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WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING LONDON ROAD LONG SUTTON LINCOLNSHIRE

Planning Ref: H11-0393-20
Grid Ref: TF 4344 2271
Accession No: LCNCC: 2023.14

PREPARED FOR
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FEBRUARY 2023

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Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
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1 SUMMARY

1.1 *A scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the construction of a new dwelling on land at London Road, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.*

1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, located on the edge of the historic core of the medieval and later town. Roman pottery and coins are also known from the town centre.*

1.3 *The investigation will involve monitoring of development groundwork and investigation and recording of archaeological remains. Features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically. If significant archaeological remains are discovered which are beyond the scope of the watching brief then a further, more detailed, programme of archaeological investigation may be required.*

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 written scheme of investigation for groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling along London Road, 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. The site is located 270m southeast of the centre of Long Sutton as defined by St Mary's church on the north side of London Road centred at National Grid Reference TF 4344 2271.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 South Holland District Council has granted planning permission (H11-0393-20) for the construction of a two bedroom dwelling on the condition that a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording is undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, approved by the Historic Environment Officer for Lincolnshire County Council.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site lies at a height of *c*. 4m OD on a slightly higher ridge of high ground. Local soils are of the Romney Series, generally coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous soils (Robson 1990, 26). These soils overlie a drift geology of marine alluvium (BGS 1978).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Evidence of Roman occupation has been recovered from close by the application site. Several sherds of Roman pottery were recovered during the excavation of sewage pipes in the Market Place. These included pieces of samian ware (LHER MLI25722). Roman coins have also been recovered further to the west on Market Street (LHER MLI22325).

6.2 Long Sutton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and is referred to as *Sudtone*, derived from the Old English *Sûþ-tûn* or southern homestead (Cameron 1998, 120). An earlier reference is made to men of Gedney and Sutton fighting in the battle of Threckingham in 870 AD by Ingulph, Abbot of Crowland, in his history of the Abbey (Robinson and Robinson 1981, 17). However, the work dates to around 1400 and is known to contain many inaccuracies.

6.3 There is no separate entry for Long Sutton in the Domesday. Its only mention is in relation to a dispute thus '*The men of Holland bear witness that the soke of Ketel's church (or monastery) of Long Sutton lies in the king's manor of Tydd St Mary*' (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. Ivo Taillebois is recorded as having a church in Tydd St. Mary and it may be the same building as that mentioned in the dispute.

6.4 That a church was in existence is without any doubt, for in the following century a charter states that William (de la Haias), son of Ernisius gave three acres of land to the Cluniac monks of Castleacre Priory in Sutton to build a new parish church (Wills 1975, 13). It also goes on to say that the wooden church of Long Sutton is to be pulled down and the bodies removed to be interred at the new site. The location of this earlier church is unknown but two sites have been suggested, one at Sutton Two Crosses and the second located south of the village along Seagate Road (Robinson and Robinson 1981, 36).

6.5 The site lies on the southern edge of the historic core of the town with the adjacent Adderley House of 18th century date being significant.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:

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

- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 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 investigation.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MCIfA). The work will also be undertaken in accordance with the *Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook* (LCC 2019).

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 scheme of archaeological works will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement. All machine excavation will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket and every opportunity will be given to the archaeologist to stop machining in order to fully record archaeological deposits.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed 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 Finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

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

- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.

- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- 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 Ministry of Justice 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.

8.2.6 In the event of the discovery of significant archaeological remains that are beyond the scope of watching brief recording and which require fuller excavation, construction groundwork will cease until the applicant has secured the implementation of a further programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local planning Authority.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation 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 York Archaeological Trust.

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 investigation 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 investigation.

- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation 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 trenches and 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; the Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire; and to Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to The Collection, 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.

- Site code: LRLS23;
- Accession No: LCNCC: 2023.14
- Deposition date: Feb 2024.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* 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 Historic Environment Officer for Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given 10 working days' written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

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.

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 investigation will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme, and also on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of investigations of this type 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.

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.

Task		Body undertaking the work
Conservation		York Archaeological Trust
Pottery Analysis	Bronze Age	Dr P Chowne, Independent specialist

Task		Body undertaking the work
	Iron Age	D Trimble, Independent specialist
	Roman	I Rowlandson, Independent specialist
	Post-Roman	J Young/A Irving, Independent specialists
Non-ceramic artefacts		D Buckley APS/J Cowgill, Independent specialist
Lithics (Flints)		T Lane, Independent specialist
Stonework		P Cope-Faulkner APS
Metalworking		A Frasca/J Cowgill, Independent specialists
Faunal Remains		M Holmes/N Sleaford, Independent specialists
Human Remains Analysis	Skeletal	Maria Leroi, APS/R Kendall, Independent specialist
	Cremations	L Keal, Independent specialist
Environmental Analysis		Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Waterlogged wood		M Bamforth, Independent specialist
Scientific Dating	C_{14}	SUERC
	Dendro	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Lab
Artefact Illustration		Dave Watt

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. 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

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