

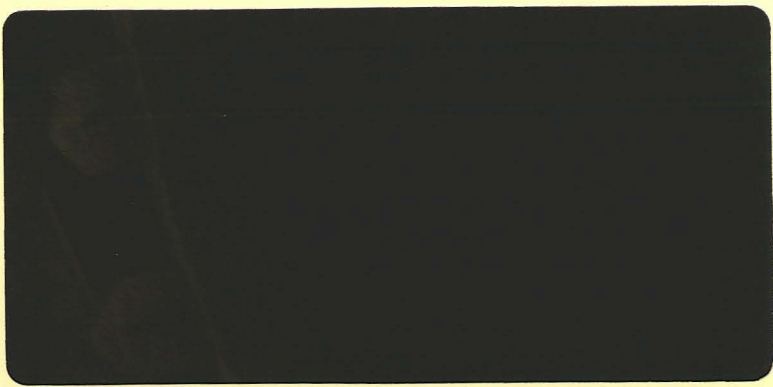
JB

0018

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT
PLANK DROVE,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CPD 00)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section
10. AUG 00
see 14/8/07

00/18

Event LI 1419
Source LE 6186/87
Negative

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT
PLANK DROVE,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CPD 00)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr. B. Warner

Report Compiled by
James Albone MA, PIFA

July 2000

Planning Application No: H02/0677/99
National Grid Reference: TF 2330 0979
LCNCC Accession Number: 2000.181

A.P.S. Report No. 104/00



CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
2.1	Definition of a Watching brief	1
2.2	Planning Background	1
2.3	Topography and Geology	1
2.4	Archaeological Setting	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methods	2
5.	Results	3
5.1	Description of the Results	3
5.2	Natural Deposits	3
5.3	Undated Feature	3
5.4	Modern Deposits	3
6.	Discussion	3
7.	Conclusions	4
8.	Acknowledgements	4
9.	Personnel	4
10.	Bibliography	4
11.	Abbreviations	5

Appendices

1	Specification for archaeological watching brief
2	Context Descriptions
3	Archaeological Sites in the vicinity of Plank Drove
4	Glossary
5	Site Archive

List of Figures

Figure 1 General location plan

Figure 2 Site location plan

Figure 3 Plan showing the location of the development

Figure 4 Plan of the foundation trenches showing the location of the sections

Figure 5 Trench sections

List of Plates

Plate 1 General view of the excavated foundation trenches, looking north

Plate 2 Feature 007, looking northwest

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a new detached house at Plank Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire. Investigations were undertaken because the site lay within the area of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery.

However, no certain archaeological features were identified. A peat deposit, of probable late prehistoric date, was present across the whole of the site. This deposit indicated that the site lay in an area of fen close to the dry gravel peninsula. A depression in the natural was partly filled by the peat deposit but was likely to be of natural origin.

Modern artefacts (pottery and brick) were observed in the topsoil but were not retained. No earlier artefacts were recovered during the watching brief.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as, 'a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed,' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application for a single detached dwelling at Plank Drove, Crowland was submitted to South Holland District Council (Planning Ref: H02/0677/99). Examination of records held by the Lincolnshire SMR revealed that the site lay close to a known

Bronze Age barrow cemetery and that there was some potential for further remains within the development area. In view of this, the County Archaeology Officer requested that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during the groundworks of the development.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr. B. Warner to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of foundation trenches at Plank Drove, Crowland. The work was undertaken on the 5th July 2000.

2.3 Topography and Geology

The town of Crowland is situated in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire, approximately 12km south of Spalding and 22km east of Stamford (Fig.1). The site is located c. 750m southwest of the town centre at Plank Drove and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2330 0979.

The site and the surrounding area lies on level ground at approximately 3.0m OD. It is located immediately to the south of the post-glacial gravel peninsula on which the town of Crowland is situated. The site lies at the boundary between two surface soil types. To the south are humose clayey soils of the Downholland 1 Association formed on marine alluvium. To the north of the site, on the gravel peninsula are humose, coarse and fine loamy soils of the Ireton Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 166; 229).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Crowland is situated in an area of considerable archaeological activity, dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods.

The earliest archaeological evidence from Crowland dates from the Neolithic period (4200 - 2250 BC). Two flint axes from this period have been found in the town.

During the early Bronze Age (2250 - 1600 BC) the gravel peninsula at Crowland became the focus of a large barrow cemetery. The locations of many former barrows are recorded on the Crowland peninsula, although only one survives as a low earthwork (Hayes and Lane 1992, 197). The closest of the recorded barrows lies c.180m to the east of the development site. A second barrow just to its north was levelled in 1880 and a large quantity of artefacts, including pottery, worked flints, cremated bone and a bronze axe were discovered (*ibid*). Previously unrecorded cropmarks of barrows and other features have recently been recorded 750m south of the site (T.Lane pers comm). A Bronze Age flint dagger has also been found just to the south of this barrow, c.220m southeast of the development site. Later in this period there was a period of flooding which probably led to the abandonment of the peninsula.

Iron Age pottery has been found to the north and northwest of the development site. Further finds of this period, including a bronze pin, have been found in the town. Roman pottery has been found to the north of the site and a possible area of settlement lies along the peninsula to its west (Cope-Faulkner 1998, Fig. 20).

Crowland is first recorded in the mid 8th century by Felix, the biographer of St. Guthlac, as *Crugland* or *Cruwland*. This place-name is Old English in origin and probably refers to the bend in the River Welland at this point (Cameron 1998, 35). Guthlac founded a hermitage at Crowland, the site of which is believed to lie to the east of the present town.

Crowland Abbey was established by the 10th century and was in the possession of Peterborough Abbey at the time of the Norman Conquest (Swaton 1997, 198). During the medieval period the abbey suffered mixed fortunes with the monastery and several new churches being destroyed by fires in the 11th and 12th centuries (Cope-Faulkner 1998, 3).

A fair and market were granted to the town by King Henry III in 1226 (Larkin 1925, 25). The River Welland formerly flowed through the town and beneath the medieval triangular bridge.

Crowland became an important Royalist stronghold during the English Civil War (1642 - 1646). The area surrounding the abbey was fortified but was successfully attacked by Cromwell's forces in 1643. However, a year later it was back under Royalist control (Holmes 1980, 163).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to record and interpret archaeological features exposed during the ground disturbance. The objectives were to determine the form, function, spatial arrangement, date and sequence of any archaeological remains.

4. METHODS

Surface vegetation and remains of earlier buildings had been removed from the site prior to the commencement of the watching brief. The strip footings for the dwelling were machine excavated to a depth of approximately 1.0m. All section faces of the excavated trenches were examined for archaeological features. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured

from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a recorded scale and the location of these were marked on a plan of the foundation trenches. A photographic record was also compiled. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were 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

5.1 Description of the results

Three phases were recognised:

- Phase 1: Natural deposits
- Phase 2: Undated feature
- Phase 3: Modern deposits

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

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposit exposed during the watching brief was an orange brown sand (003) containing moderate to frequent flint gravel. This natural strata was greater than 0.5m thick and extended across the entire site. Within this deposit were lenses of light grey clayey sand containing flint gravel (003). These deposits were up to 0.3m thick and were present across the whole of the

watching brief area.

Sealing the natural sand and gravel deposits was a layer of dark brown, slightly clayey peat (002) containing very occasional wood and root fragments. This peat deposit was c.0.2m thick and was present across the whole of the site area.

5.3 Phase 2: Undated feature

At the southern end of the footing was a possible cut feature (007) It had a broad U-shaped profile and was up to 0.35m deep. The northern side appeared to be cut from the base of the peat layer (002). The majority of the fill of the feature was dark brown slightly clayey peat (006). This seemed to represent a continuation of the peat deposit into the fill. A small lens of medium brown clay (005) was present in the upper south side of the feature. No artefacts were recovered from either fill. The peat deposit (002) was not present immediately to the south of the feature but resumed after a distance of c.1m. Where the peat was absent the natural gravel extended up to the base of the overlying topsoil (001).

5.4 Modern deposits

A modern topsoil deposit was present across the whole of the site area to a thickness of up to 0.4m. This deposit was a medium grey brown silty clay (001) containing sparse flint gravel. Sherds of modern pottery and fragments of brick were present in this deposit, but were not recovered.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest natural (Phase 1) deposits of sand and gravel (003 & 004) are likely to be post-glacial terrace deposits associated with the proto-course of the river Welland. It is

unlikely that they seal any archaeological deposits.

The overlying peat (002) probably formed some time in the 2nd to 1st millennium BC. The presence of this deposit indicates that, during these periods, the site lay in an area of marsh just beyond the dry land of the gravel peninsula. Although the peat layer was relatively thin at the site, this is a result of shrinkage due to drying out of the deposit. The peat would originally have extended across the landward side of the peninsula leaving the slightly higher eastern end, where the town now lies, as an island.

Undated feature (007) pre-dated the formation of the peat deposit which appears to partly fill it. Although it is possible that this feature may be a pit excavated by human action, there is no artefactual evidence to support this. It is more likely that it was of natural origin, possibly a hole created by a fallen tree.

The modern deposits (Phase 3) consisted of the topsoil layer (001). This deposit had been a ploughsoil prior to the construction of the previous dwelling at the site.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at Plank Drove, Crowland, were undertaken because the site lay in the vicinity of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery.

No certain archaeological remains were identified during the watching brief. The only feature observed was possibly of natural origin and may have been created by a fallen tree. It was partly filled by a peat deposit of late prehistoric date that extended across the site. The Bronze Age barrows identified in the vicinity of the site pre-date the deposition

of the peat. The presence of this deposit indicates that conditions changed and the site lay in an area of marsh during the later prehistoric period. The survival of peat indicates that some environmental material of the prehistoric period is preserved, although the deposit is drying and desiccating.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr B. Warner for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The project was coordinated by Denise Drury and Tom Lane edited this report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
Site Supervisor: James Albone
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: James Albone and Mark Dymond
Post-excavation Analyst: James Albone

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Albone, J., 2000 *Desk-based assessment of land east of Clout Drove, Crowland*. Unpublished APS report 41/00

Cameron, K., 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-names*.

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1998 *Archaeological Implications of the Appraisal of Crowland Conservation Area, Crowland*. Unpublished APS report 83/98

Cope-Faulkner, P., 2000 *Archaeological Watching Brief of Development on Land at*

33 West Street, Crowland. Unpublished APS report 54/00

Hayes, P.P., & Lane T., 1992, *The Fenland Project Number 5: Lincolnshire Survey, The South West Fens*, East Anglian Archaeology 55

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. & Seale, R.S., 1984, *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Holmes, C., 1980 *Seventeenth Century Lincolnshire*, History of Lincolnshire Vol VII

IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.

Larkin, H., 1925 *Visitors Guide to Crowland Abbey and Crowland Bridge*.

Swaton, M. (ed. & trans.), 1997 *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*.

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments Record



Figure 1 - General location map

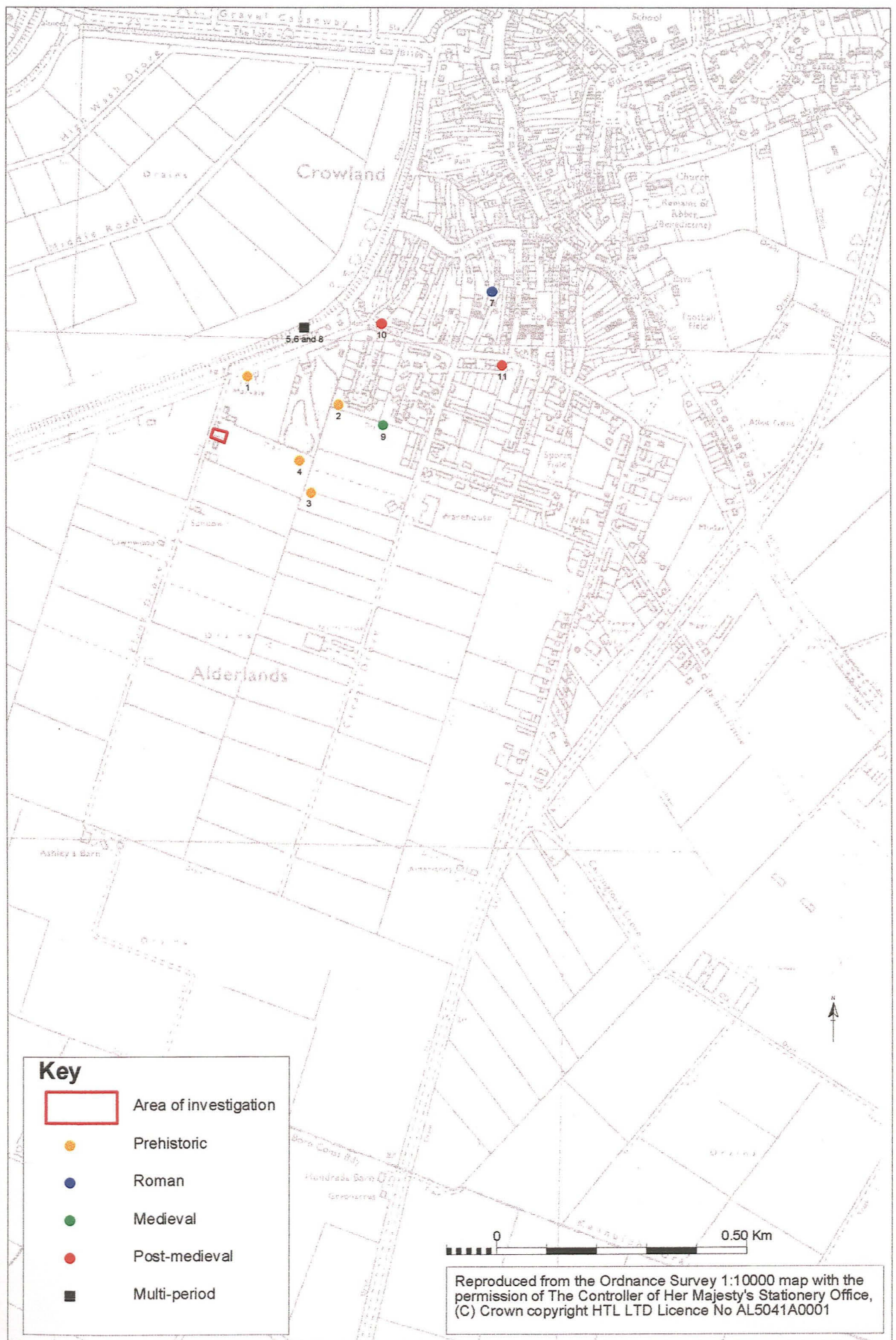


Figure 2 Area of investigation and archaeological setting

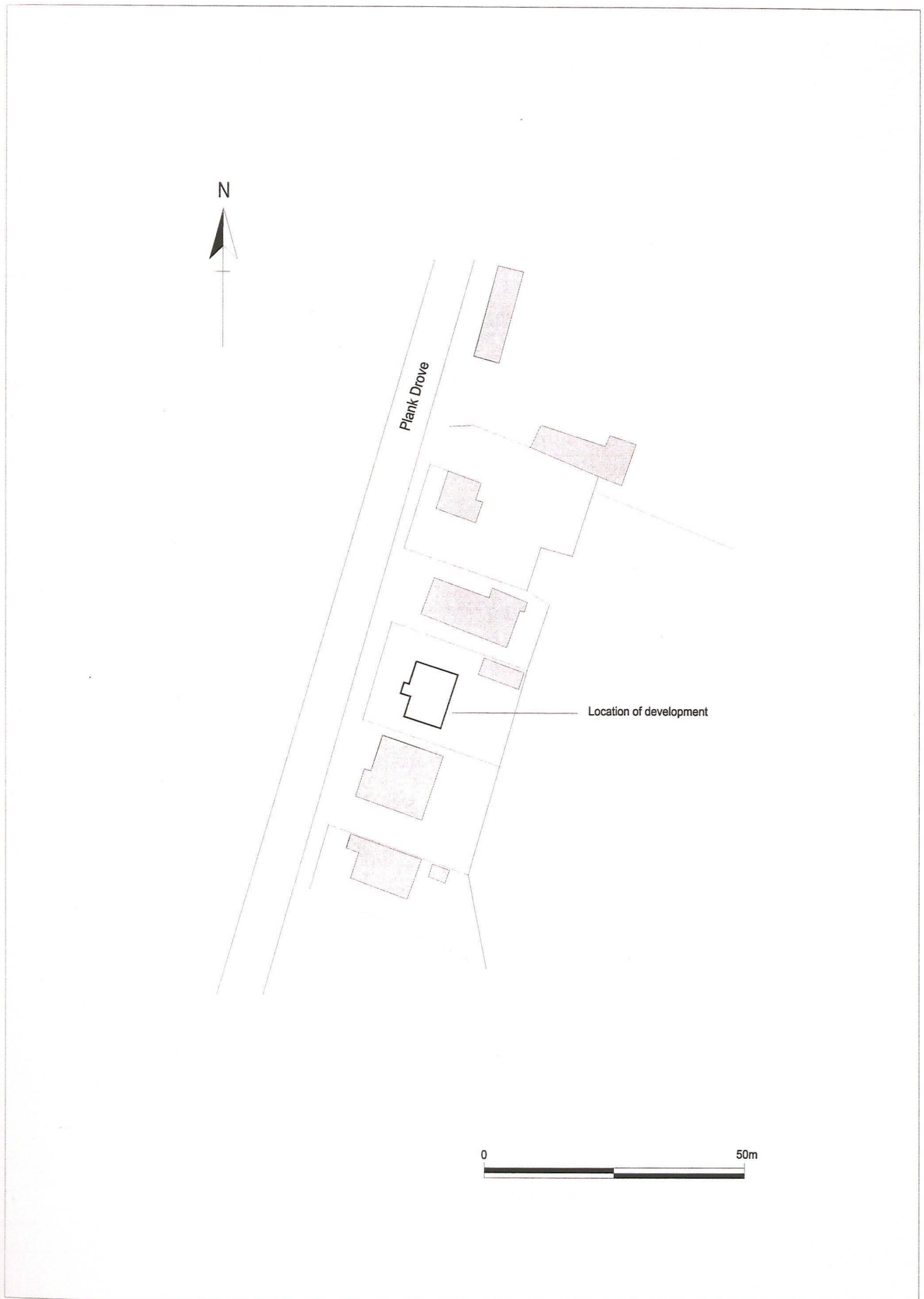


Fig. 3 Plan showing the location of the development

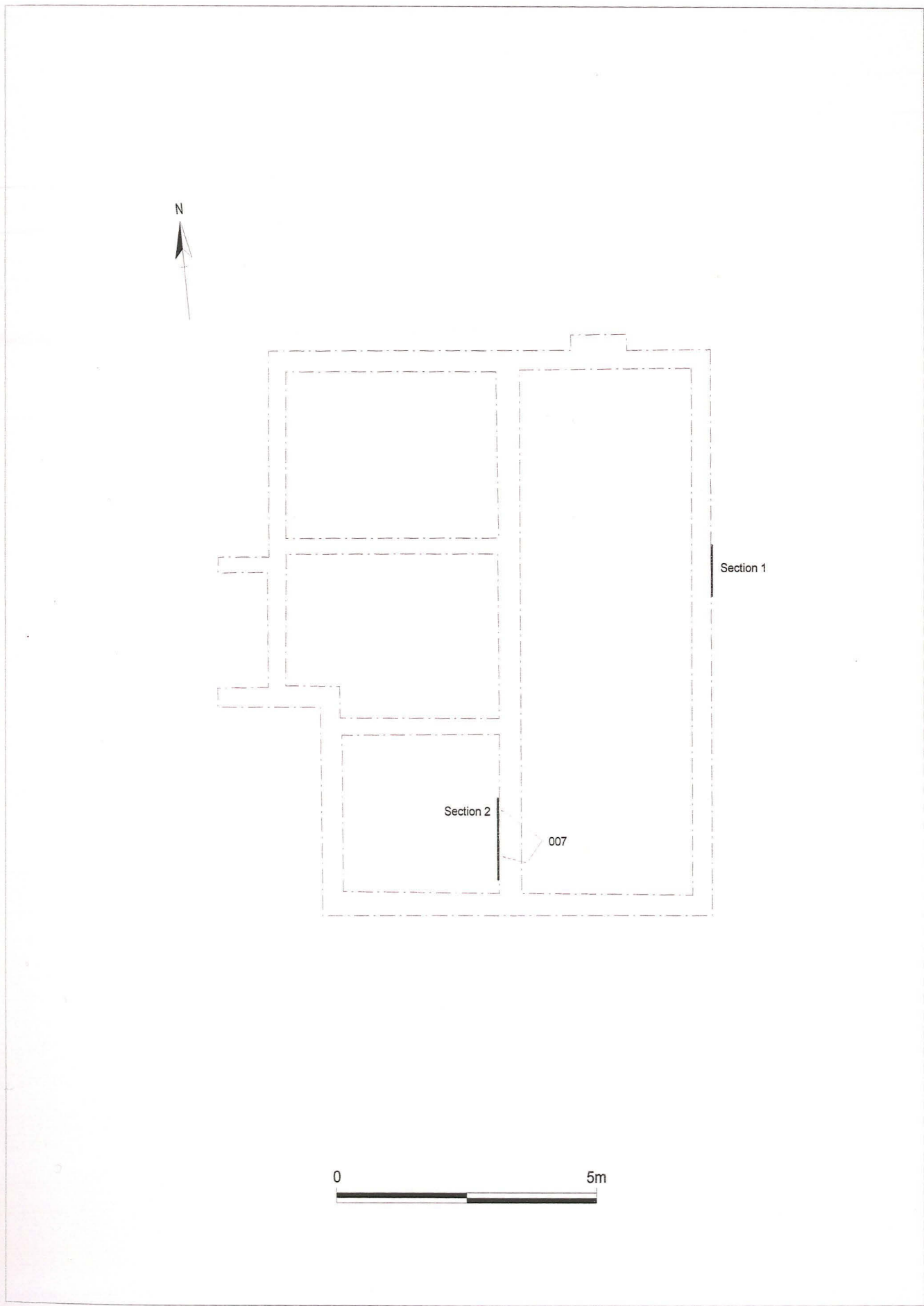
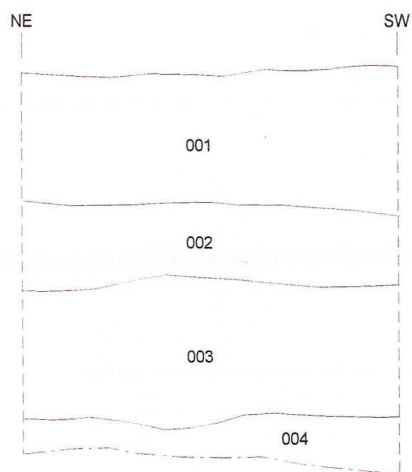
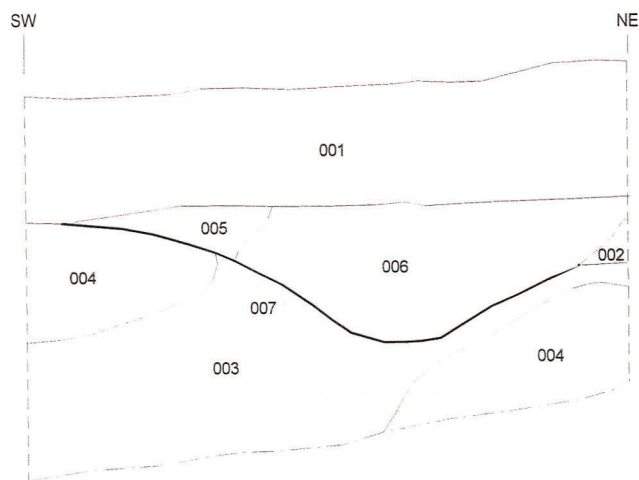


Fig. 4 Plan of foundation trenches showing the location of the sections



Section 1



Section 2



Fig. 5 Trench sections



Plate 1 General view of the excavated foundation Trenches,
looking north



Plate 2 Feature [007], looking northwest

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
8 PLANK DROVE
CROWLAND
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
MR B WARNER**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
*Registered Organisation No. 21***

JUNE 2000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY	1
2	INTRODUCTION.....	1
3	SITE LOCATION.....	1
4	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	2
5	SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY	2
6	THE ARCHAEOLOGY.....	2
7	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
8	SITE OPERATIONS.....	3
9	POST EXCAVATION.....	4
10	REPORT DEPOSITION.....	5
11	ARCHIVE.....	5
12	PUBLICATION	5
13	CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY	5
14	VARIATIONS.....	6
15	PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS	6
16	SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT	6
17	INSURANCES.....	7
18	COPYRIGHT.....	7
19	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	8

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development at 8 Plank Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Crowland lies on a gravel peninsula surrounded by alluvial deposits. Neolithic axes and flints have been found in the area and Bronze Age barrows have been identified. Iron Age pottery has been recovered from Crowland and cropmark evidence and artefact scatters indicate Romano-British activity. A gravel mound, possibly a Bronze Age barrow, lies to the east of the development area and Romano-British sites have been recorded in the vicinity.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development on land at 8 Plank Drove, Crowland. The site is located at national grid reference TF 2330 0979.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Crowland is located approximately 12km south of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire. Plank Drove is situated on the southwest side of the village and the site lies on the east side of Plank Drove, approximately 1km from the centre of the village, at TF 2330 0979.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (number H02/0677/99) for the construction of a dwelling has been granted by South Holland District Council, subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Crowland is situated in the fens of south Lincolnshire. The village lies on a gravel peninsula which stretches east into the peat and silt fens. The promontory rises up to 5m OD dropping to 3m OD to the west and east and between 1m and 2m to the north and south. Alluvial deposits surround the peninsula. The site lies to the west of the village at approximately 3m OD. Local soils are Downholland 1 Association, clayey humic alluvial gley soils on marine alluvium, and Ireton Association loamy over sandy soils formed in glaciofluvial deposits (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 166, 229).

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 Crowland lies on a gravel peninsula. Neolithic axes and flints and many early Bronze Age barrows have been identified in the vicinity. Although most of the barrows have been destroyed by later activity more may survive below the alluvium which surrounds the peninsula. Pottery dating from the Iron Age has been recovered from the village. Artefacts and cropmarks dating to the Romano-British period have also been found in and around Crowland,
- 6.2 An abbey was founded at Crowland 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.
- 6.3 There is a gravel mound in the field to the east of the development area which may represent the remains of a Bronze Age barrow. In addition there are Romano-British sites recorded in the vicinity.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

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

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled.

The photographic record will consist of:

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

8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 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.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 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 and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 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.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

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

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

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

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

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

9.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.

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

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Lincolnshire County Archaeological Officer; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 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.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 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 *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.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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

14 VARIATIONS

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust

Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist

Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist

Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist with G Taylor, APS

Non-pottery Artefacts J Cowgill, Independent Specialist

Animal Bones Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Environmental Analysis J Rackham, Independent Specialist

Human Remains Analysis R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

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

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.

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

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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

Specification: Version 1, 6th June 2000

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

CONTEXT	SECTION	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
001	1, 2	Medium grey brown silty clay containing sparse flint gravel. Up to 0.4m thick	Topsoil.
002	1, 2	Fairly firm, dark brown slightly clayey peat with very occasional wood and root fragments	Naturally deposited peat layer
003	1, 2	Loose, light grey clayey sand containing moderate flint gravel	Natural gravel
004	1, 2	Fairly loose, orange brown sand with moderate to frequent flint gravel	Natural gravel
005	2	Firm, medium brown clay	Lens in fill of feature 007
006	2	Fairly firm, dark brown slightly clayey peat with very occasional wood fragments	Main fill of feature 007
007	2	Cut of round bottomed feature	Possible natural feature (?animal disturbance)

Appendix 3

Archaeological sites in the vicinity of Plank Drove

Fig. 2 Map Code	County SMR No.	Description	Grid Ref.
1		Iron Age pottery	TF 2330 1000
2		Bronze Age barrow with flints	TF 2350 0980
3	20270	Bronze Age dagger fragment	TF 2345 0967
4		Bronze Age barrow with flints	TF 2340 0970
5	22006	Iron Age pottery	TF 2340 1010
6	22007	Romano-British pottery	TF 2340 1010
7	22011	Romano-British pottery	TF 2385 1015
8	22008	15 th century pottery and window tracery	TF 2340 1010
9		Medieval gilded statue of the Madonna	TF 2358 0980
10	20267	Windmill, late 18 th century	TF 2360 1010
11	22001	Windmill mound	TF2382 0999

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 5

SITE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 1 - Daily site record sheet
- 7 - Context records
- 1 - Photographic record sheet
- 1 - Drawing record sheet
- 1 - Sheet of site drawings
- 1 - Copy of foundation plan (annotated)

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 Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2000.181

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CPD00

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.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.