
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT
CHERRYHOLT ROAD
STAMFORD
LINCOLNSHIRE**

Work Undertaken For
E. Bowman & Sons Ltd.

APRIL 2008

Report Compiled by
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National Grid Reference: SK 0360 0718
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-42853

APS Report No. **59/08**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Cherryholt Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire. Three trial trenches were excavated providing a random sample of the area under investigation. The site lies within an area of archaeological potential on the southeastern edge of the historic core of the town close to the site of the former Dominican Friary and near to the scheduled St. Leonard's Priory.

During the evaluation three undated features were uncovered in Trench 1 at the southern edge of the investigation area, along with a modern posthole. Naturally formed features were exposed in Trenches 1-3.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An 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, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate*” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

The site is subject to an outline planning application (S06/0439/69) for residential development. Archaeological evaluation was required to provide information to assist in the determination of the application.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by E. Bowman & Sons Ltd. to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with a specification of works written by APS and approved by the archaeological curator. The work was undertaken between the 7th and 10th April 2008.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Stamford is located on the River Welland, 63km south of Lincoln in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The site is located in the southeast of the town on the east side of Cherryholt Road at National Grid Reference SK 0360 0718. The site is currently in occupation as the offices, workshops and yards of E. Bowman & Sons Ltd.

As an urban area the soils have not been mapped. Natural geology of the site comprises limestone over much of the area with alluvial drift in the southern part (Geological Survey of England and Wales). The site is on a southward slope down to the River Welland, declining from 28m to 21m O.D.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Documentary evidence suggests that there has been settlement in Stamford since at least the end of the 9th century AD when it was settled by the Danes and later by the Saxons. The medieval town lay astride the main transport route to the north and had 14 churches as well as a number of religious houses.

The site of the Dominican (Blackfriars) Friary is located to the west of the site with Cherryholt Road forming its eastern border. The outlying buildings were possibly located at this border with the main friary probably located between Adelaide Street and Back Lane.

The Friary was in existence by 1241 but the date of origin and founder are in question although William de Fortibus, lord of Bytham and earl of Albemarle has been suggested due to the close links between the friary and the lords of Bytham. It grew to be a large convent, housing from 34 to 42 brethren between 1299 and 1337. Considerable bequests were left to the friary by nobility allowing the friars to live in separate chambers by the end of the fourteenth century, a sign of considerable wealth. By the time the house was closed in 1538, remaining hostile to the reformation to the end, there were only nine brethren left. The

ten acre site was the largest in the town (Hartley and Rogers 1974).

After the dissolution the land passed to Sir Edward Heron who, in 1611, built a house there that had become quite substantial by 1695 when the then owner Sir Pury Cust bequeathed it to his son Richard. In the bequest it was described as having outhouses, a malting office, dovecotes, barns, yards, stables and gardens. This fell into decay and was pulled down by 1782 and in 1842 was sold off in lots for building development (Hartley and Rogers 1974).

To the east of the site are the remains of the Benedictine Priory of St. Leonard, a Scheduled Monument. The date of the foundation of this house is also questionable. An obscure reference in Bede to a donation in 658AD to St. Wilfrid of the land of ten families in *Stanforda* has been cited as evidence of 7th century foundation. It is not certain however which Stamford or Stanford this is and the earliest document that gives such details of a Saxon foundation was written under the direction of a prior of Durham in the 15th century. This also stated that the house was re-established after the Norman Conquest by William, Bishop of Durham at about 1082AD but significantly neither the house nor the property of Durham appears in Domesday Book. The first clear reference appears in a book of fees from the mid 12th century (Hartley and Rogers 1974).

To the north of the site lie the precincts of the Carmelite Friary (White Friars) which has often been confused with that of the Grey Friars, which Speed's map of c.1600 places on the south side of St. Leonard's Street (Hartley and Rogers 1974). Also, in 1595 Greyfriars was described as being in St. Pauls Parish putting its actual position in little doubt (RCHM 1977).

The house was founded sometime before 1268 and between 1285 and 1350 the friars were acquiring existing buildings and gardens to enlarge the site. The priory was dissolved in 1538 when seven brothers were in residence. By 1600 all the friary buildings had been pulled down and the site was left mostly empty

until the early 20th century (RCMH 1977).

Stamford was also a major producer of pottery and close-by, to the northeast, a kiln of the single-flued up-draught form for firing late pre-conquest Stamford ware was uncovered during excavations in 1969. A later kiln containing Developed Stamford ware was discovered slightly further to the north near the junction of St Paul's Street and Brazenose Lane (Mahany *et al*, 1982).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Three trial trenches were excavated as a random, representative sample of the investigation area. Trench 1 was aligned roughly east to west in the northern portion of the builders' yard at the southern end of the site. Trench 2 was aligned northwest to southeast on the eastern side of the site while Trench 3 was aligned roughly east to west in the car-park at the northern end of the site.

The trenches were excavated by the use of a pneumatic breaker attached to a JCB Sitemaster and then by use of a 1.6m toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled comprising black and white print and digital images. Sections and elevations were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was

undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice. The trenches were located in relation to the present site boundary and standing buildings.

Artefacts recovered during the investigation were identified by appropriate specialists (Appendix 4).

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. Phasing was based on artefact dating, the nature of the deposits and the recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Trench 1

The earliest recorded deposit in Trench 1 comprised a firm deposit of yellowish brown sand and gravel with some clay (1003) and represented the underlying natural soils within the area (Figure 4, Plates 2-4).

Three distinct features were evident in Trench 1. At the western end of the trench were two parallel ditches with an unclear, possibly contemporary relationship [1007] and [1009]. Aligned north to south [1007] had a depth of 0.16m and a width of 0.9m and a flat base. It was filled with (1006) a firm, mid reddish brown silty clay deposit (Figures 4 & 5, Plates 2 & 4).

Also aligned north to south was [1009] a linear cut feature with a rounded base, a width of 1.2m and a depth of 0.11m. It was filled by (1008) a deposit that was indistinguishable from (1006) and was probably formed by the same process (Figures 4 & 5, Plates 2 & 4).

At the eastern end of Trench 1 was a cut

feature [1004], possibly rectilinear in form with a concave base. The ditch had a width of 1.2m and was exposed to a length of 3.2m. It was filled with firm, mid reddish brown silty clay (1005) containing occasional small pebbles. It is not entirely clear whether this feature cut through the subsoil due to the mixed nature of the deposits in the area (Figures 4 & 5, Plate 3).

The subsoil (1002) comprised firm, mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles. With a thickness of up to 0.3m it had an uncertain horizon with the natural (1003) in several places (Figure 5, Plate 3).

Cutting from the top of the subsoil was [1011], a modern, circular post hole, 0.25m in diameter and filled with (1010) loose yellowish grey sand and grit (Figure 4).

Overlying all deposits was a sand and rubble deposit topped with concrete (1001) forming the 0.4m thick yard surface (Figure 5, Plate 3).

5.2 Trench 2

A hard, light yellowish brown limestone brash deposit (2014) formed the natural in Trench 2 and was the earliest deposit recorded there (Figures 4 & 6, Plate 9).

Cutting into the natural were features that were not archaeological in nature [2002], [2004] and [2005]. Amorphous in form they were filled with a mixture of firm mid reddish brown clay and soft mid yellow silt (2001), (2003) and (2006). Excavation proved these features to be formed by root action (Figures 4 & 6, Plate 7).

Overlying these features was a mid brown silty clay deposit (2013) with a thickness of approximately 0.14m that formed a buried subsoil (Figures 4 & 6, Plate 9).

This was covered by a buried topsoil deposit (2012) formed from a mid brown silty clay approximately 0.24m thick and containing occasional small limestone fragments. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from this deposit (Figure 6, Plate 9, Appendix 3).

Hard, rounded cobbles (2010) approximately 20-30mm in diameter and laid in a layer 0.12m thick formed a yard surface that covered the original topsoil (Figure 6, Plate 9).

A layer of dark grey silty sand approximately 50mm thick (2009) formed a bedding layer for a later yard surface (Figure 6, Plate 9).

The next in this series of yard surfaces was constructed from hard concrete (2008) and was in turn covered by the final compacted gravel and hardcore surface (2007) with a thickness of 80mm forming the latest deposit in Trench 2 (Figure 6, Plate 9).

5.3 Trench 3

In Trench 3 the earliest recorded deposit was a hard limestone brash natural (3004) similar to that visible in Trench 2 (Figures 4 & 6, Plate 11).

Overlying the natural was a mixture of firm, dark grey sand, clay and silt with frequent gravel inclusions (3003). This buried overburden was 0.19m thick. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from this deposit (Figure 6, Plate 11).

A well compacted limestone hardcore layer (3002) with a thickness of 0.13m formed the bedding for the fine gravel topdressing (3001) that made up the car park surface and the latest deposit recorded in this trench (Figure 6, Plate 11).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits on the site varied slightly. In the southern area of the site where it sloped down toward the river they were characterised by silt deposits as may be expected with the proximity to the river (1003). As the site rose to the north the natural consisted of limestone brash (2014) and (3004) in keeping with the geology of the area.

Archaeological features were present only in Trench 1. They consisted of two parallel ditches [1007] and [1009], both undated and probably contemporary and a rectilinear

feature [1004], also undated. The function of these features was undetermined. A modern posthole [1011] was also uncovered.

Trench 1 had no visible topsoil deposit; it may have been removed to facilitate the construction of a level yard surface (1001).

The natural in Trenches 2 and 3 was disturbed by root activity, examples of which were investigated to prove the case.

In Trench 2, sealing topsoil and subsoil layers (2012) and (2013), there was evidence of an earlier cobbled yard surface (2010) that had been covered over and a concrete replacement surface placed on top (2008). This in turn had been covered by a compacted hardcore surface (2007). This series of surfaces indicates constant use and repair of this area of the site.

Trench 3 had no subsoil, just a buried overburden (3003) levelled and sealed by the car park surface (3001) and (3002).

Despite the proximity of the site to the nearby monastic settlements no features of any great archaeological significance were uncovered. It is possible that this area of land was used by the priories for purposes that do not leave any archaeological evidence such as arable or pastoral land.

The southern portion of the site near to the river has historically been prone to flooding and it may be that this area has been rarely used because of this.

It is possible that archaeological features such as the boundaries between the monastic settlements are present nearby but were not evident in the area investigated by the evaluation.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Three archaeological trial trenches were excavated on land Cherryholt Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire as the site lay within an area of potential archaeological interest.

Undated archaeological remains of uncertain

function were recorded in Trench 1, and evidence of yard repair and re-use was recorded in Trench 2. No archaeological features were present in Trench 3.

Two sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the site.

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

RCHM Royal Commission on Historical Monuments

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge E Bowman & Sons Ltd. who commissioned the fieldwork and this report and provided assistance during the fieldwork.

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Morgan, P and Thorn, C, 1986 *Domesday Book, Lincolnshire*. Phillimore.

R.C.H.M. 1977. *The Town of Stamford*.

10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

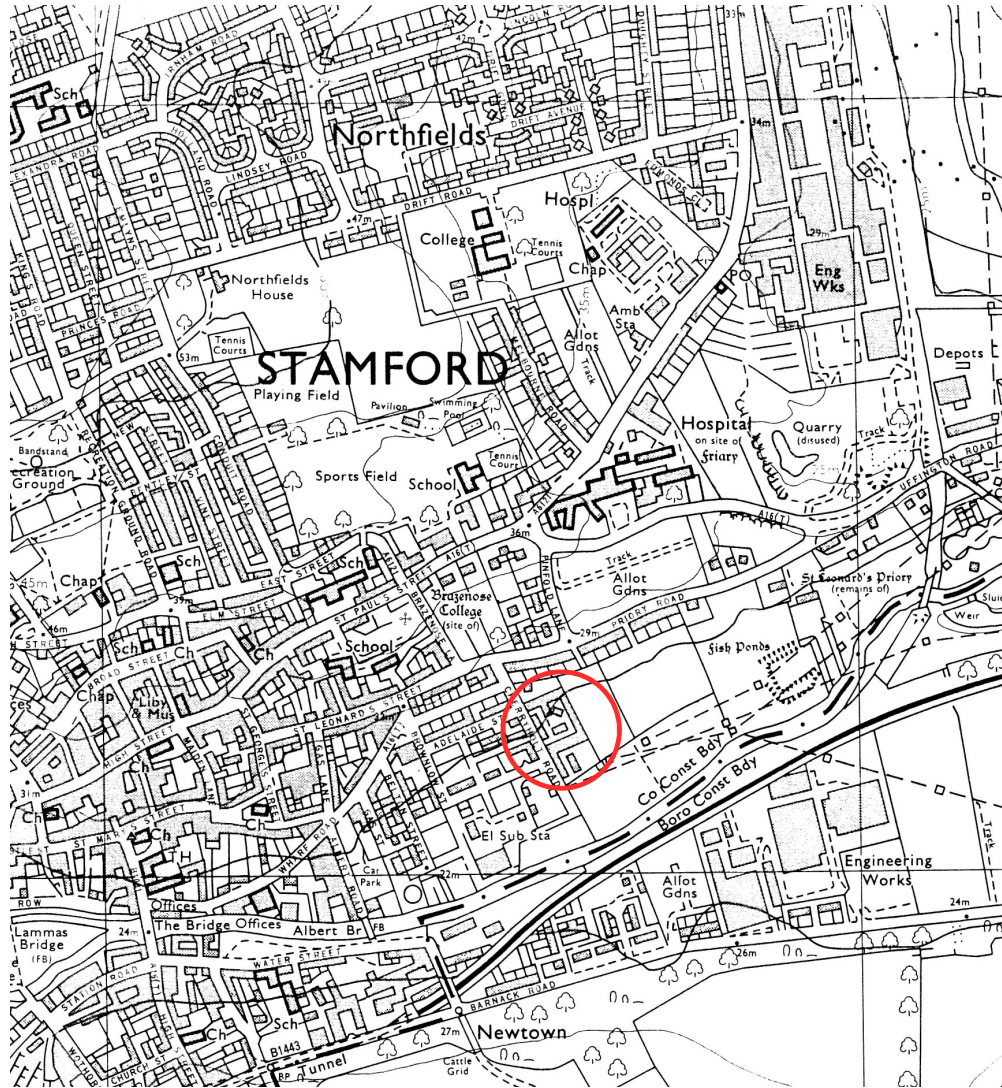
CBM Ceramic Building Material



Figure 1: General Location Plan



03



07



Site Location



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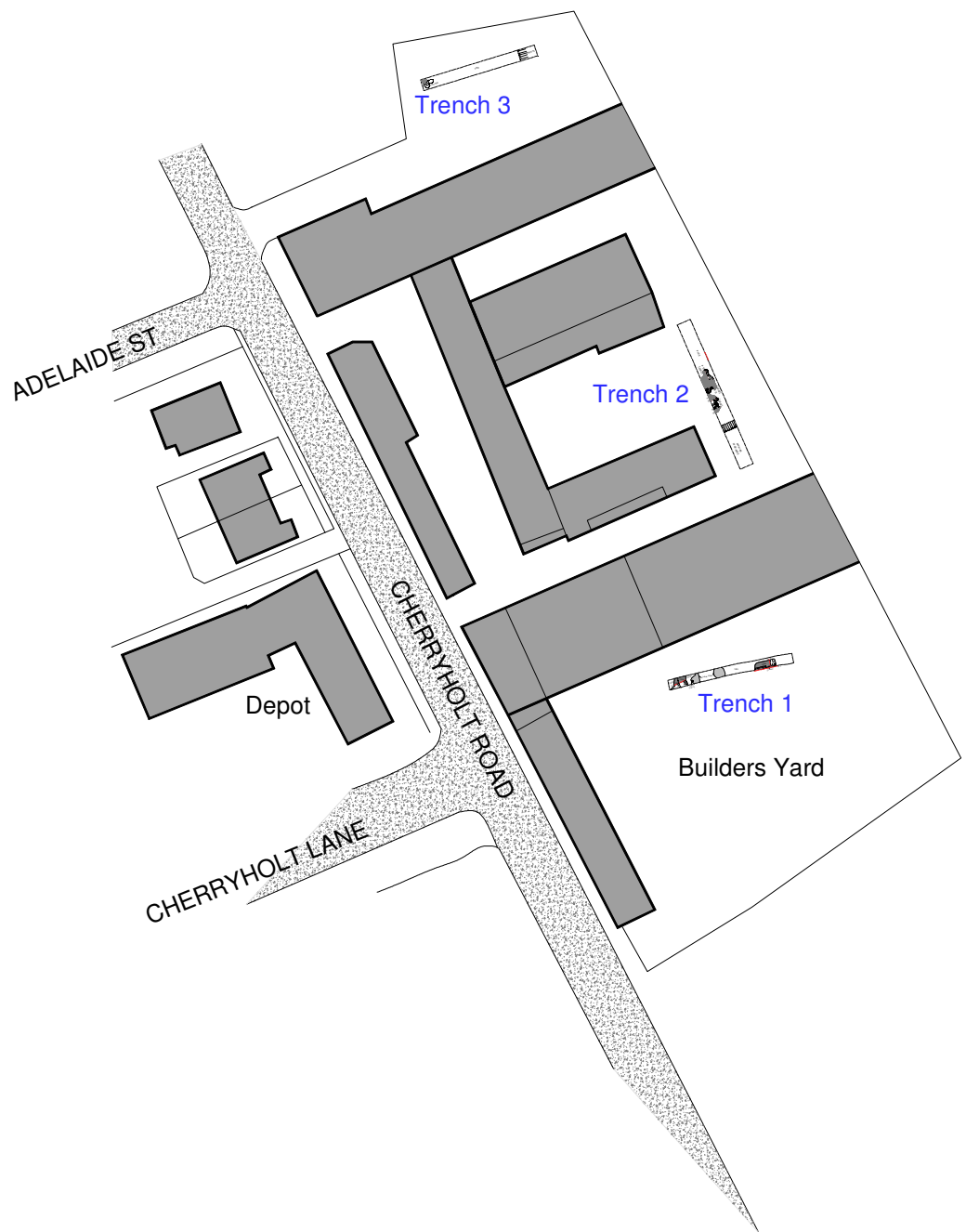


Archaeological Project Services

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Scale 1:10000 Drawn by: NP Report No: 59/08

Figure 2. Site location




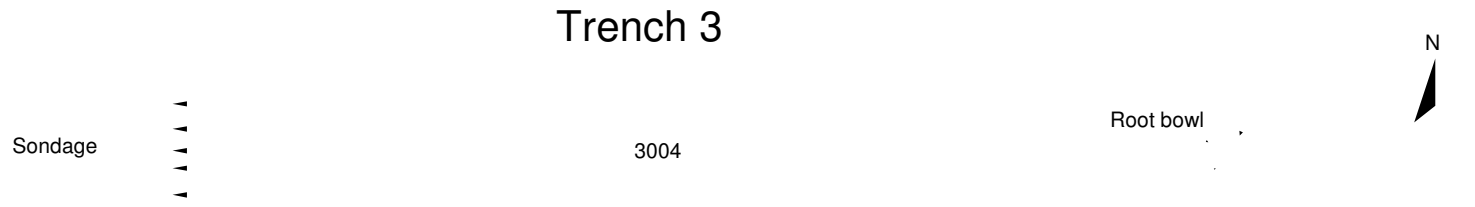
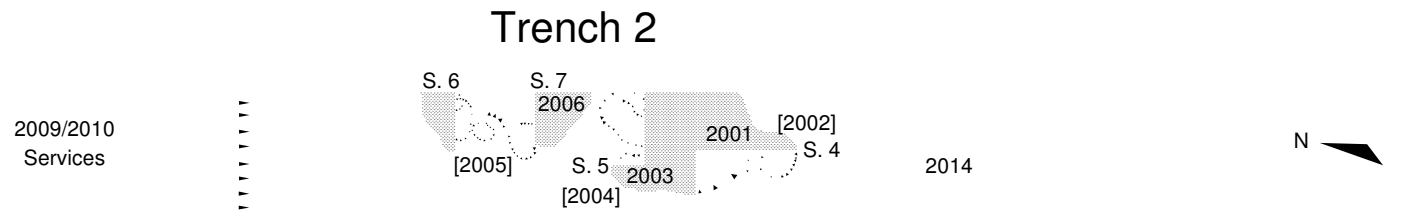
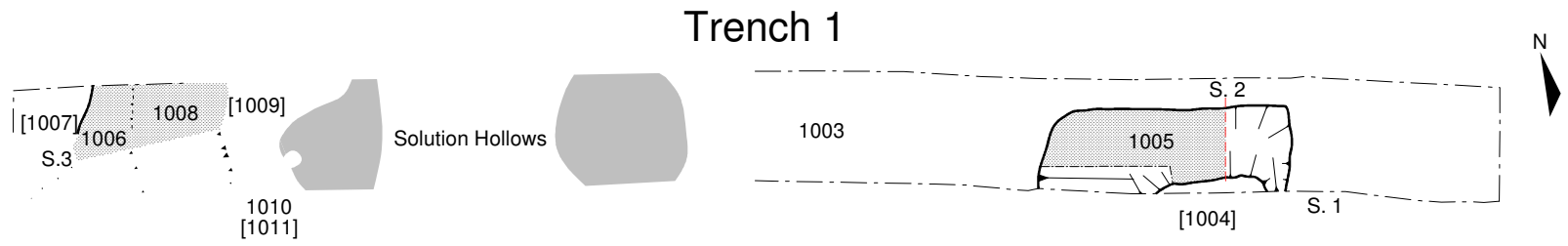
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Stamford Cherryholt Road STCH08		
Scale 1:1000	Drawn by: NP	Report No: 59/08

Figure 3. Trench location



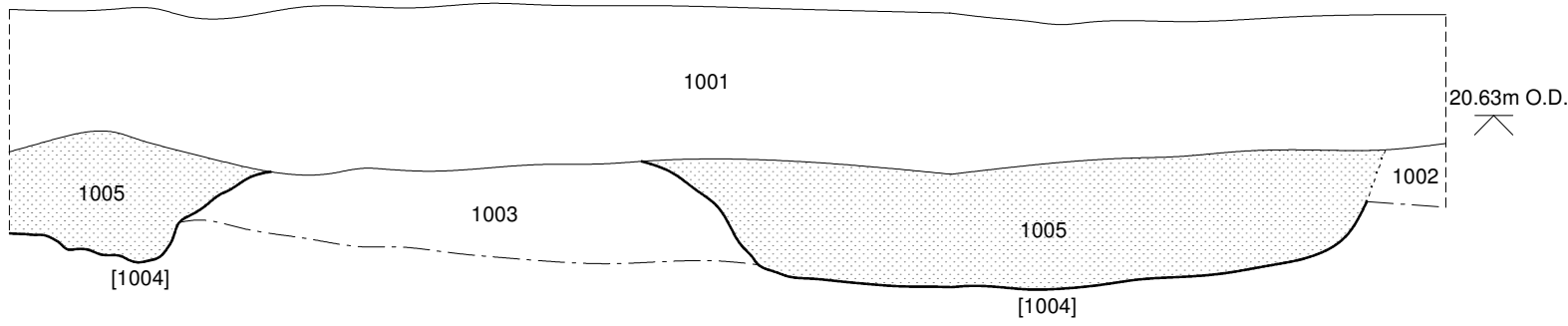
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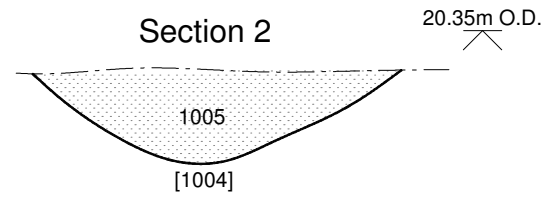
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Figure 4. Plans

Section 1



Section 2




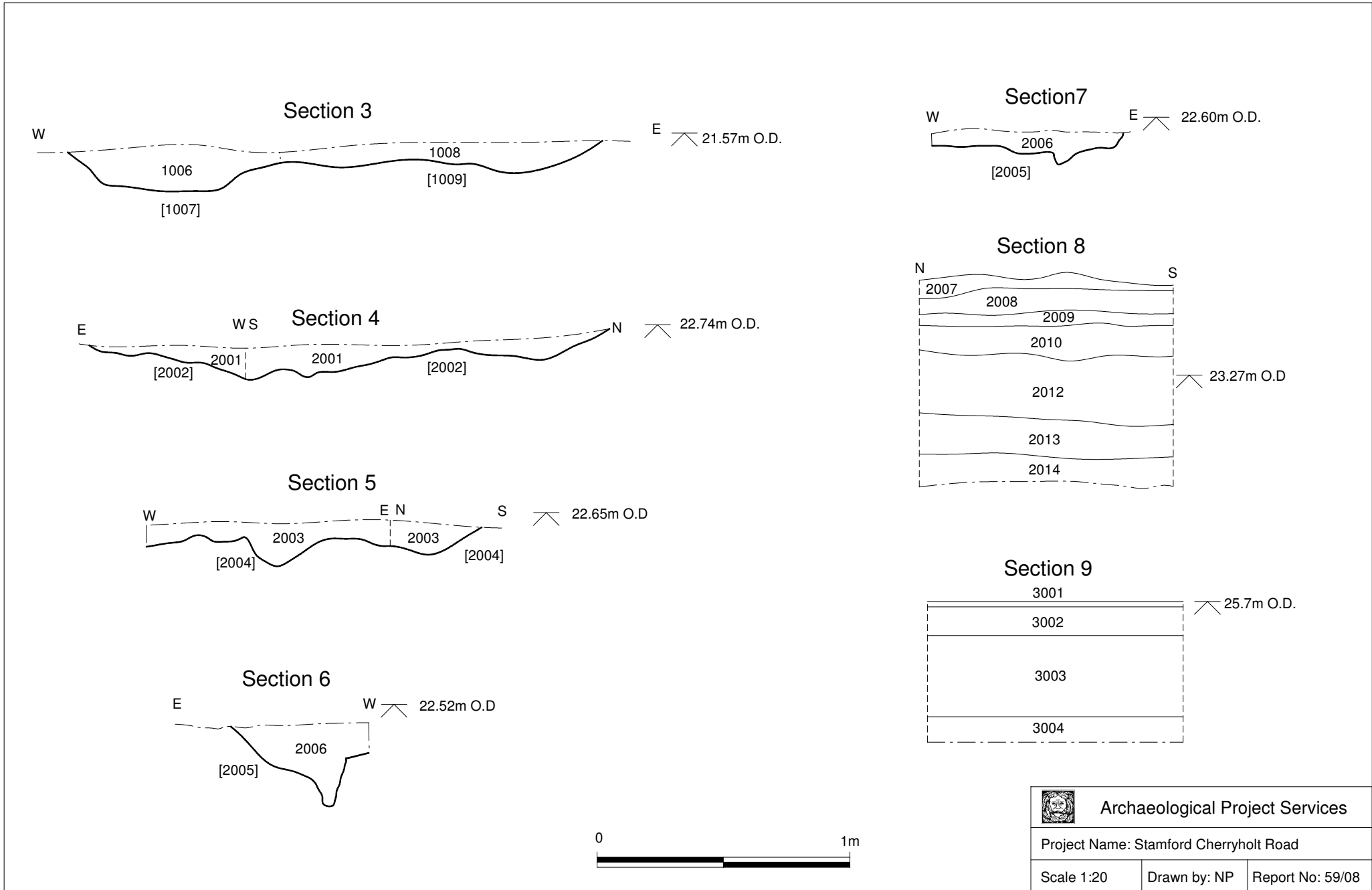
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Stamford Cherryholt Road		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: NP	Report No: 59/08

Figure 5. Sections 1 & 2




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Figure 6. Sections 3-9



Plate 1

General view
showing Trench 1
location

Looking east



Plate 2

Trench 1, pre-excitation

Looking West



Plate 3
Sections 1 & 2
Looking south



Plate 4
Section 3
Looking SSE



Plate 5

Trench 2
showing location

Looking north



Plate 6

Trench 2, pre-excavation

Looking south



Plate 7
Section 4
Looking west



Plate 8
Section 5
Looking north



Plate 9
Section 8
Looking east



Plate 10

General view of
the car park

Looking east



Plate 11

Trench 3

Looking east

Appendix 1

Specification

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at E. Bowman & Sons works, Cherry Holt Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological potential on the southeastern edge of the historic core close to the site of the former Dominican Friary and near to the Scheduled St Leonards Priory.*
- 1.3 *Redevelopment of the site is proposed. The archaeological works are being undertaken to provide information to assist the determination of any application.*
- 1.4 *The archaeological work will consist of a programme of trial trenching of the site. On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by line drawings and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at E. Bowman & Sons works, Cherry Holt Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
- 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 Stamford is located on the River Welland, 63km south of Lincoln in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The site is located in the southeast of the town on the east side of Cherry Holt Lane at National Grid Reference SK 0360 0718. The site is currently in occupation as the offices, workshops and yards of E. Bowman & Sons Ltd.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The site is subject to an outline planning application (S06/0439/69) for residential development. Archaeological evaluation is required in order to provide information to assist in the determination of any application.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 As an urban area soils at the site have not been mapped. Natural geology of the site comprises

limestone over much of the area with alluvial drift in the southern part (Geological Survey of England and Wales). The site is on a southward slope down to the River Welland, declining from 28m to 21m OD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Documentary evidence suggests that there has been settlement in Stamford since at least the end of the 9th century AD when it was settled by the Danes and later by the Saxons. The medieval town was a very significant settlement lying on the main transport route to the north and had 14 churches as well as a number of religious houses.
- 6.2 The site of the Dominican (Blackfriars) Friary is located to the west of the site. The main friary buildings possibly lay between Adelaide Street and Back Lane with outlying buildings located towards Cherry Holt Lane. The Friary was in existence by 1241 but the founder and date of origin are not known. It grew to be a large house, with approaching 42 brethren in the 14th century but by the time of its closure in 1538, this had dwindled to nine.
- 6.3 After dissolution the land passed into the ownership of Sir Edward Heron who had built a house on it by 1611. By 1695 the property was extensive with outhouses, malting office, dovecotes, barns, stables, yards, gardens, orchards and so on but by 1792 had fallen into disrepair and was demolished.
- 6.4 A little further to the east of the site lie the remains of the Benedictine St Leonards Priory, a Scheduled Monument. This was established by 1082, possibly on the site of a 7th century monastery destroyed by the Danes in the 9th century. Remains relating to either of these religious establishments or their successors might be preserved within the site.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section to be able to formulate an appropriate policy for the management of the archaeological resource of the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Establish the type and date of archaeological activity that may be present within the site;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent, depth, state of preservation and potential of archaeological activity present within the site;
 - 7.2.3 Determine the way in which the archaeological features identified fits into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape;
 - 7.2.4 Identify the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area;
 - 7.2.5 Establish the likely impact of proposed development upon the archaeological resource; and
 - 7.2.6 Provide an evidence base against which options for mitigation might be assessed.

8 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 8.1 Reasoning for this technique
 - 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
 - 8.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of c. 80m of trenches laid out in accordance with the attached plan.
 - 8.1.3 Should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth then the trench sides may be

stepped in, or shored, as appropriate. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation. A risk assessment will be prepared prior to the commencement of site works.
- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 8.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the evaluation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 8.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 8.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at more appropriate scales.
- 8.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record in both black and white and colour will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of fieldwork

- 8.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If exhumation is necessary, the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department, the coroner and the police informed.
- 8.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 8.3.8 The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 8.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established, relative to the National Grid, by an EDM survey.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 If appropriate, during the evaluation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

- 10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

10.2 Stage 2

- 10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

10.3 Stage 3

- 10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the evaluation will be prepared. This will consist of:
 - A non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the site with reference to previous discoveries in the area.
 - Description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area
 - Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation and a critical review of their effectiveness in the light of the findings of the

investigation.

- A text describing the findings of the evaluation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.
- A consideration of the importance of the findings on a local, regional and national basis.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

12 REPORT DEPOSITION

12.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client; the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

13 PUBLICATION

13.1 Details of the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database and a pdf copy of the report uploaded. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date; and *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains.

14 CURATORIAL MONITORING

14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. They will be given notice in writing of the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

15 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

15.2 Should the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

Task

Body to be undertaking the work

Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr Carol Allen, Independent Specialist Roman: Dr A Boyle, APS with B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: Dr A Boyle, APS with J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: Dr A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Jen Kitch, APS
Animal Remains Analysis	Jen Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 17.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 3-4 staff and to take up to 5 days.
- 17.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 10 person-days within a notional programme of 10-15 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator.

18 INSURANCES

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

19 COPYRIGHT

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.

19.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

20 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 1, 31 March 2008

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation
1001	Hard, light grey sand and rubble and concrete up to 0.4m thick.	Builders Yard surface
1002	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles. Up to 0.3m thick	Subsoil
1003	Firm, yellowish brown sand and gravel with some clay.	Natural
1004	Possibly rectilinear concave based cut feature up to 3.2m long. Ditch width 1.2m.	Possible small enclosure ditch
1005	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles	Fill of [1004]
1006	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay.	Fill of [1007]
1007	Linear, flat bottomed cut feature, aligned N-S. 0.16m deep x 0.9m wide.	Ditch
1008	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay.	Fill of [1009]
1009	Linear cut feature with a rounded base, aligned N-S. 0.11m deep by 1.2m wide	Ditch
1010	Loose, yellowish grey sand and grit. 0.25m diameter. Unexcavated	Fill of [1011]
1011	Circular cut feature. 0.25m diameter. Unexcavated.	Modern post-hole
2001	Moderately firm, mid brownish red silty clay up to 0.12m thick	Fill of [2002]
2002	Uneven ovoid natural feature 1.3m x 2.3m approx. Uneven base and sides.	Root activity
2003	Moderately firm, mid brownish red silty clay up to 0.12m thick	Fill of [2004]
2004	Uneven ovoid natural feature 1.3m x 2.3m approx. Uneven base and sides.	Root activity
2005	Irregular based amorphous feature up to 0.34m deep	Root activity
2006	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay and soft mid yellow silt	Fill of [2005]
2007	Greyish yellow hardcore up to 80mm thick	Hardcore yard surface
2008	Light greyish yellow concrete	Lower yard surface
2009	Very dark grey silty sand, approx 50mm thick	Levelled yard bed
2010	Hard, rounded cobbles approx 20-30mm diameter. 0.12m thick	Original yard surface
2011	Void context	Void context
2012	Mid brown silty clay, approx 0.24m thick with occasional small limestone fragments	Buried topsoil
2013	Mid-light brown silty clay, approx 0.14m thick	Buried subsoil
2014	Hard limestone brash	Natural
3001	Light yellowish grey, small gravel top dressing, 20mm thick	Car park surface
3002	Well compacted limestone hardcore 0.13m thick	Car park bedding layer
3003	Firm, dark grey sand, clay and silt with frequent gravel. 0.19m thick	Buried overburden
3004	Hard limestone brash	Natural

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* 2001 and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* 2005. Two sherds from two vessels weighing 79 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in table 1. The pottery dates to the Post Medieval and Early Modern periods.

Condition

The pottery is in fairly fresh condition.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Form	Decoration	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Comment
2012	BL	Blackware	MP type	Jar		1	1	78	BS	Internal black glaze
3003	NOTS	Nottingham Stoneware		Small hollow	Machine incised lines	1	1	1	BS	

Provenance

Single sherds of pottery came from buried topsoil (2012) and buried over burden (3003).

Range

These ware types are common in Post medieval and Early Modern assemblages and have been found in other excavations in this area.

Potential

The assemblage should be retained; no further work is required.

Summary

Two sherds were recovered from the site, which indicates limited activity occurring in this area between the mid 16th and 19th centuries. The assemblage is too small to draw further conclusions.

SPOT DATING

The dating in table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 2, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
2012	Mid 16 th to 17 th	Date on a single sherd
3003	18 th to 19 th	Date on a single sherd

ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>>

Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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.
Dissolution	The closing and seizure of abbeys, priories and other monastic houses by the crown. This occurred in the period 1536-40.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Early English	Division of English Gothic architecture dating from <i>c.</i> 1190-1250.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Norman	Architectural style current in the 11 th -12 th centuries. Also known as Romanesque.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (<i>q.v.</i>) occupants of Britain.
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

28	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
4	Daily record sheets
8	Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records 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:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: LCNCC. 2008.49

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: STCH08

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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