
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON FOUNDATION TRENCHES AT
MANOR GARDENS,
CROWLE,
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
(CRMG12)**

**Work Undertaken For
Synergy Housing Group**

April 2012

Report Compiled by
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APS Report No. **31/12**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



**Quality Control
Manor Gardens, Crowle
North Lincolnshire
(CRMG12)**

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Manor Gardens, Vicar's Walk, Crowle, North Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for four semi-detached bungalows and a large apartment block.

The site stands in an archaeologically sensitive area close to the historic core of Crowle village and a short distance to the south of the medieval parish church of St. Oswald.

The watching brief revealed two large ponds or hollows in the west of the site that were filled with late medieval and post-medieval deposits. These were sealed by a later made ground or soil deposit. A 19th century cut filled with demolition rubble was also present in the west of the site. To the east a large landscaping cut, probably dating to the construction of the building that formerly occupied the site had truncated deposits across a substantial area of the site.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include late medieval pottery and a single sherd of 19th century pottery. Late medieval and post-medieval brick and tile was also recovered. Other finds include the remnants of several 17th century leather shoes.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

(IfA 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Synergy Housing Group to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of four new semi-detached bungalows and a large apartment block at Manor Gardens, Crowle, North Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was granted through planning permission PA/2008/1711. The watching brief was carried out between the 27th March and 11th April 2012.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Crowle is situated 12km west-northwest of Scunthorpe in North Lincolnshire. (Fig. 1).

Crowle is on the west side of the River Trent in the northern part of the Isle of Axholme. The village occupies the west side of Crowle Hill, which rises to just over 20m OD. Located to the west of the village, the investigation site is on low-lying, fairly flat land and is situated between the Old River Don (to the north) and the Old River Drain which lies immediately adjacent to the south. The site is on a very gentle slope down southward to the Old River Drain at c. 1m OD.

Local soils are of the Fladbury 3 Association, clayey pelo-alluvial gleys (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 198). Immediately to the south are Blackwood Association slightly stony typical sandy gleys (*ibid.*, 127). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of alluvium which in turn seals a solid geology of Triassic mudstones.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Crowle is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Late Mesolithic to the present day. Flint tools, ranging in date from the Late Mesolithic to the Bronze Age are known

from areas to the north, east and southwest of the site. Beaker and Bronze Age pottery has also been retrieved from the area.

Roman occupation of the area is suggested by scatters of Roman pottery recovered at Marsh Farm located approximately 500m west of the development (Taylor 2004)

Crowle is first mentioned as early as c. 1070. Referred to as *Crull* the name is derived from the Old English *crull*, meaning 'winding' and is likely to have derived from a river name denoting a winding watercourse (Cameron 1998, 35).

The Domesday Survey of c. 1086 records that the manor was held by Geoffrey de Wirce and contained a church, 31 fisheries and woodland (Foster and Longley 1976).

Located within St. Oswald's church is an early to mid 10th century sculptured sandstone cross shaft with a runic inscription (Stocker and Everson 1999, 147).

The only extant remains of the medieval period are those of the churchyard cross and the largely 12th century church of St. Oswald, 150 metres north of the site, which presumably replaced the church referred to in the Domesday Survey (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 241).

Recent archaeological investigations conducted during the refurbishment of the historic market place, to the southeast of site, encountered five phases of activity ranging in date from the Romano-British, Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman, the medieval and modern periods (Clay and Trott, 2011)

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if

present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Trenches for the footings were excavated by mechanical excavator fitted with a 2 feet toothless ditching bucket. Where pertinent, trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Some areas of the trenches were not available to record due to flooding. 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 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). 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

Work commenced on the bungalows in the west of the site before continuing on to the apartments within the east. A large U-shaped single storey building had previously occupied the site and the footings, services and drainage associated with this building were still in situ.

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

The earliest deposit observed on the site was mid greyish brown natural sand (004

= 026). This was extant across the majority of the trenches on the site (Fig 6, Sections 1-3, 5,7). A slight variation, a darker reddish orange sand (024) was observed in the northeast footings of the apartments (Fig 6, Section 6).

The area of the bungalows contained large areas of dark, humic, material suggestive of wet or waterlogged deposits. It was difficult to confirm whether these were just natural waterlogged depressions or ponds. The undulating nature observed in section (Figure 6, Sections 4 and 5) suggests that they were possibly natural features but the presence of medieval pottery demonstrates that these were extant when surrounding areas were occupied.

There appeared to be two distinct areas [005] and [011], each containing several fills (Fig 4, Fig 6, Sections 4,5).

Feature [005] was filled with a number of deposits, (006 = 018) was a dark blackish grey silty sand that probably represents the natural silting of the area. The deposit contained a single sherd of mid 13th – 16th century Humber ware pottery and the partial remains of several 17th century leather shoes. Above this was a light blackish grey clayey sand (007) which again appeared to be formed through natural processes. The upper fill (008 = 019) was a mid greyish sand with frequent mudstone lenses and inclusions of ceramic building material.

A basal fill of 0.1m thick sticky dark grey clay (012) within [011] was likely to be a result of natural silting processes within the area. Towards the periphery of the feature, this appears to be replaced a slightly sandier deposit (013) which contained late 15th- 16th century handmade brick. These were both sealed by a layer of peat that varied in thickness (014) up to 0.1m thick. Above the peat was a mottled grey and dark yellow clayey sand (015) at the horizon between the two deposits were tiny heavily abraded stones

and ceramic building material that appeared water-worn. A single sherd of 16th- 17th century pottery and several pieces of ceramic building material, including a 15th – 18th century brick were retrieved from (015).

The deposits within [005] and [011] were sealed by soft mid greyish brown silty sand (003). This deposit was up to 0.7m in depth and appeared to be either a subsoil or buried garden soil. The 13th – 16th century pottery recovered from this deposit was probably re-deposited.

In the east of the footings for Bungalows 1/2 a large cut [009] truncated several of the deposits (Fig 6, Section 3). Although the extent of the cut was unknown, as it was truncated itself by modern disturbance, it was at least 3m in width and 0.8m in depth. The fill was a mixed deposit of light creamy yellow lime mortar and mid greyish brown silty sand (010 = 020) that appeared to contain large amounts of 19th century demolition rubble.

The only features observed to the east of the site were large landscaping cuts that probably relate to the construction of the previous building on the site.

To the east of the site a large landscaping cut [027] has been excavated into the natural sand (024). Above the cut was soft mid pinkish grey clay (023) containing occasional flecks of charcoal and ceramic building material. It was up to 0.35m in thickness and was probably used as a levelling layer across the site.

The subsoil or buried soil layer (003/025) recorded at thicknesses of up to 0.7m elsewhere on site, appears to have been heavily truncated at the east, surviving as a shallow layer no more than 0.25m thick.

A layer of demolition rubble (002/022) covered the former footprint of the previous building and the majority of

topsoil (001) had already been stripped from the site.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of sands and clays relate to the underlying drift geology of alluvium. A substantial deposit overlying these sands, may represent subsoil formed by ploughing, a buried garden soil or made ground. This was substantially thicker as a deposit to the west and appears to have been heavily truncated to the east, probably prior to the construction of the building that previously occupied the site.

The wet areas to the west of the site, within the bungalow footings were indicative of large irregular areas of waterlogging or standing water. Although they appear contemporary in date were adjacent and of similar depths, only one of the ponds contained a layer of peat. It is possible that the hollow/pond containing peat had been utilised as an area for flax retting. A process in which flax was soaked in stagnant or moving water to allow the stems to swell, in order to separate the tough core from the fibre, to produce a workable product

This process is normally carried out when the plant is mature and flowering, so that large amounts of pollen can be shed from the decaying flowers and are left behind in the sediments at the bottom of a pond when the fibres are removed (Gearey et al., 2005). The build-up of organic material in this area may be related to this process and could explain why discrimination occurs between the two areas, with peat only present in one pond.

There are several other examples of post-medieval retting pits in the vicinity of Crowle and the recent archaeological work in the nearby market place, to the southeast, found evidence of the waste products involved with the retting process that were not in situ but were likely to

have come from a nearby location. Finds retrieved from both of the ponds date them to the late medieval to early post-medieval periods.

The relatively large amounts of 15th – 16th century building material recovered from both [005] and [011], much of which still has mortar adhered, may suggest that there was a high status brick building within the vicinity. The presence of the material within the ponds may be indicative of its demolition.

The sizable cut within the east of the bungalow footings truncated the deposits within the ponds and contained 19th century material. This cut also appeared to contain a large dump of demolition material, and may represent the destruction of a nearby building.

In the east of the site the layer of soil/made ground layer, seen to depths of up to 0.7m in the west of the site, had been heavily truncated and probably reflects a period of landscaping undertaken prior to the construction of the former building that occupied the site.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological condition was placed on the development at Manor Gardens due to its location in an archaeologically sensitive area. The site was located a short distance south of the medieval parish church of St.Oswald and to the northwest of the historic market place of Crowle.

Recent archaeological investigations within the market place had revealed archaeology dating to the Romano-British, Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman, medieval and modern periods. The features observed within this site were late to post-medieval in date.

The west of the site, within the trenches of the bungalow foundations, revealed at

least two extensive areas of wet or waterlogged deposits within naturally occurring ponds or hollows. Finds retrieved from the deposits would suggest they were both late medieval to post-medieval in date. The northernmost of those contained a widespread layer of peat, which may have formed during the use of the pond as a retting pit for the processing of flax.

There was also a cut, truncating the wet areas that contained 19th century pottery and demolition rubble.

The east of the site, in the location of the apartments, appeared to have been heavily landscaped. The buried soil layer observed across the extent of the site had been heavily truncated and sections of the site had been excavated into natural sand before being levelled with extraneous material.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Joanna Chambers for commissioning both the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Synergy Housing Group. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisors: Liz Murray
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Liz Murray
 Post-excavation analysis: Liz Murray

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 IfA Institute for Archaeologists

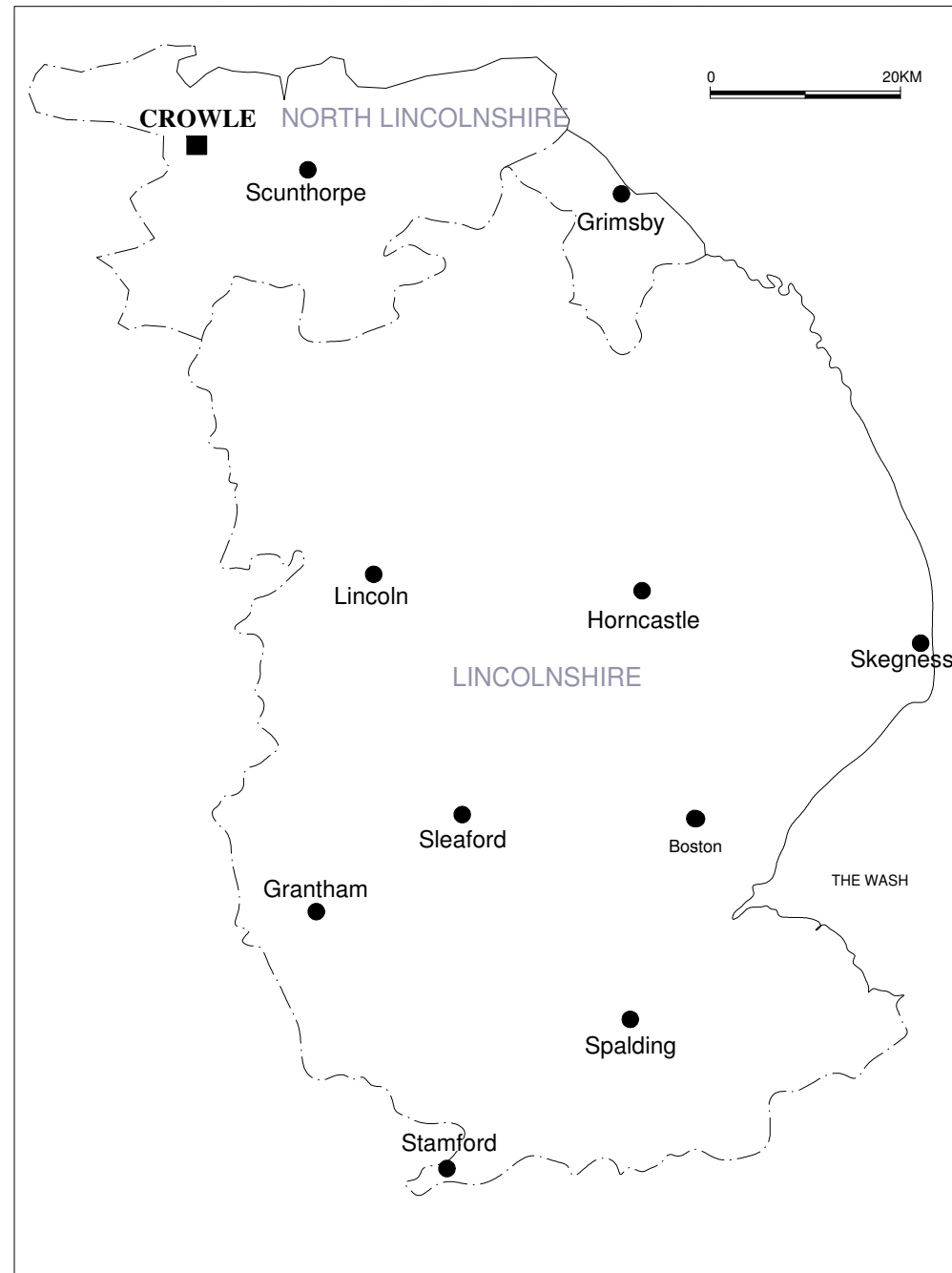
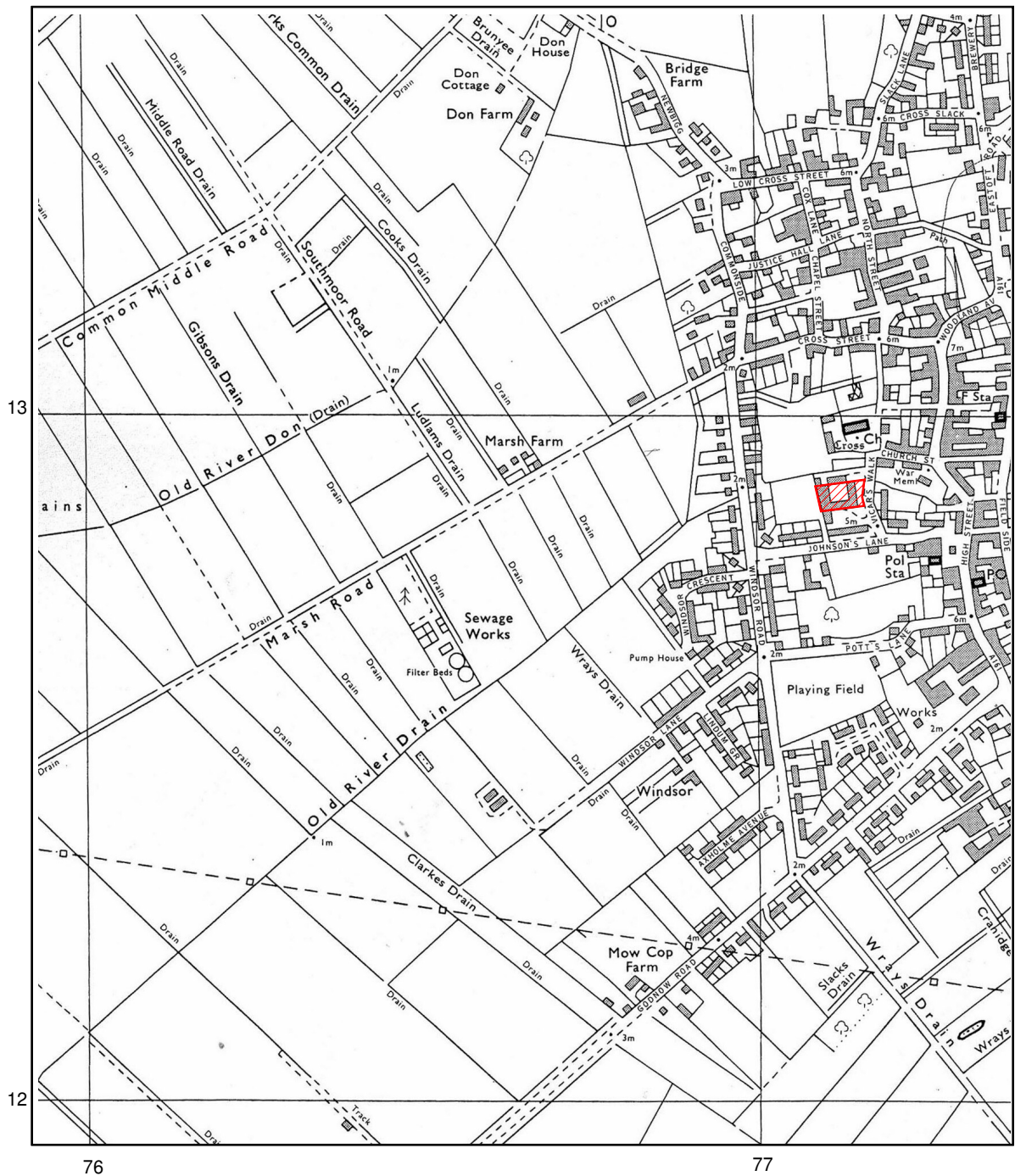


Figure 1 - General location map



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Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Manor Gardens, Crowle CRMG12		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: LM	Report No: 31/12

Figure 2 - Site location plan

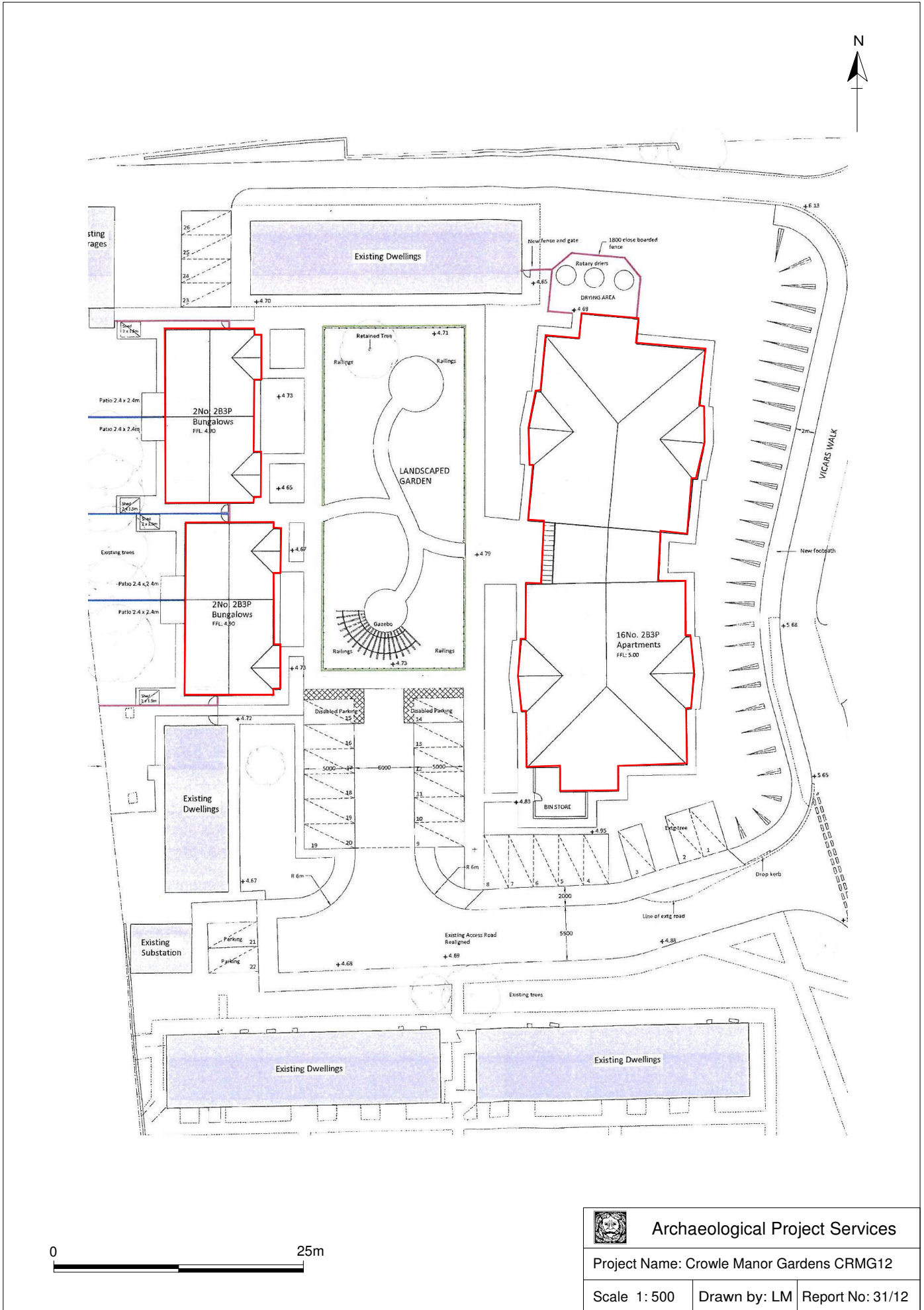


Figure 3 Site plan

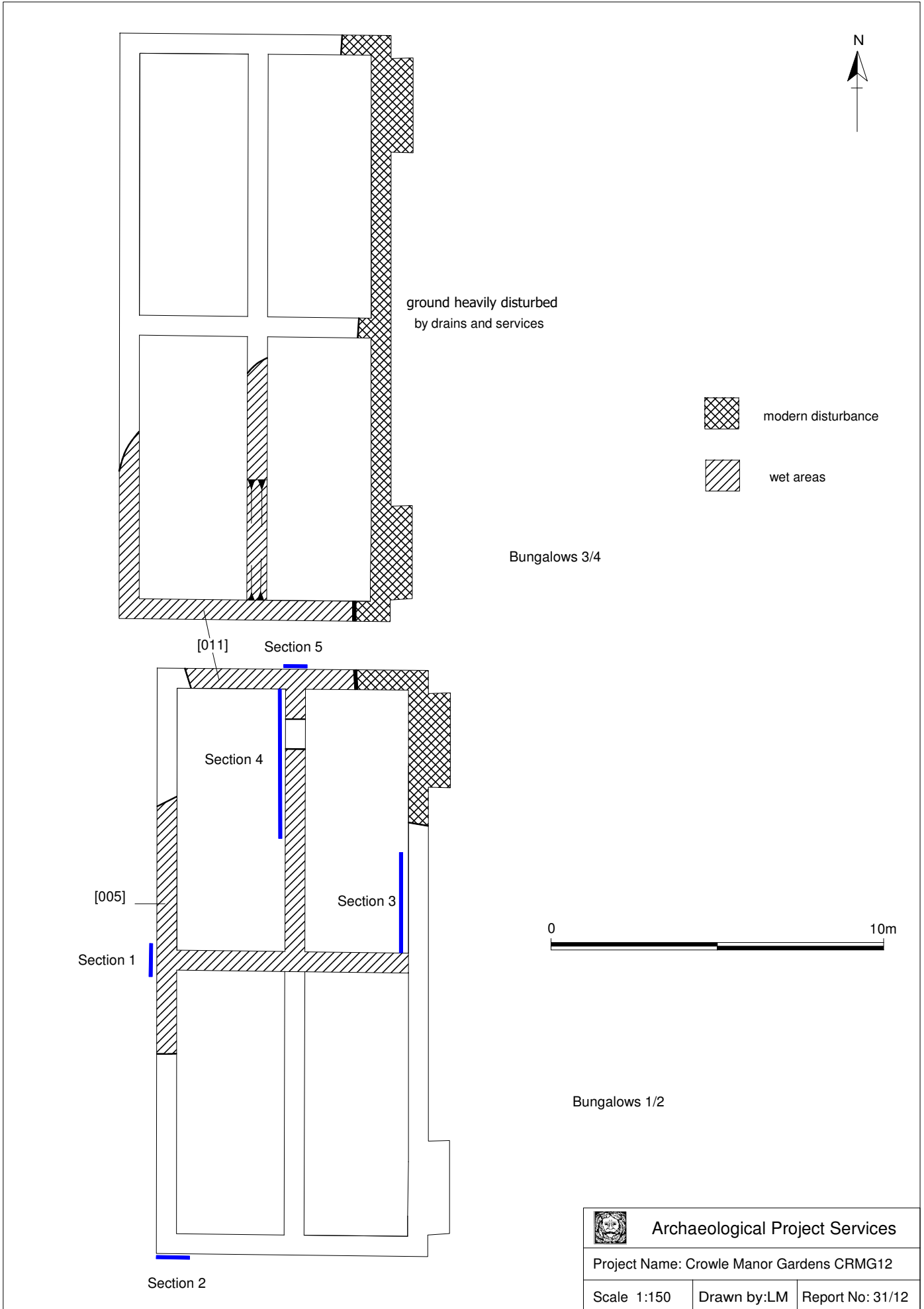
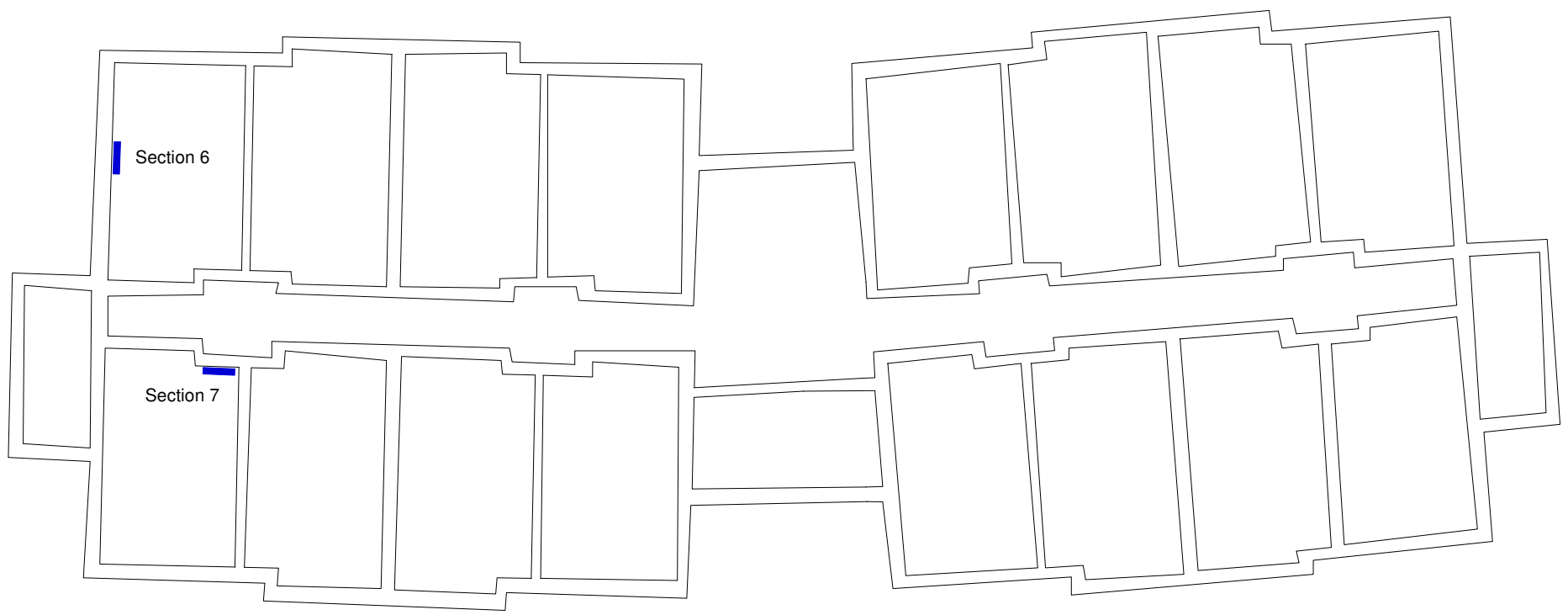
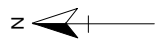


Figure 4 Bungalows



Section 6

Section 7

Apartments




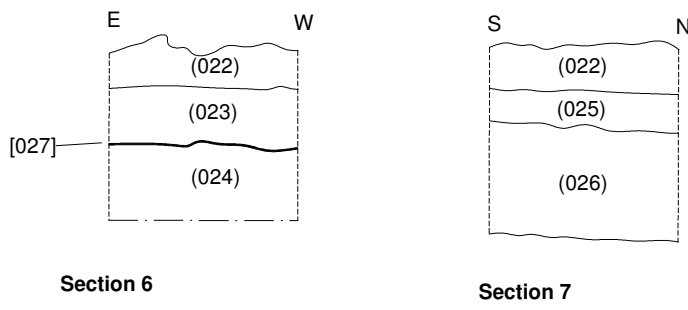
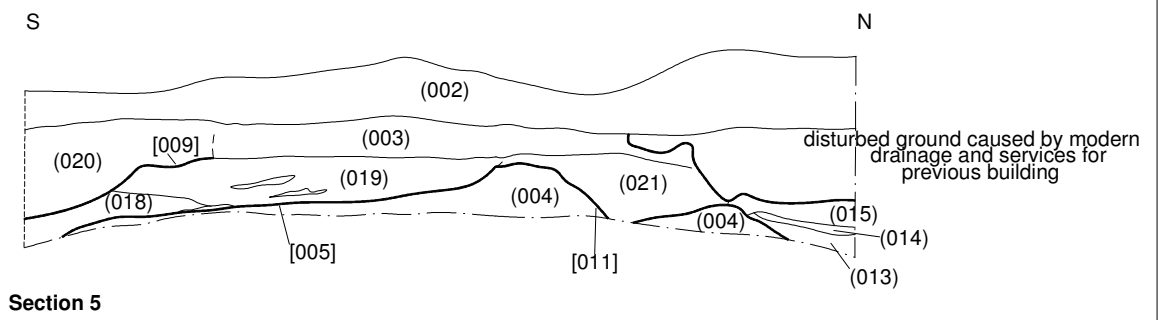
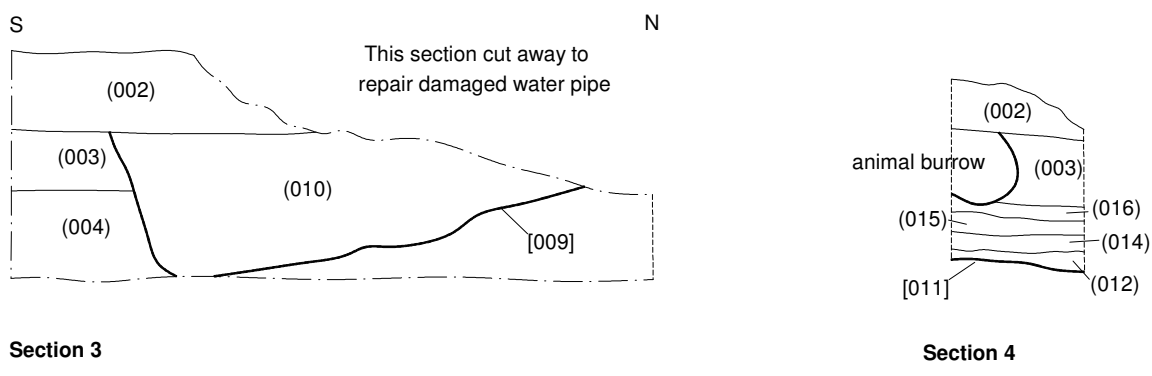
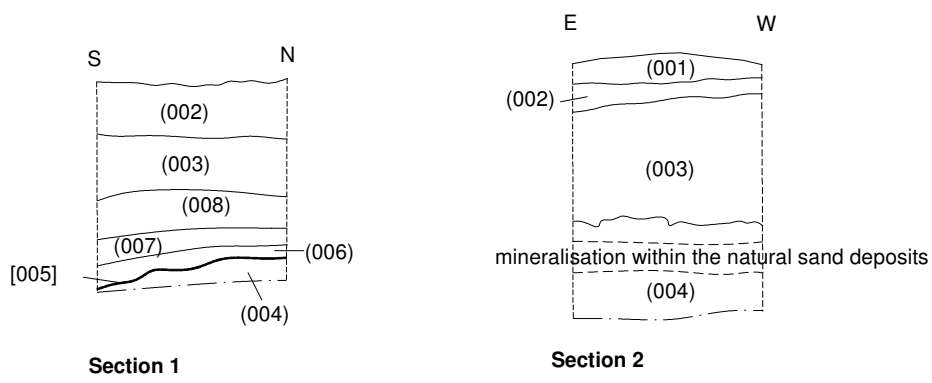
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Crowle Manor Gardens CRMG12		
Scale 1:200	Drawn by: LM	Report No: 31/12

Figure 5 Plan of Apartments




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Crowle Manor Gardens		
Scale 1: 40	Drawn by: LM	Report No: 31/12

Figure 6 Sections 1 - 7

PLATES



Plate 1: Location of bungalows showing demolition rubble (002/022)



Plate 2: Pond/hollow [005]



Plate 3: Representative section of deposits within the Bungalow footings – Section 2



Plate 4: Ponds [005] and [011] – Section 5



Plate 5: Distinct peat layer within [011]



Plate 6: Landscaping cut [027] in Apartments – Section 6



Plate 7: Representative section of deposits within Apartments – Section 7

Appendix 1: PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION STRATEGY COMPRISING ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

MANOR GARDENS, CROWLE, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

PREPARED FOR SYNERGY HOUSING GROUP

21 DECEMBER 2011

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *North Lincolnshire Council have placed archaeological conditions on planning permission for residential development at Manor Gardens, Crowle, North Lincolnshire. These require submission of an archaeological mitigation strategy to the local authority for approval in advance of any development, implementation of the strategy and deposition of any report and archive produced as a consequence of the work.*
- 1.2 *The area of proposed development lies in an archaeologically sensitive area close to the historic core of Crowle village. The medieval parish church of St. Oswald lies a short distance to the north and previous investigations in the vicinity have revealed archaeological deposits of the Romano-British, Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman, medieval and modern periods.*
- 1.3 *The mitigation strategy will comprise the monitoring and recording of archaeological deposits revealed as a result of any groundworks undertaken as part of the project.*
- 1.4 *The results of the fieldwork will be incorporated into a final report describing the results of the investigations.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a mitigation strategy for a programme of archaeological observation, assessment and recording to be undertaken during groundworks associated with construction at Manor Gardens, Crowle, North 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 Crowle is located 12km west-northwest of Scunthorpe in North Lincolnshire. The proposed development at Manor Gardens is situated within the historic core the village, approximately 150m south of the parish church of St. Oswald, at National Grid Reference SE 7714 1287.

The area is bounded to the south by Johnson's Lane, Vicar's Walk to the east and to the west and north by a school playing field, a playground and other residencies. A former sixteen bedroom single storey building on the site has been demolished leaving this area of the site vacant. Other single and two storey residencies for the elderly are still extant on the site.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Full planning permission (ref: PA/2008/1711) has been granted by North Lincolnshire Council for construction of sixteen apartments and four bungalows at Manor Gardens, Crowle, North Lincolnshire. Three conditions relating to mitigation for any archaeological remains preserved at the site have been placed on the planning permission. These are:
- 4.2 Condition 13.
No development shall take place until an archaeological mitigation strategy, as defined in a brief prepared by the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record, has been submitted to, and approved in writing, by the local planning authority. The strategy shall include details of the following:
- i. Measures to ensure the preservation in situ, or the preservation by record, of archaeological features of identified importance.
 - ii. Methodologies for the recording and recovery of archaeological remains including artefacts and ecofacts.
 - iii. Post-fieldwork methodologies for assessment and analyses.
 - iv. Report content and arrangements for dissemination, and publication proposals.
 - v. Archive preparation and deposition with recognised repositories.
 - vi. A timetable of works in relation to the proposed development, including sufficient notification and allowance of time to ensure that the site work is undertaken and completed in accordance with the strategy.
 - vii. Monitoring arrangements, including the notification in writing to the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record Office of the commencement of archaeological works and the opportunity to monitor such works.
 - viii. A list of all staff involved in the implementation of the strategy, including sub-contractors and specialists, their responsibilities and qualifications.
- 4.3 Condition 14.
The archaeological mitigation strategy shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details and timings, subject to any variations agreed in writing by the local planning authority.
- 4.4 Condition 15.
A copy of any analysis, reporting, publication or archiving required as part of the mitigation strategy shall be deposited at the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record within six months of the date of completion of the development hereby approved by this permission or such other period as may be agreed in writing by the local planning authority.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Crowle is located on the west side of the River Trent in the northern part of the Isle of Axholme. The village occupies the west side of Crowle Hill, which rises to just over 20m OD.
- 5.2 Local soils are of the Fladbury 3 Association, clayey pelo-alluvial gleys on river alluvium (Hodge et al. 1984, 198). Immediately to the south are Blackwood Association slightly stony typical sandy gleys developed in glaciofluvial drift (ibid., 127).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Crowle is first mentioned as early as c. 1070. Referred to as Crull the name is derived from the Old English crull, meaning 'winding' and is likely to have derived from a river name denoting a winding watercourse (Cameron 1998, 35).

- 6.2 At Domesday, Crowle was the most populous and valuable manor in the Isle of Axholme, and was held by the Abbot of Selby (North Lincolnshire Council, 2011)
- 6.3 The only extant remains of the medieval period are a churchyard cross and the largely 12th century church of St. Oswald, which presumably replaced the church referred to in the Domesday Survey (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 241). The cross shaft is thought to be of early to mid 10th century date and contains a runic inscription (Stocker and Everson 1999, 147).
- 6.4 The proposed development lies just 150m south of St. Oswald's Church and the vicarage and the former manor house are also nearby.
- 6.5 Recent archaeological investigations conducted during the refurbishment of the historic market place encountered five phases of activity ranging in date from the Romano-British, Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman, the medieval and modern periods (2011, Allen Archaeology Limited).
- 6.6 Roman occupation of the area is also suggested by a scatters of Roman pottery recovered at Marsh Farm located approximately 500m west of the proposed development (Taylor, 2004).
- 6.7 The site has the potential to preserve archaeological remains of Romano-British, Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman, medieval and modern periods and it is possible that these will be disturbed during groundworks associated with the development. Although previous development site may have severely impacted on any archaeological remains present at the site, it is possible that these survive in islands of undisturbed ground or depths below foundation level.

7 MONITORING AND RECORDING

7.1 Aims and objectives

7.1.1 The aim of the monitoring will be to:

- to record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during groundworks associated with the development.

7.1.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

7.2 Site Operations

7.2.1 General considerations

- All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 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.

- 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.

7.3 **Methodology**

- 7.3.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all excavations and phases of soil movement
- 7.3.2 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 7.3.3 Throughout the monitoring a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - 7.3.4 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - 7.3.5 groups of features where their relationship is important
 - 7.3.6 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed.

8 **POST EXCAVATION**

8.1 **Monitoring and Recording**

8.1.1 Stage 1

- On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the monitoring 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.
- 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.

8.1.2 Stage 2

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

8.1.3 Stage 3

- On completion of stage 2, the results of the investigation will be incorporated into a final report describing the results of the investigations.
- This will include:

- A non technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the monitoring.
- A text describing the findings of the monitoring.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the findings of the investigation.
- 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 trenches and 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.

9 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 9.1 Copies of the assessment report will be provided to the client, the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record, and the recipient museum within 6 months of the completion of the relevant phase of on-site works.

10 ARCHIVE

- 10.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format specified by the recipient North Lincolnshire Museum
- 10.2 Sorting of the archive will be undertaken according to the guidelines and conditions stipulated by the relevant museum (Guidelines for deposition of Archaeological Archive with North Lincolnshire Museum, 2008), and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation. It is estimated that the archive will be deposited within 6 months of completion of the project.

NLM archaeology site code: CWDE

11 PUBLICATION

- 11.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 11.2 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.

12 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 12.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the North Lincolnshire Museums Service. As much notice as possible will be given in writing to the curator prior to the

commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

13 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 13.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptability from the archaeological curator.
- 13.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 The monitoring 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.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of similar investigations will undertake the work.
- 14.3 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.

15 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 15.1 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.

Air Photograph plotting	Roger Palmer, independent specialist
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: David Knight Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust. Small assemblages may be reported on by Dale Trimble, Project Manager or Alex Beeby the in house pottery specialist at APS. All work by the latter will be mentored by the named specialists.
Roman:	Alex Beeby, in house APS Roman pottery specialist.
Anglo-Saxon:	Dr Anne Irving, independent pottery specialist.
Medieval and later:	Alex Beeby, in house pottery specialist assisted by Dr Anne Irving, independent pottery specialist.
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist

Animal Remains Analysis	M . Holmes, independent specialist
Environmental Analysis	James Rackham, Environmental Archaeology Consultancy Services
Soil Micromorphology	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Rob Scaiffe, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Radiocarbon dating Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA or SUERC, Glasgow University
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

16 INSURANCES

- 16.1 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.

17 COPYRIGHT

- 17.1 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.
- 17.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 17.3 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.
- 17.4 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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Specification: Version 2, 04th January

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
001		Friable, mid greyish brown, sandy silt, freq. stone, CBM (ceramic building material), 0.2m max depth	Topsoil
002		Varies from loose to compact, grey/black, concrete, tarmac, rubble, plastic, CBM, stone, up to 0.3m deep	Demolition rubble
003		Soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand, freq stone inclusions, occasional charcoal, up to 0.8m deep, several services – for the now demolished building were cut through this deposit	Buried soil/made ground
004		Soft, light/mid orangey brown, sand, frequent mineralisation, at least 0.2m deep	Natural sand
005		Extent unclear, only seen in section and not always possible to record as several of the trenches were flooded, undulating in section	Wet, waterlogged area/pond
006		Firm, dark blackish grey, very silty sand, freq charcoal and bone, 0.28m deep max, very humic	Natural silting of wet area/pond [005]
007		Plastic, light blackish grey, clayey sand, occasional charcoal and freq grey mudstone, 0.15m thick	Natural silting of wet areas [005]
008		Firm, light pinkish grey, sand, frequent, cbm, stone, charcoal, occasional lenses of (004), 0.3m deep	Backfill/levelling/drying of wet/pond areas [005]
009		Cut , extent not observed, seen at east of Bungalows ½, large cut filled with rubble etc	Large pit/cut filled with demolition rubble – C19th?
010		Loose, mixed deposit, mostly light creamy yellow lime mortar and sand, freq handmade brick, occasional charcoal	Demolition rubble from an earlier building – appears to be C19th
011		A large cut/ depression , roughly u-shaped where observed in section, full extent not observed is truncated by modern service cuts to east, at least 0.5m deep and 7m wide	Pond/waterlogged area, peat formation toward base
012		Sticky, dark grey, silty clay, occasional charcoal, 0.1m thick	Primary fill of [011] – natural silting
013		Friable, mid grey, silty sand, occasional stone	Silting up of [011], cut through by modern services – has formed in places instead of (012)
014		Layer of firm peat, dark blackish brown in colour, seals (012) and (013) in places	Peat within [011]
015		Firm, mottled grey and dark yellow, sand and clayey sand, frq heavily abraded tiny stone and cbm frags sat directly on peat layer	Silting/backfilling of [011]
016		Firm, dark grey clayey sand, occasional charcoal and stone, .0.1m thick	Fill of [011]
017		Firm, dark greyish brown, silty sand, freq stone inclusions, occasional charcoal and lenses of sand, 0.4m thick	Soil/made ground – same as (003)

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
018		Firm/plastic, dark blackish grey, silty sand, flecks of black humic material, at least 0.15m thick, tile and plaster gathered from the horizon between this deposit and natural sand	Appears to be the basal fill of [005] although in the section that it was noted, the trench has been flooded so the deposit is mostly submerged
019		Firm but friable, mid brownish grey, silty sand, frequent mudstone in lenses, occasional cbm, 0.25m max thickness	Deposit within [005] lenses of chalky mudstone?
020		Firm, mid greyish brown, silty sand, freq lime mortar, cbm, bone etc, at least 0.45m thick	Backfill/demolition rubble C19th – possibly the same as (010)
021		Soft/loose, light pinkish grey, sand, flecks of cbm/pot, mudstone and charcoal, 0.38m thick at least, quite diffuse horizon between this and natural sand – perhaps this is natural mixed by trampling at the edge of the wet area or staining from the overlying waterlogged deposits	Fill of [011]? Relationship between this and other deposits in [011] is unclear due to modern disturbance
022		Same as (002)	Demolition rubble
023		Soft, mid pinkish grey, sandy clay, freq mudstone inclusions, occasional charcoal and cbm, 0.35m thick	Levelling layer
024		Soft, mid orangey red, sand, at least 0.4m thick	Natural sand deposits – although a definite change from the natural sand deposits observed elsewhere on site
025		Same as (003)	Buried soil/made ground
026		Same as (004)	Natural sand
027		Large cut across much of the east of the site, probably related to the construction of the previous building that has truncated most of the buried soil layer	Landscaping cut

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby with Anne Irving

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 14 sherds from eight vessels, weighing 504 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Microsoft Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the Post late medieval to the early modern period.

Condition

The pottery is fragmentary but not overly abraded. A single piece, from context (018), is burnt and has a Ferruginous mineral concretion adhered over a broken edge. These effects are both likely to have been caused after deposition, the burning perhaps during rubbish disposal.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Sub Fabric	Form	Part	Comment	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
003	HUM	Humber Ware		Jug	Handle with UHJ	Strap Handle	M13th-M16th	1	1	63
006	HUM	Humber Ware		?	BS		M13th-M16th	1	1	13
010	NCBW	Nineteenth Century Buffware		Bowl	Base		19th	1	1	173
015	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	Pale Orange	Bowl	Base	Humberware type fabric	16th-17th	1	1	156
017	STMO	Staffordshire Mottled Glazed Ware		Drinking Cup?	BS with HJ		L17th-18th	1	1	12
018	CMP	Coal Measures Purple		Jug or Jar	Base		15th-L16th	1	1	23
018	CMW	Coal Measures White		?	BS	Reduced burnt; Fe concretion over broken edge	14th-M16th	1	1	21
018	CMW	Coal Measures White		Jug	Plain everted rim; BSS with UHJ		14th-M16th	7	1	43
Total								14	8	504

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from buried soil layer (003)/(017) as well as wet areas/ponds [005] and [011]. A single piece was also retrieved from demolition rubble layer (010).

Range

There is a range of domestic pottery types, most of which probably date to around the 15th or 16th centuries. These include Humber Ware (HUM), Glazed Red Earthenware in a Humber Ware type fabric (GRE) and Coal Measures White and Purple Wares (CMW and CMP). These pieces suggest a date between the 15th and mid to late 16th century for the lower fills of pond [005] and probably also [011]. A piece of Staffordshire Mottled Glazed Ware (STMO) dating from the later 17th to 18th centuries came from layer (003)/(017), which sealed both pond areas, suggesting a phase dumping, perhaps landscaping, at that time, once the ponds became redundant and/or backfilled.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work, although the pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

A small assemblage of pottery, mostly dating to the 15th to 16th centuries was recovered during the watching brief.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of nine fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 1559 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

Condition

The condition of the ceramic building material is mixed, with some small pieces represented. Even so, fragments are generally fairly fresh, with just two pieces classed as abraded. Two bricks are partially vitrified, this was probably done deliberately during the manufacturing process to allow brickwork patterns to be created in the outer wall of the finished building.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
013	BRK?	Brick?	Oxidised; Calcareous; Mica	Abraded; single corner; common fine silver mica; handmade		1	35
013	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; Calcareous; Mica	Organic/Straw impressions on base; clinkered on one side; mortar adhered; Tudor; 125mm wide; 48mm deep; common fine silver mica	L15th- 16th	1	898
015	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	OX/R; fine; mica	Abraded; surfaceless		1	21
015	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; calcareous;	Single surface; probably BRK; mortar adhered to surface		1	19
015	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; Calcareous; shale/mudstone; mica	Single struck surface; large shale/mudstone rocks; rare fine silver mica; mortar adhered; handmade	15th- 18th	1	35
018	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; calcareous; medium sandy	Leached calcareous skin;/wash; partially vitrified; thin - 38mm deep	15th- 16th	1	322

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
018	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	Oxidised; calcareous; flint; mica	Calcareous or salt leaching or Wash; later type; flatroofer; rare quartzite	14th-16th	2	183
019	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; medium sandy	Partially vitrified; mortar adhered; corner	15th-19th	1	46
Total						9	1559

Provenance

Ceramic building material was only recovered from fills within the pond or wet areas, [005] and [011].

Range

Large fragments of brick from (013) and (015) are typical 15th to 16th century types. One piece, that from (013), is from a large sized Tudor brick form commonly used during the 16th century, whilst a piece from (013) is a smaller type which could be slightly earlier in date. A flat roofing tile (PNR) was recovered from context (018) in [005]. This is likely to belong to the same period as the bricks found here and it is conceivable that all of the ceramic building material was deposited at a similar time.

The presence of so much brick and tile, some of which still has mortar adhered, is suggestive of a high status brick building here. This material may be demolition rubble.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The ceramic building material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

A small group of ceramic building material was recovered from the two pond like areas, [005] and [011], investigated during the watching brief. At least three pieces are later medieval to early post medieval in date and it is possible that all of the fragments should be classified within this range.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 14 (459g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The bone was retrieved from the fills of a pond (006, 018 and 019).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
006	cattle	metacarpus	L	1	118	stained black
	large mammal	skull	-	2	50	
	large mammal	vertebra	-	1	52	
	large mammal	tibia	R	2	104	
	unknown	unidentified	-	4	1	
018	cattle	phalange	L	1	23	
	cattle	tibia	R	1	15	
019	cattle	metacarpus	L	1	93	
	large mammal	skull	-	1	3	

Summary

The assemblage is dominated by large mammal bone (horse, cattle etc) with a few identifiable as cattle. Some bones have been stained black as a result of being buried in waterlogged conditions. There were no obvious signs of butchery and it is possible that the pond was designed to water livestock and used for waste disposal upon silting up. The bone is stable and should be retained as part of the site archive.

LEATHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Sixteen leather finds weighing a total of 329g were recovered.

Condition

The leather finds are in good condition, though currently retained damp, as they have survived due to waterlogging.

Results

Table 4, Leather items

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
018	Sole of square toed shoe, 17 th century	1	69	17 th century
	Sole and welts of square-toed shoe/patten, appears to have nail holes in middle of sole, 17 th century	3	111	
	Front half of sole of square-toed shoe/patten, contains hobnails around side and down middle, 17 th century	1	61	
	Vamp and welt of square-toed shoe, 17 th century	2	64	
	Uncertain, probably part of vamp or quarter	1	12	
	Uncertain, probably part of quarter	1	7	
	Small indeterminate fragments, several with stitching holes, probably pieces of vamps, welts, soles and quarters	7	5	

Provenance

The leather finds were retrieved from a fill of a pond or waterlogged area.

Range

Parts of at least three square-toed shoes or pattens were recovered. Closely similar square-toed shoes were recovered from mid 17th-mid 18th century deposits at Norwich Castle, though the type probably dates to the 17th century (Mould 2009, 830; fig 10.30, SF88). All of these pieces from Crowle are from shoes to fit adults, with none clearly for children. Differences in width may indicate that the shoes had belonged to both men and women.

These shoes are almost certainly associated with the copper alloy buckle from the same deposit (see 'other finds', below).

Potential

The leather finds are of moderate potential, mainly in indicating that there are waterlogged conditions on site that permit the preservation of organic materials.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Eleven other finds weighing a total of 245g were recovered.

Condition

The other finds are in good condition, though the iron object is very corroded.

Results

Table 5, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
012	uncertain	Uncertain, possible fire residue	1	6	
013	mortar	mortar	1	32	
015	mortar	Mortar, painted	1	13	
018	mortar	mortar	6	179	
	Copper alloy	D-loop buckle, 16 th century?	1	6	16 th century?
019	iron	Nail?	1	9	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from the fills of ponds or waterlogged areas (012, 013, 015, 018, 019).

Range

Most of the other finds are of mortar, which reflect the former presence of buildings at the site.

There is a copper alloy buckle from (108). This has a single D-shaped loop and is near-identical to a 15th century example from Hull (Jackson 1979, 47; fig 22, no 2), and is also closely comparable to one found in Norwich that was recovered from a late 16th century deposit, but acknowledged to be residual (Margeson 1993, fig 14, no 143). It also bears some similarities to, though is plainer than, another Norwich example of 13th-14th century date (*ibid.*, fig 13, no 131). This buckle is almost certainly from one of the shoes recovered from the same deposit (see 'leather finds', above), although such buckles were usually removed from shoes before the leather parts were discarded.

Potential

The other finds have moderate potential and provide some functional evidence for buildings at the site.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 6 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 6, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
003	Mid13th-16th	Based on a single sherd
006	Mid13th-16th	Based on a single sherd
010	19th century	
012		
013	Late 15th-16th century	Based on CBM
015	16th-17th century	Based on a single sherd
017	Late 17th to 18th Century	Based on a single sherd
018	15th – Mid/Late 16th century	Based on pottery and ceramic building material, 17th century based on leather
019	15th-19th century	Based on ceramic building material

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Layer	A layer is a term used 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.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
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 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

27	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
18	Daily record sheet
8	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:
North Lincolnshire Museum
Oswald Road
Scunthorpe
DN15 7BD

Accession Number CWDE

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CRMG12

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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OASIS ID: archaeol1-124552

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Manor Gardens, Crowle, North Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	Watching brief on foundation trenching at a site close to both the medieval church and the historic core of Crowle. Two large pond areas contained late medieval to early post medieval finds, with the possible evidence for flax retting in one. Relatively large amounts of late medieval bricks and ceramic building material may suggest the presence of a building. Also 19th century and modern demolition/construction evidence
Project dates	Start: 27-03-2012 End: 11-04-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	NONE None

Significant Finds SHOE Post Medieval

Significant Finds BRICK Medieval

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE NORTH
LINCOLNSHIRE CROWLE Manor Gardens,
Crowle

Postcode DN17 4LG

Study area 50.00 Square metres

Site coordinates SE 477122 412885 53.8654083080 -
1.274382456240 53 51 55 N 001 16 27 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Project Services

Project brief originator Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from
County/District Archaeologist)

Project design originator Dale Trimble

Project director/manager Dale Trimble

Project supervisor LIZ MURRAY

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient North Lincolnshire Museum

Physical Archive ID CWDE

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Leather','Metal','other'

Digital Archive recipient Archaeological Project Services

Digital Archive ID CRMG12

Digital Contents 'none'

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

Paper Archive recipient North Lincolnshire Museum

Paper Archive ID CWDE

Paper Contents 'none'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Diary','Drawing','Matrices','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

Project

bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording on land at Manor Gardens, Crowle, North Lincolnshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Murray, L.
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