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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT
SOUTH STREET,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CSS 01)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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LL2798
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT
SOUTH STREET,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CSS 01)**

Work Undertaken For
Nestwood Homes Developments Ltd

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

January 2002

Planning Application No: H02/1040/00
National Grid Reference: TF 2414 1003
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.431

A.P.S. Report No: 9/02



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a single dwelling on land adjacent to 40 South Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches associated with the development.

The earliest archaeological remains date to the Neolithic period (4200-2250 BC) and are represented by stone axes and flint tools. In the Early Bronze Age (2250-1600 BC), Crowland became a focus for a barrow cemetery, 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 period (AD 1066-1500) controlled much of this part of south Lincolnshire, until its dissolution in 1539.

The investigations revealed only dumped deposits that possibly infilled a former river channel that once ran along South Street. Finds retrieved during this investigation include late medieval or early post-medieval pottery, 19th - 20th century pottery and glass and a 17th century clay pipe.

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 Nestwood Homes Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction of a single dwelling on land at 40 South Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H02/1040/00. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the County Archaeological Officer (Appendix 1). The watching brief was undertaken between the 10th and 19th December 2001.

2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The site is located 280m 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. 4m OD east of South Street and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2414 1003 (Fig. 2).

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

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The 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 to the west and collections of flint tools have been retrieved from the north and south of the village (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 630m to the west (Hayes and Lane 1992, 197). Contemporary settlement associated with the barrows has yet to be identified in Crowland. However, pottery of the period has been recorded from the vicinity of the church (*ibid.*).

Later Bronze Age remains are unknown from the Crowland peninsula though an Iron Age site, possibly a saltern (salt-producing site), has been identified to the north of the town (*ibid.* 198). Evidence for Romano-British remains is also scarce and comprises a few scattered sherds of pottery, found to the west, and an *intaglio* recorded to the north (Cope-Faulkner 1998, 7).

Crowland is first mentioned in the mid 8th century by Felix, the biographer of St. Guthlac. Referred to as *Crugland*, *Cruuulond* and *Cruwland*, the name is derived from the Old English *crūw* meaning 'bend' and denotes its location at a bend in the Welland (Cameron 1998, 35). 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 latter half of the 10th century. The present standing remains of the abbey date to 1156 AD (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 238).

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

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).

An archaeological evaluation undertaken 100m to the north revealed a medieval ditch and a rubble surface, with finds indicating the possibility of buildings of the period in the vicinity (Taylor 2001, 1).

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

Prior to the development topsoil had been stripped from the site. A layer of limestone chippings had then been laid before a series

of piles were inserted. Trenches were then opened by a mechanical excavator between the piles to depths of *c.* 0.45m as required by the development. Sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit were 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.

The finds recovered from those deposits excavated were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit encountered was a dark greyish brown sandy silt (002) with charcoal, coal, brick and tile fragments. Measuring over 50mm thick, this deposit was identified as a dumped deposit. Pottery of 19th - 20th century date was retrieved from this deposit as was an earlier Toynton type cistern handle and rim.

Overlying the dumped deposit and sealing the site was a second layer of dumping

0.35m to 0.4m thick and comprising dark grey sandy silt (001) with coal, brick and tile fragments.

6. DISCUSSION

Dumped deposits were the earliest deposits encountered during the watching brief. It is possible that they are associated with the infilling of the former canalised river that once ran along South Street which was open in 1856 (White 1856, 822) but is absent from maps dating to 1904.

A number of artefacts were retrieved from the dumped deposits. These comprise late medieval/early post-medieval forms as well as 19th - 20th century pottery. A 17th century clay pipe and a fragment of glass were also retrieved.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were carried out on land at South Street, Crowland, because the site lies close to the core of the medieval settlement.

Only dumped deposits were encountered during the watching brief. These may be associated with the infilling of a former canalised river that once ran along the centre of South Street.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include pottery dating from the 15th century to the 19th - 20th century, clay pipe and glass. No waterlogged features were found which indicates 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 D. Shephard of Nestwood Homes Developments Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy of Lincolnshire County Council permitted examination of the Sites and Monuments Record. David Start kindly permitted access to the library and parish files maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
Supervisors: Chris Moulis, Steve Thomson
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
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

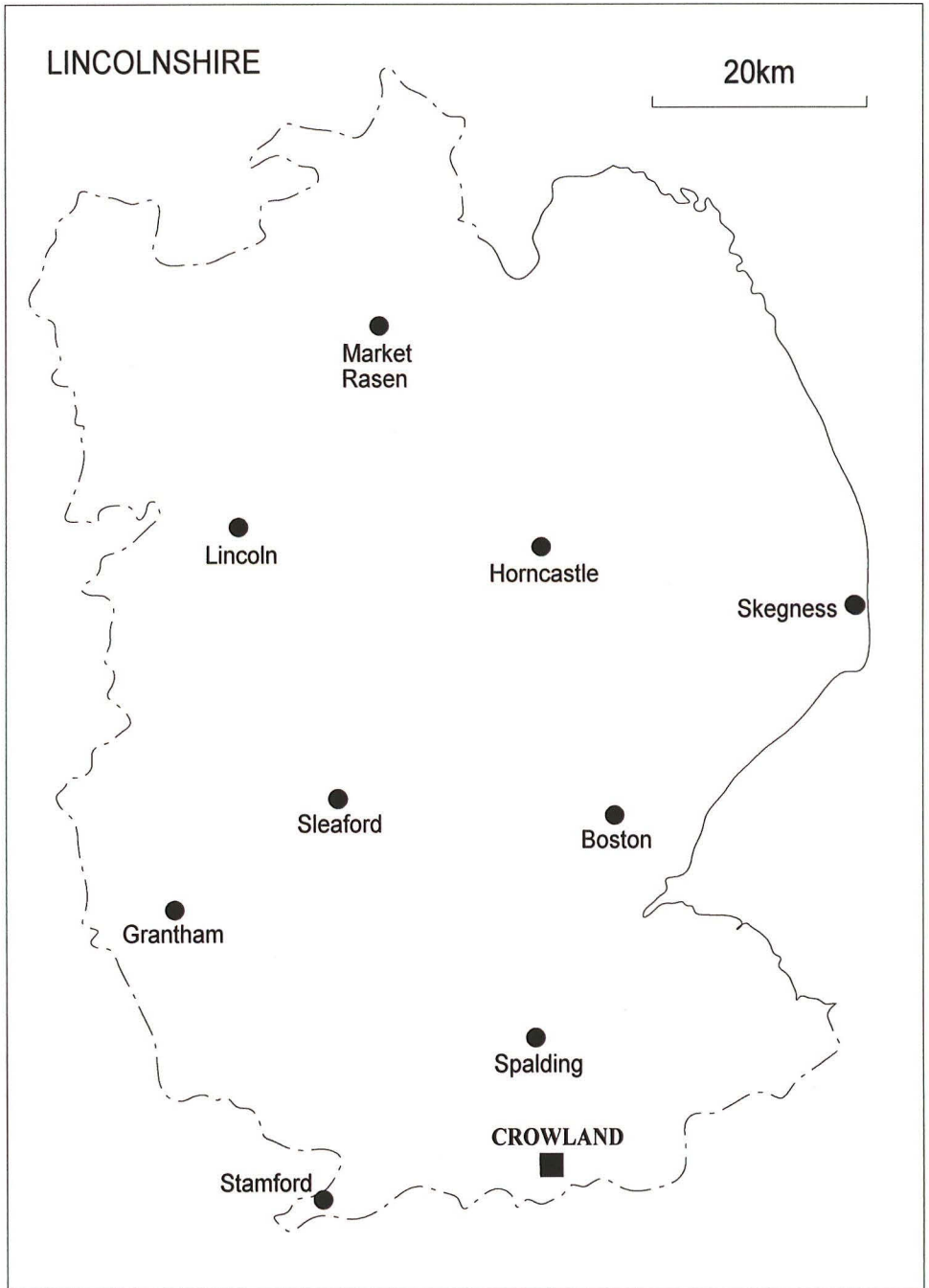


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

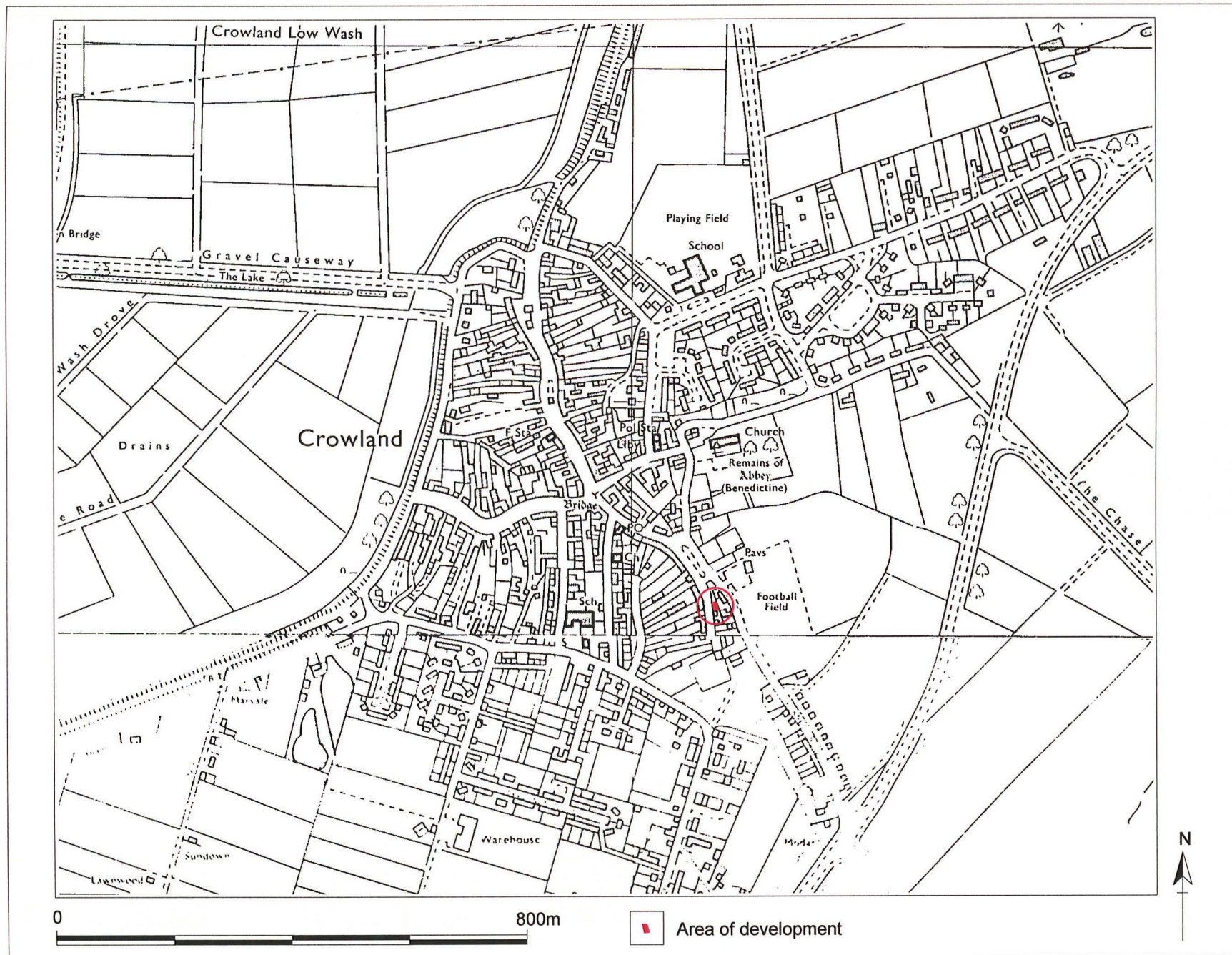


Figure 2 - Site location plan

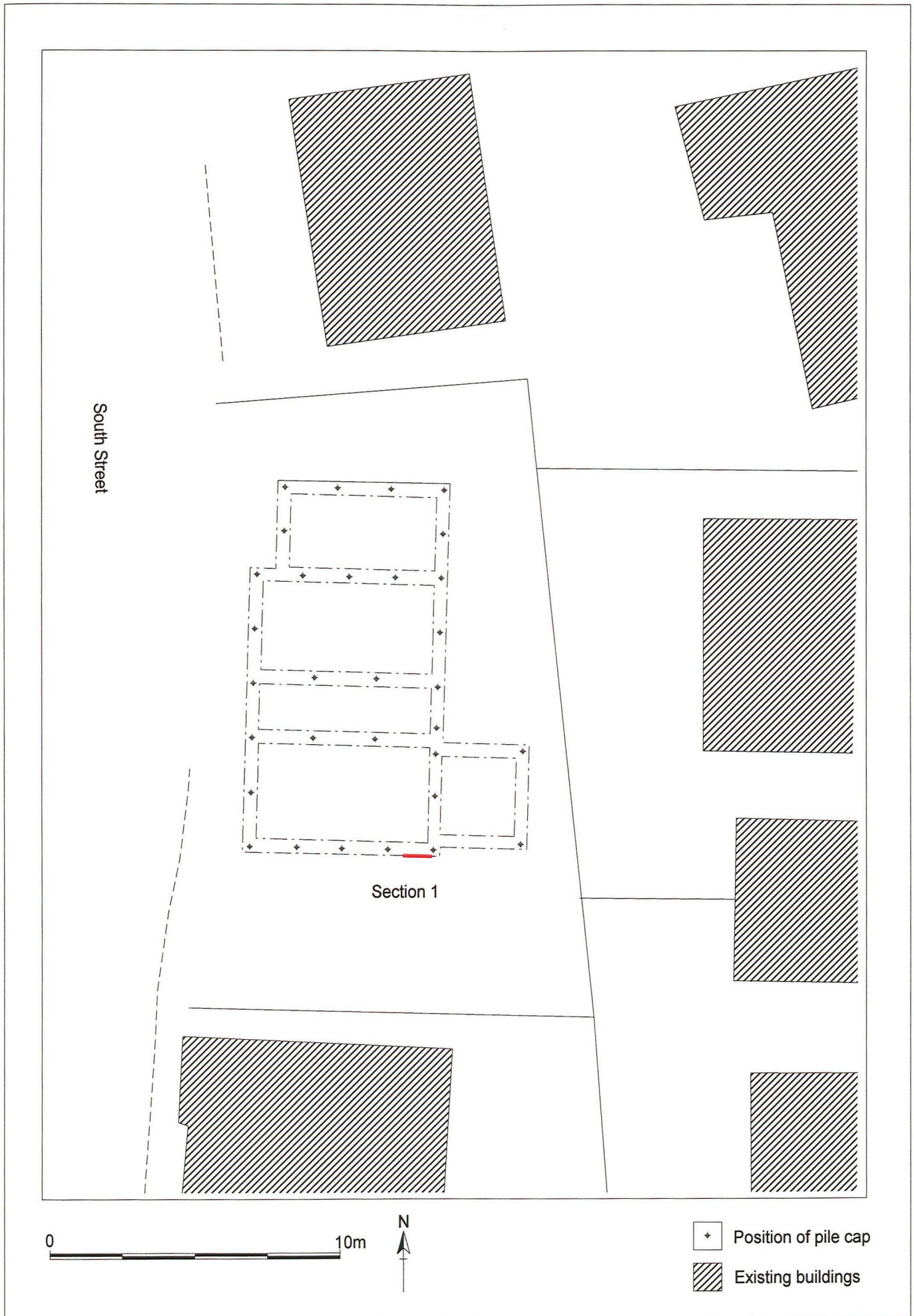


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section location

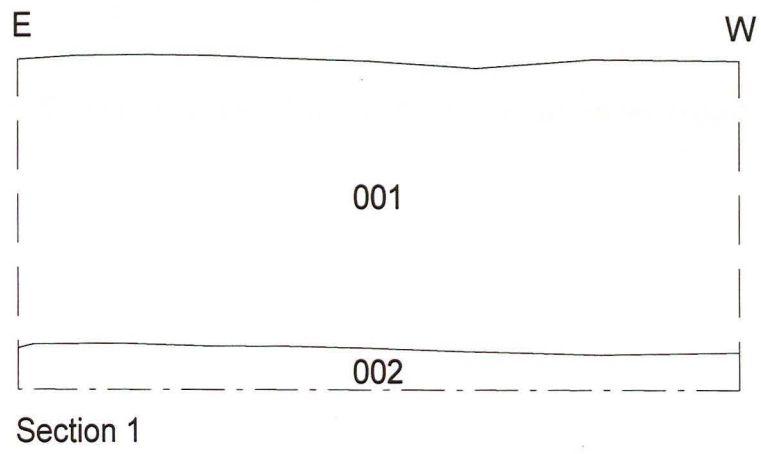


Figure 4 - Section 1



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



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking west

Appendix 1

LAND AT 40 SOUTH STREET, CROWLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land at 40 South Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, containing remains of occupation from prehistoric times onward.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. 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 construction of a dwelling on land at 40 South Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire.
- 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 situated 12km south of Spalding and 22km east of Stamford in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire. South Street lies on the southeast side of the town at National Grid Reference TF 2414 1003.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H02/1040/00) has been submitted to South Holland District Council for residential development. Permission is subject to a condition requiring an archaeological watching brief to be maintained during all stages of the groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Crowland is situated in the fens of south Lincolnshire. The village proper lies on the Abbey Gravels which are formed along a southwest to northeast line creating a peninsula of slightly higher ground. The site lies at approximately 3m OD. Local soils are generally of the Wallasea 2 association, alluvial gley soils developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Crowland lies in an area of archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards. Early human activity is evidenced by the discovery of Neolithic stone axes and flintwork in the vicinity of the village. 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.

- 6.2 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. With the presence of the Abbey the village became a focus of settlement during the later medieval period. The present site lies approximately 300m south of the Abbey.

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.

The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

- 7.1.2 Determine the form and function of archaeological features encountered;
- 7.1.3 Determine the spatial arrangement of archaeological features encountered;
- 7.1.4 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from archaeological features, and
- 7.1.5 Establish the sequence of 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:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely

necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

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:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 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 Council 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 Council Archaeological Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

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 three 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 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 - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, 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

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Soft dark grey sandy silt with coal, brick and tile fragments, 0.35m to 0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
002	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with charcoal, coal, brick and tile fragments, >50mm thick	Dumped deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the City of Lincoln post-Roman pottery codes. A total of 6 fragments of pottery, each representing a separate vessel and weighing 380g, was recovered from two contexts. In addition to the pottery, pieces of glass and clay pipe, two items weighing a total of 23g, were collected. No faunal remains were retrieved.

Provenance

All the artefacts were recovered from dumped deposits (001, 002). The earlier pottery fragments were made relatively locally to Crowland, probably at kilns in the Toynton All Saints-Old Bolingbroke area, 55km to the north. However, the later ceramics were probably all made in Staffordshire. The clay pipe may be a local product of the general Crowland area.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table. Pottery is the main component of the small assemblage, though glass and clay pipe was also recovered. Although late post-medieval pottery, of 19th-early 20th century date, is the most numerous (67%), earlier ceramics of the 15th-17th century form the greatest part (81%) of the assemblage by weight.

Context	Fabric Code	Description	Number	Weight (g)	Context Date
001	EMOD	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, separate vessels, 19 th century	2	29	19 th century
	TB	Toynton-Bolingbroke-type ware, pancheon, 15 th -17 th century	1	51	
		Clay pipe bowl, Lincoln type A/B, bore 7/64", 1640-90	1	18	
002	TB	Toynton-Bolingbroke cistern handle and rim, slightly abraded, 15 th -17 th century	1	257	19 th -early 20 th century
	EMOD	Mocha ware, 19 th century	1	28	
	LSTON	Grey stoneware, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	15	
		Glass, pale blue hexagonal bottle, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	5	

The pipe bowl from (001) is a hybrid Lincoln Type A/B form dating from the period *c.* 1660-90 (Mann 1977, 17-8). It has 50% rim rouletting on the rear of the bowl and a small oval heel. It is likely to have been made in the general area of Crowland in south Lincolnshire or north Cambridgeshire.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. The collection is stored by material class.

Documentation

There have been numerous previous archaeological investigations in Crowland which are the subjects of reports.

Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small assemblage of essentially late post-medieval date, the collection has limited local potential. The two earlier sherds, however, are both large with little or no abrasion. This would suggest that the pieces are unlikely to have moved far from their original points of deposition and thus, probably, signify activity of indeterminate nature but of 15th- 17th century date in close proximity to the site. However, this potential is reduced by the entire assemblage deriving from dumped deposits of uncertain origin. The absence of any artefacts datable before the 15th century would suggest that medieval or earlier deposits do not occur in the area or were not revealed nor disturbed by the development.

References

Mann, J.E., 1977 *Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations in Lincoln 1970-74*, The Archaeology of Lincoln XV-1, CBA and Lincoln Archaeological Trust

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

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 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.
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 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

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

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: 2001.431

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CSS 01

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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