
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 132 BRIDGE ROAD,
SUTTON BRIDGE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SBBR13)**

Work Undertaken For
S E King Building Contractors Limited

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Report Compiled by
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

Archaeological Watching Brief at
132 Bridge Road,
Sutton Bridge
Lincolnshire
SBBR 13

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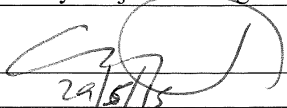

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at 132 Bridge Road, Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire as, prior to demolition, the site was occupied by a chapel and there was a possibility that burials may have been disturbed by the development. Sutton Bridge itself is a port and town of post-medieval date.

The investigation revealed a large, probable late 18th -early 19th century pit, corresponding to the date of development of the port, and undated ditches. A cistern and wall, both brick-built and of post-medieval date were also revealed.

Finds retrieved during the investigation included late post-medieval pottery, clay pipe, glass and leather shoes.

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. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.*” (Cifa 2014).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr Simon King, of S E King Building Contractors Limited, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of two new dwellings at 132 Bridge Road, Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire. Planning permission (H18-0492-12) had been granted for the development subject to the submission and implementation of a

written scheme of archaeological investigation.

The watching brief was carried out between 19th and 21st May 2015 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by APS and approved by the Planning Archaeologist of Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Sutton Bridge is situated 23km east of Spalding and 26km southeast of Boston, in the civil parish of Sutton Bridge, South Holland District, Lincolnshire (Fig 1). The site itself comprised an irregular area fronting onto the north side of Bridge Road, at number 132, and extending northwards to King Street. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 476 213 at around 4m OD (Figs 2, 3).

Sutton Bridge is located on soils of the Romney Series, generally coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous soils developed on roddons and reclaimed marshland. North and south of the town are Wisbech Series and Agney Series, both typically calcareous alluvial gley soils (Robson 1990). These soils overlie a drift geology of marine alluvium (generally sandy silt, sand and clay) which in turn overlies a solid geology of Upper Jurassic Ampthill Clay (GSGB 1978).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Sutton Bridge developed from a hamlet which grew up to serve the river crossing into Norfolk and as an administrative centre for an estate owned by Guy's Hospital, London. With further reclamation from the sea and a new channel for the River Nene undertaken in the late 1820s, Sutton Bridge developed into a port and small town (Cope-Faulkner 2002). Therefore the archaeological and historical aspects of the town are restricted to the late post-medieval period through to the present day. The New Inn, 350m

southeast of the site on Bridge Street, is of mid 18th century date (listed building no: 1064534) while the church, 220m southeast of the site, dates to 1843 (listed building no. 1064532). There is a planned street layout as well as a number of buildings, including granaries, warehouses and the Cross Keys Bridge, which served the port. The current bridge is a hydraulic swing bridge dating from 1897 (listed building no. 1064536), the south side of which carried the Midland and Great Northern Joint Railway until 1959. It was converted to a second road carriageway in the 1960s. The bridge is the third at this location, following those of 1831 and 1850. The Victorian period also saw the construction of housing on a large scale, of which there are many surviving examples in Sutton Bridge.

Prior to demolition, the site was occupied by a building originally constructed as a Wesleyan Methodist chapel and there was thought to be potential for disturbance of human remains.

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

The foundation trenches were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Following excavation, selected sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a

scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard APS practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked 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

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The earliest deposits revealed were silt and sandy silt which appeared to be natural in origin. These comprised (010) in Plot 1, and (020), (021) and (047) in Plot 2. Contexts (010) and (047) in particular displayed laminations typical of deposition in a marine environment.

Plot 1 (Figs 3 and 4)

The natural deposit (010) was overlain by 0.11m thick light brown silt (009) with brick fragments (Fig 5, Section 1; Plate 2). A 0.03m thick layer of greyish brown silt (008) was overlain by 0.03m thick brown sandy silt (007). This was sealed by 0.12m thick light yellowish brown sandy silt (006) with brick and tile fragments, a probable demolition deposit. Above this was 0.15m thick greyish brown sandy silt (005). This was cut by rectangular construction cut [004] for brick structure [003], a water tank or cistern. Measuring 4.95m by 3.05m in plan and 0.75m deep, it was formed of red brick bonded with greyish white mortar and had been capped with a segmental brick vault.

Overlying the cistern was up to 0.55m thick light brown silty fine sand (002), a general dumping layer. This was cut by

north-south aligned linear construction trench [012] for wall [011] (Plate 3). The wall was composed of red brick with mid grey mortar and was 0.3m wide with a single course remaining. Above this was the dark greyish brown sandy silt (001) surface of the site.

Plot 2 (Figs 3 and 4)

In Plot 2 features were recorded which directly cut into the natural sandy silts. Along the southern edge of the plot linear feature [018] (Fig 5, Section 2; Plate 4) comprised a cut at least 0.75m long by 1.20m wide and at least 0.20m deep. The cut was orientated approximately east south-east to west north-west and was filled with a deposit of firm mid-dark greyish brown silt (017) with moderate coal and brick or tile fragments. In the southwest corner of the plot, linear cut [046] [Fig 5, Section 5; Plate 5) was at least 2.0m long by 0.25m wide and at least 0.16m deep. It potentially formed a continuation of [018] although did not directly follow its orientation, running roughly east to west. It was filled by a mixed deposit of mid brown and dark greyish brown sandy silt (045) with frequent coal fragments.

In the northern third of the plot the silts were cut by large pit [028]/[030]/[050] (Fig 5, Section 4; Plate 6). This was at least 6.75m by 5.4m in plan and up to 2.5m deep. Finds (027) including late 18th to early 19th century pottery and glass were retrieved during the machine excavation of [028]. The basal fill in the northeast corner of the plot was 0.4m thick dark bluish grey silt (037) which contained 17th to 18th century pottery along with an 18th century clay pipe and leather shoes. Sealing this was 0.36m thick dark brown sandy silt (036). In the southeast part of the pit, mid greyish brown sandy silt lower fill (029) contained a sherd of late 17th to 18th century pottery. Both this and fill (036) were overlain by up to 0.5m thick brown sandy silt (035) above which was 0.18m thick mid to dark brown sandy silt (034). Above this was 0.5m thick brick and mortar rubble (033)

overlain by 0.4m thick brown sandy silt (032). In the northwest part of the footings, the pit fills were greyish brown sandy silt (049) overlain by light brown sandy silt (048) which contained an early-mid 19th century clay pipe bowl.

Linear feature [018] was sealed by dark brownish grey silts (015) and (016), probable buried topsoil, above which was up to 0.18m thick brown silt levelling deposit (014). This was truncated by linear cut [013] (Fig 5, Section 2) on the same alignment as the foundations. This was at least 4.5m long and 0.5m wide and up to 0.55m deep. It was filled by demolition rubble (019), probably from a building predating the recently demolished chapel. This rubble also extended beyond the cut to the west and north, being the same as deposit (031), which sealed top fill (032) of pit [028] (Fig 5, Section 4).

In the south part of the plot (Fig 5, Section 3) the natural silt (020) was overlain by 0.16m thick dark greyish brown sandy silt (025) above which was 0.1m thick dark brownish grey sandy silt (024), a possible buried topsoil. This was overlain by 0.14m thick mid to light brown silt (023) which was sealed by greyish brown sandy silt (022).

Ditch [046] was sealed by 0.3m thick dark greyish brown sandy silt (044) which was overlain by 0.14m thick mid greyish brown sandy silt (043) and 0.14m thick sandy silt (042). This was cut by a WSW-ENE aligned linear feature [041] (Fig 5, Section 5, Plate 5) which was at least 6.5m long, at least 1m wide and 0.56m deep. It was filled by 0.42m thick brick and mortar rubble (040) overlain by 0.2m thick greyish brown sandy silt (039).

This was sealed by up to 0.28m thick modern rubble (038) which contained plastic and spread across much of the plot.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits revealed on the site were probably naturally deposited marine silts.

These were cut by an undated ditch and a large pit of probable late 18th -early 19th century date, the latter containing pottery, clay pipe, glass and leather shoes. This date corresponds with the development of Sutton Bridge into a small port with a new river channel.

Overlying the features was probable former topsoil which was sealed by demolition debris. This was probably from the building which occupied the site prior to the recently demolished chapel. A possible robbed foundation trench from this building was also identified. These archaeological remains were identified in Plot 2, in the southeastern part of the developed area. In Plot 1, to the northwest, was a brick cistern and wall, both of post-medieval date.

7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at 132 Bridge Road, Sutton Bridge as the site had been occupied by a chapel and there was a possibility that burials may have been disturbed by the development.

However, no human remains were revealed during the investigation.

The investigation revealed a probable late 18th -early 19th century pit and undated ditches, and a brick cistern and wall of the post-medieval period.

Finds retrieved included late 17th to early 19th century pottery, clay pipe, glass and leather shoes.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Simon King for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Denise Drury.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Chris Moulis
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
 CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation analysis: Chris Moulis, Mark Peachey

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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GSGB, 1978, *King's Lynn and The Wash; Solid and drift edition*, 1:50 000 map sheet **145** with part of 129

Robson, JD, 1990 *Soils of the Boston and Spalding District* (Sheet 131), *Memoirs of the Soil Survey of Great Britain*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain
 CifA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan

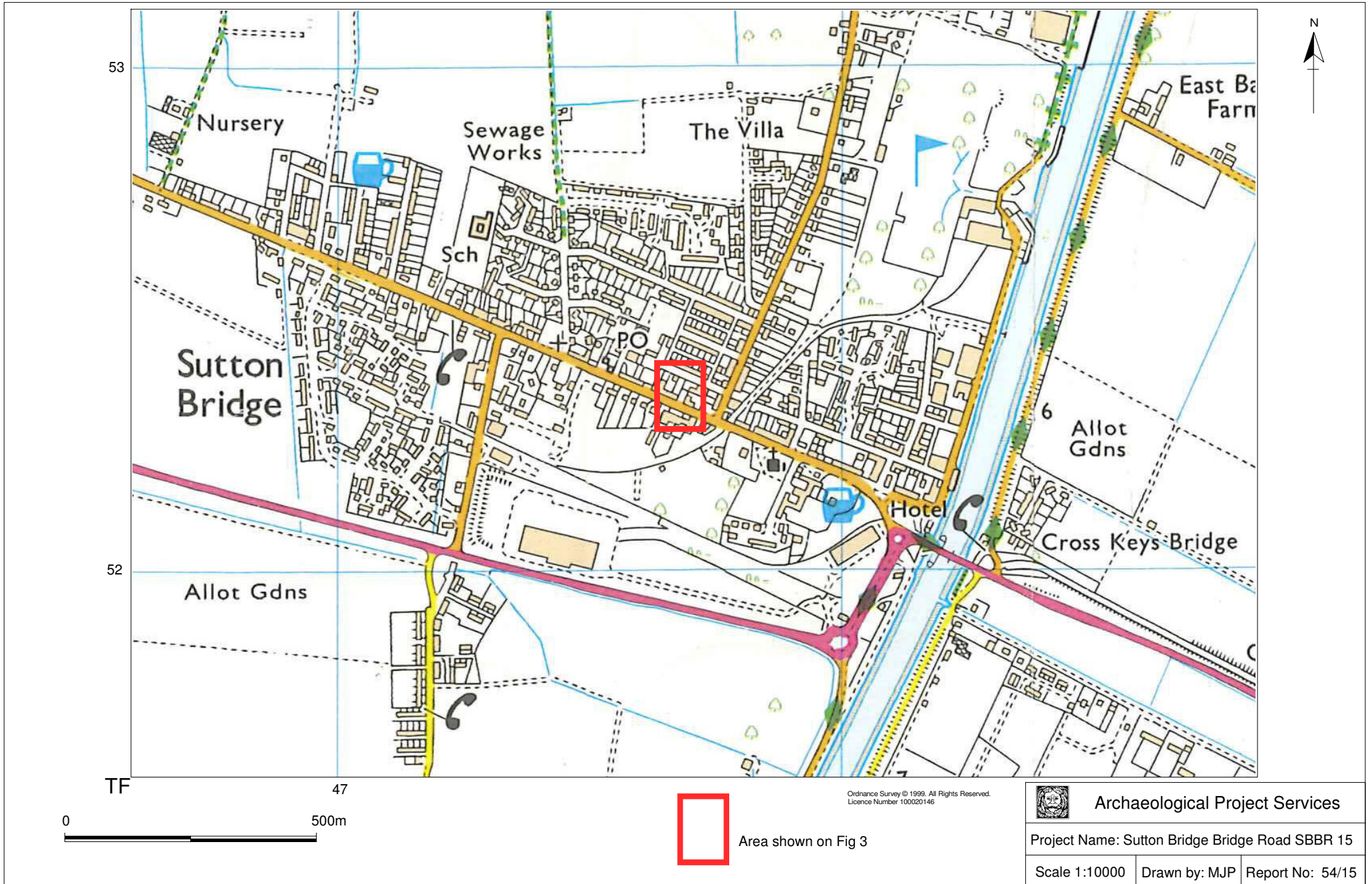


Figure 2. Site location plan

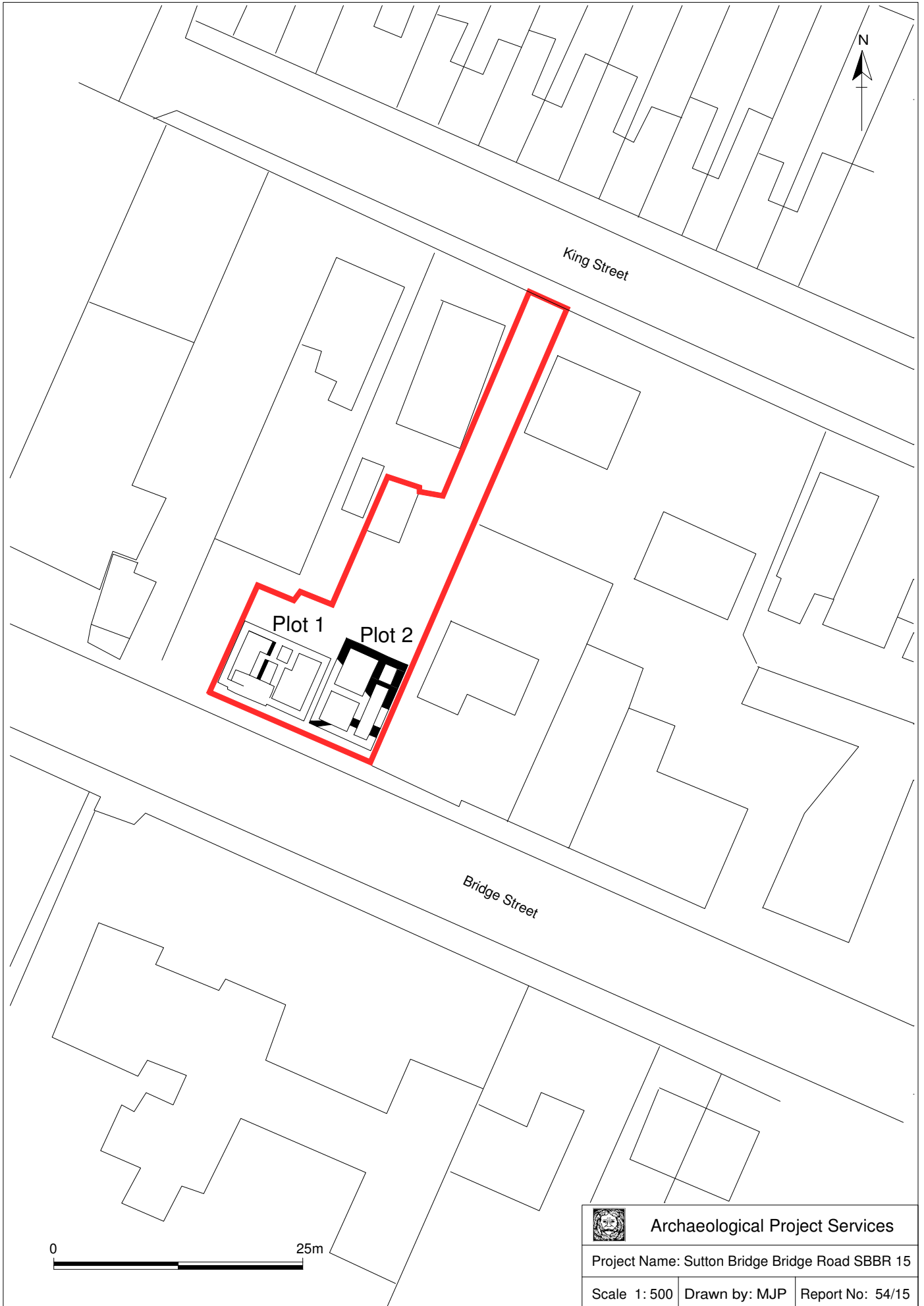
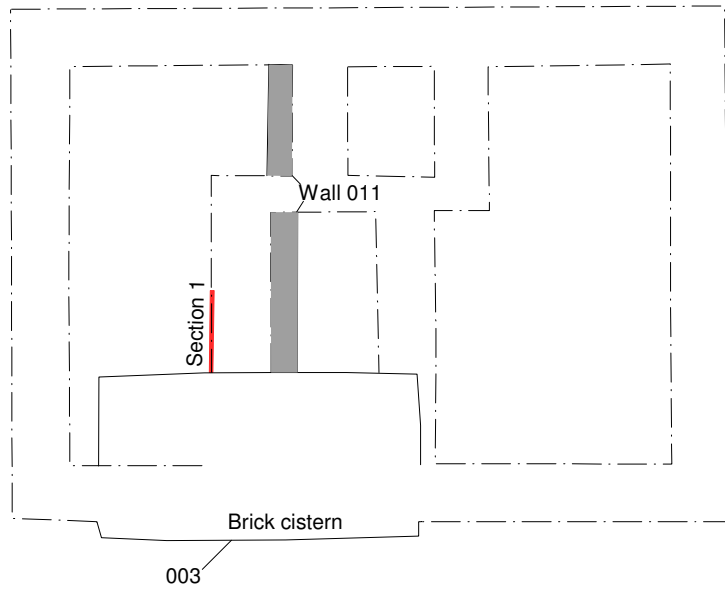
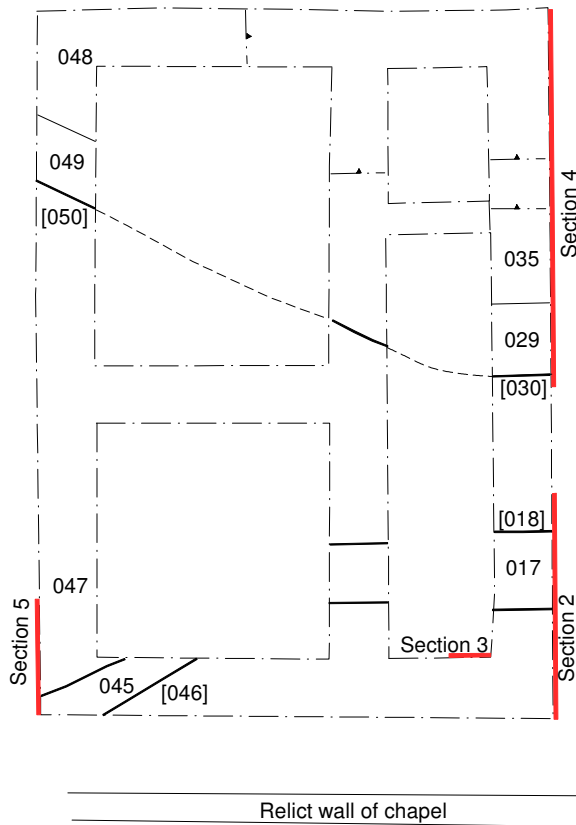


Figure 3. Trench location plan



Plot 1



Plot 2




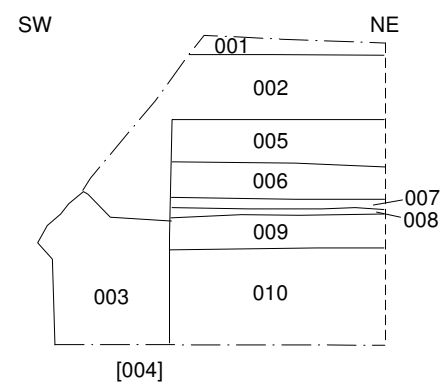
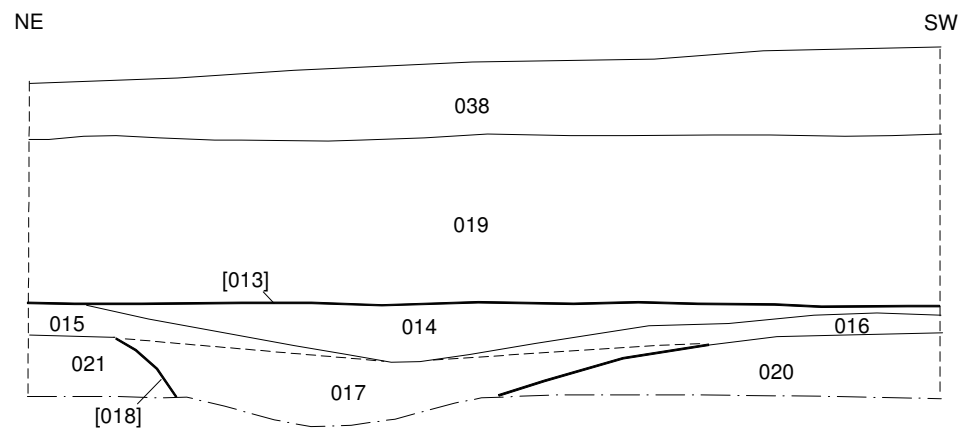
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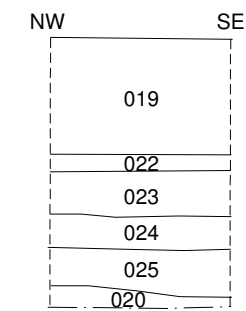
Figure 4. Trench plans



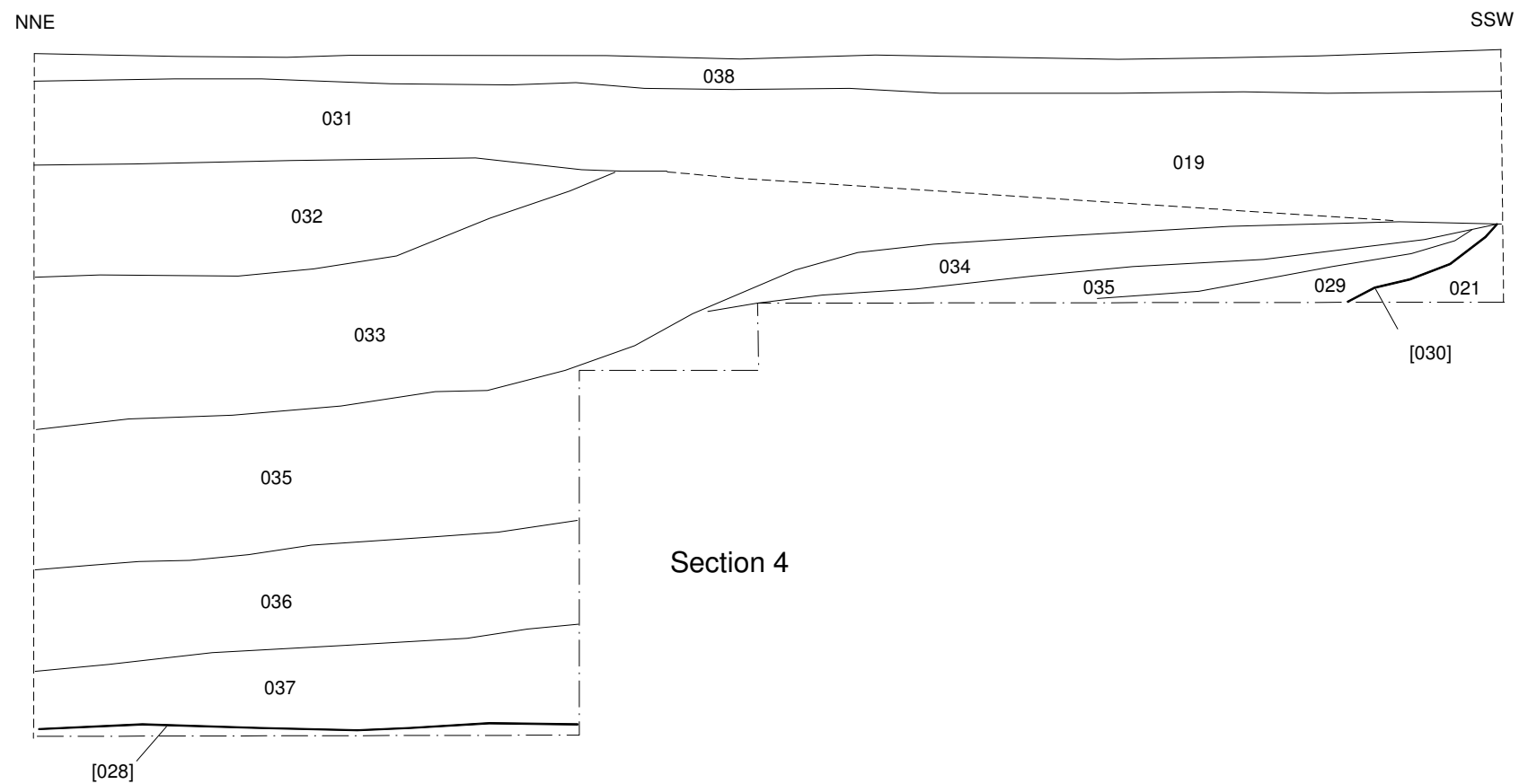
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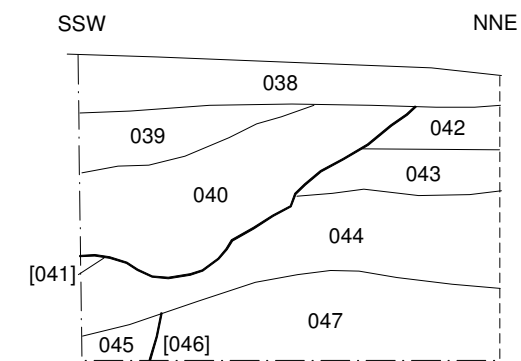
Section 2



Section 3



Section 4



Section 5




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sutton Bridge Bridge Road SBBR 15		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 54/15

Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1. Pre-machining view of site looking northwest



Plate 2. Plot 1, Representative Section 1, looking northwest



Plate 3. Plot 1, Wall [011] looking south



Plate 4. Plot 2, Pit [018], Section 2, looking south



Plate 5. Plot 2, Linear features [041] and [046], Section 5, looking southwest



Plate 6. Plot 2, Pit [028], Section 4, looking southeast

Appendix 1. Context Summary

Context	Plot No.	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent brick rubble fragments. At least 60mm thick	Modern ground surface of site
002	1	Soft light brown silty fine sand. Up to 0.55m thick	General dumped deposit. Also serves as the backfill to cut [004]
003	1	Subterranean rectangular brick structure. Internal dimensions 4.15m by 2.25m and at least 0.75m high. Walls 0.40m thick. Brick dimensions: 105mm by 60mm by 220mm. Bonded with hard greyish white mortar. Capped with a segmental brick vault. Lined internally with mid grey waterproof render	Subterranean water tank/cistern
004	1	Rectangular cut at least 4.95m by 3.05m in plan and at least 0.75m deep as observed (actual depth in excess of 2.0m). A sharp break of slope at the top, with vertical sides	Cut for the construction of (003)
005	1	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt. Occasional brick/tile fragments and occasional coal and charcoal flecks. 0.15m thick	Layer. Possibly an old topsoil deposit
006	1	Soft and loose light yellowish brown deposit. Mix of 60% sandy silt and 40% small brick/tile and mortar fragments. 0.12m thick	Deposit including demolition debris
007	1	Soft light brown sandy silt with occasional small brick fragments. 3mm thick	Silt deposit, possibly dumped
008	1	Soft dark greyish brown silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Up to 3mm thick	Layer
009	1	Soft light brown silt. Occasional brick fragments. 0.11m thick	Silt deposit, possibly dumped
010	1	Soft light brown sandy silt. At least 0.32m thick. A laminated deposit	Silt, probably naturally deposited
011	1	Fragmentary remains of a north north-east to south south-west orientated wall. Wall 0.30m wide, with only one course remaining. Brick dimensions : 110mm by 70mm by 230mm. Bonded with mid grey mortar	Wall fragment. Possibly an internal division of the demolished chapel
012	1	Linear cut, 0.30m wide by at least 6.0m long and at least 70mm deep.	Construction cut for wall (011)
013	2	Linear cut at least 4.50m long by at least 0.50m wide and up to approximately 0.55m deep. Orientated north north-east to south south-west, following the course of the new foundation trench	Linear trench, possibly marking the robbed foundations of a building on the site pre-dating the most recent chapel
014	2	Firm mid-light brown silt with occasional brick/tile fragments. Up to 0.18m thick	Dumped silt deposit, possibly levelling over cut [018]
015	2	Soft dark brownish grey silt. Occasional sea-shell fragments, occasional coal fragments and occasional small brick/tile fragments. 0.10m thick	Layer. Possible buried topsoil
016	2	Soft dark brownish grey silt. Occasional sea-shell fragments, occasional coal fragments and occasional small brick/tile fragments. 0.08m thick	Layer. Possible buried topsoil
017	2	Moderately firm mid-dark greyish brown silt. Moderate small	Fill of cut [018]

Context	Plot No.	Description	Interpretation
		coal and brick/tile fragments. Occasional sea-shell fragments	
018	2	Linear cut at least 0.75m long by 1.20m wide and at least 0.20m deep. A gradual break of slope to steeply sloping sides. Orientated approximately east south-east to west north-west	Possible ditch cut. Continues through the next parallel foundation trench to the west
019	2	Loose light whitish grey deposit of mortar fragments and brick rubble. Within the foundations the observed to extend at least 9.95m by 6.75m , and up to 0.55m thick. Fills cut 013, but also extends more generally as a layer beyond the cut	Demolition debris. Suggestion the demolition of previously existing buildings on the site prior to the construction of the most recent chapel
020	2	Firm mid brown silt at least 0.20m thick	Silt layer. Possibly naturally deposited
021	2	Firm mid brown silt at least 0.20m thick	Silt layer. Possibly naturally deposited
022	2	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt. 60mm thick	Layer. Possibly a buried topsoil deposit
023	2	Moderately firm mid-light brown silt. 0.14m thick	Dumped silt deposit
024	2	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt. Moderate small coal fragments. Occasional brick/tile fragments. 0.10m thick	Layer. Possibly a buried topsoil deposit
025	2	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt. Moderate small coal and charcoal fragments. 0.16m thick	Silt deposit
026	1	Pottery recovered when machining Plot 1	
027	2	General number given to finds recovered from the fills of pit [028] in the course of machine excavation	
028	2	Substantial sub-circular cut, in plan at least 5.40m by 6.75m and up to 2.50m deep	Pit cut. Original function not clear. See also [030] and [050]
029	2	Moderately firm mid greyish brown sandy silt. Frequent small coal fragments. Moderate small brick/tile fragments. At least 0.90m north north-east by south south-west and at least 0.75m east south-east by west north-west	Fill of pit [030]
030	2	Southern edge of a substantial sub-circular cut, in plan at least 5.40m by 6.75m and up to 2.50m deep	Pit cut. Original function not clear. See also [028] and [050]
031	2	Loose light brownish white deposit of fine brick and mortar rubble fragments. Up to 0.40m thick	Dumped deposit composed of demolition debris
032	2	Soft mixed light yellow brown and dark brown deposit of sandy silt. Occasional brick/tile fragments and occasional small coal fragments. 0.40m thick	Fill of pit [028]/[030], or possibly a levelling deposit over the pit
033	2	Loose light whitish grey deposit mainly consisting of fine mortar fragments. Frequent brick/tile fragments. 0.50m thick	Fill of pit [028]/[030]. Deposit composed of demolition debris
034	2	Quite soft mid-dark brown sandy silt. Occasional coal fragments and small brick or tile fragments. 0.18m thick	Deposit. Upper fill of [028]/[030]
035	2	Quite soft mid-light brown sandy silt. Occasional small coal fragments. Up to 0.50m thick	Fill of pit [028]/[030]

Context	Plot No.	Description	Interpretation
036	2	Quite soft dark brown sandy silt. Frequent small coal fragments. Moderate brick and tile fragments. Moderate sea-shell fragments. 0.36m thick	Fill of pit [028]/[030]
037	2	Soft very dark bluish grey silt deposit. Moderate brick and tile fragments and moderate sea-shell fragments. 0.40m thick. Leather fragments present	Fill of pit [028]
038	2	Rubble with modern plastic inclusions, up to 0.28m thick	Modern disturbance and demolition rubble
039	2	Soft light greyish brown sandy silt. Occasional coal fragments. Up to 0.20m thick	Fill of [041]
040	2	Loose light whitish brown deposit of mortar fragments and brick rubble. 0.42m thick	Fill of [041]
041	2	Linear cut at least 1.0m wide by at least 6.50m long and up to 0.56m deep. A gradual break of slope at the top to steeply sloping sides. A gradual break of slope to a flat base. Orientated east south-east to west north-west	Linear trench, possibly marking the robbed foundations of a building on the site pre-dating the most recent chapel
042	2	Quite soft sandy silt deposit. Mainly dark greyish brown speckled with mid brown. Frequent small coal fragments. 0.14m thick	Layer
043	2	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt. Occasional coal fragments. 0.14m thick	Layer
044	2	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate mid brown speckles. 0.30m thick	Layer
045	2	Soft mixed deposit (50:50) of mid brown and dark greyish brown sandy silt. Frequent coal fragments. At least 0.16m thick and in plan at least 2.0m by 0.25m	Fill of [046]
046	2	Linear cut at least 2.0m long by 0.25m wide and at least 0.16m deep. Very steep sides. Orientated roughly east to west	Small ditch cut. Possible continuation of [018]
047	2	Soft light brown sandy silt. At least 0.30m thick. A laminated deposit	Naturally deposited silt
048	2	Soft light brown sandy silt. Occasional small coal fragments. Context number given to locate artefact (clay pipe)	A fill of pit [050]
049	2	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt. Frequent small coal fragments	A fill of pit [050]
050	2	Southern edge of a substantial sub-circular cut, in plan at least 5.40m by 6.75m and up to 2.50m deep	Pit cut. Original function not clear. See also [030] and [050]

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 13 sherds from 12 vessels, weighing 686 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the Post Medieval to the Early Modern period.

Condition

The condition of the pottery is mixed with some very large pieces as well as smaller fragments. On the whole, the material is fairly fresh and no sherds show any obvious sign of abrasion. A single piece from a single vessel is sooted, probably from use over a hearth or fire.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Sub fabric	Form	Decoration	Part	Description	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
026	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		Large Bowl		Rim	Complex rim	16th-M17th	1	1	36
027	PEARL	Pearlware		Bowl	Blue Transfer print - floral design	Base	Blue Transfer print - floral design	L18th-E19th	1	1	122
027	BERTH	Brown Glazed Earthenware	Pale orange - white streaks	Bowl		Base		17th-18th	1	1	49
027	BL	Black Glazed Earthen ware	Dark red			BS			1	1	42
027	BL	Black Glazed Earthen ware	Pale orange; Fe	Jar		Rim	Upright collared rim		1	1	86
027	PEARL	Pearlware		Small cup or bowl	Blue transfer print - chinoiserie	Rim		L18th-E19th	1	1	1
027	CREA	Creamware		Dish		Profile			1	1	122
027	CREA	Creamware		Plate		Profile			2	1	53
027	CREA	Creamware		Bowl		Base		L18th-E19th	1	1	45
029	STMO	Staffordshire Type Mottled ware		Drinking Vessel		Rim		L17th-18th	1	1	6
037	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		Jar		Base	Sooted base		1	1	60
037	BERTH	Brown Glazed Earthenware		Jar or Bowl		Base			1	1	64
Total									13	12	686

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from fills (027) and (037) within pit [028] as well as (029) in [030]. A single sherd retained from machining in Plot 1, was given context number (026).

Range

Pit [028] produced a range of post medieval and early modern type ceramics, including Pearlware (PEARL), brown and black glazed earthenwares (BERTH, BL), Creamware (CREA) and glazed red earthenware (GRE). These types suggest a very late 18th or early 19th century date for this feature. Assuming a broadly contemporary date for the pieces, a date of around 1800 can be suggested.

Pit [030] yielded a single sherd from a drinking vessel in Staffordshire Mottled ware (STMO). This ceramic type was produced between the later 17th and the 18th century.

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The pottery is in a stable condition and should be retained as part of the site archive.

Summary

A total of 13 sherds were recovered during the watching brief, with all of the stratified material coming from pit [028]/[030]. The material is almost exclusively of later post medieval date and is probably domestic waste.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

One piece of glass weighing 153g was recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile, the glass is in fairly good condition with just a small amount of iridescence.

Results

Table 2, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
027	Olive green bottle base, flat-sided onion bottle, little iridescence	1	153	18 th century

Provenance

The glass was recovered from unstratified deposits within a pit (027) in the course of machine excavation.

Range

The lower part of a flat-sided onion bottle was recovered. Such flat-sided bottles were particularly common in the 17th and 18th centuries in northern continental Europe, *ie*, northeast France, Belgium and north Germany. In the 18th century in Germany they were known as *Hamburger blatte Bouteille*, that is, 'flat bottle from Hamburg' (Van den Bossche 2001, 309-10).

Potential

The glass provides some dating evidence. Also, as a fairly substantial piece, it suggests that it was not disturbed following its initial deposition. It may be a continental import.

CLAY PIPE*By Gary Taylor***Introduction**

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

The clay pipes are in good condition.

Results*Table 3, Clay Pipes*

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
026		1				1	12	Oswald Type G6 bowl	c.1660-80
037					1	1	12	Oswald Type G12 bowl, spurred, stamped 'IP' on either side of spur	c.1730-80
048				1		1	13	Fluted bowl, rows of relief raised dots between fluting, spurred, stamped 'IS' on either side of spur	c. 1820-50
Totals		1		1	1	3	37		

Provenance

The clay pipes were recovered from machining layer (026) and pit fills (037) and (048). One is marked with the initials of a pipe manufacturer based in nearby King's Lynn.

Range

Three clay pipe bowls, of mixed dates from the 17th to mid 19th century were recovered. The earliest, dating from c. 1660-80, is of Oswald's General Type 6. (Oswald 1975, 37-9). A mid 18th century example of an Oswald General Type 12 bowl is stamped on the spur with the initials IP, or possibly TP. These have not been identified but do not appear to correspond to any known pipe makers in the general area.

The third pipe bowl is a decorated example of early-mid 19th century date and is also stamped on the spur. The initials here are IS, and refer to John Stockdale, a King's Lynn pipe manufacturer who is documented in 1820-1. Stockdale pipes with near-identical flute and dot decoration have been found in Lynn, less than 15km (10miles) to the east of Sutton Bridge (Atkin 1985).

Potential

The clay pipes are of low-moderate potential but provide some dating evidence. In addition, one of the pipes is not readily identifiable as a local product and may indicate trade over an extended distance, perhaps via port activities here at Sutton Bridge or nearby King's Lynn.

OTHER FINDS*By Gary Taylor and Denise Buckley***Introduction**

Six other items, weighing a total of 149g, were recovered.

Condition

The other finds are in good condition. As organic materials they are currently stored wet.

Results

Table 4, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
037	Leather	Sole, insole and heel of child's shoe, all detached, late 18 th century	3	33	late 18 th century
	Leather	Heel part of adult's shoe sole, comprising part of sole, heel, and part of welt, nailed together, post-medieval	1	70	
	Leather	Toe of adult's shoe, post-medieval	1	21	
	Leather	Part of vamp or insole of shoe, or possible offcut	1	25	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from a pit fill (037).

Range

All of the other finds are of leather and all, with the possible exception of one piece, are fragments of shoes.

There are three pieces, now disconnected but clearly originally part of a single item, of a child's shoe. During the 18th century children's shoes went from having a small heel to being almost flat but no or a very low heel. This example is of late 18th century style and has a low (2mm) heel. During the 18th century children's shoes were usually made of plain leather, though shoes with fabric uppers, of velvet and silk, were available to the more affluent. The lack of any surviving upper for the recovered example raises the possibility that this was a higher status fabric shoe.

There is a heel part of an adult's shoe. This consists of part of the sole, the heel and a section of welt. Both the heel and welt are tacked to the sole, but there is no surviving insole that would have covered the tacking of the welt. Welted construction seems to have been introduced about the beginning of the 16th century, replacing the earlier use of a rand. Rands and welts were strips of leather placed between the sole and upper to produce stronger, more waterproof joins (Thomas 1980).

A rounded toe panel of a probable adult's shoe was also found. In addition, there is a sheet of soft leather that may be a vamp (the section of a shoe upper covering the front of the foot), an insole, or perhaps an offcut.

Potential

The other finds are of limited-moderate potential though provide some functional evidence. They might be general domestic waste, or possibly cobbler's discard. Only the sole of the child's shoe is distinctive and the remaining pieces could be discarded. If retained for archiving they should be slowly air-dried.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 5, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
026	16th-M17th	
027	L18th-E19th	
029	L17th-18th	
037	17th-18th	18 th century on 1 clay pipe and 1 leather item
048	c. 1820-50	based on 1 clay pipe

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
HJ	Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments

NoS Number of sherds
NoV Number of vessels
W (g) Weight (grams)

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Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
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 interpretation 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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
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.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Context register sheets
50	Context record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
3	Daily record sheets
2	Photographic record sheets
4	Sheets of scale drawings
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:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2013.64

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SBBR 13

OASIS record number: archaeo11-212956

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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OASIS ID: archaeol1-212956

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 132 Bridge Road, Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	A watching brief on the excavation of footings for two house plots revealed a large pit containing material of late 17th to early 19th century date. There were also two undated ditches. The features were sealed by demolition rubble from a building predating a recently demolished chapel.
Project dates	Start: 19-05-2015 End: 21-05-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SBBR13 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2013.64 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	H18-0492-12 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LEATHER SHOE Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND SUTTON BRIDGE 132 Bridge Road
Postcode	PE12 9RB
Study area	130.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 476 213 52.7687322976 0.188045190328 52 46 07 N 000 11 16 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.00m Max: 4.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dale Trimble
Project director/manager	Gary Taylor
Project supervisor	Chris Moulis
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr. Simon King

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	The Collection
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Leather"
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Leather"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Leather"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 132 Bridge Road, Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Moulis, C.

Author(s)/Editor (s)	Peachey, M.
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