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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO
3 CLUTTONS CLOSE,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CCC 03)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO
3 CLUTTONS CLOSE,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CCC 03)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mrs R. Evans**

September 2004

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

National Grid Reference: TF 2394 1047
Planning Reference: H02/1186/02
City and County Museum Accession No: 2003.232

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 17/04



Quality Control
3 Cluttons Close,
Crowland
CCC 03

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Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
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Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

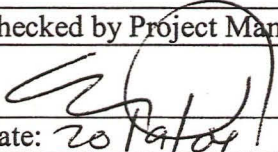
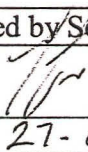
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 20/09/04	Date: 27-09-04

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land adjacent to 3 Cluttons Close, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new house with attached garage.

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 which developed from a hermitage of St. Guthlac, established in the early 8th century. The abbey was suppressed in 1539 and a Royalist garrison established a fort around the church in the Civil War (1642-46).

The watching brief identified a subsoil, 3 pits and two parallel ditches all undated. The ditches had been truncated by post-medieval quarrying and thus pre-date the 17th century. This post-medieval sand and gravel quarry dominated the foundations.

A small collection of finds was retrieved and comprised 17th century and later pottery, clay-pipe, brick, nail and a single fragment of animal bone.

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 R. Evans to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development on land adjacent to 3 Cluttons Close, Crowland, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H02/1186/02. The watching brief was carried out on the 13th August 2003, 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).

The site is located 200m northwest of the parish church of Our Lady, St. Bartholomew and St. Guthlac on the west side of Cluttons Close at National Grid Reference TF 2394 1047 (Fig. 2). The site lies on generally level ground at a height of c. 3m OD.

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 are 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 8th century by Felix, the biographer of St. Guthlac. Referred to as *Crugland* and *Crowlond*, 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 10th 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).

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 development 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 four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 4	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 during the watching brief was a layer of brownish yellow sand and gravel (007). This was partly overlain by a deposit of brown silty sand with gravel (021). Both deposits were identified as the underlying drift geology.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Cutting natural along the southern foundation trench was a possibly circular pit (031). This measured 0.88m wide and 0.45m deep (Fig. 5, Section 6). Two fills were recorded, a lower of brownish grey silty clay (032) and an upper of brown clayey silt (033). This pit was sealed

beneath a 0.34m thick subsoil of greyish brown silty clay (034).

At the eastern end of the foundation trenches, 3m northwest of pit (031), was a sub-rectangular feature (035). This was 2.38m wide by 0.15m deep (Fig. 6, Section 7) and contained a single fill of greyish brown clayey silt (036). Two subsoil deposits were apparent sealing this pit, a lower of greyish brown clay with gravel (037) and an upper of brown silty clay (038).

Another pit was located at the western end of the foundation trenches (022). This was 4m long and over 0.45m wide by 1.01m deep (Fig. 5, Section 4). The basal fill was a grey silty clay (023) upon which was brown clayey silt (024) and grey clayey silt (025).

Along the northern foundation trench were two possible parallel linear features, aligned northeast-southwest. The first (008) was over 2m long by 2.5m wide and 0.35m deep (Fig. 4, Section 1). Four fills were recorded, the lowest comprised brownish yellow sand and gravel (006), then grey clayey silt (005) and a further layer of brownish yellow sand and gravel (004) and the grey clayey silt (003).

The second feature was over 3.1m long by 2.7m wide and 0.65m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2). Seven fills were identified and comprise brown and greyish brown silty clay (016), greyish brown clayey silt (015), grey and greyish brown silty clay (014), brownish grey clayey silt (013), grey clayey silt (012), yellowish brown sand and gravel (011) and finally grey sand (010).

Sealing the undated features, apart from ditch (009) was a subsoil which varied from a greyish brown silty clay (002 and 034), through greyish brown clayey silt (026) to brown silty clay (038).

Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits

Cut into natural (007) in the southern and central foundation trenches was a large feature (027). This was 17m long by over 10.6m wide and deeper than 0.86m. The basal fill of this feature was a grey sandy silt with gravel (028) which lay beneath a greyish brown clayey silt (029) and sealed by greyish brown silty clay with gravel and brick/tile rubble (030). Finds from the uppermost layer included 16th - 17th century pottery, 17th century clay pipe, brick and a nail or bolt.

Cutting natural (021) was a linear feature (017). Identified as a ditch, this was over 2m long by 1.72m wide and 0.64m deep (Fig. 4, Section 3). Three fills were contained within the ditch, a lower of bluish grey silty clay (018), then grey clayey silt (019) and finally greyish brown silty clay (020) from which 17th century pottery fragments were recovered. Pottery of 20th century date was also retrieved, but given its size was considered intrusive.

Phase 4 Recent deposits

Sealing all archaeological deposits was a topsoil comprising a 0.3m thick layer of greyish brown silt with gravel (001). A single abraded sherd of 17th century pottery was retrieved from this layer.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise sands, silty sands and gravel of the underlying estuarine or marine Abbey Gravels.

Undated deposits (Phase 2) are represented by three pits and two parallel ditches. These remain undated due to a lack of artefactual material. The paucity of artefacts would suggest that the pits were not for refuse disposal. The two parallel ditches appear to have been partially removed by later quarrying and would therefore appear to pre-date the post-

medieval period. An undated subsoil was also present.

A post-medieval (Phase 3) feature dominated the foundation trenches. Its size would suggest it was excavated for the quarrying of the underlying sand and gravel. A post-medieval ditch was also identified, although this had partially been removed by the foundations of previous buildings at the site.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include 17th and 20th century pottery, 17th century clay-pipe as well as brick, a nail and a single animal bone.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Cluttons Close, Crowland, as the site lay within the medieval core of the village and in an area where prehistoric and Romano-British remains have previously been identified.

However, no features that belonged to these periods was identified, although three undated pits and two undated, but pre 17th century, ditches and a subsoil were recorded. A large post-medieval quarry pit was also recorded along with a ditch.

A number of post-medieval finds were retrieved from the investigation and comprise pottery, clay-pipe, brick and a nail or bolt. Modern pottery and a fragment of animal bone was also recovered.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs R. Evans for commissioning 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 parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisor: Tom Bradley-Lovekin
 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
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
 SAS Soke Archaeological Services

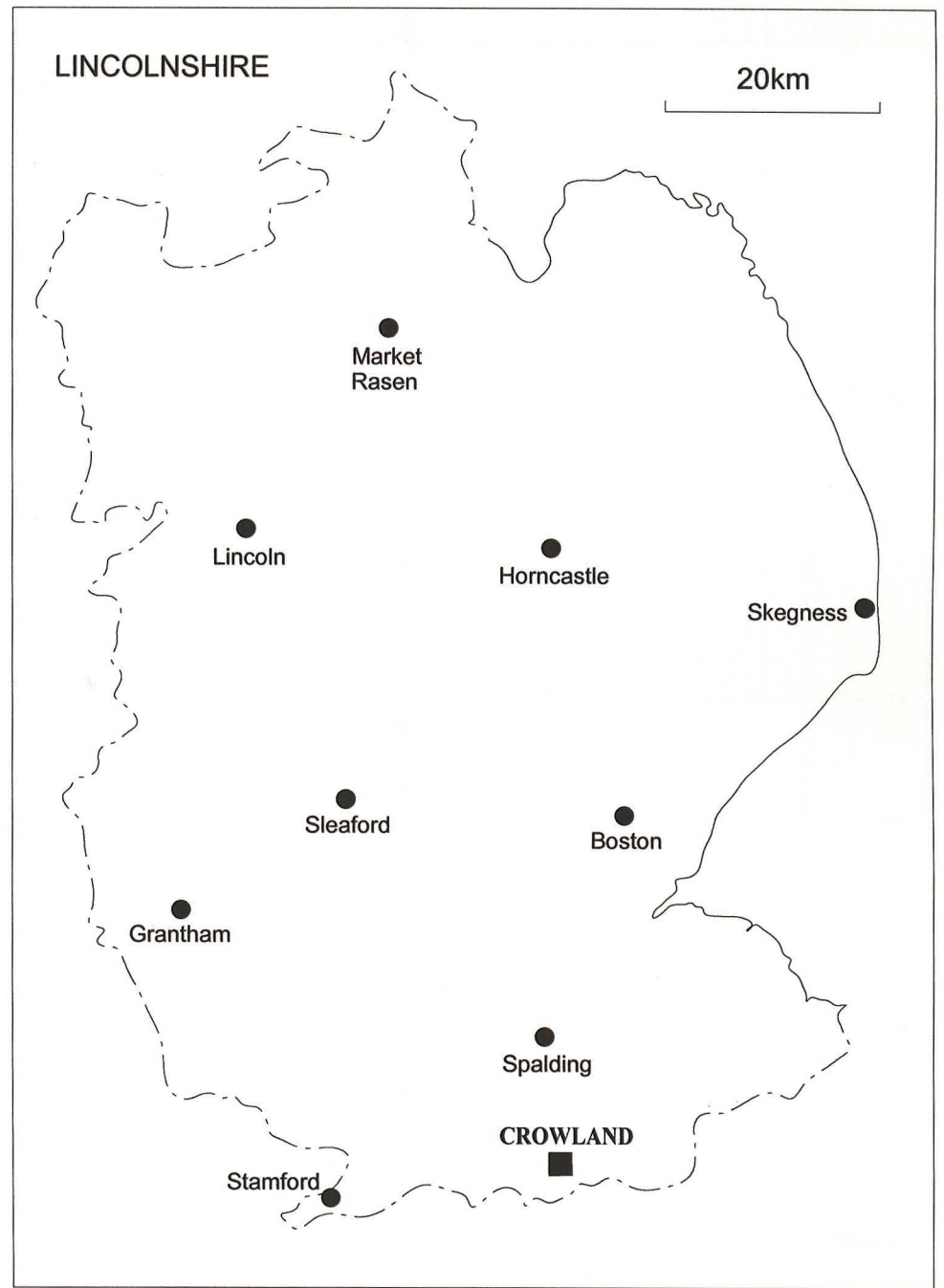


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



Figure 2 - Site location plan

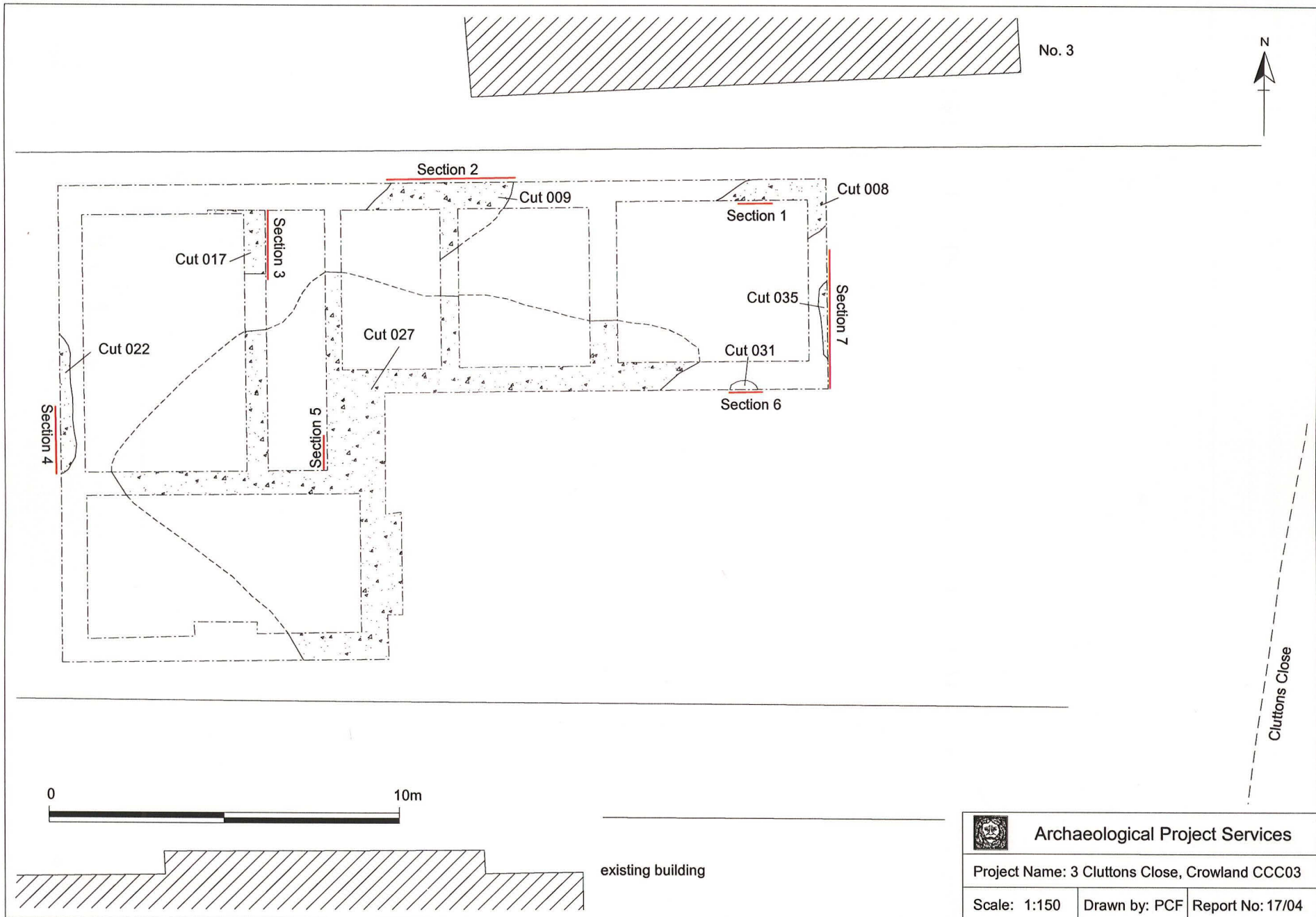
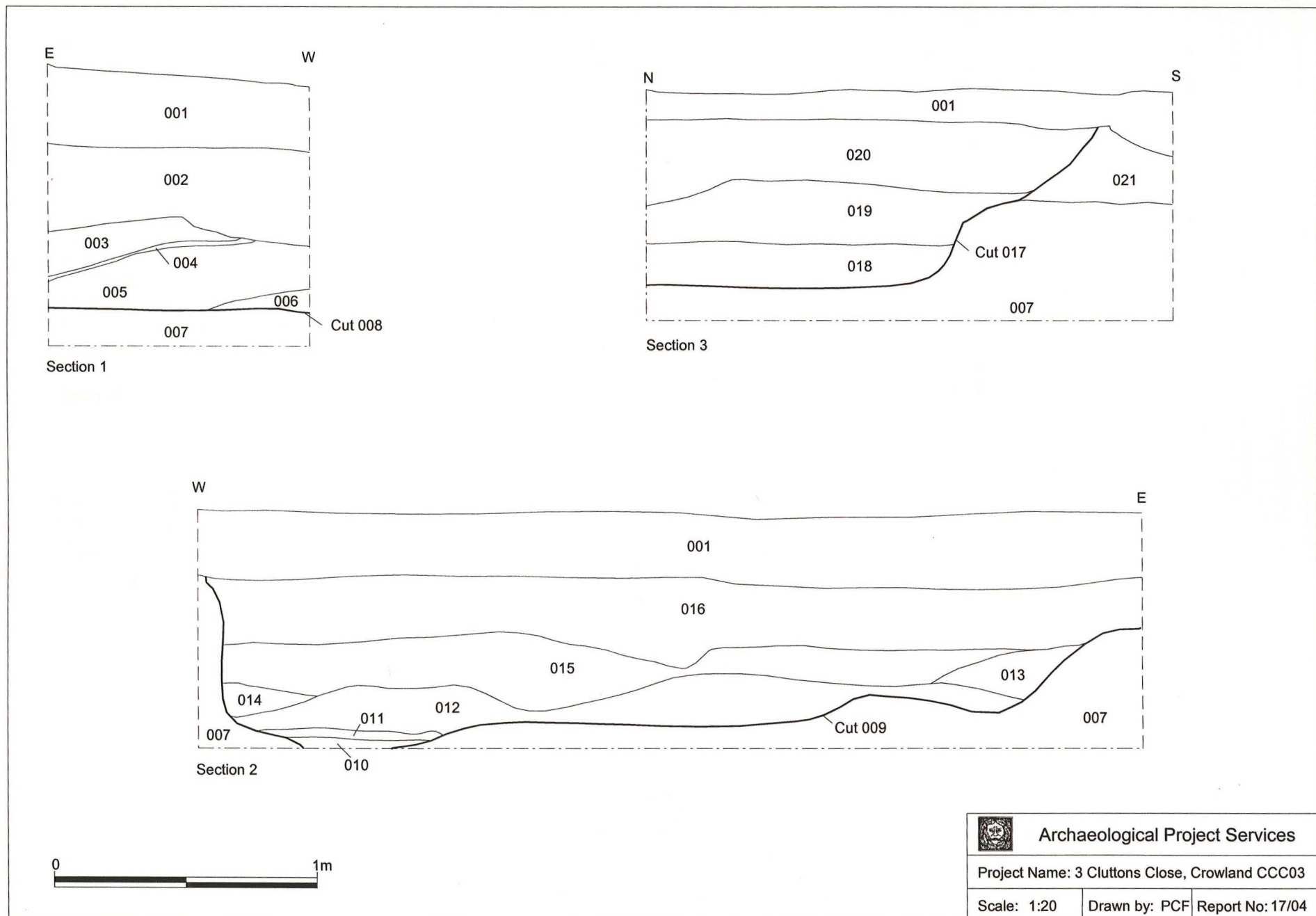


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal features and section locations




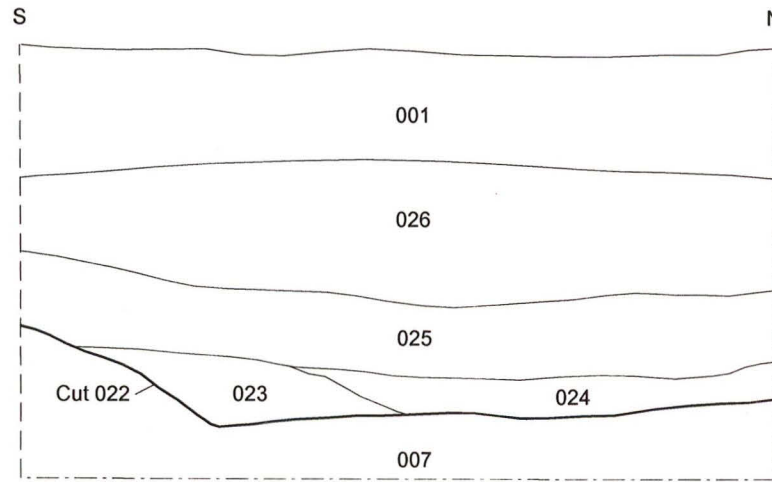
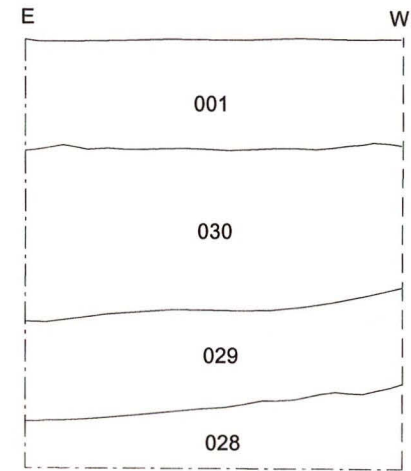
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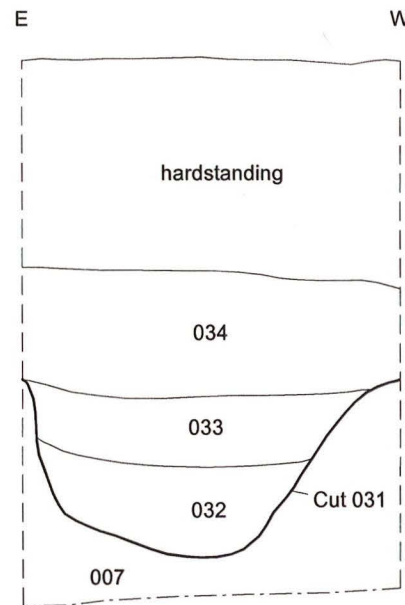
Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3



Section 4



Section 5



Section 6




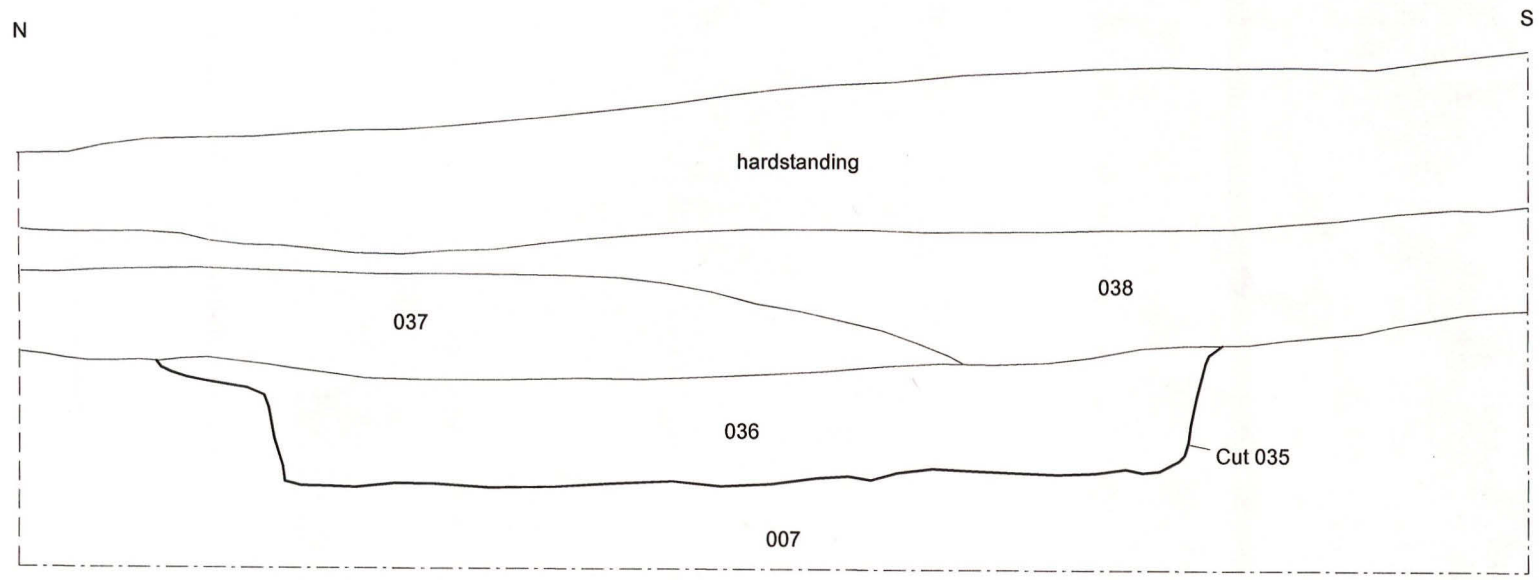
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Figure 5 - Sections 4 to 6



Section 7




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: 3 Cluttons Close, Crowland CCC03		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 17/04

Figure 6 - Section 7



Plate 1 - View across the development area, looking east



Plate 2 - Section 2 showing the undated ditch cut (009), looking northwest



Plate 3 - Section 3 showing the post-medieval ditch (017), looking east



Plate 4 - Section 6 showing the undated pit (031), looking south

Appendix 1

LAND ADJACENT TO 3 CLUTTON'S CLOSE, CROWLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of a single dwelling on land adjacent to 3 Clutton's Close, Crowland, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The Crowland area is archaeologically sensitive and contains significant remains of prehistoric date, including two burial mounds of probable Bronze Age date located approximately 1.3km and 1.5km east of the proposed development. Approximately 1.2km east of Clutton's Close, Anchor Church Field is thought to be the site of the cell of St. Guthlac who founded a hermitage on Crowland in the seventh century. The remains of Crowland Abbey, represented by the surviving fabric of the north aisle of the church, are located approximately 250m to the southeast of the proposed development.*
- 1.3 *Significant archaeological remains have not as yet been discovered in the immediate vicinity of the Clutton's Close site, although a probable prehistoric buried soil containing worked flints was identified in 1998 during a watching brief on the adjacent plot to the south*
- 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 construction of a dwelling on land adjacent to 3 Clutton's Close, Crowland, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Crowland is situated 12km south of Spalding and 10km northeast of Peterborough in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The development site is centred on TF2394010470 and comprises an approximately 0.2ha roughly rectangular shaped area located on the west side of Clutton's Close, approximately 200m north of the centre of the settlement, as defined by the triangular bridge at the junctions of West, North, South and East Streets.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H02/1186/02) was submitted to South Holland District Council for residential development. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The proposed development lies within open and level terrain at around two metres above OD. The village is located on soils of the Swanwick Series, coarse loamy argillic gley soils, while to the

north, south and east are calcareous humic gleys of the Clayhythe series developed on the lower slopes of the gravel ridge on which Crowland sits (Robson 1990, 14). Crowland itself is located on a thin gravel peninsular which extends into the surrounding low lying fen, protruding through the later silts and clays which fill the Fenland basin.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Evidence of significant archaeological remains of prehistoric period date have been identified in the area, including two flint axes dating to the Neolithic period recovered approximately 100m southeast and 300m northeast of the proposed development. Worked flints of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age date have been found at the same locations and a barrow cemetery of the latter period is known to extend along the whole of the Crowland gravel peninsula. Two known burial mounds are located approximately 500m and 700m east of the proposed development.
- 6.2 Settlement remains contemporary with the burial mounds have not yet been identified although pottery fragments of the period are known from the vicinity of the church (Hayes and Lane, 1997).
- 6.3 The site lies on the northern edge of the gravel peninsula where it is possible that alluvial peats and clays have preserved underlying archaeological deposits, most likely of prehistoric date. During a watching brief undertaken in 1998 on the adjacent plot to the south a buried soil sealed beneath alluvial/peaty layers was identified on the eastern side of the site. A flint blade was recovered from the buried soil and is thought to be of Late Neolithic or Bronze Age date (Britchfield 1998). A number of recent pits for the disposal of pig carcasses were also recorded during the watching brief.
- 6.4 A watching brief undertaken on the adjacent plot to the north of the proposed development did not identify any archaeological remains (Bonnor *pers comm.*)

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.
- 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 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; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; 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 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 at the Lincolnshire County Council 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

Britchfield, D, 1998 *A Report on the Archaeological Excavations at Clutton's Close (Rear of 65 North Street) Crowland, Peterborough*. Unpublished Soke Archaeological Services Report.

Hayes and Lane, P.P. and Lane T.W., 1992, *The Fenland Project, Number 5: Lincolnshire Survey, The Southwest Fens*, East Anglian Archaeology 5

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

Robson, J.D., *Soils of the Boston and Spalding District (Sheet 131)* Memoirs of the Soil Survey of Great Britain

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose greyish brown silt with gravel, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
002	Plastic mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.36m thick	Subsoil
003	Firm dark grey clayey silt	Fill of (008)
004	Loose mid brownish yellow sand with gravel	Fill of (008)
005	Firm dark grey clayey silt	Fill of (008)
006	Loose mid brownish yellow sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (008)
007	Loose mid brownish yellow sand and gravel	Natural deposit
008	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >2m long by 2.5m wide by 0.35m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch
009	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >3.1m long by 2.71m wide by 0.65m deep, steep sides and undulating base	Ditch
010	Loose dark grey sand	Fill of (009)
011	Loose mid yellowish brown sand and gravel	Fill of (009)
012	Soft dark grey clayey silt	Fill of (009)
013	Plastic mid brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (009)
014	Firm mottled mid grey and greyish brown silty clay	Fill of (009)
015	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.28m thick	Fill of (009)
016	Soft mottled mid brown and greyish brown silty clay with sand	Fill of (009)
017	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.72m wide by 0.64m deep, gradual sides and flat base	Ditch
018	Soft mid bluish grey silty clay	Fill of (017)
019	Soft dark grey clayey silt	Fill of (017)
020	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay	Fill of (017)
021	Loose light brown silty sand with gravel, 0.28m thick	Natural deposit
022	Sub-rectangular feature, 4.03m long by >0.45m wide by 1.01m deep, gradual sides and flattish base	Pit
023	Soft dark grey silty clay	Fill of (022)
024	Plastic light brown clayey silt	Fill of (022)
025	Soft dark grey clayey silt	Fill of (022)
026	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.38m thick	Subsoil
027	Irregular feature, 17m long by >10.6m wide by >0.86m deep	Quarry pit
028	Firm dark grey sandy silt with gravel	Fill of (027)
029	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (027)
030	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with gravel, brick/tile rubble	Fill of (027)
031	Feature, 0.88m wide by 0.45m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
032	Plastic mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill of (031)
033	Firm mid brown clayey silt	Fill of (031)
034	Firm light greyish brown silty clay, 0.34m thick	Subsoil
035	Sub-rectangular feature, 2.38m wide by 0.15m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Pit
036	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (035)
037	Plastic light greyish brown clay with gravel, 0.14m thick	Subsoil
038	Friable mid brown silty clay, 0.17m thick	Subsoil
039	Unstratified finds retrieval	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, 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 4 fragments of pottery weighing 14g was recovered from 3 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, brick, clay pipe and metal, comprising 3 items weighing a total of 65g, was retrieved.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 1 unstratified fragment weighing 6g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001), a ditch fill (020), the fill of a pond (030) and as unstratified material (039).

Most of the pottery, and the clay pipe, was probably made in moderate proximity to Crowland, at Bourne 20km to the northwest or elsewhere in the vicinity. One piece of pottery is a Staffordshire product.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware, abraded	1	4	17 th century
020	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware, 17 th century	1	7	20 th century?
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, Cornish ware, 20 th century	1	<1	
030	BOU	Bourne D ware	1	2	16 th -17 th century

With the exception of one minute piece of 20th century ceramic, all the pottery is probably 17th century. It seems likely that the 20th century fragment is intrusive.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
030	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 th century	1	4	17 th century
	CBM	Handmade brick, post-medieval	1	25	
	Iron	Nail/bolt, round shaft, round head, post-medieval	1	36	

CBM = ceramic building material

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
039	cattle sized	humerus	1	6	rodent gnawing

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 many previous archaeological investigations at Crowland that are 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 collection of post-medieval artefacts fragments is of low-moderate local potential and significance. Almost all of the closely datable items in the small assemblage are 17th century and these are likely to relate occupation or other activity of this date on the site or in proximity.

The lack of any material earlier than about the 16th 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 dearth of artefacts later than the 17th century would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned at that time.

References

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

Boulder Clay	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
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.
Messuage	A dwelling and the land surrounding it.
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:

39	Context records
10	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: 2003.232

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CCC 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.

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