LAND OFF CREASE DROVE, CROWLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION

PCA Report Number: R14240

September 2020

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Land off Crease Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire: An Archaeological Observation

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Land off Crease Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire: Report on an Archaeological Observation

Site Code:	**CCDA20**
Local Planning Authority:	**South Holland District Council**
Museum Accession Number:	**LCNCC: 2019.139**
Planning Application:	**H02-0554-16**
Central National Grid Reference:	**TF 2377 0965**
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SUMMARY

This report describes the results of an archaeological observation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, on land off Crease Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The work was commissioned by Lanpro, on behalf of Partner Construction.

The archaeological monitoring took place between the 29th January and 15th July 2020. Observation encompassed the excavation of the drainage and pond areas within the housing development. Within the pond area a single possible post hole was observed. This produced a single piece of poorly preserved prehistoric pottery. Unfortunately, this piece was so degraded it did not survive collection. On site observations suggest this may have been Bronze Age in date, though this could not be confirmed. An area of demolition debris indicates recent structures were previously located in the area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was appointed by Lanpro on behalf of Partner Construction to undertake a programme of archaeological observation (an archaeological watching brief) during development on land off Crease Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire.

1.1.2 The work was carried out on between the 29th January and 15th July 2020 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA 2019).

1.1.3 The aim of the observation was to identify and record any surviving archaeological remains and/or deposits that may be impacted upon during the proposed development.

1.1.4 The archaeological works sought to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition, and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.

1.1.5 This report describes the results of the archaeological works. The site archive will be deposited with The Collection, Lincoln under accession number LCNCC: 2019.139.

1.2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

1.2.1 Crowland lies 12km south of Spalding in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The site is located on the southwestern edge of the village, on the east side of Crease Drove, centred on National Grid Reference TF 2377 0965 **(Fig 1)**.

1.2.2 The site was previously partly occupied by warehouses and concrete hard standing.

1.3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

1.3.1 National Planning Policy on archaeology and built heritage is set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

1.3.2 Revised in February 2019, National Planning Framework: Planning for the Historic Environment (NPPF) provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains.

1.3.3 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF, by Local policy and by other material considerations.

1.3.4 Planning Permission (H02-0554-16) for residential development comprising of 50 dwellings, associated infrastructure, a pumping station and balancing pond has been granted by South Holland District Council with conditions for a Scheme of Archaeological Works which has been submitted to, and agreed in writing with, the Local Planning Authority. Lincolnshire Historic Environment Service were consulted on the proposals and have determined that a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording is required.

1.3.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:

- The Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2019);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1990);
- Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA 2014a).

1.4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

1.4.1 The solid geology of the site is Oxford Clay of the Jurassic period. This is overlain by a substantial thickness of superficial estuarine or marine sand and gravel, the Abbey Gravels, deposited in the Quaternary period. Former courses of the River Welland have been identified close by. These alluvial deposits are overlain by Nordelph Peat formed approximately 2500 years ago. (British Geological Survey Viewer, www.bgs.ac.uk).

Topography

1.4.2 The site is on flat level land at *c*. 3m OD in the valley of the River Welland which lies to the west. The site was previously partly occupied by warehouses and concrete hard standing.

1.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.5.1 The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) indicates that the application site lies within an area of archaeological potential.

1.5.2 The site is on a gravel peninsula that was the focus of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery. Several barrows have been identified and two, a little north and northwest of the site, were destroyed by gravel quarrying in the 19th century (Hayes and Lane 1993, 197). Cropmarks evident on aerial photographs indicate the barrow cemetery extended further to the southwest of the site. The barrows generally contain cremations, often accompanied by flint and bronze tools. A bronze dagger fragment found a short distance to the northwest of the site may derive from a barrow. The site is located within a wider landscape rich in Bronze Age archaeology, with up to 30 barrows being identified 3.5km to the south at Borough Fen (Hayes and Lane 1993, 197). Geophysical survey has been carried out directly across Cease Drove to the immediate west of the site. This identified a positive magnetic anomaly in the form of a flattened oval crescent in the northwestern corner of the area. This was thought possibly to be associated with the nearby barrows. Various other geophysical anomalies were identified but all thought

to be related to modern, agricultural or geological features, though archaeological origins could not be discounted (Archaeological Project Services 2016).

1.5.3 A subsequent archaeological trial trench evaluation on the area subject to geophysical survey identified several ditches or furrows. One of the ditches contained animal bone and is likely to be Roman or later but lacked dating evidence. Another ditch was overlain by the Nordelph Peat, formed *c*. 2500 years ago, indicating the ditch is Iron Age or earlier. There were no indications that the oval geophysical anomaly was of archaeological origin (Leman 2018).

2 PROJECT AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

2.1 PROJECT AIMS

2.1.1 The project was 'threat-led' with potential to disturb or destroy important sub-surface archaeological remains, if present. The primary aims of the investigation were:

- to record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological remains affected by the development
- to assess where appropriate any ecofactual and paleo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site

2.1.2 Additional aims of the investigation were:

- to analyse and interpret the site archive and to disseminate the results to promote local and national research objectives
- to deposit the site archive with The Collection Lincoln for long-term storage and conservation

2.1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

2.1.4 The on-line *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework, Interactive Digital Resource* was referenced for specific research criteria, along with *The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**, ed. N Cooper (2006), and *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*, ed. D. Knight, B. Vyner & C. Allen (2012).

2.1.5 The archaeological monitoring addressed the following objectives:

- To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation any archaeological remains affected by the investigation.
- To assess where appropriate any ecofactual and paleo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site.

- In addition, the investigation sought to address the following research questions:
- To set the site and its potential archaeological remains into the context of the wider landscape;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any prehistoric activity in the area
- To confirm the presence or absence of any Roman, medieval and/or post medieval activity

3 SCOPE OF THE INVESTIGATION

3.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording observed the excavation of the drainage services and pond within the wider development. The monitoring aimed to contribute to an understanding of the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance, and quality of the site's archaeological remains.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

4.1.1 Fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2019) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' document *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (CIfA 2014a). PCA is a CIfA registered organisation (number 23) and operates within the Institute's 'Code of Conduct' (CIfA 2014b).

4.1.2 All exposed deposits/layers were cleaned using hand tools and recorded as set out in the PCA fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Contexts were recorded according to PCA's fieldwork manual approved for use in Lincolnshire, including written, photographic and drawn records.

4.2 RECORDING METHODOLOGY

4.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and any archaeological features (if present) were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).

4.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded utilising PCAs printed pro forma sheets.

4.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the investigation. Digital photographs were taken of general site activity and all archaeological features and deposits

4.3 POST-FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

4.3.1 Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (HE 2015) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.

4.3.2 The stratigraphic data for the project comprises written, drawn and photographic records. A total of 11 archaeological contexts were recorded in the area under investigation. Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records and phasing the stratigraphic data (Appendix 2). A written summary of the archaeological contexts was then compiled, as described in Section 5, with discussion and chronological sequencing of the site appearing in Section 6.

4.3.3 A single pottery fragment was recovered from the fill of a possible posthole. However, it was too poorly preserved to survive collection and could not be assessed by a specialist.

4.3.4 No other categories of organic or inorganic artefactual material were represented. None of the material recovered during the evaluation required specialist stabilisation or an assessment of its potential for conservation research.

4.3.5 The complete site archive will be packaged for long-term curation. In preparing the site archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document (Brown 2007), the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document (Walker 1990), and the relevant CIfA publication (CIfA 2014c will be adhered to. The depositional requirements of the body to which the site archive will be ultimately transferred will be met in full.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A single archaeological feature was observed within the archaeological monitoring at Crease Drove, Crowland. Recorded within the Pond area (Plates 4 & 5, Section 7), this feature was an ovoid posthole [108] with steep straight sides and a flat base. This post hole contained a single fill (107), within which was a single sherd of prehistoric pottery. Recovery was attempted, though the fragment was preserved so poorly it degraded on lifting and could not be subjected to specialist identification. On-site observation suggests a possible Bronze Age date, but this cannot be confirmed.

5.2 Geological deposits

5.2.1 Natural mid reddish yellow natural gravels (110) were identified within the north-east of the site, during the excavation of the pond area. This was sealed by a mid to light yellowish grey brown silty sandy clay with occasional patched of gravel (109). This was likely a Fluvial deposit, created through flood events, and was recorded at the deepest part of the drainage excavation (103).

5.3 Other deposits

5.3.1 Within the drainage excavation the fluvial deposits were sealed by a modern dumping event (102) within the area of manhole F6. This dumping was subsequently sealed by a re-deposited natural (101) and topsoil (100). Within the area of manholes F5 and F4, natural deposit (103) was sealed by (105), a dumping event consisting of demolition material made up of modern bricks. This demolition debris measuring 5m square and 0.5m deep and indicates a former structure in the area.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Phase 1: Natural sub-stratum

6.1.1 The natural sands and gravel were recorded within the north-east of the site, observed during the excavation of the pond area. The site appears to have been subject to a flood event/events which covered the site up to a depth of 0.7m+.

6.2 Phase 2: Possible Prehistoric

6.2.1 A single archaeological feature was recorded cutting the natural sands and gravels. This posthole [108] contained a single, possibly Bronze Age, pottery sherd, though this was too degraded to be recovered. Bronze Age activity is known within the vicinity of the site in the form of up to 30 barrows being identified within 3.5km of the site (Hayes and Lane 1993, 197). Little can be determined from a single posthole, tentatively dated to the Bronze Age period, but it does suggest that at least transient Bronze Age activity took place within the site. The observations also show that a significant flooding event/events took place within the site's boundaries, which sealed the natural gravels; this appears to be deeper in the south of the site, as excavations did not exceed its depth in this area. No archaeological features were observed cutting this fluvial layer and no finds were recovered within its matrix to date the event.

6.3 Phase 3: Modern

6.3.1 The fluvial layer is likely truncated by modern activity, with a number a recent dumping deposits sealing this layer. This dumped material included demolition debris indicating structures previously in the area.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1.1 The aims and objectives of monitoring the development groundworks at Crease Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire were fulfilled and natural, archaeological, and modern remains were recorded.

7.1.2 The investigation revealed a single archaeological feature, consisting of a posthole of possible Bronze Age date, within the programme of works. A deep layer of fluvial clays sealed the natural substrate in which the feature was cut. No archaeological features were recorded within the fluvial clay. Modern dumping was also observed and included demolition material indicating structures of recent date were previously located in the area.

8 PERSONNEL

The was managed by Gary Taylor of PCA Newark and was carried out by the fieldwork team at PCA Newark. Analysis and reporting were undertaken by Joanne Lathan. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Ray Murphy of PCA's CAD department.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Lanpro, on behalf of Partner Construction Ltd for commissioning the work. Thanks are also due to Lincolnshire Historic Environment Service.

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Leman, M., 2018 *Land off Crease Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire: Report on an Archaeological Evaluation*, PCA Report **R13075**

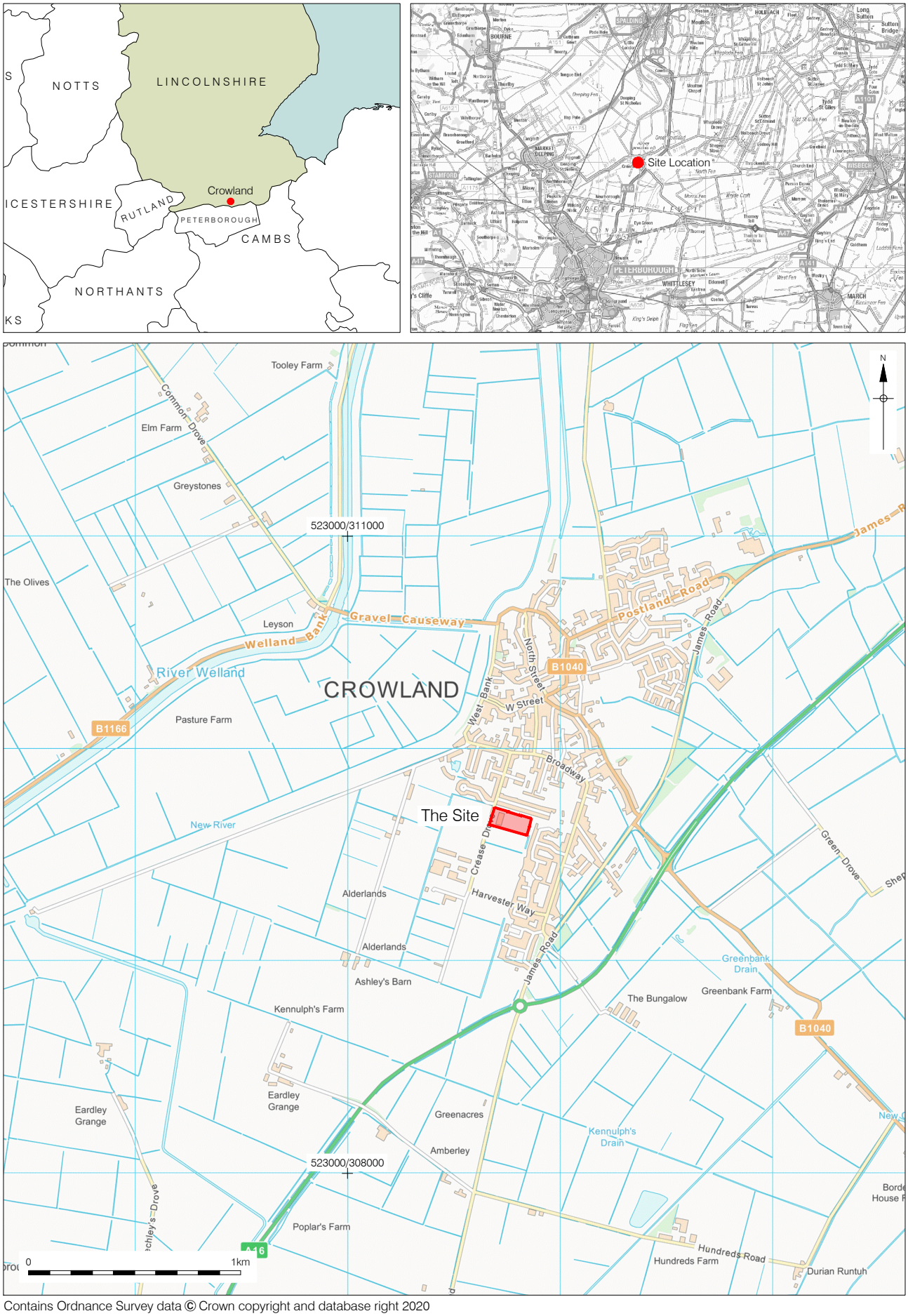
Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2019 *Land of Crease Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*, PCA

Taylor, J & Brown, G, 2009 *PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual Operations Manual 1*

10.2 WEBSITES

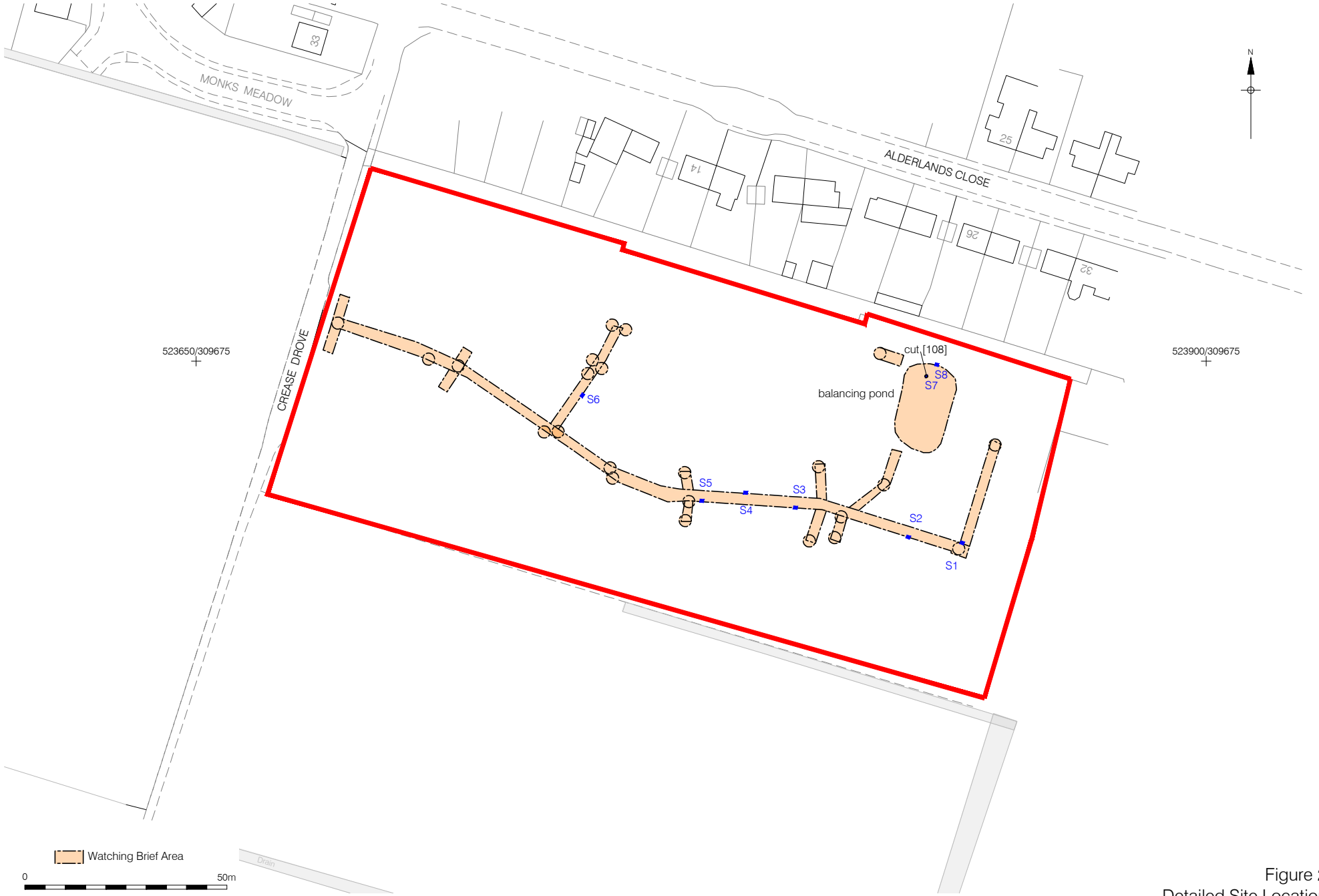
The British Geological Survey (BGS) website:
http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html Accessed December 2019

East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework Interactive Digital Resource
https://www2.le.ac.uk/services/ulas/discoveries/publications/the-east-midlands-archaeological-research-framework Accessed September 2020



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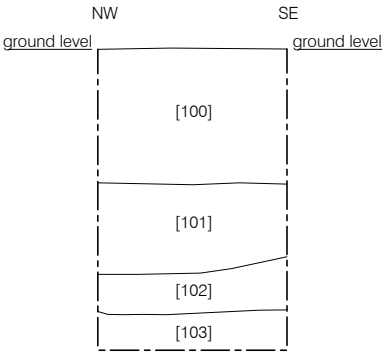
Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:500,000 & 1:25,000 at A4



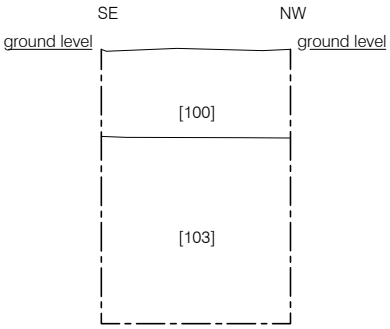
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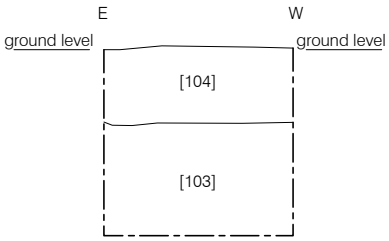
Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
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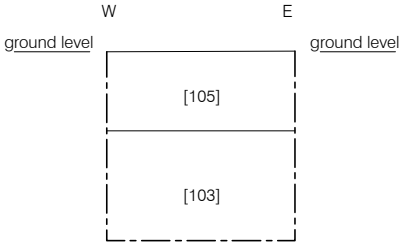
Section 1
Manhole F6
Southwest Facing



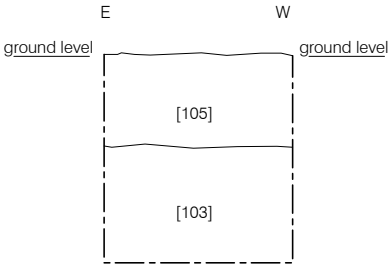
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Pipe Trench
Northeast Facing



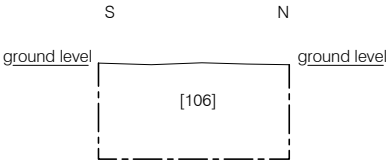
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Pipe Trench
North Facing



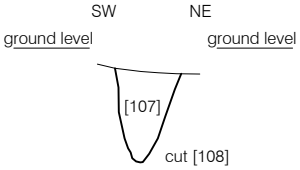
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Pipe Trench
South Facing



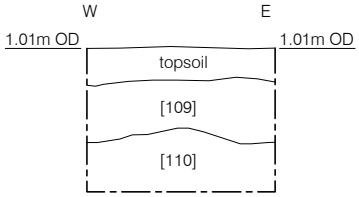
Section 5
Pipe Trench
North Facing



Section 6
Pipe Trench
East Facing



Section 7
Balancing Pond Area
Southeast Facing



Section 8
Balancing Pond
South Facing



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Figure 3
Sections
1:20 at A4

APPENDIX 1: Site Photographs



Plate 1: General site view



Plate 2: Manhole F6, Section 1, looking north. Scales: 0.5m and 1m.



Plate 3: Drainage trench, Section 2, looking southwest. Scales: 1m & 0.5m.



Plate 4: Drainage trench, Section 3, looking south. Scale: 1m.



Plate 5: Posthole **[108],** looking north.



Plate 6: Pond area under excavation, looking south. Scale: 1m

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APPENDIX 2: Context Summary

Abbreviations: UE means 'unexcavated'; N/A means 'not applicable'; > means 'greater than'; < means 'up to'; Context numbers are followed by a brief description and interpretation; their dimensions in metres (in the order length x width x depth; or diameter x depth); and their critical stratigraphic relationships.

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
100	Layer	Mid orange brown	Clayey silty sand	-	Topsoil Observed in manhole F6	0.7 thick	101 107	-
101	Layer	Light yellowish brown	Silty clay	-	Re-deposited natural	0.5 thick	102	100
102	Layer	Black with dark brown patches	Clayey silt	Modern debris, with plastic and tyres	Modern rubbish dump	0.3 thick	103	101
103	Layer	Light grey with blue mottles	Silty clay	-	Natural Observed in manhole F6	0.2 thick	-	102 104
104	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Clayey silt	Modern brick and stone	Made ground Observed between manholes F5 & F4	0.4 thick	103	-
105	Layer	Orange brown	Brick	Modern brick	Dump of demolition material	5m in plan 0.5m thick	103	-

106	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Clayey silt	Modern brick and stone	Modern made ground, similar/same as 104	0.5m thick	-	-
107	Fill	Mid grey	Silty sandy clay	Occasional sub-rounded pebbles and rare charcoal flecks	Fill of post hole 108	0.25 thick	108	100
108	Cut	Ovoid (slightly rectangular) posthole with very steep straight sides, tapering to a flat point.			Post hole	0.22m long x 0.18m wide x 0.25m deep	109	108
109	Layer	Mid-light yellowish grey brown	Silty sandy clay	Occasional gravel patches	Natural, possible fluvial deposit	0.35, thick	110	108
110	Layer	Mid reddish yellow	Clayey sandy gravel	-	Natural	0.3m+	-	109

APPENDIX 3: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst3-402404

Project details

Project name	Land off Crease Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire: Report on an Archaeological Observation
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring of drainage on a housing development. Single post hole recorded with possible Bronze Age pottery identified. The pottery could not be assessed as did not survive recovery.
Project dates	Start: 01-01-2020 End: 15-07-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	H02-0554-16 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	CDCL20 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	POSTHOLE Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Bronze Age
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND CROWLAND Crease Drove, Crowland
Postcode	PE6 0BN
Study area	0.03 Kilometres
Site coordinates	TF 23528 09705 52.670596618237 -0.172945031513 52 40 14 N 000 10 22 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Position derived from charts

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archeology (Newark)
Project brief originator	Lampro on behalf of Partner Construction
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Gary Taylor
Project supervisor	Margi Koumplis and Andrew Failes
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection, Lincoln
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection, Lincoln
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land off Crease Drove, Crowland, Lincolnshire: Report on an Archaeological Observation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Joanne Lathan
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology (Newark)
Place of issue or publication	Newark
Description	A4 book, with colour plates and figures

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