

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT TRINITY CLOSE,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CWST 07)**

**Work Undertaken For
Wyer Brothers Limited
on behalf of
Mr and Mrs Pycroft**

July 2007

Report Compiled by
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Planning Application No: H02/0328/07
National Grid Reference: TF 2379 1009
City and County Museum Accession No: 2007.118
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-28157

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. **88/07**

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Trinity Close, Crowland. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new detached dwelling.

The earliest archaeological remains in the area date to the Neolithic period (4200 - 2250 BC) and are represented by stone axes and flint tools. In the Early Bronze Age (2250 - 1600 BC), Crowland became a focus for a barrow cemetery, part of a sequence of such monuments along the fen-edge in Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. Crowland is also noted for its Abbey, which had its origins as a cell founded by St. Guthlac in the 8th century. The monastery grew in prosperity and by the medieval period (1066 - 1500 AD) controlled much of this part of south Lincolnshire, until its dissolution in 1539.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of undated, medieval, post-medieval and recent deposits. Undated features comprise two large pits, probably quarry pits. A medieval ditch was also revealed as were a post-medieval subsoil and dumping layers. Finds retrieved from the investigation include medieval and later pottery, brick/tile, glass, metalwork, rubber, stone, clay pipe and mollusc shell.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “*a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Wyer Brothers Limited on behalf of Mr and Mrs E Pycroft to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development on land at Trinity Close, Crowland, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H02/0328/07. The watching brief was carried out on the 12th June 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Crowland is situated 12km south of Spalding and 22km east of Stamford near the southern boundary of Lincolnshire, in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 420m southwest of the town centre as defined by the parish church of Our Lady, St. Bartholomew and St. Guthlac. The site lies on generally level ground at c. 3.5m OD, immediately west of Trinity Close and south of West Street, and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2379 1009 (Fig. 2).

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

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The proposed development site lies in an

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

During the Early Bronze Age, the gravel ridge that Crowland sits on was the focus for a sizeable barrow cemetery. This was part of a system of such cemeteries extending from Borough Fen to the south, to Deeping St. Nicholas west of Crowland and continuing to the north (Lane 1994, 6). Most of the barrows are only known from their destruction in the last two centuries and the nearest to the site is located less than 300m to the south (Hayes and Lane 1992, 197). Little contemporary settlement associated with the barrows has yet been identified in Crowland. However, pottery sherds of the period are known from the vicinity of the church (*ibid.*).

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

Crowland is first recorded in the mid 8th century, by Felix, the biographer of St. Guthlac. The place-name is derived from the Old English *crūw*, meaning ‘a bend’, probably referring to a meander in the River Welland at this point (Cameron 1998, 35). Felix was writing about the life of St. Guthlac who founded a cell here, with two followers, in c. 700 AD (Page 1988, 105).

A Benedictine monastery dedicated to St. Guthlac was in existence in Crowland by 1051 and was subject to Peterborough Abbey. It is not known when the monastery was first built, although it is believed to be

in the mid-late 10th century, as a documentary reference noting an earlier foundation is now believed to be a forgery (Hayes and Lane 1992, 202). The present standing remains of the abbey date to 1156 AD (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 238).

Crowland is not specifically referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086, although details of its holdings at Holbeach, Whaplode, Spalding, Langtoft, Baston, Dowdyke, Drayton, Algarkirk and Burtoft are listed (Foster and Longley 1976, 60). Land was also held in the surrounding counties of Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and Cambridgeshire (Page 1988, 106).

Following the dissolution in 1539, the abbey buildings gradually fell into decay, a process that was accelerated during the English Civil War (1642-46) when a Royalist garrison constructed a fort surrounding the church (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 240).

A watching brief undertaken 90m to the north of the site identified Late Saxon deposits and a medieval building, although later medieval and post-medieval remains had largely been truncated (Cope-Faulkner 2006, 1). Further watching briefs undertaken along West Street in 1998 and 2005 identified medieval and undated subsoils with a post-medieval pit and refuse and dumped deposit (Cope-Faulkner 1998, 1; Cope-Faulkner 2005, 1).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation

trenches, topsoil was stripped from the site. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis five phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Medieval deposit
Phase 4	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 5	Recent deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of the foundation trenches was a layer of brownish yellow sandy silt (011). This measured in excess of 0.11m thick.

Overlying this was an 80mm thick layer of brown sandy silt (010) which was in turn sealed by a brown organic silt (009) that was 0.15m thick.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Located on the western side of the foundation trenches was a large cut feature (005). This was over 9m long by 5m wide and over 0.25m deep (Fig. 4, Section 1). A single fill of brown clayey silt (004) was recorded.

Located some 6m to the east of this was a second large cut feature (015). This was over 9m long by 5.9m wide and over 0.24m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2). This contained a fill of brown clayey silt (014) from which freshwater shell was recovered.

Phase 3 Medieval deposits

Aligned north-south through the foundation trenches was a ditch (008) cut into natural (009). This was over 15m long by 1m wide and deeper than 0.3m (Fig. 4, Section 1). Two fills were recorded, a lower of brown silt (007) and an upper of brown clayey silt (006). A single pottery sherd of 13th to 15th century date was retrieved from the upper layer.

Phase 4 Post-medieval deposits

Above the ditch and two pits was a subsoil comprising greyish brown clayey silt (003) that was 0.25m thick and contained a medieval or post-medieval brick fragment.

Partly overlying the subsoil in the centre of the foundation trenches was a dumped deposit of brown/black silt with ash and charcoal (002). This was 0.2m thick (Fig. 4, Section 1) and contained a 17th century clay pipe stem.

Impacting into the subsoil above the undated pit (015) was a further dumped deposit of brown/black silt with ash and

charcoal (013). This measured 0.13m thick (Fig. 4, Section 2). Above this was a further dumped deposit of yellowish brown clayey silt (012).

Phase 5 Recent deposits

Sealing all deposits was a topsoil comprising a 0.45m thick layer of brown/black organic silt (001). Pottery and glass of 19th to 20th century date was collected from this deposit.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise sandy silts and silt of the underlying drift deposits of marine or estuarine alluvium, although an organic layer may indicate a former peat. This same sequence was identified to the north (Cope-Faulkner 2006, 3) where the peat was equated with the Nordelph Peat which is evident along the margins of the Fenland and dates to the Bronze and Iron Ages (Waller 1994, 13).

Two large features remain undated (Phase 2) due to a lack of artefactual material. The function of these are not clear, but they may be quarry pits to extract the underlying sand. Alternatively, the presence of a species of mussel (Appendix 4) may indicate that these were large ponds.

Medieval deposits (Phase 3) comprise a north-south ditch, which is a continuation of a boundary that continues north to West Street and may represent a boundary to the medieval messuages, some of which are still apparent in Crowland today. Furthermore, the two undated pits appear to respect the ditch, suggesting that the boundary was still in use when the pits were excavated.

A subsoil and episodes of dumping were assigned to the post-medieval period (Phase 4). The subsoil may suggest that horticultural activities were being

undertaken at the site following disuse of the possible quarry pits. The dumped deposits appear to indicate refuse disposal.

Finds retrieved from the investigation includes pottery of medieval and 19th – 20th century date, brick and tile, glass, metalwork, stone, rubber and clay pipe. Fragments of mollusc shell were also collected.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Trinity Close, Crowland, as the site lay in close proximity to known Saxon and later material.

However, no Saxon remains were encountered. Instead a medieval ditch was identified along with two undated pits, possibly for the extraction of the underlying sand. A post-medieval subsoil and dumped deposits completed the sequence.

Medieval and later pottery was retrieved from the investigations along with brick/tile, glass, metalwork, stone, rubber and clay pipe.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr P Wyer of Wyer Brothers Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Mr and Mrs Pycroft. The work was coordinated by Mark Williams who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams

Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

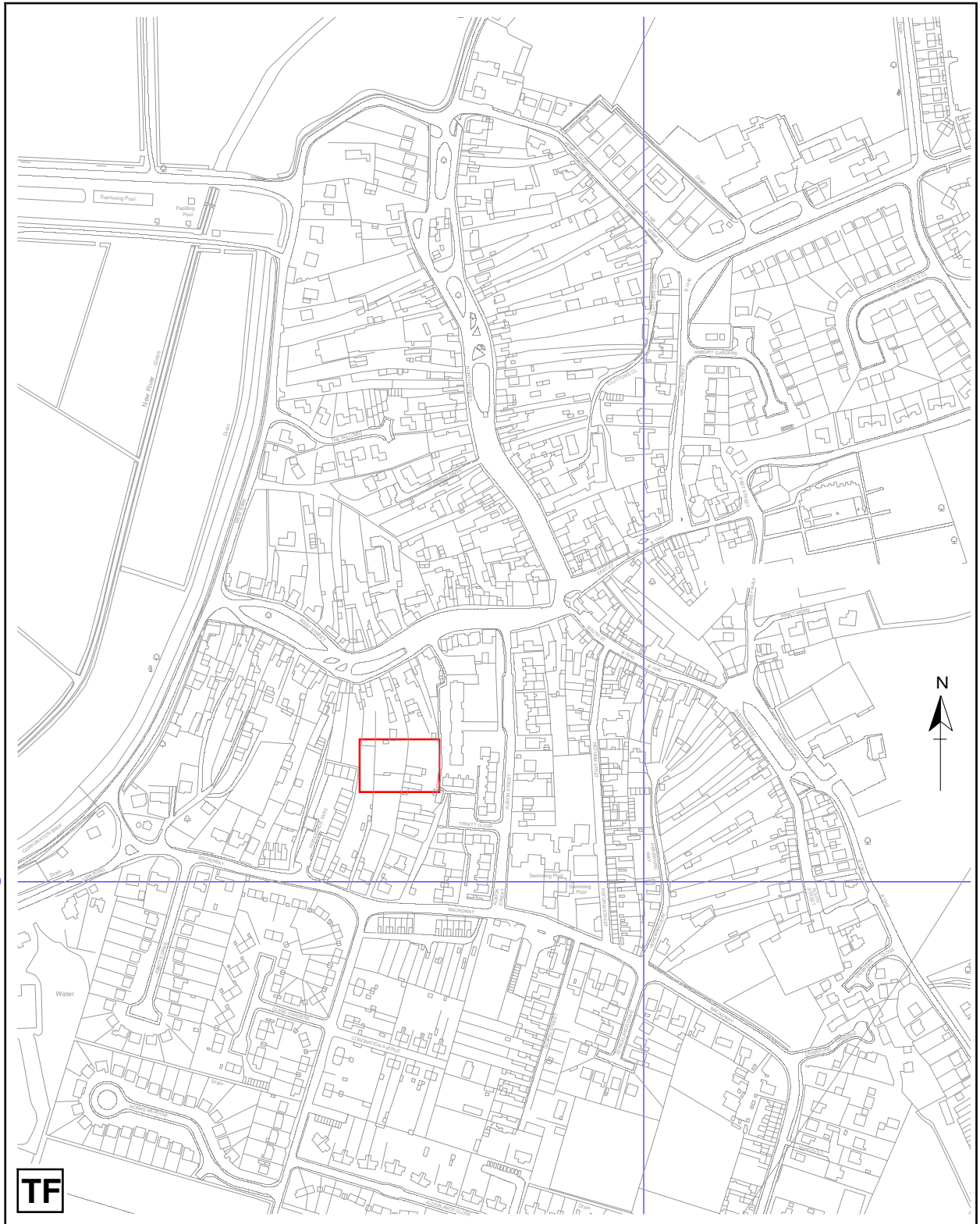
APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General location plan



TF

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Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (C) Crown Copyright. HTL Ltd Licence No. AL5041A0001

Area detailed in Figure 3

0  250m



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Scale 1:5000 | Drawn by: PCF | Report No: 88/07

Figure 2 - Site location plan

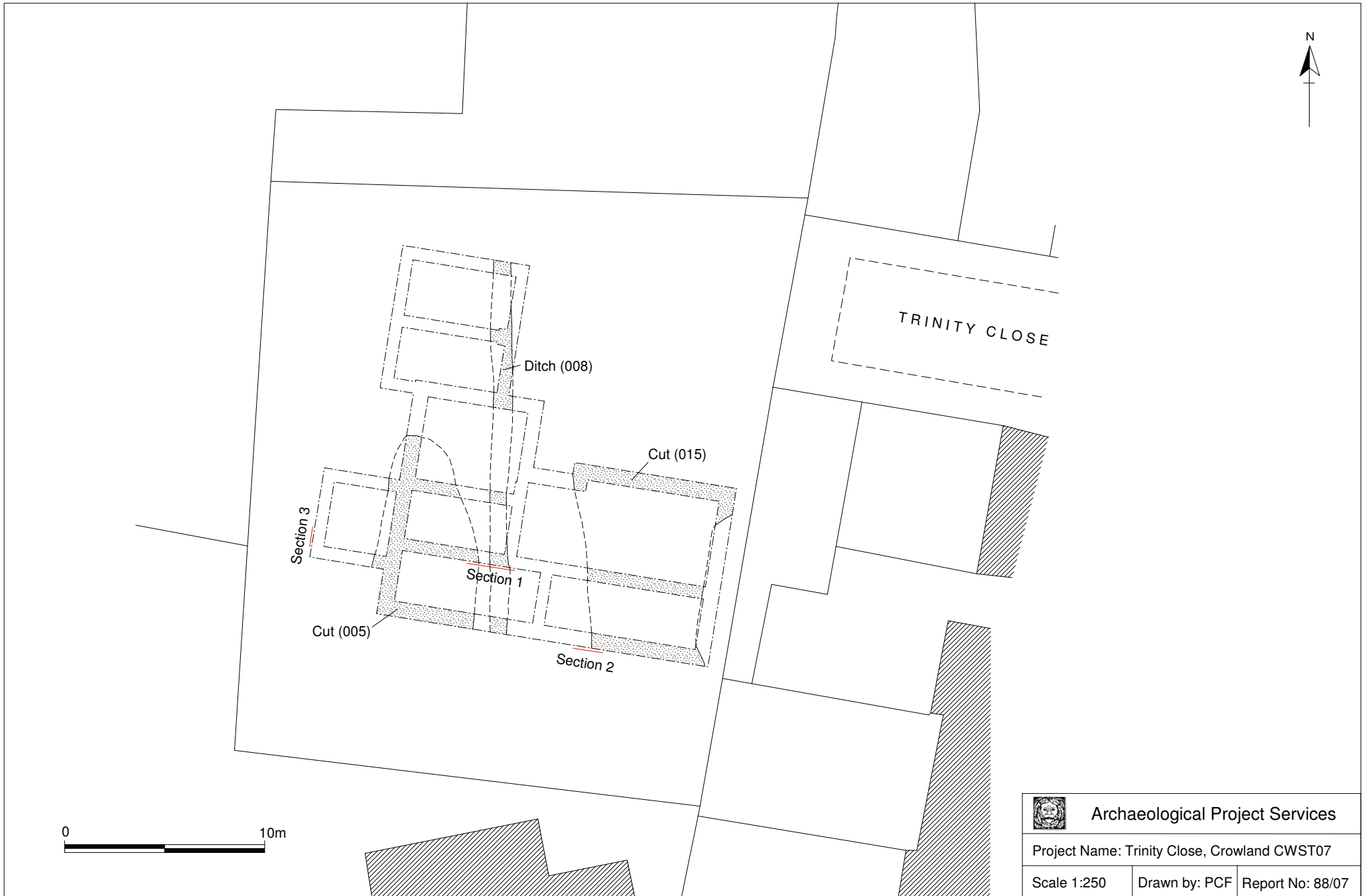
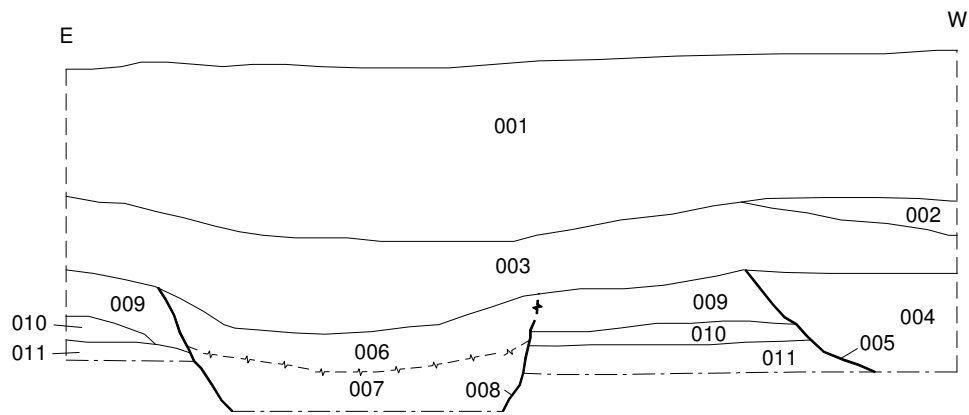
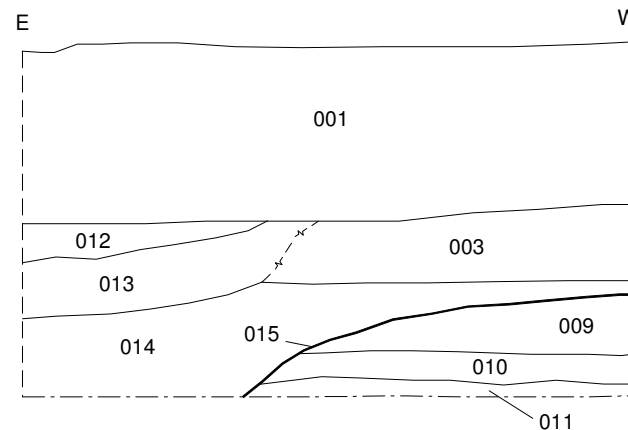


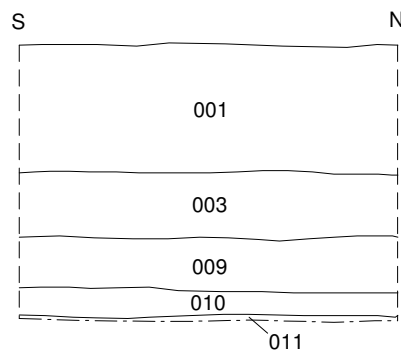
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal features and section locations



Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Trinity Close, Crowland, CWST07

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 88/07

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 – General view of the development area, looking north



Plate 2 – Section 1 showing the possible quarry pit (005) and ditch (008), looking south



Plate 3 – Section 2 with the possible quarry pit (015), looking south



Plate 4 – Section 3 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking west

Appendix 1

LAND AT TRINITY CLOSE, CROWLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development at Trinity Close, Crowland.*
- 1.2 *The written scheme of investigation sets out in detail a specification of works for an archaeological watching brief, which will monitor all groundworks undertaken as part of development at the site.*
- 1.3 *Prehistoric burial mounds occur in the area and Roman pottery has been found in the vicinity. Additionally, an abbey, founded before the Norman conquest, brought the town to prominence and attracted settlement in the medieval period. The present town probably largely overlies the medieval village*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigations. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises the specification for an archaeological watching brief during development at Trinity Close, Crowland (Planning Reference refers to rear: 42 West Street Crowland), Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Crowland is located approximately 12km south of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire. The site is on the west side of Trinity Close, between West Street and Broadway, west side of the village centre, at TF 2379 1009.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H02/0328/070) was submitted to South Holland District Council for construction of a single dwelling at Trinity Close, Crowland, Lincolnshire. On the advice of the Senior Built Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council, South Holland District Council have requested the submission of a written scheme of archaeological investigation prior to construction. This document forms that scheme of investigation and comprises a specification of works for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during groundworks and all phases of soil movement carried out during the proposed development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Crowland is situated in the fens of south Lincolnshire. The site and surrounding area lies at approximately 5m OD. Soils at the site are Ireton Association loamy over sandy soils formed in glaciofluvial deposits (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 229).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Crowland lies on a gravel ridge jutting west to east through the surrounding fen and has been the focus for human activity for at least the past four millennia. During extended periods of freshwater and marine flooding, the elevated position of the gravel ridge has provided a favourable location for habitation.
- 6.1 Crowland came to prominence during the early medieval period. An abbey was founded there by the late 10th century and became a focus of settlement during the later medieval period. The present village of Crowland probably largely superimposes the medieval settlement. An archaeological watching brief undertaken on land adjacent to West Street revealed deposits of late medieval and post-medieval date (Archaeological Project Services 1998).
- 6.2 Neolithic flint axes and scatters of worked prehistoric flint have been recovered at several locations in Crowland, mainly within the northwest part of the town. However, two burial mounds presumed to be of Bronze Age date are known to exist within 600m southwest of the site at 70 West Street. Iron Age pottery has been recovered at two sites approximately 150m southwest of the site (Cope-Faulkner, 1998).
- 6.3 Pottery and other artefacts have been recovered at several locations within and around Crowland, including two sites 150m southwest and southeast of the proposed development.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the investigations brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2 Methodology
- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement. Provision will be made for stopping works to allow the recording of archaeological remains.

- 8.2.2 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.3 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.4 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - Description of the topography of the site.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
 - Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long-term storage and curation. An accession number will be obtained from the City and County Museum, Lincoln for deposition of the archive. All site records will be referenced with APS site code **WSC05**.

12 PUBLICATION

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

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the LCC Archaeology Section. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post- excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously

supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

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Cope-Faulkner, 1998 *Archaeological Implications of the Appraisal of Crowland Conservation Area, Crowland, Lincolnshire (CCA98)* Unpublished APS report **83/98**

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Specification: Version 1, 3rd June 2007

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable dark brown/black organic silt, 0.45m thick	Topsoil
002	Friable dark brown/black silt with ash and charcoal, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
003	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
004	Firm mid brown clayey silt	Fill of (005)
005	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >9m long by 5m wide and >0.25m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	?Quarry pit
006	Firm mid brown clayey silt	Fill of (008)
007	Soft to firm mid brown silt	Fill of (008)
008	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >15m long by 1m wide and >0.3m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
009	Soft to firm mid brown organic silt, 0.15m thick	Natural deposit
010	Soft to firm light brown sandy silt, 80mm thick	Natural deposit
011	Firm light brownish yellow sandy silt, >80mm thick	Natural deposit
012	Firm light to mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
013	Friable dark brown/black silt with ash and charcoal, 0.13m thick	Dumped deposit
014	Firm mid brown clayey silt	Fill of (015)
015	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >9m long by 5.9m wide by >0.24m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	?Quarry pit

Appendix 3

POST-ROMAN POTTERY AND CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ARCHIVE

By Anne Boyle

CWST07 POST ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
001	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware		jar	1	1	27		BS		late 18th to 19th
001	BL	Black-glazed wares		hollow	1	1	3		BS	abraded	18th to 19th
001	BL	Black-glazed wares		?	1	1	3		BS		18th to 19th
001	BL	Black-glazed wares		?	1	1	7		BS		18th
001	BL	Black-glazed wares		cup / posset	1	1	13		base		18th
001	BOU	Bourne D ware	slightly bumpy + ca	jar / bowl	1	1	11		rim	flared; abraded; burnt	
001	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		jar / bowl	1	1	15		BS	internal glaze	16th
001	PEARL	Pearlware		small hollow	1	1	6		base	abraded	
001	SLIP	Unidentified slipware		hollow	1	1	4	internal industrial white slip	BS	Yorkshire ?	18th to 19th
001	SLIP	Unidentified slipware		bowl	1	1	5		BS	abraded; ? ID	18th
001	STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed		cup / posset	1	1	7		handle with LHJ		
001	TPW	Transfer printed ware		bowl / dish	2	1	3	internal blue transfer print design	BS	abraded	
001	WHITE	Modern whiteware		?	1	1	1		BS		
001	WHITE	Modern whiteware		hollow	1	1	3		BS		
001	WHITE	Modern whiteware		?	1	1	1		BS		

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
006	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	reduced with oxidised surfaces; medium sandy	jar	1	1	7		BS	leached and abraded; internal reduced glaze; common rounded quartz 0.3 to 0.7mm + common oolite/rounded ca + sparse round fe up to 0.5mm + sparse organic material + sparse flint; ? Bourne/Baston	13th to 15th

CWST07 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description	date
001	MODTIL	Modern tile		1	9		
001	MODTIL	Modern tile		1	79	internal glaze	
002	CBM	Ceramic building material		1	6		
003	BRK	Brick	calcareous	1	142	salt surface; strike marks	medieval to post medieval

CWST07 DATING ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

context	date	comments
001	19th to 20th	
002	medieval to modern	contains undiagnostic fragment
003	medieval to post medieval	date on a single brick
006	13th to 15th	date on a single sherd

Appendix 4

THE OTHER FINDS *by Rachael Hall and Gary Taylor*

A mixed assemblage of artefacts, mostly glass but including clay pipe, metal and other materials, comprising 14 items weighing a total of 131g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated faunal remains assemblage comprises 9 stratified fragments from a single object. The faunal remains were identified by reference to published catalogues.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001), a dumped deposit (002), a subsoil (003) and the fill of a possible quarry pit (014).

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Glass	Opaque white fragment bottle glass, 20 th century	1	1	20 th century
	Glass	Pale blue, fragment of cylindrical bottle, 20 th century	1	1	
	Glass	Dark green, base (shallow push-up) of cylindrical wine bottle, 19 th century	1	24	
	Glass	Pale blue, neck with applied rim of small bottle, 19 th century	1	2	
	Glass	Colourless, fire rounded rim with slight distortion, 19 th century	1	1	
	Glass	Colourless, moulded base of cylindrical bottle, iridescence	1	2	
	Glass	Light blue bead, mould-made or rolled, post-medieval	1	1	
	Clay pipe	Bowl, Lincoln Type A, bore 7/64", 1640-60	1	11	
	Iron	Nail, late post-medieval	1	29	
	Iron	Indeterminate	1	3	
	Rubber	Shoe heel, moulded 'JE IN ENGLAND 3 1/8', 20 th century	1	23	
Stone	Small oval green stone, malachite? Natural or possible jewellery setting	1	1		
002	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64"	1	2	17 th century
003	Lead	Rectangular sheet, folded	1	30	

Table 2: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Part	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
014	Duck mussel	Shell	9	6	All 1 shell

A fragmented shell of a duck mussel was recovered. This species lives in hard water rivers, canals and larger ponds (McMillan 1973, 113). As such, it provides a minor environmental indicator.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Crowland, including nearby elsewhere on West Street, that are the subjects of reports. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the village and its vicinity. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The collection of non-pottery artefacts is entirely of post-medieval to early modern date and is of limited local potential and significance. Use of the site in the 19th-20th centuries is indicated by the bulk of the assemblage. Some environmental evidence is provided by the mollusc shell.

The lack of any material earlier than the 17th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

References

McMillan, N. F., 1973 *British Shells*

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Messuage	A dwelling and the land surrounding it.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

15	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
2	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

Accession Number: 2007.118

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CWST 07

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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