.2 Further contact addresses:

South Kesteven Community Archaeologist
Heritage Lincolnshire
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

Mr J Bonner
Senior Built Environment Officer
Conservation Services
Highways and Planning Directorate
Lincolnshire County Council
3rd Floor
City Hall
Lincoln
LN1 1DN

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

10.3 Bibliography

Hambly, J (2000) *Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Stamford High School, Stamford, Lincolnshire* Archaeological Project Services Report Number:2000.88 Unpublished

Brief set July 6, 2000

Appendix 2

**CREATION OF CAR PARK
AT THE JUNIOR SCHOOL,
STAMFORD HIGH SCHOOL
SPECIFICATION FOR
INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

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

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

JULY 2000

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for an intensive archaeological watching brief during creation of a car park at Stamford High School, Kettering Road, Stamford.*
- 1.2 *Medieval St. Michael's Priory was located in the area of the site, with the priory toilet block (reredorter) being close by. This priory latrine is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Archaeological evaluation at the site has recorded medieval remains, including a quarry pit and a cemetery just to the north.*
- 1.3 *The intensive watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an intensive archaeological watching brief during creation of a car park at the Junior School, at Stamford High School, Kettering Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire, national grid reference TF 02810 06488. An intensive scheme of investigation, rather than a standard watching brief, is required due to the close proximity of the medieval cemetery.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
- 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Stamford is located 63km south of Lincoln and 17km northwest of Peterborough

in the southwest corner of Lincolnshire. The site is in the southwestern part of the town, south of the River Welland and about 600m south of the town centre as defined by All Saints' parish church. Kettering Road lies just to the south, with the rail track immediately north of the site which is centred on national grid reference TF 02810 06488.

- 3.2 The site is an irregular rectangular block of land to the east of existing school buildings. The intensive watching brief is required in the southern part of the proposed new car park. Currently the area is grassed.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A full planning application (S00/0025/69) for construction of a car park has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council. The applicant was advised that an archaeological evaluation was required to assist determination of the application. This investigation revealed archaeological remains including a medieval cemetery in the northern part of the site. The northern, cemetery, part of the site is subject to a mitigation strategy involving full excavation while this southern part of the site is subject to condition for an intensive archaeological watching brief to be implemented as part of the mitigation strategy.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

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

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The major Roman road, Ermine Street, crosses the River Welland approximately 150m to the west of the site. No Romano-British activity is known in the area of this river crossing, though Roman artefacts and remains have been found elsewhere in Stamford, including near the main river bridge, 500m to the northeast.
- 6.2 In the 9th century AD part of the northern bank of Stamford was fortified by the Danes. However, in 918 Stamford submitted to Edward the Elder who ordered a new *burh* (fortified settlement) built south of the river. The location of this Saxon fortification is unknown, though it is generally thought to have been in the

area bisected by High Street St. Martin's, approximately 400m to the east. However, an alternative position closer to, or on, the present investigation site has been postulated. In possible support of this, early Ordnance Survey maps note the site of a castle close to the Welland bank, *c.* 150m north of the proposed development area (Archaeological Project Services 1994a).

- 6.3 The proposed development area is in the location of St. Michael's Priory, a nunnery founded in 1155. The nunnery was set within an enclosure that also accommodated a cemetery. Part of the reredorter (toilet block) of the nunnery has been excavated and is preserved in an underground chamber beneath the entrance of the Junior School. This reredorter is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, County Number 22607.
- 6.4 The nunnery was dissolved in 1536, though ruins of the establishment seem to have been evident at least until 1779. Remains of the nunnery, including burials, were found during construction of the railway yard, north of the railtrack, in the mid 19th century.
- 6.5 Archaeological investigation in the area by APS (Cope-Faulkner 1999) revealed well-preserved medieval masonry and floor levels of one of the Priory buildings, perhaps part of a cloister, standing *c.* 0.5m high. Moreover, previous investigations have revealed part of a medieval cemetery just to the north of the present investigation site, and a medieval quarry and ditch within the area. Prehistoric flints and a single fragment of Anglo-Saxon pottery were also recovered.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the intensive watching brief will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the site stripping and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological

features, and

7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The intensive watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 A toothless ditching bucket attachment should be used on the mechanical excavator for any areas of soil stripping. The mechanical excavations will be under archaeological control, to ensure archaeological remains are investigated and recorded before removal.

8.2.3 The Archaeological Curator (South Kesteven Community Archaeologist) in requesting this intensive watching brief for the porch area has advised that mechanical stripping may have to be interrupted should archaeological remains be revealed. Machining should stop on the authority of the archaeological supervisor at each archaeological horizon, in order that remains are cleaned, recorded and, if necessary, removed before machine-excavation re-commences. Rapid excavation and recording of any remains revealed will take place before machining continues. Although *Archaeological Project Services* will attempt to facilitate the progress of the development groundwork, should significant or extensive archaeological remains be encountered then time will be

required to undertake adequate investigation. There are legal obligations regarding the removal of human remains from the site.

- 8.2.4 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Features will be recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.5 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis. A metal detector will be used to optimise artefact recovery.
- 8.2.6 Throughout the intensive watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - 8.2.6.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - 8.2.6.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.7 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, the coroner and police will be informed, as appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the intensive watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the

Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the intensive watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the intensive watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the intensive watching brief.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the intensive watching brief findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific

archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 **ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the enhanced watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

12 **PUBLICATION**

12.1 A report of the findings of the intensive watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the journal of the *Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS**

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

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

15.1 The intensive watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of intensive watching briefs will undertake the work.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - D. Knight, Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G. Taylor APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist

Human Remains Analysis R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **INSURANCES**

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

18 **COPYRIGHT**

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

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

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

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

8 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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

Hambly, J., 2000 *Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Stamford High School, Stamford,*

Lincolnshire, unpublished APS report 80/00

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, 21-07-00

**ADDENDUM TO SPECIFICATION FOR INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF DURING CREATION OF A CAR PARK AT
STAMFORD JUNIOR SCHOOL**

Site stripping will proceed under archaeological supervision from the southeastern edge of the proposed car park in a northwesterly direction. In accordance with the requirements of the curatorial brief, significant archaeological remains revealed during the stripping will be examined, sample excavated and recorded as necessary.

Site stripping will proceed until definable human graves are identified and will then cease. A judgment will be taken on whether the first identifiable grave is isolated or forms part of a group within the cemetery. If isolated, the grave will be recorded and excavated. Site stripping will then proceed, with caution and under close archaeological supervision. However, if the burial forms part of a group, or as soon as further or multiple graves are encountered, stripping will cease. The locations of the graves will be planned but they will not be invasively investigated other than to confirm their nature. Following such recording the graves will be covered over with the stripped spoil and that area of the site returned to its present condition. This line will give the northern extent of the carpark.

Post-excavation analysis and report production will then follow the procedures defined in the specification for works.

Appendix 3

Context Summary

Context Number	Section Number	Description	Interpretation
101	5, 6 & 7	Friable, mid brown sandy silt, with occasional limestone, ironstone and charcoal fragments, up to 0.2m thick.	Topsoil.
102	5, 6 & 7	Friable, mid orangey brown sandy silt, with occasional ironstone and charcoal fragments, up to 0.25m thick.	Subsoil.
103	-	Linear rubble spread with diffuse edges, mainly limestone fragments with mid brown silty matrix, occasional burnt limestone fragments, observed in plan <i>c.</i> 5m long and 1m wide.	Possibly robbed remains of wall/foundation.
104	5	Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt, with frequent stones.	Fill of (106).
105	-	Rectangular rubble feature, mainly limestone fragments with mid brown silty matrix, three 0.4m wide linear spreads forming three sides of a rectangle 3m long and 2m wide.	Possible rectangular structure.
106	5	Linear cut, <i>c.</i> 0.64m wide and 0.33m deep, steep slightly convex sides and a slightly undulating base, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
107	5, 6 & 7	Firm, mid yellowish orange limestone and ironstone in a gritty silt matrix.	Natural.
108	6	Firm, mid yellowish brown limestone and ironstone in a sandy silt matrix, <i>c.</i> 0.3m thick.	Transformed subsoil.
109	6	Friable, light - mid yellowish brown sandy silt and stone fragments, with occasional patches of grey clay.	Fill of (110).

110	6	Linear cut, c. 2.6m wide and 0.5m deep, sloping sides, base not revealed, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
111	7	Friable, mid yellowish brown gritty silt, moderate stones and cobbles, up to 0.3m thick.	Fill of (116).
112	-	Firm, light - mid yellowish orangey brown gritty silt and stone, with occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of (113).
113	-	Linear cut, 0.82m wide, observed in plan, oriented north-south.	Ditch.
114	-	Group of three post holes.	Possible structure.
115	7	Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt, with frequent stones and rounded pebbles, up to 0.4m thick.	Fill of (115).
116	7	Irregular possibly sub-rectangular cut with rounded corners, >6m long and >4.2m wide, steep irregular sides.	Quarry pit.
117	8 & 9	Loose, mid yellowish grey sandy silt with moderate stone and occasional charcoal, up to 0.25m thick.	Fill of (118)
118	8 & 9	Sub-rectangular cut with rounded corners, 2m long, 1.3m wide and 0.25m deep, with vertical sides and an undulating base, oriented north-south, evidence of burning at the interface with the natural.	Possible hearth.
119	-	Friable, light yellowish brown sandy silt and stone, c. 0.3m thick.	Fill of (120).
120	-	Linear cut, 0.76m wide and 0.3m deep, with concave side and rounded base, oriented northwest-southeast.	Ditch.
121	-	Sub-rectangular cut with rounded corners, c. 0.8m long by 0.8m wide, part of (114).	Post hole.
122	-	Firm, light yellowish brown sandy silt, with occasional stones.	Fill of (121).
123	-	Sub-rectangular cut with rounded corners, c. 0.8m long by 0.8m wide, part of (114).	Post hole.

124	-	Firm, light yellowish brown sandy silt, with occasional stones.	Fill of (123).
125	-	Sub-rectangular cut with rounded corners, <i>c.</i> 0.8m long by 0.8m wide, part of (114).	Post hole.
126	-	Firm, light yellowish brown sandy silt, with occasional stones.	Fill of (125).
127	-	Sub-circular, <i>c.</i> 0.8m in diameter.	Post hole.
128	-	Firm, light yellowish brown sandy silt, with occasional stones.	Fill of (127).
129	-	Sub-circular, <i>c.</i> 0.8m in diameter.	Post hole.
130	-	Firm, light yellowish brown sandy silt, with occasional stones.	Fill of (127).
131	10	Indurate, black tarmac, 90mm thick.	Road surface.
132	10	Compacted pale yellow-brown limestone fragments, <i>c.</i> 0.26m thick.	Hard core.
133	10	Firm, mid brown sandy-clay, <i>c.</i> 100m thick.	Levelling deposit.
134	10	Compacted, dark grey brown sandy clay, occasional small stones, <i>c.</i> 90mm thick.	Buried soil/levelling deposit.
135	10	Firm, mid grey-brown sandy clay, with frequent limestone fragments, <i>c.</i> 0.30m thick.	Subsoil.
136	10	Firm, mid orange-brown sandy clay, with frequent limestone and iron stone fragments, >0.34m thick.	Natural.
137	11	Firm, mid brown sandy silt, with moderate limestone fragments (small, medium and large), <i>c.</i> 0.60m thick.	Topsoil.
138	11	Firm, mid brownish yellow slightly clayey sandy silt, > 0.17m thick.	Subsoil.
139	12	Firm, mid brown slightly sandy silt, with occasional small limestone fragments, <i>c.</i> 0.5m thick.	Topsoil.
140	12 & 13	Firm, mid reddish yellow-brown sandy silt, >0.18m thick.	Subsoil.

141	-	Firm, mid yellowish brown limestone rubble with a silty matrix, up to 0.25m thick and 3m wide.	Rubble spread.
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Appendix 4

THE POTTERY AND OTHER FINDS

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey,
Tom Lane and Gary Taylor*

Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil [101], subsoil [102] and [135], a possible robbed wall foundation [103], the fills of a ditch [109] and a quarry pit [111].

Pottery from various production centres was recovered, with material made in Stamford, Bourne and Lincoln identified. However, amongst the medieval material, pottery from kilns in the Stanion-Lyvden area of northeast Northamptonshire, about 25km southwest of Stamford, predominates. Much of the later material was probably manufactured in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Worked or utilized flint tools of prehistoric date are the earliest artefacts recovered, though medieval pottery is the most abundant material recovered. Post-medieval pottery and other objects of this date, including clay pipes and glass, were also plentiful. A single piece of Early Saxon pottery was also recovered. Brick and tile was not numerous, though medieval pieces were far more frequent than later material. Other building materials, including slate and stone roofing tiles, were recovered in small quantities. A few metal objects and limited amounts of industrial waste were also collected.

A fragment of glossy, moulded black basalt ware was recovered from (135). This stoneware pottery type was first produced in Staffordshire in 1766 and until the mid 1790s was varnished, giving it a glossy finish. The recovered piece is therefore of this date. After this time it was not varnished, resulting in a matt finish (Hughes and Hughes 1968, 15).

All of the glass assemblage is from post-medieval bottles and all the pieces have suffered weathering in the addition of layers of hydrated silica (iridescence) to the surface.

The copper alloy buckle from (101) is similar to examples previously identified as being of 16th or 17th century date (Read 1988, figs. 16 and 26) and is perhaps a shoe buckle.

The Anglo-Saxon pottery fragment from (111) is the second such example of this material to be recovered during investigations at the site (Healey and Taylor 2000). Such ceramic is rare and, cumulatively, the pieces suggest the possibility of an Early Saxon site in the proximity.

Although iron smelting slag was recovered during the investigation it occurred in very small amounts. This concurs with the results of previous investigations at the site. Iron smelting generates large quantities of slag and the limited quantities of the industrial waste recovered in this and previous investigations indicates the likelihood that the material was introduced to the site and metal production did not occur in the area.

Three flint flakes were found. That from (101) is a blue patinated flake from a pebble. There is some cortex remaining. One edge has secondary retouch. Another edge has a 10mm wide notch removed and the surface retouched in the form of so-called 'arrow straighteners'. This piece may be Late Neolithic/Bronze Age.

The piece from (102) is a broken flake. Its external surface is pitted resembling the surface of a hammerstone-type tool. It is possible Bronze Age in date.

Deposit (111) yielded a flake measuring 24mm x 35mm. Blade-like flakes removed from surface have left distinctive scars. The piece is slightly patinated, including on these blade-removal scars, and is probable of Neolithic date.

Context	Description	Context Date
101	<p>9x red painted earthenware, black glazed, including chamber pot, 18th century</p> <p>1x blackware tyg?, 17th century</p> <p>3x Staffordshire mottled ware, 2 tankards and 1 ?possett, mid 18th century</p> <p>1x Midlands Yellow ware, early 18th century</p> <p>2x blue and white transfer printed tablewares, 19th century</p> <p>1x white glazed tableware, 19th century</p> <p>1x industrial earthenware (Mocha ware), 19th century</p> <p>1x South Lincs. shelly ware, 9th- 11th century</p> <p>4x Lincoln ware jugs, at least 2 separate vessels, 13th- 14th century</p> <p>14x Stanion-Lyveden B ware, including 3 jugs, 1 cooking pot, all abraded-very abraded, 13th- 14th century</p> <p>1x Stamford ware, 10th- 12th century</p> <p>1x Bourne A ware jug, 12th- 14th century</p> <p>2x Bourne A/B ware, linked, 13th- 14th century</p> <p>1x ?Bourne ware, 13th- 14th centuy</p> <p>2x ?Scarborough ware jug, linked, 13th- 14th century</p> <p>2x unidentified medieval sherds, 12th- 15th century</p> <p>1x handmade brick, 19th century</p> <p>1x tile, abraded, medieval</p> <p>1x clay pipe stem, bore 5/64", 18th century</p> <p>1x clay pipe stem, bore 6/64", late 17th century</p> <p>5x clay pipe stems, bore 7/64", 17th century</p> <p>1x body sherd of olive green wine bottle glass, 18th century</p> <p>1x body sherd of wine bottle glass, heavily weathered. Undated (sherd undiagnostic)</p> <p>2x body sherds of wine bottle glass, very weathered, 18th century</p> <p>1x iron knife, rectangular-section, tapering tang, 65mm long, 7mm maximum width, round ferrule 13mm wide, blade 17mm wide</p> <p>1x iron nail shaft</p> <p>1x copper alloy single-loop buckle and attachment strap, pin missing, 16th-17th century</p> <p>1x round-sectioned, tapering lead rod, 115mm long, 7mm maximum width</p> <p>1x stone roof tile</p> <p>2x slate, ?Swithland, post-medieval</p> <p>1x flint flake, retouched and notched, prehistoric</p> <p>2x iron smelting slag</p> <p>1x coal</p>	19 th century
102	<p>2x Lincoln ware jugs, separate vessels, 13th- 14th century</p> <p>1x Stanion-Lyveden B ware, jug?, 13th- 14th century</p> <p>1x Nottingham/Lincoln jug, 13th- 14th century</p> <p>2x unidentified medieval sherds, 12th- 15th century</p> <p>2x clay pipe stems, bore 5/64", 18th century</p> <p>1x lower body fragment of mid green wine bottle glass, heavy iridescence. Undated (sherd undiagnostic)</p> <p>1x flint flake, broken. Possibly hammerstone-type tool. Prehistoric</p> <p>1x rectangular-section iron nail, rectangular head, bent, c. 40mm long, 5mm maximum width</p>	18 th century

Context	Description	Context Date
103	11x Stanion-Lyveden B ware, with two groups of 4 and 3 linking sherds, at least 3 separate vessels, all abraded or very abraded, 13 th -14 th century 2x ?Lincoln ware, including 1 jug, 13 th - 14 th century 1x ?Bourne A/B ware, 12 th - 14 th century 1x red earthenware, gritty, yellow glazed, 15 th - 16 th century? 4x Station-Lyveden B tile/drain, 13 th - 14 th century 1x ?Bourne glazed roof tile, 13 th - 14 th century 1x stone roof tile with peg hole	?15 th -16 th century
109	2x iron smelting slag	
111	1x Staffordshire mottled ware, 18 th century 3x Lincoln ware jugs, separate vessels, 13 th - 14 th century 1x Stanion-Lyveden B ware jug, 13 th - 14 th century 2x Stanion-Lyveden A ware, separate vessels, very abraded, 12 th - 13 th century 1x Early Saxon sherd with finger nail pinch marks, 5 th - 7 th century 1x Stamford ware jar, large unworn sherd, 10 th - 12 th century 1x flint flake, blade removal scars, patinated, prehistoric	18 th century
135	1x black basalt ware, glossy	1766-mid 1790s

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 previously, with several in particular proximity to the present investigation site (eg, Mahany 1977, 10; Cope-Faulkner 1999; Hambly 2000).

Potential

As a fairly large collection the artefact assemblage has moderate potential. In particular, the medieval pottery and tile indicates the presence of medieval buildings and activity of a general domestic nature during the period. The significance and potential of the medieval aspect of the assemblage is enhanced by material recovered during previous investigations at the site that, cumulatively, expand and diversify the evidence for the use of the area in the medieval period.

Although only represented by a single piece from the present investigation, the potential of the Anglo-Saxon pottery sherd is enhanced by a previous discovery of similar material at the site and these hint at otherwise unknown Early Saxon activity in the proximity.

References

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1999 *Archaeological Evaluation on Land Adjacent to Stamford High School, Kettering Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire (SKR99)*, A.P.S. Report No. 118/99

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Hughes, B. and Hughes, T., 1988 *The Collector's Encyclopaedia of English Ceramics*

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Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	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.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and 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].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post hole	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.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
Transformed	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 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

41	-	Context records
2	-	Photographic record sheets
8	-	Drawing sheets
1	-	Stratigraphic matrix
2	-	Bags 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 : 2000.88

Archaeological Project Services Site Codes: SHS00 & SHS01

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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