
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT
60 NORTH STREET,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CRNS 09)**

**Work Undertaken For
Trevor Clay Ltd**

August 2009

Report Compiled by
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National Grid Reference: TF 2376 1045
City and County Museum Accession No: 2009.111
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Report No: **81/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
60 North Street,
Crowland,
Lincolnshire
CRNS 09

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Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
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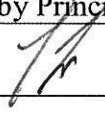
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Principal Archaeologist
 Dale Trimble	 Tom Lane
Date: 17 August 2009	Date: 17 August 2009

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF AN EVALUATION	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	3
3.	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
4.	METHODS	3
5.	RESULTS	3
6.	DISCUSSION	4
7.	CONCLUSION	4
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	4
9.	PERSONNEL	4
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	4
11.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	5

Appendices

1. Context descriptions
2. Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation
3. The Finds *by Anne Boyle*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Trench Location Plan
- Figure 4 Trench Plan
- Figure 5 Representative Sections

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Pre-machining view of site looking east
- Plate 2 Machining shot looking west
- Plate 3 East-west arm of Trench 1 looking west
- Plate 4 North-south arm of Trench 1 looking north
- Plate 5 Representative section 1 looking north
- Plate 6 Representative section 2, machine sondage to natural gravel, looking north

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation comprising a single trial trench was undertaken on land at 60, North Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire in order to assess the impact of the development on archaeological remains.

The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in close proximity to remains of prehistoric to medieval date.

The evaluation revealed a buried horticultural or garden soil of medieval date containing finds suggesting the site lay close to 13th to 14th century habitation, probably on the North Street frontage.

Underlying peaty deposits indicated waterlogging at the site prior to this date.

Finds retrieved comprised medieval and early modern pottery.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

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

2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission (Application H02/1446/03) has been granted for residential development of the site subject to a condition requiring a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a

written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local authority. On the advice of the planning archaeologist based at Lincolnshire County Council this will in the first instance comprise a programme of trial trenching in order to characterise any archaeological remains which may survive on the site. The agreed specification requires the excavation of five trenches across the site, comprising a 5% sample of the development area. At the request of the client a single trench was excavated on 10th August 2009. Excavation of the remainder of the trenches will follow at a later date if necessary.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Crowland is situated 12km south of Spalding in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire, close to the border with Cambridgeshire. The proposed development is located on land to the rear of housing at 60 North Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire, 270m northwest of the town centre as defined by the junction of North, South, West and East Streets at National Grid Reference TF 2376 1045 (Fig. 2). The site lies on level terrain at around 4m OD.

Local soils are calcareous humic gleys of the Clayhythe series developed on the lower slopes of the gravel ridge on which Crowland sits (Robson 1990, 14). This thin peninsula extends into the surrounding low lying fen, protruding through the later silts and clays which fill the Fenland basin.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The Crowland ridge has been the focus for human activity for at least four thousand years. During extended periods of freshwater and marine flooding, the elevated position of the ridge has provided a favourable location for habitation. 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 (Hayes and Lane 1992).

An archaeological watching brief undertaken on land off Cloot Drove, 700m northeast of the site, recovered flintwork of Neolithic and Bronze Age date, but no features which could confidently be attributed to those periods (Cope-Faulkner 2003).

During the Early Bronze Age, the ridge was the focus for a sizeable barrow cemetery, approximately 1.2km to the southwest of the proposed development. 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 where clusters of barrows occur in the Market Deeping area (Lane 1994, 6). Contemporary settlement associated with the barrows has yet to be identified in Crowland. However, pottery sherds of the period are known from the vicinity of the church (Hayes and Lane 1992).

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).

Iron Age pottery has been recovered at two sites located approximately 600m southwest of the site (Cope-Faulkner 1998).

Romano-British pottery and other artefacts are known from within and around the town, the closest find spot situated approximately 200m southwest of the proposed development.

Crowland is first mentioned in the mid 8th century by Felix, the biographer of St. Guthlac. Referred to as *Crugland*, *Cruuulond* and *Cruwland*, the name is derived from the word *crûw*, possibly meaning 'bend', perhaps in relation to the River Welland (Cameron 1998, 35). Felix

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

Crowland came to prominence during the early medieval period. Medieval remains are clustered around the 14th century Trinity Bridge, 250m to the southeast, which replaced a wooden version first recorded in AD 943, and the Abbey, a Benedictine monastery dedicated to St. Guthlac which was in existence by 1051 and was subject to Peterborough Abbey (Cope-Faulkner 1998). It is not known when the monastery was first built, although it is believed to be in the mid-late 10th century, as an early documentary reference noting an earlier foundation is now believed to be a forgery (Hayes and Lane 1992, 202). The present village of Crowland probably largely superimposes the medieval settlement (Cope-Faulkner 1998).

Standing remains of Crowland Abbey, represented by the surviving fabric of the north aisle of the church, approximately 400m southeast of the site, date to 1156 AD (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 238).

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

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

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 10 North Street, 200m south

of the site. This identified an undated possible palaeochannel and pond cutting the natural glaciofluvial deposits, a 17th century garden soil and later brick wall foundations and stone-capped culverts. Artefacts recovered included 17th to 20th century pottery, brick, glass and clay pipe (Peachey 2006).

The proposed area of the current development occupies one of a series of long, narrow plots fronting onto North Street which are thought to fossilise the original layout of the burgage plots of the medieval town (Cope-Faulkner *pers.comm*). Research undertaken by the Fenland Survey revealed that Crowland Wash, which lies immediately to the west of the plot is composed of peat intermixed with recent freshwater alluvium deposited during frequent and lengthy inundations from the River Welland and remained fen throughout the medieval period (Hayes and Lane 1992).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives were to establish the type of archaeological activity that might be present within the site, to determine its likely extent, the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site, their state of preservation, spatial arrangement and the extent to which surrounding archaeological features extended into the application area, and to establish the way in which any archaeological features identified fitted into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

A single trench, L-shaped due to constraints imposed by services and the surrounding outbuildings, measuring 18m long by 1.8m wide was excavated by machine under archaeological supervision (Fig. 4). The trench was cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological remains. 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 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation, records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

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

Trench 1 (Figs. 4, Plates 3, 4)

The L-shaped trench was located at the east end of the development, in a small yard area surrounded by outbuildings, immediately to the rear of 60 North Street (Fig 3).

Natural yellow gravel (108) was recorded at a depth of 2.4m in a machine excavated sondage located within the eastern part of the trench (Fig 5, Section 2, Plate 6). This was overlain by 0.4m thick grey silt (107), probably a buried prehistoric soil, which was sealed by 0.6m thick brown peat layer (106) containing frequent pieces of ancient natural wood. Above this was a 0.6m thick dark grey clay layer with very dark grey

peat lenses (105). The trench was generally machined to the top of this layer.

In the northern part of the trench this layer was overlain by an up to 0.12m thick mid brown sandy clay soil (104) which contained 13th-14th century medieval pottery (Fig 5, Section 1, Plate 5). Sealing this, and present throughout the trench was an up to 0.43m thick light yellowish brown clay layer (103). Above this was 0.38m thick brick rubble layer (102) which contained late 18th-19th century pottery and represents the base for the current gravel yard surface (101).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural gravel was reached at a depth of 2.4m suggesting that the site lies just off the main Crowland ridge. The gravel was overlain by a silt layer sealed by a thick organic peat layer, in turn overlain by thick peaty clay, indicating the probable waterlogged nature of the site prior to the medieval period.

A remnant of probable medieval horticultural or garden soil survived in the northern part of the trench. Pottery from this layer (104) indicates habitation nearby in the 13th/14th centuries. This date fits with the trench being within one of the medieval burgrave plots, with the dwelling most probably on the North Street frontage, which is 27m from the trench. The trench may just to the rear of medieval domestic activity. A clay layer sealing the soil was probably a flood deposit laid during one of the lengthy inundations identified in the Fenland Survey.

Brick rubble had been dumped over the site as a make-up layer for the current yard surface.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological evaluation was carried

out on land at 60 North Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire as the site lay in an archaeologically sensitive area.

The evaluation revealed a buried horticultural or garden soil of medieval date containing finds suggesting the site lay close to 13th to 14th century habitation, probably on the North Street frontage.

Underlying peaty deposits indicated waterlogging at the site prior to this date.

Finds retrieved comprised medieval and early modern pottery.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Trevor Clay who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
 Site Assistant: Jonathon Smith
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
 CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan

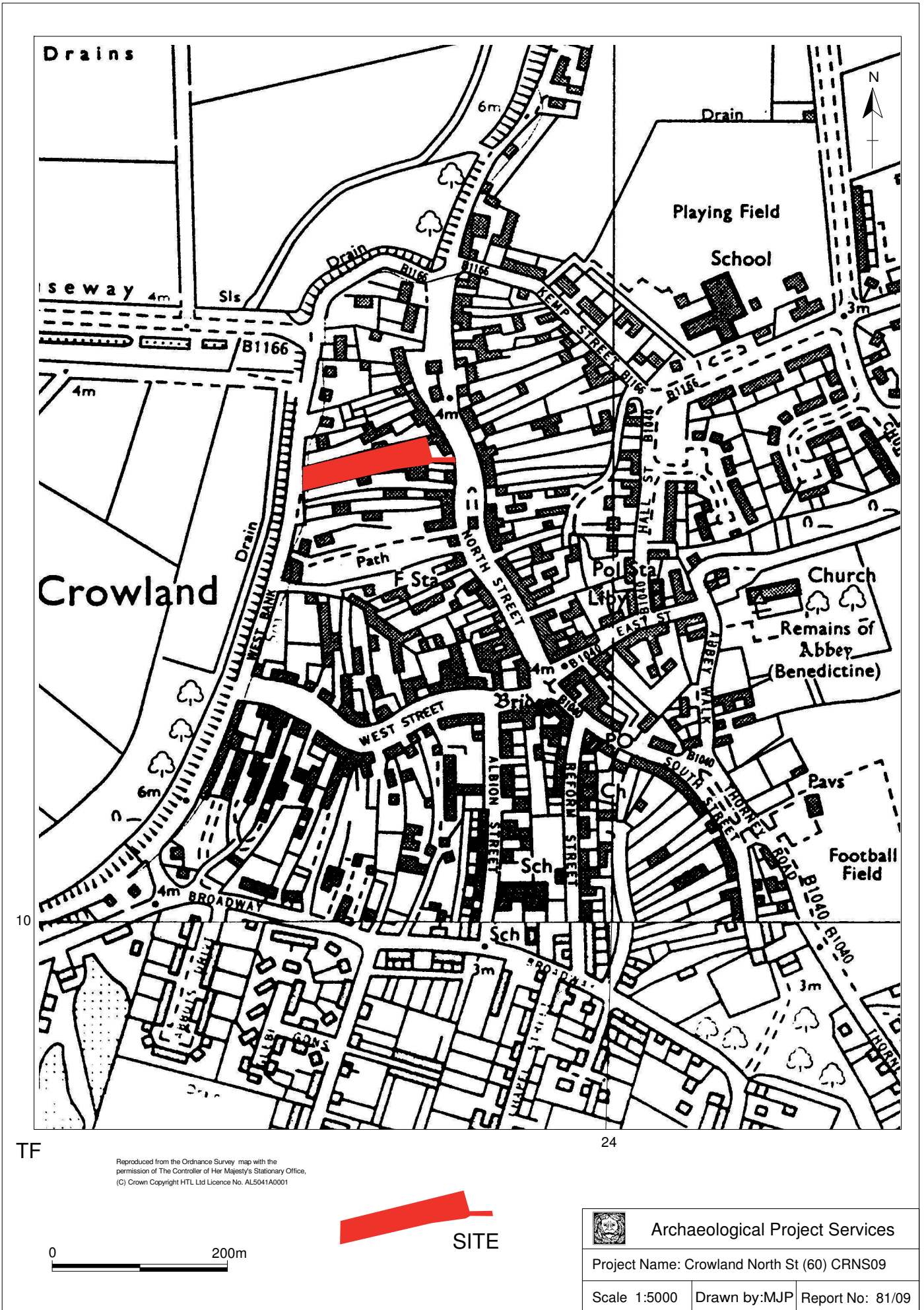


Figure 2. Site Location Plan

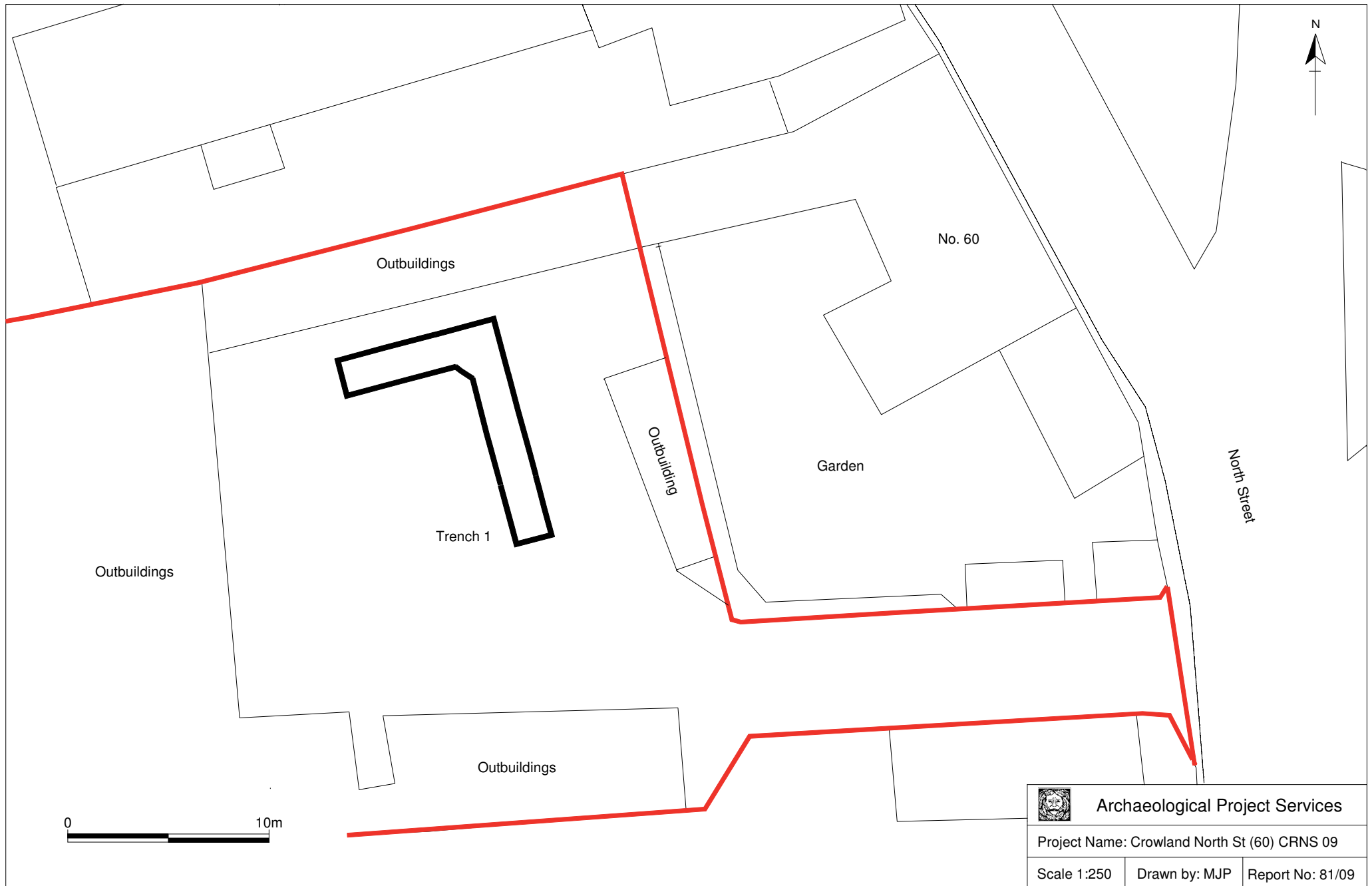
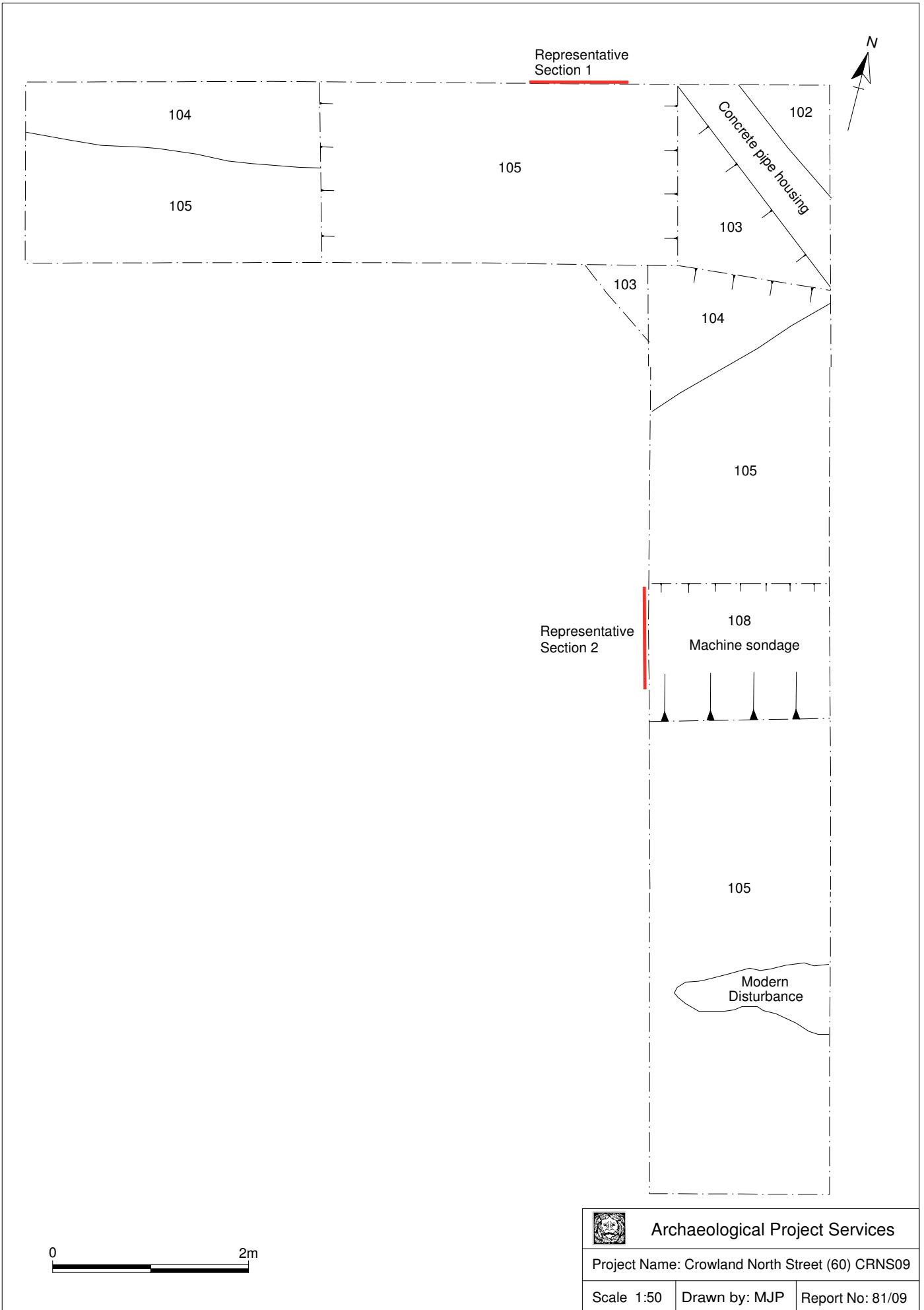


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan




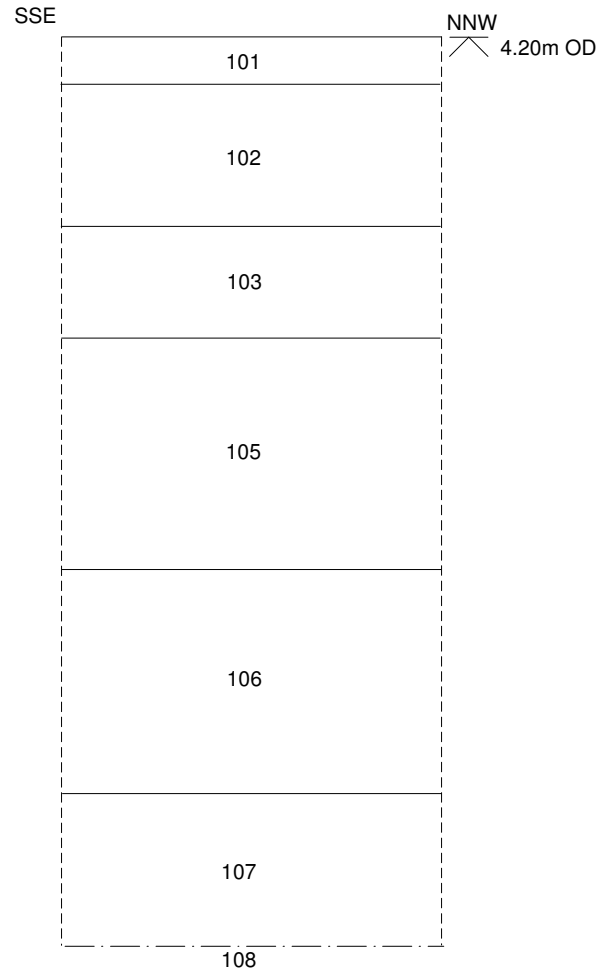
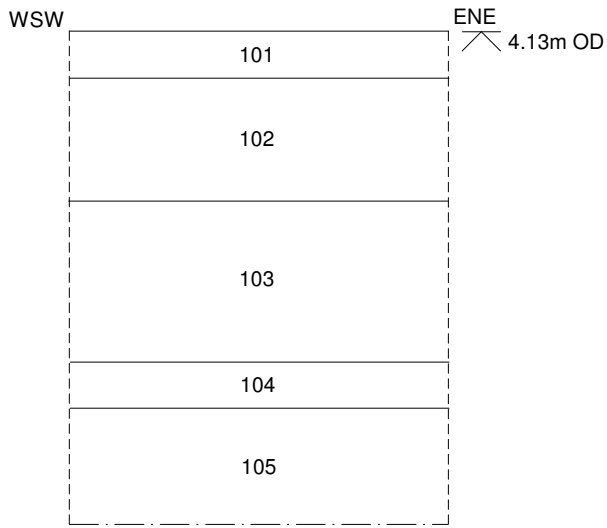
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Crowland North Street (60) CRNS09		
Scale 1:50	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 81/09

Figure 4. Trench Plan



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Crowland North St (60) CRNS09

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: MJP

Report No: 81/09

Figure 5. Representative Sections



Plate 1. Pre-machining view of site looking east



Plate 2. Machining shot looking west



Plate 3. East-west arm of Trench 1
looking west



Plate 4. North-south arm of Trench 1
looking north



Plate 5. Representative section 1 looking north



Plate 6. Representative section 2, machine sondage to natural gravel, looking north

Appendix 1: SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT 60 NORTH STREET, CROWLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE

PREPARED FOR TREVOR CLAY LTD

BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at 60 North Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying within the historic core of the town and in an area where there is potential for the discovery of prehistoric archaeological remains.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission has been granted subject to the undertaking of programme of archaeological works, in the first instance comprising a programme of trial trenching in order to provide information on the survival of any archaeological remains on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at 60 North Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire, is located at National Grid Reference TF 2376 1045.
 - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.1.2 Overview
 - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.1.5 List of specialists
 - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Crowland is situated 12km south of Spalding in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire, close to the border with Cambridgeshire. The proposed development is located on land to the rear of housing at 60 North Street, Crowland, 270m northwest of the centre of the town as defined by the junction of North, South, West and East Streets at National Grid Reference TF 2736 1045.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application H02/1446/03) has been granted for residential development of the site subject to a condition requiring a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local authority. On the advice of the planning archaeologist based at Lincolnshire County Council this programme of archaeological work will in the first instance comprise a programme of trial trenching in order to characterise any archaeological remains which may survive on the site. This document forms the written scheme of investigation referred to above.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

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

surrounding low lying fen, protruding through the later silts and clays which fill the Fenland basin.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 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
- 6.2 The village 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.
- 6.3 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 approximately 1.2km to the southwest of the proposed development. Iron Age pottery has been recovered at two sites located approximately 600m southwest of the site (Cope-Faulkner, 1998). An archaeological watching brief undertaken on land just to the north of Clout Drove (Cope-Faulkner 2003) recovered flintwork of Neolithic and Bronze Age date, but no features which could confidently be attributed to those periods
- 6.4 Romano-British pottery and other artifacts are known from within in and around the town, the closest find spot situated approximately 200m southwest of the proposed development. Located approximately 1.2km to the east of North Street, Anchor Church Field is thought to be the site of the cell of St. Guthlac who founded a hermitage on Crowland in the seventh century. The remains of Crowland Abbey, represented by the surviving fabric of the north aisle of the church, are located approximately 500m to the southwest.
- 6.5 The proposed area of development occupies one of series of long, narrow plots fronting onto North Street which are thought to fossilise the original layout of the medieval burgage plots of the medieval town (Cope-Faulkner *pers comm*).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

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

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 9.1 Reasoning for this technique

9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of five (5) trenches, measuring 20m x 1.6m, comprising sample of just under 5% of the proposed development. The layout of these trenches is shown in Figure 1.

9.2 General Considerations

9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).

9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations.
- the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.

- groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of field work
- 9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

- 11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

11.2 Stage 2

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

11.3 Stage 3

- 11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
 - Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
 - A text describing the findings of the investigation.

- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 ARCHIVE

- 12.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigation 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. It is anticipated that preparation and deposition of the archive will be complete within the six month period commencing from the start of fieldwork..

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client, Trevor Clay Ltd.; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section and the Lincolnshire County Historic Environment Record.

14 PUBLICATION

- 14.1 Details of the investigation will be entered into the OASIS database. A report of the findings of the investigation may be submitted for inclusion in the journal Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. Fourteen days written notice will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

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

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

Task

Body to be undertaking the work

Conservation

Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.

Pottery Analysis	
Prehistoric:	Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust
Roman:	M Darling or B Precious, independent specialists
Anglo-Saxon:	J Young, independent specialist
Medieval and later:	Dr. A. Boyle APS specialists
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Matilda Holmes, Independent specialists
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 3 staff, a supervisor and 2 assistants, and to take four days.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 8 person-days within a notional programme of 6 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.
- 18.3 Contingency
- 18.3.1 A contingency for the processing and analysis of environmental samples is specified in the budget for the project.

19 INSURANCES

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

20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

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

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

Specification: Version 1, 03rd April 2009

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
101	1	Loose mid brownish yellow gravel and sand with occasional brick frag. 0.12m thick	Current yard surface	
102	1	Loose mid yellowish brown brick rubble with frequent sand and gravel, mortar, concrete lumps. 0.38m thick	Dumped make-up layer for yard	Late 18 th to 19 th C
103	1	Soft light yellowish brown clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Up to 0.43m thick	Levelling layer	
104	1	Soft mid brown sandy clay with frequent gravel. Up to 0.12m thick.	Buried agricultural soil	13 th to 14 th C
105	1	Soft dark grey clay with black peat lenses. 0.6m thick	Alluvial clay	
106	1	Soft dark brown peat with frequent pieces of bog oak. 0.6m thick	Lower peat	
107	1	Soft mid grey silt. 0.4m thick	Alluvial silt	
108	1	Loose yellow gravel, at depth of 2.4m. Not excavated.	Natural gravel	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. 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 11 sherds from nine vessels, weighing 253 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 Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to the early modern period.

Condition

Both medieval vessels are in fresh condition, indicating primary deposition of material may have occurred nearby. The Early modern pottery is more fragmentary.

Results

Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	2	2	42
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1150	1400	3	1	99
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	1	1	15
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1690	1900	1	1	57
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	1	1	28
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	1	1	6
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	2	2	6
TOTAL:				11	9	253

Provenance

Pottery was retrieved from two contexts: dumped layer (102) and buried agricultural soil (104).

Range

Context (104) contained a handmade medieval Bourne-type vessel which probably dates to the later 12th to 13th century. This was associated with a bowl rim in an unknown fabric, but which appears similar to vessels produced in Lincoln. On typological grounds, this vessel has been given a 13th to 14th century date. The early modern wares comprise types common in 18th and 19th century assemblages.

Potential

The pottery is stable and poses no problems for long-term storage. All the vessels should be retained. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small mixed assemblage of medieval and early modern pottery was recovered from the site. The condition of the medieval vessels indicates 13th to 14th century habitation in the immediate area.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 2, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
102	Late 18th to 19th	
104	13th to 14th	

ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

- ~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>
- ~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>>
- Lyman, R. L., 1996, *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)
- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
102	BL	Refined	Jar/ bowl	1	1	32		BS		Mid 18th to 19th
102	BL	Buff	Jar/ bowl	1	1	10		BS		18th
102	CREA		Plate/ bowl/ dish	1	1	15		Rim	Fe stained	Mid/late 18th to mid 19th
102	ENGS		Bottle	1	1	57		Base		18th to 19th
102	PEARL		Jar	1	1	6	Blue hand painted	Base	Footring	Late 18th to mid/late 19th
102	WHITE		?	1	1	4	Black transfer print	BS		19th
102	WHITE		?	1	1	2	Blue sponge	BS		19th
104	BOUA	A/B	Jug	3	1	99	Incised horizontal lines	BS	Internal soot; handmade	Late 12th to 13th
104	MEDLOC	Oxidised; medium sandy	Bowl	1	1	28		Rim	Everted rim; fe slipped; misfired cu mottled glaze; common sub round to round quartz 0.3 to 0.5mm + sparse rounded fe + spare shale/clay pellets; possible Lincoln product?	13th to 14th

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.
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].
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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 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.
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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Trench record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
2	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic Matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

The Collection Accession Number: 2009.111

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CRNS 09

OASIS Record No: archaeol1-63117

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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