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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Reed's Yard (Rear of 10 North Street) Crowland

NGR: TF 2388 1029

Site Code: CNSR 01

LCNCC Museum Accn. No. 2001.290

South Holland District Council Planning Application No. HO 2/1363/00

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Report for

Trevor Clay

(on behalf of Mr M.J. Alcock)

by G. Tann

LAS Report No. 554

November 2001

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Conservation
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Highways & Planning
Directorate

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Reed's Yard (Rear of 10 North Street) Crowland Archaeological Desk - Based Assessment

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Summary

The present Crowland settlement uses a gravel peninsula, which has offered a raised site amid low-lying ground subject to marine inundation and periods of poor freshwater drainage. Limited nineteenth records exist of prehistoric burial mounds on the peninsula, apparently forming a cemetery (of regional importance). Less noticeable prehistoric and Romano-British remains have been reported from development sites on the town fringes, and others may be present.

The application site straddles at least three former properties, which may represent medieval burgage plots. Boundaries between these plots, probably ditches and banks, but possibly walls, could be present on the site and may contain ceramics or environmental information. The site appears to lie immediately beyond the core settlement and is less likely to produce Saxon remains.

Research for this assessment has obtained little information relating to post-medieval use of the application site, although various buildings are shown on Ordnance Survey maps and brick buildings have been demolished within the site. No foundations remain visible because of vegetation cover and some tipping.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned in October 2001 by Trevor Clay (on behalf of Mr M.J. Alcock) to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at the rear of 10 North Street, Crowland, Lincs. (Figs. 1 and 2).

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to identify the archaeological potential of the application site by collating available existing information.

The Application Site

Crowland is situated 10km north of Peterborough, in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The application site is located in the settlement core and 250m from the abbey (Fig. 2). The c. 0.05ha west-east aligned plot lies behind the North Street frontage, and is irregular in shape (Fig. 3).

Planning Background

The present application is for Outline Planning Approval for four dwellings and two separate double garages. The houses are to occupy the western and southern sides of the site, with one garage alongside the northern Speechley's Yard boundary, and the other west of the existing fish and chip

shop at No. 10 North Street (Fig. 4). The properties will share a common access from North Street beside No. 10..

Methods and Sources

A desk-based assessment of the application site, within a 0.5km surrounding area, was undertaken in order to identify and assess all identifiable archaeological constraints. Research for the assessment was conducted by G. Tann between October 4th - 10th 2001. The following sources were consulted and available information researched:

- Lincolnshire County Council County Sites and Monuments Record
- Lincolnshire Archives Office (Enclosure map, Ordnance Survey maps, manuscript maps and other documentary and published sources)
- Lincoln Central Library Reference Department, Local Studies Collection
- Crowland Town Society (photographs, air photographs, Ordnance Survey maps, personal recollections)
- Site visit

The parish has been known as Crowland or Croyland by different authorities; for the purposes of this report Crowland will be used.

Topography and Geology

Crowland is situated on the border between Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire. The village site is upon a NE-SW aligned gravel peninsula, which extends into the peat and silt fens, at a level between 3m and 5m OD. The gravel is a terrace from an early channel of the River Welland. Later alluvial deposits surround the peninsula; in the eighth century it was described as an island within the surrounding fenland (Hayes and Lane 1992, 192).

The medieval Trinity Bridge originally crossed two watercourses, one flowing towards Spalding, the other towards Peterborough. The watercourses are now culverted below North Street and West Street (Pls. 1 and 2).

Archaeological and Historical Background (Fig. 5)

Previously recorded sites and findspots are listed in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record. These have been allocated Primary Record Numbers (PRNs) and these are used in the text, prefixed SMR. A summary list of entries in the vicinity is provided in Appendix 1.

Prehistoric

A marine incursion south of Crowland parish has been tentatively dated to the Late Neolithic, with the associated poor drainage leading to peat formation in the vicinity. In these conditions, the higher gravel soils of Crowland represented a small area of hospitable land, and numerous prehistoric sites

and artefacts have been found near Crowland. An archaeological watching brief in 1999 during groundworks behind No. 65 North Street (200m NE of the application site) found a flint blade (SMR 23652), dated to the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age periods (Britchfield and Redding 1999). That site was interpreted as lying on the eastern limit of higher ground, with land sloping into the fen to the east. Other Neolithic flint implements, including two flint axes (SMR 22004-5) and a few fragments of pottery, have been reported from the Crowland vicinity.

An Early Bronze Age barrow cemetery SMR 20265 has been identified, apparently restricted to the gravel peninsula used as the site of the town. Several barrows, and finds of pottery and flints which may indicate others, have been recorded as a result of destruction by quarrying and development since 1880. Occupation of the town's site may have been interrupted by further marine flooding during the Middle Bronze Age, from which period no finds have been reported (Hayes and Lane 1992, 198).

Iron Age pottery and material from a 30m diameter saltern (salt-making site) was found at Crowland Wash (SMR 22006) in 1962.

Roman

Scatters of pottery and other artefacts, together with cropmarks recorded on aerial photographs, show evidence for Romano-British settlement and drainage in the area. The relative absence of finds from the gravel peninsula is assumed to reflect the extent of post-medieval development but there have been few opportunities to check whether the absence is actual. Fourth century pottery from Crowland Wash (SMR 22007) was found in association with an Iron Age saltern, and salt-making activity on the fen edge may have continued into the Roman period. A single coin was found in 1951 (SMR 22017) and two sherds of Romano-British pottery (SMR 22011) were found during building works c.1967.

Saxon and Medieval

The medieval abbey is believed to have been founded on the site of a Saxon monastery, which formed the focus for settlement during the late Saxon and medieval period. A wooden church is believed to have been in use at Crowland before 714. By about 970 there was certainly a monastery at Crowland, and the Abbey of Crowland features in the 1086 Domesday Survey as a major landholder.

The medieval streams which flowed through the village and under the bridge are now culverted below North Street and West Street. Medieval pottery has been recorded from several sites in the village but the density of existing development has covered the secular settlement. Watching briefs along West Street have failed to identify significant archaeological remains but on land off Trinity Court/West Street, 1.2m of archaeological deposits dating from the sixteenth - nineteenth centuries have been recorded (Snee 1999).

The long thin properties in Crowland have been explained as reflecting the need to keep cattle on the higher ground within the settlement during seasonal flooding of the surrounding fenland (Holland CC 1970).

Post-medieval

A manuscript record of **1635** disparages the site and inhabitants of Crowland. The author declared that "Crowland is seated in an old nooke, the very rump end of three shires, in an unhealthfull raw and muddy land" (LAO Crowland Par 23/1/40). The source further describes it as a "beastly, nasty towne" and "the habitations so poore and meane". The writer was clearly not objective, but buildings in the settlement seem have been relatively low status.

The earliest map of Crowland identified during research for this assessment was an 1856 copy of Stukeley's eighteenth century plan of Crowland Abbey (Gresley 1856). The sketch attempts to illustrate the site of St Guthlac's hermitage in 700AD, but his reconstruction is probably based on Stukeley's impressions from an early eighteenth century visit. It shows the conjunction of two watercourses at 'King Ethelbald's Bridge', and marks two rows of buildings (on the south side of West Street and the west side of North Street). The sketch labels a road to Holbeach, crossing the watercourse on the east side of North Street a short distance north of the position of East Street (Fig. 6). Although this road appears to equate with the alignment of the modern Postland Road outside the town centre, Stukeley sketched it as entering the town in a straight line, which the existing road does not. It seems likely that Stukeley was depicting a road partly in the position of Clutton's Close, reaching North Street immediately north of either No. 7 or No. 19; the number of buildings shown suggests the former (which is opposite Reed's Yard). The houses shown need not be accurately indicated, but the erratic arrangement of adjoining premises and access gaps suggests that perhaps it was based on a close inspection of the town. Even if the sketch does not show an eighteenth century building at the frontage of No. 10, it suggests almost solid development along the west side of North Street to beyond the unidentified road junction.

A **1749** small-scale survey of drains in part of the Bedford Level of the Fens shows Crowland as two watercourses flanked on each bank by buildings (Fig. 7). A list of properties and the owners is available for **1815**, but despite the occasional house or field name, there is insufficient information to correlate this with a modern map (Gooch 1815, 215-7). Plots of land, but not individual buildings, are shown on an **1829** plan of the Crowland Estate, prior to a sale by auction (Fig. 8; LAO MCD 1004/3). This plan is usefully detailed, showing the 'river' channels along part of the centre of North Street and West Street (but no longer a road to the east between East Street and the modern Kemp Street at the northern end of the town). Behind North Street, the map shows a curving boundary between the ends of the properties fronting onto North Street and those from West Street; it is unclear from the map whether it is a drain or an access path but it is in the position of a typical medieval 'back lane' behind West Street. Its layout would have provided access to the rear of Nos. 2-38 North Street, as well as the West Street properties, and this may have been the developed extent of the settlement when the

boundary was established. The application site occupies Plot 133, the rear of 134 and a small part of 135.

Census returns for 1851 were consulted, but the addresses of residents of North Street are not recorded, and attempting to assign them and their occupations would be unreliable without considerable further research, beyond the scope of this assessment. The Reed family of Crowland is absent from the 1872 *Trades Directory* but a William Reed was a shopkeeper in West Street in 1882*checkdate, and a Mrs Elizabeth Reed was a grocer in North Street by **1885** (Kelly 1882; Kelly 1885).

The First Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map was not available, and detail on the **1891** 1:10,560 map is at too small scale for precise description of the site (OS 1891). A comparison with the **1903** revision shows no obvious alterations, so the visible detail on the available later map may be a good representation of this part of North Street at the end of the nineteenth century (Fig. 9; OS 1906a; OS 1906b). The existing No. 10 was the sixth property from the bridge (No. 2 was formerly two properties), with a pump (and presumably a well) at its NW corner. Behind No. 10 was a separate outbuilding, against the southern site boundary; a small projection at its western end may have been a privy or similar. At the side of No. 10 was a fairly broad access (in its present position) with a small building and minute yard area on the currently cleared frontage site formerly occupied by No. 12; the intervening boundary extended to the rear of the application site. Within the rear yard of No. 10, two separated blocks of outbuildings were sited against that boundary. Beyond No. 12 was a narrow access, beside a row of small properties aligned alongside the Speechley's Yard boundary. Roughly half of this row, to the rear of No. 14, has been cleared. Ordnance Survey maps revised after **1930** show the narrow access between No. 12 and No. 14 to have been developed, and land behind No. 12 was apparently reached from the western end of the yard behind No. 10, around the end of the blocks of outbuildings (OS 1952; OS 1958).

The earliest identified labelling of Reed's Yard is the **1973** revision of the Ordnance Survey map (OS 1973). At that date, the name was applied only to the area behind No. 12 and south of Speechley's Yard, with access once more from between Nos. 12 and 14 (COG 1983, 6). Two pumps were shown at the NW corner of No. 10, but the label 'garage' in the yard area seems to refer to the property behind No. 8; the outbuilding beside the southern boundary had been cleared. By **1977** the block of outbuildings alongside the northern boundary wall had also been demolished (OS 1979). Rearrangement of property boundaries, demolition of the barber's shop at No. 12, and removal of boundary walls occurred before **1988**, with amalgamation of the yard behind No. 10 and Reed's Yard since **1993** (HMLR 1993).

The client has advised LAS that a number of sheds and outhouses occupied the site, in addition to those shown on the 1903 Ordnance Survey map (letter dated 18/4/2001). There was a row of buildings east-west behind the fish shop which served as stores for those premises. There were

glasshouses and sheds in the remainder of the yard area. These structures were demolished and the foundations removed when No. 14 was modernised. Research for this assessment failed to find any illustration of these outbuildings.

Site Visit

The application site was visited by G. Tann on October 10th 2001 (PI. 3). Access to the site is across an open space to the north of 'Frydays', the fish and chip shop at 10 North Street (PI. 4). To the north of the access is a wooden fence and rebuilt brick wall, enclosing the cleared site of the former No. 12, and serving as the present grounds of the east-west aligned No. 14. Speechley's Yard, an open lane alongside No. 14, is bounded by a brick wall from the northern limit of the application site.

The western limit of the site is demarcated by a wooden fence and a hedge. To the south, the rear wall of a breeze block garage and an old brick wall provide the property boundary, extending to the existing small rear yard space used by the chip shop (PI. 5).

Most of the site was covered by low vegetation, mainly brambles, nettles and grass, when the site was visited (PI. 6). Immediately behind the site frontage the ground has been surfaced, and various drains can be seen.

The vegetation cover completely obscured any foundations of buildings demolished in the late twentieth century; the ground could be cleared but this is unlikely to give very different results than a study of existing Ordnance Survey maps. Nothing was seen during the visit which suggested archaeological features were present, other than the irregular site outline (which implies the existence of several medieval or later property boundaries).

Planning Policies

Development proposals for Crowland are considered by South Holland District Council, with specialist archaeological advice provided by the Lincolnshire County Archaeological Officer. Extracts from the current District Local Plan are presented as Appendix 2.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the application site. The Crowland Bridge (SMR 20552), 50m to the SE, is scheduled (SAM 7), but its setting is unlikely to be affected by the proposed development.

There are no listed buildings in North Street which are adjacent to or within the setting of the application site.

Conservation Area

The application site lies within the Crowland Conservation Area. The District Council policy relating to

Conservation Areas is included in Appendix 2.

Archaeological Potential of the Application Site

The Fenland Survey's examination of Crowland parish concluded that it was *'the gravel spur which so shaped the destiny of the parish; unfortunately its current inaccessibility for fieldwork means that it has only been possible to extract a vague impression of the archaeology, whereas, had similar surveys been conducted prior to the town's expansion it is felt that some more dramatic results would have been possible. To the archaeologist, Crowland peninsula is the equivalent of receiving a present without being able to remove the wrapping paper. We know its shape and size, but cannot be certain of its content'* (Hayes and Lane 1992, 203). In this state of knowledge, any development site in the settlement core has a high archaeological potential for all periods.

Prehistoric and Roman

A watching brief east of North Street, beside Clutton's Close, produced Late Neolithic or Bronze Age flints. Although the topographical position on the fen margin of that site is not repeated at Reed's Yard, the application site is likely to have been in a more favourable position, benefiting from better drained drift deposits but still within ready access of the fen. There is potential for prehistoric occupation remains in the vicinity. The extent of the Bronze Age barrow cemetery has not been determined but any part of the gravel peninsula (below the settlement) could produce evidence of further burial features.

There is some potential for Iron Age and Roman activity on the gravel, but its absence from the Clutton's Close investigation suggests that there is no major site on North Street. The recorded finds from Crowland are partly related to salt production, and this activity is more likely to be found at the edge of the gravel and alongside natural stream channels.

Saxon and Medieval

The site may lie at the northern edge of the Saxon settlement core, and is well within the medieval settlement. Rubbish and cess pits can be expected towards the rear of any plot in this type of location.

The layout of this part of Crowland is ambiguous; the street frontages have the appearance of reasonably uniform burgage plots, but the variation in the extent of their rear crofts in the nineteenth century needs explanation. There is a suggestion of a former watercourse, perhaps a tributary of the stream along West Street, crossing the rear plots in a NW-SE direction (but with its natural course deflected by early development). The approximate symmetry of plots west of North Street to property boundaries close to Clutton's Close, on the eastern side of North Street, hint at an artificial arrangement. The former minor watercourse may have been a drain, created alongside a track leading from the settlement to the adjacent lands - in the same way that Clutton's Close probably represents a medieval road into the settlement heart. The application site occupies a position possibly

opposite the Clutton's Close road, and north of where the plots west of North Street change their shape. The site therefore has potential for features that would allow the development of the medieval settlement to be studied. As the application site straddles at least three former plots, there is even higher potential for comparative material to assist the study.

The now-removed boundaries within the site have particular potential for the identification of archaeological features from the Saxon period onwards, as the corresponding land boundary features anticipated around the site perimeter may not be affected by groundworks for the proposed development. The early boundaries were probably ditches, in which case infilling could have incorporated material that would illustrate the status and development of the site (and possibly clues to the trade at the nearby marketplace). Despite later brick buildings alongside these boundaries, the survival of early features here could be good.

Environmental remains in ditches and pits may have been preserved by high water tables, but some organic remains may not have survived in the acidic gravel soils.

Post-medieval

The only previous archaeological watching brief (SMR 23665) on land to the west of North Street was at No. 78, 240m north of the application site. It produced four sherds of post-medieval or modern pottery, and its results merely suggested that site lay outside medieval and earlier occupation areas. At Reed's Yard, the potential for post-medieval pottery is much higher, in addition to the various brick outbuildings known to have been on the site.

Potential Archaeological Impact of the Proposed Development

If developed for housing, groundworks for strip foundations, the access, and associated drainage would all affect underlying remains on the site. A zone of less disturbance would occupy the centre of the site, alongside the Speechley's Yard boundary, behind the site of No. 12, and in the site access beside No. 10.

Conclusion

This site lies within the gravel peninsula on which prehistoric and later religious and settlement activity has concentrated. The access to the site crosses the North Street frontage, and although this part of the site is not proposed for development, remains of Saxon, medieval or early post-medieval buildings may be present in the currently open area. The body of the site also has considerable potential for prehistoric, Saxon and medieval archaeological remains, as well as the complex of post-medieval buildings which are documented on the site. The foundations of those buildings may have damaged underlying deposits, but there are no indications of the extent of that damage.

The application site incorporates parts of several former properties, and one important aspect of the site is the sequence of boundary features which may be present. It is unknown whether this part of

Crowland contains significant surviving environmental deposits in archaeological features.

Acknowledgements

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Trevor Clay; archaeologists in the Built Environment Team, Lincolnshire County Council (Highways and Planning Directorate); staff at the Lincolnshire Archives Office and Lincoln Central Library Reference Collection; Crowland Town Society (especially Sheelagh Elphee).

Illustrations were produced by Jane Frost, and the report was collated and produced by Jane Frost and Naomi Field.

Geoff Tann
Lindsey Archaeological Services
7th November 2001

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Archive Summary

Correspondence

Copies of developer's site plans

Field notes

Photographs: colour prints, LAS film no. 01/85/0-11 (including those used in this report)

THE APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Summary of Reported Archaeological Sites and Monuments in Crowland

(Source: Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record)

PRN/SMR No.	NGR (all TF)	Description
20265	246 106	Bronze Age barrow cemetery on gravel peninsula
22016	unlocated, TF 23 10	Causeway with prehistoric finds, close to edge of gravel peninsula
20263	2436 1032	Early Bronze Age pottery
20266	2415 1040	Medieval knife handle, found on site of abbey
20268	240 102	Medieval settlement of Crowland
20543	2412 1023	Medieval pottery from building site, pre 1997
20551	2423 1030	Early medieval monastery site and ruins
20552	23939 10237	Medieval Trinity Bridge
22009	2385 1015	2 sherds Romano-British pottery, medieval pottery and post-medieval pottery
22010	2385 1015	2 sherds Romano-British pottery, medieval pottery and post-medieval pottery
22012	2440 1030	?Medieval pottery kiln
22017	2430 1050	Roman coin
22018	2410 1030	Iron Age copper alloy pin
22020	2410 1030	?Post-medieval windmill mound
22006	234 101	Iron Age, Roman and medieval pottery; ?Iron Age saltern
22008	234 101	Iron Age, Roman and medieval pottery; ?Iron Age saltern
22011	2385 1015	2 sherds Romano-British pottery, medieval pottery and post-medieval pottery
22049	2415 1030	Romano-British gemstone
22051	2423 1030	Post-medieval Civil War defences
22007	234 101	Iron Age, Roman and medieval pottery; ?Iron Age saltern
23519	2430 1030	Medieval abbey ruins
23652	23967 10466	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age flint blade
23653	2408 1027	Late Saxon and medieval pottery, and building remains
23718	2380 1011	Medieval and post-medieval pottery
23705	2413 1017	Medieval boundary/drainage ditch, with pottery
23706	2413 1017	Post-medieval rubbish pits
23695	23973 10724	Medieval coin
23671	2388 1021	Late Medieval spoon
23654	2408 1025	Medieval tiles
23655	2408 1025	Late Saxon pottery
23665	2376 1051	Four sherds post-medieval pottery
22004	2410 1060	Neolithic flint axe
22005	2400 1040	Neolithic flint axe [NGR incorrect?; ?duplication of 22004]

Planning Policies

Relevant policy initiatives followed by South Holland District Council are detailed in its Local Plan, under Section 3, 'Policies for Conservation' (SHDC 1998, 27-29). The following are selected extracts from that document:

Conservation Areas: Policy E2

The District council will give the highest degree of protection to the designated Conservation Areas within South Holland in order that the historic fabric of the area is retained Throughout the district, planning permission for development in Conservation Areas will only be granted where the proposals:

- 1. preserve or enhance its location in terms of size, form, positioning, scale and design*
 - 2. preserve or enhance its setting in terms of roofscape, materials, fenestration and detailing of the proposed buildings*
 - 3. preserve or enhance the form of the Conservation Area by ensuring that important views, including through views, and ancient street patterns are maintained*
- preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Conservation Area by the considerate installation of plant and telecommunications equipment, including wherever possible underground, in order to minimise the effect of the installation on the surrounding locality.*

Ancient Monuments: Policy E5

Development proposals that adversely affect scheduled ancient monuments and other nationally important sites or their setting will not be permitted.

Sites of Archaeological Interest and the Protection and Recording of Archaeological Remains: Policy E6

On sites of archaeological significance, or potential, the District Council will require the results of an archaeological assessment to be submitted as part of any planning application.

Policy E6A:

The District Council will safeguard sites of archaeological significance from development which would adversely affect them, and seek the preservation in situ of important remains. In cases where preservation in situ is not feasible or merited, taking into account the importance of the remains and the need for the development, planning permission may be granted subject to satisfactory provision being made for excavation and recording of remains.

3.33 ...An assessment of the archaeological interest of the site may comprise an initial desktop assessment followed, if necessary, by a field evaluation when research indicates that remains may be

present. It is expected that prospective developers will provide the results of such an assessment as part of their planning application if there is reason to believe that there are remains on the site. ...

3.34 The incidence of archaeological material on a proposed development does not automatically prevent the development of that site. In such cases a balance must be struck. In situations involving nationally important remains there is a presumption in favour of physical preservation in situ. In such circumstances the District Council would only consider granting planning permission for schemes which do not involve significant alteration, damage or harm to the setting of the remains. The case for preservation of archaeological remains must however be assessed on its individual merits.

3.35 In the case of archaeological remains judged to be of lesser importance, planning permission may be granted on such sites if the District Council considers that the significance of the remains does not, following an archaeological assessment, outweigh all other material considerations to demand preservation in situ. On such sites the developer will be expected to make satisfactory arrangements for excavation and recording of the remains and the publication of the results of the excavation. The costs of the archaeological work on site are to be met by the developer and therefore the importance of an adequate site assessment prior to an application being submitted cannot be overstated.

THE FIGURES

CHLOROPHYLL A + B

IRONLAND

Fig. 1. Chlorophyll content of leaves of *C. vulgaris* based on the 1970 chlorophyll content of leaves of *C. vulgaris* grown in Ironland, reproduced with the permission of the publisher, Cambridge University Press, 1972, p. 100.

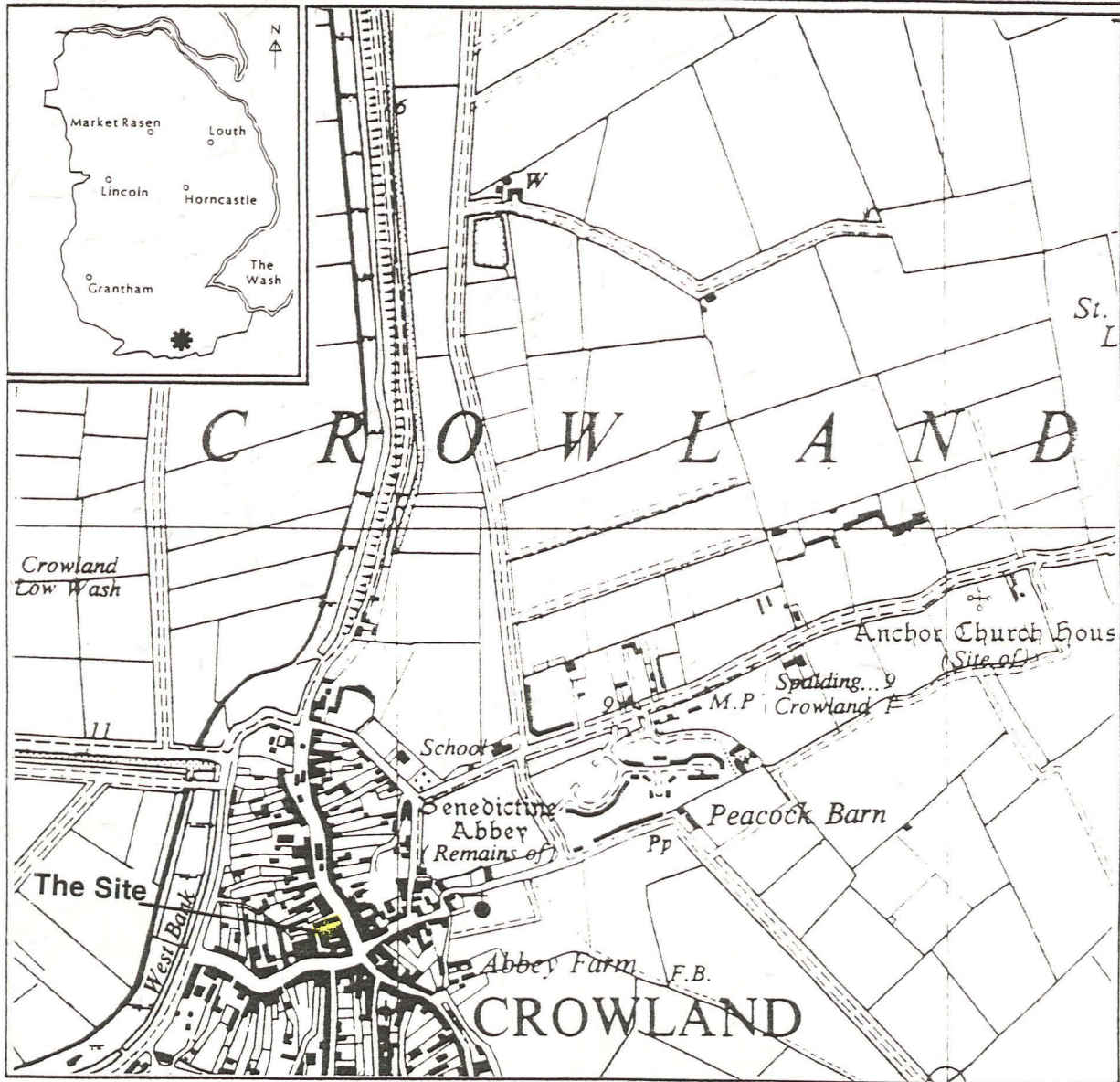
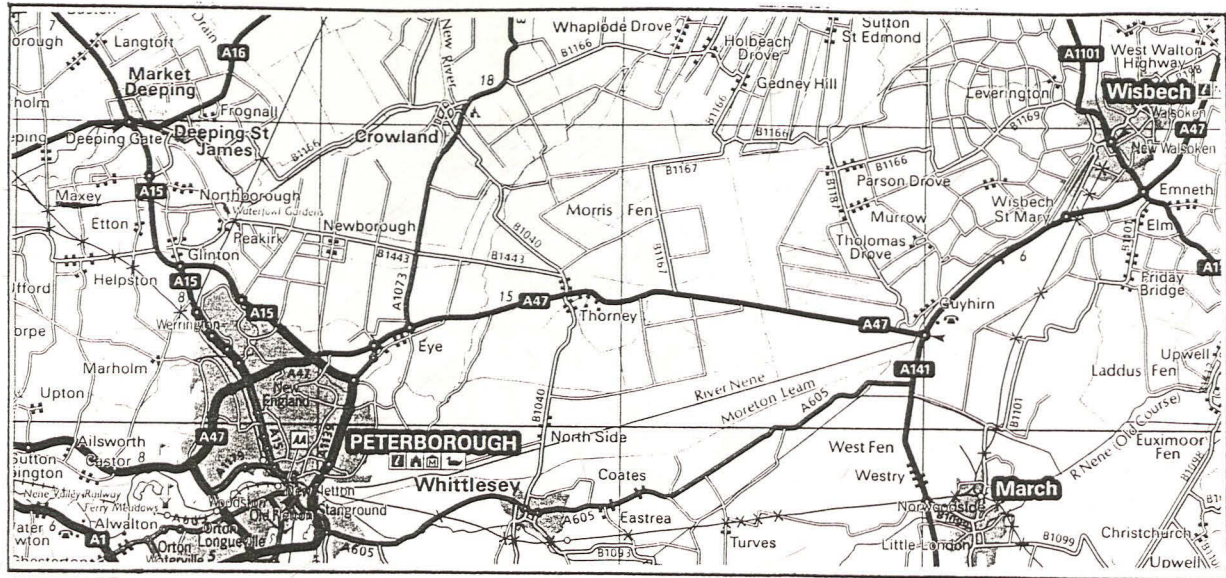


Fig. 1 Location of Crowland (inset C based on the 1979 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map sheet TF 21 SW. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 100002165).

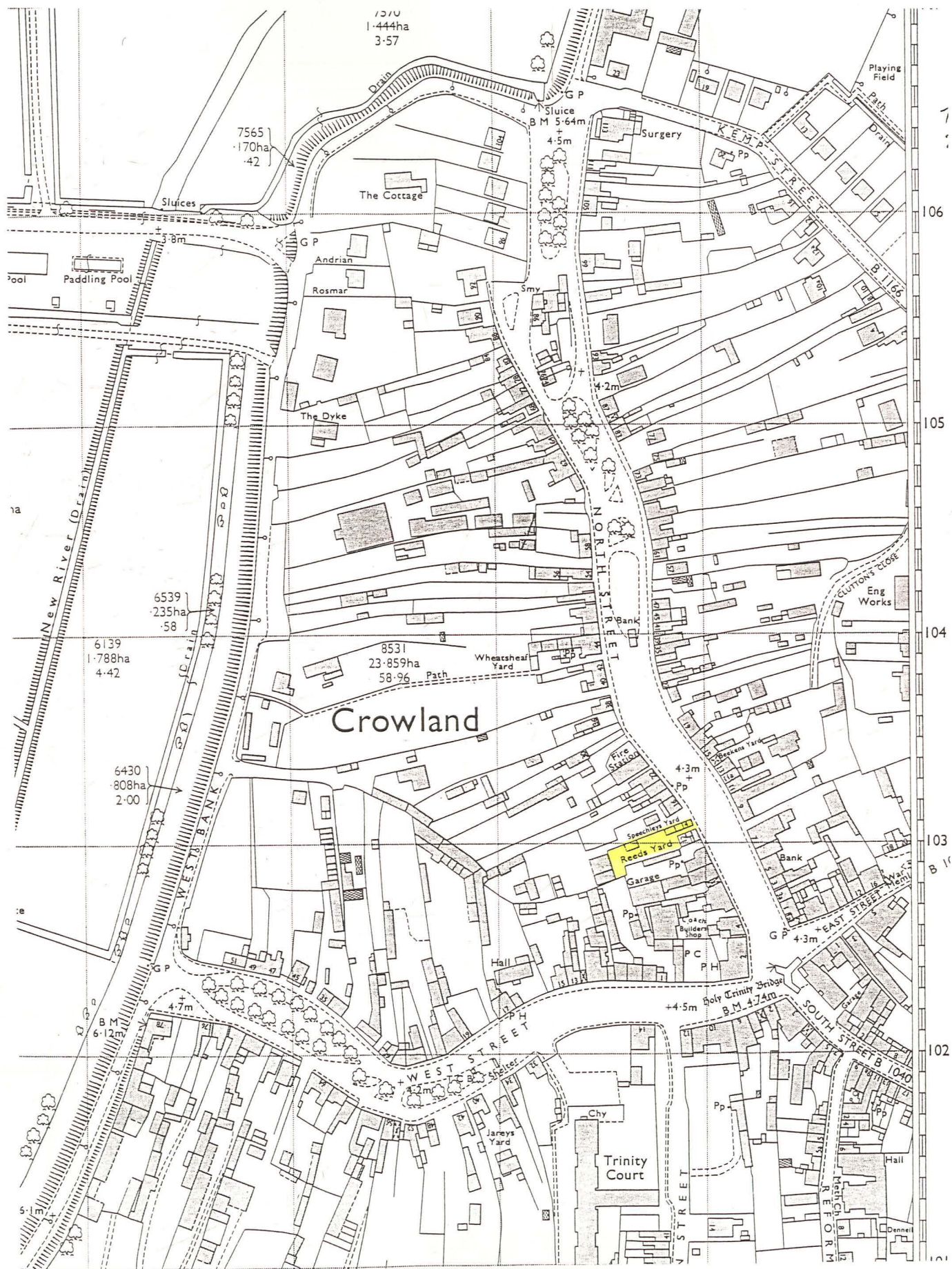


Fig. 2 Location of the Application Site (based on the 1973 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).

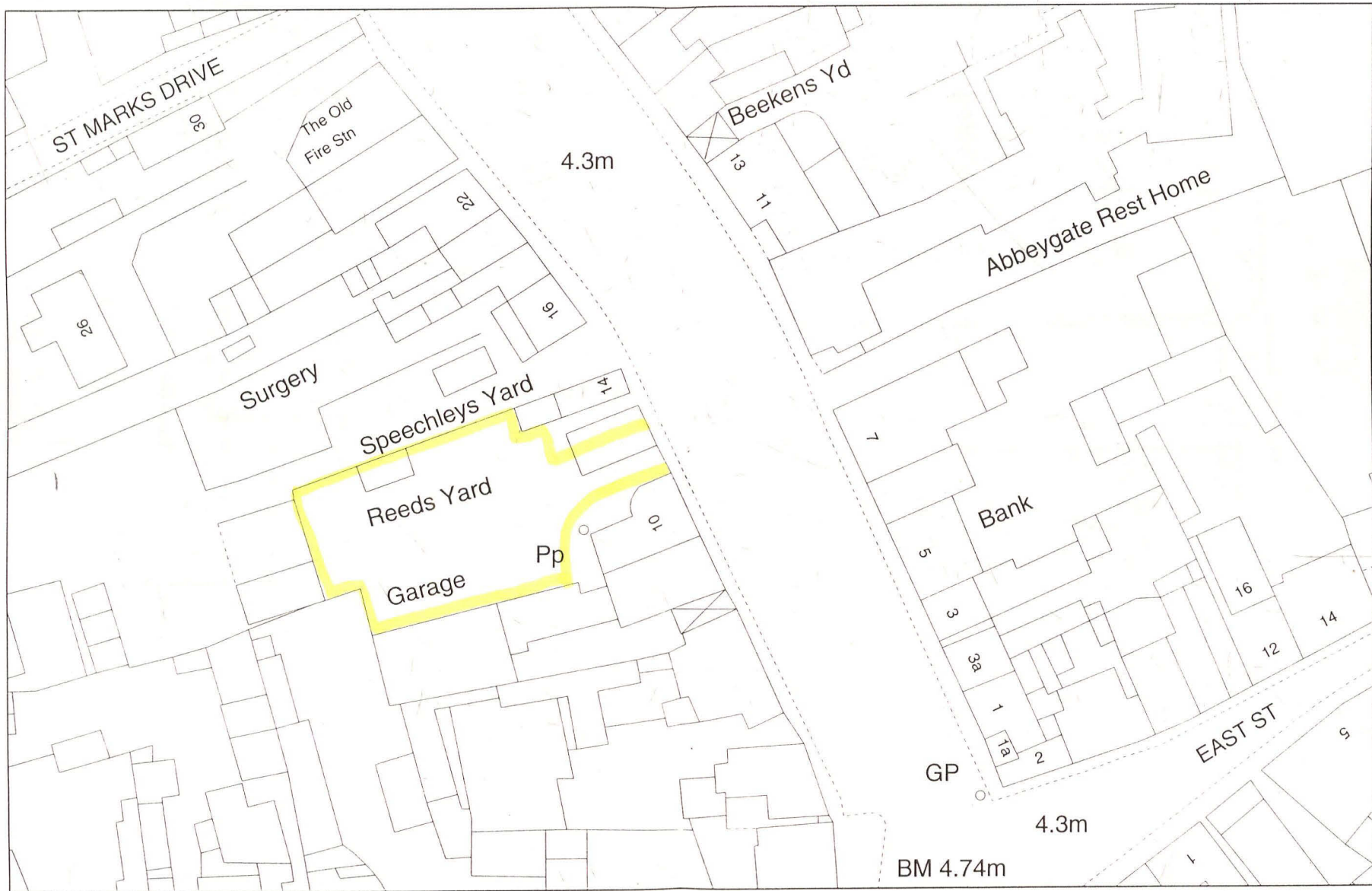


Fig. 3 The Application Site (based on a reduced scale copy of a 1:500 Ordnance Survey plan).

S P E E C H L E Y ' S Y A R D

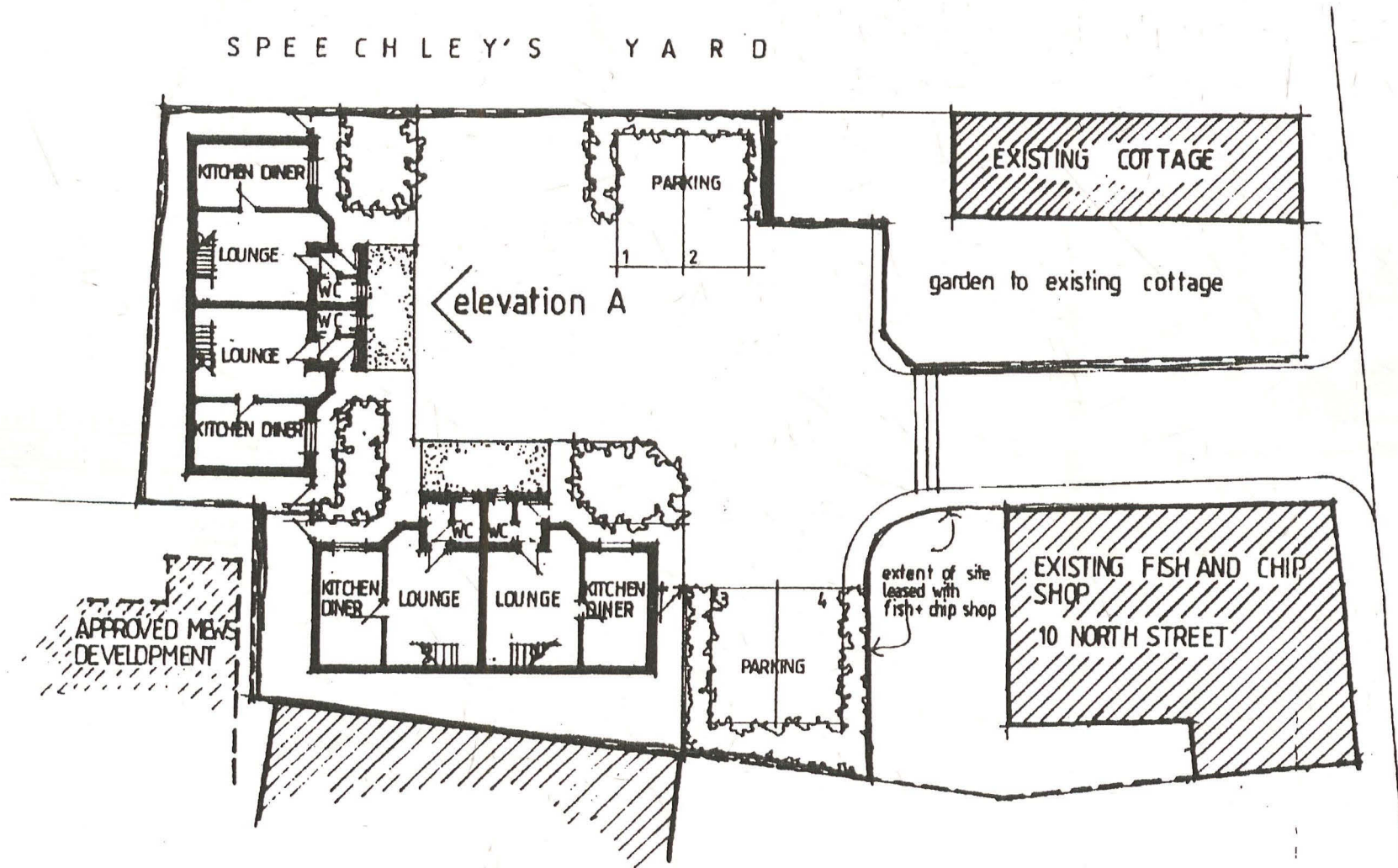


Fig. 4 The Application Site, showing the proposed development (based on the 1:200 plan supplied by the client).



Fig. 5 Recorded archaeological sites and finds close to the application site, based on the 1979 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map sheet TF 21 SW. Additional information plotted from Lincolnshire SMR. © Crown Copyright, reproduced at enlarged scale with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).

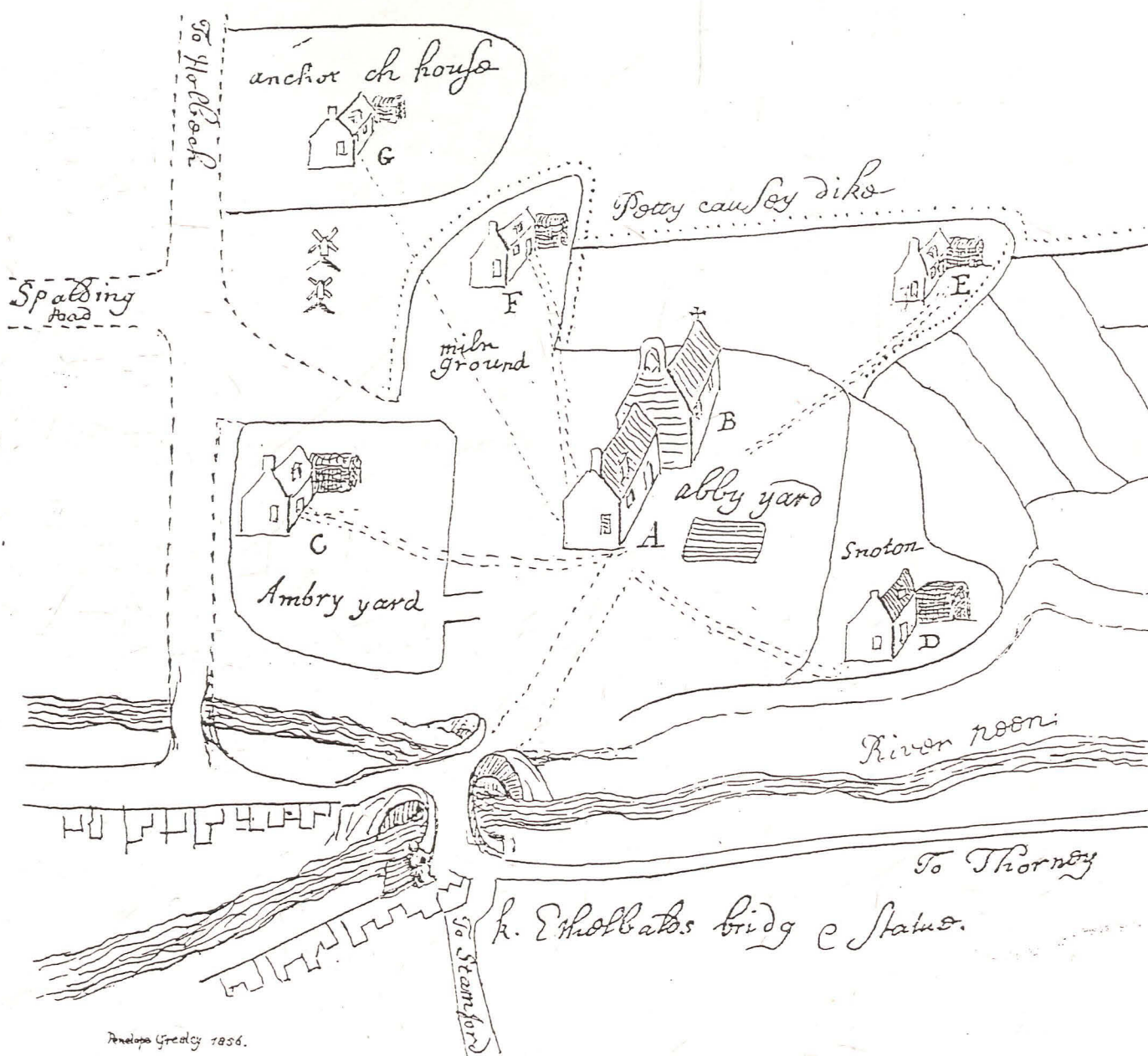


Fig. 6 1856 copy of Stukeley's eighteenth century sketch of Crowland.

ACTUAL SURVEY
of the North Level Part of the
Great Level of the Fens called
the Bedford Level

ALSO
of Crowland Great Portland and Part of SOUTH HOLLAND in the
County of Lincoln

AND
of Wilbeach North-side in the ISLE of ELY and County of
Cambridge

Wherein is DESCRIBED the Several Drains, Sewers, Sluices &c.
by which the LANDS contain'd in this SURVEY
Drain to their Ourfalls at SEA

Taken Aug^r 1749
By Jⁿ Wing



Fig. 7 Crowland in 1749, as depicted on Wing's plan of the Bedford Level.

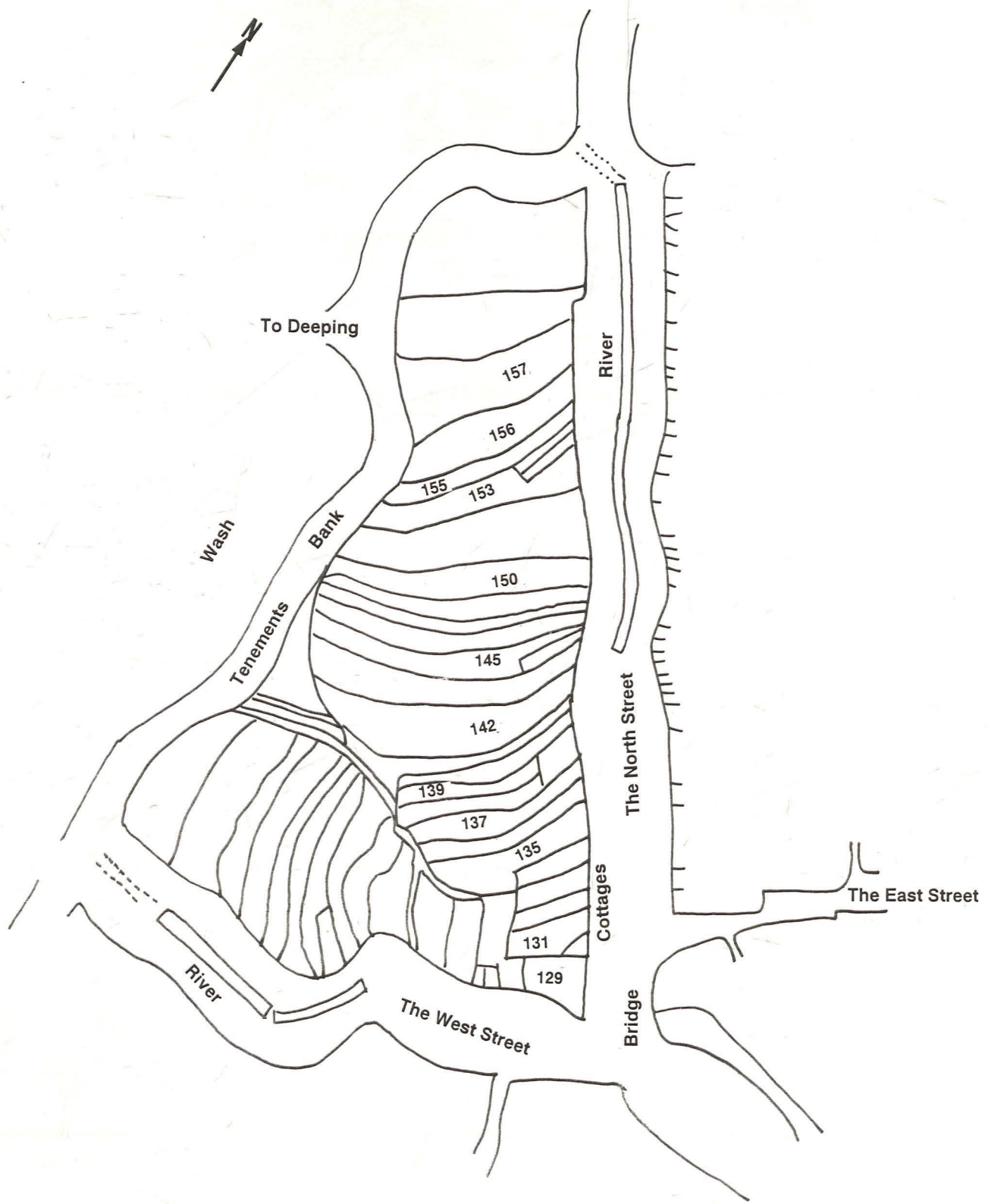


Fig. 8 Land divisions west of North Street in 1829 (traced from LAO MCD 1004/3).

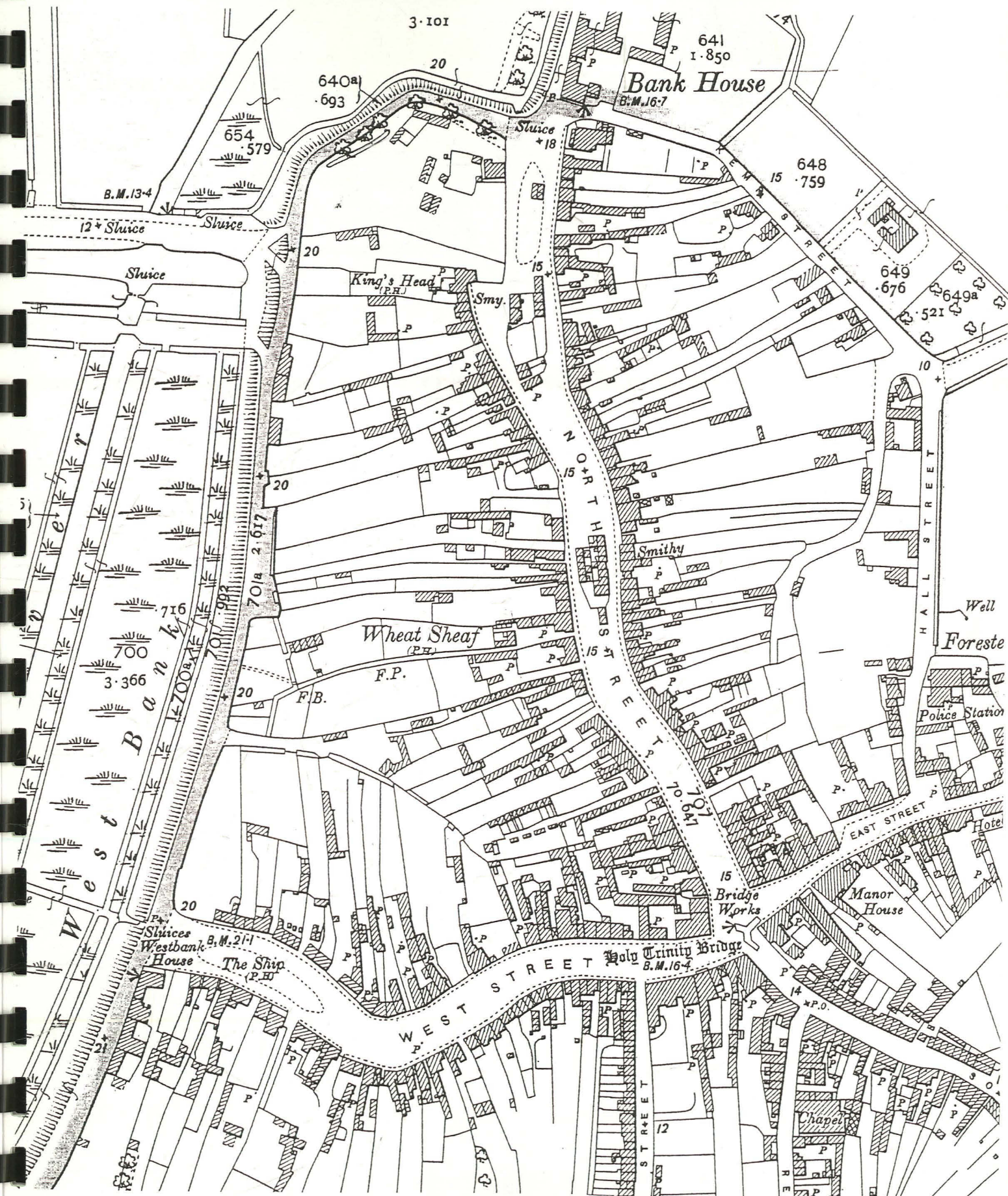


Fig. 9 The application site in 1903 (based on the 1904 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map, Sheet Lincs. 148.13).

THE PLATES



Pl. 1 North Street, Crowland, looking SE towards Trinity Bridge. Speechley's Yard is right foreground, with the blue shopfront of Frydays, 10 North Street, in front of the application site.

Pl. 2 North Street, looking NW along the line of the former stream channel.





Pl. 3 No. 10 (Frydays) and part of the application site to the rear (with car in background); the white cottage (No. 14), and the site of No. 12 (now garden for No. 14) obscure the northern part. Looking west from North Street.



PI. 4 Access to the application site between the former No. 12 (left) and No. 10 (right, beyond view). Looking east across North Street.



Pl. 5 Brick boundary wall and rear of breeze block garage, forming part of the southern boundary to the application site (looking south).



PI. 6 The NW part of the application site was hidden by vegetation (looking west from the site access).