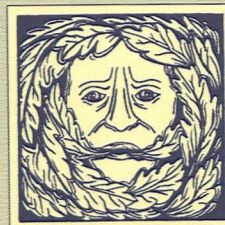


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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 20 EAST STREET,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CES 02)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event L15634
Source L19800
L19801

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 20 EAST STREET,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CES 02)**

**Work Undertaken For
Ultra Windows and Conservatories
on behalf of
Mr and Mrs Searle**

July 2002

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

National Grid Reference: TF 2399 1030
Planning Reference: H02/1416/01
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.119

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 102/04



Quality Control
20 East Street, Crowland
CES 02

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

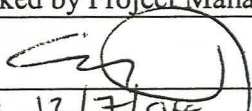
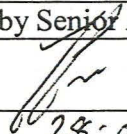
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 12/7/04	Date: 28-07-04

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at 20 East Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new conservatory.

The earliest archaeological remains in Crowland date to the Neolithic (4200-2250 BC) and are represented by stone axes and flint tools. In the Early Bronze Age (2250-1600 BC) Crowland became a focus for a barrow cemetery. Crowland is also noted for its abbey, which had its origins as a cell founded by St. Guthlac in the 8th century.

The investigation identified a brick cistern, associated with 20 East Street, cut into a subsoil. No earlier archaeological remains were encountered although these could survive at depths greater than those reached by the foundation trenches. Artefacts retrieved during this investigation include a single sherd of medieval pottery and a range of post-medieval examples. Glass, tile and animal bone were also retrieved.

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 Ultra Windows and

Conservatories to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a conservatory on land to the rear of 20 East Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H02/1416/01. The watching brief was carried out on the 12th March 2002, in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council.

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 100m west 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 on the north side of East Street and centred on National Grid Reference TF 2399 1030 (Fig. 2).

Local soils are of the Swanwick Series, typically coarse loamy argillic gley soils (Robson 1990, 29). Beneath these 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 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 and stone axes have been found to the west and a collection of flints

has been retrieved to the north and south of the site (Hayes and Lane 1992, 197).

During the Early Bronze Age the gravel ridge that Crowland sits on was the focus for a sizeable barrow cemetery. This was part of a system of such cemeteries extending from Borough Fen to the south, to Deeping St. Nicholas west of Crowland and continuing to the north (Lane 1994, 6). Most of the barrows are only known from their destruction in the last two centuries and the nearest to the site is located less than 300m to the south (Hayes and Lane 1992, 197). Little contemporary settlement associated with the barrows has yet been identified in Crowland. However, pottery sherds of the period are known from the vicinity of the abbey (*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 south of the abbey (*ibid.*).

Crowland is first mentioned in the mid 8th century by Felix, the biographer of St. Guthlac. Referred to as *Crugland*, *Cruuulond* and *Crowland*, the name is derived from the Old English **crūw* or **crūg* meaning bend and referring to 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).

A Benedictine monastery dedicated to St. Guthlac was in existence at Crowland by 1051 and was subject to Peterborough Abbey. It is not known when the monastery was built, although it is believed to be in the mid-late 10th century, as an earlier documentary reference noting an earlier foundation is now believed to be a forgery (Hayes and Lane 1992, 202). The

present standing remains of the abbey date to 1156 (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 238).

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

A watching brief undertaken 80m to the southeast identified limestone dumps and a robbed wall, all possibly associated with Crowland Abbey, and a small quantity of Late Saxon pottery (Cope-Faulkner 1998, 4).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches for the new conservatory were excavated by hand to depths of 0.4m. Following excavation the sides of the trench were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

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

5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit encountered was a subsoil of dark brown silt (003) incorporating dumped brick fragments and a single sherd of 16th – 17th century pottery.

Cut into the subsoil was a probable rectangular feature (004). This was over 4m long and over 2m wide and deeper than 0.4m (Fig. 4, Section 1). Contained within the cut was a brick built structure (006) identified as a water cistern (Fig. 4, Section 2). The cut was filled and the cistern covered with dark brown sandy silt and rubble (002) or greyish brown sandy silt (005). Finds from the backfill comprised medieval to early 20th century pottery, tile and glass.

Sealing all deposits was a dark brown sandy silt topsoil (001) which had been removed adjacent to the house to incorporate paving.

6. DISCUSSION

This investigation revealed a subsoil incorporating brick rubble which may be associated with the construction of 20 East Street. A brick built water cistern of 19th – early 20th century date can also be associated with the house. The depth of the foundation trenches (0.4m) probably

precluded medieval and earlier deposits being encountered.

A single sherd of medieval pottery was retrieved during this investigation and may derive from deeper deposits that were disturbed by the excavation of the foundation trench for the water cistern. Post-medieval pottery was also retrieved in quantity. Glass, tile and a small quantity of animal bone was also retrieved.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at 20 East Street as the site lay in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic and lay within the core of the medieval village.

A recent brick built cistern cut into an underlying subsoil was identified which are probably associated with 20 East Street. No earlier archaeological deposits were encountered although these may survive at depth.

A single sherd of medieval pottery was retrieved along with post-medieval pottery, tile and glass. A small quantity of animal bone was also recovered. The nature of the local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, pollen, *etc.*) would survive other than through charring or at depth.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr G. Stewart of Ultra Windows and Conservatories who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Mr and Mrs Searle. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Background information was kindly provided by Dave Start who allowed

access to the 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, Mark Dymond
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

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

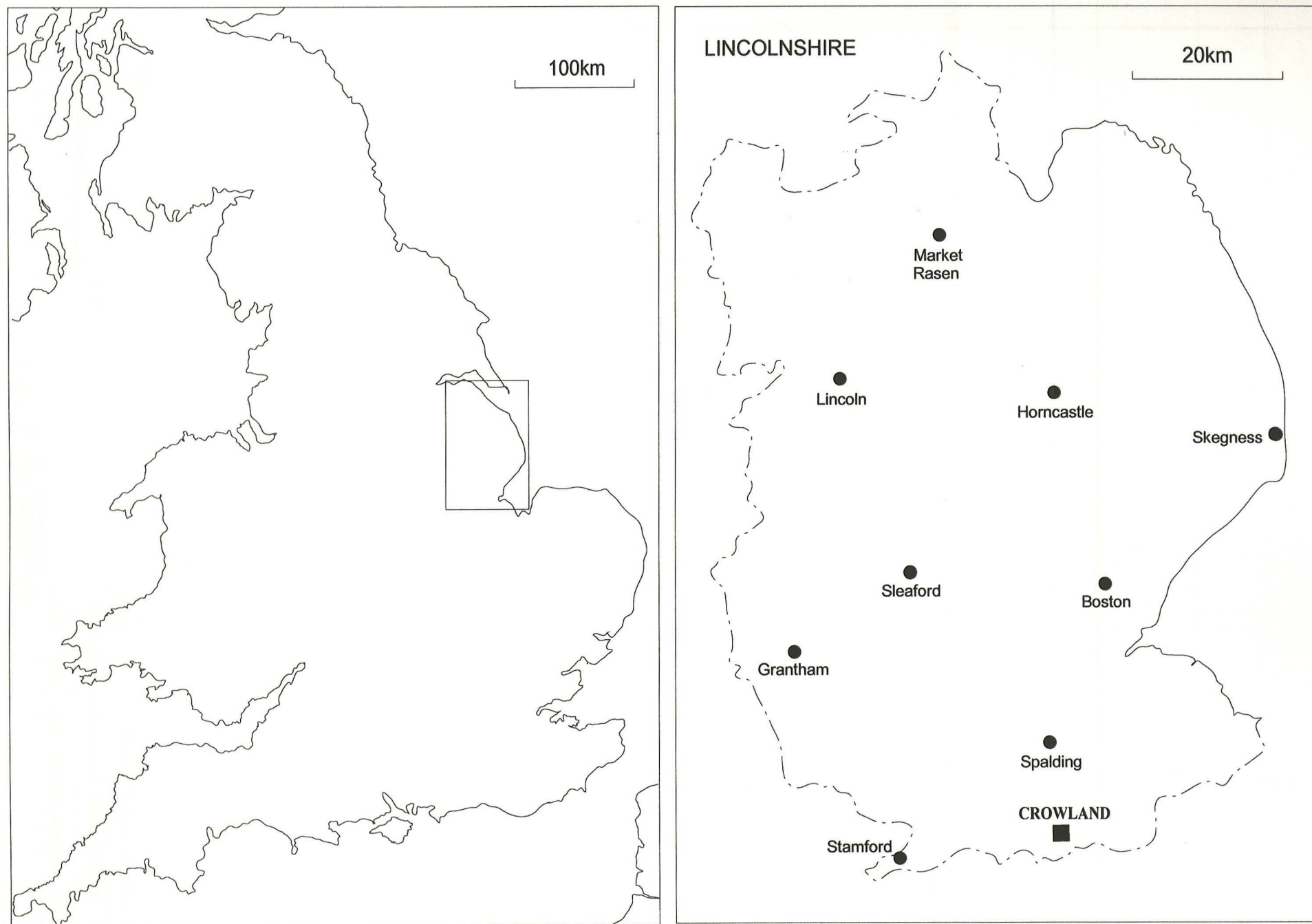


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



Figure 2 - Site location plan

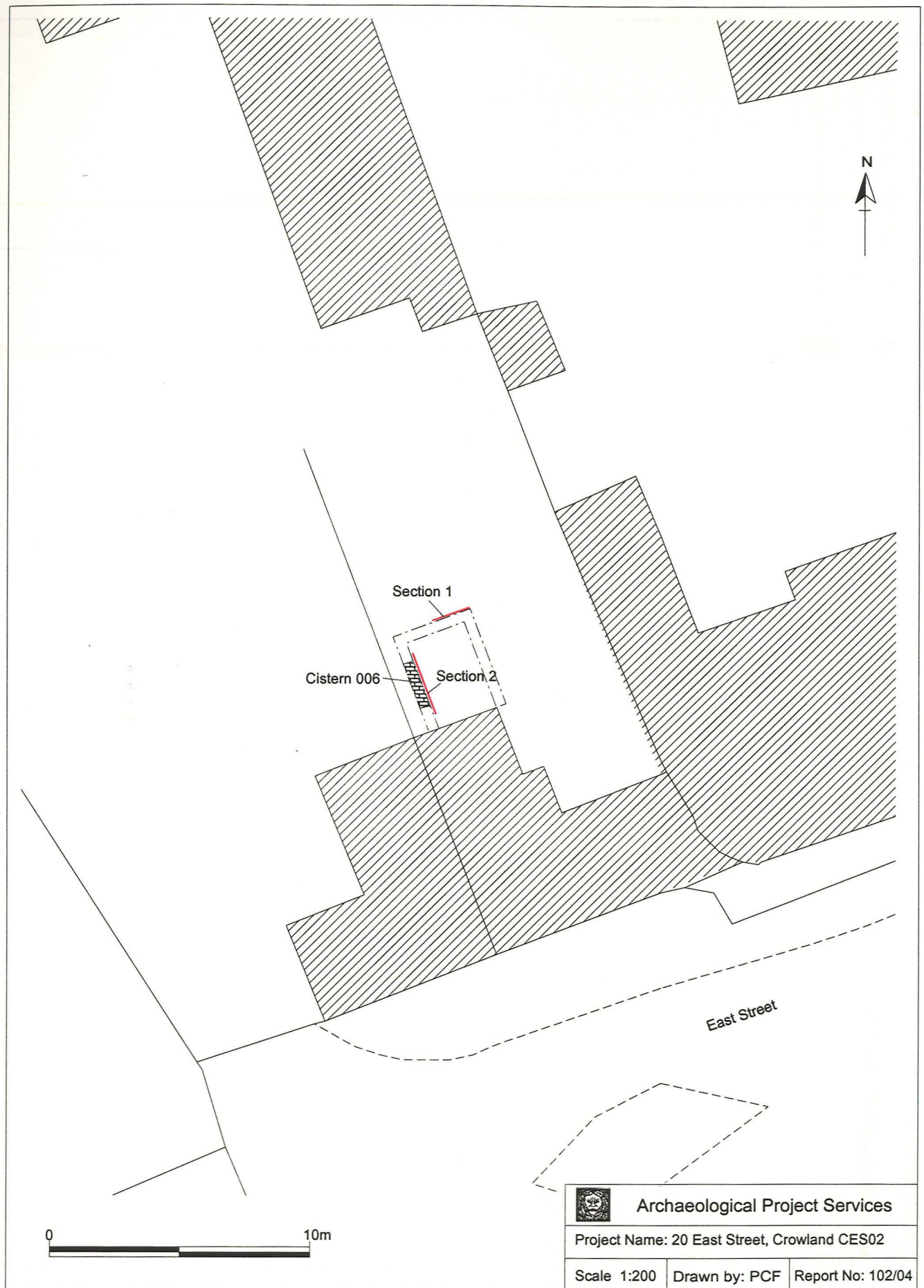
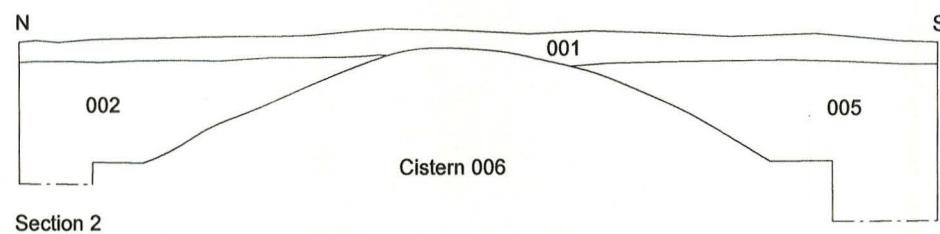
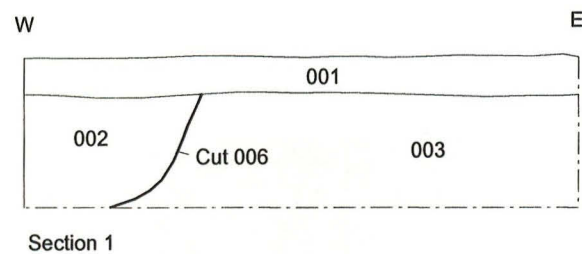


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations




	Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: 20 East Street, Crowland CES 02			
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 102/04	

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



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



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking north

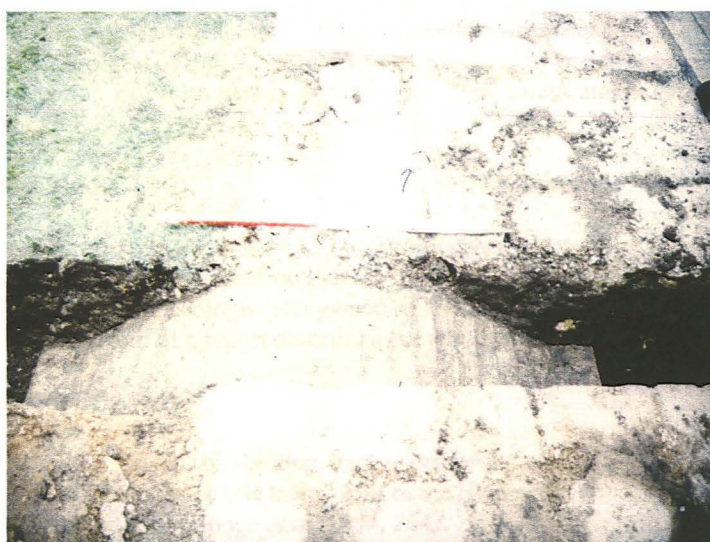


Plate 3 - Section 2 showing the brick cistern, looking east

Appendix 1

LAND AT 20 EAST STREET, CROWLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *As a condition of planning, South Holland District Council require an archaeological watching brief during construction of a conservatory on land at 20 East Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *East Street is located within the Crowland Conservation Area and within 250m of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Crowland Abbey, represented mainly by the surviving fabric of the north aisle of the church and nave.*
- 1.3 *Monitoring will be undertaken during groundworks associated with construction of the conservatory. 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 conservatory at 20 East Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 24001290.
- 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 proposed development is located on the north side of East Street, 20-30m west of Hall Street, close to the centre of town and approximately 100m northeast of the junction of North Street, South Street, East Street and West Street at National Grid Reference TF 24001290 (Fig 1).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Full Planning permission (Ref. HO2/141601) has been granted by South Holland District Council for the development on condition that all stages of the work involving ground disturbance are monitored by an archaeologist recognised by the Local Planning Authority. The condition also requires production of a report describing the results of the archaeological monitoring.

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 recovered in the area 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. Romano-British remains are known within the town and pottery has been found within and around the town, including

- 6.2 The Benedictine monastery of St Guthlac, founded in the 10th 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 11th century at least.
- 6.3 East Street is located within the Crowland Conservation Area and within 250m of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Crowland Abbey, represented mainly by the surviving fabric of the north aisle of the church and nave.
- 6.4 An archaeological evaluation of land at 16 Abbey Walk approximately 150m southwest of the proposed development identified archaeological remains possibly indicating high status occupation during the medieval period (Taylor, 2001)
- 6.5 Evidence of medieval structures were recorded during archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of 7 East Street on the south side of the road, within 50m of the proposed development at number 20 (Bonnor, *pers comm*).

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 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; 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 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 Archaeology Section. They will be given written notice of 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 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

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm dark brown sandy silt, 100mm thick	Topsoil
002	Firm mid to dark brown sandy silt with rubble	Fill of (004)
003	Firm mid to dark brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Dump/subsoil
004	Feature, >4m long by >2m wide, steep sides, not fully excavated	Cut for (006)
005	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt, >0.4m thick	Made ground
006	Brick (201mm x 700mm) structure, 2m x 1.7m visible extent	Water cistern

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 total of 11 fragments of pottery weighing 244g and representing 9 vessels was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other items, ceramic building materials, glass and animal bone, comprising 7 items weighing a total of 219g, was retrieved.

Provenance

The material was recovered from subsoil (003) and the backfill of a cut for a cistern (002).

Most of the pottery was probably made in moderate proximity to Crowland, with one piece from Bourne, 18km to the northwest. Other pieces of the post-medieval pottery were probably made elsewhere in South Lincolnshire or Cambridgeshire. The latest ceramics are likely to be Staffordshire products.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

A single fragment of pottery of probable 12th-14th century date is the earliest material recovered, though the remainder and bulk of the small assemblage is later, dating from the 17th to early 20th century.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
002	EMOD	White glazed tablewares, separate vessels, 19 th -early 20 th century	2	25g	19 th -early 20 th century
	CRMWARE	Late creamware, early 19 th century	1	13g	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, pancheon, probably 1 vessel, 17 th -18 th century	3 (2 link)	93g	
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black-glazed, pancheon, 18 th century	1	17g	
	BL	Blackware, ?Boston, drinking vessel, 17 th century	1	11g	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 17 th century	1	37g	
	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, bowl 12 th - 14 th century	1	45g	
003	GRE	Glazed Red earthenware	1	3g	16 th -17 th century

Table 2: The Other Finds

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
002	CBM	Pantile, 18 th -19 th century	1	53g	19 th -early 20 th century
	CBM	Drain pipe, 18 th -20 th century	1	57g	
	Glass	Codd bottle fragment, mid 19 th -early 20 th century	1	26g	
	Glass	Moulded glass, decorative window panel? 19 th -early 20 th century	1	80g	
	Animal bone	Jaw	1	2g	
	Animal bone	Shoulder blade	1	1g	
	Animal bone	fragment	1	<1g	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

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 numerous previous archaeological investigations at Crowland. 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

Although not an extensive collection, much of the pottery from the site is broadly of the same post-medieval date and, as such, is of moderate local significance. These artefacts are likely to reflect habitation of the 17th-18th century on the site or in the immediate proximity. Only one fragment of medieval pottery was recovered. Although this is moderately large and unworn, its isolation would tend to suggest that the piece was introduced to the investigation area, rather than reflecting medieval activity at the site.

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

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).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	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).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saltern	Salt producing site typified by ash, derived from fuel needed to evaporate sea water, and briquetage.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

6	Context records
1	Sheet 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 Museum Accession Number: 2002.119

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CES 02

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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