

SMR

M2/B

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
THE VICARAGE,
STATION ROAD, SUTTERTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(STV01)



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event L12934
Sowle L17633
L17634
Mon 482754
13612

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
THE VICARAGE,
STATION ROAD, SUTTERTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(STV01)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr. N Brown

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons) PIFA

April 2002



Planning Application No: B00/0145
National Grid Reference: TF 2858 3557
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2001.204

A.P.S. Report No.186/01



Quality Control
Sutterton, The Vicarage STV 01

Project Coordinator	Denise Drury
Supervisors	Rachael Hall
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Mark Dymond and Steve Thomson
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Steve Thomson

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Denise Drury	 Tom Lane
Date: 16/4/02	Date: 16.04.02

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary.....	1
2.	Introduction	1
2.1	Definition of a Watching brief.....	1
2.2	Planning Background.....	1
2.3	Location, Topography and Geology	1
2.4	Archaeological Setting.....	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methods	2
5.	Results	2
6.	Discussion	3
7.	Conclusions	3
8.	Acknowledgements	3
9.	Bibliography	4
10.	Abbreviations	4

Appendices

1	Archaeological Project Specification
2	Context Summary
3	The Finds by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting
- Figure 3 Detailed site plan
- Figure 4 Plan of footings and features
- Figure 5 Section drawings

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of site prior to groundworks
- Plate 2 View along foundation trench showing deposits in (004), looking north
- Plate 3 Foundation remains in main dwelling, looking west

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a single dwelling and garage at The Vicarage, Station Road, Sutterton, Lincolnshire as the site lies in an area that it is archaeologically sensitive. Romano-British occupation has been identified at Sutterton and the development area lies in the core of the medieval village close to the church.

A possible pond cut, a concrete foundation and brick-built wall foundations were the only features encountered during the investigation. Pottery dating from the 16th to the 19th centuries, along with animal bone, glass bottles, clay pipe bowls and an iron nail were recovered. No evidence of Romano-British occupation or the medieval settlement of Sutterton were observed.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area... where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Approval for the construction of a single dwelling and garage at The Vicarage, Station Road, Sutterton was sought through the submission of planning application number B00/0145/FULL to Boston Borough Council. Permission was granted subject to a condition for the implementation of an

archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

The watching brief was commissioned by Neil Brown Engineering and carried out by Archaeological Project Services, on the 14th August 2001 in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Boston Community Archaeologist.

2.3 Location, Topography and Geology

Sutterton is located 8km southeast of Boston in the Boston district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The proposed development lies to the east side of Station Road and to the east of The Vicarage at approximately 4m OD centred on National Grid Reference TF 2858 3557 (Fig. 2).

Local soils are the Agney Association alluvial gley soils developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 87).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

No evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified in Sutterton and it is likely that any remains of this period lie buried under later alluvial deposits.

Romano-British remains are recorded approximately 400m south of the proposed development where an archaeological evaluation revealed pits and ditches containing charred grain and 3rd century pottery (Herbert 1996). Subsequent work recorded the remains of kilns or corn driers and a possible structure. Earlier finds of Romano-British pottery have also been made along Station Road.

Undated cropmarks, which may be from this period, have also been recorded to the southeast of the development site (Albone

2000).

Sutterton itself is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. However, the survey records evidence of ploughland and meadow in Dowdyke within Sutterton parish (Foster & Longley 1976). The extinct settlement of Riche, to the north is also recorded, where Count Alan held land for 10 ploughs and 12 acres of meadow (Morris 1986)

Sutterton is first recorded in 1177, the place name deriving from Old English and referring to 'the shoemakers village' (Cameron 1998).

The medieval origins of the village are indicated by the parish church of St. Mary which has late Norman style aisle doorways. The chancel is Early English, with the nave and aisles in the Decorated style (Pevsner 1995). Medieval pottery has also been found throughout the village with a cluster of medieval and post-medieval artefacts found adjacent to the cemetery (APS 1994).

The site of Sutterton House, built in the early 17th century, lies approximately 500m to the northwest of the development area.

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to ensure that any archaeological remains exposed during the development should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function, origin and spatial arrangement.

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches for the dwelling were excavated using a mechanical excavator to depths of up to 2m. The sections of the trenches were inspected and rendered vertical to identify archaeological deposits. Each deposit recorded during the investigation was allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 and located on an annotated sketch plan. A photographic record was also compiled.

Records of deposits were examined. Phasing was assigned on the nature of deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A stratigraphic matrix was produced. A summary list of all contexts appears as Appendix 2.

Archaeological contexts are described below and the numbers shown in bold and brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, two phases of deposits were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Post-medieval and Modern deposits

5.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the course of the watching brief was a firm, reddish brown silty clay (**002**) which represented a natural geological deposit.

5.2 Phase 2 - Post-medieval and Modern Deposits

In the western half of the foundation trenches for the main dwelling, an indeterminate shaped cut (004), greater than 6m long and up to 2.4m deep was observed (Fig. 5, Section 2). The cut was interpreted as a possible pond. The primary fill of the feature was a firm dark grey clay, containing occasional brick fragments (005) (Plate 2). This deposit was sealed by a soft, dark greyish brown silt containing frequent coal and charcoal fragments (003). The deposit was observed 18m north-south and c.10m east-west (Fig. 4) and suggests a greater extent to the pond cut (004) than was seen. Pottery ranging from the 16th to the 19th century, animal bone, two glass bottles, clay pipe bowls and an iron nail were recovered from (003).

A concrete foundation and floor surface (006) (Plate 3) was observed at the southern end of the dwelling footings (Fig. 4) which truncated the probable pond (004).

Within the garage footings, which lie to the south of the dwelling, a series of east-west and north-south brick-built walls (007, 008, 009, 010) (Fig. 4) were also identified.

Sealing all of the Phase 2 deposits was a friable, dark brown silt topsoil (001).

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 deposits were represented by a natural, probable alluvial layer, which is in keeping with sediments previously recorded in Sutterton.

The Phase 2 possible pond cut may be associated with the earlier vicarage and have formed a garden feature.

The artefacts recovered suggest occupation of the site from the 17th century onwards, with perhaps two phases of deposition in the pond. The lack of material of medieval date suggests that the site was unoccupied during this period or that archaeological deposits remain undisturbed. However, the level of disturbance caused by the pond and later building may have truncated any evidence of earlier periods, though, if this were the case, some residual artefactual material may have been expected.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at The Vicarage, Sutterton, Lincolnshire, as the site lies in an area that it is archaeologically sensitive, near the core of the medieval village, with Romano-British occupation identified in the vicinity.

During the course of the investigation, a pond of probable post-medieval origin was identified together with a series of modern brick walls and concrete foundations. No evidence of the medieval or Romano-British periods was encountered, suggesting that the site was unoccupied during these periods.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr N Brown who commissioned the fieldwork and post-

excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Denise Drury and Tom Lane. The Boston Community Archaeologist kindly permitted access to relevant parish files.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Albone, J., 2000 *Desk-based assessment of land east of Boston Road, Sutterton, Lincolnshire (SUB00)*, APS report 42/00

Archaeological Project Services, 1994 *Desktop Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Proposed Construction at Rainwall's Lane and Post Office Lane, Sutterton, Lincolnshire*, Unpublished APS report

Cameron, K., 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (eds), 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19.

Herbert, N., 1996 *Archaeological evaluation on land south of the cemetery, Station Road, Sutterton, Lincolnshire (SSR95)*, APS unpublished report

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R., and Seale, R.S., 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13.

IFA, 1997 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*.

Morris, J., 1986 *Lincolnshire: Domesday Book*

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989 *Lincolnshire. The Buildings of England* (2nd Edition revised by N. Antrim)

10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

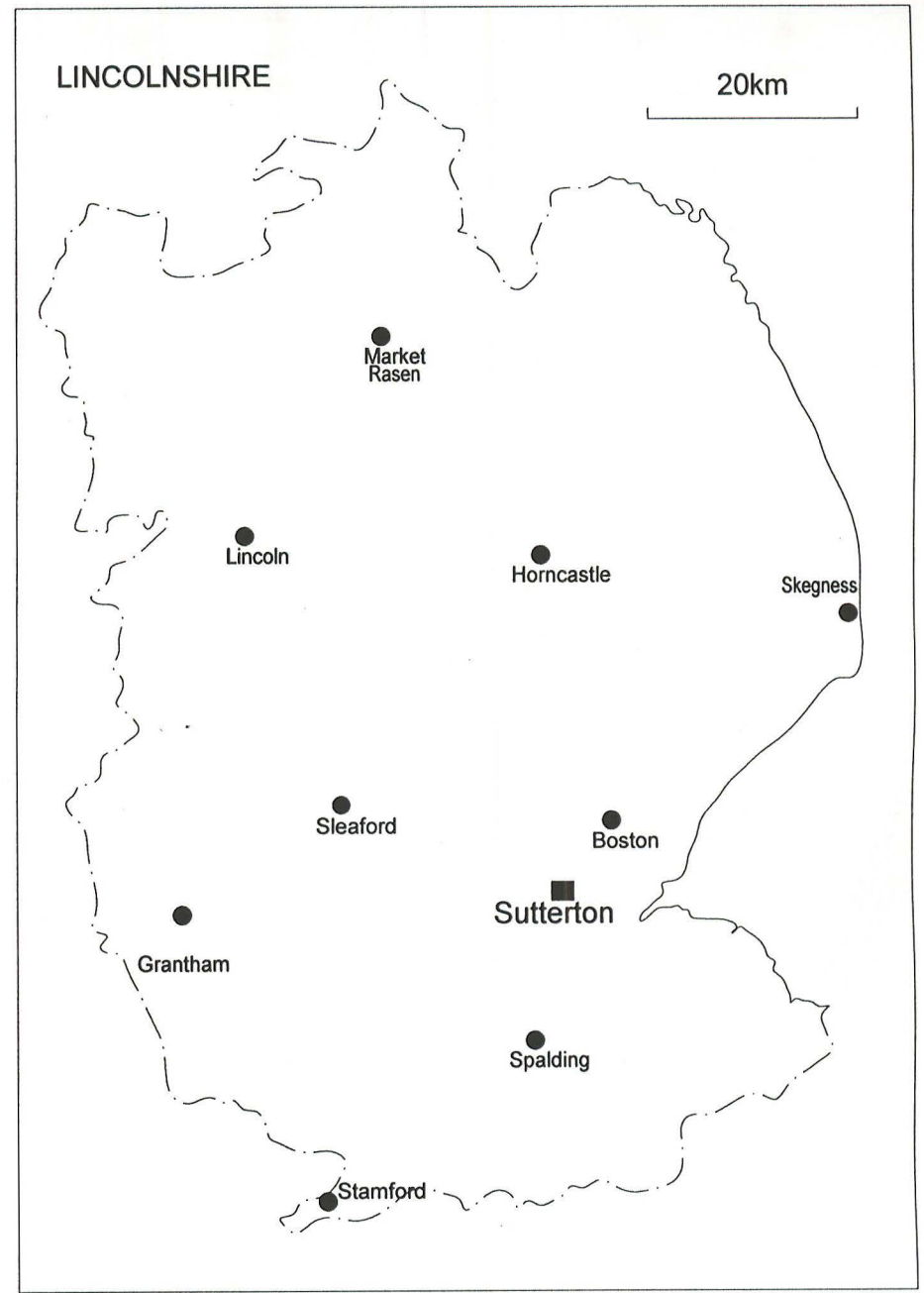
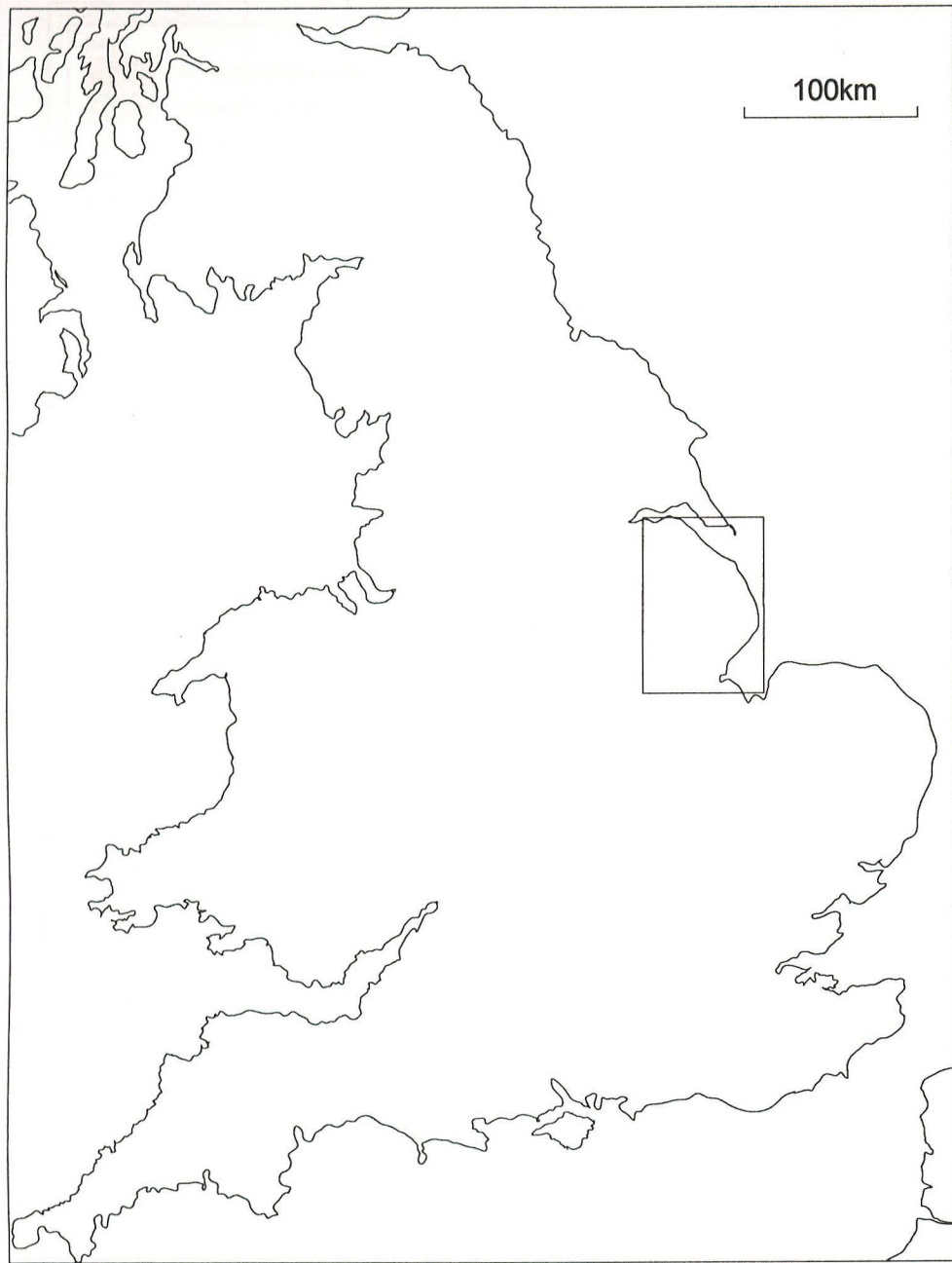
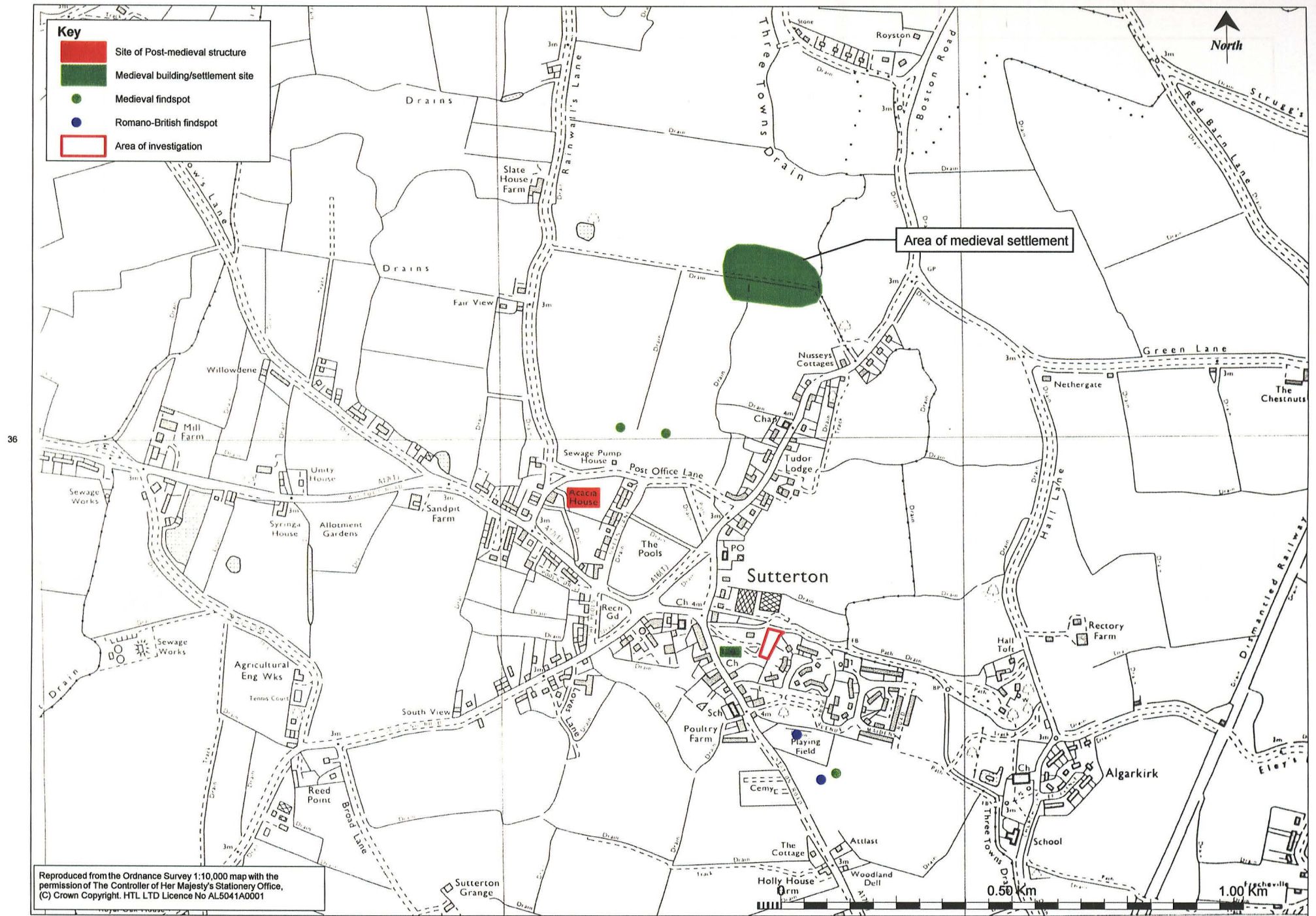


Figure 1 General Location Plan

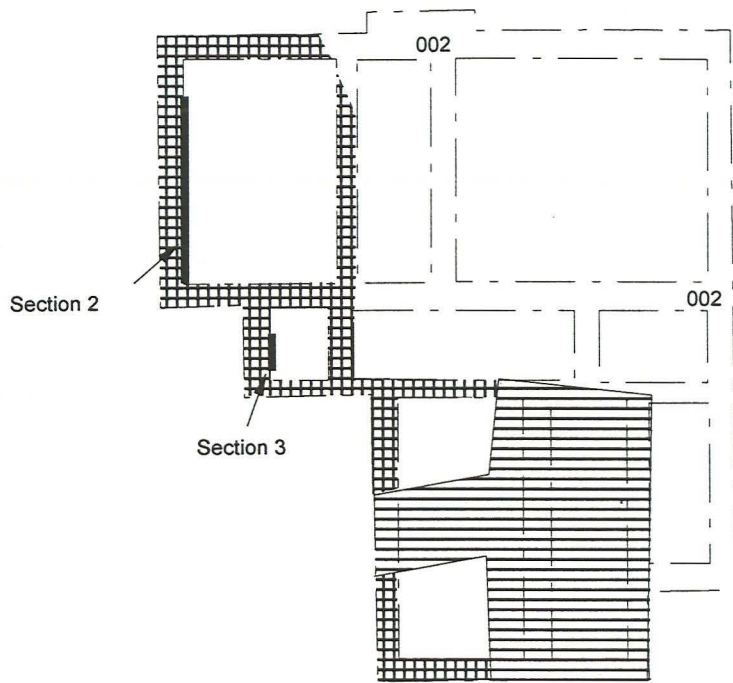


Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (C) Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001

Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting



Figure 3 - Detailed site plan



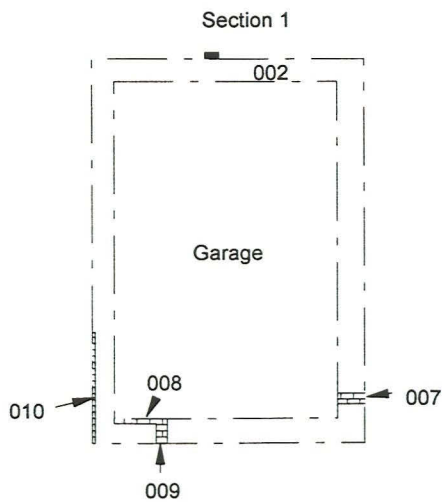
Extent of upper fill of pond



Extent of concrete foundation



Brick wall foundations



Archaeological Project Services

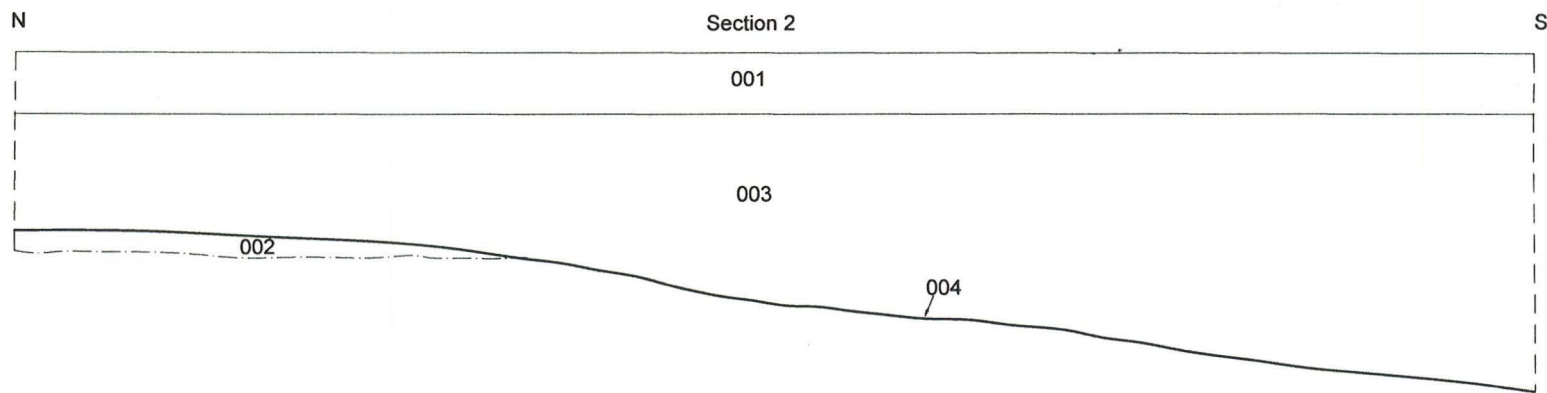
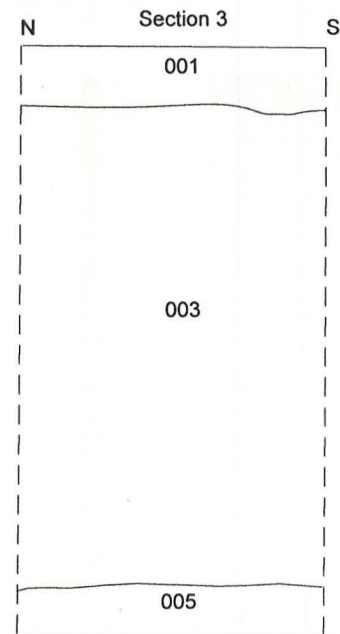
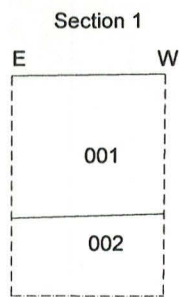
Project Name: Sutterton The Vicarage STV01

Scale: 1:200

Drawn by:SGT

Report No: 186/01

Figure 4 - Plan of footings and features




		
Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sutterton The Vicarage STV01		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: SGT	Report No: 186/01

Figure 5 - Section drawings



Plate 1 General view of site
prior to groundworks



Plate 2 View along foundation
trench showing deposits in
(004), looking north



Plate 3 Foundation remains in main dwelling,
looking west

APPENDIX 1

**LAND ADJACENT TO
THE VICARAGE
STATION ROAD
SUTTERTON
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
MR BROWN**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

JULY 2001

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of a house and double garage on land adjacent to The Vicarage, Station Road, Sutterton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Evidence of Romano-British occupation has been identified at Sutterton and the development site lies in the core of the medieval village, close to the church.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with residential development on land adjacent to The Vicarage, Station Road, Sutterton, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 2858 3557.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Sutterton is located 8km southeast of Boston in the Boston district of Lincolnshire. The proposed development lies to the east side of Station Road and to the east of The Vicarage at National Grid Reference TF 2858 3557.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (B/00/0145) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for residential development. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 4m OD. Local soils are the Agney Association alluvial gley soils developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 87).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Archaeological evidence dating from the Romano-British to the modern period has been identified at Sutterton.
- 6.2 An archaeological evaluation (Archaeological Project Services 1996), approximately 400m south of the proposed development, revealed features and finds of Romano-British date. Subsequent work recorded the remains of kilns or corn driers and a possible structure. Other Romano-British finds in the vicinity may be associated with this site. Undated cropmark sites have been recorded to the southeast of the development site (Archaeological Project Services 2000).
- 6.3 Although Sutterton itself is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086) the deserted medieval

village of Riche, to the north of the present village is recorded. Sutterton is first mentioned in 12th century documents. The medieval core of Sutterton is indicated by the parish church of St Mary which has late Norman style doorways. Medieval pottery and other finds of medieval date have been found to north and south of the village (Archaeological Project Services 2000). The proposed development site lies approximately 50m east of the church.

- 6.4 Due to the proximity of archaeological sites and finds archaeological deposits may be disturbed during the groundworks.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

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

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; Boston Borough Community Archaeologist; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Boston Borough Community Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

14.2 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 archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).

14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

14.4 Any 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 archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for

completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeological Project Services, 1996 *Archaeological evaluation on land south of the cemetery, Station Road, Sutterton, Lincolnshire (SSR95)*, APS unpubl report

Archaeological Project Services, 2000 *Desk-based assessment of land east of Boston Road, Sutterton, Lincolnshire (SUB00)*, APS report 42/00

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 1, 23/07/2001

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Friable, dark brown silt, 0.45m thick containing frequent roots and small sub-angular gravel	Topsoil
002	1	Firm, mid-reddish brown, silt clay	Natural geological deposit
003	2,3	Soft, dark greyish brown, silt containing frequent coal and charcoal fragments	Fill of 004
004	2	Indeterminate shaped cut, up to 2.4m deep and greater than 6m long.	Possible pond cut.
005	2,3	Firm, dark grey clay containing occasional brick fragments	Fill of 004
006	-	Concrete Foundation remains	Building foundation
007	-	Brick-built wall foundation, E-W orientation	Wall foundation
008	-	Brick-built wall foundation, E-W orientation	Wall foundation
009	-	Brick-built wall foundation, N-S orientation	Wall foundation
010	-	Brick-built wall foundation, N-S orientation	Wall foundation

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

*Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall,
Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor*

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the City of Lincoln post-Roman pottery codes. A total of 46 fragments of pottery weighing 4345g and representing a maximum of 29 separate vessels was recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, clay pipe, metal and glass, comprising 6 items weighing a total of 310g, was also recovered from the same context. Faunal remains were also retrieved from the same deposit.

Provenance

All the material was recovered from the fill (003) of a pond.

Artefacts of 16th-17th century date are the earliest items recovered and form a significant portion, by far the greatest by weight, of the entire assemblage. Many of the pottery items are relatively local products, predominantly made at Boston or Old Bolingbroke, 10-30km to the northeast, and also at Bourne, 25km to the southwest of Sutterton. Most of the other, later, ceramics are likely to be Staffordshire products. One of the early post-medieval sherds is probably a French import. There is also a glass bottle from Germany.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables. Pottery is the most abundant material recovered, and all the datable artefacts are of the post-medieval period, 16th-19th century.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric code	Description	Number	Weight (g)	Context Date
003	EMOD	Green and white transfer printed tableware, plate, 19 th century	1	151	late 19 th century
	EMOD	Red and white transfer printed tableware, hollow ware, registration mark, 1878 or later	2 (link)	32	
	STSL	Staffordshire press-moulded slipware, plate? 18 th century	1	7	
	TGE	?Tin glazed earthenware, hollow ware, 18 th century	1	7	
	EMOD	White glazed tablewares, 2 sets of 2 and 8 linking sherds, 19 th -early 20 th century	20	402	
	STMO	Staffordshire ?mottled ware, ?tankard, 18 th century	1	8	
	MY	Midlands Yellow ware, hollow ware, 17 th century	2(link)	67	
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 th - 17 th century	1	19	
	TB	Boston/Bolingbroke pancheon, olive green glaze, limey encrustation internally, saggy, 16 th - 17 th century	4(link)	1546	
	TB	Boston/Bolingbroke pancheon, 16 th - 17 th century	3(link)	278	

Context	Fabric code	Description	Number	Weight (g)	Context Date
	TB	Boston/Bolingbroke pancheon, orangy glaze, 16 th - 17 th century	2(link)	340	
	TB	Boston/Bolingbroke pancheon, green glaze with dark green streaks, 16 th - 17 th century	3 (2 link)	590	
	TB	Boston/Bolingbroke pancheon, green and orange glaze, 16 th - 17 th century	1	674	
	TB	Boston/Bolingbroke pancheon, orange glaze speckled dark brown, 16 th - 17 th century	1	43	
	TB	Boston/Bolingbroke pancheon, yellow-green glaze, 16 th - 17 th century	1	88	
	GRE	?Boston red earthenware, hollow vessel, mottle orange glaze internally, black glaze externally, 17 th century	1	20	
	PMIMP	French ?, hollow ware, glazed bright green externally, bright yellow internally, 16 th - 17 th century?	1	73	
TOTAL			46	4345	

The red and white transfer printed vessel from (003) has a registration mark for the Minton's factory of Stoke and recording the patent registration on 10th April 1878 (Cushion 1983).

The ceramic assemblage from (003) has an unusual composition. Almost 45% of the collection by number, and 86% by weight, is probably 17th century in date, the remainder predominantly 19th century. This later material dates the context but it is highly unlikely that any of the 17th century pieces were still in use in the 19th century. Rather, it is probable that either a significant quantity of 17th century material was redeposited in the 19th century, or that separate deposits of the two dates were present but not discernable as distinct entities.

The composition of the 17th century aspect of the assemblage is also unusual, with 8 of the maximum 12 vessels of this date being pancheons. This vessel type served numerous purposes, including as milk pans. This might imply a dairying aspect to the site function at that date, though the lack of other dairying items, such as butterpots, colanders, etc., perhaps suggests that this is unlikely.

Table 2: The Other Artefacts

Context	Description	Number	Weight (g)	Context Date
003	Clay pipe bowl, Lincoln type A, bore 7/64", c. 1640-60	1	13	?medieval
	Clay pipe bowl, Lincoln type B, bore 6/64", c. 1650-90	1	12	
	Clay pipe stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	1	4	
	Colourless mould produced corked German bottle, 20 th century	1	130	
	Colourless mould produced Hexagonal bottle, 20 th century	1	145	

	Iron nail, round head, rectangular shaft, 59mm long	1	6	
TOTAL		6	310	

Two complete clay pipe bowls were recovered. One is a Lincoln type A bowl and the second is a type B bowl (Mann 1977, 17-18) and both date to the mid-late 17th century. They are both likely to be products of the general Boston area.

One of the bottles bears a moulded trade-mark reading:

GLOCKENGASSE No 4711 Koln a Rh.

which signifies that it derived from a shop on Bell Lane (Glockengasse) in Cologne, Germany (Koln am Rhine, literally Cologne on the Rhine). It perhaps held *eau de Cologne*.

Table 3: The faunal remains

Context	Species	Bone	Comments	Weight (g)
003	Sheep Sheep Cattle Cattle sized Cattle sized Oyster	metacarpus molar scapula pelvis rib	shaft fragment, slightly chalky condition 2 fragments, cleaved apart with knife marks knife marks	409

Condition

All the material is in good, stable condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations at Sutterton which are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a large assemblage with a substantial early post-medieval component, the collection is of moderate local potential and reflects occupation of the site in the 17th century and later. However, the association of this material with later, 19th century, artefacts slightly reduces the potential and significance of the assemblage as a whole.

The absence of any material clearly earlier than about the 16th century suggests that archaeological deposits dating prior to this period are not present in the area or were not disturbed by the development.

References

Cushion, J. P., 1983 *Pocket Book of British Ceramic Marks* (3rd ed), Faber and Faber

Mann, . E., 1977 *Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations in Lincoln 1970-74*, The Archaeology of Lincoln XV-1, Lincoln Archaeological Trust and CBA

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Sediment deposited by the action of water
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.
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).
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.
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 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

10	Context records
1	Sheet of scale drawings
1	Photographic 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:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number:LCNCC : 2001.204

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: STV01

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.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.