

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
at 27, Chapel Street,
Crowland, Lincolnshire.**

Prepared for Mr. Jason Wilson of Remway Design Ltd.

National Grid Reference: TF 2391 0976

Site Code: : CSCR15

Accession No: LCNCC: 2015.163

Planning Reference: H02-0496-13

**Prepared by Neville Hall MIFA, Freelance Field
Archaeologist & Consultant**

August 2015

S Non-technical summary

- S1 A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling and garage at 27, Chapel Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 The development site may be situated within an area of high archaeological potential. The site of a possible Bronze Age barrow lies to the south-east. The site of a possible tumulus which was recorded as such in the late 19th century lies to the south-west. This was part of an area that was described then as an area of tumuli or the site of a possible Bronze Age barrow cemetery. Sherds of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery were found to the north during building work here in 1967. An evaluation also to the north in 2004 identified a post-medieval archaeological feature and finds. It is considered possible that similar such multi-period archaeological activity and finds may be encountered on this site. The specific objectives of this project will therefore be to record any archaeological features, structures, deposits and finds associated with this multi-period archaeological potential.*
- S3 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new residential dwelling and garage. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

1. Site location and description [Figures 1 and 2]

- 1.1 The development site is situated on land off the eastern frontage of Chapel Street and on the southern outskirts of the modern town of Crowland. Crowland is located approximately 12km to the south of Spalding and 22km to the east of Stamford. The development site is situated at National Grid Reference: TF 2391 0976, and at a height of approximately 4mAOD. Crowland is situated within the parish of the same name, and in the administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 The development site is located in a flat and low-lying area within the south Lincolnshire Fens. The development site is situated on deep permeable sandy soils of the Isleham 1 Series. These soils overlie Oxford Clays and Kellaway Beds of the Upper Jurassic.*

2. Planning background

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording which is to be maintained during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling and garage at 27, Chapel Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: H02-0496-13).*

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within the vicinity of the development site.*
- 3.2 The site of a possible barrow of Bronze Age date is situated to the south-east of the development site and in the north-eastern corner of an open field (HER 20270). A fragment of a dagger was found next to an undated gravel mound at this location.*

- 3.3 Two sherds of Roman pottery were found during building works at an old people's home to the north of the development site in 1967 (HER 22011).



Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.4 The place name of Crowland appears to have originated in the mid-Saxon period. The earliest documentary reference to this place name dates from the c.AD745 when it is referred to as *Cruwland* and *Crugland* by Felix, the biographer of St. Guthlac. The place name itself is derived from the Old English *cruw* or 'bend' and the Old English *land*. This place name appears to have a topographical origin with the *cruw* or bend referring to a bend in the nearby River Welland, hence a 'tract of land at the river bend'. This bend is not now very pronounced, but was very likely to have been so prior to the draining of the fens later in the medieval period.
- 3.5 In the late Saxon period, Crowland is referred to in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in the 9th century as *Crugland*, as *Cruwland* and *Cruland* in AD1000, and as *Crulande* in AD963, 1066 and 1076. Crowland or *Croiland* is only referred to indirectly in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 in an entry for Spalding, which is recorded as an 'outlier of Crowland'. Later medieval documentary references variously refer to Crowland as *Cruland* (AD1100) and *Croyland* (AD1114). The modern spelling of Crowland became commonplace after 1700.

- 3.6 The site of the Anglo-Saxon monastery at Crowland is included as part of the scheduled area of the later Crowland Abbey complex (HER 23519). A hermitage was founded at this site in AD699 by St Guthlac. The Hermitage consisted of an oratory, a guesthouse and a number of cells. These cells are thought to have been scattered over a wider area, though the buildings of this monastery and in particular the oratory and the cell of St Guthlac are linked by medieval tradition to the site of the later abbey church. By tradition, the monastery was founded by King Ethelbald in AD716. It was destroyed by the Danes in AD870 and was refounded as a Benedictine Abbey in the mid 10th century.

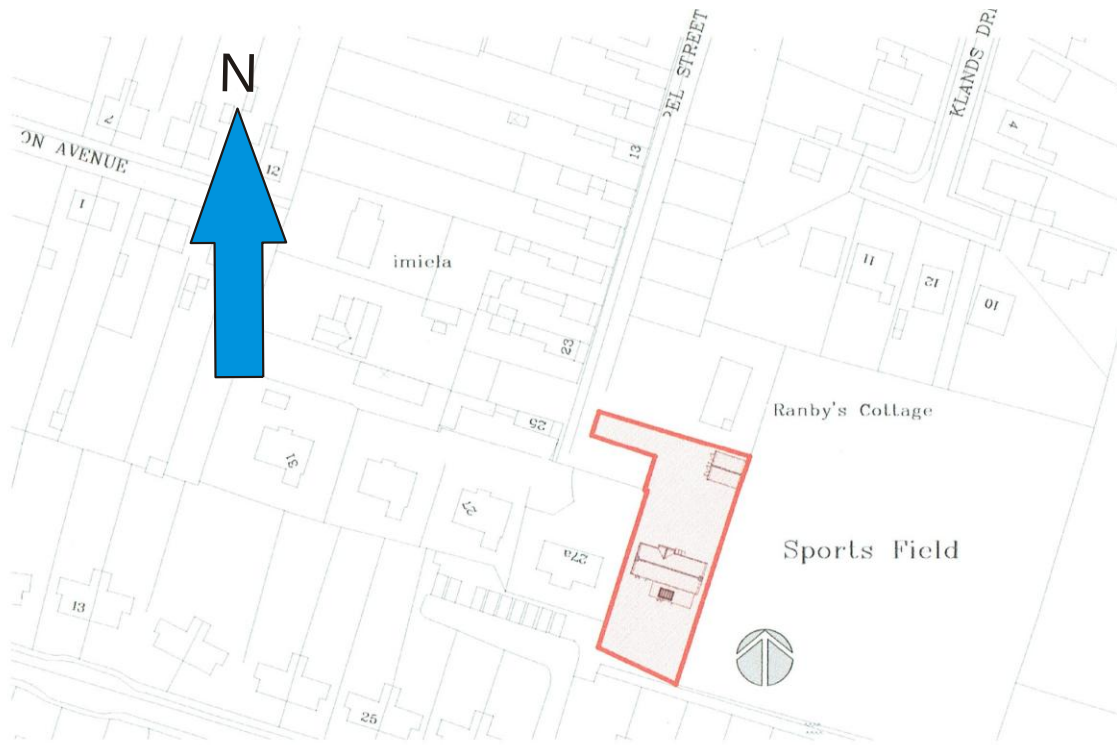


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:100, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.7 The medieval settlement of Crowland to the north was situated in the Wapentake of Elloe, on a narrow gravel promontory and on slightly higher ground than that of the surrounding and low-lying fens and marshlands (HER 20268). This settlement grew up around the Benedictine Abbey.
- 3.8 The site and ruins of Crowland Abbey are scheduled as an ancient monument (SM No. 1012410), (HER 20551). The original monastery was founded at this site in the 8th century AD on the site of the hermitage of the Anglo-Saxon Saint Guthlac. It was subsequently destroyed by the Danes in AD870 and was refounded as a Benedictine abbey in the mid 10th century. The abbey was finally dissolved in 1539 and all of the monastic buildings were demolished with the exception of the nave and aisles of the abbey church, which were taken into use as the parish church. The area of the scheduled monument incorporates the ruins of part of the abbey church, the buried remains of the Anglo-Saxon hermitage, the Anglo-Saxon monastery (HER 23519), the surviving medieval monastic buildings and the earthworks of the Civil War defences (HER 22051). Excluded from this scheduling are the walls and fabric of the present Grade I listed parish

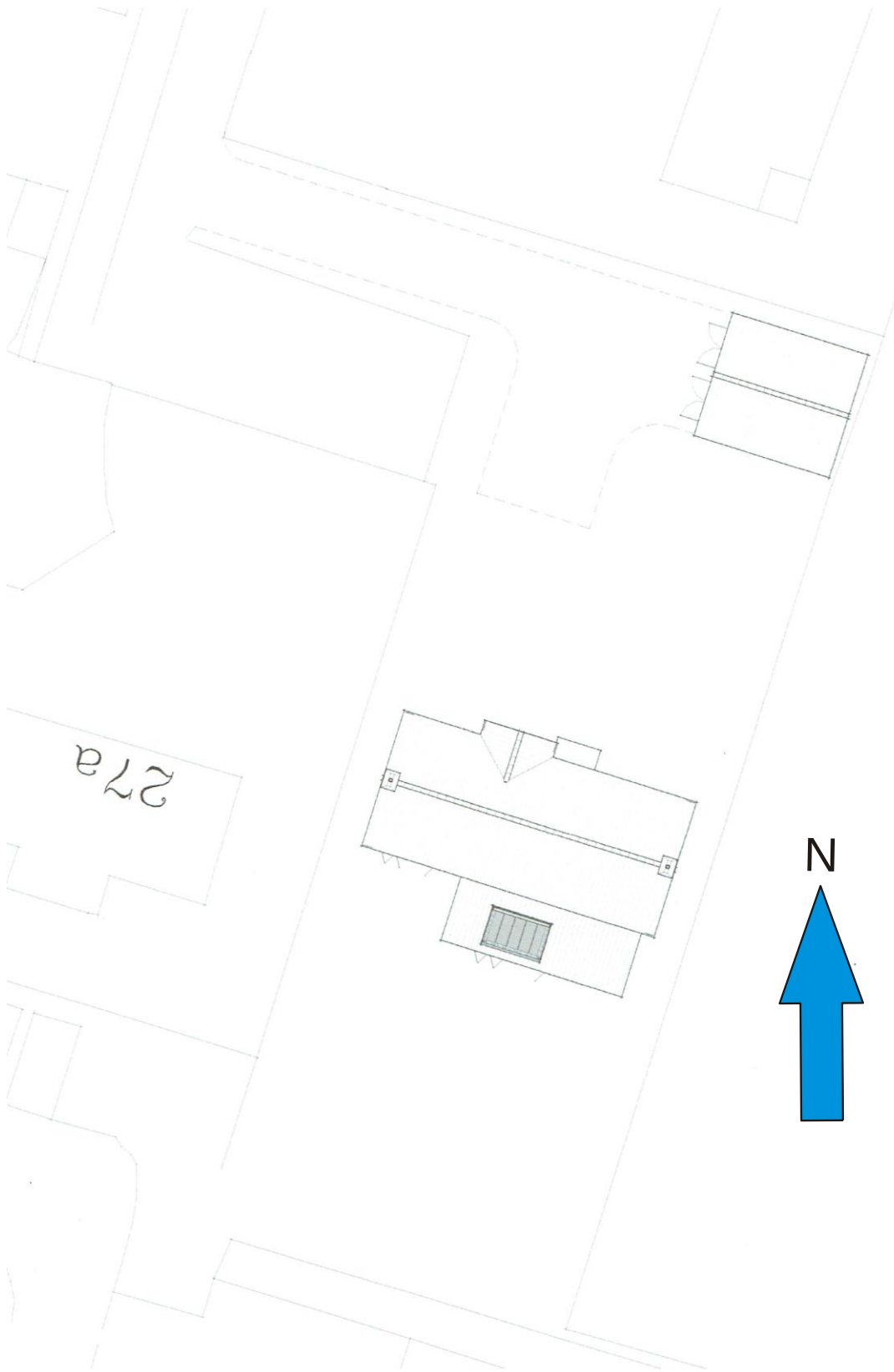


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

church and its tower, the Grade II listed abbey churchyard walls and gateways along with the Grade II listed gravestones, table tombs, coffins and monuments to the west and to the north-east of the parish church.

- 3.9 To the north of the development site is Crowland Bridge or the Trinity Bridge (HER 20552). This is scheduled as an ancient monument (SM No. 1005051). It was constructed between AD1360-90 to provide a crossing place over three streams at the confluence of the Rivers Nene and Welland, but now stands high and dry near the market place. It is formed of three half pointed arches in the form of a triangle. An earlier bridge was documented on this site in AD943. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken here prior to repairs being made on the bridge in 2002 (HER ELI3372, Site code: CTB01). Post-medieval deposits were identified with no evidence for any earlier archaeological activity.
- 3.10 Sherds of medieval pottery were found in 1967 during building works at an old people's home to the north of the development site (HER 22010).
- 3.11 During the English Civil War of the mid 17th century, Crowland was a Royalist stronghold centred on Crowland Abbey church (HER 22051). The church was surrounded by earthen defences composed of banks and ditches taking the form of a defensive rampart around the churchyard with projecting bastions. In the 18th century, the nave and south aisle of the church became ruinous with parish use being restricted to the north aisle. The earthworks of the Civil War defences are included within the scheduled monument area of the ruins of Crowland Abbey (SM No. 1012410).
- 3.12 A former Primitive Methodist Chapel and Sunday School on The Broadway is situated to the north of the development site (HER 25654). A Primitive Methodist Chapel is shown on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1904 at this location. Such a chapel was first recorded in 1838 in contemporary documentary records. The present Chapel, which was built in 1862 may represent the successor to this earlier chapel. A building erected to the rear in 1903 may have been the associated Sunday School. The Chapel is now used by the Royal British Legion.
- 3.13 The Crowland Methodist Church on Reform Street was built in 1914 to replace an earlier Wesleyan chapel built in 1831-2. The present chapel is still in use as such (HER 24089).
- 3.14 A post-medieval windmill mound is situated to the south-west of the development site (HER 22001). It is featured on the Ordnance Survey map of 1904 and is depicted as 'windmill, corn'. A house now stands on the site of this former windmill mound and one of the mill stones is located in the garden of this house. This mound was one of several mounds which were listed by A. Canham in 1891 as *tumuli*, though it is thought that most of them were probably former mill mounds.
- 3.15 The site of a post-medieval windmill of probable late 18th century date is situated to the north-west of the development site (HER 20267). This small tower mill is thought to have ceased production in about 1900. Images from the early 20th century show a three storey tower. However, only two storeys now remain and a modern house has been built on one side of it.
- 3.16 An historic park of post-medieval date is situated at Crawford House to the north-east of the development site and is featured on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps (HER 25074).
- 3.17 Sherds of post-medieval pottery were found in 1967 during building works at an old people's home to the north of the development site (HER 22009).

- 3.18 There are a number of Grade II listed buildings and structures within the vicinity of the development site. These comprise: a shop with above accommodation and outbuildings to the rear at No. 14, West Street and Bryans Show Repair Shop dating from 1820 with 20th century alterations (HER 25230); two cottages at No. 50 and 52 West Street dating from 1811 with 20th century alterations (HER 25283); a mid 18th century cottage at 53, South Street with 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 25228); two late 18th century cottages at No. 33 and 35 West Street with mid 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 25229); the George and Angel Public House, dating from 1714 with 20th century alterations (HER 25226); Crawford House, a late 17th century house which was refronted in 1800 and has late 19th century alterations (HER 25282) and an 18th century mounting block in East Street (HER 22050).
- 3.19 There are a number of buildings within the study area, which are situated within the Crowland Conservation Area, which are unlisted but which are included on the Local List of South Holland District Council. An unlisted house of post-medieval date is situated at No. 51, West Street (HER 24147). Two unlisted houses of post-medieval construction are situated at Nos. 47 and 49 West Street (HER 24146). A pair of unlisted stone built cottages of post-medieval date are situated at 5 and 7 South Street (HER 24082). An early 19th century unlisted cottage is located at No. 15 South Street (HER 24085). An unlisted post medieval house known as 'The Priory' at No. 3, East Street (HER 24130). An unlisted house probably dating to the mid-late 18th century is situated at No. 11 South Street (HER 24084). A row of three unlisted post-medieval cottages with a passageway are situated between 12 and 14 Reform Street (HER 24090). An unlisted house of post-medieval date is situated at No. 18a Reform Street (HER 24091). An unlisted cottage of post-medieval date is located at No. 25, West Street (HER 24096).
- 3.20 A post-medieval townhouse at No. 4 Reform Street is also unlisted (HER 24088). An unlisted post-medieval house is situated at No. 21, West Street (HER 24095). Lapstone House, 2, Reform Street is an unlisted 18th century townhouse (HER 24087). An unlisted house of post-medieval date is situated at No. 31, West Street (HER 24097). The Crown Public House at No. 17, West Street is of post-medieval date and is also unlisted (HER 24094). It is detailed in White's Directory of 1856. An unlisted house of post-medieval date is located at No. 45 West Street (HER 24098). An unlisted house of post-medieval date is situated at No. 7 Reform Street (HER 24092). An unlisted Victorian house is situated at No. 68 West Street (HER 24149). A further unlisted building of post-medieval date is located at No's 9-9a South Street (HER 24083). An unlisted post-medieval brick building with an early-mid 20th century shopfront is located at No. 6, West Street (HER 24148). An unlisted house dated to 1794 is located at No. 72, West Street (HER 24150).
- 3.21 There have been several other previous archaeological investigations within the vicinity of the development site. An archaeological evaluation undertaken on Broadway in 2004 located a post-medieval gully along with finds of contemporary pottery. Environmental sampling suggested that this area may have been susceptible to flooding (HER 23942, Site code: CRBE04).
- 3.22 During the archaeological monitoring of a topsoil strip on a development site at Crease Drove in 2010, medieval finds comprising fragments of medieval pottery, brick and tile were found (HER 25733, Site code: CDCR09). These were interpreted as originating from a manuring scatter.
- 3.23 Prior to the demolition of a cottage at 59, South Street, a programme of historic building recording was undertaken in 2010 (HER 25705, Site code: CSSB10). The buildings in the vicinity date from the mid-late 17th century which suggested that this cottage may have originated from the same period, although no evidence of early build fabric was found during the course of this survey. The cottage had been extended in the 18th and 19th centuries and again in the 20th century.

- 3.24 A programme of historic building assessment was undertaken in advance of alterations and extensions to an existing Co-Operative retail store in 2004 at the junction of Albion Street and West Street and to the north-west of the development site (HER 23926, ELI5632, Site code: CAS03). The building assessment concluded that the store and associated structures had originally comprised a 19th century shop and a short terrace of domestic houses. The western end of the terrace incorporated part of an earlier, probable post-medieval stone wall and window. An archaeological evaluation and an excavation followed by a watching brief also took place at this site in 2005. The archaeological evaluation identified a mud deposit which was probably deposited at the edge of a river channel. Map evidence had shown that such a channel ran down the adjacent West Street until at least the 17th century. This mud deposit was in turn overlain by a soil or a dump deposit of medieval date. Further dumping occurred here in the 18th century. A ditch or possible robber trench to remove a wall was also identified and which was cut into 18th century deposits. This feature was recorded on maps as late as 1958. Part of a brick structure similarly recorded on 20th century maps was also located. Further dumped deposits which created a modern raised garden were also noted (Site code: CAS03). This was followed by an archaeological excavation and a watching brief. The area of the excavation examined the foundations of a wall along Albion Street that had been recorded prior to its demolition. The investigations also revealed natural alluvial deposits and undated made ground deposits. Post-medieval brick and stone walls, some forming cellars were also noted along with a number of other deposits that were associated with these structures. Finds included 18th and 19th century pottery and medieval stonework (HER ELI6629-30, Site code: CAS05).
- 3.25 A map regression exercise was undertaken using published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps from the Lincolnshire Archives and the local studies collections of the Lincoln Central Library. The extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1891 shows Chapel Street already laid out by this time with houses situated along its whole western frontage. At the southern end of this street and on the opposing western frontage, a single house plot has also been laid out which was situated to the immediate west of the development site. The area of the development site is situated within a larger open field.
- 3.26 The extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1904 shows the same layout to the area of the assessment site as that shown on the earlier map. The extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1951 similarly shows the same layout to the area of the development site. The extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1956 shows that housing plots have been laid out along the eastern frontage of Chapel Street. The area of the development site still lies within the same large open field.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The aims of the project are the continual archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new residential dwelling and garage.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project are:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

- 4.3 The development site may be situated within an area of high archaeological potential. The site of a possible Bronze Age barrow lies to the south-east. The site of a possible tumulus which was recorded as such in the late 19th century lies to the south-west. This was part of an area that was described then as an area of tumuli or the site of a possible Bronze Age barrow cemetery. Sherds of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery were found to the north during building work here in 1967. An evaluation also to the north in 2004 identified a post-medieval archaeological feature and finds. It is considered possible that similar such multi-period archaeological activity and finds may be encountered on this site. The specific objectives of this project will therefore be to record any archaeological features, structures, deposits and finds associated with this multi-period archaeological potential.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the **continual monitoring** of any topsoil stripping, of the excavations of foundations and service trenches, and of any other ground disturbances.
- 5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards, and will be under the management of a Member of the IFA (MIFA).
- 5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.
- 5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 5.5 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.
- 5.6 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- 5.7 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.
- 5.8 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.
- 5.9 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office. The local Portable Antiquities Scheme Officer will also be notified.
- 5.10 Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.

- 5.11 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.
- 5.12 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 6.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.
- 6.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which there were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.
- 6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.4 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.
- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site.
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

7. Monitoring arrangements

- 7.1 Provision will be made for Louise Jennings (of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team on behalf of South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.
- 7.2 A minimum notification period of not less than fourteen days of the start date of works on the site will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.5 Arrangements will be made for the representative of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (Ms Louise Jennings) for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 7.6 The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

8. Archive preparation and deposition

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.
- 8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 8.3 The archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by June 2016.

9. Reporting procedures

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within two months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.

- 9.2 The report will consist of:

A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

A non-technical summary of the results of the monitoring;

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the monitoring;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

Illustrations including plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench sections); and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections, a list of contexts, any specialist reports on finds from the site, a list of the site archive, a photographic register and a copy of this document.

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations)
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

10. Publication and dissemination

- 10.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), South Holland District Council and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).
- 10.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.
- 10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2015).
- 10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

11. Other factors (including contingency)

- 11.1 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 11.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 11.3 Any additional financial contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the client.

12. Variations to the proposed scheme

- 12.1 Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with the archaeological curator.

13. Resources

- 13.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.
- 13.2 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
Val Fryer	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Malin Holst	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

- 13.3 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.
- 13.4 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

14. Insurance statement

- 14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £250.000 with Towergate Insurance.

15. Copyright

- 15.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

16. Ownership

- 16.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be donated along with the archive.