
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
RECORDING
AT NORTH STREET,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CNSB 10)**

**Work Undertaken For
Broadgate Homes Limited**

September 2010

Report Compiled by
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Planning Application No: H02/0991/05
National Grid Reference: TF 2395 1030
The Collection Accession No: LCNCC: 2010.124
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-82956

APS Report No. **90/10**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks at North Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a mixed residential and commercial development.

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

The investigations revealed a sequence of medieval and post-medieval deposits. Medieval remains include occupation deposits, dumping and buried soils indicate activity at this site, though the nature cannot be determined. A post-medieval wall attests to a building occupying the site with its subsequent demolition recorded further east. Post-medieval occupation and buried soils were also identified.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include small numbers of medieval pottery and brick. Post-medieval pottery and brick were also recovered along with glass of the period. A stone roofing tile was found along with a collection of faunal remains.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was

commissioned by Broadgate Homes Limited to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with new residential and commercial development at North Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H02/0991/05. The watching brief was carried out between the 18th and 31st August 2010 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Historic Environment Team, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.2 Topography and Geology

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

The site is located 195m west of the centre of Crowland as defined by the parish church of Our Lady, St Bartholomew and St Guthlac. The site lies on generally level ground at c. 4.3m OD, immediately east of North Street, and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2395 1030 (Fig. 2). North Street fossilises the former route of a canalised watercourse.

As an urban centre, local soils have not been mapped but are likely to be of the Swanwick Series, typically coarse loamy argillic gley soils (Robson 1990, 29). Beneath the soils lies a drift geology of marine or estuarine sand and gravel (also known as the Abbey Gravels) which are formed along a southwest to northeast line creating a peninsula of higher ground extending from the fen-edge to the west. These gravels in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford clays (BGS 1984).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

The proposed development site lies in an area of known archaeological remains

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

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

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

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

A Benedictine monastery dedicated to St Guthlac was in existence in Crowland by 1051 and was subject to Peterborough Abbey. It is not known when the monastery was first built, although it is believed to be in the mid-late 10th century, as a

documentary reference noting an earlier foundation is now believed to be a forgery (Hayes and Lane 1992, 202). The present standing remains of the abbey date to AD 1156 (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 238). Other extant buildings of the period include the Trinity Bridge.

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

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

A watching brief undertaken 157m to the southwest of the site identified Late Saxon deposits and a medieval building, although later medieval and post-medieval remains had largely been truncated (Cope-Faulkner 2006, 1).

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

Following on from demolition, levelling and piling, foundation trenches for three building plots (Fig. 3) were excavated by machine to depths required by the

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

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

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

Business Centre (Plot BC)

The earliest deposit within this plot, located towards the northeast corner of the foundation trenches, was a layer of greyish brown sand (023) that measured in excess of 70mm thick (Fig. 4, Section 3). This was overlain by a 60mm thick dumped layer of ash and silt (022).

Sealing this dumped layer was an extensive occupation deposit of light brown clayey silt (006, 014, 021 and 027). This measured at least 0.34m thick (Fig. 4, Sections 1 to 4).

To the rear of this plot, deposit (014) was overlain by an occupation layer comprising bands of brown and black clayey silt (013) with a combined

thickness of 0.17m (Fig. 4, Section 2). This was sealed beneath a layer of degraded brick (012) representing demolition of an adjacent building. A buried soil of brown sandy silt (011) had developed over this and contained brick of 15th – 16th century date.

The buried soil had subsequently been sealed by demolition deposits of yellowish brown mortar (009) and clayey silt and rubble (010). Further demolition, though more recent in date, was evidenced by mixed mortar, sand and brick (007) and mortar and sand (008).

Cut into the occupation deposit (021) towards the north of this plot was a shallow feature (020). Of indeterminate function, this measured 0.16m wide and 80mm deep (Fig. 4, Section 3). A single fill of greyish brown clayey silt (019) was identified. Sealing this feature was a dumped deposit comprising brown ash and silt (018) that was 60mm thick.

Sealing this dumped layer was a sequence of demolition deposits. These comprised grey mixed rubble (015), orange silty sand (016) and brown sandy silt (017).

Overlying deposit (027) in the northeast of this plot was a dumped deposit of black ash and silt (026). This measured 0.11m thick (Fig. 4, Section 4) and produced a single sherd of 14th – 15th century date.

Sealing this was a former soil comprising brown clayey silt (025) measuring up to 0.45m thick. This was in turn sealed by a demolition deposit of greyish brown rubble and clayey silt (024) that produced a limestone padstone with a central socket (Plate 7).

Located along the street frontage and built upon layer (006) was a limestone and brick wall (005). The wall measured 4.3m long and 0.4m high and was built in regular courses (Fig. 4, Section 1; Plates 2 and 3). The wall was sealed beneath levelling

deposits (002, 003 and 004) for the modern paved surface (001) of the footpath.

Plot 4/5

The earliest deposit encountered in this plot was a buried soil comprising greyish brown clayey silt (041 and 043). This measured over 0.35m thick (Fig. 5, Sections 7 and 8; Plates 10 and 11). Finds from this deposit were dateable to the 15th – 17th century.

Sealing this soil horizon was recent demolition deposits of greyish brown clayey silt with varying amounts of rubble (040 and 042). Glass and pottery from this deposit dated to the 19th – 20th century.

Plot 6/7

A layer of yellowish brown clayey silt (039) was recorded at the northwest corner of this plot. This measured over 90mm thick. This was sealed by an extensive layer of brown clayey silt (038) that extended eastwards as (034). This measured between 0.38m and over 0.45m thick (Fig. 4, Section 5; Fig. 6, Section 6; Plates 8 and 9). Brick from this deposit was dated to the 16th – 19th century.

At the east end of this plot, this layer had been cut by a feature (033) that was over 1.4m long by 0.38m deep (Fig. 5, Section 5). A single fill of brown clayey silt with brick fragments (032) was recorded.

This was in turn cut by another feature (031), possibly a refuse pit. This was over 0.7m wide and 0.52m deep. Two fills were recorded, a lower of black ash and silt (030) and an upper of brown sandy silt with stone fragments (029). This was sealed by a demolition deposit comprising degraded mortar, brick and stone fragments (029). Glass of mid 20th century date was retrieved from fill (029). This pit had been sealed by a demolition deposit consisting of grey to brown mortar, stone and brick (028).

Towards the western end of the plot, layer (038) was overlain by a 0.14m thick demolition deposit of orange and red crushed brick and stone (037) (Fig. 6, Section 6). This was sealed beneath a bedding layer of limestone fragments (036) for a recent tarmac surface.

6. DISCUSSION

No natural deposits were encountered during the investigations. This may indicate that there are further deposits of archaeological interest below the base of the foundation trenches.

The earliest deposits recorded at the site, particularly to the rear of Plot BC, are dateable to the late medieval period and comprise a buried soil and a dumped deposit. These overlie occupation deposits which are also likely to be medieval but produced no artefactual material.

A post-medieval building at the site is evidenced by a wall towards the front of Plot BC and a number of demolition layers recorded further east. A padstone may also be associated with this structure. Occupation layers are recorded in Plot 6/7 and buried soils in Plot 4/5 that are contemporary with the post-medieval building.

Recent deposits are largely associated with demolition of the former bank at the site along with a recent refuse pit.

Finds from the investigation comprise pottery of medieval to modern date as well as modern glass. Building materials of post-medieval brick and stone roof tile were also retrieved and one brick may date to the late medieval period. A small collection of faunal remains were recovered.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at North Street, Crowland, as the site lay within the core of the medieval town close to Crowland Abbey.

Medieval deposits were encountered and suggest that the site was occupied at that time. No structural remains were identified and it is uncertain if the layers were deposited within a building or associated with activities occurring nearby.

A post-medieval wall indicates that a building stood at the site during this period. Demolition deposits associated with this building were recorded as were occupation deposits and buried soils.

Medieval pottery and brick were the earliest artefacts retrieved from the investigation. Post-medieval pottery, brick and glass were also recovered as was a stone roofing slate and a number of faunal remains.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr J Arnold of Broadgate Homes Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Bob Garland
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General location plan

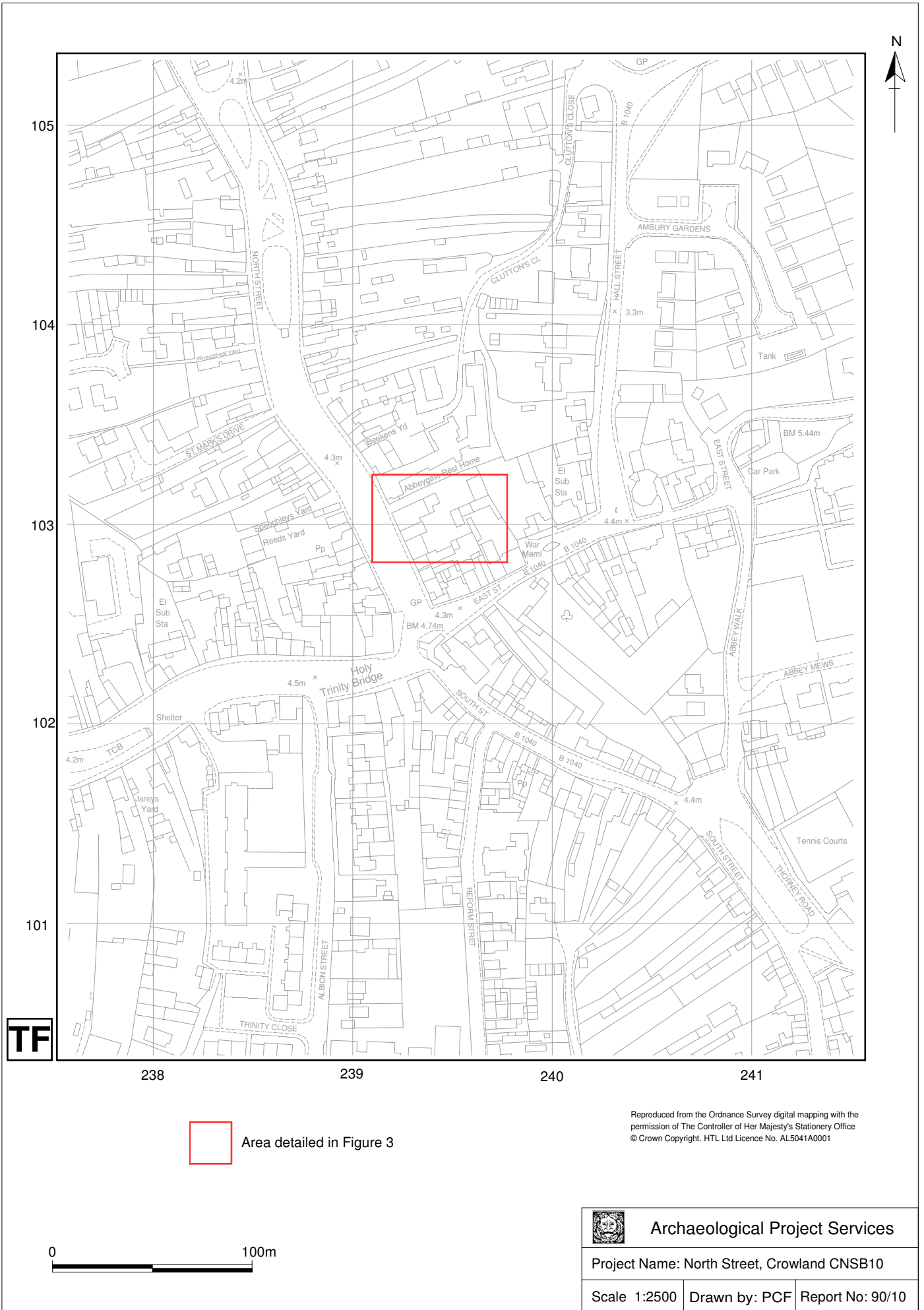


Figure 2 - Site location plan

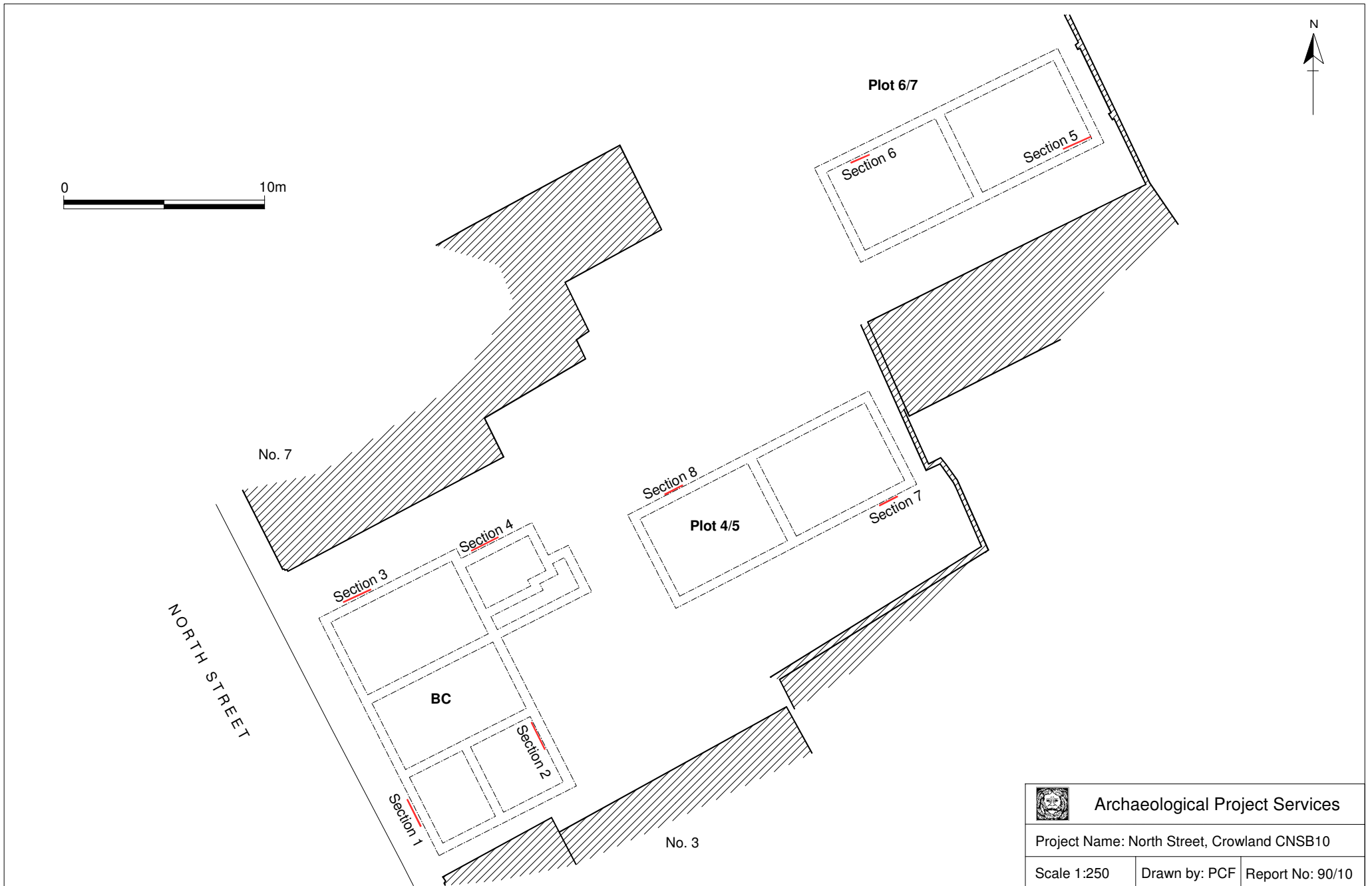


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations

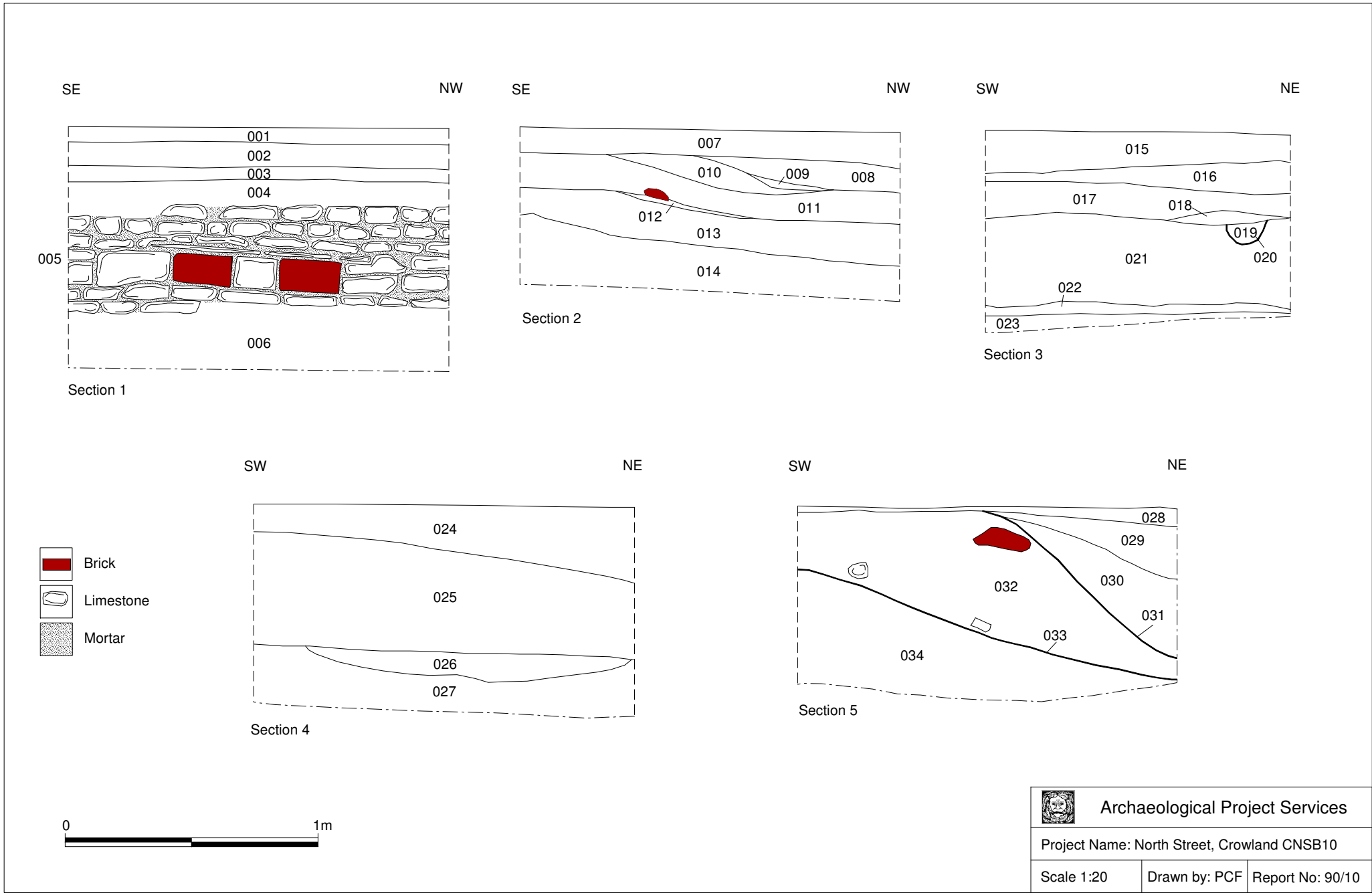
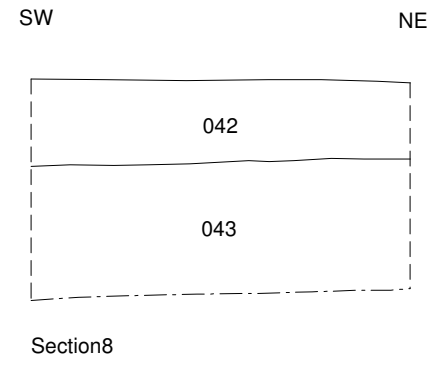
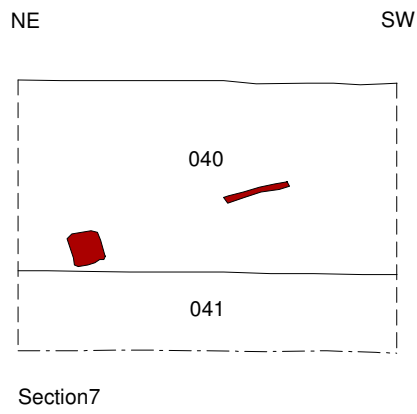
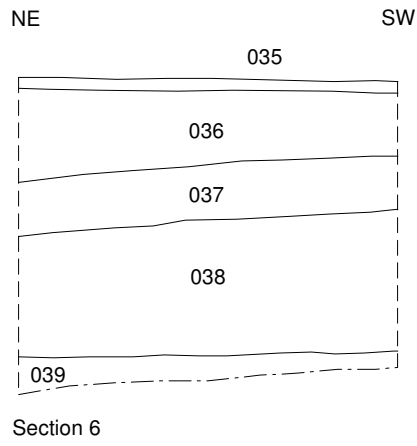


Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 5



 Brick




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Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 90/10

Figure 5 - Sections 6 to 8



Plate 1 – View showing the development area with Trinity Bridge in the background, looking southeast



Plate 2 – Wall (005), looking south



Plate 3 – Section 1 with wall (005), looking southwest



Plate 4 – Section 2, looking southwest



Plate 5 – Section 3, looking northwest



Plate 6 – Section 4, looking northwest



Plate 7 – Padstone from (024)



Plate 8 – Section 5 showing the sequence of deposits in Plot 6/7, looking southeast



Plate 9 – Section 6, looking southeast



Plate 10 – Section 7 in Plot 4/5, looking southeast



Plate 11 – Section 8, looking northwest

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	BC	Firm mid grey slabs, 60mm thick	Paved surface
002	BC	Loose mid yellowish brown sand, 100mm thick	Bedding layer of (001)
003	BC	Friable mid bluish brown hardcore, 60mm thick	Path foundation
004	BC	Friable mid yellowish brown sand with modern rubble, 0.24m thick	Levelling deposit for path
005	BC	Limestone (280mm x 150mm) and brick (240mm x 150mm) structure, regular coursing, east facing wall exposed, 4.3m long by 0.4m high	Wall
006	BC	Soft light brown clayey silt, 0.32m thick	Occupation deposit
007	BC	Friable light brown mortar fragments, sand and brick, 0.15m thick	Demolition deposit
008	BC	Friable mid brown degraded mortar and sand, 0.15m thick	Demolition deposit
009	BC	Friable mid yellowish brown degraded mortar, 30mm thick	Demolition deposit
010	BC	Firm mid brown clayey silt and rubble, 100mm thick	Demolition deposit
011	BC	Soft and friable dark brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal, 0.15m thick	Buried soil
012	BC	Soft and friable mid orange degraded brick, 20mm thick	Demolition deposit
013	BC	Soft to plastic bands of light brown, mid brown and black clayey silt, 0.17m thick	Occupation deposit
014	BC	Soft light brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Occupation deposit
015	BC	Friable light grey mixed rubble, 0.15m thick	Demolition deposit
016	BC	Friable to soft mid orange silty sand, 0.13m thick	Demolition deposit
017	BC	Soft to friable light brown sandy silt, 0.22m thick	Demolition deposit
018	BC	Friable dark brown ash and silt, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
019	BC	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (020)
020	BC	Feature, 0.16m wide by 80mm deep, steep sides and rounded base	Indeterminate feature
021	BC	Soft and plastic light brown clayey silt, 0.34m thick	Occupation deposit
022	BC	Soft black ash and silt, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
023	BC	Soft light greyish brown sand, 70mm thick	Deposit
024	BC	Soft to friable light greyish brown rubble and clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Demolition deposit
025	BC	Soft mottled mid and dark brown clayey silt, 0.45m thick	Buried soil
026	BC	Soft black ash and silt, 0.11m thick	Dumped deposit
027	BC	Soft light brown clayey silt, 0.23m thick	Occupation deposit
028	6/7	Loose light grey to dark brown degraded mortar, stone and brick fragments, 70mm thick	Demolition deposit
029	6/7	Friable mid brown sandy silt with frequent small stone fragments, 0.21m thick	Fill of (031)
030	6/7	Friable black ash and silt, 0.3m thick	Fill of (031)
031	6/7	Feature, >0.7m wide by 0.52m deep, steep sides	Pit
032	6/7	Friable mottled mid to dark brown clayey silt with frequent crushed brick, 0.49m thick	Fill of (032)
033	6/7	Feature, >1.4m long by 0.38m deep, gradual sides	Indeterminate feature
034	6/7	Soft dark brown clayey silt, 0.45m thick	Occupation deposit

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
035	6/7	Firm dark grey tarmac, 35mm thick	Surface
036	6/7	Friable mid yellowish brown limestone fragments, 0.25m thick	Bedding deposit for (035)
037	6/7	Friable mid orange and red crushed brick and stone, 0.14m thick	Demolition deposit
038	6/7	Soft dark brown clayey silt, 0.38m thick	Occupation deposit
039	6/7	Soft mid yellowish brown clayey silt, >90mm thick	Deposit
040	4/5	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.5m thick	Demolition deposit
041	4/5	Soft to plastic dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.21m thick	Buried soil
042	4/5	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent rubble, 0.23m thick	Demolition deposit
043	4/5	Soft to plastic dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent rubble, >0.35m thick	Buried soil

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby and 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 five sherds from five vessels, weighing 69 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 Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the Late medieval to the early modern period.

Condition

With the exception of a single piece, the pottery is not overly abraded, although it is relatively fragmentary; this is reflected in the low average sherd weight of just 13.8 grams

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Area	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Sub Fabric	Form	Dec	Part	Comment	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
BC	026	BOU	Bourne D ware	Sandy	Jug or Jar		BS	Splashed glaze; fresh	14th-15th	1	1	27
4/5	040	BL	Black Glazed Wares		Jar or Bowl		Rim	Abraded; complex rim	17th-18th	1	1	15
4/5	040	WHITE	Modern Whiteware		Flat	Blue transfer print	Rim		L19th-20th	1	1	9
4/5	041	BOU	Bourne D ware	Bumpy	Jug or Jar		BS		15th-16th	1	1	7
4/5	043	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		Jug or Jar		BS		16th-17th	1	1	11
Total										5	5	69

Provenance

A single sherd came from dump deposit (026) in the business centre area, whilst the remainder came from demolition deposit (040), and buried soil layers (041) and (043) in area 4/5.

Range

Two sherds of Bourne D ware (BOU) are the only items dated to the medieval period within this group. Both of these are from closed vessels, probably jugs or jars. Products of the Bourne pottery industries are common in this region, vessels having been distributed across a wide area, over a long period of time. Products of a later date include post medieval glazed red earthenware (GRE) and black glazed ware (BL) and early modern whiteware (WHITE).

Potential

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

Summary

A small group of medieval, post medieval and modern pottery was recovered during the watching brief.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby and Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of nine fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 6032 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

There is a mix of large virtually complete, mostly fresh bricks and smaller fragments here. One of the larger fragments (from 042) has highly abraded surfaces and a tar-like substance adhered to the base. A single brick (from 034) is totally vitrified whilst another from (011) has a partially vitrified end surface. This second fragment is from a 15th-16th century type 'great brick'; these are often treated in this way so that the pieces can be used to create external brick patterning. Interestingly though, in this case the heating treatment seems to have damaged the brick leading to vitrification over the broken edge, after which the piece would have been useless for decorative purposes. Alternatively the brick may have been reused in some sort of industrial structure or damaged in a building fire.

Results

Table 2, The ceramic building material

Area	Context	Cname	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
BC	011	BRK	Oxidised; fine sandy	Great brick; clinkered end; mortar adhered to surfaces; clinkered over break; strike marks	15th-16th	1	1251
6/7	034	BRK	Vitrified	Large; great brick?; totally vitrified	15th-16th?	1	606
6/7	034	BRK	Gault	Sand moulded	17th-19th	1	167
6/7	034	BRK	Oxidised; fine sandy	Handmade; fragment	16th-18th	1	54
6/7	038	BRK	Oxidised; medium sandy	Handmade; joining frags; calcareous fabric; rare fine mica	16th-18th	2	27
6/7	038	BRK?	Oxidised; fine	Slop moulded? rare fine mica	16th-18th?	1	37
4/5	042	BRK	Oxidised; fine sandy	Slop moulded; struck upper; frequent fine silver mica; single abraded edge and upper; burnt?; mortar adhered over break	17th-18th	1	1389
4/5	042	BRK	OX/R/OX; fine sandy	Highly fired; slop moulded; struck upper	18th-19th	1	1365
4/5	042	BRK	OX/R/OX; fine sandy	V abraded; clay pellets; handmade; adhered to base; shallow frog; 60mm thick; 109mm wide; clay pellets; leached fabric; frequent fine silver mica; black tar like deposit on underside	17th-18th	1	1173
Total						9	6032

Provenance

Bricks were recovered from layer (011) in the business centre area, demolition deposit (042) in area 4/5 and layer (034/038) in area 6/7.

Range

There are pieces from nine bricks of varying dates within this small group. It is of note that there are no other types of building material here. The presence of at least one brick of Tudor date is also notable.

Potential

The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

A total of nine pieces of ceramic building material, including some substantially sized pieces, were recovered during

the watching brief. The fragments, all from bricks, range in date from the late to post medieval periods.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Two pieces of glass weighing a total of 84g were recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition.

Results

Table 3, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
029	Colourless bottle, embossed 'JOPERATIVE'	1	34	Mid 20 th century
042	Colourless phial, embossed 'POWELL BLACKFRIARS ROAD'	1	50	Late 19 th century

Provenance

The glass was recovered from the fill (031) of a pit and a demolition deposit (042). One of the pieces is embossed as containing material produced in London; Powell's chemists are recorded at Blackfriars Street in London in the 1870s (Notes and Queries 1879).

Range

Two early modern bottles were recovered.

Potential

As of early modern date the glass is of limited potential, though the complete phial indicates little subsequent disturbance to layer (042) after it was deposited.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single other find weighing 77g was retrieved.

Condition

The other find is in good archive-stable condition.

Results

Table 4, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
006	stone	Roofing slate, micaceous sandstone 6mm thick, 1 side sooted	1	77	Post-medieval

Provenance

The other find was recovered from a layer (006).

Range

A single piece of stone roof tile of post-medieval date was recovered.

Potential

As an isolated item the roof tile fragment is of limited potential but suggests the presence of buildings in the area.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 13 (137g) fragments of faunal remains were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The faunal remains were retrieved from occupation deposits (013, 034, 038), a demolition deposit (040) and buried soils (041 and 043).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate.

Results

Table 5, *Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
013	sheep/goat	mandible	1	52	
	oyster	Shell	1	1	
	mussel	shell	1	1	
034	large mammal	long bone	1	6	
038	sheep/goat	humerus	1	18	
	oyster	Shell	3	19	
	cockle	shell	1	1	
040	horse	incisor	1	5	
041	large mammal	humerus	1	11	
043	sheep/goat	radius	1	16	attached ulna
	cattle	metacarpus	1	7	

Summary

As a small assemblage, the faunal remains are of limited potential other than to identify that sheep/goat, cattle, horse and edible molluscs were present or being consumed at the site. The faunal remains should be retained as part of the site archive.

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
006	Post-medieval	Based on 1 stone
011	15 th – 16 th century	Based on CBM
026	14 th – 15 th century	Based on single sherd
029	Mid 20 th century	Based on 1 glass
034	17 th – 19 th century	Based on CBM
038	16 th – 18 th century	Based on CBM
040	Late 19 th – 20 th century	Based on single sherd
041	15 th – 16 th century	Based on single sherd
042	Late 19 th century	Based on 1 glass
043	16 th – 17 th century	Based on single sherd

ABBREVIATIONS

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

REFERENCES

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Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

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

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

43	Context records
2	Photographic record sheets
6	Sheets of scale drawings
4	Daily record sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2010.124

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CNSB 10

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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