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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION OF LAND AT  
STAR LANE, STAMFORD  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SLS03)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

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SOURCES LI 8988 LI 8989

PRN:- 36486 - Medieval activity

36487 - Post Medieval activity

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION OF LAND AT  
STAR LANE, STAMFORD  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SLS03)**

Work Undertaken For

Hereward Homes Ltd

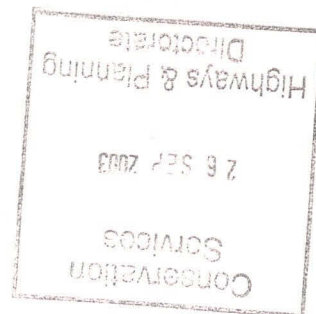
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Report Compiled by  
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA (PIFA)

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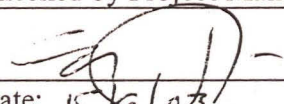
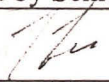
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



## Quality Control

Star Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire (SLS03)

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisor	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Site Assistant	Andrew Failes
Illustration	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin & Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Finds Specialists	Rachael Hall, Gary Taylor and Jane Young
Post-excavation Analyst	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 15/9/03	Date: 15-09-03

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**1. SUMMARY**

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Star Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire, in order to assess the likely impact of a proposed residential development on any buried remains.*

*The area of development is archaeologically sensitive as it is located in the heart of the historic town of Stamford, within the area of the Danish burh and close to the proposed site of the medieval church of St. Andrew. Two other archaeological evaluations have been undertaken within the development area. The first, west of the current evaluation identified a medieval pit containing metalworking waste and sherds of Late Saxon pottery. The second adjacent to the Star Lane frontage, revealed stratified urban deposits of medieval and post-medieval date. Many of the medieval deposits were derived from iron smelting, which clearly took place within the immediate vicinity.*

*Two interconnected 3 x 1.6m evaluation trenches arranged in a T-shape were excavated within a courtyard located 32m to the west of Star Lane.*

*The trench was excavated to the surface of the natural deposits, which lay at 34.12m O.D. Eight medieval, three medieval or later and nine post-medieval deposits were identified. These included a possible medieval pit, a medieval gully and a post medieval pit.*

*Although modern overburden and a recent brick inspection chamber were identified, these appear to have caused comparatively little disturbance to the underlying archaeological stratigraphy.*

**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 1999).*

**2.2 Planning Background**

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Hereward Homes Ltd to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site as a condition of an application for residential development (Planning Application No. S03/0870/69). The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by APS (Appendix 1), based on a brief issued by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, Jenny Young. The work was undertaken between the 27th and the 29th of August 2003.

**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 site lies within the centre of the town, west of Star Lane and to the rear of the High Street at National Grid Reference TF 0315 0726 (Figs 2 and 3). It is currently occupied by a courtyard used for car parking and a single storey out-building. The evaluation trenches were placed west of the out-building (Fig 6) (Plate 1).

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

#### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Although no evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified within Stamford itself, prehistoric sites and artefacts are well documented in other areas of the Welland valley.

Ermine Street, the major Roman road from London to Lincoln, crossed the River Welland just west of Stamford. Although evidence of Roman activity within the town itself is limited, a Roman cemetery and possibly an associated crematorium have been identified (Tann, 2000).

Documentary evidence suggests that there has been occupation in Stamford since at least the end of the 9<sup>th</sup> century AD when the town was a Danish settlement, one of the five boroughs of the Danelaw. A reference in 918 indicates that the Danish *burh* lay to the north of the River Welland. Although it has been suggested that the development area lies within the northeast corner of the Danish *burh* (Mahany, 1982,8), this hypothesis was based upon the configuration of Star Lane and Broad Street, and is not currently supported by archaeological evidence (Cope-Faulkner, 2001).

Previously known as Steanford and Stanford, the place-name Stamford is derived from the Old English *stan* and *ford*, meaning 'stony ford'.

Although the Saxon borough extended along both banks of the river, the nucleus of the settlement remained to the north of

the river within the area of the former Danish *burh* (Fig.4). During the late Saxon period the site lay within an industrial area, primarily concerned with iron smelting. Excavations on the High Street in the 1963-4, approximately 80m to the southwest of the site, revealed a working surface, where iron ore was roasted, overlain by two furnaces. The furnaces were sealed by dumps of waste material from other furnaces which presumably lay close-by (Burchard 1982, 105).

The Domesday Survey of 1086 refers to Stamford as a Royal Borough and, unusually for a town, records that it was split between two counties. The northern five wards lay in Lincolnshire, whilst the sixth lay '*across the bridge*' in Northamptonshire. Following the conquest a royal castle was built in the Lincolnshire part of the town (Cope-Faulkner, 2001).

An evaluation was undertaken by APS of land to the rear of Star Lane in 2001 that involved the excavation of a single trial trench 14m west of the present site. This revealed deposits of slag and iron ore immediately overlying natural clay (Snee, 2001). Although the presence of both roasted ore and slag indicates that iron smelting took place on the site, it was not clear, due to truncation of the deposits, whether the material represented *in situ* remains of iron smelting or the dumping of material from elsewhere. Although these deposits were undated, the fact that they were cut by a 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century pit suggests that the iron smelting preceded this period.

A recent evaluation undertaken 29m to the east, alongside the Star Lane street frontage, revealed stratified urban post-medieval deposits extending to a depth of at least 1.43m below current ground level. Eight deposits, derived from iron-smelting, indicate that this activity took place within the immediate vicinity of the evaluation

trench during the medieval period. Stamford ware pottery dating to the 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> centuries was recovered during the evaluation. This assemblage included a comparatively high proportion of rouletted rim sherds, which may indicate that specialist pottery production took place within the vicinity. A post-medieval rubble deposit composed of fragments of Collyweston slate and glazed ceramic roof tile probably related to the demolition of a nearby high status medieval building (Bradley-Lovekin, 2003).

The medieval town expanded upon the Danish and Late Saxon *burh* and its boundaries were probably formalised by the early 13<sup>th</sup> century when the town wall was constructed. The development site lay within the walled area (Fig.5). Although the church of St Andrew stood to the north of the site neither its precise location or the extent of its graveyard are known. The Sites and Monuments Record indicates that the church possibly stood at the junction of Broad Street and Star Lane, approximately 35m to the north of the present site. Although it has been suggested that the church stood to the rear of Star Lane, no trace of it was found during the 2001 evaluation (Hartley and Rogers, 1974 and Snee, 2001). The parish of St Andrew's was amalgamated with that of St Michael's in 1546 and the church was demolished after this date.

The earliest known map of Stamford is Speed's plan of c.1600, which depicts the site as occupied by open ground, although, it is likely that the map is to a certain extent schematic. Knipe's map of 1833 shows the area of the evaluation as occupied by open ground although several buildings stood within the vicinity (Cope-Faulkner, 2001).

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site

### 4. METHODS

#### 4.1 Trial Trenching

Two interconnected 3 x 1.6m trial trenches arranged in a T-shape were excavated within the car parking area (Fig. 6) (Plate 2). The trenches were aligned north to south and east to west. The modern overburden and later un-stratified deposits were removed, under archaeological supervision, using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.2m wide toothless bucket. The trenches were then cleaned and photographed before the remainder of the deposits were excavated by hand.

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

The location of the trial trenches were surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings. Datum readings taken during the evaluation were related to a fixed Ordnance Survey benchmark located at No. 21 Broad Street.



## 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

Five phases of deposition and activity were identified: Natural, medieval, medieval or later, post-medieval and recent.

- Phase 1: Natural deposits
- Phase 2: Medieval deposits
- Phase 3: Medieval or later deposits
- Phase 4: Post-Medieval deposits
- Phase 5: Recent deposits

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

### 5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

A single natural deposit of compacted buff orangey brown sandy gravel with chalk (014) was exposed within two sondages at the base of the trenches (Figs. 8 and 10) (Plate 4). The surface of the natural was level lying at 34.12m OD.

## 5.3 Phase 2: Medieval deposits

Six medieval features and deposits were identified during the investigation.

Natural gravel (014) was sealed by a single deposit of firm mid-grey reddish brown sandy clay (010) subsoil (Figs. 8, 10 and 11) (Plates 3, 4 and 5). This contained moderate quantities of mid / late 11<sup>th</sup>–12<sup>th</sup> century pottery and residual early 11<sup>th</sup> century pottery and iron-working slag.

A feature, possibly a pit, ([022]) cut the subsoil at the eastern end of the east / west trench (Figs 9 and 10) (Plate 6). Its shape is uncertain as it was partially truncated by a later cut ([007]) and safety constraints limited its investigation to a 1.35 x 0.60m sondage. A portion of the western side of the feature was exposed. This was at least 0.40m deep and cut steeply at a near vertical angle. The cut measured at least 1.35m from east to west and at least 0.60m from north to south. It was filled with a friable greyish brown sandy clay (023) that contained scarce to moderate quantities of slag, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery, limestone fragments and charcoal. A single block of oolitic limestone lay against the side of the cut.

A north-south gully ([016]) cut subsoil (010) at the western end of the east / west trench (Figs. 9 and 10) (Plate 7). It was concaved based, 0.32m deep, 0.40m wide and at least 0.73m long. The gully was filled with a friable to plastic medium greyish brown sandy clay (017).

Both (023) and (017) were sealed by a 0.26m thick deposit of friable very dark brown silty sandy clay (011) that extended across both trenches and contained mid / late 12<sup>th</sup> to early / mid 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery as well as residual 11<sup>th</sup> century material.

#### 5.4 Phase 3: Medieval or later deposits

The dating of five deposits and features overlying medieval contexts is uncertain as they contained no datable material. They were sealed by post-medieval deposits.

At the western end of the east / west trench (011) was overlain by 0.08m thick layer of loose tawny brown sandy clay (015), representing re-deposited natural (Figs 10 and 11). This was sealed by a 0.26m deep deposit of friable, very dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt (013).

A vertically sided, probable post-hole ([018]) cut (013) (Fig. 10) at the central portion of the north / south trench. It was 0.38m deep, measured 0.18m in diameter and was filled with a friable dark brownish grey sandy clay (019). This was sealed by a metallised surface (004), consisting of compacted rounded pebbles, averaging 30 x 30mm. The surface covered a 1.10 x 0.95m area of the north / south trench, although it extended beyond the southern and eastern limits of the excavation (Fig. 7).

#### 5.5 Phase 4: Post-medieval deposits

Nine post-medieval deposits were identified during the investigation.

A spread (009) of tightly packed irregular oolitic limestone fragments, average size 0.20 x 0.10m, overlay (011) at the eastern end of the east / west trench. This appears to be too crude for a surface and scorch marks on the stones indicated the presence of a fire (Figs 7 and 10) (Plates 3 and 8). This was partially covered by a thin horizon of mottled black and reddish orange ashy sandy silt fire debris (008) from which a single sherd of mid 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered. These ashes were sealed by a 0.24m thick deposit of friable, very dark greyish brown clayey

silt (026) that possibly represented a continuation of undated layer (013).

Both (026) and undated metallised surface (004) were overlain by a 0.54m thick deposit of oolitic limestone rubble, Collyweston slate and dark greyish brown clayey sand (003), containing a moderate amount of charcoal and a smaller quantity of ceramic building material. This was sealed by a 0.30m thick deposit of loose greyish brown silty sand (002).

A large pit ([007]) truncated deposits in the south-east corner of the east / west trench (Figs 7 and 10). It was steep sided, measured at least 1.04m in diameter and was at least 1.16m deep. Three fills were recorded within the pit; a 0.45m deposit of friable to soft greyish brown clay (021), sealed by a 0.40m thick deposit of mottled pale greyish brown / buff white silty sand (006), which contained late 17<sup>th</sup> to early / mid 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery. A 0.34m thick deposit of friable dark greyish brown silty clay (020) sealed the upper portion of the cut.

#### 5.6 Phase 5: Recent deposits

All the archaeological deposits were sealed by a 0.30m to 1m thick deposit of overburden (001). This mixed deposit comprised layers of sand, scalplings and a former tarmac surface.

Although the archaeological deposits within the trial trenches were undisturbed, a partially collapsed brick inspection chamber (025) was evident in the north section of the east / west trench (Fig. 7), indicating some disturbance from drain runs in this area.

The concrete slab car park surface, which formerly covered the area of the trench, was removed prior to excavation.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Stratified medieval and post-medieval urban deposits survive to a depth of 0.85m within the evaluation trench. Post-medieval deposits occur at 34.96m O.D, 0.40m below present ground level. The surface of the medieval deposits lay at 34.47m O.D, 0.85m below present ground level. The fills of cut medieval and post-medieval features extended below the limit of excavation at 33.73m O.D, 1.59m below present ground level.

Archaeological deposits were found to be largely unaffected by recent disturbance. However, it is likely that the archaeological deposits are truncated to a greater degree elsewhere on the site, most notably by the foundation trenches for the out-building to the east and within the vicinity of the brick drain inspection chamber, located immediately north of the trench (025).

The subsoil (010) contained medieval artefacts which indicates that it was disturbed during that period, probably by indeterminate occupation activities. Pits cut into this subsoil contained moderate quantities of artefacts and signify refuse disposal in the area. Above these features was a dark soil layer that was probably a transformed topsoil, altered by gardening or other activities. Pottery from this deposit dated from the 12<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> century.

This medieval horizon was overlain by dumped deposits (015, 013) that were cut by a probable post-hole ([018]), perhaps indicating some indeterminate structural activity. This post-hole was sealed by a pebble surface, perhaps a yard or track way. A crude layer of partially burnt stone fragments ([009]) was also revealed, but not thought to be a surface. Pottery recovered from an ash layer (008) that overlay ([009]) indicated a 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date for this activity.

A possible dumped soil overlay (008) and was in turn covered by possible demolition debris (003). This rubble layer was sealed by a probable dumped soil that was truncated by a 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century refuse pit ([007]). Modern deposits sealed the archaeological remains.

The comparatively large quantity of residual 11<sup>th</sup> century pottery recovered from the subsoil (010) and dump deposit (011), indicates that occupation was established by this period.

Although Stamford is known to have had an extensive iron industry during the Late Saxon and medieval period, the smelting sites themselves have rarely been found. Our understanding of the industry is derived largely from deposits of slag waste that are often recorded during archaeological excavations within the town. Previous investigations have found direct evidence of iron smelting on Star Lane (Bradley-Lovekin, 2003) and 32-34 High Street (Burchard, 1982), whilst residual slag waste was found to the rear of Star Lane during the 2001 evaluation (Snee, 2001). The recovery of moderate quantities residual slag from (010), (011), (023) and (024), is therefore to be expected.

Although it has been suggested that the church of St Andrew stood to the rear of Star Lane (Hartley and Rogers, 1974), no trace of it was found during either this or the 2001 evaluation (Snee, 2001). Indeed, given the presence of iron-smelting activity in the vicinity, it is unlikely that the church stood in this area.

The pottery assemblage consisted mostly of Stamford ware. Stamford is known to have been a major centre for pottery production during the Saxo-Norman (10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century) period.

## 7. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL

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

### *i. Period*

Stratified deposits and features of medieval and post-medieval date were identified.

### *ii. Rarity*

Medieval and post-medieval features and stratified deposits are not uncommon in urban archaeological contexts and are not generally considered rare. Evidence of Late Saxon and medieval iron-working is scarcer nationally although it is more common in Stamford which had a well developed industry during this period.

### *iii. Documentation*

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

### *iv. Group value*

Subsoils and dump deposits containing residual material, a possible medieval pit, a medieval gully and post-medieval pit do not form a coherent group and therefore are of low group value.

### *v. Survival and condition*

The medieval deposits appeared to be well preserved. The post-medieval deposits were largely undisturbed by recent activity, although later post-medieval deposits may have been truncated by recent overburden. However, it is likely that away from the area of the trial

trenches, the archaeological deposits are disturbed by the foundations for the outbuilding and drain runs evidenced by the brick inspection chamber.

### *vi. Fragility/ Vulnerability*

All archaeological features are fragile and vulnerable to any groundworks penetrating the soil. However the vulnerability of the deposits on this site is dependent upon the nature and extent of the groundworks required by the proposed development. Within the evaluation, the upper levels of the post-medieval deposits lay at 34.96m O.D. 0.40m below the pre-development ground surface.

### *vii. Diversity*

Although a small number of features were identified, no evidence of *in situ* domestic occupation was found within the evaluation. Functional diversity is therefore low to moderate.

### *viii. Potential*

Although medieval cut features, subsoil and make up layers are not uncommon, the stratified nature of the deposits within the evaluation area, as well as their comparatively early date increases their potential. The location of the development site at the rear of the Star Lane frontage offers the opportunity to study 'back plot' activity during the medieval period. The medieval deposits are therefore of moderate potential.

The post-medieval demolition and make-up deposits are common on stratified urban sites and are therefore of moderate to low archaeological potential.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

Evaluation of the proposed development site was undertaken to assist the determination of a planning application as the site was of archaeological significance,

located within the suggested area of the Danish *burh*, which later became the core of both the late Saxon borough and the medieval town. Previous investigations within the vicinity of the site have shown that that industrial activity, primarily iron smelting, took place there during the late Saxon period.

A single natural deposit was exposed at the base of the evaluation at 34.12m OD.

Six medieval features and deposits were identified including a possible pit and a gully. These occurred 0.85m below the current ground level at 34.47m OD and extended down for a further 0.75m.

Five medieval or later features and deposits were identified including a posthole and a metalled surface.

Nine post-medieval features and deposits were identified, including a pit and the base of a fire. The top of these post-medieval remains occurred at 34.96m OD.

Although modern overburden and a recent brick inspection chamber were identified, these appear to have caused comparatively little disturbance to the underlying archaeological stratigraphy.

## 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Alun James of Hereward Homes who commissioned the project. The project was co-ordinated by Dale Trimble and Gary Taylor; the report was edited by Tom Lane.

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**12. ABBREVIATIONS**

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments Record



Figure 1 - General Location Plan.

# STAMFORD MB & PH



 Location of Fig. 3

Figure 2 - Location of the investigation area



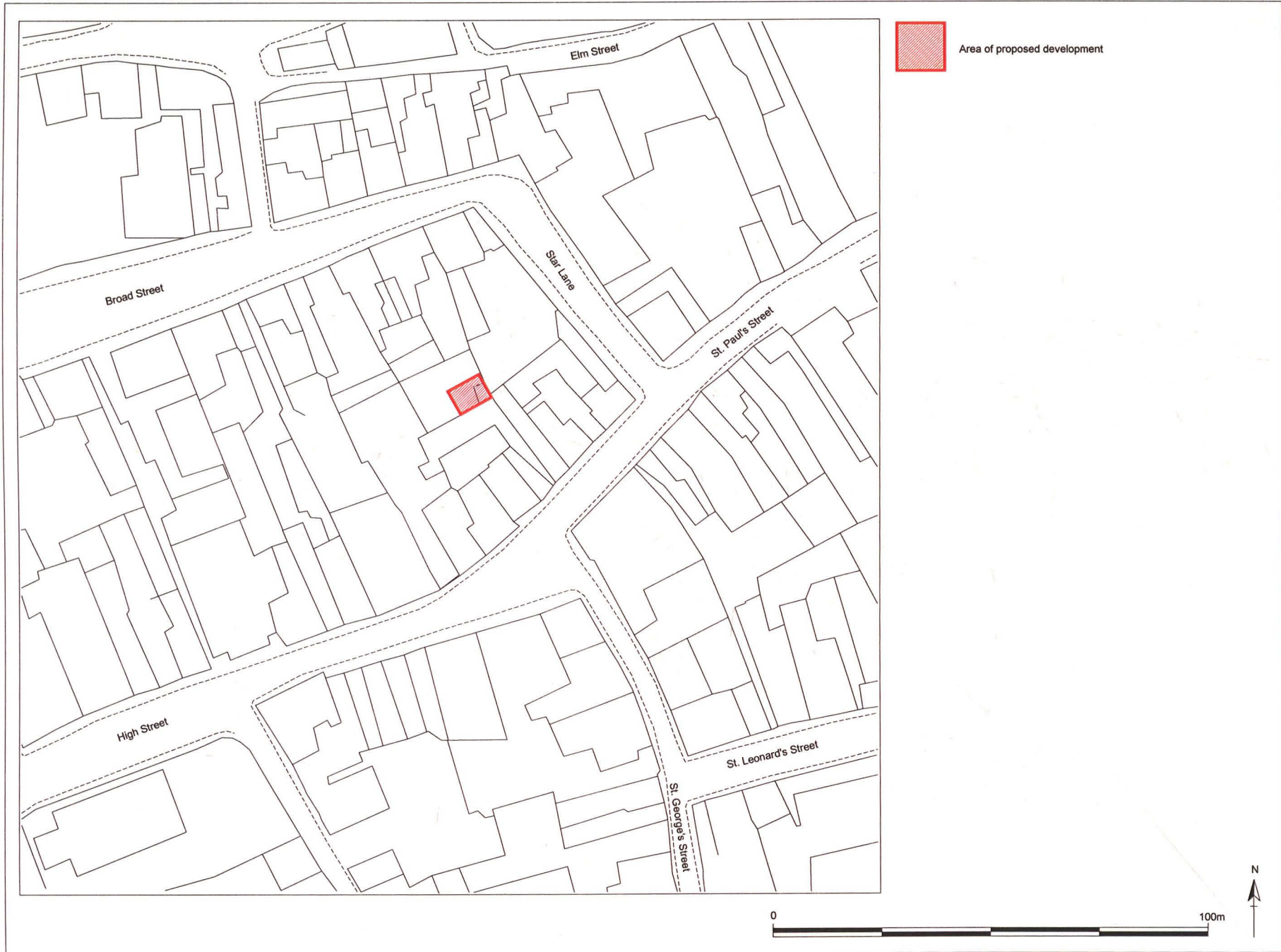


Figure 3 - The location of the proposed development

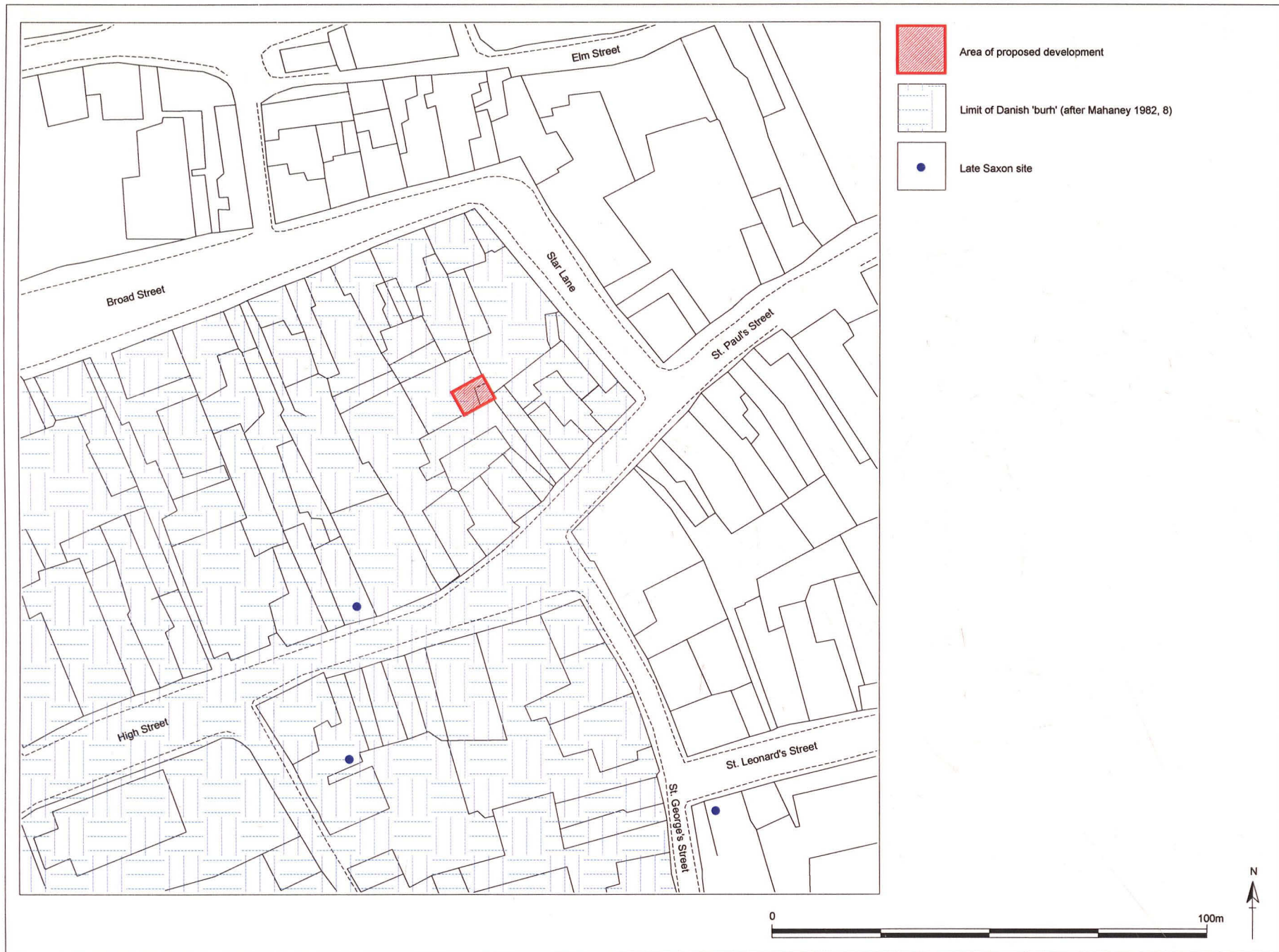


Figure 4 - Plan showing Late Saxon archaeology, known or conjectured, within vicinity of the site.

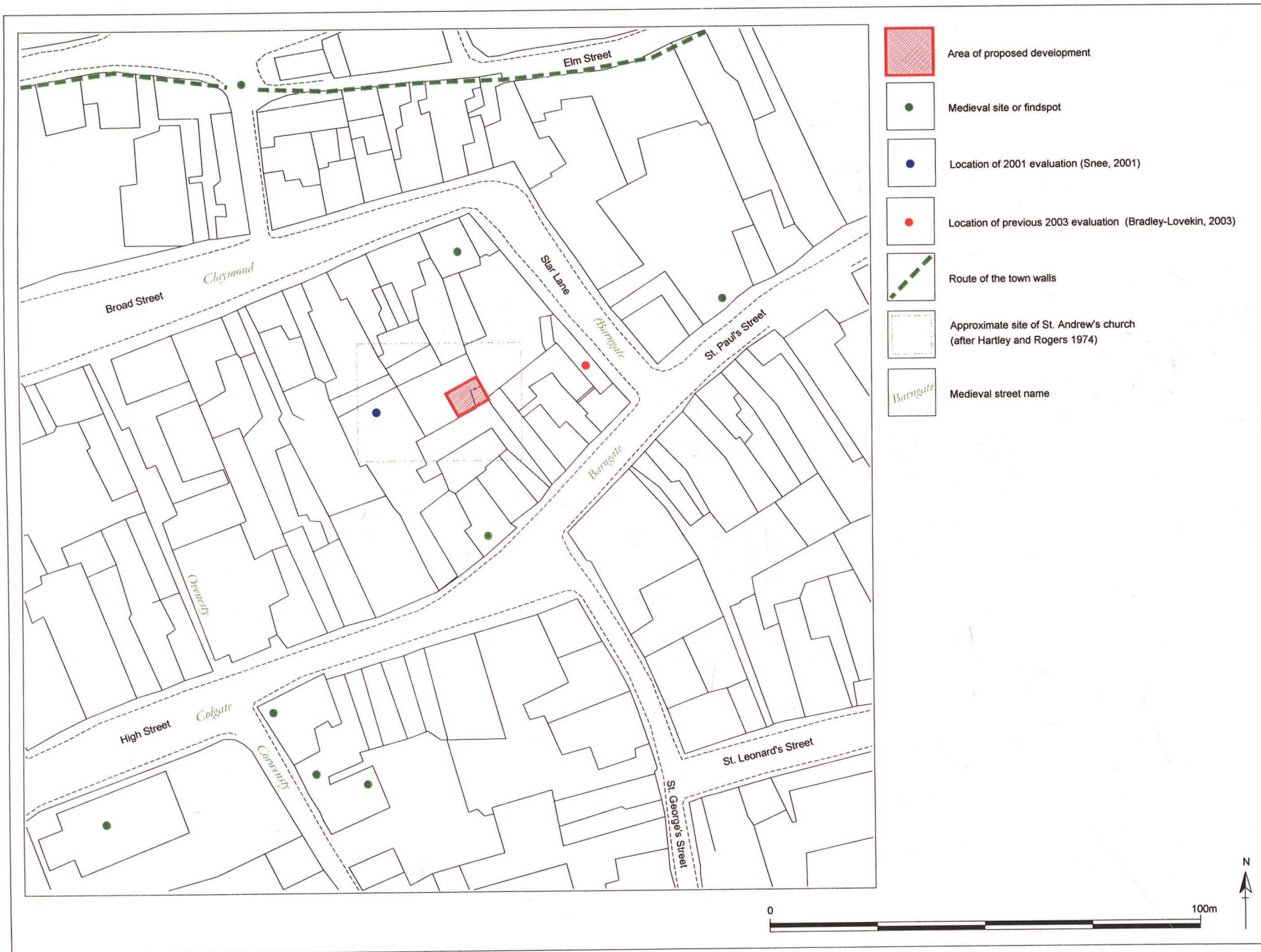


Figure 5 - Plan showing medieval archaeology, known or conjectured, within vicinity of site

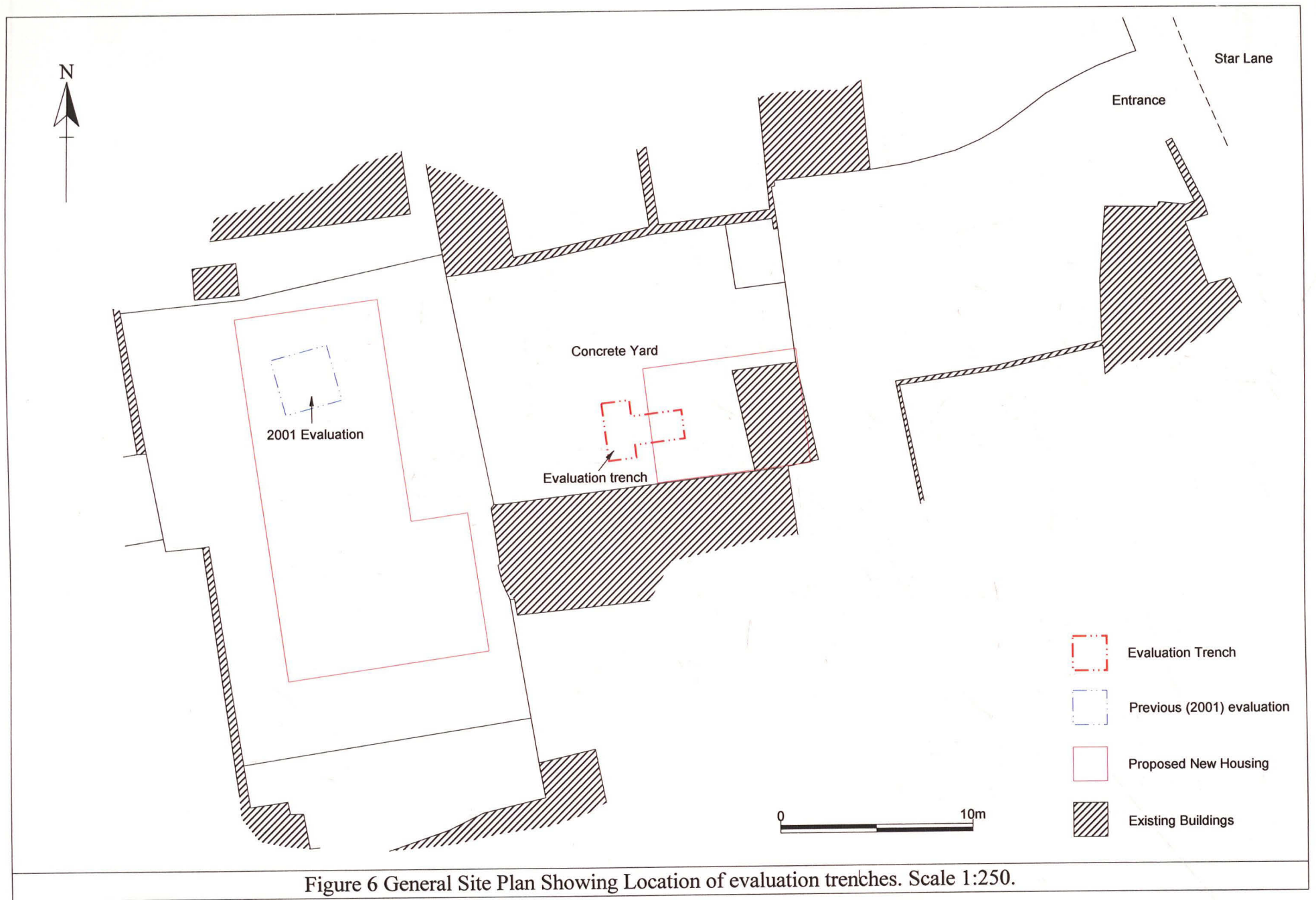
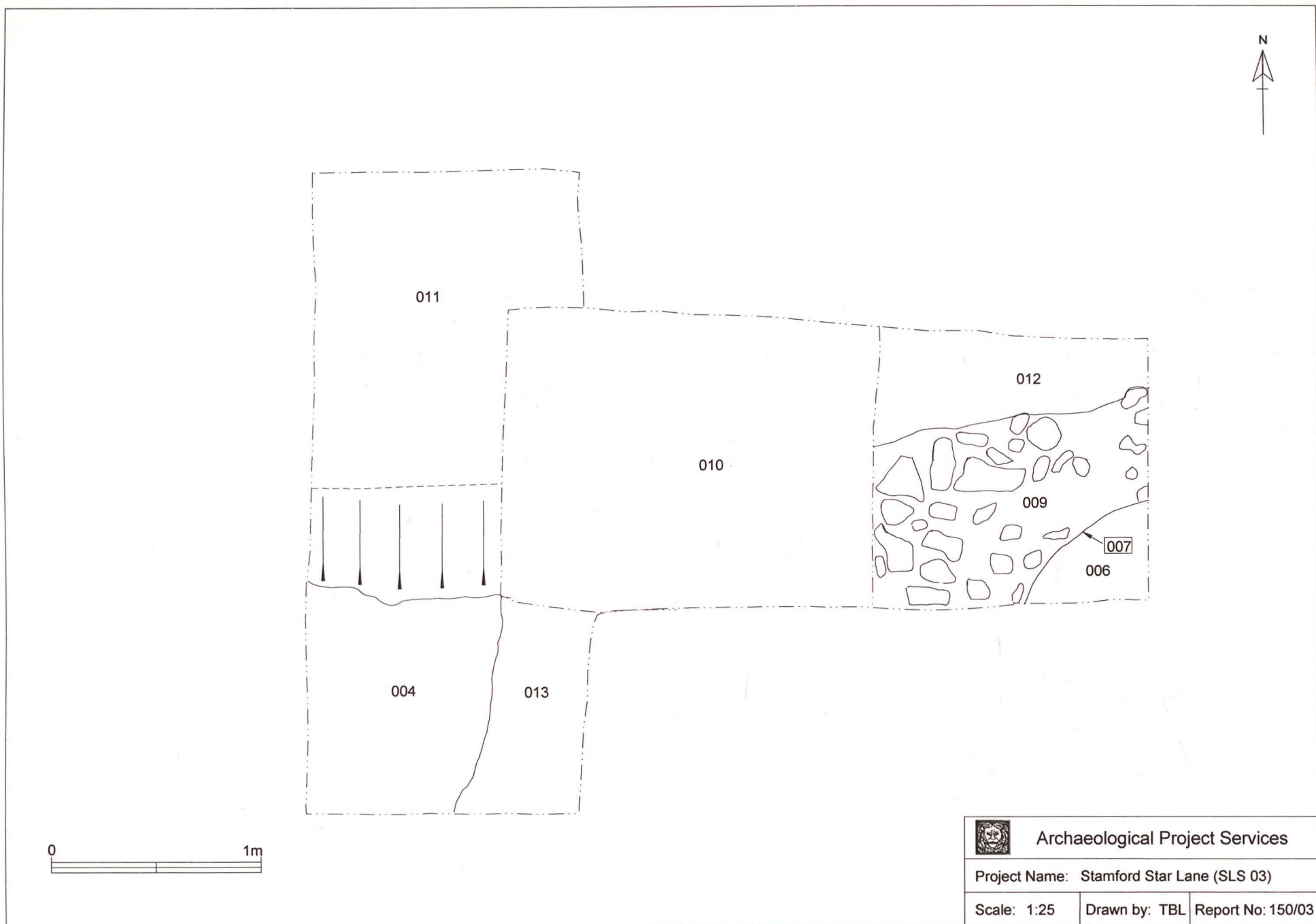


Figure 6 General Site Plan Showing Location of evaluation trenches. Scale 1:250.




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Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: TBL	Report No: 150/03

Fig. 7 Plan of the trenches showing location of stone spread (009)

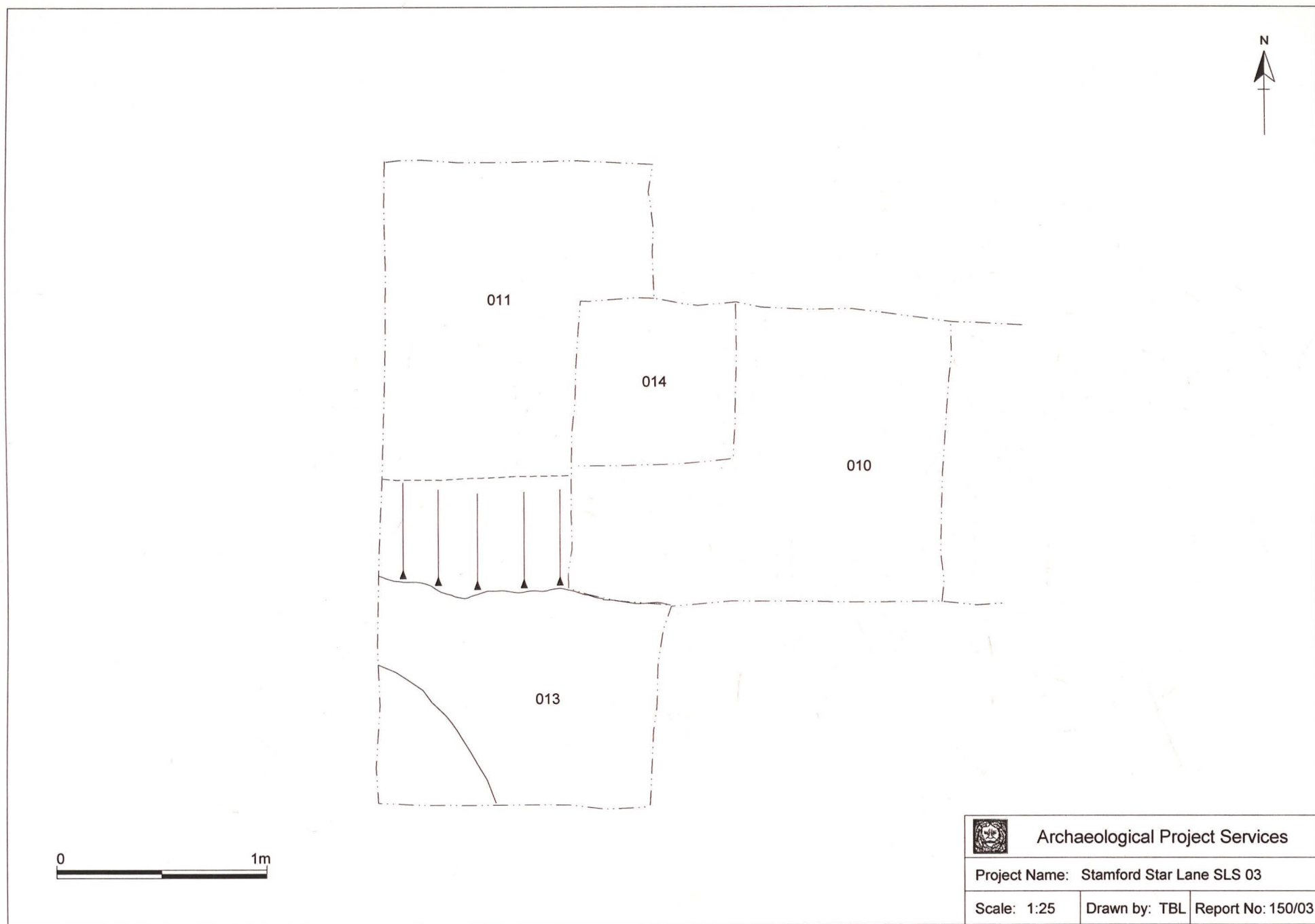


Fig. 8 Plan of the trenches showing deposits (010), (011), (013) and (014)

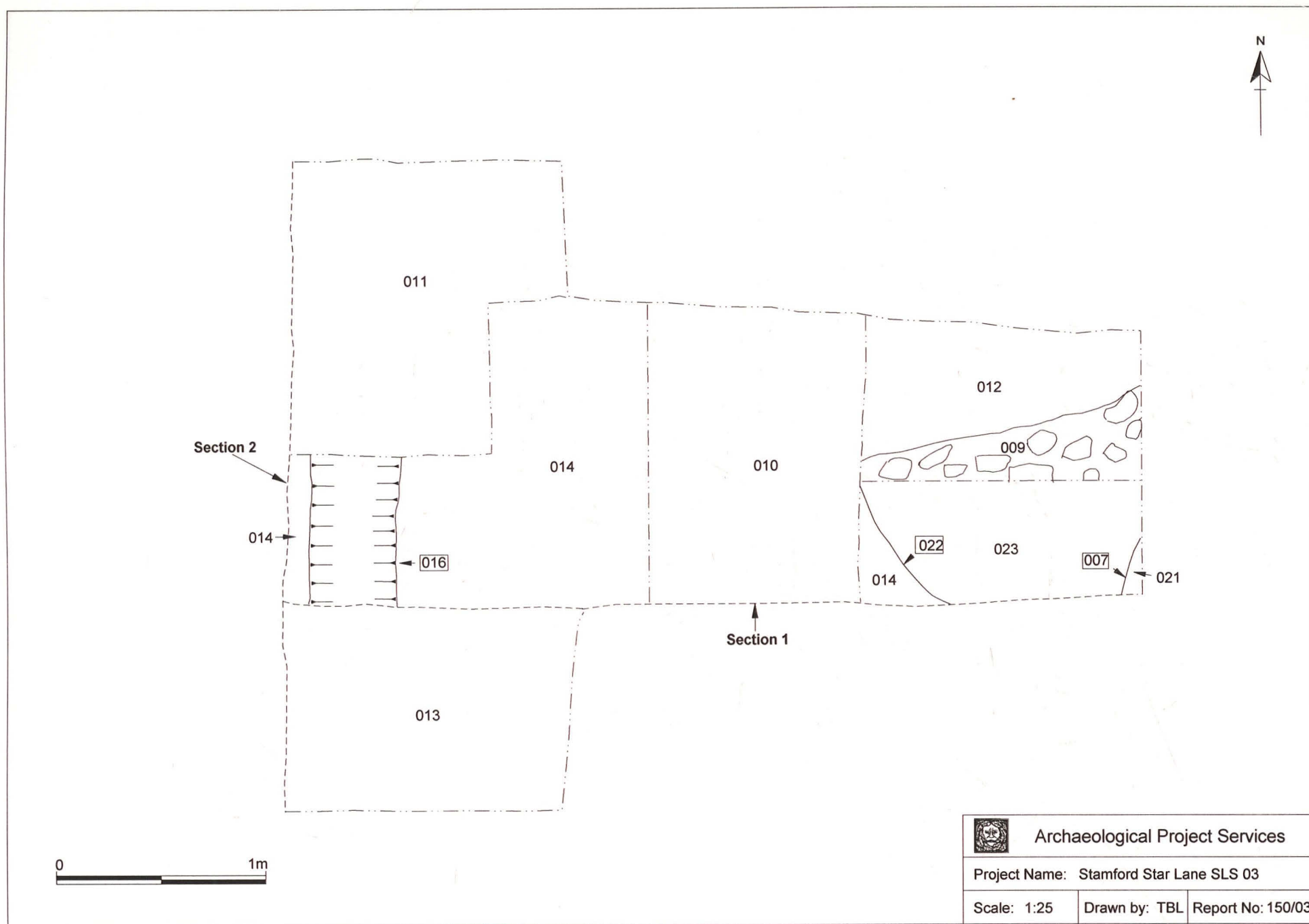
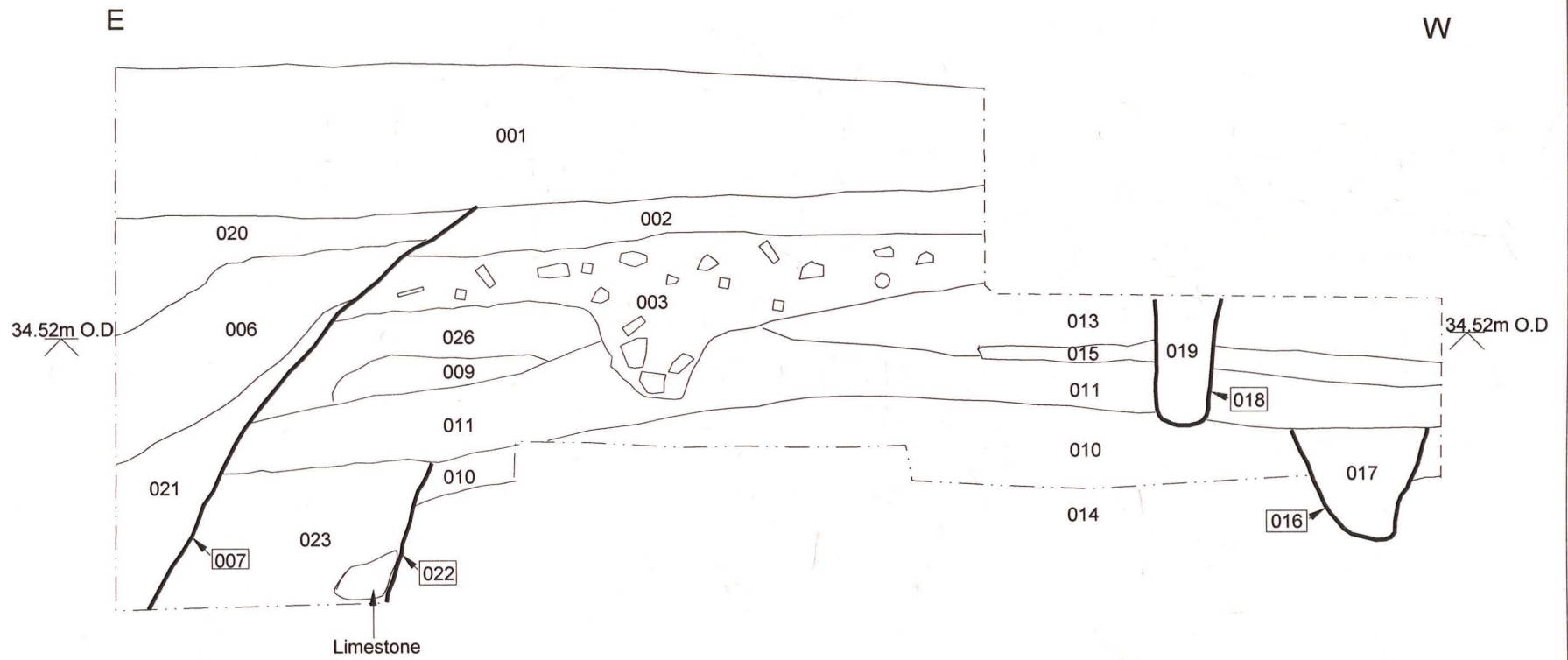


Fig. 9 Plan of trenches showing location of [016], [022] and [007]




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Stamford Star Lane SLS03		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: TBL	Report No: 150/03

Fig. 10 Section 1



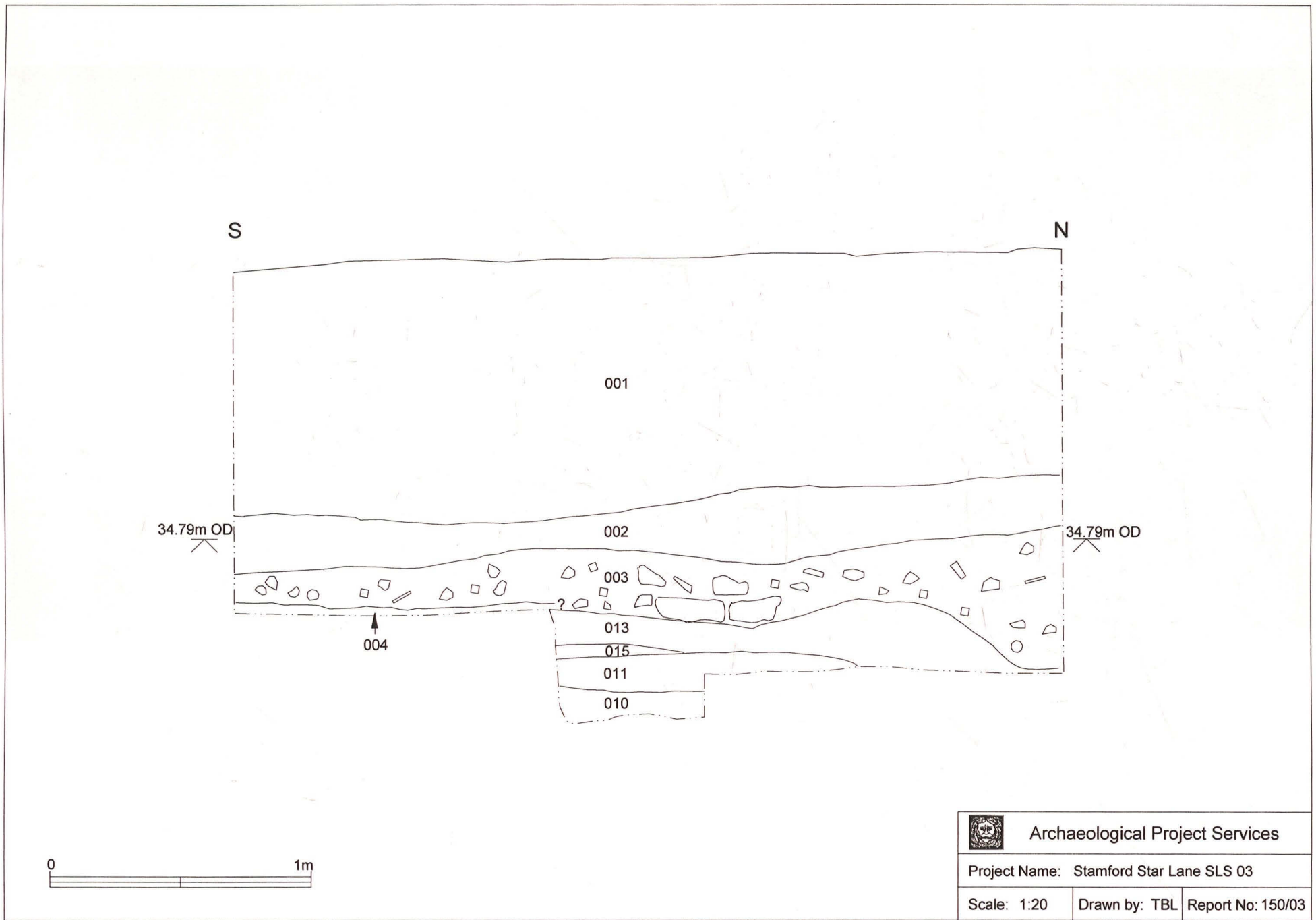


Fig. 11 Section 2



Plate 1: East facing view  
across development area



Plate 2: South facing view  
across site upon completion  
of machine excavation



Plate 3: West facing view of  
east west trench showing  
(009), (010) and (011)



Plate 4: South facing view of east / west trench showing Section 1



Plate 5: West facing view of north / south trench showing Section 2



Plate 6: South facing view of medieval feature [022]



Plate 7: South facing view of medieval gully [016]



Plate 8: East facing view of post-medieval stone spread (009)

**Appendix 1:**  
**Specification for an archaeological evaluation at Star Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire**  
Prepared by APS, August 2003

**1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land off Star Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, situated in the heart of the historic town of Stamford, within the area of the Danish burh and close to the proposed site of the medieval church of St Andrew. A recent archaeological evaluation undertaken at the Star Lane frontage identified in situ evidence for evidence iron working, suggesting the close proximity of a smelting furnace.*
- 1.3 *An archaeological evaluation is required to assess the impact of the proposed development on any buried remains which may be present on the site. This will provide the archaeological curator with detailed information to design an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy which may be implemented as a planning condition.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

**2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Star Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 03156 07264.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview
  - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
  - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
  - 2.2.4 List of specialists
  - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

**3 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Stamford is located 63km south of Lincoln and 17km northwest of Peterborough in the southwest corner of Lincolnshire. The site lies within the centre of the town approximately 30m west of the Star Lane frontage, midway between Broad Street and High Street and forming a roughly rectangular 8m x 6m plot currently occupied by a garage/outbuilding (see attached plan).

**4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 An pre-determination (Application S03/0870/69) archaeological evaluation is required to provide adequate information to aid the curatorial archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council in the design of an appropriate mitigation strategy which may be implemented as a planning condition of the proposed development.

**5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

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

**6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 Documentary evidence suggests that there has been settlement in Stamford since at least the end of the 9th century AD when it was settled by the Danes and later by the Saxons. The site lies within the limits of the Danish burh, the defences of which ran south along Star Lane just to the east.
- 6.2 Desk-top assessment of the archaeological potential of a nearby site site was undertaken by APS (Cope-Faulkner 2001). The medieval St Andrew's Church lay somewhere just to the north of the site. Neither its location nor the extent of its graveyard are precisely known and may fall within the area of the development. Other archaeological finds and deposits in the vicinity include the site of a 9th-12th century iron smelting furnace and finds of Saxo-Norman and later pottery.
- 6.3 An archaeological evaluation of a site approximately 50m west of the proposed development identified a medieval pit containing metalworking waste and sherds of residual late Saxon pottery (Snee, 2001).
- 6.4 More recently, an archaeological evaluation undertaken at the Star Lane frontage in July 2003 identified deeply stratified and well preserved evidence of medieval iron smelting, possible evidence of medieval pottery manufacture in the area, and roof tile of the same period (Bradley-Lovekin 2003).

7 **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
  - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
  - 7.2.3 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
  - 7.2.4 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
  - 7.2.5 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
  - 7.2.6 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
  - 7.2.7 Determine the depth of natural deposits

8 **LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR**

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

9 **TRIAL TRENCHING**

- 9.1 Reasoning for this technique
- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
  - 9.1.2 The trial trenching will comprise the excavation of two 3m x 1.6m trenches arranged in a T-shape. Trenches will be stepped-in should

archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

## 9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

## 9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by hand by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function



and date of the features.

9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations.
- the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of field work

9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

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

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

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

## 11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

### 11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 11.2 Stage 2

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

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

### 11.3 Stage 3

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

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

## 12 ARCHIVE

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

## 13 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client, Hereward Homes, the Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

## 14 PUBLICATION

- 14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's annual report and an article of appropriate content will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and

*Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

## 15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

## 16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

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

16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

## 17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust  Roman: B Precious, independent specialist  Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist  Medieval and later: G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, independent archaeologist
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor,

	APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory
Industrial residues and slags	J Cowgill, independent specialist

## 18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 If metalworking or deeply stratified deposits are identified at the site the fieldwork is expected to take approximately 5 days and will be undertaken by 2 staff, a supervisor and 1 assistant. If remains of less complexity are present it is anticipated that the fieldwork will be completed in three days period and will be undertaken by 2 staff, a supervisor and an assistant.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 7 person-days within a notional programme of 10 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.
- 18.3 Contingency
- 18.3.1 A contingency for the post excavation assessment of samples, finds and artefacts associated with iron working is specified in the budget. There is also provision for the conservation and analysis of unexpected high quality artefacts.
- 18.3.2 Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator (South Kesteven Community Archaeologist), not Archaeological Project Services.

## 19 INSURANCES

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

## 20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## 21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bradley-Lovekin, T., 2003 *Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Star Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire (SSL03)* Report 122/01

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

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

Snee, J., 2001, *Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Star Lane, Stamford*.  
Unpublished Archaeological Project Services Report **105/01**

Specification: Version 1, 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2003

## Appendix 2

### Context Descriptions

Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation
001	Layers sand, scalplings and former tarmac surface.	1.0m	Recent overburden
002	Loose greyish brown silty sand.	0.30m	Dump deposit
003	Mixed deposit; 60% oolitic limestone rubble, 40% dark greyish brown clayey sand.	0.54m	Dump deposit
004	Compacted layer of rounded pebbles (average size 30mm x 30mm).	0.04m	Metalled surface
005	Limestone rubble, size varies 120 x 100mm to 50 x 30mm.	0.15m	Dump of rubble within (003)
006	Spongy pale greyish brown silty sand, contained off white mottling.	0.40m	Secondary fill of [007]
007	Rounded cut, probably sub-circular in SE corner of trench.	1.16m	Post-med pit cut
008	Friable black and reddish orange brown sandy ashy silt.	c.0.01m	Fire debris overlying (009)
009	Spread of tightly packed oolitic limestone fragments, average size 200 x 100m. scorch marks on surface of stones indicative of <i>insitu</i> burning.	0.12m	Stone spread
010	Firm mid-grey reddish brown sandy clay	0.24m	Subsoil deposit
011	Very dark brown silty sandy clay	0.16m	Dump deposit
012	Firm mid greyish brown sandy clay	-	Dump deposit
013	Friable dark blackish brown sandy clayey silt	<0.26m	Dump deposit
014	Loose/ compacted buff orangey brown sandy gravel with chalk	-	Natural deposit
015	Loose tawny brown sandy clay, re-deposited natural.	0.08m	Dump deposit
016	Shallow linear cut 0.40m wide, at least 0.73m long.	0.32m	Probable gully cut
017	Friable to plastic medium greyish brown sandy clay.	0.32m	Fill of [016]
018	Vertical sided, 0.18m diameter cut.	0.38m	Probable post hole cut
019	Friable dark brownish grey sandy clay.	0.38m	Fill of [018]
020	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay	0.34m	Upper fill [007]
021	Friable/ soft greyish brown silty clay	0.45>m	Earliest exposed fill of [007]
022	Substantial cut, investigated in	0.40>m	Possible pit cut



	sondage, probably aligned SE/ NW. 0.68>m diameter.		
023	Friable greyish brown sandy clay	0.40>m	Fill of [022]
024	Unstratified material recovered during machining	-	Unstratified
025	Partially collapsed brick drain inspection chamber. 0.80m diameter.	-	Recent structure
026	Friable very dark greyish brown clayey silt	0.24m	Dump deposit

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall and Gary Taylor

A moderate quantity of artefacts, mostly industrial residue, comprising 58 items weighing a total of 1879g, was retrieved. A small quantity of faunal remains, consisting of unidentified residual animal bone, was also recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from the fills of pits sub-soils and make-up deposits.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
006	CBM	Pantile, late post-medieval	1	29	Late post-medieval
	CBM	Handmade brick, 43mm thick, medieval	1	165	
	Mortar	Mortar, white	4	16	
010	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag	26	880	
	Mortar	Mortar, white	1	2	
	Charcoal	Charcoal	1	1	
011	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag	11	170	
023	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag	9	302	
	Stone	Burnt stone	1	5	
024	Glass	Window glass, slight iridescence, post-medieval	1	1	Post-medieval
	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag	2	308	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

All of the iron slag found is tap slag from smelting ore to produce iron and most of the recovered pieces show the rope-like texture of flows characteristic of this type of material. No obvious fuel inclusions were noted in the pieces recovered. Although the material is fairly fresh and unworn and unlikely to have moved far from its initial place of deposition, the relatively small quantities recovered suggest the assemblage is not primary. Previous investigations in immediate proximity have recovered an assemblage of slags very similar in nature to, but considerably more abundant than, this collection. Those previous investigations also suggested that the industrial residue was medieval in date (Cowgill 2003) and it seems likely that the material from the current study is of the same period.

Table 2: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
006	Oyster	Shell	1	13	

### **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 numerous previous archaeological investigations at Stamford, including in immediate proximity to the current site, that are the subjects of reports. Previous examination of an adjacent site yielded a similar, though much larger, assemblage of iron slag as that from the current investigation. Additionally, there has been reported study 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 moderate collection of probable medieval industrial residues is of limited-moderate local potential and significance. It is likely that the material derives from known iron production in close proximity, but the relatively small amounts of slag recovered suggest that it is redeposited or disturbed. The few other artefacts appear to be mainly post-medieval and are of limited local potential.

### **References**

Cowgill, J., 2003 'Catalogue and report on the iron-smelting slag and associated finds from the evaluation at Star Lane, Stamford (SSL 03)', in T. Bradley-Lovekin, *Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Star Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire (SSL03)*, unpublished Archaeological Project Services report no. **122/03**

# Appendix 4: Ceramic Dating Archive SLS03

Jane Young

<b>context</b>	<b>date</b>	<b>comments</b>
006	late 17th to early/mid 18th	
008	mid 17th to 18th	date on single sherd
010	mid/late 11th to 12th	high amount residual early to mid 11th century material
011	mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th	high amount residual 11th century material
023	12th	high amount residual 11th century material
024	mid 17th to 18th	date on single sherd

# Appendix 4:Pottery Archive SLS03 Jane Young

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
006	BL		cup	1	1	10		handle	
006	BOU	6	jug/jar	1	1	5		BS	
006	STANLY	glazed oolitic	small jug	1	1	10		BS	
006	STMO		mug	1	1	4		rim	
006	STSL		press mould dish	2	1	66	combed	base	
006	TILE		ridge tile	1	1	18		BS	coarse sandy fabric with comm fe;reduced glazed
008	BL		large jar	1	1	20		BS	hard fired;prob Staffs as has white clay inclusions
010	SLSF		?	1	1	2		BS	
010	SLSNOL		jar	1	1	4		BS	leached surfaces
010	ST	A	small jar	2	1	6		BS	unglze;soot
010	ST	A	small jar	1	1	11		BS	unglze;soot
010	ST	A	bowl ?	1	1	15		BS	unglze;soot
010	ST	A	jar	1	1	8		BS	unglaze
010	ST	A	jar/bowl	1	1	6		BS	unglze;soot
010	ST	A	jar	1	1	7		BS	soot ext and over edges
010	ST	A	jar/bowl	1	1	8		BS	unglaze;abraded
010	ST	A	jar/bowl	1	1	10		base	
010	ST	A	jar/bowl	1	1	2		BS	unglaze
010	ST	A	?	1	1	4		base	unglze;abraded;soot
010	ST	A	jar/bowl	1	1	3		BS	unglaze;soot

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
010	ST	A	jar/bowl	1	1	5		BS	unglaze;soot
010	ST	A	jar/bowl	1	1	4		BS	unglaze;soot
010	ST	A	jar/bowl	1	1	5		BS	unglaze;soot
010	ST	A	jar/bowl	1	1	1		BS	unglaze;soot
010	ST	A	?	1	1	7		base	unglze
010	ST	A	bowl	1	1	11	rectangular roller stamp on rim top	rim	unglaze;flanged rim;soot
010	ST	G	bowl/pitcher	1	1	6		BS	glaze;possibly a carinated bowl
011	DST		tubular spouted j	4	1	25		spout	cu mottled glaze;abraded
011	DST		jug/jar	1	1	2		BS	cu mottled glaze
011	SLSF		?	1	1	2		BS	
011	SLSF		bowl	1	1	9		rim	square rim;abraded
011	SLSNOL		small bowl	1	1	12		rim	flanged/everted rim;abraded
011	SLSO		jar	2	1	7		BS	abraded
011	SLSO		jar	2	1	5		BS	abraded
011	SLSO		jar	1	1	3		BS	
011	SLSO		jar	1	1	3		BS	abraded
011	SLSO		jar ?	1	1	2		BS	soot
011	SLSO		small jar ?	1	1	2		base	soot;int deposit
011	SLSO		?	1	1	3		base	soot
011	SLSOF		jar ?	1	1	3		BS	abraded;soot
011	SLSOF		jar ?	1	1	1		BS	soot
011	ST	A	?	1	1	14		base	soot;unglaze
011	ST	A	small jar	1	1	4		BS	soot;unglaze

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
011	ST	A	small jar	1	1	2		BS	soot;unglaze
011	ST	B	jug/jar	1	1	3		rim	no glaze;abraded
011	ST	B	bowl	1	1	10		rim	flanged rim;glaze;abraded
023	SLEMO		jar ?	1	1	5		BS	
023	ST	A	?	1	1	3		BS	unglaze;soot part ext and int
023	ST	A	jar ?	1	1	3		BS	unglaze;soot
023	ST	A	jar ?	1	1	4		BS	unglaze
023	ST	A	jar ?	1	1	1		BS	unglaze;broken in firing;waster
023	ST	A	jar	1	1	5		BS	unglaze;soot ext and part int
023	ST	A	jar/bowl	1	1	5		BS	soot;abraded;unglazed
023	ST	A	jar/bowl	1	1	12		BS	soot;abraded;unglazed
023	ST	A	jar/bowl	1	1	10		BS	unglaze;possibly waterlain
023	ST	A	jar/bowl	4	1	41		BS	unglaze;possibly waterlain
023	ST	A	jar/bowl	1	1	8		BS	unglaze;possibly waterlain
023	ST	A	jar/pitcher	3	1	27		BS	unglaze;possibly waterlain
023	ST	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	14		base	soot;glaze
024	BL		large jar	1	1	8		BS	hard fired;prob Staffs as has white clay inclusions
024	EMLOC	light reduced;fine sandy;hard	jug/bowl	1	1	6		BS	abundant fine quartz occ ca occ fe;looks like a Stamford fabric A/E so could be earlier
024	ST	A	?	1	1	3		BS	unglaze;soot

# Ceramic Glossary

<b>cname</b>	<b>full name</b>	<b>earliest date</b>	<b>latest date</b>
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750
BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650
DST	Developed Stamford ware	1150	1230
EMLOC	Local Early Medieval fabrics	1150	1230
SLEMO	South Lincolnshire Early Medieval Oolitic	1100	1220
SLSF	South Lincolnshire Shell & Iron	1100	1230
SLSNOL	South Lincolnshire Saxo-Norman Oolitic	1050	1200
SLSO	South Lincolnshire Shell & Oolite	1000	1230
SLSOF	South Lincolnshire Shell Oolite & Iron	1000	1230
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200
STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden ware	1150	1250
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1690	1800
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800
TILE	Tile fabric	1150	1500



## Appendix 5

### GLOSSARY

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Furnace</b>	Firing chamber within which iron ore is smelted.
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Iron-smelting</b>	The production of iron, through the melting of iron ore within a furnace
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Mesolithic</b>	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
<b>Old English</b>	The language used by the Saxon ( <i>q.v.</i> ) occupants of Britain.
<b>Palaeolithic</b>	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.

<b>Posthole</b>	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
<b>Ridge and Furrow</b>	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxo-Norman</b>	This term is used to define the transition from the Anglo-Saxon to the Medieval period which occurred between approximately AD 850-1150. The Domesday Survey was compiled towards the end of this period in AD 1086.
<b>Transformed</b>	Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

## Appendix 6

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

26	Context records
5	Scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number:  
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

LCNCC: 2003:297  
SLS03

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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