ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT BELTON STREET/TENTER LANE, STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE (STL 03)

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT BELTON STREET/TENTER LANE, STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE (STL 03)

Work Undertaken For
Ash Mill Developments LTD

June 2003

Report Compiled by
Ray Holt BSc (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 0341 0698
Planning Application No.: S01/0310/69
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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Belton Street/Tenter Lane
Stamford
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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development on land off Belton Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire. Archaeological evidence dating from the medieval to modern periods has been identified within the vicinity of the proposed development site.

The site appears to have been first occupied in the mid 13th century with the establishment of a Dominican friary to the northwest. The monastic precinct later formed part of a post-medieval house and garden until demolished in the 18th century. By 1901 residential properties were present in the northern part of the site and by 1950 the gas works was included the development area. The site was retained as part of the gas works until the 1970's when the works were demolished, The site has since been used as a storage area for British Gas.

The investigations revealed that large amounts of post-medieval and modern material had been dumped over this area in order to level it up and provide a base for the modern tarmac and concrete surfaces. Brick and roughly worked stone were abundant and presumably derived from the demolition of the structures previously present on the site. The lower courses of a post-medieval stone building and foundations of a medieval wall were identified during the evaluation.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An 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, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate*' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (No. S01/0310/69) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the residential development of the site. Following a desk-based study, which established that the site had archaeological potential, South Kesteven District Council granted outline permission. This was subject to conditions including the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation approved by the planning authority.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Ash Mill Developments LTD to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with the requirements of the local planning authority. The work was undertaken between the 27th May and 5th June 2003 in accordance with a specification prepared by APS and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist (App. 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Stamford is situated 63km south of Lincoln and 23km southwest of Spalding in the South Kesteven District of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The town lies on the banks of the River Welland, close to its confluence with the Gwash which provides the eastern boundary of the town.

Belton Street is located approximately 360m east of St. Mary's church, running parallel with Gas Street to the west, both connecting Wharf Road with the River Welland (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference TF 0341 0698 the development area lies at a height of *c.* 22m OD on fairly level ground adjacent to the river.

Stamford sits in a narrow valley of which the northern side cuts through the Lower Lincolnshire Limestone, upper Lincolnshire limestone and the overlying Great Oolite. The site stands on alluvial deposits associated with the river which have formed above older First Terrace gravels (British Geological Survey 1978). Geotechnical investigations identified alluvium and terrace gravels to a depth of 5.6m overlying blue grey clay, of the Upper Lias Clay, to a depth of 7m (Komex Europe 2001, 14).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Within the proposed development area activity from the mid 13th century to the present day has been identified. The earliest known activity is related to the Dominican friary, located to the northeast, the boundary of which dissected the site. East of this boundary may be remains of fishponds or other features related to the friary complex. Although these features are typical of monastic institutions of the period they are rare and often contribute to the schedulable status of monastic monuments.

Prior to the establishment of the friary the area may have served as a route to the river, as suggested by the Water Gate that stood formerly at the junction of Wharf Road, Blackfriars Street and Gas Lane (formerly Water Lane). To the east of Gas Street, the area supported light industry including tanning and cloth production. The street name 'Tenter Lane' probably relates to this cloth production.

During the post-medieval period, the former Dominican friary was converted to a dwelling with attached gardens which are recorded along with fishponds, brew houses, coach-houses and stables. This was walled about and, if this wall followed the course of the former monastic boundary, remnants may survive within the development area. The land associated with this dwelling was gradually parcelled up and more buildings were constructed, although it is considered unlikely that any were built so close to the river. This and subsequent periods are quite well documented and even appear in a number of published sources (in particular Hartley and Rogers 1974).

Gardens were recorded in Knipe's map of 1833 in the eastern portion of the site and a few buildings, along Gas Street, are depicted within the western portion. This situation was maintained until the establishment of the Blackfriars Estate in the 1840s. By the end of the 19th century, terraced housing occurs at the northern part of the site while smaller plots, possible remnants of the early 19th century plots, occupied the southern end. By the 1950s, the site had been incorporated into the gas works founded to the north in 1823. Test pits have identified thick deposits of 'made-ground' which may indicate that this land was levelled prior to the construction of the Blackfriars Estate or the extension to the gas works.

The presence of the gas works, in particular a gasometer, indicates that disturbance to any stratified layers is to be expected. However, deep features, such as a precinct boundary moat or wall foundation, may have escaped this disturbance. A number of services exacerbate this disturbance to stratified deposits (Cope-Faulkner 2001).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to identify, record and interpret archaeological remains present at the site. The objectives were to establish the type, extent, date, function, state of preservation and spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present on the site. In addition it was an objective to determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological features may extend into the application area and to establish the way in which the any archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding area.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Two trenches were excavated: Trench 1 measuring 8.5m x 2.4m in the northwest of the area; and Trench 2, measuring 13.1m x 1.4m in the northeast of the area (Fig. 3). The positioning and size of the trenches was constrained by elements of the current and former uses of the site. Standing buildings, continuing access requirements and ground contamination limited investigation to the two evaluation trenches excavated.

Removal of modern concrete and brick yard surfaces was undertaken by a JCB mechanical excavator using a breaker. Other overburden was removed by the excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. Within Trench 1 the high rubble content within the overburden necessitated the use of a narrow toothed bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Above the natural deposits, these are divided into five phases: natural, undated, medieval, post-medieval and modern.

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

Phase 5: Modern deposits

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

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

Trench 1
No deposits of this phase were identified in this trench.

Trench 2
Firm grey clay alluvium (213) believed to be natural was revealed at a depth of 1.7m below the present land surface.

5.3 Phase 2: Undated deposits

Trench 1
The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 1, a firm brown sandy silt layer (121) over 0.2m thick, appears to have been truncated by the foundation cut of wall (124). This deposit may be a buried topsoil and represent the original land surface (Fig. 5).

Trench 2
A series of dumped layers, including a brown silty loam with limestone (205) and a very compact olive brown clay with limestone rubble 60 to 250mm thick (204) was overlain by the modern dumped deposit (203) (Fig. 6, Section 4).

5.4 Phase 3: Medieval deposits

Trench 1
No deposits of this phase were identified in this trench.

Trench 2
A linear wall (209), 1.7m wide of light greyish-yellow limestone aligned on a northeast-southwest orientation was located toward the northern end of the trench (Figs. 4 and 5; Plate 6). The internal un-coursed rubble fill had a bonding of very compact brown clay (210). The single remaining external facing stone had a flat finish on its outer surface with no apparent tooling marks and was roughly cut on the inner surfaces. This had been dislodged slightly by the modern service cut (206). It can be presumed the other facing stones were robbed out in antiquity. A single sherd of Bourne A/B ware pottery of 12th-14th century date was recovered from within the foundation cut (208).

5.5 Phase 4: Post-medieval deposits

Trench 1
A multiphase rectangular limestone structure (131) was revealed within and extending beyond the excavated area (Fig. 5; Plates 1 to 4).

The initial phase consisted of a linear wall (125) of relatively regular roughly finished limestone blocks with no apparent bonding (Figs. 4 and 6). With a visible extent of 1.6m, it was aligned east-west and was at least 0.7m high. Keyed into this, and forming a right angled corner with it, was a contemporary linear wall (126) of identical construction. This was 0.45m thick and extended for 1.0m to the north forming part of the eastern end wall of the structure.

Offset slightly to the west, the second phase of construction consisted of a linear wall (124) of roughly finished, randomly coursed facing stones with a partially coursed interior rubble fill with no bonding. Aligned north-south, this was 2.8m in length and 0.4m wide. This butted the earlier wall (126) to the south. Combined they formed the eastern wall of the structure.

Contemporary with (124), the northern wall of the structure (123), was 4.6m in length, 0.95m in height and aligned east-west. Keyed into and of identical construction to (124), the inner corner with

the eastern wall had a curving profile. Rough unfaced limestone blocks with a pinkish-yellow mortar (122) had been added to the internal angle between walls (124) and (125) to match this profile.

Internal to the structure at least two floor layers were identified. Layer (117) was a firm dark brown sandy silt loam up to 0.2m thick laid directly upon a buried topsoil (121) and contained 18th and 19th century pottery. This was in turn overlain by (118), a intermittent hard yellow mortar layer up to 30mm thick.

A later internal dividing wall (116) was added upon this mortared floor. This was 0.74m wide and survived to 0.3m in height. Consisting of un-coursed, un-bonded and very irregular limestone blocks, it butts the northern wall and presumable the southern wall (the dumped deposit (119) obscured this relationship).

Trench 2

Extending to the south for 4.1m from the southeast face of wall (209) a 0.4m thick dumped deposit (205) directly overlies the natural alluvium (213). This was a compact mixture of brown silty loam and grey clay with limestone rubble inclusions that increase from 25% at top of the deposit to 80% at the base (Figs. 4 and 6). It is notable that the limestone is different to that of wall (209). A single sherd of residual Stamford Ware pottery and post-medieval building materials were recovered from the deposit.

5.6 Phase 5: Modern deposits

Trench 1

Within, surrounding and sealing the limestone structure (131) and associated deposits was a series of levelling and demolition layers. This area has been used for car parking since the building of the present brick structure immediately to the south and these layers relate to this and the former industrial use of the site.

Overlying the floor surfaces of building (131) was a 0.7m deep demolition deposit (119), a loose dark brown sandy loam with variable quantities of limestone (20-80%) and brick rubble (5-10%). A similar and probably contemporary deposit (111) was identified outside the structure to the east (Fig. 6, Sections 1 and 3).

Although this is a modern (Phase 5) deposit, it probably relates to the demolition of the post-medieval structure (131) and associated buildings.

Immediately overlying the structure (131) a single horizontal layer of un-bonded orange-yellow bricks (102) formed a hard standing area. Repair to this surface was noted in both the north and south facing sections, where mortar (109) and (110) was used to replace the bricks toward the eastern end of the trench.

Overlying this brick layer and extending to the east were intermittent thin bands of loose very dark grey coal cinders (106) and (107), up to 40mm thick. This is probably residual waste from the gas works. Dark staining on the north facing wall of the adjacent building suggests cinders were dumped here until fairly recently.

Overlying these was a tarmac layer up to 80mm thick (103), that was in turn overlain by a thin gravel layer (104) and a final mixed gravel and topsoil layer (101).

Cut through the above deposits was a BT service pipe (114) with a firm light grey clay packing (115) around a grey plastic pipe.

At the western end of the trench a limestone hardcore build-up layer (113) (part of the modern access road) clearly

cuts all deposits except the uppermost levelling layer (101).

Trench 2

Overlying the undated olive brown clay (204) were two modern deposits contemporary with or post-dating the gas works. A loose black cinders and building rubble layer (202), 0.2m thick and the underlying deposit (203), a firm dark grey clay layer with brick rubble and cinders 0.25 to 0.4m thick, were probably deposited to build up and level the area for car parking (Fig. 6, Section 4). The cinders are a waste product from the gas works.

Cutting the above deposits were two northwest-southeast aligned linear cuts. Cut (206) had steep sloping sides, was at least 0.8m deep and at least 4.05m wide. It contained a firm grey-brown mixed clay, silty clay, sand and clay loam fill (207) with residual glass and wall plaster fragments. The base of the cut was lined with plastic sheeting (Plate 6). The second linear cut (211), at least 3.4m wide and at least 0.75m deep had a loose yellow sharp sand fill. The excavator driver identified these cuts as services excavated within the past five years.

Slabs of reinforced concrete with limestone hardcore (201) in narrow strips between sealed all deposits within the eastern part of the site to a depth of 0.2m, forming a car parking area of approximately 40m x 18m.

6. DISCUSSION

Large amounts of post-medieval and modern material had been dumped over this area in order to level it up and provide a base for the tarmac and concrete surfaces. Brick and roughly worked stone were abundant and presumably derived from the demolition of the structures previously present on the site. The lower courses of a stone building and foundations of a medieval wall were identified during the evaluation. Modern service cuts truncated the archaeological deposits within both trenches.

The medieval deposits (Phase 3) within Trench 2 probably relate to the establishment of the Dominican friary in the 13th century, the precinct of which encompassed the majority of the development site.

A short section of rubble filled, clay bonded wall with flat facing stones was revealed. Pottery dating from the 12th-14th century was recovered from the foundation cut. However the function of this wall and how it relates to the medieval friary, if at all, is not clear. Nonetheless, the dearth of medieval artefacts from the investigation suggests that this area was not inhabited as such during this period. Given the historic and cartographic evidence that the site was just within the friary precinct in the medieval period, it is possible that this area served as gardens or similar.

Trench 1 encompassed at least part of the footprint of a post-medieval building that had previously stood parallel to and slightly back from Tenter Lane. No buildings are depicted within the development area on the tithe map of 1842 so it can be suggested the structure relates to later terrace housing depicted on the second edition Ordnance Survey plan of 1901 (Cope-Faulkner 2001). Finds recovered from the various deposits within the building confirms a 19th century date. Residual 17th and 18th century material was also recovered possibly related to the house built by Sir Edward Heron on the site at the beginning of the 17th century. This was demolished in 1775 after having fallen into disrepair (Hartley and Rogers 1974, 62). However, the pottery assemblage lacks types characteristic of high status residences (eg. foreign and

regional imports) and perhaps is more likely to derive from average urban occupation.

Parts of the north, south and east walls were found to survive beneath the various levelling surfaces of the yard. The southern wall and short length of adjoining eastern wall are remnants of an earlier structure of unknown date. The northern wall and adjoining eastern wall were added at a later date and slightly offset to the west forming a narrow rectangular building. The southeast internal corner of the structure shows re-profiling by the addition of rough limestone blocks and mortar to match the curving profile of the inner northeast corner. Earthen and mortared floor surfaces were identified within the structure laid directly upon a buried topsoil. The feature was not lined and the walls were un-mortared (except for later repairs). This suggests this was not part of a living area but more likely an ancillary building. A later addition of an internal dividing wall, built upon the mortared floor surface may suggest a change in function.

The deep build up of rubble within and around the structure probably represents the demolition of its upper courses and other related buildings (quantities of wall plaster were recovered, however no evidence of plastering within this structure was found). It is presumed this was undertaken to level the site prior to the expansion of the gas works into the area around 1950.

A dump deposit of post medieval date was piled directly against the southeast side of the above wall. This suggests that the medieval wall was still a visible barrier for a considerable time after the friary was dissolved.

Few finds of medieval date were recovered from this investigation which is not surprising considering the site's position outside the medieval town walls. Post-medieval finds were recovered in larger quantities, the majority being a variety of building materials and domestic waste.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

Period
Archaeological deposits identified during the investigation formed four phases spanning medieval, post-medieval and modern periods including undated deposits. These remains were represented by a wall, a limestone structure, modern service cuts and widespread demolition deposits. None of these types of remains are period specific.

Rarity
Remains of medieval, post-medieval and modern date were identified at the site. In general terms, this type of evidence is not rare within Stamford. However, structural remains of the medieval period are scarce generally.

Documentation
A desk-top assessment of the site has been undertaken (Cope-Faulkner 2001). Records of sites and finds made in the Stamford area are held in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the files maintained by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

Group Value
Low group value may be assigned to the medieval wall as although remains of this type are not uncommon in the locality, the exact nature of this feature is unclear. The

post-medieval deposits and features can be assigned a slightly higher group value.

Survival/Condition
Medieval deposits and features have been subject to heavy truncation by later construction on the site and only survive at 0.7m below ground surface. Post-medieval features are better preserved at as little as 0.15m below ground surface although features of all periods have been subject to truncation by modern industrial use of the site.

Fragility/ Vulnerability
Due to the contaminated nature of the site, the removal of a considerable quantity of overburden to a depth of approximately 1m will be required. It is therefore likely the development will impact upon the archaeological remains. Therefore all deposits are vulnerable.

Diversity
Period diversity is moderate with medieval, post-medieval and modern features and deposits present. Functional diversity is high evidenced by structural remains, dumping, levelling, industrial and domestic activity. Industrial activity is focussed on the gas works during the 20th century.

Potential
There is a relatively high potential for medieval structural remains within the northeast of the site perhaps related to the Dominican friary. Similarly, post-medieval structural remains are evidenced in the proposed development area.

Site importance
The criteria for assessment have established that the medieval wall is of moderate local importance due to its possible association with the Dominican friary. The post-medieval remains of domestic residences are of moderate importance when combined with local documentary and cartographic evidence.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken on land off Belton Street, Stamford, to determine the archaeological resource prior to development at the site. This was required as the site lay close to the medieval town walls within the bounds of the former Dominican friary.

The earliest remains encountered relate to the medieval period. The wall in Trench 2, although of a wrong alignment to be the precinct wall of the friary may be part of a related structure. However, the evaluation did not identify any surviving associated deposits due to intrusion by later features and deposits.

Considerable post-medieval activity was encountered with numerous construction and demolition deposits being identified, the majority related to the use of the site for housing during the 19th century.

Modern activity on the site consists of levelling deposits and various types of hard standing for vehicle parking, almost all are related to the former gas works and present use by British Gas.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Louise Leet of Ash Mill Developments LTD who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The project was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

10. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Ray Holt
Site Assistant: Dominic Andrews
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Michael Bamforth, Vicky Mellor
Post-excavation Analyst: Ray Holt

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Komex Europe, 2001, *Environmental Assessment site Investigation Report on the Transco Operational Unit, Wharf Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire*

12. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

Figure 1 - General Location Plan.

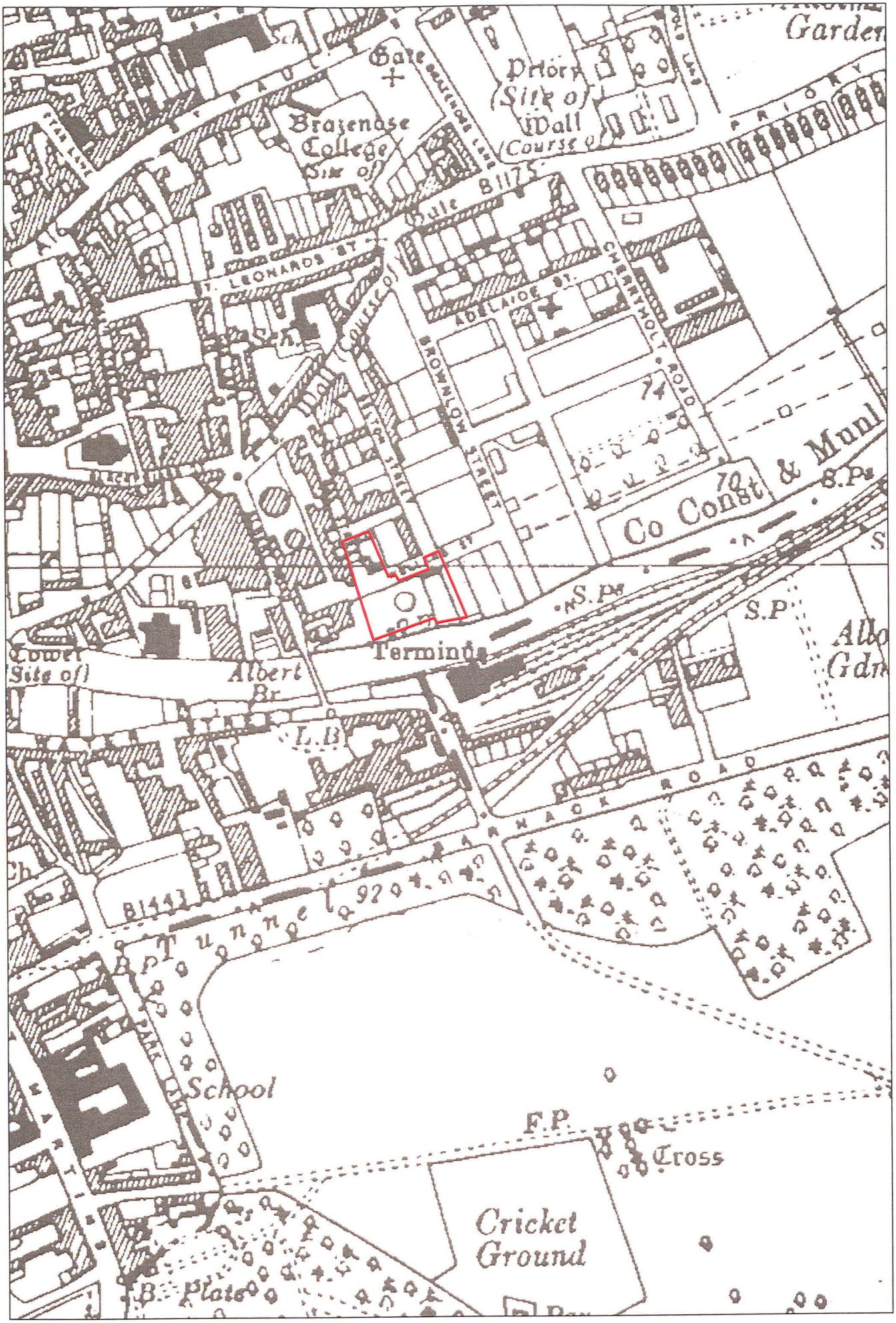

Figure 2 Location plan

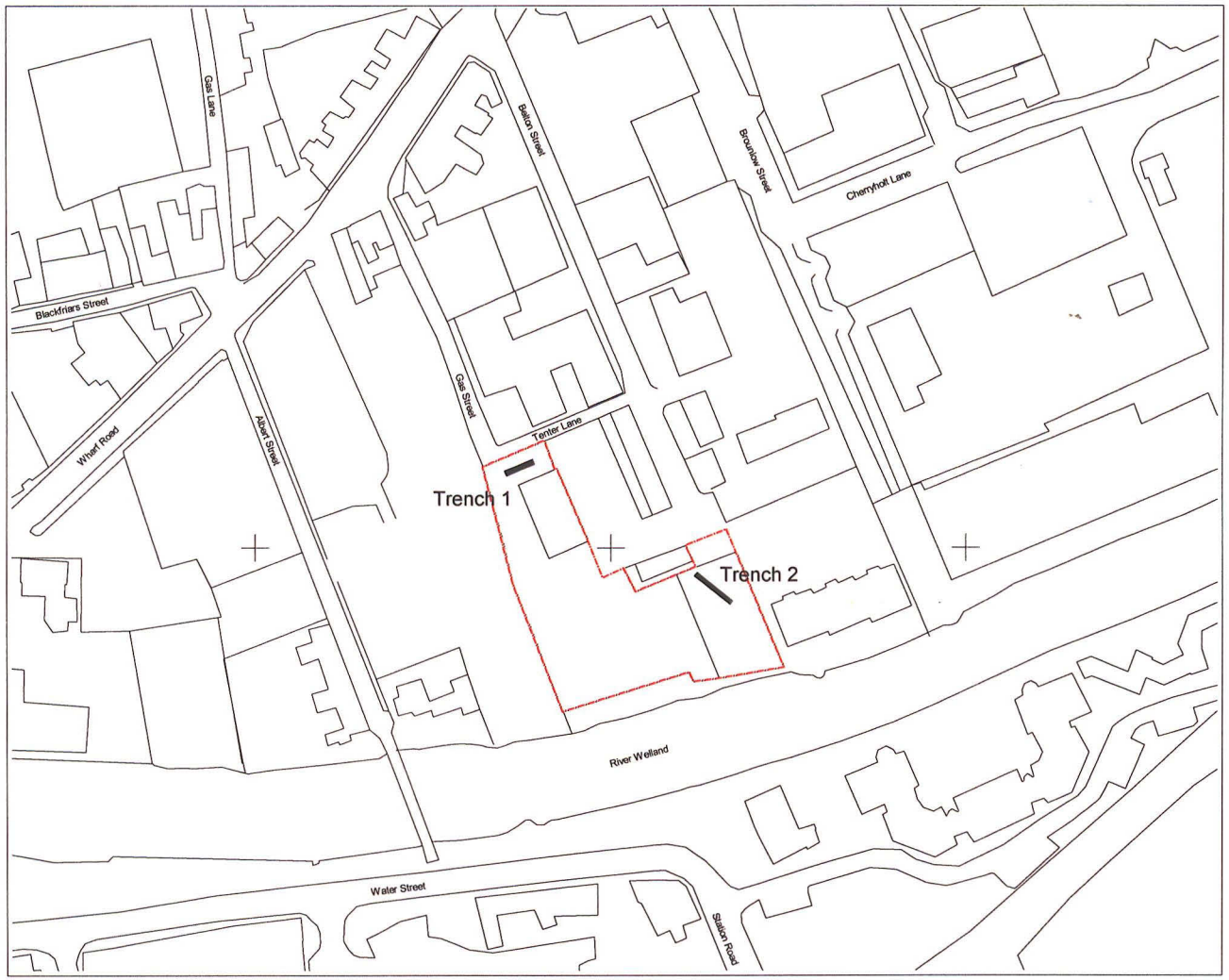

Figure 3 Trench location plan

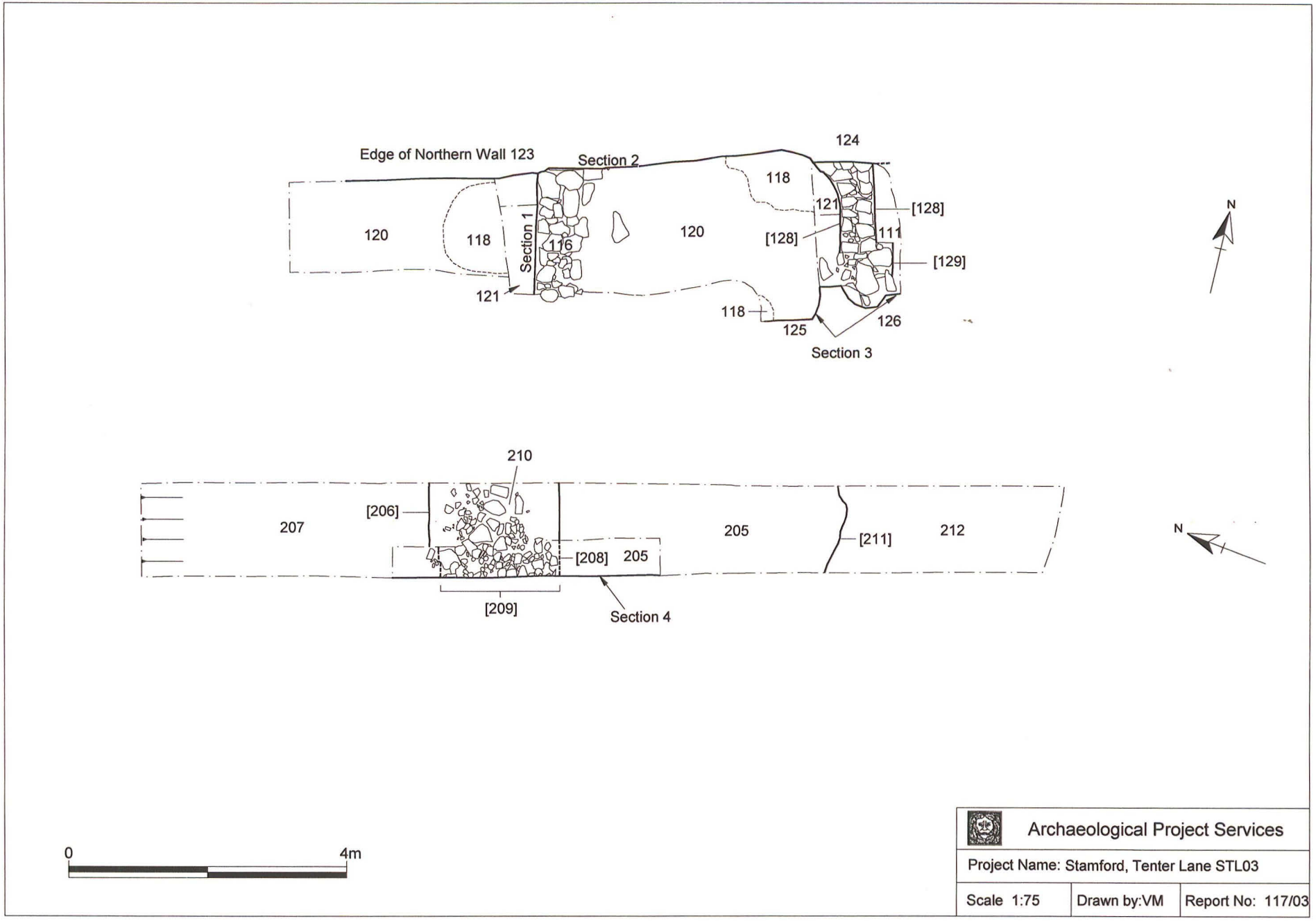

Figure 4 Trenches 1 and 2: Post-excavation plans

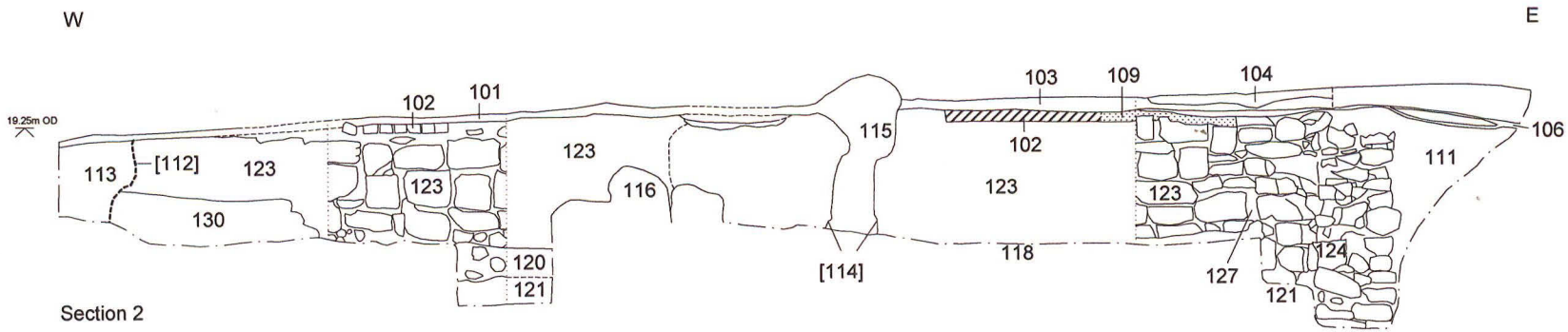

Figure 5 Trench 1: Section 2, northern wall of structure 131

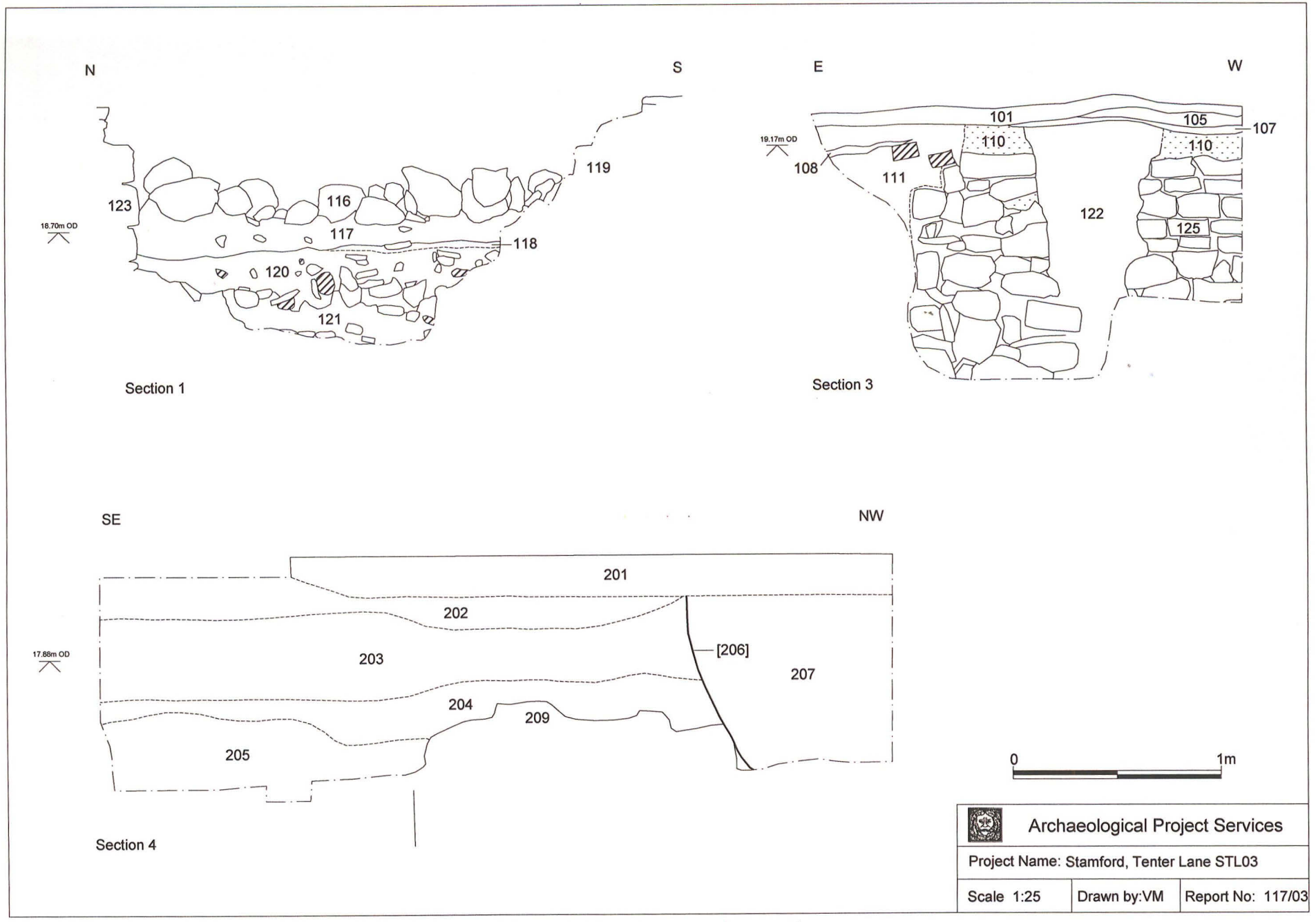

Figure 6 Trenches 1 and 2: sections

Plate 1 Trench 1, recording in progress

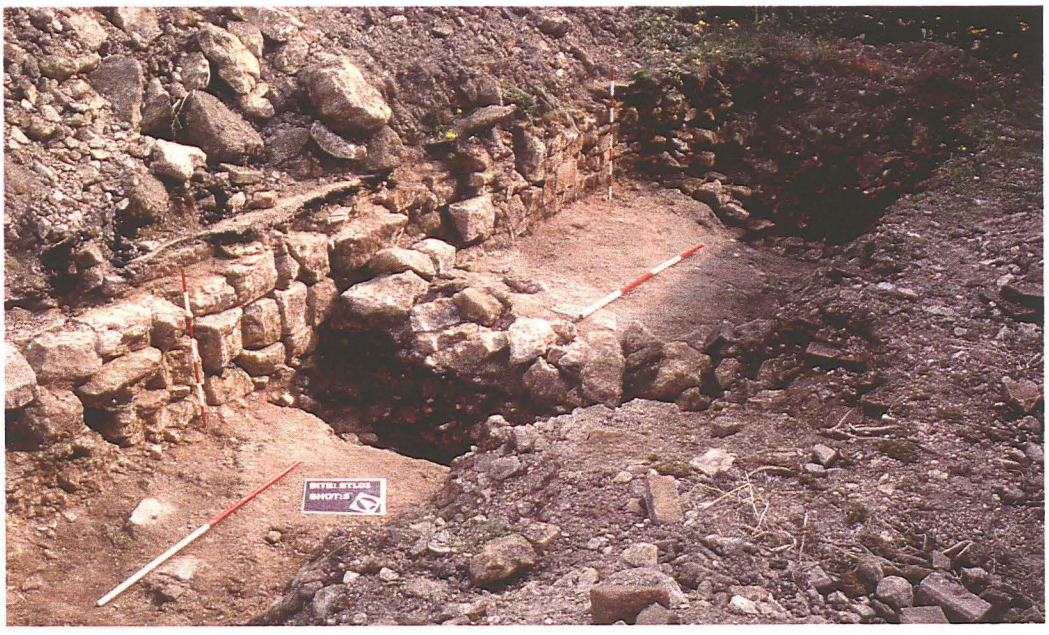

Plate 2 Trench 1, oblique view of section 2 showing the walls of building (131)

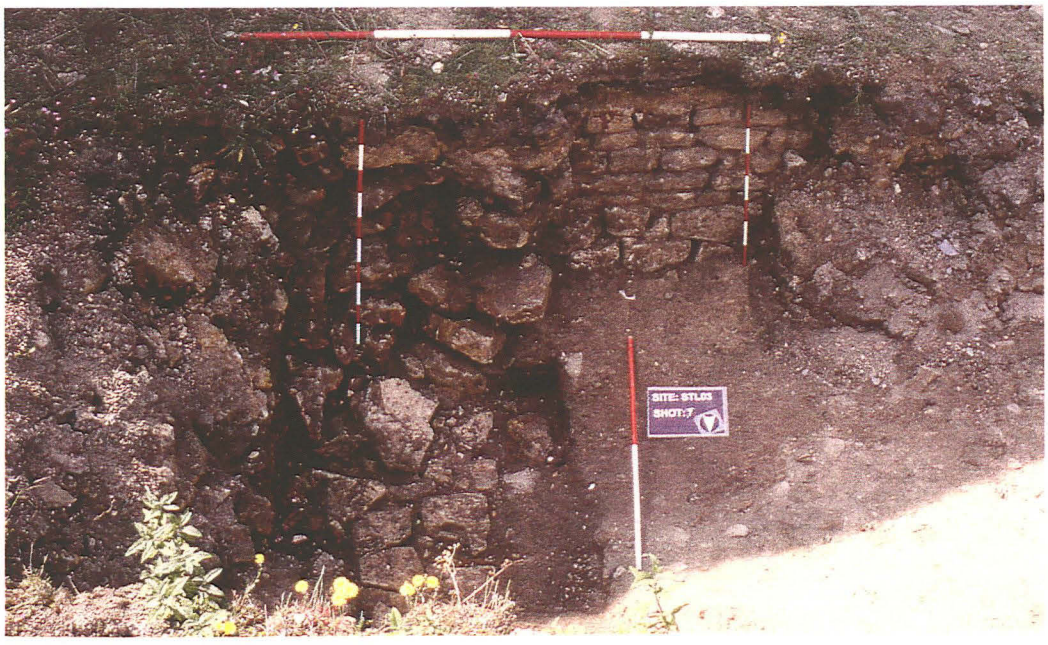

Plate 3 Trench 1, section 3, showing the southern and eastern walls of building (131)

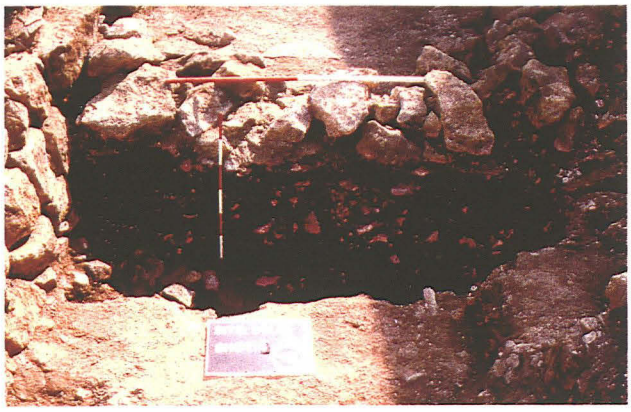

Plate 4 Trench 1, section 1, showing floor layers and the dividing wall of building (131)

Plate 5 Trench 2, plan view prior to excavation showing modern and post-medieval deposits

Plate 6 Trench 2, section 4, showing the medieval wall (209) and adjacent deposits

Appendix 1

LAND AT BELTON STREET, STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE – SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 SUMMARY

1.1 *This document comprises a specification for archaeological field investigations of land at Belton Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire.*

1.2 *The proposed development lies in an area of considerable archaeological interest, occupying part of the area of the medieval Dominican friary, perhaps straddling the precinct wall. Additionally, the site is just outside the town walls and the medieval Water Gate. The site is also of industrial archaeological interest, being the earliest commercial gasworks in Lincolnshire, dating from 1825.*

1.3 *The past industrial use of the site has resulted in contamination of the area.*

1.4 *Outline planning permission has been granted for residential development of the site subject to a condition requiring a scheme of archaeological works.*

1.5 *Limited trial trenching will investigate parts of the site. Additionally, a watching brief will be maintained during development groundworks. Archaeological remains will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically. On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigations. 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 investigations of land at Belton Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire.

2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:

2.1.2 Overview

2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting

2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used

2.1.5 List of specialists

2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Stamford is located 63km south of Lincoln in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The development area is situated a little to the east of the town centre, south of Belton Street and Gas Street, on the north bank of the river at national grid reference TF 0341 0698.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 A planning application (No. S01/0310/69) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the residential development of the site. Following a desk-based study that established that the site had archaeological potential, South Kesteven District Council granted outline permission. This was subject to conditions including the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation approved by the planning authority. The present document provides such a scheme of investigation.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site lies on alluvial deposits overlying river terrace gravel deposits in the valley of the River Welland and on a slight slope down southward to the river at approximately 22m OD. The gravel terrace lies on Upper Lias clay.

6 CONTAMINATION

6.1 Monitoring wells and testpits were excavated across the site to determine contamination levels. The following data is taken from the environmental assessment report (KOMEX 2002).

6.2 **Cyanides**, including complex and easily liberated cyanides [highly poisonous by ingestion, inhalation, absorption]: occur in very high levels at depth in monitoring well [MW] MW00-2, in the southwest corner of the site. In nearby Testpit 7 the cyanides occur in high levels near the surface, and significantly increase with depth. High cyanide levels are also recorded near the ground surface in Testpit 8, on the west side of the site. Moderately elevated levels also occur in MW00-3, by the southeast corner, and Testpit 1, on the northern edge, both at depth, and near the surface in Testpits 2 and 3, in the centre of the site. Elevated concentrations of cyanide were also recorded in Trial holes 6 and 7, on the west side of the site.

6.3 **Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons** [poisonous by ingestion, inhalation, absorption; carcinogenic]:occur in extremely high levels in the upper parts of Testpit 7. High levels were also encountered in the upper parts of MW00-2, Testpits 2 and 3, and the upper levels of Testpit 6, on the eastern boundary of the site. Moderate levels were noted near the surface in MW00-1 (north edge of site), and in Testpits 4 and 5 (near the southeast corner). An oily sheen was noted on the groundwater in Testpit 2, and hydrocarbon odours were experienced in Testpits 2, 4, 7 and 8. Trial hole 6 also had elevated hydrocarbon levels.

6.4 **Heavy metals** [poisonous by ingestion and inhalation]: Arsenic occurs at slightly elevated levels in Testpits 2 and 8 (centre and west side of site respectively) and in Trial hole 6 (west side of site). Lead is at high level in Testpit 2 and Trial holes 1, 2 (both southeast corner) and 6. Mercury was identified at high levels in Testpit 7 and Trial holes 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, and moderate in Testpit 8.

6.5 **Ammonium** [poisonous by ingestion, inhalation and absorption; affects the volatility and transport of other chemicals]: High levels noted in MW00-2 and Testpit 8

6.6 **Phenols** [poisonous by ingestion and absorption]: present in low-moderate levels throughout the area. Have a low potential to bioaccumulate in ammoniacal liquors.

6.7 **SUMMARY**: see enclosed Figure 1

6.7.1 Southwestern part of site: there is contamination from cyanides and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, as well as some mercury and lead contamination.

6.7.2 Centre of site: Hydrocarbon and cyanide contamination occurs in Testpits 2 and 3, in the area formerly occupied by a gasholder. Arsenic and lead contamination also was encountered in Testpit 2.

6.7.3 Northern part of the site: moderate cyanide and hydrocarbon levels, and also mercury contamination.

6.7.4 Eastern part of the site: there are moderately elevated cyanide levels (MW00-3), moderate hydrocarbon levels in Testpits 4 and 5 and high hydrocarbon levels in Testpit 6

6.7.5 Western part of site: Testpit 8 and Trial holes 5 and 6 identified high cyanide, arsenic and mercury levels

6.7.6 **NOTE:** There have been no soil analyses for the northeast part of the site. However, it is believed, on the basis of adjacent analyses, that the area is probably not contaminated, other than possibly by heavy metals.

6.8 Planning to mitigate contamination is dealt with by PPG23 which raises the question of whether a site poses a threat to surface or groundwater. From the information provided above this appears to be the case and thus the responsibility for risk management of the site lies with the Environment Agency.

6.9 The developer has indicated that contamination at the site will be addressed by removal (*ex situ*

remediation). The proximity of the river, and observed hydrocarbon sheen on groundwater, indicates that there is the potential for contamination of watercourses in the area.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

7.1 A desk-based assessment of the site established that the development area is on the western edge of the precinct of the Dominican friary, founded in the 13th century. It is probable that the site straddles the boundary of the friary precinct. Following the dissolution of the friary in 1538 the precinct formed part of a post-medieval house and garden until the 18th century. The site is of industrial archaeological significance as the earliest commercial gasworks in Lincolnshire, with a gasometer dating from 1825. A map of 1833 shows buildings in the western part of the site, though these appear to have gone by 1842 when the area was mapped again. By 1901 there were residential properties in the northern part of the site and by 1950 the gas works included the proposed development area. Just to the north of the site is the line of part of the medieval town walls and one of its gateways, the Water Gate (Archaeological Project Services 2001).

8 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

8.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be identify, record and interpret archaeological remains present at the site.

8.2 The objectives of the work will be to:

8.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.

8.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.

8.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

8.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.

8.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

8.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.

8.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

9 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

9.1 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. However, contamination levels (detailed above) means that the trenches can only be located in restricted areas of the site (see below).

10 TRIAL TRENCHING

10.1 Reasoning for this technique

10.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

10.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of two (2) 10m x 1.6m trenches, placed towards the northwestern and northeastern parts of the site, in locations to be agreed with the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District (Fig 2). Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to

determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

10.1.3 The levels and extent of contamination are such that it is considered that the proposed trenching is the maximum level of pre-development investigation that is safe and appropriate.

10.2 General Considerations

10.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation. A Risk Assessment will be prepared. In the event of any hydrocarbon odour being noted during excavations the trenches will be photographed and backfilled immediately.

10.2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (hard hat, high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots) will be worn by all site staff. Gloves will also be provided. The trial excavations will occur in areas of minimal contamination, and hence no other protective equipment is necessary. Similarly, the watching brief will be maintained at a safe distance from contaminated areas, and consequently no further protective equipment is required.

10.2.3 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).

10.2.4 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.

10.2.5 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.

10.2.6 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.

10.3 Methodology

10.3.1 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.

10.3.2 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.

10.3.3 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.

10.3.4 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 more appropriate scales.

10.3.5 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

10.4 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.

10.5 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later processing and analysis. Objects that have evidence of contamination (visible contamination, odour) will not be retained unless of exceptional significance. Any exceptionally significant, contaminated artefact will be enclosed in a minimum of double sealed polythene bags and promptly transported to the Conservation Laboratory at Lincoln for appropriate decontamination.

10.6 Samples will <u>not</u> be taken or removed from site.

10.7 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

10.8 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

11 WATCHING BRIEF - FIELDWORK

11.1 During development groundwork a programme of archaeological monitoring will be undertaken. This will be in the form of a passive watching brief over all the area except the northeast and northwest corners, where it is intended to have a more integrated, active presence (Fig. 2). For the passive watching brief, development excavation works will be observed from their limits and recording of any archaeological remains will be by photography, written description, and annotation of site plans. For the active watching brief, fieldwork investigative methodology will largely be as that for the trial trenching (see above).

11.2 In the event of any contamination being noted in the areas of active watching brief, this investigation will change to a passive watching brief, as described above.

11.3 The levels and extent of contamination are such that it is considered the archaeological responses detailed above are the only appropriate levels of investigation.

12 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

12.1 It is intended to incorporate the results of both phases of field investigation, the trial trenching and the watching brief, in the report. Separate reports will be produced for the two phases if required by the

client or curator.

12.2 Stage 1

12.2.1 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 IL 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.

12.2.2 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.

12.3 Stage 2

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

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

12.4 Stage 3

12.4.1 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.

13 ARCHIVE

13.1 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.

14 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

15 PUBLICATION

15.1 A report of the findings of the investigation 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.

16 CURATORIAL MONITORING

16.1 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.

17 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

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

17.2 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.

18 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

18.1 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.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
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
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

19 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

19.1 The trial trenching fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by up to 4 staff, a supervisor and up to 3 assistants, and to take four (4) days. The watching brief fieldwork would be undertaken during development groundwork and is dependent on the developers' schedules.

19.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production for the trial trenching is expected to take 10 person-days within a notional programme of 10 days. The integration of the watching brief results is expected to take about half to one day for each watching brief day spent on site. 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. Should it be necessary to process human remains, or large quantities of pottery, production of the report may require extra time, depending on the availability of specialists.

19.3 Contingency

19.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: pump (not expected but possible); human remains (not expected); medieval and later pottery- large quantities (moderate amount expected and allowed for); faunal remains -large quantities (moderate amounts expected and allowed for); special (non-pottery) artefacts -large amounts (small-moderate quantities expected and allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.

19.3.2 With the exception of the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator (South Kesteven Community Archaeologist), not Archaeological Project Services.

20 INSURANCES

20.1 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.

21 COPYRIGHT

21.1 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.

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

21.3 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.

21.4 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.

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PPG23

Specification: Version 2, 3/11/02

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Description	Interpretation
101	Mixed brown sandy loam and 10mm pea gravel (approximately 50/50), 0.1m thick	Gravel drive
102	A single horizontal layer of un-bonded orange-yellow bricks	Brick surface for car parking
103	A horizontal tarmac layer up to 0.08m thick	Tarmac layer for car parking
104	Loose 10mm pea gravel, up to 0.06m thick	Gravel drive
105	Loose 10mm pea gravel, up to 0.07m thick	Gravel drive
106	Loose very dark grey layer of coal cinders, 3.25m in extent and up to 30mm thick	Dumped deposit
107	Loose very dark grey layer of coal cinders, 1.1m in extent and up to 40mm thick	Dumped deposit
108	Loose very dark grey layer of coal cinders, up to 40mm thick	Dumped deposit
109	Hard yellow mortar layer, visible extent 0.8m and 40-60mm thick	Repair to layer (102)
110	Hard yellow mortar layer, visible extent 1.36m and 0.15m thick	?Repair to layer (102)
111	Loose dark brown sandy loam with variable quantities of limestone rubble (20-80%) and brick rubble (5-10%), extent unknown and at least 1.2m thick	Dumped rubble ?demolition deposit
112	Linear cut aligned northwest-southeast, vertical eastern side with a slight step at 0.25m depth	Cut for modern access road into the site
113	Compact light yellow limestone hardcore layer over 0.4m thick	Hardcore base for site access road
114	Circular vertical sided cut, 0.25m diameter, excavated to 0.65m depth	Cut for BT service pipe
115	Firm light grey clay packed around a grey plastic pipe	Fill of (114)
116	Linear spread of uncoursed, unbonded, irregular limestone blocks aligned north/northeast – south/southwest. Linear extent of 1.8m, 0.74m wide and 0.3m deep	Internal dividing wall for the structure (131)
117	Firm dark brown sandy silt loam up to 0.2m thick bounded by the external walls of the structure (131)	Earthen ?floor layer within the structure (131)
118	Hard yellow mortar layer up to 30mm thick probably bounded by the external walls of structure (131)	Mortared floor surface within the structure (131)
119	Loose dark brown sandy loam with variable quantities of limestone rubble (20-80%) and brick rubble (5-10%), 0.7m thick bounded by the external walls of structure (131)	Dumped rubble ?demolition deposit
120	Firm light brown sandy silt with frequent angular limestone blocks, occasional brick and mortar fragments, up to 0.3m thick and probably bounded by the external walls of the structure (131)	Levelling deposit
121	Firm brown sandy silt layer over 0.2m thick	?Buried topsoil
122	Rough unfaced limestone blocks with a pinkish-yellow mortar (mortar constitutes 50% of the total context) within the internal angle between walls (124) and (125) of structure (131)	Internal profiling of the intersection between butting walls of the structure (131)
123	Linear wall of roughly cut limestone blocks of variable sizes, randomly coursed, predominantly unbonded. Visible extent of 4.6m aligned east-west and more than 0.95m in height	Northern long wall of structure (131)

No.	Description	Interpretation
124	Linear wall of roughly finished randomly coursed facing stones with a partially coursed interior rubble fill, no apparent bonding, aligned north-south and keyed into wall (123). 2.8m in length and 0.4m wide.	Eastern end wall of structure (131)
125	Linear wall of relatively regular roughly finished limestone blocks with no apparent bonding, visible extent 1.6m aligned east-west and at least 0.7m high	Southern long wall of structure (131)
126	Linear wall relatively regular roughly finished limestone blocks with no apparent bonding, extent in plan 1.0m aligned north-south and 0.45m thick and keyed into wall (125)	Eastern end wall of structure (131)
127	Hard light grey-yellow mortar between some of the courses at the eastern extent of wall (123)	Mortared repair to wall (123)
128	Linear cut orientated north-south curving to the west at its northern extent, visible extent 1.3m in length	Foundation cut for wall (124)
129	Linear cut orientated north-south, visible extent 0.4m in length	Foundation cut for wall (126)
130	Mixture of crushed limestone and pale yellow mortar (50/50) on the same alignment and underlying the upper courses of wall (123) at its western extent and not continuous along the entire wall	Foundation or repair to wall (123)
131	Overall structure number encompassing walls (123), (124), (125) and (126)	Rectangular limestone walled structure

Trench 2

No.	Description	Interpretation
201	Loose grey crushed limestone, 0.2m thick	Hardcore surface for car parking
202	Loose black coal cinders and building rubble, visible extent 8.75m and 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit for levelling the car park
203	Firm dark grey clay with brick rubble and cinders, visible extent 5.75m and 0.25 to 0.4m thick	Levelling deposit
204	Very compact olive brown clay with limestone rubble, visible extent 5.75m and 60 to 250mm thick	Levelling deposit
205	Compact mixture of brown silty loam and grey clay with limestone rubble inclusions that increase from 25% at top of the deposit to 80% at the base (with a noticeable voids between the limestone blocks at the base), 0.4m thick	Demolition rubble used as a levelling/build-up deposit
206	Linear cut with steep sloping sides aligned northeast-southwest, at least 0.8m deep and at least 4.05m wide. The base of the cut is lined with plastic sheeting	Cut for modern services
207	Firm grey-brown mixed clay, silty clay, sand and clay loam	Fill of (206)
208	Linear cut orientated northeast-southwest, visible extent 1.3m and at least 1.7m wide	Foundation cut for wall (209)
209	Linear wall aligned northeast-southwest of light greyish-yellow limestone. Internal uncoursed rubble fill with external facing stones that have a flat finish on their outer surfaces	Wall
210	Very compact brown clay	Bonding for the wall (209)
211	Linear cut orientated northeast-southwest at least 3.4m wide and at least 0.75m deep	Cut for modern services
212	Loose yellow sharp sand at least 0.75m deep	Fill of (211)
213	Firm grey clay 1.7m below modern land surface	Natural alluvium

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 30 fragments of pottery weighing 131g and representing a maximum of 24 individual vessels was recovered from 5 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a large quantity of other artefacts, brick/tile, glass, metal and industrial residue, comprising 46 items weighing a total of 1064g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 8 stratified fragments of bone weighing 49g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from walls (116), floors (117), demolition debris (119 and 205), foundation trench fills (208) and service trench fill (207).

Most of the pottery was made in moderate proximity to Fleet, at Bourne 28km to the west, and elsewhere in South Lincolnshire, and also, possible, at Toynton, 37km to the north, and Lincoln 60km northwest.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
116	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, plate, 19th century	2(link)	13	19th century
	PEARL	Pearlware, blue edged plate, 19th century	1	1	
	PORC	Soft-paste porcelain, 19th century	1	9	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, plates/saucers, early 19th century	2	13	
	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, late 18th century	3	11	
117	CRMWARE	Creamware, early 19th century	6(link)	8	Early 19th century
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18th century	3	15	
119	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19th century	1	6	19th century
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19th century	1	4	
	PEARL	Pearlware, 19th century	2	4	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, early 19th century	2	1	
	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, late 18th century	1	5	
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18th century	1	21	
	JACKFIELD WARE	Jackfield-type ware, 18th century	1	1	

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	MISC	Unidentified medieval ware, coal measure clay, poss. Leicestershire, 13th-15th century	1	7	
205	ST	Stamford ware, bowl/jar	1	10	10th-12th century
208	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware	1	2	12th-14th century

A rim from a Stamford ware vessel was recovered from (205). This is a jar/cooking pot of Kilmurry's form 4, or possible form 1, a large, straight-sided bowl (Kilmurry 1980).

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
116	Stone	Oolitic limestone, natural?	1	31	18th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18th century	1	1	
	CBM	Pantile, post-medieval	1	126	
	CBM	Tile/brick, burnt	1	11	
117	Plaster	Plaster with reed impressions	4	45	
	CBM	Brick/fired clay	1	25	
	Clinker	Clinker/burnt stone	1	35	
119	CBM	Pantile, post-medieval	1	116	19th century
	CBM	Tile, oxidized throughout, 17mm thick, post-medieval	1	23	
	CBM	Tile, oxidized throughout, 14mm thick, post-medieval	1	9	
	CBM	Drain, post-medieval	1	57	
	Iron	Nails, rectangular section	3	53	
	Copper alloy	Washer/fitting, late post-medieval	1	4	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19th century	1	2	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", 17th century	1	5	
	Plaster	Plaster with reed impressions	1	1	
	Industrial debris	Iron smithing slag, post-medieval	1	10	
	Stone	Roof tile, 11-12mm thick	3	286	
	Glass	Dark olive green bottle glass	2	2	
	Glass	Dark brown bottle glass, much iridescence	1	1	
	Glass	Pale blue/green window glass, 1 with scratched lines, moderate iridescence	3	3	
	Glass	Colourless vessel glass	1	1	
205	CBM	Brick/tile, post-medieval	2	47	18th century
	Plaster	Plaster	3	68	
	Copper alloy	Pin, 1mm diameter	1	1	
	Glass	Green bottle, deep kick up, much iridescence, 18th century	1	81	
	Glass	Very pale blue window glass, slight iridescence	3	7	
	Green	Bottle glass, moderate iridescence	2	11	

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
207	Plaster	Plaster	1	1	Post-medieval
	Glass	Very pale green window glass with scratched line, moderate iridescence, post-medieval	1	1	

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
116	bird	unknown	1	1	slightly chalky
117	cattle sized	scapula	1	6	small fragment
	mussel	shell	1	1	small fragment
119	cattle sized	rib	1	8	
	sheep sized	unknown	1	2	
	unidentified	unknown	1	4	
205	pig	maxilla	1	24	includes 2 molars, slightly chalky
	unidentified	rib	1	3	

Condition

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Stamford that are the subjects of reports. Moreover, there has been detailed study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the current site. There has also been reported study and synthesis of the archaeological and historical evidence for the town. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The small collection of medieval pottery fragments is of limited-moderate local potential. Although indicating medieval use of the site, the scarcity of material of this date would tend to suggest that the activity at the site during this period did not involve significant artefact use or refuse disposal in the immediate area.

The moderate collection of post-medieval material is of low-medium local potential and significance but suggests occupation and use of the area from the 18th century on.

The lack of any material earlier than the 10th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not revealed by the investigation, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the dearth of artefacts dating from the 15th to 17th centuries would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned at that time.

References

Kilmurry, K., 1980 *The Pottery Industry of Stamford, Lincs. c.A.D. 850-1250*, BAR British Series **84**

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper **2**

Appendix 4

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CRITERIA FOR SCHEDULING ANCIENT MONUMENTS - EXTRACT FROM *ARCHAEOLOGY AND PLANNING* DOE PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTE 16, NOVEMBER 1990

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

i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.

ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.

iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

v *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

vi *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.

vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
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, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
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
Modern	The period dating from approximately AD 1900 to the present day.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1900.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

44	Context records
10	Sheet of Scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Box of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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: 2002.229

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: STL 03

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.