
Land at Cowper's Gate (South), Long Sutton, Lincolnshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Excavation

Local Planning Authority:	South Holland District Council
Central National Grid Reference:	TF 42695 21829
Museum Accession Number:	LCNCC : 2025.89
Planning Reference:	H11-1084-23
Site Code:	SLSL25
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) has been appointed by Robert Doughty Consultancy Ltd, on behalf of Nationwide Produce Plc, to undertake an archaeological strip, map and record excavation on land at Cowper's Gate (South), Long Sutton, Lincolnshire (Figure 1). This document forms the Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological works.

1.1.2 Long Sutton is a village located c. 19km east of Spalding in the administration of South Holland District Council, Lincolnshire. The investigation site lies about 1.2km south-southwest of the centre of the village, on the east side of Cowper's Gate (South), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TF 42695 21829 (Figure 1).

1.1.3 A scheme of archaeological strip, map and record excavation will be undertaken, in agreement with the Senior Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council, as archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council.

1.1.4 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the following documents:

- This Written Scheme of Investigation
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1990)
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023a)
- Universal Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023b)
- Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC 2024)

1.1.5 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (number 23) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and will operate within the Institute's 'Code of Conduct' (2022).

2. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 GEOLOGY

2.1.1 The solid geology at the site is Ampthill Clay Formation mudstone of the Jurassic Period. These are overlain by superficial deposits of Tidal Flat Deposits, clay and silt deposited between 11800 years ago and the present during the Quaternary period (British Geological Survey 2024).

- 2.1.2 The Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute identifies the soils of the site as loamy and clayey soils of coastal flats with naturally high groundwater (Soilscape 21; <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales>).

2.2 TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.2.1 The site is on fairly flat land of the Lincolnshire Fenland at about 2m OD.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 Details and records of archaeological sites and finds in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record.
- 3.1.2 It has been reported that a substantial stone building was uncovered during the Second World War, along with the remains of a human skeleton. These finds are reported to have been found in the western part of the proposed development site. Both the building and skeleton were undated. It has been speculated that the structure may have been a church referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086.
- 3.1.3 A geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken across the southern half of the site (the area not currently occupied by buildings and hardstanding). This identified magnetic anomalies of uncertain origin close to the western edge of the site; magnetic disturbance along the northern edge of the survey area; a drainage channel running east-west through the centre of the site; and a sub-rectangular enclosure apparently containing possible structural remains towards the southwest corner of the site (SUMO 2024).
- 3.1.4 Recent evaluation of the site (PCA 2024) identified archaeological remains in the west of the site (Trenches 1 and 2). Abundant medieval artefacts were retrieved from several ditches or elongated pits, indicating occupation during this period. The features may have originated as sand extraction quarries that were then used for waste disposal.
- 3.1.5 The artefacts suggest an initial phase of occupation in the 11th to 12th centuries and then, following a brief interruption, continuing through the 13th to 15th centuries. Several substantial quern fragments were recovered in the northwest of the site and suggest this area was possibly used for specialised food processing in the medieval period. A glass linen smoother, perhaps dating from as early as the 12th century, was found in the same area and may indicate fabric smoothing. More general domestic refuse, mostly represented by pottery fragments, was abundant in the southwestern corner of the site, suggesting that settlement activity was focussed in this area.

- 3.1.6 Occupation appears to have ended in the 15th century. The area was re-utilised in the 17th century, probably for agricultural purposes. The drainage channel previously identified by geophysics was located and dated to the post-medieval period. A horse burial of post-medieval date was also found. The magnetic anomalies located on the west side of the site were revealed to be a series of medieval pits but there was no evidence of a possible enclosure as suggested by the geophysics.
- 3.1.7 No masonry or human remains, as recorded on the Historic Environment Record, were uncovered during the evaluation.

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

4.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1.1 Planning permission (H11-1084-23) for the extension of existing agricultural buildings was granted by South Holland District Council on 2nd July 2024. An archaeological evaluation undertaken in April 2024 had identified remains of archaeological significance in the west of the evaluation site (Trenches 1 and 2). Condition 13 of the planning permission stipulates a programme of archaeological mitigation, given the findings of the evaluation. However, an area of made ground was laid down on the proposed development site before the planning condition could be fulfilled. The proposed development area also changed, with the development footprint no longer covering the area around evaluation Trenches 1 and 2 (Figure 2).
- 4.1.2 National Planning Policy on archaeology and built heritage is set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Revised in December 2024, National Planning Framework: Planning for the Historic Environment (NPPF) provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains. In considering any future planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF, by Local policy and by other material considerations.

4.2 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 4.2.1 The *Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13, ed. N Cooper (2006), along with the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*, ed. D. Knight, B. Vyner & C. Allen (2012) will be referenced for specific research criteria.
- 4.2.2 The archaeological excavation will address the following objectives:

- To determine the presence / absence, date, depth etc of any archaeological features and/ or deposits within the development area
- To assess the remains in terms of local, regional and national context;
- To assess the likely scale of the development impact which will inform the requirement for and scope of further archaeological work;
- To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation any archaeological remains affected by the investigation
- To assess where appropriate any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site

5. SCOPE OF THE INVESTIGATION

5.1 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 5.1.1 An area measuring c. 600m² is proposed to be excavated during the work.

6. MACHINE AND HAND EXCAVATIONS

6.1 MACHINE EXCAVATIONS

- 6.1.1 All machine excavation will be carried out under constant archaeological direction by a suitably experienced archaeologist familiar with the ground conditions anticipated on the Site.
- 6.1.2 Machine excavation will be undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a flat-bladed bucket. No mechanical excavators, earthmoving or other vehicles will travel within any excavated trench until it has been signed off by the Senior Historic Environment Officer or specific agreement has been reached to enable re-stripping.
- 6.1.3 PCA will maintain a constant watch and closely inspect on an on-going basis surfaces exposed during the course of machining. Surfaces will be maintained clear of loose spoil.
- 6.1.4 Machine-excavated deposits and the exposed surface will be regularly scanned for the presence and collection of artefacts. Exposed surfaces and excavated spoil will be scanned by metal detector (set to 'no discrimination').

- 6.1.5 The excavation by machine is to be taken down to the top of any significant archaeological level or to the top of 'natural' subsoil where no archaeological deposits have been found at a higher level. In the event of significant archaeological deposits being encountered the Senior Historic Environment Officer will be informed immediately. The aim is to establish character, date, depth, significance, extent, and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits exposed, as well as just presence or absence. Therefore, all features will be investigated archaeologically as per the ClfA guidelines, unless otherwise agreed with the Senior Historic Environment Officer.
- 6.1.6 If archaeological remains of limited significance are found to be present cutting through or overlying soils (e.g. alluvium) which conceal lower archaeological horizons then these will need to be recorded and investigated prior to removal of the underlying soil with the agreement of the Senior Historic Environment Officer.
- 6.1.7 Machine excavation from the surface must be taken down in spits of no more than 100mm thickness to ensure that deposits and features are not over-excavated and that any artefacts/biological evidence in the soil are recorded.
- 6.1.8 Test sondages may need to be excavated through 'natural' subsoil in the excavation area to confirm that the appropriate geological horizons have been reached. Such sondages will be positioned to avoid damage to archaeological remains.
- 6.1.9 The sides of the excavation area may need to be stepped or shored so that the full archaeological sequence is exposed, and deeper features can be properly excavated.

7. INVESTIGATION AND SAMPLING STRATEGY

7.1 GENERAL

- 7.1.1 Archaeological features or structures will be sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them. Full excavation of features will be undertaken as necessary and in agreement with the archaeological advisor. An excavated sample of 10% of linear features, 50% of all discrete features (pits/ postholes etc) and 100% of structural discrete features (structural postholes, beamslots etc) will be excavated. Relationship slots, excavated to determine a clear stratigraphic sequence between features will also be undertaken. All excavated slots will be a minimum of 1m in width.
- 7.1.2 Where necessary the surface and sections of the excavated area will be hand cleaned to define archaeological deposits and features clearly.

7.1.3 Care will be taken not to damage archaeological deposits, features, structures or burials through excessive use of mechanical excavation. No features or deposits will be excavated with a machine unless agreed to by the Senior Historic Environment Officer. Measures will be taken to protect particularly significant, valuable, or sensitive archaeological remains from exposure, accidental damage and / or theft.

7.1.4 No areas will be backfilled until agreed with the Senior Historic Environment Officer.

7.2 HUMAN REMAINS

7.2.1 In the event that human burials are discovered, a Ministry of Justice Licence will be required (in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857) before the remains can be lifted. The need for a Ministry of Justice Licence applies to both inhumation and cremated remains. Application for a Licence will be made by PCA. PCA will comply with the conditions of the Licence and discuss any requirements of that Licence which conflict with the agreed method of investigation with the Senior Historic Environment Officer.

7.2.2 PCA will put in place arrangements to ensure security, protection from deterioration and damage, and the respectful treatment of human remains and burial goods.

7.2.3 PCA will have available within the team or on call an appropriately qualified and experienced osteo-archaeologist to supervise the excavation and removal of any human remains (where this is necessary) from the site.

8. FINDS RECOVERY, PROCESSING AND TREATMENT

8.1 FINDS RECOVERY

8.1.1 Artefacts will be excavated carefully by hand. PCA will use an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological conservator to assist in the lifting of fragile finds of significance and / or value.

8.1.2 Artefacts will be collected and bagged by archaeological context. Excavated artefacts will be bagged upon recovery or placed in finds trays and will not be left loose on site. The location of special finds will be recorded in three dimensions. Three-dimensional recording of *in situ* flint working deposits (if encountered) will be carried out. Records of artefact assemblages will clearly state how they have been recovered, sub-sampled and processed.

8.2 TREATMENT OF TREASURE

8.2.1 Finds, discovered by PCA, falling under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2002 and amendment order 2023) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, the Lincolnshire Finds

Liaison Officer (FLO) who is the designated treasure co-ordinator for Lincolnshire, the landowner and the Senior Historic Environment Officer. A Treasure Receipt (obtainable from either the FLO or the DCMS website) must be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find is Treasure. Failure to report within 14 days is a criminal offence. The Treasure Receipt and Report must include the date and circumstances of the discovery, the identity of the finder (put as unit/contractor) and (as exactly as possible) the location of the find.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING AND SCIENTIFIC DATING

9.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

9.1.1 Where appropriate, environmental sampling will be undertaken to provide an appropriate record of the palaeo-environmental significance of the affected heritage assets. The results of this work will be presented in the final report. The broad aim of such sampling is to recover evidence relating to the past environment and economy of the site, and how these changed over time under both natural and anthropogenic influence.

9.1.2 Environmental samples will be taken from sealed deposits in order to recover micro- and macro-botanical environmental remains, as well as small artefacts that are not readily recovered by hand, such as flint- and metal-working debris. Bulk samples will be taken by the excavator, in consultation with the project manager and environmental specialist. On site sampling will largely comprise bulk environmental sampling of 40 litres (where the feature allows for this volume) to be hand collected and retained for analysis in suitable sealed containers (10L buckets). Additional sampling on site may include pollen and soil micromorphological tins (ranging from 10cm to 50cm in length) which will be either sterile plastic or metal containers which will be taken from appropriate features and deposits and sealed on site to prevent modern contamination.

9.1.3 All sediment samples will be processed, sorted and assessed in accordance with best practice guidance.

9.1.4 Where appropriate, the guidance in the following English Heritage/Historic England papers (latest editions) available through the HELM website (www.helm.org.uk) will be followed:

- *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*
- *Geoarchaeology*
- *Human bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports*

- *Wet Wood and Leather*
- *Archaeometallurgy*
- *Dendrochronology*
- *Radiocarbon Dating*
- *Luminescence Dating*
- *Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on producing and interpreting archaeomagnetic dates*
- *Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork*

9.2 SCIENTIFIC DATING

9.2.1 Where necessary the advice of the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor will be sought regarding specialist sampling requirements and any scientific applications relevant to the archaeological evaluation of this site. Scientific dating methods, such as radiocarbon dating, luminescence dating, archaeomagnetic dating or dendrochronology will be undertaken if appropriate and if deemed informative for the types of features and material encountered on the site. Scientific dating methods may be used to date material from significant features, either to confirm dates indicated by other finds or to date significant features which have not yielded any other finds. The need for scientific dating will be discussed on site with a suitable specialist, the Senior Historic Environment Officer and the client.

10. RECORDING

10.1.1 All structures, deposits, burials and finds will be recorded according to accepted professional standards. Sufficient data will be recorded to reach the required level of assessment and reporting (see Section 12). Recording will be carried out to a sufficiently high standard to provide a full record of the deposits evaluated, including where no archaeology is identified.

10.1.2 All archaeological contexts are to be recorded individually on context record sheets. A further, more general record of the work, comprising a description and discussion of archaeology, is to be maintained as appropriate. Context sheets are to be primarily filled in by the archaeologist excavating the feature or deposit.

10.1.3 A plan to indicate the location of the boundaries of the evaluated area and the site grid is to be drawn at a scale of 1:1250 (or a similar appropriate scale). Plans indicating the location of all archaeological features encountered are to be drawn at an appropriate scale. An overall site plan is to be maintained at a scale of 1:100 or larger scale where appropriate. Sections will be drawn at a scale of 1:10. Significant archaeological

features will normally be drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 if appropriate. All detailed plans and sections are to be related to the 1:100 or 1:1250 plans. The 1:1250 and 1:100 plans are to be accurately related to the National Grid.

- 10.1.4 All plans and sections are to be levelled with respect to OD. The location of all features, deposits, excavated slots and drawn plans/ sections will be recorded digitally using a Geomax GPS with accuracy greater than 10mm and tied directly into the national grid.
- 10.1.5 Photography will form an integral part of the recording strategy. All photos will be taken using a digital SLR camera with sensors exceeding 12 megapixels, using the highest quality setting available on the camera. All photographs will incorporate scales, an identification board (clearly detailing site code & context information) and directional north arrow. All photographs were feasible, will be taken in appropriate light conditions.
- 10.1.6 The complete site archive including finds and environmental samples are kept in a secure place throughout the period of evaluation and post excavation works.
- 10.1.7 All records (digital, written, drawn and photographic) will be checked periodically by the site supervisor throughout the duration of the fieldwork to ensure that an accurate record of the work is maintained.

11. BACKFILLING AND COMPLETION OF FIELDWORK

- 11.1.1 If requested by the client, on completion of the fieldwork and following agreement from the Senior Historic Environment Officer, the excavation area will be backfilled with arisings – this does not constitute reinstatement. Where vulnerable archaeological deposits/structures/burials remain within the excavation area these will be appropriately protected from damage as part of the backfilling.

12. REPORTING

- 12.1.1 Within two-four weeks of completion of the evaluation fieldwork PCA will produce a report, copies of which (as a minimum) are to be provided to:
- The Developer/Client
 - The Senior Historic Environment Officer
 - The Local Planning Authority
 - The Historic Environment Record
- 12.1.2 The report will include as a minimum:
- A non-technical summary
 - A table of contents

- An introduction including a list of staff members involved in the project
- Summary geological, archaeological and historical background details for the site
- A statement for the aims of the project
- A full description of the results of the evaluation
- Plans and sections at the appropriate scale cross-referenced with the written description
- Appropriate maps and photographs
- A discussion of the location, date, extent, nature, condition, quality and significance of any archaeological deposits identified
- All finds and environmental specialist reports
- An interpretation of the results of the evaluation in relation to the archaeology in the vicinity
- Consideration of the results in terms of local and/ or regional significance; with reference to published regional and/or national frameworks (in particular the East Midlands Framework – Knight *et al.* 2012)
- A bibliography of sources consulted
- An index to the project archive
- The OASIS record

12.1.3 The report will be submitted to the Senior Historic Environment Officer of Lincolnshire County Council in digital format. The digital copy will be supplied in .pdf format and will contain all text, images and plans.

12.1.4 Notes on the investigation will be submitted to the relevant local and national journals: *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*, and *Britannia* for findings of Roman date and *Medieval Archaeology* or *Post-Medieval Archaeology* for discoveries of medieval or post-medieval date.

12.1.5 Where wider dissemination is appropriate and the significance of the results warrant, a full copy of the report in an appropriate format shall be submitted for publication in relevant academic journals.

13. ARCHIVE PREPARATION AND DEPOSITION

- 13.1.1 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (UKIC 1990), and *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2011). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited at a suitable repository, in accordance with the provisional arrangements made at the onset of fieldwork. Any alternative arrangements will be agreed with the Senior Historic Environment Officer and the Local Planning Authority.
- 13.1.2 An Accession number from Lincolnshire County Council Archives service is LCNCC : 2025.89; site code SLSL25; deposition date December 2025.
- 13.1.3 Upon completion of the fieldwork, the online OASIS form <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/> will be completed. Once the report has become a public document, following its incorporation into the HER, it will be uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service web site where it may be freely consulted.

13.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

- 13.2.1 PCA will provide the Historic Environment Record with copies of all reports in digital pdf/a format.

14. MONITORING AND LIAISON

- 14.1.1 A minimum of 10 working days' notice of commencement of the work all be given to the Senior Historic Environment Officer so that appropriate monitoring arrangements can be made.
- 14.1.2 PCA will allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the evaluation fieldwork, by the client/developer, the Archaeological Advisor to South Holland District Council or any designated representative of the Local Planning Authority. PCA will liaise closely with the Archaeological Advisor to South Holland District Council throughout the course of the works to arrange for on-site meetings at key decision points.

15. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 15.1.1 PCA will conduct the work in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. The Archaeological Contractor will also follow the guidance set out in "Health and Safety in Field Archaeology" Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers 1997. PCA Health and Safety Policy and a procedures manual will be available on-site. Site staff will have an appropriate level of training to enable them to carry out fieldwork safely.
- 15.1.2 PCA will maintain the site in a safe condition. All hazards will be appropriately identified and managed. Deep excavations will be appropriately fenced. PCA will carry out a risk assessment and complete a Health and Safety Method Statement prior to commencement of fieldwork and where appropriate a COSHH assessment. Risks and measures to reduce risk will be communicated to all working on and visiting the site.
- 15.1.3 PCA will provide site accommodation, welfare and toilet facilities as well as the hire of a machine.
- 15.1.4 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. Professional Indemnity £5,000,000 RSA (Saturn) P8531NAECE/1026, Public & Products Liability £10,000,000 Aviva & Townergate Underwriting, 24765101CHC/000133, EOL001198/0104, Employers Liability £10,000,000 Aviva 24765101CHC/000133.

16. RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

- 16.1.1 The duration of the fieldwork is dependent on the site and ground conditions but is expected to take about five days.
- 16.1.2 The archaeological field team will comprise 1 Supervisor and 2-3 further Archaeologists who will deal with the archaeology within the excavation area.
- 16.1.3 In order for the Senior Historic Environment Officer to adequately schedule monitoring they will require at least ten working days' notice prior to the commencement of the work. This may be reduced by written agreement with the Senior Historic Environment Officer.
- 16.1.4 The following table lists the personnel who may be involved in both archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation:

Role	Name
<i>Project Management</i>	Rebecca Nichols (PCA)
<i>Archaeological Supervision</i>	TBC (PCA)
<i>Archaeological Assistants</i>	TBA (PCA staff)

<i>Role</i>	<i>Name</i>
<i>Illustrations</i>	PCA CAD dept.
<i>Prehistoric Pottery</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Ian Rowlandson
<i>Roman Pottery</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Ian Rowlandson
<i>Post-Roman Pottery</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Jane Young
<i>Ceramic Building Material</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Jane Young
<i>Architectural Stonework</i>	Kevin Hayward
<i>Petrology</i>	Kevin Hayward
<i>Animal Bone</i>	Kevin Rielly (PCA)
<i>Human Remains</i>	James Langthorne (PCA)
<i>Lithics</i>	Barry Bishop
<i>Timber</i>	Maisie Taylor or Mike Bamforth
<i>Glass</i>	Gary Taylor (PCA) or John Shepherd
<i>Small Finds</i>	Gary Taylor (PCA)
<i>Roman Coins</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Dr Malcolm Lyne
<i>Metalwork</i>	Gary Taylor (PCA)
<i>Leather</i>	Gary Taylor (PCA) / Quita Mould
<i>Iron Slag</i>	Gary Taylor (PCA) or Jane Cowgill
<i>Conservation</i>	York Archaeological Trust
<i>Environmental Archaeology</i>	PCA/James Rackham/Val Fryer

17. REFERENCES

17.1 WRITTEN SOURCES

Archaeological Archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2020a Standards and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2020b Code of Conduct

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2020c Standards and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives

Cooper, N. (ed.), 2006 The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda, Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13

MHCLG, 2024 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

English Heritage, 2011 Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation

Historic England, 2015 Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide

Knight, D., Vyner, B. and Allen, C. (eds), 2012 *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*

Landless, J., 2024, *Land off Cowper's Gate (South), Long Sutton, Lincolnshire PE12 9AY: An Archaeological Evaluation*, unpublished client report

Lincolnshire County Council, 2024 *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook*. Available at: <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/1073/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook> (rev ed)

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

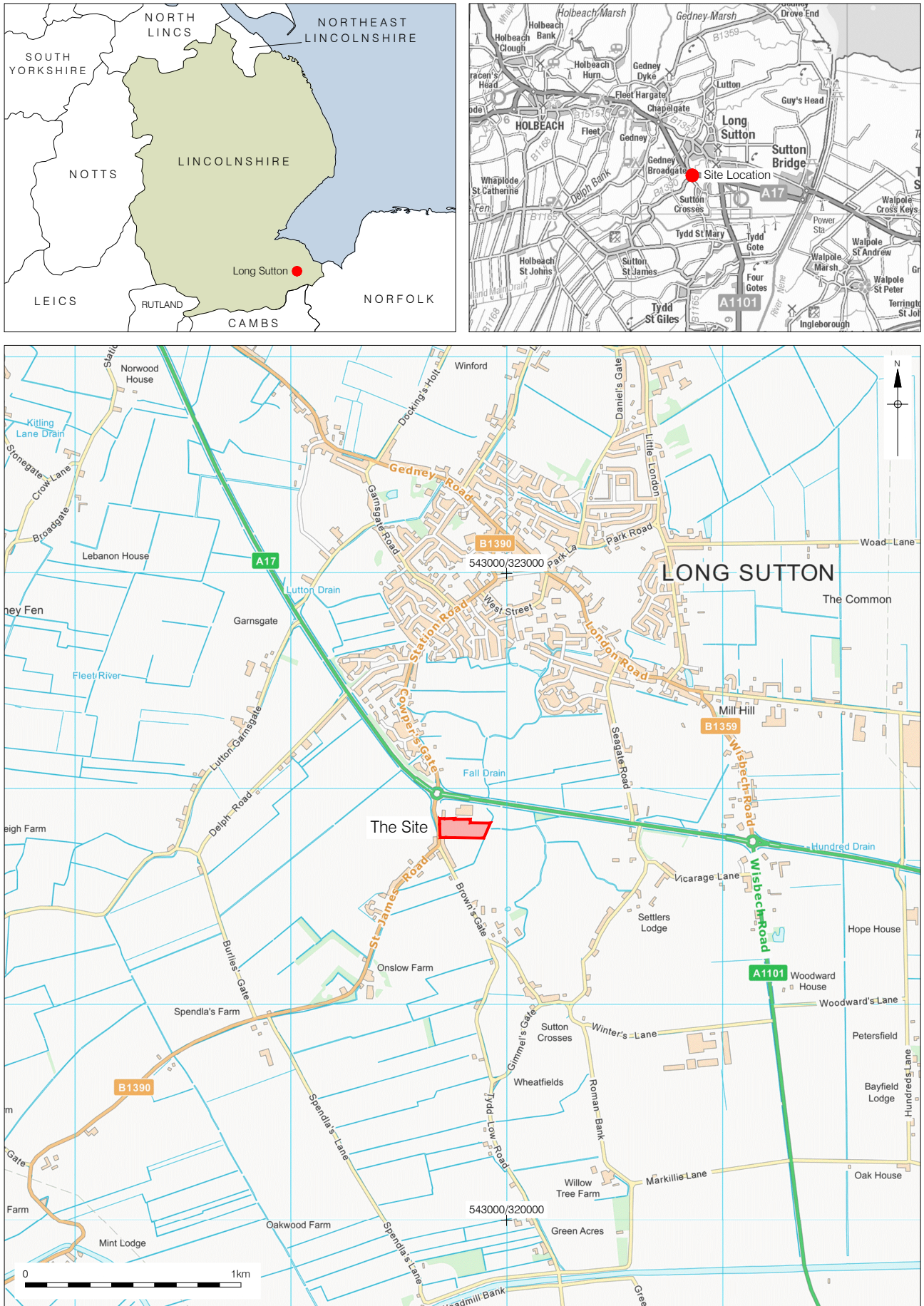
Walker, K., 1990 Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC)

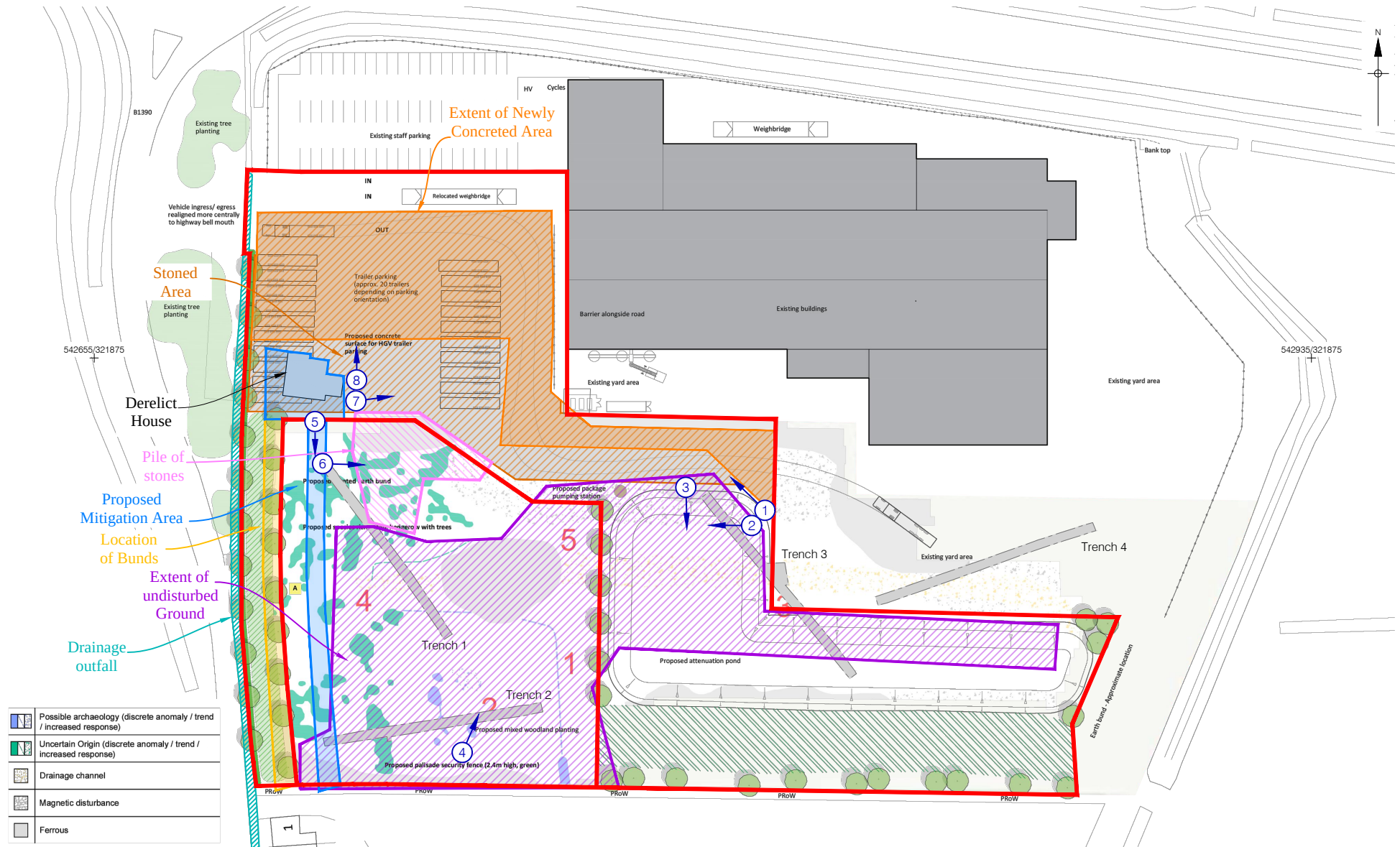
17.2 WEBSITES

The British Geological Survey Map (BGS) – <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework, Interactive Digital resource <https://www2.le.ac.uk/services/ulas/discoveries/publications/the-east-midlands-archaeological-research-framework>

The above were accessed on 12/05/2025





Long Sutton, Cowper's Gate Site Photos

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PLATES

Plate 1: Looking NW, view of disturbed grounds and concrete surface



Plate 2: Looking W, view of disturbed grounds, pile of stones and bunds.



Long Sutton, Cowper's Gate Site Photos

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Plate 3: Looking S, View of disturbed grounds, and bunds.



Plate 4: Looking NNE, view of existing development.



Long Sutton, Cowper's Gate Site Photos

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Plate 5: Looking S, view of recent bunds (R) and pile of stones.



Plate 6: Looking E, view of pile of stones.



Long Sutton, Cowper's Gate Site Photos

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Plate 7: Looking E, view of recent stoned area toward existing development.



Plate 8: Looking N, view of recent stoned area (R) and derelict house (L)

