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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF TRIAL PITS AND BOREHOLES  
AT TRINITY BRIDGE,  
CROWLAND,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(CTB 01)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

Conservation  
Services

28 MAR 2002

Highways & Planning  
Directorate





Event L13372  
Source L18083  
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OF TRIAL PITS AND BOREHOLES  
AT TRINITY BRIDGE,  
CROWLAND,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(CTB 01)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Lincolnshire County Council**

March 2002

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

National Grid Reference: TF 2394 102~~0~~3

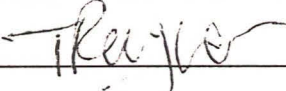

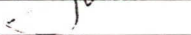
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. 49/02

**Quality Control**  
 Trinity Bridge, Crowland  
 CTB 01

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
Supervisor	Chris Moulis
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Finds Report	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey, Gary Taylor

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Tobin Rayner	 Tom Lane
Date: 	Date: 19-03-02



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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the investigation of Trial Pits and Boreholes at Trinity Bridge, Crowland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).*

*Trinity Bridge dates to the late 14<sup>th</sup> century and replaced an earlier triangular bridge referred to in AD 943. The bridge is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and Grade I listed building.*

*A sequence of natural deposits, channel fills and dumped deposits, to level the ground surface, were encountered during the watching brief. The channel fills remain undated, although the process of infilling the former river courses had been completed by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. A range of artefacts was retrieved and include medieval and 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery, glass, brick and animal bone.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area, 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 the Technical Services Group, Highways and Planning Directorate, Lincolnshire County Council, to undertake a watching brief during investigative work in advance of remedial repairs on the Trinity Bridge, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The watching brief was undertaken between the 17<sup>th</sup> December 2001 and 10<sup>th</sup> January 2002 in accordance

with a specification prepared by Archaeological Services and agreed to by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix 1).

### 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).

Trinity Bridge is located at the centre of the town 220m west of the parish church of Our Lady, St. Bartholomew and St. Guthlac. The bridge is on generally level ground at the junction of North Street, East Street, South Street and West Street at a height of 4.3m OD and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2394 1029 (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 peninsular 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

Trinity Bridge, Crowland, is thought to have been constructed in the late 14<sup>th</sup> century (DoE 1987, 8). A wooden triangular bridge is first mentioned at Crowland in a charter of King Eadred dating to AD 943 which refers to 'a Ponte de Croyland triangulo de Weland' (Swift 1997, 22). A statue, possibly of Christ, sits adjacent to the bridge which probably came from Crowland Abbey (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 241).

The bridge has a triangular plan designed originally to cross the confluence of the



canalised Rivers Nene and Welland. The canalisation of these rivers through the town was originally thought to be Romano-British in date (Hallam 1970, 60). Recent suggestions have disputed this on the grounds that there was no important settlement in the vicinity until the 11<sup>th</sup> century (Hayes and Lane 1992, 202). The charter of AD 943, however, provides the latest date for the canalisation of the rivers.

All three channels were open in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century as evidenced in a sketch by the local antiquary, William Stukeley (Plate 1). Armstrong's '*Map of Lincolnshire*', dating to 1778, appears to show that the western channel had been infilled and by 1831 only the south channel extended as far as the bridge (Cope-Faulkner 1998, Figures 5 and 7).

The bridge is both a Grade I listed building (DoE 1987, 8) and Scheduled Ancient Monument, County No. 7 (English Heritage 1996, 17).

### 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

Two trial holes were excavated by hand against the eastern and southwestern arms of the bridge. The sides of the trial pits were cleaned and deposits recorded. Newly exposed stonework of the bridge structure was also drawn. Two boreholes were also recorded. 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 and elevations 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

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Post-medieval and modern deposits

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

### Phase 1 Natural deposits

Natural deposits were only encountered at depth in the two boreholes. In Borehole 1, the earliest deposit was yellow sand and gravel (014) located 2.1m below the present ground surface. This was overlain by a brown silty clay (013) identified as alluvium. Situated at 2.5m below the ground surface in Borehole 2 was a 1.86m thick deposit of greyish brown sand (024), also identified as natural.



## **Phase 2      Undated deposits**

Overlying the natural alluvium in Borehole 1 was a 100mm thick limestone fragment (012). This may represent a former road surface leading to the bridge.

In Borehole 2 were two deposits identified as channel fills. The lowest comprised greenish grey silty sand (023) which was overlain by a 0.64m thick layer of grey clayey silt (022).

An undated channel fill was also identified in Trial Pit 2, which comprised brown clayey silt (009) that measured over 0.7m thick. This was sealed by a dumped deposit of gravel (008).

## **Phase 3      Post-medieval      and modern deposits**

In Borehole 2, a brick structure was initially encountered (021) at 1.1m below the ground surface. This was identified as a possible brick culvert over the canalised channel. When Borehole 2 resumed, a brown silt (020) was encountered that contained post-medieval brick. Overlying the culvert was a greenish grey silt (019), a layer of crushed limestone (018), bluish grey sandy silt (017). These deposits probably represent backfilling of the channel once the culvert had been constructed.

In Trial Pit 1, the earliest deposit was a dumped deposit of dark brown silt (005). This was over 0.57m thick and contained 18<sup>th</sup> century, and earlier, pottery and glass. This was overlain by a former topsoil of dark grey silt (004).

Sealing the boreholes and trial pits were make-up and surface layers for the present day ground surface of tarmac or stone paving.

## **6.      DISCUSSION**

Natural sand and gravels (Phase 1) represent the earliest deposits encountered and relate to the marine or estuarine drift geology.

Undated deposits (Phase 2) comprise mainly channel fills. It is possible that these relate to the documented infilling of the three channels that formerly met at the bridge. However, these layers may also represent gradual deposition within the channels. The nature of the boreholes do not allow for the recognition of activities, such as cleansing and maintaining of the channel. A limestone surface was also recognised and may represent a former track along East Street.

Phase 3 deposits also comprise channel fills, although the presence of a likely brick culvert in the second borehole dates these deposits to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Above the culvert, the deposits are likely to have been placed to level the ground surface around the bridge.

In addition to recording the deposits encountered, elevations of the newly exposed stonework within the Trial Pits were drawn prior to their reburial.

The earliest artefact retrieved was a sherd of medieval pottery produced at Bourne. Four sherds of 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery were also retrieved as was a glass bottle fragment, a brick fragment and a small collection of animal bone.

## **7.      CONCLUSION**

Archaeological recording was undertaken during investigative work on the Trinity Bridge, Crowland, as the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and listed building.



The investigations identified natural deposits overlain by channel fills relating to the three former rivers that met at the bridge. No date could be ascertained for these earlier channel fills, although by the 19<sup>th</sup> century the former courses of the rivers had been culverted beneath North Street, West Street and South Street. A possible limestone surface was also identified adjacent to the northeastern arm of the bridge. A variety of dumped deposits were encountered, presumably to level the ground surface.

Finds retrieved during this investigation include pottery dating from the medieval period to the 18<sup>th</sup> century as well as glass, brick and animal bone. Waterlogged deposits were encountered in the boreholes and signifying that environmental indicators (seeds, wood, pollen, etc.) will survive at depth.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr R.A. Waters of the Technical Services Group, Highways and Planning Directorate, Lincolnshire County Council, for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy of Lincolnshire County Council permitted examination of the County Sites and Monuments Record. David Start kindly permitted access to the library and parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone  
Site Supervisor: Chris Moulis  
Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner

Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment



Figure 1 - General Location Plan

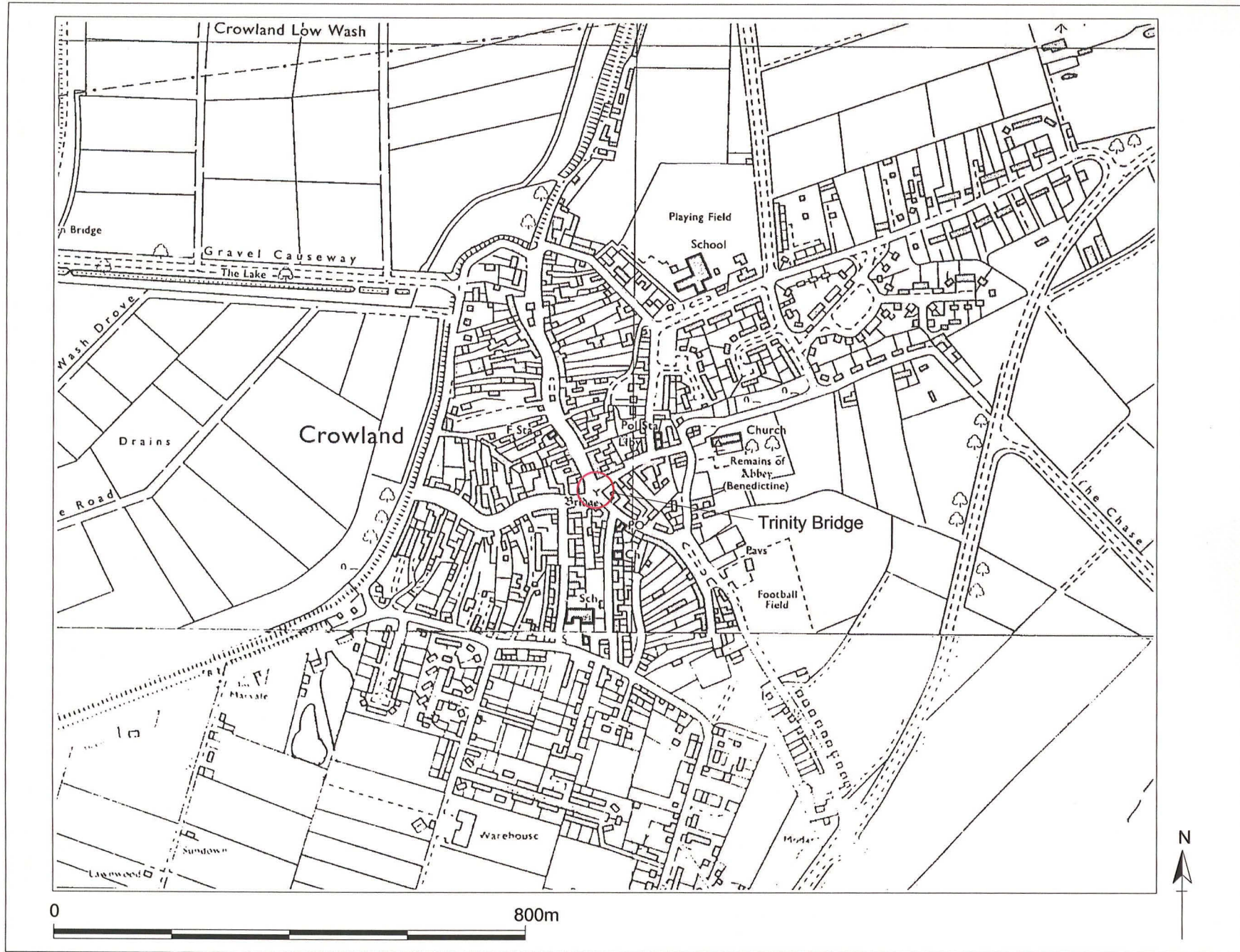


Figure 2 - Site location plan



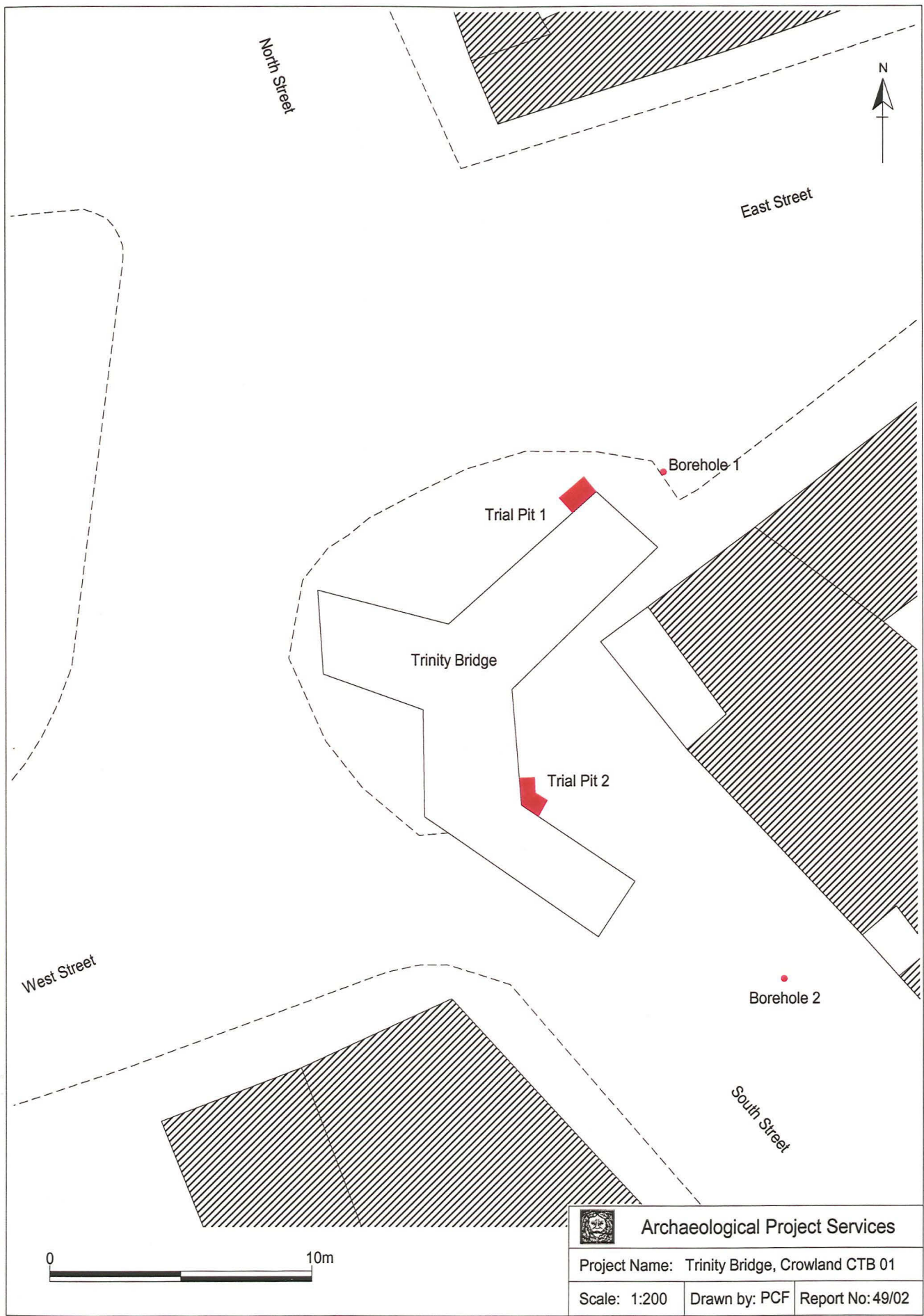
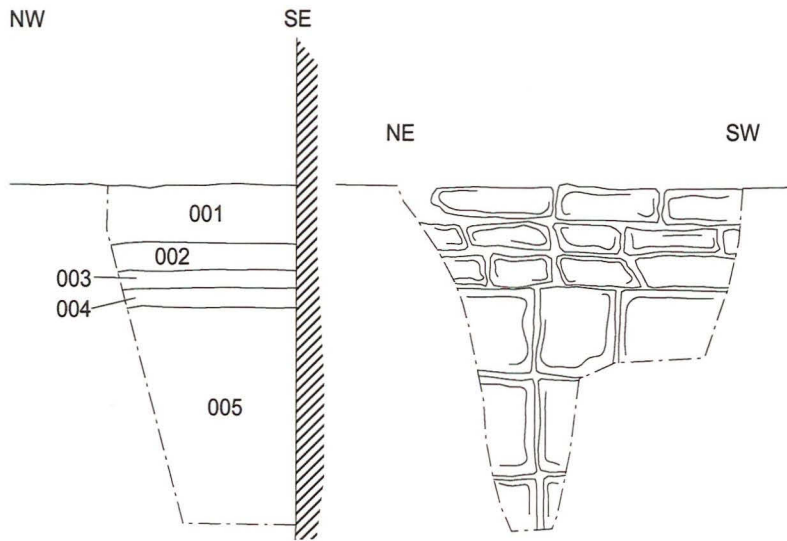
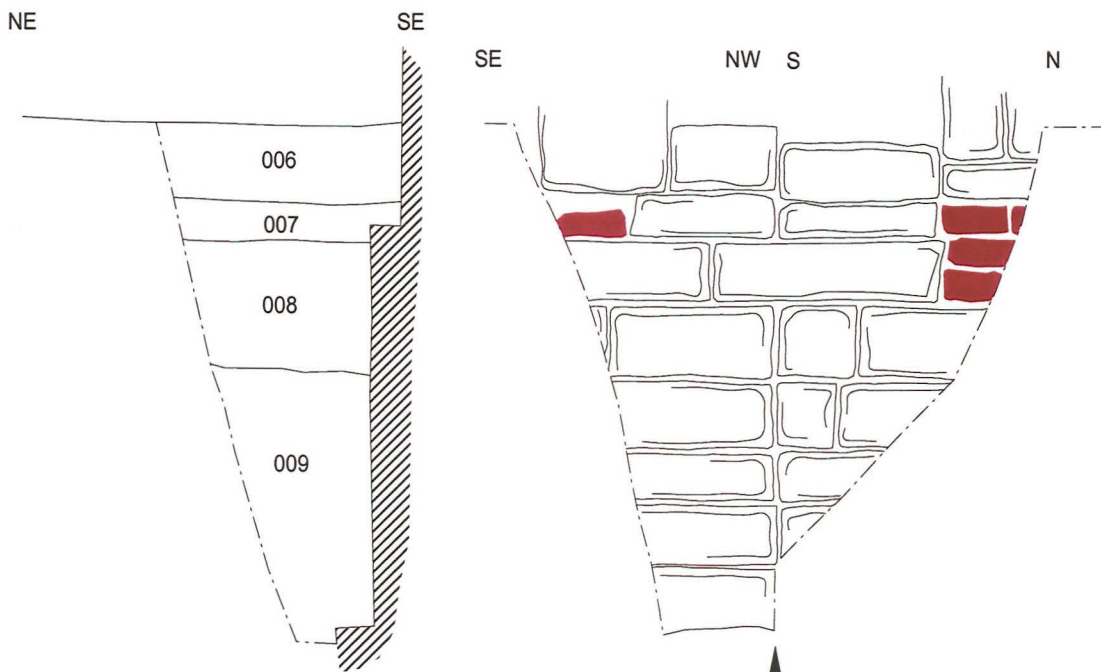


Figure 3 - Plan of Trinity Bridge showing the location of Trial Pits and Boreholes



Trial Pit 1: Section and Elevation



Angle in Bridge



Trial Pit 2: Section and Elevation

Angle in Bridge



-  Limestone
-  Brick


 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Trinity Bridge, Crowland CTB 01		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 49/02

Figure 4 - Trial Pits: Sections and Elevations

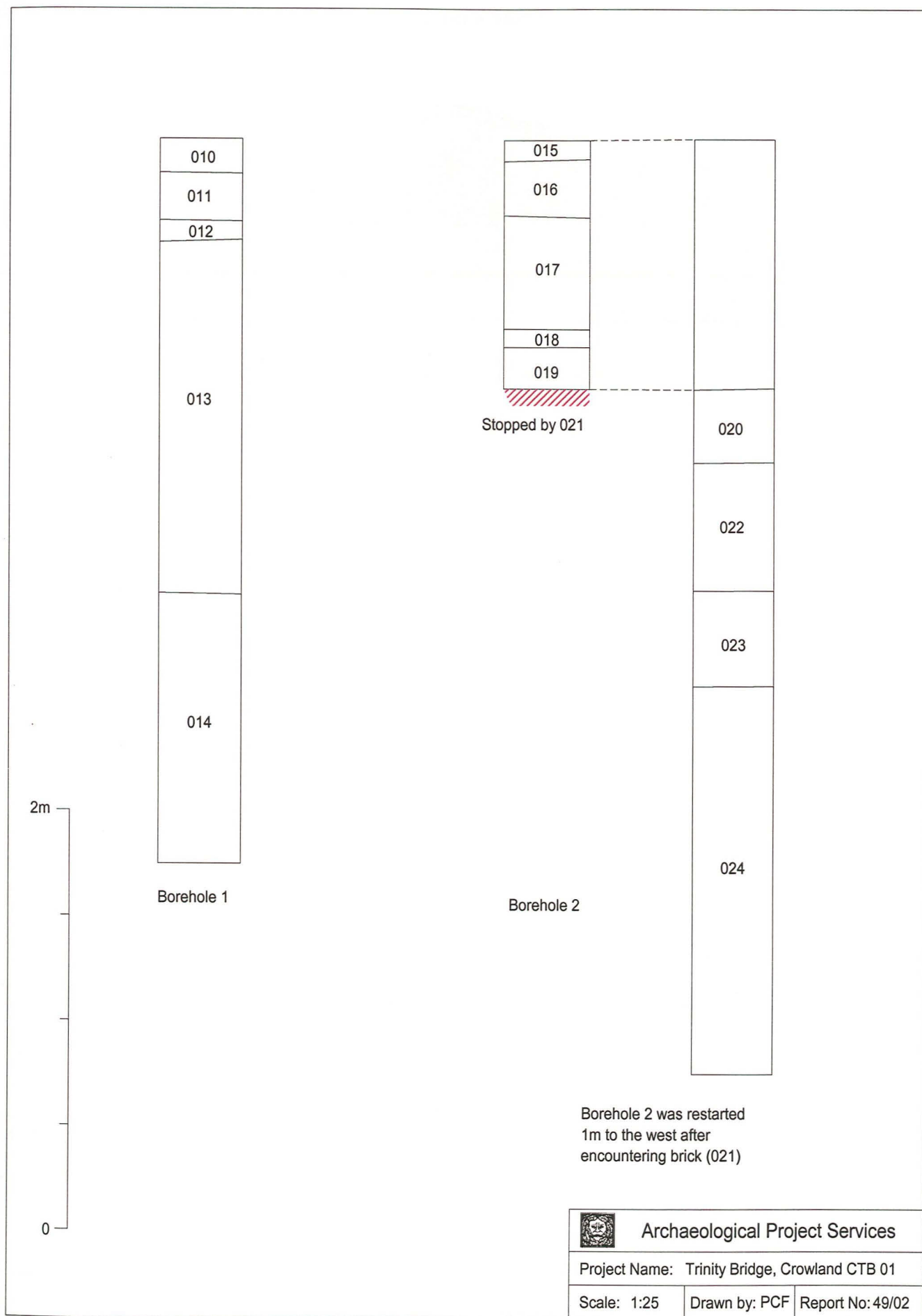


Figure 5 - Sequence of deposits exposed in Boreholes





Plate 1 - Stukeley's sketch of Trinity Bridge, 1724



Plate 2 - Trinity Bridge, looking north





Plate 3 - Trial Pit 1, showing the exposed stonework, looking southeast



Plate 4 - Trial Pit 2, showing the exposed stonework, looking southwest



## Appendix 1

### LAND AT TRINITY BRIDGE, CROWLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *Archaeological supervision is required during investigative works at Trinity Bridge, Crowland, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Trinity Bridge is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (LI 7). Scheduled monument consent for the work has been granted subject to a condition requiring archaeological supervision and recording during works.*
- 1.3 *Monitoring will be undertaken during the augering of boreholes and excavation of trial holes. 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 investigative works at Trinity Bridge, Crowland, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 2394 1029.
- 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 in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire, close to the border with Cambridgeshire. The Trinity Bridge lies in the centre of town at the junction of North Street, South Street, East Street and West Street at National Grid Reference TF 2394 1029.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Scheduled monument consent for the investigative works has been granted by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. Consent is subject to a condition requiring archaeological supervision and recording during the ground investigations.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at c. 4m OD on the long, narrow peninsular of sand and gravel upon which Crowland sits. Local soils are fine-coarse loamy soils of the Holderness Association developed on chalky till and glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214).

#### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The gravel peninsular has been the site of human activity from the Neolithic period onwards. Neolithic stone axes and flints have been found and in the early Bronze Age, a large barrow cemetery was established. In the later Bronze Age and Iron Age there is little evidence of activity, except for a possible saltern north of the town, but Romano-British remains are known within the town and pottery has been found within the scheduled area to the north of the development site

- 6.2 The Benedictine monastery of St Guthlac, founded in the 10<sup>th</sup> century is believed to lie beneath the present abbey, the remains of which lie to the east. Settlement around the site of this religious establishment has grown up since the 11<sup>th</sup> century at least. The Trinity Bridge, a Scheduled Monument (LI 7), dates to the later 14th century but there are documentary references to an apparently similar structure as early as the 10th century.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the archaeological monitoring will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret archaeological deposits or features exposed during the ground investigations.
- 7.2 The objectives of the archaeological monitoring will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from archaeological features, and
  - 7.2.4 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 Archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the augering of three bore holes to approximately 8m depth and the excavation of two small trial excavations as shown in the accompanying plan.
- 8.2.2 Deposits removed through coring will be inspected for anything of archaeological significance. Photographic and drawn records will be made of any significant exposures in this process and of the sections revealed in trial excavations adjacent to the bridge. Section drawings 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 A photographic record will be compiled as part of the archaeological monitoring. This will consist of:
  - \$ the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeological remains encountered.



\$ 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; to English Heritage; 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 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 English Heritage. They will be given as much notice as possible, preferably two weeks, of the commencement of the project.

## 14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

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

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

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

## 15 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

15.1 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 - G Taylor 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

16.1 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.

## 17 COPYRIGHT

17.1 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.

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

17.3 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.

17.4 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.

## 18 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	TP1	Stone blocks (230mm x 150mm x 150mm)	Paving
002	TP1	Concrete, 70mm thick	Make-up for (001)
003	TP1	Cinders, 50mm thick	Make-up for (001)
004	TP1	Soft dark grey silt, 50mm thick	Former topsoil
005	TP1	Soft dark brown silt, 0.57m thick	Dumped deposit
006	TP2	Stone blocks (230mm x 150mm x 150mm)	Paving
007	TP2	Cinders, 100mm thick	Make-up for (006)
008	TP2	Loose mid reddish yellow gravel, 0.36m thick	Dumped deposit
009	TP2	Soft mid brown clayey silt, 0.7m thick	Channel infill
010	BH1	Tarmac, 0.18m thick	Road surface
011	BH1	Soft light brown sandy silt, 0.22m thick	Dumped deposit
012	BH1	Limestone fragment, 100mm thick	Possible surface
013	BH1	Soft/plastic light to mid brown silty clay, 1.7m thick	Natural alluvium
014	BH1	Firm dark yellow sand and gravel, >1.3m thick	Natural deposit
015	BH2	Tarmac, 80mm thick	Road surface
016	BH2	Firm mid greenish brown silty sand, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
017	BH2	Firm mid bluish grey sandy silt, 0.54m thick	Channel infill
018	BH2	Crushed limestone, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit
019	BH2	Firm greenish grey silt with limestone fragments, 0.2m thick	Channel backfill
020	BH2	Soft dark brown silt, 0.35m thick	Channel backfill
021	BH2	Brick structure, bonded with off-white mortar	Culvert
022	BH2	Soft dark grey clayey silt, 0.64m thick	Channel fill
023	BH2	Firm mid greenish grey silty sand, 0.42m thick	Channel fill
024	BH2	Firm light greyish brown sand, >1.86m thick	Natural deposit



## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall,  
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 Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 5 fragments of pottery weighing 155g was recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other items, brick/tile and glass, comprising 2 items weighing a total of 30g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from a dumped deposit (005) and a channel backfill (020).

The earliest pottery fragment is a relatively local product, made in Bourne 17km to the northwest. The later earthenwares are probably also relatively local south Lincolnshire or north Cambridgeshire products but the tablewares were probably made in Staffordshire.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

A single fragment of pottery of probable 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century date is the earliest material recovered, though the remainder and bulk of the small assemblage is post-medieval, dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Table1: The artefacts

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
005	BL	Red earthenware, black-glazed, separate vessels, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	143g	18 <sup>th</sup> century
	WS	White salt-glazed stoneware, bowl, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4g	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6g	
	BOUA	Bourne A ware, 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2g	
		Glass bottle sherd, much iridescence, post-medieval	1	14g	
020		Handmade brick	1	16g	Post-medieval

Table 2: The faunal remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
005	Pig	Mandible	1	12	Juvenile, with copper staining
020	Cattle sized	Rib	1	18	
	Cattle sized	unidentified	1	12	

**Condition**

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

**Documentation**

There have been numerous previous archaeological investigations at Crowland that are the subject of reports. There has also been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the village and its vicinity. Additionally, the site, as a scheduled ancient monument, has also been studied. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

**Potential**

As a small and predominantly post-medieval assemblage the collection is of limited local significance. However, as most of the artefacts are of 18<sup>th</sup> century date they perhaps imply some works on the bridge at that date.

**Reference**

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, 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

<b>Context</b>	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).
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	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.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

24	Context records
6	Scale drawings (sections)
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: 2001.455

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CTB 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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