

MIDLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SERVICES

Archaeological Monitoring

1802 Priory View

Priory Road

Stamford

Lincolnshire

PE9 2EU



NGR: 503826 307400
Planning: S18/1210
Accession No: LCNCC 2018.164
Site Code: PVPR 18
Oasis ID: Midlanda1-342947

Prepared For: Mr Dominic Eames

Steve Williams BA (Hons)

February 2019

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

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- A programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken at: 1802 Priory View, Priory Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire, PE9 2EU. This was conducted by Midland Archaeological Services during the erection of a new two-storey dwelling and garage.
- This programme of work concluded that natural soils were present across the site area, as well as subsoil and topsoil.



Fig.1: Location Map 1:25000

1.0 Introduction

Midland Archaeological Services (MAS) have been commissioned by Mr Dominic Eames to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring during development works at: 1802 Priory View, Priory Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire PE9 2EU, henceforth called the Site (figs. 1, 2).

2.0 Location and Description

The town of Stamford is enclosed by the south-western border of the county of Lincolnshire,

4.0 Aims and Objectives

The aim of this programme of archaeological monitoring is to record any archaeological features and/or deposits affected by the development groundworks and assess the potential impact of the development upon any archaeology within the development area, thus preserving the remains by record.

This will be attained through the following objectives: to produce a fully detailed drawn and photographic record of any archaeology encountered and supplemented by a full written description and interpretation.

5.0 Methodology

All significantly deep groundworks associated with the development, to include footings, soakaways and service runs would be fully monitored and recorded archaeologically.

Four monitoring visits were undertaken by the author between the 20th of November 2018 and the 17th of January 2019.

Archive Creation

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.

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 registers
2. 1 context register
3. 1 drawing register
4. 4 context sheets
5. 1 drawing sheet

6.0 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 Benedictine Priory and Scheduled Monument (1007690, HER 30611) was founded just to the south east of the site in the late 11th century and dedicated to St Leonard and which is believed to have been built upon the site of an earlier 7th century monastery (HER 3062). 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 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 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

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.

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.*).

As well as the priory to the south of the site, some evidence for medieval culverts have also been recorded along Priory Road and not too far south of the site (HER 30729). To the north are the remains of a 14th century gateway (HER 30613) which once were part of the friary of the White Friars (Carmelites) founded in 1268 AD and which was later dissolved in 1538 AD

7.0 Results

Four deposits were recorded across the site area, these comprised of natural soils (001) and (004), subsoil (002) and topsoil (003), (figs. 3, 4, Appendix 1,2).

8.0 Discussion and Conclusion

No archaeological deposits or features were recorded throughout the development footprint. The previous development footings were relevantly shallow and does not appear to have truncated the site to any great depth.

² Martin & Williams 1992

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

The methodology required the monitoring of the site area during development, including the removal of any foundations associated with the previous development.

Groundwork activities were undertaken with a mini digger fitted with a bladed bucket. Sufficient time was given to allow full archaeological recording and interpretation.

10.0 Acknowledgements

Midland Archaeological Services would like to thank Mr. Dominic Eames for this commission; thanks also go to Denise Drury, Senior Historic Environment Officer, Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire for advice prior to this project being undertaken and to Richard Garnett of Arch Survey & Design Consultants Ltd for provision of information and drawings.

11.0 Site Archive

An archive consisting of written, drawn, photographic and object elements is in preparation and will be deposited at the Collection within six months of the completion of this report. Access can be gained to it by quoting the museum accession number: LCNCC 2018.164.

12.0 References

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

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Health and safety at work act 1974.

Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (Lincolnshire County Council, 2016).

Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), (English Heritage, 2015).

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National Planning Policy Framework 2018

Appendix 1: Context Descriptions

- (001)** Mid yellow/brown, sandy silt in excess of 0.50m in extent, with medium sized rounded and angular well sorted limestone fragments. Natural limestone brash.
- (002)** Mid brown sandy silt between 0.20-0.25m thick with medium sized moderate angular and rounded stones poorly sorted. Subsoil.
- (003)** Mid greyish/brown sandy silt between 0.10-0.30m in thickness with medium sized frequent rounded stone which are poorly sorted. Topsoil.
- (004)** Mid reddish/brown silty clay in excess of 0.30m thick with small occasional angular limestone fragments poorly sorted. Natural clay/brash.

Appendix 2: Colour Plates



Plate 1: Site pre-excitation looking north.



Plate 2: Site post-excitation looking north.



Plate 3: Site post-excavation looking south east.



Plate 4: Working shot looking south east.



Plate 5: Section 1 looking south west.



Plate 6: Section 2 looking north east.



Plate 7: Section 3 looking south west.



Plate 8: Section 4 looking north west.

Appendix 3: Oasis**OASIS ID: midlanda1-342947****Project details**

Project name	1802 Priory View
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring during development for a single residential dwelling.
Project dates	Start: 20-11-2018 End: 17-01-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC 2018.164 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	S18/1210 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH KESTEVEN STAMFORD 1802 Priory View
Postcode	PE9 2EU
Study area	2400 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 503826 307400 52.852768167001 0.233605726907 52 51 09 N 000 14 00 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.2m Max: 0.8m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Midland Archaeological Services
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Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Midland Archaeological Services
Project director/manager	S.L.W Williams
Project supervisor	S.L.W.Williams
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr Dominic Eames

Project archives

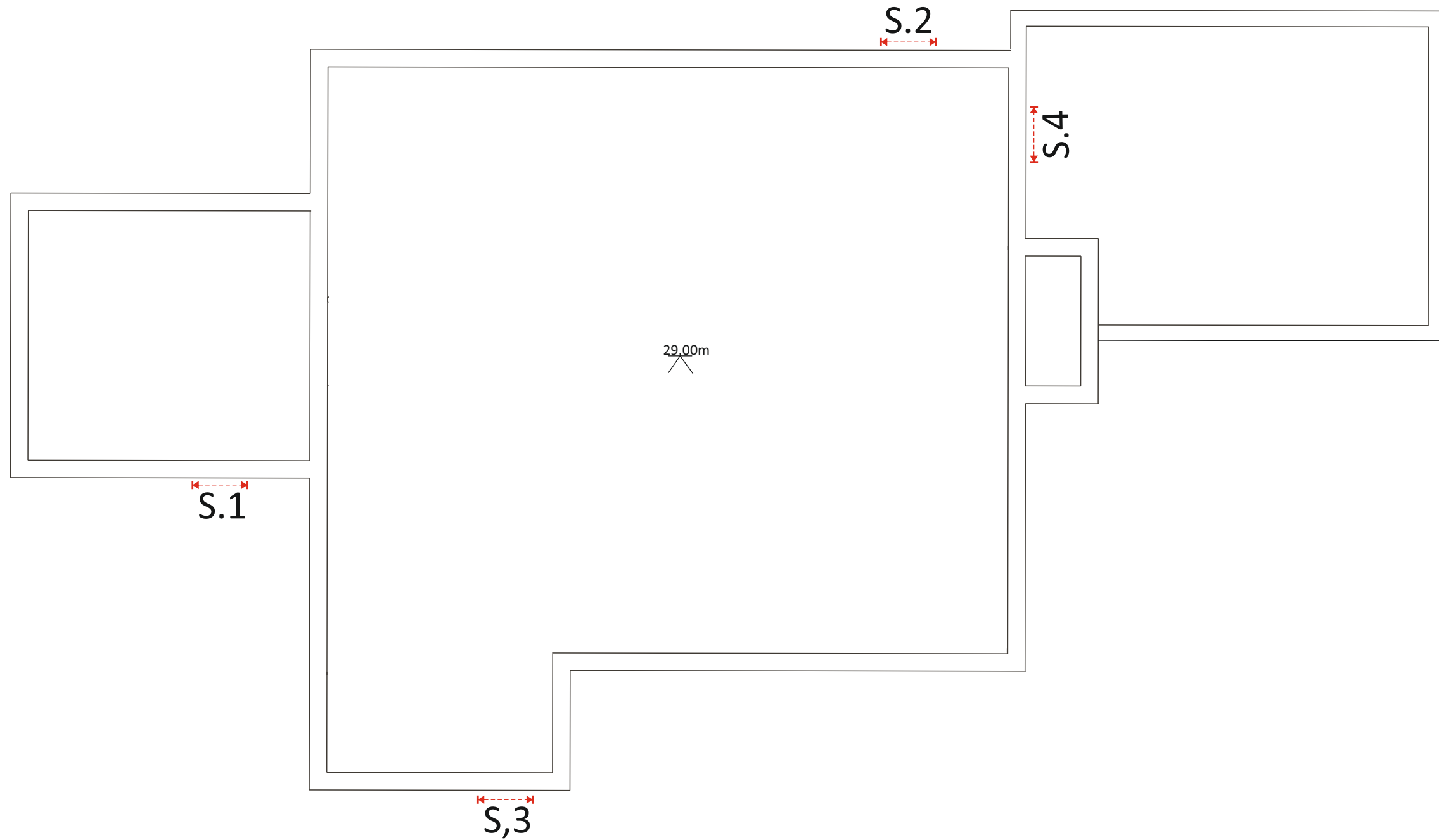
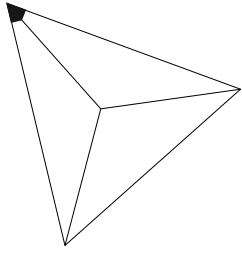
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Lincoln
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report"


Project bibliography

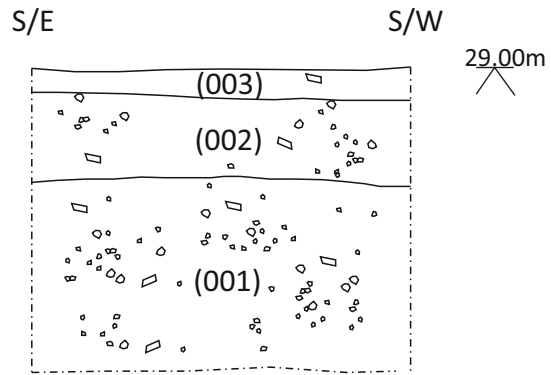
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Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	802 Priory View, Priory Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire, PE9 2EU.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	S.Williams
Other bibliographic details	MAS/539/18
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	MAS
Place of issue or publication	MAS Lincolnshire
Description	Archaeological monitoring and recording during re-development of the site for housing. Topsoil, subsoil and natural limestone brash recorded across the development footprint. No archaeological features and/or deposits encountered.
Entered by	Steve Williams (info@midarch.co.uk)

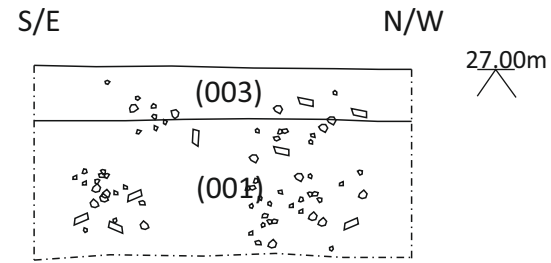
Entered on 18 February 2019



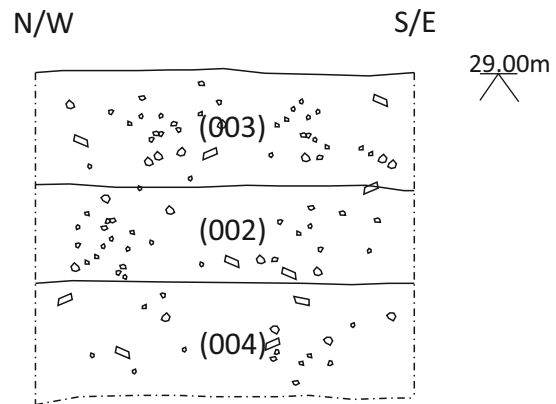
Drawing No: 539/3/18	
Project: priory View, Priory Road, Stamford.	
Fig. 3: Development Plan.	
Scale: 1:100 @A3	Site Code: PVPR 18
Dm: SW	Chk: Date 14/02/2019
Midland Archaeological Services Old House 59 Church Street Digby Lincoln LN 4 3LZ Telephone: 01526 321 966 info@midarch.co.uk	
	



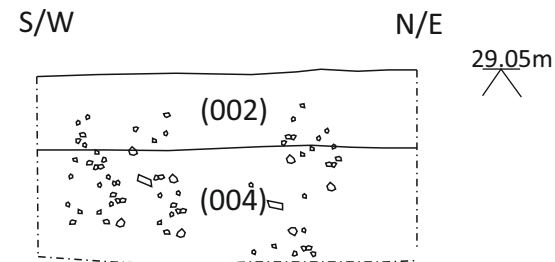
Section 1



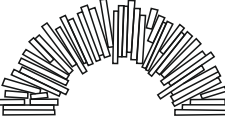
Section 3



Section 2



Section 4

Drawing No: 539/4/18		
Project: priory View, Priory Road, Stamford.		
Fig. 4: Sections.		
Scale: 1:20 @A4	Site Code: PVPR 18	
Drm: SW	Chk:	Date 14/02/2019
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