

**STAMFORD SCHOOLS SPORTS CENTRE,
KETTERING ROAD,
STAMFORD
LINCOLNSHIRE**



MUSEUM ACCESSION NUMBER: LCNCC:2021.86

PLANNING REF: S20/2201/Full

OASIS ID: independ1-432247

IAC SITECODE: SSSC21

NGR REF: TF 02885 06436

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

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AUGUST 2021

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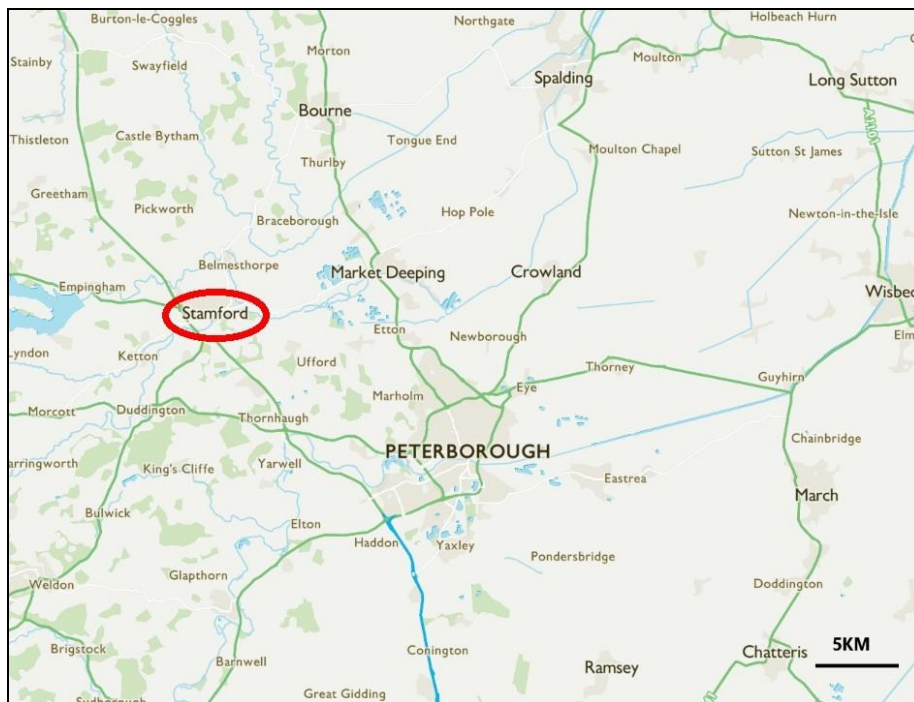
Figure 2: Site Outline Map

Stamford Schools Sports Centre, Kettering Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Monitoring

Summary

Archaeological Monitoring was conducted by Independent Archaeology Consultants for the construction of a new sports centre at Stamford Schools Sports Centre, Kettering Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire. IAC was commissioned by the client to undertake the programme of archaeological monitoring during the construction.

The site works were carried out in the second half of August 2021. The site contained no finds or feature of archaeological interest.



Site Location Map (Produced with OS Licence Number 0100031673).

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeological Monitoring was conducted by Independent Archaeology Consultants for the construction of a new sports centre at Stamford Schools Sports Centre, Kettering Road, Stamford Lincolnshire. The site works were carried out in the second half of August 2021. IAC was commissioned by the client to undertake the programme of archaeological works, which was linked to a planning condition for the site.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The proposed development site was located at Stamford Schools Sports Centre, Kettering Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire. The site was located about a mile southwest of central Stamford. The site consisted of a former sports pavilion and football pitch. North and west of the site was Kettering Road, while a new housing scheme existed in the east and an open field in the south.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The site enclosed an area of some 2ha at an average height of ca 24m aOD. Local soils consisted of the Denchworth Association with pelo-alluvial gley soils of the Fladbury 1 Association adjacent to the River Welland. These were developed upon alluvial deposits associated with the river, which in turn overlaid 1st River Terrace sands and gravels. The underlying solid geology comprised mudstones of the Whitby Mudstone Formation (British Geological Survey 2021).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A Planning Application (S20/2201/Full) was sent to South Kesteven District Council for a new development at Stamford Schools Sports Centre, Kettering Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire. The development comprised demolition of the existing sports pavilion, erection of a new sports centre, change of use of agricultural land to sports pitch, installation of 2 replacement sports pitches and floodlights and alterations to access (Appendix 1).
- 4.2 The site was located within an area of archaeological potential, as defined by Lincolnshire and Peterborough Historic Environmental Records. Therefore, archaeological monitoring and documentation was required prior to the proposed construction works. This condition was mentioned in the Planning Permission granted by South Kesteven District Council, and was in line with standards described in the *NPPF* (2021):
- 4.3 "Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning

authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment, and, where necessary, a field evaluation." (National Planning Policy Framework Section 12, paragraph 128).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The site was located on the border between Peterborough City Council and South Kesteven District Council. For this reason, the HER-information for both these administrative areas were studied as an integrated part of this archaeological scheme. The two HER-registers were studied within a 1km radius from the center of the proposed development site.
- 5.2 The Grade I listed building Burghley House and its surrounding gardens is located some 500m east of the proposed development site. It is one of the largest Elizabethan mansions in the country, erected by William Cecil Lord Burghley between 1555 and 1587. The imposing west front is arranged in nine bays, the central gatehouse consisting of a four-storey projecting bay flanked by four tall octagonal turrets either side of the ornate Golden Gates, made by Jean Tijou in 1693. The garden front to the south was altered by Lancelot Brown in 1763-5 for the ninth Earl when he raised the second-storey windows to give an even skyline. In the 1820s the architect J P Gandy-Deering was commissioned by the second Marquess to make further alterations to the courtyard within the House (DPB1558).
- 5.3 Some 250m southwest of the proposed development site an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken for a proposed small scale housing development at Strath Isla, First Drift, Wothorpe, Peterborough. The site lies close to the line of the Roman road of Ermine Street and approximately 900m to the north of the earthwork remains of the medieval settlement of Wothorpe. The evaluation produced no convincing evidence of archaeological remains although a straight sided feature partially revealed could have formed part of a furrow from medieval and later cultivation, but is more likely to have been of geological/glacial origin (Trimble R. Jan 2018. Land at Strath Isla, First Drift, Wothorpe, Peterborough. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation) (MPB2632).
- 5.4 Some 50m southwest of the proposed development site is a preserved section of the Roman road 'Ermine Street'. It survives as a slight earthwork in the grounds of the former 'Priory College' (TF 0310 0605) and thereafter its line may be represented in property boundaries and Wothorpe/Barnack parish boundary. No visible traces have been noted in the field to the west of the Kettering Road (MPB4314).
- 5.5 Some 150m north of the proposed development site is the possible location of a Saxon burial site (MPB978). In the same area was also an archaeological evaluation carried out at Station Yard, Station Road in 1994. A number of undated pits and ditches were recorded. These were in turn truncated by 19th

- century activity (Archaeological Project Services. 1994. Evaluation at the Station Yard, Station Road) (MPB979).
- 5.6 Located some 100m north of the proposed development site are also the remains of the Benedictine nunnery of St Michael. The nunnery was probably founded in 1155 as a cell of Peterborough Abbey, originally for both nuns and monks. The later ceased to exist as a significant group in 1323. The house was small, and was finally dissolved in 1536 (MPB4374).
- 5.7 An archaeological watching brief was carried out during house construction some 500m south of the proposed development site in April and July 2003. No remains were identified that could be securely dated to the Medieval or Roman periods. One feature, possibly a stream channel or ditch, was revealed, though it remained undated due to a lack of artefactual material. A tile and fragment of kiln furniture was retrieved, both dating to the post medieval period (Cope-Faulkner, P. June 2004. Archaeological Watching Brief at Capmarleo, First Drift, Wothorpe, Peterborough. 148/03) (MBP2663).
- 5.8 A watching brief was undertaken during drainage works in advance of the construction of a school playing field on former agricultural land some 100m west of the proposed development site. Naturally deposited alluvial silts and clays were noted, but generally the excavation works did not allow a view below these deposits. The Ordnance Survey suggested line of Ermine Street was not crossed by drainage works, and no archaeological remains associated with the Roman road were encountered. One sherd of medieval pottery was noted in the plough soil, along with several fragments of late post-medieval pottery and clay pipes. It was noted that alluvial deposits are likely to have ensured the good preservation of remains associated with Ermine Street's crossing of the river and floodplain (Hambly, J.. July 2000. Archaeological Watching Brief During Development of a New Sportsfield at Stamford Endowed Schools, Kettering Road, Stamford, Peterborough) (MPB4063).
- 5.9 Some 500m east of the proposed development site a ridge and furrow system and earthworks in a circle are known from the estate of Burghley House. The site has not been more closely investigated, but has been sketched at the scale 1:10.000 by R. Palmer 23/09/1990 (MPB996).
- 5.10 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on 17th February 2014 by Allen Archaeology Limited in advance of the construction of a replacement dwelling on land at Bergen House, Wothorpe. The watching brief did not uncover any artefacts, features or deposits of archaeological significance (Chapman, A.. March 2014. Archaeological Watching Brief Report: Bergen House, Second Drift, Wothorpe, Peterborough) (MPB3549).
- 5.11 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Neville Hall at Drift Wood, First Drift, Wothorpe between the 2nd and 6th June 2014 in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. The watching brief identified a simple deposit sequence over the whole monitored areas consisting of a modern

- topsoil horizon, an undated ploughsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon of cornbrash. No archaeological activity was identified and no finds encountered (Hall, N. August 2014. An Archaeological Watching Brief at Drift Wood, First Drift, Peterborough) (MBP808).
- 5.12 This possible location of an alleged Medieval college or Benedictine cell has been based on contested interpretations of documentary evidence. Using antiquarian reports it has been interpreted that a college of Crowland Abbey was founded in 1109, and a Benedictine cell of Peterborough Abbey was extant in 1200, in Burghley Park, Stamford some 500m east of the proposed development site. However, other authorities have suggested that this is a misreading of a document originally compiled in the time of Henry VIII, which actually refers generally to a property of Browne's Hospital at Wothorpe rather than a cell or college (MBP3488).
- 5.13 Some 500m southwest of the proposed development site is an old Cow Pasture in Wothorpe. It encompassed an area of approximately 28 square metres. When Burghley Park was expanded pasture land in St. Martin's was lost so a cow pasture was created in an agreement between Lord Burghley and the freeholders in c.1598. Although Wothorpe was enclosed before 1615, the Cow Pasture remained open until 1795 (MBP3574).
- 5.14 A Roman coin has been found some 500m southeast of the proposed development site. It was marked Sestertius, obverse 'Divus Antoninus', reverse 'Consecratio'. Stamford Museum record this coin as being found during farming activities. It is now in Scunthorpe Museum. Monument NRHE UID 348023 (MBP4843).
- 5.15 A small flint barbed and tanged arrowhead has been found some 700m south west of the proposed development site (Serial: 1967. Northamptonshire Federation of Archaeological Societies Bulletin. 2.7) (MBP3840).
- 5.16 Burghley House Deer Park is located some 500m east of the proposed development site. The park was created by 1712 as it is shown on a map of that date. On the south side of Burghley Park wall is high bank with a trench about 80 yards in length running down to the Southorpe Rill having Wittering Heath on the West (MBP2007).
- 5.17 Some 700m southwest of the proposed development site a number of linear features are known. They have been sketched on to AP overlay by R. Desmond 24/02/1993 (See SMR Photographs Volume 1 for image) (MBP857).
- 5.18 On 21st March 2019 a programme of archaeological trenched evaluation was undertaken by Midland Archaeological Services on land behind Corbar, First Drift, Wothorpe in advance of development. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered (William, S. Archaeological Evaluation, Land Behind Corbar First Drift Stamford MAS/545/18) (MBP5649).

- 5.19 On the 14th of May 2020 an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services on land at First Drift, Wothorpe, Peterborough, some 150m south of the proposed development site. The investigation was carried out in advance of a proposed residential development of the site. The site is in an archaeologically sensitive area close to the course of the Roman Ermine Street. However, the evaluation revealed only a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits. There were no archaeological features or finds (Peachey M.. May 2020. Archaeological Evaluation of Land at First Drift, Wothorpe, Peterborough. APS Report No. 37/20) (MBP6218).
- 5.20 The projected line of Ermine Street is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and depicted on OS map series some 600m south east of the proposed development site (MBP6219).
- 5.21 An archaeological survey training course for Northamptonshire Archaeology staff was carried out by C. C. Talyor in February 1994 some 750m south west of the proposed development site. A detailed survey of the earthworks of a shrunken village has been published, together with a discussion of the documentary evidence for the character of the village and Wothorpe House. The earthworks, together with the remains of Wothorpe House, and other historic buildings, belong to 'a remarkable survival of a historical landscape'. The earthworks include traces of crofts, tofts, and house platforms, a farmstead, a lane and gardens associated with Wothorpe House. The sites of the church, nunnery, and mill, known from documentary sources, were however not identified (Taylor, C. C. 1996. An Archaeological Field Survey of Wothorpe, Cambridgeshire. Proceedings of Cambridge Antiquarian Society) (MBP2233).
- 5.22 Between the 19th and the 22nd of March 2019 Archaeological Project Services undertook a detailed magnetic gradiometer survey in order to inform the Stamford Endowed Schools Premises Development Plan (PDP). The survey was carried out over three areas (A, B and C) and identified multiple anomalies within the areas, many of which are probably of modern origin. There were anomalies consistent with ditches, pits/postholes and a trackway, though these were generally dispersed throughout the site, although the ditch-like anomalies have some significance given their relation to St Michael's nunnery, which was once located immediately north of the site. Geological anomalies were also identified, many relating to former courses of the River Welland. The course of the Roman Ermine Street was not identified during the survey. It is possible that the road has subsequently been sealed by alluvium or was constructed from materials that did not produce a magnetic response (Parker, S. April 2019. Stamford Endowed Schools Premises Development Plan Projects 1, 3 and 9: Geophysical Survey Report. APS Report No: 25/19) (MBP6263).
- 5.23 An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology during the laying of a new water pipe across the north-east part

- of Burghley, Stamford some 600m east of the proposed development site. The works observed the strip of topsoil and then the following deep excavation of the pipe trench between chainages 0-400m. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered (MBP3915).
- 5.24 The remains of a Medieval cross are known from Burghley Park, some 500m east of the proposed development site. The square base has defaced carved angles and about three feet of the shaft of the cross has been documented. The octagonal shaft is tapered to a point (MBP4844).
- 5.25 Some 50m north of the proposed development site an archaeological watching brief was carried out in 2000 during groundworks for services trenches at Stamford High School. No archaeological finds or features were being uncovered (Archaeological Project Services. July 2000. Land adjacent to Stamford High School, Kettering Road, Stamford. SJS00) (ELI2049).
- 5.26 A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for an extension to a boarding house some 50m north of the proposed development site in 2001, but no archaeological finds or features were encountered (Archaeological Project Services. Aug 2001. The Nuns Boarding House, Stamford High School, Stamford) (ELI2524).
- 5.27 A watching brief was carried out during groundworks for electricity meter housing and cable installation some 50m north west of the proposed development site in 2001. No archaeological find or features were encountered (Archaeological Project Services. Nov 2001. Development of car park site and installation of electricity cabling at Stamford High School) (ELI3720).
- 5.28 A watching brief was carried out during the construction of a sewer link some 250m north west of the proposed development site in 1994. An undated wall containing reused medieval building stones was encountered (Pre-Construct Archaeology. 1994. Archaeological Watching Brief Report: Austin Friar's Lane, Stamford) (ELI6994).
- 5.29 Some 50m north west of the proposed development site parts of the reredorter and associated features were excavated at St Mary and St Michael's Nunnery by C. Mahany in 1974 (ELI182).
- 5.30 Excavations at the rear of 3 St Martins, some 200m north east of the proposed development site, were carried out in 1974 by G. Till and M. Warby. A few medieval features were identified (ELI253).
- 5.31 Building work in Water Street, some 350m north east of the proposed development site in 1975, resulted in a large pit being dug in the old Burghley Estate yard. A large quantity of medieval pottery was recovered from the excavated deposits (A. J. White (ed.). 1976. 'Archaeology in Lincolnshire and South Humberside, 1975' in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. vol.11, p.61) (ELI51).

- 5.32 A site visit was made to the garden wall of 43 and 44 High Street, St Martins, Stamford, some 200m north east of the proposed development site, in 1974 as part of the compilation of the list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest in the area (ELI10495) and (ELI10497).
- 5.33 A site visit was made to the garden wall of 68 and 69 High Street, St Martins, Stamford, some 200m north east of the proposed development site, in 1974 as part of the compilation of the list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest in the area (ELI104).
- 5.34 A further section of Ermine Street is known from an area south of Quarry Farm some 700m north west of the proposed development site (MLI30719).
- 5.35 In 2006 Witham Archaeology carried out a watching brief in an area northeast of the proposed development site. The monitoring found evidence for iron production, and slag and associated features was identified during the site works (Trimble 2006).

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Monitoring of Groundworks

A programme of controlled archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during all steps of the groundworks. The archaeological project therefore consisted of the continuous observation of removal of overburden within the development area, followed by the investigation and recording of any potential archaeological features that were revealed. All service trenches, drainage systems and concrete foundations for lamp posts etc. were also monitored.

The supervising archaeologist had control over the machine to ensure that the stripping was carried out so that any potential archaeological remains could be identified as early as possible.

All groundworks were therefore made under constant archaeological supervision using a flat bladed ditching bucket. When potential archaeological features were encountered, they were investigated and recorded according to the parameters described below.

The program of fieldworks took into consideration potential above- and below-ground constraints and/or hazards, such as trees, utility trenches, overhead cables and areas of modern disturbance.

The development area was excavated to the upper interface of potential archaeological deposits or, where these were not present, to the upper interface of natural deposits. Thereafter, hand-excavation was required to sample any features exposed.

The monitoring was not carried out at the expenses of the heritage assets within the site and was minimally intrusive to potential archaeological remains.

6.2 Metal Detecting

Thorough metal detector sweeps of deposits, features and spoil heaps were carried out in advance of, and during, the excavation process.

6.3 Hand Excavation

All potentially man-made features were cleaned, photographed, hand excavated and documented. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) were sampled sufficiently to establish their origin and to characterise any related human activity. Hand excavation and feature sampling was sufficient to establish the date, character and relationships with other features. Deposits and layers (including buried horizons of top- and subsoils) were sampled sufficiently to enable a confident interpretation of their character, date and relationships.

The developer was informed that provision must be made for delays caused by the need for archaeological recording, or if contingency allowance must be made for more detailed recording.

6.4 Recording

A numbered single context-based recording system, written on suitable forms and indexed appropriately, was used for all elements of the archaeological recording programme.

Measured plans were produced that show all exposed features (including natural features, modern features, etc.) and excavated areas. Plans and sections in the scales 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50 were produced for all excavated features and deposits. These were accurately tied in to trench plans/trench location plans, that in turn were accurately related to the Ordnance Survey grid and to suitably mapped local features (boundaries, buildings, roads, etc.). All sections and plans were related accurately to Ordnance Datum. A photographic record comprising monochrome and digital photos formed part of the excavation record. A selection of digital photos was also used in this report.

7 RESULTS

7.1 The lowest deposit encountered was the Natural, which consisted of yellow-orange, semi compact gravel. No archaeological features were seen cutting into the Natural deposits. Overlying the Natural was the up to 0.30m thick subsoil (102) of light brown, soft silty clay. The uppermost deposit across the site consisted of the up to 0.30m thick topsoil (101) of dark brown, soft silty clay.

- 7.2 No find or features of archaeological interest were uncovered anywhere within the site.

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The Archaeological Monitoring project at the Stamford Schools Sports Centre, Kettering Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest.
- 8.2 The total lack of pottery, animal bones and other artefacts in the topsoil and the subsoil across the site indicates that little human activity has occurred within the proposed development site in the past. The area can, therefore, not be regarded as being of archaeological importance.
- 8.3 The future development will therefore most likely have no impact on significant archaeological remains beneath the ground in this part of Stamford, and it is felt that further archaeological investigations in the proposed development area would not add much new information.

9 EFFECTIVENESS OF METHODOLOGY

- 9.1 It is felt that the adopted methodology was appropriate in order to identify, assess and record the features and deposits present within the site.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Independent Archaeology Consultants would like to thank the client, the ground staff and Lincolnshire County Council for their kind cooperation during the various stages of this project.

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12 ARCHIVE

The archive consists of the following:

Paper Record

The project brief

Written Scheme of Investigation

The photographic and drawn records

The archive is currently maintained by Independent Archaeology Consultants.

The archive will be transferred to: The Collection in Lincoln.

The project report

The primary site records

APPENDIX 1

COLOUR PLATES



Photo 1: Overview of site from north.



Photo 2: Overview of site from west.



Photo 3: Close up photo of the Topsoil and Subsoil across the site.

APPENDIX 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context nr	Depth (m)	Description	Younger than	Older than
(101)	0.30	Topsoil of dark brown, soft silty clay	(102)	-
(102)	0.30	Subsoil of light brown, soft silty clay	Natural	(101)
Natural	-	Natural of yellow-orange, semi-compact gravel	-	(102)

APPENDIX 3

OASIS ID: independ1-432247

Project details

Project name	STAMFORD SCHOOLS SPORTS CENTRE, KETTERING ROAD, STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring for the construction of a new sport centre.
Project dates	Start: 18-08-2021 End: 31-08-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	S20/2201/Full - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	SSSC21 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	N/A None
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Stamford Schools Sports Centre, Kettering Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Monitoring

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH KESTEVEN STAMFORD SCHOOLS SPORTS CENTRE, KETTERING ROAD, STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE
Postcode	PE9 2LR
Study area	2 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 02885 06436 52.645535815317 -0.479159083952 52 38 43 N 000 28 44 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 23m Max: 24m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Independent Archaeology Consultants
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Independent Archaeology Consultants
Project director/manager	Christer Carlsson
Project supervisor	Christer Carlsson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Lincolnshire Museums
Physical Contents	"other"
Digital Archive recipient	Lincolnshire Museums
Digital Contents	"none", "other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector"

Stamford Schools Sports Centre, Kettering Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Monitoring

Paper Archive recipient	Lincolnshire Museums
Paper Contents	"none","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	STAMFORD SCHOOLS SPORTS CENTRE, KETTERING ROAD, STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Carlsson, C
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Independent Archaeology Consultants
Place of issue or publication	PETERBOROUGH
Entered by	Christer Karlsson (contact@independentarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	7 October 2021

FIGURES

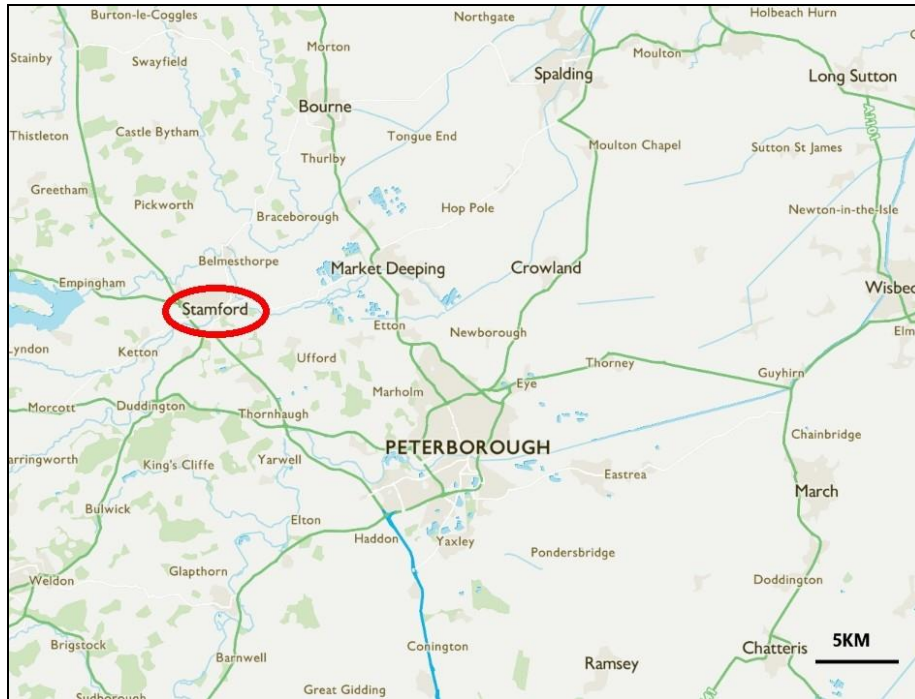


Figure 1: Site Location Map (Produced with OS Licence Number 0100031673).

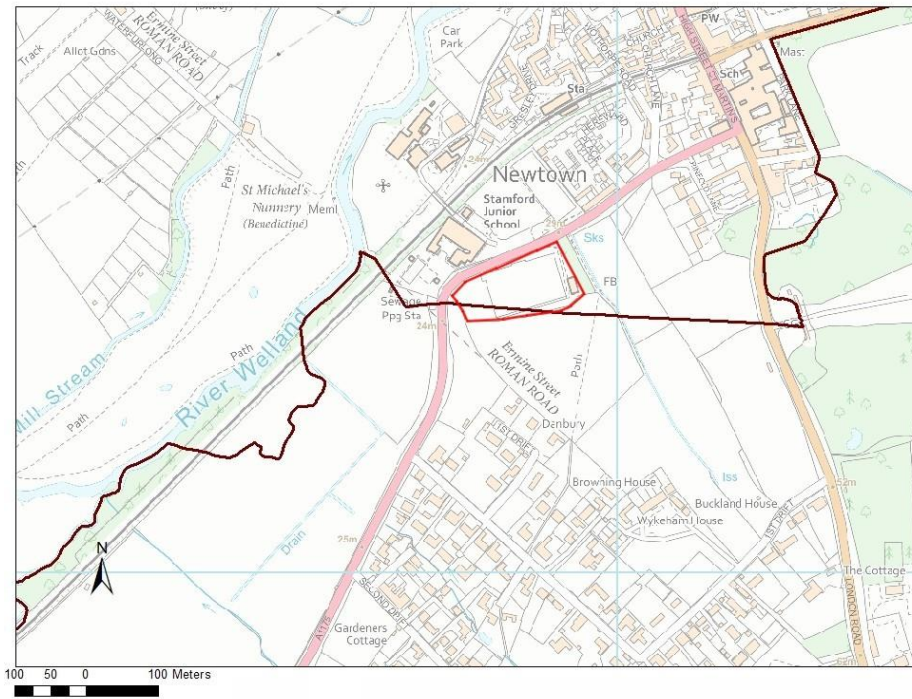


Figure 2: Site Outline Map (Produced with OS Licence Number 0100031673).