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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
CLOOT DROVE/
POSTLAND ROAD, *CROWLAND*
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CPRC06)



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Highways & Planning
Directorate



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
CLOOT DROVE/
POSTLAND ROAD, *CROWLAND*
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CPRC06)**

Work Undertaken For
Allen Warner Ltd

September 2006

Report Compiled by
Katie Murphy BA (Hons), MA

National Grid Reference: TF 2429 1070
Planning Application No. H02/0906/06
A.P.S. Report No. 143/06

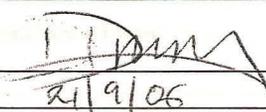
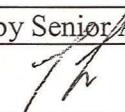
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



Quality Control

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Crowland,
Lincolnshire
(CPRC06)

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Site Supervisor	Katie Murphy
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CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY.....	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF AN EVALUATION.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING.....	2
3.	AIMS.....	3
4.	METHODS.....	3
4.1	TRIAL TRENCHING.....	3
4.2	POST-EXCAVATION.....	3
5.	RESULTS.....	3
5.1	DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULTS.....	3
5.2	TRENCH 1.....	4
5.3	TRENCH 2.....	4
5.4	TRENCH 3.....	5
5.5	TRENCH 4.....	5
5.6	TRENCH 5.....	5
5.7	TRENCH 6.....	5
5.8	TRENCH 7.....	6
6.	DISCUSSION.....	6
6.1	PHASE 1: NATURAL.....	7
6.2	PHASE 2: UNDATED.....	7
6.3	PHASE 3: MODERN.....	7
7.	CONCLUSIONS.....	7
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	8
9.	PERSONNEL.....	8
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	8
11.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	8

Appendices

1	Project Specification
2	Context Summary
3	Glossary
4	The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location map
- Figure 2 Site location map
- Figure 3 Layout of trenches
- Figure 4 Trench 2, plan and sections
- Figure 5 Trench 6, plan and sections

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of site, looking NE
- Plate 2 General view of site, looking E
- Plate 3 General view of site, looking SW
- Plate 4 Trench 2, looking N
- Plate 5 Trench 6, looking N
- Plate 6 Trench 1, showing modern features truncating natural silt. Looking N
- Plate 7 Trench 1, showing accumulation of modern material. Looking W
- Plate 8 Ditch [2005], looking N
- Plate 9 Ditch [6015], looking N
- Plate 10 Trench 7, showing natural gravel and silt, looking E

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land north of Postland Road and west of Cloot Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire.

The archaeological evaluation revealed evidence for use of the site in the modern period. This took the form of gardens and garages.

A number of undated features were uncovered within Trenches 2 and 6, although the function of these remained unclear.

The majority of trenches revealed very little evidence for the survival of Post-Medieval or older archaeological remains. Some suggestion of levelling or stripping in the recent past was identified, possibly destroying the archaeological record.

Two Bronze Age worked flints were recovered from the subsoil. These were residual finds within modern contexts. Modern artefacts were noted, but not retained.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, "a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate" (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (H02/0906/06) was submitted for residential development of the site. Archaeological evaluation was required in order to provide information to assist in the determination of the application.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Allen Warner Ltd to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with the requirements of the archaeological curator. The trial trenching was carried out to satisfy the brief set by the South Holland Archaeological Curator and in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1). The work was undertaken between the 11th and 14th September 2006.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Crowland is situated 12km south of Spalding and 22km east of Stamford in the Welland valley, near the southern boundary of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1, Plates 1-3).

The site is located northeast of the present town of Crowland, to the north of Postland Road and west of Cloot Drove (Fig. 2). It centres on National Grid Reference TF 2429 1070 and lies at a height of c. 2m OD on generally level ground, rising slightly towards the north.

Local soils are of the Clayhythe Series, typically calcareous humic gley soils (Robson 1990, 14). Beneath the soils is a drift geology of marine or estuarine sand, silt and gravel (also known as Abbey Gravels) which are formed along a southwest to northeast line creating a peninsula of higher ground extending east from the fen-edge. These gravels in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clays (BGS 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The 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 and collections of flint tools have been retrieved from the vicinity (Hayes and Lane 1992, 197).

During the Early Bronze Age, the gravel ridge on which Crowland sits 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, continuing to the north (Lane 1994, 6). Most of the barrows are only known from their destruction in the last two centuries. The nearest to the site is located approximately 500m to the northeast (Hayes and Lane 1992, 197). Contemporary settlement associated with the barrows has yet to be 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).

There are few Romano-British finds from the Crowland peninsula. Those finds identified include tesserae, usually indicating a high status building such as a villa or temple, and come from east of the town. A coin, an intaglio of Apollo, and pottery are known from the immediate vicinity of the site.

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 word *crûw*, possibly meaning 'bend', perhaps in relation to the

River Welland (Cameron 1998, 35). Felix was writing about the life of St. Guthlac who founded a cell here, with two followers, in c. 700 AD (Page 1988, 105).

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

Crowland is not specifically referred to in the Domesday Survey of c. 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 which was accelerated during the English Civil War (1642-46), when a Royalist garrison constructed a fort surrounding the church (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 240).

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land just to the north (Cope-Faulkner 2003). Above gravels formed during the last glaciation was a number of undated ditches and pits, the former perhaps representing land divisions and the pits for refuse disposal. A post-medieval ditch and brick built well were also recorded as were two recently backfilled ditches. Prehistoric flints were the earliest artefacts retrieved during the watching brief and were recovered along with 17th – 20th century pottery, brick/tile, slag, clinker and animal bone.

Another archaeological watching brief was undertaken during residential development at 10 North Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored general ground reduction for decontamination and the excavation of foundation trenches.

The earliest features uncovered were an undated possible palaeochannel and pond cutting the natural glaciofluvial deposits. A garden soil dated to the 17th century was revealed along with later brick wall foundations and stone-capped culverts. Artefacts recovered included 17th to 20th century pottery, brick, glass and clay pipe.

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the Archaeological Curator to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Seven trenches, 25m long x 1.6m wide, were excavated by machine. These were arranged to provide comprehensive coverage of the site (Fig. 3).

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10, plans at 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches 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. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Results of the trial trenching are discussed by trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below (see also Appendix 2). The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field. Each trench was assigned a series of context numbers, Trench 1 was (1000) to (1999), Trench 2 (2000) to (2999) etc.

5.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 3, Plates 6 & 7)

A series of deposits was identified within Trench 1. The earliest deposit encountered was a layer of mid-light orange, compact silty gravel. This was interpreted as glacially deposited material forming part of the gravel peninsula of Crowland. Overlying this deposit was a layer of naturally formed compact silt, (1003), with some inclusions of small sub-angular gravel. This was probably an alluvial deposit. A number of modern intrusions truncated this deposit. These were a series of small rubbish pits containing glass, plastics and general debris, probably associated with gardens which occupied the site prior to development. A subsoil layer, (1002), sealed (1003) and was in turn overlain by a series of modern deposits, (1005), (1006), (1007), (1008), (1009) and (1010). These were all related to the gradual build up of material associated with modern cultivation of the area. Modern debris was associated with all of these deposits. Topsoil layer, (1001) = (1004) sealed all earlier deposits.

A single piece of worked flint was recovered from (1002). This was a blade core fragment, probably Bronze Age, with signs of blade removal. The residual presence of this artefact within a modern context is indicative of Bronze Age activity in the area.

5.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 4, Plate 4)

The earliest deposit uncovered within Trench 2 was (2002) = (1003). This was truncated by a number of features.

[2008] was a NW-SE aligned curvilinear, turning to NE-SW towards the north. This was a fairly ephemeral feature, measuring only 0.05m in depth, which was probably heavily truncated by stripping or levelling of the area. [2008] was truncated by [2005], a NNW-SSE aligned ditch that was

1.2m wide x 0.4m deep. No dateable deposits were recovered from these features, although the filling deposits of [2005], (2006) and (2007), were very dark brown silts with a humic component, possibly indicative of the relatively recent genesis of these deposits.

[2012] was a NW-SE curvilinear feature. This was also ephemeral, only 0.05m deep, and was probably heavily truncated. Towards the southern extent of this feature was a rectangular cut, [2010], 0.2m wide x 0.17m deep. This feature was interpreted as a post hole and had vertical sides and a flattened base. [2010] was filled by (2011), a soft dark grey brown clay silt with sub-angular pebbles and flecks of charcoal. This deposit was reminiscent of the modern topsoil and may indicate that this feature was of fairly recent origin.

North of the post hole, [2012] was truncated by another feature, in this case an E-W aligned ditch. This feature, [2003], was 0.5m wide x 0.1m deep and was filled by (2004), a firm dark grey-brown humic sandy-silt with occasional sub-angular stones. No dateable artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

Towards the northern half of the trench was [2014], an E-W aligned linear. This feature was 1.2m wide x 0.03m deep and was fairly amorphous in profile. (2015) was the filling deposit of soft grey sandy clay with moderate inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. It is possible, given the indistinct nature of cut [2014], that this was in fact a spread of material formed within a natural hollow, rather than being an archaeological feature. No dateable artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

At the northern end of Trench 2, a modern pit, [2016], was identified. This feature was only partially exposed by the trench and upon excavation small pieces of material were noted that were tentatively

identified as being asbestos. The excavation of this feature was halted and it was subsequently backfilled on grounds of health and safety.

Sealing all of the above deposits was (2001). This was a topsoil of friable dark grey-brown sandy silt, with frequent root disturbance and inclusions of modern debris such as plastic, wood and metal. This deposit had a sharp interface with the natural deposit, (2002), which may indicate fairly recent stripping or levelling of the area. This is supported by the absence of subsoil, as well as the relatively poor preservation of features noted within this trench.

5.4 Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

Trench 3 was located towards the North West extent of the investigation area. Three deposits were identified within this trench; (3000), a compact silt with gravel inclusions identified as the natural horizon, (3001), a moderate mid-dark grey brown silt identified as being a subsoil horizon, and (3002), a mid-dark brown silt with high organic content and inclusions of modern debris. This was identified as being a modern topsoil deposit.

A number of modern intrusions, small pits and post holes, containing metal and plastic, were identified in the base of this trench. These probably related to modern horticultural activity and were not recorded as they were not deemed to constitute archaeological remains.

5.5 Trench 4 (Fig. 3)

Trench 4 was located towards the centre of site. The natural horizon, (4000), was a compact mid-light grey silt with frequent gravel inclusions. This was truncated by a modern services trench and two modern post holes, containing plastic and brick. Overlying this deposit was (4001), a thin

band of mid-dark silt with occasional small stones. This was possibly a layer of buried topsoil. A subsoil layer, (4002) = (3001), sealed this deposit and was in turn sealed by a layer of compact gravel and silt, (4003). This trench lay immediately in front of a dilapidated concrete garage, therefore (4003) was likely to be a layer of hard standing associated with this structure. A layer of topsoil, (4004) = (3002), sealed all earlier deposits.

5.6 Trench 5 (Fig. 3)

Trench 5, located towards the southern extent of the investigation area, contained no features of archaeological interest. A sondage was excavated towards the western extent of the trench in order to establish the sequence of natural deposits present on the site. The earliest deposit uncovered within this trench was (5000). This was a layer of compact mid-light orange (sandy) silt and gravel mix. This was overlain by (5001), a layer of compact light grey silt with gravel inclusions. A relatively thin layer (0.15m thick) of subsoil, (5002) = (4002), sealed the natural silt horizon and was, in turn, sealed by (5003) = (4004), the modern topsoil.

5.7 Trench 6 (Fig. 5, Plate 5)

Trench 6 was located along the north east boundary of the investigation area, towards the highest part of site. A number of natural and modern intrusions disturbed the natural horizon, (6003) = (3000), as well as some features of archaeological potential.

At the north end of the trench was a rectangular post hole, [6012]. This was 0.42m long x 0.28m wide, with a flattened base, and was filled by (6005), a friable dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. No dateable artefacts were recovered from this deposit, although it was reminiscent of the modern topsoil.

[6006] was an amorphous feature with poorly defined sides and base. This was probably a natural intrusion, although it is possible that this was initially an archaeological feature subsequently disturbed by bioturbation. This was filled by (6007) and (6008), friable sandy silts, from which no dateable artefacts were recovered.

[6009] was only partially exposed by Trench 6, but was tentatively identified as a linear feature aligned E-W. No dateable artefacts were recovered from the deposits filling this feature, a series of brown sandy silts, (6010), (6011) and (6012).

[6015] was the cut of a NNW-SSE linear feature, 0.41m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flattened base. This was one of the more substantial features identified on site and was filled by (6016), a friable mid brown sandy-silt, (6017), a friable orange brown sandy silt, and (6018) a friable mid brown sandy-silt with moderate gravel inclusions. No dateable artefacts were recovered from these deposits.

An ovoid cut, [6021], was 0.55m in diameter x 0.07m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. This was probably a post hole and was filled by (6022), a friable dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

A second ovoid cut, [6023], was fairly irregular in plan and profile, 0.28m N-S x 0.23m E-W x 0.05m deep. This was a possible post hole filled by (6024), a friable dark grey-brown silt with occasional gravel.

[6027] was another ovoid cut, 0.45m long x 0.3m wide x 0.09m deep. This was filled by (6028), a friable dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional gravel. It was noted that this deposit was similar in matrix and compaction to subsoil (6002).

No dateable artefacts were recovered from any of the above deposits.

A subsoil layer, (6002) = (4002) sealed the above deposits and was sealed by a modern topsoil, (6001) = (4004).

5.8 Trench 7 (Fig. 3, Plate 10)

Located towards the eastern extent of site, Trench 7 contained no archaeological features. This trench was stripped down to (7000) = (5000), the earliest natural horizon observed during excavation. This was overlain by the natural silt deposit, (7001) = (5001). A fairly diffuse boundary existed between (7001) and (7002). (7002) was a compact black silt with inclusions of charcoal and roots and was possibly either a layer of burning or a fertilising deposit. (7003) = (5002), a subsoil layer, sealed this deposit and was sealed by topsoil (7004) = (5003).

A single piece of worked flint was recovered from (7004). This was a Bronze Age end scraper with a steep angle of retouch (Lane, T., *pers. comm.*). This was interpreted as residual remains which may indicate the presence of Bronze Age remains in the vicinity.

A number of defunct service pipes and cables were located within this trench.

6. DISCUSSION

Above the natural deposits, only a modern phase of activity was firmly identifiable. A number of undated features and deposits were uncovered.

Phase 1: Natural
Phase 2: Undated
Phase 3: Modern

6.1 Phase 1: Natural

The earliest deposit exposed during the evaluation was a compact mid orange (sandy) silty gravel. This was probably formed during the last glaciations and was present, below the natural silt horizon, within all exploratory excavations. This deposit was overlain by a natural band of silt with gravel inclusions, probably an alluvial or estuarine deposit. This deposit did not appear to seal any archaeological remains; all such remains were observed to post-date this deposit (Plates 6 & 7).

6.2 Phase 2: Undated

Only Trenches 2 and 6 contained features which were not definitely of modern origin. These features were undated due to an absence of diagnostic material within the fills. This may be significant in itself, due to the abundance of material within the modern deposits, indicating a variation in deposition conditions and/or practice.

A number of shallow linears were identified, possibly relating to drainage or horticulture. These appeared to be rather heavily truncated, particularly within Trench 2, possibly obscuring their original form.

Linears [2005] and [6015] (Plates 8 & 9) were fairly substantial in comparison with other features on site, as well as being similar to one another in profile and plan. These features may belong to the same phase of land use, post-dating the more ephemeral linears within Trench 2. It is possible that these features are related to land drainage or boundary marking.

A number of undated post holes or small pits were identified within Trench 6. No form could be deciphered from their relationship in plan and the heavy disturbance inflicted by roots in the area made interpretation more difficult still. It

is likely that these features are related to some form of structure, perhaps agricultural or horticultural in purpose, due to the lack of any settlement or dwelling remains on site.

6.3 Phase 3: Modern

The modern period was well represented on site, with most trenches containing some form of disturbance or modern feature. Service pipes and trenches, now defunct, were present across the investigation area, particularly towards the south east of site. Modern rubbish pits and post holes containing metal, plastic, glass and wood, were present in most trenches, but concentrated in Trenches 1, 3 and 4.

A significant build-up of deposits related to the recent use of the land as gardens, allotments and garages, such as dumped refuse, areas of hard standing and fertilising layers, was present in many of the trenches (Plate 7).

The developed subsoil and topsoil were both of modern origin, containing modern debris such as plastic, glass and metal, extended across the excavated area.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological evaluation revealed evidence for use of the site in the modern period as gardens and garages.

Very little evidence for occupation or land use in the earlier periods was revealed. The undated features within Trenches 2 and 6 could not be assigned to any specific phase of land use and the function of the individual features could not be definitively ascertained.

The truncation of features within Trench 2, as well as the variable thickness of subsoil

across the investigation area, provides evidence for stripping or levelling in the recent past, possibly destroying archaeological remains.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Allen Warner Ltd who commissioned the work and provided use of plant on site. Steve Malone coordinated the project; Tom Lane edited the report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisor: Katie Murphy
 Site Assistants: Joseph Warham, Bob Garland, Jim Robertson
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 CAD Illustration: Katie Murphy
 Post-excavation Analyst: Katie Murphy

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

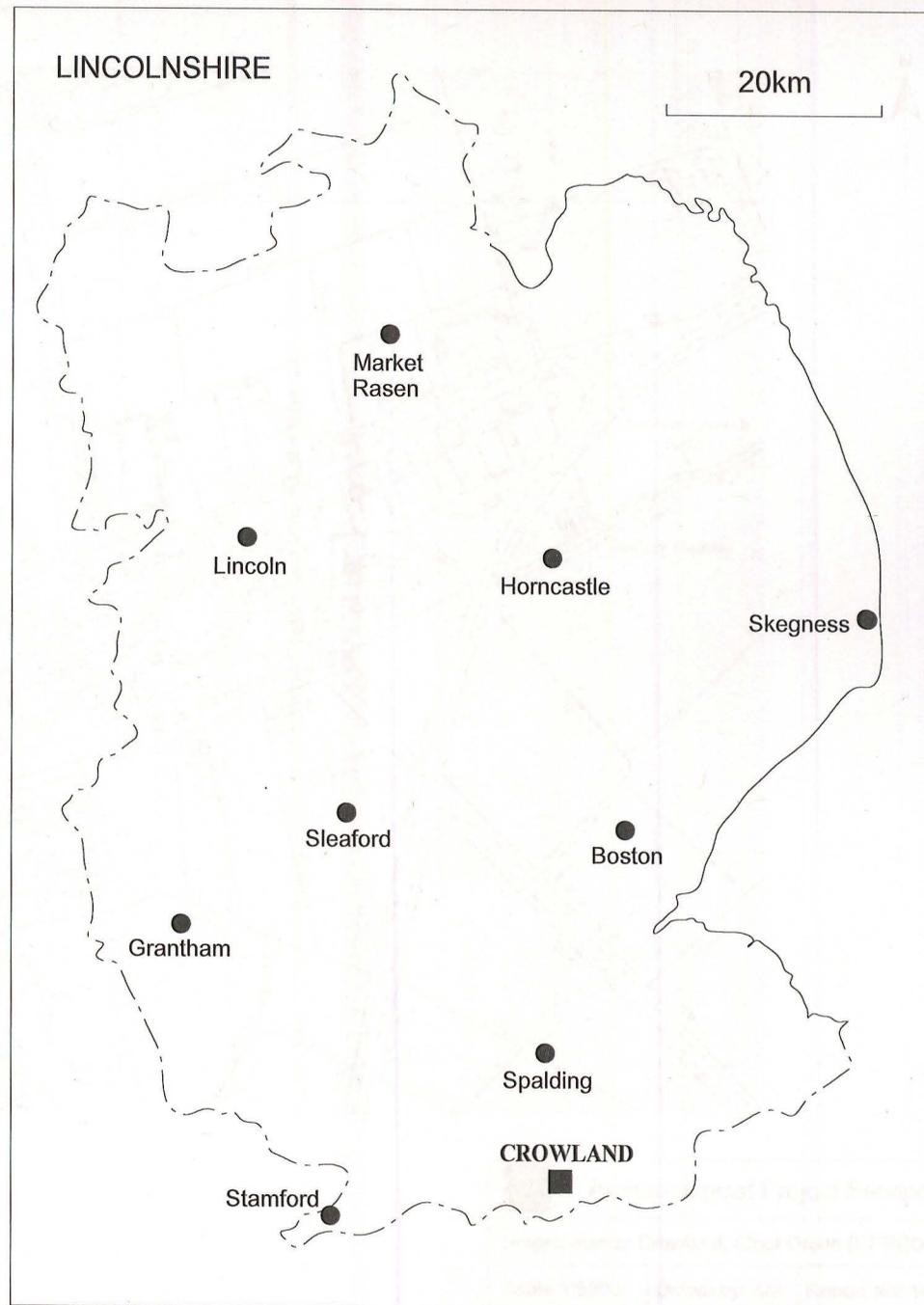
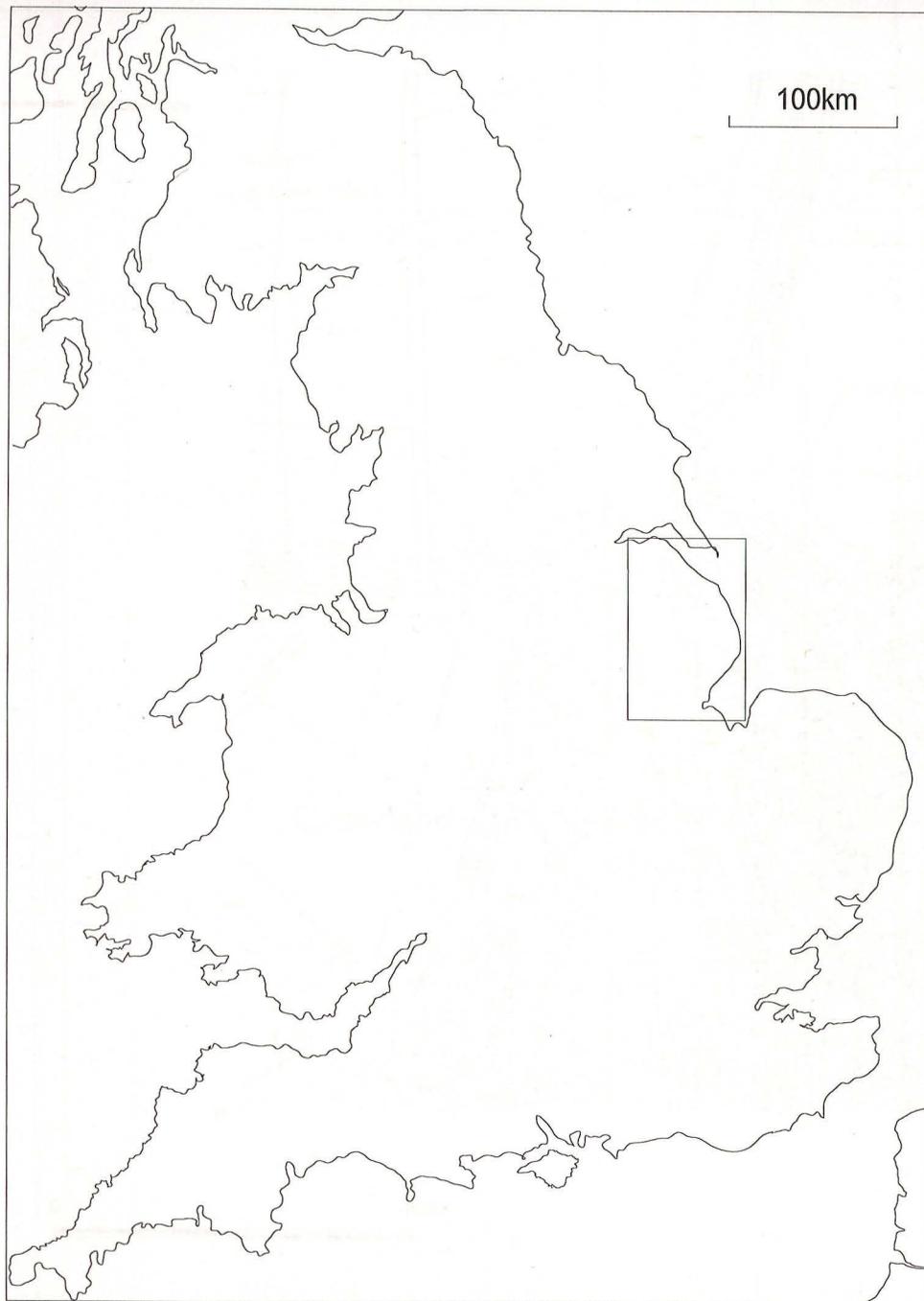
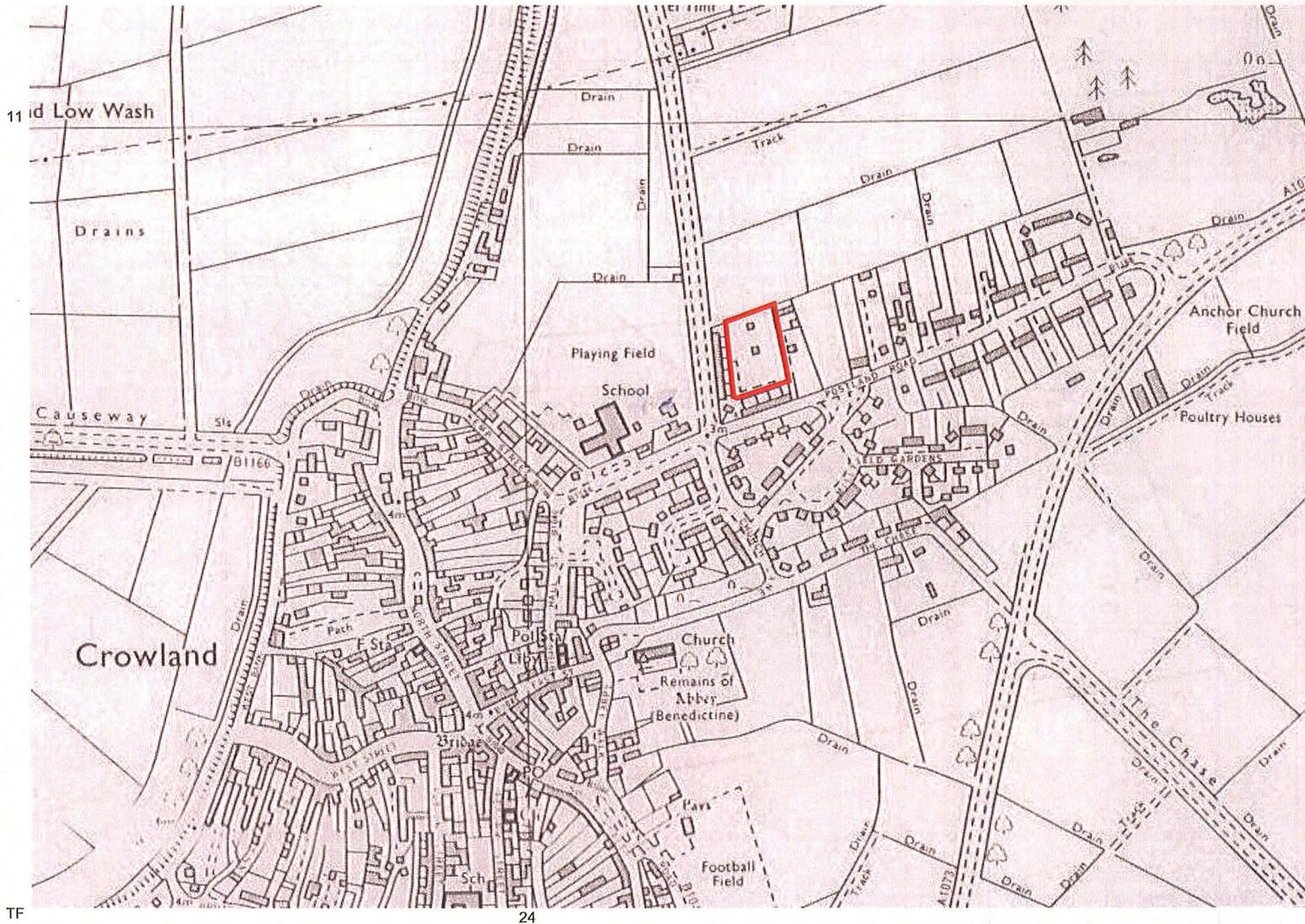


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

— Site boundary



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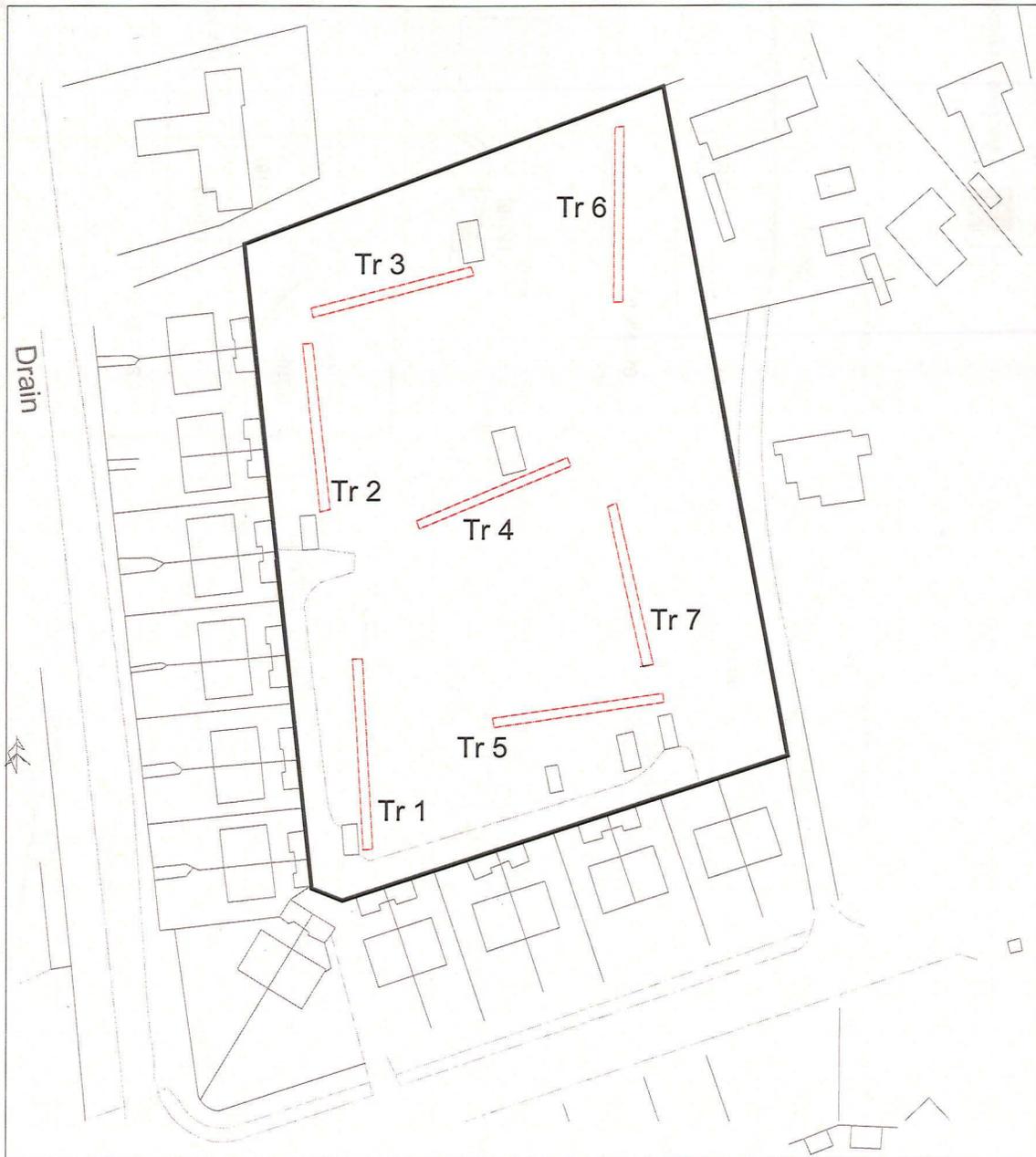
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Drawn by: KM

Report No: 143/06

Figure 2 Site location map



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Crowland, Clout Drove (CPRC06)

Scale 1:1000

Drawn by: KM

Report No: 143/06

Figure 3 Layout of trenches

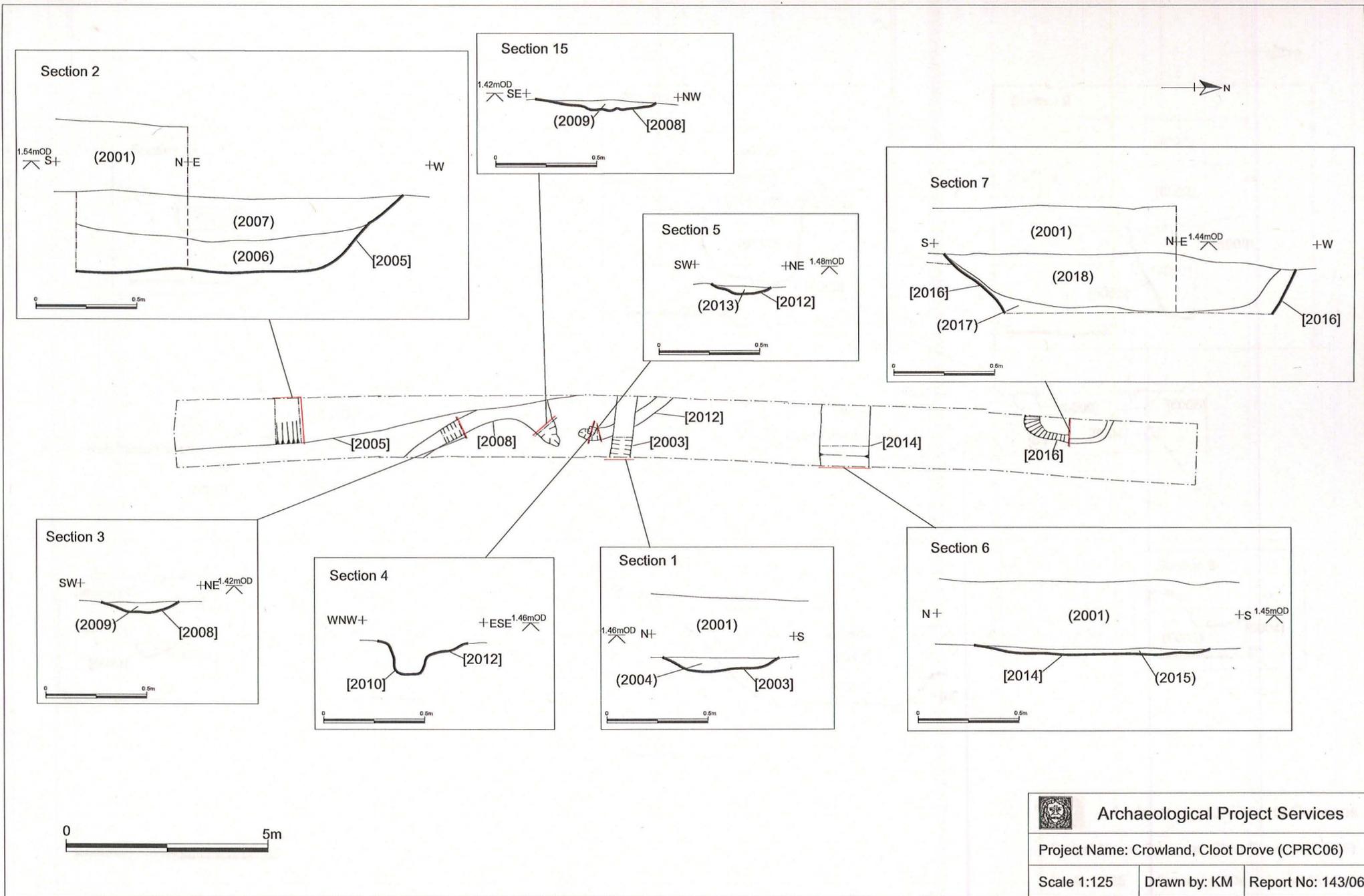


Figure 4 Trench 2, plan and sections

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Crowland, Cloot Drove (CPRC06)		
Scale 1:125	Drawn by: KM	Report No: 143/06

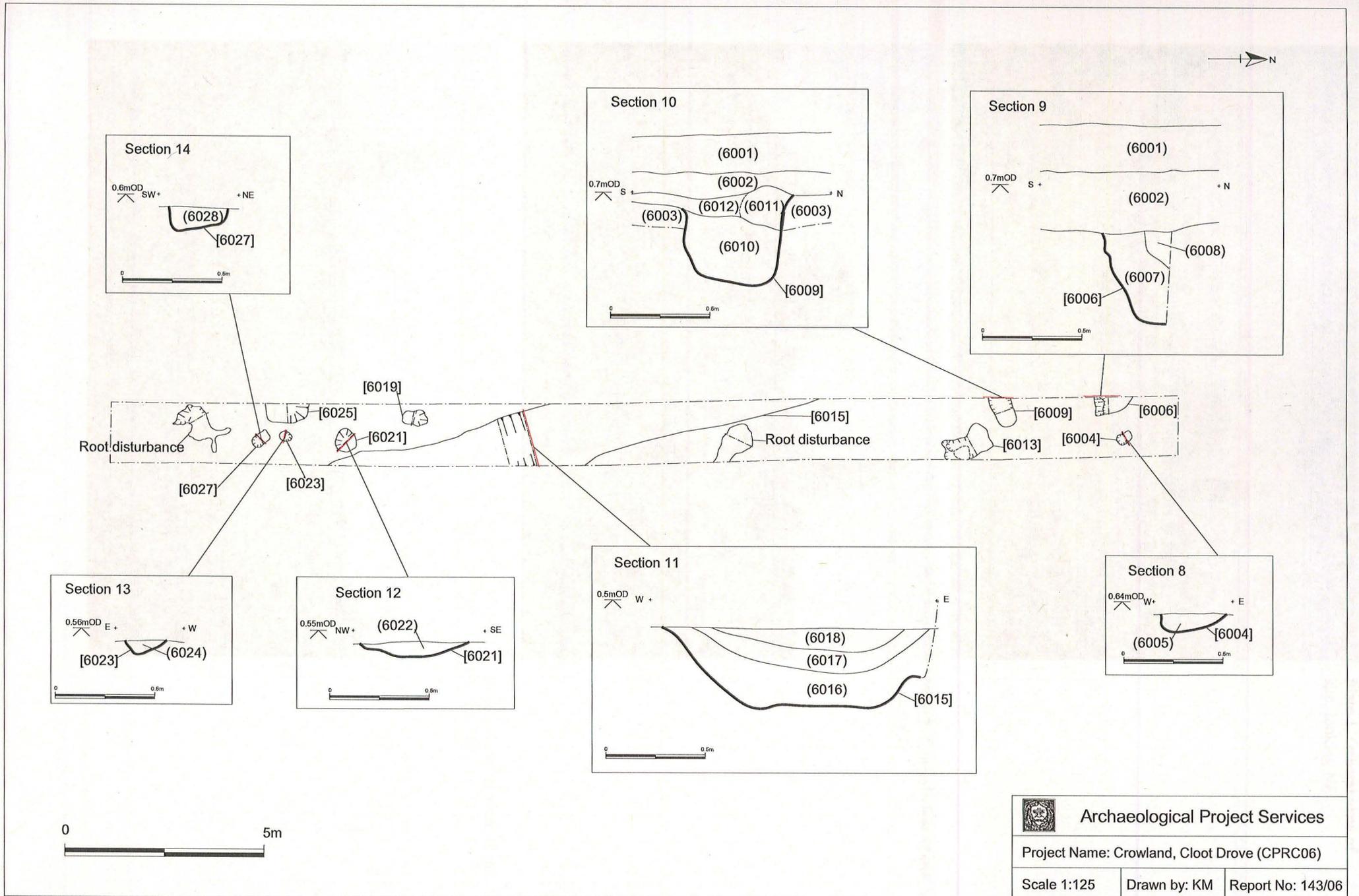


Figure 5 Trench 6, plan and sections

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Crowland, Clout Drove (CPRC06)		
Scale 1:125	Drawn by: KM	Report No: 143/06



Plate 1 General view of site, looking NE



Plate 2 General view of site, looking E



Plate 3 General view of site, looking SW



Plate 4 Trench 2, looking N



Plate 5 Trench 6, looking N



Plate 6 Trench 1, showing modern features truncating natural silt. Looking N



Plate 7 Trench 1, showing accumulation of modern material. Looking W



Plate 8 Ditch [2005], looking N



Plate 9 Ditch [6015], looking N



Plate 10 Trench 7, showing natural gravel and silt, looking E

Appendix 1

Project Specification

SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land north of Postland Road and west of Cloot Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area of considerable archaeological interest and potential especially for the prehistoric period.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission is sought for residential development of the site. Archaeological evaluation is required in order to provide information to assist in the determination of the application.*
- 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 describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land north of Postland Road and west of Cloot Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 2429 1070.
 - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.1.2 Overview
 - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.1.5 List of specialists
 - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Crowland is situated 12km south of Spalding in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire, close to the border with Cambridgeshire. The proposed development is located on land to the rear of housing on Postland Road and Cloot Drove, 700m northwest of the center of the town as defined by the junction of North, South, West and East Streets at National Grid Reference TF 2429 1070.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H02/0906/06) has been submitted for residential development of the site. Archaeological evaluation is required in order to provide information to assist in the determination of the application

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The proposed development lies within open and level terrain lying at around two metres above OD. Local soils are calcareous humic gleys of the Clayhythe series developed on the lower slopes of the gravel ridge on which Crowland sits (Robson 1990, 14). Crowland itself is located on a thin gravel peninsular which extends into the surrounding low lying fen, protruding through the later silts and clays which fill the Fenland basin.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Evidence of significant archaeological remains of prehistoric period date have been identified in the area, including two flint axes dating to the Neolithic period recovered at locations between 260m and 500m southwest of the proposed development. Worked flints of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age date have been found at the same locations and a barrow cemetery of the latter period is known to extend along the

whole of the Crowland gravel peninsula. Two known burial mounds are located approximately 500m and 700m east of the proposed development. The site lies on the northern edge of the gravel peninsula where it is possible that later silts and peats have preserved underlying archaeological deposits of prehistoric date.

- 6.2 Romano-British pottery and other artifacts are known from within in and around the town, the closest find spot situated approximately 500m southwest of Cloot Drove. Located approximately 600m east of Cloot Drove, Anchor Church Field is thought to be the site of the cell of St. Guthlac who founded a hermitage on Crowland in the seventh century. The remains of Crowland Abbey, represented by the surviving fabric of the north aisle of the church, are located approximately 600m to the south.
- 6.3 Archaeological watching brief undertaken on land just to the north (Cope-Faulkner 2003) recovered flintwork of Neolithic and Bronze Age date, but no features which could confidently be attributed to those periods.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

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

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 9.1 Reasoning for this technique
- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
 - 9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of up to seven (7) trenches, measuring 25m x 1.6m. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.
- 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 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 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 mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 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 larger scale.
- 9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.

- the site on completion of field work
- 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 trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated 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 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:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
 - Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- 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.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- 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, Matrix Planning; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Historic Environment Record.

14 PUBLICATION

- 14.1 Details of the investigation will be entered into the OASIS database. A report of the findings of the investigation may 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.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 16.2 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.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

17.1 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: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: M Darling or B Precious, independent specialists
Anglo-Saxon:	J Young, independent specialist
Medieval and later:	G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, independent archaeologist
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Jen Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 3 staff, a supervisor and 2 assistants, and to take five days.

18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 8 person-days within a notional programme of 6 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.

18.3 Contingency

18.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget for identification and/or conservation of unexpected remains or artefacts. The activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator, not Archaeological Project Services.

19 INSURANCES

19.1 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.

20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 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.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 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.
- 20.4 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.

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cope-Faulkner, P. 2003, *Land at Cloot Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire*, unpublished APS report 68/03

Hayes, P. P., and Lane, T. W., 1992, *The Fenland Project, Number 5: Lincolnshire Survey, The Southwest Fens*, East Anglian Archaeology 55

Robson, J. D., 1990, *Soils of the Boston and Spalding District (Sheet 131)*, Memoirs of the Soil Survey of Great Britain

Specification: Version 1, 24 August 2006

Appendix 2
Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation
1001	Loose, dark brown silt with frequent root action and small/medium/large sub-angular stones. Frequent modern debris	Topsoil
1002	Compact dark grey brown, very slightly sandy silt with moderate small-medium sub-angular stones and occ. chalky deposits	Subsoil
1003	Firm light yellow grey silty sand with frequent small-medium rounded and sub-angular stones – disturbed by modern intrusions containing glass, plastic and bone	Natural
1004	Friable, dry mid grey-brown sandy silt with fairly frequent sub-angular/rounded pebbles and occ. flecks of charcoal	Deposit
1005	Dry, weakly cemented silty light grey ash deposit	Deposit
1006	Light brown grey sandy deposit with frequent rounded pebbles	Deposit
1007	Weakly cemented mid brown yellow silty sand with frequent small stones – possible made-ground	Deposit
1008	Friable dark charcoal lens	Deposit
1009	Friable, dry very dark grey brown silt with frequent small pebbles and moderate flecks of charcoal	Buried topsoil deposit
1010	Loose, dark brown silt with frequent root action and small/medium/large sub-angular stones. Frequent modern debris	Buried topsoil deposit
1011	Firm mid-light orange silty gravel underlying natural silt horizon (1003)	Natural gravel horizon
2001	Friable dry dark grey brown fine sandy clay-silt with frequent root disturbance, pebbles, cement/mortar debris, frequent modern debris (plastic, wood, metal etc) – sharp interface with (2002) suggestive of recent stripping/leveling	Topsoil
2002	Weakly cemented, dry light yellow brown silt with frequent sub-angular pebbles	Natural
2003	E-W linear, 0.5m wide x 0.1m deep – possibly truncated by levelling/stripping of area	Cut of E-W linear, very shallow, possibly as a result of truncation
2004	Firm dark grey brown humic (clayey) sandy silt with occ. sub-angular stones	Fill of [2003]
2005	Cut of NNW-SSE linear feature, 1.2m wide x 0.4m deep running for more than 10m across excavated area. Cuts through earlier features – fills resemble topsoil, possibly indicating modern origins of feature	Ditch
2006	Firm, dry very dark grey brown sandy (clayey) silt with humic component, moderate inclusions of small sub-angular stones – possible backfill	Fill of [2005]
2007	Firm very dark grey brown clayey silt with humic component, moderate sub-rounded/angular stones	Upper fill of [2005]

Context	Description	Interpretation
2008	Cut of curvilinear feature – approx nw-se turning to ne, 0.3-0.7m wide x 0.05m deep, truncated by [2005] and possibly by stripping/levelling	Curvilinear ditch
2009	Soft, light brown grey sandy (clay) silt with occ. sub-angular pebbles	Fill of [2008]
2010	Rectangular cut, 0.2m wide x 0.17m deep, with vertical sides and flat base	Modern post hole
2011	Soft dark grey brown clay silt with sub-angular pebbles and black flecks, resembles modern topsoil	Fill of [2010]
2012	Cut of approx NW-SE curvilinear feature – 0.3m wide x 0.05m deep – possibly truncated by stripping/levelling	Very shallow curvilinear feature
2013	Soft, light brown grey sandy (clay) silt with occ. sub-angular pebbles	Fill of [2012]
2014	Cut of E-W linear, 1.2m wide x 0.03m deep, fairly amorphous in profile	Very shallow linear?
2015	Soft mid grey sandy clay with moderate inclusions of small sub-rounded pebbles – possible spread/dump of material – cut is indistinct	Fill of [2014]/spread
2016	Cut of modern pit – only partially exposed in trench, 2.2m long x 0.3m wide excavated to 0.25m deep – not bottomed	Modern pit
2017	Firm dark brown sandy/clay silt – possible asbestos observed within fill – excavation of feature halted	Fill of modern pit, possible rubbish backfill
2018	Firm light brown yellow sandy silt with sub-angular/rounded small stones, packed down on top of (2017)	Backfill of pit [2016]
3000	Compact mid-light grey orange silt and gravel mix (70:30)	Natural silt horizon
3001	Moderate mid-dark grey brown silt with fairly frequent small stones	Subsoil
3002	Moderate-loose mid-dark brown silt with frequent roots, small stones and modern debris (brick, glass etc)	Topsoil
4000	Compact mid-light grey silt with frequent gravel inclusions	Natural silt horizon
4001	Moderate mid-dark silt with occ. small stones	Layer
4002	Moderate mid-dark grey silt with fairly frequent small stones and flecks of charcoal	Subsoil
4003	Compact gravel and silt	Layer of hard standing associated with modern debris
4004	Moderate-loose dark brown silt with high organic content – frequent roots, small stones and modern debris	Topsoil
5000	Compact/firm mid-light orange (sandy) silt and gravel mix – overlain by natural silts (5001)	Natural gravel horizon
5001	Compact light-very light grey silt with gravel/small stones	Natural silt horizon overlying (5000)
5002	Moderate mid-dark grey brown silt with occ. small stones	Subsoil

Context	Description	Interpretation
5003	Soft dark brown silt with frequent roots, small stones and modern debris	Topsoil
6001	Friable dark grey brown silt with organic content, moderate gravel and inclusions of modern debris	Topsoil
6002	Friable mid brown silt with moderate gravel inclusions	Subsoil
6003	Soft-moderate pale grey fine sandy silt, stained by root disturbance	Natural silt horizon, possibly representing flooding event
6004	Rectangular cut, 0.42m NW-SE x 0.28m SW-NE, fairly flattened base	Cut of post hole – single dark fill suggests feature is fairly modern
6005	Friable fairly dark grey brown sandy silt with occ. small gravel inclusions	Fill of [6004] – resembles sub/topsoil
6006	Cut of amorphous feature, at least 0.44m deep	Possible tree bole
6007	Friable mid brown sandy silt with orange patches and occ. gravel inclusions	Fill of [6006]
6008	Friable pale brown sandy silt with occasional gravel	Possible slump of natural within [6006]
6009	Only partially exposed within trench, apparently linear feature, 0.55m wide x 0.47m deep, c. E-W aligned	Possible ditch
6010	Friable pale-mid brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions	Fill of [6009]
6011	Friable yellow brown sandy silt with occ. gravel inclusions – possible slump of natural	Fill of [6009]
6012	Friable grey brown sandy silt with occ. gravel	Fill of [6009]
6013	Irregular/amorphous cut of feature, 0.63m wide x 0.5m deep	Tree bole
6014	Friable mid brown sandy silt with orange patches and moderate inclusions of gravel	Fill of [6013]
6015	Cut of n-w-sse linear, 0.41m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flattened base	Ditch
6016	Friable mid brown sandy silt with occ. gravel inclusions	Fill of [6015]
6017	Friable orange brown sandy silt with brown patches and occ. gravel inclusions	Fill of [6015]
6018	Friable mid brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions	Upper fill of [6015], similar to subsoil (6002)
6019	Root action	Root action
6020	Fill of [6019]	Fill of [6019]
6021	Ovoid cut, 0.55m NE-SW x 0.55m NW-SE x 0.07m deep, gently sloping sides and concave base	Probable post hole
6022	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occ. gravel inclusions	Fill of post hole [6021], similar to subsoil (6002)

Context	Description	Interpretation
6023	Ovoid/irregular cut, 0.28m N-S x 0.23m E-W x 0.05m deep	Possible post hole
6024	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occ. gravel	Fill of post hole [6023]
6025	Modern intrusion	Modern intrusion
6026	Modern intrusion	Modern intrusion
6027	Ovoid cut with moderate-steep sides and concave base, 0.45m long x 0.30m wide x 0.09m deep	Post hole
6028	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occ. Gravel. Similar to subsoil	Fill of post hole [6027]
7000	Compact mid-light orange silt and gravel mix, truncated by modern service trenches.	Natural gravel horizon
7001	Compact light-very light yellow grey clay silt with fairly infrequent inclusions of small stones/gravel truncated by modern service trenches.	Natural silt horizon
7002	Compact black silt with inclusions of charcoal and roots	Possible burnt/fertilizing layer
7003	Moderate mid grey silt with roots and small stones	Subsoil
7004	Moderate-loose dark brown silt with high organic content and frequent modern debris (glass, plastic etc)	Topsoil

Appendix 3

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.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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 interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
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.
Dissolution	The closing and seizure of abbeys, priories and other monastic houses by the crown. This occurred in the period 1536-40.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
English Civil War	Violent conflict of 1642-6 between forces loyal to parliament (the parliamentarians or Roundheads) and those of King Charles I (the Royalists or Cavaliers).
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).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
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 an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
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.

Palaeolithic	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
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.
Residual	Artefacts that are noticeably earlier than others in an assemblage are often described as residual. Residual artefacts may be ones that were used for a very long time, or items that were maintained as heirlooms/antiques. If the dates of artefacts within a group do not exhibit major differences it can be difficult to determine if an artefact is residual or redeposited (<i>q.v.</i>)
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

47	Context records
3	Photographic record sheet
13	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Bag of finds

All primary records 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:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2006.195

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CPRC06

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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