Stamford and Rutland Hospital, Lincolnshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Stamford and Rutland Hospital, Lincolnshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Summary

Between the 18th and 20th of May and the 19th and 22nd of July 2021, Oxford Archaeology East undertook a watching brief on a series of boreholes, trial pits and trial trenches in the grounds of the Stamford and Rutland Hospital, Lincolnshire.

The hospital itself stands on the site of the Franciscan friary known as Grey Friars, which was founded prior to AD 1230. During the monitoring of the trial holes, pottery sherds, human and animal bone and ceramic building material, were recovered. During the machine excavation of the two trial trenches, a large post-medieval quarry pit was identified, which contained large fragments of dressed building stone along with the remnants of an *in situ* wall, also made from dressed stone.

Acknowledgements

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by RPS Consulting to undertake a watching brief at the site of Stamford and Rutland Hospital, Lincolnshire (TF 03625 07460; Fig. 1).

1.1.2 Archaeological monitoring of ground investigation works was agreed after discussions between RPS Consulting and Denise Drury, the Senior Archaeological Planning Officer at South Kesteven District Council.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The village of Stamford is situated on the very south-western edge of the Lincolnshire/Rutland/Peterborough border, around 16km north-west of Peterborough and 25km south-west of Spalding.

1.2.2 The subject site, which lies at around 38m OD, is located on the eastern side of the village. The triangular shaped site is bounded to the north by Ryhall Road, to the south by Uffington Road and to the east by the Stamford Retail Park.

1.2.3 The bedrock geology consists of Upper Lincolnshire member limestone with no superficial deposits recorded in the immediate vicinity of the trenching area. However, just to the east superficial deposits of river terrace sands and gravels are recorded.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 A Desk Based Assessment for the site has already been undertaken (Archer 2020), therefore only a summary is provided below.

1.3.2 Stamford was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and was well known for the large number of religious houses within it. The Stamford and Rutland Hospital is situated within the grounds of the Franciscan friary known as Grey Friars (HER 30613), which was founded prior to 1230. The gatehouse for this friary is still extant at the western edge of the site and is a Scheduled Monument (HE Entry No. 1005006). The sites of St Leonards Priory (HER 30611) and White Friars friary (HER 30621) are also located in the immediate vicinity.

1.3.3 An evaluation undertaken on the site in 2015 (CAU 2015) identified buried archaeological remains in the form of a ditch, up to 11 inhumation burials and building foundations, along with modern disturbance. The presence of so many burials suggests that there is at least one cemetery (probably relating to the friary) within the bounds of the site.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1.1 The objective of this watching brief was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.1.2 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken on a series of both hand dug and machine excavated trial pits and trenches. All trial holes were excavated under the supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. Soil arisings were visually scanned for finds and where possible, sketch sections were drawn. Photographs were also taken.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A total of 14 boreholes, three machine excavated trial pits, four hand excavated trial pits and two trial trenches were monitored, the results of which are summarised below. The location of each ground investigation hole is plotted on Figure 2 and finds reports are provided in Appendix B.

3.2 Results

3.2.1 The boreholes were drilled to a depth of between *c.*7m and *c.*15.5m (apart from HP1, which hit concrete at 0.3m below the ground surface). Natural geology was reached at around *c.*0.8m to *c.*1m below the modern ground surface. Depending on the location, the stratigraphy in the boreholes appeared to comprise of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural or made ground, overlying the natural geology. Unstratified finds were recovered from DCS3, DCS4, DCS7, HP3 and RC2.

3.2.2 The trial pits were excavated to a depth of between 0.3m and 2m. As with the boreholes, several layers of made ground overlying the natural geology were identified, as well as locations where topsoil and subsoil on top of natural geology was recorded. Unstratified finds were recovered from trial pit SA2.

3.2.3 Both of the trial trenches were excavated through the car park. TT1 measured 5m long, 1.3m wide and 5.3m deep, whilst TT2 measured 4.3m long, 1.3m wide and 2.8m deep. The natural geology was not reached in TT1 because a large quarry pit (**105**) was identified across the full length of the trench. Two fills were recorded – the lower fill (107) consisted of a dark yellow brown sandy silt with frequent large angular limestone pieces. This was overlain by the upper fill (106), a similar dark yellow brown sandy silt, but with moderate amounts of smaller limestone fragments. The same quarry pit (**101**) was also recorded in TT2, but here the cut of the pit was seen at a depth of 1.3m.

3.2.4 Also recorded in TT2 was part of what appeared to be an intact *in situ* wall end (104) made of dressed, angled and chamfered stone, at least two courses high, with evidence for plaster on one side. The wall extended beyond the limits of the trench.

3.3 Finds summary

3.3.1 A finds assemblage comprising 82g of pottery (Appendix B.1), 364g of CBM (Appendix B.2), 906g of ironstone, 27g of roof slate and *c.*75kg of building stone (Appendix B.3)

and 77g of bone, including a fragment of human bone (Appendix B.4) was recovered during the monitoring works.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1.1 The results of the monitoring work have shown that parts of the site have been truncated by post-medieval and/or modern activity (such as in the area of TTs 1 and 2). Elsewhere on the site, the natural land surface appears to lie intact.

4.1.2 The discovery of the large quarry pit accords with the findings from a previous evaluation undertaken on the site (CAU 2015), where two trenches to the immediate north and west of the current trenches identified an area of disturbance comprising loose and mixed limestone cornbrash, which extended to a depth of 1.4-1.6m in both trenches.

4.1.3 The building stone recovered attests to the site having previously been the location of a medieval priory. Of particular interest is the presence of building stone from Caen in France, as well as local Stamford stone, suggesting that the buildings which once sat here were of importance. The presence of medieval and early post-medieval pottery across the site illustrates that this location was reused after the dissolution of the friary.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Trench/trial hole	Description
101	TT2	Cut of quarry pit (same as 105)
102	TT2	Lower fill of 101 (same as 106)
103	TT2	Upper fill of 101 (same as 107)
104	TT2	Wall
105	TT1	Cut of quarry pit (same as 101)
106	TT1	Lower fill of 105 (same as 102)
107	TT1	Upper fill of 105 (same as 103)
99999	Various	Unstratified

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 A total of 25 sherds (82g) were recovered from Test Pits DCS4, DSC7, SA2 and RC2. The assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded and represents a background scatter of medieval material across the site.

B.1.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), and The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology and the MPRG A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms (MPRG 1998) act as standards. However, a simplified method of recording has been undertaken, with fabric, basic description, weight, and count recorded in the text. Fabric codes used are based on the Lincolnshire County Type-Series using Young and Vince with Nailor (2005) and www.southwellarchaeology.org.uk where possible; identifications may be tentative. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage and discussion

4.1.4 Test Pit DCS4 contained a single, moderately abraded body sherd of ?Baston-type oxidised ware (8g, AD1200-1400). The sherd is internally covered with a thin clear glaze and is probably from a bowl.

4.1.5 Test Pit DSC7 produced a single highly abraded, unglazed flat-topped, slightly externally thickened, rim sherd (too small to establish its diameter, 2g). The fabric is relatively hard fired, with pinkish external surfaces, pale grey margins and a darker grey core. It is very probably medieval.

4.1.6 Test Pit RC2 produced the largest assemblage of pottery, 22 moderately abraded body sherds representing seven vessels. These are grouped by fabric below.

4.1.7 Sherds (10g) from a hard fired (almost stoneware) pale-mid grey fabric with dark brown glaze externally and internally, five body sherds two of which are decorated with horizontal incised lines and a small, simple upright rounded rim (too small to establish its diameter). The sherds are very probably from a drinking vessel and late medieval or early post-medieval in date.

4.1.8 Four sherds (15g) in a fine quartz-tempered, fully oxidised fabric with internal pale greenish, slightly pitted glaze, probably from a bowl or dish. Four moderately abraded body sherds (12g) of fine dull red fabric with a pale to mid grey core and occasional calcareous inclusions. All of the sherds are internally glazed in a dark greenish glaze with some iron streaking, and the two larger sherds are also externally glazed, suggesting the sherds are late medieval to early post-medieval.

4.1.9 Two thick body sherds (18g), moderately abraded, from an internally green-glazed vessel with clear and greenish, pitted glaze patches and runs externally. The fabric is reduced pale grey beneath the glaze and otherwise pinkish to buff and fine. It is probably a medieval Lincolnshire fabric possibly one of the Lincolnshire Glazed wares.

4.1.10 Moderately abraded ?base sherds (9g), internally green-glazed with occasional iron flecks and with small spots of clear glaze on the flat base. The fabric is hard fired, the internal margin is pale below the glaze, with a pale-mid grey core and pinkish outer margin and surface, and is similar to Potterspurry, however, the dark ?organic streaks in the core suggest otherwise.

4.1.11 A single body sherd (8g) from an internally clear-greenish glazed vessel. Buff outer surface, pinkish margins and buff core, fine quartz temper and hard fired, reminiscent of Brill but is probably a medieval or later Lincolnshire fabric.

4.1.12 Three moderately abraded to abraded body sherds and a rim sherd that appears to be everted and internally bevelled, however, it is too small to be certain or establish a diameter. There is a small amount of surviving clear glaze below the rim and the fabric is slightly soft but smooth and pinkish, with occasional paler clay pellets. Possibly an abraded Stamford ware (5g).

4.1.13 The final sherd was recovered from the subsoil of Test Pit SA2 and is a moderately abraded body sherd (7g) from a vessel, most probably a jug. Externally, the sherd has incised annular rings in bands, possibly of three rings separated by a wide margin. The glaze is thin and clear, with occasional dark flecks which, under x10 magnification, are turning the glaze green, suggesting they may be copper. The fabric is completely oxidised and orange, quartz-tempered with some calcareous material, but appears somewhat poorly mixed and the sherd contains a large, elongated fissure. Internally there appears to be a deposit of limescale. The sherd is very probably of Lincolnshire origin possibly Baston.

4.1.14 The assemblage is fragmentary and represents low levels of pottery distribution. The site is located within the area of the early 13th century Franciscan Grey Friars friary; however, the pottery is later and has been abraded. Although some may originate with the priory, its distribution more probably relates to later reworking and redeposition post-dissolution, to backfill features and level areas.

B.2 Ceramic Building Material

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 A fragmentary assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM), consisting mostly of floor tile fragments and undiagnostic material (364g), was recovered from TT1, TT2 and Test Pits DCS4 and RC2. The assemblage was quantified by context, counted, weighed, and form recorded, where this was identifiable. Fabric is noted and dating is necessarily broad. Only complete dimensions were recorded, which was most commonly thickness. The results are recorded in the text. Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group *Ceramic Building Material, Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation, Analysis and Publication* (2002) forms the basis for recording, Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) form the basis for identification. The CBM and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage and discussion

B.2.2 TT1 context 107, produced a single, moderately abraded, roughly triangular fragment (40g, 22mm thick) from a dark green glazed (glaze survives mainly on the slightly bevelled edge of the tile) floor tile. The fabric is quartz-tempered with occasional large ?ironstone inclusions. The upper surface is worn somewhat smooth and almost all glaze has been lost. The fabric has a pink upper surface and margins with off-white core and lower thick buff surface layer. There are traces of mortar on the base and surviving edge of the tile. Dating is uncertain, although it is probably late medieval.

B.2.3 TT2 context 104, produced three fragments of CBM, including a moderately abraded fragment of roof tile (45g, 12mm thick) of indeterminate date. No edges survive and although both upper and lower surfaces survive, they are in poor condition. The fabric is fine and slightly silty with fine quartz and common mica. It has pink-orange surfaces and margins with a pale grey-brown core. The other fragments of CBM are joining pieces from a heavily abraded floor tile of similar thickness to the tile fragment recovered from TT1.

B.2.4 The two joining fragments roughly form two partial sides of a tile, the actual corner having been lost. The tile weighs 246g and is 21mm thick. The upper surface is heavily worn having lost all traces of glaze. The lower surface is less abraded although partially covered with thick coarse off-white/cream coloured ?lime mortar, which is also present on the surviving, slightly bevelled, edge of the tile. A small area of bright copper green glaze survives on the base of the tile and on one edge, where it can be seen extending beyond a lump of mortar. The tile would originally have been square and was probably undecorated. The fabric is pink, being completely oxidised, quartz-tempered with common sub-rectangular and rounded lumps (up to 10 x 5mm) and small off-white clay pellets and occasional small red pellets. It has pink surfaces and margins with a pale pink-buff core. Dating is uncertain; however, it is probably medieval-late medieval.

B.2.5 Test Pit DCS4 produced four irregular fragments (10g) of CBM. One fragment is a dull red with some off-pink swirls, the second is in a dull red fabric; both are probably fragments of post-medieval brick. The third fragment is from a more modern Fletton-type brick with two surfaces and a small length of sharp arris surviving. The final piece has a partial sanded surface surviving, with a dull red margin above mid grey core and is probably a fragment from a roof tile of uncertain date.

B.2.6 A single corner fragment of tile was recovered as an unstratified find from Test Pit RC2. The tile (23g, 17mm thick), is roughly finished and the edges and arris are not well formed. A lump of off-white mortar survives on one edge and on the corner of the tile, most obviously on the edges, but also a small area on the upper surface has a large spot of green glaze. The fragment may be from a medieval or later glazed roof tile or have acquired its glaze in a mixed firing of glazed and unglazed tiles. The fabric is hard fired with dull pale red oxidised surfaces and margins, with pale-mid grey core with quartz and occasional calcareous inclusions.

B.2.7 The assemblage is fragmentary and, although a small amount of possibly medieval or late medieval tile has been recovered, which probably relates to the Franciscan Grey Friars friary, or its later reuse, the material is all abraded and represents a background scatter of reworked material. It does indicate, however, that, if further work is undertaken, additional CBM is likely to be produced, although only at low levels.

B.3 Stone and Building Stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 Part of the Stamford and Rutland Hospital lies upon the site of the Franciscan Grey Friars friary founded prior to AD 1230. The current watching brief has recovered some large pieces of architectural stone which presumably relate to the building of this former religious house. Some of the other building stone collected may post-date this, whilst other stone is believed to be unutilised.

B.3.2 The Cambridge Archaeological Unit undertook an evaluation here in 2014/2015 [LCNCC:2015.211] from which 3.768kg of Collyweston roof slate was recovered. The latter came from disturbed debris layers, and as such these were un-dateable, yet the lozenge-shaped appearance of some suggested they were Roman tiles.

B.3.3 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the rock. The architectural stone was compared, where necessary, with a building stone reference collection.

Un-utilised stone

B.3.4 Some 906g of ironstone (goethite) nodule (perhaps re-deposited erratic material derived from the oxidised top of the Lincolnshire or Northamptonshire Ironstone outcrop to the north and west of here) was recovered from the upper fill (107) of a quarry pit in TT1. There is no evidence that these had been collected for use as an iron ore.

Building stone

B.3.5 A total of 75.212kg (10 pieces) of worked building stone was examined. This consisted of five large pieces of chisel-cut limestone, including one piece of rough block wall stone (2.56kg), a piece of dressed block wall stone (26.7kg), and two pieces of cleanly chisel-cut dressed architectural stone (41.55kg). All of this is likely to be medieval in origin. Another two blocks of non chisel-cut roughly shaped wall stone (3.98kg) were also identified alongside a small brick-shaped sawn block of local limestone (0.39kg) which may be post-medieval in date. All of these pieces appear to have been dumped following the demolition of the original (medieval?) buildings and were recovered from the upper fill(s) of the same quarry pit excavated within TT1 and TT2. In addition, three small fragments of undated and undiagnostic Collyweston roof slate (27g in total) were recovered from RC2 and DSC4.

Discussion

B.3.6 All but two of the dressed limestone pieces were of locally quarried Lincolnshire Limestone (most of this would have come from the Upper Lincolnshire Limestone oolites quarried from the Stamford-Ketton-Clipsham area). However, it is difficult to determine an exact source for all or any of these stones, in part due to the considerable

vertical and horizontal variation present within these limestone beds, the lack of surviving early quarry sites, the absence of a local building stone collection which could be used for reference purposes, and the very incomplete written knowledge of medieval building stone sources. With this proviso, it was still possible to broadly identify these as being from three different facies of a 'Clipsham-type' limestone, several pieces of which will probably have been more local to Stamford. Today, a creamy white fine oolite facies of Clipsham is quarried close to Stamford, and to some degree this stone (marketed as 'Stamford' Stone) most closely resembles the freestone-type architectural stone piece recovered from context 103 (the upper fill of the quarry pit). A rather more recognisable piece of light brown-buff coloured oolitic and echinoderm filled shell debris clastic and peloidal sparry-cemented limestone referred to as coarse Clipsham Stone (and generally used now for walling purposes) was recovered from context 107. This appears to have part of a faced block stone used originally in the construction of the friary walls.

B.3.7 The above differs considerably from the final piece of cleanly-chiselled architectural stone from context 103. The latter would seem to have been carved from Caen Stone – a creamy-white coloured and fairly soft finely oolitic Bathonian limestone quarried near Caen in Normandy and imported into this country from the 11th century AD onwards. Its homogenous texture and lack of fossil clasts or other inclusions, plus its absence of jointing made this an ideal freestone suitable for fine carving. This piece was probably a block section used in the construction of a large arched doorway, sub-rectangular column or else a window arch. These blocks would have been carefully matched then cemented with a fine paste mortar. The chisel work upon this piece is extremely fine, and the external-faced surfaces are both flat and smooth. One particularly interesting feature is a very faintly inscribed mason's mark – quite simply an arrow engraved onto the surface, marking which way up the piece should be positioned for the purposes of the arch or column's assembly.

B.3.8 There was one further piece of possible Caen Stone identified amongst the various other pieces. This was similarly fine-grained but slightly harder and micritic – on this occasion reused as a roughly-worked (dressed) piece of wall stone. The reuse of this stone was evident in the liberal application of mortar as well as a coating of white limewash onto one plastered surface.

B.3.9 The two other roughly knapped rectangular lumps of wall stone (context 107 fragments b+ c) were made from quite a different rock type again. These are broken-up pieces of cementstone (limestone) nodule – probably from the Upper Jurassic Kimmeridge Clay formation which outcrops just to the east of Stamford, beyond the Jurassic limestone ridge (Swinnerton & Kent 1981). This is a very poor-quality building stone, and a rather strange choice for a building located directly upon the limestone outcrop. These appear to have been burnt, and indeed both may have been re-used, and may conceivably be post-medieval rather than medieval in date. However, a coarse mortar was still used in the wall construction.

B.3.10 From the very same association (context 107 fragment a) came a small sawn brick-shaped/sized block of local Clipsham Stone. Like the other two pieces this was slightly burnt (reddened) and is much more likely to be post-medieval rather than medieval in date, and not therefore linked with the building stone rubble of the Grey Friars site.

B.3.11 The three small fragments of stone roof tile recovered from test pits RC2 and DCS4 were definitely of Collyweston Slate (a fissile horizon located at the base of the Lower Lincolnshire Limestone). Unfortunately, it could not be determined whether these were Roman, medieval, or post-medieval slates, as the currency of use of these extends from the Roman period to the present day (although see the comment at the beginning of this report).

B.3.12 Collyweston Slate is a sandy limestone with a slightly micaceous content quarried from the Lower Lincolnshire Limestone at Collyweston or Easton on the Hill, Northamptonshire. This limestone was first quarried during the Roman period for use as roofing slates – the traditional method of working these (which may also date to Roman times) being to keep the blocks damp in order to facilitate splitting, this process being carried out over the winter months, using frost to prise the slates apart.

Conclusion

B.3.13 In all probability most of the assemblage represents large pieces of worked building stone dumped from the demolition of the former medieval Grey Friars religious house, much of which appears to have been stone sourced within a 20 mile radius of Stamford. The non-use of local Barnack Stone may be quite significant in this instance, although the much more highly valued and costly Caen Stone does appear to have been used for the carving of some of the finer architectural features. The latter was quarried in Normandy and imported into East Anglia from the 11th century onwards (more so in Norfolk and Suffolk, but to some extent in Lincolnshire) for the construction of some of the wealthier or more prestigious religious houses and churches (Norwich Cathedral, Bury St. Edmunds *etc.*). More importantly, the earliest extraction and use of Clipsham Stone in Lincolnshire appears a little later, perhaps during the later 1200s (*i.e*. within the Clipsham area itself), whilst it is known that by 1346-47 shipments of Clipsham Stone were being brought from Pickworth in Rutland, where it was likewise being quarried (Ayers in Parsons 1990, 224). However, the use of imported stone within an area noted for its abundance of oolitic freestone is perhaps not what one might have expected, even though Clipsham Stone (or its local equivalent) surely dominated the construction of the friary house(s).

Building stone catalogue

Context	TP/TT	Count	Weight (kg)	Dimensions (mm)	Identity	Geology	Source	Period	Note
99999	RC2	2	0.023	50x40x6	roof slate	Collyweston Slate	Collyweston, Northants.	unknown	thin-split slate with one original worked edge
99999	DCS4	1	0.005	40x20x6	roof slate	Collyweston Slate	Collyweston, Northants.	unknown	similarly thin frag possibly slightly burnt/sooted
103a	TT2	1	21.3	210x255 x200	dressed architectural stone	fine oolitic-peloidal lmstn (Upper Lincolnshire Lmstn whilte Clipsham var 'Stamford' Stone?)	S. Lincs	Med	large cubic block with min 1 well-dressed external face with LH beveled ext edge + one chisel keyed internal face for mortaring
103b	TT2	1	20.25	2850 x260 x180	dressed architectural stone	finely oolitic cream-white lmstn (Bathonian Caen Stone from Normandy?)	S. Lincs	Med	large block of dress architectural stone – poss section of doorway or large window arch: 6 extern faces of 7 cut-in vertical sides– re-use suggested by re-mortaring of 1 or 2 NB mason's mark
107a	TT1	1	2.56	155x130 x90	rough block wall stone with mortar	fine oomicritic lmstn (possibly Caen Stone with v small nerinid gastropods)	S. Lincs	Med?	mortar attached to one face with whitewash surface – a stone piece re-used
107b	TT1	1	26.7	310 x290x170	faced block stone with mortar	coarse oopeloidal sparite lmstn (Upper Lincs. Lmstn) a light brown sparry Clipsham Stone	S. Lincs	Med	large internal faced block with chisel-keyed sides and mortar attached
107c	TT1	1	0.393	82x75x50	brick-shaped sawn block of wall stone	Clipsham Stone	S. Lincs	Med/PM?	a fragment of sawn brick-shaped / sized (2"x3" x) Clipsham Stone used in wall construction (burnt)
107d	TT1	2	3.981	100x85 x50 +160 x140x65	brick shaped rectangular pieces of wall stone	septarian (cementstone) limstn Kimmeridge?	Cambs/ S. Lincs?	Med/PM?	roughly knapped pieces – one of these has the septarian veining + mortar attach. Burnt

B.4 Animal and human bone

By Zoe Ui Choileain

B.4.1 The watching brief uncovered a very small assemblage, totalling 77g, of animal bone, along with fragments of probable human tibia. Bone was assessed using Brickley and McKinley (2004) and Schmid (1972).

B.4.2 On all fragments the condition of the cortical bone was assessed to represent McKinley (2004, 14-15) grade one where little to no erosion is present.

B.4.3 DCS3 contained two fragments (5g) of large mammal bone.

B.4.4 HP3 contained three fragments (50g) of large mammal vertebra and the proximal and distal ends of an adult human tibia.

B.4.5 SA2 contained two fragments (22g) of large mammal bone.

B.4.6 There is no additional information to record from these fragments. Finding human bone in the vicinity of a priory is not unusual and the fragments are too small to provide any further useful information. It is a legal requirement to keep human remains, therefore these fragments should be retained for the archaeological record.

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Woodforde, J.	1976	*Bricks: To Build a House.* London
Young, J. & Vince, A. with Nailor, V.	2005	*A corpus of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery from Lincoln.* Lincoln Archaeology Studies No.7 Oxford

APPENDIX D OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-502850
Project Name	Stamford and Rutland Hospital

Start of Fieldwork	18 May 2021	End of Fieldwork	22 July 2021
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SRHS21	Planning App. No.	
HER Number	LCNCC:2021.109	Related Numbers	

Prompt	
Development Type	Care home
Place in Planning Process	Not known/Not recorded

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐ Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐ Grab-sampling	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Gravity-core	☐ Sample Trenches
☐ Annotated Sketch	☐ Laser Scanning	☐ Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☐ Augering	☐ Measured Survey	☐ Targeted Trenches
☐ Dendrochronological Survey	☐ Metal Detectors	☐ Test Pits
☐ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☐ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☐ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Rectified Photography	☒ Watching Brief

Monument	Period
Quarry	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Wall	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Object	Period
Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Building stone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Bone	Uncertain

Project Location

County	Lincolnshire
District	South Kesteven
Parish	Stamford
HER office	Rutland County Museum
Size of Study Area	c.6300sqm
National Grid Ref	TF 03625 07460

Address (including Postcode)

Stamford and Rutland Hospital
Ryhall Road
Stamford
PE9 1UA

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	South Kesteven District Council
Project Design Originator	RPS Consulting
Project Manager	Louise Moan
Project Supervisor	Robin Webb & Matt Edwards

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	The Collection	LCNCC:2021.102
Digital Archive	OA East	XLISTH21
Paper Archive	The Collection	LCNCC:2021.102

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☐	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☒	☐	☐
Industrial	☒	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☒	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☐	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☐	Drawing	☐
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	☐	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☐
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

Further Comments

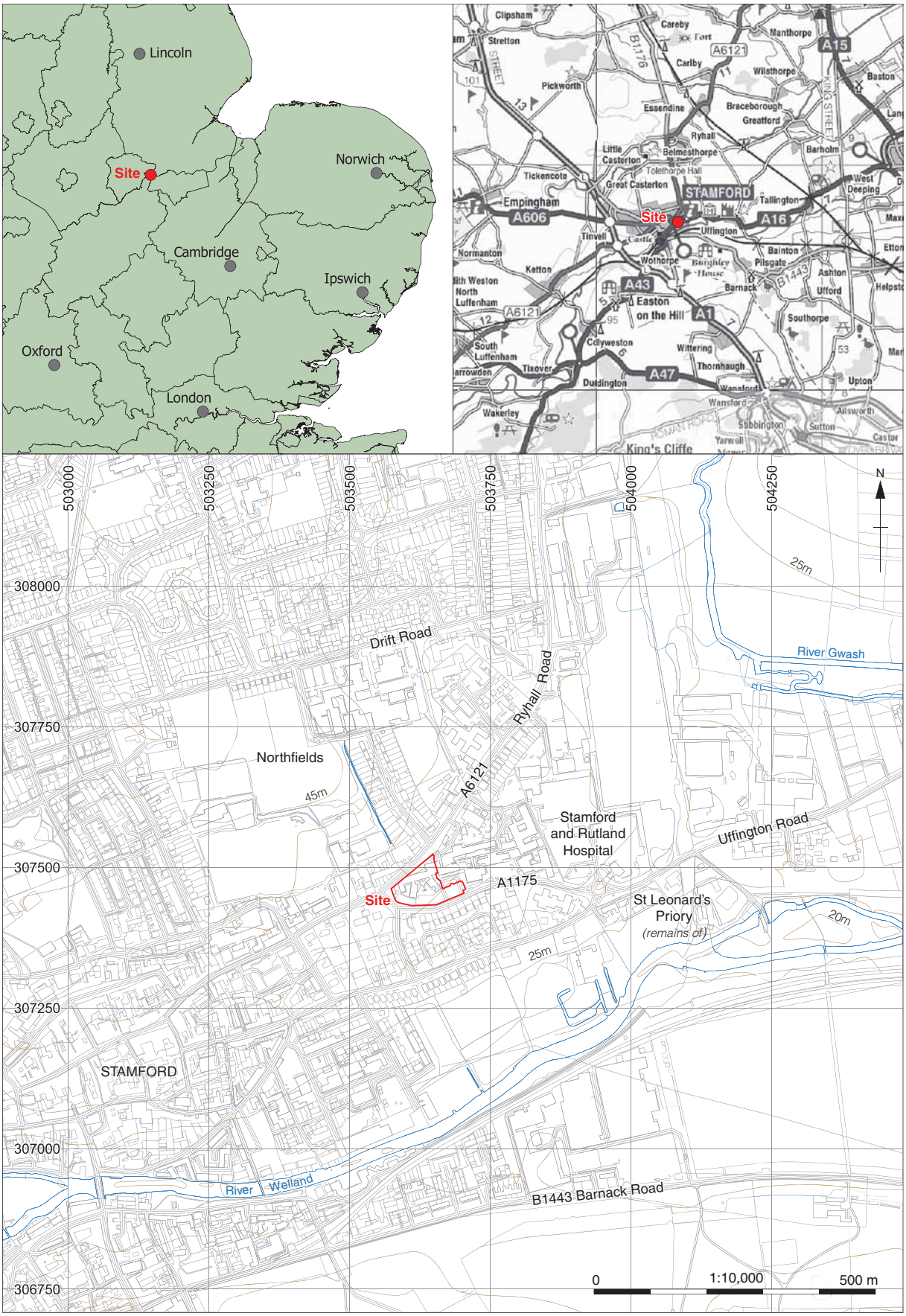

Figure 1: Site location map

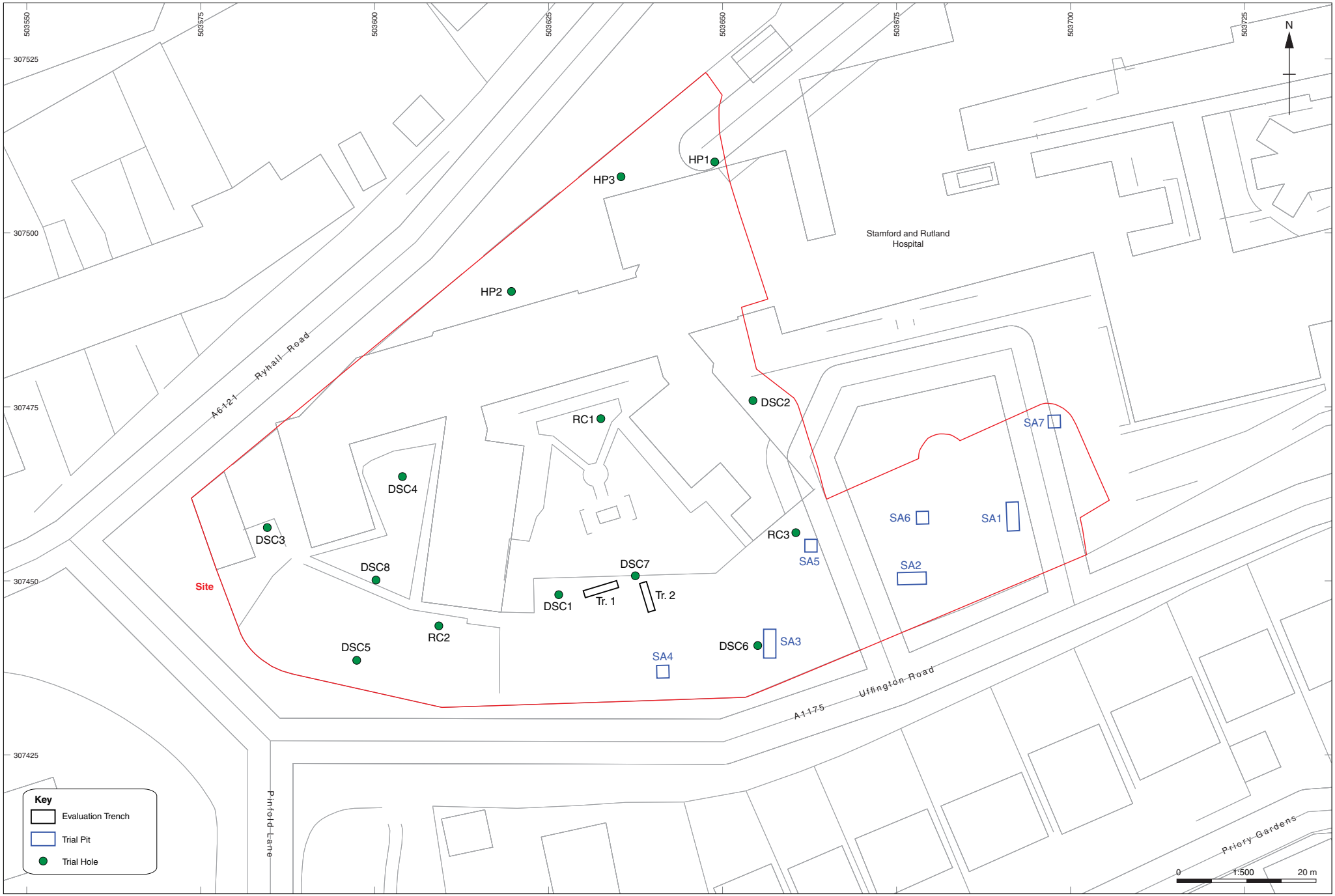

Figure 2: Location of ground investigation works

Plate 1: Trial hole DSC3 in front of the scheduled medieval gatehouse

Plate 2: Trial hole HP3

Plate 3: Trial pit SA1, looking towards the hospital

Plate 4: In situ building stone in TT1

Plate 5: Close up view of stone in TT1

Plate 6: Other building stone recovered from TT1

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