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M4/7

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT WHARF ROAD  
STAMFORD  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
SWR 03**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

EVENT L14672

SOURCE L19244  
L19245

PRN/MON 36514 - BRONZE AGE  
36515 - MEDIEVAL  
36516 - POST MED

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT WHARF ROAD  
STAMFORD  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
SWR 03**

**Work Undertaken For  
T. C. Harrison Group Limited**

February 2004

Report Compiled by  
Mark Peachey BA

National Grid Reference: TF 503401 307137

Planning Reference: S03/0621/69

LCNCC Accession Number: 2003.280

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. 2/04


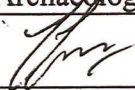




## Quality Control

Archaeological Watching Brief  
Wharf Road,  
Stamford,  
Lincolnshire

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Illustration	Mark Dymond and Mark Peachey
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Dale Trimble 	Tom Lane 
Date: 13 February 2004	Date: 13 February 2004

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land between numbers 32-38, Wharf Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire to monitor the excavation of groundworks during development at T. C. Harrison Group Limited's garage.*

*The watching brief condition was imposed because the site lay within an archaeologically sensitive area. It is close to the 13<sup>th</sup> century walled defences of Stamford and west of the site of the Dominican friary.*

*The watching brief identified a layer of probable Bronze Age date and evidence for medieval and post medieval iron smelting in the vicinity.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as:

*"... a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed."* (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by T. C. Harrison Group Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief of development on land between 32 and 38 Wharf Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S03/0621/69. The watching brief was carried out on the 24<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup> and

29<sup>th</sup> July 2003 in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the local planning authority. The development comprised the construction of a 20m x 8m extension to the existing body shop at the garage.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Stamford is situated on the banks of the River Welland, at its crossing by the old Great North Road, in South Kesteven district, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located on a slight downslope southwards to the river and also down to the east at National Grid Reference TF 503401 307137 at a height of 36m OD (Fig. 2).

Soils at the site have not been mapped as the area is urban but, on the basis of recorded deposits nearby, are likely to be Elmton 3 Association shallow loamy and clayey soils developed on limestone and deep clayey soils on clay-shale (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 181).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Stamford dates back to at least the 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> century when an Anglo-Scandinavian settlement was established north of the River Welland, shortly followed by a Saxon burg south of the river. Stamford was one of the five boroughs of the Danelaw.

In the Domesday Book of c.1086, Stamford is referred to as a royal borough comprising six wards, five of these north of the river (Foster and Longley 1976, 9).

Previously *Steanford* and *Stanford*, the major place-name Stamford derives from the Old English *stan* and *ford*, meaning 'stony ford' (Cameron 1998, 116).

The site lies on the south side of Wharf Road which follows the line of the 13<sup>th</sup> century walled defences of the town (SMR



306298), probably destroyed in 1461 during the Wars of the Roses.

The medieval Water Gate (SMR 30624) stood to the west of the site and east of the development is the site of a Dominican friary established in 1241. Medieval artefacts have previously been recovered from the site of the friary (SMR 30666). The remains of a bastion or tower have been identified at No. 5 Wharf Road and are incorporated into the building currently standing on the site (SMR 30639).

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the watching brief, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), was to record and interpret surviving archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

The objectives were to determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of the features encountered, recover dating evidence and establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

### 4. METHODS

The watching brief monitored machine excavation of the six 1.3m x 1.3m stanchion pits and connecting footing trenches to a depth of 2.2m. Selected sections of the trenches were cleaned and made vertical. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trench was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were then examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2.

## 5. RESULTS (Figs 4-6)

### 5.1 Phase 1. Natural Deposits

The only natural deposit encountered was a light brownish yellow clay silt (014) recorded at a depth of 1.5m in the trench for Stanchion A (Fig. 5).

### 5.2 Phase 2. Prehistoric Deposits

Recorded in the base of Sections 6, 7 and 8 (Fig. 6) half way along the northern wall footing of the extension was a light yellowish brown silty clay layer (023). The layer was identified at a depth of 1.2m and contained a sherd of Bronze Age pottery.

### 5.3 Phase 3. Medieval Deposits

Directly overlying (014) in Stanchion pit A was a mid reddish brown clay silt layer (013) measuring 0.12m thick which contained a single sherd of 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century pottery and some iron smelting slag (Fig. 5, Plate 2).

### 5.4 Phase 4. Post-medieval Deposits

Above layer (013) in Stanchion pit A was a thin (20mm thick) layer of sandy silt (012). Over (012) was a light brownish red burnt silt layer (011) measuring 0.12m thick. Sealing this was a mid reddish brown clay silt (010) measuring up to 0.1m thick and containing post medieval pottery. This layer was truncated by construction cut [009] which contained wall foundation [008], orientated north-south and formed of irregular yellow limestone blocks bonded with clay which contained a sherd of 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery (Fig 5, Plates 2 and 3). The wall was observed for a length of 1.7m and was 0.3m deep.



Overlying layer (023), from the prehistoric phase, in the section half way along the north footings trench, was a 0.6m thick mid reddish brown silty clay (021) cut by a steep-sided feature [018] containing light yellowish brown silty clay (017) (Fig. 6, Sections 6 and 8). In Stanchion pit D layer (023) was also overlain by mid yellowish brown mottled clay layer (031) which was cut by E-W masonry foundation (019). Layer (023) was also cut by N-S construction cut [030] which contained masonry foundation (029) formed of limestone blocks.

Layer (016) was a 0.5m thick mid yellowish brown silty clay containing frequent limestone fragments. Layer (031) and masonry [029] were cut by large pit [028] which was largely filled by limestone rubble (027). This in turn was cut by another large pit [026] which was filled by dark yellowish brown clay silt (025). This feature is the same as [034], (004) in Stanchion A trench at the east end of the building. Overlying these features was a mid dark greyish brown silt layer (015) up to 0.5m thick.

Seen in plan in the trench for Stanchion B was a layer of mid reddish brown silty clay (033) which contained slag and was overlain by a small patch of lime mortar (032) (Fig. 4).

### 5.5 Phase 5. 19<sup>th</sup> Century Deposits

Above the wall was a thin layer of light yellowish brown silty clay (007) measuring 50mm thick. This layer contained 19<sup>th</sup> century material and was overlain by cobble layer (006) which was 0.12m thick and formed of limestone cobbles laid on edge.

Sealing the cobbles was a 0.25m thick mid yellowish brown clay silt layer (005) truncated by cut feature [034] which contained a 0.6m thick dark yellowish brown clayey silt (004). This feature was

sealed by a rubble layer, (003) up to 0.25m thick and, in turn, overlain by stony layer (002) and tarmac (001) (Fig. 5).

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits were represented by clay silt (014). Silty clay (023) containing prehistoric pottery was possibly an alluvial deposit. Although this layer contained only a single sherd of prehistoric pottery, later material was totally absent suggesting that (023) was undisturbed. Pottery of this date does not usually occur in abundance and even a single sherd may indicate activity of this period on the site, or in the vicinity. No pottery of Bronze Age date had previously been recovered from the town.

Layer (013) probably represents an undisturbed deposit of medieval date given the recovery of the single sherd of 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery and the absence of much more abundant post-medieval material. However, the paucity of medieval finds indicate that occupation was in the vicinity of, rather than directly on, the site.

The finding of slag together with medieval pottery in clay silt layer (013) is evidence of the substantial iron smelting industry present in Stamford at this period. The presence of post-medieval pottery and slag in probable occupation layer (010) along with burning in layer (011) below suggests that the industry continued into post-medieval times. However, the small amounts of slag recovered suggest industrial activity in the vicinity rather than on the site itself. Layer (010) is cut by wall trench [009] containing wall (008) which is of 17<sup>th</sup> century date. This was probably demolished in the 19<sup>th</sup> century which is the date for silty clay layer (007) which seals it. Cobble layer (006) is also late 19<sup>th</sup> century in date. Layer (005) above also contains 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

In the northern foundation trench walls (019) and (030) were not dated but are



likely to be post-medieval. Wall (030) is parallel to wall (008). If part of the same structure this would have been a substantial limestone building. Large pits [028] and [026]/[034] appear to represent a modern phase of demolition and contain large quantities of limestone rubble.

Layer (003) is also modern demolition material.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological watching brief was carried out on land between 32 and 38, Wharf Road, Stamford.

A single sherd of prehistoric pottery indicated human activity in the vicinity at this time.

The site provided further evidence for the presence of a medieval and post-medieval iron smelting industry in Stamford. In the post-medieval period a substantial limestone building dominated the site. This was later demolished and a 19<sup>th</sup> century cobbled surface laid in the northern part of the site.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The work was co-ordinated by Tobin Rayner and this report was edited by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane. Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance and contribution of T. C. Harrison Group.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Tobin Rayner  
 Site Supervisor: Barry Martin  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 CAD Illustration: Mark Dymond, Mark Peachey  
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*.

Foster, C.W., and Longley, T., 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984 *Soils and their Use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists





Plate 1 General view,  
looking east



Plate 2 Stanchion A,  
Section 1, looking  
north



Plate 3 Stanchion A,  
Section 2, looking  
west





Plate 4 Masonry foundation 019, looking east

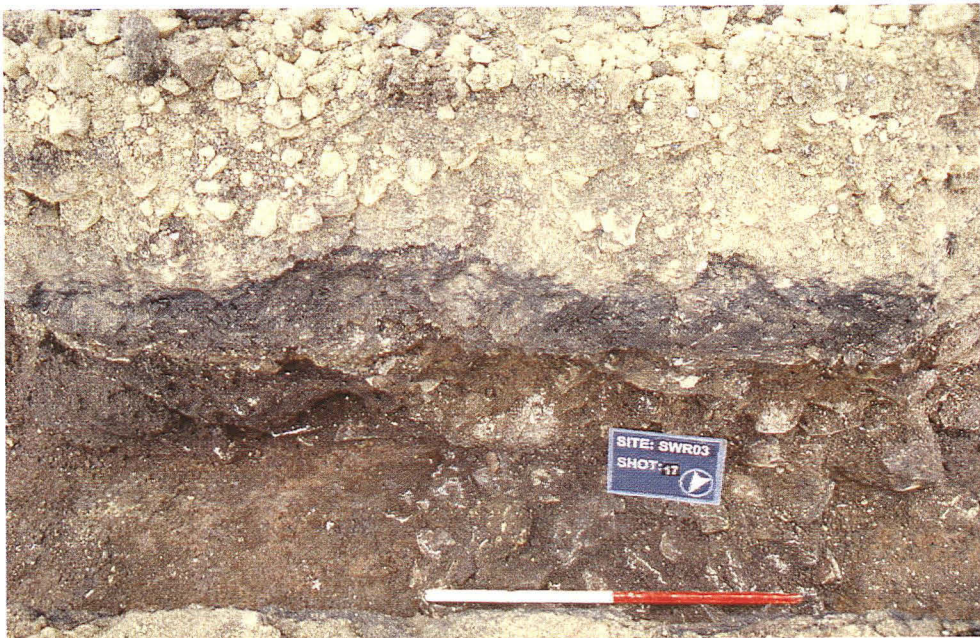


Plate 5 Masonry foundation 029, looking south

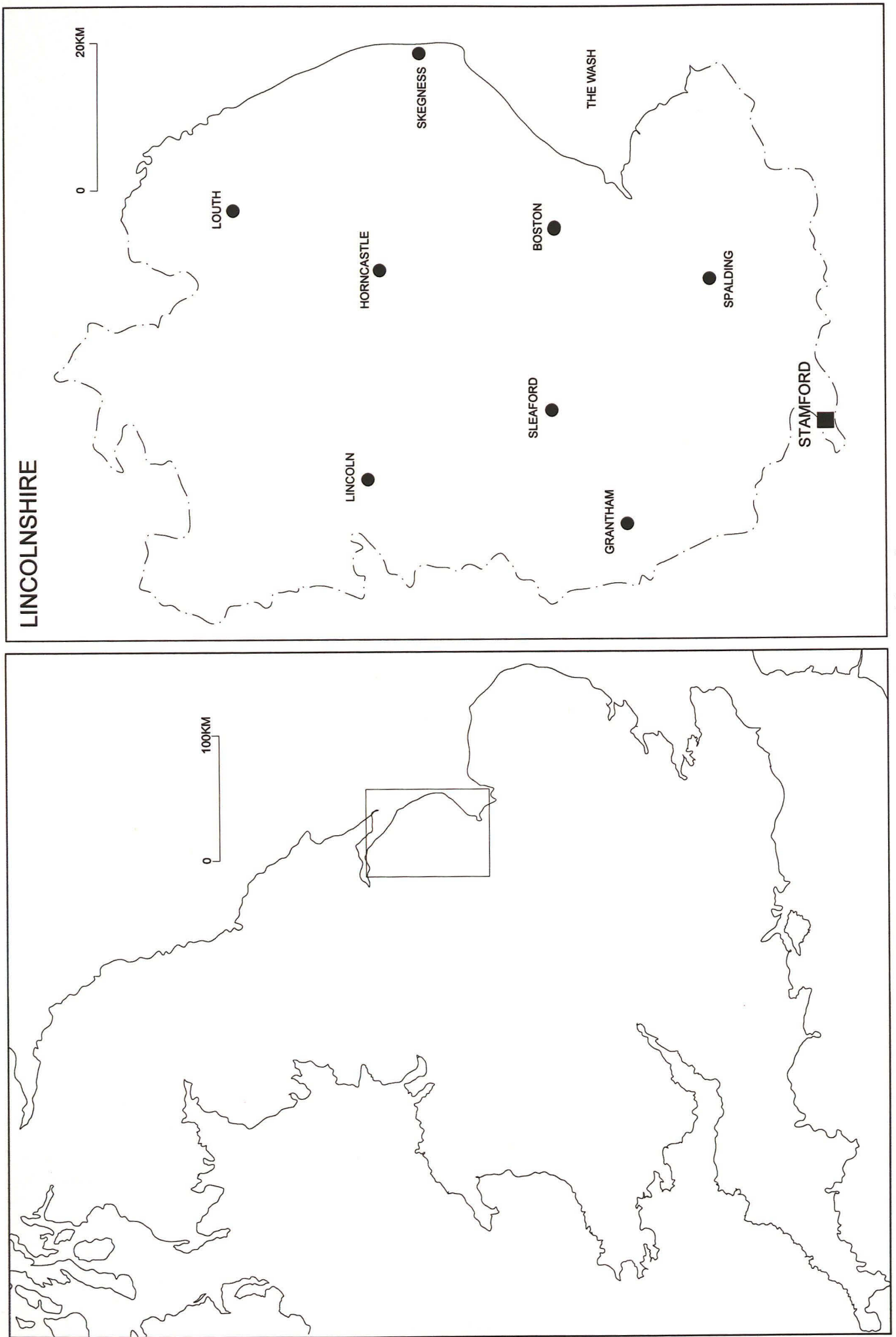


Figure 1 - General location map



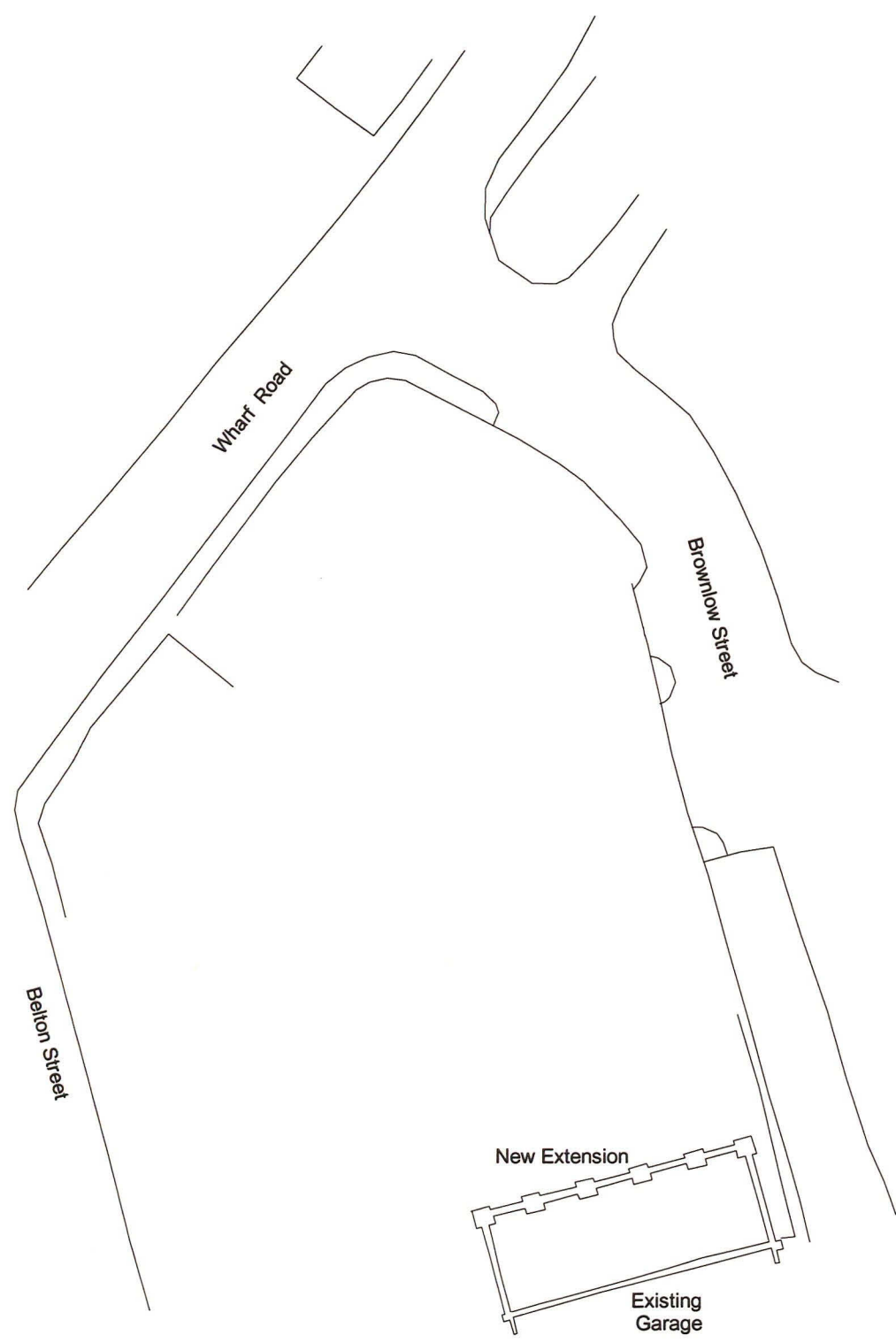


Reproduced from the RCHM map of Stamford, 1977



Figure 2 Site location plan





Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Stamford Wharf Road SWR 03		
Scale 1: 500	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 2/04

Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

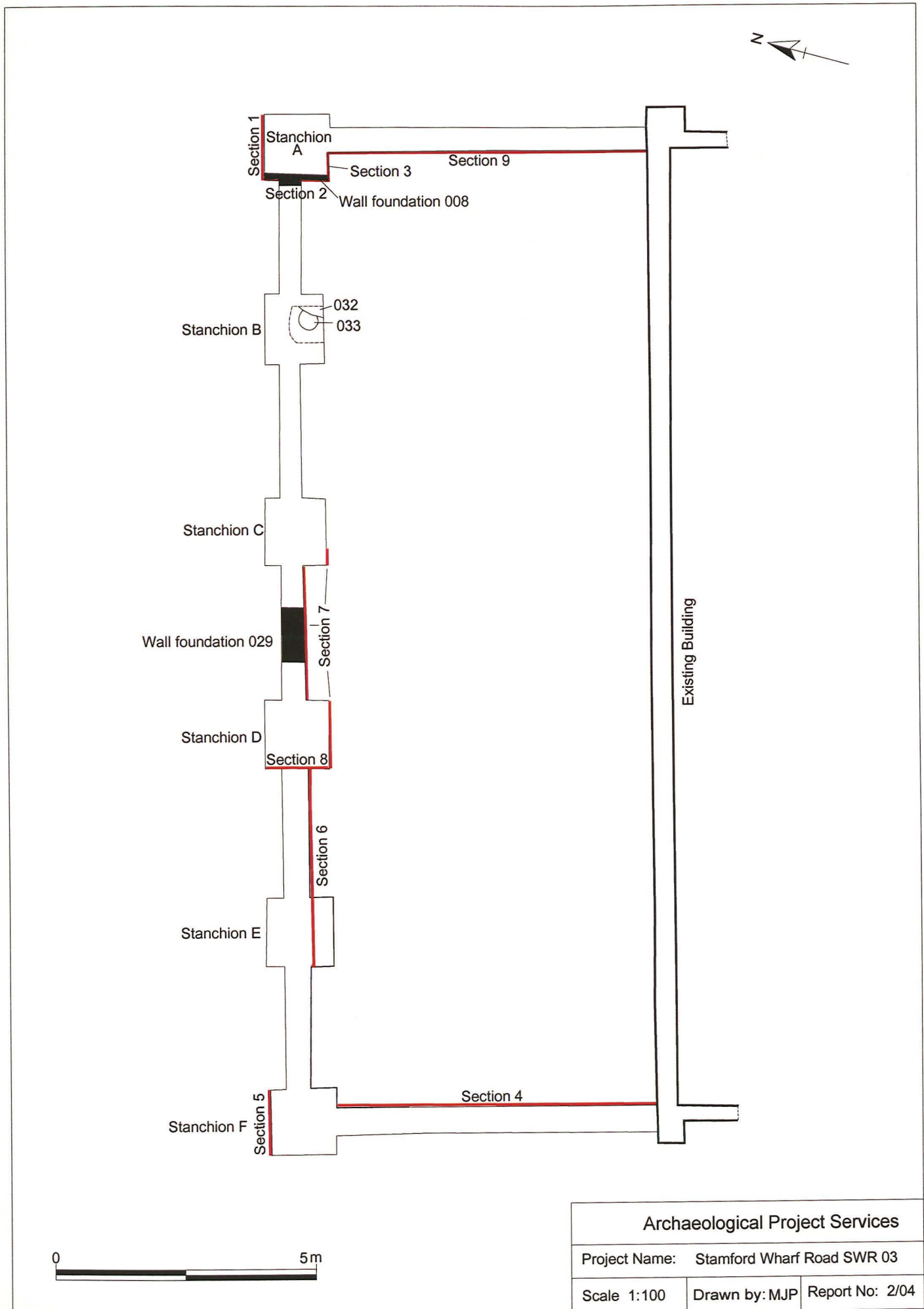
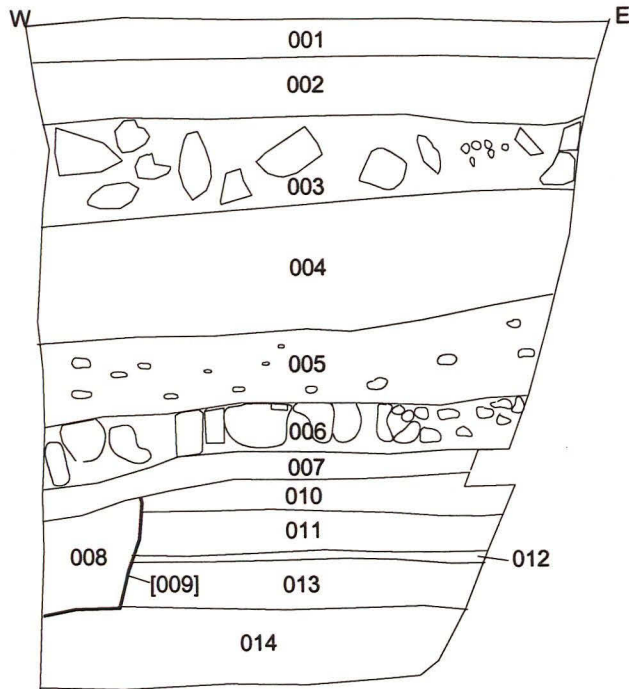
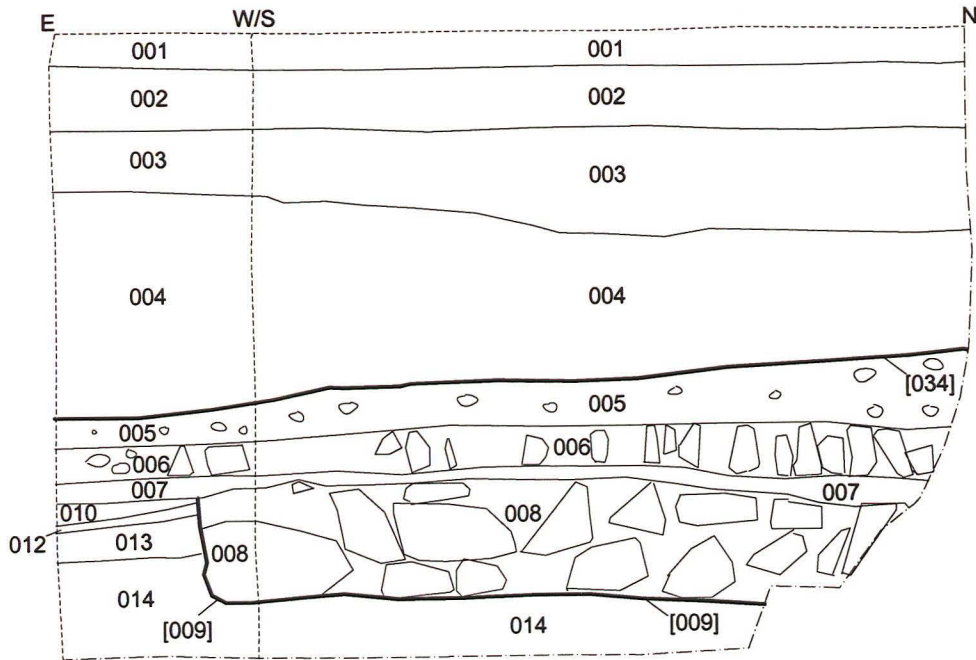


Figure 4. Plan of footings showing position of sections





Section 1  
Stanchion A



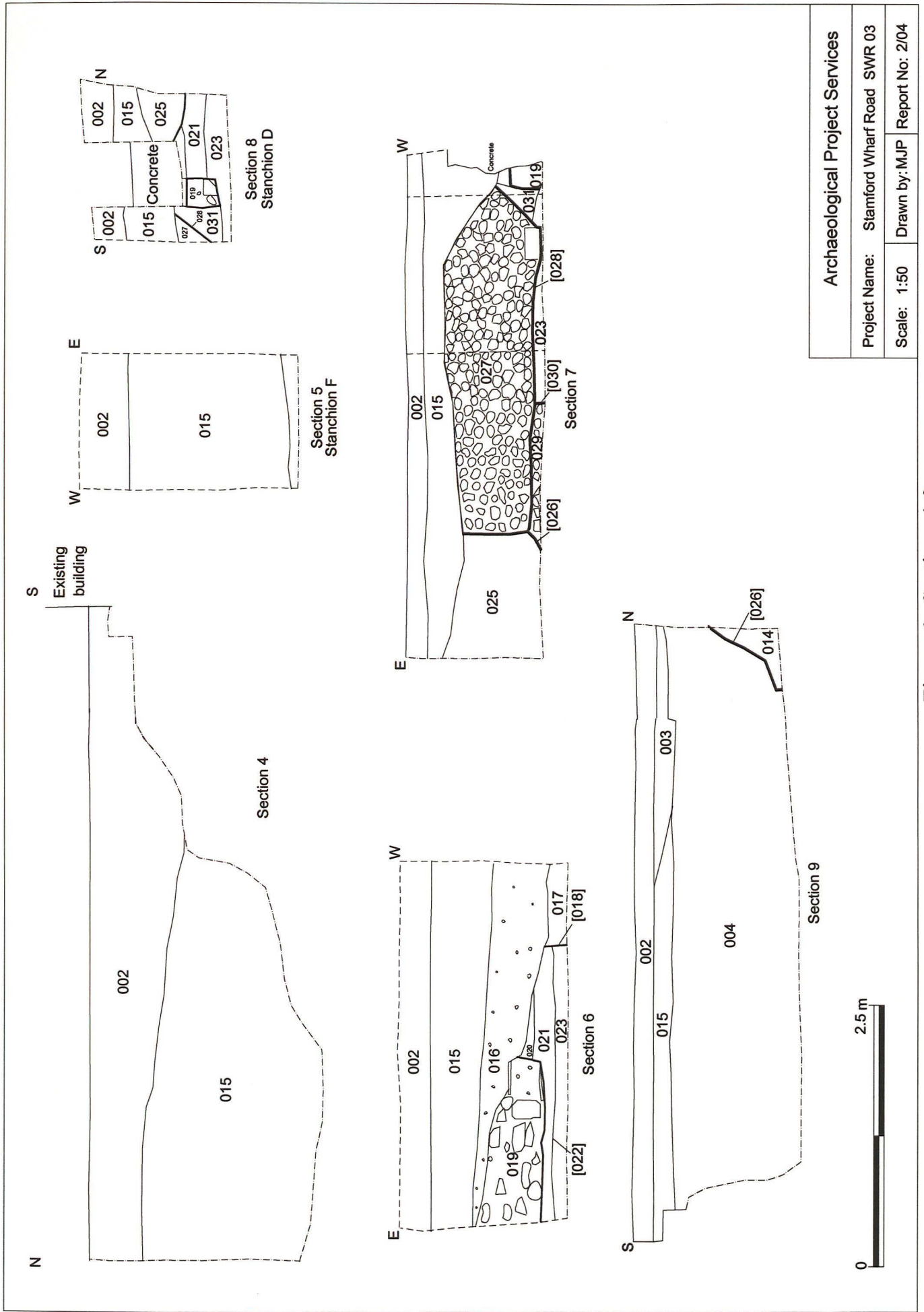
Section 3

Section 2  
Stanchion A



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Stamford Wharf Road SWR 03		
Scale 1: 20	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 2/04

Figure 5. Sections 1-3



Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name:	Stamford Wharf Road SWR 03
Scale:	1:50
Drawn by:	MJP
Report No.:	2/04

Figure 6. Sections 4-9



## Appendix 1

### SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

PREPARED FOR  
T.C. HARRISON GROUP LIMITED

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

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development on land between Nos. 32 -38 Wharf Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Stamford dates back at least to the 9<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> century when an Anglo-Scandinavian settlement was established north of the River Welland, shortly followed by a Saxon burg south of the river. The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the line of the 13<sup>th</sup> century walled defences of Stamford and west of the site of the Dominican friary.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with construction at T.C Harrisons Garage, between Nos. 32 and 38 Wharf Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 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 located in the eastern part of the town, on the south side of Wharf road between Nos. 32 and 38, bordered by Brownlow Street to the east and Belton street to the west at NGR TF 503401 307137.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S03/0621/69) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for development on land between Nos. 32 and 38 Wharf Road, Stamford. The development includes demolition of the existing workshop, provision of car parking and extension to the existing body shop for creation of a car showroom.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on a slight slope down southward to the river and also down to the east and lies at approximately 36m OD. Soils at the site have not been mapped as the area is urban but, on the basis of recorded deposits nearby, are likely to be Elmton 3 Association shallow loamy and clayey soils developed on limestone and deep clayey soils on clay-shale (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 181).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Stamford dates back at least to the 9<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> century when an Anglo-Scandinavian settlement was established north of the River Welland, shortly followed by a Saxon burg south of the river.
- 6.2 The site lies on the south side of Wharf road which follows the line of the 13<sup>th</sup> century walled defences of the town (SMR 30628), probably destroyed in 1461 during the Wars of the Roses.
- 6.3 The medieval Water Gate (SMR 30634) stood to the west of the site and east of the development is the site of a Dominican friary established in 1241. Medieval artefacts have previously been recovered from the site of the friary (SMR 30666). The remains of a bastion or tower have been identified at No. 5 Wharf road and are incorporated into the building currently standing on the site (SMR 30639)

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2 Methodology
- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement. If appropriate, mechanical excavation should be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.



- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- 8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
  - 8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

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

### 9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- 9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
  - 9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
  - 9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.
  - 9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
  - 9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
  - 9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
  - 9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
  - 9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
  - 9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
  - 9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
  - 9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

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

11 **ARCHIVE**

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

12 **PUBLICATION**

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

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

Task

Body to be undertaking the work

Conservation

Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln

*Archaeological Project Services*



Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist  Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist  Medieval and later - G Taylor in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **INSURANCES**

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

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19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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

Specification: Version 1, 24<sup>th</sup> July 2003-07-24

Young, J., 2003 *Brief for Archaeological Observation and Recording (Intensive Watching Brief)* Brief written by Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven

**Appendix 2**  
**Context summary**

Context	Description	Interpretation	Date
001	Tarmac 0.1m	Surface	Modern
002	Layer of stones. 0.15m thick	Tarmac base	Modern
003	Rubble. 0.25m thick.	Demolition layer	Modern
004	Dark yellowish brown clay silt	Fill of 034	19 <sup>th</sup> C
005	Mid yellowish brown clay silt. Up to 0.3m thick	Layer	19 <sup>th</sup> C
006	Cobble layer 0.12m thick.	Surface	
007	Light yellowish brown silty clay. 0.08m thick.	Layer	19 <sup>th</sup> C
008	Limestone wall foundation. 1.7m long. 0.3m deep	Masonry	17 <sup>th</sup> C
009	Construction cut for 008	Cut	
010	Mid reddish brown clay silt. 0.10m thick.	Occupation layer	17 <sup>th</sup> /18 <sup>th</sup> C
011	Light brownish red burnt silt. 0.10m thick	Layer	
012	Light brownish yellow sandy silt. 0.05m thick	Possible floor	
013	Mid reddish brown clay silt. 0.12m thick.	Layer	
014	Light brownish yellow clay silt.	Natural deposit	
015	Mid dark greyish brown clay silt. Up to 1.7m deep	Layer	
016	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. 0.5m thick	Layer	
017	Light yellowish brown silty clay	Fill of 018	
018	Steep sided cut	Cut	
019	Limestone wall foundation. 0.3m deep. 0.2m + wide	Masonry	
020	Light yellowish brown clay silt. 0.1m thick	Layer	
021	Mid reddish brown silty clay. 0.2m thick	Layer	
023	Light yellowish brown silty clay. 0.12m thick	Layer	
024	Unstratified finds		
025	Dark yellowish brown clay silt. 0.8m thick	Fill of 026	
026	Steep sided cut	Pit	
027	Light brownish yellow limestone rubble	Fill of 028	
028	Steep sided cut	Pit	
029	Limestone wall foundation	Masonry	
030	Construction cut for 030	Cut	
031	Mid yellowish brown clay silt. 0.38m thick	Layer	
032	Light greyish yellow lime mortar. 0.05m thick	Layer	
033	Mid reddish brown silty clay.	Layer	
034	Steep sided cut.	Pit	



## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

*by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey,  
Tom Lane 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 10 fragments of pottery weighing 121g was recovered from 6 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a moderate quantity of other artefacts, mostly brick/tile and industrial residue, comprising 17 items weighing a total of 224g, was retrieved.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 5 stratified fragments weighing 18g. 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 pit fills (004), layers (005, 007, 010, 013, 023) and foundations (008).

Most of the pottery was made in moderate proximity to Stamford, including in the town itself, though there is a possible regional import from London.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

*Table 1: Pottery*

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	83	18 <sup>th</sup> century
	ST	Stamford ware, 11 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
007	LSTON	Late stoneware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	ST	Stamford ware, 9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	
008	BL	Black ware	1	11	17 <sup>th</sup> century
010	BOU	Bourne D ware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century
	LONS?	Brown stoneware, London? 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	
013	STANLY	Stanion-Lyveden ware	1	1	12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> century
023	PREH	Shell-tempered ware	2(link)	8	Prehistoric

All of the medieval pottery fragments are small and the majority of the few pieces are redeposited with later material. This perhaps implies that medieval levels were not encountered in the investigation, being either absent from the site or beyond the limit of excavation. The general composition of the pottery assemblage would tend to suggest the site was initially occupied in perhaps the 17<sup>th</sup> century, though medieval activity had taken place in the proximity.

*Table 2: Other Artefacts*

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64"	1	1	18 <sup>th</sup> century
005	Glass	Dark olive green bottle, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	7	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	CBM	Brick/tile	1	5	
007	CBM	Brick/tile	1	2	
	Stone	Burnt limestone	1	29	

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag	1	1	
008	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag	1	50	
010	CBM	Roof tile, reduced core, Stanion-Lyveden fabric, medieval	1	32	Medieval
	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag	2	21	
013	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag	7	76	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

Although industrial residue formed the largest group of other artefacts, the quantity, 11 pieces, is small. Iron smelting, which has been identified previously in Late Saxon and early medieval levels at Stamford, generates abundant slag and it therefore seems likely that the material reported here is redeposited, rather than indicating metal production at the site or in close proximity.

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
005	sheep sized	scapula	1	4	rodent gnawing
	sheep sized	unknown	1	4	
010	sheep sized	unknown	1	2	chalky, rodent gnawing
	sheep sized	mandible	1	<1	
013	sheep sized	radius?	1	8	very chalky

The bone assemblage is generally very small, both in quantity and weight and in poor condition. The chalky and fragmentary nature may indicate that bone survival is poor at the site or that the site lies in an area where meat processing did not occur.

#### Condition

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

#### Documentation

There have been numerous previous archaeological investigations at Stamford that are the subjects of reports. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the town and its environs. 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 medieval and post-medieval pottery fragments is of moderate local potential and significance. It seems likely that all the medieval material, both ceramics and industrial debris, is redeposited but nevertheless suggests activity of this date in the general area. Overall, the artefact assemblage appears to suggest that the site was first occupied in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, though there had been earlier activity in the vicinity during the medieval period. The industrial residues are of limited local potential as the small quantities recovered indicate that technological processes were carried out elsewhere, not on the investigation site.

Although an isolated fragment, the prehistoric pottery is of high local potential and significance and indicates activity of this period, though of indeterminate nature, in proximity to the investigation site.

#### References

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, 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

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>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 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 34 Context records
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 3 Day record sheets
- 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: 2003.280

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SWR03

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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