

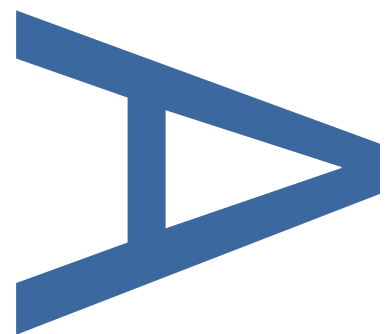
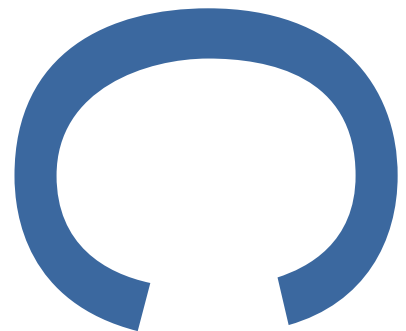
**LAND AT
CREASE DROVE,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**REPORT ON AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

Planning Reference: H02-0158-17

PCA Report Number: R13148

January 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



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LAND AT CREASE DROVE,
CROWLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE:

REPORT ON AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Land off Crease Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire:
Report on an Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority: South Holland District Council

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land off Crease Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 2356 0967). The evaluation was undertaken from 18th – 22nd December 2017. The archaeological work was commissioned by N. Woodroffe and Sons, for whom the Robert Doughty Consultancy Ltd acts in this matter, and the evaluation took place in anticipation of the development of the land. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

The archaeological evaluation identified 8 linear features and 8 discrete features. Of the linear features, two ditches and a furrow were identified as archaeological, while the remaining 5 features were natural, probably having formed through geological processes. One of the ditches examined contained animal bone which has been given a date range from 43 AD to 1900 AD; a more specific date could be established by radiocarbon analysis if required. The other ditch was overlain by peat that formed around 2500 years ago, thus dating it to the Iron Age or earlier. The furrow points to previous agricultural usage of the site. Five of the discrete features were located in the eastern area of the site bordering Crease Drove; these were related to farming activity dating from the twentieth century. The remaining discrete features were natural, probably having been formed by rooting or animal activity. Other than the aforementioned animal bone, no artefactual evidence was recovered from the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land immediately to the west of Crease Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TF 2356 0967). The evaluation took place from 18th - 22nd December 2017 (**Figures 1 and 2**).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by N Woodroffe & Sons, for whom the Robert Doughty Consultancy Ltd acts in this matter. A Planning Application (H2-0158-17) for residential development of up to 100 dwellings and the widening of Crease Drove has been submitted to South Holland District Council.
- 1.3 The archaeological works were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA 2017) following consultation with the Historic Environment Officer.
- 1.4 The planned archaeological works involved the excavation of ten 30m trenches (**Figure 2**).
- 1.5 The aim of the trial trenching evaluation was to identify and record any surviving archaeological remains and /or deposits that may be impacted upon during the proposed development.
- 1.6 The archaeological works sought to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition, and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.7 This report describes the results of the archaeological works. The site archive will be deposited with Lincolnshire County Council Museums Services (The Collection) under archive number LCNCC:2017.171.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The solid geology of the site is Oxford Clay of the Jurassic period. This is overlain by a substantial thickness of superficial estuarine or marine sand and gravel, the Abbey Gravels, deposited in the Quaternary period. Former courses of the River Welland have been identified close by. These alluvial deposits are overlain by Nordelph Peat formed approximately 2500 years ago. (British Geological Survey Viewer, www.bgs.ac.uk 2017).

2.2 Topography

2.3 The site is a field on flat level land at c. 3m OD in the valley of the River Welland which lies to the west.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) show that the application site lies within an area of archaeological potential.

3.1.1 The site is on a gravel peninsula that was the focus of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery. Several barrows have been identified and two, a little north and northwest of the site, were destroyed by gravel quarrying in the 19th century (Hayes and Lane 1993, 197). Cropmarks evident on aerial photographs indicate the barrow cemetery extended further to the southwest of the site. The barrows generally contain cremations, often accompanied by flint and bronze tools. A bronze dagger fragment found by the northwestern corner of the site may derive from a barrow. The site is located within a wider landscape rich in Bronze Age archaeology, with up to 30 barrows being identified 3.5km to the south at Borough Fen (Hayes and Lane 1993, 197).

3.1.2 Geophysical survey has been carried out at the site. This identified a positive magnetic anomaly in the form of a flattened oval crescent in the northwestern corner of the site. This was thought possibly to be associated with the nearby barrows. Various other geophysical anomalies were identified but all thought to be related to modern, agricultural or geological features, though archaeological origins could not be discounted (Archaeological Project Services 2016).

3.1.3 Farm buildings are shown in the eastern part of the site bordering Crease Drove on the OS maps from 1952 to 1978-9, but not on the 1904 map (<https://www.old-maps.co.uk>); thus they were erected in the first half of the twentieth century. There was also an animal pen in this area (landowner, pers. comm. 12/2017).

4 PROJECT AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

4.1 Project Aims

4.1.1 The project is 'threat-led' with potential to disturb or destroy important sub-surface archaeological remains, if present. Therefore, the broad aim of the archaeological project was to inform the Local Planning Authority and the Client regarding the character, date, extent and degree of survival of archaeological remains at the site.

4.1.2 With the results of the geophysical surveys available, archaeological trial trenching was selected as the next most appropriate investigative tool to test the archaeological potential of the site.

4.1.3 Additional aims of the project were:

- To compile a site archive consisting of all site and project documentary and photographic records, as well as all artefactual and palaeoenvironmental material recovered;
- To compile a report that contains an assessment of the nature and significance of all data categories, stratigraphic, artefactual, *etc.*

4.2 Research Objectives

The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda, Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**, ed. N Cooper (2006), along with the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*, ed. D. Knight, B. Vyner & C. Allen (2012) will be referenced for specific research criteria.

The archaeological evaluation addressed the following objectives:

To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological remains affected by the investigation;

To assess where appropriate any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological Layers and features from within the site.

In addition, the evaluation sought to address the following research questions:

To set the site and its potential archaeological remains into the context of the wider landscape;

To confirm the presence or absence of any prehistoric activity;

To confirm the presence or absence of any Romano-British activity;

To confirm the presence or absence of any Saxon activity;

To confirm the presence or absence of any medieval activity;

To confirm the presence or absence of post-medieval activity relating to the wider settlement of Crowland.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Fieldwork Methodology

5.1.1 The Evaluation took place from 18th-22nd December 2017 in compliance with the relevant guidance document of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA 2014a); PCA is a Registered Organisation (number 23) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and will operate within the Institute's 'Code of Conduct'.

5.1.2 The evaluation trenches were laid out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation, as accepted by the Historic Environment Officer. Trenches were located to examine magnetic anomalies identified by the previous geophysical survey, and to provide sample coverage of the area (**Figure 2**).

5.1.3 All trial trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision using a JCB 3CX excavator. Deposits were removed in spits to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon, or the clearly defined top of the natural sub-stratum, whichever was reached first. All potential archaeological features were identified and marked at the time of machine clearance of overburden.

5.1.4 All exposed deposits/layers were cleaned using hand tools and recorded as set out in the PCA fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Contexts were recorded in accordance with PCA's fieldwork manual approved for use in Lincolnshire, including written, photographic and drawn records.

5.1.5 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were at least 50% excavated and, where considered appropriate, 100% excavated.

5.1.6 Environmental samples were taken from sealed deposits: 20 litre samples were taken from the lower fill of the ditch in Trench 8 (context 806) and the lower fill of the ditch containing animal bone in Trench 10 (context 1007), but were not processed as they were taken from undated contexts. The samples have been retained should processing and analysis be required in the future.

5.2 Recording Methodology

5.2.1 The trench locations were established by GPS.

5.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).

5.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded utilising PCAs printed *pro forma*.

- 5.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process.
- 5.2.5 All finds encountered were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposits from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (ClfA 2014a).
- 5.3 Post-Fieldwork Methodology
- 5.3.1 Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide (HE 2015) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.
- 5.3.2 The stratigraphic data for the project comprises written, drawn and photographic records. A total of 76 archaeological contexts were defined within the ten trenches. Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records, and phasing the stratigraphic data (**Appendix 1**). A written summary of the archaeological finds was then compiled, as described in Section 6 with a discussion and chronological sequencing of the site in Section 7.
- 5.3.3 The archaeological material from the evaluation comprised a small assemblage of animal bone. Specialist examination of these finds was undertaken and relevant comments integrated into Section 6, with a report in **Appendix 3**. Finds determined to be of archaeological significance or of use to further research will be retained.
- 5.3.4 No other categories of organic or inorganic artefactual material was represented. None of the material recovered during the evaluation required specialist stabilisation or an assessment of its potential for conservation research.
- 5.3.5 The complete site archive will be packaged for long-term curation. The site archive will be prepared for deposition following the guidelines specified in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document (Brown 2007), the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document (Walker 1990) and the relevant ClfA publication (ClfA 2014b). The depositional requirements of the body to which the Site Archive will be ultimately transferred will be met in full.

6 THE RESULTS

During the archaeological evaluation, separate stratigraphic entities were assigned unique and individual 'context' numbers, which are indicated in the following text as, for example (context 123).

6.1 Natural deposits

6.1.1 As discussed in **Section 2**, natural deposits across the site consisted of moderately compact light yellow sandy clay with gravel (contexts 104, 203, 303, 401, 503, 603, 703, 803, 903, 1002).

6.2 Additional deposits

6.2.1 Topsoil across the site consisted of a moderately compact dark grey-brown very fine sandy silt with abundant small-medium roots (contexts 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000).

6.2.2 Above the natural in some trenches was a peat layer; this is the Nordelph Peat that formed around 2500 years ago (contexts 103, 202, 302, 502, 602, 702, 802, 902). This peat layer was absent in Trenches 4 and 10, probably as a result of ploughing or modern disturbance.

6.2.3 Above the peat layer in all trenches except 4 and 10, and underlying the topsoil, was subsoil consisting of firm mid brown clay silt, becoming greyish in the upper part (contexts 101, 201, 301, 501, 601, 701, 801, 901). The subsoil was not present in Trenches 4 and 10, probably as a result of modern disturbance.

6.3 Trench 1

6.3.1 This trench was positioned to examine the most prominent magnetic anomaly recorded by the previous geophysical survey.

6.3.2 Overlying the natural (context 104), which was at least 0.1m deep, was a layer of peat (context 103) with a depth of 0.22m. This was at its thickest at the northwestern end of the trench where it infilled a natural hollow in the surface of the underlying sandy gravel. Overlying this, and largely confined to the extent of the natural basin, was a yellow-grey silty clay alluvial layer (context 102); this was 0.14m deep. Above this alluvial layer was the subsoil (context 101) which was 0.2m deep. The boundaries between the natural and the peat, between the peat layer and the alluvium, and between the alluvial layer and the subsoil were sharp, while the boundary between the subsoil and the topsoil was diffuse. Sealing the subsoil was a topsoil layer approximately 0.25m deep which formed the uppermost layer in Trench 1 (context 100).

6.3.3 One discrete feature was examined in Trench 1. Located towards the southeastern end of the trench, this was a small pit (context 105) with a diameter of 0.6m and a depth of 0.07m,

containing mid-grey silty clay of moderate compaction (context 106). The feature had an irregular profile and base, indicating a natural rather than an archaeological origin.

6.4 Trench 2

6.4.1 Overlying the natural (context 203) was a peat layer (context 202) with a depth of 0.1m. Overlying this was the subsoil (context 201) with a depth of 0.22m and sealing the subsoil was the topsoil; this was 0.2m deep. Truncating the natural (context 203) at the southern end of Trench 2 was a small pit (context 205). This had a diameter of 0.6m and a depth of 0.17m. It was filled with moderately compact dark brown silty clay (context 206). This pit was sealed by the peat layer (context 202). Overlying the subsoil was topsoil up to about 0.14m deep.

6.4.2 Other than the pit, no archaeological features were observed in this trench.

6.5 Trench 3

6.5.1 Sealing the natural (context 303), which was at least 0.1m deep, was a peat layer that was 0.16m deep (context 302). Overlying the peat layer was a subsoil of 0.2m thickness (context 301). Overlying the subsoil was topsoil 0.2m deep that formed the uppermost layer in Trench 3 (context 300).

6.5.2 One linear feature (context 305) was examined in this trench. This was 0.66m wide and 0.3m deep and ran with a southeast-northwest orientation across Trench 3. This linear feature was filled with moderately compact mid brown-grey sandy clay with orange inclusions (context 306). Given its shape and irregular profile, the feature is likely to have been formed by geological processes.

6.6 Trench 4

6.6.1 Sealing the natural (context 401) was a layer of topsoil approximately 0.4m thick (context 400). The subsoil was not present in Trench 4; this is probably due to disturbance from the 20th century farm structures.

6.6.2 Several archaeological features were examined in Trench 4. At the western end of the trench, two postholes (contexts 402 and 404) with diameters of 0.4m and depths of 0.2m were examined. Posthole [402] contained a mixed fill of dark brown silty clay and light yellow-grey silty clay (context 403) while posthole [404] contained loose dark brown silty clay (context 405). Two small pits were also examined. Pit [410], with an approximate diameter of 0.5m, was sub-circular in plan and filled with loose dark brown silty clay (context 411). Pit [414], at the eastern end of the trench, was 1m long and 0.5m wide, with a depth of 0.07m and contained homogenous dark brown silty clay (context 415). The similarity of these deposits to the topsoil, along with the absence of the subsoil in Trench 4, indicates that the aforementioned features formed as a result of modern disturbance.

6.6.3 One apparently natural feature was examined (context 408). This had an irregular shape and was filled with loose dark brown silty clay (context 409), indicating that it was probably formed by rooting or animal activity.

6.6.4 Two curvilinear features were examined, both of which appeared to be geological. One (context 406) was 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep, and contained homogenous light grey silty clay. The other (context 412) was 0.45m wide and 0.1m deep, and contained loose, dark brown silty clay (context 413).

6.7 Trench 5

6.7.1 Sealing the natural (context 503) was a layer of peat approximately 0.08m thick (context 502). Overlying this was the subsoil (context 501) with a thickness of 0.2m. Topsoil (context 500) with a thickness of 0.16m, formed the uppermost layer in Trench 5.

6.7.2 Truncating the natural near the centre of the trench was a curvilinear feature (context 504). This was 0.5m wide and 0.08m deep and contained dark brown moderately compact silty clay (context 505). The feature resembled two ditch or gully termini but could be natural.

6.8 Trench 6

6.8.1 Sealing the natural (context 603) which was at least 0.08 thick, was a layer of peat (context 602) of 0.22m thickness. Overlying this was the subsoil (context 601) with a thickness of 0.2m. The topsoil (context 600) formed the uppermost layer with a thickness of 0.3m.

6.8.2 Cut into the natural was a linear feature (context 604) with a width of 1m and a depth of 0.1m, containing mid grey-brown silty clay (context 605). Given its shallowness and shape, and the fact that it has the same orientation as the plough scars (see below) approximately 3m to the southwest, this feature is likely to be a furrow.

6.8.3 There were some plough scars near the southwestern end of the trench and a field drain to the northeastern end. Other than the probable furrow (context 604) there were no other archaeological features in Trench 6.

6.9 Trench 7

6.9.1 Sealing the natural (context 703) which was at least 0.22m thick was a peat layer (context 702) of approximately 0.18m thickness. Overlying this peat layer was the subsoil (context 701). This was 0.2m thick. The topsoil (context 700) formed the uppermost layer in Trench 7 with a thickness of 0.14m. There was a field drain at the southeastern end of the trench.

6.9.2 There were no archaeological features in Trench 7.

6.10 Trench 8

6.10.1 Sealing the natural (context 803) which was at least 0.1m thick, was a layer of peat (context 802) with a depth of approximately 0.08m. Overlying this was the subsoil (context 801) which

was 0.17m thick. Forming the uppermost layer was the topsoil (context 800) with a thickness of 0.12m.

6.10.2 There was one possible ditch (context 804) in Trench 8. This was 0.7m wide and 0.32m deep and aligned northwest-southeast. This feature contained 3 fills: a dark orange-brown sandy clay (context 806), an area of re-deposited natural on the northeastern side (context 807) and a thin layer of peat on the southwestern side (context 805), both these latter deposits overlying the lower fill (806) of the ditch.

6.11 Trench 9

6.11.1 Sealing the natural (context 903) which was at least 0.1m deep, was a peat layer (context 902) of 0.2m thickness, over which lay the subsoil (context 901) of 0.23m thickness. Overlying the subsoil was the topsoil (context 900) with a thickness of 0.12m.

6.11.2 A pit (context 904) was visible in the western section of Trench 9: this was approximately 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep. Its shape in plan is unknown as it was only visible in section. The pit contained dark brown silty clay (context 905).

6.11.3 Other than the pit (context 904) there were no other archaeological features in Trench 9.

6.12 Trench 10

6.12.1 Sealing the natural (context 1002), which was at least 0.14m thick, was the topsoil (context 1000) with a thickness of 0.4m.

6.12.2 Three linear features were identified in Trench 10. These were almost parallel to each other with an approximate northwest-southeast orientation. None of these appear to be aligned with the linear feature in Trench 8.

6.12.3 The easternmost of these linear features (context 1003) was 0.5m wide and 0.5m deep, and contained 2 fills: mid-grey silty clay with orange patches (context 1004) and a slightly darker grey silty clay (context 1005) in the upper part of the feature. Its profile suggests that it is a geological feature.

6.12.4 The central linear feature (context 1006) was a ditch 1m wide and 0.4m deep, and contained two fills: a mid orange-grey sandy clay (context 1007) and a slightly darker grey sandy clay (context 1008), from which some pieces of animal bone were recovered (see Appendix 3).

6.12.5 The westernmost of these linear features (context 1009) was 0.85m wide and 0.32m deep and contained mid-grey sandy clay (context 1010).

7 DISCUSSION – THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 The archaeological sequence is described by placing stratigraphic sequences within broad phases, assigned on a site-wide basis in this case. An attempt has been made to add interpretation to the data, and correlate these phases with recognised historical and geological periods.

7.2 Summary

7.2.1 The archaeological evaluation uncovered a limited sequence of archaeology with 8 linear features, including 2 possible ditches and 1 furrow, and 8 discrete features. The majority of the discrete features are probably related to the farm structures immediately to the west of Crease Drove and probably date from the twentieth century; the remainder are natural features.

7.3 Phase 1: Natural sub-stratum

7.3.1 Phase 1 represents natural geological material exposed within all ten trenches. This consisted of a substantial thickness of superficial estuarine or marine sand and gravel, the Abbey Gravels, deposited in the Quaternary period. At the northwestern corner of the site there was a natural hollow in the surface of the gravels.

7.3.2 Truncating the natural sands and gravels were several linear or discrete features. Many of these had very irregular sides or bases and are probably natural in origin, the linear elements perhaps originating as small natural water courses or frost cracks, while the discrete features possibly were burrows or tree/bush throws.

7.4 Phase 2: Iron Age to post-Medieval

7.4.1 The hollow in the surface of the natural gravels in the northwestern corner of the site was part-filled with a layer of peat, the Nordelph peat formed c.2500 years ago, which dipped into and followed the line of the underlying concavity. Above the peat, filling the upper part of the hollow, was a clayey alluvium. Beyond the hollow the alluvium was not present and the peat was exposed directly below the subsoil. This hollow broadly coincides with a geophysical signal in the form of a flattened oval crescent. No archaeological feature to account for the signal was identified and it is possible that this geophysical anomaly was caused by the exposed loop of peat around the edge of the hollow, as the organic peat deposit would have a stronger positive magnetic signal than the adjacent clay and silt deposits.

7.4.2 A curvilinear feature in Trench 5 resembled two ditch or gully termini and may represent a truncated ring gully, though could be natural.

7.4.3 A ditch was recorded in Trench 8. No artefacts were recovered from the ditch but as the Nordelph peat layer overlying the ditch formed around 2500 years ago, the ditch is likely to date from the Iron Age or earlier. It perhaps formed an early field boundary.

7.4.4 The ditch recorded in Trench 10 may also have been a former field boundary and contained bone suggesting a date between the Roman and Post-Medieval periods. In this trench the Nordelph peat, present in most other trenches, was absent, perhaps having been ploughed off. This removed a potential chronological marker for the ditch. However, the bone recovered from the ditch could be used for radiocarbon dating if required.

7.4.5 A furrow and some plough scars were identified in Trench 6, which indicates that the site had an agricultural usage, probably in the medieval to post-medieval periods.

7.5 **Phase 3: Modern**

7.5.1 Topsoil provided the modern ground surface.

7.5.2 The discrete features examined in Trench 4 are likely to have originated from modern farming activity immediately to the north of the trench. Historic maps indicate that a group of farm buildings were erected in this area in the first half of the 20th century. The features in this trench were probably related to these structures, the postholes perhaps representing buildings or fences.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The observation fulfilled the aims of the archaeological evaluation and identified several linear and discrete features. Previous geophysical survey of the site had identified a single magnetic anomaly thought possibly to be of archaeological origin, and other signals considered to relate to modern, agricultural or geological processes.
- 8.1.2 No evidence of archaeological features to account for the geophysical anomaly was identified and it is possible that this magnetic signal resulted from an exposure of peat overlying the natural sandy clay layer.
- 8.1.3 Most of the identified features had irregular bases or sides and appeared to be of natural origin, perhaps former water courses, frost cracks, burrows or tree/bush hollows. Parts of a curvilinear feature are perhaps also natural but could represent a truncated ring gully of prehistoric date.
- 8.1.4 A couple of ditches were also identified. One was below a peat deposit formed about 2500 years ago and may represent an Iron Age or earlier field boundary. The second ditch was undated but contained animal bone and is probably no earlier than the Roman period. Agricultural use of the land in the medieval period or later was indicated by a furrow and some plough scars. On the eastern side of the site was a cluster of pits and postholes that probably relate to 20th century farm buildings that were previously located in this area.
- 8.1.5 Further archaeological work may be required at the site; this would be decided at the discretion of the Historic Environment Officer.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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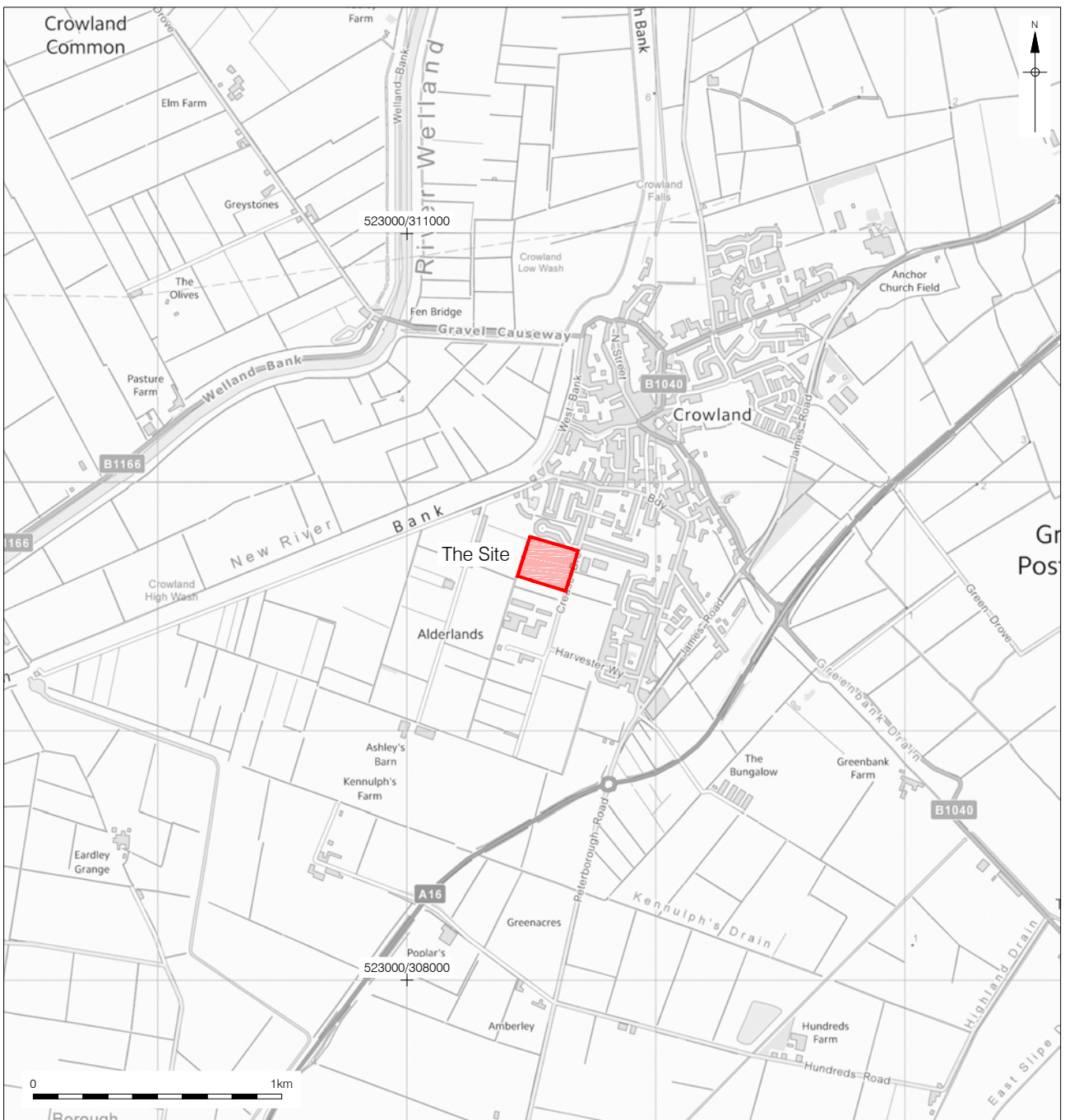
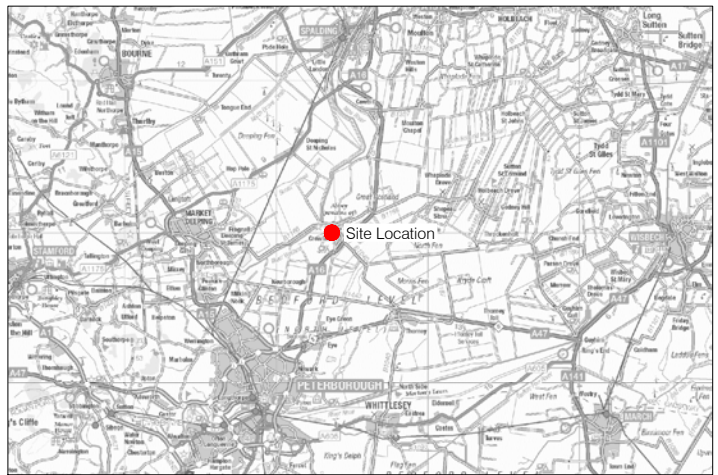
10.2 Websites

The British Geological Survey Map (BGS) -
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Accessed on 25/09/2017

Old Maps - <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/Map/523560/309670/12/100670>

Accessed on 05/01/2018



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000, 1:500,000 & 1:25,000 at A4

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE



523420/309675

523700/309675

0 50m

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Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:1,250 at A4



Figure 3
Trenches overlain on the processed
Geophysical Survey results and Interpretation
1:1,250 at A4

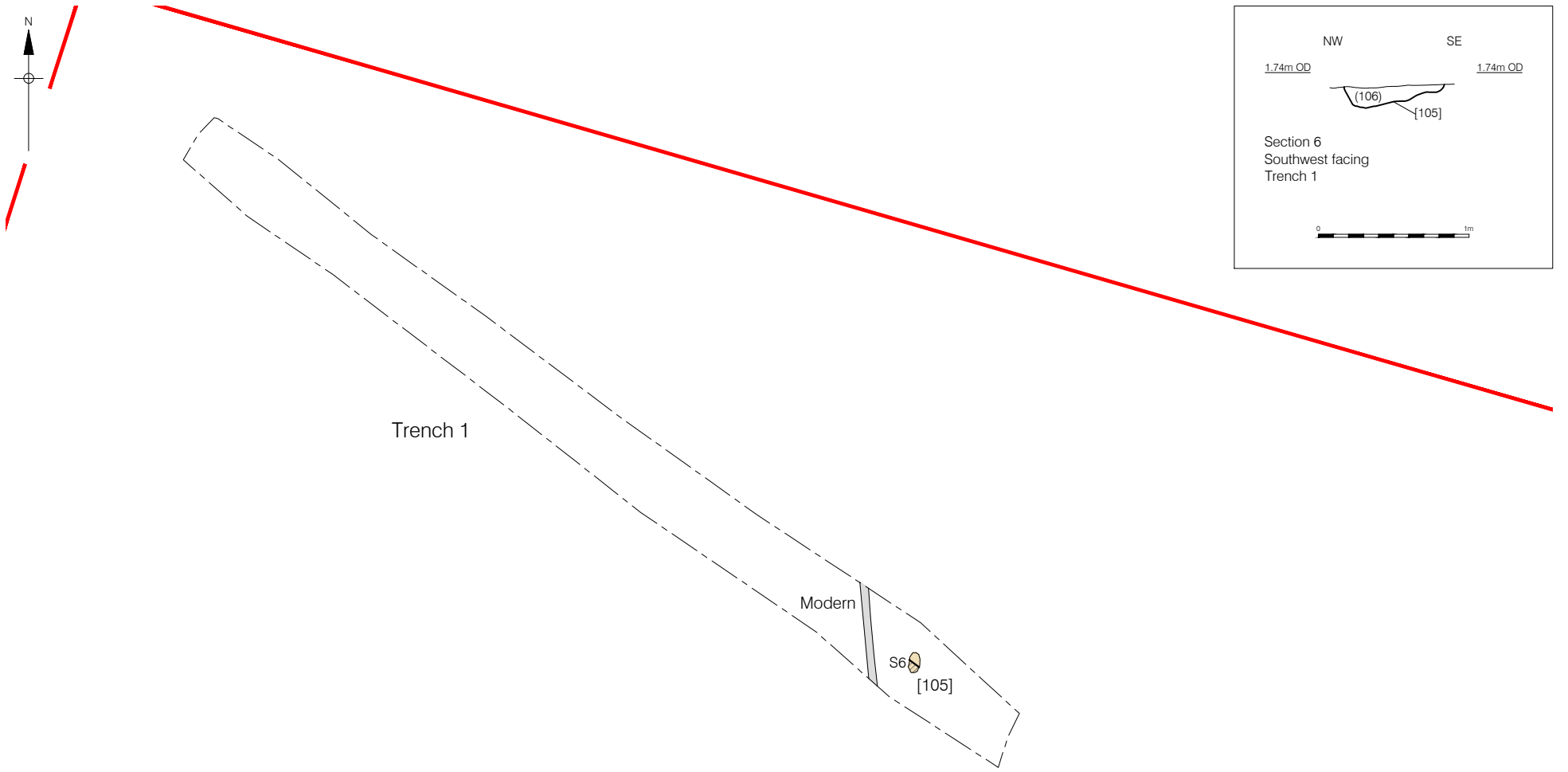


Figure 4
Trench 1 plan and Section 6
Plan 1:200, Section 1:40 at A4

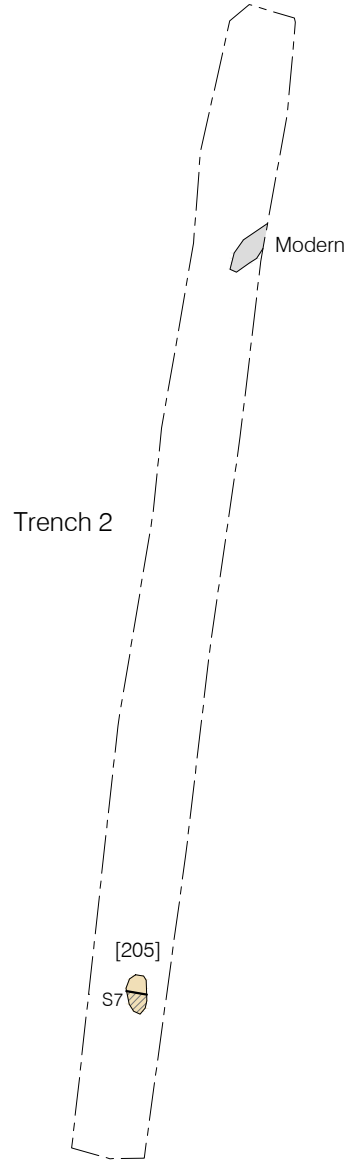
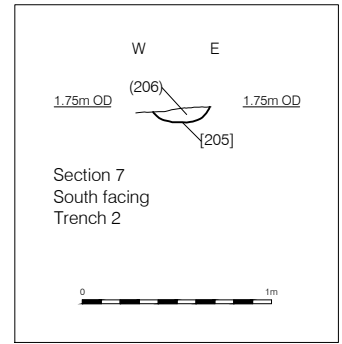


Figure 5
Trench 2 plan and Section 7
Plan 1:200, Section 1:40 at A4

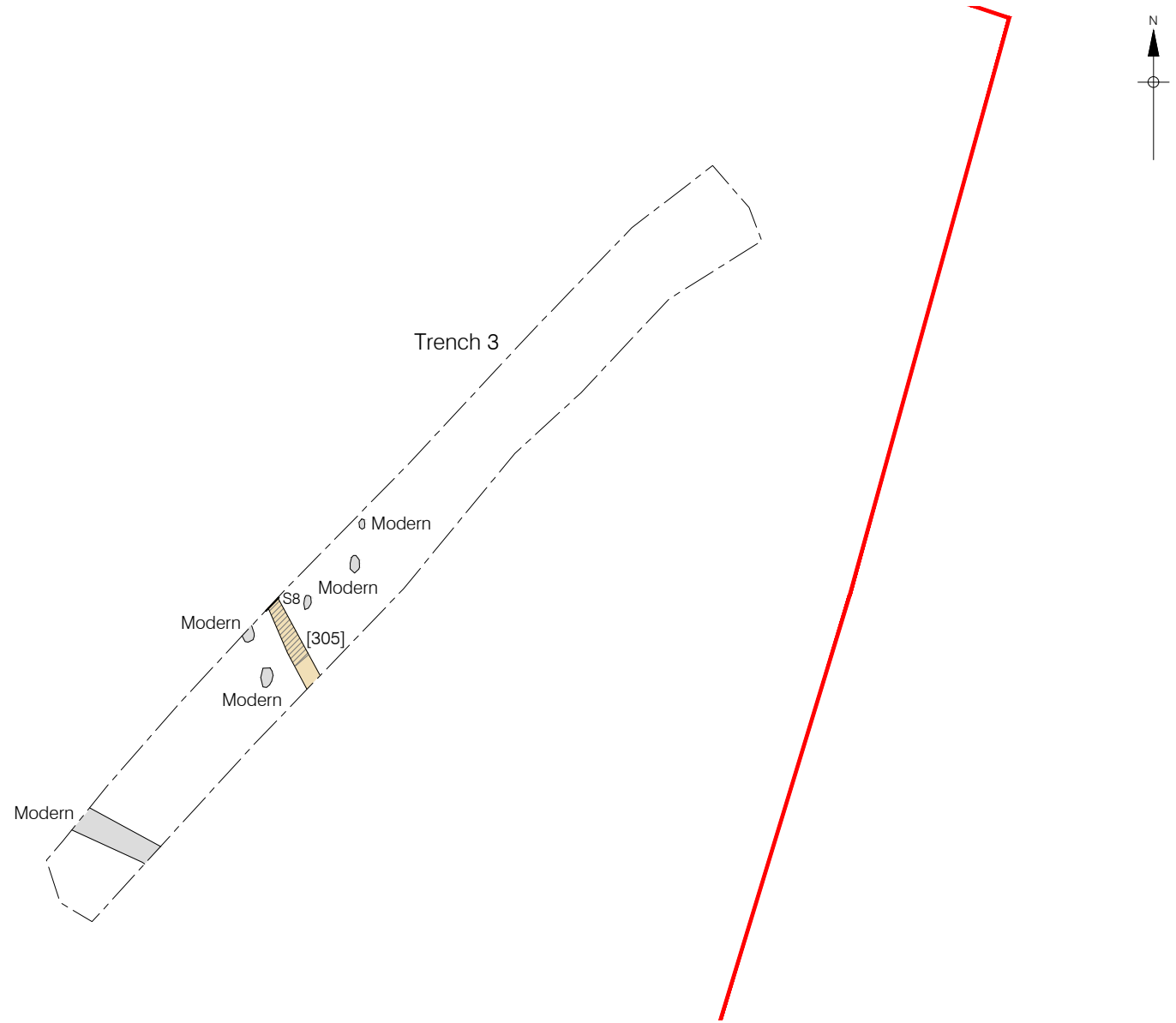
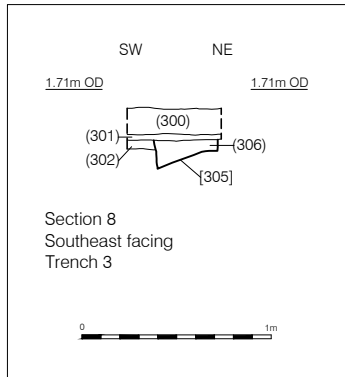


Figure 6
Trench 3 plan and Section 8
Plan 1:200, Section 1:40 at A4

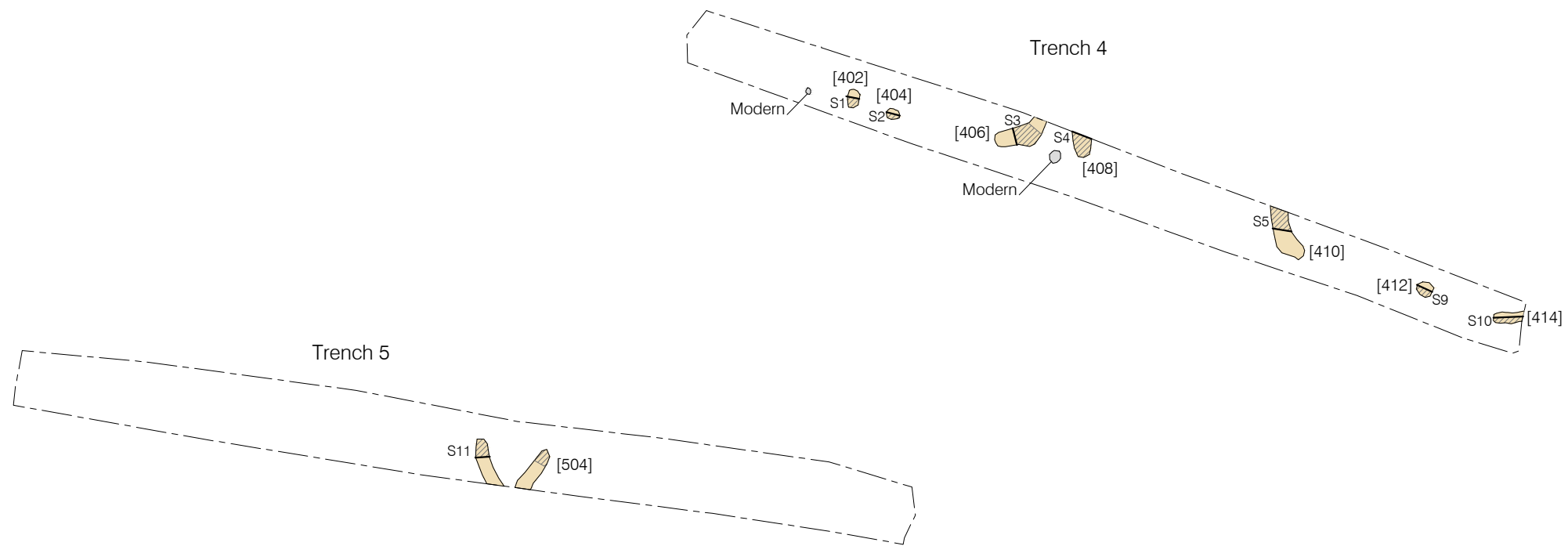
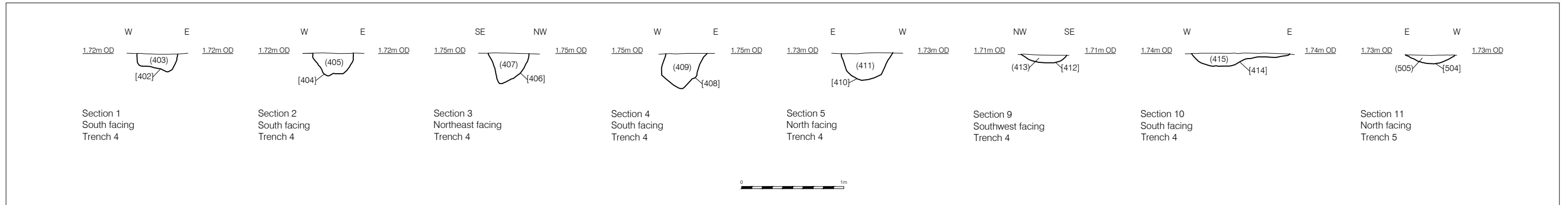


Figure 7
Trenches 4 and 5 plan and Sections 1-5 and 9-11
Plan 1:200, Sections 1:40 at A3

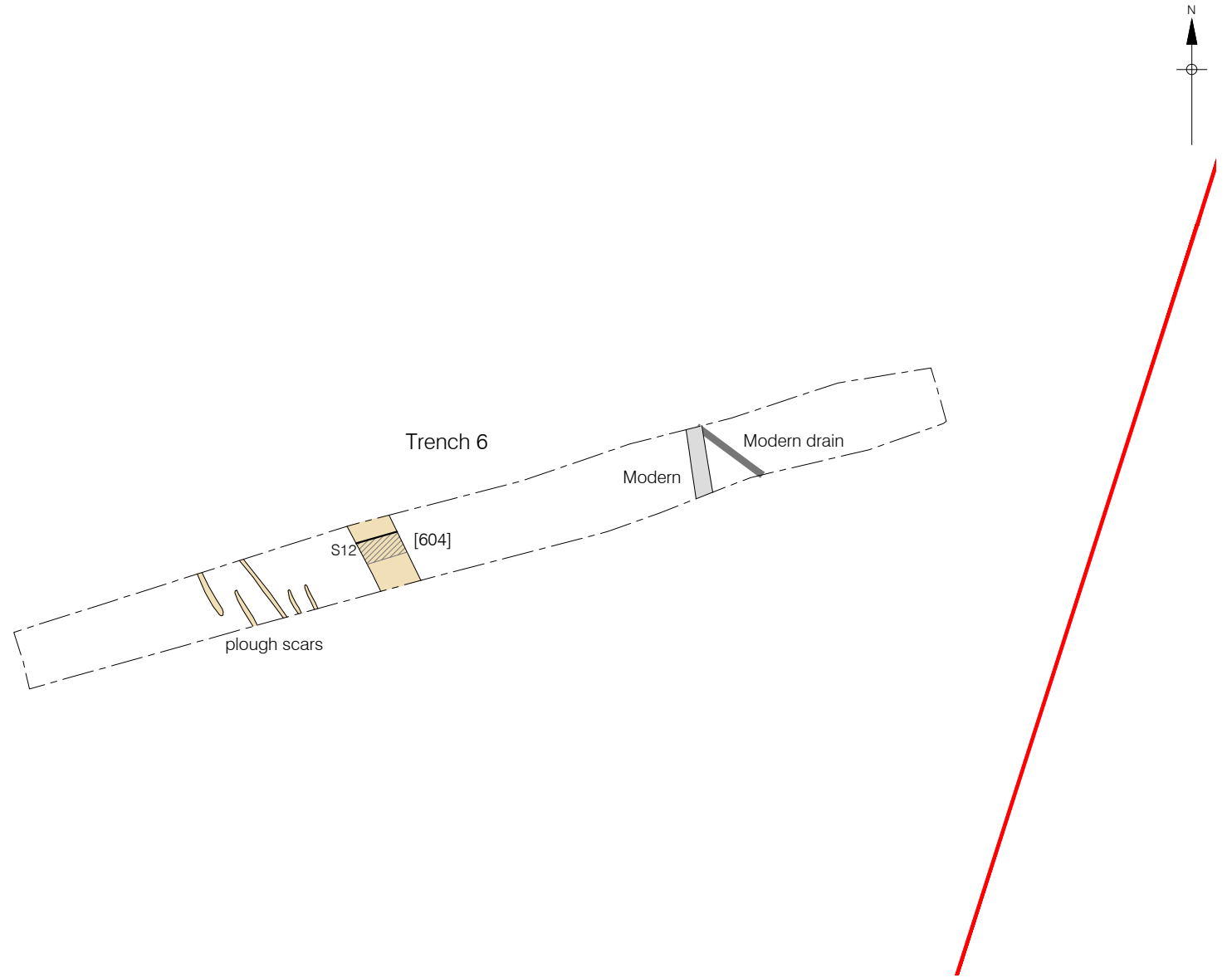
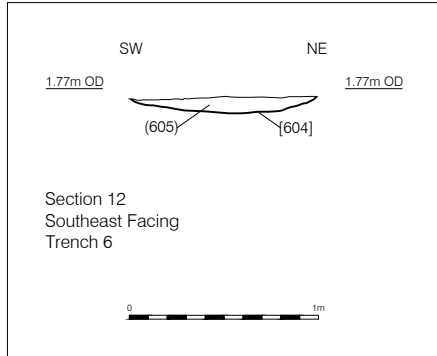


Figure 8
Trench 6 plan and Section 12
Plan 1:200, Section 1:40 at A4

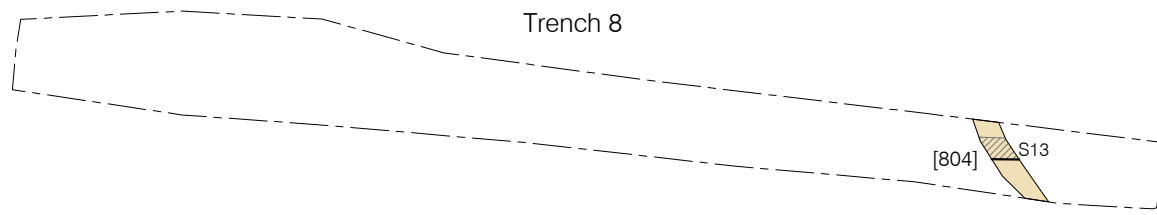
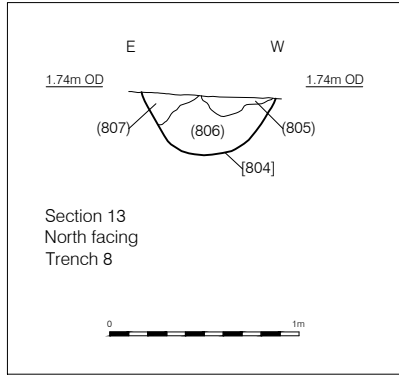
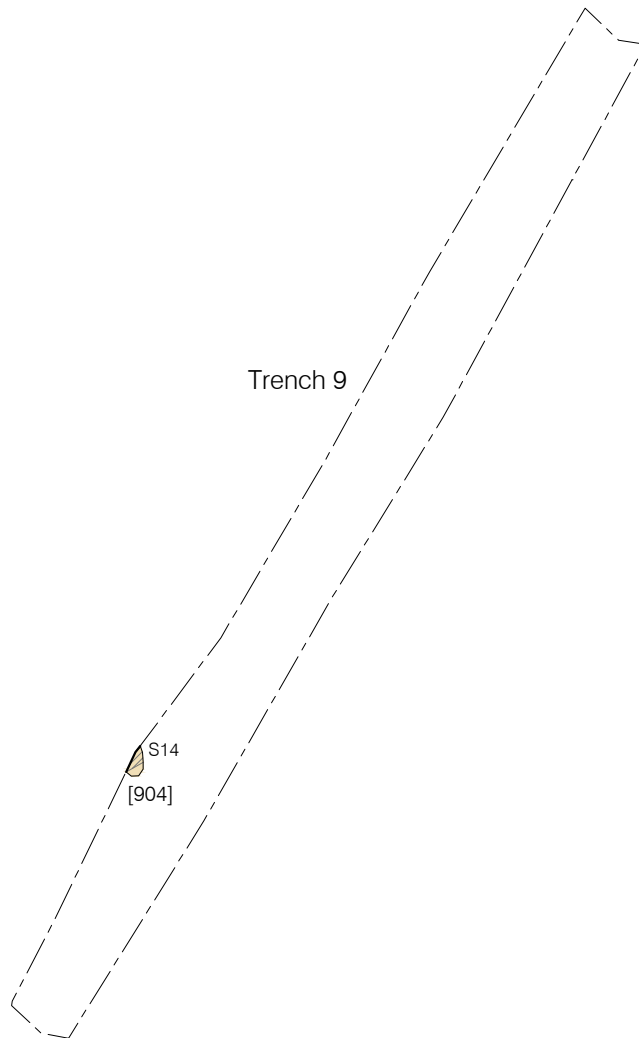
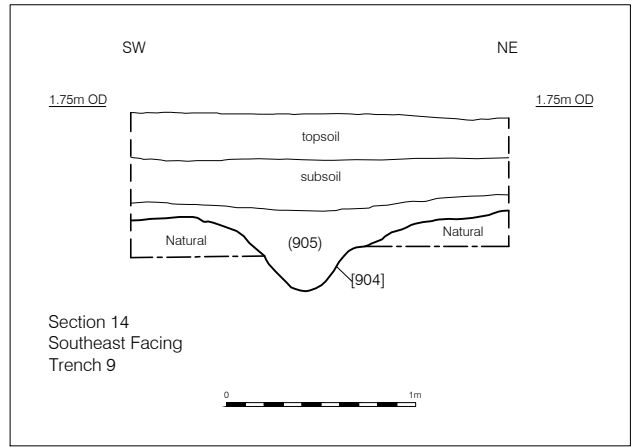
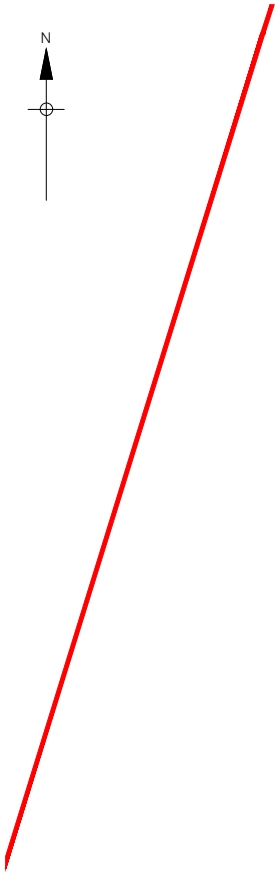


Figure 9
Trench 8 plan and Section 13
Plan 1:200, Section 1:40 at A4



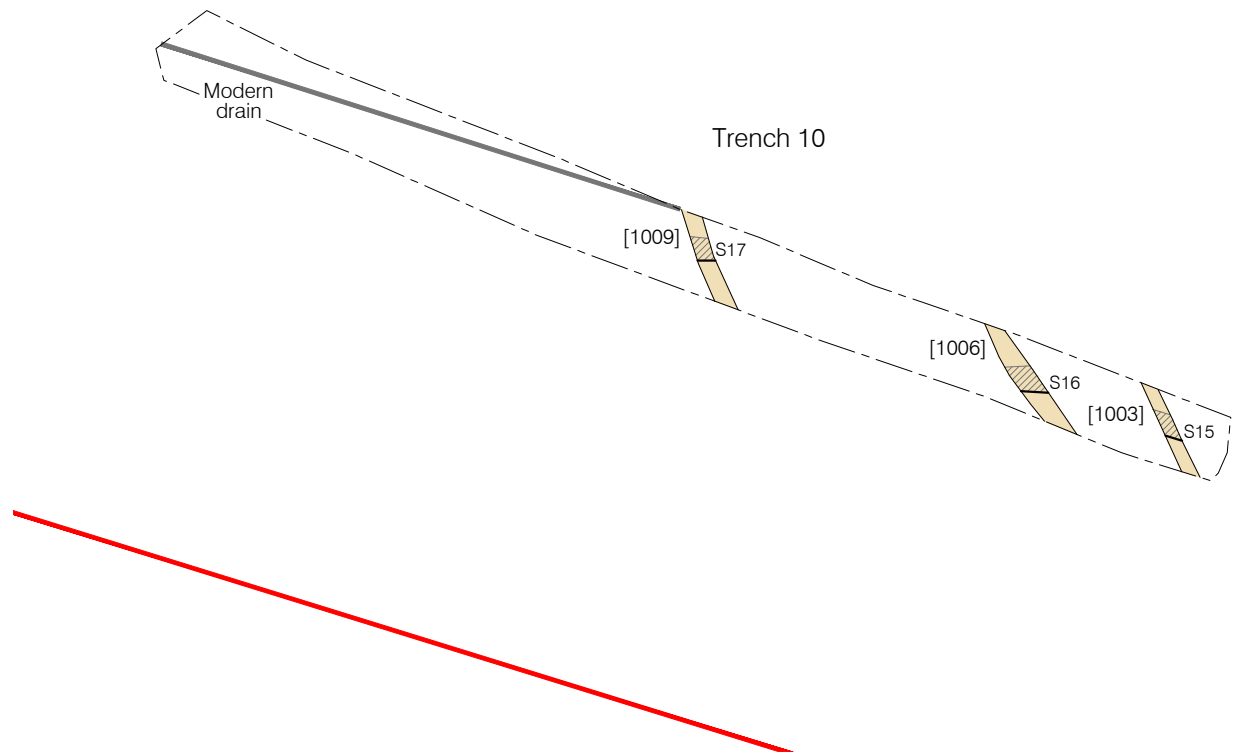
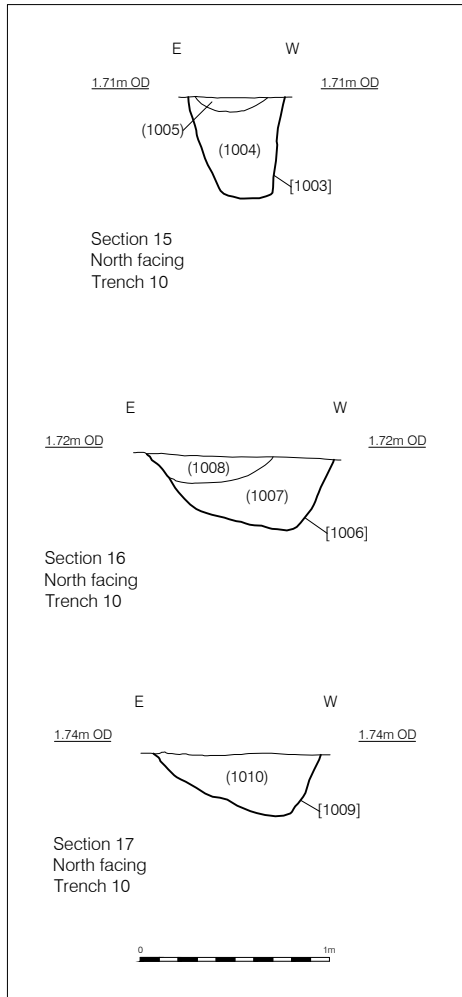


Figure 11
Trench 10 plan and Sections 15-17
Plan 1:200, Section 1:40 at A4

Appendix 1: Context Index

Abbreviations: UE means 'unexcavated'; N/A means 'not applicable'; > means 'greater than'; < means 'up to'; Context numbers are followed by a brief description and interpretation; their dimensions in metres (in the order length x width x depth; or diameter x depth); and their critical stratigraphic relationships.

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
100	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay	Occasional pebbles	Topsoil	0.24	101	-
101	Layer	Mid brownish grey	Silty clay	Occasional pebbles	Subsoil	0.2	102	100
102	Layer	Cream and orange	Silty clay	Occasional pebbles	Alluvial layer	0.2	103	101
103	Layer	Dark reddish brown	Peat	-	Peat layer	0.2	104	102
104	Natural	Cream with orange patches	Silty clay	-	Natural	-	-	103
105	Cut	Possible posthole, sub-circular in plan, moderately-sloped sides, irregular base. Contains a single fill.			Natural feature	0.6 x 0.12	104	106

106	Fill	Grey	Silty clay	Gravel	Homogenous fill of [105]	0.6 x 0.12	105	103
200	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay	Occasional stones	Topsoil	0.15	201	-
201	Layer	Mid brownish grey	Silty clay	-	Subsoil	0.25	202	200
202	Layer	Dark reddish brown	Silty clay	-	Peat layer	0.14	203	201
203	Layer	Cream with orange patches	Silty clay	-	Natural	>0.1	-	202
205	Cut	Possible posthole, sub-circular in plan, moderately-sloped sides, concave base. Contains a single fill.			Natural feature	0.4 x 0.08	203	206
206	Fill	Mid-dark brown	Silty clay	Gravel	Homogenous fill of [205]	0.4 x 0.08	205	202
300	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay	-	Topsoil	0.2	301	-
301	Layer	Mid brownish-grey	Silty clay	-	Subsoil	0.2	302	300
302	Layer	Dark reddish-brown	Peat	-	Peat layer	0.16	303	301

303	Layer	Cream with orange patches	Silty clay	-	Natural	>0.08	-	302
305	Cut	Linear feature with vertical sides and a V-shaped base. NW-SE orientation. Contains a single fill.			Geological feature	>1.6 x 0.7 x 0.32	303	306
306	Fill	Mid grey	Silty clay	Ferrous inclusions	Homogenous fill of [305]	>1.6 x 0.7 x 0.32	305	302
400	Layer	Dark brown	Clayey silt	Occasional pebbles	Topsoil	0.4	401	-
401	Layer	Cream with orange patches	Silty clay	-	Natural	-	-	400
402	Cut	Circular in plan with steep sides and an irregular base. Contains a single fill.			Modern posthole	0.4 x 0.18	401	403
403	Fill	Dark brown mottled with cream	Silty clay	Occasional gravel	Fill of [105].	0.4 x 0.22	402	400
404	Cut	Circular in plan with steep sides and an irregular/concave base. Contains a single fill.			Modern posthole	0.4 x 0.22	401	405
405	Fill	Dark brown	Silty clay	-	Fill of [404]	0.4 x 0.22	404	400
406	Cut	Curvilinear in plan, steep sides and concave base. Approximate E-W orientation. Contains a single fill.			Geological feature	>2 x 0.4 x 0.3	401	407

407	Fill	Light grey	Silty clay	Occasional stones	Fill of [406]	>2 x 0.4 x 0.3	406	400
408	Cut	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and unknown base. Contains a single fill.			Natural feature	0.4 x >0.3	401	409
409	Fill	Dark brown	Loose silty clay	-	Fill of natural feature [408]	0.4 x >0.3	408	400
410	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, vertical sides, unknown base. Contains a single fill.			Modern disturbance	0.5 x >0.26	401	400
411	Fill	Dark brown	Loose silty clay	-	Homogenous fill of modern disturbance [410]	0.5 x >0.26	410	400
412	Cut	Curvilinear in plan, moderate sides, concave base. Contains a single fill.			Geological feature.	0.45 x 0.08	401	413
413	Fill	Dark brown	Loose silty clay	-	Homogenous fill of [412]	0.45 x 0.08	412	400
414	Cut	Irregular in plan, shallow sides and an irregular base. Contains a single fill.			Modern disturbance or natural feature.	1 x 0.5 x 0.06	401	415
415	Fill	Dark brown	Silty clay	-	Homogenous fill of [414]	1 x 0.5 x 0.06	414	400
500	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay	-	Topsoil	0.16	501	-

501	Layer	Mid-light brownish grey	Silty clay	-	Subsoil	0.2	502	500
502	Layer	Dark brown	Peat	-	Peat layer	0.08	503	501
503	Layer	Mottled cream and brown with orange patches	Silty clay	-	Natural	-	-	502
504	Cut	Curvilinear in plan with shallow sides and a concave base. Contains a single fill.			Base of a ring gully or a natural feature.	>4 x 0.5 x 0.08	503	505
505	Fill	Dark brown	Silty clay	-	Homogenous fill of [504]	>4 x 0.5 x 0.08	504	502
600	Layer	Mid-dark brownish grey	Silty clay	Occasional pebbles	Topsoil	0.3	601	-
601	Layer	Mid greyish reddish brown	Silty clay	Occasional pebbles	Subsoil	0.2	602	600
602	Layer	Mid-dark reddish brown	Peat	-	Peat layer	0.2	603	601
603	Layer	Cream with orange patches	Silty clay	-	Natural	>0.08	-	602
604	Cut	Linear feature with very shallow sides and a concave base. NW-SE orientation.			Furrow	>2.5 x 1 x 0.08	603	605

605	Fill	Mid brown	Silty clay	-	Homogenous fill of [604]	>2.5 x 1 x 0.08	604	602
700	Layer	Mid brown	Silty clay	Occasional pebbles	Topsoil	0.12	701	-
701	Layer	Mid brownish grey	Silty clay	Occasional pebbles	Subsoil	0.2	702	700
702	Layer	Dark brown	Peat	-	Peat layer	0.18	703	701
703	Layer	Light grey	Silty clay	-	Alluvial layer	0.06	704	702
704	Layer	Yellow with orange and cream patches	Silty clay	Ferrous inclusions	Natural	>0.22	-	703
800	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay	Occasional pebbles	Topsoil	0.12	801	-
801	Layer	Mid brownish grey	Silty clay	Occasional pebbles	Subsoil	0.18	802	800
802	Layer	Dark brown	Peat	-	Peat layer	0.08	803	801
803	Layer	Yellow/cream with orange patches	Silty clay	-	Natural	>0.1	-	802

804	Cut	Linear in plan, steep sides, concave base. Contains 3 fills.			Ditch	>3 x 0.74 x 0.3	803	806
805	Fill	Dark brown	Peat	-	Peat layer on top of ditch [804]	>3 x 0.4 x 0.1	806	802
806	Fill	Mid orangey brown	Silty clay	-	Lower fill of ditch [804]	>3 x 0.6 x 0.3	804	807
807	Fill	Light grey	Sandy clay	Ferrous inclusions	Re-deposited natural in ditch [804]	>3 x 0.3 x 0.17	806	805
900	Layer	Mid-dark brown	Silty clay	Occasional pebbles	Topsoil	0.12	901	-
901	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay	Occasional pebbles	Subsoil	0.24	902	900
902	Layer	Dark brown	Peat	-	Peat layer	0.18	903	901
903	Layer	Cream/yellow with orange patches	Silty clay	-	Natural	>0.1	-	902
904	Cut	Moderate sides, U-shaped base. Shape in plan unknown as it was only visible in the trench section.			Cut of natural feature	c. 1 x 0.42	903	905
905	Fill	Dark brown	Peat	Occasional pebbles	Fill of [904]	c. 1 x 0.42	904	902

1000	Layer	Mid-dark brown	Silty clay	Occasional pebbles	Topsoil	0.37	1001	-
1002	Layer	Cream with orange patches	Silty clay	-	Natural	-	-	1001
1003	Cut	Linear in plan with steep sides and a slightly concave base. Contains 2 fills.			Geological feature	>2.5 x 0.5 x 0.5	1002	1004
1004	Fill	Light-mid grey	Sandy silt	Ferrous inclusions	Homogenous fill of [1003]	>2.5 x 0.4 x 0.45	1003	1005
1005	Fill	Mid brown mixed with orange	Sandy silt	Ferrous inclusions	Upper fill of [1003], looks like re-deposited natural	>2.5 x 0.35 x 0.08	1004	1001
1006	Cut	Linear in plan, moderate to steep sides and slightly concave base. Contains 2 fills.			Ditch containing 2 fills.	>3 x 1 x 0.4	1002	1007
1007	Fill	Mid orangey grey	Sandy silt	Ferrous inclusions	Lower fill of ditch [1006]. Homogenous	>3 x 0.86 x 0.4	1006	1008
1008	Fill	Mid grey	Sandy silt	Ferrous inclusions	Upper fill of ditch [1006]. Homogenous	>3 x 0.64 x 0.15	1007	1001
1009	Cut	Linear in plan, moderate sides and concave base.			Gully or geological feature	>3 x 0.86 x 0.36	1002	1010
1010	Fill	Mid grey	Sandy silt	-	Fill of [1009]	>3 x 0.86 x 0.36	1009	1001

Appendix 2: Site Photographs



Plate 1: View of trench 1 looking northwest; also showing pit [105] at the southeastern end.



Plate 2: Section 1, trench 1, looking northeast.



Plate 3: Section 2, small pit [105] in trench 1, looking north.



Plate 4: View of trench 2 looking north-northeast.



Plate 5: Section 3, Trench 2, looking east.



Plate 6: Section 4, small pit [205] in trench 2, looking east.



Plate 7: View of trench 3 looking northeast.



Plate 8: Section 5, trench 3, looking southeast.



Plate 9: Section 6, trench 3, looking northwest showing feature [305].



Plate 10: View of trench 4 looking east-southeast.



Plate 11: Section 7, trench 4, looking north-northeast.



Plate 12: Section 8, posthole [402] in trench 4, looking west-northwest.



Plate 13: Section 9, possible posthole [404] in trench 4, also showing possible posthole [402].



Plate 14: Section 10, trench 4, possible geological feature [406].



Plate 15: Section 11, trench 4, natural feature [408].



Plate 16: Section 12, trench 4, modern disturbance [410].



Plate 17: Section 13, trench 4, geological feature [412].



Plate 18: Section 14, trench 4, possible pit [414].



Plate 19: Trench 5 looking west-northwest.



Plate 20: Section 15, trench 5, looking north-northeast.



Plate 21: Section 16, trench 5, curvilinear feature [504].



Plate 22: View of trench 6 looking east-northeast, showing plough scars in the foreground.



Plate 23: Section 17, trench 6, looking south.



Plate 24: Section 18, trench 6, showing linear feature [604].



Plate 25: Trench 7, looking southeast.

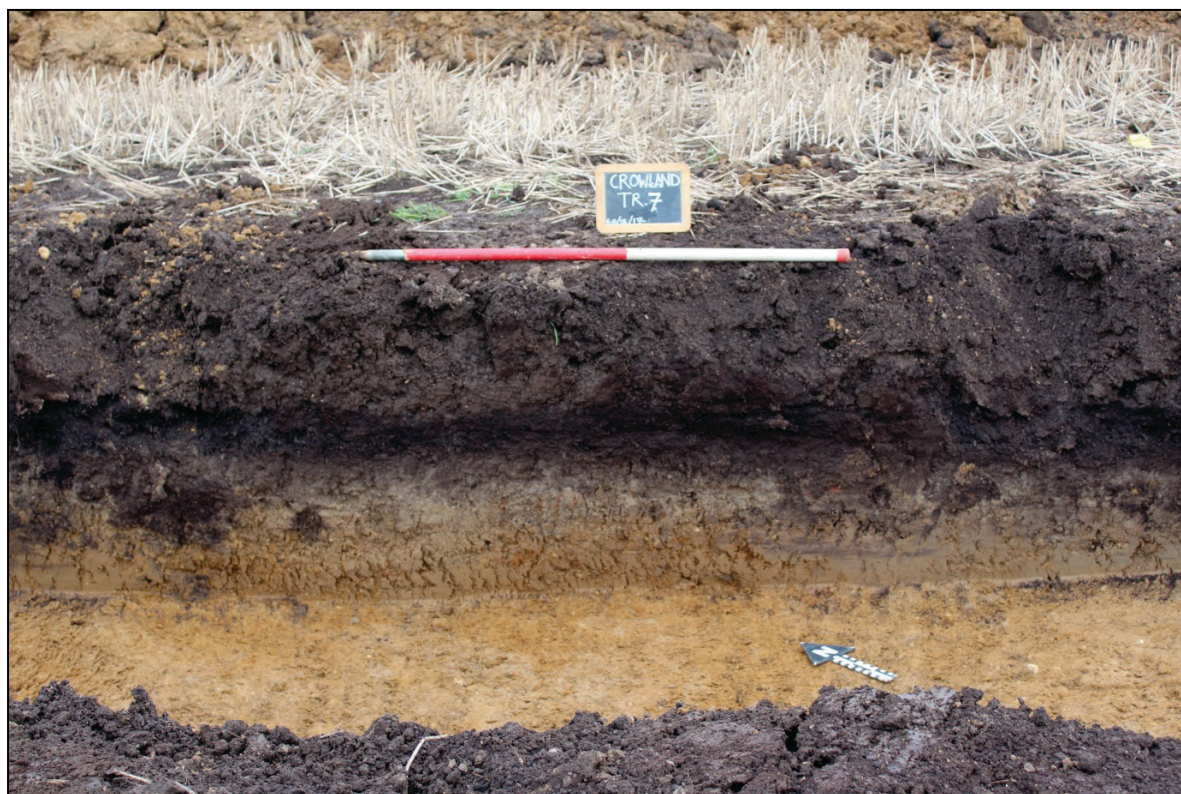


Plate 26: Section 19, trench 7.



Plate 27: Trench 8, looking west-northwest, also showing ditch [804] in the foreground.



Plate 28: Section 20, trench 8, looking north.



Plate 29: Section 21, trench 8, showing ditch [804].



Plate 30: Trench 9 looking north-northeast.



Plate 31: Section 22, trench 9, looking southeast.



Plate 32: Section 23, trench 9, showing natural feature [904].



Plate 33: View of trench 10, looking west.



Plate 34: Section 24, trench 10, looking north-northeast.



Plate 35: Section 25, trench 10, showing linear feature [1003].



Plate 36: Section 26, trench 10, showing ditch [1006].



Plate 37: Section 27, trench 10, showing linear feature [1009].

Appendix 3: Report on the Finds

ANIMAL BONE

Comments by James Rackham

Material recovered during investigations at Crease Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire are reported below.

The finds were examined and reported in accordance with ClfA guidelines (2008) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's Archaeology Handbook (2016).

Several fragments, some of them joining but all from the same bone, of a bovid left radius were recovered. Parts of the two terminals, and some of the mid-shaft, were present and the breaks are mostly, if not entirely, recent, indicating the entire bone was there, though not fully recovered. The distal epiphysis is recently fused, indicating a young adult animal (the proximal epiphysis is well-fused), and the bone is fairly large. It seems likely to be cattle, rather than aurochs, and its size may imply it is late medieval or post-medieval, though occasional cattle of the Roman period are similarly large.

The bone was recovered from the upper fill (context (1008) of an apparent ditch [1006] in Trench 10. This ditch that was cut into the natural and sealed by the ploughsoil. In some of the trenches a peat deposit, the Nordelph Peat formed about 2500 years ago, overlay the natural, but it did not clearly survive in this particular trench (G Taylor, pers comm). The absence of the peat in this trench removes the stratigraphic evidence that would indicate if the ditch, and the bone from it, is prehistoric or later. However, the bone is in good condition and would be suitable for radiocarbon dating, if that was required.

REFERENCES

~ 2016, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at
<<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/conservation/archaeology/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook>>

ClfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Appendix 4: OASIS Report

OASIS ID: preconst1-306658

Project details

Project name	Land off Crease Drove, Crowland
Short description of the project	The archaeological evaluation identified 8 linear features and 8 discrete features. Of the linear features, two ditches and a furrow were identified as archaeological, while the remaining 5 features were natural, probably having formed through geological processes. One of the ditches examined contained animal bone which has been given a date range from 43 AD to 1900 AD; a more specific date could be established by radiocarbon analysis if required. The other ditch was overlain by peat that formed around 2500 years ago, thus dating it to the Iron Age or earlier. The furrow points to previous agricultural usage of the site. Five of the discrete features were located in the eastern area of the site bordering Crease Drove; these were related to farming activity dating from the twentieth century. The remaining discrete features were natural, probably having been formed by rooting or animal activity. Other than the aforementioned animal bone, no artefactual evidence was recovered from the site.
Project dates	Start: 18-12-2017 End: 19-01-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CDCL17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	FURROW Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND CROWLAND Land off Crease

	Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 2356 0967 52.670274794936 -0.172485120374 52 40 12 N 000 10 20 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Gary Taylor
Project director/manager	Gary Taylor
Project supervisor	Mark Williams

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land off Crease Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire: Report on an Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Leman, M.
Other bibliographic details	R13075
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	PCA Newark Office
Place of issue or publication	Newark

Entered by	Kathryn Brook (kbrook@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	18 January 2018

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