

EL SMR

M4/13

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF ON LAND AT  
ST PAUL'S STREET, STAMFORD  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(STR03)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

EVENT L15011

SOURCE L19424  
L19425

PRN 36524 - early  
med to  
med.

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF ON LAND AT  
ST PAUL'S STREET, STAMFORD  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(STR03)**

Work Undertaken For  
E Bowman and Sons Ltd

March 2004

Report Compiled by  
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA (PIFA)

LCNCC Accession No: 2003.72  
Planning Application No. SO2/1541/69

A.P.S. Report No. 47/04

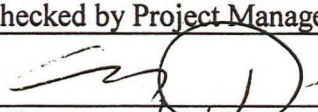
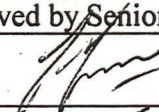
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



## Quality Control

St. Pauls Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire (SSP03)

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Barry Martin
Illustration	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Photographic Reproduction	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Finds Specialists	Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor
Post-excavation Analyst	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 29/3/04	Date: 05-04-04

## CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY .....	1
2.	INTRODUCTION .....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF AN EVALUATION .....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND .....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY .....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING .....	1
3.	AIMS .....	2
4.	METHODS .....	3
4.1	TRIAL TRENCHING .....	3
4.2	POST-EXCAVATION .....	3
5.	RESULTS .....	3
5.1	DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULTS .....	3
5.2	PHASE 1: NATURAL DEPOSITS .....	3
5.3	PHASE 2: RECENT DEPOSITS .....	3
6.	DISCUSSION .....	3
9.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	4
10.	PERSONNEL .....	4
11.	BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	4
11.	ABBREVIATIONS .....	5

## Appendices

1	Project Specification
2	Context Summary
3	The Finds by <i>Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor</i>
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

**List of Figures**

- Figure 1 General location map
- Figure 2 The location of the investigation area
- Figure 3 Plan of development area.
- Figure 4 Plan of groundworks monitored.
- Figure 5 Section 1
- Figure 6 Sections 2 and 3
- Figure 7 Section 4

**List of Plates**

- Plate 1 North facing view across groundworks during watching brief.
- Plate 2 West facing view Sections 2 and 3.
- Plate 3 North facing view Section 4.

## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of groundworks for an extension to an existing residential dwelling at South Lawn, St Paul's Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire.*

*The area of development is archaeologically sensitive as it is located on the periphery of the historic core of Stamford and lies within the precinct of a medieval friary, the Carmelite 'White friars', part of which is a nationally important Scheduled Ancient Monument.*

*No archaeological remains were found during the watching brief, indicating the priory buildings were located elsewhere. However, fragments of 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century Stamford ware pottery recovered from the topsoil are indicative of occupation in the vicinity prior to the foundation of the friary (c. 1268). It is possible that some of this pottery was manufactured within the vicinity of the development.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a watching brief

A watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1999)

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by E Bowman and Sons Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of

groundworks for the extension of an existing domestic dwelling. The watching brief was undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to planning permission for the extension (Planning Application No. S02/1541/69).

The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by APS (Appendix 1), based on a brief issued by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. The watching brief was undertaken between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> of February 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 to the east of the centre of the town, at the eastern end of St Paul's Street close to its junction with Pinfold Lane and Deeping Road at National Grid Reference TF 0351 0739 (Figs 2 and 3).

The site lies at c.36m OD on the south facing slope of the Welland Valley. The ground slopes slightly down southwards towards the river and also down towards the east. 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. The precise location of the Danish *burh* is unknown, although it clearly lay to the west of the present development. It has been suggested that the northeast corner of the Danish *burh* was located 370m to the west of the site at the junction of Star Lane and Broad Street (Mahany, 1982, 8), however this hypothesis was based upon the configuration of this junction, 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 within the area of the former Danish *burh* (Fig.4). However, late Saxon artefacts occur in abundance within the vicinity of St. Paul's Street.

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).

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 lies approximately 120m to the west of the walled area.

Numerous religious houses were established in Stamford during the medieval period, including three friaries; the Black friars, the White friars and the Grey friars established on open ground to the east of the city walls along St Paul's Street and neighbouring St Leonard's Street. Scheduled monastic remains adjacent to the development, supported by the discovery of medieval foundations, pottery and coins, immediately to the west at the 'Pantiles', indicate that the site lies within a former friary precinct. There has been some confusion in the identification of individual friary sites in Stamford due to gaps in the historical record. Recent research has however indicated that the friary remains associated the present development are those of the Carmelite friary ('The White friars'), whilst the Franciscan friary ('The Grey friars') lay to the east beneath the present Stamford and Rutland Infirmary (Hartley and Rogers, 1974, 63-7 and RCHME, 1977, 32-4). The Carmelite friary was founded prior to 1268 and dissolved in 1538 (RCHME, 1977, 32)

The earliest known map of Stamford is Speed's plan of c.1600, which depicts the site as open ground, indicating that the friary buildings had been removed by this date, although, it is likely that the map is to a certain extent schematic.

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to record and interpret any archaeological features exposed during the excavation of foundation and service trenches. This was to enable the form, function, sequence and spatial arrangement of those

archaeological features encountered to be determined.

## 4. METHODS

### 4.1 Watching brief

The watching brief involved the monitoring of the excavation of foundation trenches, service trenches and soakaways associated with an extension to the existing property. Excavation of the foundation trenches was suspended by the projects structural engineer, pending a redesign, due to geotechnical concerns (Fig. 4). All groundworks were excavated by the client's contractors, but monitored and recorded by APS staff.

### 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

Two phases of deposition and activity were identified: Natural and recent.

Phase 1: Natural deposits

Phase 2: Recent deposits

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

Unstratified artefacts, recovered during the watching brief, were allocated to context (003).

### 5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

A single natural deposit (002) was identified at the base of all the groundworks (Fig's 5, 6 and 7). This comprised a thick deposit of limestone fragments ('brash'), at least 1.45m deep, the upper portion of which was mixed with a firm light yellowish brown clay silt.

### 5.2 Phase 2: Recent deposits

A single deposit of firm dark reddish brown silt topsoil (001=004), up to 1.0m thick, sealed (002) across the groundworks. A lense of redeposited natural was observed within (001) in Section 3 (Fig. 6) indicating disturbance to the deposit. Although nine fragments of 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century Stamford ware pottery and a single fragment of late post-medieval tile were recovered from the topsoil, the deposit was clearly recent.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Although the development lies within the known precinct of a medieval friary, no remains or artefacts related to its occupation (c.1268-1538) were identified or recovered during the groundworks monitored during this watching brief.

The depth of the topsoil (001), directly overlying the natural and the absence of intermediary deposits indicates severe disturbance to the ground, possibly during site clearance or gardening activity. It is therefore probable that the topsoil is



redeposited and that earlier deposits were removed prior to its deposition.

Sherds of redeposited 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century Stamford ware pottery from the topsoil (001=004), were recovered. Stamford vessels are commonly found in the town as its production was a major industry during the medieval period. However, curiously forty percent of the shards in the assemblage have a pinkish fabric (Appendix 3). This fabric colour is comparatively uncommon in Stamford ware and its relative abundance here may indicate that it was manufactured within the vicinity.

Historical sources record that numerous existing houses and plots were cleared to enable the construction of the friary in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century (Hartley and Rogers, 1974, 66), indicating that it was constructed within an existing urban, or suburban environment. The recovery of earlier Stamford ware pot sherds should be seen within this context.

A single fragment of unstratified Chinese porcelain, dating from 1736-95, is indicative of the prosperity of Stamford during this period.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for extension of an existing dwelling at The Lawns, St Pauls Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire. The watching brief was required as the development was known to be archaeologically sensitive, located on the periphery of the historic core of Stamford and within the precinct of a medieval friary, the Carmelite 'White friars', part of which is a nationally important scheduled ancient monument.

No archaeological remains were found during the watching brief, indicating the priory buildings were located elsewhere. However, fragments of 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century Stamford ware pottery recovered from the topsoil are indicative of occupation in the vicinity prior to the foundation of the friary (c. 1268). It is possible that some of this pottery was manufactured within the vicinity of the development.

## 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Richard Hubbert of E. Bowman and Sons Ltd who commissioned the watching brief. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist kindly permitted access to files held by Heritage Lincolnshire. The project was co-ordinated by Gary Taylor; the report was edited by Tom Lane.

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cope-Faulkner, P., 2001, *Desk-top assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposed of land adjacent to Star Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire* (SSL01), unpublished APS Report No. 93/01.

Hartley, J.S. and Rogers, A., 1974, *The religious foundations of Medieval Stamford*, Stamford Survey Group Report 2.

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 181

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

Mahany, C., 1982, 'The Town' in Mahany, C., Burchard, A. and Simpson, G.,

*Excavations in Stamford, Lincolnshire; 1963-1969*, The Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph Series 9

Royal Commission On Historical Monuments England (RCHME) *An Inventory of Historical Monuments: The Town of Stamford*, HMSO London, 1977.

Tann, G., 2000, *Land south of Cherry Holt Lane, Stamford; Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*, unpublished LAS Report No. 410

## 12. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

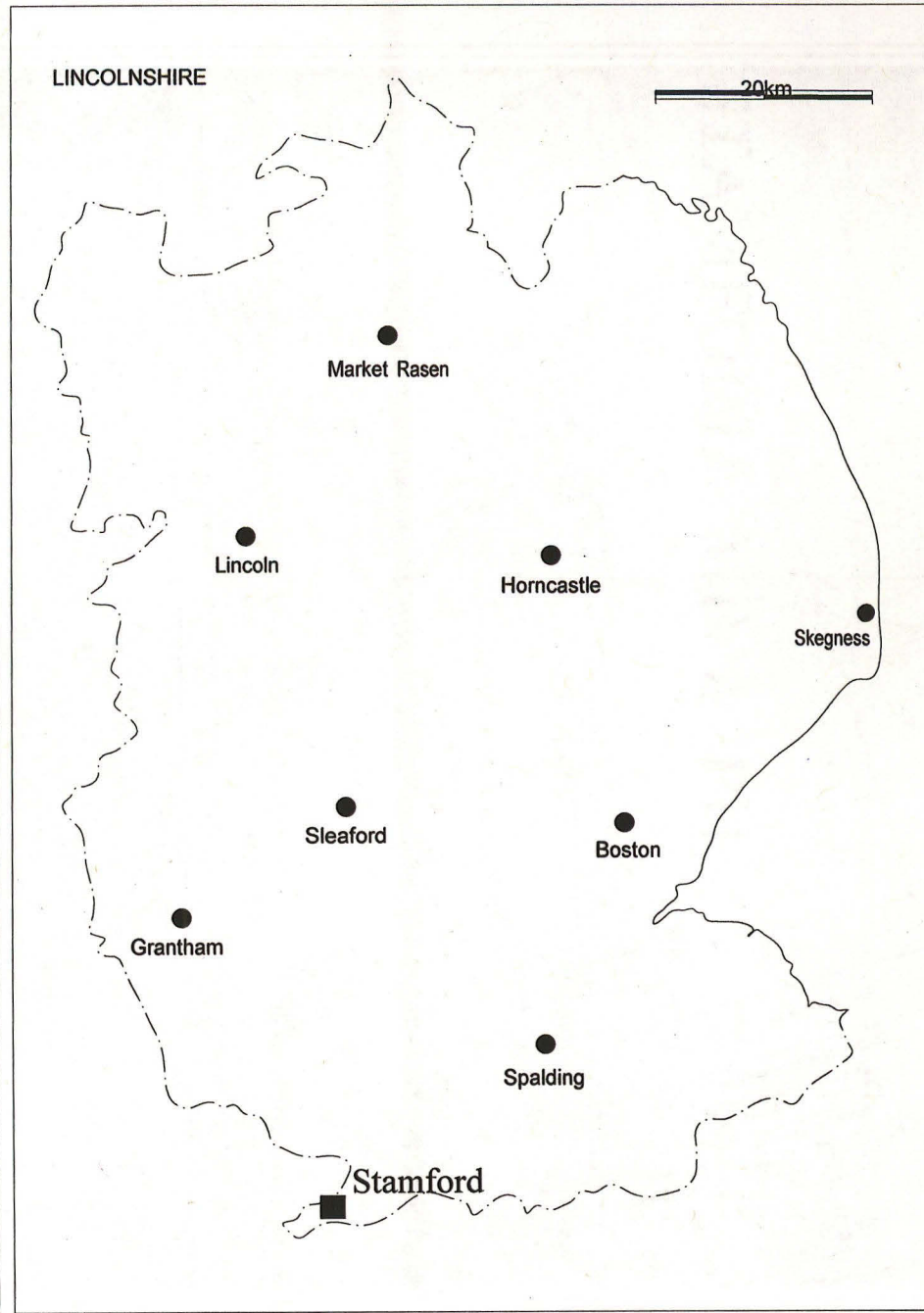
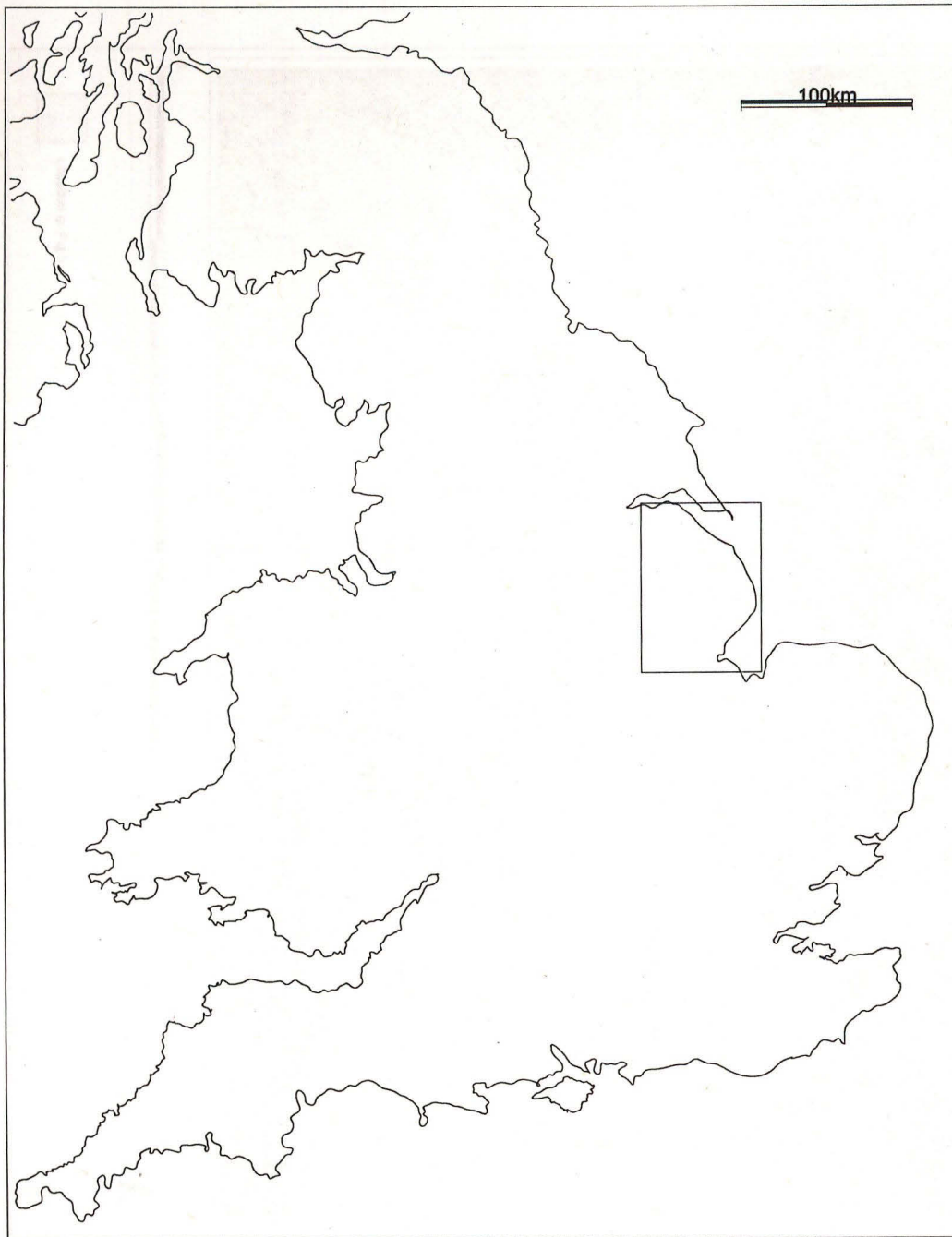


Figure 1 - General Location Plan.

# STAMFORD MB & PH




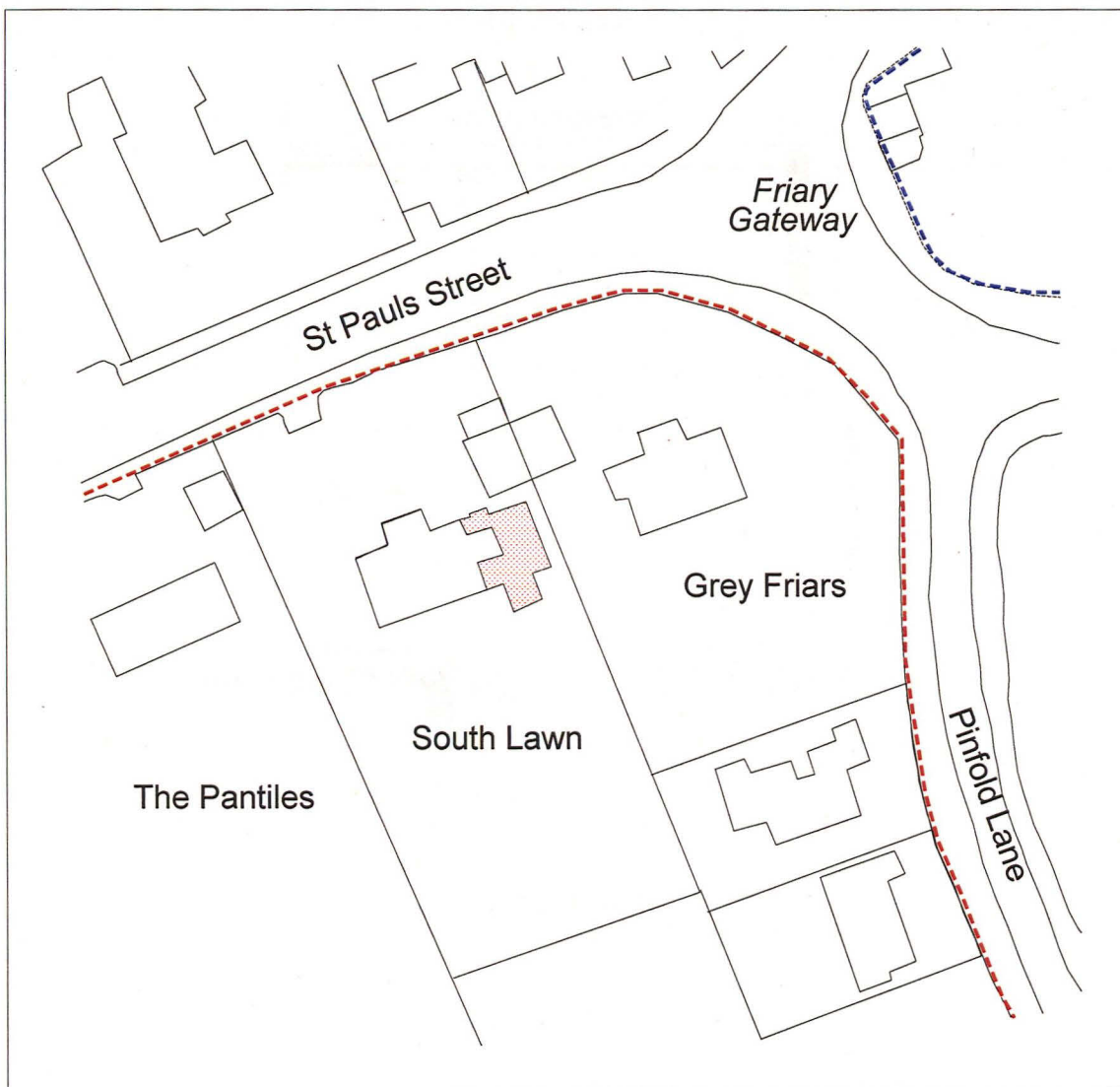
 Location of Fig.3

Figure 2 - Location of the investigation area



Location of groundworks



Probable boundary of White friars precinct



Probable boundary of Grey friars precinct

*Friary locations after Hartley and Rogers 1974*



Archaeological Project Services

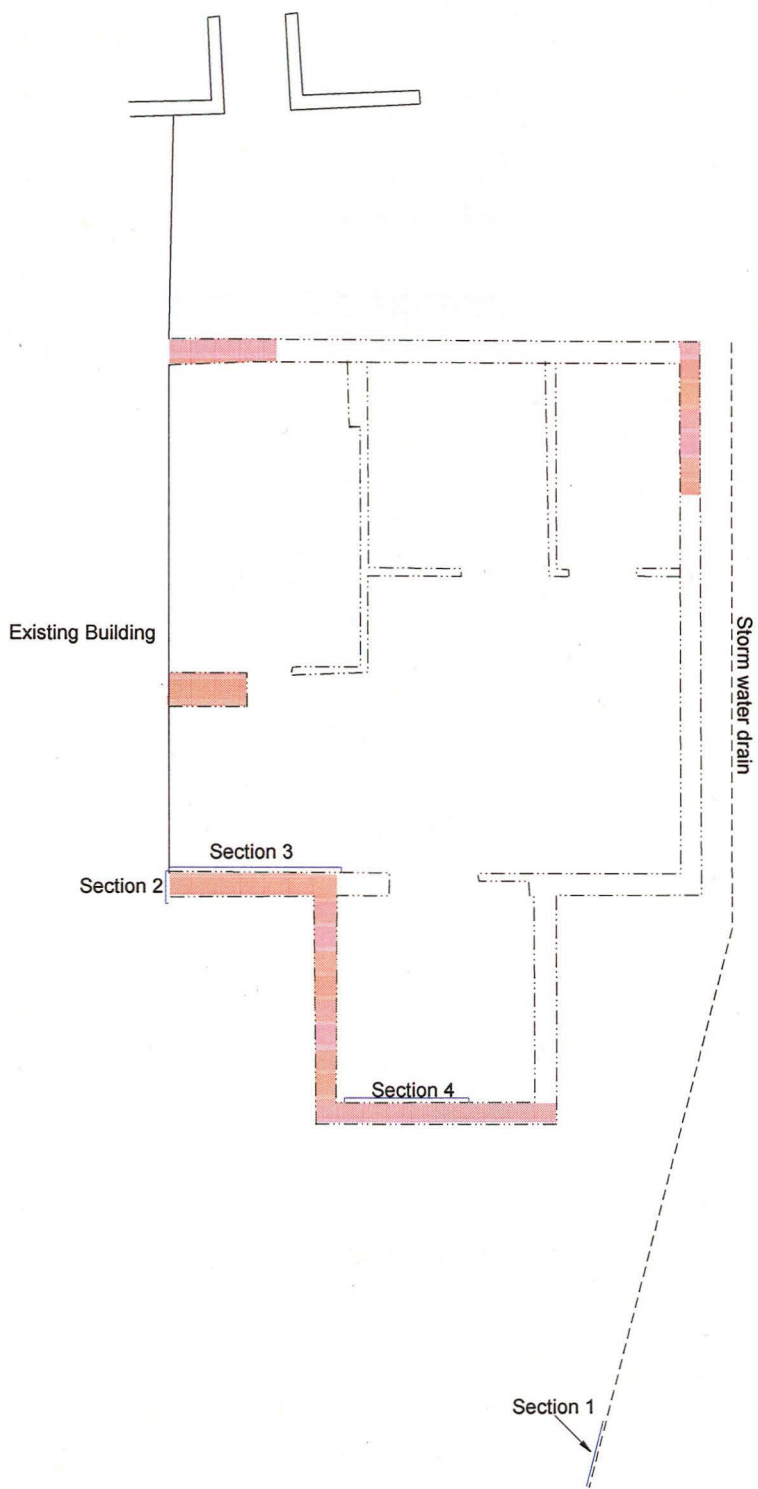
Project Name: Stamford St Pauls Street SSP 03

Scale 1:2500

Drawn by:TBL

Report No: 47/04

Figure 3 Location of groundworks



 Groundworks monitored during watching brief



Archaeological Project Services

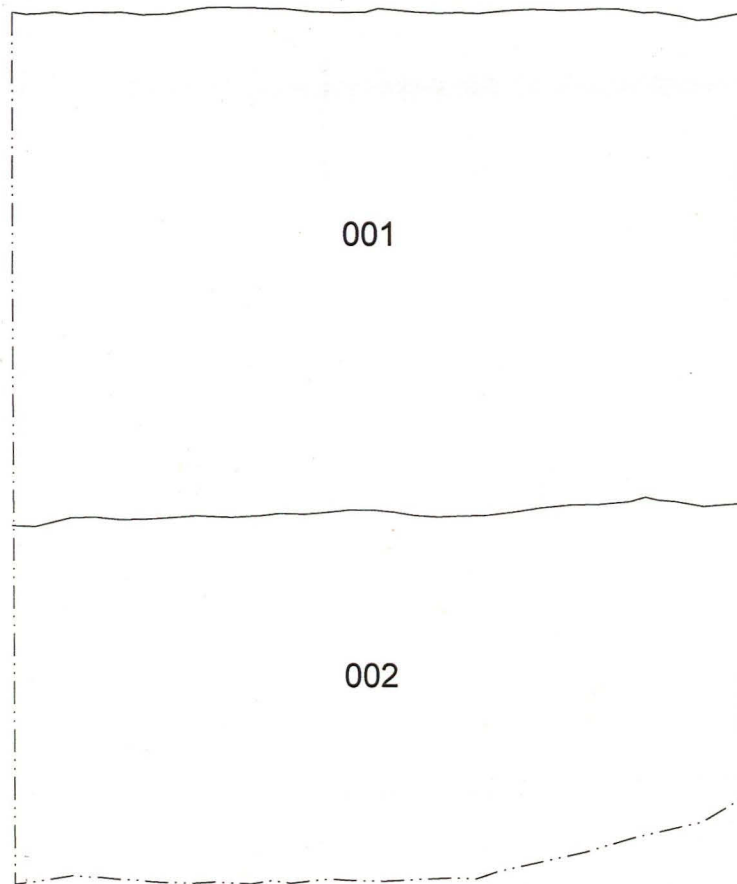
Project Name: Stamford St Pauls Street. SSP03

Scale 1:125

Drawn by: TBL

Report No: 47/04

Figure 4 Plan of groundworks monitored



**Section 1**



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Stamford St Pauls Street SSP03

Scale 1:10

Drawn by:TBL

Report No: 47/04

Figure 5 Section 1

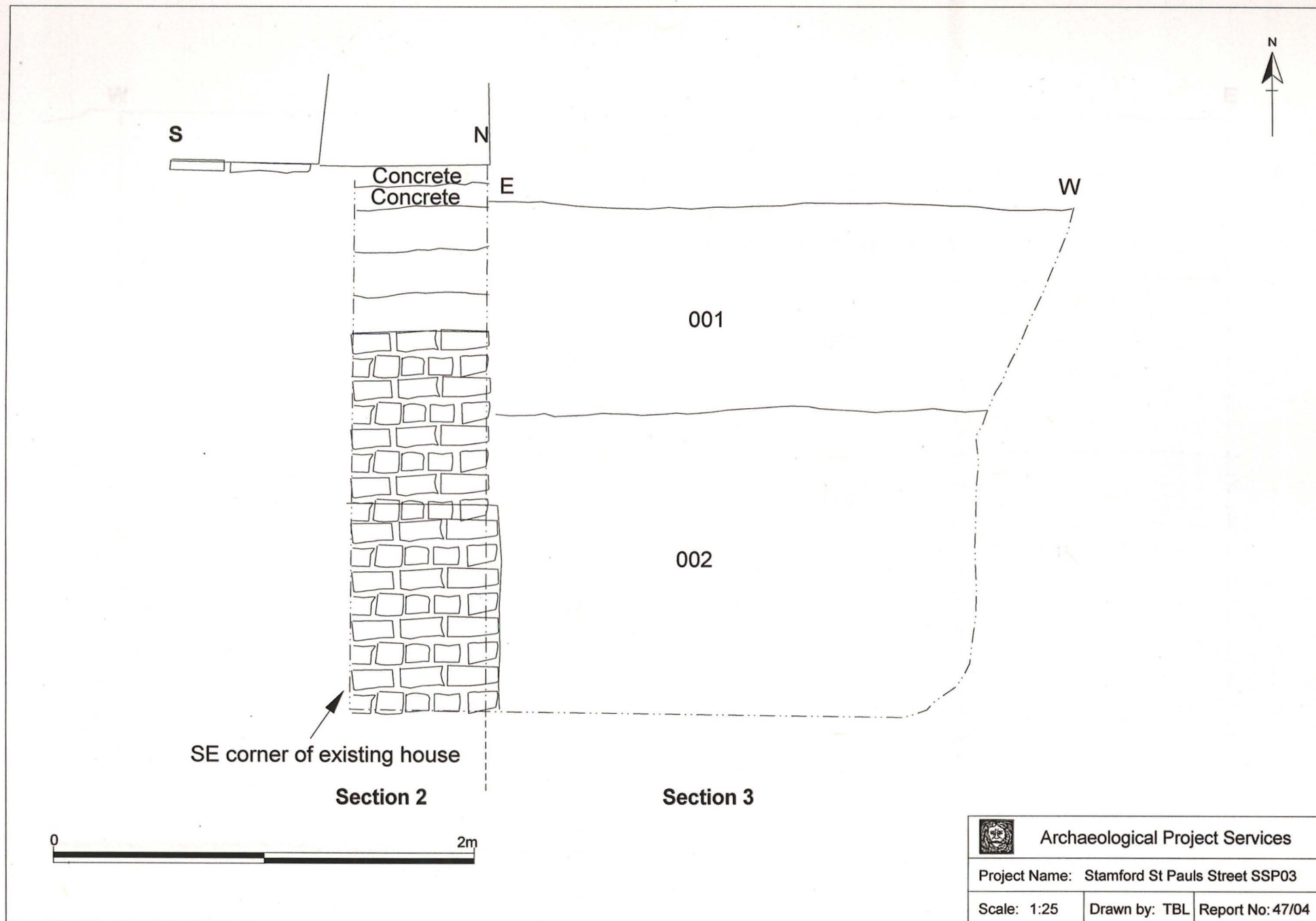


Figure 6 Sections 2 and 3



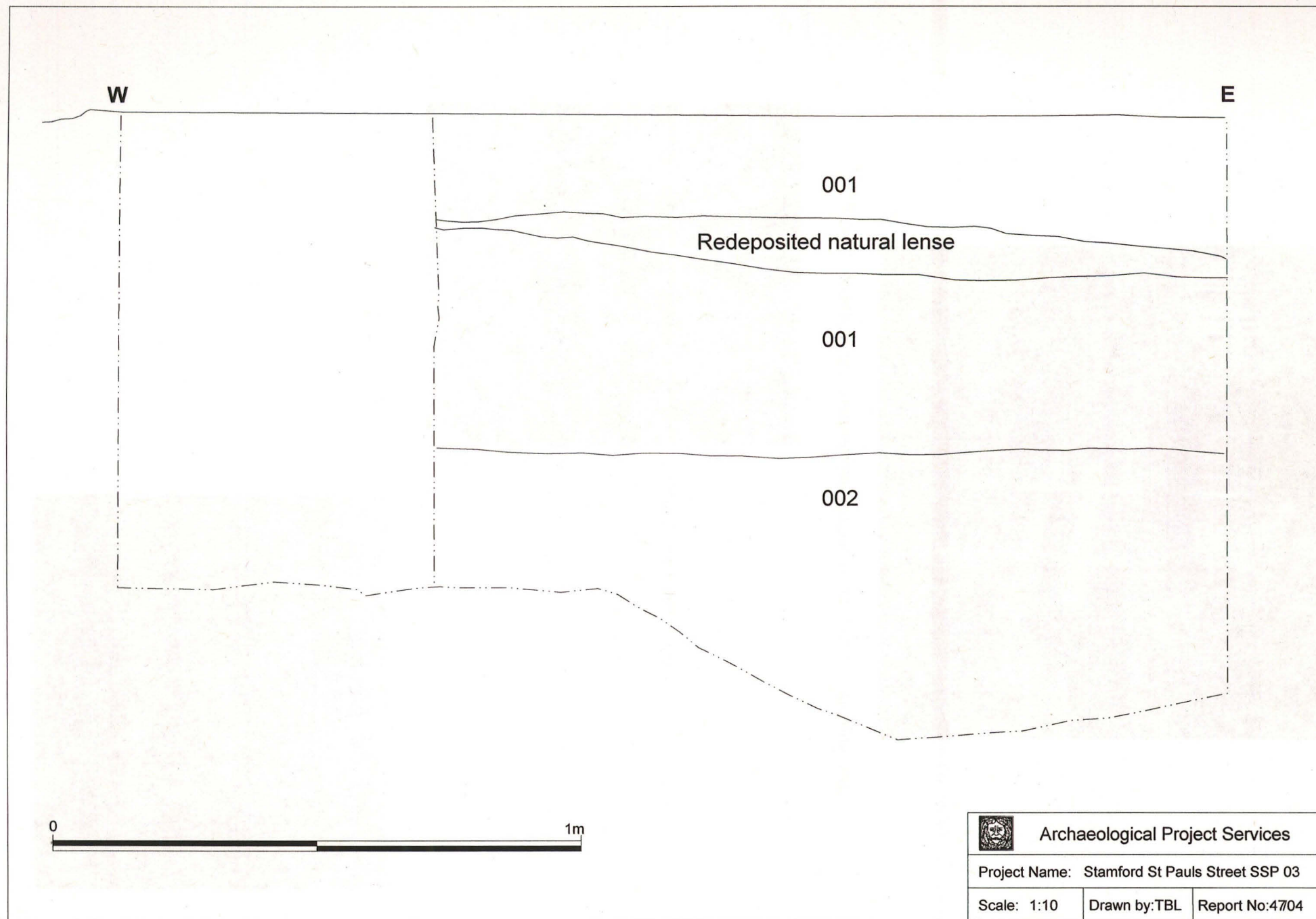


Figure 7 Section 4



Plate 1 North facing view across groundworks during watching brief



Plate 2 West facing view  
Sections 2 and 3

Plate 3 North facing view  
Section 4



*Appendix. 1*  
**LAND AT SOUTH LAWN, ST. PAUL'S STREET, STAMFORD,  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR E BOWMAN & SONS LTD**

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

**MARCH 2003**

**1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of an extension to a dwelling at South Lawn, St Paul's Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying within the site of a medieval friary, part of which is a nationally important scheduled ancient monument. The site also lies on the eastern edge of the historic core of Stamford.*
- 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 of an extension at South Lawn, St Paul's Street, 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 situated a little to the east of the town centre, on the south side of St Paul's Street, on the north bank of the river at National Grid Reference TF 0351 0739.

### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S02/1541/69) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the proposed construction of an extension to an existing dwelling. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

### 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 The site lies a short distance to the east of the 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> century Danish burh of Stamford and just outside the medieval town walls. The development site is within the confines of one of Stamford's medieval friaries, founded in the 13<sup>th</sup> century and immediately adjacent to a part of the friary site that is a nationally important scheduled ancient monument. One of the gateways to the friary still survives just to the east.
- 6.2 Previous investigations in very close proximity to the current development site have identified remains of medieval buildings forming part of the friary complex. Occasional Roman artefacts have also been recovered in the vicinity and Late Saxon and medieval artefacts and other remains occur in abundance in the proximity.

### 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.
- 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.



<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
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.

## 18 COPYRIGHT

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

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

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

Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

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

## 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, 05-03-03

## Appendix 2

### Context Descriptions

Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation
001	Firm dark reddish brown silt	>1.0m	Topsoil
002	Firm light yellowish brown limestone fragments, upper portion mixed with clayey silt.	1.45m>	Natural
003	Unstratified material recovered during machining.	-	Unstratified
004	Firm dark reddish brown silt. Same as (001)	-	Topsoil

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

By Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 11 fragments of pottery weighing 90g was recovered from 3 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a single piece of tile weighing 43g was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (001 and 004) and unstratified artefacts (003).

Most of the pottery was made locally in Stamford, though there is also a single Chinese import.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	ST	Stamford ware, 3 bowls, 2 red-orange fabric, 10 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century	5	47	10 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century
003	ST	Stamford ware, 10 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century	1	12	18 <sup>th</sup> century
	PORC	Chinese porcelain, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	
004	ST	Stamford ware, 2 red-orange fabric	4	25	10 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century

Locally-made Stamford ware pottery of probable 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century date is the earliest material recovered and forms the bulk of the small assemblage. Several of the pieces have a pinkish fabric, probably Kilmurry's fabric colour iii (Kilmurry 1980, 10). This fabric colour is not overly common in Stamford ware and the relative abundance here, where it provides 40% of the collection may indicate that a kiln specializing in this type was located in the proximity.

In addition to the Stamford ware, a single piece of Chinese porcelain was recovered. This is perhaps a bowl and is typically of the Ch'ien Lung period, dating from 1736-95 (Frank 1969, 81).

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Ceramic building materials	Tile, oxidized throughout, 13mm thick	1	43	Late post-medieval

#### 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. 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 pottery fragments is of moderate local potential and significance and perhaps

reflects occupation or other activity of 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century date on site or in the proximity. Moreover, there appears to be an over-abundance of a particular pinkish Stamford ware fabric that might suggest a kiln producing this specific type of pottery nearby. This is of moderate-high local potential and significance.

The lack of any material earlier than about the 10<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the dearth of artefacts later than the 12<sup>th</sup> century would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned at that time.

#### References

Frank, A., 1969 *Chinese Blue and White*

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

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

## Appendix 4

### 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, e.g. [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, etc. 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 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Context records
1	Scale drawing sheet
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: 2003:72  
SSP03

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.

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.