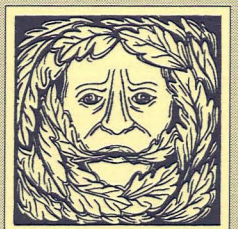


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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
AT ALBION STREET,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CAS05)



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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PRN 23926

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Quality Control
Albion Street, Crowland,
Lincolnshire
(CAS05)

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
AT ALBION STREET,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CAS05)**

Work Undertaken For
Sherramore Ltd. and LCS Property Ltd.

November 2005

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

Planning Application No: H02/0835 and H02/0838/03
National Grid Reference: TF 2389 1020
City and County Museum Accession No. 2003.366

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



A.P.S. Report No. 88/05

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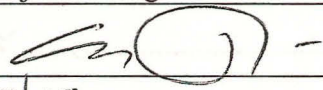
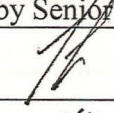
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Quality Control
Albion Street, Crowland,
Lincolnshire
(CAS05)

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Fiona Walker
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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Gary Taylor 	 Tom Lane
Date: 11/11/05	Date: 14-11-05

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1. SUMMARY

An excavation and watching brief were undertaken on land at the junction of West Street and Albion Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. This was undertaken in advance of re-development of a retail store

Crowland lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from Neolithic (4000-2200 BC) times onwards, and the site lies within the historic core of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) village. Previous investigations at the site had revealed that one of the buildings incorporated an earlier, perhaps post-medieval, stone wall.

The area of excavation examined the foundations of a wall along the Albion Street frontage that had been archaeologically recorded before demolition, and also associated evidence for a number of alterations to the wall. Investigations revealed natural alluvial derived layers along with subsoil and made ground that remains undated. Post-medieval brick and stone walls, some forming cellars were noted along with a number of deposits associated with these structures.

Finds retrieved from this investigation comprise 18th – 19th century pottery and clay pipe, medieval stonework and metalwork and mortar plaster.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Excavation

An archaeological excavation is defined as, 'a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains

within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during the fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design' (IFA 1999a).

2.2 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 1999b).

2.3 Planning Background

Planning applications (H02/0835 and 0838/03) for redevelopment of an existing retail store on West Street, Crowland, have been submitted to South Holland District Council by *Sherramore Ltd.* and *LCS Property Ltd.* Archaeological evaluation and building recording have previously been carried out on this site, revealing remains of medieval or post-medieval date (Taylor 2004a,b).

Permission for the development was subsequently granted subject to a mitigation strategy involving an archaeological scheme of works. This scheme consisted of an excavation followed by a watching brief during the groundworks. However, development occurred over part of the proposed excavation area prior to the investigation. Following consultation with the archaeological curator, excavation was undertaken on the remaining available area. The work was carried out between the 26th and 28th April 2005 in accordance with specifications prepared by Archaeological Project Services

(Appendices 1 and 2) and approved by the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.4 Topography and Geology

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

The site lies at the junction of Albion Street and West Street in the village centre at National Grid Reference TF 2389 1020 (Fig. 2). Crowland village is located at the eastern end of an island or peninsula within the lower lying fen. The local topography describes a linear band of high ground aligned northeast to southwest at maximum heights of 4m OD.

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

2.5 Archaeological Setting

The site lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards. The earliest evidence of occupation is during the Neolithic period and stone axes have been found to the west and a collection of flints has been retrieved to the north and south of the site (Hayes and Lane 1992, 197).

During the Early Bronze Age the gravel ridge that Crowland sits on was the focus for a sizeable barrow cemetery. This was part of a system of such cemeteries extending from Borough Fen to the south,

to Deeping St. Nicholas west of Crowland and continuing to the north (Lane 1994, 6). Most of the barrows are only known from their destruction in the last two centuries and the nearest to the site is located less than 300m to the south (Hayes and Lane 1992, 197). Little contemporary settlement associated with the barrows has yet been identified in Crowland. However, pottery sherds of the period are known from the vicinity of the abbey (*ibid.*).

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

Crowland is first mentioned in the mid 8th century by Felix, the biographer of St. Guthlac. Referred to as *Crugland*, *Cruuulond* and *Cruwland*, the name is derived from the Old English **crūw* or **crūg* meaning bend and referring to a bend in the River Welland (Cameron 1998, 35). Felix was writing about the life of St. Guthlac who founded a cell here with two followers in c. AD 700 (Page 1988, 105). Guthlac set up a hermitage on the island, and before AD 706 a church is believed to have been consecrated (Stenton 1971, 49). This was formally founded as a monastery in 716AD (Stocker 1993, 101).

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

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

About 50m to the northeast of the site lies Trinity Bridge, built in the 14th century and replacing a bridge 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 Cats Water Drain to link with the River Nene (Hallam 1970, 35). Investigations at Trinity Bridge recovered medieval and later artefacts (Cope-Faulkner 2002).

Following the dissolution of the monastery in 1539, the lands of Crowland Abbey passed to Edward, Lord Clinton, 1st earl of Lincoln in 1551 (Gough 1783, 77). Crowland was a Royalist stronghold during the English Civil War (1642-1646).

Near to the excavation area on West Street, are several Grade II Listed Buildings. These include brick-built cottages and shops of the early 1800s, late 18th century timber framed cottages and the George and Angel public house, of coursed limestone rubble and dated 1714 (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 241).

A building assessment at the Co-Operative store buildings site (Taylor 2004a) revealed that there was an undated but probable post-medieval stone wall and window incorporated in the western wall of a 19th century terrace that forms part of the rear of the store buildings along Albion Street. Trial excavations (Taylor 2004b) behind this revealed river edge mud beneath dumped deposits of post-medieval and perhaps medieval date. A ditch or wall robber trench of 18th century or later date was also revealed.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the investigations, as detailed in the specifications (Appendices 1 and 2) were to locate and record archaeological features and if present determine their origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance. In particular, one objective was to establish the date, extent and associations of a stone wall previously identified at the site.

4. METHODS

4.1 Excavation

Initially it was proposed that an area of 3m², with the potential to be expanded to 5m², would be excavated alongside a stone wall identified during the earlier investigation. However, due to a communication failure this was not done, and a watching brief condition was imposed and revealed an extensive cellar in the proposed excavation area.

The position of the excavation trench was determined by the need to examine the remaining foundation fragment of wall surviving subsequent to the demolition of the main wall to the current ground level, and to examine any archaeological deposits that may have survived between that wall and the new foundations that have been recently constructed (Fig. 3).

Following the removal of overburden by machine, the excavation of the trench was undertaken by hand. The exposed surfaces in the trench were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. This was done to a depth of *c.* 0.4m below the top of the surviving masonry courses whereupon archaeological deposits were encountered but not excavated. A watching brief was also undertaken on other groundworks including foundation

trenches and service trenches.

Each deposit exposed during the investigations was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Recording of the deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trench was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

4.2 Post-Excavation

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. Finds were also examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 4). Phasing was 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 and described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered was revealed within a series of auger holes located at the western end of the development. This comprised a layer of black/dark brown organic silt and humified peat (022). This measured in excess of 1.4m thick. Sealing this deposit was a 1.4m thick layer of grey silty clay (021).

Phase 2 Undated deposits

The earliest deposits noted within the excavated trench comprise subsoils or made ground of yellowish brown sandy silt with brick and mortar fragments (1005) and dark brown sandy silt (1006 and 1007).

Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits

Cutting the undated deposits within the excavated trench was a north-south aligned feature (1001) identified as a foundation trench. This was over 5m long by 0.44m wide and at least 0.4m deep (Fig. 4). Within this trench was a limestone wall (1000) incorporating an iron spike and reused medieval masonry (Fig. 5, Section 300). These worked stones were fragments of column shaft, but otherwise plain. The wall was seen up to four courses in height (0.4m), and was 0.45m wide. These courses formed the bottom of the former wall of the building facing on to West Street observed during previous archaeological recording (Taylor 2004a).

A deposit of mortared brick and stone (1010), 1.02m north-south and 0.5m east-west abutted (1000), with brick dimensions of 110mm by 60mm. This may be a short length of collapsed walling.

Abutting (1010) was a section of wall (1003) forming the south extension of wall (1000) (Plate 1). It extended north-south

for 1.3m, was 0.62m wide and was observed 0.2m high. It consisted of bricks in rows of footers with irregular bonding in the core. Also abutting (1000), and below silty sand and mortar dump (1004) was a brick column or wall fragment (1016), 0.36m square and observed to a depth of 0.2m (Fig. 5).

Located adjacent to the excavated trench, but revealed within the foundations during the watching brief phase, were two dumped layers, a lower of yellowish grey sand with brick/tile rubble (029) and an upper of greyish brown silty clay (028) that was 0.21m thick. Early 18th and early 19th century pottery was retrieved from this latter deposit. This dumped layer was in turn overlain by an intermittent subsoil of brown silt (027).

Cut into the subsoil was a rectangular foundation trench (026). This was over 2.6m long and deeper than 1.06m (Fig. 5, Section 200). Within this was a north-south aligned brick wall (025) that was 0.4m wide and continued southwards as a vaulted roof (Fig. 5, Section 200) to form a cellar. Located to the north of the wall was a brick surface (024).

Located within the foundation trenches at the eastern part of the development was a series of walls. The first of these comprised a rectangular brick structure (034) constructed upon a concrete base (035).

The remaining walls were both aligned east-west (Fig. 5, Sections 204 and 205) and formed part of a cellar that was at least 3m wide (036 and 037).

Deposited against these walls was a former topsoil of grey silty sand (031) that was 0.31m thick.

Phase 4 Recent deposits

A dump of yellowish brown silty sand with inclusions of brick, silty sand and other decayed material was observed up to 0.2m thick (1004). Overlying this layer was a levelling deposit (1011) of a mid brown and yellow sandy silt, 0.6m thick containing a quantity of 18th and 19th century finds (Appendix 3).

After the deposition of levelling deposit (1011), wall (1000) was cut through by a narrow channel (1013) for the setting of a lead service pipe and backfill blocking around it (1014).

Above deposits (1003) and (1011) was a demolition level (1002), created when the majority of wall (1000) was demolished. This consisted of 0.04m of modern brick and stone fragments in a sandy silt matrix. A concrete seal of a modern service pipe (1009) was also observed cutting (1002).

Cutting (1002) and (1009) was the modern extension footing for the new building. This was present along the whole of the eastern side of the excavation and varied in width from 0.1m to 0.4m westwards from the building wall. This footing was filled with concrete (1008). The tarmac surface of the modern pavement (1012) butted against the western sides of walls (1000) and (1003).

Infilling the cellar (024) was a deposit of greyish brown silt with mortar/plaster (020). Overlying the cellar walls and floor (024) was a levelling deposit of greyish brown sandy silt with brick/tile and mortar/plaster debris (023) that was 0.3m thick.

Sealing the former topsoil towards the eastern end of the site was a 0.5m thick demolition layer of yellowish brown sandy silt and gravel with brick/tile and concrete fragments (030). This had been cut

through by a north-south aligned service trench (033) that had been backfilled with yellowish brown sandy silt with building debris (032).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise organic silts, humified peat and silty clays of alluvial origin which probably overlie the sands and gravels. These alluvial deposits probably developed, or were laid down, at the edge of the River Welland, which flowed down adjacent West Street until the 19th century.

Subsoils and made ground remain undated (Phase 2) due to a lack of artefactual evidence. However, considering their height in relation to other deposits encountered during the investigations, it is probable that these are post-medieval in date.

The bulk of the features and deposits revealed during the investigations can be assigned to the post-medieval period (Phase 3) and the majority are associated with former buildings at the site.

The remains noted in the excavation trench represented undated backfilling and levelling relating to the walls and subsequent changes to that structure. This structure had previously been recorded before its demolition to foundation level (Taylor 2004a). These previous investigations proposed a probable post-medieval date for the building represented by the stone wall (*ibid.*).

One wall contained a number of architectural fragments re-used as building stones (Plate 2). These are plain column shafts, perhaps originally from an ecclesiastical building, and are of medieval date, thus earlier than the wall itself. The most likely candidate for the origin of

these stones is Crowland Abbey, which was dissolved in 1539.

Other walls, some forming cellars were also noted across the site. These tended to be brick built and are of probable 19th century origin.

Modern activity associated with levelling, demolition and made ground as part of the current development was also identified.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include a small assemblage of 18th and 19th century pottery and clay pipe. Stonework, medieval in origin but reused in a later wall was also recovered, along with metalwork and mortar/plaster.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations on land at Albion Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire were undertaken as the site lay within the core of the medieval town.

However, no medieval deposits or features were identified and only a sequence of natural, undated, post-medieval and modern layers was recorded. Undated deposits include subsoil and made ground. A number of post-medieval structural remains were identified that formed the lower courses of a wall demolished as part of the current redevelopment, along with cellars and associated activity relating to changes to that structure were identified.

Modern activity in the form of levelling and made ground associated with the current redevelopment was noted.

Some 18th to 20th century artefacts occurred, but there were no archaeological objects of earlier date, apart from six limestone shafts of medieval date that had been reused in a later wall.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Sherramore Ltd. and LCS Property Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Thanks are also due to Butler Construction for their assistance and provision of plant on site. Gary Taylor coordinated the project, and along with Tom Lane, edited this report. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker
 Watching Brief: Aaron Clements, Robert Evans
 Site Assistants: Robert Evans, Victoria Mellor
 Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Dymond, Robert Evans
 Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Robert Evans

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Crowland, Lincolnshire (CAS03),*
unpublished APS Report **142/04**

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

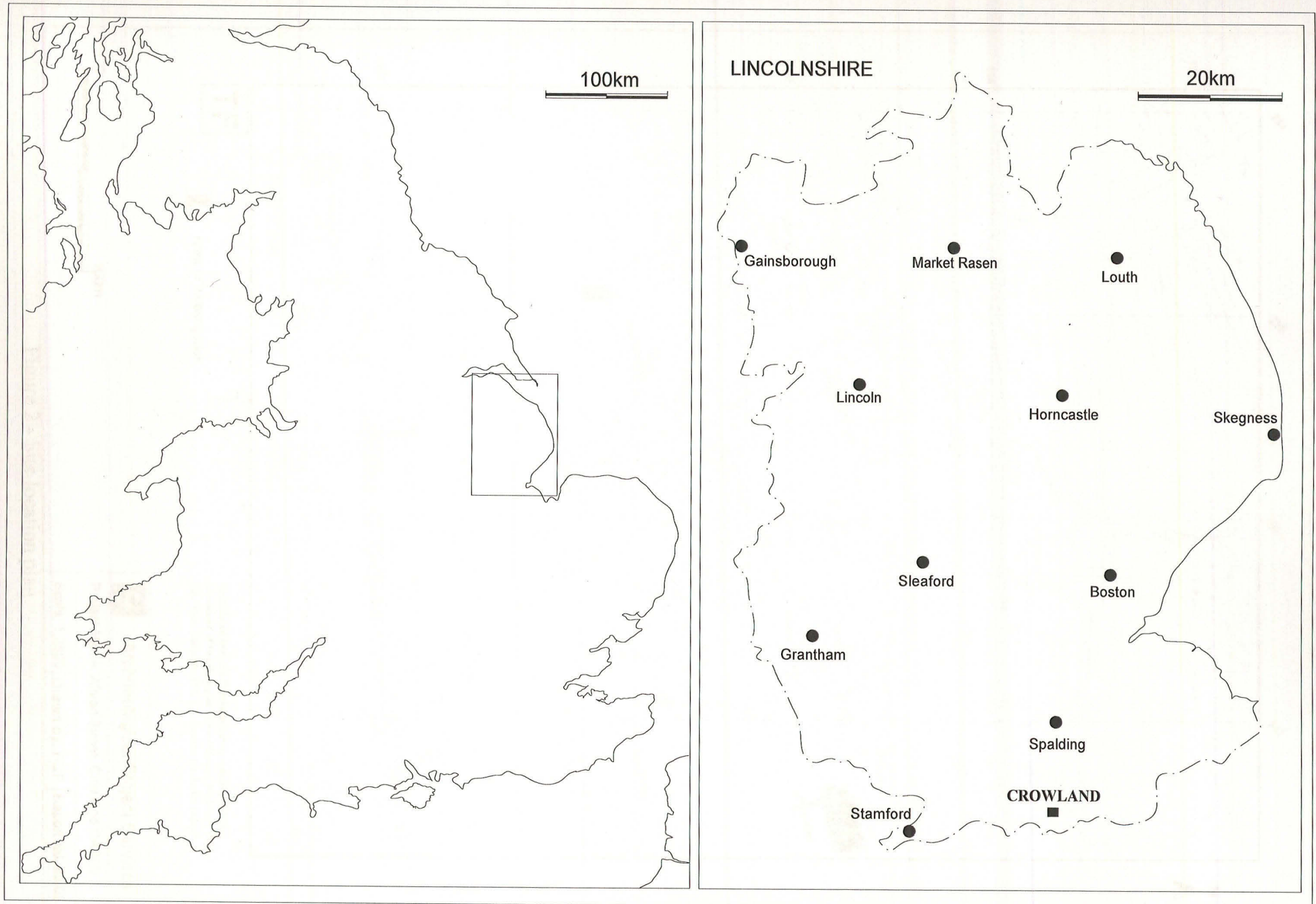
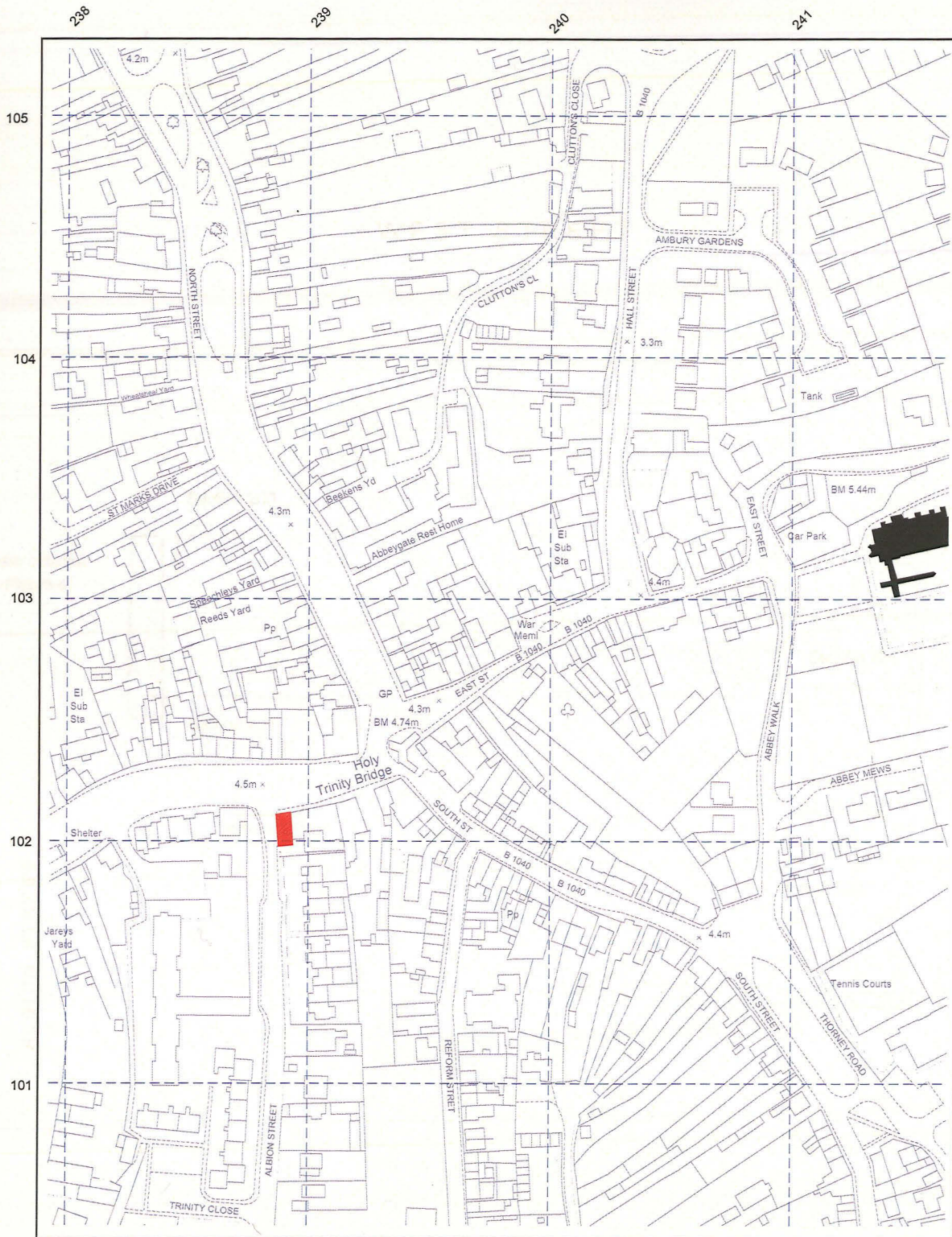


Figure 1 - General location plan



TF



Area of investigation

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Scale 1:2500 Drawn by: PCF Report No: 88/05

Figure 2 - Site location plan



WEST STREET



ALBION STREET

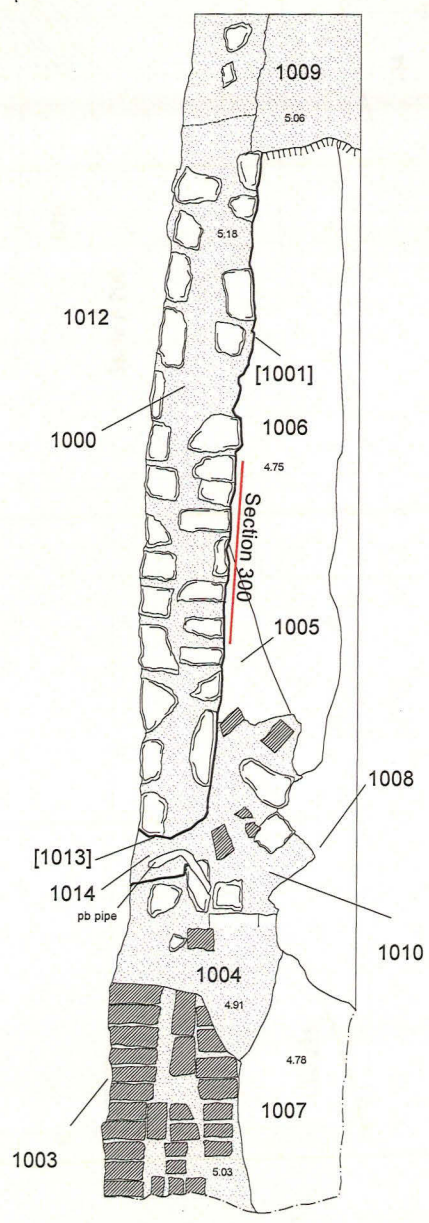





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Scale 1:200 Drawn by: MD Report No: 88/05

Figure 3 - Trench Location Plan



-  limestone
-  brick
-  mortar




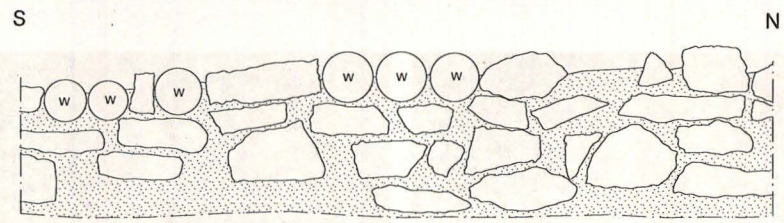
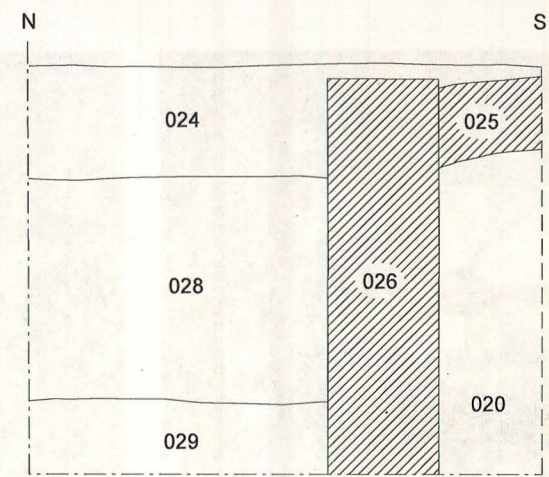
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Figure 4 - Plan of the excavated trench

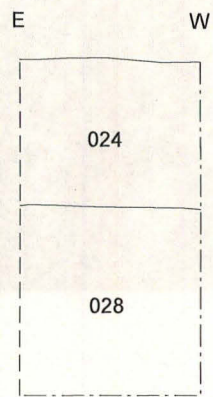


Wall 1000

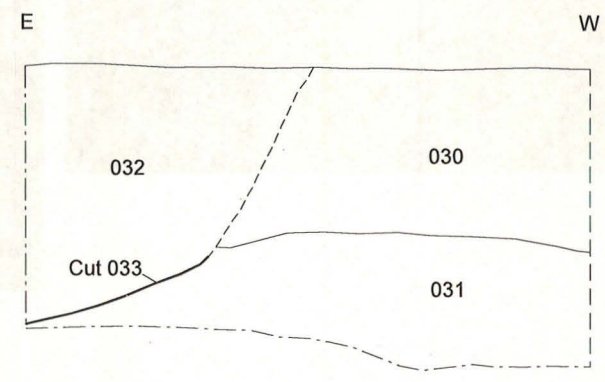
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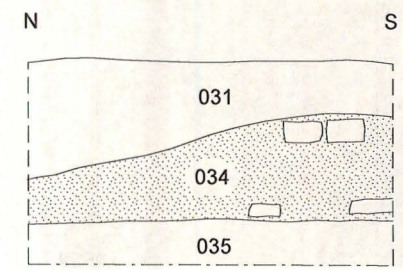
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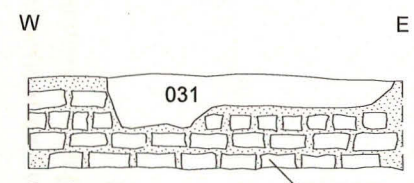
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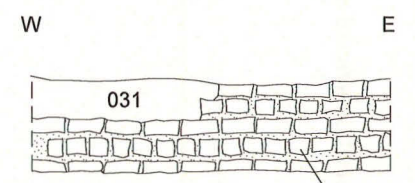
Section 202



Section 203



Section 204 Wall 036



Section 205 Wall 037




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Albion Street, Crowland CAS05		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 88/05

Figure 5 - Sections and elevations



Plate 1 - General view across the development area, looking northeast



Plate 2 - View showing the excavated trench with wall (1000), looking north



Plate 3 - Detailed view of wall (1000) showing the reused medieval stonework, looking west



Plate 4 - Section 201 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking south



Plate 5 - Section 202 showing the deposits encountered during the excavation of a manhole, looking south



Plate 6 - Elevation of wall (036), looking south



Plate 7 - Elevation of wall (037), looking south

Appendix 1

LAND AT ALBION STREET/WEST STREET, CROWLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS (EXCAVATION)

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological excavation 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. Previous investigations at the site revealed a section of stone wall and window incorporated into a 19th century building. The stone wall is undated but thought to be post-medieval.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission has been granted for commercial development of the site, subject to a condition for a mitigation strategy, as part of which a scheme of archaeological work is required. This will consist of an excavation and a watching brief during development works on the site. This document is a specification for the excavation aspect. A separation method statement for the watching brief will be produced.*
- 1.4 *The excavation will examine the area of the stone wall. Archaeological deposits associated with the wall will be examined to determine their date, nature and state of preservation.*
- 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 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 an archaeological investigation comprising an excavation on 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. Permission has been granted subject to a mitigation strategy condition involving an archaeological scheme of works and provision of foundation construction details. This scheme will consist of a watching brief during groundworks associated with the development, and an excavation. The present document is a specification for the excavation; a separate method statement has been prepared for the watching brief.

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 14th century and replacing another triangular bridge recorded in 943AD. Investigations at Trinity Bridge recovered medieval and later artefacts (Archaeological Project Services 2002).
- 6.3 A previous investigation at the site revealed that there was an undated but probably post-medieval stone wall and window incorporated in the western wall of a 19th century terrace that forms part of the store buildings (Archaeological Project Services 2004a). Trial excavations to the rear revealed river edge mud beneath dumped deposits of post-medieval and perhaps medieval date. A ditch or wall robber trench of 18th century or later date was also revealed (Archaeological Project Services 2004b).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the excavation will be to record and interpret the archaeological remains associated with the standing stone wall on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the excavation will be to fully investigate the type, function, chronology, density, spatial arrangement, extent and associations of archaeological remains within the specified area. A further objective of the excavation is to inform any additional mitigation measures that may be necessary, such as preservation of remains not removed by the excavation.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Prior to the commencement of the investigation the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.
- 8.2 A monitoring meeting will be arranged with the curator as soon as the 3m x 3m trench is fully excavated and cleaned, notionally at the end of the first day or start of the second day of the excavation fieldwork. It will be the curator's decision on whether or not the trench is expanded, up to a maximum of 5m x 5m in extent.
- 8.3 Should the trench be expanded, a further monitoring meeting will be arranged with the archaeological curator for when the excavation is well-progressed or complete.

9 EXCAVATION

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Excavation enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2 The excavation will consist, in the first instance, of a single trench measuring 3m x 3m, subject to

accessibility and constraints, placed against the inside of the stone wall at the west end of the site. If the trench does not clarify the date and associations of the wall the archaeological curator may require that it is extended up to 5m x 5m. The trench may be stepped-in or shored should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth.

9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2 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).
- 9.2.3 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.
- 9.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits exposed will be fully excavated to determine their date, sequence, density and nature.
- 9.2.5 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.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by appropriate machinery, 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 trench will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required, then their full excavation. Layers will also be fully excavated. 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. It is envisaged that the maximum depth of excavation will be to just below (c100mm) the limit of foundation disturbance from ground beams/pile caps, or to natural, whichever is reached first.
- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma 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.
- 9.3.4 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.
- 9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the excavation a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides or prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - 9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - 9.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology.

9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.

9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.

9.3.5.5 the site on completion of fieldwork

9.3.6 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.

9.3.7 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.

9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the excavation for subsequent backfilling.

9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM or tape survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

10.1 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.

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 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.

11.1.2 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.

11.2 Stage 2

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

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

11.3 Stage 3

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

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

11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

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

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

11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

11.3.1.6 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.

11.3.1.7 Sections of the trench and archaeological features.

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

11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

1213.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

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

12 ARCHIVE

12.1 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.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

13.1 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.

9 PUBLICATION

9.1 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.

10 CURATORIAL MONITORING

10.1 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.

11 FURTHER MITIGATION

11.1 If significant archaeological deposits are revealed and excavated to appropriate depths, as detailed in 9.3.2 above, it may be necessary to preserve such significant remains lying below the level of investigation. The necessity for any such mitigation measures will be determined by the Lincolnshire County Archaeological Officer. If such mitigation is required it may take the form of covering the archaeological deposits in geotextile and then burying them with suitable bedding deposits.

12 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

12.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.

- 12.2 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.

13 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 13.1 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 archaeological investigations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.
- 13.2 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	Dr R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or V Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 As the extent of investigation will be determined on site, the duration and staffing levels cannot be accurately determined. However, the fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by a minimum of 2 staff, a supervisor and assistant, and to take at least one day.
- 14.2 As the extent of fieldwork is not fixed, the programme for post-excavation analysis and report production cannot be determined. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Specialist time will be allotted in the project budget.
- 19.3 The provisional timetable for submission of the report is six months following completion of all fieldwork. This schedule is dependent on the availability and programmes of external specialists.
- 19.4 The accession number for the project is 2003.366 (as part of ongoing investigations at the same site for the same client).
- 14.5 Contingency
- 14.5.1 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.
- 19.5.2 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**

Archaeological Project Services, 2004a *Building Assessment of the Co-Operative Store and adjacent structures, Albion Street/West Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire (CAS03)*, unpublished APS report **183/03**

Archaeological Project Services, 2004b *Archaeological Evaluation on land at Albion Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire (CAS03)*, unpublished APS report **142/04**

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Specification: Version 2, 08/02/05

Appendix 2

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

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological scheme of works is required during construction of an extension and refurbishments to an existing store at Albion Street/West 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. Previous investigations at the site revealed an undated but probably post-medieval wall incorporated in one of the 19th century structures at the site. Additionally, possible medieval and post-medieval dumped deposits and a ditch of 18th century or later date was identified.*
- 1.3 *As part of a mitigation strategy, a scheme of archaeological work is required. This will consist of an excavation and a watching brief during development works on the site. This document is a specification for the watching brief aspect. A separation method statement for the excavation will be produced.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during construction of an extension to a store on land at Albion Street/West Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 239 102.
- 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 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 advised that an archaeological evaluation of the site was required to assist the determination of the application. This evaluation comprised a programme of building assessment and trial trenching of the site. Planning Permission has been granted subject to a mitigation strategy condition involving an archaeological scheme of works and provision of foundation construction details. This scheme will consist of a watching brief during groundworks associated with the development and an excavation.

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 14th century and replacing another triangular bridge recorded in 943AD. Investigations at Trinity Bridge recovered medieval and later artefacts (Archaeological Project Services 2002).
- 6.3 A previous investigation at the site revealed that there was an undated but probably post-medieval stone wall and window incorporated in the western wall of a 19th century terrace that forms part of the store buildings (Archaeological Project Services 2004a). Trial excavations to the rear revealed river edge mud beneath dumped deposits of post-medieval and perhaps medieval date. A ditch or wall robber trench of 18th century or later date was also revealed (Archaeological Project Services 2004b).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
 - 7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 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 Construction Methodology

- 8.2.1 From information provided by the client, there will be limited ground reduction at the site. Foundations will be by piling, using mini piles. There will be underpinning of small existing walls. Details of the construction methods have been forwarded to the Archaeological Curator.
- 8.2.2 Prior to piling, each pile location will be investigated by hand auger to determine the presence of any obstructions. If any such obstruction occurs at shallow depth, within about 0.6m of the existing ground surface, it will be dug out. The site archaeologist will be notified to attend to monitor and record any such excavations. If any obstruction is identified at greater depth the pile will be relocated and the new position auger tested for obstructions.
- 8.2.3 Pile caps and ring beams will run between the piles and provide support for a foundations slab.
- 8.2.4 The piles will be mini piles 4m long and 150mm diameter. Inter-pile distances are variable: around the perimeter of new build they will be mostly 2.00-2.20m apart, though they will be 3m apart. Internal piles for the new build will be in north-south rows and set 2m apart on the west side, 3m apart on the east; most of these pile rows are 4m apart except in the centre where the gap is 3m. Within the retained building, piles are at variable centres, mostly 2m or 3m.
- 8.2.5 Trenches for ring and cross beams will be 450mm wide and c300mm deep. Pile caps are mostly 350mm wide, 1m long and trenches will be excavated to a depth of c300mm for them.
- 8.2.6 Trenches for underpinning the walls of the retained building will be a maximum of 900mm deep and 1.30m wide. Half this width will be inclined at 45° from the surface and the deepest part of the trench will be only 650mm wide, beneath the existing walls.

8.3 Archaeological Methodology

- 8.3.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement, except piling.
- 8.3.2 Stripped areas, excavations and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.3.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.3.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.3.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, as appropriate.

9

POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

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

schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork 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 phase of activity on the site.

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

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

11 **ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long-term storage and curation.

12 **PUBLICATION**

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the

journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Lincolnshire County Archaeology Section. They will be given notice in writing of the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

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.
- 15.4 If the watching brief is analysed and reported in isolation, the provisional timetable for report submission is within two months of the completion of fieldwork. If the watching brief is integrated with the results of the excavation then the provisional timetable for submission of the report is six months following completion of all fieldwork. Both of these schedules are dependent on the availability and programmes of external specialists.
- 15.5 The accession number for the project is 2003.366 (as part of ongoing investigations at the same site for the same client).

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, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr 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

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Appendix 3

CONTEXT SUMMARY

No.	Description	Interpretation
1000	Limestone structure, with re-used worked stone, aligned north-south, >6m long by 0.44m wide by 0.41m high, irregular bonding	Wall
1001	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >5m long by 0.44m wide by 0.4m deep, vertical sides; not fully excavated	Foundation trench
1002	Friable mid brown sandy silt, 40mm thick	Demolition deposit
1003	Brick (230mm x 114mm x 73mm) structure, aligned north-south, 1.3m long by 0.62m wide by 0.2m high	Wall
1004	Friable mid yellowish brown silty sand, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
1005	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt with mortar/plaster fragments	Dumped deposit
1006	Firm dark brown sandy silt	Made ground/subsoil
1007	Firm dark brown sandy silt	Made ground/subsoil
1008	Concrete	Modern concrete footing
1009	Concrete	Seal of modern service pipe
1010	Brick (168mm x 110mm x 60mm) and stone (320mm x 190mm x 180mm) structure, aligned north-south, 1.02m long by 0.5m wide by 0.25m high	Wall abutting (1000)
1011	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt with brick/tile rubble, 0.4m thick	Levelling deposit
1012	Firm black tarmac	Road surface
1013	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >0.8m long by 0.21m wide, vertical sides	Service trench
1014	Lead pipe and infill	Fill of (1013)
1015	New building extension footing	Cut
1016	Brick and mortar	Column abutting 1000

Contexts from watching brief phase

No.	Description	Interpretation
020	Firm light to mid greyish brown silt with mortar/plaster, 100mm thick	Cellar infill
021	Firm mid grey silty clay, 1.4m thick	Natural deposit
022	Soft and friable black/dark brown organic silt/humified peat, >1.4m thick	Natural deposit
023	Firm light to mid greyish brown sandy silt with brick/tile rubble and mortar/plaster, 0.3m thick	Levelling deposit
024	Brick (216mm x 100mm x 70mm) structure, 2.2m by 0.8m extent, bricks laid flat	Surface
025	Brick (222mm x 105mm x 50mm) structure, aligned north-south, 2.6m long by 0.4m wide by >1.06m high, internal face plastered	Cellar wall
026	Rectangular feature, >2.6m long by >1.06m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Foundation trench for (025)
027	Firm dark brown silt, 0.6m thick	Subsoil
028	Firm light to mid greyish brown clay, >0.21m thick	Dumped deposit
029	Soft and friable light to mid yellowish grey sand with rubble	Dumped deposit
030	Loose mid yellowish brown sandy silt and gravel with brick/tile and concrete fragments, 0.5m thick	Demolition deposit
031	Indurated dark grey silty sand, 0.3m thick	Former topsoil
032	Loose mid yellowish brown sandy silt and gravel with brick/tile and concrete fragments, 0.7m thick	Fill of (033)
033	Feature, 0.5m wide by 0.7m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Service trench
034	Brick (200mm x 100mm x 80mm) rectangular structure, 2.5m by 2.5m extent	
035	Indurated light grey concrete	Foundation for (034)

No.	Description	Interpretation
036	Brick (200mm x 100mm x 60mm) structure, east-west aligned, English Garden Wall bond, 3.5m long by 0.4m high	Cellar wall
037	Brick (200mm x 100mm x 60mm) structure, east-west aligned, English bond, 3m long by 0.4m high	Cellar wall

Appendix 4

THE FINDS by 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 15 fragments of pottery weighing 181g and representing 13 individual vessels were recovered from two contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, clay pipe, mortar and metal, comprising 13 items weighing a total of 280g, was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Stone was recorded with reference to guidelines prepared by the Council for British Archaeology (CBA 1987).

Provenance

The material was recovered from a dumped deposit (028), former topsoil (031), levelling deposit (1011) and wall (1000).

Most of the pottery was made in Staffordshire, though there is one piece trademarked as having been a container for a product made in London, and another that was manufactured in Germany.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
028	CRMWARE	Creamware, early 19 th century	1	6	Early 19 th century
	BL	Blackware, early 18 th century	1	25	
1011	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	3 (2 link)	20	19 th century
	PEARL	Pearlware, mortar adhering, early 19 th century	1	10	
	PEARL	Pearlware, early 19 th century	2 (link)	8	
	PORC	Soft paste porcelain, 19 th century	1	1	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 th century	1	13	
	UGRE	Unglazed red earthenware, 18 th -19 th century	1	9	
	LPM	Mocha/cane ware, 19 th century	1	17	
	JACKFIELD WARE	Jackfield-type ware, 18 th -19 th century	1	1	
	WEST	Westerwald stoneware, 18 th century	1	3	
TPW	Black and white transfer printed paste jar lid, trademarked, 19 th century	1	68		

A paste jar lid with a transfer printed trademark was recovered. This reads:

BURGESS'S. GENUINE ANCHOVY PASTE. for Toast Biscuit &c
The Original Fish Sauce Warehouse, 107 Strand corner of the Savoy steps London

around a pseudo Royal Coat of Arms.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
031	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64"	1	2	18 th century
1000	Iron	Spike	1	192	
1011	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	2	2	19 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, including mouthpiece, bore 5/64", 18 th century	2	2	
	Iron	Nail	1	6	
	Mortar/plaster	Mortar, plastered over and painted green	6	76	

Table 3: The Architectural fragments

Context	Description	Length (mm)	Diam 1 (mm)	Diam 2 (mm)
1000	Limestone shaft, no tooling	231	122	119
	Limestone shaft, some drag tooling	247	142	140
	Limestone shaft, no tooling	202	126	124
	Limestone shaft, no tooling	172	124	121
	Limestone shaft, no tooling	190	124	120
	Limestone shaft, not full although may have broken along bedding plane, fire affected on one side to 8mm depth	230	138	136

The architectural pieces are all detached shafts from a pier reused in a post-medieval wall. As such, they are likely to be medieval in date, probably of the 12th – 13th century. They probably derive from Crowland Abbey, although no similar shafts occur in the standing remains. It is also possible that they may have derived from one of several medieval chapels on the Crowland promontory of which documentary sources survive though no archaeological trace has been found. It is likely that the stones were robbed from Crowland Abbey after the dissolution or a further period of demolition during the English Civil War or even collapse of some of the structure in the 18th century.

All the fragments are of a coarse grained shelly rich limestone probably originating from the Barnack quarries, north Cambridgeshire, in which Crowland Abbey had quarrying rights during the medieval period (Alexander 1995, 115).

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, including at the current site, 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 post-medieval artefacts is of limited local potential and significance. The material indicates occupation of the site in the 18th-19th centuries. A single foreign import may indicate the habitation here, or close by, was of moderately high status.

The lack of any material earlier than the 18th 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.

References

Alexander, J.S., 1995, 'Building Stone from the East Midlands Quarries: Sources, Transportation and Usage', *Medieval Archaeology* XXXIX

CBA, 1987, *Recording Worked Stones*, Practical Handbook No. 1

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

Abstract Deposits laid down by water during glacial retreat are deposited by the sea, and the water is removed by evaporation and is taken away.

Context An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological unit or process, the recognition of which is dependent on the nature of the site and the nature of the evidence. Each context is defined by its boundaries, which may be physical or conceptual. The context is created and defined by the archaeologist and is not a physical entity. The context is created and defined by the archaeologist and is not a physical entity.

Cal A calendar is a system of organizing days into weeks, months and years. It is a system of organizing days into weeks, months and years.

Domesday Survey A survey of land in the Kingdom of England, ordered by the Norman Conqueror, William I, in 1085.

PII The second issue of the *Proceedings of the International Conference on Archaeology and the History of the World*, published in 1998.

Layer A layer is a distinct horizontal or vertical band of material, such as a layer of soil or a layer of rock.

Medieval The period of European history from the 5th to the 15th century.

Yarnal A type of textile made from wool or cotton, used for clothing and other purposes.

Post-medieval The period of European history from the 16th to the 19th century.

Prehistoric The period of human history before the start of written records.

Roman Britain The period of Roman occupation of Britain, from 43 AD to 410 AD.

Stone A natural material that is used for building and other purposes.

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
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 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, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used 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
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 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The excavation archive consists of:

16	Context records
2	Photographic record sheets
3	Drawing sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

The watching brief archive consists of:

18	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
2	Drawing sheets
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: 2003.366

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CAS05

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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