

EL JB

M4/6

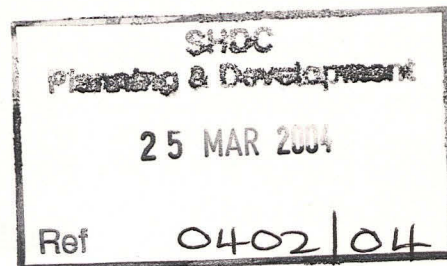
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT 70 WEST STREET,  
CROWLAND,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(CWS 03)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

EVENT L14623 SOURCE L19222  
L19223

PRN 23887 - LATE MEDIEVAL  
/ POST MEDIEVAL



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT 70 WEST STREET,  
CROWLAND,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(CWS 03)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Mrs L. Wycherley**

February 2004

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

National Grid Reference: TF 2366 1015  
Planning Reference: H02/0475/03  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2003.364

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

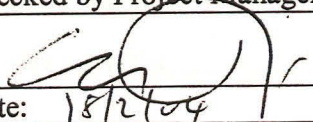
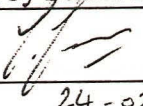


APS Report No. 28/04



**Quality Control**  
70 West Street, Crowland  
CWS 03

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisor	Fiona Walker
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 18/2/04	Date: 24-02-04

## Table of Contents

### List of Figures

### List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY .....	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY .....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING .....	1
3.	AIMS .....	2
4.	METHODS .....	2
5.	RESULTS .....	3
6.	DISCUSSION .....	3
7.	CONCLUSION .....	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	4
9.	PERSONNEL .....	4
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	4
11.	ABBREVIATIONS .....	4

### Appendices

1. Specification for archaeological watching brief
2. Context descriptions
3. The Finds *by Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

## List of Figures

- Figure 1      General location plan
- Figure 2      Site location plan
- Figure 3      Plan of the development showing section location
- Figure 4      Section 1

## List of Plates

- Plate 1      General view of the development area
- Plate 2      Section 1

## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 70 West Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new extension.*

*Burial mounds of Bronze Age date (2200-800 BC) are located in the Crowland area. Some of these were possibly reused later as windmill mounds. Iron Age (800 BC-AD 43) and Romano-British (AD 43-410) artefacts are also known in the vicinity. Crowland abbey, founded in the Late Saxon period (AD 850-1066), is located south of the site. The Abbey, which developed from a hermitage of St. Guthlac, was established in the early 8<sup>th</sup> century and suppressed in 1539. A Royalist garrison established a fort around the church in the Civil War (1642-46).*

*The watching brief identified a sequence of natural and subsoil formation, the latter dated to the post-medieval period along with a dumped deposit. Finds include a single sherd of post-medieval pottery and oyster shell.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mrs L. Wycherley to undertake an archaeological watching brief

during groundworks associated with an extension to existing buildings at 70 West Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H02/0475/03. The watching brief was carried out on the 12<sup>th</sup> January 2004, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

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

Situated in the western part of the village, the investigation area is on the south side of West Street at National Grid Reference TF 2366 1015.

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

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The 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 as indicated by stone axes found in the vicinity (Hayes and Lane 1992, 197).

During the Early Bronze Age, the gravel ridge occupied by Crowland 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 700m to the north (Cope-Faulkner 1998, fig. 12). Although settlement contemporary with these burial sites has yet to be identified in Crowland, pottery of the period is known from the vicinity of the church (Hayes and Lane 1992, 197).

Later Bronze Age remains are unknown from the Crowland peninsula though an Iron Age site, possibly a saltern (salt producing site), has been identified to the north of the town (*ibid.*, 198) and an Iron Age pin was found south of the church (Cope-Faulkner 1998, fig. 12). Evidence for Romano-British remains is also scarce, though a substantial stone building, perhaps of Roman origin but used in later periods, is known at Anchor Field at the northeastern corner of the village. Additionally, a Roman *intaglio* (gemstone) has been found to the south of the site (*ibid.*, fig. 13).

Crowland is first mentioned in the early 8<sup>th</sup> century by Felix, the biographer of St. Guthlac. Referred to as *Crugland* and *Cruwland*, the name is derived from the Old English *crūw* meaning a 'bend' and denotes its location at a bend in the River 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). It has been suggested that St. Guthlac's hermitage made use of the probable Romano-British building at the northeastern edge of Crowland (Cope-Faulkner 1998, 10).

A Benedictine monastery dedicated to St. Guthlac was in existence in Crowland by

1051 and was subject to Peterborough Abbey. It is not known when the monastery was first built, although it is believed to be in the mid-late 10<sup>th</sup> century. A documentary reference noting an earlier foundation is now believed to be a forgery (Hayes and Lane 1992, 202). The present standing remains of the abbey date to 1156 (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 238).

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).

The house at the development site has a lower storey of limestone and an upper floor of bricks (Plate 1). Use of the limestone would tend to suggest the building has a post-medieval origin, probably 18<sup>th</sup> century or earlier, as brick appears to have replaced ashlar in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (DoE 1987).

### 3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, determine their nature, function, origin and date.

### 4. METHODS

Foundation trenches for the new extension were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic

record was compiled and sections were drawn at scales of 1:10 and 1:20. recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation, records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Finds were also examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

### Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the foundation trenches was a layer of yellowish grey silt with gravel (006). This was identified as the underlying drift geology.

Overlying the silt and gravel were deposits of reddish brown silty peat (005) overlain by blackish brown organic silt (004).

### Phase 2 Post-medieval deposits

Developed upon the natural silts was a subsoil of greyish brown clayey silt (003). This measured 0.5m thick and a single sherd of 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery was retrieved from this layer.

Overlying the subsoil was a 0.5m dumped deposit of greyish brown and blackish brown silt (002).

### Phase 3 Recent deposits

Sealing all layers was a topsoil of brown sandy silt (001) which was 100mm thick.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise silts, gravels and peats. The gravel relates to the underlying drift geology of marine and estuarine sands and gravels. The peat and silt deposits indicates that the area was subject to freshwater or brackish incursions.

Post-medieval deposits (Phase 2) comprise subsoil development and dumped deposits associated with the adjacent house. The subsoil probably originated as a flood silt but was perhaps disturbed and the artefacts incorporated in it during human activity at the site in the post-medieval period.

Finds retrieved from this investigation comprise a single sherd of post-medieval, Bourne ware and a fragment of oyster shell.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at 70 West Street, Crowland, as the site lay within the medieval village core and in an area of known remains dating from the prehistoric period.

However, no prehistoric or medieval remains were encountered and a sequence of natural formation was identified, This was overlain by a post-medieval subsoil and dumped deposit.

Finds comprise a single sherd of 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century date and a fragment of oyster shell.



## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs L. Wycherley who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Dave Start, kindly permitted access to the relevant parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
 Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1984, *Peterborough; solid and drift geology*, 1:50,000 map sheet **158**

Booth, S.J., 1983, *The sand and gravel resources of the country between Bourne and Crowland, Lincolnshire, Description of 1:25,000 sheet TF11 and parts of TF01 and TF21*, Mineral Assessment Report of the Institute of Geological Sciences No. **130**

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series **1**

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1998, *Archaeological Implications of the appraisal of Crowland Conservation Area, Crowland, Lincolnshire (CCA 98)*, unpublished APS report **83/98**

DoE, 1987, *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest: District of South Holland*

Hayes, P.P. and Lane, T.W., 1992, *The Fenland Project No. 5: Lincolnshire Survey, the southwest fens*, East Anglian Archaeology **55**

Horton, A., 1989, *Geology of the Peterborough District*, Memoirs of the British Geological Survey

IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Lane, T.W., 1994, 'The site in its setting and adjacent salvage excavations', in C.A.I. French, *Excavations of the Deeping St. Nicholas barrow complex, South Lincolnshire*, Lincolnshire Archaeology and Heritage Reports Series No. **1**

Page, W., 1988, *The Victoria History of the County of Lincoln* (reprint 1906 edition)

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989, *Lincolnshire The Buildings of England* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition, revised Antram, N.)

Robson, J.D., 1990, *Soils of the Boston and Spalding District*, Memoirs of the Soil Survey of Great Britain

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
 BGS British Geological Survey  
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

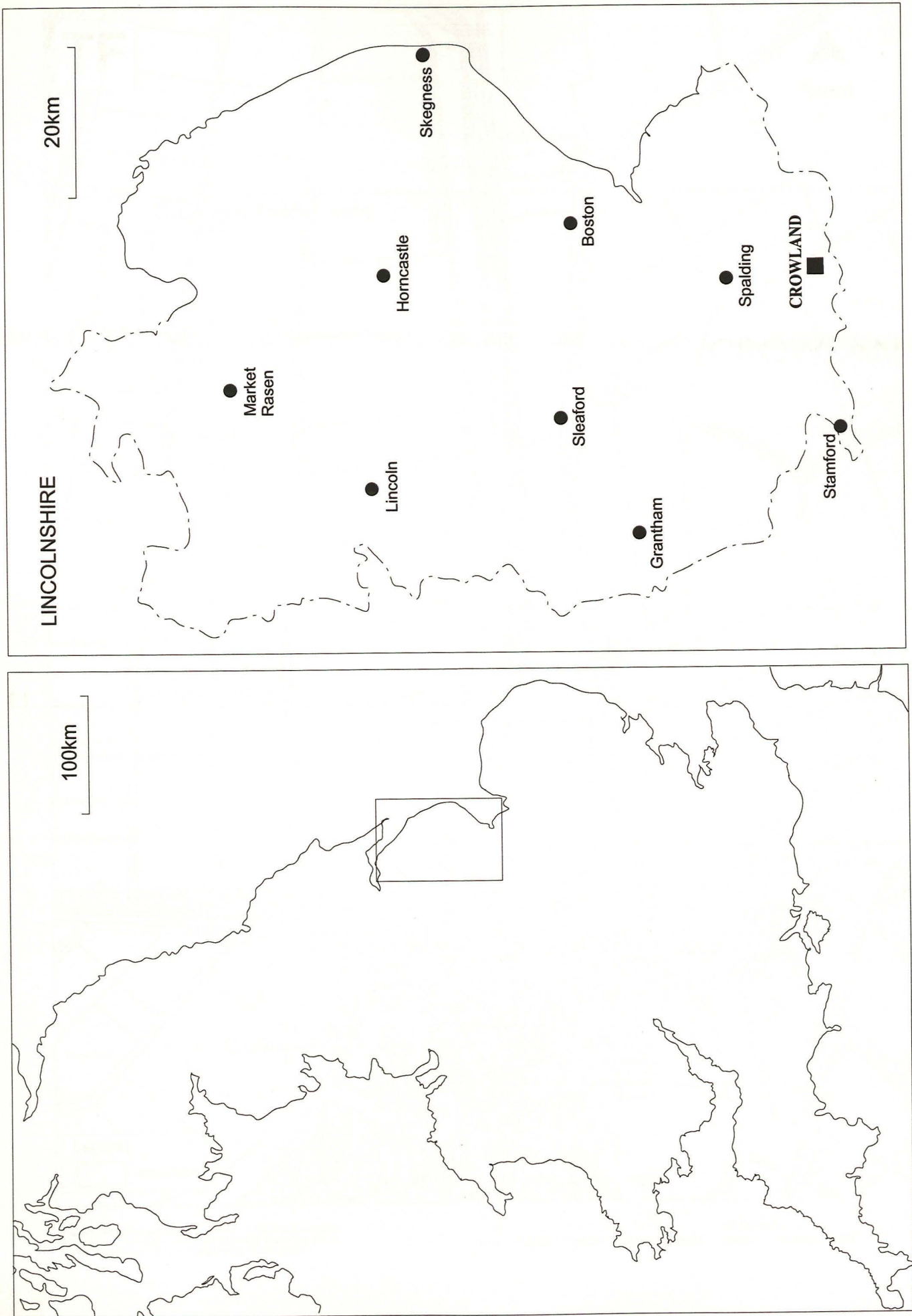
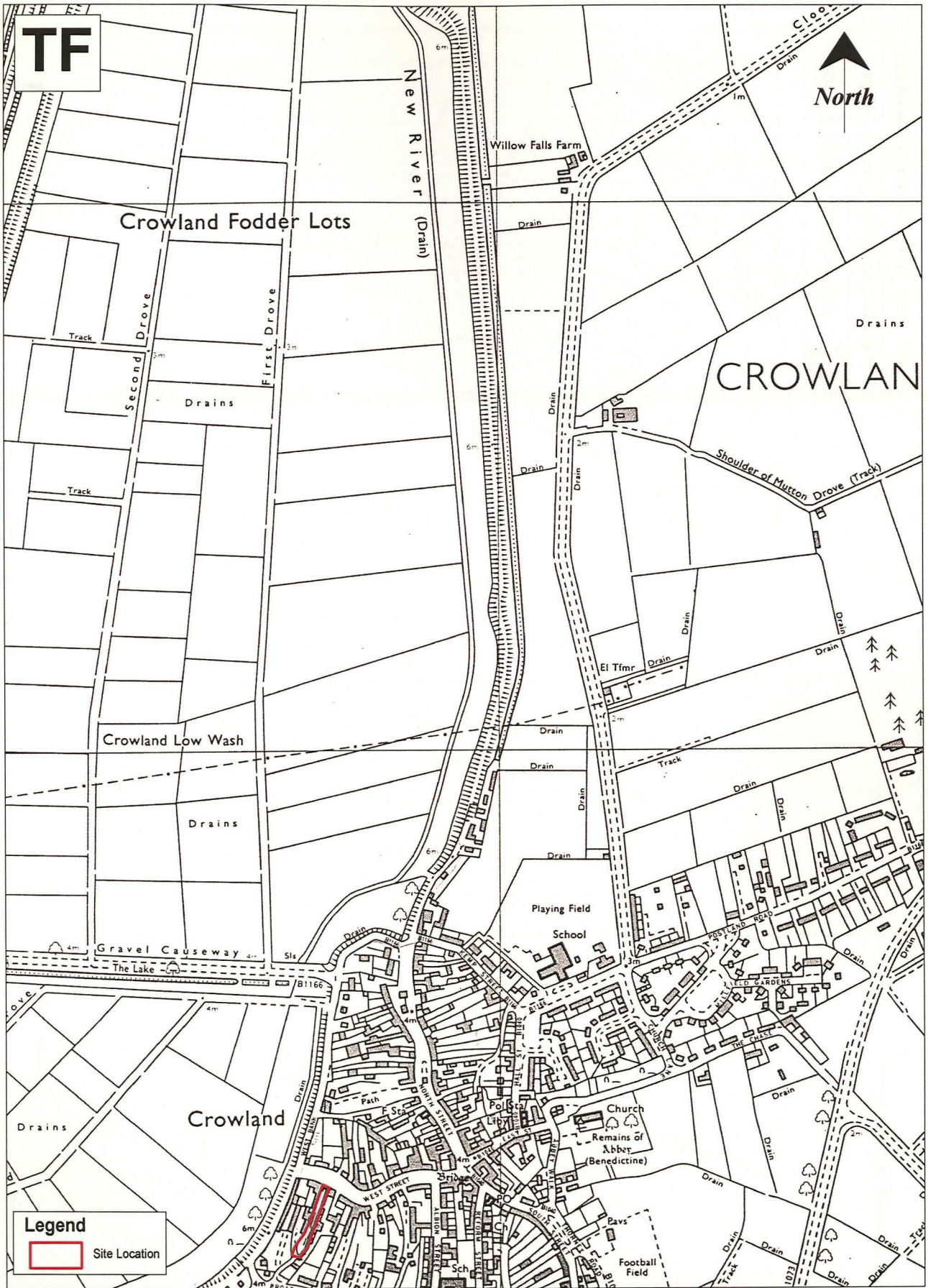
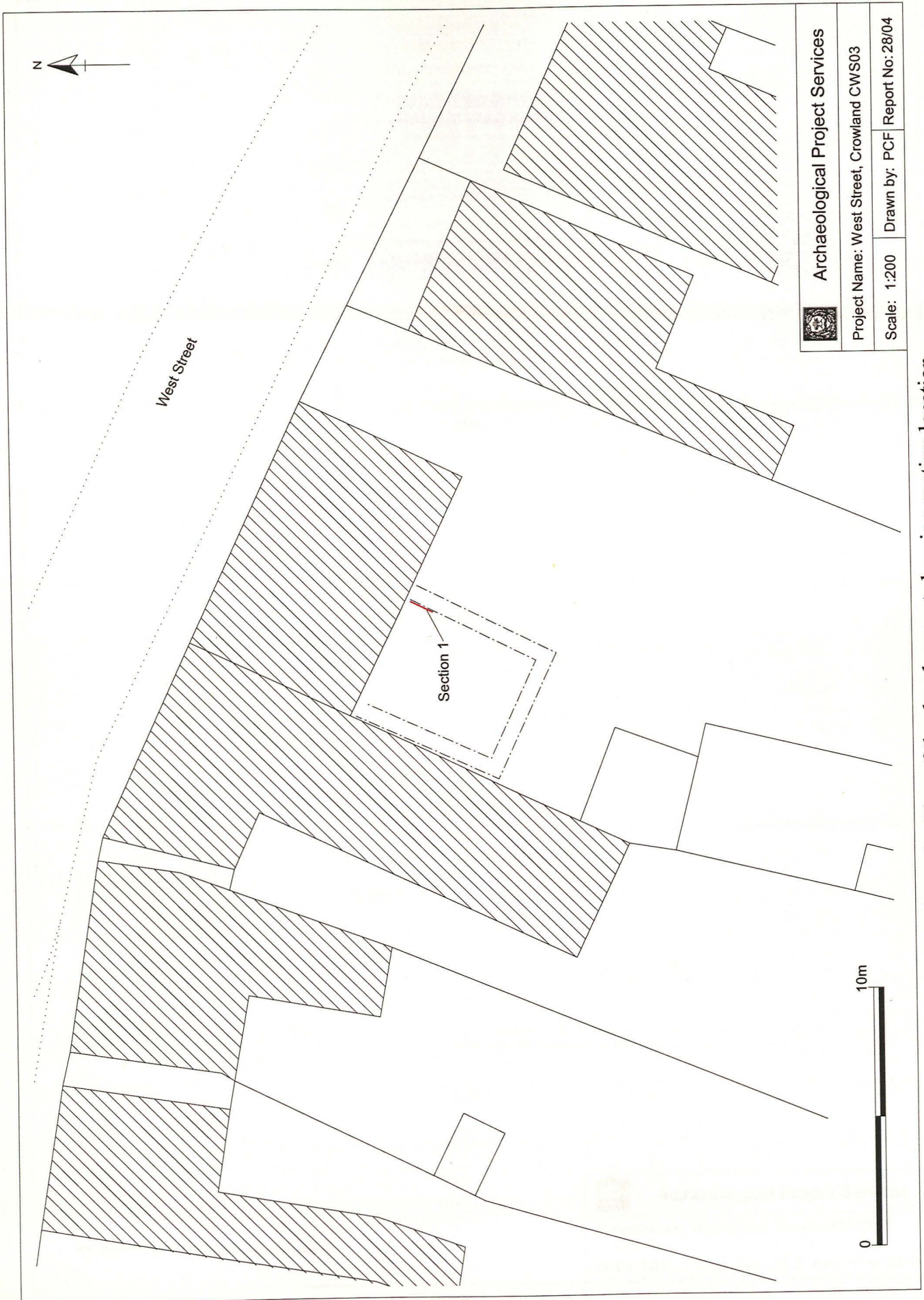


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001

Figure 2 - Site Location Plan

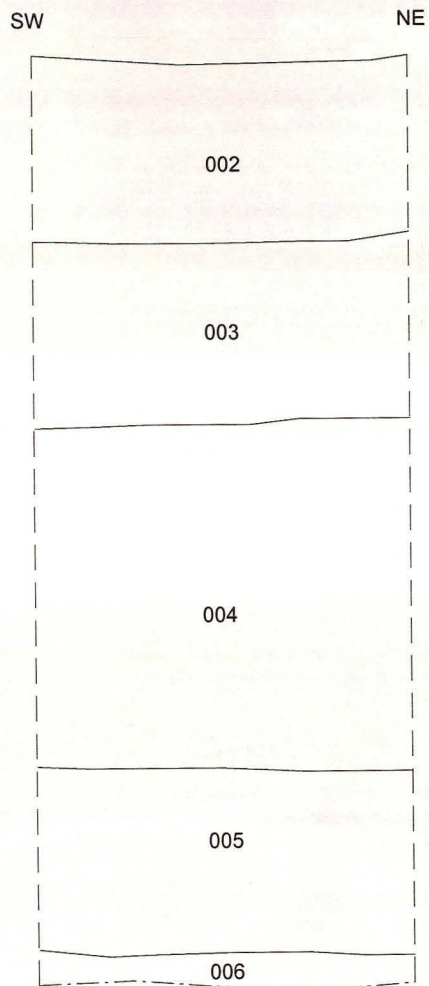


Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: West Street, Crowland CWS03

Scale: 1:200 Drawn by: PCF Report No: 28/04

Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section location



Section 1



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: West Street, Crowland CWS03

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 28/04

Figure 4 - Section 1



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



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking west

## Appendix 1

### LAND AT 70 WEST STREET, CROWLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR SCHEME OF WORKS COMPRISING ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a written scheme of archaeological investigation required as a condition of planning imposed by South Holland District Council on residential development at 70 West Street, Crowland.*
- 1.2 *The written scheme of investigation sets out in detail a specification of works for an archaeological watching brief, which will monitor all groundworks undertaken as part of development at the site.*
- 1.3 *Prehistoric burial mounds occur in the area and Roman pottery has been found in the vicinity. Additionally, an abbey, founded before the Norman conquest, brought the town to prominence and attracted settlement in the medieval period. The present town probably largely overlies the medieval village*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during development at 70 Westgate, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 2366 1015.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Crowland is located approximately 12km south of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire. The site is situated on the south side of West Street, on the west side of the village centre, at TF 2366 1015. (Fig. 1) and comprises a linear plot measuring approximately 125m x 12.5m.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H02/0475/03) was submitted to South Holland District Council for construction of a two storey extension and conservatory to a residential property at 70 West Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. On the advice of the Senior Built Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council, South Holland District Council have requested the submission of a written scheme of archaeological investigation prior to construction. This document forms that scheme of investigation and comprises a specification of works for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during groundworks and all phases of soil movement carried out during the proposed development.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Crowland is situated in the fens of south Lincolnshire. The site and surrounding area lies at approximately 5m OD. Soils at the site are Ireton Association loamy over sandy soils formed in glaciofluvial deposits (Hodge et al. 1984, 229).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Crowland lies on a gravel ridge jutting west to east through the surrounding fen and has been the focus for human activity for at least the past four millennia. During extended periods of freshwater and marine flooding, the elevated position of the gravel ridge has provided a favourable location for habitation.
- 6.1 Crowland came to prominence during the early medieval period. An abbey was founded there by the late 10<sup>th</sup> century and became a focus of settlement during the later medieval period. The present village of Crowland probably largely superimposes the medieval settlement. An archaeological watching brief undertaken on land adjacent to West Street revealed deposits of late medieval and post-medieval date (Archaeological Project Services 1998).
- 6.2 Neolithic flint axes and scatters of worked prehistoric flint have been recovered at several locations in Crowland, mainly within the northwest part of the town. However, two burial mounds presumed to be of Bronze Age date are known to exist within 600m southwest of the site at 70 West Street. Iron Age pottery has been recovered at two sites approximately 150m southwest of the site (Cope-Faulkner, 1998).
- 6.3 Pottery and other artefacts has been recovered at several locations within and around Crowland, including two sites 150m southwest and southeast of the proposed development.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

### 8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as



defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

## 8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement. The approximately 9m x 4m proposed extension will utilise raft foundations built on a surrounding foundation trench measuring 1.2m wide and 0.75m deep. A simple raft of 0.20m depth will form the foundation for the conservatory.

8.2.2 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

- 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

8.2.3 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 9.2 Stage 2

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

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

### 9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- 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 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; Mrs Wycherley, the LCC Archaeology Section, the North Kesteven Heritage Officer; 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. An accession number will be obtained from the City and County Museum, Lincoln for deposition of the archive. All site records will be referenced with APS site code CWS 03.

## 12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article 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 Senior Built Environment Officer of the LCC Archaeology Section. 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 four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

## 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## 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

Archaeological Project Services, 1998 Archaeological watching brief on development of land off West Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire (CWS98), APS unpublished Report No 77/98

Cope-Faulkner, 1998 *Arcaheological Implications of the Appraisal of Crowland Conservation Area, Crowland, Lincolnshire (CCA98)* Unpublished APS report 83/98

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

Specification: Version 1, 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2003

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm dark brown sandy silt, 100mm thick	Topsoil
002	Firm banded dark greyish brown and blackish brown silt, 0.5m thick	Dumped deposit
003	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.5m thick	Subsoil
004	Firm dark blackish brown organic (peaty) silt, 0.9m thick	Natural deposit
005	Firm mid reddish brown silty peat, 0.48m thick	Natural deposit
006	Firm light yellowish grey silt with fine gravel, >100mm thick	Natural deposit

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by 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 single piece of pottery weighing 12g was recovered, together with an oyster shell. No other artefacts or faunal remains were retrieved.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from subsoil (003).

The pottery was made in moderate proximity to Crowland, at Bourne 24km to the northwest.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
003	BOU	Bourne D ware, jug	1	12	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century

Table 2: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
003	Oyster	Shell	1	5	

#### Condition

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

#### Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Crowland that are the subjects of reports. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the village and its vicinity. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

The small collection of objects is of limited local potential and significance but perhaps indicates post-medieval activity in the vicinity.

The lack of any material earlier than the 16<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the absence of any artefacts later than the 17<sup>th</sup> century would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned at that time.

#### References

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

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<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>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<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>Prehistoric</b>	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 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saltern</b>	Salt producing site typified by ash, derived from fuel needed to evaporate sea water, and briquetage.
<b>Saxon</b>	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:

6	Context records
2	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

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 Council Museum Accession Number: 2003.364

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CWS 03

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

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