
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 35-36 HIGH STREET,
STAMFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(STHS 08)**

**Work Undertaken For
Le Sage Associates
On behalf of
Mr B Cheetham**

June 2009

Report Compiled by
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Planning Application No: S08/1120/69
National Grid Reference: TF 0314 0723
City and County Museum Accession No: 2008.178
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-59581

APS Report No. **44/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at 35-36 High Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches and floor lowering during redevelopment of a shop.

The area of development is located at the centre of the town, within the area of the Danish burh and close to the possible site of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) church of St. Andrew. Archaeological evaluations undertaken within the immediate vicinity have identified medieval and post-medieval features, sherds of Late Saxon (AD 850-1066) pottery and metalworking debris.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of medieval, post-medieval and modern deposits. Medieval layers, perhaps associated with backyard activities, were the earliest deposits encountered and many contained evidence for iron working. Upon these layers was a post-medieval limestone building with an associated drain and cistern. Modern deposits were associated with the current shop which may have an infilled cellar.

Pottery was the largest category of artefact retrieved from the investigation and included locally made medieval Stamford and Bourne types. A quantity of iron working material was also retrieved which relates to known medieval iron working in the vicinity. Clay pipe, glass, tile and animal bone were also collected.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be

within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Le Sage Associates to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new shop front and rear ground floor extension at 35-36 High Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S08/1120/69. The watching brief was carried out between the 23rd March and 30th April 2009 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Stamford is located 30km southeast of Grantham and 23km southwest of Spalding in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site lies at the centre of the town at National Grid Reference TF 0314 0723 (Fig. 2). Situated on the north side of the High Street, the site lies at c. 35m OD on a south facing slope down to the River Welland.

As the site lies within an urban area, soils have not been mapped but are likely to be of the Elmton 3 Association, typically calcareous fine loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 181). These soils are developed upon a solid geology of Upper Lincolnshire Limestone (GSGB 1978).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Although no evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified within

Stamford itself, prehistoric sites and artefacts are well documented in other areas of the Welland valley.

Ermine Street, the major Roman road from London to Lincoln, crossed the River Welland just west of Stamford. Although evidence of Roman activity within the town itself is limited, a Roman cemetery and possibly an associated crematorium have been identified (Tann 2000).

Documentary evidence suggests that there has been occupation in Stamford since at least the end of the 9th century AD when the town was a Danish settlement, one of the five boroughs of the Danelaw. A reference in 918 indicates that the Danish *burh* lay to the north of the River Welland. Although it has been suggested that the development area lies within the northeast corner of the Danish *burh* (Mahany 1982, 8), this hypothesis was based upon the configuration of Star Lane and Broad Street and is not currently supported by archaeological evidence (Cope-Faulkner 2001).

Previously known as *Steanford* and *Stanford*, the place-name Stamford is derived from the Old English *stan* and *ford*, meaning 'the stony ford' (Cameron 1998, 116).

Although the Saxon borough extended along both banks of the river, the nucleus of the settlement remained to the north of the river within the area of the former Danish *burh*. During the Late Saxon period the site lay within an industrial area, primarily concerned with iron smelting. Excavations on the High Street in the 1960s, next door to the site, revealed a working surface, where iron ore was roasted, overlain by two furnaces. The furnaces were sealed by dumps of waste material from other furnaces which presumably lay in the vicinity (Burchard 1982, 105).

The Domesday Survey of 1086 refers to

Stamford as a Royal Borough and, unusually for a town, records that it was split between two counties. The northern five wards lay in Lincolnshire, whilst the sixth lay 'across the bridge' in Northamptonshire (Foster and Longley 1976). Following the conquest a royal castle was built in the Lincolnshire part of the town (Cope-Faulkner 2001).

The medieval town expanded upon the Danish and Late Saxon *burh* and its boundaries were probably formalised by the early 13th century when the town wall was constructed. The development site lay within the walled area.

High Street, formerly *Colgate*, contained properties owned by Belvoir Priory as well as houses owned by the Jewish community (Hartley and Rogers 1974, 68; 70).

The church of St Andrew stood to the north of the site, although neither its precise location nor the extent of its graveyard is known. One possible location is at the junction of Broad Street and Star Lane, approximately 70m to the north of the present site. The parish of St Andrew's was amalgamated with that of St Michael's in 1546 and the church was demolished soon after (Hartley and Rogers 1974, 21).

Three recent archaeological evaluations have been undertaken to the northeast of the site. The first revealed deposits of slag and iron ore overlying natural clay, though it was not determined if this was a dump or if it represented *in situ* iron smelting. These deposits were undated, but were cut by a 13th or 14th century pit suggesting that the iron smelting was earlier (Snee 2001). A second evaluation undertaken alongside the Star Lane street frontage, revealed further evidence for iron smelting as well as possible pottery production occurring during the 10th – 12th centuries (Bradley-Lovekin 2003a). A third evaluation undertaken to the immediate northeast of the site identified a medieval pit and gully

and a post-medieval pit (Bradley-Lovekin 2003b).

A watching brief, undertaken alongside Star Lane, identified the stone foundations of a post-medieval building (Bradley-Lovekin 2004).

A building is shown at the position of 35-36 High Street on an 1833 map of Stamford with an area referred to as Cranes Court to the rear (Knipes 1833).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

The land at the rear of 35-36 High Street was stripped of overburden and the ground level reduced to 0.6m below the former level. The surface of the stripped area was continually examined for archaeological deposits. Within the building, a wall was demolished and its foundations removed to a depth of c. 1m below the shop floor level to facilitate a new drainage trench. Following excavation, the sides of the stripped areas and the new drainage trench were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined

and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Medieval deposits
Phase 2	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Medieval deposits

The earliest deposits encountered by the removal of part of the rear of the building comprised olive brown sandy silt (002) and olive grey sandy silt (003).

Further north, at the base of the western part of the stripped area, deposits comprised grey sandy silt (010) which produced 11th to mid 12th century pottery and iron working industrial residues along with an intrusive fragment of glass. An environmental sample from this layer identified charcoal/charred wood fragments as the principal fuel in the industrial process (Appendix 4). This was overlain by olive grey sandy silt (009) from which pottery of 13th – 15th century date was retrieved as a separate context (030).

Further east, deposits comprised grey sandy silt (013), olive brown sandy silt (019), grey and greyish brown sandy silt (024), greyish brown sandy silt with limestone (025) and grey and black sandy silt and slag (026). Stamford Ware of 12th

century date was retrieved from deposits (013) and (026).

Phase 2 Post-medieval deposits

Cut into deposits (002) and (003) was a north-south aligned foundation trench (011). This was over 2.96m long and measured 0.6m wide (Fig. 4). Contained within the trench was a roughly squared and coursed limestone wall (001).

Located 3.1m to the east of this wall was a further north-south aligned foundation trench (012) and (023) with a short length of trench aligned east-west (Fig. 4). This had a combined length of 6m and measured up to 1.4m wide. Walls contained within these trenches comprised roughly squared and coursed limestone (005, 006 and 021).

Immediately west of this wall, along the north edge of the site was a rectangular foundation trench (018). This was 1.7m long, over 1.4m wide and 2.5m deep (Fig. 5, Section 2). Within it, along the edges, was a well constructed coursed wall (017) forming a cistern with a limestone drain (028) leading into it at its southern end. The foundation trench had been backfilled with greyish brown sandy silt (015), limestone fragments (016) and olive brown sandy silt (027) that contained residual medieval pottery and iron working debris.

Partially overlying this wall was a 0.33m thick dumped deposit of brown sandy silt (020).

Cutting the medieval deposit (009) between walls (001) and (006) was an irregular feature (008). This measured 1.63m long by 0.82m wide and contained a single fill of olive sandy silt with frequent limestone (007). Finds retrieved from the fill include pottery, tile and clay pipe of 18th century date.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Sealing all deposits towards the north of the site was a topsoil comprising brownish grey sandy silt (014). This measured up to 0.5m thick.

The foundations of the recently removed structure at the rear of the building (004) overlay wall (001).

Within the shop, the earliest deposit encountered was a layer of brown and brownish grey rubble with sandy silt (032). This measured over 0.87m thick.

A brick drain inspection chamber (031) had been inserted into (032) that measured over 0.23m wide and 0.87m deep.

Sealing the brick chamber was the concrete surface (033) of the shop floor. This was 80mm thick.

6. DISCUSSION

No natural deposits were encountered due to the relatively shallow depth of the groundworks associated with the development. The earliest deposits were medieval in date (Phase 1) and comprise a variety of layers, some of which contained iron working residues. It is probable that these layers are backyard deposits associated with buildings fronting the street and were extensively re-worked, perhaps through small scale cultivation.

Post-medieval deposits (Phase 2) comprise a series of limestone walls, a limestone cistern and a dumped deposit. The walls probably relate to a single building, though the nature of the work precluded further examination, with an associated drain and cistern at the rear of the property.

Recent deposits (Phase 3) comprise topsoil and the present shop. A deposit encountered beneath the shop has the appearance of a levelling deposit for the

floor. The thickness of this layer also suggests that it may be infilling a former cellar.

Finds retrieved from this investigation comprise pottery, tile, clay pipe, glass, iron working debris and faunal remains. The medieval pottery is dominated by wares produced at Bourne with Stamford Wares also recorded in quantity. Lincoln and Stanion/Lyveden Wares were also present. Post-medieval pottery accounted for the largest part of the pottery assemblage.

Iron working in the vicinity was evidenced by slag and adds to a corpus of such material recorded in proximity to the site. The deposits containing slag are unlikely to represent *in situ* iron-working but rather re-working of earlier deposits. Clay pipe, glass and tile were also retrieved but generally in small numbers. Animal bone includes remains of small fish, mollusc shells and some medium sized mammals.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 35-36 High Street, Stamford, as the site lay within the core of the Late Saxon and medieval town.

Medieval deposits were the earliest recorded and derive from backyard activities which have extensively re-worked the soil. A post-medieval building with an associated drain and cistern was recorded above this as well as deposits associated with the current shop building.

Finds include a range of medieval and post-medieval pottery and tile. Iron working waste was also retrieved in quantity. Clay pipe, glass and animal bone also form part of the assemblage.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to

acknowledge the assistance of Mr S Le Sage of Le Sage Associates for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Mr B Cheetham. Access to the site was provided by V Couzons (Stamford) Limited. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Andy Failes, Bob Garland, Christopher Moulis, Mark Peachey
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
GSGB	Geological Survey of Great Britain
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LAS	Lindsey Archaeological Services



Figure 1 - General location plan

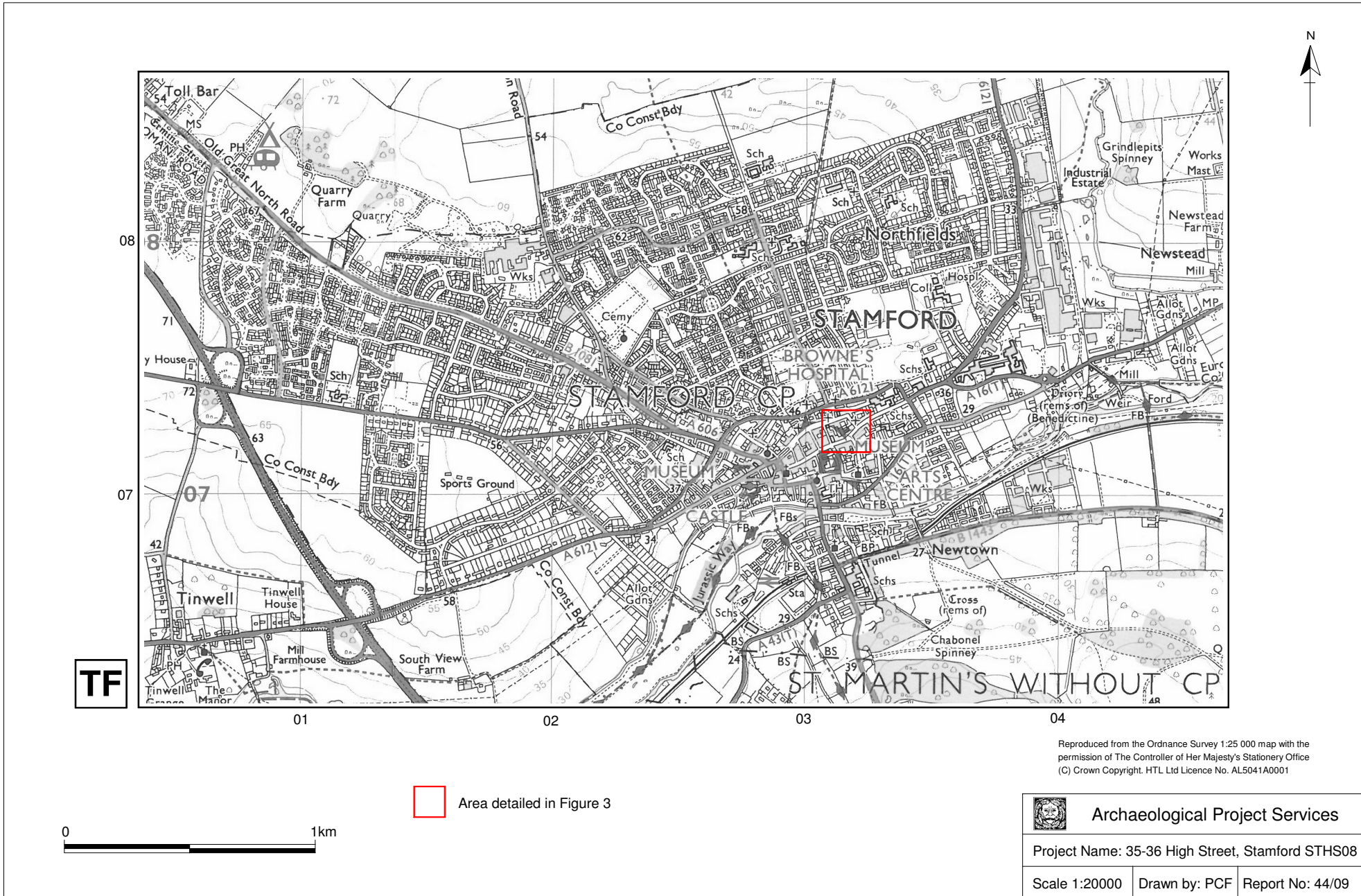


Figure 2 - Site location plan

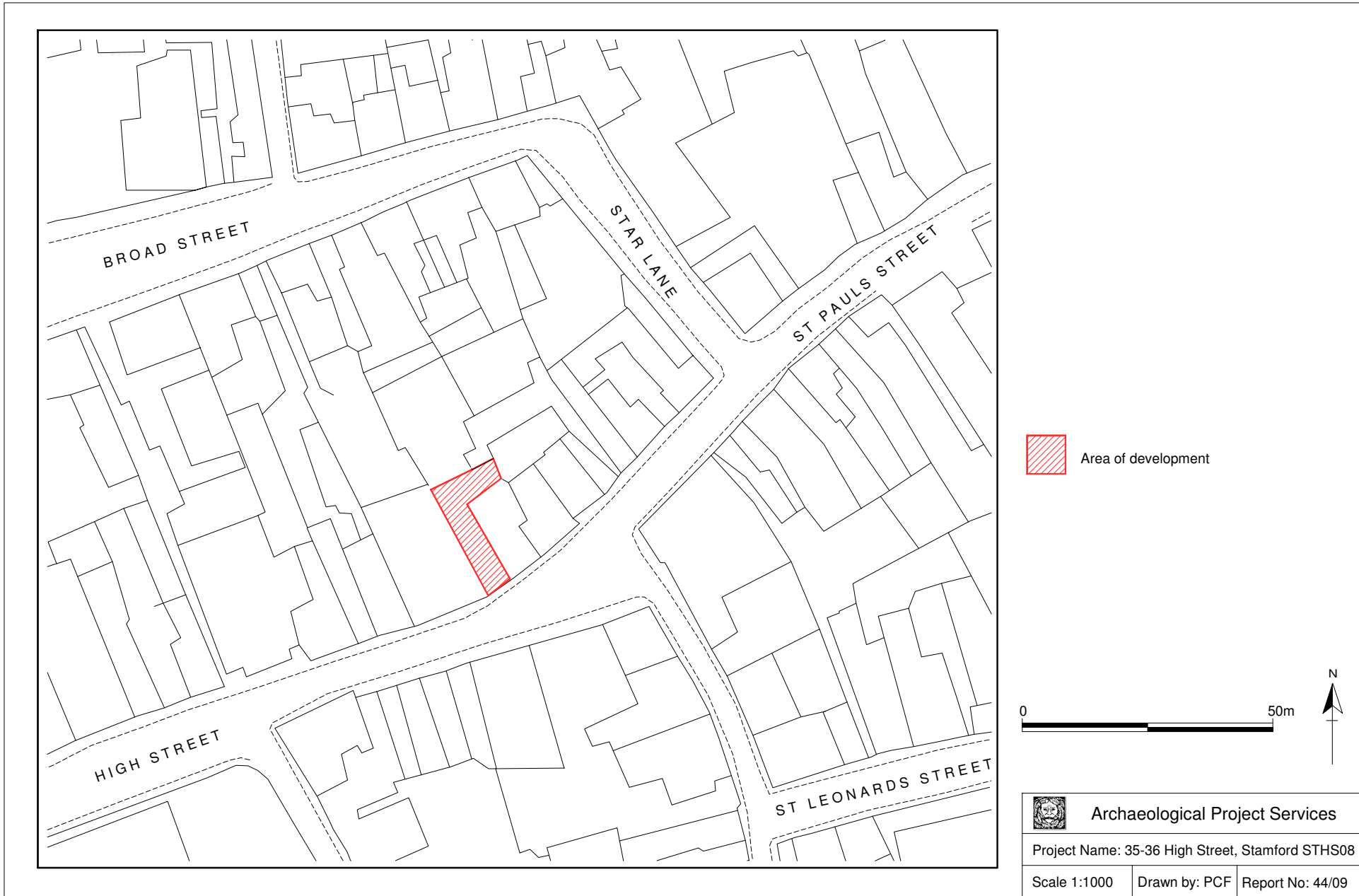
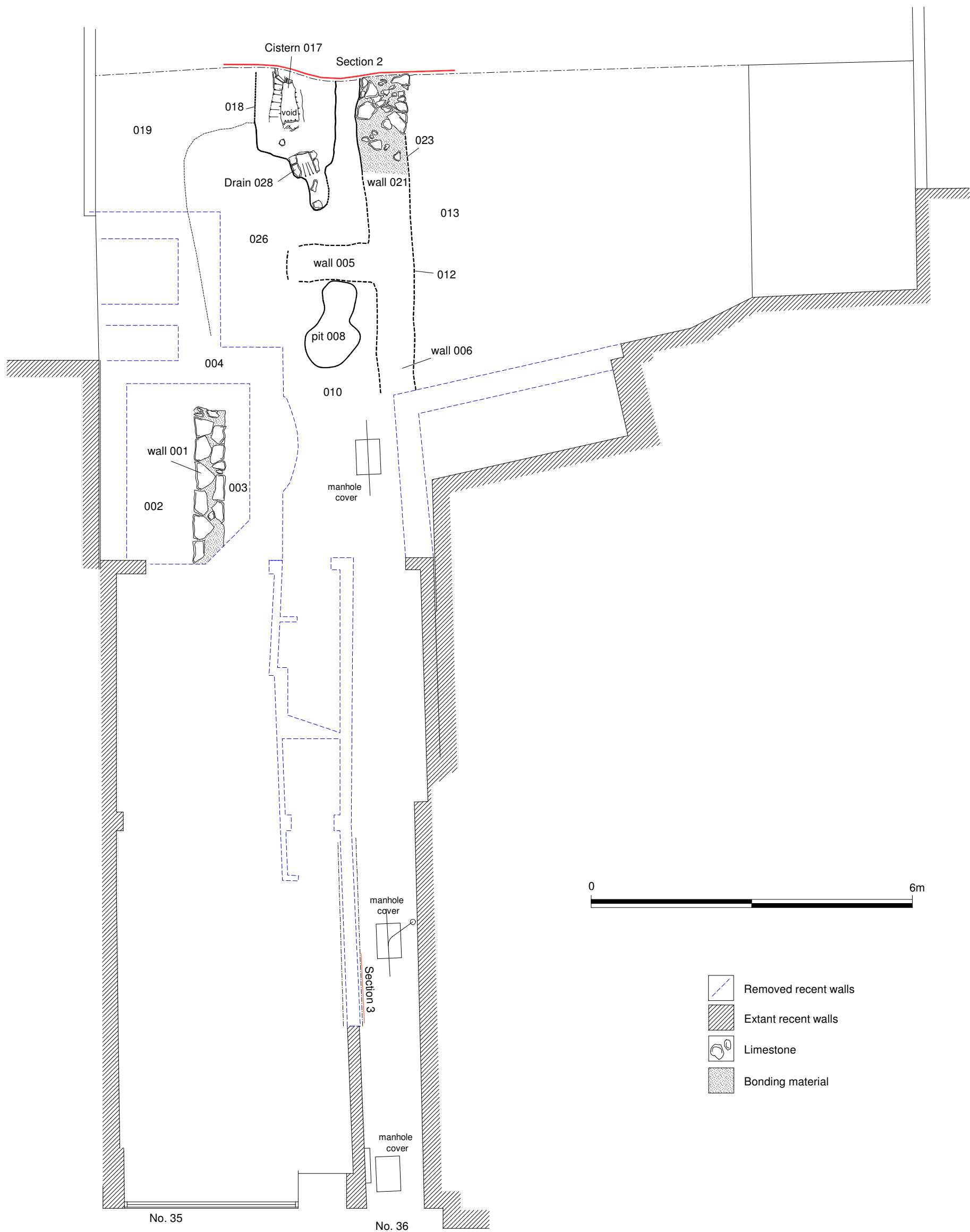


Figure 3 - Location of the development area



H I G H S T R E E T

Based on plans supplied by Le Sage Associates

	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: 35-36 High Street, Stamford STHS08		
Scale 1:75	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 44/09

Figure 4 - Plan of the development showing archaeological features and section locations

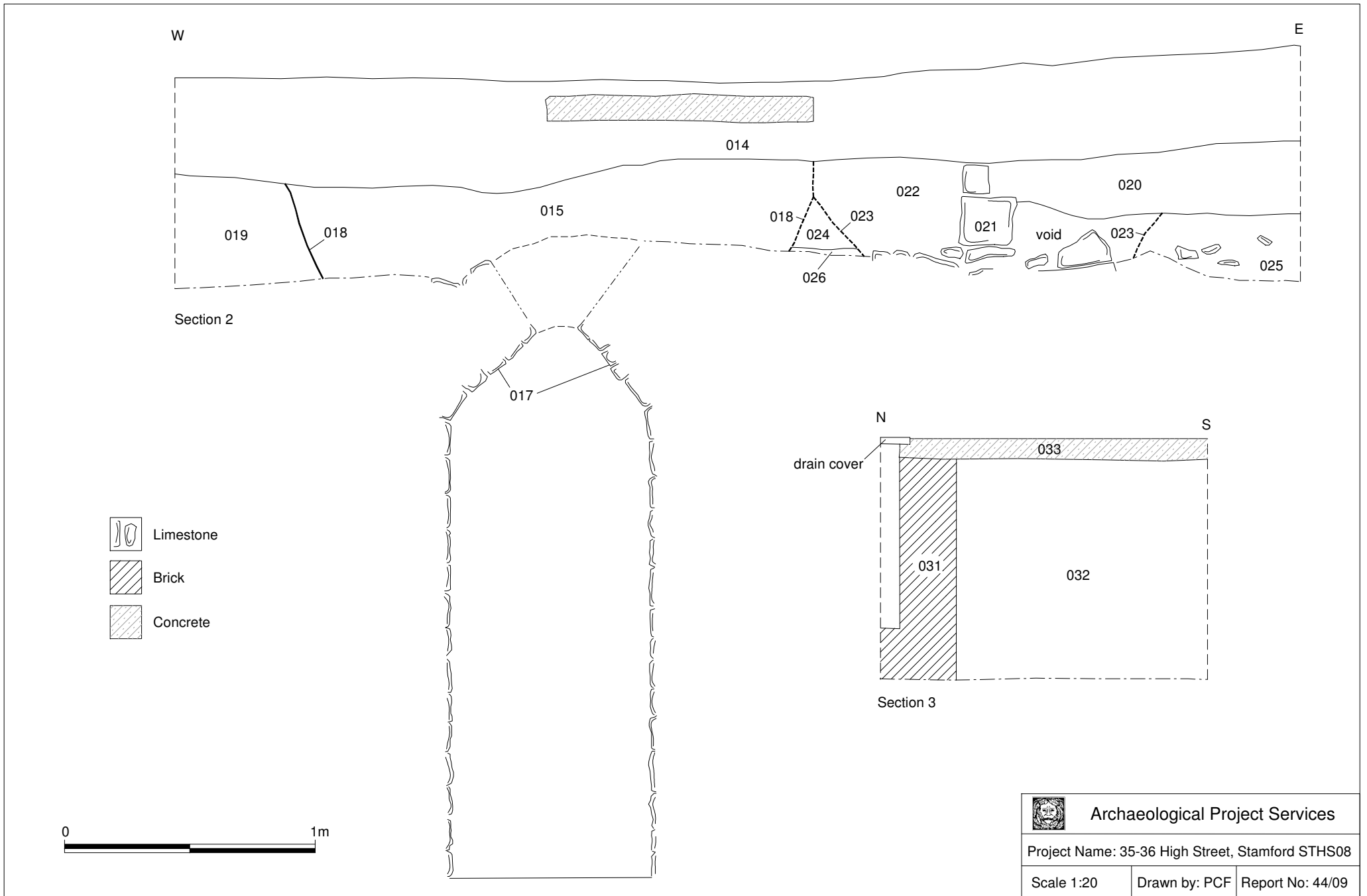


Figure 5 - Sections 2 and 3


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: 35-36 High Street, Stamford STHS08		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 44/09



Plate 1 – View across the rear part of the development area, looking west



Plate 2 – Wall (001), looking north



Plate 3 – Wall (005), looking east



Plate 4 – Pit (008), looking north



Plate 5 – Section 2 with cistern (017) and wall (021), looking north



Plate 6 – Interior view of cistern (017), looking north



Plate 7 – View showing groundworks within the shop, looking south



Plate 8 – Section 3, looking east

Appendix 1

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT 35-36 HIGH STREET, STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological watching brief is required during development at 35-36 High Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, located in the centre of the 9th century Danish burh and medieval town. Previous archaeological investigation nearby revealed artefacts of Late Saxon and later date, medieval pits and evidence of iron smelting.*
- 1.3 *The investigation will involve monitoring of development groundwork and investigation and recording of archaeological remains. Features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development at the 35-36 High Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Stamford is located on the River Welland, 63km south of Lincoln in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The site is in the middle of the town, on the north side of High Street at National Grid Reference TF 0314 0723.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (S08/1120/69) for the construction of a new shop front and ground floor rear extension has been granted by South Kesteven District Council with conditions for an archaeological watching brief.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The investigation site is on a south-facing slope down to the River Welland at c. 35m OD. As an urban area soils have not been mapped but are likely to be Elmton 3 calcareous loams over Upper Lincolnshire Limestone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 181).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site is within the 9th century Danish burh and medieval walled town of Stamford, on one of the principal medieval streets. Previous investigations in the immediate proximity of the site have yielded artefacts of Late Saxon and later date and revealed medieval and later pits, post-medieval walls, and evidence of iron smelting (APS 2004).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 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 Methodology

8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office

licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming 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 and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to: the client; the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist; and to Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record.

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 The Collection, 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 **PUBLICATION**

- 12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 15.1 The duration of the site works is difficult to determine as it is to a large extent reliant on the speed of construction contractors, and also depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of investigations of this type will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

16 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle 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.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation Pottery Analysis	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln Prehistoric – D Trimble, APS/ Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – A Boyle, APS/B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman -A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **INSURANCES**

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

18 **COPYRIGHT**

18.1 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.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 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.

18.4 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.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Limestone (160mm x 400mm x 350mm) structure, aligned north-south, roughly squared and coursed	Limestone wall
002	Soft mid to dark olive brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular limestone fragments and moderate charcoal flecks	Layer containing medieval pot
003	Moderately firm dark olive grey sandy silt with moderate sub-angular limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks	Layer
004	Brick and concrete foundations	Modern structure
005	Limestone (0.40m x 0.35m x 0.16m) structure, aligned east-west, roughly squared and coursed, 0.65m wide x 1 course thick	Possible retaining wall for structure (001)
006	Limestone (0.40m x 0.35m x 0.16m) structure, aligned north-south, roughly coursed bonded with light orangey brown clayey sand, 0.65m wide and one course thick	Possible continuation of (021), Possibly forming a structure with (001)
007	Soft mid olive sandy silt with frequent limestone fragments	Fill of (008)
008	Irregular feature, 1.63m long by 0.82m wide, with steep sides, not fully excavated	Pit
009	Soft mid to dark olive grey sandy silt with frequent limestone fragments, 0.2m thick	
010	Soft dark grey sandy silt with light whitish patches of clay and frequent iron slag	Layer containing iron-working debris
011	Linear cut, aligned north-south, >2.96m long by 0.6m wide with vertical sides, not excavated	Foundation trench for (001)
012	Linear cut, aligned north-south, >3.9m long by 0.77m wide, not excavated (<i>same as (023)</i>)	Foundation trench for (005)/(006)
013	Soft mid to dark grey sandy silt with frequent slag	Layer containing metal working debris
014	Soft very dark brownish grey humic sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular limestone fragments, up to 0.5m thick	Topsoil
015	Soft mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular limestone fragments and moderate charcoal flecks	Fill of (018)
016	Compact mid to dark greyish brown sub-angular limestone fragments in a sandy silt matrix with frequent small sub-angular limestone fragments and slag	Top of deposit (017)
017	Limestone (0.5m x 0.3m x 0.15m) structure, roughly squared and coursed with no mortar, 1.5m long by 0.8m wide by 2.5m deep	Cistern
018	Sub-rectangular feature, 1.7m long by >1.4m wide by 2.5m deep, steep vertical sides and a flat base	Foundation trench for (017)
019	Soft mid to dark slightly olive brown sandy silt with frequent small limestone fragments, 0.45m thick	Layer
020	Soft mid to dark brown slightly olive sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.33m thick	Dumped deposit
021	Limestone (0.5m x 0.2m x 0.4m) structure, aligned north-south, roughly squared at the bottom with finer work towards the top, bonded with light orange brown clayey sand, 0.97m – 0.6m wide	Wall
022	Soft mid to dark olive brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular limestone fragments, 0.35m thick	Fill of (023)

No.	Description	Interpretation
023	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 1.4m wide by 0.55m deep, steep sides (<i>Same as (012)</i>)	Foundation trench for (021)
024	Soft mixed dark grey and greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular limestone fragments, 0.2m thick	Layer
025	Compact dark greyish brown sandy silt and limestone fragments with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.28m thick	Dumped deposit
026	Firm very dark grey and black slightly sandy silt and slag, >20mm thick	Layer of industrial debris
027	Firm mixed dark olive brown sandy silt with dark grey/black and light orange mottle, moderate limestone and slag fragments	Backfill around structure (017)
028	Limestone (250mm x 250mm x 350mm) structure, aligned north-south, roughly squared and one course deep measuring 0.55m wide by 0.9m long	Drain connecting with (017)
029	Unstratified finds retrieval	
030	Finds from beneath wall (005)	
031	Brick (230mm x 110mm x 80mm) structure, 0.23m wide by 0.87m high	Drain inspection chamber
032	Loose light brown and brownish grey rubble with sandy silt, >0.87m thick	Fill around (031)
033	Indurated light brown concrete, 80mm thick	Floor surface

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A large quantity of artefacts, over 165 items weighing a total of 4311g was recovered. Industrial residues and pottery dominate the assemblage though brick/tile, glass, clay pipe, stone and metal were also recovered. Where datable, the majority of the artefacts are medieval, though post-medieval material also occurred. In addition, faunal remains were retrieved.

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). A total of 45 sherds from 18 vessels, weighing 1347 grams was 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 information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the Saxo-Norman to the post-medieval period.

Condition

Most of the material is in fresh condition, as indicated by the average sherd weight of 30 grams. Seven fragments have soot and carbonised deposits adhering to them, in one case extending over broken edges. A small number of sherds have leached internal surfaces, possibly from holding acidic contents. Concretions and deposits, either from depositional conditions or use, are also present.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	10	8	331
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1150	1400	5	5	78
BS	Brown stoneware (generic)	1680	1850	4	1	4
DST	Developed Stamford ware	1150	1230	1	1	49
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	1	1	413
LERTH	Late Earthenwares	1750	1900	1	1	246
LMX	Late Medieval Non-local fabrics	1350	1550	1	1	5
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320	1	1	3
LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1450	1	1	9
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	16	14	52
STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden ware	1150	1250	2	2	67
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1650	1780	2	2	90
TOTAL				45	38	1347

Provenance

Saxo-Norman material is associated with industrial and iron working waste in (010), (013) and (026). The pottery is more likely connected to domestic rather than industrial activity and no crucibles or evidence for industrial residues is present. This material is probably redeposited but the lack of later material in these contexts is notable. Redeposited medieval pottery came from the backfill around structure [017] and beneath wall (030). Late medieval/early post medieval pottery came from the top deposit of Pit [007] and Cistern [017]. Some substantial and fresh sherds are present, indicating that the pottery has undergone limited redeposition. Context (029) was issued to unstratified finds.

Range

Stamford ware accounts for 14 vessels dating to the 11th and 12th centuries. However, this material is residual in later deposits which contain a range of medieval and later wares; most commonly produced in Bourne. Pottery from Lincoln is also present, as are regionally imported vessels. Post-medieval types, such as the Slipwares and Glazed Red Earthenwares, may be local or regional imports; it is possible the light firing Late Earthenware is a Stamford product.

Potential

None of the pottery poses a problem for long-term storage and should be retained. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A mixed group of pottery, dating to the Saxo-Norman, medieval and post medieval periods, was recovered from the site. The earlier material was associated with industrial deposits although the assemblage contains wares and vessel types more commonly associated with domestic activity.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of two fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 76 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

Condition

Both fragments are in fairly fresh condition.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
007	TILE	TGW	1	42	Thin; handpainted design in blue; Dutch style; mortar	18th
029	PNR	Dull oxidised + common ca	1	34	Flat roofer; mortar	13th to 15th

Provenance

Context (029) was issued to unstratified finds. A single 18th century tile came from the backfill around structure [008].

Potential

None of the tile poses a problem for long-term storage and should be retained. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small collection of mixed date tile was recovered from the site.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 29 (81g) fragments of faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The faunal remains were recovered from a layer containing iron working debris (010 and 013) and as unstratified material (029).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, though fragmentary.

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
010	rough winkle	shell		1	1	complete
010<1>	small fish	vertebra	-	5	<1	Some burnt
	small fish	spines		6	<1	
	small fish	-		1	<1	
	medium mammal	unidentified		14	7	
013	medium mammal	?rib		1	<1	
029	oyster	shell	lower	1	72	Complete

Summary

Much of the animal bone is fragmented and, therefore, not identifiable to species or element. However, as medium sized animals are represented, they are likely to be sheep/goat. Fish was recovered from a sample and derive from a small fish, perhaps of freshwater origin. A thorn of a ray was also recovered.

Both mollusc species are marine. The oyster shell is food waste but the rough winkle, *Littorina saxatilis*, is not an edible species (McMillan 1973, 30), and this shell is far too small for it to have been food waste if it was. It seems likely that it is an example that was dredged up with other, edible, molluscs, or perhaps was on seaweed gathered as fuel.

The faunal remains should be retained as part of the site archive.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Three pieces of glass weighing a total of 245g were recovered from two separate contexts.

Condition

The glass is in good condition, though naturally fragile.

Results

Table 4, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
007	Dark olive green-brown bottle base with steep kick-up and neck with string rim, probably from a single onion or mallet bottle, slight iridescence	2	244	18 th century
010	Colourless vessel glass, drinking vessel?	1	1	Post-medieval

Provenance

The glass was recovered from a pit fill (007) and a layer containing iron working debris (010).

Range

Two pieces of glass, probably from the same 18th century bottle, were found, together with a minute fragment that is likely to be part of a post-medieval drinking vessel.

Potential

The glass provides some dating and functional evidence but is otherwise of limited potential.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

The clay pipes are in good, archive-stable condition.

Results

Table 5, Clay Pipe

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
007				1		1	13	Bowl, Oswald type G11 bowl	c. 1730-60
029					1	1	3	Stem with spur, stamped initials 'GL' on sides of spur	1847-75
Totals				1	1	2	16		

Provenance

Both pipes are probably local Stamford products, the one from (029) definitely so as it is marked with the initials of a known Stamford pipe maker. The clay pipes were recovered from a pit fill (007) and as unstratified material (029).

Range

A complete bowl of Oswald's general type 11, dating to the period c. 1730-60 (Oswald 1975), was retrieved from (007), and a spurred stem from (029). This stamped spur was made in Stamford and carries the initials of George Longstaff, who was manufacturing pipes in the town in the period 1847-75 (Wells 1979, 161).

Potential

The clay pipe provides some dating evidence but is otherwise of limited potential.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Over 100 other finds, mostly industrial residue, weighing a total of 2623g, were recovered.

Condition

All the other finds are in good condition, though the iron is corroded and encrusted and some of the industrial residues are flaky.

Results

Table 6, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
007	iron	nail	1	4	
010	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag, medieval	56	1816	medieval
	Industrial residue	Undiagnostic iron slag	37	536	
	Industrial residue	Hammerscale, plate and spheroidal	-	7	
013	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag	5	78	medieval
016	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag	1	4	medieval
026	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag, medieval	8	103	medieval
	Industrial residue	Undiagnostic iron slag	2	43	
030	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag	2	32	medieval

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from a pit fill (007), layers containing metal-working debris (010, 013, 026), and other deposits (016, 030).

Range

Most of the other finds are industrial residues, consisting of iron slags of various kinds. Most of the pieces are smelting slag, with other pieces that are not diagnostic of the process involved in iron production or working (Jones 201, 11). The smelting slags indicate iron production in the area. Some hammerscale was also recovered and contains plate and spheroidal types. The occurrence of these micro-slugs together indicates that smelted blooms were being worked in to billets. Moreover, the association of bulk smelting slags and the hammerscale indicates that iron was being produced at the site or the near vicinity.

Potential

The industrial residues are of moderate potential and indicate iron production at the site or close by.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 7 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 7, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
007	18 th +	
010	11 th to mid 12 th	
013	12 th	
016	15 th to 16 th	
026	12 th	
027	12 th to early/mid 13 th	
029	Unstratified	
030	13 th to 15 th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Sam.	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
007		BS		?	4	1	4		BS		18th+
007		GRE		Drip dish	1	1	413		Base	Internal glaze; white concretion; knife trimmed	16th+
007		STSL	Buff	PMD	1	1	70	Joggled tan, yellow and brown	BS		18th
010	1	ST	A	?	1	1	1		BS	No glaze	11th to mid 12th
010	1	ST	A	?	1	1	2		BS	No glaze; soot	11th to mid 12th
010	1	ST	A	?	3	1	1		BS	Soot; no glaze	11th to mid 12th
010	1	ST	A	Jar	1	1	1		Neck		11th to mid 12th
013		ST	A/D	Jar	1	1	6		BS	No glaze; soot including over break	11th to early 12th
013		ST	B	Jar/pitcher	1	1	1		BS	Thin yellow glaze	12th
016		BOU	Sandy	Jug/ jar	1	1	8		BS		15th to 16th
016		BOU	Sandy	Jug/ jar	1	1	4		BS		15th to 16th
016		BOU	Sandy	Jug	1	1	86	Double pressing at LHJ	BS with LHJ	Abraded; ?ID	15th to 16th
026		ST	C	?	1	1	6		Base?	Thin glaze	12th
026		ST	A	Pitcher	1	1	4		BS	Glaze	Early/mid to late 12th
026		ST	B/C	Jar/pitcher	1	1	2		BS	Thin glaze	12th
026		ST	C	Jug/flask	1	1	6	Ridged	BS	Narrow neck; thick glaze	Late 12th
027		DST	C	Jug	1	1	49	Combed edges	Handle	Mottled cu glaze	12th to early/mid 13th
027		ST	B	Pitcher?	1	1	10		BS	Thin glaze	12th
029		BOU	Bumpy	Narrow neck jar	1	1	92		Rim	Hollow rounded rim; patchy soot; unusual form	15th to 16th
029		BOU	Slightly sandy	Jar/ bowl	3	1	51		BS		15th to 16th
029		BOU	Slightly sandy	Jar	1	1	25		BS		15th to 16th
029		BOU	Smooth	Jug/ jar	1	1	48		Handle	Strap with central hollow	15th to 16th
029		BOUA	B	Jar?	1	1	8		BS		Late 12th to 14th
029		LERTH	Light firing	Bowl	1	1	246		Rim	Red slipped; BL or BERTH?; misshapen; patchy soot	17th to 18th

Cxt	Sam.	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
029		LMX	Reduced + ca	Small hollow	1	1	5		Handle	Round handle; common subround to round quartz + occasional ca + sparse flint; cu mottled glaze	15th to 16th
029		STANLY	B	Jar/ bowl	1	1	62		Base	?ID	14th to 15th
029		STSL	Buff	PMD	1	1	20	Red slipped; combed lines	BS		17th
030		BOU	Sandy	Jug/ jar	1	1	17		BS		15th to 16th
030		BOUA	B/C	?	1	1	4		BS	?ID	13th to 14th
030		BOUA	B	Small jar?	1	1	37		Base	Leached internally	13th to 14th
030		BOUA	B	Jar?	1	1	7		Base		13th to 14th
030		BOUA	B/C	Jug/ jar	1	1	22		Base	?ID	13th to 14th
030		LSW2		Jug	1	1	3		BS	White internal deposit	13th to 14th
030		LSW2/3		Jug	1	1	9		BS		13th to 15th
030		ST	B	?	1	1	6		Base	Soot; no glaze	12th
030		ST	B/C	Jar/pitcher	1	1	5		BS		12th
030		ST	A	?	1	1	1		BS	Soot/ carbonised deposit; no glaze	11th to mid 12th
030		STANLY	B	?	1	1	5		Base	Leached; ?ID	13th to 14th

Appendix 4

THE ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

By Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Stamford High Street, undertaken by Archaeological Project Services, recorded a small number of features of probable medieval to post-medieval date. A single sample for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from a feature possibly associated with urban industrial activity.

The sample was bulk floated by APS staff and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred.

Results

The flot was small (<0.1 litres in volume) and almost entirely composed of charcoal/charred wood fragments. However, oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were also present along with fragments of black porous and tarry material possibly derived from the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures. The flot also contained a moderate density of ferrous globules and pieces of hammer scale and a single fish scale.

Conclusions

In summary, and given the context, it would appear most likely that the assemblage is almost entirely derived from a small quantity of industrial waste. Wood and/or charcoal appear to have been the principal fuels in use for the industrial processes, although the presence of grains may indicate that cereal processing waste was used as kindling or an additional fuel source. However, it should be noted that the grains might equally be accidental inclusions within the assemblage.

As plant remains are so scarce, no further analysis of this assemblage is recommended.

Reference

Stace, C, 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd edition. Cambridge University Press

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare

Sample No.	1
Context No.	010
Cereals	
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grain)	xcf
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain)	x
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x
Other plant macrofossils	
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx
Charred root/stem	x
Other remains	
Black porous 'cokey' material	x
Black tarry material	x
Ferrous globules	xx
Ferrous hammer scale	x
Fish bone	x
Sample volume (litres)	
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Stamford High Street.

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations 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.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Messuage	A dwelling and the land surrounding it.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

33	Context records
6	Daily Record Sheets
2	Photographic record sheets
12	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

Accession Number: 2008.178

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: STHS 08

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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