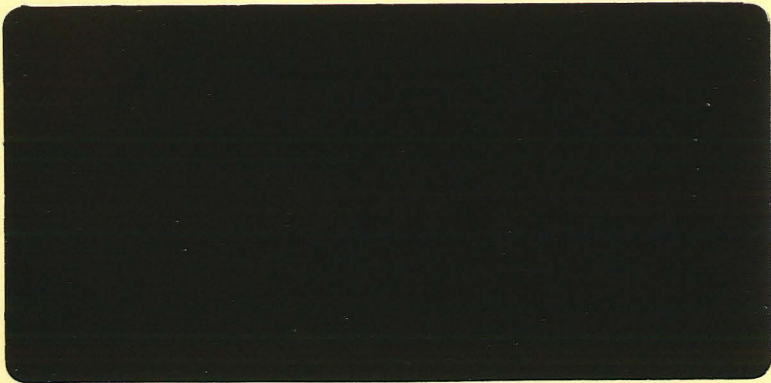


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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 32 WEST STREET,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CWS 05)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 32 WEST STREET,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CWS 05)**

**Work Undertaken For
Miss K. Jinks and Mr D. Wright**

January 2006

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

H02/1188/02

Planning Application No: ~~H02/1182/02~~
National Grid Reference: TF 2382 1019
City and County Museum Accession No: 2005.68

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 2/06

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Crowland
CWS 05

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
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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at 32 West Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new detached dwelling and garage.

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, late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval deposits. Saxon deposits represent probable soil formation, though contemporary finds from later deposits support the idea of a late Saxon presence at the site. Medieval layers, coupled with some undated deposits, indicate occupation of the site during the 13th - 14th centuries and floor surfaces and a stone hearth base suggest that this occupation was undertaken within a building which was not recognised in the archaeological record.

Fewer deposits were assigned to the 15th - 16th centuries which may suggest that the site had been severely truncated in the past or that the focus of habitation had moved elsewhere. There is a similar paucity of post-medieval remains, though a few walls correlate broadly with buildings depicted on early maps of the village.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include a significant quantity of medieval

pottery from local sources (Bourne and the Peterborough region) as well as examples from elsewhere in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire. A medieval knife handle and skate, both made from bone, brick, clay pipe and a small collection of animal bone was also retrieved. Fragments of worked stone were also observed.

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 Miss K. Jinks and Mr D. Wright to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at 32 West Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H02/1182/02. The watching brief was carried out between the 13th and 16th 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 350m 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 2382 1019 (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 to the south of the development and adjacent to the church (*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).

Watching briefs undertaken on 46 West Street in 1998 and 2005 identified medieval and undated subsoils with a post-medieval pit and refuse and dumped deposit (Cope-Faulkner 1998, 1; Cope-Faulkner 2005, 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

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, topsoil and overburden was removed from the site. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine, pausing at a depth to allow archaeological recording to take place, before reaching the depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. 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 and 1:20. 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 seven phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Late Saxon deposits
Phase 3	Undated (medieval or earlier) deposits
Phase 4	Earlier medieval deposits
Phase 5	Later medieval deposits
Phase 6	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 7	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 deposits encountered at the base of the foundation trenches were layers of yellowish brown gravel and sand (010, 030, 039 and 176) and grey clayey sand with gravel (169). The upper surface of these deposits lay at heights of between 1.59m and 2.08m OD.

Sealing the sands and gravels was an alluvial deposit comprising bluish grey silty sand (009), bluish grey clayey silt (014 and 029), grey clay (038) and brownish grey sandy silt (175). These varied between 100mm and 0.54m thick.

Developed upon the alluvium was an extensive 'peaty' deposit with organic debris (008, 013, 028, 037, 049, 058, 076, 140, 168 and 174). These were subsequently sealed beneath a further layer of alluvium consisting of greyish brown clayey silt (007), yellowish brown clay (036 and 139), grey clay (048, 057 and 075), brown clay (106) and brownish grey clay (167 and 178).

Phase 2 Late Saxon deposits

Located east of centre of the house foundations was a deposit of reddish

brown silt (122) of uncertain origin. This was over 100mm thick (Fig. 5, Section 10) and contained 3 sherds of St. Neots type pottery. This was overlain by 0.15m of light brown silt (121).

Phase 3 Undated (medieval or earlier) deposits

Above natural in the northeast corner of the foundation trenches was a layer of brownish grey clayey silt (027) and silt (136) identified as initial soil development. This layer was up to 0.55m thick (Fig. 4, Section 3; Fig. 6, Section 11). Further deposits of greyish brown silty clay (138) and clayey silt (157) perhaps indicate further topsoil development.

Above deposit (027) was a discrete area of red silt (024), perhaps dumped or indicating the position of a fire. This was 40mm thick (Fig. 4, Section 3). This sequence continued with a 20mm thick layer of grey silt (023) then followed by burnt red silt (022).

Immediately southwest of this sequence was a layer of grey silty clay (026). Both sequences were sealed by a white sandy lime mortar surface (021 and 025) that was 40mm thick.

Cut into this surface was a posthole (020) measuring 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep (Fig. 4, Section 3). This was filled with greyish brown silt (019).

Towards the centre of the house foundation was a sequence of dumped deposits appearing to form a mound (Fig. 5, Section 8/9). The lowest deposit recorded was a layer of reddish brown silt (095) over which lay light brown silt (094), reddish brown silt (093) and light brown silt (092) that together was 0.5m thick.

To the northwest of these dumped layers were layers of reddish brown silt (098), light brown silt (097) and dark red silt

(096) and a possible surface (105) comprising yellowish white crushed limestone and mortar. These were overlain by occupation layers, comprising alternating bands of brown and grey silt (104 and 124) and grey silt (103), and dumped layers of brown (089, 091 and 102) and yellowish red (090) silt.

Phase 4 Earlier medieval deposits

In the easternmost foundation trench (Fig. 6, Section 11) overlying the Phase 3 former topsoil (138) was an occupation layer comprising brown clayey silt (137). This was 100mm thick and contained two sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery. Towards the southeast of this was a sequence of layers including light brown silt (155), grey/black silt and charcoal (154), light brown silt (153) and (156) indicating both levelling and occupation. This sequence was sealed by a more extensive occupation deposit of reddish grey clayey silt (142) from which 13th century pottery was retrieved.

Cutting deposit (137) and the undated layer (136) was a pit (135). This was 2.3m wide and 0.4m deep (Fig. 6, Section 11). A lower fill of reddish brown clayey silt with mussel shell (134) was recorded from which 13th century pottery from Boston and Ely was recovered.

Filling the upper part of this pit and extending to the southeast was a layer of greenish brown clayey silt (133), perhaps utilised to level the area. Pottery from Ely was retrieved from this layer. A layer of brown clayey silt (152) represents the continuation of this deposit to the southeast.

Impacting into (133) and (152) was a discrete dump of light brown sand (151) upon which was a sequence of deposits ranging from brown with green mottled silt (150), reddish brown clayey silt (149), greyish brown silt with light grey ash (148) followed by greyish brown silty clay

(147). These are likely to all represent episodes of dumping. Pottery of 12th – 14th century date was retrieved from these dumps.

Above (133) in the northeast corner of the foundation trenches was a small area of yellowish white mortar (132), above which was a 100mm thick deposit of brown sandy silt (131). This was further sealed by yellowish brown silt (130), then brown sandy silt (129), yellow silty sand (128) and finally with brown silty clay with charcoal (127).

Sealing the undated posthole (020) was a layer of brown silt (018), perhaps derived from levelling. A single sherd of 13th – 14th century Ely ware was recovered from this deposit. This was overlain by a dark grey silt (017) that was 20mm thick (Fig. 4, Section 3).

Overlying the undated dumped deposits (091, 092 and 102) was an extensive layer of greyish brown silt (088) and grey silt (101) that was up to 0.3m thick (Fig. 5, Section 8/9) and perhaps served a similar function to levelling layer (018). These two deposits were cut by a probable pit (100) that was 0.83m wide by 0.37m deep. A single fill of greyish brown silt (099) was recorded.

Overlying (088) to the south of this pit was an occupation deposit comprising dark grey silt (087). This measured 70mm thick and had subsequently been sealed by light brown silt (086). A second occupation layer of dark grey silt (085) was also recorded.

Overlying the Late Saxon soil deposit (121) was a discrete band of brown silt (116) that was 20mm thick. Perhaps dumped, this had subsequently been sealed by a levelling deposit of yellowish brown silt (115 and 120). This was sealed by brown silt (114) to the southwest and greyish brown silt (119) and reddish brown silt (118) to the northeast. Pottery

from Bourne and elsewhere of 13th – 14th century date was retrieved from (119).

In the westernmost foundation trenches, the earliest deposit recorded as overlying natural comprised dumped layers of reddish grey silt (073) and grey/black silt (074) from which a single sherd of 13th – 14th century Ely ware was retrieved. This was overlain by greenish brown silt (072) and a number of reused blocks of limestone masonry (071). These deposits appear to level a hollow in the underlying natural (Fig. 5, Section 7).

Overlying natural to the north of these dumped layers was a stone hearth base (047) with a visible extent of 0.95m by 0.2m (Fig. 4, Section 5).

Both the hearth and dumped layers were sealed beneath an extensive silt deposit (Fig. 4, Sections 5 and 6; Fig. 5, Section 7) that varied from red in colour (046), adjacent to the hearth, and becoming gradually greyish brown (056, 069 and 070) in colour towards the southwest. Pottery included examples from Peterborough, Ely, Bourne, Lincoln, Toynton and Brill, all of 13th – 14th century date apart from a residual sherd of Late Saxon St. Neots ware.

Above the silt layer was an occupation deposit comprising alternating bands of brown and grey silt (045 and 055) becoming gradually greyer (077) varying between 0.18m and 0.22m thick (Fig. 4, Sections 5 and 6; Fig. 5, Section 7). A single sherd of mid 13th to 14th century Boston glazed ware was retrieved from this deposit.

Phase 5 Later medieval deposits

Overlying the brown silt layer (114) was a possible surface of yellowish white crushed limestone and mortar (113) that was 90mm thick (Fig. 5, Section 10). Upon this surface was an occupation deposit of grey silt (112) from which a

single sherd of 14th – 15th century pottery was retrieved.

Above the occupation layer were dumped deposits of greenish brown silt (110) and brownish grey silt (111 and 117).

Overlying the occupation deposits (045, 055 and 077) in the northwest corner of the house plot were a number of dumped deposits (Fig. 4, Sections 5 and 6; Fig. 5, Section 7). The earliest comprised grey/black silt (044 and 054) of between 0.17m and 0.2m thickness and a greenish brown silt (068). This was sealed beneath a layer of light brown silt (043, 053 and 067). A discrete dumped deposit of dark grey silt (066) was also recorded. None of these deposits contained dateable artefacts and are assigned to this phase based on their stratigraphic position.

Sealing natural layers in the southeast foundation trench was a layer of reddish brown clayey silt (035) and silt (166). This measured around 0.15m thick (Fig. 4, Section 4; Fig. 6, Section 13). Pottery of mid 14th – 15th century date was retrieved from (035). This had then been sealed by either yellowish brown silt (034) or light brown silt (165) and overlain by a further layer of reddish brown clayey silt (033) or reddish grey silt (164). A layer of light brown silt (163) was also recorded. These deposits do not accord well with the occupational sequences recorded to the north and may be dumped or levelling layers.

At the southern end of the site, within the garage foundations, and overlying the alluvial clay (178) was a 0.4m thick deposit of reddish brown silt (173). Perhaps originating as a former topsoil, this was 0.4m thick (Fig. 6, Section 15). Pottery from the Peterborough region, Toynton and Bourne of mid 14th to 15th century date was retrieved from this layer.

Phase 6 Post-medieval deposits

Overlying the medieval deposits in the northeast corner of the site was a subsoil. This varied from grey clayey silt (016) through brown and yellow clay (126) to brown clayey silt (143) and bluish grey sandy silt (146).

Cut into this subsoil was an east-west aligned linear feature (145). Identified as a foundation trench, this was 0.55m wide and 0.17m deep (Fig. 6, Section 11). Crushed limestone and mortar (144) filled the base of the trench upon which was brown sandy silt with limestone fragments (141).

Cut into the late medieval dumped layer (066) was an east-west aligned foundation trench (065). This was 0.45m wide by 0.3m deep (Fig. 5, Section 7) and contained brown silt with limestone fragments (064) perhaps representing the line of a former wall. A wall was also identified to the north (059) that incorporated bricks as well as limestone and are possibly related.

Both walls were sealed by a surface of yellowish brown sand and gravel (041, 051 and 063). This measured between 0.14m and 0.34m thick (Fig. 4, Sections 5 and 6; Fig. 5, Section 7).

Though not firmly dated, a layer of yellowish brown clay (082, 083 and 084) sealed the earlier medieval occupation deposit (085) and pit (100) towards the centre of the foundation trenches. This was 0.22m thick (Fig. 5, Section 8/9) and identified as a dumped or levelling deposit.

Also undated, but possibly post-medieval, was a pit (109) that lay to the south. This was 1.55m wide and 0.72m deep (Fig. 5, Section 10) and was filled with grey silt (108).

Two features were cut into this clay layer. The first was a posthole (079) that was

0.19m wide and 0.21m deep with a single fill of grey clayey silt (078). The second was an east-west aligned foundation trench (081). This was 0.52m wide by 0.18m deep and contained a fill of brownish white crushed limestone and mortar (080). It is possible that this is an extension of the foundation trench (145), albeit truncated (see above).

Sealing the late medieval deposits in the southeast foundation trench was a subsoil layer that varied between greyish brown (032) and grey (162) clayey silt. This varied between 0.61m and 0.7m thick (Fig. 4, Section 4; Fig. 6, Section 13).

Cut into this subsoil was a circular feature (180). This had a diameter of 3m and was at least 3m deep and contained a circular brick structure forming a well or cistern.

Overlying the former topsoil (173) in the garage foundations was a subsoil of dark reddish grey silt (172) that was 0.55m thick (Fig. 6, Section 15). This is assigned to this phase based on comparison with other subsoil layers.

Phase 7 Recent deposits

Sealing the subsoils (016), (126), (143) and (146) and the foundation trench (145) in the northeast corner of the site was a topsoil comprising greenish grey silty clay (015) and brown sandy silt with demolition debris (125). This measured between 0.3m and 0.5m thick.

Sealing the post-medieval foundation trench and posthole towards the centre of the house plot was overburden comprising grey clayey silt (107 and 123) which measured between 0.42m and 0.6m thick.

In the northwest corner of the foundation trenches for the house were silt deposits comprising brown silt (040), greyish brown silt (050 and 062) and grey clayey silt (061). The derivation of these layers is uncertain, though subsoil and topsoil

accumulation seem plausible.

Overlying the post-medieval subsoil in the southeast foundation trench was a topsoil comprising brownish grey clayey silt (031) and grey sandy silt (161) with both containing brick/tile and limestone fragments. This measured 0.25m thick.

Topsoil towards the south of the site comprised a 0.25m thick layer of dark grey sandy silt (171).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise sands, gravels, peat, silts and clays of the underlying drift geology. The sands and gravels relate to the Abbey Gravels and are slightly elevated to form the peninsula upon which Crowland sits (Booth 1983, 180). The peat deposits can be equated with the Nordelph Peat which is evident along the margins of the Fenland and which dates to the Bronze and Iron Ages (Waller 1994, 13).

A single layer was assigned a Late Saxon date (Phase 2) though the nature of this deposit could not be ascertained. Late Saxon pottery was also found as residual material in other contexts, attesting to Late Saxon occupation of this part of the site.

Undated deposits (Phase 3) share broadly similar characteristics with medieval deposits and are discussed below with them.

Earlier medieval deposits (Phase 4) are typified by dumped, levelling and occupation deposits all indicating continued occupation of the site during this period, particularly in the northeast corner of the house foundations trenches. Broad correlations between these layers have been recognised, though the nature of the work has limited all such comparisons. As such, many of the undated layers are likely to fall within already dated deposits.

Structural remains are largely absent from the archaeological record, though surface and hearth bases were noted indicating that these deposits are likely to have occurred within a building. A pit was also recognised.

There is overall a paucity in later medieval deposits (Phase 5) where only a surface, occupation and dumped deposits were identified as belonging to this phase. This may imply that the site has been truncated in the past or that the nature of activities at the site during this period did not contribute to the depositional record.

Post-medieval deposits (Phase 6) are also restricted in number and comprise a few structural remains along with subsoil development. The structural remains are generally undated but given that early maps of Crowland show West Street as quite densely occupied by buildings, some of these must be related to these buildings.

Medieval pottery is the largest category of artefacts retrieved during the investigation and is deemed to be of some significance. Most of this material is from local sources, such as Bourne and the Peterborough area, but includes examples from elsewhere in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire and Buckinghamshire. This may reflect the extent of trade Crowland, and particularly the abbey, had during the medieval period and differs in the range of wares compared to other Lincolnshire sites. Some pottery remains unsourced and may indicate further locally and non-local produced wares. The pottery is deemed of importance as few useful medieval assemblages have been recovered from Crowland or the general area.

Other finds retrieved from the watching brief include brick, clay pipe, iron, a bone knife handle and a bone skate. A small quantity of animal bone was also retrieved and represents nothing more than dietary waste. In addition, three pieces of worked

stone were recorded (Fig. 7) though their position in the stratigraphic matrix remains unclear.

Site Importance

This is the first site in Crowland where an appreciable depth (c. 1.2m) of archaeological deposits has been examined. The nature of the archaeological deposits share characteristics of urban sites and demonstrate the intensity of past exploitation of Crowland. As such, its importance is paramount in understanding the past of the town and also indicates the type and variety of deposits which should be taken into consideration when development occurs in the future.

Furthermore, evidence for a Late Saxon presence is still poorly understood for Crowland despite the origins of the abbey. The Late Saxon deposits encountered during this investigation will contribute to the overall understanding of the development of Crowland.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 32 West Street, Crowland, as the site lay in the core of the medieval town.

The investigation identified a range of deposits dating from the Late Saxon period to the present day. Late Saxon deposits comprised possible early soil formation with further contemporary pottery found as residual material in later phases. By the 13th – 14th century, the site was being used for occupation with surfaces, occupational deposits, hearths all identified, though structural remains were largely absent. These deposits were confined to the northeast corner of the site, close to the present street frontage.

There is a paucity of remains dating to the

later medieval (15th –16th centuries) and the subsequent post-medieval period. This would suggest that the site had been truncated in the past, though no clear evidence for this was forthcoming.

Medieval pottery was the largest category of finds retrieved during the watching brief and include a number of local and regional wares. A bone knife handle, a skate, brick, clay pipe and animal bone were also collected during the investigation. Worked stone was also recorded.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Miss K. Jinks and Mr D. Wright for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

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 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

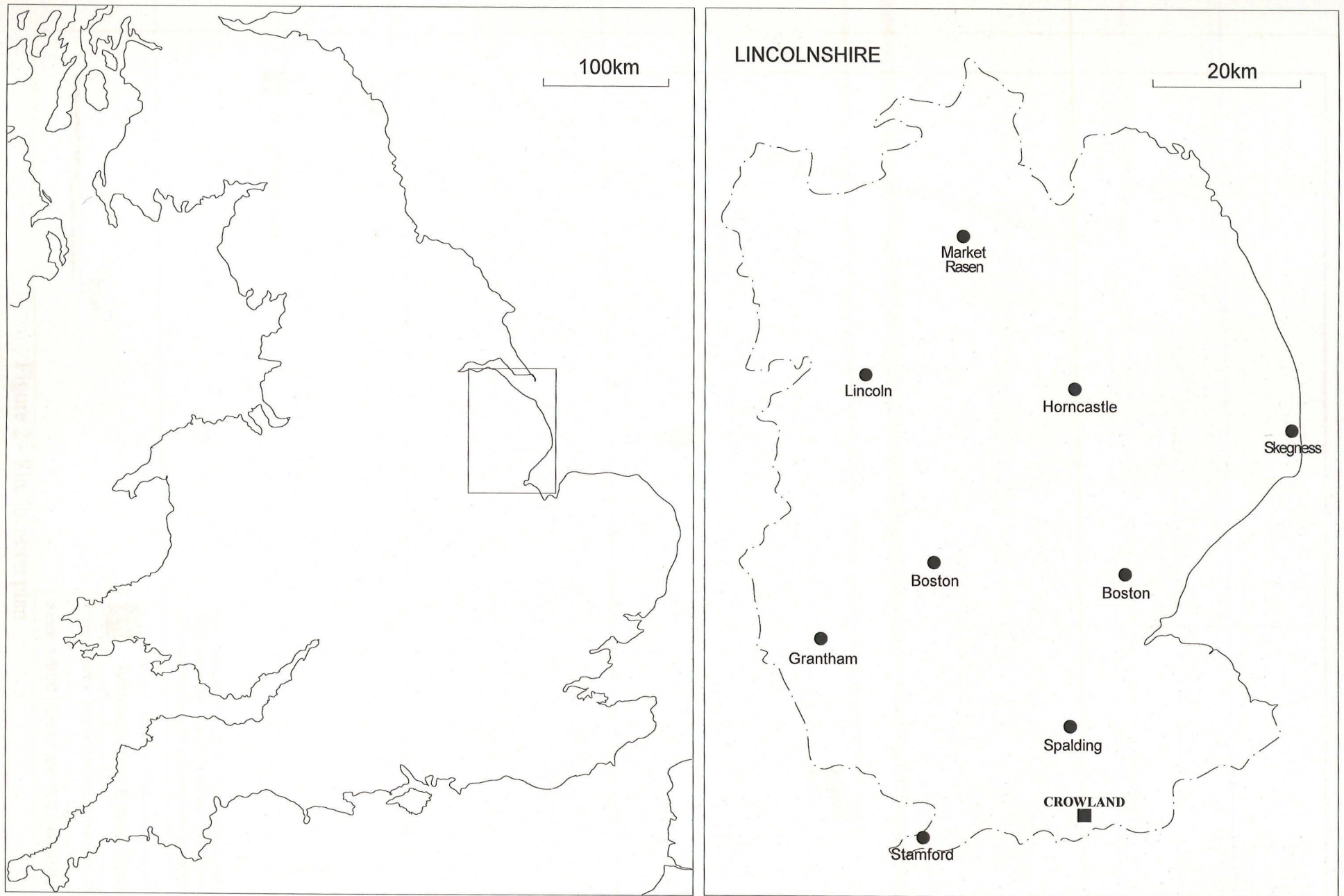
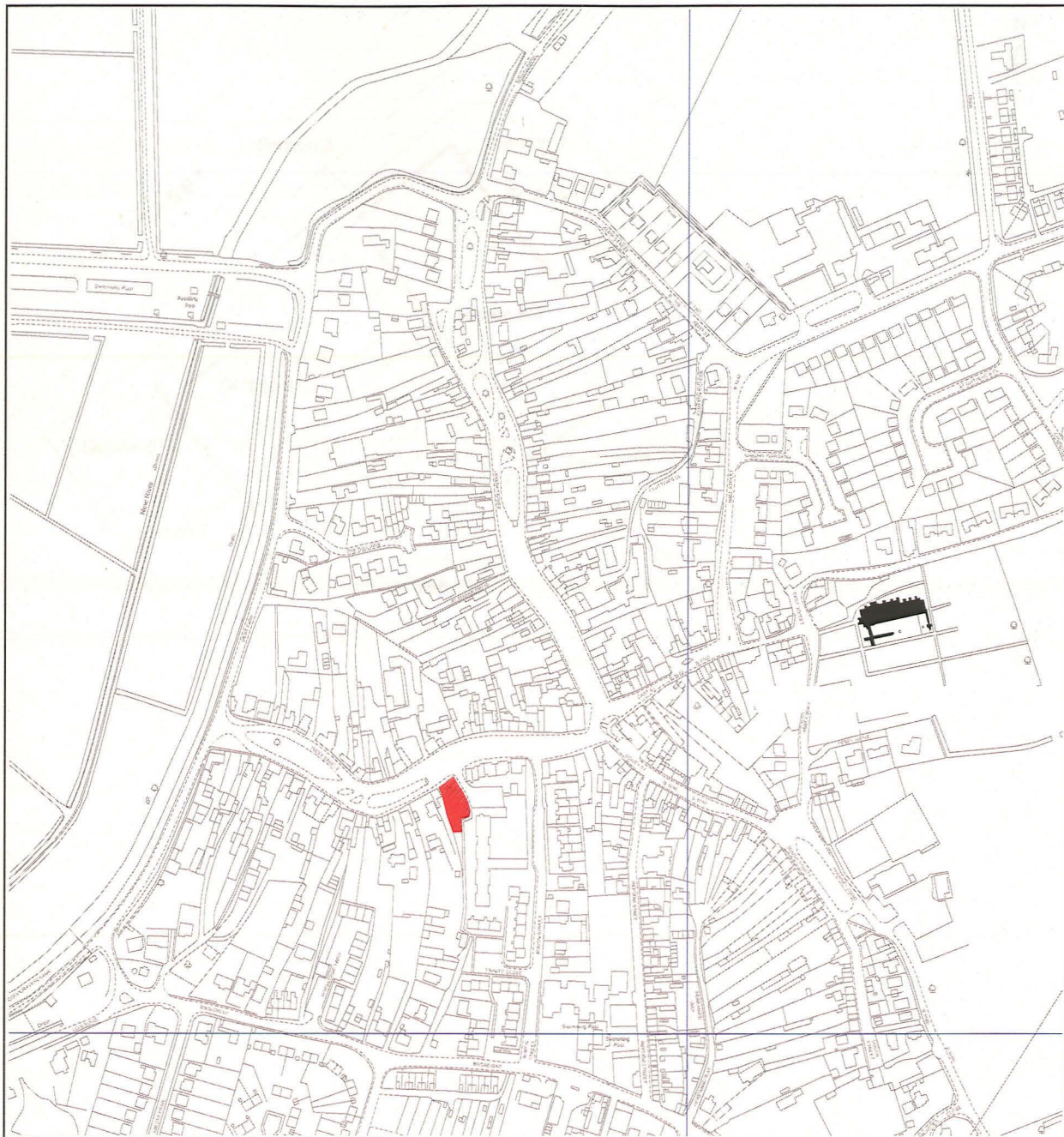



Figure 1 - General location plan



10

24

TF

 Area of development



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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: 32 West Street, Crowland CWS05

Scale 1:5000 Drawn by: PCF Report No: 2/06

Figure 2 - Site location plan

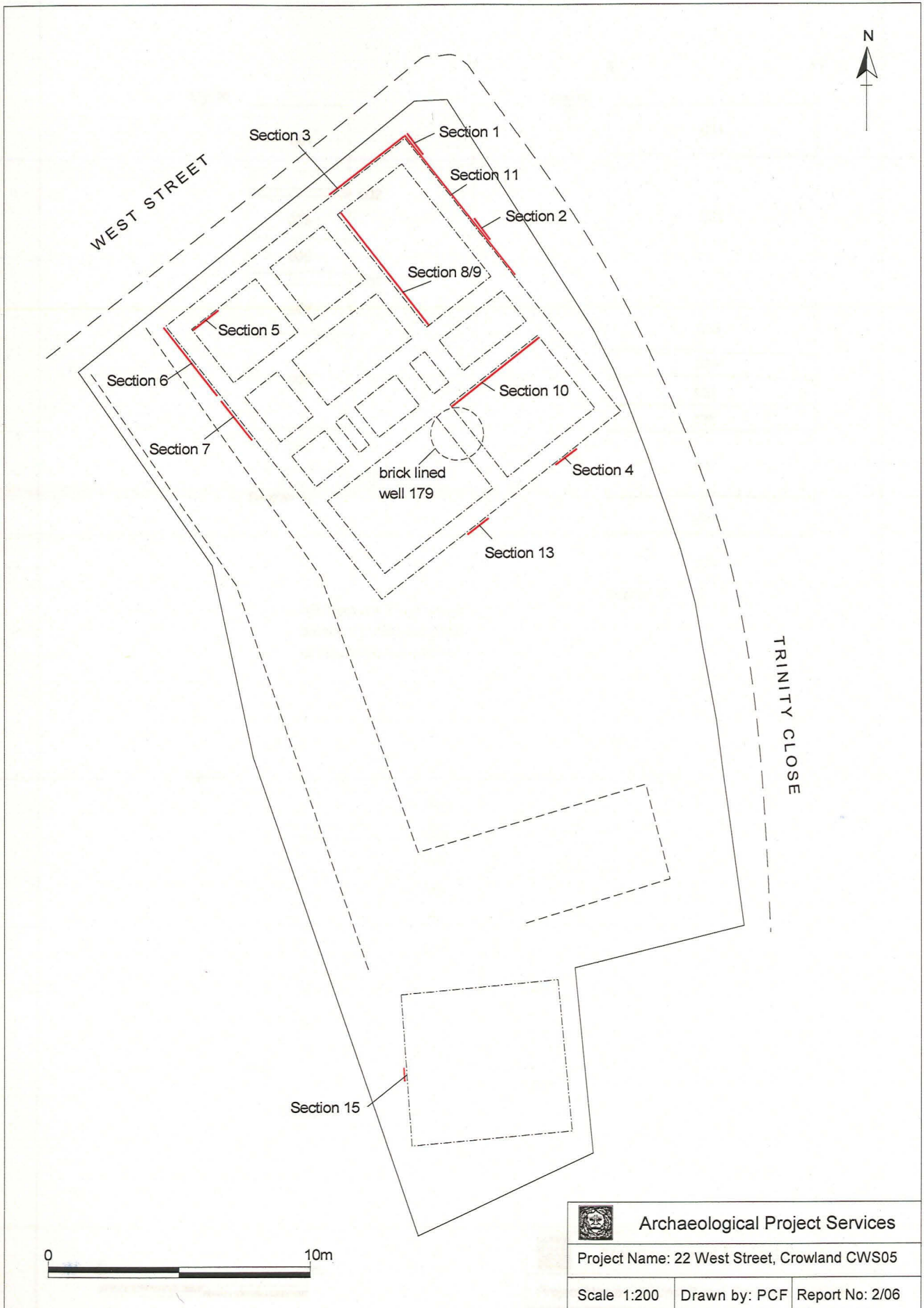


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



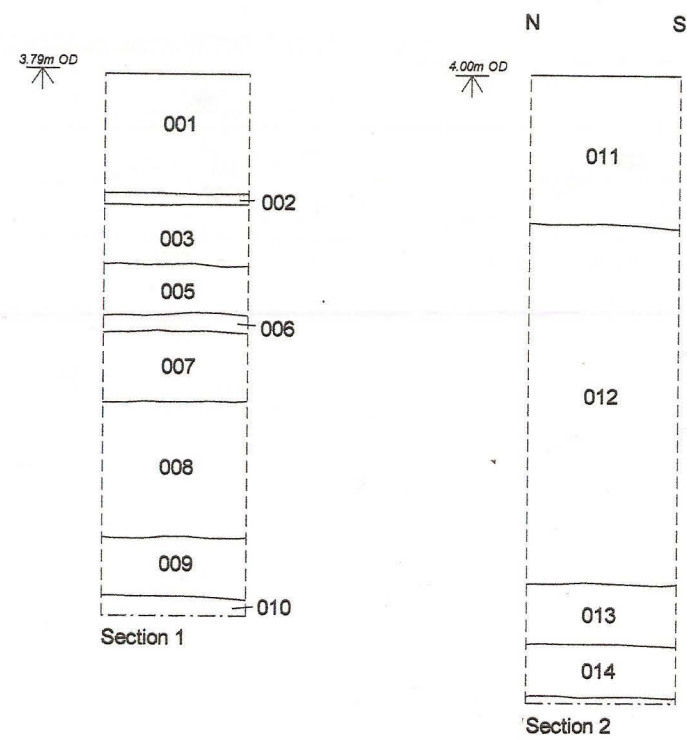
Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: 22 West Street, Crowland CWS05

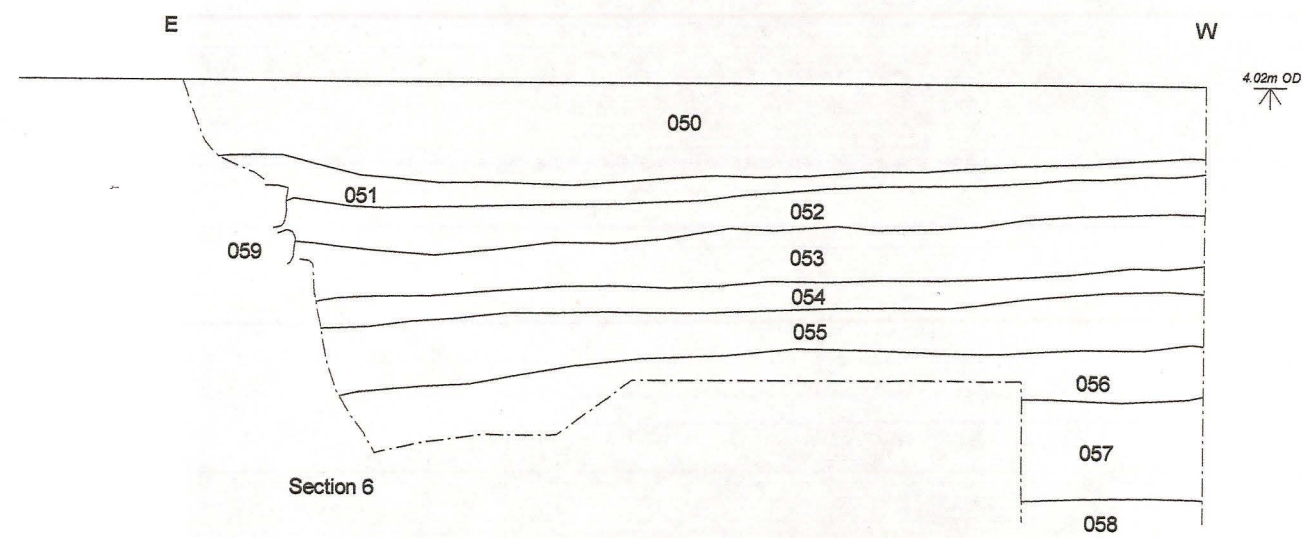
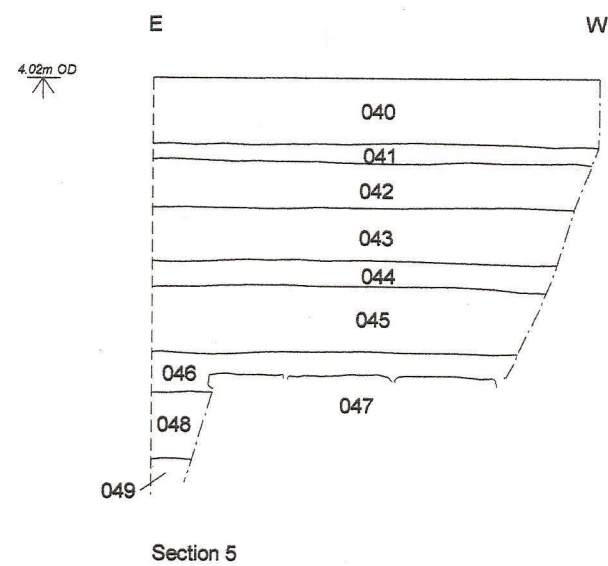
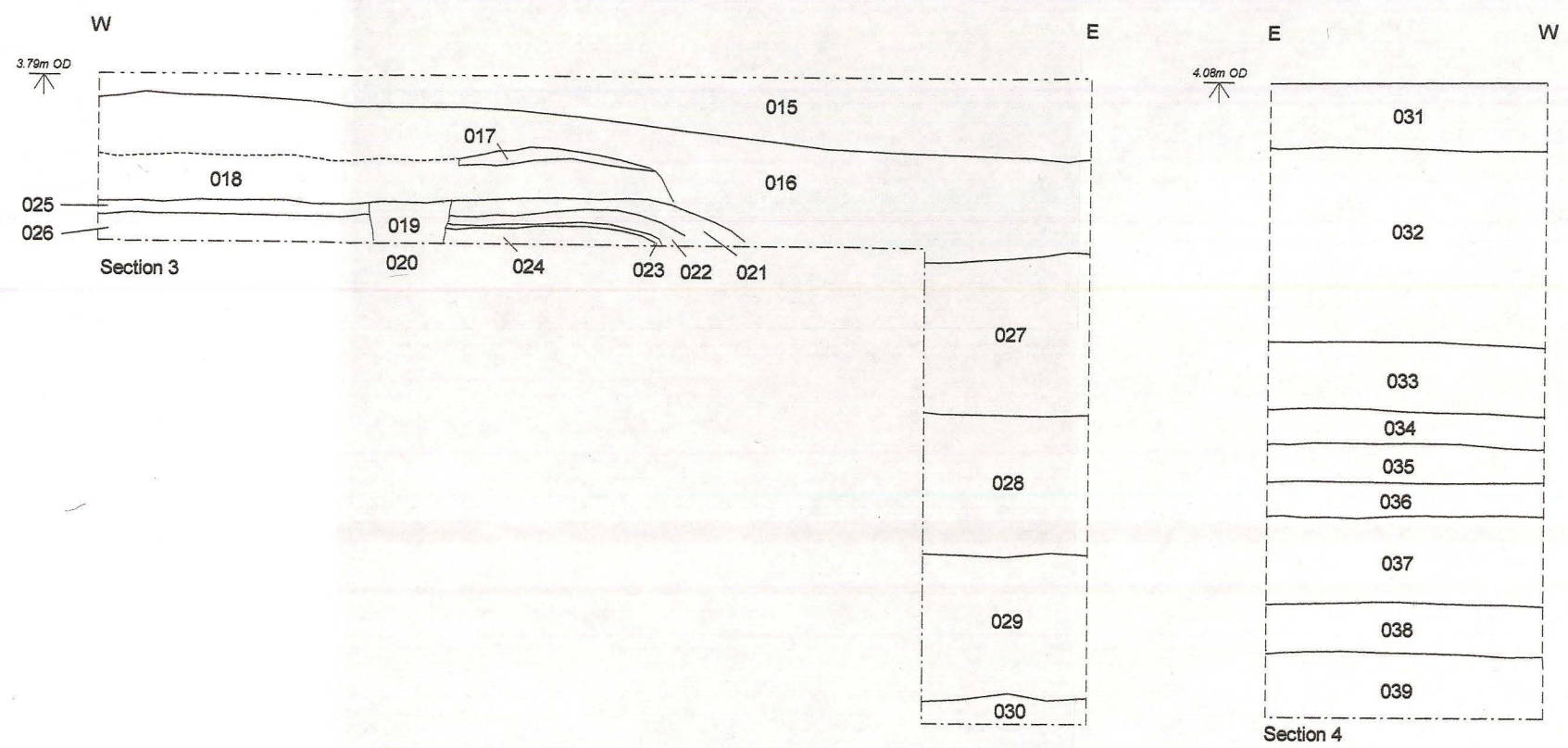
Scale 1:200

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 2/06



NB: Sections 1 and 2 were superseded by Section 11. However, they are included here as they show the depth of natural deposits.




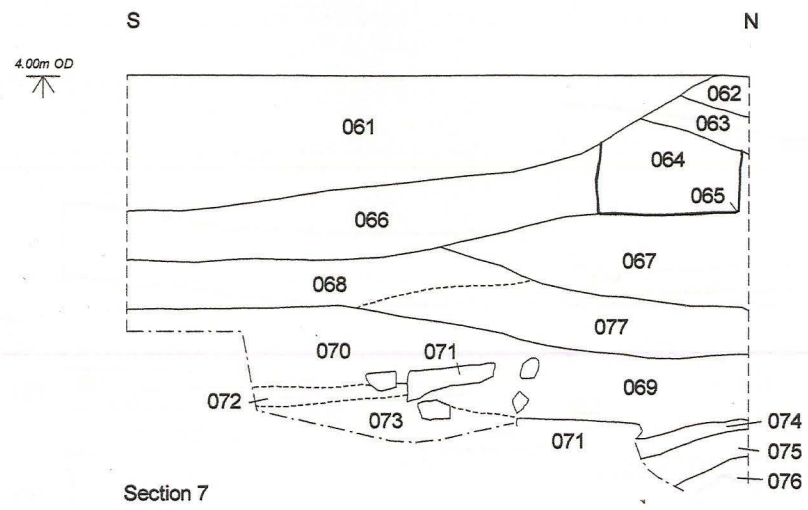
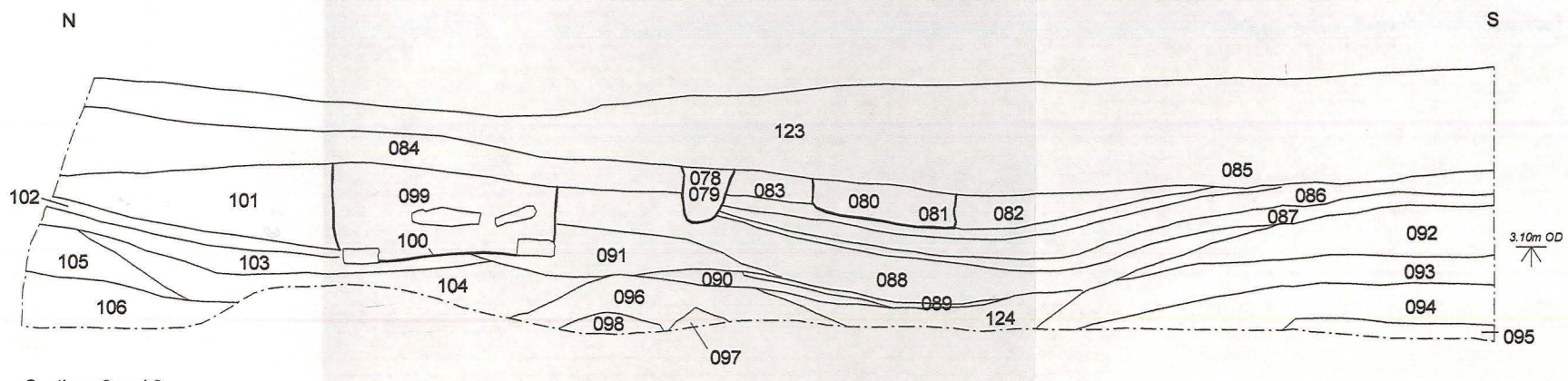
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Project Name: 22 West Street, Crowland CWS05		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: .../03

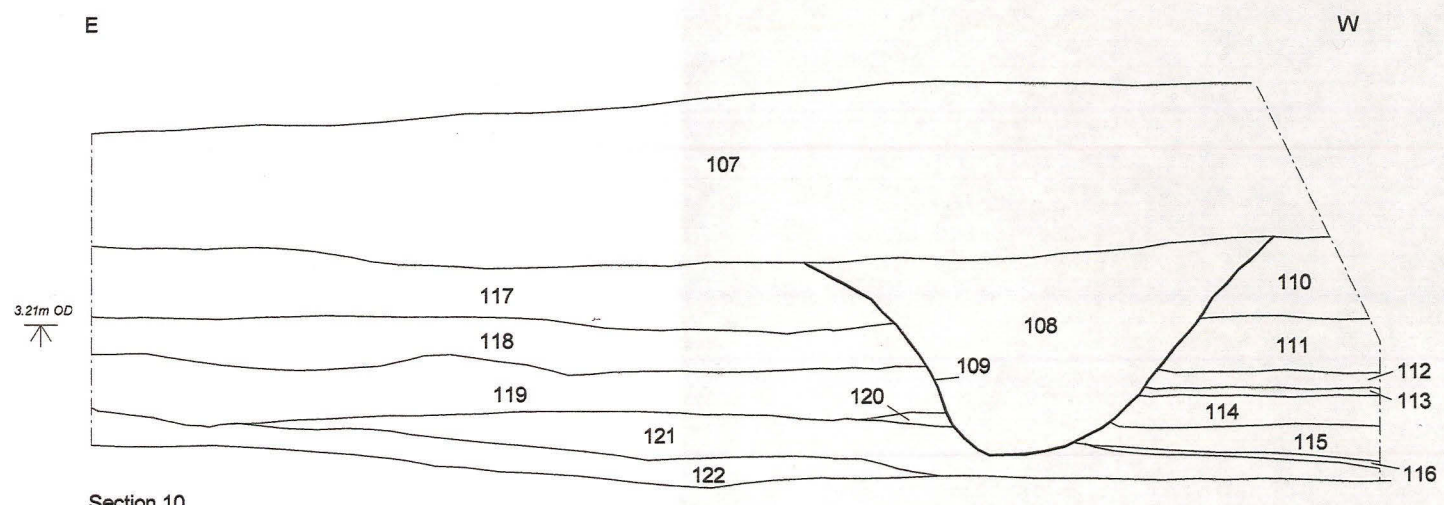
Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 6



Section 7



Sections 8 and 9



Section 10




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: 22 West Street, Crowland CWS05		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 2/06

Figure 5 - Sections 7 to 10

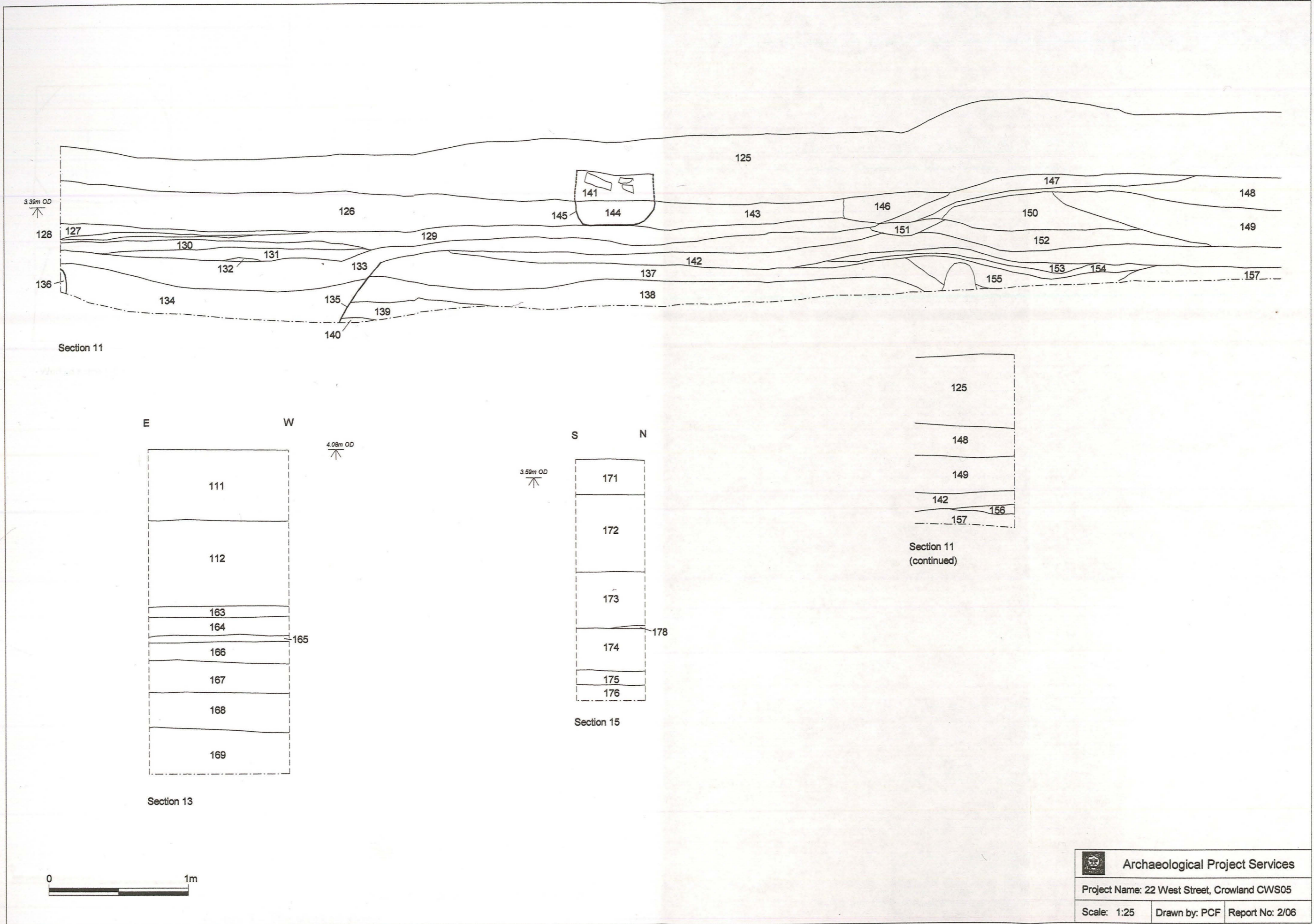
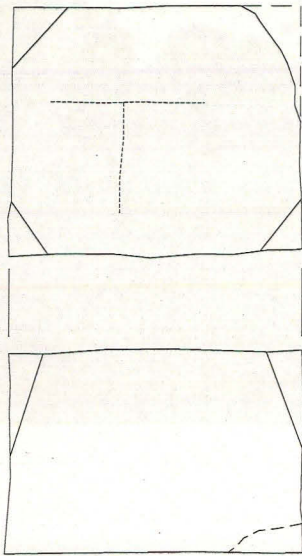
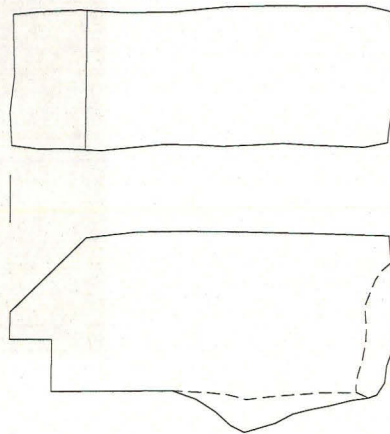


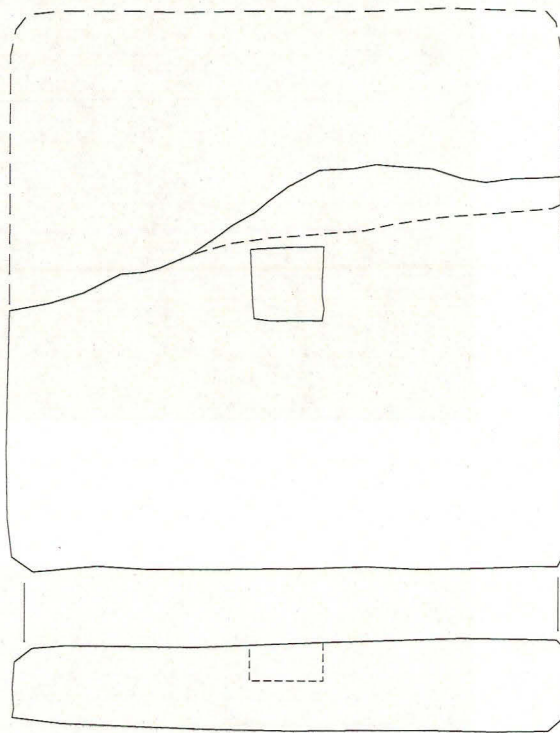
Figure 6 - Sections 11, 13 and 15



Worked stone (159)



Worked stone (170)



Worked stone (160)



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: West Street, Crowland CWS05

Scale 1:10

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 2/06

Figure 7 - The worked stone



Plate 1 - View looking across West Street towards the development area, looking southeast



Plate 2 - Section 3 showing the undated occupation layers and mortar surfaces, looking northwest



Plate 3 - Section 7 showing the earlier medieval dumped deposit (071), looking west



Plate 4 - Section 6 showing the general sequence of deposits in the western foundation trenches, looking southwest



Plate 5 - View showing the deposits encountered in the north foundation trench, looking north-west



Plate 6 - Sections 8/9 showing the sequence of deposits towards the centre of the house foundations, looking east



Plate 7 - Post-medieval well (179), looking northwest

Appendix 1

LAND AT 32 WEST STREET, CROWLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE - SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

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 residential development at 32 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 development at 32 Westgate, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 2382 1019.
- 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 2382 1019. and comprises a linear plot measuring approximately 12.5m x 65m.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H02/1182/02) was submitted to South Holland District Council for construction of a house and garage at 32 West Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. On the advice of the Senior Built Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council, 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.

The condition also requires that provision is made for detailed investigation of archaeological remains should these be uncovered during the groundworks. As the nature and extent of these

investigations cannot be determined at this stage this specification only refers to the watching brief elements of the investigation.

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.
- 6.1 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 on land adjacent to West Street revealed deposits of late medieval and post-medieval date (Archaeological Project Services 1998).
- 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 Pottery and other artefacts has been recovered at several locations within and around Crowland, including two sites 150m southwest and southeast of the proposed development.

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 approximately 11m x 13m house and the 6m x 9m garage will utilise trench footings which will probably be excavated to depths of over 2m.

8.2.2 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

- 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

8.2.3 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 North Kesteven Heritage Officer; 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. All site records will be referenced with APS site code CWS 05.

12 PUBLICATION

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

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Senior Built Environment Officer of the LCC 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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Specification: Version 1, 18th March 2005

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
001	Firm mid brown silt with frequent brick/tile fragments, 0.4m thick <i>replaced by (125)</i>	Demolition deposit	7
002	Loose light yellowish white sandy lime mortar, 40mm thick <i>later cancelled</i>	Demolition deposit	7
003	Plastic light greenish grey silty clay, 0.2m thick <i>later cancelled</i>	Dumped deposit	7
004	Soft dark grey silt, 20mm thick <i>later cancelled</i>	Occupation deposit	-
005	Firm mid greenish brown clayey silt, 0.15m thick <i>later cancelled</i>	Dumped deposit	-
006	Firm alternating bands of dark grey and light brown, 70mm thick <i>later cancelled</i>	Occupation deposit	-
007	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.23m thick <i>later cancelled</i>	Dumped deposit	-
008	Firm dark greyish brown organics including peat, 0.45m thick	Dumped deposit	-
009	Firm mid bluish grey silty sand, 0.2m thick	Natural deposit	1
010	Firm mid yellowish brown gravel and sand, >50mm thick	Natural deposit	1
011	Soft mid to dark brown silt, 0.5m thick <i>replaced by (125)</i>	Overburden	-
012	Firm alternating bands of light brown, greenish brown and dark grey silt and clayey silt, 1.2m thick <i>later cancelled</i>	Occupation deposits	4
013	Soft and friable dark greyish brown peat and organic material, 0.2m thick	Natural deposit	1
014	Firm mid bluish grey clayey silt, 0.18m thick	Natural deposit	1
015	Firm and plastic light greenish grey silty clay, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit	
016	Soft mid grey clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Subsoil	6
017	Soft dark grey silt, 20mm thick	Occupation deposit	4
018	Soft mid to light brown silt, 0.14m thick	Levelling deposit	4
019	Soft mid greyish brown silt	Fill of (020)	3
020	Feature, 0.3m wide by 0.2m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Posthole	3
021	Compact light yellowish white sandy lime mortar, 40mm thick	Surface	3
022	Soft mid red silt, 40mm thick	Burnt silt	3
023	Soft dark grey silt, 20mm thick	Dumped deposit	3
024	Soft mid red silt, 40mm thick	Dumped deposit	3
025	Compact light yellowish white sandy lime mortar, 40mm thick	Surface	3
026	Firm mid grey silty clay, 100mm thick	Levelling deposit	3
027	Soft mid brownish grey clayey silt, 0.55m thick	Former topsoil	3
028	Soft and friable dark greyish brown peat and organic debris, 0.5m thick	Natural deposit	1
029	Firm light to mid bluish grey clayey silt, 0.54m thick	Natural deposit	1
030	Firm mid yellowish brown gravel and sand, >80mm thick	Natural deposit	1
031	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt with frequent limestone, brick and tile fragments, 0.25m thick	Topsoil	7
032	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.7m thick	Subsoil	6
033	Soft dark reddish brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Occupation deposit	5
034	Soft light yellowish brown silt, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit	5

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
035	Soft dark reddish brown clayey silt, 0.14m thick	Dumped deposit	5
036	Firm to stiff light yellowish brown clay, 0.12m thick	Natural deposit	1
037	Soft and friable dark brown peat, 0.32m thick	Natural deposit	1
038	Firm mid grey clay, 0.17m thick	Natural deposit	1
039	Soft mid yellowish brown sand and gravel, >0.22m thick	Natural deposit	1
040	Soft dark brown silt, 0.22m thick	?Topsoil	7
041	Loose light yellowish brown sand and gravel, 70mm thick	Surface	6
042	Soft dark grey silt, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit	6
043	Soft light brown silt, 0.17m thick	Dumped deposit	6
044	Soft dark grey/black silt, 80mm thick	Occupation deposit	5
045	Soft alternating bands of light brown and dark grey silt, 0.22m thick	Occupation deposits	4
046	Soft mid red silt, 0.13m thick	Burnt silt	4
047	Limestone slabs (350mm x 200mm x 50mm) laid flat, upper surface scorched, extent 0.95m by 0.2m	Hearth base	4
048	Firm to stiff light grey clay, 0.23m thick	Natural deposit	1
049	Soft and friable dark brown peat with organic debris, 0.2m thick	Natural deposit	1
050	Soft dark greyish brown silt, 0.34m thick	Topsoil	7
051	Loose light yellowish brown sand and gravel, 80mm thick	Surface	6
052	Soft alternating bands of light brown and dark grey silt, 0.18m thick	Occupation deposits	5
053	Soft light brown silt, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit	5
054	Soft dark grey silt, 80mm thick	Occupation deposit	5
055	Soft alternating bands of light brown and dark grey silt, 0.2m thick	Occupation deposits	4
056	Soft and friable dark grey and reddish grey silt, 0.24m thick	Levelling deposit	4
057	Firm to stiff light grey clay, 0.16m thick	Natural deposit	1
058	Friable dark brown peat with organic debris, >0.2m thick	Natural deposit	1
059	Stone and brick structure	Wall remnant	6
060	Unstratified finds retrieval from northwest corner of plot		
061	Soft and friable dark grey clayey silt, 0.45m thick	Topsoil	7
062	Soft dark greyish brown silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil	7
063	Loose light yellowish brown sand and gravel, 0.14m thick	Surface	6
064	Firm light brown silt with limestone blocks, 0.3m thick	Wall remnant	6
065	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.45m wide by 0.3m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Foundation trench for (064)	6
066	Firm dark grey silt, 0.25m thick	Dumped deposit	5
067	Soft light brown silt, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit	5
068	Firm mid greenish brown silt, 0.18m thick	Dumped deposit	5
069	Soft mid brown silt, 0.25m thick	Levelling deposit	4
070	Soft dark greyish brown silt, 0.36m thick	Levelling deposit	4
071	Limestone blocks, principally reused masonry	Dumped deposit	4
072	Firm mid greenish brown silt, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
073	Soft dark reddish grey silt, 0.17m thick	Former topsoil	4
074	Soft dark grey/black silt, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
075	Firm to stiff light grey clay, 100mm thick	Natural deposit	1

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
076	Soft and friable dark brown peat with organic debris, 0.2m thick	Natural deposit	1
077	Soft dark grey silt, 0.18m thick	Occupation deposit	4
078	Firm dark grey clayey silt	Fill of (079)	6
079	Feature, 0.19m wide by 0.21m deep, vertical sides and rounded base	Posthole	6
080	Loose light brownish white crushed limestone and mortar	Fill of (081)	6
081	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.52m wide by 0.18m deep, vertical sides and flattish base	Foundation trench	6
082	Firm to stiff light yellowish brown clay, 0.22m thick	Dumped deposit	6
083	Firm to stiff light yellowish brown clay, 0.22m thick	Dumped deposit	6
084	Firm to stiff light yellowish brown clay, 0.22m thick	Dumped deposit	6
085	Soft dark grey silt, 40mm thick	Occupation deposit	4
086	Soft light brown silt, 100mm thick	Levelling deposit	4
087	Soft dark grey silt, 70mm thick	Occupation deposit	4
088	Soft mid greyish brown silt, 0.21m thick	Levelling deposit	4
089	Soft light brown silt, 20mm thick	Dumped deposit	3
090	Soft mid yellowish red silt, 50mm thick	Dumped deposit	3
091	Soft mid brown silt, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit	3
092	Soft light brown silt, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit	3
093	Soft dark reddish brown silt, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit	3
094	Soft light brown silt, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit	3
095	Soft dark reddish brown silt, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit	3
096	Soft dark red silt, 0.14m thick	Burnt silt	3
097	Soft light brown silt, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit	3
098	Soft dark reddish brown silt, >80mm thick	Occupation deposit	3
099	Soft mid greyish brown silt	Fill of (100)	4
100	Feature, 0.83m wide by 0.37m deep, steep sides and flat base	Pit	4
101	Soft dark grey silt, 0.3m thick	Levelling deposit	4
102	Soft light brown silt, 40mm thick	Dumped deposit	3
103	Soft dark grey silt, 80mm thick	Occupation deposit	3
104	Soft alternating light brown and dark grey silt, 0.2m thick	Occupation deposits	3
105	Loose light yellowish white crushed limestone and sandy lime mortar, 0.2m thick	?surface	3
106	Firm mid to light brown clay, 0.18m thick	Natural deposit	1
107	Soft and friable dark grey clayey silt, 0.6m thick	Overburden	7
108	Soft dark grey silt	Fill of (109)	6
109	Feature, 1.55m wide by 0.72m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit	6
110	Firm mid to dark greenish brown silt, 0.26m thick	Dumped deposit	5
111	Soft light brownish grey silt, 0.17m thick	Dumped deposit	5
112	Soft dark grey silt, 50mm thick	Occupation deposit	5
113	Loose light yellowish white crushed limestone and sandy lime mortar, 30mm thick	?surface	5
114	Firm dark brown silt, 90mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
115	Soft light yellowish brown silt, 0.11m thick	Levelling deposit	4
116	Soft dark brown silt, 20mm thick	Layer	4

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
117	Soft light brownish grey silt, 0.21m thick	Dumped deposit	5
118	Firm dark reddish brown silt, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit	4
119	Soft mid to dark greyish brown silt, 0.17m thick	Dumped deposit	4
120	Soft light yellowish brown silt, 40mm thick	Levelling deposit	4
121	Soft light brown silt, 0.15m thick	Soil development	2
122	Firm dark reddish brown silt, >100mm thick	Soil development	2
123	Soft and friable mid to dark grey clayey silt, 0.42m thick	Overburden	7
124	Soft alternating bands of light brown and dark grey silt, 0.15m thick	Occupation deposit	3
125	Loose mid to dark brown sandy silt with frequent limestone, brick and tile fragments, 0.5m thick	Topsoil	7
126	Soft light brown and yellow clay, 0.3m thick	Subsoil	6
127	Loose mid brown silty clay with frequent charcoal, 40mm thick	Occupation deposit	4
128	Loose dark yellow silty sand, 40mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
129	Soft mid to dark brown sandy silt, 0.11m thick	Dumped deposit	4
130	Soft light yellowish brown silt, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
131	Loose mid brown sandy silt, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
132	Loose light yellowish white sandy lime mortar, 20mm thick	Surface	4
133	Firm mid greenish brown clayey silt, 0.23m thick	Levelling deposit	4
134	Soft mid reddish brown clayey silt with mussel shell	Fill of (135)	4
135	Feature, 2.3m wide by 0.4m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Pit	4
136	Soft mid to light brownish grey silt, >0.15m thick	Former topsoil	3
137	Firm dark brown clayey silt, 100mm thick	Occupation deposit	4
138	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.19m thick	?Former topsoil	3
139	Firm to stiff light yellowish brown clay, 0.12m thick	Natural deposit	1
140	Friable dark brown peat	Natural deposit	1
141	Soft light brown sandy silt with limestone fragments, 0.25m thick	?wall remnant	6
142	Soft mid to dark reddish grey clayey silt, 100mm thick	Occupation deposit	4
143	Soft mottled light to mid brown clayey silt, 0.19m thick	Subsoil	6
144	Loose light brown crushed limestone and sandy lime mortar	Fill of (145)	6
145	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >0.6m long by 0.55m wide by 0.17m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Foundation trench	6
146	Loose dark bluish grey sandy silt, 0.21m thick	Subsoil	6
147	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
148	Soft mid greyish brown silt and light grey ash, 0.22m thick	Dumped deposit	4
149	Soft mid reddish brown clayey silt, 0.24m thick	Dumped deposit	4
150	Firm mid brown with light green mottling silt, 0.27m thick	Dumped deposit	4
151	Loose light brown sand, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
152	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 0.14m thick	Levelling deposit	4
153	Soft light brown silt, 60mm thick	Levelling deposit	4
154	Soft dark grey/black silt and charcoal, 50mm thick	Occupation layer	4
155	Soft light brown silt, 0.15m thick	Levelling deposit	4
156	Soft light brown silt, 60mm thick	Levelling deposit	4
157	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt with some charcoal, 100mm thick	?Former topsoil	3

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
158	Cancelled context		
159	Limestone block (0.4m x 0.33m x 0.27m), chamfered corners with shallow inscribed 'T'	Worked stone	-
160	Limestone slab (0.74m x 0.55m x 0.11m), with square rebate/mortice joint (90mm x 90mm x 50mm deep)	Worked stone	-
161	Friable dark grey sandy silt with frequent brick/tile fragments, 0.25m thick	Topsoil	7
162	Friable dark grey clayey silt, 0.61m thick	Subsoil	6
163	Soft light brown silt, 40mm thick	Dumped deposit	5
164	Soft dark reddish grey silt, 60mm thick	Occupation deposit	5
165	Soft light brown silt, 30mm thick	Dumped deposit	5
166	Soft mid to dark reddish brown silt, 0.16m thick	Dumped deposit	5
167	Firm to stiff light brownish grey clay, 0.12m thick	Natural deposit	1
168	Soft to friable dark brown organic debris, 0.12m thick	Natural deposit	1
169	Firm light grey clayey sand with frequent gravel, >0.15m thick	Natural deposit	1
170	Limestone block (500mm x 190mm x 260mm), chamfered and rebated	Door/window jamb	-
171	Soft and friable dark grey sandy silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil	7
172	Soft and friable dark reddish grey silt, 0.55m thick	Subsoil	6
173	Soft and friable dark reddish brown silt, 0.4m thick	Former topsoil	5
174	Soft and friable dark brown organic debris, 0.3m thick	Natural deposit	1
175	Firm light brownish grey sandy silt, 100mm thick	Natural deposit	1
176	Soft mid yellowish brown sandy gravel, >0.11m thick	Natural deposit	1
177	Unstratified finds retrieval		
178	Firm to stiff light brownish grey clay, 30mm thick		1
179	Brick structure, circular with tapered top and base	Well/cistern	6
180	Circular feature, 3m diameter by 3m deep, vertical sides and flat base – contains (179)	Cut for well/cistern	6

Appendix 3

THE POTTERY

By Jane Young

Pottery Archive

Pottery Archive CWS05

Jane Young

Ceramically this is a very important group of post-Roman pottery as few useful medieval assemblages have been recovered from Crowland. Most of the pottery is of 13th to 14th century date, although there is a background presence of Late Saxon material. The medieval assemblage recovered from this site is mainly comprised of Bourne-type and Ely-type medieval wares, this is in direct contrast to the medieval assemblages of this date found at nearby Stamford (15.6 miles away) where Nottingham and Lyvden wares predominate. A number of unsourced fabrics also occur amongst the assemblage as does a Brill-type jug.

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
012	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	A/B + comm clay pellets/shale	bowl ?	1	1	4		BS		thick int glaze
012	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	A/B + occ clay pellets/shale	bowl/jar	1	1	5		base		int glaze
018	ELY	Ely-type ware		jar ?	2	1	16		BS		fresh break;? ID
032	SLIP	Unidentified slipware		large bowl	1	1	341		rim		hooked rim;orange fabric;white int slip;brown band around rim;fabric looks very much like Bourne D;18th to 19th
035	PSHW	Peterborough Shelly ware (Rockingham Forrest ?)		jar	1	1	15		BS		part leached
035	BOU	Bourne D ware	9 ?	large jug/jar	1	1	31		BS		
045	BOSTTT	Boston Glazed ware - Toynton type	+ comm ca	jug	6	1	85	applied fe dec;horseshoe & fleurs de lys	BS		thin walled;hard fired;? Or TOY

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
056	SLOQ	South Lincolnshire Oolite & Quartz		small jar/bowl	1	1	17		BS	vessel 3	
056	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	A + shell	bowl	2	1	362	sporadic incised dec on rim top	rim	DR1	soot;part leached;patchy splashed glaze;hammerhead rim
056	MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	coarse shelly	jar	1	1	10		BS		soot;leached;comm coarse shell comm-abundant fine shell mod fine quartz mod chaff
056	PSHW2	Peterborough Shelly ware 2		jar/bowl	1	1	20		BS		? ID;soot;very thin;leached
056	SLOQ	South Lincolnshire Oolite & Quartz		jar/bowl	1	1	11		base		soot;very thin;leached
056	PSHW	Peterborough Shelly ware (Rockingham Forrest ?)		jar/bowl	1	1	18		base		soot
056	PSHW	Peterborough Shelly ware (Rockingham Forrest ?)		jar/bowl	1	1	10		BS		abraded;soot
056	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware		bowl	2	1	36		base		part leached
056	LSH	Lincoln shelly ware		small jar	3	1	22		base & BS		soot;abraded;part leached
056	PSHW	Peterborough Shelly ware (Rockingham Forrest ?)		jar/bowl	1	1	3		BS		soot
056	ELY	Ely-type ware		jug	1	1	48	all round thumbing	base		slightly sagging;no glaze;? ID
056	LSH	Lincoln shelly ware		jar/bowl	1	1	18		base		thick ext soot;thick int dep;sharp basal angle;? ID
056	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	A/C	jar/bowl	1	1	4		BS		soot part int & part ext
056	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware		jar	1	1	7		BS	vessel 4	
056	PSHW	Peterborough Shelly ware (Rockingham Forrest ?)		jar	2	1	14		BS	vessel 2	

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
056	PSHW2	Peterborough Shelly ware 2		large jar	2	1	76	incised multi wavy lines shoulder & rim int	rim & BS	vessel 1	
056	LSH	Lincoln shelly ware		jar	1	1	8		BS		leached;soot
056	MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	light dull OX/R/OX;med-coarse sandy	jug	1	1	14		rim		poss very odd early Bourne/Baston;inturned rim with sharp edged cordon;clean clay with mod-comm med-coarse round-subround quartz mod fe occ light clay flecks
056	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware		jar	1	1	10		BS		
056	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	light OX/R/OX;fine-med sandy;hard	jug	1	1	39		BS		pocked light green glaze;tool pressing marks internally;orange ext slip;abun fine subround to round quartz occ larger mod fe some laminated;looks like ST fabric E/H
056	MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	dull OX/R/OX;fine-med sandy	small narrow jug/bottle	1	1	12		BS		soot;splashed glaze;hard fired;abundant fine quartz occ larger mod fe occ ca occ aggregated sst occ fe occ ca
060	PSHW2	Peterborough Shelly ware 2		bowl ?	1	1	44	incised wavy line on internal base	BS		
060	ST	Stamford Ware	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	3		BS		abraded
060	STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden ware	oolitic	jug	1	1	4	fe dec ?	BS		
060	LSH	Lincoln shelly ware		jar	1	1	51		BS		? ID;soot ext & part int
060	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware		jar	1	1	20		BS	vessel 4	soot
060	THETT	Thetford-type fabrics		jar/bowl	1	1	14		BS		soot

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
060	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware		jar	1	1	5		BS		
060	PSHW	Peterborough Shelly ware (Rockingham Forrest ?)		jar	1	1	13		BS		
060	PSHW	Peterborough Shelly ware (Rockingham Forrest ?)		jar	2	1	9		neck	vessel 2	flaking
060	LSH	Lincoln shelly ware		jar/bowl	1	1	11		base		soot;thin walled;? ID
060	PSHW2	Peterborough Shelly ware 2		large jar	1	1	22	multi incised wavy lines on shoulder	BS	vessel 1	
060	PSHW	Peterborough Shelly ware (Rockingham Forrest ?)		jar	1	1	5		BS		soot int & ext
060	LSH	Lincoln shelly ware		small jar	1	1	6		BS		part leached;soot int & ext
060	SLOQ	South Lincolnshire Oolite & Quartz		small jar/bowl	1	1	11		base	vessel 3	leached;soot ?
060	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware		jar	1	1	18		rim		thin everted rim
070	MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	reduced dull oxid surfs;smooth	jug	1	1	29	applied fe bows	BS		heavily pocked dark reduced glaze;comm very fine quartz comm very fine ca;looks like Bourne D;? BOSTCT
070	PSHW	Peterborough Shelly ware (Rockingham Forrest ?)		jar	1	1	4		BS		soot;leached
070	SNEOT	St Neots-type ware		jar/bowl	1	1	8		base		? ID
070	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	B/C	jug	1	1	10	applied strip	BS		
070	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	A/B/C	small jug/jar	1	1	14		base		
070	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	A/C	small jar	1	1	13		base		? ID;soot

context	ename	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
070	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	B	jug	1	1	13		BS		
070	ELY	Ely-type ware		jar	1	1	11		BS		? ID;handmade
070	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	dull oxid;coarse sandy + ca	narrow jug	1	1	67	applied vert strips	BS		very abraded;unmatured ext glaze;handmade;comm coarse rounded quartz comm oolite;similar to Bourne B but coarser
070	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	C/B	dripping pan	1	1	125		rim to base		slightly inturned rim;thin walled;soot;lip;poorly matured int glaze;part trimmed basal angle
070	BRILL	Brill wares	(OXAM)	narrow necked jug	1	1	14	applied alternate plain & fe strips	BS		
070	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware		jar/bowl	1	1	7		base		soot
070	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	+ ca & occ shale/clay pellets	jug	2	1	65		neck		neck cordon;thin splashed glaze;? Or BOSTTT
070	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	C/B	jug	1	1	7	applied vert pressed/notched strips	BS		
070	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	A/C	bowl	1	1	7		BS		int glaze
070	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	B/C	jar	1	1	62		rim		ridged shoulder;everted rim
070	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	B/C	bowl	1	1	45		base		int glaze
070	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	B/C	bowl	1	1	4		rim		sloping rim;internal glaze
070	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	B/C	jar	1	1	28		BS		soot ext & part int

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
074	ELY	Ely-type ware		jar	1	1	20		BS		soot ext & part over breaks;? ID
112	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	light firing dull OX/R/dull OX;med fine sandy	jug	1	1	11		BS		white slip;fe spotted glaze;poss BOSTLMT
116	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware		jar	1	1	11		BS		soot
119	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware		jar/bowl	2	1	61		base		post firing hole through underside;fresh break;poss a Bourne product
119	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	A/B	jug ?	2	1	6		BS		abraded;? ID
119	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	A/B + mod clay pellets	jar	1	1	5		base		soot
122	LSLOC	Late Saxon Local Fabrics	med-coarse shell;wheel thrown ??	jar/bowl	1	1	7		BS		abundant mixed shell mod fe
122	SNEOT	St Neots-type ware		jar/bowl	1	1	7		BS		thick int soot;? ID
122	SNEOT	St Neots-type ware		small jar	2	1	11		neck		soot ext & part int
133	ELY	Ely-type ware		jug	1	1	26		LHJ		splashed glaze;? ID
133	ELY	Ely-type ware		jar	1	1	18		BS		soot int & ext;? ID
134	BOSTLT	Boston Glazed ware - Lincoln type		jug	1	1	147		handle with LHJ		2 foliate thumbed lower joins;rod handle;thick reduced glaze with some cu;narrow jug
134	ELY	Ely-type ware		small jar	1	1	5		base		concretions;? ID;soot
137	ELY	Ely-type ware		jug	1	1	6		BS		thin apple-green glaze;dark reduced fabric with thin light firing surfaces;? ID

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
137	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware		hemispherical jar	1	1	37		BS		soot;fabric incl mod greensand
142	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware		jar	1	1	3		BS		
142	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware		jar	1	1	2		BS		soot
142	PSHW	Peterborough Shelly ware (Rockingham Forrest ?)		jar	1	1	30		rim		part leached;hollow everted rim;soot on part rim edge
142	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware		jar	1	1	9		BS		soot;fine fabric
142	ELY	Ely-type ware		jar	1	1	18		BS		oxid surfaces;? ID
142	ELY	Ely-type ware		jug	1	1	24		BS		reduced pocked glaze;? ID
148	GRIMT	Grimston-type ware		jug	1	1	8		BS		light reduced fabric;reduced suspension glaze;2 horiz grooves
149	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware		jar	2	1	31		rim & BS		EMT type rim with internal hollow;int soot;fabric includes oolite;? A Bourne product
173	BOU	Bourne D ware	9 ?	jug/jar	1	1	21		BS		
173	PSHW	Peterborough Shelly ware (Rockingham Forrest ?)		jar/bowl	1	1	8		BS		abraded;leached;? ID
173	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	+ ca	jug	1	1	6		BS		pocked reduced glaze;flake
173	PSHW	Peterborough Shelly ware (Rockingham Forrest ?)	+ quartz	jar	1	1	6		base		part leached
173	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	B	bowl	1	1	15		rim		sloping rim;int glaze;soot ext & part int
177	LSW1/2	12th-13th century Lincoln Glazed ware		miniature jar	1	1	2		BS		soot;? ID
177	DST	Developed Stamford ware		jug	1	1	8		BS		

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
177	BOU	Bourne D ware	9 ?	jug/jar	1	1	13		BS		soot ?
177	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	B	jar/bowl	1	1	13		base		soot ?
177	BOSTTT	Boston Glazed ware - Toynton type	+ ca & light streaks	jug ?	1	1	38		BS		2 runs suspension glaze

ste code	trench	context	date	earliest horizo	latest horizon	probable horiz	comments
cws05		012	13th to 14th				
cws05		018	13th to 14th				single sherd
cws05		032	18th to 19th				single sherd
cws05		035	mid 14th to 15th				
cws05		045	mid 13th to 14th				single sherd
cws05		056	13th to mid 14th				resid Late Saxon
cws05		060	13th				resid Late Saxon
cws05		070	mid 13th to early 14th				
cws05		074	13th to 14th				single sherd
cws05		112	mid 14th to mid 15th ?				single sherd
cws05		116	12th to 13th				single sherd
cws05		119	13th to 14th				
cws05		122	10th to mid 12th				
cws05		133	13th to 14th				
cws05		134	late 13th to 14th				
cws05		137	13th to 14th				
cws05		142	13th				
cws05		148	13th to 14th				single sherd
cws05		149	12th to 13th				single sherd
cws05		177	mid 14th to 15th				
cws05		173	mid 14th to 15th				

Appendix 4

THE OTHER FINDS *by Jen Kitch and Gary Taylor*

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 11 stratified fragments weighing 154g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from a number of dumped and occupation deposits.

Table 1: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
012	Bone	Socketed handle, decorated with rows of drilled dots	1	12	9 th -12 th century
032	Clay pipe	Bowl, bore 5/64"	1	7	18 th century
035	CBM	Handmade brick	1	20	
070	Bone	Skate	1	177	9 th -13 th century
133	Coal	Coal	1	2	
142	Iron	Nail	1	5	
	Charcoal	Charcoal	1	1	
148	CBM	Handmade brick, 55mm thick	1	358	PM
149	Iron	Nails??	2	37	
173	?	Amphora/tile??	1	17	

A socketed bone handle for a whittle tang knife was recovered from (012). This is fashioned from a sheep foot bone (metatarsal) and is decorated with rows of drilled dots and is well polished through use. Similar handles have previously been found in Lincoln in 9th century deposits (Mann 1982, fig 18, no 140) and at York in levels dating between the 9th and 12th centuries (MacGregor *et al.* 1999, fig 927, nos 7053, 7056). The handle may also relate to the custom of handing out such items to pilgrims on St. Bartholomew's Day, a practice that ceased at Crowland during the 15th century.

A bone skate, made from a horse metatarsal, was recovered from (070). Bone skates have a long period of currency and such artefacts have been found at Worcester in 11th-13th century levels (Grep 2004, 503-4), at Lincoln in 10th century contexts (Mann 1982, 16-17) and in York in deposits dating from the 9th to 13th century (MacGregor *et al.* 1999, 1985-7). Although this example from Crowland has been cut and trimmed to produce the characteristic skate form, the item bears no evidence of wear or abrasion and does not appear to have been used.

Table 2: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
035	Pig	Incisor	1	<1	
056	Large Mammal Sized	Scapula	1	5	
070	Cattle Medium Mammal Sized	Scapula	1	49	Vertebra chopped longitudinally
		Vertebra	1	14	
119	Cattle	Astragalus	1	16	Possible carnivore tooth puncture mark on the condyle.
122	Large Mammal Sized	Skull	1	9	
134	Large Mammal Sized Pig	Scapula	1	25	Carnivore gnawing on the proximal end of the humerus, disarticulation cut marks on the distal shaft.
		Humerus	1	23	
137	Large Mammal Sized	Vertebra	1	2	Transverse process
142	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	8	

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
	Medium Mammal Sized	Long Bone	1	2	Burnt white

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.

References

Greep, S., 2004 'Catalogue of objects of bone and antler', in H. Dalwood and R. Edwards, *Excavations at Deansway, Worcester 1988-89, Romano-British small town to late medieval city*, CBA Res Rep 139

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Mann, J. E., 1982 *Early Medieval Finds from Flaxengate I: Objects of antler, bone, stone, horn, ivory, amber, and jet*, The Archaeology of Lincoln XIV-1, Lincoln Archaeological Trust and the CBA

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 5

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
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.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
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.
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 archive consists of:

157	Context records
2	Photographic record sheets
21	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: 2005.68

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CWS 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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