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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT THE CHASE,
LONG SUTTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LSCE 02)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Conservation
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT THE CHASE,
LONG SUTTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LSCE 02)**

**Work Undertaken For
Sherramore Limited
on behalf of
Lincoln Co-operative Society Limited**

May 2002

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 432 228
Planning Reference: H11/0709/01
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.183

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 110/02

Quality Control
 The Chase, Long Sutton
 LSCE 02

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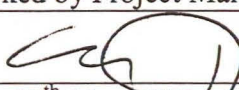
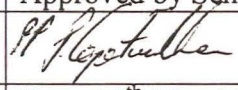
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
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Date: 29 th May 2002	Date: 30 th May 2002

Table of 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	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS.....	2
4.	METHODS.....	2
5.	RESULTS.....	2
6.	DISCUSSION.....	4
7.	CONCLUSION	4
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	4
9.	PERSONNEL.....	4
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	5
11.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	5

Appendices

1. Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief
2. Context Descriptions
3. The Finds
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Development plan
- Figure 4 Plan of the foundation trenches showing archaeological features and section locations
- Figure 5 Sections 1 to 4
- Figure 6 Examples of the Clay-Pipes

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view across the development area
- Plate 2 Section 1, showing the brick drain (006)
- Plate 3 Section 3, showing wall (013)

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development on land to the south of the Market Place, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to an existing supermarket.

Artefacts of Romano-British date (AD 50-410) have been found within the town and are possibly part of widespread settlement that has been identified from cropmarks to the west of the town. No Saxon (AD 410-1066) activity is known from Long Sutton. However, mention is made of a church or monastery in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086 and indicates a Saxon precursor to the medieval town. Medieval (AD 1066-1500) settlement was concentrated on the higher ground centred on the Market Place with St. Mary's church at the southern end which dates from the 12th century and replaced an earlier wooden structure.

The investigation identified two undated pits, two post-medieval pits and a 19th century pit, brick wall and drain. Artefacts recovered from this investigation comprise pottery of post-medieval and later date, clay-pipe, glass, worked oyster shell and building material.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Sherramore Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with an extension to an existing shop at the Market Place, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H11/0709/01. The watching brief was carried out between the 17th and 19th April 2002, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Long Sutton is situated 18km east of Spalding and 23km southeast of Boston, in the civil parish of Long Sutton, South Holland District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located at the southern end of the Market Place, 80m southwest of St. Mary's church and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 432 228 (Fig. 2). The local topography describes a linear band of higher ground aligned north to south along the Market Place at heights of between 4m and 5m OD.

The village is located on soils of the Romney Series, generally coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous soils developed on roddons and reclaimed marshland (Robson 1990, 26). These soils overlie a drift geology of marine alluvium (generally sandy silts, sands and clays) which in turn overlie a solid geology of Upper Jurassic clays (BGS 1978).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Long Sutton is situated in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Sewerage works in the Market Place

revealed Romano-British pottery from depths of 3.5m and two coins were found west of the development site.

Long Sutton is first mentioned in a dispute within the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Sudtone* the name is derived from the Old English *Sūth* and *tūn*, meaning 'settlement to the south' (Cameron 1998, 120). There is no separate entry for Long Sutton in the Domesday Survey. Its only mention is in relation to a dispute over a church or monastery belonging to *Ketel* (Foster and Longley 1976). It is possible that Long Sutton was included in the assessment of one of the surrounding villages i.e. Lutton or Tydd St. Mary.

The only extant remains of the medieval period are St. Mary's church and the medieval sea bank. The church was largely built by the Abbot of Castle Acre priory (Wills 1975, 13). This is known to have replaced an earlier wooden church, the location of which is unknown. The medieval sea bank (misnamed Roman Bank) was in existence by the 13th century but may pre-date the Norman conquest (Hallam 1954, 15).

Located southeast of the church is the site of a medieval moated house which tradition claims belonged to John of Gaunt (Cope-Faulkner 1998, 6). Medieval pottery has been recovered from a number of locations around the village.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological features, if present, and to determine their form, date, nature and function.

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, hardstanding was removed and the site levelled. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to the depths required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Finds recovered from the investigation were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features were also examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis a total of five phases were identified:

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 4	19 th century deposits
Phase 5	Modern deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets

are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of the foundation trenches comprised a yellowish brown sand and silt (007) identified as alluvium. This was overlain by a naturally formed subsoil of greyish brown sandy silt (019 and 023), which was between 0.4m and 0.5m thick.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Located in the westernmost foundation trench and cut into natural deposits was a north-south aligned linear feature (029). Identified as a pit, this measured over 10m long, wider than 2m and 1.4m deep. A single fill of mixed silt, ash, charcoal and brick and tile fragments (028) was contained within the pit.

A second pit (025) was also undated and was located at the southern end of the central foundation trench. This was over 4m wide and deeper than 1.45m. A fill (024) comprising mid to dark grey silt was recorded.

Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits

Located 3.5m north of the undated pit (025) was a further pit (027). This was over 3m long, wider than 1.2m and over 1.6m deep. Contained within this pit was a deposit of brownish grey silt (026) from which pottery of 16th – 17th century date was retrieved.

In the northeast corner of the foundation trenches was a fourth pit (018). Measuring over 4m long and wide and deeper than 1.1m, it contained four fills. These fills comprised grey sandy silt (009), yellowish brown sandy silt (010), dark blackish brown silt (016) and black organic silt (017). Pottery of 17th – 18th century date was retrieved from fill (016). Partly sealing this pit and extending to the south

was a 0.23m thick subsoil of grey sandy silt (008) from which 17th century pottery and 18th century clay pipes were recovered.

Phase 4 19th century deposits

Constructed upon the post-medieval subsoil (008) was a northeast-southwest aligned brick drain (006). The drain was over 3m long and was 0.48m wide and 0.52m high (Fig. 5, Section 1). Associated with the drain was a deposit of concrete (005), perhaps capping the drain.

Sealing the drain and concrete capping was a 0.2m thick former buried soil of brownish grey sandy silt (004) from which 17th – 18th century pottery was retrieved.

In the northern foundation trench, cut into the pit (018) was a linear feature (014) identified as a foundation trench (Fig. 5, Section 3). Within the trench a brick wall (013) that measured 1.04m wide by 0.52m high had been constructed. Backfilling the trench was a fill of ash and sandy silt (012).

Situated 2m to the west of the wall was a sub-circular feature (022) identified as a pit. This was 1m long by 0.85m wide and over 0.9m deep (Fig. 5, Section 4). Two fills were recorded, a lower of yellowish brown silt (021) and an upper of yellow sand and silt (020).

Phase 5 Modern deposits

Overlying archaeological deposits in the northern foundation trenches was a deposit of made ground comprising dark brown sandy silt (015) which measured up to 0.6m thick. South of this the made ground was replaced by yellowish white crushed limestone (002) for hardstanding. Cut through this were the foundation trenches (003) for the present supermarket building.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) include alluvium possibly formed during marine inundation of the area. As Romano-British finds are known from depths of 3.5m in the vicinity, it is possible that the alluvium (encountered at depths of 1.2m) overlies archaeology of this period. Naturally formed subsoils developed upon this alluvium.

Two large undated pits were identified (Phase 2). A further two pits contained post-medieval finds (Phase 3), and might indicate that they are all broadly contemporary in date. By the 18th century these pits had been infilled and a subsoil allowed to develop.

A 19th century brick wall and drain and a pit (Phase 4) were revealed during the investigation. The wall is likely to represent a property boundary, probably to one of the extant buildings fronting the Market Place. Recent (Phase 5) deposits are associated with the present supermarket building.

Finds retrieved from the watching brief comprise a range of post-medieval and later pottery, clay-pipe, glass and building material. The pottery and clay-pipe include examples imported from Germany and Holland, possibly via the nearby port of King's Lynn. Little pottery seems to have been derived from a local source, most of it being a product of Staffordshire. A fragment of worked oyster shell was also retrieved from one of the undated pits which indicates a local craft industry in the vicinity.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Long Sutton as the site lay in the core of the medieval town and close to known findspots of Romano-British date.

However, no medieval or Romano-British remains were encountered. It is probable that Romano-British levels, if present, lie deeply buried and were not disturbed by the development.

Post-medieval remains, in the form of pits, were extensive. Two of the pits were undated but are likely to be contemporary with the post-medieval examples. Structural remains of 19th century date were also revealed.

Finds comprised mainly post-medieval and later pottery as well as clay-pipe, glass and building material. Some of the pottery and clay-pipe had been imported from Germany and Holland. A fragment of worked oyster shell was also found and attests to a local craft industry in Long Sutton. Local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, pollen, *etc.*) would survive other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr K. Flintham of Sherramore Limited who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Lincolnshire Co-operative Society Limited. Gary Taylor coordinated the work and along with Tom Lane edited this report. Access to the County Sites and Monuments Record was kindly provided by Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy of Lincolnshire County Council. Dave Start permitted examination of the relevant parish files and the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Finds Illustration: Gary Taylor

Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Dymond

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

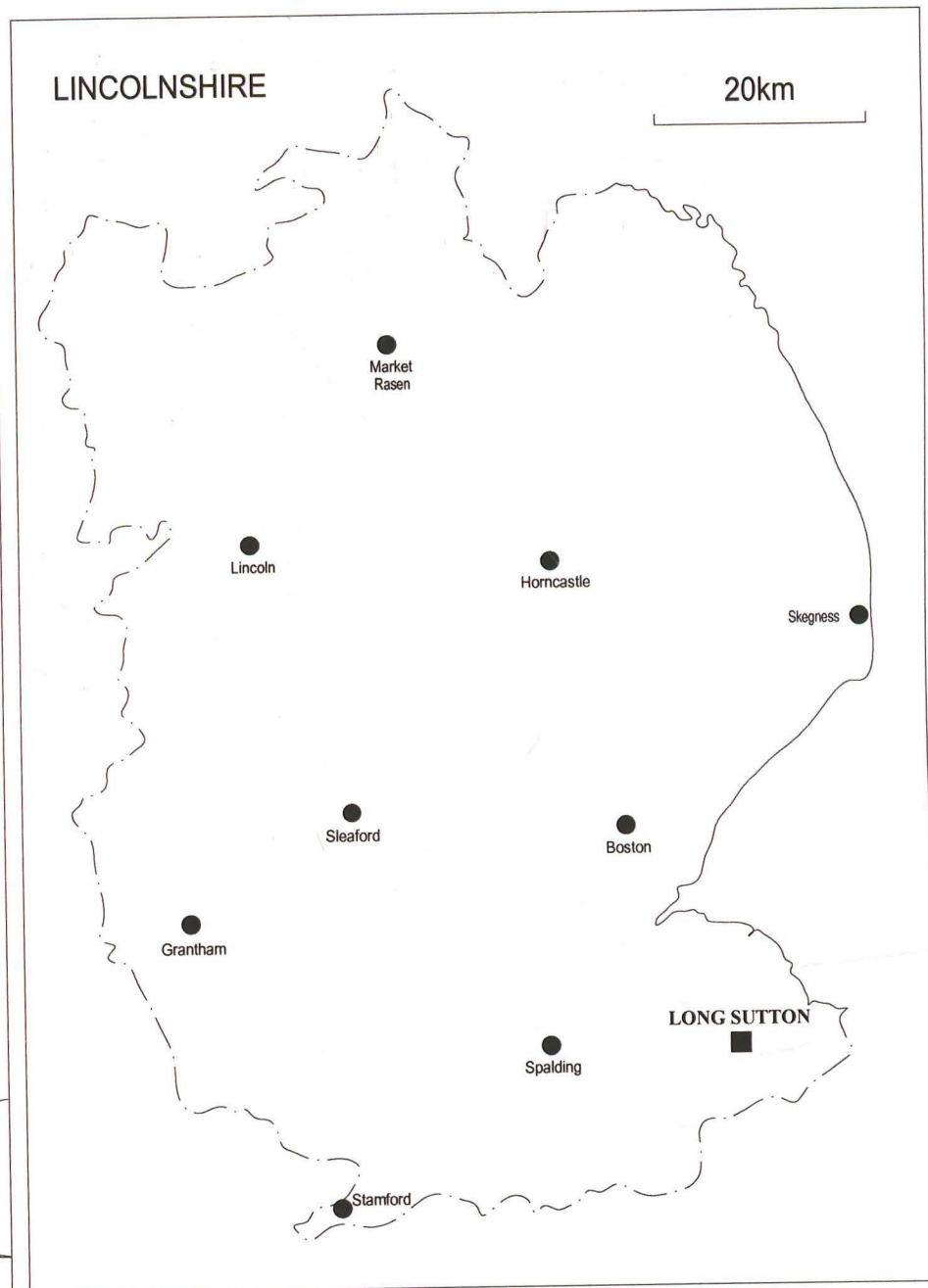


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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Figure 2 - Site location plan



Figure 3 - Development plan

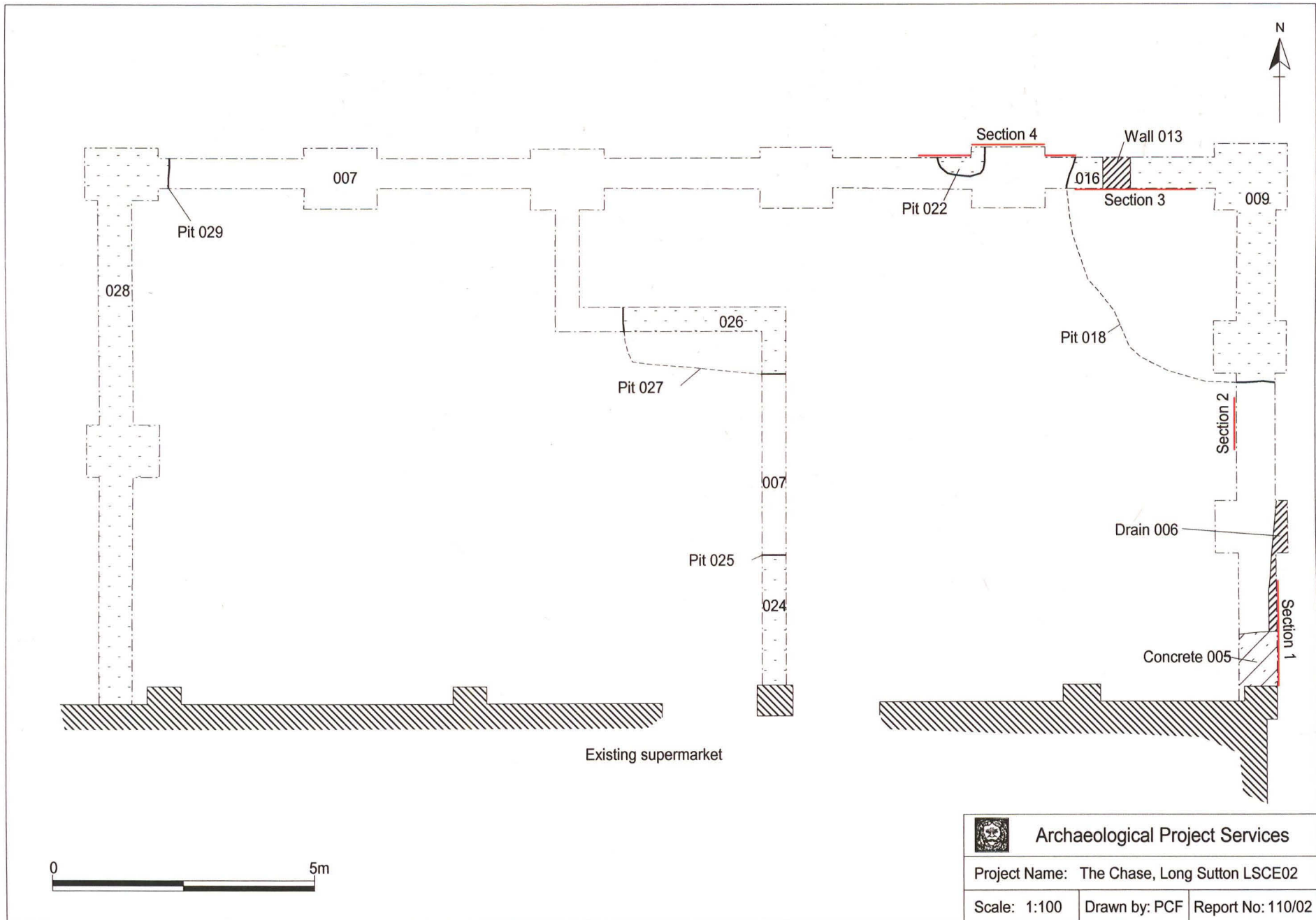
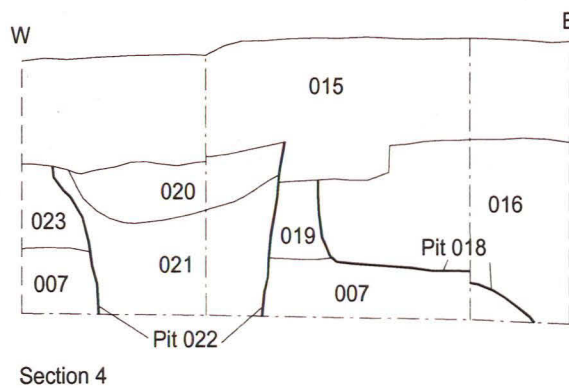
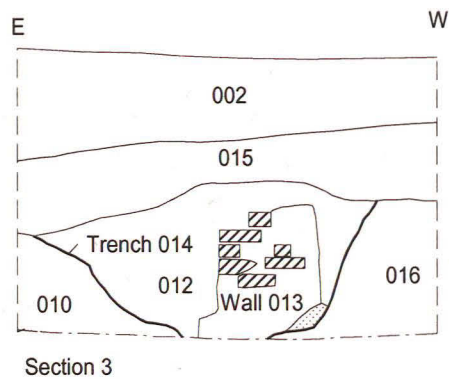
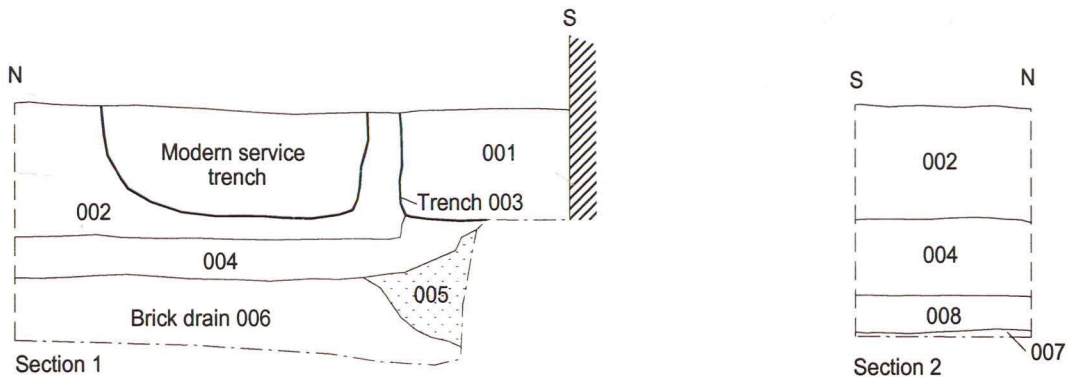




Figure 4 - Plan of the foundation trenches showing archaeological features and section locations



-  Brick/wall
-  Mortar/concrete



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: The Chase, Long Sutton

Scale: 1:40

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 110/02

Figure 5 - Sections 1 to 4

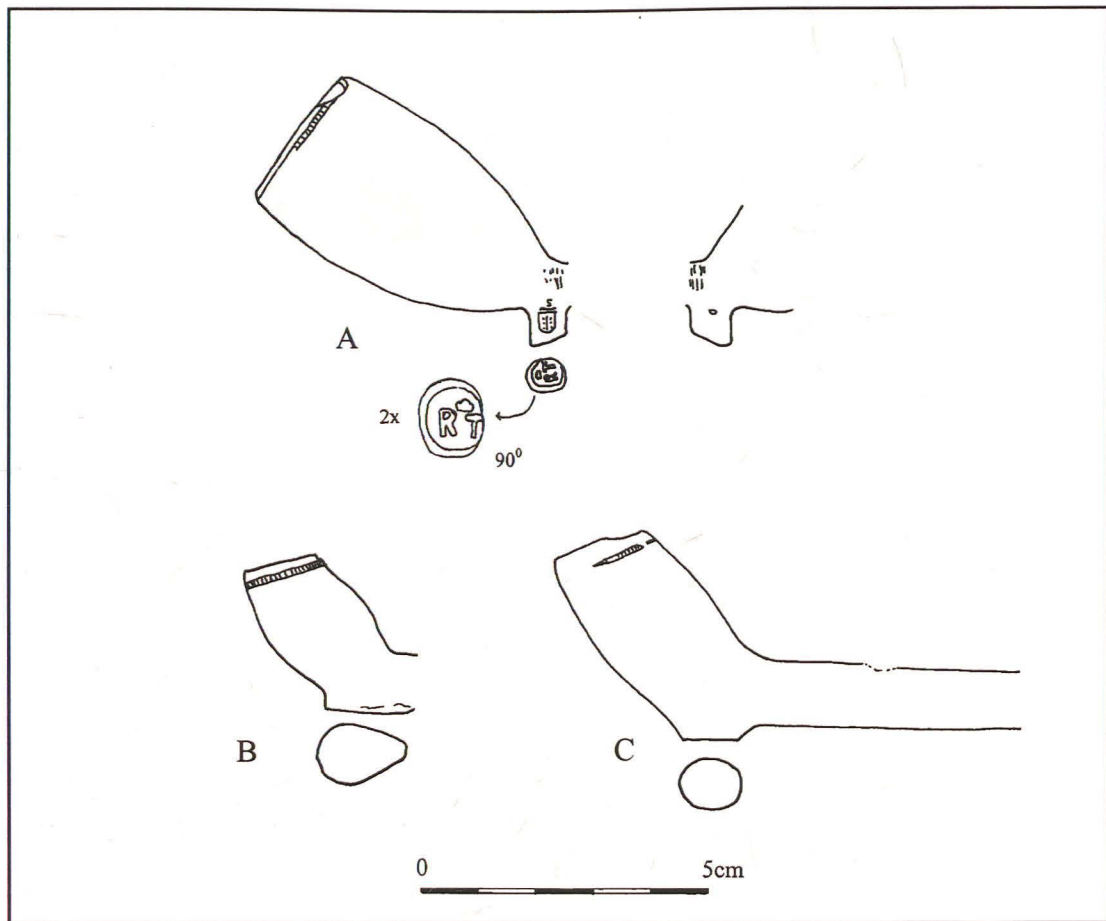


Figure 6 - Examples of the Clay-Pipes

- A. Gouda c.1760-80
- B. Oswald type G4 c. 1600-60
- C. Lincoln type B c. 1660-90

All from Context (012)



Plate 1 - General view across the development area, looking northeast



Plate 2 - Section 1, showing the brick drain (006), looking northeast



Plate 3 - Section 3, showing wall (013), looking north

Appendix 1

LAND AT THE CO-OP, MARKET PLACE/THE CHASE, LONG SUTTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of an extension to a retail store at Market Place/The Chase, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in the medieval core of the village, close to the 12th century parish church. Roman coins have also been found close by. A vicarage and associated buildings are recorded in very close proximity to the site from 1605 onwards and extant buildings of 18th century and later date are located nearby.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological investigation will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of an extension to a retail store on land at Market Place/The Chase, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.
- 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 Long Sutton is located 18km east of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire. The Market Place and The Chase are in the center of the village, just west of the parish church. The site is an extension on the north side of the existing Co-op retail store which is located on the north side of The Chase and south of the Market Place, approximately 75m southwest of the church. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 432 228.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H11/0709/01) was submitted to South Holland District Council for the construction of a single storey extension to an existing retail store to provide a coffee shop and post-office. The extension is 21.5m by 10.5m in extent. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The Market Place area of the village is on a north-south ridge of higher ground with the site at

approximately 4m OD. Local soils are the Romney Series coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous soils developed on roddons and reclaimed marshland (Robson 1990, 26).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Long Sutton lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Roman period onwards. Roman coins have been found less than 150m west of the development site and other Roman remains are known elsewhere around the village.
- 6.2 Sutton is a place-name of Old English (Anglo-Saxon) origin. Long Sutton is referred to in passing in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and there is a later, though unreliable, record that notes the men of Sutton fighting in the battle of Threkingham in AD870. The medieval parish church of St. Mary, dating from the 12th century, lies only 75m northeast of the development site. A medieval cross was also located between the site and the church and medieval and post-medieval pottery has been found at various locations about 200m north and northwest of the development site. South of the churchyard, and just a little east of the development site, was a vicarage and associated structures, including a brewhouse, barn, coachhouse and byre, recorded from 1605-1822. Extant buildings of 18th-early 19th century date are located on Market Place, close to the development site (Archaeological Project Services 1998; 2000).

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:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

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 fieldwork 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:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - Description of the topography of the site.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; South Holland District 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 Lincolnshire County Archaeology Section. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS

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

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 CONTINGENCIES

16.1 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered the brief of works, set by the archaeological curator, requires sufficient time to ensure the appropriate level of excavation / recording / sampling of those remains (Sections 1.5 and 5.1 in the brief of works). This may require interruptions in the development work to allow for the recording of archaeologically sensitive areas. Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

17.1 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, APS 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

18 INSURANCES

18.1 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.

19 COPYRIGHT

19.1 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.

- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 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.
- 19.4 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.

20 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Soft mid reddish brown sand, 0.6m thick	Fill of (003)
002	Loose light yellowish white crushed limestone, 0.7m thick	Hardstanding
003	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.9m wide by 0.6m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Foundation trench
004	Firm dark brownish grey sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Buried soil
005	Indurated light yellow concrete, 0.7m thick	Drain capping
006	Brick (185mm x 120mm x 80mm) structure, >3m long by 0.48m wide by 0.52m high, aligned northeast-southwest	Brick drain
007	Firm light to mid yellowish brown sand and silt	Natural deposit
008	Firm mid grey sandy silt, 0.23m thick	Subsoil
009	Firm dark grey sandy silt	Fill of (018)
010	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of (018)
011	Unstratified finds recovery	
012	Loose mid brown and greyish brown ash and sandy silt	Fill of (014)
013	Brick (220mm x 102mm x 55mm) structure, >1.1m long by 1.04m wide by 0.74m high, aligned east-west	Wall
014	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >1.1m long by 1.7m wide by 0.85m deep, gradual sides and flat base	Foundation trench
015	Firm mid to dark brown sandy silt, 0.6m thick	Made ground
016	Firm dark blackish brown silt	Fill of (018)
017	Soft black silt with organic material	Fill of (018)
018	Feature, >4m long by >4m wide by >1.1m deep, gentle sides, not fully excavated	Pit
019	Firm light greyish brown sandy silt, 0.4m thick	Subsoil
020	Firm light brownish yellow sand and silt	Fill of (022)
021	Soft mid yellowish brown silt	Fill of (022)
022	Sub-circular feature, 1m long by 0.85m wide by >0.9m deep, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit
023	Firm light to mid greyish brown sand and silt, 0.5m thick	Subsoil
024	Soft mid to dark grey silt	Fill of (025)
025	Feature, >4m wide by >1.45m deep, gradual sides not fully excavated	Pit

No.	Description	Interpretation
026	Firm mid brownish grey silt	Fill of (027)
027	Feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >3m long by >1.2m by >1.6m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	Pit
028	Loose mixed dark grey, black and mid brown silt, ash, charcoal and brick and tile fragments, 1m thick	Fill of (029)
029	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >2.2m wide by 1.4m deep, gradual sides and flat base	Pit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by 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 Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 38 fragments of pottery weighing 1932g was recovered from 7 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, other artefacts, clay pipe, brick/tile and glass, comprising 22 items weighing a total of 2699g, was also retrieved. The only faunal remains recovered was a worked oyster shell.

Provenance

The material was recovered from buried soil (004), subsoil (008), fill of a foundation trench (012), pit fills (016, 021 and 026) and as unstratified finds (011).

Most of the later pottery was probably made in Staffordshire (the tablewares) and possibly London (the stonewares). Some of the earlier ceramics were perhaps more locally-made in the general region of Spalding – Long Sutton. In addition, there are artefacts from both Germany and Holland in the assemblage.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

All of the assemblage is post-medieval, dating from the 17th century onwards. Two periods of activity are evident from the collection, these dating to the 17th century and the 19th century.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, ?chamberpot, 17 th -18 th century	1	45g	17 th -18 th century
008	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, plate/saucer, late 17 th -18 th century	2	45g	17 th century
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, pancheon/bowl, no link but same vessel, 17 th century	2	53g	
011	EMOD	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, separate vessels, 19 th century	2	47g	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
	LSTON	Stoneware, separate vessels, including flagon, late 19 th -early 20 th century	2	310g	
	EMOD	Bone china, sprigged blue floral motifs ('Chelsea sprig'), cup, 19 th century	1	25g	
	EMOD	Yellow and white glazed earthenware, 19 th century	1	19g	
012	EMOD	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, separate vessels, 19 th century	6	42g	19 th century
	EMOD	Black and white transfer printed condiment jar, trademarked, 19 th century	1	49g	
	BS	Brown salt glazed stoneware, ink bottle, 19 th century	1	64g	
	LSTON	Lead glazed stoneware, including flagon and ink bottle, probably only 4 vessels represented, 19 th century	11 (4 link)	858g	
	WEST	Westerwald stoneware, enclosed vessel, 18 th century	1	21g	
016	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, ?chamber pot, 17 th -18 th century	1	18g	17 th -18 th century
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, no link but probably same vessel, 17 th century	2	22g	
021	PORC	Blue and white transfer printed soft paste porcelain, 19 th century	1	63g	19 th century

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	BOU?	?Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century	1	6g	
026	FREC	Frechen stoneware, globular jug, 16 th -17 th century	1	142g	16 th -17 th century
	DUTR	Dutch red earthenware, tripod cooking pot/pipkin, sooted above leg but not on base, 16 th -17 th century	1	103g	

Fragments of two German vessels were recovered. One, from (012), is a product of Westerwald in the Rhine valley near Koblenz. The piece is from an enclosed vessel, possibly a chamber pot, which would suggest an 18th century date (Hurst *et al.*, 1986, 221). Manufactured at Frechen, close to Cologne, the second German piece, from (026), is the base of a globular jug with rilling just above the foot ring. This form, and its mottled 'Tiger' glaze, indicates dating of the later 16th-17th century for the item (*ibid.*, 214-9).

In addition to these German pieces, part of a Dutch vessel was recovered. This is a tripod cooking pot or pipkin, the two types being very similar but with pipkins having one handle and a pouring lip and cooking pots two handles and a continuous rim (*ibid.*, 133). The piece found at Long Sutton is part of the base only, therefore it cannot be determined whether the sherd is from a cooking pot or a pipkin. Sooting is evident on the sherd but, significantly, the sooting is above the leg junction, not on the lower leg or base of the vessel. This may imply that the legs and base of the vessel sat in the cooking coals or charcoal, the sooting only occurring above the top of the heating material.

The transfer-printed condiment jar from (012) bears the legend:

FROM
CROSSE & BLACKWEL[
Purveyors to Her Maj[
21 SOHO SQUARE.
LONDON.

arranged around the royal coat of arms. The reference to 'Her Majesty' relates to Queen Victoria.

Table 2: Clay Pipe

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64"	1	2g	19 th century
008	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	1	6g	18 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 th century	1	4g	
011	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	1	3g	19 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	1	1g	
	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 6/64", incl. 1 mouthpiece, 17 th century	2	10g	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 7/64", mouthpiece, 17 th century	1	1g	
012	Clay pipe	Bowl, Gouda, bore 5/64", c. 1760-80	1	19g	Late 18 th -19 th century
	Clay pipe	Bowl, Lincoln type B, bore 6/64", c. 1660-90	1	18g	
	Clay pipe	Bowl, Oswald type G4, bore 7/64", c. 1600-60	1	7g	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	1	3g	
021	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 th century	1	3g	17 th century

One of the clay pipe bowls from (012) is a product of the major Dutch clay pipe making centre of Gouda. The piece

bears the Gouda shield in moulded relief on one side of the spur, with the quality mark 'S' above. This stands for 'slegte' meaning ordinary quality, the lowest grade, though this bowl is well-burnished. This quality control mark was introduced about 1740 (Atkinson and Oswald 1972, 179). This particular bowl type, a large version of Atkinson and Oswald's type 29, is of the period c. 1760-80 and was probably the commonest Dutch export (*ibid.*). On the base of the spur is a stamp of the maker's mark, a crowned RT. The initials 'RT' belonged to Rogier Tonstal in 1660-1670/80 and a crowned RT mark is recorded as dating to 1768-1876/70 (Duco 1982, 84). Gouda marks were valuable and sold to other makers in the 18th century, so the mark may not necessarily relate to a pipemaker with the initials RT (Krommenhoek and Vrij nd, 333; R. Jackson, pers comm).

Except for a period from the end of 17th century until about 1720, the import of pipes from Holland in to Britain was prohibited. A very few 18th century Dutch pipes have been found in Lincolnshire, at and around Boston. However, these appear to be isolated examples and, in 1975, only three were recorded. Moreover, the rarity of Dutch 18th century pipes in Britain is reflected by the 1975 reference to the main concentration identified at that time, a total of eight found in London (Oswald 1975, 120-1).

Two other bowls were recovered from the same context. One is a Lincoln type B form of the period c. 1660-90 (Mann 1977, 17-8). The other is an early bulbous form that is broadly comparable to Oswald's general type 4 of c. 1600-40 (Oswald 1975, 37-9). This form pre-dates clay pipe production in Lincolnshire, which appears to have commenced in the 1640s, and is thus likely to be an import, either from London or Holland. The small clay pipe group from context (012) is mixed and the collection is dated by a stem fragment that is perhaps 19th century.

Table 3: The Other Finds

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	Glass	Sherd of window glass, iridescence	1	2g	Post-medieval
	?	Pressed asbestos?, post-medieval	1	3g	
006	Ceramic building material	Brick, handmade, 115mm wide, 72mm thick; Shallow, rectangular flat-based frog, 47mm wide, 6mm deep, mortar adhering, 19 th century	1	2468g	19 th century
012	Ceramic building material	Tile, oxidized throughout, 12mm thick, post-medieval	1	33g	19 th century
	Glass	Dark green wine bottle neck and body sherd, 19 th century	2	76g	
	Glass	Colourless body sherd, of square bottle, 19 th century	1	18g	
016	Mortar	Mortar	1	15g	
026	Oyster	Shell with 3 cut rectangular holes, all 5mm x 4mm, and 1 circular drilled hole 2mm across	1	7g	

An oyster shell was the only faunal remain recovered. The piece has been drilled and small rectangles cut from it. The reason for this is unclear though may have been to provide small panels of mother of pearl inlay for other objects.

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been few previous archaeological investigations at Long Sutton though there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the village and its vicinity. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The assemblage is virtually entirely post-medieval in date and includes some imported ceramics. As such, the group is of moderate local significance and potential. These imports probably indicate moderately high status occupation in the area.

The Gouda pipe is a rare find, the majority of previous examples having been recovered from ports or significant British towns/cities that drew in immigrants and traders. This pipe might reflect some Anglo-Dutch trading connections in the area. Due to its rarity, this example from Long Sutton has high regional potential and significance, and even moderate national significance.

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

Oswald, A., 1975 *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports 14

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Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

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).
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

29	Context records
4	Scale drawings (sections)
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Bag of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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 Museum Accession Number: 2002.183

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LSCE02

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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