

95/11

**DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT OF THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF
DEVELOPMENT
AT 6-8 BRAZENOSE LANE,
STAMFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

**DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT OF THE
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AT 6-8 BRAZENOSE LANE,
STAMFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

Work Undertaken For
Paul Johnson Property Consultants

August 1995

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1. SUMMARY

A desk-top assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development on land opposite 6-8 Brazenose Lane, Stamford, South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire. Many archaeological sites and findspots are located in the vicinity of the development.

Prehistoric activity in the area is absent and evidence for Roman activity is sparse.

The earliest activity indicative of sustained occupation of the area has been dated to the Saxon period and comprises pottery. Occupation continued until the late medieval period and is represented by Saxo-Norman industrial workings that were situated outside the medieval town walls.

The study area itself is situated adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument (site of Brazenose College) and within Scheduled Ancient Monument, County Monument No. 257, the site of the Carmelite Friary. Documentary evidence shows that before the friary could be constructed, medieval houses that existed on the land granted to the friars had to be demolished.

Early 20th century intrusive activity, caused by a travelling circus, and also during construction of a tennis court, will have caused limited damage to the archaeological deposits present on the site.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services were commissioned by Paul Johnson, Property Consultants, to undertake a desk-top assessment of land opposite 6-8 Brazenose Lane, Stamford, South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications

of proposed development at the site, as detailed in planning application SK.95/0030/69/02. The archaeological assessment was undertaken in accordance with a brief set by the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Stamford is situated 63km south of Lincoln and 30km south of Grantham in the southwest corner of the county of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). Located in South Kesteven District, Stamford lies on the north and south banks of the River Welland, close to the confluence with the Gwash which provides the eastern boundary of the town.

Stamford sits in a narrow valley cut in the Lower Lincolnshire Limestone. Upper Lincolnshire Limestone and the overlying Great Oolite form the northern valley sides.

The proposed development is located c. 600m to the east of the centre of Stamford town as defined by Red Lion Square, and 360m north of the River Welland (Fig. 2). The development area is bounded to the west by Brazenose Lane, to the south by St Leonard's Street and to the north by St Paul's Street, and is situated at a height of c. 35m OD at National Grid Reference TF 0345 0731.

Although not covered by the Soil Survey of England and Wales, the surveyed local soils immediately north of Stamford comprise Elmton 3 association shallow loamy and clayey soils over limestone and deeper slowly permeable clayey soils on clay-shale (Hodge *et al* 1984, 181). It is assumed, therefore, that these soils will predominate in the area covered by the desk-top assessment.

3. AIMS

The aims of the desk-top assessment were to locate and, if present, evaluate the significance of any known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the proposed development area. Such location and assessment of significance would permit the formulation of an appropriate response to integrate the needs of the archaeology with the proposed development programme.

4. METHODS

Compilation of the archaeological and historical data relevant to the area of the proposed development site involved examination of all appropriate primary and secondary sources available. These have included:

- 1 historical documents, held in Lincolnshire Archives
- 2 enclosure, tithe, parish and other maps and plans, held in Lincolnshire Archives
- 3 recent and old Ordnance Survey maps
- 4 the County Sites and Monuments Record
- 5 the files of the South Kesteven District Community Archaeologist
- 6 archaeological books and journals
- 7 place-name evidence

Information obtained from the literature and cartographic examination was supplemented by a walk-over survey of the proposed development site. This walk-over survey investigated the present land-use and condition; the extent of hardstanding and other firm surfaces; the presence, or otherwise, of dumped materials; and the appropriateness for geophysical survey. Results of the archival and field examinations were committed to scale plans of the area.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical Data

Stamford is mentioned as early as AD 658 as the site of a new monastic foundation, though the reference is generally considered unreliable. However, by the end of the ninth century, Stamford was described as one of the five boroughs of the Danelaw. A reference to the visit of Edward the Elder in 918 indicates that the Danish burgh lay north of the Welland and also records that the king commanded a new borough be built on the south side of the river (Mahany 1982, 3).

In the Domesday Book of 1086, Stamford is referred to as a royal borough comprising six wards, five of these north of the river. At that time, the sixth ward, south of the river, was located in the County of Northamptonshire. A bridge spanned the river and in the wards to the north were over four hundred messuages, three and a half mills, and a castle. In addition, four churches, one dedicated to St. Peter, were located in the northern part of the town (Foster and Longley 1976, 9-11).

Previously *Steanford* and *Stanford*, the major place-name Stamford - 'stony ford' derives from Old English stan and ford (Ekwall 1974, 436-7).

Stamford remained in the royal demesne until it was successfully besieged in 1153. Stone walls were erected around the town from the mid-thirteenth century, perhaps replacing an earlier wooden circuit (Mahany 1982, 6). The eastern extent of the stone wall lies immediately west of the study area. However, by 1340 the castle was in poor repair and described as ruinous in 1347 (Mahany 1976, 227).

Numerous religious establishments were

constructed during the medieval period. Of particular significance to the proposed development site is the Carmelite Friary, established by the White Friars. Founded immediately west of the medieval town walls prior to 1268, it was at this date that the church was actually built. The friary was dissolved in 1538 (RCHME 1977, 32-3).

Documents of the 12th and 13th centuries indicate that the main market areas were Red Lion Square, St. Mary's Hill and High Street St. Martin's. Stamford gained prosperity in the thirteenth century from the rich rural surrounds which provided grain, stock and fleece. Wool was woven in the town then sent via the Welland to Boston for subsequent export to the continent.

Stamford was apparently in decline by the beginning of the fifteenth century, though the sack of the town in 1461 by the Lancastrian army played only a minor role. This situation worsened over the next two centuries such that, in 1624, Stamford was described as a 'poor decayed town'. However, improvements in both industry and transport during the seventeenth century resurrected Stamford's fortunes. Wool, hemp and leather production revived, as did the malting industry. The opening of the canal to Deeping in the 1660s allowed Stamford to play an important role in the distribution of grain, timber and coal, and the introduction of long-distance coach services improved road travel. As a result, the town's importance as a market town and social and economic centre for the surrounding area increased through the eighteenth and into the nineteenth century (*ibid.*, xli-xliii).

5.2 Cartographic Data

Brazenose Lane is situated towards the eastern extent of the town, north of the

River Welland. Appropriate maps for the vicinity were examined.

Dating from c. 1600, John Speed's *Plan of Stamford* (Fig. 4) shows that the proposed development area was open ground, situated immediately east of the town wall. Located within this area however, are depicted two prominent features, probably earthworks, that may be associated with the then buried remains of the Carmelite friary. South, north and east of the area, the land is depicted as open ground.

Dewhirst and Nichols *Map of the Borough of Stamford*, 1839, reveals that the area was open ground and was divided by a central east-west oriented field boundary. A later depiction made in 1842 - *The Parish of St George with St Paul Annexed in Stamford* - does not reveal any change in land use or layout, but does show that the area was owned by the Marquess of Exeter (Fig. 5).

A map of 1847 - *Plan of the Titheable Land in the Parish of Saint Michael with Saint Stephen's and Saint Andrew's Annexed in the Borough of Stamford* - shows the northern edge of the study area, which is open ground, and two fields located to the north.

Dated to 1871, a map titled *Stamford Inclosure - Plan of the Open Fields and Waste Lands*, shows fine detail of the land boundaries within the study area (Fig. 6). It also shows St Michael's Rectory and Old Inclosure to the north and an infirmary on land to the east that was previously occupied by the Grey Friars.

Dating from 1905, the 6 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map depicts the area in detail. Annotated (incorrectly) as the site of the Grey Friary, the east-west boundary has been shortened from the east and turns

to the south, extending to St Leonard's Street. A small property is shown in the north-western corner extending from St Paul's Street south to the east-west boundary, parallel with Brazenose Lane.

The 1930 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows a change to the boundary arrangement. The east-west boundary had been removed and the entire land block containing the study area as bounded by St Paul's Street, Pinfold Lane, St Leonard's Street and Brazenose Lane was divided by four north-south boundary lines. At the northern extent of each is located a building.

Recent Ordnance Survey plans (1971, 1977) reveal that the early twentieth

century pattern of buildings and open spaces has been maintained.

A new construction in the vicinity is a dwelling located at the south of the property containing the study area.

5.3 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the files of the South Kesteven District Community Archaeologist were consulted. Other, secondary, sources were also examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within 300m of the proposed development area are collated here and committed to Fig. 3.

County Sites and Monuments Code	Description	Fig. 3 Map Reference	South Kesteven Community Archaeologist code
30610	Site of Church of St Stephen and Holy Trinity (16 th century).	1	SK69.246
30613	Remains of foundations, doorway, limestone tracery, medieval and post-medieval pottery and glazed pottery and tile, from the site of the Grey Friars.	2	SK69.251
30614	Grey Friars gate, outer wall only survives (13 th century).	3	
30730	Medieval kiln waste used to build path.	4	
30737	Late Saxon and early medieval undeveloped and developed Stamford ware.	5	
30729	Medieval culvert with 3 smaller culverts diverging from it.	6	SK69.242
30621	Excavations by Stamford School recorded foundations, drainage channels, a well and doorway plus other artefacts.	7	SK69.250

County Sites and Monuments Code	Description	Fig. 3 Map Reference	South Kesteven Community Archaeologist code
30732	Medieval Stamford Ware. Medieval pottery. Pottery kiln. Roman coin.	8 9 10 11	SK69.225
30738	Saxo-Norman pits containing Stamford ware. Iron slag and Saxo-Norman pottery.	12 13	SK69.219 SK69.228
30625	Traditional site of Brazenose College; including gateway.	14	
30733	Modern brick kiln	15	
30686	Two undated rings, one inscribed <i>Memento Mater Dei</i> , recovered from the site of the Blackfriars Friary, found 1816 and 1821.	16	SK69.253
30620	Medieval pottery, tiles and glass and 17 th century pit with associated foundations.	17	SK69.253
30690	Over 3000 15 th century silver English and Scottish groats in pottery vessel.	Unlocated	
30699	Trenches revealed 16 th century building debris, worked stone, early stoneware pottery and iron slag.	19	
30607	(Site of) St. Michael's Church, demolished 1461.	20	SK69.245
30604	Remains of St. Paul's Church (14 th - 15 th century).	21	
30704	19 th century pipe kiln.	22	
30723	9 th - 10 th century pottery and post-medieval clay pipes.	23	
30755	Late Saxon iron smelting furnace and Stamford ware.	24	SK69.227

County Sites and Monuments Code	Description	Fig. 3 Map Reference	South Kesteven Community Archaeologist code
30682	8 th - 9 th century stone coffin lid. Memorial stone to Blanche de Lancaster, Lady de Wake.	25	
30703	Late 14 th century Hall house with floral murals.	26	
30757 30758	Late Saxon - 13 th century rubbish pits, 12 th century coffin lid and 14 th century grain drying kiln. Recorded during excavations at Albert Hall.	27	SK69.216
30702	Late Saxon - early medieval undeveloped and developed Stamford ware, medieval well.	28	
30731 AJ	Two Anglo-Saxon furnaces.	29	SK69.232
30620	Blackfriars Estate (13 th century).	30 (centre)	SK69.253
BZ	Saxo-Norman pottery.	Unlocated	
30732	Early (9 th century) and later Stamford Ware plus pottery wasters.	32	
30610	16 th (?) century human skeletal remains, one cut into and others disturbed by the NE corner of a building during construction/robbing of its foundations.	33	SK69.258
30685	Roman pottery and coin (possibly of Severus Alexander), tentative indications of a stone building in the vicinity.	34	SK69.107
30632	(Site of) St. Paul's Gate on circuit of medieval wall.	35	SK69.208
30633	(Site of) St. George's Gate on circuit of medieval wall.	36	SK69.208
30634	Water Gate on circuit of medieval wall.	37	SK69.208
30639	Tower on circuit of medieval wall.	38	

County Sites and Monuments Code	Description	Fig. 3 Map Reference	South Kesteven Community Archaeologist code
30641	(Site of) St. Andrew's Church (12 th century).	39	
30654	Site of medieval hospital of St. Giles.	40	
30723	Saxo-Norman pottery and post-medieval clay pipes.	41	SK69.234
30659	Site of Blackfriars (13 th century)	42	SK69.253
30660	Medieval fishponds on Blackfriars Estate.	43	
30661	Medieval dovecotes on Blackfriars Estate.	44	
30721	15 th century stone and timber house (possibly remains of hall or cross-wing). Pottery and bone artefacts found beneath floor.	45	
30731	Anglo-Saxon furnaces.	46	SK69.232
30742	Post-medieval clay pipe kiln.	47	
30763	Much altered 13 th century roofed building.	48	
	Two Roman coins (1 unlocated)	49	SK69.102
	Statuette of Roman Goddess.	50	SK69.105
	Roman colour-coated pottery.	51	SK69.108
	Roman pewter dish.	52	SK69.113
	Approximate location of Danish Burgh.	53	SK69.201
	Saxon pottery.	Unlocated	SK69.204
	Medieval town wall.	55	SK69.208
	Possible surviving portion of medieval town wall.	56	SK69.208
	Post-medieval scarp with retaining wall.	57	SK69.208

County Sites and Monuments Code	Description	Fig. 3 Map Reference	South Kesteven Community Archaeologist code
	Late Saxon buildings and fence-line. Medieval industrial activity and successive buildings. Undated vaulted chamber. Recorded during excavation of occupation site.	58	SK69.218
	Early medieval Stamford ware and wasters within pit.	59	SK69.220
	Early medieval Stamford ware pottery kiln.	Unlocated	SK69.221
	Medieval pottery kiln.	61	SK69.223
	Medieval Stamford ware pottery kiln.	62	SK69.226
	Late Saxon - 13 th century pottery.	63	SK69.229
	Danish iron smelting works and quarry. Anglo-Saxon or Danish and Saxo-Norman building remains.	64	SK69.230
	Late Saxon iron furnace.	65	SK69.231
	Carmelite (White Friars) Friary (13 th century).	66	SK69.249
	Medieval pottery, roof and floor tiles and glass. 17 th century pit with "stone foundations".	67	SK69.253
	Saxon artefacts, masonry and demolished wall. Recorded during archaeological evaluation.	68	SK69.265
	Medieval - post-medieval iron slag and furnaces, clinker, wells, pottery, soakaways and human skeletal remains from 10-12 individuals. Recovered during main sewage works.	69	SK69.263

Generally, the study area is situated in an area of dense archaeological activity. There is no evidence for prehistoric activity and the closest evidence for Roman archaeological remains occur 170m northeast of the site and comprise a pewter dish (Fig. 3 ref. 52).

Located immediately west of the study area, on the site of the former Brazenose College (Fig. 3 ref. 14; Scheduled Ancient Monument, County Monument No. 256), is evidence for Saxon activity (ref. 68). Saxo-Norman utilisation of the area takes the form of iron slag, and pits containing Stamford ware pottery (refs. 12 and 13), situated 80m northwest, on the corner of St Paul's Street and Brazenose Lane.

Situated c. 80m southeast is evidence for medieval activity that takes the form of iron slag and associated furnaces, clinker, wells, soakaways and human skeletal remains from 10-12 individuals (Fig. 3 ref. 69).

Further medieval activity is represented by the town wall, constructed during the mid-13th century, the circuit of which passes immediately west of the site (Fig. 3 ref. 35), forming the western extent of the northern half of Brazenose Lane. South of this is the remains of a scarp slope with a retaining wall (ref. 57), that marks the line of the town wall where it turns southeast. Situated on the line of the town wall, c. 110m southwest, is the site of St. George's gate (ref. 36). The furnaces described above are situated outside the wall, indicating that such industrial workings were kept outside the medieval town.

The study area is situated within Scheduled

Ancient Monument, County Monument No. 257. This monument represents the site of a religious institution of the Carmelite Friars (White Friars). The Friary church was founded in 1268, and the friary grounds enlarged between 1285 and 1350, before it was finally dissolved in 1538 (RCHME 1977, 32-33). Various excavations located to the rear of "The Pantiles" and "Scarraways" (Fig. 3 ref. 7 - presumably the present day "Scarrington"), undertaken by Stamford School during 1963, 1971 and 1977, recovered evidence for claustral building foundations, drainage channels and conduits, doorways, a well and a stone lined drain or culvert (EMAB 1963; 1977, 43; RCHME 1977, 33).

After the friary had been dissolved, the site passed to the Cecil family, and by c. 1600 all the buildings had been demolished (See fig. 4). It is likely that apart from one or two later buildings, the site remained undisturbed until the beginning of the 20th century (RCHME 1977, 33).

5.4 Walk-over Survey

During early August 1995, a walk-over survey of the proposed development site was undertaken. Visibility was excellent.

The proposed development area is located on an area of ground that slopes down from north to south. This appears to correspond with one of the east-west aligned earthworks depicted on a plan made by the RCHME (see Fig. 5). A mound is situated towards the northern extent of the area, and this has formed through the repeated use of this spot for bonfires (Mrs Packer, *pers comm.*).

ADDENDUM: (paragraph 10)
(many of which were in proximity to the
Cornstall gate (*ibid*)), should read as;
(many of which were in the proximity to
the Cornstall gate (Hartley and Rogers,
1974, 66)).

Towards the southern extent of the area is a small bank that slopes down from north to south, aligned east-west. This forms the northern extent of a former tennis court (*ibid.*) that once occupied the site, and extended to the edge of St. Leonard's Street, towards the south. This appears to have removed a layer of surface soil from this area.

Prior to the present occupier taking residence in 1941, the land was occasionally used as the site for a visiting circus (*ibid.*). Therefore, invasive activity, presumably taking the form of postholes, will have disturbed any archaeological remains.

Rumour suggests the presence of a burial ground located towards the south of the property. This is supported by the discovery of 10-12 burials in St. Leonard's Street (Fig. 3 ref. 69).

The present land use is as a private garden. Part of the site was occupied by a tennis court that may affect geophysical survey if a cinder or tarmac base was constructed. Trees, present on the proposed development site, will limit the use of geophysical survey and restrict it to the east of the area.

6. DISCUSSION

Evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity is absent, and evidence for Roman occupation is restricted to disparate find spots, the closest of which is situated 170m northeast of the proposed development (Fig. 3 ref. 52).

Saxon activity within the immediate vicinity of the study area is represented by a furnace located 100m to the southwest (Fig. 3 ref. 65), and by pottery from immediately west of the site, within the grounds of the former Brazenose College

(ref. 68).

Dating to the Saxo-Norman period and situated 80m northwest are pits containing Stamford ware pottery, and Saxo-Norman pottery associated with iron slag (Fig. 3 refs. 12 and 13).

These artefacts and features indicate that the remains of some form of Saxon and Saxo-Norman industrial activity may exist within the area of the proposed development.

These would have been superseded by the construction of the Carmelite Friary (Fig. 3 ref. 66), founded prior to 1268 and dissolved during 1538.

Considerable confusion exists regarding the site of the Whitefriary at Stamford. This has arisen through documentary evidence placing the site between the fork at the eastern end of St. Paul's Street where the roads lead to Ryhall and Uffington respectively (Hartley & Rogers 1974, 66). Speed's *Map of Stamford* is ambiguous as the letter used ('N' on Speed's map) to show the location of the Grey Friars is positioned on the road in front of the fork at the eastern end of St. Paul's Street, between the Grey Friars and White Friars properties. Strong evidence for the correct location of the site comes from documentary evidence describing one of the White Friars land acquisitions (many of which were in proximity to the Cornstall gate (*ibid.*)), where a description of the property boundary describes a lane that can only be Brazenose Lane (*ibid.*).

Documentary evidence detailing confirmation of the lands and grants made to the White Friars by the King, show that the land granted to the friars was once occupied by medieval houses, which had to be cleared before the monastery could be built (*ibid.*).

After the dissolution of the Friary, all the buildings had been demolished by 1600 (See Speed's Map of Stamford - Fig. 4).

In 1603 a cabin was built at Whitefriars to house plague victims, and during the mid-1600s some form of house had been built by or for Thomas Balgaye. By 1833, a building had been constructed at the eastern extent of the property (*op cit.*, 67).

Since that time the site was undisturbed until the beginning of the 20th century when the present dwellings were constructed. Other disturbances that occurred on the site have been caused by a visiting circus and construction of a tennis court.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; see Appendix 1).

Period:

Saxon, Norman, medieval and later settlement will have regional and national characteristics.

In particular, settlement remains of industrial, domestic and monastic nature are typical of Saxon and later towns of Britain.

Rarity:

Saxon industrial features are quite rare, although individual settlement is not.

Saxo-Norman settlement and medieval domestic, monastic and industrial occupation though not rare may possess rare or unusual features.

Documentation:

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Stamford area are kept in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the files of the South Kesteven District Community Archaeologist. Various synopses of the historical, architectural, and religious background of Stamford have previously been produced (Peck 1727; RCHME 1977; Hartley and Rogers 1974; Smith 1994).

Group value:

By virtue of the association of the Carmelite Friary with the medieval town wall of Stamford, its spatial relationship to the friaries of the Blackfriars and Grey Friars in the immediate vicinity, and its location adjacent to one of the main western thoroughfares into Stamford, the area has a high group value in local, regional and national terms.

Survival/Condition:

Limited invasive post-medieval development has occurred on the site, although construction of the tennis court will have removed the original topsoil at the very least, it is likely that buried deposits are likely to be well preserved. Previous archaeological intervention into the site has been made to the rear of adjacent properties. These recovered well preserved claustral remains associated with the Carmelite Friary.

Fragility/Vulnerability:

As the proposed development will impact the study area, possibly into natural (undisturbed) deposits, any and all archaeological deposits present on the site are extremely vulnerable.

Diversity:

High functional diversity is provided by the localised grouping of Saxon industrial remains, Saxo-Norman features and medieval religious institutions. High period diversity is provided by the evidence of continuous occupation from the Saxon to early post-medieval periods.

Potential:

Potential for Saxon remains, associated with the Saxon burgh, are moderately high.

Potential for early medieval remains, associated with the Carmelite Friary, are extremely high.

Potential for medieval human skeletal remains are moderately high.

8. CONCLUSIONS

The concentrations of archaeological finds and observations represent intensive occupation and use of this area of Stamford in the past.

Saxon activity represented by pottery and Saxo-Norman industrial activity in the form of deposits of slag, furnaces, and quarries occur in the immediate vicinity.

The study area is located adjacent to the site of Brazenose College (Scheduled Ancient Monument, County Monument No. 256), and within a Scheduled Ancient Monument, County Monument No. 257, the location of the Carmelite Friary.

Previous excavations to the rear of properties immediately east of the site and observations made during main sewage works immediately to the south, illustrate that remains of claustral buildings and associated features, including a burial

ground survive. These remains relate to the Carmelite friary. Furthermore, the proposed development is located against the western edge of the friary precinct, which location, adjacent as it is to Brazenose Lane, is likely to contain archaeological remains of medieval houses that were demolished so that the friary could be built.

No artefacts were recognised or recovered during the walk-over survey. Damage, due to the visiting circus during the earlier part of this century, and construction of the tennis court located at the southern end of the site, is likely to be limited by depth.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to thank Paul Johnson, Property Consultants who commissioned this assessment. Mrs. Packer, who granted access to the site and provided information on its previous use. The work was coordinated by Steve Haynes and this report was edited by Dave Start. Jenny Stevens, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council permitted examination of the relevant parish files. Access to the County Sites and Monuments Record was provided by Mark Bennet of the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council.

Project Manager: Steve Haynes
Research: Gary Taylor and Mark Dymond
Illustration: Denise Buckley
Desk-Top Assessment Analyst: Mark Dymond

10. REFERENCES

All of the following sources were consulted in the data-gathering exercise. However, as some references duplicated information available in others, not all of them have been specifically referred to in

the text.

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

East Midland Archaeology Bulletin
publications are abbreviated to 'EMAB'.
Royal Commission on Historical
Monuments (England) publications are
abbreviated to 'RCHME'.

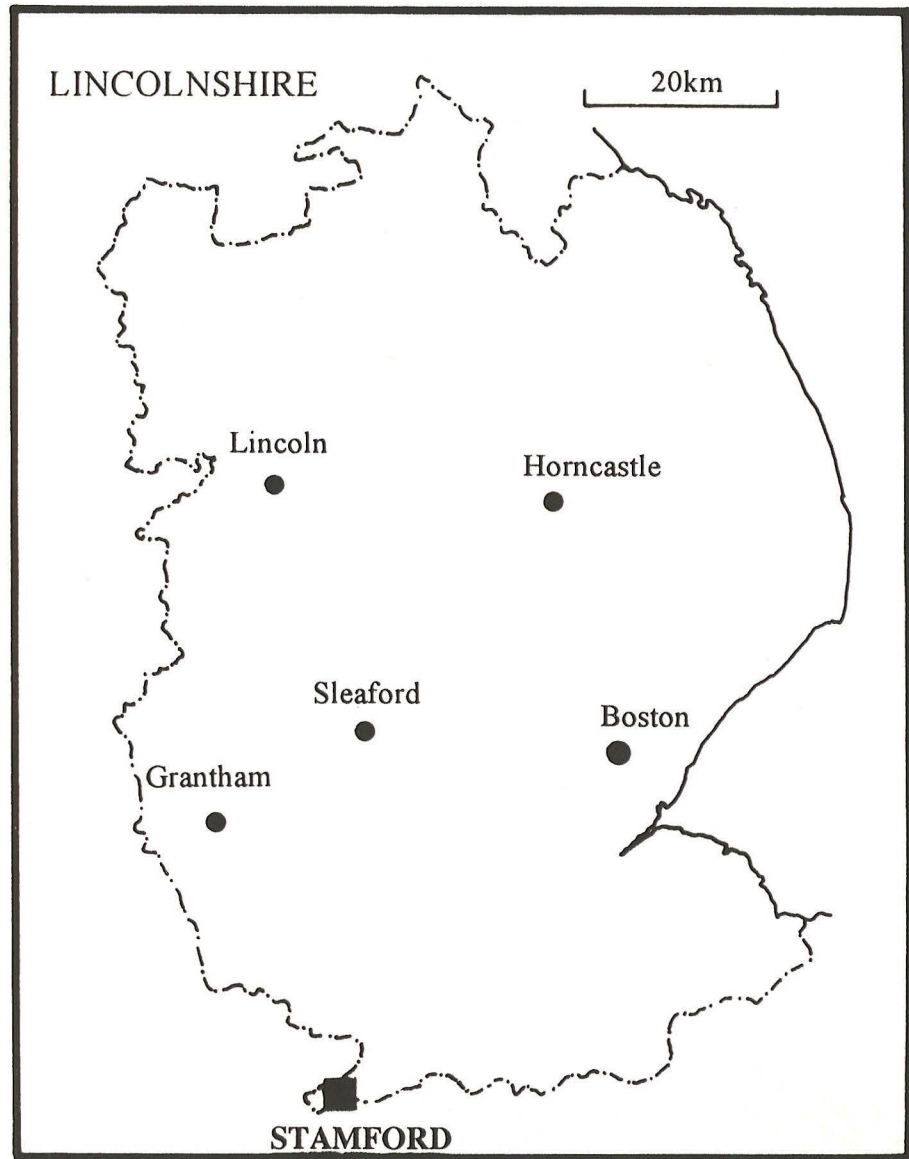
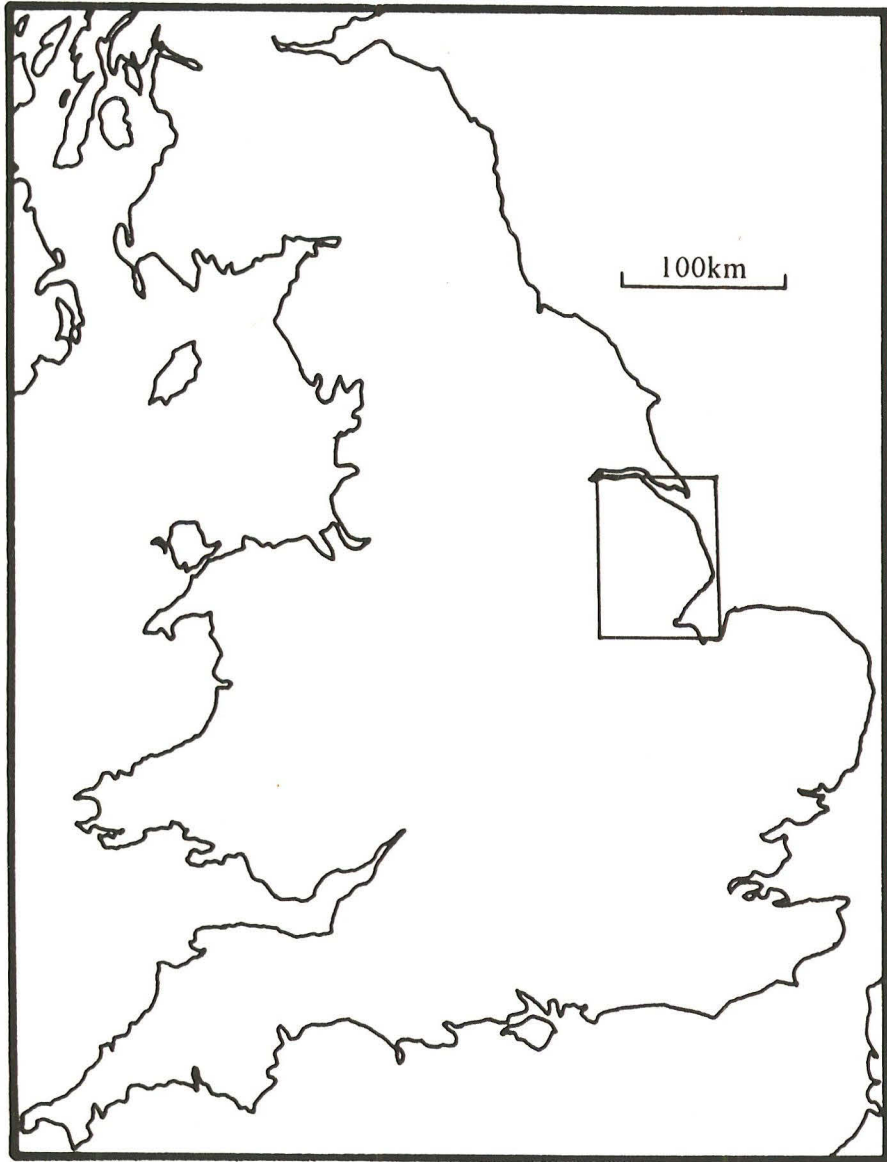


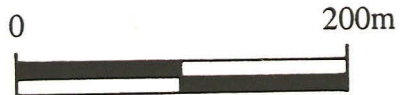
Fig. 1 General Location Plan

Fig. 2 Site Location Plan



● = Study Area

Fig. 3 Plan Showing Archaeological Sites and Finds



N



● = Study Area

Fig. 4 Speed's Plan of Stamford.

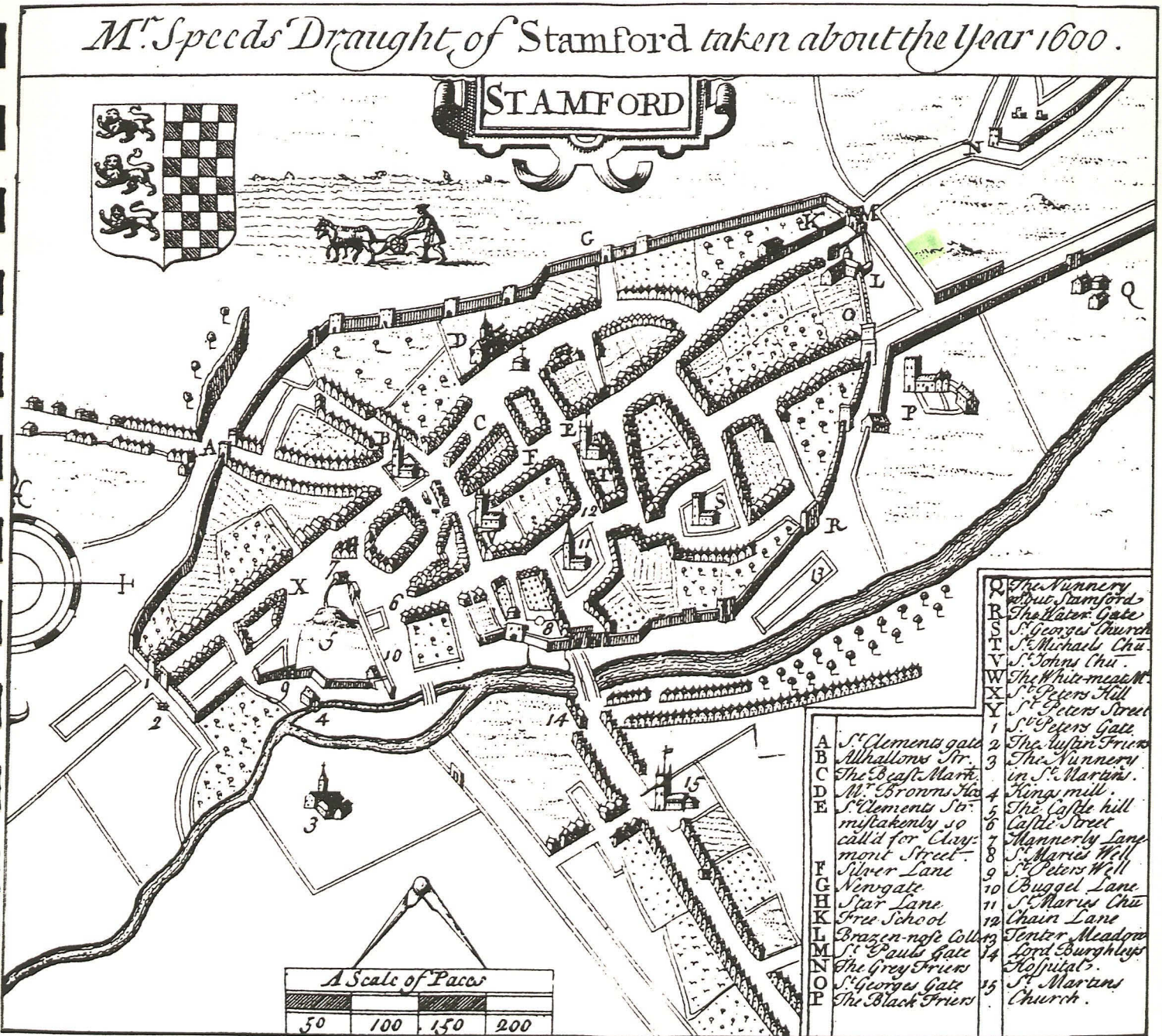


Fig. 5 Extract from 'The Parish of St George with St Paul Annexed in Stamford, 1842'.

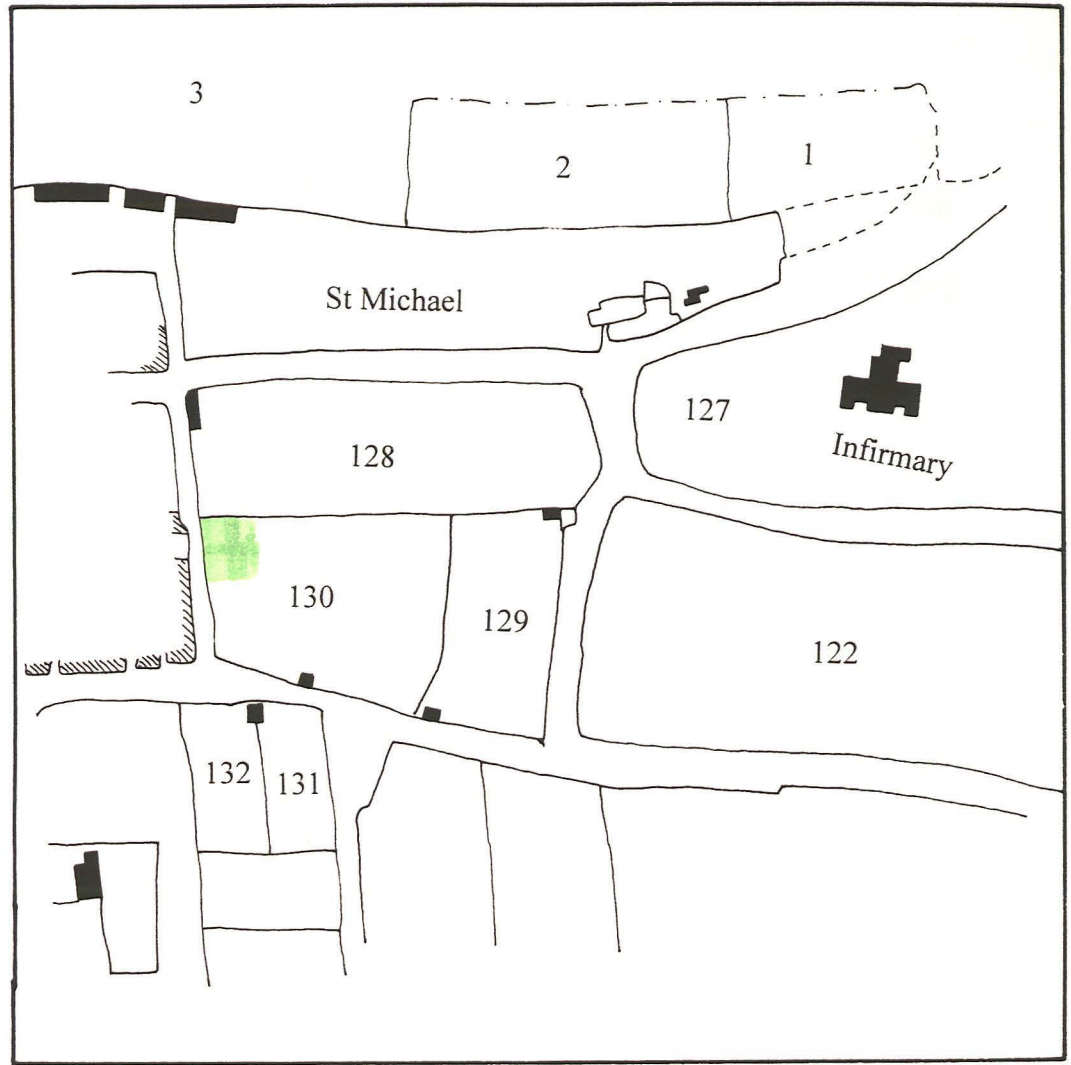


Fig. 6 Extract from 'The Stamford Inclosure - Plan of the open fields and waste lands, 1871'. No. 257

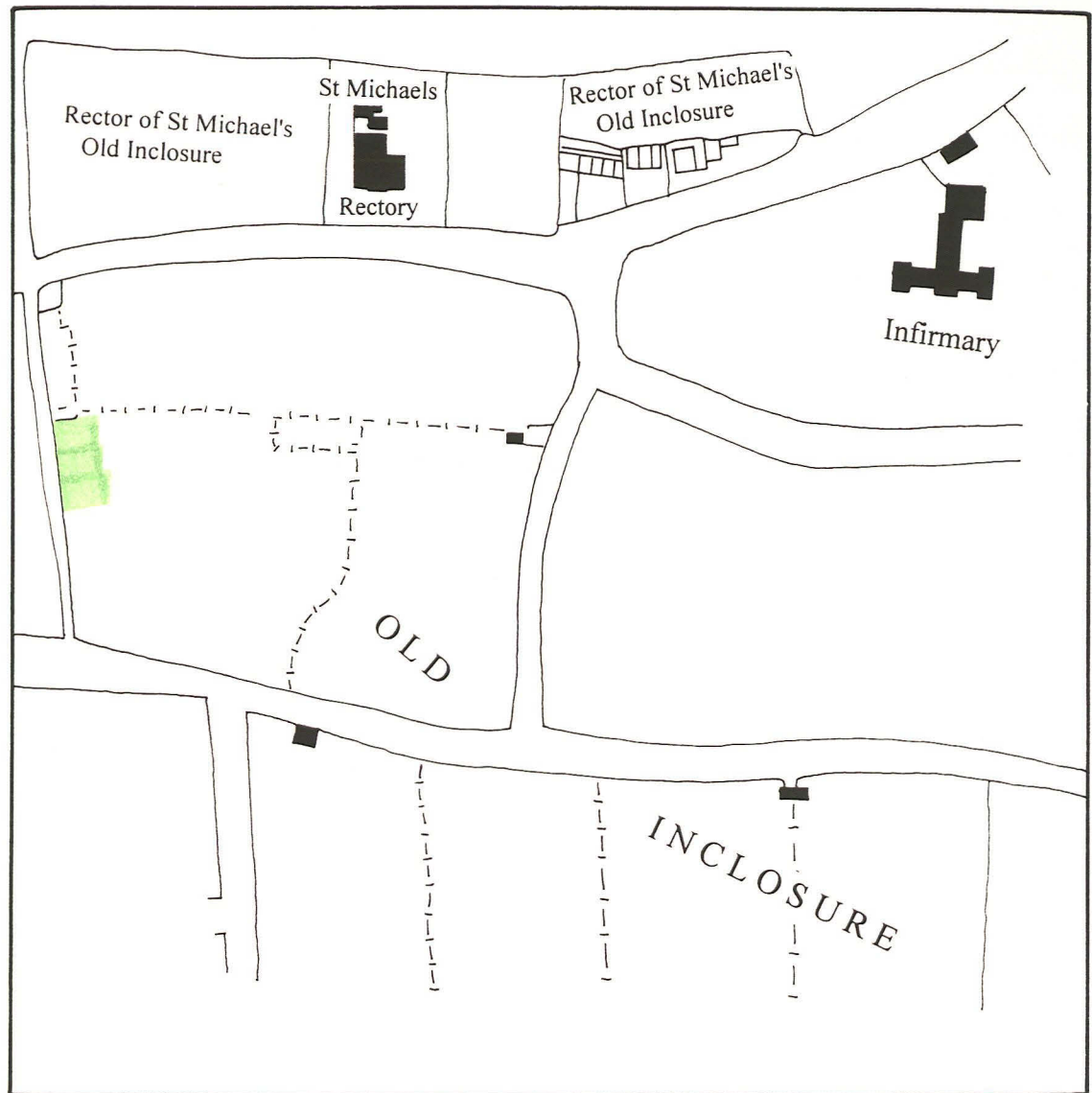
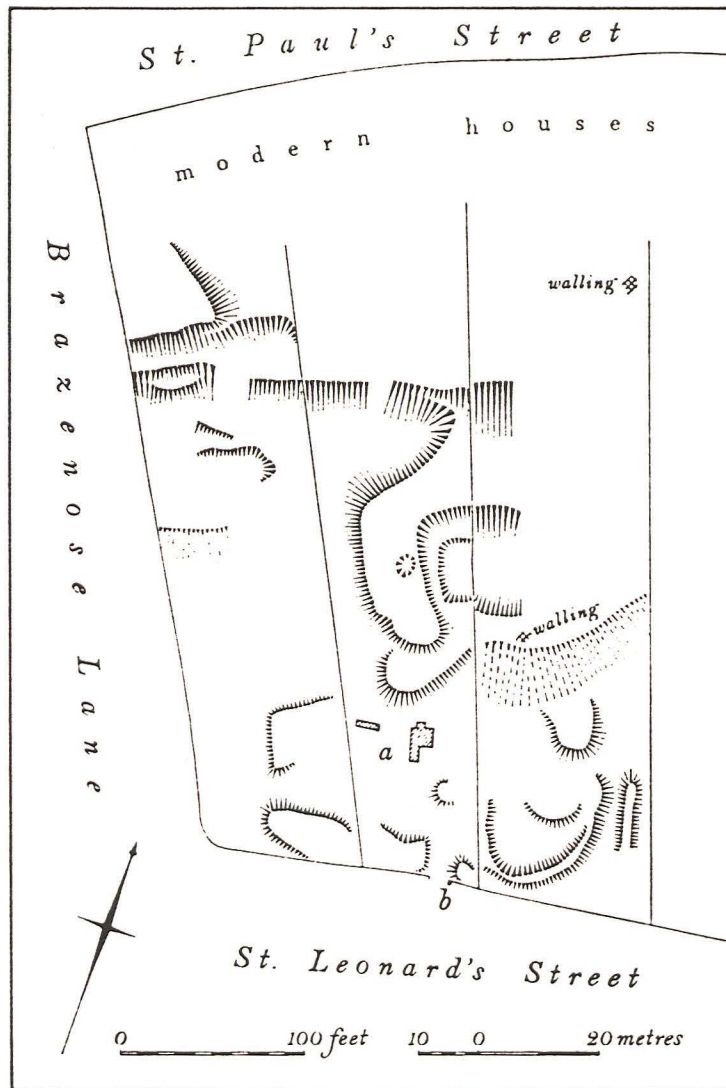


Fig. 7 Scheduled Ancient Monument, County Monument No. 257.
Plan showing Earthworks



(After RCHME 1977)

Appendix 1

Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments - Extract from *Archaeology and Planning* DoE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990

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

- i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.
- ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.
- iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.
- iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.
- v *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.
- vi *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.
- vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.
- viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.