



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF

BIRD 2014

BIRDCAGE COTTAGE
1 ST MARY'S PASSAGE
STAMFORD
PE9 2HG

GRID REF: TF: 03018 06999
PLANNING: S14/2337/HS
CLIENT: J JUGGINS
ACCESSION NUMBER: LCNCC
2014.222
OASIS: MIDLANDA1-201645

STEVE WILLIAMS BA (Hons)

JANUARY 2015

Specialist & Independent Historic
Environment Advisors to the
Construction & Property Industries

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Summary

- An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Birdcage Cottage, 1 St Mary's Passage, Stamford, PE9 2HG. This was conducted by Midland Archaeological Services during the renovations of the building.
- This programme of work concluded that natural deposits, post-medieval made ground, poured lime floors, and a wall possibly of either medieval/post-medieval date were present, no archaeological artefacts were recovered.

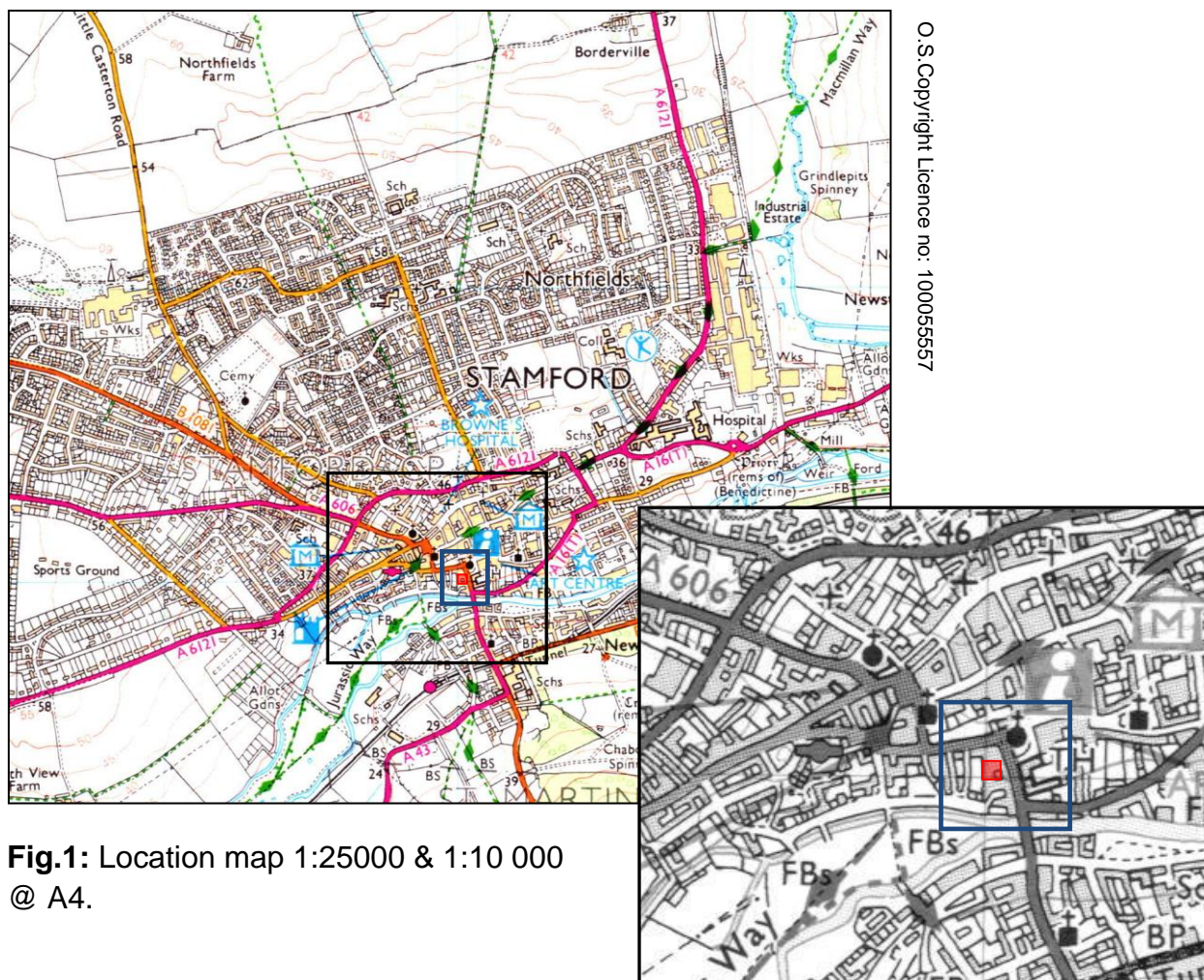


Fig.1: Location map 1:25000 & 1:10 000 @ A4.

1.0 Introduction

Midland Archaeological Services (MAS) were commissioned by Janine Juggins to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Birdcage Cottage, 1 St Mary's Hill, Stamford, PE9 2HG, henceforth called the site.

2.0 Location and Description

The town of Stamford is enclosed by the south-western border of the county of Lincolnshire in the administrative district of South Kesteven, and is approximately 64km south of Lincoln and 19km north-west of Peterborough. The town lies on both

banks of the River Welland, extending on to the limestone uplands either side of the Welland Valley.

The development site lies within the old town centre, on the north bank of the River Welland and to the rear of buildings on the west side of St. Mary's Hill, approximately 100m from St. Mary's Church on the east side of the road. It comprises an area currently occupied by No.1 and its associated parking area. The site boundaries comprise of St Mary's Passage to the west and north, No.2 forms the eastern boundary, whilst No.9 forms that of the south (figs. 1, 2, 3).

The drift geology in the area of the site consists of Welland alluvium overlying a solid geology of Lower Lincolnshire Limestone, which in turn overlies Northampton Sand Ironstone and eventually Upper Lias Clay.¹



Fig. 2: Location Plan 1:1250 @ A4.

3.0 Planning Background

South Kesteven District Council has granted permission for the construction of a ground floor and rear extension at Birdcage Cottage, 1 St Mary's Passage, Stamford, PE9 2HG, planning ref:S14/2337/HS.

¹ British geological Survey 1978

Permission is subject to conditions and with guidance from the Senior Historic Environment Officer (SHEO), Heritage Lincolnshire that: *(no development shall take place within the application site until the applicant has secured the maintenance of an on-site watching brief by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist during construction work in accordance with a written details which have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. In the event of important archaeological features or remains being discovered which are beyond the scope of the watching brief to excavate and record and which require a fuller rescue excavation, then construction work shall cease until the applicant has secured the implementation of a further programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority).*

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

No prehistoric activity is recorded in the immediate area of Stamford, and although the town centre is no more than 3km from the Roman fort and settlement at Great Casterton, only a small amount of Roman material has been recorded in the town, consisting of pottery scatters and the individual find of a pewter dish.

Artefactual and documentary evidence from Stamford indicates that the town originated during the early Saxon period; a priory was founded on the east side of the town in the mid 7th century, and the place-name is also of Anglo-Saxon origin, first appearing in the early 10th century AD in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* as *Steane forda*; the stony ford (Cameron, 1998), indicating that settlement in this area was attracted by a convenient crossing point over the River Welland. Stamford's importance increased markedly during the late Saxon and Scandinavian periods; by the late 10th century it was one of the five Boroughs of the Danelaw, with a market and its own mint (Pevsner, 1989).

Stamford appears in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 as *Stanford Burgu Regis*, the King's Borough of Stamford. With the City of Lincoln and the port of Torksey, it is listed at the beginning of the Lincolnshire section of Domesday Book, before the main body of the text, which lists all the lesser holdings in the county landowner by landowner rather than as individual settlements.²

Stamford remained a prosperous port during the Middle Ages, profiting by the flourishing wool and cloth trade, with the Town Bridge representing the highest point on the River Welland navigable by a medieval seagoing ship.³ The town acquired five religious foundations, and a castle was built on the north side of the river, although this went out of use in the 14th century; a stone town wall replaced the timber fortifications in the late 13th century. The only part of this wall now surviving above ground is a bastion to the north of the former West Gate, although an arched passageway (St. Mary's Passage) on the west side of St. Mary's Hill, with a Norman arch dating to the mid 12th century is said to represent the remains of a postern gate. A number of the houses on this side of St. Mary's Hill incorporate medieval remains; No. 10 whose wall forms the north side of St Mary's Passage, features the remains

² Martin & Williams 1992

³ Pevsner, N., 1989

of a Norman house, while further north No.13 contains a medieval undercroft dated to c.AD 1220, while the remains of early 13th century arcading on the ground floor.

The wool and cloth trade moved from South Lincolnshire to East Anglia in the 15th century, causing some decline in Stamford's fortunes, but the town remained prosperous until the 19th century. Industrial development largely passed Stamford by, attributed to the lack of a main railway connection, and the present town centre is little changed since the late 18th century.

Closer to the site, approximately 12m to the south, an archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2003 recorded 18th century land reclamation deposits and part of the medieval town wall.⁴

5.0 Aims and Objectives

The aim of this watching brief was to accurately record and interpret any remaining archaeological remains during development of the site, thus preserving them by record.

This will be attained through the following objectives; to produce a fully detailed drawn and photographic record of any archaeological remains uncovered supplemented by a full written description and interpretation.

6.0 Methodology

This archaeological watching brief consisted of the continuous observation of excavations associated with re-development, followed by the investigation and recording of any archaeological features and or deposits which may have been revealed.

The floors of the building were to be dug out to allow for a new concrete floor slab, whilst Initially traditional footings were to be excavated for the development extension, although this design was later altered to allow for pier bases and then altered again to allow for piling due to ground conditions.

All spoil was visually observed and metal detected for archaeological artefacts. Deposits and features identified were subjected to cleaning by hand (safety permitting) in order to assess their nature, dimensions and to attempt to recover datable material. These investigations resulted in the production of written descriptions complemented by colour slid/photographs and scale drawings in both plan and section.

The fieldwork work was undertaken by Steve Williams over a period of two days between the 3rd November 2014 and the 21st January 2015.

On completion of the fieldwork all photographic films were processed by a specialist laboratory and scanned at a resolution of 600dpi for selective inclusion within this report.

⁴ Clay, C., 2003

All field notes and drawings were checked for completeness and ordered into a documentary archive based on the requirements of the receiving museum. The basic archive includes:

1. 2 photographic register
2. 1 context register
3. 1 drawing register
4. 7 context sheets
5. 1 drawing sheet A3

7.0 Results

A total of six contexts were recorded throughout the site area.

Within the building itself was (002) Post-Medieval made ground, this was capped with a 0.10m thick lime and aggregate floor slab (001). Recorded within pier base 1 was (003), a contemporary sub-base for the overlying concrete yard surface. Below (003) was context (004) which represents a Post-Medieval made ground deposit and not too dissimilar to (002). Below (004) was what appeared to be a rough limestone rubble wall (005), approximately 0.45m in height and running north-west-south-east and obliquely across the corner of the pier base opening, but only just visible, this feature sat above the natural clay (006) below. (figs. 3, Appendix 1, 2).

8.0 Discussion and Conclusion

The made ground deposits recorded across the site were most likely laid down in order to build up the ground surface; perhaps to both facilitate the building of Birdcage Cottage and its associated yard area, and to also act as flood alleviation from the nearby River Welland.

The limestone walling found below the made ground deposits could possibly be medieval in date or possibly later, although an exact date is difficult to ascertain due to the paucity of dating evidence within the deposits sealing this feature. The wall may represent either a boundary wall belonging to a former house plot or could be the remnant of a building foundation.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

The methodology required the monitoring of the development during initial excavation of internal floor areas and foundation trenches. The design of the latter was later altered to accommodate three pier bases, a scheme which itself was also later altered to accommodate pile foundations, therefore, apart from some internal digging out of floor layers only Pier 1 was fully monitored, the recording of which was somewhat difficult due to its deep, confined and unsafe nature. The excavations were undertaken using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a bladed bucket attached to a back operating arm. Sufficient time was given by the contractor to insure that complete recording was possible, thus enabling all deposits encountered to be preserved by record.

10.0 Acknowledgements

Midland Archaeological Services would like to thank Janine Juggins for this commission, thanks also go to the senior Historic Environment Officer, Heritage Lincolnshire for advice prior to conducting these works.

11.0 Site Archive

An archive of written, drawn and photographic elements is in preparation and will be deposited at the Lincolnshire Archives the first full week of February 2015. Access may be gained to it by quoting reference LCNCC 2013.79.

12.0 References

British Geological Survey, 1978, Stamford: England and Wales Sheet 157, Solid and Drift Edition. 1:50 000 Provisional Series. Keyworth, Nottingham.

Clay, C., 2003, Archaeological Evaluation Report: Bath Row, Stamford, Lincolnshire. Unpublished evaluation report for Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln).

Cameron, K., 1998, A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names. The English Place-Name Society, Nottingham.

Code of Conduct (Institute for Archaeologists, 2012).

Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long term storage (UKIC 1990).

Health and safety at work act 1974.

Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (Lincolnshire County Council, 2012).

Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), (English Heritage, 2008).

Martin, G. H. and Williams, A. (eds.), 1992, Domesday Book: A Complete Translation. Penguin Books, London.

Morgan P. and Thorne C., (eds.), 1986, Domesday Book vol. 31: Lincolnshire. Phillimore & Co. Ltd, Chichester.

Pevsner N. and Harris J., 1989, The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire. Butler & Tanner Ltd, Frome & London.

Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief Institute for Archaeologists 2008.

Appendix 1: Context Descriptions

- (001)** Lime floor slab, approximately 0.10m thick and consistent throughout the building. Post-Medieval (19th-20th century)..
- (002)** Soft mid brown silt 0.10m thick and with occasional poorly sorted limestone fragments, tile and occasional rounded and sub-rounded stones. Post-Medieval made ground.
- (003)** 0.40m thick sub-base to contemporary concrete slab.
- (004)** Mid brown silty, clay 0.92m thick with occasional brick fragments, charcoal flecks and fragments, limestone fragments. Post-Medieval made ground.
- (005)** Mid brown 'sticky' silty clay in excess of 0.07m thick with no inclusions. Natural.
- (006)** Limestone rubble wall in excess of 0.45m tall and orientated north-west-south-east. Possibly Post-Medieval or Medieval?

Appendix 2: Colour Plates



Plate 1: Site looking north-east.

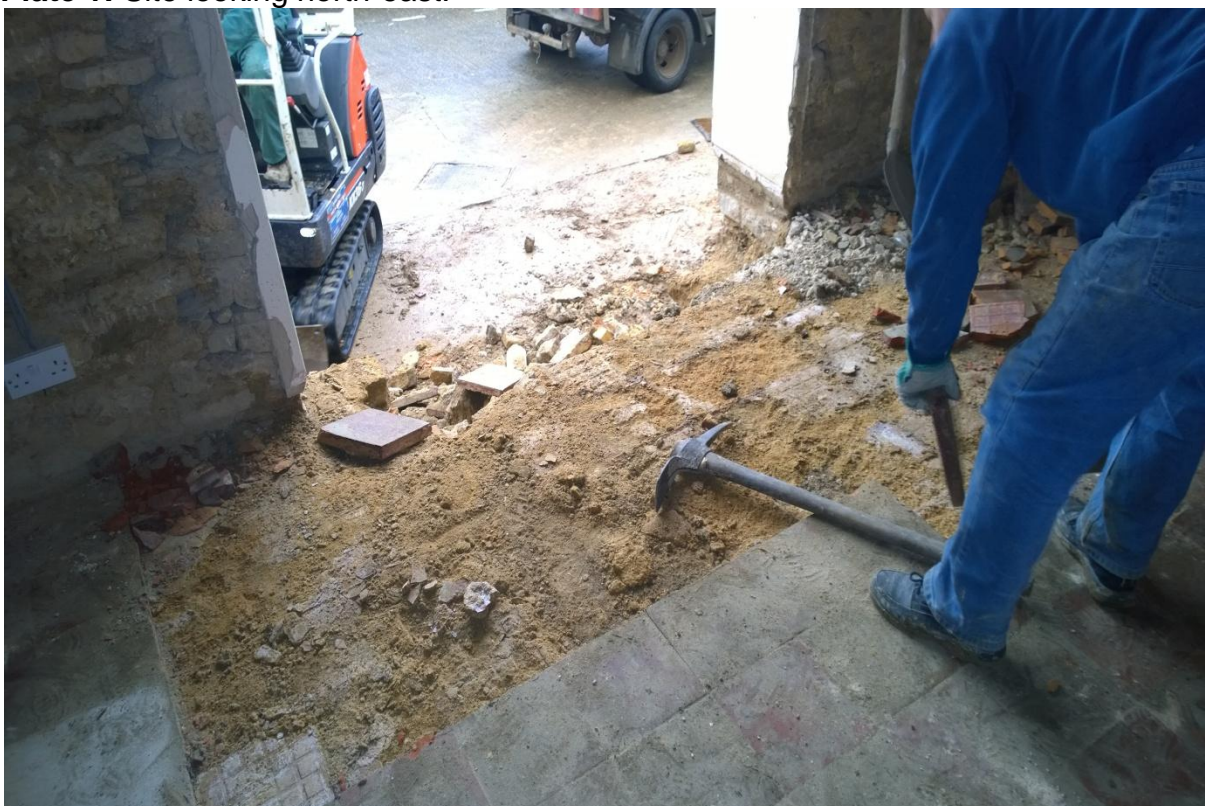


Plate 2: Lifting of floor tiles looking south-west.



Plate 3: Digging out of floor in building looking south-east.



Plate 4: Interior of building after digging out looking north-east.



Plate 5: Pier base 1 looking north-east.



Plate 6: Pier bases 2 and 3 looking west.



Plate 7: Section 1 looking west.



Plate 8: Section 2 looking north.



Plate 9: Section looking south.

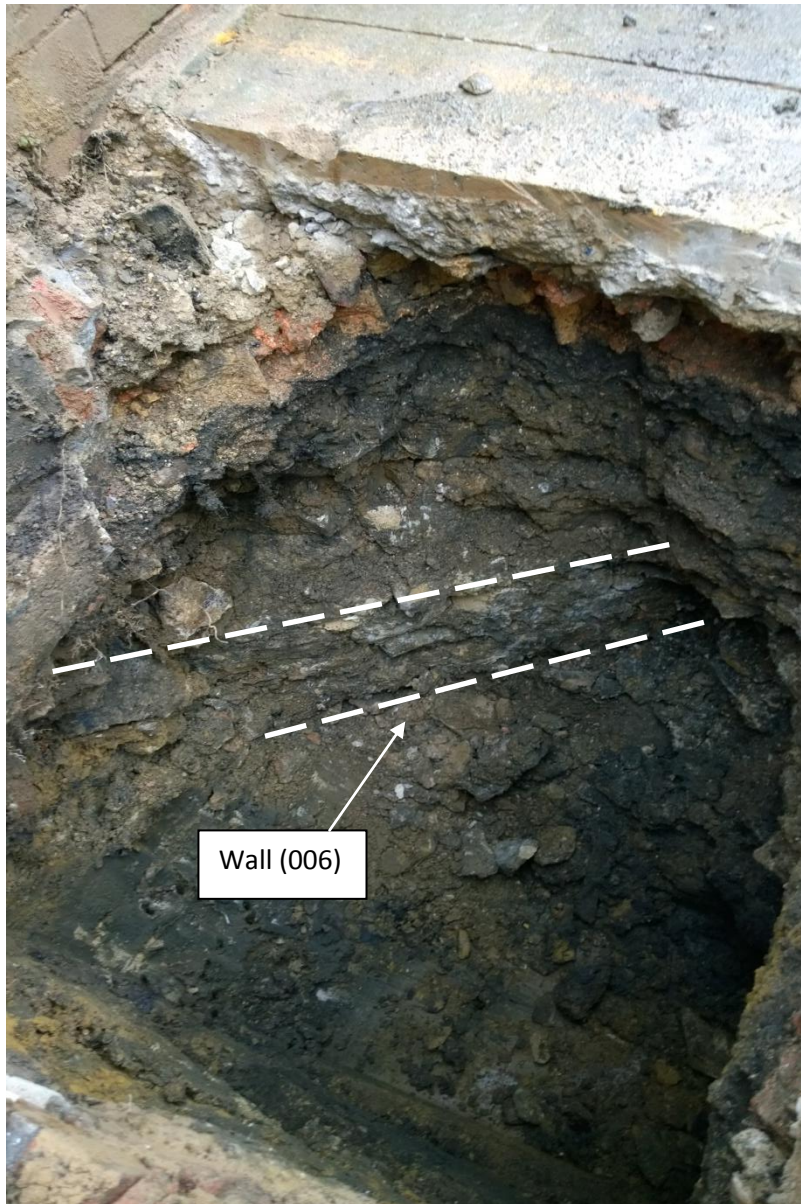


Plate 10: Wall detail looking south.

Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation

Contractor: Midland Archæological Services

Application: S14/2337/HS

Site: Birdcage Cottage, 1 St Marys Passage, Stamford, PE9 2HG.

NGR: TF 03018 06999

Type: Archaeological Watching Brief

Date: 24th October 2014

Archive: The Collection

Site Code: BIRD 14

Accession no: LCNCC : 2014.222

Client: Mrs J Juggins

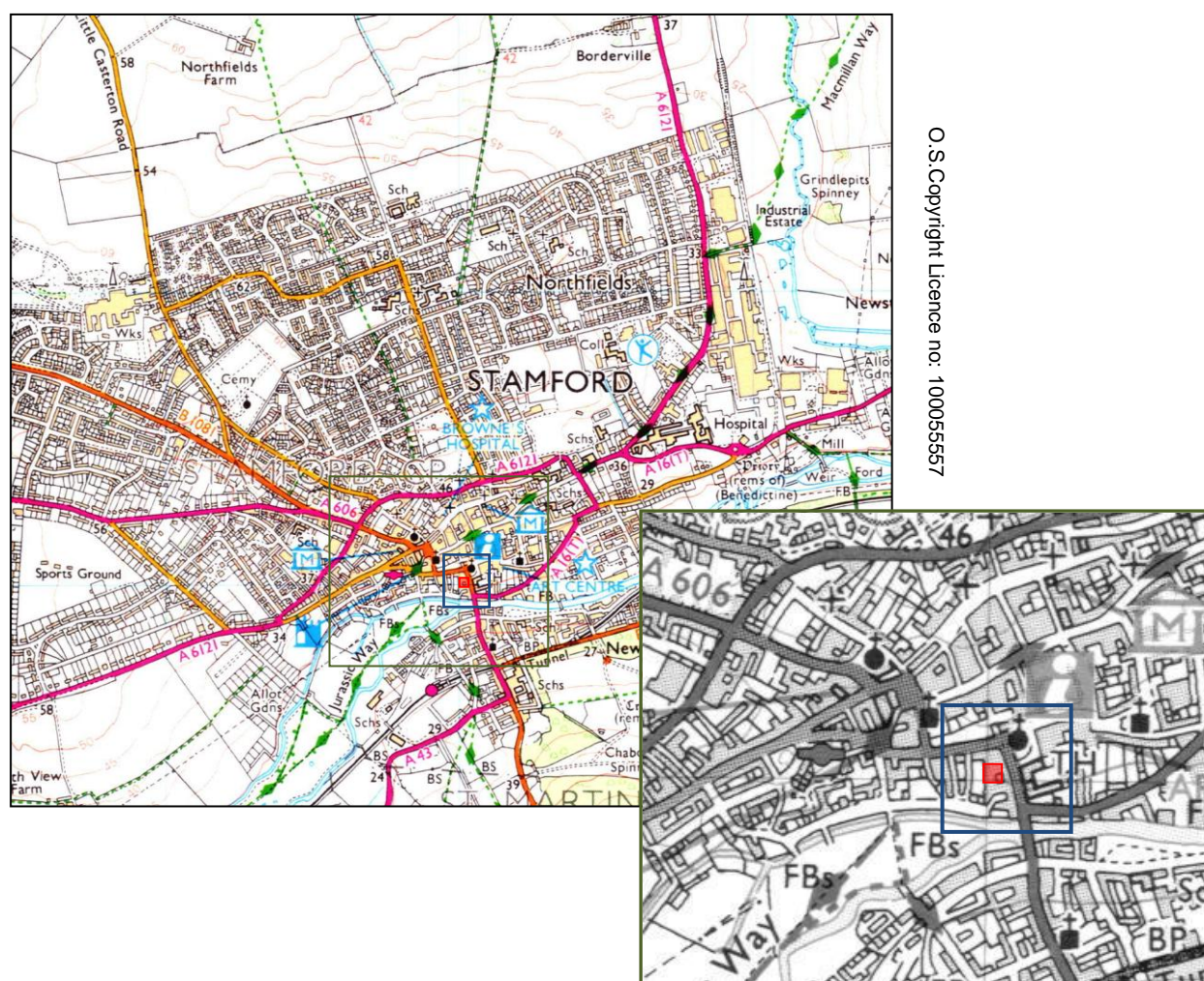


Fig.1: Site Location 1:25000

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Midland Archaeological Services (MAS) have been commissioned by Mrs J Juggins to undertake an archaeological watching brief during alterations to Birdcage Cottage, St Marys Passage, Stamford, PE9 2HG, henceforth called the site.
- 1.2 South Kesteven District Council has granted permission for the construction of a ground floor and rear extension at Birdcage Cottage, 1 St Marys Passage, Stamford, PE9 2HG, planning ref: **S14/2337/HSH**.
- 1.3 Permission is subject to conditions and with guidance from the Senior Historic Environment Officer (SHEO), Heritage Lincolnshire that; *(no development shall take place within the application site until the applicant has secured the maintenance of an on-site watching brief by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist during construction work in accordance with a written details which have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. In the event of important archaeological features or*

remains being discovered which are beyond the scope of the watching brief to excavate and record and which require a fuller rescue excavation, then construction work shall cease until the applicant has secured the implementation of a further programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority). This document alone will NOT result in the discharge of the archaeological conditions attached to this application.

2.0 Location and Description

- 2.1 The town of Stamford is enclosed by the south-western border of the county of Lincolnshire, in the administrative district of South Kesteven, and is approximately 64km south of Lincoln and 19km north-west of Peterborough. The town lies on both banks of the River Welland, extending on to the limestone uplands either side of the Welland valley.
- 2.2 The development site lies within the old town centre, on the north bank of the River Welland to the rear of the buildings on the west side of St. Mary's Hill, approximately 100m from St. Mary's Church on the east side of the road. It comprises an area currently occupied by No.1 and its associated parking area. The site boundaries comprise of St Marys Passage to the west and north, No.2 forms the eastern boundary, whilst No.9 forms that of the south (figs. 1, 2).
- 2.3 The drift geology in the area of the site consists of Welland alluvium, overlying a solid geology of Lower Lincolnshire Limestone, which in turn overlies Northampton Sand Ironstone and eventually Upper Lias clay.¹

Central National Grid Reference: TF 03018 06999.

3.0 Archaeological/Historical background

- 3.1 No prehistoric activity is recorded in the immediate area of Stamford, and although the town centre is no more than 3km from the Roman fort and settlement at Great Casterton, only a small amount of Roman material has been recorded in the town, consisting of pottery scatters and the individual find of a pewter dish.
- 3.2 Artefactual and documentary evidence from Stamford indicates that the town originated during the early Saxon period; a priory was founded on the east side of the town in the mid 7th century (*ibid.*), and the place-name is also of Anglo-Saxon origin, first appearing in the early 10th century AD in *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* as *Stean forda*; the stony ford (Cameron, 1998), indicating that settlement in this area was attracted by a convenient crossing point over

¹ BGS 1978

the River Welland. Stamford's importance increased markedly during the late Saxon and Scandinavian periods: by the late 10th century it was one of the Five Boroughs of the Danelaw, with a market and its own mint (Pevsner, 1989).

- 3.3 Stamford appears in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 as *Stanford Burgun Regis*, the King's Borough of Stamford. With the City of Lincoln and the port of Torksey, it is listed at the beginning of the Lincolnshire section of Domesday Book, before the main body of the text, which lists all the lesser holdings in the county landowner by landowner rather than as individual settlements.²
- 3.4 Stamford remained a prosperous port during the Middle Ages, profiting by the flourishing wool and cloth trade, with the Town Bridge representing the highest point on the River Welland navigable by a medieval seagoing ship.³ The town acquired five religious foundations, and a castle was built on the north side of the river, although this went out of use in the 14th century; a stone town wall replaced the timber fortifications in the late 13th century. The only part of this wall now surviving above ground is a bastion to the north of the former West Gate, although an arched passageway (St. Mary's Passage) on the west side of St. Mary's Hill, with a Norman arch dating to the mid 12th century is said to represent the remains of a postern gate. A number of the houses on this side of St. Mary's Hill incorporate medieval remains: No. 10, whose wall forms the north side of St. Mary's Passage, features the remains of a Norman house, while further north No. 13 contains a medieval undercroft dated to c. AD1220, with the remains of early 13th century arcading on the ground floor (*ibid.*).
- 3.5 The wool and cloth trade moved from South Lincolnshire to East Anglia in the 15th century, causing some decline in Stamford's fortunes, but the town remained prosperous until the 19th century. Industrial development largely passed Stamford by, attributed to the lack of a main railway connection, and the present town centre is little changed since the late 18th century (*ibid.*).
- 3.6 Closer to the site, approx 12m to the south an archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2003 recorded 18th century land reclamation deposits and part of the medieval town wall.⁴

4.0 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aim of this watching brief is to accurately record and interpret any remaining archaeological remains during development of the site, thus preserving them by record.
- 4.2 This will be attained through the following objectives: to produce a fully detailed drawn and photographic record of any archaeological remains uncovered supplemented by a full written description and interpretation.

² Martin & Williams 1992

³ Pevsner, N., 1989

⁴ Clay, C., 2003

5.0 Methodology

5.1 This document is a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief during development of the site area, these archaeological works shall include an archaeological watching brief. It follows current and best practice and appropriate national guidance including:

- National Policy Framework, 2012 (NPPF).
- Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct (2012)
- Institute for Archaeologist (IFA) Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2008).
- Management of Research projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, 2008).
- Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (Lincolnshire County Council, 2012).

5.2 The archaeological advisor to South Kesteven District Council will be given 14 days prior notice of when work is due to commence and will be free to visit the site by arrangement with the site archaeologist.

5.3 Prior to the start of any fieldwork an OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) online record will be initiated.

5.4 An accession number and a site code for the project has been initiated and approved.

5.5 MAS shall inform the archaeological advisor to South Kesteven District Council verbally or in writing of completion of the archaeological works within three calendar days of such completion.

6.0 Excavation and Recording Techniques

6.1 A full written analysis of the watching brief shall be undertaken, supported with detailed scaled drawings and high quality photographs.

6.2 Recording will be undertaken on pro-forma record sheets, including:

- MAS Context Record Sheet
- MAS Context Register
- MAS Photographic Register
- MAS Environmental Sheets

6.3 A full photographic survey shall be undertaken in 35mm monochrome and colour slide formats, supplemented by digital photography. It will include general shots of the site and more detailed photography of features and or

archaeological deposits as required. Photographic scales, information board and north arrow shall be used in photographs when and if appropriate.

- 6.4 Drawings will include a scale and be annotated with standard archaeological drawing conventions.
- 6.5 watching Brief strategy will be in accordance with regional and national guidelines.
- 6.6 A 360° tracked excavator fitted with a back operating arm and toothless bucket shall be used during ground reduction and machining of foundation/service trenches.
- 6.7 All machine excavation of the site area shall be under the direct control of an archaeologist.
- 6.8 A single context recording system will be used. All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using MAS pro-forma context recording sheets.
- 6.9 Any discrete archaeological features exposed during earth moving operations will be 'sample' excavated by hand, any finds will be recovered and the feature recorded.
 - 6.9.1 Spoil removed from the site shall be subject to scanning for artefactual material.
 - 6.9.2 Metal detector searches shall be undertaken of the site area and spoil by an experienced metal detectorist.
 - 6.9.3 All archaeological features/deposits identified will be planned at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, sections drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 and related to a scale plan of the site tied into the National Grid. These shall be accurately reproduced in the final report.
 - 6.9.4 All sections shall be measured from a section line which has been 'levelled' into Ordnance Datum and will be accurately reproduced within the finished report.
 - 6.9.5 All archaeological plans will show the relevant Ordnance Datum information and be clearly marked to show north. These will be accurately reproduced in the finished report.
 - 6.9.6 All gold and silver and any associated objects will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act (1996). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect finds from theft. No title will be assumed by the finder of any item of value.
 - 6.9.7 The Portable Antiquities Officer for the area shall be informed in the event of treasure being found.

6.9.8 Should human remains be discovered on the site, the Coroner, Environmental Health Officer, client, the archaeological advisor to South Kesteven District Council and our consulting Osteologist will be informed immediately. All statutory provisions will followed.

6.9.9 A programme of environmental sampling will take place should sufficient deposits be identified; generally 40L samples will be taken. These will be sampled in consultation with our environmental consultant, the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England) and the archaeological advisor to South Kesteven District Council. Sampling will take place according to English Heritage guidance (English Heritage 2002).

7.0 Processing and identification of material recovered from excavation

7.1 All pottery, ceramic, building material, bone, burnt flint and worked flint recovered will be washed and marked with an appropriate code to identify the site and context. Finds will be bagged in polythene bags according to type and context.

7.2 All artefacts will be treated in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. All finds in an unstable condition will be stabilised using passive conservation techniques where appropriate before being deposited with the receiving museum.

7.3 Specialist reports will be prepared on any artefacts recovered. Particular attention will be paid to correlating the pottery recovered with local or regional fabric type sequences existing for Lincolnshire.

7.4 Specialist analysis and reporting will be carried out by the following specialists/consultants upon acceptance by the archaeological advisor to South Kesteven District Council:-

Ossa Freelance	Human remains.
Dr Gillian Hawkes	Animal bone.
Mike Seager-Thomas	Prehistoric pottery.
Ian Rolandson	Roman pottery
Quita Mould	Registered finds.
Val Fryer	Environmental sample processing & analysis.
Ann Clark	Lithics.
Maisie Taylor	Analysis of wooden artefacts and advice on the

conservation of unstable wood.

Paul Blinkhorn

Saxon/Medieval/Post-Medieval pottery, roman building material.

LCCM Conservation Laboratory To advise on and implement artefact conservation of unstable artefacts (e.g. metal, worked bone preserved wood or leather).

8.0 Report and Dissemination

8.1 A report presenting the survey and supporting text will be prepared on the completion of site works and will consist of:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address
- the date of the record, name of the recorder
- archive location
- a full bibliography
- full contents listing
- a non-technical summary of the findings
- a description of the historical background, including map regression
- a description of the methodologies employed;
- supporting illustrations and text
- a consideration of the importance of archaeology on the site in local, regional and national terms
- location plan 1:200 scale

8.2 Draft copies of the report will be sent in the first instance to the client for approval and then to the archaeological advisor to South Kesteven District Council.

8.3 Approved copies x2 will be deposited with the HER, a further x2 copies will also be deposited with the Lincolnshire Archive and further copies with other public third-parties if appropriate and will include licence for the use of the material for all purposes, reference and commercial included, on the understanding that MAS will be fully credited and that no charge will be levied for such use; notwithstanding any privacy terms requested by the client.

9.0 Archive

9.1 The project archive will be prepared according to the recommendations in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long term storage*

(UKIC 1990), *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), (English Heritage, 2008).

- 9.2 The date for archive deposition with the Lincolnshire Archive Depository will be the first full week of February 2014.
- 9.3 Upon completion of the fieldwork an OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed for the project. A print-out of the form will be included as an appendix to the final report.
- 9.4 Any digital files relating to the site will be saved in a compatible format for inclusion in the County Historic Environment Record.

10.0 Timetable and Personnel

- 10.1 The combined duration of site works and reporting are expected to take approximately 32 person hours. It is anticipated that a first draft copy of the report will be available within 30 working days of completion of site works.
- 10.2 Steve Williams (Principal Archaeologist) will direct, manage the project and conduct the fieldwork and also be first point of contact, whilst Jenny Young is the archaeological advisor to South Kesteven District Council.
- Steve Williams: 01526 321 966
 - Jenny Young: 01529 461 499

11.0 Contingency

- 11.1 Contingency has been sought that is relevant to the costs involved should unforeseen discoveries be made; this contingency has been approved by the client. No element of the contingency funding shall be used without permission of the client (following negotiations between the Client Company, Midland Archaeological Services and the archaeological advisor to South Kesteven District Council. The contingency will cover: extra person hours and post-excavation costs in relation to the fieldwork/reporting requirement of this project.

12.0 Health and Safety

- 12.1 It is the policy of Midland Archaeological Services to conform fully to the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work etc. Act (1974).

Health and Safety must take priority over archaeological requirements. It is essential that all projects be carried out in accordance with safe working practices and under a defined Health and Safety Policy. A Risk Assessment for the project will be prepared prior to the commencement of work and all relevant health and safety regulations will be adhered to.

13.0 Insurance

13.1 Midland Archaeological Services holds the following insurance levels:

Public Liability	£5m
Professional Indemnity	£250 000
Employers Liability	£10m

References

British Geological Survey, 1978, *Stamford: England and Wales Sheet 157, Solid and Drift Edition. 1:50 000 Provisional Series*. Keyworth, Nottingham.

Clay, C., 2003, *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Bath Row, Stamford, Lincolnshire*. Unpublished evaluation report for Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln).

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*. The English Place-Name Society, Nottingham.

Code of Conduct (Institute for Archaeologists, 2012).

Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long term storage (UKIC 1990).

Health and safety at work act 1974.

Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (Lincolnshire County Council, 2012).

Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), (English Heritage, 2008).

Martin, G. H. and Williams, A. (eds.), 1992, *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*. Penguin Books, London.

Morgan P. and Thorne C., (eds.), 1986, *Domesday Book vol. 31: Lincolnshire*. Phillimore & Co. Ltd, Chichester.

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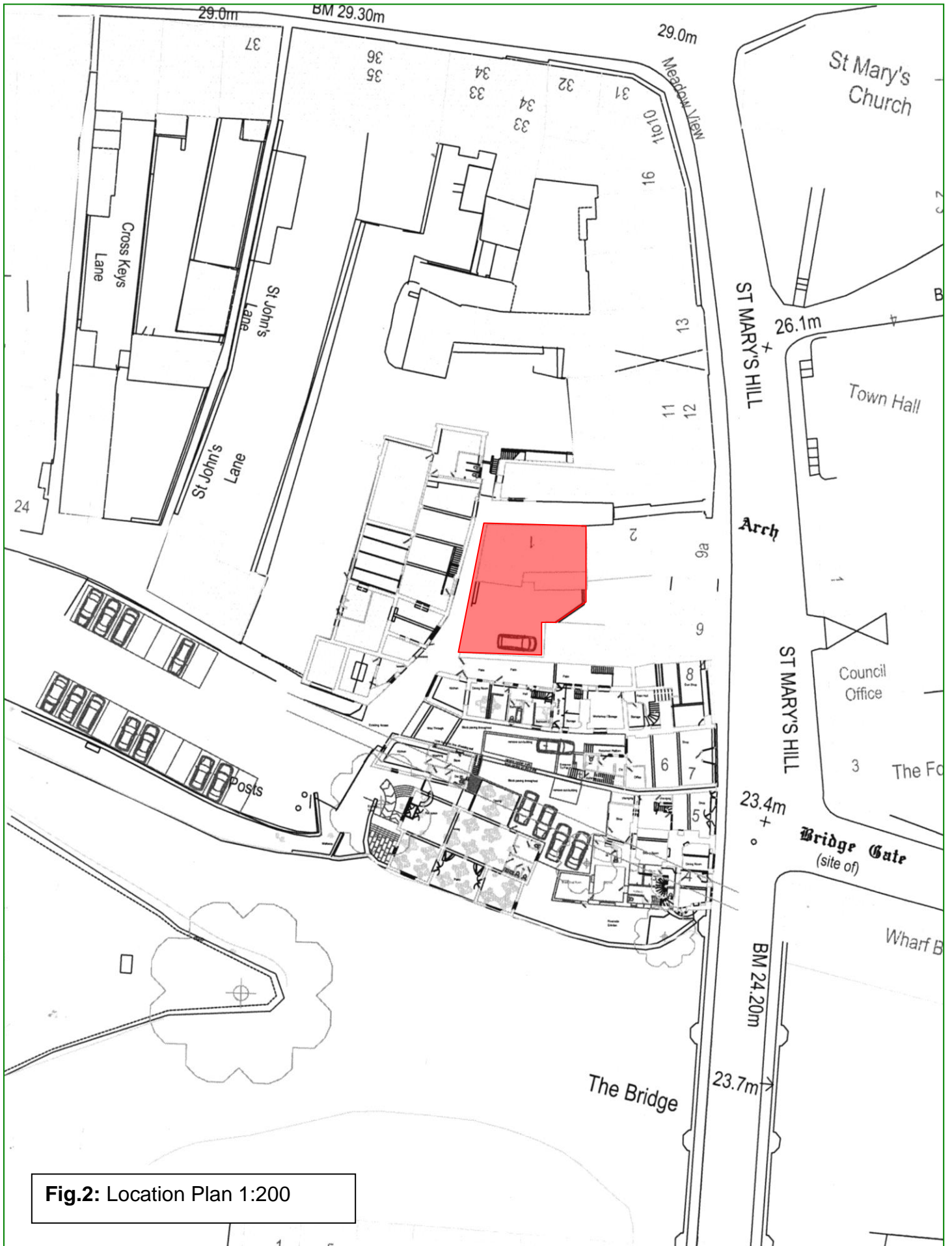


Fig.2: Location Plan 1:200

Appendix 4: Oasis

OASIS ID: midlanda1-201405**Project details**

Project name	Birdcage Cottage, 1 St Mary's Hill Stamford
Short description of the project	Watching brief during renovation and development of a small stone cottage.
Project dates	Start: 03-11-2014 End: 21-01-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BIRD 14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	MAS/401/14 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH KESTEVEN STAMFORD Birdcage Cottage, 1 St Mary's Passage
Postcode	PE9 2HG
Study area	144.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 03018 06999 52.6505705383 -0.477018017286 52 39 02 N 000 28 37 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 21.95m Max: 22.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Midland Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Midland Archaeological Services
Project director/manager	S.L.W Williams
Project supervisor	S.L.W.Williams
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection Lincoln
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection Lincoln
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report"

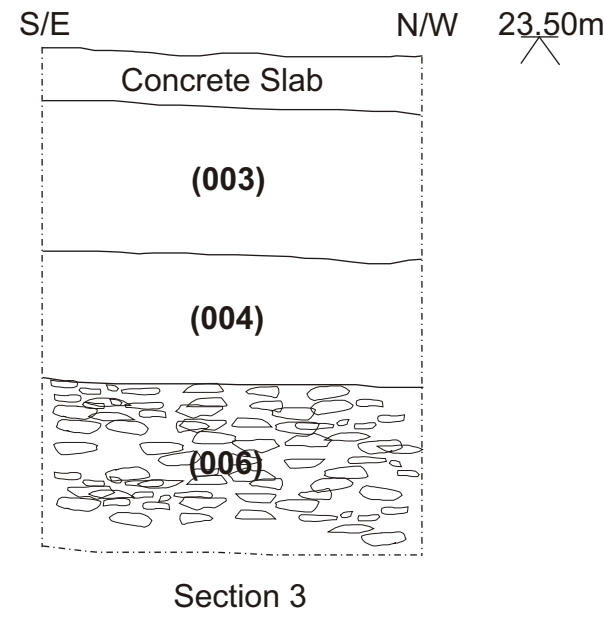
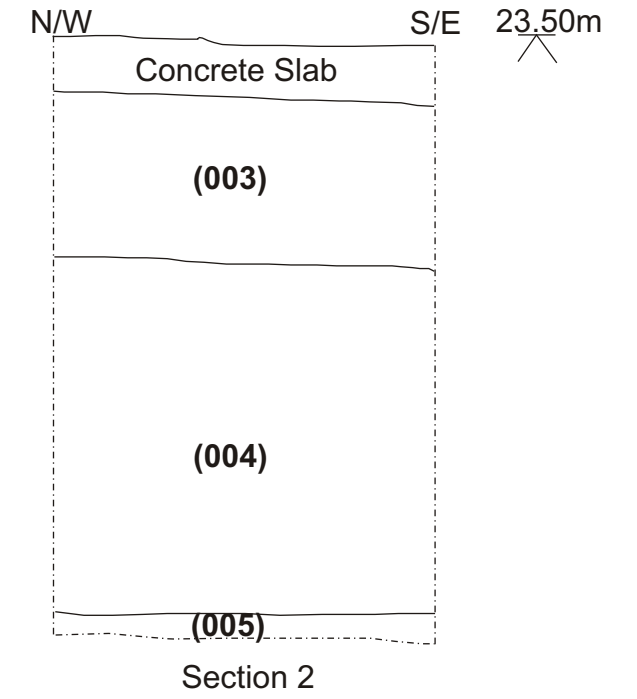
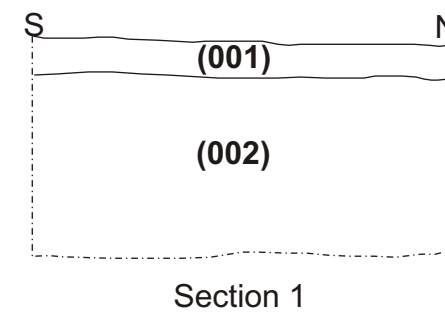
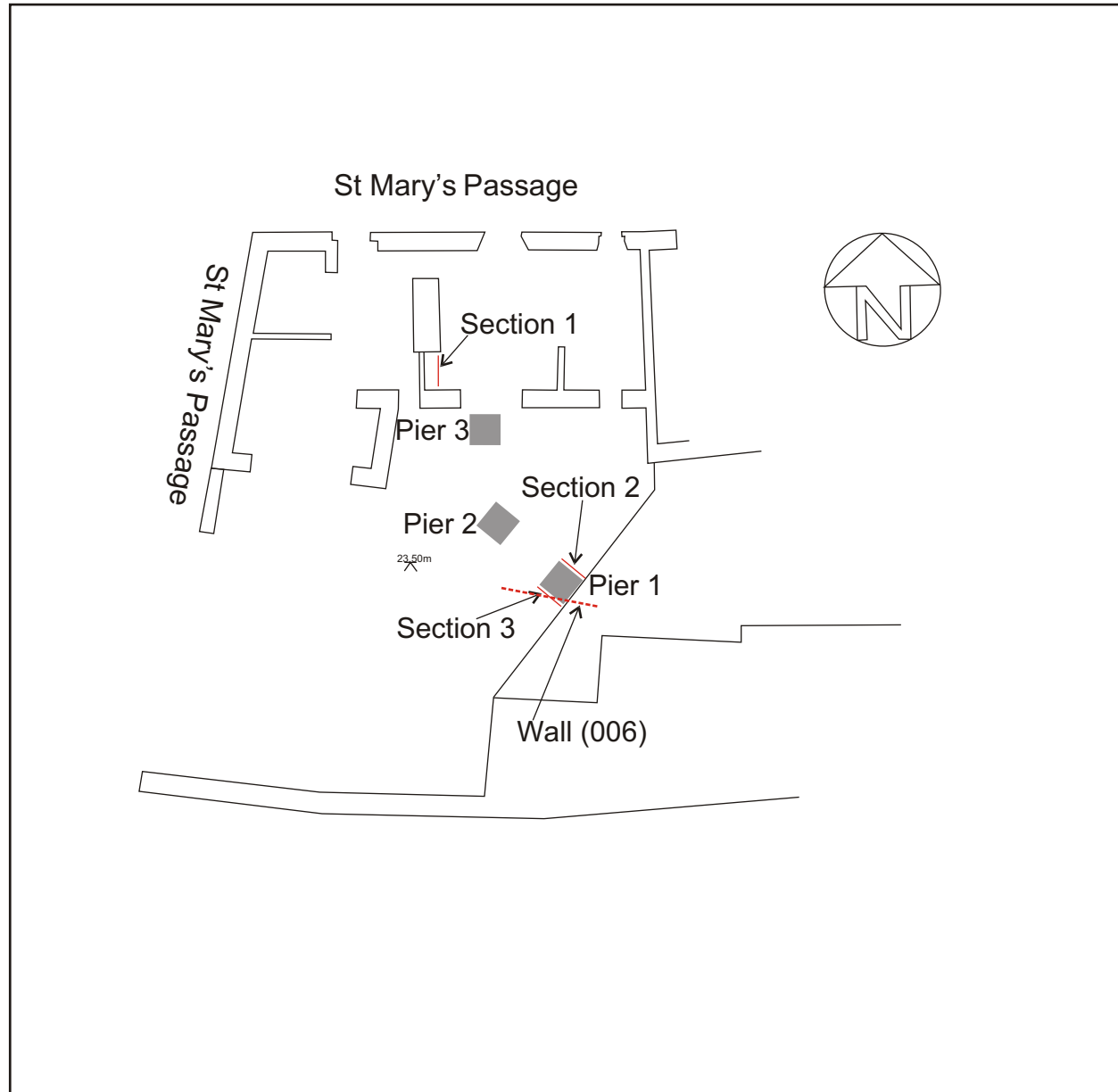
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Birdcage Cottage, 1 St Mary's Passage, Stamford, PE9 2HG Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	S.L.W.Williams
Other bibliographic details	MAS/401/14
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	MAS
Place of issue or publication	MAS Digby Lincolnshire

Description Watching brief conducted during the renovation/development of a small stone cottage in Stamford town centre. Post-medieval made ground deposits, a limestone rubble wall found at a depth of 22.60m OD and possibly of medieval/post-medieval origin and representing a property boundary wall. No artefacts recovered or environmental remains.

Entered by Steve Williams (info@midarch.co.uk)

Entered on 24 January 2015



Drawing No: 401/3/15		
Project: Birdcage Cottage, 1 St Mary's Passage, Stamford.		
Drawing Title: Fig. 3 Plan and Sections		
Scale: 1:200 & 1:20@A3	Site Code: BIRD 14	
Drn SLW	Chk	Date 23/01/2015
Midland Archaeological Services Old House 59 Church Street Digby Lincoln LN 4 3LZ Telephone: 01526 321 966 info@midarch.co.uk		