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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON LAND
ADJACENT TO
BRAZENOSE LANE, STAMFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SBN98)**



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ADJACENT TO
BRAZENOSE LANE, STAMFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SBN98)**

Work Undertaken For
Paul Johnson Property Consultants

June 1998

Report compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA AIFA

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1. SUMMARY

An evaluation was carried out in advance of proposed development on land adjacent to Brazenose Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire.

The investigation area lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument, the site of a Carmelite Friary, founded in the later 13th century. Romano-British (AD 50-410) artefacts have previously been found in close proximity though no actual settlement remains of the period have thus far been identified.

An 11th - 13th century limestone surface and structural remains, including stone walls, foundation trenches and postholes were revealed. Above these were demolition layers of the same period. This suggests, that these remains, probably predate the foundation of the priory in the mid 13th century, and may, therefore, relate to buildings documented on the site prior to the religious establishment.

Industrial residues, including iron smelting slag and clay mould fragments from copper alloy casting, were recovered and indicate that these technological processes occurred on, or in the vicinity of, the site.

Few artefacts of late or post-medieval date were recovered and no clear remains of the period identified. This may reflect a relatively recent phase of ground lowering, perhaps associated with the known creation of a tennis court in the 20th century.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of Archaeological Evaluation

Archaeological evaluation is defined as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or

intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, and relative quality; and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.' (IFA 1994, 1).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Paul Johnson Property Consultants on behalf of Mrs E.C. Packer to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Brazenose Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site, as detailed in planning application SK95/0030/69/02. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief set by the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council (Appendix 1) and further verbal instruction from the Inspector of Ancient Monuments.

The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (County No. 257) under the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (HMSO 1979). Scheduled Monument Consent for the archaeological investigation was granted by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport on the 25th March 1998, and the terms and conditions specified in consent document HSD/9/2/3911 Pt 1 (Appendix 2).

2.3 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 (BGS 1978). 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 as defined by Red Lion Square, and 360m north of the River Welland (Fig. 2). The development is bounded to the west by Brazenose Lane at the rear of properties fronting St. Paul's Street and is situated at a height of c. 32m OD on land sloping down to the south at National Grid Reference TF 0345 0731.

As an urban area, the soils of the town have not been classified by the Soil Survey of England and Wales. However, the surveyed local soils immediately north of Stamford comprise Elmton 3 Association, typically shallow loamy and clayey soils over limestone and deeper slowly permeable clayey soils on clay-shale (Hodge *et. al.* 1984, 181). Soils encountered during the investigation were mainly grey and brown sandy silt.

2.4 Archaeological Background

Stamford is situated in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British through to the medieval periods. There is, at present, no evidence for prehistoric archaeology within the vicinity of the proposed development. Romano-British archaeology comprises disparate find spots, the closest of which is situated 200m to the northeast. The Roman road, Ermine Street, crosses the River Welland to the west of the town and William Stukeley, the 18th century antiquarian who lived in Stamford,

postulated that a Roman fort lay to the northwest.

By the end of the 9th 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 *burh* lay north of the Welland and also records that the King commanded a new borough to be built on the south side of the river (Mahaney 1982, 3). This was in response to the Danish army encamped in Stamford. Edward the Elder's sister, Æthelflaed, fortified the *burh*, after which the Danes surrendered (Stenton 1971, 329).

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).

Stamford remained in the royal demesne until it was successfully besieged in 1153. Stone walls were erected around the town from the mid-13th century, perhaps replacing an earlier wooden circuit (Mahaney 1982, 6). The eastern extent of the stone wall lies just to the west of the proposed development.

Numerous religious establishments were founded in Stamford during the medieval period. Of particular significance to the site is the Carmelite Friary which was founded on the proposed development site before 1268 (Page 1906, 229). Documentary evidence was found that suggested there was a likelihood of medieval houses dating from before the foundation of the monastery

(Dymond 1995, 12). The house claimed to be a royal foundation and English kings and princes are said to have lodged at the priory. The priory is said to have been a magnificent structure and renowned for its church and steeple (*ibid.*). The priory was eventually dissolved in 1538 and the site is later shown as open ground on a map of Stamford dating to 1600 (Dymond 1995, 3). The site of the priory is now a scheduled ancient monument, County Monument number 257 (English Heritage 1996, 23).

The proposed development site also lies adjacent to a second scheduled monument, the site of Brazenose College. The college is first recorded in the 16th century when a 13th century house referred to as '*Brassen Nose*' is mentioned. Although associated with the cessation of Oxford students in 1333, there is no evidence to support the claim that Brazenose College served an academic function (Dymond 1992, 4). However, the Carmelites were a renowned order for academic studies and several Doctors (D.D.) are mentioned as priors in Stamford (Page 1906, 229).

In advance of this work a site-specific desk-top assessment was carried out (Dymond 1995). This identified that the site lies at the periphery of the Saxon *burh*. Furthermore, recent disturbance have been caused by a visiting circus and construction of a tennis court.

3. AIMS

The aims of this archaeological evaluation will be to gather sufficient information to enable English Heritage and the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council to formulate appropriate policies for the management of the archaeological resource of the site.

The aims will be achieved by establishing the nature and disposition of significant archaeological remains, especially those associated with the dissolution of the friary, that may be present on the site.

4. METHODS

To achieve the above aims, five trenches were positioned to provide sample coverage across the investigation area (Fig. 3). Two trenches each measured 4m by 1m, one trench was 1.5m square and two other trenches measured 1m by 1m. Each trench was positioned in those areas which would be disturbed by the proposed subsequent development. This was in order to reduce the areas of disturbance to the underlying archaeological deposits. Each trench was excavated by hand to the surface of the latest medieval deposits.

Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trenches 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 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered during the evaluation was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practise.

Finds recovered from the deposits identified in the evaluation were washed, marked and subjected to specialist analysis and a date assigned where possible. Records of the deposits and features recognised during the evaluation were also examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appear as Appendix 3. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced and forms part of the site archive.

5. RESULTS

Following the incorporation of specialist reports with the post-excavation analyses three phases were identified:

Phase 1 11th - 13th century deposits

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Phase 3 Recent deposits

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

Phase 1- 11th - 13th century deposits

Trench 1

The earliest deposits encountered in this trench were three demolition spreads (024, 015 and 014). The lowest layer (024) comprised brownish yellow silty sand and limestone and was sealed by brown silt (015) and yellow silty sand (014) both with limestone fragments with a combined thickness of 0.44m (Fig. 8, Section 3). Above this was a developed subsoil of mid brown silt (008), containing 12th and 13th century pottery, dressed stone and window glass possibly indicating its origin as a further demolition layer.

The surface of medieval deposits was 0.36m below present ground level.

Trench 2 (Fig. 4).

At the base of Trench 2 were two features. Along the southern side were remnants of a limestone wall (016), comprising roughly hewn unmortared limestone blocks aligned southwest to northeast. Adjacent to this wall was a linear feature (013) filled with brown clayey silt (012). The size of this trench (1m x 1m) and instructions not to excavate deeper than the latest medieval deposits made interpretation and the stratigraphic relationship of these two features difficult. Both these features were sealed by yellowish

brown clayey silt with limestone and occasional clay mould fragments (002), representing either demolition deposits or a subsoil (Fig. 8, Section 2).

The surface of medieval deposits was 0.16m below present ground level.

Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

Encountered at the base of this trench was the upper surface of a deposit of reddish brown sandy silt (023). Above this was a 0.2m thick deposit of light grey to white sandy silt with limestone (022), interpreted as a possible demolition spread (Fig. 8, Section 1). Three layers were located above this, each between 50 and 110mm thick and comprising reddish brown sandy silt (021) and (019) and an intervening grey sandy silt (020). The function and origin of these layers is uncertain, but it is possible that they were dumped deposits.

Above the dumped layers were two layers of mixed mortar, sand and limestone (017 and 018), totalling 0.21m thick. These probably represent demolition layers from a nearby, but unidentified, building.

The surface of medieval deposits was 0.45m below present ground level.

Trench 4 (Fig. 6)

Evident across much of the base of this trench was a surface comprising limestone fragments within a sandy silt matrix (025 and 032). Cut through, and defining the northern limit of, the limestone surface was a linear feature (037) aligned east-west. This contained two fills, both of yellowish brown sandy silt (036 and 031) from which 13th century pottery sherds were recovered. Also within the feature were two limestone blocks (030) faced to the southwest and possibly indicating that this feature was a robbed foundation trench.

The surface of medieval deposits was 0.31m below present ground level.

Trench 5 (Fig. 7)

Deposits of yellowish brown silty sand (041) and brownish grey silty sand (042) were the earliest deposits encountered in this trench (Fig. 9, Section 5). Cutting through these was a north-south aligned feature (044) filled with a mid grey silty sand containing limestone fragments (043). Sealing the feature were two layers of brownish grey sandy silt with limestone (039 and 040) with a combined thickness of 1m and identified as demolition deposits.

The surface of medieval deposits was 0.36m below present ground level.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Deposits with no dating evidence were only found in Trench 4. All of these deposits are, however, likely to be of medieval origin.

Limiting the eastern extent of the robbed foundation trench (037) was a north-south aligned linear feature (046). Identified as a possible plank wall slot, it measured 60mm wide and was visible for a length of 0.27m and contained a fill of yellowish brown clayey silt (045). The plank wall slot, had in turn, been cut by a circular feature (026) with a diameter of 0.2m and a yellowish brown clayey silt fill (033) and was identified as a posthole.

A further posthole (027) was located 0.63m southeast of (026). A diameter of 0.23m and a fill of yellow brown clayey silt (034) was recorded.

Located in the northeastern corner of Trench 5 was an east-west aligned feature (029). This was greater than 2.5m in length and wider than 0.3m and was on a similar alignment, although offset to the north, to

the robbed foundation trench (037). A single fill of yellowish brown clay (035) was recorded. This feature, like (037), is probably a robbed out foundation trench.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

A subsoil was only recorded in Trenches 1 and 3. In Trench 1 this comprised a dark blackish brown silt (007), 0.18m thick and in Trench 3 was a grey sandy silt (005), 0.25m thick. With the exception of Trench 4, topsoil sealed all previous layers. The topsoil ranged from dark brown to blackish brown silt or sandy silt (001, 004, 006 and 038). The topsoil in Trench 4 was buried and was a greenish brown silty sand (011). This was sealed by a make-up layer (010) and a tennis court surface (009).

6. DISCUSSION

Medieval deposits (Phase 1) were identified in all trenches examined during the evaluation. The nature of the evaluation precluded detailed investigation of many features revealed, and consequently, the level of interpretation is slightly limited. Structural features were only revealed in Trenches 2, 4 and 5, and comprised a limestone surface, a limestone wall, a robbed foundation trench and a possible gully. Pottery recovered from these deposits indicates a broad date range from the 11th to the 13th century and may indicate that some of these features predate the founding of the Carmelite Friary in the mid 13th century. The possibility that these features are earlier than the friary are emphasised by the demolition deposits, as documentary evidence suggests that the friars had to remove buildings on the site.

Undated deposits (Phase 2) are represented by postholes, a beam slot and a possible robbed foundation trench. Although no

dating evidence was recovered from these features, it is likely that they also belong to the same period as features from Phase 1.

There is a remarkable lack of later medieval and post-medieval features from the site. Speed's map of Stamford, dating to 1600, shows the site as open ground, so limited post-medieval activity can be expected. However, no features associated with the friary were located. It is possible that this may be explained by ground lowering prior to the construction of a tennis court earlier this century. Deposits of medieval date are generally at shallow depths, between 0.16m-0.45m below the present ground surface.

Pottery recovered from the site included Late Saxon/early medieval Stamford Ware as well as medieval and post-medieval forms. As such, they confirm 11th -13th century activity in Stamford and support the assemblages from other investigations in the vicinity. A possible Romano-British sherd was also retrieved. Of some interest are the casting mould fragments from (002) and (005), indicating small scale copper alloy artefact production in the vicinity, although the mould fragments appear to be residual in nature. Other industrial processes are indicated by a small quantity of slag and a partially glazed stone. The slag could be imported from adjacent slag heaps lying north of the site, as indicated by Simpson (1982, 146), and perhaps used as hard core or constructional material. Faunal remains indicate food sources such as sheep, cattle, birds, mussels, oysters and whelks and environmental indicators such as snails.

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 6). The importance of the site is further emphasised by the fact that it is a scheduled ancient monument.

Period

Structural remains of 11th-13th century date were revealed. These probably represent domestic habitation but may relate to the earliest years of the documented friary on the site. Masonry occupation remains are not particularly period specific, though ecclesiastical foundations are one of the main characteristics of the medieval period.

Rarity

Medieval occupation remains are not uncommon, though may incorporate rare or unusual features. Evidence of medieval copper alloy casting is rare, though at present is only represented by waste materials, not structural remains.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Stamford area are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the files of the South Kesteven 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).

Synopses of nearly all the archaeological work carried out in the vicinity have previously been produced. Although, a site-specific desk-top assessment was produced prior to the archaeological evaluation of the site (Dymond 1995).

Group value

The association of possible pre-monastic settlement with the subsequent friary confers moderately high group value on the site.

Survival/Condition

There is little clear evidence for intrusive post-medieval activity on the site, therefore archaeological remains of medieval date are well preserved. However, the apparent absence of remains post-dating the 13th century, when the friary is documented on the site until the mid 16th century, strongly suggests that late medieval deposits have been removed from the area. This suggestion is supported by evidence that the medieval layers are buried at shallow depth. In consequence, it seems probable that later medieval deposits, associated with the friary, do not survive in the area.

Fragility/Vulnerability

Due to the shallow depth at which some archaeological deposits occur, the proposed development may impact into medieval remains present on the site.

Diversity

Little functional diversity is suggested by the results of the evaluation. Structural remains were identified, but were of uncertain function. The recovery of waste materials, indicating industrial activity in the vicinity, enhances the diversity value of the site. Only medieval and modern deposits were identified, therefore period diversity is low.

Potential

Potential is very high that further remains of medieval date survive in good condition elsewhere in the area. Additionally, there is moderate potential for earlier deposits occurring on site and for industrial remains surviving. However, the site is considered to have low palaeoenvironmental potential.

8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The strategy of using trial trenches to locate and evaluate archaeological deposits was, on the whole, effective. Excavations established

that medieval remains survive well on the proposed development area. However, due to the limited size of the trenches, the nature of some of the remains was not clearly established.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological deposits were located on the site and took the form of structural features and limestone surfaces with a later episode of demolition deposits. Interpretation of many features was made difficult as the surface of undisturbed medieval deposits was not to be exceeded. Deposits of the medieval period were identified at depths of between 0.16m and 0.45m below the present ground surface and would, therefore, be extremely vulnerable.

Artefacts recovered from the evaluation comprised pottery, principally locally produced Stamford ware as well as Bourne, Potterhanworth and Northamptonshire types that indicate a date range of the 11th to 13th centuries. There is a marked paucity of later medieval wares and early post-medieval pottery, although none of these are entirely absent from the site. This may suggest that the ground surface was lowered in the relatively recent past, resulting in the removal of late and post-medieval deposits from the area. Technological processes are also indicated from the finds and include slag, casting mould fragments and a hearth bottom although all these finds are residual in nature and no industrial features were located during the evaluation.

No environmental assessment of deposits was undertaken as medieval deposits were not excavated. However, it is believed that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, snails *etc.*) exist other than through charring and limited recovery of snails.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Paul Johnson who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Mrs E.C. Packer. The work was coordinated and edited by Gary Taylor. Access to the records maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire was kindly provided by Jenny Stevens, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council.

11. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Research: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Dymond
Supervisor: Fiona Walker
Site Assistants: Dave Bower, Martin Griffiths, Ed Lewis, Ian McGregor
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Phil Mills
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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13. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
DoE	Department of the Environment
HMSO	Her Majesties' Stationary Office
HTL	Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

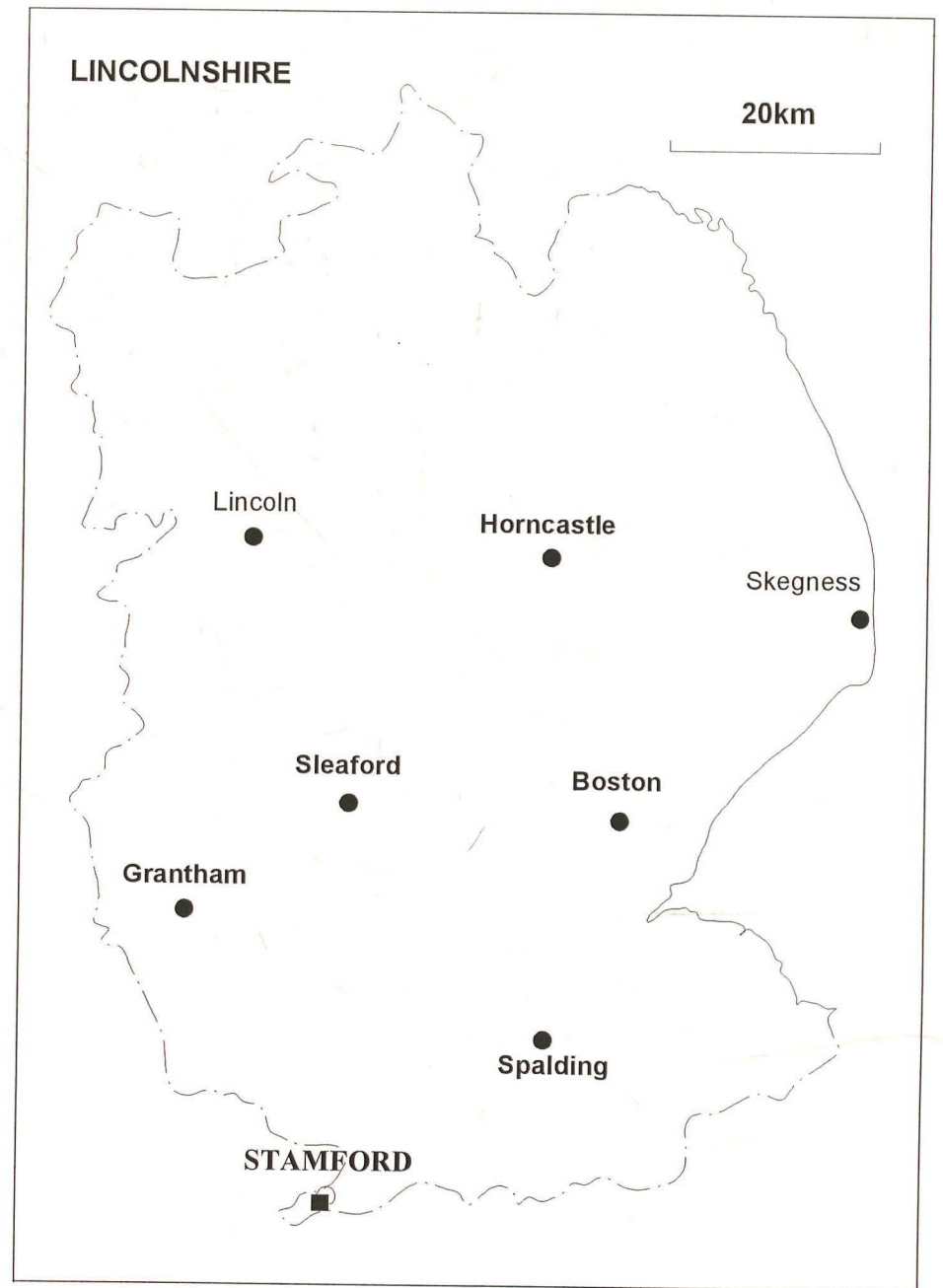
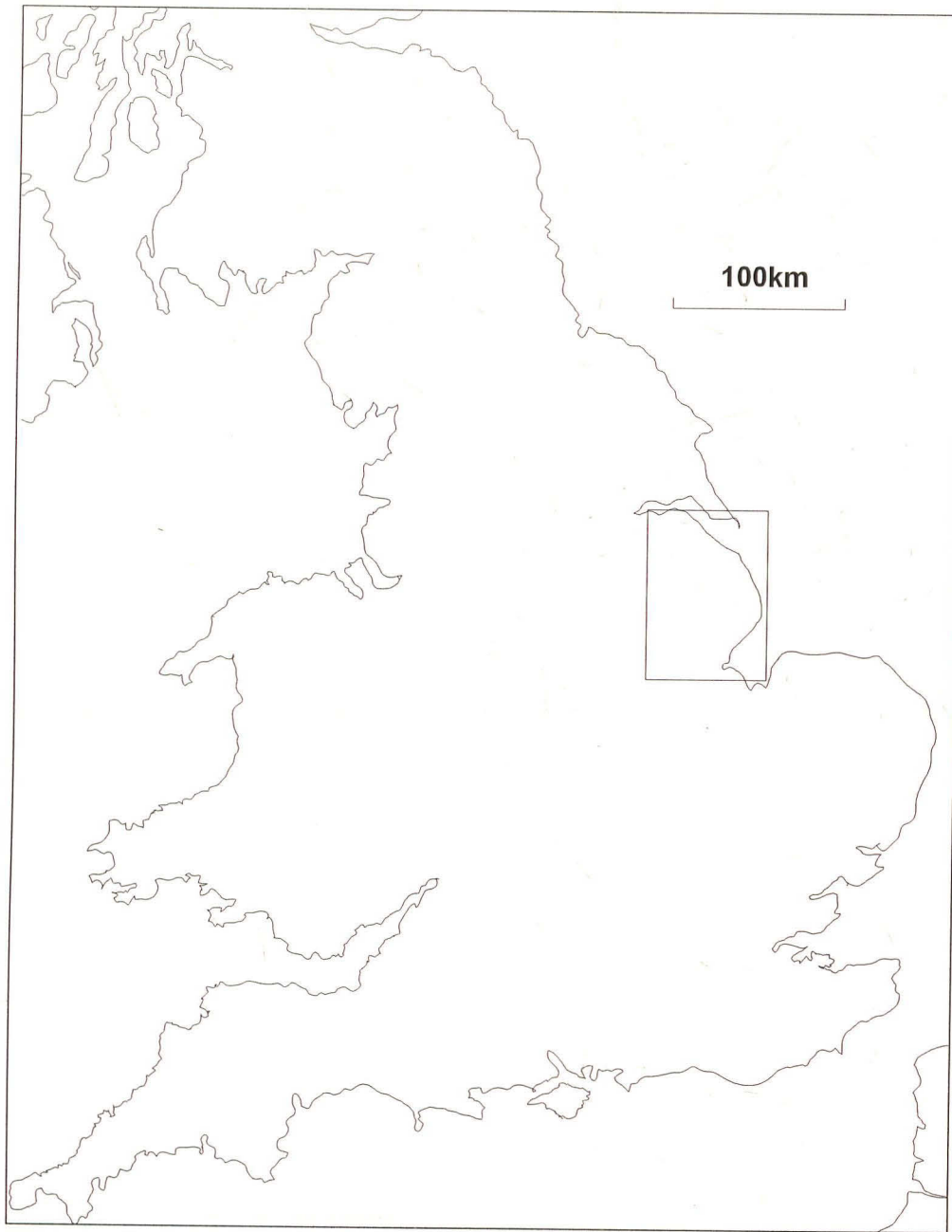
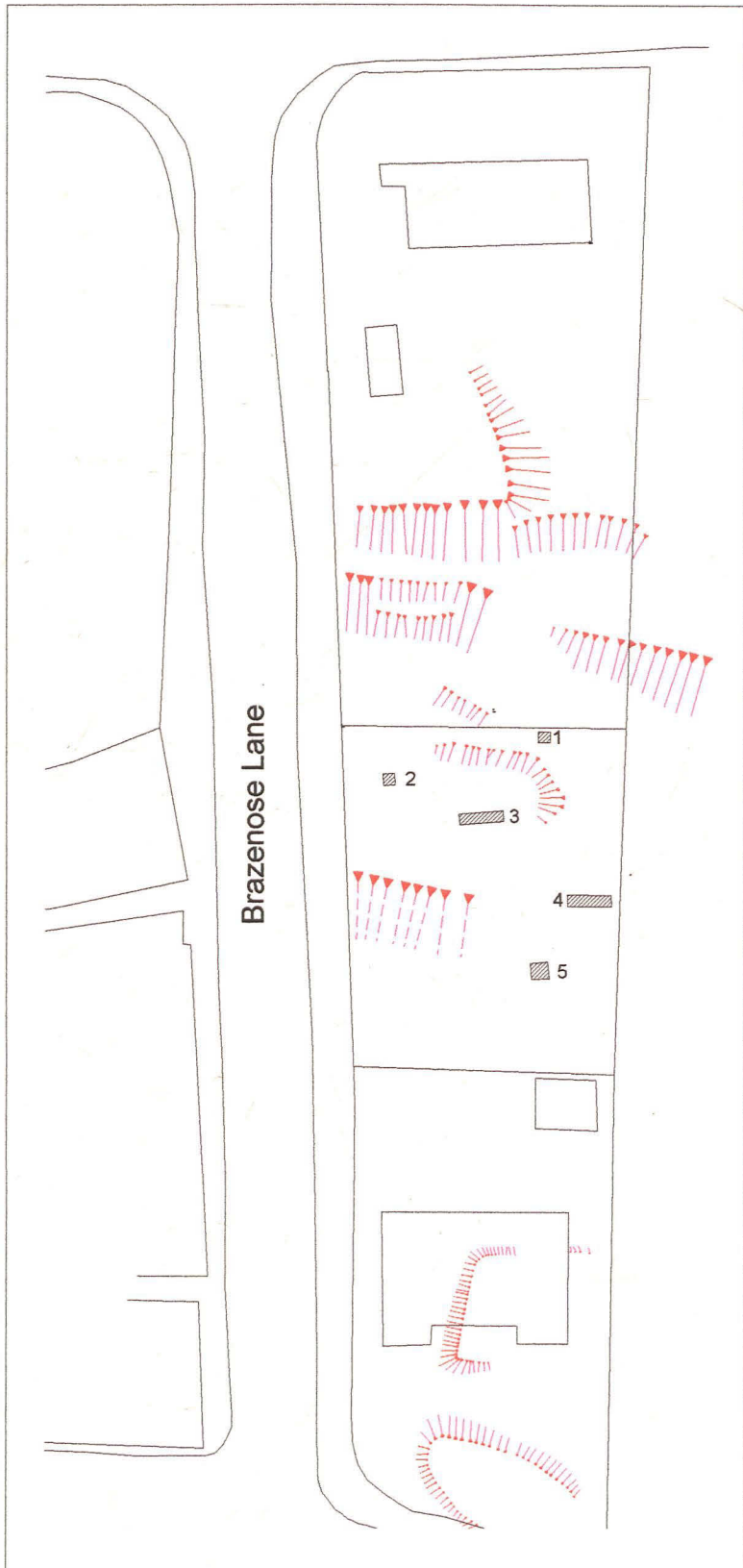


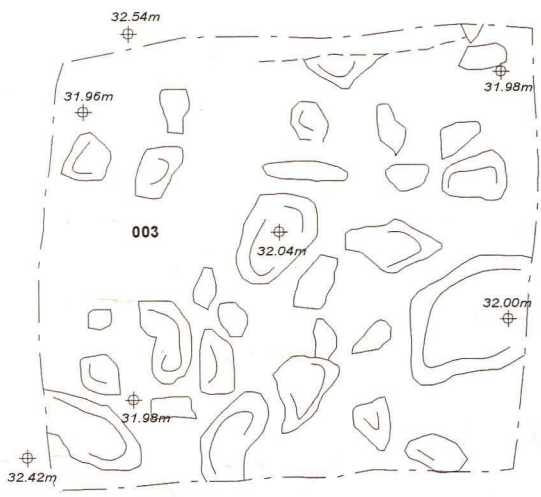
Figure 1 - General Location Plan



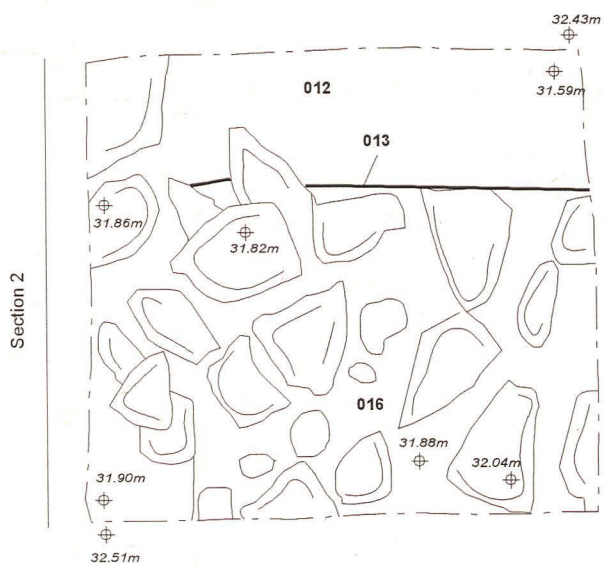
Earthworks (after RCHME 1977)



Figure 3 - Trench Location plan



Trench 2, rubble spread (003)



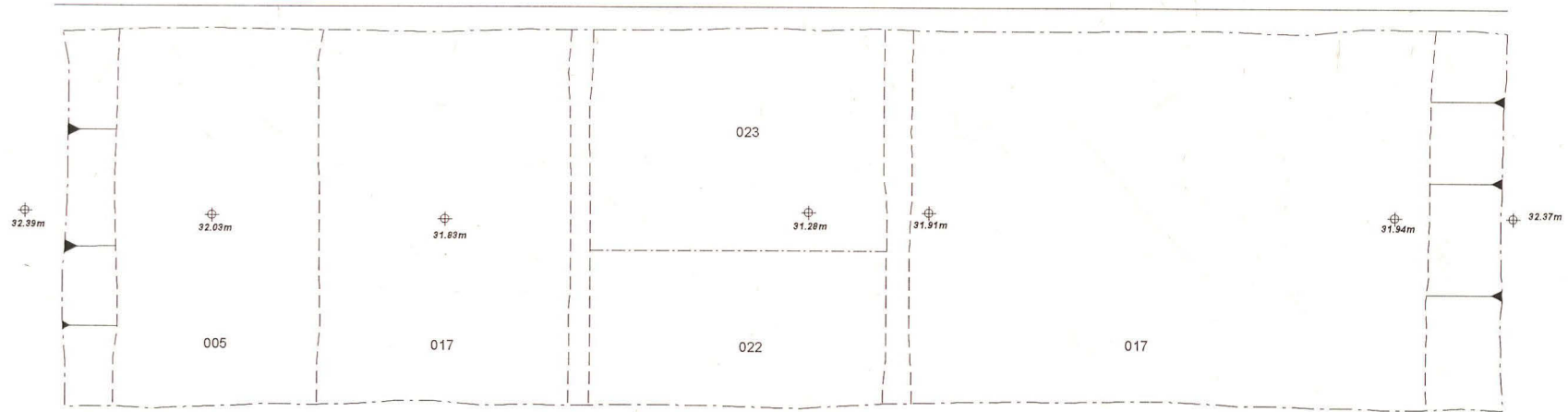
TRENCH 2



-  Limestone
-  Height OD

Figure 4 - Plan, Trench 2

Section 1



Limestone



Height OD

Figure 5 - Plan, Trench 3

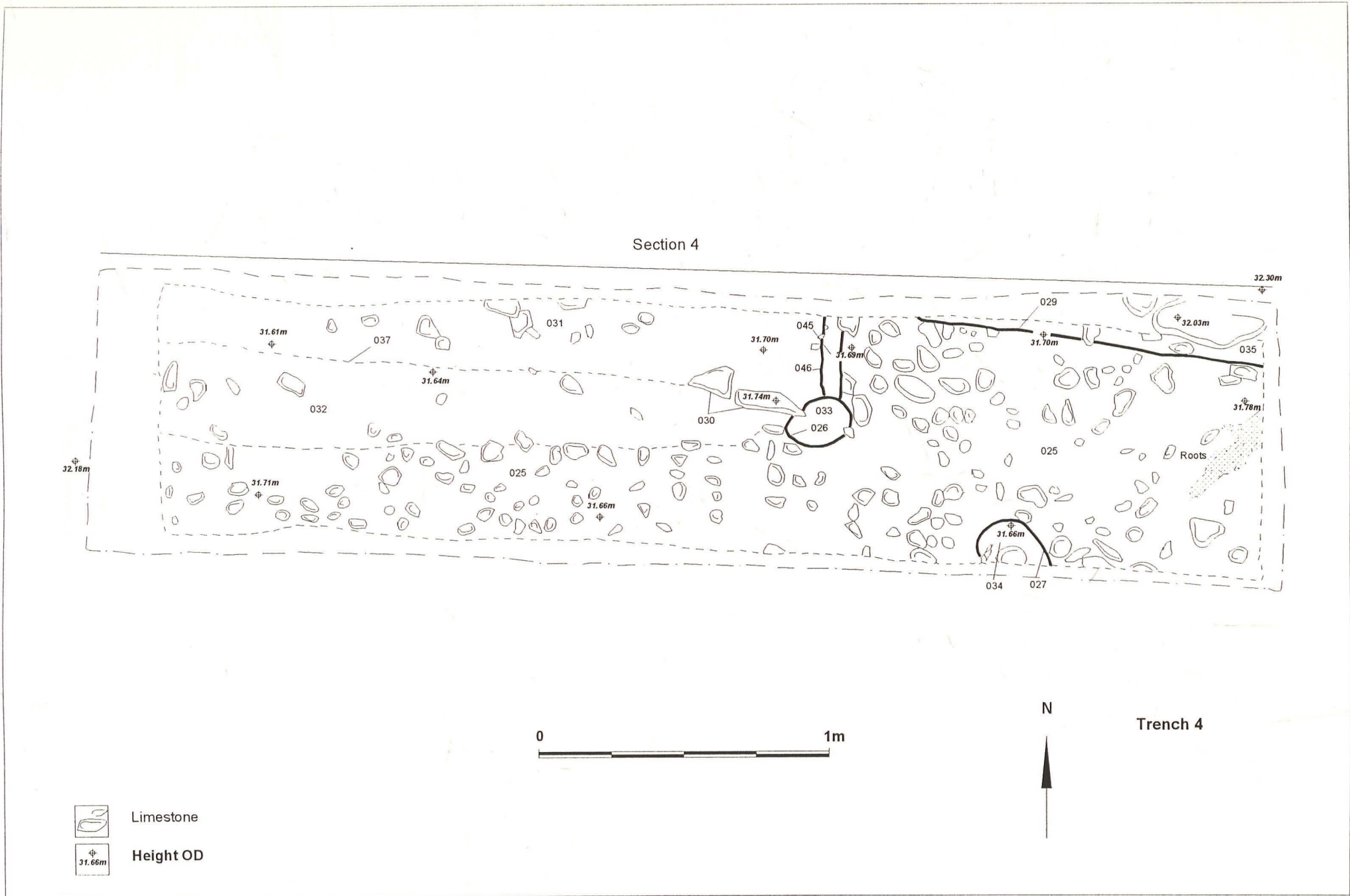
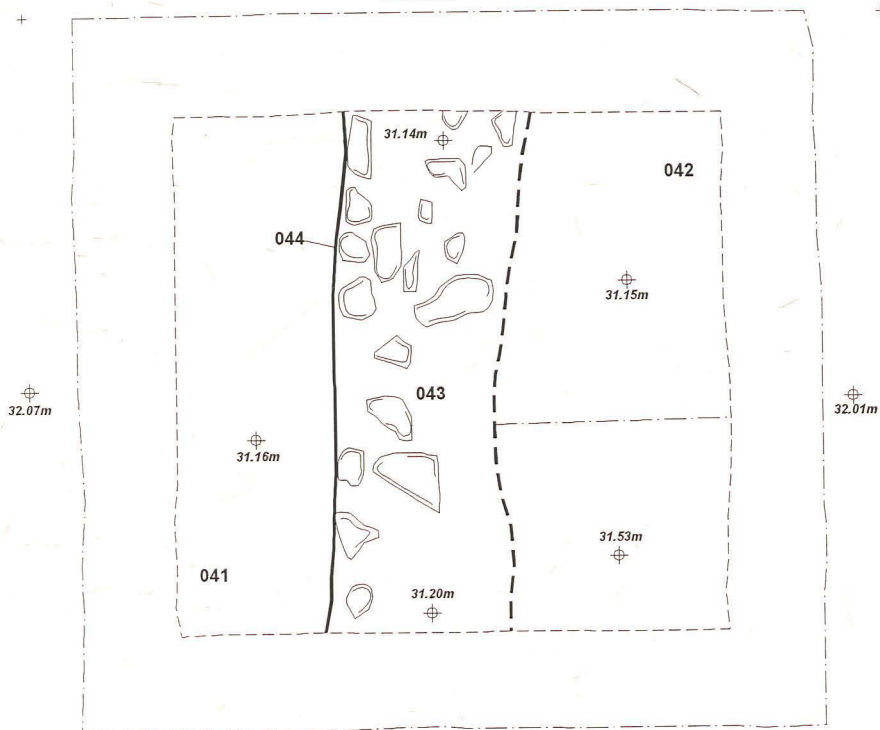


Figure 6 - Plan, Trench 4

Section 5



Limestone



Height OD

Figure 7 - Plan, Trench 5

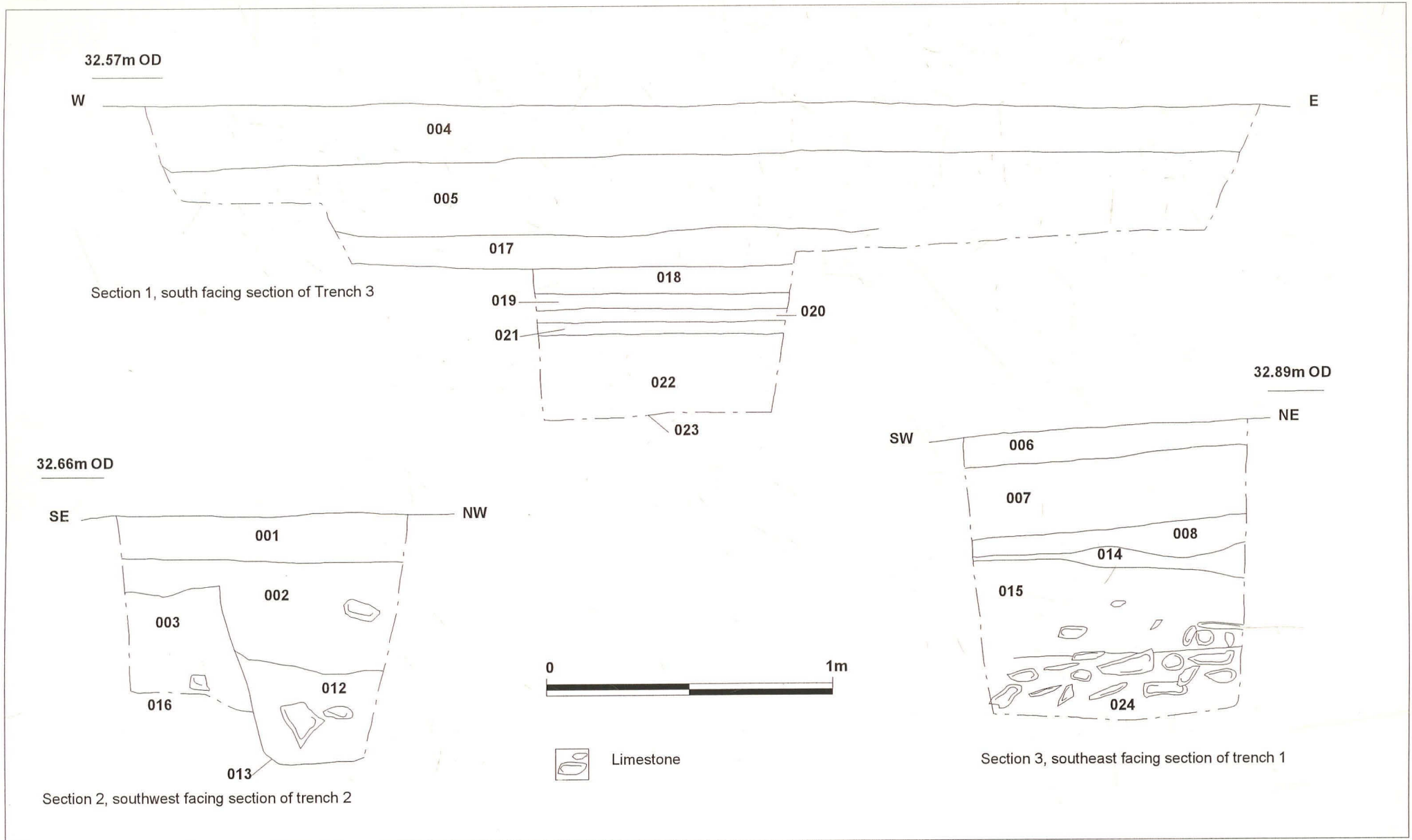


Figure 8 - Sections 1, 2 and 3

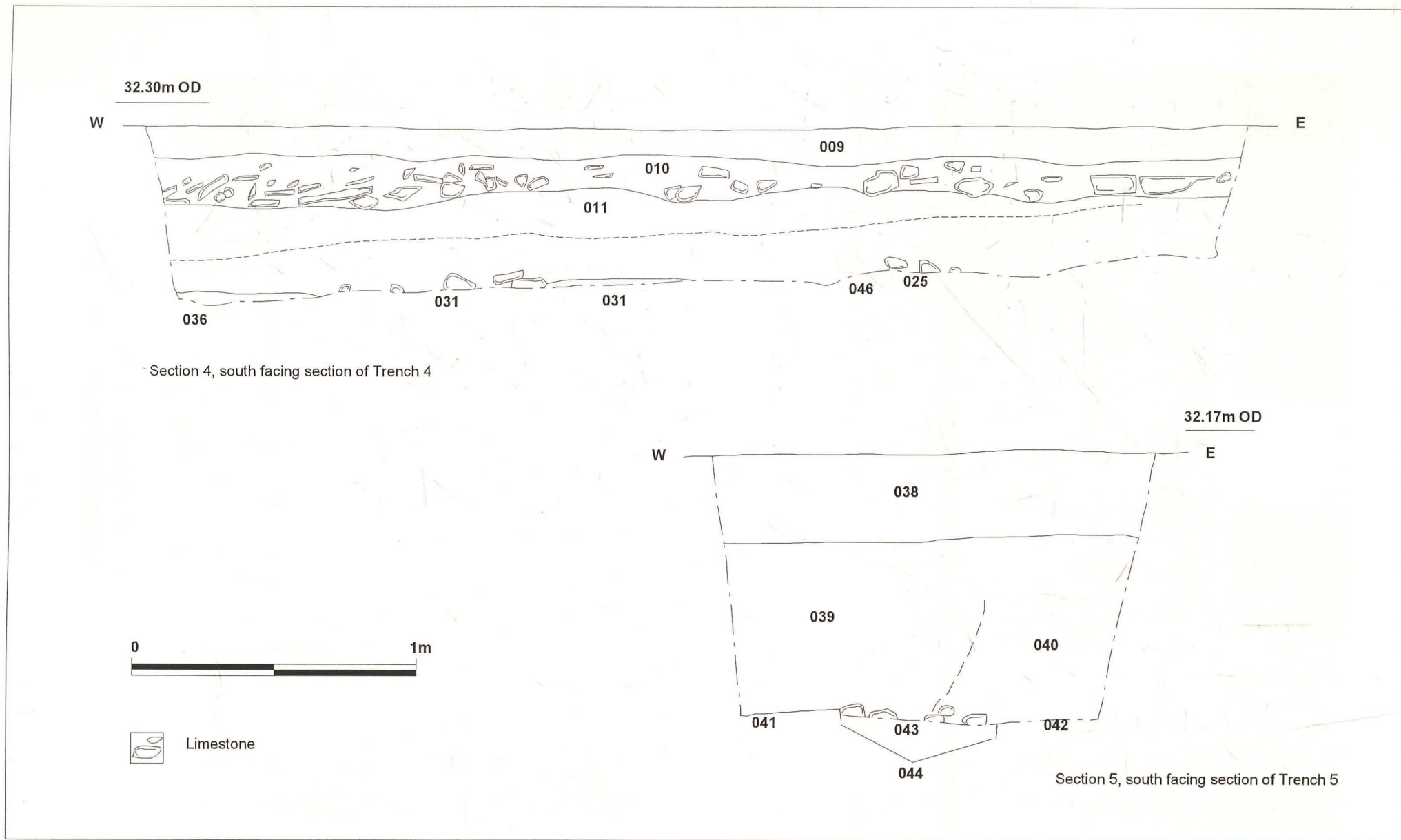


Figure 9 - Sections 4 and 5



Plate 1 Trench 2, looking west and showing masonry (016)



Plate 2 Trench 4, looking northeast and showing Section 4 and masonry (030)

Appendix 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT BRIEF EVALUATION OF LAND SOUTH OF HOLWELL, BRAZENOSE LANE, STAMFORD. S.A.M. NO.257

1. Summary.

- 1.1 This document sets out the brief for archaeological fieldwork, recording and publication to be carried out prior to the development of land to the south of Holwell, Brazenose Lane, Stamford. S.A.M. No. 257.
- 1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels. This specification, along with the detailed architect's plans, and a previously produced Desk-Top assessment, will then be used as part of a scheduled monument consent application which will be submitted by the applicant's agent.
- 1.3 The detailed specifications should be submitted to the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council for approval. The client will then be free to choose between those specifications which have been approved.

2. Site Location and Description.

- 2.1 The site of the proposed development is located c. 600m to the east of the centre of Stamford as defined by Red Lion Square. The development 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. It is situated at a height of c.35m OD at national grid Reference TF 0345 0731. It currently forms part of the garden of the property known as Holwell and is made up of lawn and flower beds. 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.
- 3.1 The proposed development is for a single bungalow and associated garage, driveway, service trenches and garden. Outline planning permission has been granted, which includes a condition requiring further archaeological evaluation. However, the site lies within SAM County No.257 the site of the Carmelite Friary. **Scheduled monument consent will be required for the next stage of archaeological evaluation.**

4. Archaeological Background.

- 4.1 The site of the proposed development lies within SAM 257, the site of Stamford's Carmelite Friary (White Friars) which was founded just to the west of the town walls in the 13th century. (It was dissolved in 1538). Documentary evidence shows that before the friary was constructed, medieval houses existed on the land granted to the friars. Presumably these were demolished to make way for the friary. After the friary was dissolved, the site passed to the Cecil family, and by c.1600 all the buildings had been demolished. A number of archaeological excavations were undertaken in the grounds of the friary by Stamford school during 1963, 1971 and 1977. These uncovered evidence for claustral buildings, drainage channels, doorways, a well and a stone lined drain or culvert.
- 4.2 Generally the application site is situated in an area of dense archaeological activity. Located immediately to the west of the study area on the site of the former Brazenose college, evidence for Saxo-Norman activity was discovered. This consisted of iron-slag (residue from iron working) and pits containing Stamford ware pottery.
- 4.3 Cartographic evidence shows that in c.1600 the area of the friary was open ground, though two large features, presumed to be earthworks, are depicted in the area and may have been associated with buried remains of the friary. (Speed's Map of Stamford.) The area appears to have remained as open ground until earlier this century.

Archaeological Project Services. Desk-top assessment. 1995.

5. Requirement for work.

- 5.1 As part of the scheduled monument consent application and in order to satisfy the condition placed on the outline planning permission by South Kesteven District Council, further intrusive fieldwork is recommended, in order to allow the assessment of the nature and disposition of significant archaeological remains.
- 5.2 Due to the application being situated within SAM 257, English Heritage have recommended that the trial trenches should be positioned only in those areas which will be disturbed by the proposed development in order to reduce the areas of disturbance and the amount of archaeological evaluation necessary.
- 5.3 It is recommended therefore that two trenches are **HAND DUG** in order to assess the nature and disposition of significant archaeological remains. It is not envisaged that the excavations would need to go below the latest phase of Medieval deposits.
- 5.4 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.

7. Methods.

- 7.1 In consideration of methodology the following details should be given in the contractor's specification:
 - 7.1.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work.
 - 7.1.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed.
 - 7.1.3 It is expected that all on site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security.
 - 7.1.4 The recovery and recording strategies to be used must be described in full. **It is expected that an approved single context recording systems will be used for all on site and post fieldwork procedures.**
 - 7.1.5 **An estimate of time and resources allocated for post-excavation work and report production in the form of 'person hours'.**
 - 7.1.6 A list of specialist consultants who might be required to conserve and or report on finds and advise or report on other aspects of the investigation.
- 7.2 Excavation is a potentially destructive technique and the specification should take the following factors into account.
 - 7.2.1 For this evaluation the trial trenches should be **hand dug**.
 - 7.2.2 **The specification should also include the location of spoil heaps, proposals for backfilling and protective measures to avoid accidental damage to areas outside the evaluation trenches during the operation.**
 - 7.2.3 If archaeological features are revealed these will be cleaned and excavated by hand. A representative sample of archaeological deposits will be fully excavated and recorded.
 - 7.2.4 If human remains are encountered the contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding their exhumation and interment. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.

7.2.5 Adequate recovery of finds and an adequate sampling programme to provide environmental evidence from all archaeological deposits should be ensured.

8. Monitoring Arrangements.

8.1 The Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require at least 14 days notice prior to the commencement of the work. The Community Archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress. They should be allowed access to the site at their convenience and will comply with any health and safety requirements associated with the site.

9. Reporting Requirements.

9.1 The final report should be produced to the level outlined in The Management of Archaeological Projects, Appendix 3, English Heritage, 1991 and within a timescale agreed with the Community Archaeologist and English Heritage. The report should include:

9.1.1 Plans of the area which has been investigated and the position of any trenches.

9.1.2 Tables summarising features and artefacts together with a full description and brief interpretation.

9.1.3 Plans and sections of deposits.

9.1.4 A consideration of the importance of the findings on a local, regional and national basis.

9.1.5 A critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology.

9.2 Copies of the final report must be deposited with South Kesteven District Council, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, English Heritage, the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the developer.

10. Archive Deposition.

10.1 Arrangements must be made with the land-owner(s) and/or the developers for the deposition of the object and paper archive. The landowner should be encouraged to deposit the artefacts and project archive at the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

10.2 Preliminary discussion must take place prior to fieldwork commencing and the receiving museum must be named at the tender stage of the project.

10.3 If the receiving museum is the City and County Museum Lincoln, then the archive should be produced in the form outlined in that Museum's Document 'Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives,' See address below. The City and County Museum should be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity, so that the full cost implications of the archive deposition can be taken into account.

11. Publication and Dissemination.

11.1 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist will be deemed to put all the information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence a timescale must be agreed with the Community Archaeologist, but it is expected that this shall not exceed six months.

11.2 A summary of the findings of the investigation should be presented for publication to Lincolnshire History and Archaeology (Published by The Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology) within 12 months of the completion of the project.

21005 00 1

12. Additional Information

- 12.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological investigation but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the approved programme of excavation are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Community Archaeologist.

Brief set by Community Archaeologist June 1997.

Appendix 2

SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT, LETTER DATED 25TH MARCH 1998

Buildings, Monuments and Sites Division (2), 4th Floor, Grove House
Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 2nd Cockspur St, London SW1Y 5DH
Telephone: 0171 211 2058 Facsimile: 0171 211 2006

Mr P Johnson
Property Consultants
4 Ironmonger Street
Stamford
Lincolnshire
PE19 1PL

Your ref: SPJ/ID/PO228

Our ref: HSD 9/2/3911 Pt 1

25 March 1998.

Dear Sir

**ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979 (AS AMENDED) - SECTION 2
PROPOSED WORKS AT THE SITE OF GREYFRIARS PRIORY, STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE
COUNTY MONUMENT NO: 257
APPLICATION BY MR P JOHNSON ON BEHALF OF MRS E C PACKER**

1 I am directed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, to refer to your client's application for scheduled monument consent dated 15 September 1997, and to the map extract, planning permission copy letter, drawings 97/103/101 and 102, desk-top archaeological survey and archaeological evaluation specification submitted therewith, in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled ancient monument, concerning the carrying out of an archaeological evaluation prior to proposed building works. The application has been subsequently amended by correspondence between Gary Taylor of Archaeological Project Services and Dr Brown of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage) dated 3 February 1998, and it is on the basis of this revised proposal that the application has been determined.

2 In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford to the applicant, and to any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity has been declined in your telephone conversation with Mr Paragreen of the Department on 25 March 1998.

3 The Secretary of State is required by the Act to also consult with English Heritage, before deciding whether or not to grant scheduled monument consent. Having considered the advice of English Heritage, the Secretary of State agrees that the proposed works will be an archaeological evaluation necessary to assess the extent, depth and nature of archaeological deposits, in order to provide information for taking decisions on the management of the monument, changes in its land use, or development proposals. The Secretary of State is content for the works to proceed.

providing the conditions recommended by English Heritage, and set out below, are adhered to. Accordingly the Secretary of State hereby grants scheduled monument consent under section 2 of the 1979 Act, for the proposed works as described and detailed in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions :-

- i. The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by English Heritage. At least 2 weeks' notice, in writing, of the commencement of work shall be given to Dr A G Brown, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, Room 332, 23 Savile Row, London, W1X 1AB, in order that an English Heritage representative can have the opportunity to inspect and advise on the works, and their effect in compliance with this consent.
- ii. The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out only by Gary Taylor of the Archaeological Project Services, and his nominated excavation team.
- iii. Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area, in conditions, or in a manner likely to result in damage, or ground disturbance to the monument, other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.

4 By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within five years from the date of this letter, the consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless it is revoked in the meantime).

5 This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation, other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6 Attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person (hereinafter referred to as the 'applicant'), who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court, within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are, (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded his powers), or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act : they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971, and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

7 A copy of this letter is being sent to English Heritage, Mr S Catney, County Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, 12 Friars Lane, Lincoln, LN2 5AL, and Kate Fearn, Field Monument Warden, Garden Cottage, Church Street, Denton, Nr Grantham, Lincolnshire, NG32 1LE.

Appendix 3

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
001	2	Soft dark brown silt, frequent small to medium stones, 0.21m-0.26m thick	Garden soil
002	2	Loose mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent limestone fragments, 0.11m-0.26m thick	Subsoil
003	2	Hard light yellowish brown limestone blocks, 0.35m thick	Demolition layer
004	3	Firm dark grey (black) sandy silt with occasional small limestone fragments, 0.17m thick	Garden soil
005	3	Friable to firm mid grey sandy silt with limestone fragments, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
006	1	Dark blackish brown silt, occasional gravel, 0.1m thick	Turf
007	1	Mid to dark blackish brown silt, with occasional small angular stones, 0.18m thick	Topsoil
008	1	Loose mid brown silt, moderate small limestone fragments, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
009	4	Loose/friable dark blackish brown silty sand, occasional small angular limestone fragments, 70mm thick	Tennis court surface
010	4	Loose/friable dark greenish brown silty sand, with frequent variable sized limestone fragments, 50-100mm thick	Make-up for 009
011	4	Friable mid greenish brown silty sand, frequent limestone fragments, 0.1-0.2m thick	Garden soil (buried)
012	2	Loose mid brown clayey silt, frequent small limestone fragments, occasional larger fragments	Backfill of 013
013	2	Probable linear cut, aligned NE-SW, size of trench did not allow exact measurements to be made	Construction trench
014	1	Firm light yellow silty sand with limestone, 80mm thick	Demolition deposit
015	1	Mod/loose mid brown silt and limestone, occasional clay 'lumps', 0.36m thick	Demolition deposit
016	2	Limestone wall, composed of rough blocks of limestone (0.2x0.23x0.21m) with face to the NW	Wall footing
017	3	Firm whitish yellow mortar, sand and limestone mix, 0.12m thick	Levelling layer
018	3	Slightly lighter version of deposit 017	Levelling layer
019	3	Firm reddish brown sandy silt, frequent limestone fragments, 70-80mm thick	Demolition deposit

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
020	3	Firm dark grey sandy silt, mod/frequent small limestone fragments, 50mm thick	Bedding layer?
021	3	Firm reddish brown sandy silt, moderate limestone fragments, 100-110mm thick	Bedding layer ?
022	3	Loose light grey to white sandy silt with limestone fragments, 0.2m thick	Rubble infill, possibly of feature
023	3	Firm reddish brown sandy silt, occasional small limestone fragments, thickness unknown (L.O.E.)	Miscellaneous deposit
024	1	Mod/loose light brownish yellow silty sand and limestone, occasional charcoal, thickness unknown (L.O.E.)	Demolition deposit
025	4	Firm mid yellowish brown medium sized sub-angular limestone fragments, thickness unknown (L.O.E.)	Limestone surface
026	4	Circular cut, 0.2m diameter, unexcavated	Possible posthole
027	4	Circular cut, 0.23m diameter, unexcavated	Possible posthole
028	4		
029	4	Linear? cut, >2.5m long x >0.3m wide, aligned E-W, unexcavated (aligned with 037)	Possible construction trench
030	4	Two aligned limestone blocks (same alignment as 037 and 029), no bonding material	Partial wall remnant
031	4	Firm light yellowish brown sandy silt, frequent mortar fragments and flecks, occasional limestone fragments	Fill of 037
032	4	Friable mid yellowish brown limestone fragments with sandy silt matrix	Limestone surface ?
033	4	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt, occasional small limestone fragments	Fill of 026
034	4	Firm mid yellow brown clayey silt, occasional limestone fragments	Fill of 027
035	4	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy clay, occasional limestone fragments	Fill of 029
036	4	Friable dark yellowish brown sandy silt, with occasional small limestone fragments, thickness unknown (L.O.E.)	Layer
037	4	Linear cut,	Robber trench
038	5	Loose/friable dark grey sandy silt, moderate small limestone fragments, 0.3m thick	Garden soil
039	5	Firm mid brownish grey sandy silt with limestone fragments, 0.5m thick	Demolition deposit
040	5	Loose mid brownish grey with moderate limestone fragments, 0.5m thick	Demolition deposit
041	5	Yellow brown silty sand, occasional small limestone fragments, thickness unknown (L.O.E.)	Surface?

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
042	5	Light brownish grey silty sand, moderate limestone fragments, thickness unknown (L.O.E.)	Surface?
043	5	Loose mid grey silty sand, moderate to frequent limestone fragments	Fill of 044
044	5	Linear cut, >0.3m wide x >1.5m long, depth unknown (unexcavated)	Gully/drain?
045	4	Friable dark yellowish brown clayey silt, occasional small limestone fragments	Fill of 046
046	4	Linear cut, 60mm wide	Beam slot

Appendix 4

THE ARTEFACTS

Hilary Healey MPhil and Gary Taylor MA

Provenance

Much of the medieval aspect of the assemblage is locally made Stamford ware though there is a small amount of pottery from other sources in the region including Bourne, Northamptonshire and, apparently, Potterhanworth near Lincoln. The late post-medieval pottery is likely to derive from production sites in the Central Midlands and includes Nottingham stonewares and a variety of table and earthenwares that were probably made in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

The earliest artefacts are probably fragments of locally made Stamford ware of about 11th century date, though there is a single, possible, Romano-British pottery sherd. Of significance is the paucity of later medieval and post-medieval artefacts. Moreover, in general terms, there is a hiatus in the context dating between the 13th and 19th centuries.

The majority of the artefacts are quite small, generally about 2-4cms across and up to a maximum of c. 10cms across. As a result, although the assemblage is extensive, there are few obvious form sherds to clarify dating.

Industrial activity in the general area is indicated by a moderate quantity of iron slag and a small amount of clay casting mould. The ferrous residues includes tap slag indicative of smelting and may relate to previous discoveries of similar material in the general vicinity (RCHME 1977, 6; Mahany, Burchard and Simpson 1982). Part of a plano-convex hearth bottom was also retrieved. This would generally be taken as indicating iron smithing in the vicinity, though this piece is partially covered by mortar and has clearly been reused in a structural process. The clay casting mould was almost certainly used in the production of copper alloy objects, though no cuprous slag or residues were retrieved. Although the mould pieces are fairly small, and would not have had the strength to accommodate a large casting such as a bell, the heat effects caused by contact with molten metal are quite intense, more than would be expected from casting brooches, buckles or similar small trinkets. In consequence, it is considered that the mould was used in the production of domestic vessels such as cauldrons, ewers or mortars.

An accidentally glazed stone was also recovered and indicates a further type of industrial process in the area, possibly a lime kiln.

Structural materials, including fragments of dressed and moulded masonry, stone and ceramic roof tiles, ceramic floor tile and painted window glass, indicate the presence of higher status buildings on the site during the medieval period.

Table 1: Artefacts

Context	Description	Object Date	Context Date
001	1x ?Dutch pot sherd	16th-17th century	19th-20th century
	9x stoneware, 3 prob. Nottingham	18th-20th century	
	3x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	
	8x blue & white transfer printed pot	19th-20th century	
	2x green & white transfer printed pot	19th-20th century	
	1x plant pot	19th-20th century	
	1x clay pipe stem	19th-20th century	
	2x brick		

	1x tile	19th-20th century	
	1x blue bottle glass	19th-20th century	
	1x ?window glass		
	2x iron objects		
	2x iron slag		
	2x mortar		
002	85x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	11th-13th century
	3x ?Northants pot	medieval	
	1x unidentified sherd (covered in mortar)		
	11x clay casting mould fragments		
	13x iron slag, 8 tap slag		
	5x clinker		
	1x burnt stone		
003	20x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	13th century
	1x shelly ware	?13th century	
	1x glazed roof tile	13th century	
004	1x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	19th-20th century
	3x blue & white transfer printed pot	19th-20th century	
	6x stoneware	19th-20th century	
	2x flowerpot	19th-20th century	
	2x claypipe stems	19th-20th century	
	9x glass		
	2x ?Welsh slate	19th-20th century	
	3x stone tile		
	1x mortar		
005	163x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	19th-20th century
	1x flowerpot	19th-20th century	
	5x roof tile, 4 glazed	13th century	
	1x tile	19th-20th century	
	1x clay casting mould		
	1x dressed limestone, window mullion?	medieval	
	8x stone tile		
	4x burnt stones		
	5x iron slag, 3 tap slag		

007	30x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	20th century
	1x Bourne A/B	12th-14th century	
	1x Bourne D ware	16th-17th century	
	2x tin glazed earthenware	18th century	
	1x black glazed earthenware	18th-19th century	
	1x yellow glazed earthenware	19th-20th century	
	2x fired clay		
	1x claypipe stem	17th century	
	1x brick		
	6x glass, 1 medieval?		
	3x stone tile		
	1x Welsh slate	19th-20th century	
	1x iron object		
	1x aluminium bottle top	20th century	
	1x iron slag		
008	11x Stamford ware, inc. spouted pitcher	12th-13th century	12th-13th century
	5x window glass	?medieval	
	1x iron slag		
	1x dressed limestone masonry		
	1x stone tile		
009	1x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	11th-13th century
010	5x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	19th-20th century
	1x Midlands Purple ware	17th-18th century	
	1x Cambridgeshire ware?	15th-17th century	
	1x shelly ware	?13th-14th century	
	1x cream ware	18th century	
	1x blue & white transfer printed pot	19th-20th century	
	1x tin glazed earthenware	18th century	
	2 claypipe stems	19th-20th century	
	1x brick		
	5x glass		
	2x iron nails		
	6x iron slag, 4 tap slag		
	4x coal/clinker		

	1x dressed limestone, ?window moulding, burnt	medieval	
	6x stone tiles, 5 with pegholes		
011	158x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	18th-19th century
	3x ?Nottingham ware, 1 cut as ?counter	13th-14th century	
	2x Bourne D ware	16th-17th century	
	1x brown glazed earthenware	18th-19th century	
	3x glazed rooftile	13th century	
	1x inlaid floor tile	13th-15th century	
	1x painted window glass	medieval	
	1x iron nail		
	4x iron slag, 1 tap slag		
	7x stone tile		
	2x burnt stone		
012	2x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	11th-13th century
	1x tile		
014	105x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	13th century
	1x glazed roof tile	13th century	
	1x iron tap slag		
015	318x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	13th century
	3x Potterhanworth ware	13th-14th century	
	1x Bourne A/B	12th-14th century	
	2x ?Northants/Bourne wares	medieval	
	4x glazed roof tile	13th century	
	2x fired clay		
	2x iron tap slag		
	2x stone tile		
	2x coal		
017	41x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	11th-13th century
	1x Northants ware	medieval	
	1x iron slag		
	1x accidentally glazed stone		
018	10x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	11th-13th century
	1x iron nail		
019	5x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	13th century

	1x glazed roof tile	13th century	
	2x iron slag		
020	3x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	11th-13th century
021	5x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	11th-13th century
	2x vessel glass	medieval	
022	3x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	11th-13th century
024	1x shelly ware	13th-14th century	13th century
	2x unidentified sandy ware, linked	medieval	
	2x glazed roof tile	13th century	
	6x stone tile		
	2x clinker		
025	20x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	11th-13th century
	1x iron nail		
	1x iron slag		
031	3x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	11th-13th century
036	9x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	13th century
	1x ?Potterhanworth ware	13th-14th century	
	1x glazed roof tile	13th century	
038	111x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	19th-20th century
	2x Bourne D ware	16th-17th century	
	1x black glazed earthenware	19th-20th century	
	1x brown glazed earthenware	19th-20th century	
	5x blue & white transfer printed pot	19th-20th century	
	3x tile		
	1x brick		
	4x glass		
	1x copper alloy thimble	16th-19th century	
	1x copper alloy buckle	16th-19th century	
	1x copper alloy strip		
	2x iron slag		
	3x stone tile		
	1x Welsh slate	19th-20th century	
3x coal/clinker			
039	3x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	16th-17th century

	1x Bourne D ware	16th-17th century	
	1x glazed roof tile	13th century	
	4x painted window glass	medieval	
	1x hearth bottom, part coated in mortar		
	1x iron tap slag		
	1x stone tile with peghole		
040	39x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	11th-13th century
	4x ?Northants ware	medieval	
	1x ?Bourne A/B ware	12th-14th century	
	1x iron nail		
	1x iron tap slag		
041	4x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	11th-13th century
	1x iron tap slag		
042	3x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	11th-13th century
043	2x Stamford ware	11th-13th century	11th-13th century

Condition

The majority of the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. However, the small quantity of medieval window and vessel glass is decayed and fragile. The assemblage should be archived by material class.

Documentation

Extensive archaeological investigation has previously been undertaken and reported in Stamford and in Brazenose Lane itself (eg. Mahany, Burchard and Simpson 1982; Dymond 1992; Archaeological Project Services 1995). Additionally, evidence of iron smelting in the Late Saxon and medieval periods has been reported from several sites in the town, including close to Brazenose Lane (RCHME 1977, 6). Stamford ware pottery has been intensively studied and is the subject of a monograph (Kilmurry 1980).

Potential

The medieval aspect of the assemblage has moderate potential and confirms the presence of higher status occupation of that period in the area - a friary is known to have been located on the site. Moreover, although only a small collection, the casting mould has moderate potential and strongly suggests that industrial activity in the form of copper alloy casting took place on the site during the medieval period.

Additionally, the composition of the assemblage as a whole is of moderate potential and indicates that medieval deposits of 13th century date lies directly beneath modern layers dating from the 19th century.

References

Archaeological Project Services. 1995 *Desk-top Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Development at 6-8 Brazenose Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire*, unpublished APS report

Dymond, M.. 1992 *Archaeological Evaluation at Stamford School, Stamford*, unpublished Heritage Lincolnshire report

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

Mahany, C., Burchard, A., and Simpson, G.. 1982 *Excavations in Stamford, Lincolnshire 1963-1969*, The Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph Series: No. 9

RCHME, 1977 *The Town of Stamford*, HMSO

Appendix 5

THE FAUNAL REMAINS

Paul Cope-Faulkner BA AIFA and Gary Taylor MA

Provenance

The material was evenly distributed across the topsoil but was only partially recovered from earlier deposits. 70 fragments of bone were recovered from modern deposits, 22 from 16th - 17th century deposits and 38 from the medieval phases.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Animal Bone

Context	Description	Comments
001	4 unidentifiable fragments	
002	1 sheep radius 1 sheep metacarpus 1 sheep metatarsus (juvenile) 1 sheep molar 1 sheep rib 2 cattle sized fragments 1 bird collar bone (possibly goose) 3 unidentifiable fragments	gnawed ?disease evident 1 gnawed by rodents
004	1 cattle radius 1 cattle tibia 1 cattle vertebra 1 cattle sized phalange 1 sheep femur 2 cattle sized fragments 3 unidentifiable fragments	gnawed
005	1 sheep metatarsus 1 sheep femur 1 sheep molar 1 cattle metacarpus 5 cattle sized fragments 1 bird limb bone (possibly chicken) 3 unidentifiable fragments	
007	1 sheep humerus 1 sheep skull fragment 1 unidentified bird bone 7 unidentifiable fragments	
008	2 unidentifiable fragments	
009	2 cattle sized vertebra 2 unidentifiable fragments	
010	1 sheep rib 10 cattle sized fragments 7 sheep sized fragments	

Context	Description	Comments
011	6 sheep rib fragments 2 sheep vertebra 2 sheep phalanges 1 bird humerus (probably chicken) 2 cattle rib fragments 2 cattle astragalus 7 unidentifiable fragments	1 with copper staining 1 slightly diseased
012	1 tibia, possibly juvenile cattle	some rodent gnawing
014	4 sheep sized fragments	
015	1 unidentifiable fragment	
017	1 sheep metacarpus 2 bird limb bones	
019	1 cattle atlas vertebra	gnawed
021	3 unidentifiable fragments	
022	1 unidentifiable fragment	
024	1 sheep mandible, comprising 10 fragments	
038	1 cattle phalange 1 cattle astragalus 1 sheep phalange 1 sheep pelvis fragment 1 unidentified bird 6 cattle sized fragments	sawn at two ends
039	1 sheep molar 1 cattle radius? 1 cattle metatarsus 4 unidentifiable fragments	
040	1 sheep astragalus 1 sheep sized tibia	
041	1 cattle rib fragment	
042	1 bird limb bone fragment	
046	1 cattle phalange	

Table 2: Molluscan Remains

Context	Trench	Species
007		1x mussel
		2x oyster
010		1x oyster
011		18x mussel
		7x oyster
		1x whelk
019		1x oyster
021		1x <i>Helicidae</i> sp. (snail)
024		1x <i>Helicidae</i> sp. (snail)
039		1x oyster

Only sheep, cattle and bird bones were recovered during the evaluation. Sheep and cattle were present in similar numbers and out numbered the quantity of bird bones. 40 fragments of bone remain unidentified.

A moderate quantity of mollusc shell was retrieved but the majority is food waste, represented by the marine species mussel, oyster and whelk. Only two shells, from contexts (021) and (024) and both from snails of the *Helicidae* family, perhaps *Helicellinae Cernuella virgata* or *Helicinae Helix aspersa*, are environmental indicators. These species lives on dry, open calcareous sites, dunes, grassland, hedgerows, woods or rocks. *H. aspersa* is often associated with man in gardens and parks (Kerney and Cameron 1979, 178; 205).

Condition

Most material is in good condition. however, a number of pieces from earlier contexts are chalky in texture and may present long term storage problems. Some of the mollusc shell is in a fragile condition.

Documentation

Animal bone assemblages from throughout the county and within the town of Stamford have previously been examined and reported.

Potential

The size of the assemblage is considered too small for further study at present.

References

Kerney, M. P. and Cameron, R. A. D., 1979 *A Field Guide to the Land Snails of Britain and North-west Europe* (Collins)

Appendix 6

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CRITERIA FOR SCHEDULING ANCIENT MONUMENTS - extract from *Archaeology and Planning* DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 7

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

46	Context records
3	Photographic record sheet
11	Scale drawings
1	Survey data
1	Box of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 296.97

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SBN98

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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Appendix 8

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	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.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	Pertaining to the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Moraine	Debris carried down and deposited by a glacier.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.