M1/79

FINAL REPORT FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT ABBEY MEWS, CROWLAND, LINCS

(PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: H02/0831/01)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001.260

BY

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OCTOBER 2001

SITE CODE AMC 01

REFERENCE: SAS01/DB/MB/23

COMMISSIONED BY:

MR GEOFF GARRATT

EVENT L12562 SOURCE L17148 L17149 HON L120268 PON 20268

1.0 Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Abbey Mews, Crowland, prior to the development of an additional dwelling, at the request of Lincolnshire County Council in order to determine and record the levels of archaeological deposits. Crowland is situated within the southern extent of the county of Lincolnshire, within the administrative district of South Holland. The site is approximately 231 sq.m, and centred on NGR TF24122 10236. The majority of the site is currently unused and under turf, with an existing access road and associated services to the present houses on Abbey Mews, along its northern edge.

The Client, Mr Geoff Garratt, commissioned Soke Archaeological Services Ltd to carry out the works, in accordance with guidelines and recommendations provided by Lincolnshire County Council (LCC), Conservation Services (1998). The evaluation consisted of one trench, measuring 2m x 2m, which was positioned as illustrated on the site plan (see Appendix A)

This report provides information, regarding the archaeological methods employed and the archaeological evidence recorded. Details also include archaeological and historical background.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Planning Background

In response to Planning Application Number H02/0831/01, South Holland District Council, acting on advice from Lincolnshire County Council (LCC), issued a 'predetermination' condition, which requested that the results of an archaeological evaluation be submitted, in support of the planning application. This was due to the high probability of archaeological remains, ranging from the Neolithic to the Medieval period

2.2 Topography, Geology and Soils

Crowland is located approximately 12km south of Spalding, in the administrative district of South Holland District Council, Lincolnshire. The parish is situated on a 'peninsular of sand and gravel, formed as a terrace of a proto-course of the River Welland and surrounded by soils derived from Flandrian alluvium' (LCC 2000:2.2).

Abbey Mews is situated off Abbey Walk, approximately 40m to the south of Crowland Abbey. At present, the land is used primarily as an access road to the existing three houses on Abbey Mews, with an adjacent strip of undisturbed land, upon which the archaeological investigations were focused.

2.3 *Archaeological Background*

A full listing of the SMR data, along with the projects conducted within this area, is contained in Appendix E within the original Project Specification. However, in order to keep this report concise a brief summary can be found herewith.

In the vicinity of the proposed site, recent excavations have found evidence of occupation dating from the Early Neolithic through to the Late Bronze Age. Although the nature of these sites remains unknown, it is imperative to note their presence.

There is a wealth of evidence pointing to Romano-British settlement of Crowland, with a rich variety of sites already recorded (*see SMR data in Appendix E and Philips 1970*). The close proximity of the proposed development to a substantial building of possible Roman date, meant that it was necessary to consider the presence of Romano-British deposits.

The Medieval period, in Crowland, is dominated by the Benedictine Abbey and associated settlement and buildings. Due to the sites close proximity to the Abbey itself, it was expected to reveal at least some evidence from the Medieval period.

Although little systematic archaeological work has been carried out in Crowland, recent projects have illustrated settlement patterns adjacent to the Abbey (*Cope-Faulkner 1998, Taylor 2001*).

3.0 Project Aims

3.1 *Original Project Aims*

3.1.1 To determine the location, extent, date, character condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological material remains, liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

3.1.2 To determine the survival rate of any *in-situ* buried soil, as well as the levels of truncation to buried deposits.

3.1.3 Define any potential constraints for further archaeological fieldwork, such as foreseen ground disturbance, caused by the foundation and service trenches of any proposed development.

3.1.4 To supplement and improve existing information, to a level of confidence at which the archaeological potential of the site can be assessed, thus enabling reasonable planning recommendations to be made.

3.1.5 Due to the nature of an evaluation, it is possible that features and/or finds may

warrant physical preservation *in-situ*. However, sufficient work will be carried out, to allow the resolution of the principal aims (above) of the project.

3.2 Schedule of Works

Although, originally, the fieldwork for this project was expected to last two days, it was completed in just one. Arriving on site at 08.30, machine excavation of the 2m x 2m evaluation trench started promptly after a short meeting with the client. The trench was cut down to a depth of 1.7m, the archaeological recording carried out and the trench backfilled by early afternoon.

4.0 Methodology

The machine stripping was carried out by a JCB, fitted with a 1.8m toothless ditching bucket. Initially the topsoil and modern overburden were removed, with the spoil being monitored and metal detected for finds. Following this, mechanical excavation continued under close supervision in spits of approximately 20mm, with the spoil being continually monitored for finds. Following mechanical clearance, the machined surface(s) were hand cleaned to allow a more detailed view of the archaeological remains. All written records are on Soke Archaeological Services Ltd, pro-forma, MoLAS based context sheets. All plans and sections are drawn to conventional scales, levels tied into Ordnance Datum and plans tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

All fieldwork was carried out following the regulations and guidelines, as set out by LCC (1998) and the IFA (1999). Health and Safety regulations, as set out by English Heritage (1993), were adopted on site.

5.0 Results

5.1 Layers

(001)

The highest level of the topsoil and part of a modern overburden (*pers.com G.Garrett*), this deposit was a loose, mid grey sandy silt, containing a moderate amount of CBM (consoliodated building materials). A small quantity of natural gravel was noted, as was the high levels of disturbance by root and animal action.

(002)

Loose mid grey sandy silt, differing from (001) only in that it was slightly darker and contained some moderately sized chalk nodules. This context also included a number of fragments of pot and bone, as well as some small fragments of limestone tile. This context is a part of the modern overburden.

(003)

Friable mid yellowish-brown sandy lens, in which no inclusions were noted.

(004)

Loose light grey sandy silt, in which some CBM and natural gravel was noted. Finds recovered consisted of small fragments of pot and bone. It also contained context (005), a crumbly, grey, slightly silty clayish-sand. These two deposits together represent the original topsoil, under the modern overburden/made up ground.

(006)

Loose orangey brown silty sand, approximately 5% of which consisted of charcoal, ranging from small flecks to reasonably large pieces which seemed to be evenly distributed throughout the deposit. Some small natural gravel was also seen as were fragments of pot, bone and limestone tiles. Same as layer (016)

(009)

Loose greenish grey sandy silt containing large quantities of crushed and whole shell, particularly oyster, as well as quite a lot of charcoal flecks. This context contained some small sandy lenses as well as small fragments of bone and limestone tile.

(010)

A small lens of firm, yellowish grey sandy clay containing charcoal flecks and shell fragments as well as shards of pot and small pieces of bone.

(011)

Loose, grey, clayish silty sand containing some natural gravel.

(012)

Firm, yellowish brown sandy silt with some charcoal flecks, whole oyster shells and a small amount of natural gravel.

(013)

Soft, yellowish brown, slightly sandy silt containing some shell fragments, CBM and natural gravel.

(014)

Firm, dark brown, desiccated peat from which some pot shards and limestone tile was recovered.

(015)

Spongy peat. Mid brown, oxidising to dark brown.

(016)

Same as (006)

5.2 Features

[008]

Plan 2 and profile 1. Machine excavation was briefly halted to allow the feature to be trowel cleaned. A 0.5m slot was then hand excavated, against the northern baulk (see figure 12.1.4). The sides of the feature were moderately sloped, graduating into a concave base. Feature [008] was filled by (007), a stiff, dark brown, clayish-silt. Some small lenses of yellow sand were noted, as was a small quantity of medium graded natural gravel. One fragment of bone was recovered and the presence of charcoal flecks noted.

6.0 Discussion

The stratigraphic sequence seen during this excavation can be split into several clearly defined horizons. The highest, and most recent of these is the existing topsoil, including (001) and (002). This is a modern overburden, placed here during the recent construction of the dwelling to the north of the existing plot (*pers.com: G.Garratt*). The horizon directly underneath this, containing (003), (004) and (005), is the original topsoil. Both of these horizons contained the typical debris you would expect to find in topsoil; CBM modern waste and residual archaeological evidence. Both are also heavily disturbed by plant and animal action.

Underneath the made up ground and the original topsoil is approximately 0.4m of surviving, largely undisturbed, medieval occupation deposits (contexts (006), (007), [008], (009), (010), (011), (012), (013) and (016)). Feature [008] is cut through these layers, into the natural peat (014) beneath them. Feature [008] was probably a small drainage gully, the fill within it (007) appearing to be a water lain deposit.

Beneath the surviving archaeological deposits, there is a thick layer of natural peat (014) and (015). This was an archaeologically sterile environment, with finds only being recovered from the very top of (014). Machine excavation was halted before reaching the underlying clay, as the trench was becoming unstable and was already much deeper than any disturbance, caused during the proposed development, is likely to reach.

7.0 Conclusions

It would seem likely that the surviving archaeological deposits, encountered during this evaluation, extend over a larger area than was observed. The area excavated was too limited to allow many conclusions to be drawn, as to the specific nature and function of the archaeological deposits encountered. Little has been possible, other than to note the prescsnce of these deposits and to record that they do not seem to be greatly affected by modern disturbance. The surviving pottery evidence retrieved has allowed the deposits to be provisionly dated to the 13th century AD

8.0 Acknowledgements

Soke Archaeological Services Limited would like to thank Mr Geoff Garratt for commissioning the project. David Britchfield of Soke Archaeological Services Ltd coordinated the work. Maisie Taylor of Soke Archaeological Services Ltd edited this report.

9.0 Personnel

Project Director: Francis Pryor MBE MA PhD FSA MIFA
Project Manager: David Britchfiield BA (Hons)
Project Supervisor: Michael Bamforth
Illustrations: Michelle Ellis-Pate
Michael Bamforth

10.0 References

Association for Environmental Archaeology (1996) *Environmental Archaeology and Evaluation Guidelines*. Working papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2.

Britchfield, D. & Redding, M (2000) *A Report on Archaeological Excavations at Cluttons Close (Rear of 65 North Street), Crowland, Peterborough.* Soke Archaeological Services Ltd.

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Tann, G (2000) *West Street, Crowland, Lincs – Archaeological Watching Brief.* Lindsey Archaeological Services. Accession No.: 2000.160.

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11.0 Abbreviations

APS	Archaeological Project Services
CBM	Consolidated Building Materials
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LCC	Lincolnshire County Council
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Services
SAS	Soke Archaeological Services Limited

12.0 Appendices

12.1 Appendix A - Illustrations

12.2 Appendix B - Plates

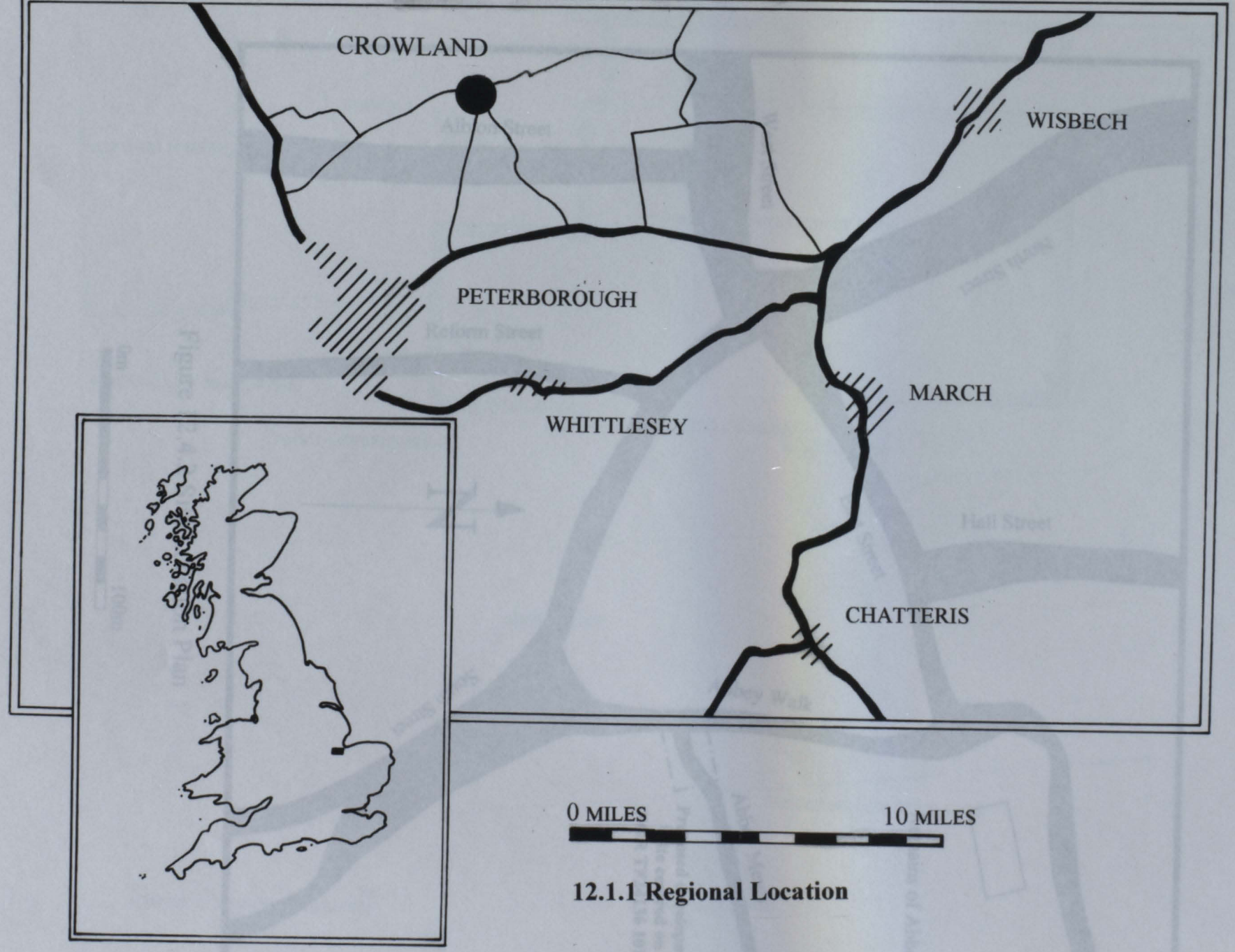
12.3 Appendix C - Context list

12.4 Appendix D - Pottery data

12.5 Appendix E - Project specification

12.6 Appendix E - List of individuals/units/contractors associated with the project

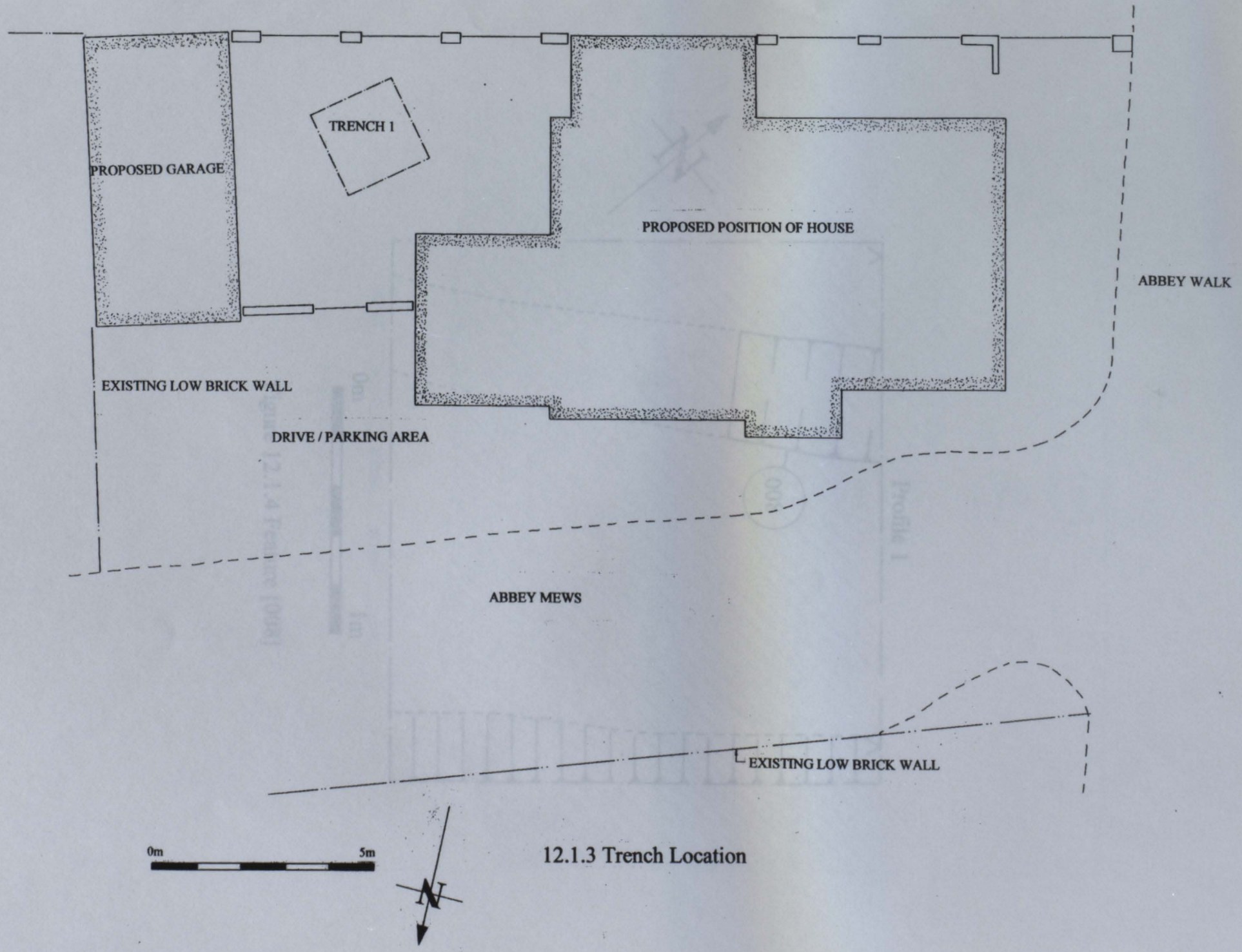
12.1 Appendix A – Illustrations



12.1.1 Regional Location

Figure 12.4.2 Site Location Plan

0m 100m



12.1.3 Trench Location

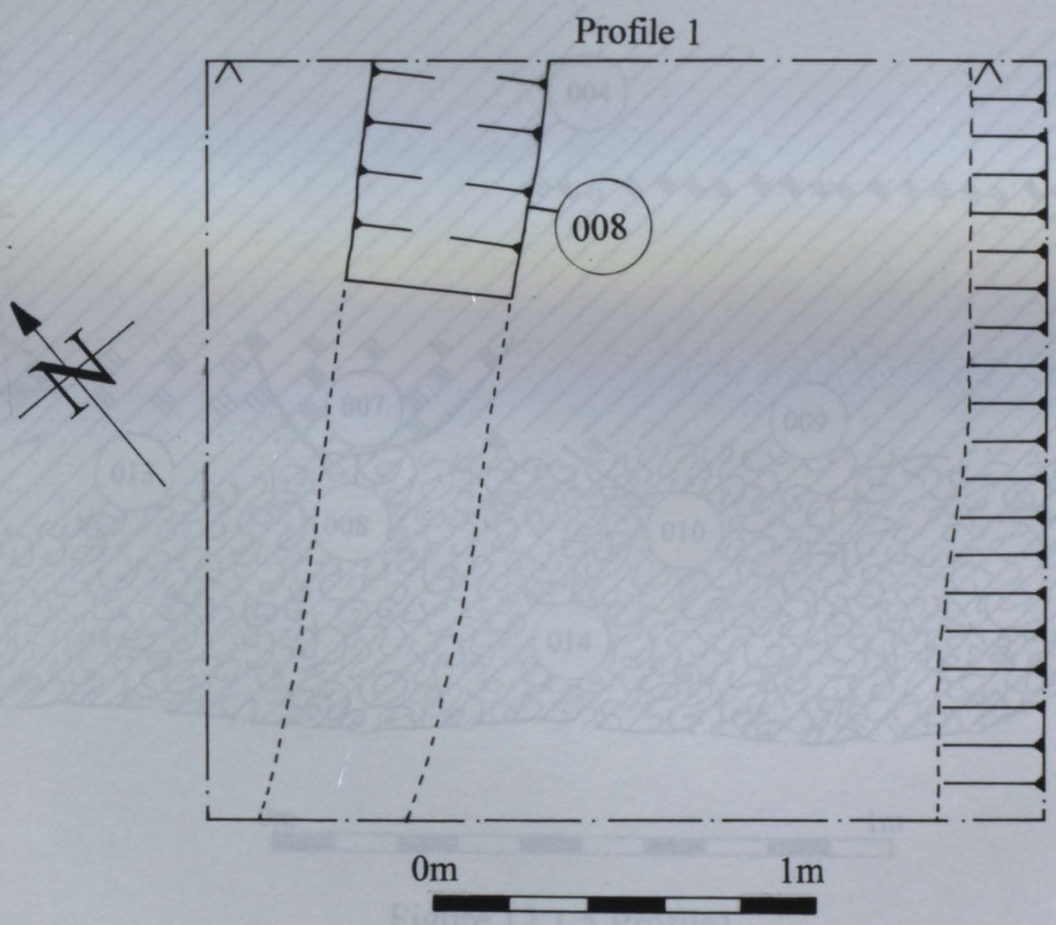


Figure 12.1.4 Feature [008]

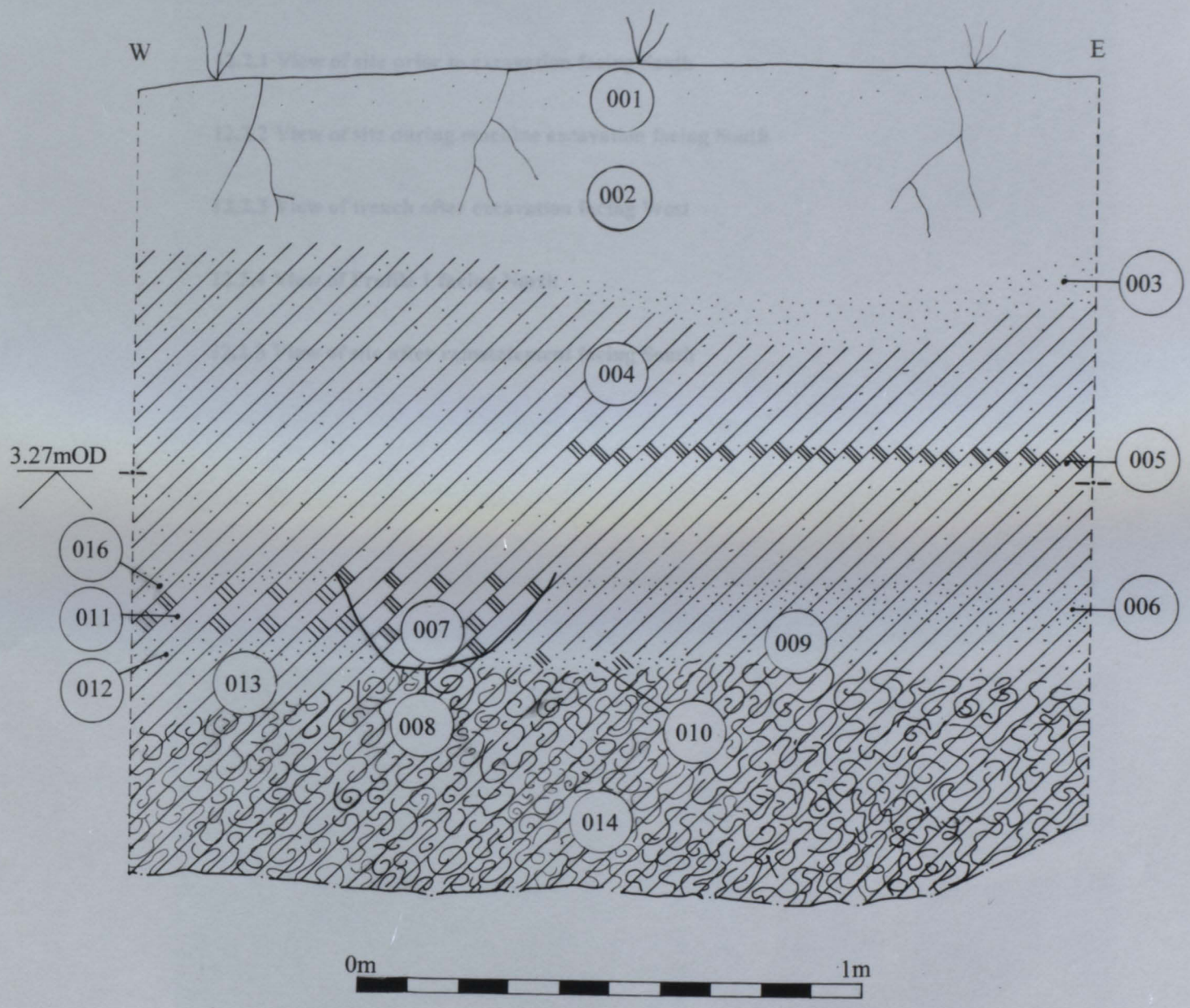


Figure 12.1.5 Profile1

12.2 Appendix B – Plates

12.2.1 View of site prior to excavation facing South

12.2.2 View of site during machine excavation facing South

12.2.3 View of trench after excavation facing West

12.2.4 View of Profile 1 facing North

12.2.5 View of site after reinstatement facing South

12.2.1 View of site prior to excavation facing South

12.2.2 View of site during machine excavation facing South

12.2.3 View of trench after excavation facing West

12.2.4 View of Profile 1 facing North

12.2.5 View of site after reinstatement facing South

12.3 Appendix C – Context list

Context	Type	Description		Interpretation	Date
(001)	Layer		Loose mid grey sandy silt	Modern (production)	
(002)	Layer		Loose mid grey sandy silt	Modern (production)	
(003)	Layer		Friable mid yellowish brown sand	Original topsoil	
(004)	Layer		Loose light grey sandy silt	Original topsoil	
(005)	Layer		Crumbly light grey silty clayish sand	Original topsoil	
(006)	Layer		Loose mid orangey brown silty sand	*Medieval deposit*	Sample are (016)
(007)	Fill	Fill of [008]	Stiff very dark brown clayish silt	Fill of medieval ditch / pit?	Possibly water lain (topsoil)
(008)	Cut	Filled by (007)	Moderately sloping sides gradualling into a concave base	Small medieval ditch / pit?	
(009)	Layer		Loose greenish grey sandy silt	Modern (deposit)	
(010)	Layer		Firm yellowish grey sandy silt	Medieval deposit	
(011)	Layer		Loose mid grey clayish silty sand	Medieval deposit	
(012)	Layer		Firm yellowish brown sandy silt	Medieval deposit	
(013)	Layer		Soft dark yellowish brown sandy silt	Medieval deposit	
(014)	Layer		Firm very dark brown peaty sand	Natural deposit	
(015)	Layer		Spongy, dark brown, crumbling to dark brown / black peat	Natural deposit	
(016)	Layer		Loose mid greenish brown silty sand	Medieval deposit	Sample are (006)

Context	Type	Relationship	Description	Interpretation	Discussion
(001)	Layer		Loose mid grey sandy silt	Modern overburden	
(002)	Layer		Loose mid grey sandy silt	Modern overburden	
(003)	Layer		Friable mid yellowish brown sand	Original topsoil	
(004)	Layer		Loose light grey sandy silt	Original topsoil	
(005)	Layer		Crumbly light grey silty clayish sand	Original topsoil	
(006)	Layer		Loose mid orangey brown silty sand	Medieval deposit	Same as (016)
(007)	Fill	Fill of [008]	Stiff very dark brown clayish silt	Fill of medieval ditch / gully	Possibly water lain deposit
[008]	Cut	Filled by (007)	Moderately sloping sides graduating into a concave base	Small medieval ditch / gully	
(009)	Layer		Loose greenish grey sandy silt	Medieval deposit	
(010)	Layer		Firm yellowish grey sandy silt	Medieval deposit	
(011)	Layer		Loose mid grey clayish silty sand	Medieval deposit	
(012)	Layer		Firm yellowish brown sandy silt	Medieval deposit	
(013)	Layer		Soft dark yellowish brown sandy silt	Medieval deposit	
(014)	Layer		Firm very dark brown dessicated peat	Natural deposit	
(015)	Layer		Spongy. Mid brown oxidising to dark brown / black peat	Natural deposit	
(016)	Layer		Loose mid orangy brown silty sand	Medieval deposit	Same as (006)

12.4 Appendix D - Pottery data

Context	Date	Ware type
(004)	12th Century	Thetford
(004)	14th Century	Grimstone
(006)	14th Century	-
(006)	14th Century	Grimstone
(006)	13th/14th Century	Grimstone
(014)	13th Century	-

12.5 Appendix E – Project specification

1.0 Summary

Prior to the development of an additional dwelling, at Abbey Mews, Crowland, Lincolnshire County Council have requested that an Archaeological Evaluation takes place, in order to determine and record the levels of archaeological disturbance, caused by the planned development. Crowland is situated within the southern extent of the county of Lincolnshire, within the administrative district of South Holland. The site is approximately 231 sq.m, and centred on NGR TF24122 10236. The majority of the site is currently unused and under turf, with an existing access road and associated services to the present houses on Abbey Mews, along its northern edge.

The Client, Mr Geoff Garratt, has commissioned Soke Archaeological Services Ltd to carry out the works, in accordance with guidelines and recommendations provided by Lincolnshire County Council (LCC), Conservation Services (1998). The evaluation will consist of one trench, measuring 2m x 2m, which will be positioned, subject to the approval of LCC, as illustrated on the site plan (see Appendix B).

This specification provides information on how the evaluation will be carried out, including details regarding the archaeological and historical background, as well as the aims and methods of excavation and post-excavation analysis.

2.0 Planning Background

2.1 Reasons and circumstances of the project

In response to Planning Application number H02/0831/01, South Holland District Council, acting on advice from Lincolnshire County Council (LCC), has issued a 'predetermination' condition, which requests that the results of an archaeological evaluation are submitted, in support of the planning application. This is due to the considerable potential for remains, ranging from the Neolithic to the Medieval period.

The Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) define an evaluation as being:

'..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 on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999:2).

the arrival of St Guthlac in AD699. It is believed that the original settlement consisted of a hermitage comprising of an oratory, a guest house and a number of cells that are 'thought to have been scattered over the original peninsula of Crowland, in some cases superimposed on destroyed during the Danish invasions in AD870 and subsequently re-founded, as a Benedictine Abbey, possibly in the mid-tenth century.

For 500 years the site underwent constant expansion and rebuilding, until it was finally dissolved in AD1539, when all the monastic buildings were demolished, with the exception of the nave and aisles of the Abbey church (SMR 20551). The building is now used as a parish church.

As well as the above mentioned sites, there is also evidence for post-medieval occupation within the scheduled site. During the Civil War, Crowland Abbey was utilised as a Royalist stronghold, with banks and ditches 'that took the form of a defensive rampart around the churchyard with projection bastions' (SMR 22051).

3.2.2 Previous work

Although very little systematic archaeological work has been carried out in Crowland, a couple of projects have great significance to this particular site.

In 1998, Archaeological Project Services (APS) carried out the monitoring of works during the development of a new building (NGR TF2408 1025), adjacent to both the development site, and the Abbey grounds (Cope-Faulkner 1998). The following statement was included in the final report as a summary:

'The watching brief identified natural deposits overlain by a series of limestone layers which may represent the former location of structures associated with Crowland Abbey. Finds include Late Saxon pottery, medieval roof tile and a collection of animal bone' (1998:1).

If, indeed, structures did extent this far towards the west, as Cope-Faulkner suggests, there seems little reason to believe that they could not continue further south – towards, and possibly within, the development site. Cope-Faulkner also identified a buried soil deposit, which consisted of a blackish-brown clayey silt, approximately 300mm thick.

In additional to the above survey, a further programme of archaeological works was carried out, approximately 20m to the southeast of the proposed site. Archaeological Project Services were commissioned by Soke Archaeological Services, to carry out an evaluation consisting of two trenches, excavated prior to the development of two dwellings at the land to the rear of 16 Abbey Walk, Crowland. Excavations revealed 'a ditch and medieval surface, both of medieval date' (Taylor 2001:1), with both domestic debris and building material providing the possibility of 'tile-roofed buildings of medieval date in the vicinity' (2001:1).

Other watching briefs carried out within Crowland (Britchfield 2000, Britchfield & Redding

record.

3.2.3 Archaeological summary

In summary, the multi-phased nature of the archaeological record within Crowland ranges from the Neolithic, through the Bronze Age, Roman and Medieval periods, and continues to be in use at the time of the Civil War. Due to the close proximity of the development site, in relation to the above, it is likely that excavations will disturb some kind of archaeological deposits. Due to the frequency of archaeological data, this is more likely to be medieval/post-medieval, although earlier periods should not be ruled out.

4.0 Archaeological Strategy

4.1 Aims and objectives

The aims and objectives will be as follows:

4.1.1 To determine the location, extent, date, character condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological material remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The results will be subsequently placed in their local, regional and national contexts.

4.1.2 To determine the survival rate of any *in-situ* buried soil, as well as the levels of truncation to buried deposits.

4.1.3 Define any potential constraints for further archaeological fieldwork, such as foreseen ground disturbance caused by the foundation and service trenches of any proposed development.

4.1.4 To supplement and improve existing information, to a level of confidence at which the archaeological potential of the site can be assessed, thus enabling reasonable planning recommendations to be made.

4.1.5 Due to the nature of an evaluation, it is possible that features and/or finds may warrant physical preservation *in-situ.* However, sufficient work will be carried out, to allow the resolution of the principal aims (above) of the project.

4.2 Timetable

The project is expected to last approximately one day, although this is dependant on the density of archaeological deposits encountered. The proposed start date is 10th September 2001, although this may be subject to change. The following is a breakdown of the expected timetable:

Day 1 Mechanical excavation of the trench. This is not expected to take much longer than a couple of hours, therefore, the remainder of the day will be spent cleaning the exposed surfaces by hand, and recording any archaeological deposits/features.

Day 2 Subject to the approval, and possibly a meeting on site with LCC, the trench will be backfilled.

LCC will be updated on all developments throughout the project and may arrange a site visit during the course of the fieldwork. If the duration of the project is expected to continue beyond the agreed completion date, then the client and LCC will be notified as soon as possible. Completion of the fieldwork will be confirmed in writing. *Note: This timetable is subject to the approval of the client.*

4.3 Fieldwork methodology

4.3.1 General considerations

All fieldwork will be carried out following the regulations and guidelines, as set out by LCC (1998) and the IFA (1999). If any changes in methodology need to be adopted on site, during the course of the evaluation, LCC will be consulted prior to doing so. Health and Safety regulations, as set out in English Heritage (1993), will be adopted on site.

4.3.2 Techniques of excavation

4.3.2.1 Machine stripping

Initially, a JCB, or similar, will be used to excavate the existing topsoil, using a toothless ditching bucket. This will be monitored and inspected for finds. Following this, excavation of spits no more than 20mm will be carried out, until either a level of secure archaeological deposits, or the maximum depth of impact, has been reached.

4.3.2.2 Hand excavation

Following mechanical clearance, the machined surface(s) will be hand cleaned. Hand excavation will then commence in line with the appropriate standards (IFA 1992, LCC 1998). Discrete features under threat from development will be subject to 100% excavation, while larger linear features will be sample excavated to a minimum of 10%. If any human remains are encountered, they will be left *in-situ*, covered, protected, and LCC will be notified. LCC will also be notified if any structural remains, special remains or deposits are unearthed during the course of the excavation.

4.3.3 Metal detecting

Routine metal detector scanning of topsoil, horizons, spoil or contexts will be undertaken by experienced and competent operators.

4.3.4 Palaeoenvironmental sampling

Due the potential for high levels of preservation for palaeoenvironmental material, it is likely that a sampling strategy will need to be employed. It is suggested that a site visit from a specialist will probably be unnecessary, due to the small scale of the project, and that sampling advice, if needed, can be given over the phone (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994:1). As a minimum, it is suggested that monolith sampling be carried out. All sampling will be in

Due to the multi-phased nature of the archaeological record within Crowland, specialists may be required to provide individual analysis' on specific deposits/artefacts. These will be incorporated within the final report and add to the overall interpretation of the site. A list of specialists likely to be used is covered in section 7.0.

5.0 Working Standards

Work will be conducted in accordance with the *Lincolnshire City Council Archaeological Handbook* (LCC 1998), by competent and experienced staff, familiar with local archaeological and geological deposits. All work will be undertaken to a standard acceptable to Lincolnshire City Council and the client.

6.0 Miscellaneous requirements and considerations

6.1 Risk Assessment

Prior to any fieldwork, it is necessary to prepare a risk assessment, in order to describe any possible hazards, along with the effect, severity and likelihood, to provide the degree of risk (see Appendix C). The analysis suggested that the highest risk is caused by the presence of the machine and trenches. However, all involved in the project have experience in such conditions, and are familiar with all the relevant health and safety procedures. These will be reinforced by the Site Supervisor.

7.0 Staff

The Project Director is Francis Pryor MBE, MA, PhD, FSA, MIFA. The Project Manager will be David Britchfield BA (Hons), HNC, OND. Fieldwork will be carried out by either David Britchfield, or Michael Bamforth (a Supervisor at Flag Fen, with experience in carrying out Watching Briefs and Evaluations for both SAS and MoLAS). Specialist support will be given, if necessary, by the following:

Prehistoric: Pottery and flint: Francis Pryor MBE MA PhD FSA MIFA
Wood: Maisie Taylor BA Cert Ed FSA MIFA

Roman: Gwladys Monteil - Cambridge Archaeology Unit – Currently carrying out research for a PhD in Roman ceramics.

Medieval: David Hall

Environmental: Charlie French PhD MIFA - Cambridge University Archaeology Department

8.0 Report and Archive

The evaluation report will be in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (1991), as well as guidelines set out by LCC (1998).

The final report will include maps, plans sections and photographs, which will accompany the narrative. Selected artefact drawings (should there be any) will also form part of the final report, along with the comments from appropriate specialists.

9.0 References

Association for Environmental Archaeology (1996) *Environmental Archaeology and Evaluation Guidelines*. Working papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2.

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10.0 Appendix A - Sites and Monuments Data

The following is a list of Sites and Monuments Record data, relevant to this particular project. These are separated into chronological periods.

10.1 Prehistoric

SMR Number	*Details*	*Grid Reference*
20261	Iron Age pottery from mound	TF24000 11200
20263	Early Bronze Age pottery	TF2436 1032
20265	Possible barrow cemetery	TF24600 10600
22004	Neolithic flint axe	TF24100 10600
22005	Neolithic flint axe	TF2400 1040
22014	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age flint scatter	TF2450 1035
22980	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age flint implements	TF2450 1035

10.2 Romano-British

SMR Number	*Details*	*Grid Reference*
20250	Tesserae and possible saltmaking debris	TF25050 10870
20251	Cropmarks	TF29050 14050
22017	Coin	TF24300 10500

10.3 Medieval

SMR Number	*Details*	*Grid Reference*
20266	Knife handle	-
20551	Medieval site of Crowland Abbey	TF2423 1030
20552	Holy Trinity Bridge	TF23940 10230
22012	Possible pottery kiln	TF24400 10300
23519	Early Medieval site of Crowland Abbey	TF2430 1030
23653-5	APS Watching Brief	TF2408 1025
None assigned	SAS/APS Evaluation on Abbey Walk	TF24136 10185

10.4 Post-Medieval

SMR Number	*Details*	*Grid Reference*
22051	Civil War defences	TF2423 1030

11.0 Appendix B - Risk Assessment

Hazard - Wheeled digger

Action - The possibility that those on site may be hit by the moving machine. Initially, only one member of staff will be on site when the machine is present. Safe working distances will be adhered to, as well as the use of hand signals etc. The banksman will, at all times, be wearing a hard hat and high visibility jacket/clothing.
The Director of the archaeological contractors possesses a CITB excavator driver certificate, while the Site Supervisor has worked with machines for over 15 years.
Members of the general public will not be given access, while the machine is in operation.

Effect: Injury Severity: 4 Likelihood: 3 Risk: 12

Hazard - Trenches

Action - Maintaining a maximum unsupported depth of 1.2m. Where it is necessary to excavate deeper, battered/stepped edges will be used. Broken limbs, injury and even paralysis are possibilities. Spoil heaps will be positioned well away from trenches, with wheelbarrow planks laid down if necessary. Due to health and safety regulations, visitors who show an interest in the ongoing excavation may be given a supervised tour by a member of the archaeological team, if time permits.

Effect: Injury Severity: 3-6 Likelihood: 3 Risk: 9-18

Hazard - Hand tools

Action - Injuries primarily caused by negligent behaviour. Therefore, proper handling of tools, in and around the excavation, is to be reinforced, making sure that tools are not left lying on site. Shallow slope barrow runs, safety boots and helmets will also be used. A first aid box will be on site at all times. The Site Supervisor has experience in basic first aid applications.

Effect: Injury to self & others. Severity: 2 Likelihood: 3 Risk: 6

Scale range (for severity and likelihood) = 1 - 6 where 1 = least likely and 6 = most likely

12.6 Appendix F – List of individuals/units/contractors associated with the project

Client:	MrG. Garratt Crowland
Local authority:	South Holland District Council Housing and Planning Services Department Council offices Priory Road Spalding PE11 2XE
Planning authority:	Lincolnshire County Council Highways and Planning Directorate City Hall Lincoln LN1 1DN
Plant hire:	JFD Plant Hire Contractors 24 Mayfield Road Eastrea Whittlesey PE7 2AY
Archaeological Contractors:	Soke Archaeological Services Limited Flag Fen Excavations Fourth Drove Fengate Peterborough PE1 5UR