

**YE OLDE CROWNE  
CLASKETGATE, LINCOLN**

**Archaeological Monitoring and Recording**

**Museum Project Code: YOCL11**

**Network Project Code: LYC16**

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## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Network Archaeology Ltd in the backyard of Ye Olde Crowne Inn (built 1937), which stands on Clasketgate in Lincoln. This involved monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to the rear of the property. The archaeological work formed part of the discharge of conditions that accompanied planning permission for the development.

During the monitoring of the 7.6m x 4.7m excavation area, a number of deposits was recorded. Most were of relatively recent date and comprised a sequence of two tarmac yard surfaces with preparation layers. A short, L-shaped length of brick wall represented the stratigraphically earliest feature. This may have formed part of an outbuilding that accompanied a predecessor of Ye Olde Crowne. The orientation of this wall was the same as the current property boundaries.

Artefactual evidence was limited to five sherds of 19th-century pottery, and two fragments of clay tobacco pipe of the same date.

Further remains of greater age most probably exist on the site, but none was encountered due to the relatively shallow depth of the development area, which was excavated to just 0.65m below the current ground surface.

# **1 INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 Purpose of the report**

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording undertaken within a development area at Ye Olde Crowne, Clasketgate, Lincoln. This report indicates the level of impact on archaeological remains recorded during groundworks, and the successful mitigation strategy adopted.

## **1.2 Commissioning bodies**

This report was commissioned by ABA Architecture. The archaeological contractor was Network Archaeology Ltd.

## **1.3 Development area**

### **Location**

Ye Olde Crowne is a public house located in Lincoln. It occupies a prominent position in the city, fronting onto historic Clasketgate, opposite the junction with Flaxengate (NGR 497600 371300) (Figures 1-2). The area to be developed measures approximately 20m by 24.5m and encompasses the current public house and rear yard. Ye Olde Crowne was built in 1937 in a mock Tudor style, and overlies the site of earlier buildings. It is located within the central Conservation Area of Lincoln (Cathedral and City no.1).

### **Development**

The development involves refurbishment of the existing public house. Archaeological monitoring and recording focussed on an area measuring 7.6m x 4.7m. This was excavated during groundworks associated with the construction of a single storey extension to the rear of the current building.

### **Geology, topography, soils and land use**

Local soils are sand and gravel overlying inferior oolitic limestone, sandstone and mudstone (BGS 2011). The proposed development site is situated on roughly level ground at a height of approximately 14m OD. The development area is occupied by a public house, with a tarmac backyard/car park to the rear.

## **1.4 Legislation, regulations and guidance**

Planning Permission under application number 2011/0091/F was granted by Lincoln City Council providing certain conditions were met. Condition 4 states: 'No development shall take place within the application area until the applicant has secured the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been submitted to and approved by the City of Lincoln Council as Local Planning Authority. The development shall be undertaken only in full accordance with the approved WSI. No variation shall take place without the prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority.'

The document 'Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment' (PPS 5) sets out the Government's national planning policies relating to the conservation of the historic environment (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). It is accompanied by a best practice guide (English Heritage 2010).

PPS 5 states:

'Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected [by a proposed development] and the contribution of their setting to that significance... As a minimum the relevant historic environment record

should have been consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application's impact.'... 'where an application includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to undertake a field evaluation where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest' (HE 6.1).

It is further noted in PPS 5 that:

'Where the loss of the whole or a material part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, local planning authorities should require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost...' (HE 12.3).

It was confirmed by Michael Jones, the Lincoln City Archaeologist, that a Heritage Statement should be produced to outline known heritage assets within the locality and briefly assess the likely impact on these assets by the-then proposed development. This was prepared by Network Archaeology (Network Archaeology 2011a). As a result of the Heritage Statement, the City Archaeologist recommended that a programme of archaeological work involving monitoring and recording should be undertaken on the development site.

A Written Scheme of Investigation was produced by Network Archaeology Ltd detailing the procedures to be followed (Network Archaeology 2011b).

## **1.5 Archaeological and historical background**

### **Prehistoric Era (-10000BC-AD 60)**

The development site would have lain within an area of hill-side springs, streams and pools in Lincoln during the prehistoric period (Jones et al 2003a, 34). Evidence for prehistoric settlement within the area is limited.

### **Roman Military Era (60-90)**

Lincoln was the site of a military fort following the Roman conquest in what had been a former Corieltauvi settlement. The development site would have been situated close to the main road up the northern hillside and adjacent to any waterside installations (Jones et al 2003a, 54-55).

### **Roman Colonia Era (90-410)**

Lincoln became a thriving commercial and 'ritual' centre during this period. The development site would have lain directly to the east of Upper Ermine Street in an area of housing next to temple complexes within the walled Lower City (Jones et al 2003a, 139-40).

### **Early Medieval Era (410-850)**

The development site lies within the early medieval settlement enclosed and defined by the Roman city walls. Evidence for activity during this period is scant and consists almost entirely of pottery, although early or middle Saxon burials have been excavated on Silver street to the southwest (Jones et al 2003a, 154-155).

### **High Medieval Era (850-1350)**

The area of the development site would have lain in housing within the Lower City and immediately west of the parish church of Holy Trinity Clasketgate (Jones et al 2003a, 298). The churchyard is known to have extended to the west of the church, and have been bounded to the north by Clasketgate and the south by Silver Street, but its western limit is unknown (Heritage Connect Lincoln 2011). To the east of the development site lay the main east gate

of the Lower City walls. This had a low battlemented gatehouse with round arch; it was demolished in approximately 1785 (English Heritage 2007).

### **Early Modern Era (1350-1750)**

A prolonged phase of economic decline followed the High Medieval Era and led to an overall decline in the population. The site of the current development was occupied by housing during this period (Jones et al 2003a, 332).

### **Industrial Era (1750-1945)**

This area of the Lower City was occupied by working class housing throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The development site would have lain immediately east of the shambles, which was a large slaughter house, butchery and meat market (Jones et al 2003a, 365). An unpublished typescript in Lincoln library entitled 'Lincoln Inns' contains a record of the existence of The Crown on Butchery Lane in 1766 (Exley 1937), and a summary review of local Trades Directories reveals that an establishment variously known as The Crown, The Old Crown and Ye Olde Crowne stood on Butchery Street/Clasketgate from at least 1842 until 1932, with the current building erected in 1937.

### **Previous archaeological work**

Before the production of the Heritage Statement (Network Archaeology 2011a), no archaeological work had specifically targeted Ye Olde Crowne or the plot of land it occupies. Roman remains have, however, been encountered nearby by at numbers 281 and 287 High Street, and Roman walls were noted and sketched in 1956 on land bounded by Silver Street and Flaxengate, which is immediately adjacent to Ye Olde Crowne (Jones, Stocker & Vince 2003b).

## **1.6 Aims**

The aims and objectives of the programme of archaeological work, as set out in the WSI, were to:

- establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains;
- locate, recover, identify, and conserve where appropriate any archaeological artefacts;
- locate, sample, interpret and record archaeological deposits;
- determine the palaeo-environmental and palaeo-economic potential of any archaeological remains;
- accurately assess the ordnance datum (OD) heights of dated deposits to add to Lincoln's deposit model;
- assess the overall archaeological significance of any archaeological remains;
- produce a report that addresses the above;
- produce and submit a suitable archive to Lincoln Museum;
- provide information for accession to the County Historic Environment Record (HER);
- provide information for accession to the Lincoln Heritage Database;
- publish significant results in a suitable journal, if appropriate.

## **1.7 Circulation of this report**

This report will be circulated to the following recipients:

- ABA Architecture Ltd;
- Michael Jones (Lincoln City Archaeologist);
- The Collection, LCC
- Historic Environment Record (LCC)

## **2 FIELDWORK PROCEDURES**

### **2.1 Quality standards**

All archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' standard and guidance documents (IfA 2008a, 2008b, 2009a, 2010).

The standards represented by the Registered Organisation (RO) scheme operated by the IfA were adhered to throughout. Network Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the IfA. Key project staff are members of the IfA at appropriate levels.

### **2.2 Survey**

The excavated area was located and recorded, where appropriate, using a Leica GPS900, achieving accuracy levels of  $\pm 2\text{cm}$  in conjunction with an optical level where GPS signal was limited due to the height of nearby buildings.

### **2.3 Mechanical-excavation**

The monitored area was excavated down to the top of the first archaeological horizon by a mini-digger fitted with a 1.2m wide toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was undertaken under the supervision and direction of an experienced archaeologist.

### **2.4 Hand excavation, recording and sampling**

A full written record was maintained on site, including standardised context descriptions on pro forma record sheets. A scale plan of the excavation area was produced, along with a representative section showing the sequence of deposits revealed. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken. Fieldwork was undertaken on 28th and 29th June 2011 by Chris Casswell.

### **2.5 Project codes and number allocations**

The scheme of work has been given the internal Network Archaeology project code LYC16. In addition, a museum project code (YOCL11) has been issued for the deposition of the site archive. All documents relating to the site archive for this project have been referenced, where appropriate, with these codes.

Each deposit was allocated a unique number starting from 100.

### **2.6 Assessment of archives and finds**

Following completion of the fieldwork, the stratigraphic information gathered was assessed as to its potential and significance.

The finds were quantified and sent to appropriate specialists for assessment; these specialists are listed in the table below.

**Table 2.1 Material types and specialists**

<b>Material type</b>	<b>Assessment by</b>
Post-Roman pottery	Dr Anne Irving (née Boyle)
Clay pipe	Mike Wood Finds Manager

### 3 RESULTS

Groundworks were undertaken on an area measuring 7.6m x 4.7m, which formed the footprint of the extension to be built. The modern tarmac yard surface and underlying deposits were removed by machine to a depth of 0.65m below the current ground surface.

The stratigraphically earliest deposit present was the remnants of a brick wall, **104**. This was L-shaped in plan, and measured 3.25m east-to-west, by 1.25m north-to south. Wall **104** was of double skin construction and was 0.24m wide. Its full height could not be established due to the limited depth of excavation, although it was at least two courses high. White mortar found adhering to the upper surface of the bricks suggests that wall **104** once stood higher.

No construction cut for wall **104** could be seen, and it is likely that the surrounding deposit, *103*, abutted and therefore post-dated the wall. This was a friable brown silty loam and was present across the base of much of the excavation area. Five sherds of 19th-century pottery and two fragments of clay tobacco pipe of the same date were recovered from this deposit, indicating it is relatively recent. Deposit *103* was overlain by a 0.1m-thick layer of tarmac *102*, which was itself sealed by a 0.3m-thick layer of brick rubble: *101*. Overlying the brick rubble in the southern and eastern part of the development area was a spread of loose rounded cobbles, *105*. These were of fairly uniform size and probably represented modern bulk aggregate. Together, contexts *101* and *105* formed the bedding material for the layer of tarmac hard-standing *100* that formed the ground surface when the archaeological monitoring took place.

## 4 DISCUSSION

Excavation of the development area did not proceed to a sufficient depth to encounter deposits of any great age. Instead, the majority of the recorded remains relate to layers of hard-standing that have formed the ground surface in the area in recent years. The presence of brick rubble *101* may suggest that demolition or construction waste was used to form a preparation layer for the current tarmac yard surface. This may have been imported onto the site for this purpose, or may reveal an expedient reuse of materials produced during the course of building work. As a bedding layer, this appears to have been supplemented by a deposit of cobbles, *105*. The uniform size of these cobbles and the absence of a soil matrix suggest that this is a modern, mass-produced bulk aggregate material, probably brought to the site expressly for the purpose of levelling.

The underlying tarmac layer *102* is likely to represent an earlier yard surface, probably one which served a building pre-dating Ye Olde Crowne: it is difficult to imagine that raising the level of the yard to the rear of Ye Olde Crowne by some 0.3m would not necessitate costly alterations to its access, doorways and drainage. It therefore seems likely that this earlier yard surface did not serve the current building, but accompanied a predecessor instead.

Deposit *103* was an earthy layer and was distinct from the layers of tarmac, stone and rubble which overlay it. This material may represent a crude yard surface, a build-up of earth such as is commonly encountered in back-plot areas, or soil imported to level up the area. Dating evidence suggests that it was stood exposed to cultural material until the late 19th century, after which point it was sealed over. A summary review of Trades Directories suggests that an earlier manifestation of the current pub, then known either as The Crown or The Old Crown, probably stood here at this time.

An 1888 1:500 map of Lincoln shows an inn occupying the plot. The map also shows probable outhouses to the rear of the inn; the position of these coincides with that of wall *104*, and it is likely that they are the same. That wall *104* relates to part of a Victorian outhouse is also supported by the available dating evidence. The co-axial alignment of the wall is matched by that of extant structures nearby, illustrating an established and enduring orientation of buildings and boundaries on this and neighbouring plots. But as Clasketgate is an ancient thoroughfare, and buildings would have fronted on to it, this persistence of orientation should be no great surprise.

No construction cut or floor surfaces on either side of wall *104* were visible at the depth reached within the development area. It is likely that further excavation would have revealed more of the form, function and stratigraphic origin of the building that this wall formed part of. Due to the shallow depth of excavation, however, little more can be said, other than to consider the nature of the 19th-century forerunner of the current establishment. Writing of the municipal butchery next door, a Victorian sanitary inspector recorded that *'the contents of the animals' intestines and other matter of a most offensive description is thrown together in a heap near the Slaughter House'* (Giles 1849, 20), and so one can imagine that The Crown did not enjoy the advantages of a high-class location, and may not have been the most salubrious of establishments.



## **5 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT**

### **5.1 Importance**

The area around Ye Olde Crowne Inn may contain remains relating to the occupation of Lincoln, dating from the prehistoric period up until the present day. Archaeological excavations within the historic core of Lincoln frequently uncover rich and varied artefactual and environmental assemblages relating to the development of the city and the culture and material circumstances of its inhabitants. Any remains present in the development area may have the capacity to contribute to an appreciation and sense of local heritage, and may, if of sufficient date and quality, be able to further current research aims (Knight, Vyner and Allan 2010).

### **5.2 Impact**

The development had the potential to have an adverse and direct impact upon any archaeological remains present on the site and lying at a depth where they would be encountered during groundworks. In addition, indirect impacts on any archaeological deposits below levels reached during groundworks may theoretically have occurred. Indirect impact can include: crushing and breaking of artefacts by the pressure and weight of any machinery present on the site; alteration in the natural water levels by installing new drainage systems and additional pressure applied to any below ground remains by the weight of new buildings being spread across the footings.

### **5.3 Significance of impact**

Due to the amount of modern overburden covering the site, and the shallow depth of excavation, the level of direct impact from the monitored development has been negligible. However, further unmonitored works, such as excavation of service trenches, may affect any hitherto undetected remains on the site. In addition, there is a slight level of indirect impact arising from any pressure or compaction caused by any machine movement on parts of the site beyond the footing trenches, as well as the subsequent weight dispersal of the completed build over any buried remains. There is also a minor risk of moisture loss within the area as a result of the installation of a new drainage regime.

## **6 CONCLUSION**

The scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording revealed little of archaeological importance beyond adding to the social history of Ye Olde Crowne and its predecessors. The recorded sequence indicates that the land has been occupied by two phases of tarmac hard-standing overlying the remains of a demolished brick wall. This wall shared the orientation of existing boundaries, and may represent the remains of a late nineteenth-century outbuilding that served a predecessor of Ye Olde Crowne. Further remains of greater age almost certainly lie below those recorded here, but excavation did not proceed to the sufficient depth to uncover them. The recorded observations may have value in indicating what remains may be encountered in the immediate vicinity during any future development.

## 7 ARCHIVE

The documentary archive will comprise:

- A copy of the Heritage Statement prepared in advance of groundwork
- A copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation
- A copy of the final report
- Finds catalogues
- Site records, as detailed in the table below:

**Table 6.1: Quantification of the site archive**

Item	Count
Context registers	1
Context sheets	6
Drawing registers	1
Drawing sheets	1
Photographic registers	2
Black and white photographs	5
Colour slide photographs	5
Digital colour photographs	9

On completion of the reporting stages of the project, the archive will be prepared for long-term storage in a format agreed in advance with the relevant local depository. This will be in accordance with guidelines prepared by the UK Institute of Conservation (Walker 1990), the Museums and Galleries Commission (MGC 1992), and the IfA (2009b).

The recipient museum is The Collection, Danes Terrace, Lincoln, Lincolnshire LN2 1LP; tel: 01522 550990, who have assigned this project the accession code LCNCC: 2011.107.

The recipient museum will receive the document archive, and with the permission of the landowners, any finds generated from the archaeological works.

Prior to the deposition of the archive, the necessary arrangements will be made with the site owners regarding the transfer of ownership of any archaeological finds to the recipient museums. In the event that deposition of the archive cannot be concluded, Network Archaeology will store the archive to a suitable standard until deposition can be arranged. In this event, Network Archaeology will retain ownership of the document archive until the document archive and its ownership is passed to the recipient museum.

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Network Archaeology would like to thank ABA Architecture for commissioning this work; Mick Jones (Lincoln City Archaeologist), and John Herridge (City of Lincoln Heritage Officer), for their help throughout the project.

Thanks also to finds specialist Anne Irving.

For Network Archaeology, the work was managed by Mike Wood and fieldwork carried out by Chris Casswell. This report was produced by Patrick Daniel, and edited by Mike Wood and Chris Taylor. Illustrations were by Jacqueline Churchill and David Watt.

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## Appendix A Context Summary and Harris Matrix

Context	Type	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	0.18 thick	Tarmac	Current tarmac surface
101	Layer	0.30 thick	Red brick rubble	Levelling deposit
102	Layer	0.10 thick	Tarmac	Previous tarmac surface
103	Layer	Unknown	Friable mid-dark brown silty loam	Soil build up/ made ground
104	Masonry	4.5 x 0.24 x unknown	Red brick and mortar, 2 bricks deep, 2 courses exposed	Wall
105	Layer	7.6 x 2.7 x unknown	Sub-rounded river pebbles/cobbles	Levelling deposit

100 Tarmac  
 |  
 105 Pebbles/cobbles  
 |  
 101 Brick rubble  
 |  
 102 Tarmac  
 |  
 103 Earth layer containing C19th-20th material  
 |  
 104 Brick wall

## Appendix B The Clay Tobacco Pipe

Mike Wood BA (hons) MLitt MifA

### Introduction

A small collection of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording on land at Ye Olde Crowne, Clasketgate, Lincoln. The material was derived from a levelling deposit 103.

### Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually in order to identify any diagnostic pieces and assess the overall condition of the assemblage. Reference was made to published guidelines (Higgins and Davey 2004). A summary of the material is recorded in the table below.

### Assemblage

Context	Deposit	Date range	Count	Weight (g)	Stem Bore	Comments
103	levelling	1750-1900	1	3	3/64'	Narrow partial stem, snapped at each end with fairly fresh breaks
103	levelling	1840-1860	1	15	3/64'	Stem, narrow spur and decorative bowl. Bowl decorated with fleur-de-lys on one side & bunches of grapes, and a barrel on the opposite face.

Table B1: Archive list of the clay tobacco pipe

### Discussion

The most complete clay pipe has a thin-walled, decorated bowl with a narrow pointed spur, typical of the early Victorian style of pipe. This style was typically in use from 1830-1860, with peak production in the 1840s. The bowl has a fleur-de-lys on one side and a frieze of bunches of grapes and a barrel on the opposite side. Pipes with a similar design have been found at the excavated pipe kiln on nearby Broadgate (dated to 1840-1860 by Mann, 1977), as well as sites on West Parade, Steep Hill and St Paul-in-the-Bail. This design may represent advertising for the Prince of Wales (whose emblem is the fleur-de-lys) public house on Bailgate (Mann, 1977, 41-44).

### Recommendations for further work

The material warrants no further work or illustration. Both of the artefacts are in a stable condition and require no further conservation.

### References

Higgins, D A & Davey, P J, 2004, 'Appendix 4: Draft guidelines for using the clay tobacco pipe record sheets' in S D White, *The Dynamics of Regionalisation and Trade: Yorkshire Clay Tobacco Pipes c1600-1800, The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe*, XVIII, British Archaeological Reports (British Series) No. 374, Oxford, 487-490

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Archaeological Trust Monograph Series Volume XV-1



## Appendix C The Post-Roman Pottery

*Dr Anne Irving*

### 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 (2010). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the post-Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young et al. (2005). An archive list of the pottery is included in the table below.

### Assemblage

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
103	ENGs	English Stoneware (Generic)	Squat straight sided jar	1	1	101	Complete		19th to 20th
103	NCBW	19th century Buff ware	Jar	1	1	125	Base		19th
103	PEARL	Pearlware	?	1	1	4	Base		19th
103	PEARL	Pearlware	Hollow	2	1	4	BS	Blue transfer print	19th

*Table C1, Archive list of the post-Roman pottery*

A total of five sherds from four vessels, weighing 234 grams was recovered from levelling deposit 103. The pottery dates to the 19th and 20th centuries. No further work is required on the assemblage.

### Spot date

103                      19th to 20th century

### Abbreviations

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

## References

Lincolnshire County Council, 2010, *Archaeology Handbook*.

[http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-](http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/conservation/archaeology/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook?tab=downloads)

[planning/conservation/archaeology/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook?tab=downloads](http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/conservation/archaeology/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook?tab=downloads).

Accessed 20<sup>th</sup> July 2011

Slowikowski, A M, Nenck, 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

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: networka2-105495**

### Project details

Project name	Ye Olde Crowne
Short description of the project	<p>A programme of archaeological work was undertaken by Network Archaeology Ltd in the backyard of Ye Olde Crowne Inn (built 1937), which stands on Clasketgate in Lincoln. This involved monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to the rear of the property. The archaeological work formed part of the discharge of conditions that accompanied planning permission for the development. During the monitoring of the 7.6m x 4.7m excavation area, a number of deposits were recorded. Most were of relatively recent date and comprise a sequence of two tarmac yard surfaces with preparation layers. A short, L-shaped length of brick wall represented the stratigraphically earliest feature. This may have formed part of a building that pre-dated Ye Olde Crowne. The orientation of this wall was the same as current property boundaries. Artefactual evidence was limited to five sherds of 19th-20th-century pottery, and two fragments of clay tobacco pipe of the same date. Further remains of greater age almost certainly exist on the site, but none were encountered due to the relatively shallow depth of the development area, which was excavated to just 0.65m below the current ground surface.</p>
Project dates	Start: 28-06-2011 End: 29-06-2011
Previous/future work	Not known / No
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC: 2011.107 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	2011/0091/F - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	WALL Modern
Monument type	DEMOLITION DEBRIS Modern
Monument type	CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS Modern
Significant Finds	TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Field observation'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE LINCOLN LINCOLN Ye Olde Crowne
Postcode	LN2 1ED
Study area	36.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 97600 71300 53.2294734796 -0.537729431792 53 13 46 N 000 32 15 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Network Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist
Project design originator	Network Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Michael Wood
Project supervisor	Christopher Casswell
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	ABA ARCHITECTURE

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	The Collection Lincoln
Physical Contents	'Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection Lincoln
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey '

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Ye Olde Crowne, Clasketgate, Lincoln: Programme of Archaeological Work
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Daniel, P/ Wood, M and Taylor, C
Other bibliographic details	Network Report No. 581
Date	2011

Issuer or publisher	Network Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Lincoln
Description	A4 bound paper report with figures and plates, c. 25 pages
Entered by	Patrick Daniel ( <a href="mailto:parickd@netarch.co.uk">parickd@netarch.co.uk</a> )
Entered on	19 July 2011

## OASIS:

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## PLATES



Plate 1: Machining off overburden from the development area



Plate 2: The development area following machine clearance of overburden

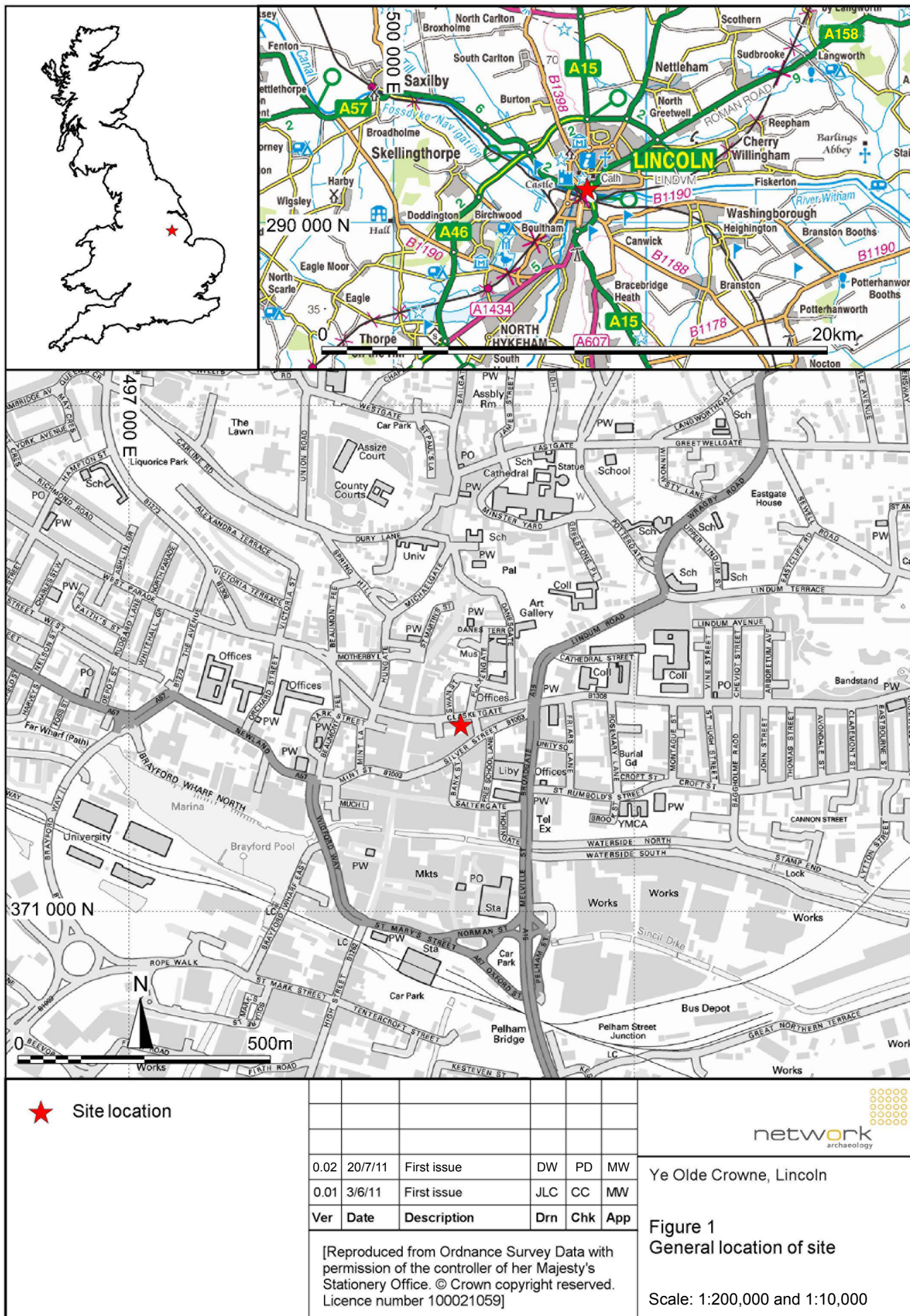


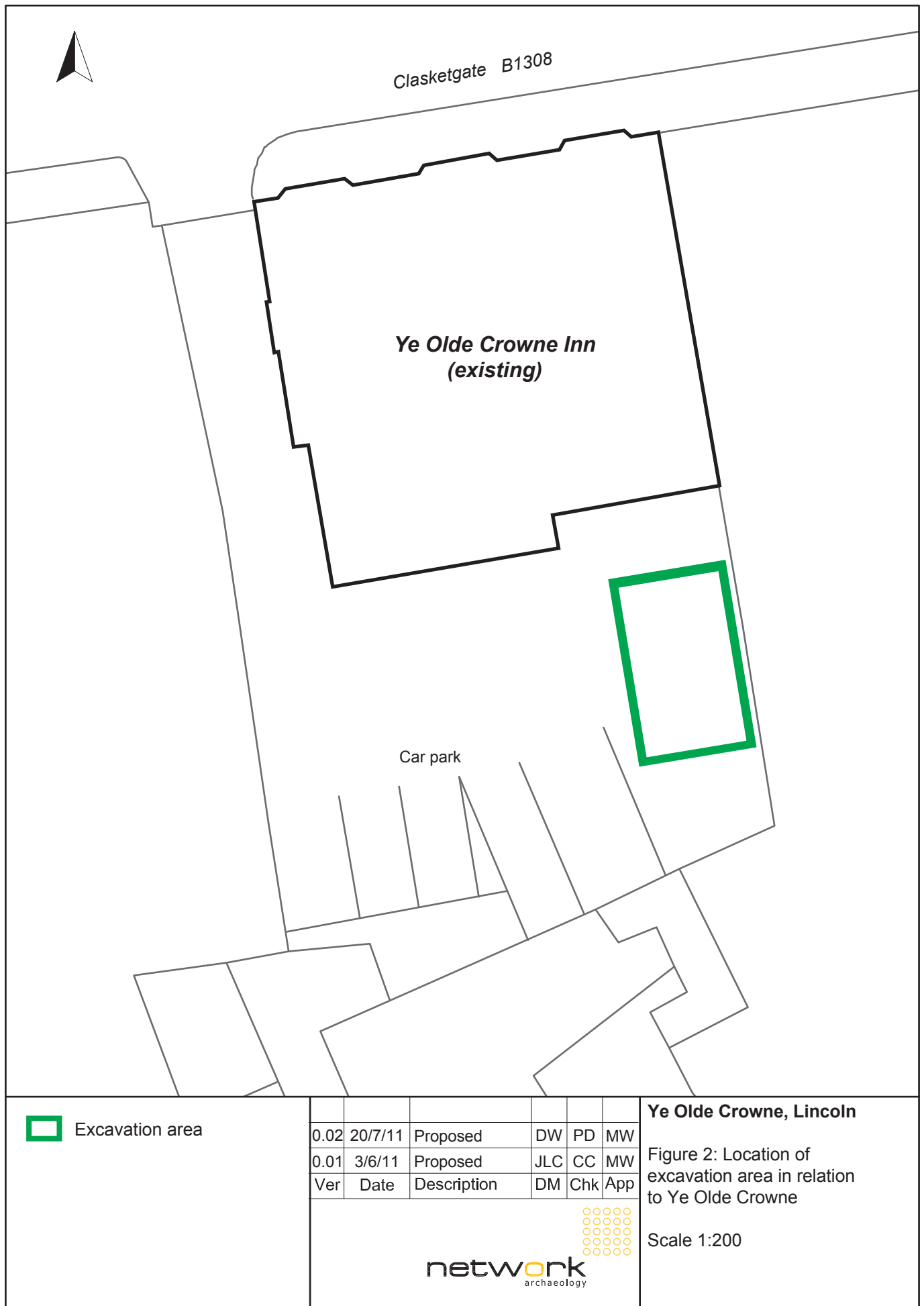


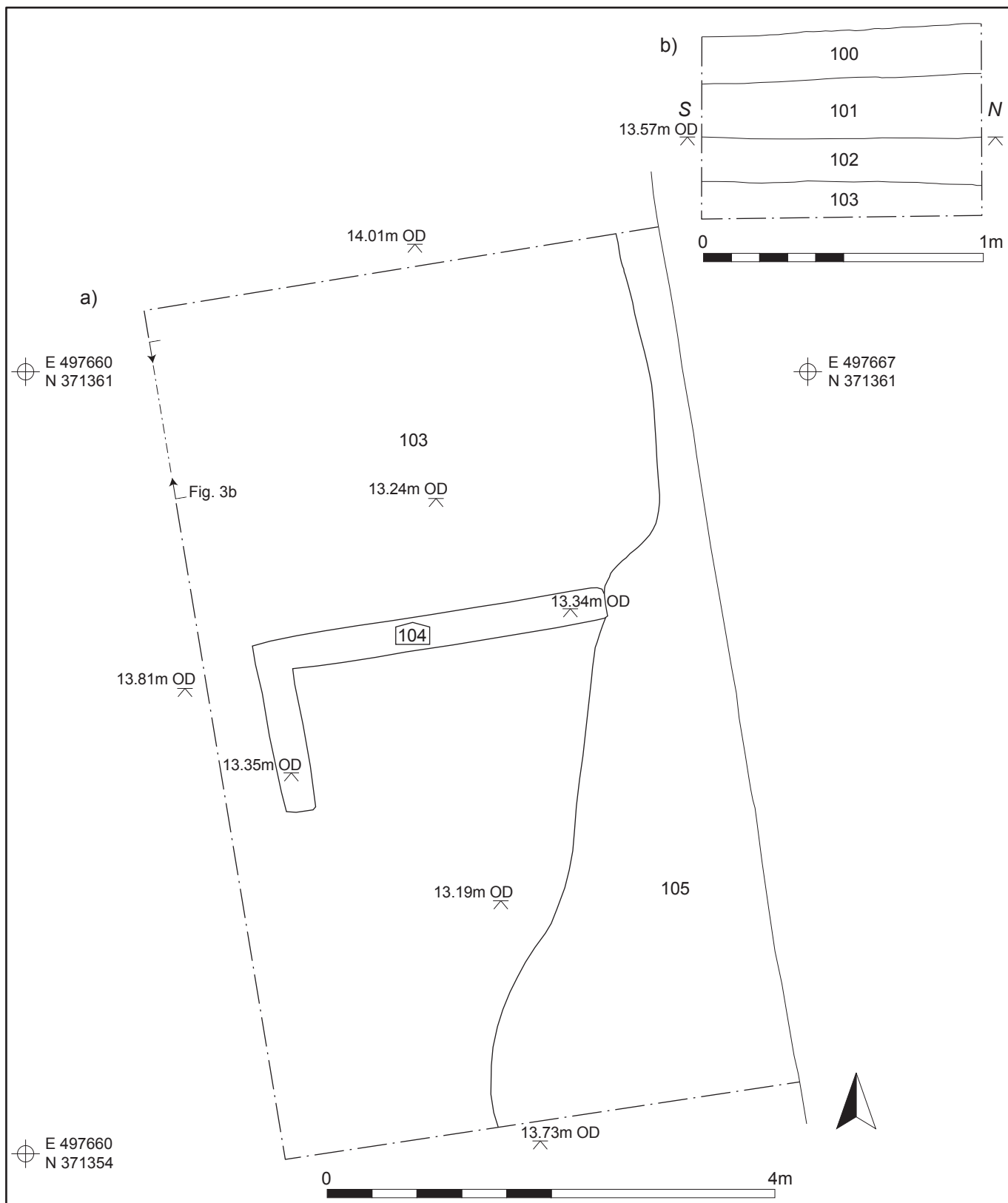
Plate 3: Representative section of deposits revealed in the development area

## FIGURES









# Ye Olde Crowne, Lincoln

Figure 3:  
a: Plan of excavated area  
b: East facing section

Scale 1:50 and 1:20

0.01	13/7/11	Plan and Section	DW	CC	MW
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App

network  
archaeology