

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT PLUM TREE COTTAGE,
46 WEST STREET,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CWSA 05)

SHDC
Planning & Development
19 SEP 2005
Ref: 1302/05



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT ELI 6456

SOURCE SLI 10436
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PRN 20268 POST MEDIEVAL

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT PLUM TREE COTTAGE,
46 WEST STREET,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CWSA 05)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr S. Butler**

July 2005

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

National Grid Reference: TF 2380 1014
City and County Museum Accession No: 2005.110
Planning Application No: H02/0202/04

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 110/05



Quality Control
Plum Tree Cottage,
46 West Street,
Crowland
CWSA 05

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
Supervisor	Robert Evans
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

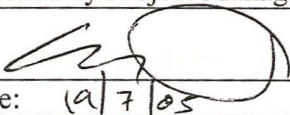

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 - Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 19/7/05	Date: 25-07-05

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks on land adjacent to Plum Tree Cottage, 46 West Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new extension.

The earliest archaeological remains in the area date to the Neolithic period (4200 - 2250 BC) and are represented by stone axes and flint tools. In the Early Bronze Age (2250 - 1600 BC), Crowland became a focus for a barrow cemetery, part of a sequence of such monuments along the fen-edge in Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. Crowland is also noted for its Abbey, which had its origins as a cell founded by St. Guthlac in the 8th century. The monastery grew in prosperity and by the medieval period (1066 - 1500 AD) controlled much of this part of south Lincolnshire, until its dissolution in 1539.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of undated and post-medieval deposits. Undated layers comprise a thick deposit, perhaps a subsoil or fill of a larger feature. A post-medieval pit was also recorded. Finds retrieved during the investigation include a small quantity of post-medieval pottery and a range of animal bone.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. 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 Mr S. Butler to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a new extension to an existing building at Plum Tree Cottage, 46 West Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H02/0202/04. The watching brief was carried out on the 23rd June 2005 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Crowland is situated 12km south of Spalding and 22km east of Stamford near the southern boundary of Lincolnshire, in the administrative district of South Holland (Fig. 1).

The site is located 450m southwest of the town centre as defined by the parish church of Our Lady, St. Bartholomew and St. Guthlac. The site lies on generally level ground at c. 4m OD, south of West Street, and centred on National Grid Reference TF 2380 1014 (Fig. 2).

Local soils are of the Swanwick Series, typically coarse loamy argillic gley soils (Robson 1990, 29). Beneath the soils is a drift geology of marine or estuarine sand and gravel (also known as the Abbey Gravels) which are formed along a southwest to northeast line creating a peninsula of higher ground extending from the fen-edge to the west. These gravels in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford clays (BGS 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The proposed development site lies in an area of known archaeological remains

dating from the prehistoric period onwards. The earliest evidence of occupation is during the Neolithic period and stone axes have been found to the west and collections of flint have been retrieved to the south and north of the site (Hayes and Lane 1992, 197).

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

Later Bronze Age remains are unknown from the Crowland peninsula though an Iron Age site, possibly a saltern (salt-producing site), has been identified to the north of the town (*ibid.*, 198). Evidence for Romano-British remains is also scarce and comprises a few scattered sherds of pottery, found 150m south of the development (*ibid.*).

Crowland is first recorded in the mid 8th century, by Felix, the biographer of St. Guthlac. 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). Felix was writing about the life of St. Guthlac who founded a cell here, with two followers, in c. 700 AD (Page 1988, 105).

A Benedictine monastery dedicated to St. Guthlac was in existence 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, as 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 AD (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 238).

Crowland is not specifically referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086, although details of its holdings at Holbeach, Whaplode, Spalding, Langtoft, Baston, Dowdyke, Drayton, Algarkirk and Burtoft are listed (Foster and Longley 1976, 60). Land was also held in the surrounding counties of Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and Cambridgeshire (Page 1988, 106).

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).

A watching brief undertaken on 46 West Street in 1998 identified medieval subsoils with a post-medieval refuse and dumped deposit (Cope-Faulkner 1998, 1).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches for the new extension were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned where possible. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number

(context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

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

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis 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 in the base of the foundation trenches was a layer of yellow sandy gravel (011). This was over 100mm thick.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Overlying the natural sandy gravel was a layer of yellowish brown silty peat (003). Interpreted as a subsoil, this was 1.73m thick.

Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits

Located in the southern foundation trench

was a feature (009) that was 2m wide by 2m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2). A single fill of reddish brown peaty silt (010) was recorded from which pottery of late 17th century was retrieved.

Phase 4 Recent deposits

Overlying the undated subsoil, to the south of the house in the western trench, was a levelling deposit of greyish brown sandy silt (004) that was 0.28m thick (Fig. 4, Section 1). This was sealed by the concrete raft (001) for a patio.

Cut into the levelling layer were the foundation trenches (005), for the extant house, which had been backfilled with gravel (002). A service trench was also recorded (006 and 007). These features lay beneath a 0.4m thick topsoil of greyish brown sandy silt (008).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise sandy gravels of the underlying drift geology.

Undated deposits (Phase 2) are restricted to a subsoil. This layer is broadly similar to a post-medieval deposit encountered during the 1998 watching brief, although the depth ascertained then was only 0.34m. If these layers are the same, the interpretation as subsoil is questioned as it may be too thick for such a layer. It may, therefore, be the fill of a large feature such as a sand or gravel quarry, although no cut for such a feature was identified during this and the previous watching brief.

A single pit was assigned to the post-medieval period (Phase 3) and probably served a refuse function during the later 17th century. All finds were retrieved from this feature and comprise a range of pottery and a small quantity of animal bone.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Plum Tree Cottage, West Street, Crowland, as the site lay in an area of archaeological interest and adjacent to previous findspots of medieval and post-medieval date.

However, no securely dated medieval deposits were identified. An undated layer, perhaps a subsoil, was identified along with a post-medieval pit.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include pottery of 16th – 17th century date and animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr S. Butler for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisor: Robert Evans
 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

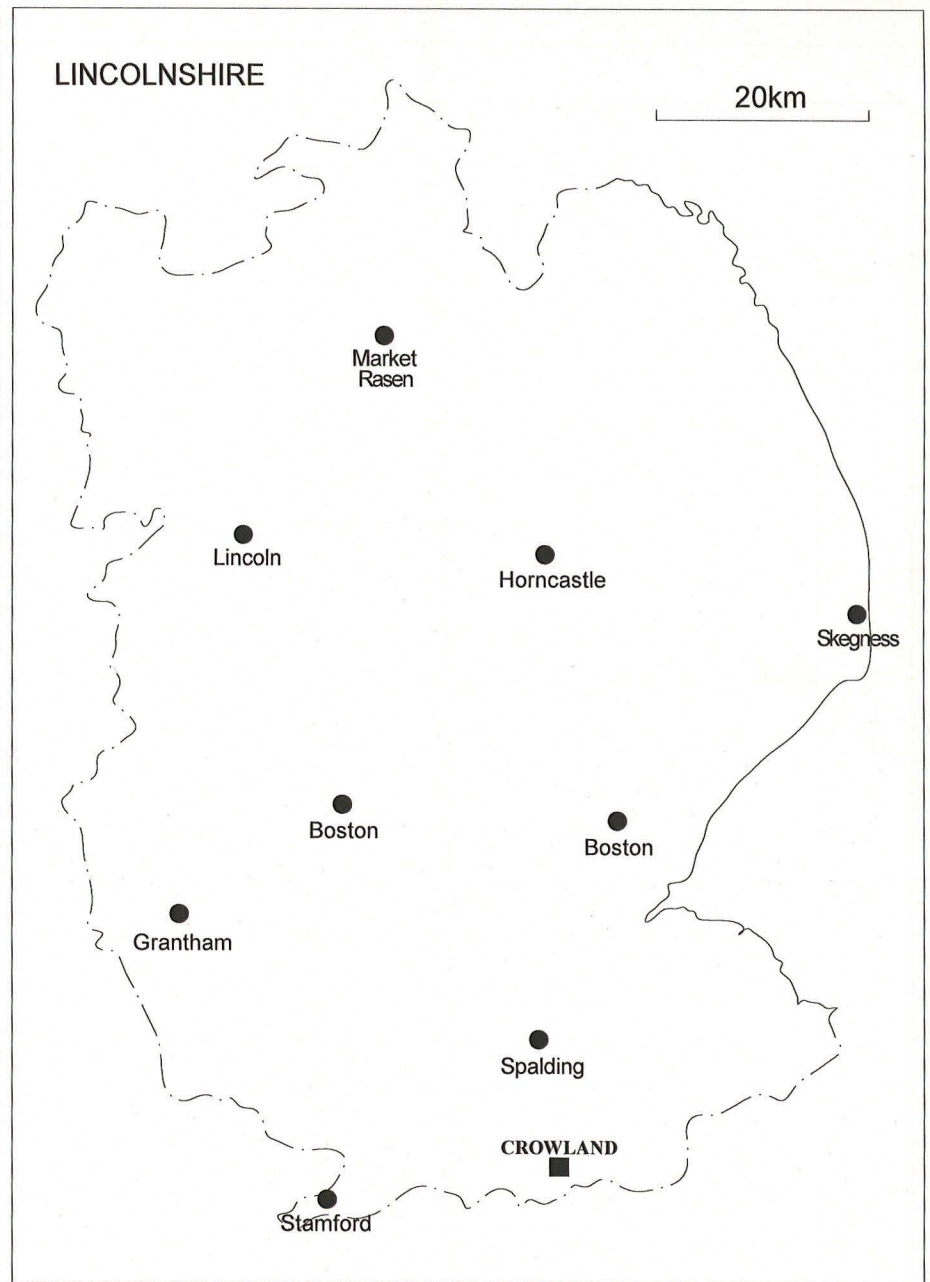
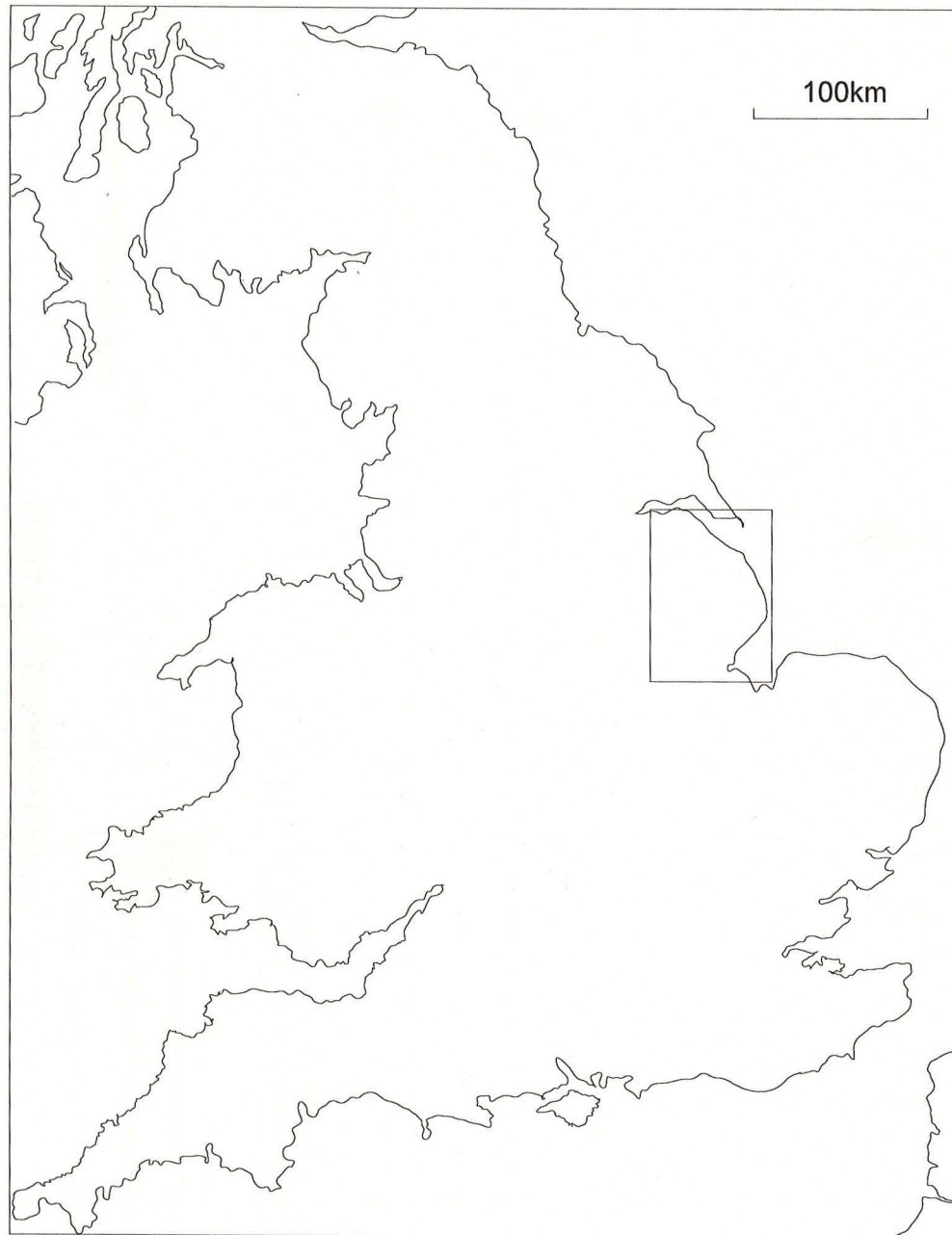
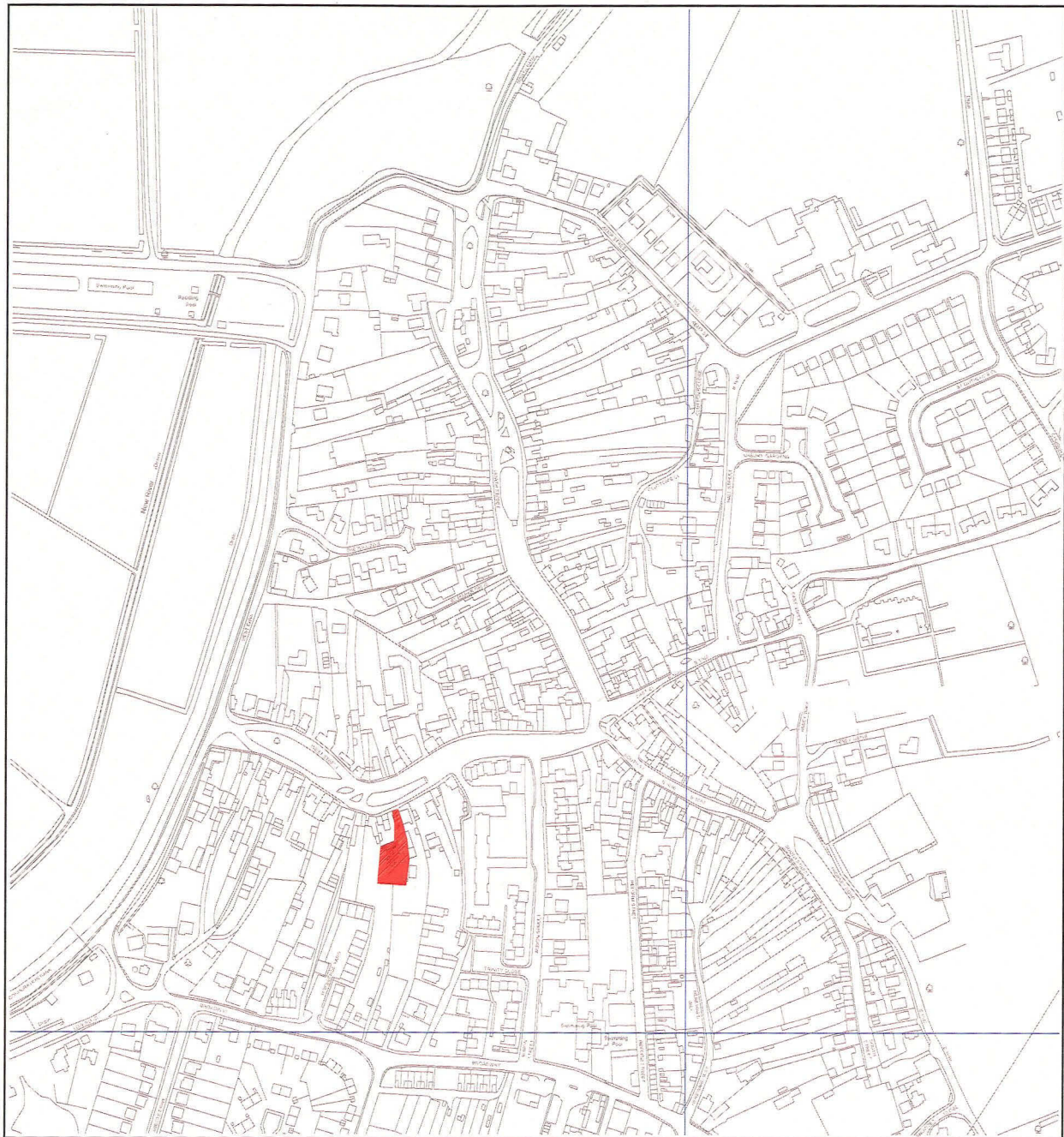



Figure 1 - General Location Plan



TF

24

 Area of development



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 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: 46 West Street, Crowland CWSA 05		
Scale 1:5000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 110/05

Figure 2 - Site location plan

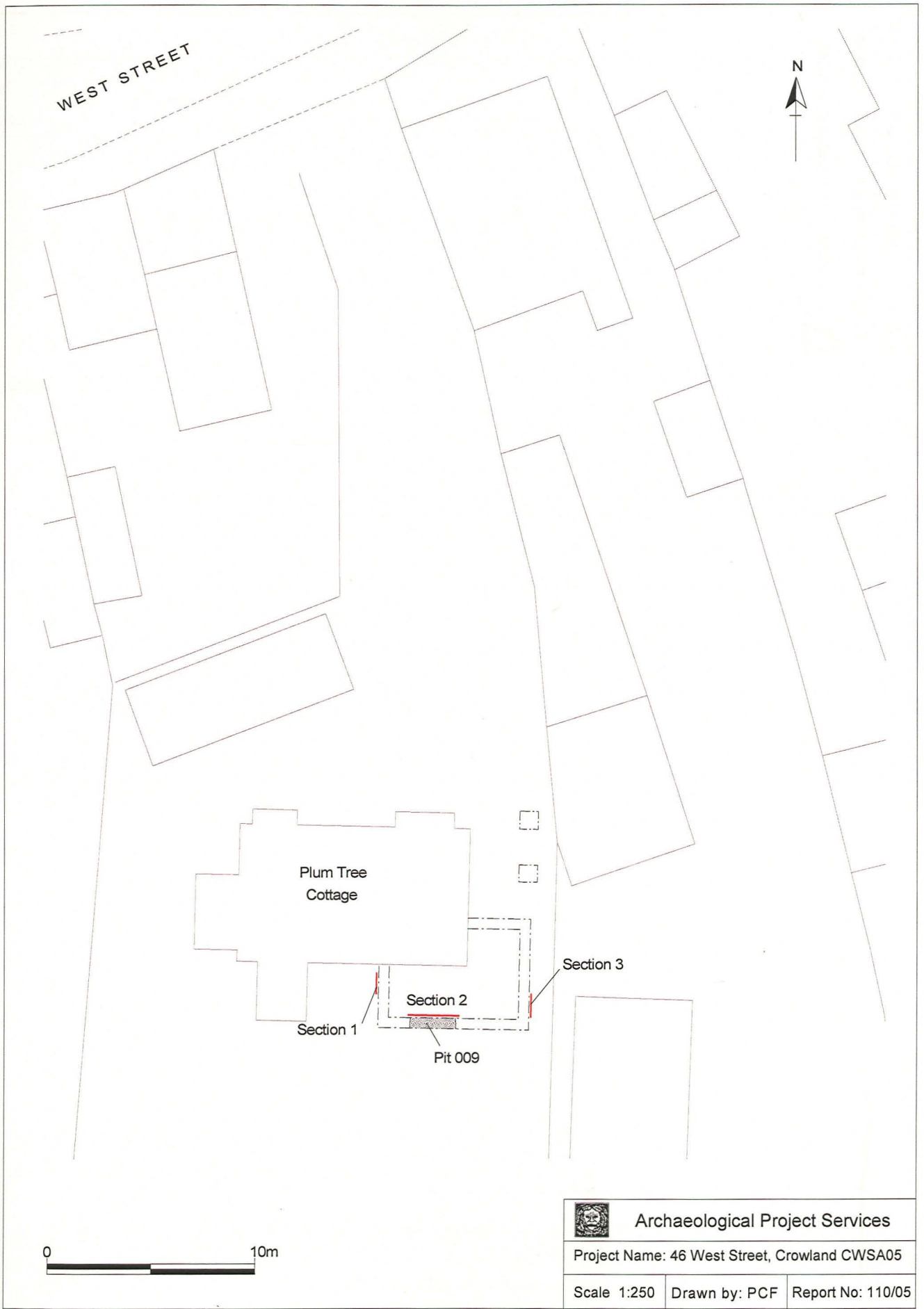
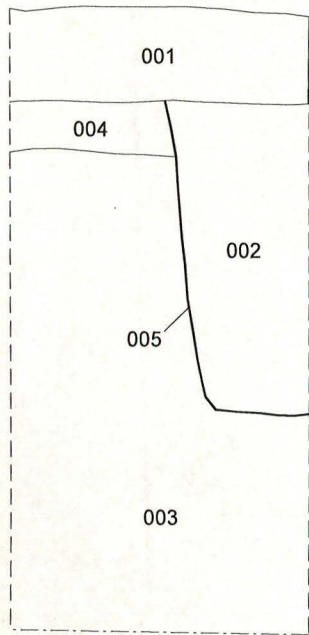


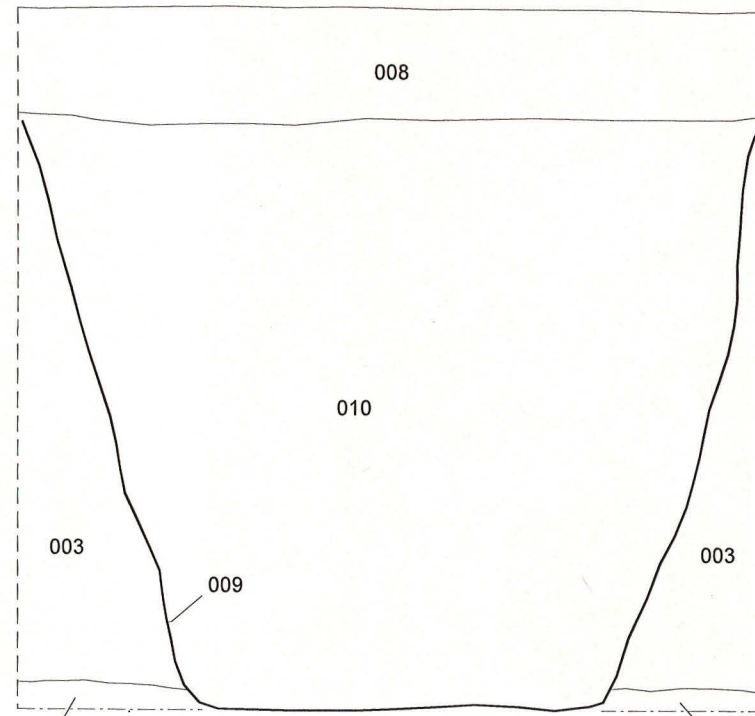
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations

S N



Section 1

E W

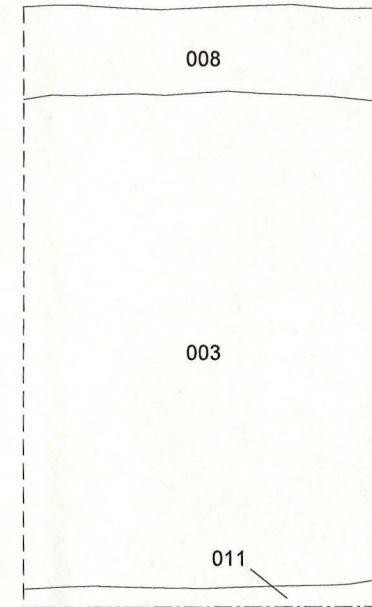


011

011

Section 2

N S



Section 3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: 46 West Street, Crowland CWSA05

Scale 1:25

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 110/05

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 - General view showing the area for the new extension, looking north



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the sequence of deposits, looking west (nb. north arrow in wrong position)

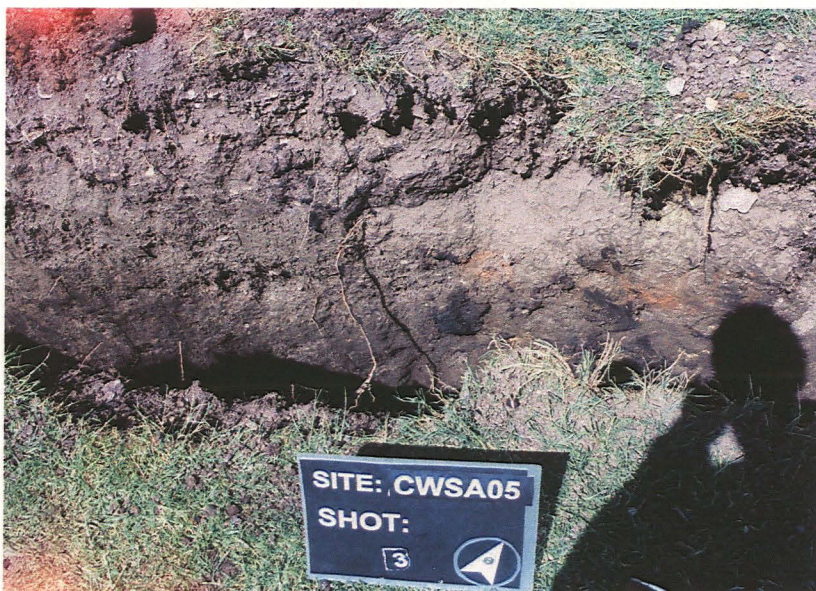


Plate 3 - Section 2 showing the post-medieval pit (009), looking north

Appendix 1

LAND AT 46 WEST STREET, CROWLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a written scheme of archaeological investigation required as a condition of planning imposed by South Holland District Council on construction of an extension to a dwelling at 46 West Street, Crowland.*
- 1.2 *The written scheme of investigation sets out in detail a specification of works for an archaeological watching brief, which will monitor all groundworks undertaken as part of development at the site.*
- 1.3 *Prehistoric burial mounds occur in the area and Roman pottery has been found in the vicinity. Additionally, an abbey, founded before the Norman conquest, brought the town to prominence and attracted settlement in the medieval period. The present town probably largely overlies the medieval village*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigations. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological investigations during construction of an extension to a dwelling at 46 West Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 2377 1010.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Crowland is located approximately 12km south of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire. The site is situated on the south side of West Street, on the west side of the village centre, at TF 2377 1010. (Fig. 1).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H02/0202/04) was submitted to South Holland District Council for construction of an extension to a dwelling at 46 West Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. On the advice of the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section, South Holland District Council have requested the submission of a written scheme of archaeological investigation prior to construction. This document forms that scheme of investigation and comprises a specification of works for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during groundworks and all phases of soil movement carried out during the proposed development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

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

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Crowland lies on a gravel ridge jutting west to east through the surrounding fen and has been the focus for human activity for at least the past four millennia. During extended periods of freshwater and marine flooding, the elevated position of the gravel ridge has provided a favourable location for habitation.
- 6.2 Neolithic flint axes and scatters of worked prehistoric flint have been recovered at several locations in Crowland, mainly within the northwest part of the town. However, two burial mounds presumed to be of Bronze Age date are known to exist within 600m southwest of the site at 70 West Street. Iron Age pottery has been recovered at two sites approximately 150m southwest of the site (Cope-Faulkner, 1998).
- 6.3 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. Archaeological watching briefs undertaken on land adjacent to West Street have revealed deposits of late medieval and post-medieval date (Archaeological Project Services 1998).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
 - 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
 - 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA Registered Organisation no. 21.
 - 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2 Methodology
 - 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement. The extension will utilise trench footings which may be excavated to some depth.
 - 8.2.2 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
 - 8.2.3 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

8.2.4 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 LCC Archaeology Section, the 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. An accession number will be obtained from the City and County Museum, Lincoln for deposition of the archive.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a note to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the relevant national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given 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

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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, 11 May 2005

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Indurated mid yellowish grey concrete, 0.3m thick	Foundation for patio
002	Loose light yellowish brown gravel	Fill of (005)
003	Loose dark yellowish brown silty peat, 1.73m thick	Subsoil
004	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.28m thick	Levelling deposit
005	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >0.4m wide by 1.05m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Modern foundation trench
006	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.4m wide by 0.65m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Service trench
007	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt with gravel	Fill of (006)
008	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
009	Feature, 2.5m wide by >2m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Pit
010	Loose dark reddish brown peaty silt	Fill of (009)
011	Loose mid yellow sandy gravel, >100mm thick	Natural deposit

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. Five fragments of pottery weighing 580g were recovered from a single context. No other artefacts were retrieved though faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from the fill (010) of a pit.

All of the pottery was made in moderate proximity to Crowland, at Bourne 17km to the northwest, and perhaps at Spalding 12km north.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
010	BOU	Bourne D ware, jug, 16 th -17 th century	1	118	Late 17 th century
	BOU	Bourne D ware, jug, frilled base, sub-standard, 16 th -17 th century	1	90	
	BL	Black glazed earthenware, chamber pot?, possible Spalding product, late 17 th century	1	281	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, late 17 th century	1	22	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, reduced, 17 th century	1	69	

All the pottery is of the post-medieval period and could have been in use at the same time in the late 17th century.

Table 2: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
010	horse	humerus	1	884	juvenile
	sheep sized	ribs	2	22	
	dog	humerus	1	8	
	oyster	shell	1	1	

Condition

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

Documentation

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

Potential

The collection of early post-medieval pottery fragments is of moderate local potential and significance. Most of the artefacts are quite large and none of them exhibit marked abrasion. As such, they are likely to reflect habitation at the

site or in the immediate proximity. In particular, the artefacts are all of the same date, probably the late 17th century, and indicate the habitation is of this date.

The lack of any material earlier than 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 absence of any artefacts later than the 18th century would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned at that time.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

11	Context records
2	Photographic record sheets
3	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box 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

Accession Number: 2005.110

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CWSA 05

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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