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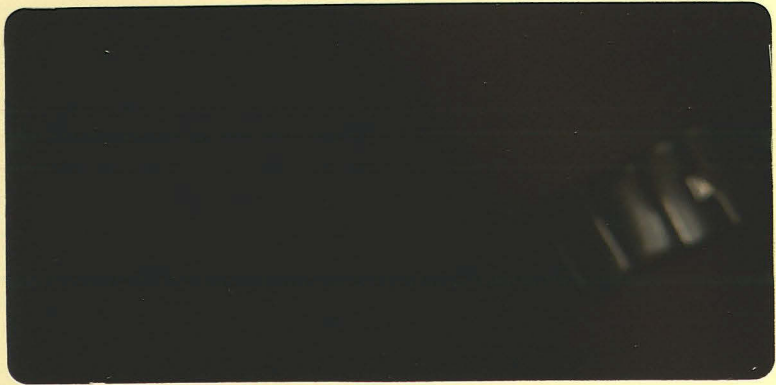
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND OFF  
99 NORTH STREET,  
CROWLAND,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(CNS99)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

Lincolnshire County Council  
Archaeology Section

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND OFF  
99 NORTH STREET,  
CROWLAND,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(CNS99)**

Work Undertaken For  
Burmor Developments Ltd

March 1999

Report Compiled by  
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

Planning Application No: H02/1153/98 3517  
National Grid Reference: TF 2385 1058  
City and County Museum Accession No: 41.99

A.P.S. Report No. 30/99

*Archaeological Project Services is an IFA Registered Archaeological  
Organisation (No. 21)*

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development on land adjacent to 99 North Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire.*

*The earliest archaeological remains in the area date to the Neolithic period (4200 - 2250 BC) and are represented by stone axes and flint tools. In the Early Bronze Age (2250 - 1600 BC), Crowland became a focus for a barrow cemetery. Crowland is also noted for its Abbey, which had its origins as a cell founded by St. Guthlac in the 8<sup>th</sup> century. The monastery grew in prosperity and by the medieval period (1066 - 1500 AD) controlled much of south Lincolnshire, until its dissolution in 1539.*

*The watching brief identified natural deposits, including a peat layer, overlain by topsoil and subsoil. A large demolition pit, extending into the underlying natural had destroyed any chance of recording in situ archaeological deposits. Finds include post-medieval and modern pottery with a single animal bone.*

## 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 within a specified area or site..., where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1997).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Burmor Developments Ltd

to undertake an archaeological watching brief during development on land adjacent to 99 North Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H02/1153/98. The watching brief was carried out between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> February 1999.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Crowland is situated 12km south of Spalding and 22km east of Stamford in the Welland Valley, near the southern boundary of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 400m northwest of the town centre as defined by the parish church of Our Lady, St. Bartholomew and St. Guthlac. The site lies on generally level ground at c. 4m OD and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2385 1058 (Fig. 2).

Local soils are of the Swanwick Series, typically coarse loamy argillic gley soils (Robson 1990, 29). Beneath the soils is a drift geology of marine or estuarine sand and gravel (also known as the Abbey Gravels) which are formed along a southwest to northeast line creating a peninsula of higher ground extending from the fen-edge to the west. These gravels in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford clays (BGS 1984).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The proposed development site lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards. The earliest evidence of human activity is during the Neolithic period and stone axes have been found to the west and a collection of flints have been retrieved to the south and north of the site (Hayes and Lane 1992, 197).

During the Early Bronze Age, the gravel ridge that Crowland is situated on was the focus for

a sizeable barrow cemetery. This was part of a system of such cemeteries extending from Borough Fen to the south, to Deeping St. Nicholas west of Crowland and continuing to the north (Lane 1994, 6). Most of the barrows are only known from their destruction in the last two centuries and the nearest to the site is located less than 300m to the south (Hayes and Lane 1992, 197). Little contemporary settlement associated with the barrows has yet been identified in Crowland. However, pottery sherds of the period are known from the vicinity of the abbey (*ibid.*).

Later Bronze Age remains are unknown from the Crowland peninsula though an Iron Age site, possibly a saltern (salt-producing site), has been identified to the north of the town (*ibid.*, 198). Evidence for Romano-British remains is also scarce and comprises a few scattered sherds of pottery, found 150m south of the development (*ibid.*).

Crowland is first mentioned in the mid 8<sup>th</sup> century by Felix, the biographer of St. Guthlac. Referred to as *Crugland*, *Cruulond* and *Crowland*, the name is derived from the word *crúw*, possibly from the Old Norse *krúwila* meaning bend (Ekwall 1974, 133). Felix was writing about the life of St. Guthlac who founded a cell here, with two followers, in *c.* 700 AD (Page 1988, 105).

A Benedictine monastery dedicated to St. Guthlac was in existence in Crowland by 1051 and was subject to Peterborough Abbey. It is not known when the monastery was first built, although it is believed to be in the mid-late 10<sup>th</sup> century, as a documentary reference noting an earlier foundation is now believed to be a forgery (Hayes and Lane 1992, 202). The present standing remains of the abbey date to 1156 AD (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 238).

Crowland is not specifically referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086, although details of its holdings at Holbeach, Whaplode, Spalding, Langtoft, Baston, Dowdyke, Drayton, Algarkirk, Burtoft and Bucknall are listed (Foster and Longley 1976, 60).

Following the dissolution in 1539, the abbey buildings gradually fell into decay, a process that was accelerated during the English Civil War (1642-46) when a Royalist garrison constructed a fort surrounding the church (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 240).

### 3. AIMS

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

### 4. METHODS

The proposed development required the excavation of trenches to accommodate the footings for the new building (Fig. 3). Prior to the foundation trenches being excavated a test pit was dug. Following the discovery of peat within the test pit, it was proposed to construct a raft, instead of foundation trenches. The trench for the raft was excavated by machine to a depth of *c.* 1m. Following excavation by mechanical excavator, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature revealed within an opened area was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. Natural geological deposits were also recorded where exposed. A photographic

record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording of the deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Finds recovered from the investigation were examined and a period date assigned where possible. Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were also examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A list of all contexts with interpretations appears as Appendix 2.

## 5. RESULTS

Two phases were identified:

Phase 1: Natural deposits

Phase 2: Post-medieval/modern deposits

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

### Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the investigation was a layer of yellowish grey clay(003) recorded at the base of the trial pit (Fig. 4, Section 1). This was identified as the natural sand and silts of the underlying drift geology.

The clay was overlain by dark brown silt with peat (002). This deposit was 0.8m thick and extended east into the raft foundation trench (006). This deposit represents a former land surface.

### Phase 2: Post-medieval/modern deposits

Above the natural deposits was a layer of brown clayey silt (005). Identified as subsoil this deposit was 0.58m thick and contained a single sherd of Bourne D ware of the 16<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Overlying the subsoil was a topsoil of dark brown silt and gravel (004) measuring 0.43m thick.

Cut through the topsoil was a feature 1.85m deep (007). No other measurements were available but it was recorded in both the trial pit and main trench, and was therefore at least 19m wide. This feature contained a fill of sand and silt with brick and stone rubble (001) and is probably related to the demolition of a former building on the site.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) of clay were encountered in the base of the trial pit. This is probably a river terrace deposit derived from the former course of the River Welland and is part of the pre-Flandrian Abbey Gravel sequence (Horton 1989, 21). Above this is a peat rich soil indicating a former land surface. Peat formation around Crowland had started at least by the Neolithic and continued into the medieval period (Hayes and Lane 1992, 203).

Above natural deposits were a subsoil and topsoil, through which a large demolition pit had been excavated. This demolition pit extended deep into the underlying natural deposits and, within its limits, it is unlikely that any archaeological deposits survive.

A few artefacts were recovered from the investigation, generally from the rubble fill of the demolition pit and subsoil. These include pottery of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century date. Two sherds of the post-medieval Bourne D ware were also recovered and represent the earliest artefacts from the site. A single cattle skull



fragment was retrieved from the peat rich natural, though remains undated.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations on land adjacent to 99 North Street, Crowland, were undertaken because the site fell within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period.

Above natural deposits were topsoil and subsoil deposits. A large demolition pit, probably associated with a former building on the site, would have effectively removed any archaeological deposits present, if any. The presence of peat indicates potential for organic survival in the area.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Morza who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Burmor Developments Ltd. David Fell coordinated the work and Tom Lane edited this report. Background information was kindly provided by David Start, who allowed access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: David Fell  
Site Supervisors: Dale Trimble, Fiona Walker  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Phil Mills  
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

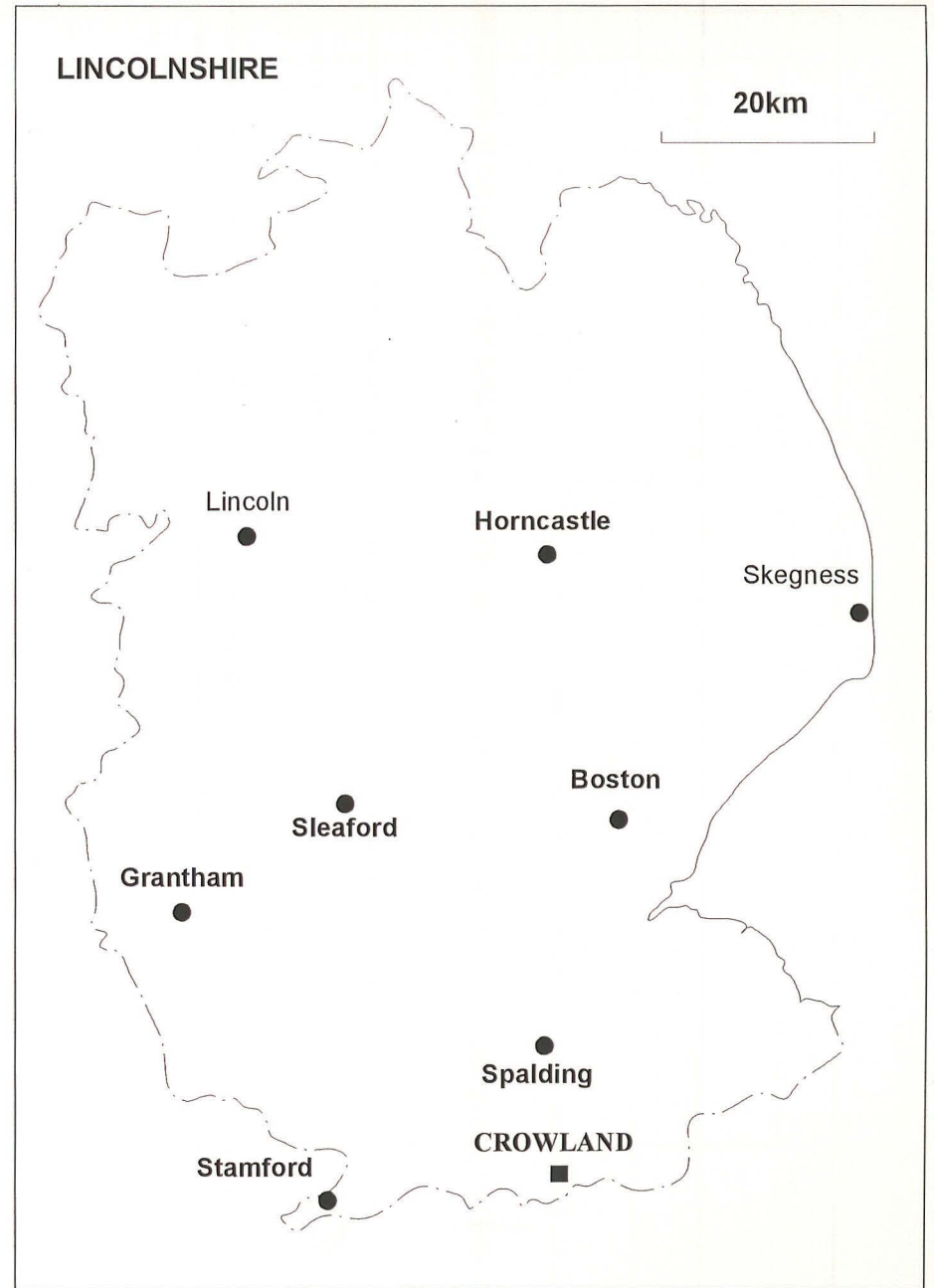
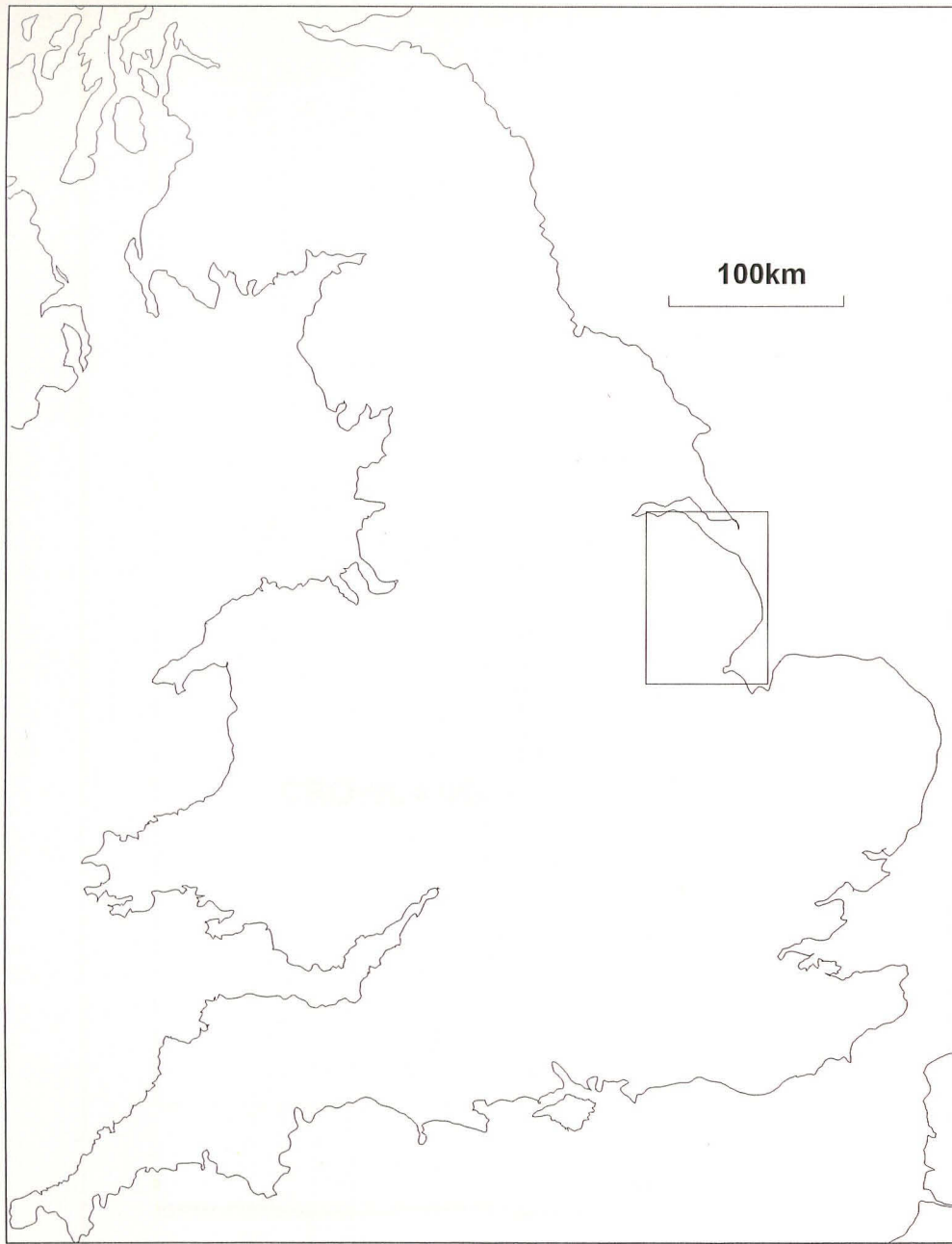


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

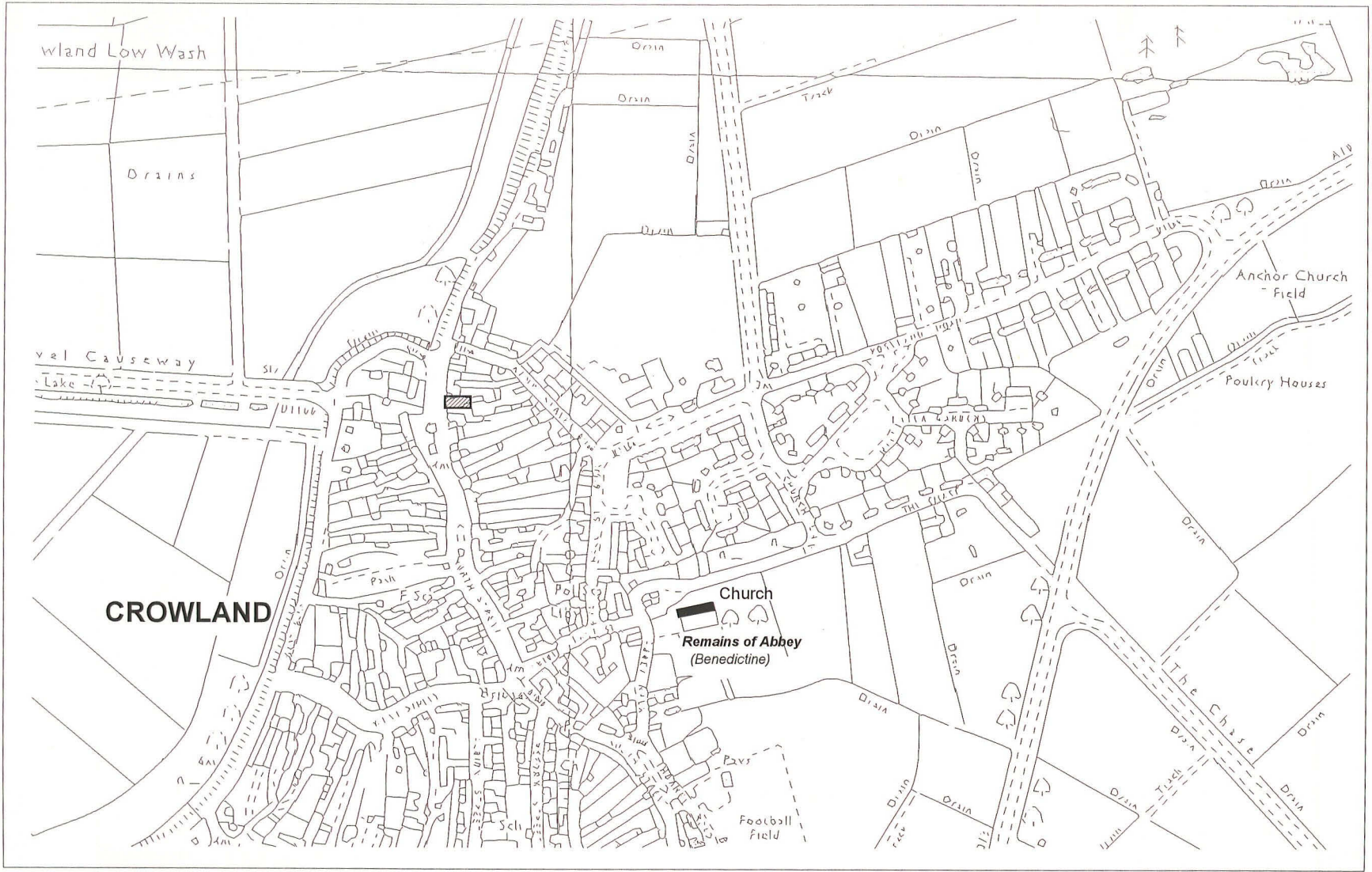


Figure 2 - Site Location Plan

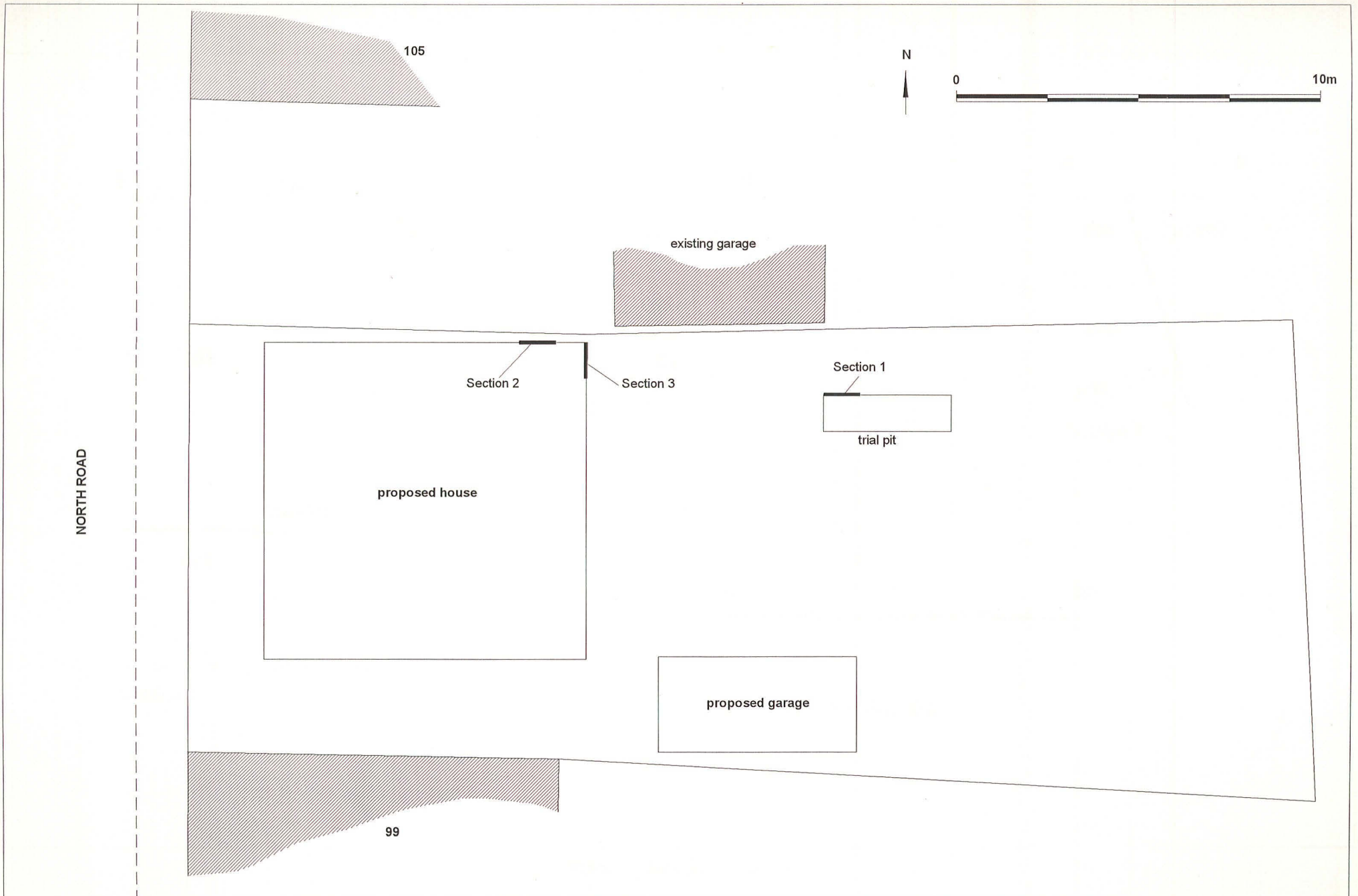


Figure 3 - Plan of Development, showing location of drawn sections

E W

001

W E

004

005

006

Section 2

N S

004

Cut 007

005

001

006

Section 3

Cut 007

002

003

Section 1

0

2m



Peat rich deposits

Figure 4 - Sections 1, 2 and 3



Plate 1 - General view of the development area,  
looking northwest, showing the extent of the rubble (001)

## Appendix 1

### LAND ADJACENT TO 99 NORTH STREET CROWLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### SUMMARY

*A watching brief is required during development of land off 99 North Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire.*

*Prehistoric burial mounds occur in the area and Roman pottery has been found in the vicinity. Additionally, an abbey, founded before the Norman Conquest, brought the town to prominence and attracted settlement in the medieval period. The present town probably largely overlies the medieval village.*

*The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. Archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*

*On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the work. The report will consist of a narrative, supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

- .1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development of land off 99 North Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 1.2.1 Overview.
  - 1.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 1.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 1.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

#### 2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 Crowland is located approximately 12km south of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire. The site, off North Street, is situated on the north side of the village.

#### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Burmor Construction Ltd. have applied for planning permission (application number H02/1153/98) for the construction of a dwelling and detached garage. Planning permission has been granted by South Holland District Council, subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief. Burmor Construction have appointed *Archaeological Project Services* as archaeological contractors for the watching brief and this document presents the specification for the work.

#### 4 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 Crowland is situated in the fens of south Lincolnshire. The site and surrounding area is flat and lies at approximately 4m OD. Soils at the site are Ireton Association loamy over sandy soils formed in glaciofluvial deposits (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 229).

#### 5 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 Crowland lies on a gravel ridge and several prehistoric burial mounds have been identified on this ridge in the vicinity of the village. Roman pottery has also been found in the area, although there is no clear evidence for a



Roman period settlement.

- 5.2 Crowland came to prominence during the early medieval period. An abbey was founded there by the late 10th century and became a focus of settlement during the later medieval period. The present village of Crowland probably largely superimposes the medieval settlement.

## 6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

6.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during ground disturbance.

- 6.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

6.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;

6.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

6.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

6.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 7 METHODOLOGY

### 7.1 General considerations

7.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

7.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists. *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Organisation (number 21).

### 7.2 Methodology

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

7.2.2 Sections of the trenches will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. Plans of the trench and features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Section drawings of the trenches and features will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on *Archaeological Project Services* pro-forma record sheets.

7.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

7.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour slides and black and white prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

7.2.4.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

7.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

7.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

7.2.6 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 POST-EXCAVATION

### 8.1 Stage 1

8.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief 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: the colour prints will be labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

8.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work 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 City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 8.2 Stage 2

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

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

### 8.3 Stage 3

8.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared. This will consist of:

8.3.1.1 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

8.3.1.2 Description of the topography of the site.

8.3.1.3 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

8.3.1.4 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

8.3.1.5 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

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

8.3.1.7 Sections of the archaeological features.

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

8.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

8.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features.

## 9 REPORT DEPOSITION

9.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record; and to South Holland District Council Planning Department.

## 10 ARCHIVE

10.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the

document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

## 11 PUBLICATION

- 11.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. 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.

## 12 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 12.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

## 13 VARIATIONS

- 13.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

## 14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

## 15 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric -Dr. D. Knight, Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust
	Roman - B Precious, independent specialist
	Anglo-Saxon - City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit
	Medieval and later- H Healey, independent archaeologist
Flints	Dr. I. Brooks, Engineering Archaeological Services
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist

## 16 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1, 3	Firm brown sand and silt with brick and stone rubble, 1.85m thick	Demolition debris fill of 007
002	1	Firm dark brown silt with peat, 0.8m thick	Natural deposit
003	1	Firm yellowish grey clay	Natural deposit
004	2, 3	Firm dark brown silt and gravel, 0.43m thick	Topsoil
005	2, 3	Firm brown clayey silt, 0.58m thick	Subsoil
006	2, 3	Firm dark brown silt with peat, 0.19m thickness visible	Natural deposit
007	3	Feature, 1.85m deep, no other measurements available	Demolition pit

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

#### Provenance

The material is largely from the fill of a demolition pit (001) with other finds from the subsoil (005) and natural peat rich deposits (002).

Except for the two 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds which are relatively local products made at Bourne, 15km to the northwest, most of the ceramic artefacts are probably Staffordshire products.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Context	Description	Latest Date
001	2 sherds blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century 3 sherds white glazed tableware, 20 <sup>th</sup> century 1 white glazed tableware, gilded and painted, 19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century 1 brown glazed tableware (teapot), gilded and painted, 19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century 1 salt glazed stoneware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century 1 Bourne D ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> century 1 blue glass tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century 2 small glass bottles, onw flat, one round, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century 1 large glass screwtop bottle, trademarked, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century 1 large glass bottle, champagne type, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century 1 white plaster 1 iron nail	20 <sup>th</sup> century
002	1 cattle-size skull fragment	Undated
005	1 Bourne D ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	Post-medieval

The trademarked bottle has the embossed legend:

'THE PROPERTY OF  
WARWICKS & RICHARDSON L<sup>D</sup>  
NEWARK ON-TRENT'

and also has a punt mark: 'J.R.S.C. 95'. Warwicks and Richardson brewery was situated in Northgate, Newark, and was one of the main brewing complexes in the town. The earliest part of the brewery dates from 1864, though it expanded and continued in use well in to the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Sheppard *et al.* 1993, 23; 88).

Fragments of pottery of 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century date are the earliest artefacts recovered, though much of the assemblage is of the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century. Pottery and glass dominate the assemblage though there is also a small amount of plaster, iron and animal bone.

#### Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long term storage problems. The assemblage should be archived by material class.

#### Documentation

Several archaeological investigations, mostly of small scale, have previously been undertaken and reported in Crowland and the parish has been subject to extensive field survey (Hayes and Lane 1992). Records of archaeological sites and finds are maintained in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the files of Heritage Lincolnshire. A detailed historical and archaeological summary of the town has also been prepared (Cope-

Faulkner 1998).

### **Potential**

In general, as a largely recent collection, the assemblage has low potential. However, the 2 sherds of Bourne D ware of early post-medieval date have slightly higher potential and may indicate 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century activity of indeterminate nature in the vicinity.

### **References**

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1998 *Archaeological Implications of the Appraisal of Crowland Conservation Area, Crowland, Lincolnshire (CCA98)*, Archaeological Project Services report **83/98**

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Sheppard, R., Walker, J.S.F. and Walker, L., 1993 *Newark's Industrial Archaeological Resource*, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

7	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Scale drawings
1	Bag of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 41.99

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CNS99

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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## Appendix 5

### GLOSSARY

<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Pre-Flandrian</b>	A geological period relating to the last Ice Age, approximately 40,000 - 10,000 years before present.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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 1st century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany