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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT,
BROADWAY,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CBY 00)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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Source L17350

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT,
BROADWAY,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CBY 00)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr C. Igoe

Report Compiled by
P. Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

November 2000

Planning Application No: H02/0769/99
National Grid Reference: TF 241 099
City and County Museum Accession No:2000.265

A.P.S. Report No: 182/00



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development on land at Broadway, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches.

The earliest archaeological remains known in Crowland date to the Neolithic (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, part of a sequence of such monuments along the fen-edge in Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. Crowland is also noted for its Abbey, which had its origins as a cell founded by St. Guthlac in the 8th century. The monastery grew in prosperity and by the medieval (AD 1066-1500) period controlled much of this part of South Lincolnshire, until its dissolution in 1539.

No archaeological deposits or features were encountered and no artefacts were retrieved during the investigation.

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, 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 Mr C. Igoe to undertake an archaeological watching brief during

development on land at Broadway, Crowland, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application **H02/0769/99**. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching brief was carried out on the 2nd October 2000 in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Crowland is situated 12km south of Spalding and 22km east of Stamford in the civil parish of Crowland, South Holland District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 470m south 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.* 3m OD and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 241 099.

The village is located on soils of the Swanwick Series, coarse loamy argillic gley soils (Robson 1990, 29). North, south and east of the village are various alluvial gley soils of the Clayhithe, Downholland, Midelney and Wallasea Series (*ibid.* 14, 15, 20 and 34). Beneath these soils is a drift geology of marine or estuarine sand and gravels, commonly referred to as the Abbey Gravels (Horton 1989, 21). These in turn overlie a diffuse deposit of Boulder Clay (Booth 1983, 190). Beneath drift deposits is a solid geology of the Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The development site lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards. The earliest evidence of occupation is during the

Neolithic period and stone axes have been found in the vicinity of the site (Hayes and Lane 1992, 197).

During the Early Bronze Age, the gravel ridge that Crowland sits 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 900m to the west (Cope-Faulkner 1998, Fig. 12). Contemporary settlement has yet to be identified in Crowland. However, pottery sherds of the period are known from the vicinity of the church (Hayes and Lane 1992, 197).

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 comprise a few scattered sherds of pottery, found north of the development (*ibid.*).

Crowland is first mentioned in the mid 8th century by Felix, the biographer of St. Guthlac. Referred to as *Crugland*, *Cruulond* and *Cruwland*, the name is derived from the word *crūw*, possibly 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 10th 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 (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 238).

Crowland is not specifically referred to in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, although details of its holdings at Holbeach, Whaplode, Spalding, Langtoft, Baston, Dowdyke, Drayton, Algakirk and Burtoft are listed (Foster and Longley 1976, 60). Land was also held in the surrounding counties of Northamptonshire, Leicestershire and Cambridgeshire (Page 1988, 106).

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 described in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, sequence, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator to depth required for the development. Following excavation, selected portions of the trench were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then 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 archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all

contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following specialist descriptions, two phases of activity were identified:

- Phase 1 Natural deposits
- Phase 2 Recent 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 was a mixed brownish yellow and reddish yellow silty sand (004) identified as alluvium. This was sealed by a 0.15m thick layer of mid grey silty sand (003), also alluvial in origin.

Phase 2 Recent deposits

Developed upon the natural deposits was a layer of dark brown sandy silt (002). This was 0.18m thick and was identified as the former topsoil. A dumped deposit of greyish brown clayey silt (001) sealed all layers at the site.

6. DISCUSSION

Deposits of natural sandy silts (Phase 1), were the earliest layers encountered during the watching brief. These are alluvial in origin, although it is unknown whether they represent marine or freshwater flooding. Phase 2 deposits are represented by a topsoil sealed by recent dumping.

No artefacts were retrieved from the development site. This supports the idea that Broadway largely lay beyond the medieval village of Crowland, although 19th century maps do indicate this area as being built upon.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were carried out on land at Broadway, Crowland because the site lay close to the medieval village core and an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric periods and later.

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the investigation and no artefacts were retrieved. Site conditions indicate that few environmental indicators (snails, seeds, pollen *etc.*) will survive other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr C Igoe who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Background information was kindly provided by Dave Start, who allowed access to the relevant parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
Supervisor: Chris Moulis
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Dymond, Rachael Hall
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

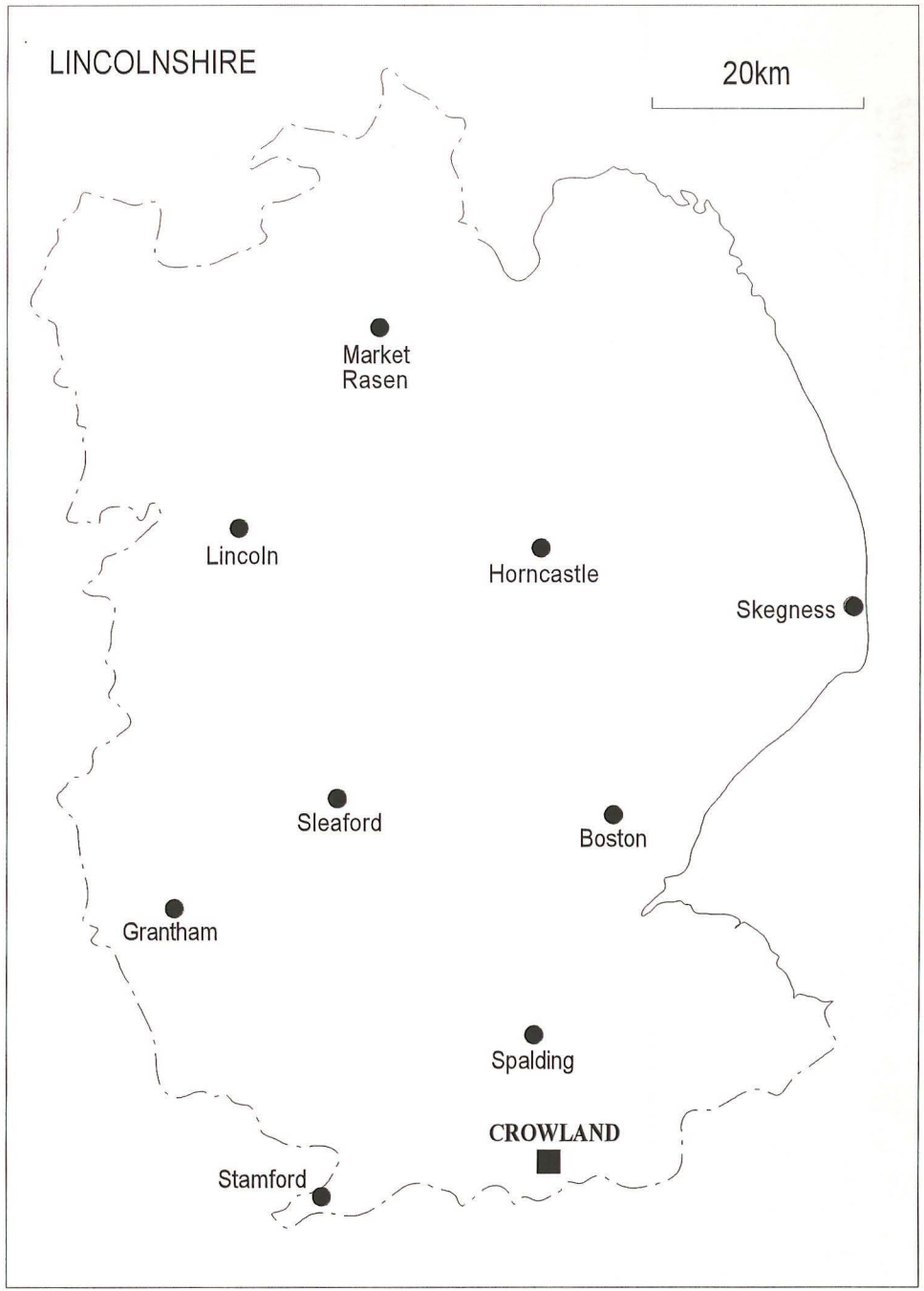
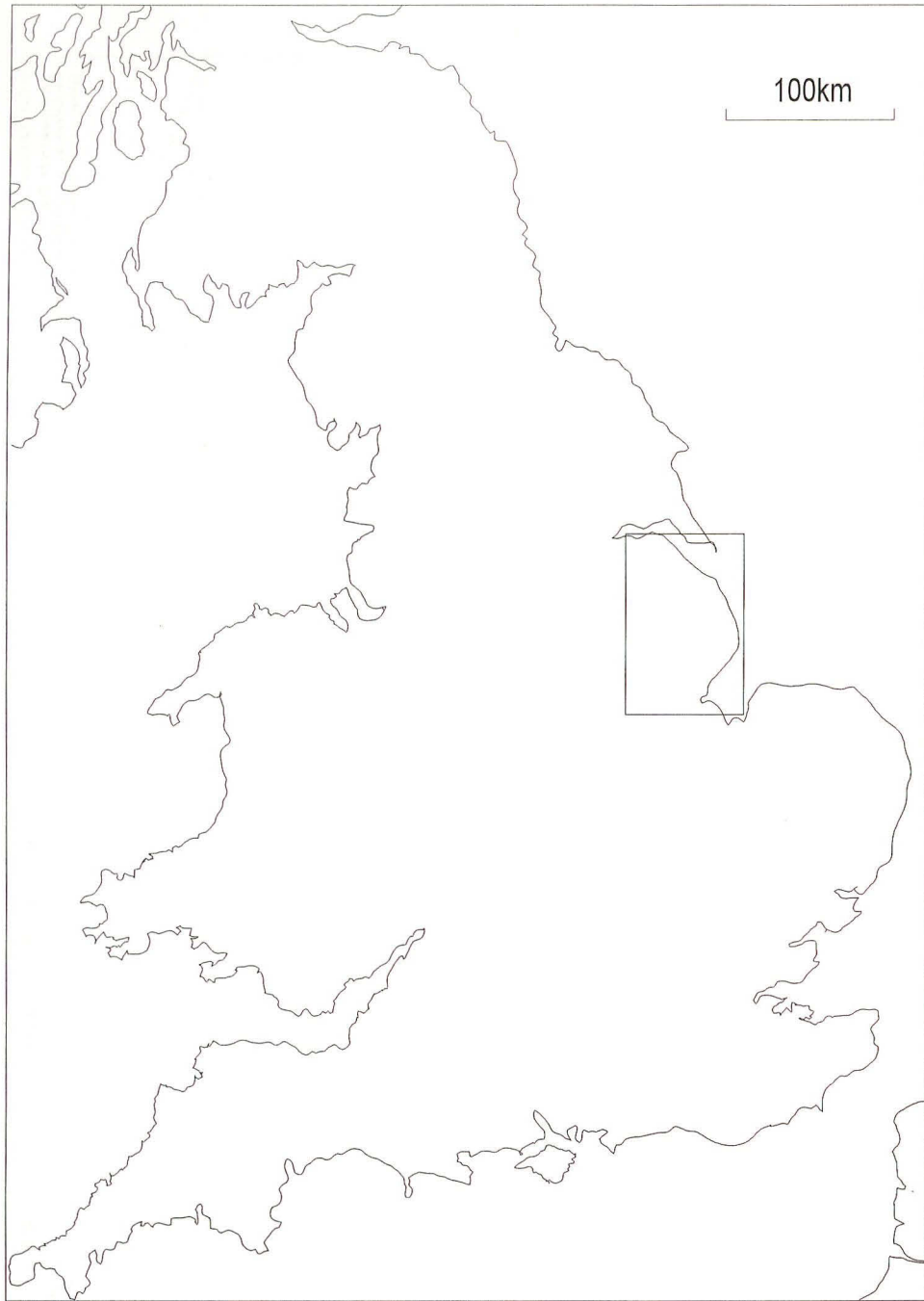


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

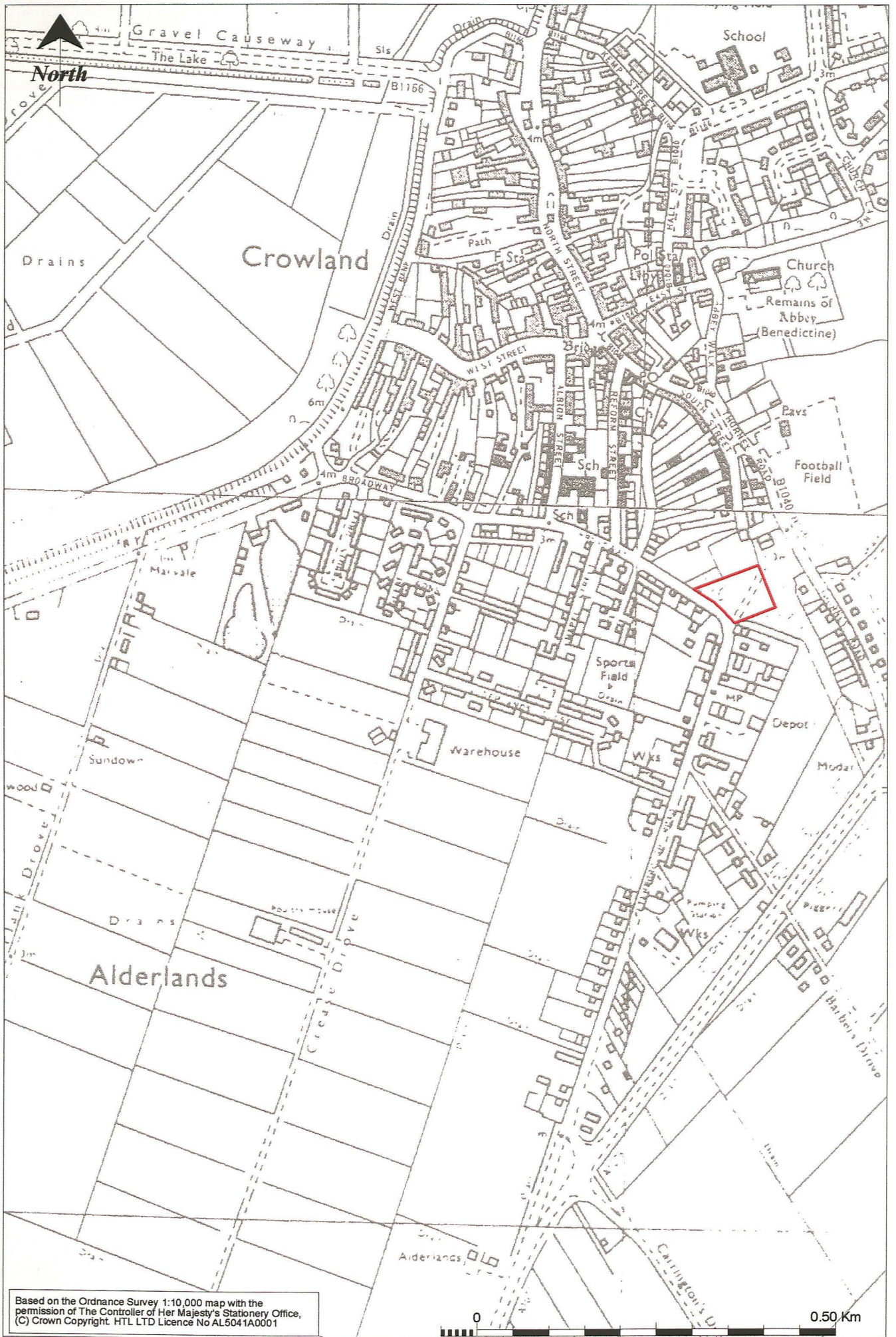
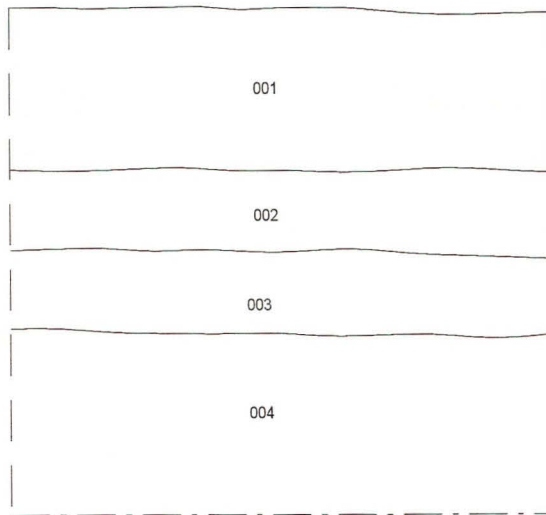


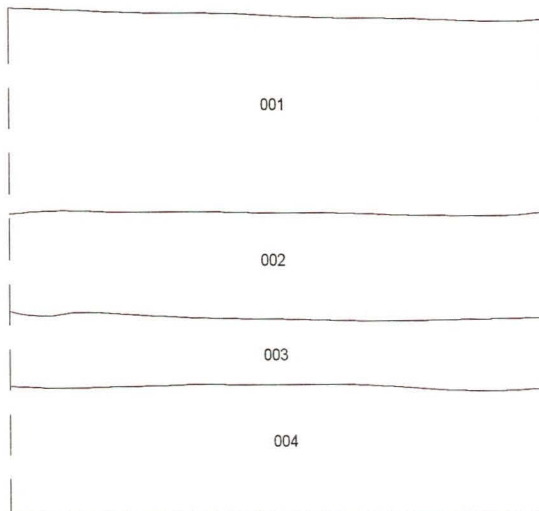
Figure 2 - Area of Investigation



Figure 3 - Foundation Plan with Section Locations



Section 1
North Facing



Section 2
West Facing



Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking northeast



Plate 2, Section 2, showing the general sequence of deposits, looking east

Appendix 1

LAND AT BROADWAY, CROWLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

SUMMARY

- a. *A watching brief is required during construction of a dwelling on land at Broadway, Crowland, Lincolnshire.*
- b. *The site lies in an area of archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards, most notably a sizeable Bronze Age barrow cemetery to the south, and the site of the monastery of St Guthlac.*
- c. *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- d. *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.*

1. INTRODUCTION

- a. This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with the construction of a dwelling on land at Broadway, Crowland, Lincs, National Grid Reference TF 241 099.
- b. This document contains the following parts:
 - i. Overview.
 - ii. Stages of work and methodologies.
 - iii. List of specialists.
 - iv. Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

2. SITE LOCATION

- a. Crowland is situated 12km south of Spalding and 22km east of Stamford in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire. The site lies near the centre of the village on the northeast side of Broadway at its junction with Crawford Gardens, and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 241 099.

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- a. Outline planning permission (Application No. H02/0769/99) for the construction of a dwelling on the site has been approved by South Holland District Council subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

4. SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- a. Crowland is situated in the fens of south Lincolnshire. The surrounding area is flat and lies at approximately 2m OD. The village proper lies on the Abbey Gravels which are formed along a southwest to northeast line creating a peninsula of slightly higher ground (3-4m OD). The development site lies on the south edge of these gravels. Soils here are generally of the Ireton association, coarse or fine loamy soils developed on glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 230).

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- a. The proposed development site lies in an area of archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards. During the Bronze Age, the gravel ridge on which Crowland sits was the focus for a sizeable barrow cemetery. Settlement contemporary with the barrows has yet to be identified but later, Iron Age and Romano-British, activity is also recorded.
- b. Crowland rose to prominence during the early medieval period. It was the site of the Benedictine monastery of St Guthlac, founded in the 10th century and surviving until the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539. The present village probably largely overlies the medieval settlement.

6. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- a. The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - i. To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- b. The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - i. Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - ii. Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - iii. As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - iv. Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

7. SITE OPERATIONS

- a. General considerations
 - i. All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. 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.
- b. Methodology
 - i. The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
 - iv. Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic

record will consist of:

- (1) the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - (2) groups of features where their relationship is important
- v. 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.

8. POST-EXCAVATION

a. Stage 1

- i. 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.
- ii. 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.

b. Stage 2

- i. Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- ii. Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

c. Stage 3

- i. On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- ii. This will consist of:
 - (1) A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - (2) A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - (3) Description of the topography of the site.
 - (4) Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - (5) A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - (6) A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
 - (7) Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - (8) Sections of the archaeological features.

- (9) Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- (10) Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- (11) Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

9. **REPORT DEPOSITION**

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

10. **ARCHIVE**

- a. 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**

- a. 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.

12. **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

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

13. **VARIATIONS**

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

14. **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- a. 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.
- b. An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- c. 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.

15. **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- a. The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to

provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	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 - G Taylor APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
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

16. INSURANCES

- a. 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.

17. COPYRIGHT

- a. 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.
- b. Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- c. 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.
- d. 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.

18. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Moderately firm dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
002	Soft and friable dark brown sandy silt, 0.18m thick	Former topsoil
003	Moderately firm mid grey silty sand, 0.15m thick	Alluvial deposit
004	Firm light brownish yellow and reddish yellow silty sand, >0.35m thick	Alluvial deposit

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Boulder Clay	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
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 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 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saltern	Salt producing site typified by ash, derived from fuel needed to evaporate sea water, and briquetage.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Context records
1	Scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
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 entitled *Conditions for the Acceptance of project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

City and County Museum Accession Number: 2000.265

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CBY 00

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.

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Lincolnshire County Council
Industry Section

19. FEB 01

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development on land at Broadway, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches.

The earliest archaeological remains known in Crowland date to the Neolithic (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, part of a sequence of such monuments along the fen-edge in Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. Crowland is also noted for its Abbey, which had its origins as a cell founded by St. Guthlac in the 8th century. The monastery grew in prosperity and by the medieval (AD 1066-1500) period controlled much of this part of South Lincolnshire, until its dissolution in 1539.

No archaeological deposits or features were encountered and no artefacts were retrieved during the investigation.

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, 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 Mr C. Igoe to undertake an archaeological watching brief during

development on land at Broadway, Crowland, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H02/0796/99. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching brief was carried out on the 2nd October 2000 in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Crowland is situated 12km south of Spalding and 22km east of Stamford in the civil parish of Crowland, South Holland District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 470m south 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. 3m OD and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 241 099.

The village is located on soils of the Swanwick Series, coarse loamy argillic gley soils (Robson 1990, 29). North, south and east of the village are various alluvial gley soils of the Clayhithe, Downholland, Midelney and Wallsea Series (*ibid.* 14, 15, 20 and 34). Beneath these soils is a drift geology of marine or estuarine sand and gravels, commonly referred to as the Abbey Gravels (Horton 1989, 21). These in turn overlie a diffuse deposit of Boulder Clay (Booth 1983, 190). Beneath drift deposits is a solid geology of the Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The development site lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards. The earliest evidence of occupation is during the

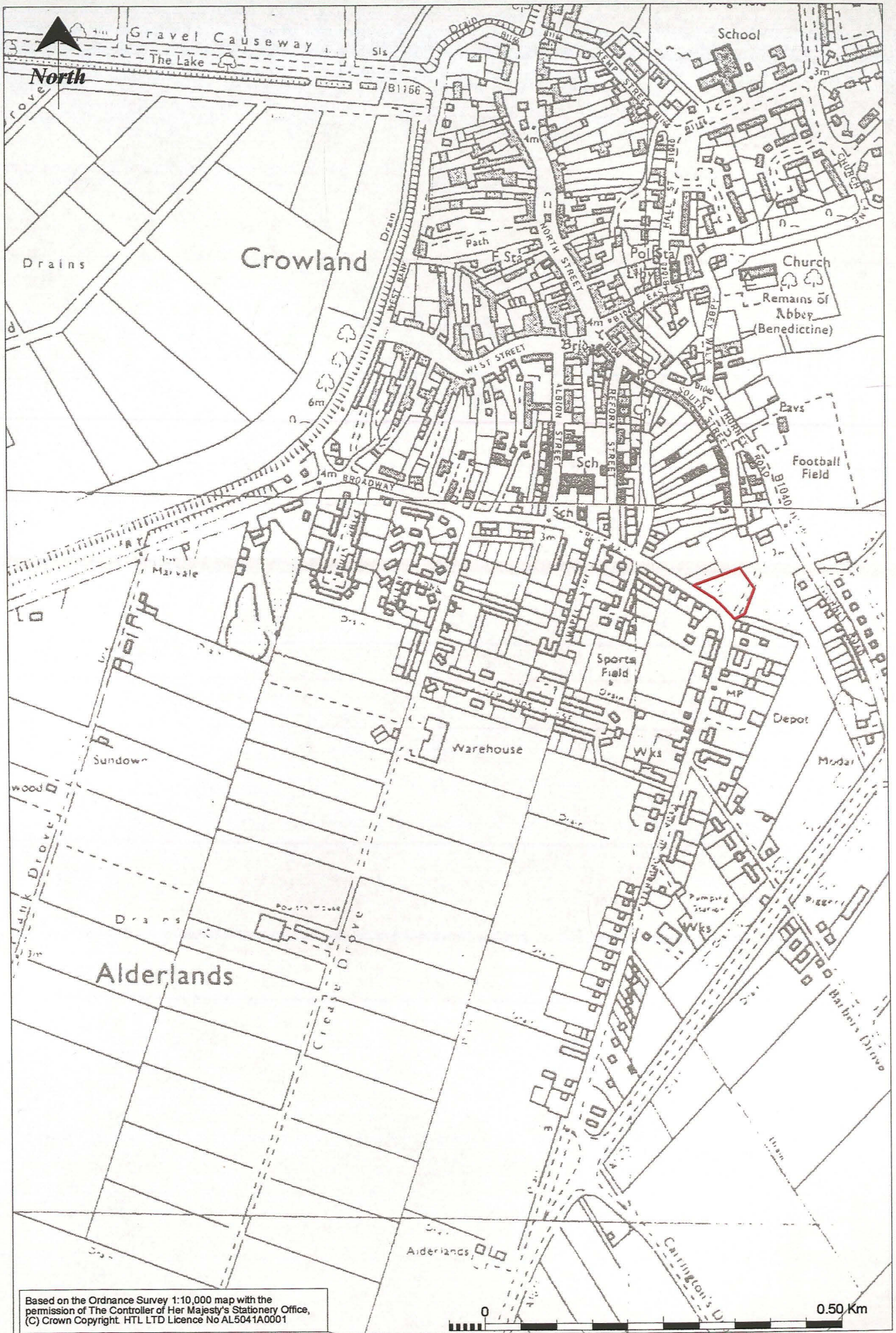


Figure 2 - Area of Investigation

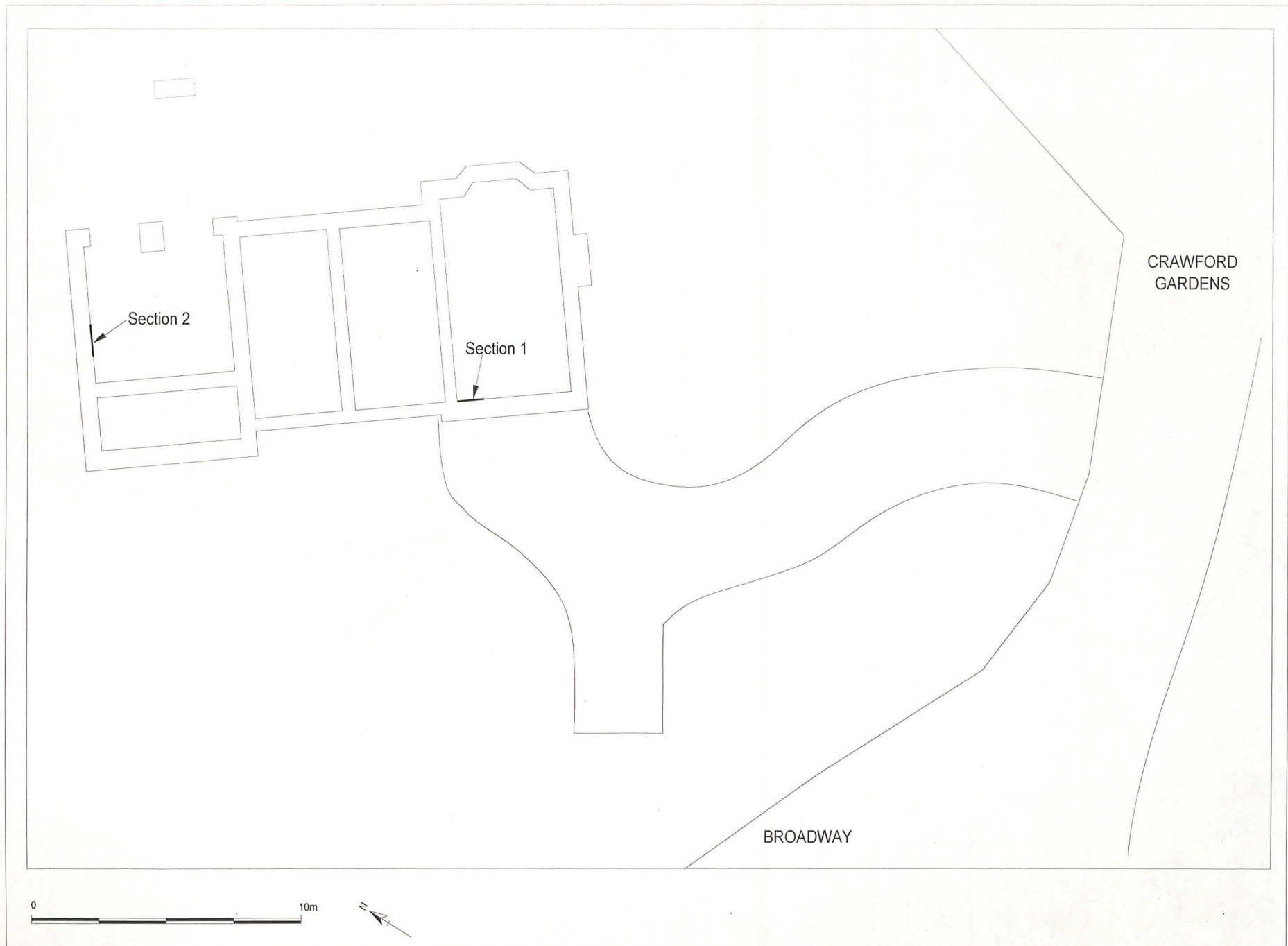


Figure 3 - Foundation Plan with Section Locations