LAND EAST OF CREASE DROVE,

CROWLAND,

LINCOLNSHIRE

MUSEUM ACCESSION NUMBER: LCNCC:2020.22

PLANNING REF: H02-0723-16

OASIS ID: independ1-396741

IAC SITECODE: CDL20

NGR REF: TF 23740 09575

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PREPARED BY CHRISTER CARLSSON

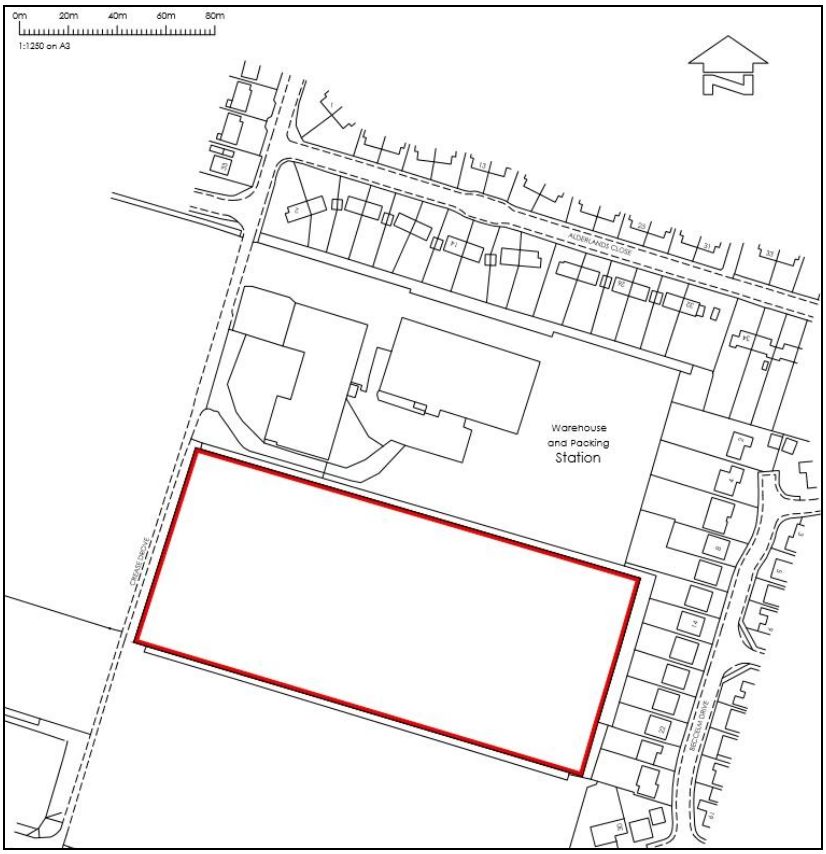
JUNE 2020

CONTENTS

Summary

An Archaeological Evaluation was conducted by Independent Archaeology Consultants for the construction of a new residential development on land east of Crease Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire. IAC was commissioned by the client to undertake the programme of archaeological evaluation prior to the construction.

Few of the evaluation trenches contained features of potentially archaeological interest, and all trenches were backfilled after the fieldworks had been completed.



Site Location Map (Produced with OS Licence Number 0100031673).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 An Archaeological Evaluation was conducted by Independent Archaeology Consultants for the construction of new dwellings with associated drives, gardens and car parks on land east of Crease Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The site works were carried out between 8 and 10 June 2020. IAC was commissioned by the client to undertake the programme of archaeological works, which was linked to a planning condition for the site.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 The proposed development site was located on land at east of Crease Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The site was located about a mile southwest of central Crowland. To the north and east of the site were existing residential areas while Crease Drove was located in the west. To the south of the site a new residential area was under construction at the time of the investigation.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 The development site centered at NGR: TF 23740 09575 and enclosed an area of some 1.7ha at an average height of 3m AOD. The geology of the site comprised sand, gravel and peat deposits over Oxford Clay Formations (British Geological Survey).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 A planning application has been sent to South Holland District Council (H02-0723-16) for outline permission for a new residential development at Crease Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The application has also been checked by The Planning Inspectorate (APP/A2525/W/17/3173167). The Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council has requested further information about the site so, that an informed recommendation can be made to South Holland District Council regarding the potential archaeological impact of the development on the site.

4.2 The site was located within an area of archaeological and historical interest, as defined by Lincolnshire HER. Therefore, an Archaeological Evaluation has been ordered by the developer prior to any construction within the site. This decision was in line with recommendations described in the *NPPF* (2012):

4.3 "Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment, and, where necessary, a field evaluation." (National Planning Policy Framework Section 12, paragraph 128).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The history and geography of Crowland have largely been shaped by rivers and marshland. Prior to the drainage of the Fens the main streets were waterways, and the old bridge in the central parts of Crowland still spans the spot were these waterways met. The water was finally diverted and the streets were covered in the 19th century.

5.2 Crowland has a long and fascinating history which is reflected through the archaeological finds and features in the surrounding landscape. On a small island known as "Croyland" a chapel and hermitage were established around the 8th century AD. The town gradually grew around this monastic establishment as more people moved into the area. By the 13th century the town was an important market site on the road between Peterborough and Spalding, even though people had lived in the area much earlier.

5.3 For this reason many Prehistoric and later archaeological features have been uncovered in the landscape that surrounds Crowland. Most of these features and finds were discovered during various archaeological investigations and groundworks in the area in the last 100 years. The known archaeology is mostly located east and northeast of the proposed development site.

5.4 About 400m north of the proposed development site is the city center of Crowland, with a number of well preserved historic buildings and the remains of the famous abbey. The city centre has undergone a number of archaeological investigations in recent years (20268).

5.5 Some 250m north of the site are also the known remains of a post medieval windmill (22001). Between 150m and 350m northeast of the proposed development site are also two post medieval farm steads from the 19th century (27053 and 27054).

5.6 When it comes to archaeological investigations in the area an archaeological watching brief was carried out at Horseshoe Yard some 300m north of the proposed development site by Heritage Lincolnshire in 1991 (ELI12804). However, no archaeological finds or features were encountered.

5.7 Another archaeological watching brief was carried out by Archaeological Project Services in a field some 200m north of the proposed development site in 2004 (ELI5517). A few peat layers were identified, but no archaeological finds or features (APS 2004).

5.8 In 2006 Archaeological Project Services also carried out an archaeological watching brief at 27A Chapel Street, some 200m north of the proposed development site (ELI7262), but no archaeological finds or features were uncovered (APS 2006).

5.9 Yet another archaeological watching brief was carried out by Lindsey Archaeological Services at 56-81 Broadway some 150m north of the proposed development site in 2008 (ELI8746). A possible prehistoric peat deposit overlaying natural clay was observed, but no archaeological features or finds were encountered (LAS 2008).

5.10 At Barbers Drove, some 150m east of the site, were also a number of archaeological samples collected by Northamptonshire Archaeology in 2003 (ELI12812). The programme of environmental sampling was conducted to inform proposed residential development on land off Barbers Drove. The samples were taken from a number of marine silts, palaeochannel fills and peat deposits exposed during trial trenching within the site.

5.11 Analysis of the samples allowed a model of the sedimentation of this area to be determined, showing a gradual progression of the site from a lower intertidal zone to tidal salt marshes to fresh water peat beds, subject to periodic inundation. Radiocarbon dating of the various samples indicated this transition began sometime after the late 5th millennium BC (the Mesolithic to Neolithic transition) with the deposition of marine silts. Dating of the palaeochannel deposits to the late 3rd millennium BC (the Neolithic to Bronze Age transition) indicated the time of the change to tidal salt marsh.

5.12 This deposition continued until the early-mid 2nd millennium BC, when the growth of peat deposits occurred intermittently until the transition to the Iron Age. Separate environmental sampling was also conducted of a pair of shallow linear features, identified at the northern edge of the site. Although thought to be the product of natural erosion, the hollows contained fragments of charcoal that were carbon dated to the later Neolithic, at the time of the transition of the site to a tidal salt marsh environment (NA 2005).

5.13 Some 250m southeast of the site, in a field at Peterborough Road, was an archaeological site visit carried out by Archaeological Project Services for the preparation of a Desk Based Assessment in 2014 (ELI12084), but no archaeological finds or features were identified (APS 2014).

5.14 Archaeological monitoring and recording, finally, was also carried out by Naomi Field Archaeological Consultancy in a field along Crease Drove, some 250 southwest of the proposed development site, in 2010 (ELI10862). A few possible medieval artefacts were uncovered (NFAC 2010).

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Opening up of Evaluation Trenches

Based on the layout of the site it was proposed that ten evaluation trenches would be opened up across the site. It was suggested that all trenches were made 42m long and 2m wide. The trenches were opened up under constant archaeological supervision

using a flat bladed ditching bucket fitted on a tracked machine. The total length of trenching was therefore 420m, totalling 840m², or ca 5% of the 1.7ha large development area.

The location of the trenches targeted areas of proposed future ground disturbance. The location of the trenches were slightly flexible and took into consideration potential above- and below-ground constraints and/or hazards, such as trees, utility trenches, overhead cables and areas of modern disturbance. The evaluation area was searched for live cables and other potential threats prior to the evaluation, and the management of spoil heaps was planned carefully.

The evaluation trenches were excavated to the upper interface of secure archaeological deposits or, where these were not present, to the upper interface of natural deposits. Thereafter, hand-excavation was required to sample any features exposed.

The trenches were not backfilled without the approval of Lincolnshire County Council. The field evaluation was not carried out at the expenses of the heritage assets and was minimally intrusive to archaeological remains.

6.2 Metal Detecting

Thorough metal detector sweeps of deposits, features and spoil heaps were carried out in advance of, and during, the excavation process.

6.3 Hand Excavation

All potentially man-made features were cleaned, photographed, hand excavated and documented. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) were sampled sufficiently to establish their origin and to characterise any related human activity. Hand excavation and feature sampling was sufficient to establish the date, character and relationships with other features. Deposits and layers (including buried horizons of top- and subsoils) were sampled sufficiently to enable a confident interpretation of their character, date and relationships.

The developer was informed that provision must be made for delays caused by the need for archaeological recording, or if contingency allowance must be made for more detailed recording.

6.4 Environmental Sampling

The site contained only one feature which was worth sampling: a potential palaeochannel in Trench 2. The results of the environmental sampling is presented in the report.

6.5 Recording

A numbered single context-based recording system, written on suitable forms and indexed appropriately, was used for all elements of the archaeological recording programme.

Measured plans were produced that show all exposed features (including natural features, modern features, etc.) and excavated areas. Plans and sections in the scales 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50 were produced for all excavated features and deposits. These were accurately tied in to trench plans/trench location plans, that in turn were accurately related to the Ordnance Survey grid and to suitably mapped local features (boundaries, buildings, roads, etc.). All sections and plans were related accurately to Ordnance Datum. A photographic record comprising monochrome and digital photos formed part of the excavation record. A selection of digital photos was also used in this report.

7 RESULTS

Trench 1

7.1 Trench 1 was 42m long and 2m wide and had an east-west orientation (Photo 1). The Natural consisted of yellow-white, semi compact gravel. No archaeological features were seen cutting in to the natural deposits. Overlying the Natural was the up to 0.30m thick subsoil (102) of light brown, soft silty clay. The uppermost deposit in Trench 1 consisted of the up to 0.30m thick topsoil (101) of dark brown, soft silty clay.

Trench 2

7.2 Trench 2 was 42m long and 2m wide and had an east-west orientation (Photo 2). The Natural consisted of yellow-white, semi compact gravel. No archaeological features were seen cutting in to the natural deposits, but a potential palaeochannel was stretching across the trench in a northeast-southwest direction (Photo 3) and (Figures 4-5).

7.3 This palaeochannel [205] was 2m wide and 0.32 deep and had two different fills: An up to 0.08m thick, mid-brown and soft peat deposit (203) had formed at the top of the channel, while the lower fill (204) consisted of up to 0.24m thick light brown, plastic silty clay (Photo 4).

7.4 Overlying the Natural was the up to 0.30m thick subsoil (202) of light brown, soft silty clay. The uppermost deposit in Trench 2 consisted of the up to 0.25m thick topsoil (201) of dark brown, soft silty clay.

Trench 3

7.5 Trench 3 was 42m long and 2m wide and had an east-west orientation (Photo 5). The Natural consisted of light grey, plastic Oxford clay which was overlaid by a thin layer of mid-brown, soft peat. This was in turn overlaid by the up to

0.30m thick subsoil (302) of light brown, soft silty clay. The uppermost deposit in Trench 3 consisted of the up to 0.30m thick topsoil (301) of dark brown, soft silty clay.

Trench 4

7.6 Trench 4 was 42m long and 2m wide and had an east-west orientation. The Natural consisted of light grey, plastic Oxford clay which was overlaid by a thin layer of mid-brown, soft peat. This was in turn overlaid by the up to 0.30m thick subsoil (402) of light brown, soft silty clay. The uppermost deposit in Trench 4 consisted of the up to 0.30m thick topsoil (401) of dark brown, soft silty clay.

Trench 5

7.7 Trench 5 was 42m long and 2m wide and had a north-south orientation (Photo 6). The Natural consisted of light grey, plastic Oxford clay which was overlaid by a thin layer of mid-brown, soft peat. This was in turn overlaid by the up to 0.25m thick subsoil (502) of light brown, soft silty clay. The uppermost deposit in Trench 5 consisted of the up to 0.30m thick topsoil (501) of dark brown, soft silty clay.

Trench 6

7.8 Trench 6 was 42m long and 2m wide and had an east-west orientation (Photo 7). The Natural consisted of yellow-white, semi compact gravel. No archaeological features were seen cutting in to the natural deposits. Overlying the Natural was the up to 0.25m thick subsoil (602) of light brown, soft silty clay. The uppermost deposit in Trench 6 consisted of the up to 0.30m thick topsoil (601) of dark brown, soft silty clay.

Trench 7

7.9 Trench 7 was 42m long and 2m wide and had an east-west orientation (Photo 8). The Natural consisted of a mix of yellow-white, semi compact gravel, light grey, plastic Oxford clay and mid-brown, soft peat. No archaeological features were seen cutting in to the natural deposits. Overlying the Natural was the up to 0.25m thick subsoil (702) of light brown, soft silty clay. The uppermost deposit in Trench 7 consisted of the up to 0.35m thick topsoil (701) of dark brown, soft silty clay.

Trench 8

7.10 Trench 8 was 42m long and 2m wide and had an east-west orientation (Photo 9). The Natural consisted of a mix of yellow-white, semi compact gravel, light grey, plastic Oxford clay and mid-brown, soft peat. No archaeological features were seen cutting in to the natural deposits. Overlying the Natural was the up to 0.30m thick subsoil (802) of light brown, soft silty clay. The uppermost

deposit in Trench 8 consisted of the up to 0.30m thick topsoil (801) of dark brown, soft silty clay.

Trench 9

7.11 Trench 9 was 42m long and 2m wide and had an east-west orientation (Photo 10). The Natural consisted of a mix of yellow-white, semi compact gravel, and light grey, plastic Oxford clay and mid-brown, soft peat. No archaeological features were seen cutting in to the natural deposits. Overlying the Natural was the up to 0.35m thick subsoil (902) of light brown, soft silty clay. The uppermost deposit in Trench 9 consisted of the up to 0.40m thick topsoil (901) of dark brown, soft silty clay.

Trench 10

7.12 Trench 10 was 42m long and 2m wide and had a north-south orientation (Photo 11). The Natural consisted of yellow-white, semi compact gravel. No archaeological features were seen cutting in to the natural deposits. Overlying the Natural was the up to 0.23m thick subsoil (1002) of light brown, soft silty clay. The uppermost deposit in Trench 1 consisted of the up to 0.27m thick topsoil (1001) of dark brown, soft silty clay. A modern brick land drain was seen cutting into the Natural of Trench 10, and had an east-west direction.

Environmental Samples

7.13 Excavations at Crease Drove, Crowland, undertaken by Independent Archaeology Consultants, recorded parts of the palaeochannel [205] of unknown date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from the fills of the channel.

7.14 The samples were processed by manual water flotation, with the flots being collected in a 300-micron mesh sieve. As each flot was highly organic, the remains were stored in water prior to scanning under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16. Identifiable plant remains were scarce, but those noted are listed below in Table 1, with nomenclature following Stace (2010). Most macrofossils were preserved in a waterlogged state, but small flecks of charcoal/charred wood were also recorded along with small pieces of mineral replaced root/stem. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Artefacts/ecofacts were not present in any of the two fills.

7.15 Although both assemblages contain moderate to high densities of waterlogged root/stem, other plant remains are very scarce. Preservation is very variable.

7.16 Deposit (203) – a small flot (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) from a peat deposit with a moderate density of both waterlogged and mineral replaced root/stem fragments. Very small flecks of indeterminate charred plant material and occasional fragments of mineral replaced root channel. A single alder (*Alnus* sp.) fruit and an operculum of the freshwater snail *Bithynia tentaculata*.

7.17 Deposit (204) – large flot (circa 0.6 litres in volume) from a clay deposit consisting almost entirely of highly compacted organic mud including well-rotted root/stem fragments and indeterminate moss fronds and floret fragments. Small flecks of indeterminate charred plant material. Occasional waterlogged arthropod remains and caddis larval case fragments. Individual seeds/fruits of sedge (*Carex* sp.), rush (*Juncus* sp.) and duckweed (*Lemna* sp.), and *Bithynia* sp. opercula.

7.18 As these assemblages are both very limited in composition and lacking any anthropogenic input, the data recovered is sparse at best. However, very different states of preservation are evident. The material from deposit (204) appears to be indicative of low to moderate velocity water flow allowing for the formation of some mineral concretions. The alder fruit may suggest some localised overgrowth of colonising shrubs. In contrast, the assemblage from deposit (204) appears to be indicative of near stagnant conditions, allowing for the development of clay and a limited marginal and aquatic flora. The surrounding habitat may have included rough grassland and occasional colonising shrubs/trees.

7.19 As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended.

Context No.	**(203)**		**(204)**	
Plant macrofossils				
Alnus sp. (fruit)		x		
Betula sp. (frui)				
Carex sp.			x	
Cirsium sp.				
Juncus sp.			x	
Lemna sp.			x	
Waterlogged root/stem		xxx		xx
Mineral replaced root/stem	xx			
Charred culm node frag.				
Charcoal <2mm		x		x
Indet. floret frags.			x	
Indet. moss			x	
Indet. seeds				
Other remains				
Waterlogged arthropod remains				x
Caddis larval cases			x	
Highly compacted organic mud				xxx
Mineralised root channels		x		
Bithynia tentaculata (operculi)		x		x
Sample volume (litres)		**10**		**5ss**
Volume of flot (litres)		**<0.1**		**0.6**
% flot sorted	**100%**		**<10%**	

Table 1. Plant macrofossils and other remains from Crease Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire.

Reference

Stace, C., 2010. *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3rd edition. Cambridge University Press

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
ss = sub-sample

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The Archaeological Evaluation on land east of Crease Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire revealed no features of archaeological interest. A palaeochannel, which had probably formed in a natural way, was uncovered in Trench 2. The site was therefore mainly of interest to indicate how different deposits have formed in the Fens over the centuries: While the Natural deposits in the northern parts of the site mostly consisted of yellow-white, semi-compact gravel mid-brown peat and light grey Oxford clay was more common in the southern parts of the site.

8.2 The total lack of pottery, animal bones and other artefacts in the topsoil of the site indicates that little human activity has occurred within the proposed development site in the past. The area can, therefore, not be regarded as being of archaeological importance.

8.3 The future development will therefore most likely have no impact on significant archaeological remains beneath the ground in this part of Crowland, and it is felt that further archaeological investigations in the proposed development area would not add much new information.

9 EFFECTIVENESS OF METHODOLOGY

9.1 The adopted methodology was appropriate in order to identify, assess and record the features and deposits present within the site. Only the palaeochannnel in Trench 2 was worth collecting environmental samples from.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 Independent Archaeology Consultants would like to thank the client, the ground staff and Lincolnshire County Council for their kind cooperation during the various stages of this project.

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12 ARCHIVE

The archive consists of the following:

<u>Paper Record</u>

The project brief	The project report
Written Scheme of Investigation	The primary site records

The photographic and drawn records

The archive is currently maintained by Independent Archaeology Consultants.

The archive will be transferred to: The Collection in Lincoln.

APPENDIX 1

COLOUR PLATES

Photo 1: Overview of Trench 1 from west.

Photo 2: Overview of Trench 2 from west.

Photo 3: The palaeochannel [205] in Trench 2. Pre-excavation photo.

Photo 4: The palaeochannel [205] in Trench 2. Post-excavation photo.

Photo 5: Overview of Trench 3 from west.

Photo 6: Overview of Trench 5 from north.

Photo 7: Overview of Trench 6 from west.

Photo 8: Overview of Trench 7 from east.

Photo 9: Overview of Trench 8 from west.

Photo 10: Overview of Trench 9 from west.

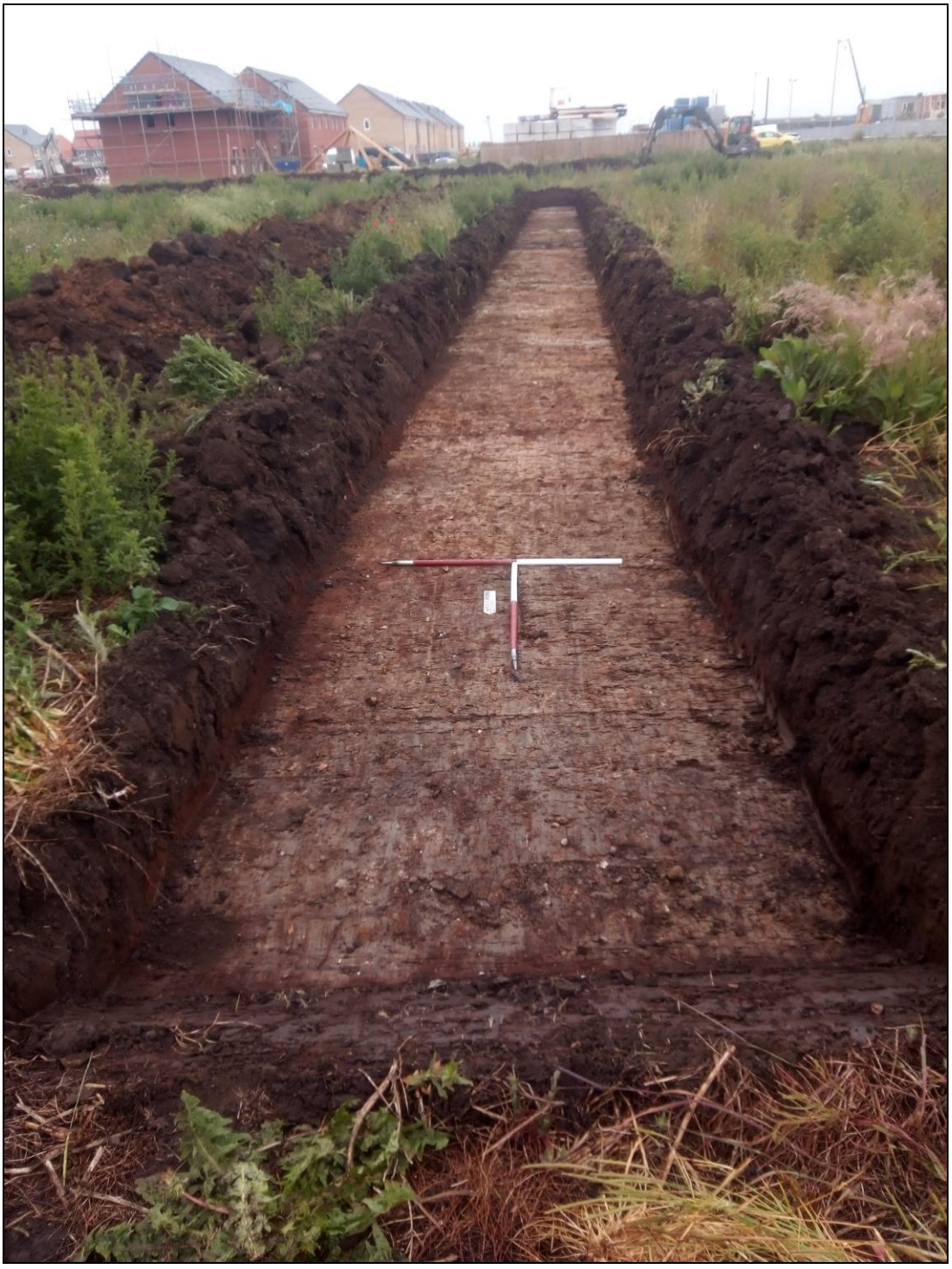

Photo 11: Overview of Trench 10 from north.

APPENDIX 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context nr	Depth (m)	Description	Younger than	Older than
		Trench 1 (42m x 2m)		
(101)	0.30	Dark brown, soft silty clay	(102)	-
(102)	0.30	Light brown, soft silty clay	Natural	(101)
Natural	-	Yellow-white, semi-compact gravel	-	(102)
		Trench 2 (42m x 2m)		
(201)	0.25	Dark brown, soft silty clay	(202)	-
(202)	0.30	Light brown, soft silty clay	(203)	(201)
(203)	0.08	Mid-brown, soft peat	(204)	(202)
(204)	0.24	Light brown, plastic silty clay	[205]	(203)
[205]	0.32	Cut of palaeochannel	Natural	(204)
Natural	-	Yellow-white, semi compact gravel	-	[205]
		Trench 3 (42m x 2m)		
(301)	0.30	Dark brown, soft silty clay	(302)	-
(302)	0.30	Light brown, soft silty clay	Natural	(301)
Natural	-	Light grey, plastic Oxford clay	-	(302)
		Trench 4 (42m x 2m)		
(401)	0.30	Dark brown, soft silty clay	(402)	-
(402)	0.30	Light brown, soft silty clay	Natural	(401)
Natural	-	Light grey, plastic Oxford clay	-	(402)
		Trench 5 (42m x 2m)		
(501)	0.30	Dark brown, soft silty clay	(502)	-

(502)	0.25	Light brown, soft silty clay	Natural	(501)
Natural	-	Light grey, plastic Oxford clay	-	(502)
		Trench 6 (42m x 2m)		
(601)	0.30	Dark brown, soft silty clay	(602)	-
(602)	0.25	Light brown, soft silty clay	Natural	(601)
Natural	-	Yellow-white, semi-compact gravel	-	(602)
		Trench 7 (42m x 2m)		
(701)	0.35	Dark brown, soft silty clay	(702)	-
(702)	0.25	Light brown, soft silty clay	Natural	(701)
Natural	-	Mix of yellow-white, semi-compact gravel, light grey, plastic Oxford clay and mid-brown, soft peat	-	(702)
		Trench 8 (42m x 2m)		
(801)	0.30	Dark brown, soft silty clay	(802)	-
(802)	0.30	Light brown, soft silty clay	Natural	(801)
Natural	-	Mix of yellow-white, semi-compact gravel, light grey, plastic Oxford clay and mid-brown, soft peat	-	(802)
		Trench 9 (42m x 2m)		
(901)	0.40	Dark brown, soft silty clay	(902)	-
(902)	0.35	Light brown, soft silty clay	Natural	(901)
Natural	-	Mix of yellow-white, semi-compact gravel, light grey, plastic Oxford clay and mid-brown, soft peat	-	(902)
		Trench 10 (42m x 2m)		
(1001)	0.27	Dark brown, soft silty clay	(1002)	-
(1002)	0.23	Light brown, soft silty clay	Natural	(1001)
Natural	-	Yellow-white, semi-compact gravel	-	(1002)

APPENDIX 3

OASIS ID: independ1-396741

Project details

Project name Land East of Crease Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire

Short description of the project A 10 trench evaluation for a new development consisting of new dwellings.

Project dates Start: 08-06-2020 End: 10-06-2020

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes CDL20 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes H02-0723-16 - Planning Application No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed

Monument type SN CL BT Uncertain

Monument type SN CL BT Uncertain

Significant Finds **N/A None**

Significant Finds **N/A None**

Methods & techniques **''Sample 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 East of Crease Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire**

Postcode **PE6 0FB**

Study area **1.7 Hectares**

Site coordinates **TF 23740 09575 52.66937996687 -0.16985998568 52 40 09 N 000 10 11 W Point**

Height OD / Depth **Min: 2m Max: 4m**

Project creators

Name of Organisation **Independent Archaeology Consultants**

Project brief originator **Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body**

Project design originator **Independent Archaeology Consultants**

Project director/manager **Christer Carlsson**

Project supervisor **Christer Carlsson**

Type of sponsor/funding body **Dean and Chapter**

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient **Lincolnshire Museums**

Physical Contents **''other''**

Digital Archive recipient **Lincolnshire Museums**

Digital Contents **''none'',''other''**

Digital Media available **''Images raster / digital photography'',''Images vector'',''Text''**

Paper Archive recipient **Lincolnshire Museums**

Paper Contents **''none'',''other''**

Paper Media available **''Section'',''Context sheet'',''Photograph'',''Plan'',''Report''**

Project bibliography 1

Publication type **Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)**

Title **Land East of Crease Drove, Crowland. Lincolnshire**

Author(s)/Editor(s) **Carlsson, C**

Date **2020**

Issuer or publisher **Independent Archaeology Consultants**

Place of issue or publication **Peterborough**

Entered by **Christer Karlsson (contact@independentarchaeology.co.uk)**

Entered on **15 June 2020**

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location Map (Produced with OS Licence Number 0100031673).

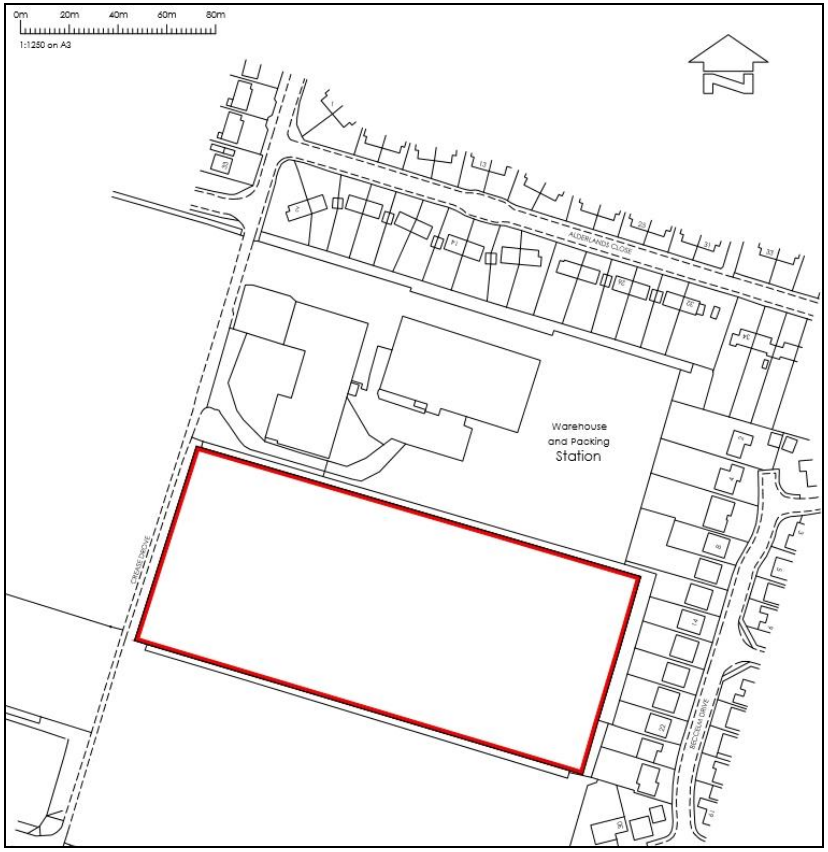

Figure 2: Site Outline Map (Produced with OS Licence Number 0100031673).

Figure 3: Trench Layout (Produced with OS Licence Number 0100031673).

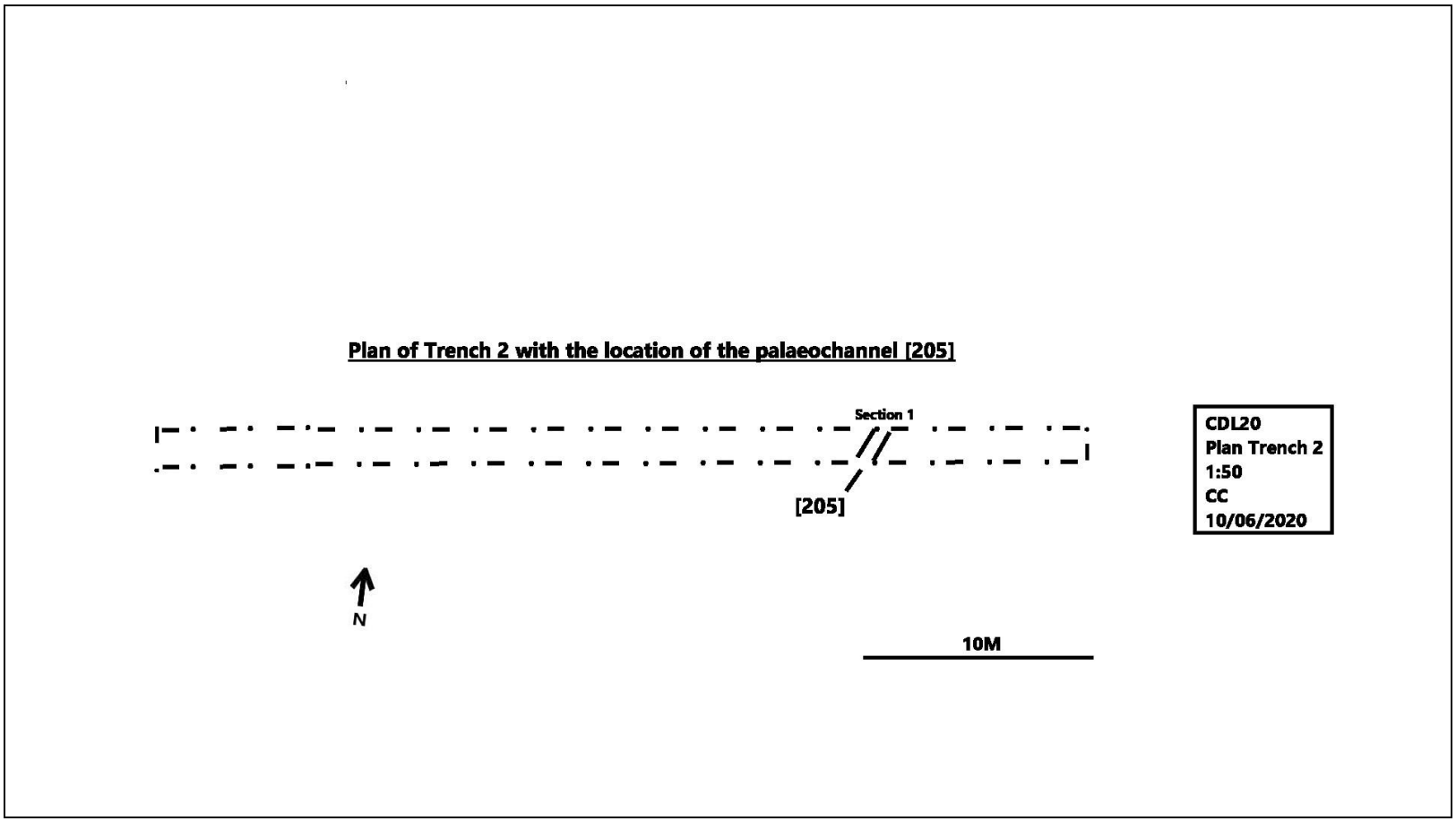

Figure 4: Trench Plans

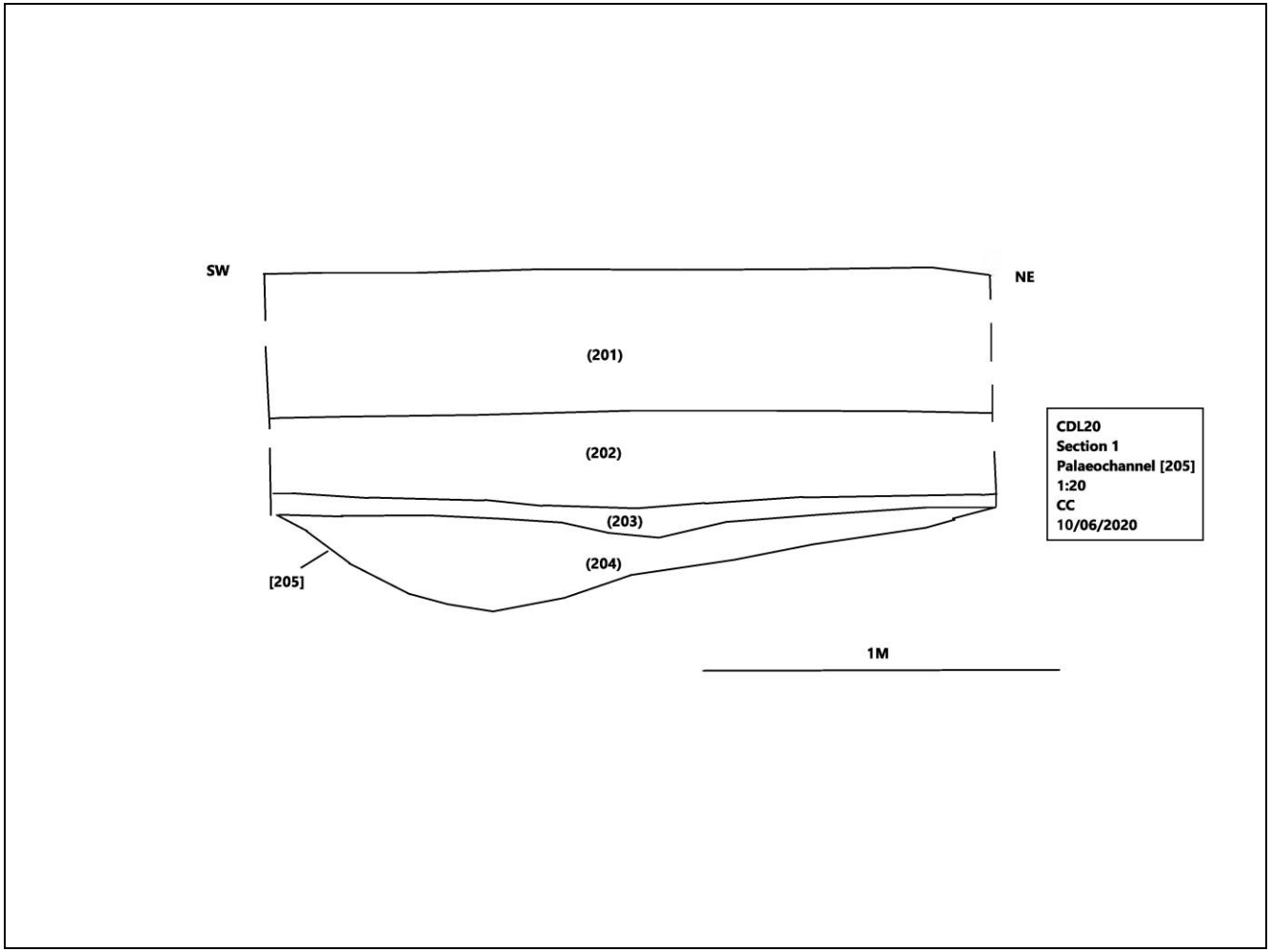

Figure 5: Sections

