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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION ON LAND AT  
ALBION STREET,  
CROWLAND,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(CAS03)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION ON LAND AT  
ALBION STREET,  
CROWLAND,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(CAS03)**

Work Undertaken For  
Sherramore Ltd and LCS Property Ltd

October 2004

Report Compiled by  
Gary Taylor BA (Hons), MA

Planning Application Nos: H02/0835/03 and H02/0838/03  
National Grid Reference: TF 239 102  
LCNCC Accession No: 2003.366

APS Report No. 142/04



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

Conservation  
Services

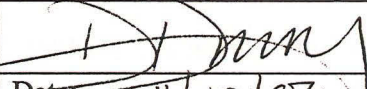
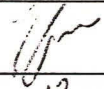
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Highways & Planning  
Directorate

## Quality Control

CO-OPERATIVE STORE,  
ALBION STREET/WEST STREET,  
CROWLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE  
CAS03  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Jim Snee
Site Staff	Aaron Clements, Sue Unsworth
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Mark Dymond, Mary Nugent
Post-excavation Analyst	Gary Taylor

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Date: 11/10/04	Date: 12-10-04

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development on land at Albion Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire.*

*The site lies in the historic core of the settlement and near to prehistoric burials. Medieval and post-medieval buildings and other remains are located close by.*

*The investigations revealed that, above the natural silts was an organic mud, probably deposited at the edge of a river channel. Cartographic evidence indicates that such a watercourse ran down adjacent West Street until at least the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Although the mud deposit was undated it was overlain by a soil or possibly dumped deposit of medieval date. Further dumping occurred in the area into the 18<sup>th</sup> century. A ditch or possibly robber trench to remove a wall was also identified. Cut into the 18<sup>th</sup> century layers, this feature was recorded on maps as late as 1958. Part of a brick structure, similarly recorded on 20<sup>th</sup> century maps, was also revealed. Dumped deposits that created a modern raised garden bed were also noted.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

*An archaeological evaluation is defined as, 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent and relative quality; and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local,*

*regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).*

### 2.2 Planning Background

Planning applications (H02/0835/03 and H02/0838/03) for alterations and extensions to an existing retail store at Albion Street/West Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire, were submitted to South Holland District Council. The Senior Built Environment Officer of Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section advised that an archaeological evaluation of the site was required to assist the determination of the application. This evaluation was to comprise a programme of building assessment and trial trenching of the site.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Sherramore Ltd, on behalf of LCS Property Ltd, to undertake the archaeological evaluation. Building recording was carried out in November 2003 and is the subject of a separate report (Archaeological Project Services 2004). The trial trench evaluation was undertaken on the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> June 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 located approximately 12km south of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site is on the east side of Albion Street, just south of its junction with West Street, about 50m southwest of Trinity Bridge, at National Grid Reference TF 239 102 (Figs. 2, 3).

Crowland is situated in the fens of south Lincolnshire. The site and surrounding area

lies at approximately 4m OD on fairly level ground. The site is at the junction of soils of the Ireton Association loamy over sandy soils to the northwest and Downholland 1 Association clayey humic alluvial gleys to the southeast. Ireton soils are formed in glaciofluvial sands and gravels, and Downholland soil is on marine alluvium, both drift deposits formerly having a peat cover that has now largely wasted (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 166; 229). Beneath these drift deposits is a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay. The former confluence of the River Welland and the Green Bank Drain, an artificial cut eventually linking to the River Nene, was located at Trinity Bridge, just to the northeast of the investigation site. Watercourses had flowed down the route of adjacent West Street and nearby South Street to the confluence.

#### 2.4 Archaeological and Historical Setting

Crowland lies on a gravel ridge and several prehistoric burial mounds have been identified on this ridge in the vicinity of the village. Roman pottery has also been found in the town, though there is no clear evidence for a Roman period settlement.

Crowland is first recorded in the mid 8<sup>th</sup> century. The place-name is derived from the Old English *crūw*, meaning 'a bend', probably referring to a meander in the River Welland at this point (Cameron 1998, 35).

Crowland came to prominence during the early medieval period. An abbey was founded there by the late 10th 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 elsewhere on West Street revealed deposits of late medieval and post-medieval date (Archaeological Project Services 1998a).

The investigation site lies at the centre of the historic village core within Crowland Conservation Area. About 50m to the northeast is Trinity Bridge, a Grade I Listed structure and a Scheduled Ancient Monument, County Number 7 (English Heritage 1996, 17). Of 14<sup>th</sup> century date, this bridge appears to have replaced a wooden one first recorded in AD 943. It was located at the confluence of the River Welland and the Green Bank Drain, an artificial watercourse that went via the Cat's Water Drain to link with the River Nene (Hallam 1970, 35). All three channels were open in the mid 15<sup>th</sup> century when they were shown on the Pinchbeck Fen Map (Mitchell and Crook 1999). In 1676 the three channels were recorded on a map of the alderlands of Crowland and were still open in 1724 when the bridge was sketched by the local antiquary, William Stukeley. These maps and drawings indicate that one of the watercourses ran down West Street. However, Armstrong's *Map of Lincolnshire*, dating to 1778, appears to show that the western channel (along West Street) had been infilled and by 1831 only the south channel extended as far as the bridge (Archaeological Project Services 1998b). Archaeological investigations at Trinity Bridge recovered medieval and later artefacts (Archaeological Project Services 2002).

Nearby, on West Street, are several Grade II Listed Buildings. These include brick-built cottages and shops of the early 1800s, late 18<sup>th</sup> century timber framed cottages and the George and Angel public house, of coursed limestone rubble and dated 1714 (DoE 1987, 12, 15; Pevsner and Harris 1989, 241). Previous examination of the Co-Operative store buildings, immediately to the north of the evaluation site, indicated they were probably originally houses and shops of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. A stone wall incorporated into the western

end of the Co-Op structures was considered to be the remains of a post-medieval building (Archaeological Project Services 2004).

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate appropriate policies for the management of the archaeological resources, if present, on the site. The objectives of the investigation were to establish the type, chronology, density, spatial arrangement and extent of any archaeological remains present.

### 4. METHODS

A single trench, measuring 3m by 2m, was excavated by machine alongside the route of the proposed new southern boundary wall of the site. The positioning of the trench was restricted by the presence of trees and live services and was consequently located in a 0.4m high raised bed in the rear garden of the property (Fig. 4; Plates 1, 2). The location of the trench was surveyed and plotted with reference to the site boundary.

Once excavation had been completed, the sides of the trench were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. All contexts and their descriptions appear as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled using both colour slides and black and white print formats. Sections

were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

### 5. RESULTS (Figs. 5, 6; Plate 3)

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified:

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Medieval deposits
Phase 3	Post-Medieval and Recent deposits

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

#### Phase 1 Natural deposits

A layer of yellow-brown clayey silt with flint gravel (016), over 10mm thick was observed at the base of the trench. This is a natural glaciofluvial deposit.

Above this was a 0.2m thick layer of black organic peaty material that contained woody fragments (015). Environmental assessment of this deposit established that it was a degraded organic mud that had developed in stagnant water conditions where wetland plants grew. There were also indications of nearby scrub growth of bramble and elder, but human/animal



activity appeared to be minimal (Appendix 4). A column sample was taken from this deposit for potential future examination.

### Phase 2 Medieval deposits

On top of the natural peat was a 0.2m thick layer of dark grey-brown silt with frequent gravel and occasional pebbles (014). Containing fragments of 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century pottery, this layer is thought to be a former (buried) soil, or possibly a make-up deposit.

### Phase 3 Post-Medieval and Modern deposits

Overlying the medieval soil was a yellow-brown silt (013), up to 40mm thick. This was recognized as redeposited natural, used for levelling. This was, in turn, sealed by a dark grey sandy silt with occasional large and small pebbles (012), 90mm thick and also thought to be a make-up layer.

Above this was a 0.11m deep dark grey sandy silt (011). This contained butchered animal bone, post-medieval brick and a fragment of redeposited medieval pottery. This deposit is thought to be a make-up layer, or possibly a former (buried) soil.

On top of this was a 0.45m thick layer of dark grey silty sand (010) from which post-medieval brick and 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century pottery was retrieved. This is a make-up deposit.

Truncating (010) was a north-south aligned feature, 0.64m deep [009]. Interpreted as a ditch, this contained a sequence of deposits, including brown-grey sandy silts (008, 007, 004) and grey clayey silts (006, 005).

Sealing this ditch was a 0.3m thick layer of grey silty sand that contained occasional charcoal patches and brick fragments

(003). Interpreted as a make-up deposit, this yielded pieces of 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Overlying this was 10mm thick layer of red-brown silty sand that contained abundant crushed brick and charcoal patches (002). This is a dump deposit.

Also cut into make-up layer (003) was a L-shaped wall (017). Constructed of machine-made brick, this wall was aligned east-west and turned to the north at its eastern end.

A grey silty sand (001) sealed the wall and other layers and formed the present topsoil at the site.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise gravelly yellow clayey silt. This may be glacial deposit or possibly a fluvial layer associated with the river that formerly flowed nearby down West Street.

Above this clayey silt was an organic mud deposit, apparently laid down in stagnant water conditions. Environmental examination of this deposit indicated there was no human activity in the proximity or involved in its formation. It seems likely that this deposit was formed at the edge of the river channel that formerly flowed down West Street. When this deposit was laid down the river edge conditions would not have been suitable for human habitation.

Although the date of deposition of this riverine material is unknown, it was overlain by a soil or possible make-up layer containing 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century artefacts (Phase 2). It seems likely that this represents some stabilisation of the river edge, probably associated with human activity including dumping.

Further dumping, probably to consolidate the river bank and raise the ground above potential flooding levels continued through the post-medieval period (Phase 3). Cartographic evidence indicates that the river channel down West Street was open all the way to Trinity Bridge at least until 1676, but a century later had been closed or ducted through a culvert. A map of 1831 shows the channel terminating further west down West Street and, hence, passage through a culvert is most probable (Archaeological Project Services 1998b, figs 4, 5, 7). Artefacts recovered from these dumped deposits indicated the ground raising activities continued to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The process of ground raising was interrupted by the excavation of a ditch north-south across the site. Although interpreted as a ditch, this feature has very steep sides and a flattish base and could, alternatively, be a robber trench to remove a wall. In possible support for this suggestion is cartographic evidence for a boundary in the same location. This boundary was mapped in 1904 as the right side of an enclosure against Albion Street and was in existence until at least 1958 (Archaeological Project Services 1998b; OS 1958). However, the nature of the boundary, whether a fence, ditch or wall, is unclear from the maps.

Following the backfilling of this ditch/robber trench, further ground raising occurred to create a raised garden bed, with an imported topsoil that formed the existing ground surface at the trench location. Beneath the topsoil the southeast corner of a brick structure was also revealed. This is probably part of a building depicted on the 1904 Ordnance Survey map, and possibly the 1958 plan, but subsequently removed.

## 7. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The technique of using a trial trench to evaluate archaeological deposits was successful. Removal of overburden by mechanical excavator allowed a rapid appraisal indicating archaeological deposits were present at the site.

Manual excavation established that the archaeological deposits were well-preserved and established the date and function of most of the remains.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Albion Street, Crowland, because the site lay in the historic core of the settlement and near to Bronze Age burial mounds.

However, the investigation established that up to the medieval period the site was in a river edge environment and would not have been suitable for human occupation or other activities. By the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century the river bank had stabilised and there was human activity, of unknown nature, in the vicinity. Some dumping of material may have assisted the stabilisation of the river edge.

Further dumping seems to have occurred through the post-medieval period. A north-south boundary was established across the area, perhaps in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This boundary was evident as a ditch, though may have been a robber trench to remove a wall. Cartographic evidence indicates this boundary was in place by 1904 and lasted until at least 1958. Additionally, the corner of a brick structure, shown on the 1904 plan and perhaps the 1958 map, was also identified. Recent make up deposits for a raised garden bed were also identified.

## 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr K. Flintham of Sherramore Ltd who commissioned this work on behalf of LCS Property Ltd. Thanks are also due to Mrs Prouten, the former landowner of the site. Gary Taylor coordinated the work and this report was edited by Denise Drury and Tom Lane. David Start kindly permitted access to the library maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

## 10. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Site Supervisor: Jim Snee  
 Site Staff: Aaron Clements, Sue Unsworth  
 CAD Illustration: Mark Dymond, Mary Nugent  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Post-excavation Analyst: Gary Taylor

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## 12. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services
- DoE Department of the Environment
- IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
- OD Ordnance Datum  
(Height above sea level)
- OS Ordnance Survey
- SMR Sites and Monuments Record



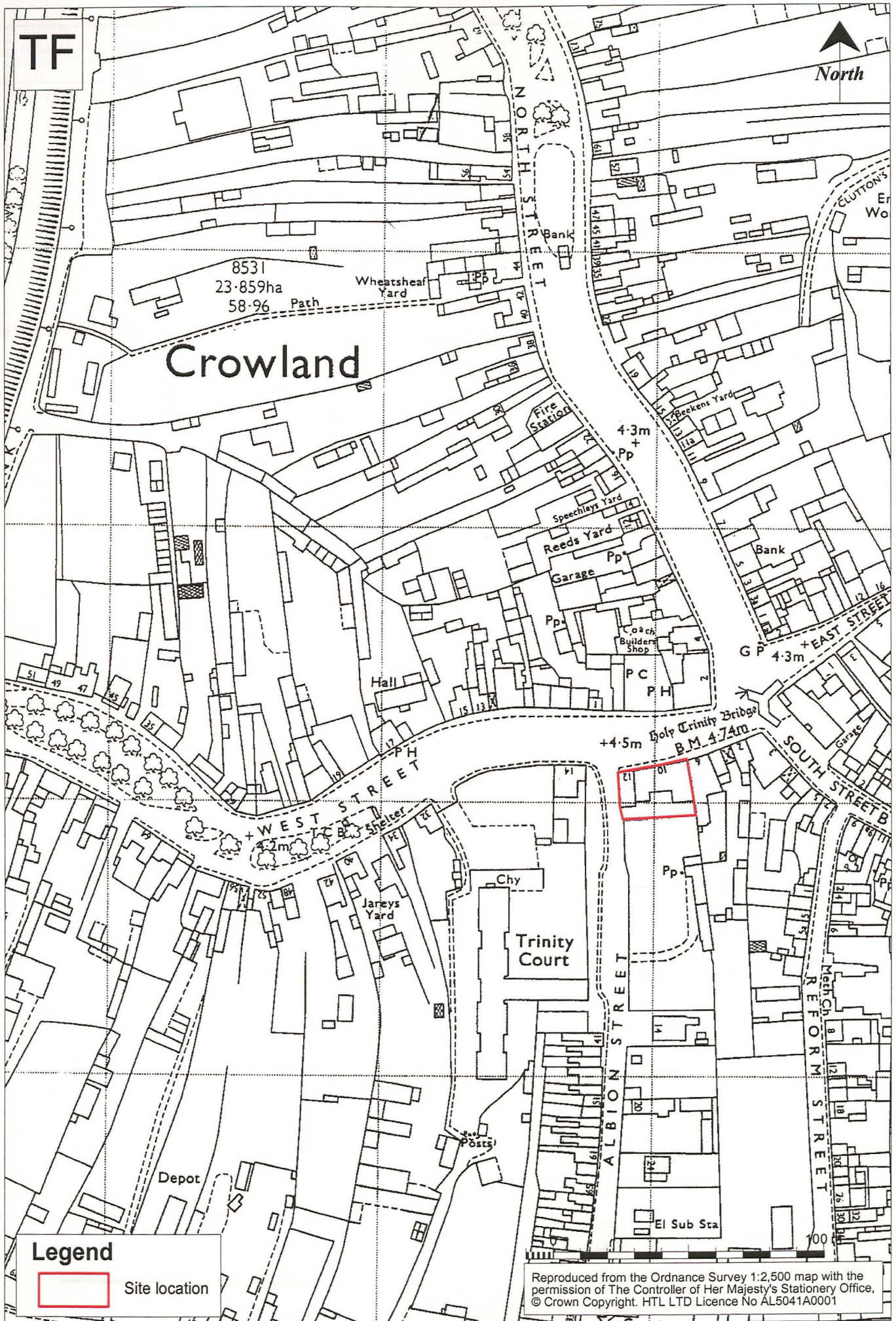
Figure 1: General Location Plan



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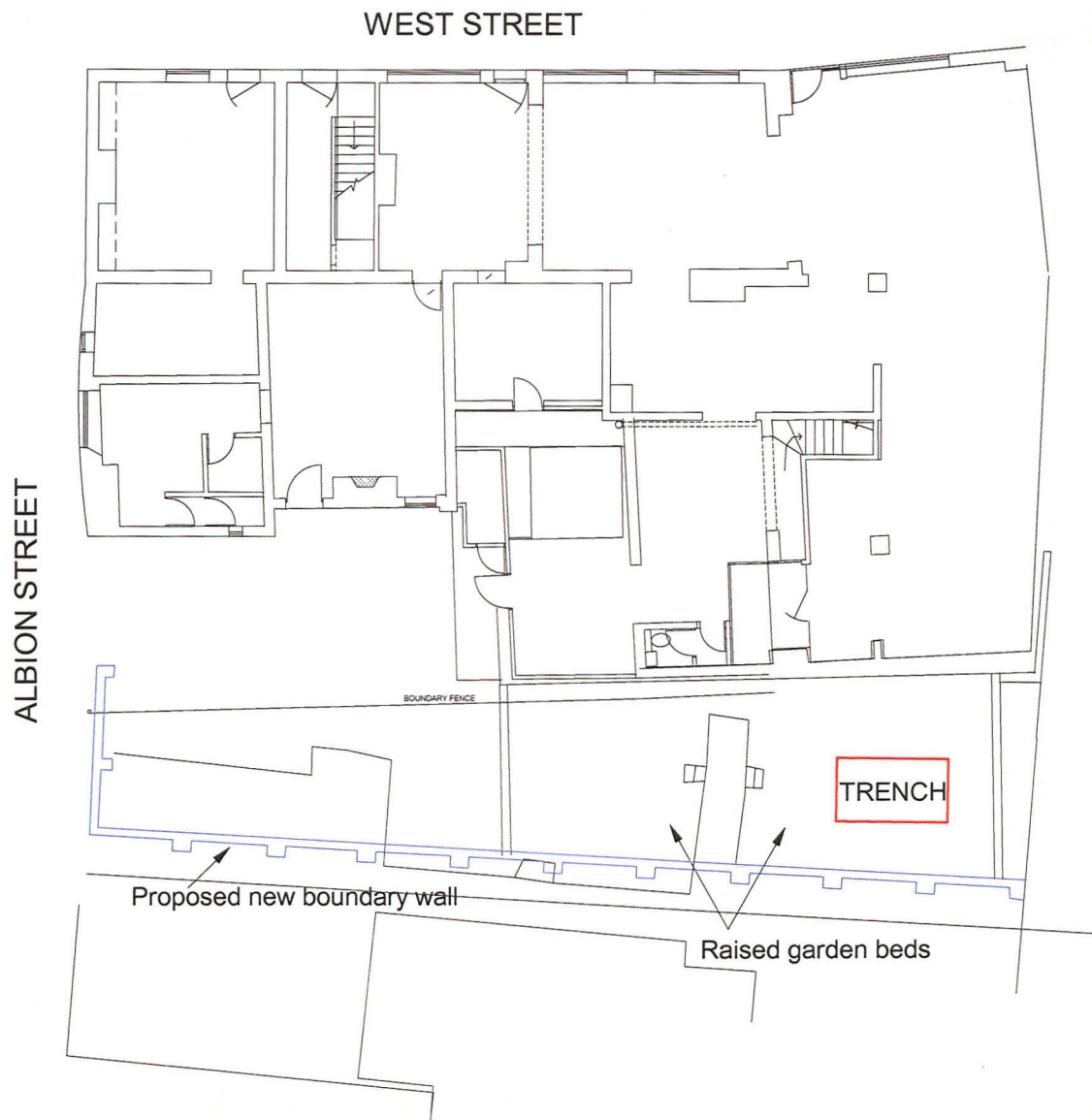


Figure 2 Site location map



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Figure 3: Detailed site location map




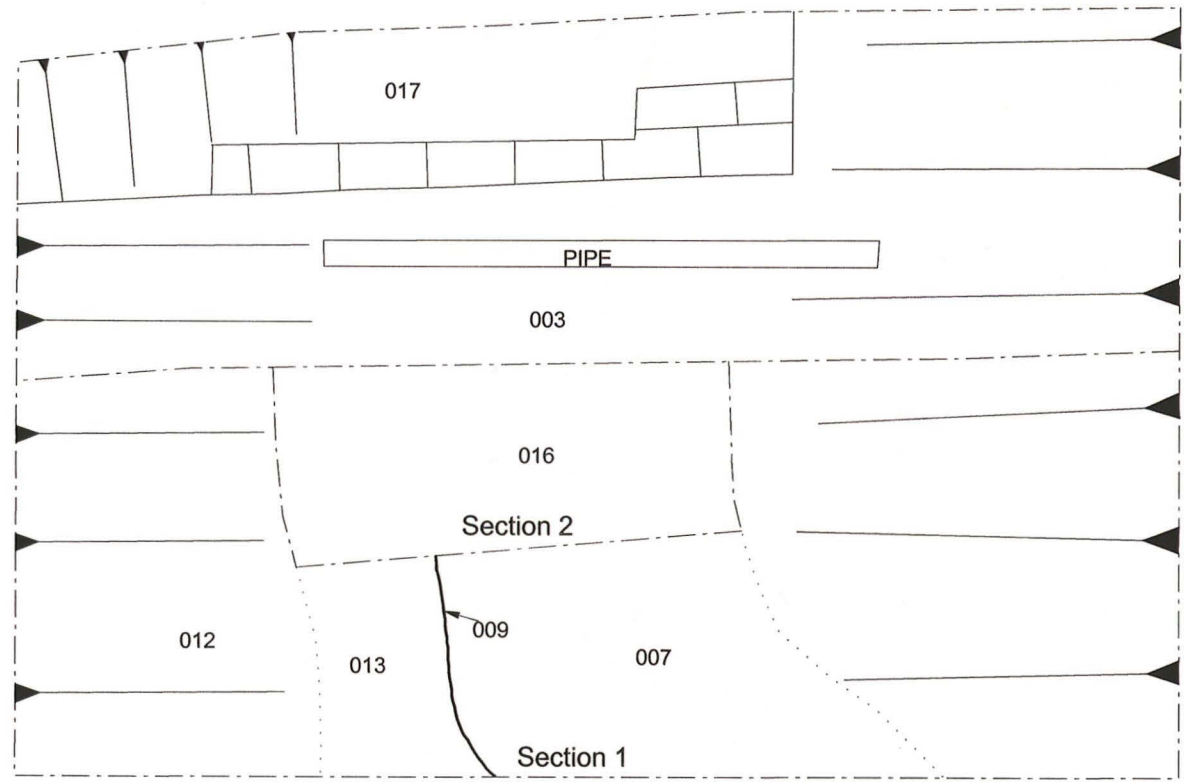
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Project Name: Crowland Albion Street CAS03	
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Figure 4 Trench Location Plan






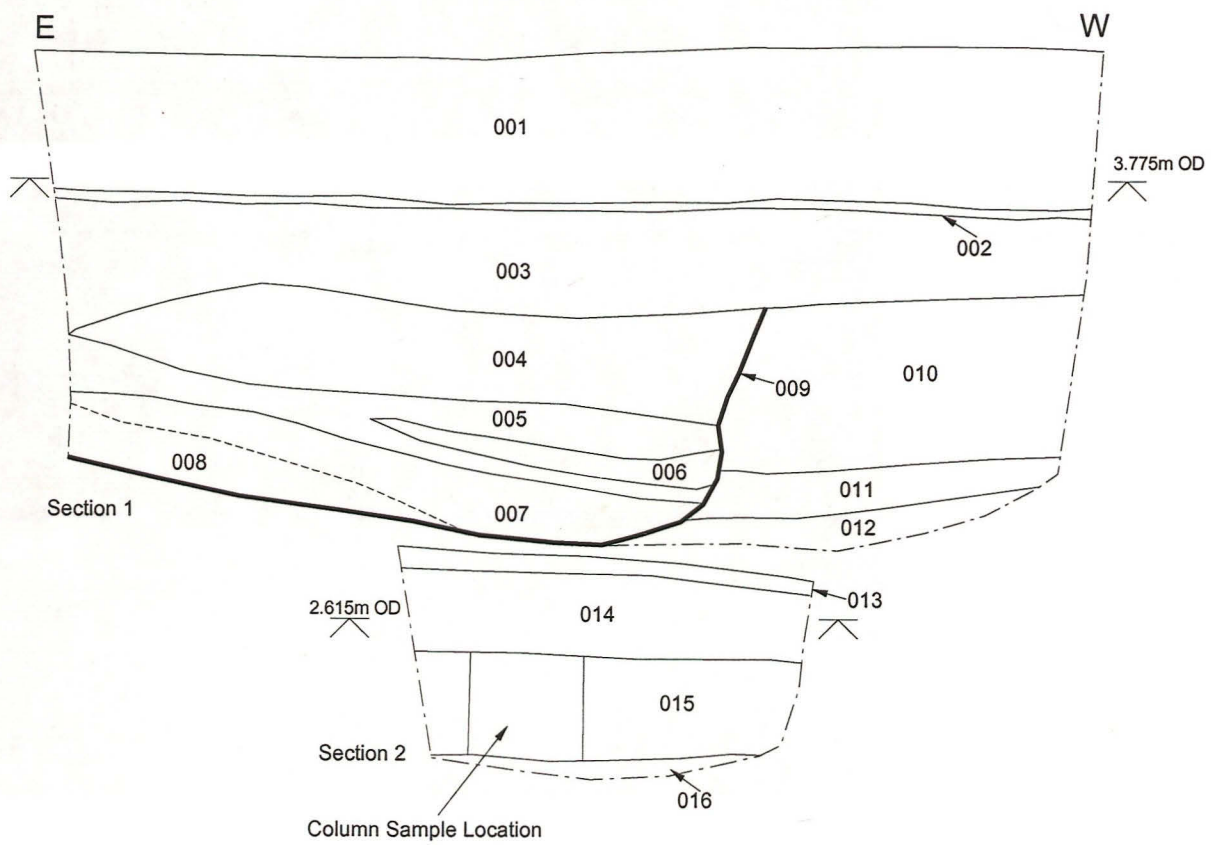
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Project Name: Crowland Albion Street CASA03		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: MN	Report No: 142/04

Figure 5 Trench Plan




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Crowland Albion Street CAS03		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: MN	Report No: 142/04

Figure 6 Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 General view of the site, looking east



Plate 2 General view of the site, showing trench position in raised garden bed, looking north



Plate 3 View of Trench showing Sections 1 and 2, with ditch [009], looking south

**Appendix 1**

**LAND AT  
ALBION STREET/WEST STREET,  
CROWLAND,  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
AND BUILDING ASSESSMENT**

**PREPARED FOR  
SHERRAMORE LTD AND LCS PROPERTY LTD**

**BY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES  
Institute of Field Archaeologists'  
Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21**

**OCTOBER 2003**

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1 **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation and building assessment of land at Albion Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the centre of the medieval village. Prehistoric burials also occur on the slight ridge occupied by the village and there is some evidence of Roman settlement in the area. Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains are also located in proximity.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission is sought for commercial development of the site. The archaeological works are being undertaken to assist the determination of the application.*
- 1.4 *An assessment is required on the parts of the building to be demolished. This will determine the architectural and historic significance of the building and may indicate more detailed recording is required. Trial trenching will also be undertaken in the garden alongside the present store. Archaeological deposits will be examined to determine their date, nature and state of preservation. Further investigation may be required in the area of the current building if this trenching reveals significant archaeological remains and these cannot be preserved in situ.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text that assesses the building and describes the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 **INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation and building assessment of land at Albion Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 239 102.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview
  - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
  - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
  - 2.2.4 List of specialists
  - 2.2.5 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 at the junction of Albion Street and West Street, in the village centre, at TF 239 102.

4 **PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Planning applications (H02/0835 and 0838/03) for alterations and extensions to an existing retail store have been submitted to South Holland District Council. The County Archaeologist has advised that an archaeological evaluation of the site is required to assist the determination of the application. This evaluation is to comprise a programme of building assessment and trial trenching of the site.

5 **SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 Crowland is situated in the fens of south Lincolnshire. The site and surrounding area lies at approximately 4m OD. The site is at the junction of soils of the Ireton Association loamy over sandy soils to the northwest and Downholland 1 Association clayey humic alluvial gleys to the southeast. Ireton soils are formed in glaciofluvial sands and gravels, and Downholland soil is on marine alluvium, both drift deposits formerly having a peat cover that has now largely wasted (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 166; 229). Beneath these drift deposits is a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay. The former confluence of the rivers Welland and Nene was located at Trinity Bridge, just to the northeast of the investigation site. The Nene had flowed down the route of nearby South Street to the

confluence.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Crowland lies on a gravel ridge and several prehistoric burial mounds have been identified on this ridge in the vicinity of the village. Roman pottery has also been found in the town, though there is no clear evidence for a Roman period settlement.
- 6.2 Crowland came to prominence during the early medieval period. An abbey was founded there by the late 10th 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 elsewhere on West Street revealed deposits of late medieval and post-medieval date (Archaeological Project Services 1998). Just to the northeast of the site is Trinity Bridge, built in the 14<sup>th</sup> century and replacing another triangular bridge recorded in 943AD. Investigations at Trinity Bridge recovered medieval and later artefacts (Archaeological Project Services 2002).

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the building assessment will be to provide a consideration of the standing buildings on the site prior to their alteration/demolition.
- 7.2 The objectives of the building assessment will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the architectural and historic significance of the building, its fixtures and fittings, in the area to be affected by development, and place the buildings in context (local, regional, national, as appropriate).
- 7.3 The aim of the trial trenching will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.4 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.4.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
- 7.4.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
- 7.4.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- 7.4.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- 7.4.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
- 7.4.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- 7.4.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

## 8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

## 9 BUILDING ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 Building Investigation will be undertaken prior to the demolition of the existing buildings. Assessment will be undertaken similar to RCHME (1996) Level 1 survey of the standing buildings, though with enhanced description and assessment of significance. Subject to accessibility and Health and Safety considerations, the record will include:

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION/BUILDING ASSESSMENT AT ALBION STREET, CROWLAND

- 9.1.1 A photographic survey showing the building in its context; details of the exterior; interior views of the principal rooms and circulation areas; and possibly structural or decorative details. This photographic record will be related to the plan of the building.
- 9.1.2 A roughly dimensioned ground plan, which may incorporate details of the form and location of any structural features of historic interest; supplemented by:
- 9.1.3 A written record providing an account of the building's type, materials, possible dates, features of historic or architectural interest and an assessment of the general significance of the structure.
- 9.2 On completion of the fieldwork, a report detailing the results of the building assessment will be prepared. This will consist of:
- A summary of the assessment survey results.
  - A description of the history and historical setting of the building.
  - A text describing the results of the building assessment survey.
  - Location plans of the site and building.
  - A ground plan of the building.
  - Interpretation of the development and use of the building.
  - Assessment of the historical and architectural significance of the building.
  - Appropriate photographs of the elevations, general interior views and specific features, related to the plan of the building.

10 TRIAL TRENCHING

10.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 10.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 10.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of single trench measuring 3m x 2m, subject to accessibility and constraints, placed toward the rear of the garden that will form the southern extension of the development. The trench may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

10.2 General Considerations

- 10.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 10.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 10.2.3 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.
- 10.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.



## SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION/BUILDING ASSESSMENT AT ALBION STREET, CROWLAND

- 10.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

### 10.3 Methodology

- 10.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken either by mechanical excavator (mini-digger) using a toothless ditching bucket, or manually. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 10.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 10.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services proforma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 10.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a more appropriate scale.
- 10.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- 10.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
  - 10.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
  - 10.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - 10.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
  - 10.3.5.5 the site on completion of field work
- 10.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 10.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 10.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 10.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

## 11 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 11.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental

archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

12 **POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT**

12.1 Stage 1

12.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting 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: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

12.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual 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.

12.2 Stage 2

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

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

12.3 Stage 3

12.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

12.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

12.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

12.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

12.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.

12.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

12.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

12.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

12.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

12.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

12.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

12.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

**SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION/BUILDING ASSESSMENT AT ALBION STREET, CROWLAND**

**13 ARCHIVE**

- 13.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

**14 REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 14.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the Client; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

**15 PUBLICATION**

- 15.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

**16 CURATORIAL MONITORING**

- 16.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Archaeological Officer. They will be given notice in writing of the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

**17 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

- 17.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 17.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

**18 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- 18.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Lincolnshire. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of building recording and archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.
- 18.2 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: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: H Healey, independent archaeologist; or G Taylor, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION/BUILDING ASSESSMENT AT ALBION STREET, CROWLAND

19 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 19.1 Building recording fieldwork is expected to be carried out by 2 staff, an experienced buildings recorder and assistant, and to take 1 day. Trial trenching fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 2 staff, a supervisor and assistant, and to take four (4) days.
- 19.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 8 person-days within a notional programme of 10 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.
- 19.3 Contingency
- 19.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: pump (not expected); environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains (necessity/level of sampling cannot be pre-determined); Conservation and/or Other unexpected quantities, types or periods of remains or artefacts.
- 19.3.2 Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator, not Archaeological Project Services.

20 INSURANCES

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

21 COPYRIGHT

- 21.1 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.
- 21.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 21.3 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.
- 21.4 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.

22 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Archaeological Project Services, 2002 *Archaeological watching brief on Trial Pits and Boreholes at Trinity Bridge, Crowland, Lincolnshire (CTB01)*, APS unpublished Report No 49/02

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, 31/10/03

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Grey silty sand. 0.42m thick.	Topsoil
002	Mid-light reddish brown silty sand.	Dump deposit
003	Mid grey silty sand.	Make up deposit
004	Light orange brown silty sand.	Fill of [009]
005	Mid grey clay silt. 0.15m thick.	Fill of [009]
006	Light grey clayey silt. 0.09m thick.	Lens within (005), fill of [009]
007	Mid grey sandy silt with occasional specks of orange. 0.09m thick.	Fill of [009]
008	Mid grey-mid brown sandy silt. 0.08m thick.	Primary fill of [009]
009	N-S cut, >1.85m wide, 0.64m deep.	Ditch?
010	Dark grey silty sand. 0.45m thick.	Make up deposit
011	Dark grey sandy silt. 0.11m thick.	Make up or buried soil
012	Dark-mid grey sandy silt, occasional small and large pebbles. 0.9m thick.	Make up deposit
013	Mid yellowish brown silt. 0.04m thick.	Levelling deposit
014	Dark grey-brown clayey sandy silt, frequent gravel. 0.20m thick.	Make up deposit or buried soil
015	Black peat. 0.20m thick.	Peat layer
016	Pale yellow-brown clayey silt, occasional-moderate pebbles. 0.10m thick.	Natural layer
017	E-W Masonry, foundation wall of brick, mortar and cement.	Foundation wall

## 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 9 fragments of pottery weighing 225g was recovered from 5 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, brick/tile and glass, comprising 3 items weighing a total of 934g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 2 stratified fragments weighing 133g. 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 the topsoil (001), make up deposits (003) and (010), and further make up layers or buried soils (011) and (014).

All of the earlier pottery was made in moderate proximity to Crowland, at Bourne 17km 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
001	UGRE	Plant pot	1	2	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
003	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, butterpot	2(link)	92	18 <sup>th</sup> century
010	GRE	Glazed red earthenware pancheon, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	65	18 <sup>th</sup> century
	BL	Black glazed ware, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	
011	BOUA	Bourne B ware	1	4	12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century
014	BOUA	Bourne A ware jug, 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	1	30	12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century
	BOUA	Bourne B ware, 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	2	26	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Glass	Window glass, colourless	1	2	20 <sup>th</sup> century
010	CBM	Handmade brick	1	24	Post-medieval
011	CBM	Handmade brick, 125mm wide, 57mm thick	1	908	Post-medieval

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
011	Cattle	Humerus	2	133	Butchered, cut marks

**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 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 medieval aspect of the assemblage is of moderate local potential and significance and is likely to reflect habitation of the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century at the site or in the close proximity. Similarly, the post-medieval material probably indicates occupation of 18<sup>th</sup> century date on the site or adjacent. This post-medieval component of the assemblage is of low-moderate local potential.

The lack of any material earlier than the 12<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 revealed by the investigation, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the absence of artefacts dating to the late medieval to early post-medieval period, the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> 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

### AN APPRAISAL OF THE PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM AN ORGANIC MUD DEPOSIT AT CROWLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE (CAS03).

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF

June 2004

Assessment of potential for analysis

#### Introduction

Excavations approximately 80m to the south-west of Trinity Bridge, Crowland were undertaken by Archaeological Project Services in 2004. The bridge marked the original confluence of the River Welland and a watercourse linking to the Nene, with all three channels being open until the early eighteenth century. The excavation encountered a layer of dark organic mud stratified between the natural gravel and a deposit of medieval date.

A single sample was taken from this organic mud in order to:

1. Appraise the state of preservation of any plant macrofossils present
2. Determine the nature of the deposit
3. Offer any insight into the surrounding environment

#### Factual data

##### **Data collection and methods statement**

A 5 litre sub-sample was removed from the original sample and processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flot in a 250 micron mesh sieve. As the sample was taken from a waterlogged deposit, the flot was stored in water prior to sorting. The wet retents were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). With the exception of rare charcoal fragments, all plant macrofossils were preserved in a waterlogged state. The density of material within the assemblage is recorded as follows: x = 1 – 10 specimens and xx = 10 – 50 specimens. Other abbreviations used in the table are explained at the end of the text section. Taxa noted during scanning were categorised as dry land herbs, wetland plants, tree/shrub macrofossils and other plant macrofossils. The presence of animal macrofossils was also noted.

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Artefacts/ecofacts were not present.



### Statement of potential

Plant remains were extremely rare within the assemblage, and the few noted were severely degraded and mostly very fragmented. Although seeds of possible dry land herbs and tree/shrub species (the latter including *Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus* (bramble) and *Sambucus nigra* (elderberry)) were recorded, the assemblage was dominated by seeds/fruits of wetland plants including *Juncus* sp. (rush), *Lemna* sp. (duckweed), *Mentha* sp. (mint) and *Ranunculus* subg. *Batrachium* (water crowfoot). Occasional small charcoal fragments, pieces of degraded root/stem and charophyte oogonia were also recorded.

Animal macrofossils were relatively common within the assemblage and included Cledoceran ephippia, fragmentary caddis larval cases and waterlogged arthropod remains.

### Conclusions

Although originally described as a peat, this deposit comprises a degraded organic mud. The composition of the plant macrofossil assemblage indicates stagnant water conditions with some marginal plant growth. Human/animal intervention appears to have been minimal. Little can be said about the surrounding environment although brambles and elderberry were probably growing as scrub in the near vicinity.

### Updated Project Design

As plant remains were so rare within the assemblage, it is considered highly unlikely that further assessment/analysis would significantly contribute to the understanding of this site. Therefore, no further work is recommended.

### References

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press.

### Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 10 – 50 specimens    fg = fragment

Crowland, Lincolnshire (CAS03)

<b>Dry land herbs</b>	
Apiaceae indet.	x
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	xcf
<b>Wetland plants</b>	
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	x
<i>Lemna</i> sp.	xx
<i>Mentha</i> sp.	x
<i>Ranunculus</i> subg. <i>Batrachium</i> (DC)A.Gray	x
<i>Typha</i> sp.	xcf
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>	
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	xfg
<i>R.</i> sect. <i>Glandulosus</i> Wimmer & Grab.	x
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	x
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>	
Charcoal <2mm	x
Waterlogged root/rhizome/stem	xx
Characeae indet.	x
<b>Animal macrofossils</b>	
Cleodoceran ephippia	xx
Caddis larval cases	x
Waterlogged arthropod remains	xx
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Appendix 5

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
<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 interpretation 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>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Dissolution</b>	The closing and seizure of abbeys, priories and other monastic houses by the crown. This occurred in the period 1536-40.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Glaciofluvial Drift</b>	Materials ( <i>eg.</i> clays, silts, gravels, <i>etc.</i> ) deposited by the combined action of rivers and glaciers, or from streams from glacial ice.
<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 an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
<b>Manuring Scatter</b>	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Mesolithic</b>	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.

<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
<b>Old English</b>	The language used by the Saxon ( <i>q.v.</i> ) occupants of Britain.
<b>Posthole</b>	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
<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 1st century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
<b>Transformed</b>	Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

## Appendix 6

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

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

together with the archive from the building recording aspect of the investigation, detailed separately in Archaeological Project Services' report number 183/03.

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: 2003.366

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CAS 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.