
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
AND RECORDING ON LAND
ADJACENT TO 19 LONDON ROAD
LONG SUTTON
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LSLR23)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr M. Ryan

September 2023

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 4344 2271
Planning Application No.: H11-0393-20
The Collection Accession No: LCNCC: 2023.14
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-519039

APS Report No: **56/23**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.2	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	1
2.3	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	2
6.	DISCUSSION	3
7.	CONCLUSION	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
9.	PERSONNEL	3
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	3
11.	ABBREVIATIONS	4

Appendices

1. Context descriptions
2. The Finds *by Denise Buckley and Jane Young*
3. Glossary
4. The Archive
5. OASIS form

List of Figures

Figure 1	General location plan
Figure 2	Site location plan
Figure 3	Site plan
Figure 4	Plan of footings
Figure 5	Section 1

List of Plates

Plate 1	General view of the site, looking south towards London Road
Plate 2	The west side footings, looking north
Plate 3	View into cistern 008
Plate 4	Cistern 008 from above, following cleaning
Plate 5	Representative Section 1, looking southeast
Plate 6	The west side footing, looking north
Plate 7	Placing sheet piling in the footings, looking north

1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was required during groundworks for a new dwelling on land adjacent to 19 London Road, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.

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.

The monitoring revealed former garden soil and surfaces of probable 19th century date. These were overlain by modern deposits.

Finds comprised post-medieval and early modern pottery and clay pipe.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

The site was the subject of a planning application (H11-0393-20) for the construction of a two bedroom dwelling on land adjacent to 19 London Road, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire. Permission was granted by South Holland District Council subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording. Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr M Ryan to undertake this work which was carried out on 28th and 29th June 2023 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by APS and approved by the Historic Environment Officer for Lincolnshire County Council.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Long Sutton is located 18km east of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site is located 270m southeast of the centre of Long Sutton as defined by St Mary's Church at National Grid Reference TF 4344

2271 (Fig. 2). The site lies on the north side of London Road at a height of c. 4m OD.

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).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

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 uncovered to the west on Market Street (LHER MLI22325).

Long Sutton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and is referred to as *Sudtone*, derived from the Old English derived from the Old English *Sūp-tūn* or southern homestead (Cameron 1998, 120). An earlier reference is made to the men of Gedney and Sutton fighting in the battle of Threkingham in AD870 by Ingulph, Abbot of Crowland, in his history of the Abbey (Robinson and Robinson 1981, 17). However, the work dates from around 1400 and is known to contain inaccuracies.

There is no separate entry for Long Sutton in the Domesday Survey, it being mentioned only in relation to a dispute (Foster and Longley 1976). It is possible that it was included in the assessment of one of the surrounding villages such as Lutton or Tydd St Mary.

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 1988, 13). It also goes on to say that the timber 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).

The site lies on the southern edge of the historic core of the town with the 18th century Adderley House lying immediately to the southeast.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the investigation was to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundworks.

The objectives of the investigation were 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;
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

Groundworks for the new dwelling were undertaken by mechanical excavator to the depths required by the development under archaeological supervision.

Following excavation, selected sides of the trenches were 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. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2).

5. RESULTS (Figs 3, 4)

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

The earliest deposit revealed in the footings was an at least 0.12m thick dark brownish-grey clayey silt (006), a probable former garden soil. This contained two clay pipe fragments: a bowl of late 17th to early 18th century date and a 19th century partial stem and spur. It was overlain by an at least 0.3m thick mid greyish brown silt (005) from which a late 17th to early 18th century clay pipe bowl was retrieved. Above this was a 0.25m thick black silty fire residue (004) which was overlain by a 0.22m thick layer of yellowy brown sandy silt (003) (Fig. 5, Section 1; Plate 5). A sherd of 16th to 17th century pottery and two sherds of late 18th to mid 19th century pottery were recovered from this. Above this was a floor surface comprising quarry tiles bonded with mortar (002) which was 1150mm by 230mm in plan and 40mm deep.

In the northeast of the footings, and contemporary with the brick floor (002) was a structure built of yellow bricks which were rendered internally with sand and concrete (008). A probable cistern, it had a 2m diameter and a depth of 1.8m (Fig. 4; Plate 4). It had a 0.5m diameter inspection hole (Plate 3) capped by a metal lid.

The cistern was partially covered by a concrete surface (007).

These features were sealed with an up to 0.75m thick layer of dark brownish grey silt mixed with modern demolition rubble (001) (Fig. 5, Section 1).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits were not revealed during the work. The earliest deposit revealed was a former garden soil dated by clay pipe to the 19th century. This was overlain by former ground surfaces, culminating in a ceramic tile floor.

Contemporary with the floor was a cistern constructed of yellow brick. These structures were of a probable late 19th to early 20th century date. Overlying them were a concrete surface and a thick demolition deposit.

A post-medieval sherd of pottery and fragments of clay pipe were also found along with two sherds of early modern pottery.

The site contributed a small amount to the modern research agenda (Knight *et al* 2012, 122) but not to agendas addressing urban development in the medieval period (*ibid*, 94).

7. CONCLUSION

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during development groundwork on land at London Road, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.

However, the monitoring revealed only former garden soil and surfaces of probable 19th century date. These were overlain by modern deposits.

Finds comprised post-medieval pottery

and clay pipe.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M Ryan for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Paul Cope-Faulkner who also edited this report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Site Supervisor: Anna Farrell
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey
Archiving: Denise Buckley, Maria Leroi

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1978 *King's Lynn and the Wash: Solid and drift geology*, 1:50 000 map sheet **145** with part of **129**

Cameron, K, 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series Vol. **1**

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

Knight, D, Vyner, B and Allen, C, 2012 *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* OS, 1906 *Lincolnshire Sheet XLIII.11* 25" map

Robinson, FW, and Robinson, BA, 1981 *History of Long Sutton and District*

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

the Soil Survey of Great Britain

Wills, NT, 1988 *Fenland Churches
and People between Spalding and Long
Sutton, South Lincolnshire*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

AOD Above Ordnance Datum

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

OS Ordnance Survey

Quality Information

Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
Mark Peachey Project Officer	Neil Parker Senior Project Officer	Paul Cope-Faulkner Senior Manager

Revision History

Revision	Revision Date	Details	Authorized	Name
V0	12.9.2023	Draft	14.9.2023	
V1		Final draft	For issue	
V2		Final	For issue	

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
AND RECORDING ON LAND
ADJACENT TO 19 LONDON ROAD
LONG SUTTON
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LSLR23)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr M. Ryan

September 2023

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 4344 2271
Planning Application No.: H11-0393-20
The Collection Accession No: LCNCC: 2023.14
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-519039

APS Report No: **56/23**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.2	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	1
2.3	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	2
6.	DISCUSSION	3
7.	CONCLUSION	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
9.	PERSONNEL	3
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	3
11.	ABBREVIATIONS	4

Appendices

1. Context descriptions
2. The Finds *by Denise Buckley and Jane Young*
3. Glossary
4. The Archive
5. OASIS form

List of Figures

Figure 1	General location plan
Figure 2	Site location plan
Figure 3	Site plan
Figure 4	Plan of footings
Figure 5	Section 1

List of Plates

Plate 1	General view of the site, looking south towards London Road
Plate 2	The west side footings, looking north
Plate 3	View into cistern 008
Plate 4	Cistern 008 from above, following cleaning
Plate 5	Representative Section 1, looking southeast
Plate 6	The west side footing, looking north
Plate 7	Placing sheet piling in the footings, looking north

1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was required during groundworks for a new dwelling on land adjacent to 19 London Road, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.

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.

The monitoring revealed former garden soil and surfaces of probable 19th century date. These were overlain by modern deposits.

Finds comprised post-medieval and early modern pottery and clay pipe.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

The site was the subject of a planning application (H11-0393-20) for the construction of a two bedroom dwelling on land adjacent to 19 London Road, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire. Permission was granted by South Holland District Council subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording. Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr M Ryan to undertake this work which was carried out on 28th and 29th June 2023 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by APS and approved by the Historic Environment Officer for Lincolnshire County Council.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Long Sutton is located 18km east of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site is located 270m southeast of the centre of Long Sutton as defined by St Mary's Church at National Grid Reference TF 4344

2271 (Fig. 2). The site lies on the north side of London Road at a height of c. 4m OD.

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).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

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 uncovered to the west on Market Street (LHER MLI22325).

Long Sutton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and is referred to as *Sudtone*, derived from the Old English derived from the Old English *Sūp-tūn* or southern homestead (Cameron 1998, 120). An earlier reference is made to the men of Gedney and Sutton fighting in the battle of Threkingham in AD870 by Ingulph, Abbot of Crowland, in his history of the Abbey (Robinson and Robinson 1981, 17). However, the work dates from around 1400 and is known to contain inaccuracies.

There is no separate entry for Long Sutton in the Domesday Survey, it being mentioned only in relation to a dispute (Foster and Longley 1976). It is possible that it was included in the assessment of one of the surrounding villages such as Lutton or Tydd St Mary.

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 1988, 13). It also goes on to say that the timber 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).

The site lies on the southern edge of the historic core of the town with the 18th century Adderley House lying immediately to the southeast.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the investigation was to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundworks.

The objectives of the investigation were 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;
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

Groundworks for the new dwelling were undertaken by mechanical excavator to the depths required by the development under archaeological supervision.

Following excavation, selected sides of the trenches were 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. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2).

5. RESULTS (Figs 3, 4)

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

The earliest deposit revealed in the footings was an at least 0.12m thick dark brownish-grey clayey silt (006), a probable former garden soil. This contained two clay pipe fragments: a bowl of late 17th to early 18th century date and a 19th century partial stem and spur. It was overlain by an at least 0.3m thick mid greyish brown silt (005) from which a late 17th to early 18th century clay pipe bowl was retrieved. Above this was a 0.25m thick black silty fire residue (004) which was overlain by a 0.22m thick layer of yellowy brown sandy silt (003) (Fig. 5, Section 1; Plate 5). A sherd of 16th to 17th century pottery and two sherds of late 18th to mid 19th century pottery were recovered from this. Above this was a floor surface comprising quarry tiles bonded with mortar (002) which was 1150mm by 230mm in plan and 40mm deep.

In the northeast of the footings, and contemporary with the brick floor (002) was a structure built of yellow bricks which were rendered internally with sand and concrete (008). A probable cistern, it had a 2m diameter and a depth of 1.8m (Fig. 4; Plate 4). It had a 0.5m diameter inspection hole (Plate 3) capped by a metal lid.

The cistern was partially covered by a concrete surface (007).

These features were sealed with an up to 0.75m thick layer of dark brownish grey silt mixed with modern demolition rubble (001) (Fig. 5, Section 1).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits were not revealed during the work. The earliest deposit revealed was a former garden soil dated by clay pipe to the 19th century. This was overlain by former ground surfaces, culminating in a ceramic tile floor.

Contemporary with the floor was a cistern constructed of yellow brick. These structures were of a probable late 19th to early 20th century date. Overlying them were a concrete surface and a thick demolition deposit. This cistern and the former tile surface would appear to be associated with a small cottage shown at this location on late 19th century maps (OS 1906).

A post-medieval sherd of pottery and fragments of clay pipe were also found along with two sherds of early modern pottery.

The site contributed a small amount to the modern research agenda (Knight *et al* 2012, 122) but not to agendas addressing urban development in the medieval period, though demonstrating that the medieval town did not extend this far (*ibid*, 94).

7. CONCLUSION

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during development groundwork on land at London Road, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.

However, the monitoring revealed only

former garden soil and surfaces of probable 19th century date. These were overlain by modern deposits.

Finds comprised post-medieval pottery and clay pipe.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M Ryan for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Paul Cope-Faulkner who also edited this report along with Neil Parker.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Site Supervisor: Anna Farrell
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey
Archiving: Denise Buckley, Maria Leroi

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1978 *King's Lynn and the Wash: Solid and drift geology*, 1:50 000 map sheet **145** with part of **129**

Cameron, K, 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series Vol. **1**

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

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

OS, 1906 *Lincolnshire Sheet XLIII.11*

25" map

Robinson, FW, and Robinson, BA, 1981
History of Long Sutton and District

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

Wills, NT, 1988 *Fenland Churches and People between Spalding and Long Sutton, South Lincolnshire*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

AOD Above Ordnance Datum

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

OS Ordnance Survey

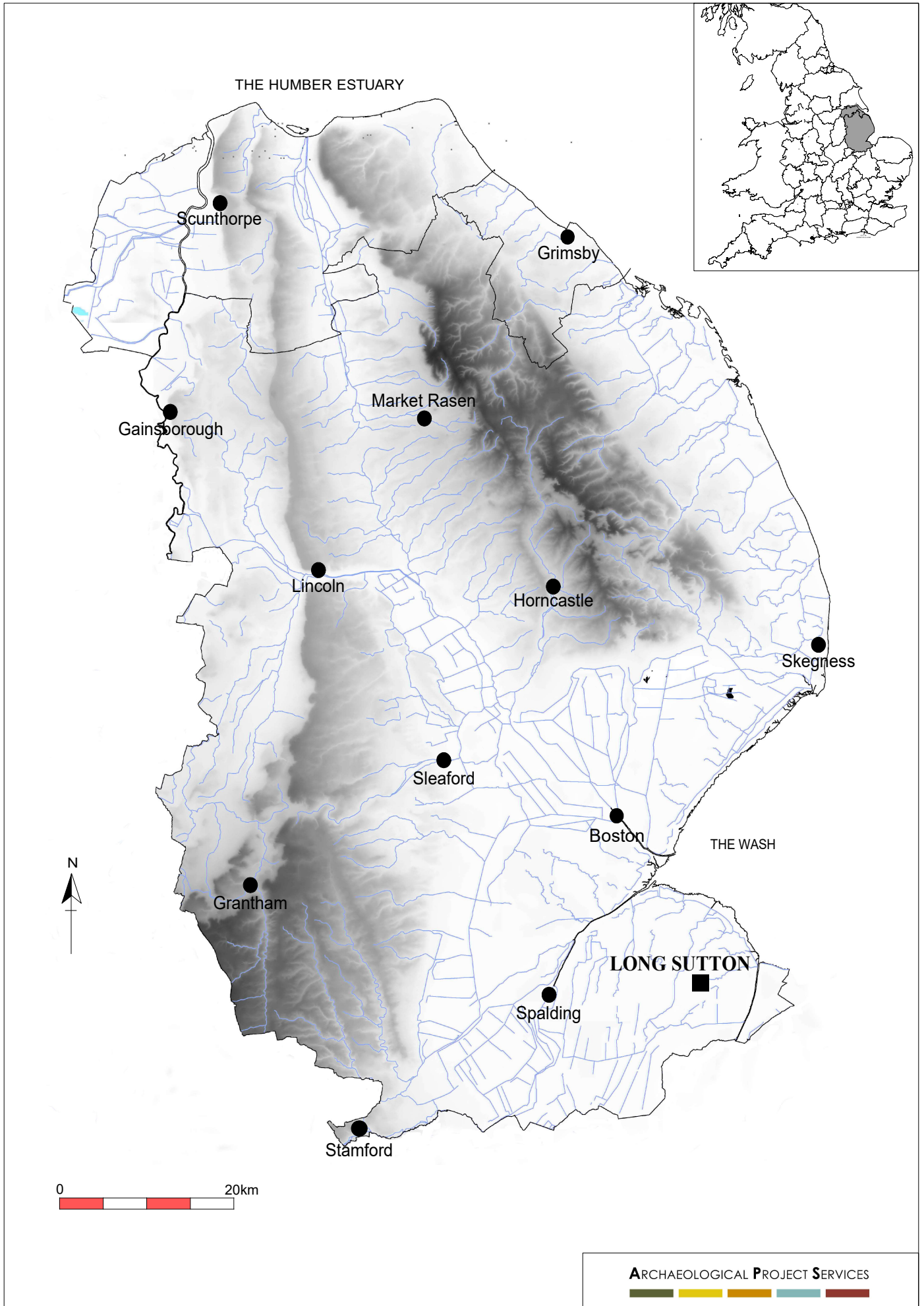


Figure 1. General location plan

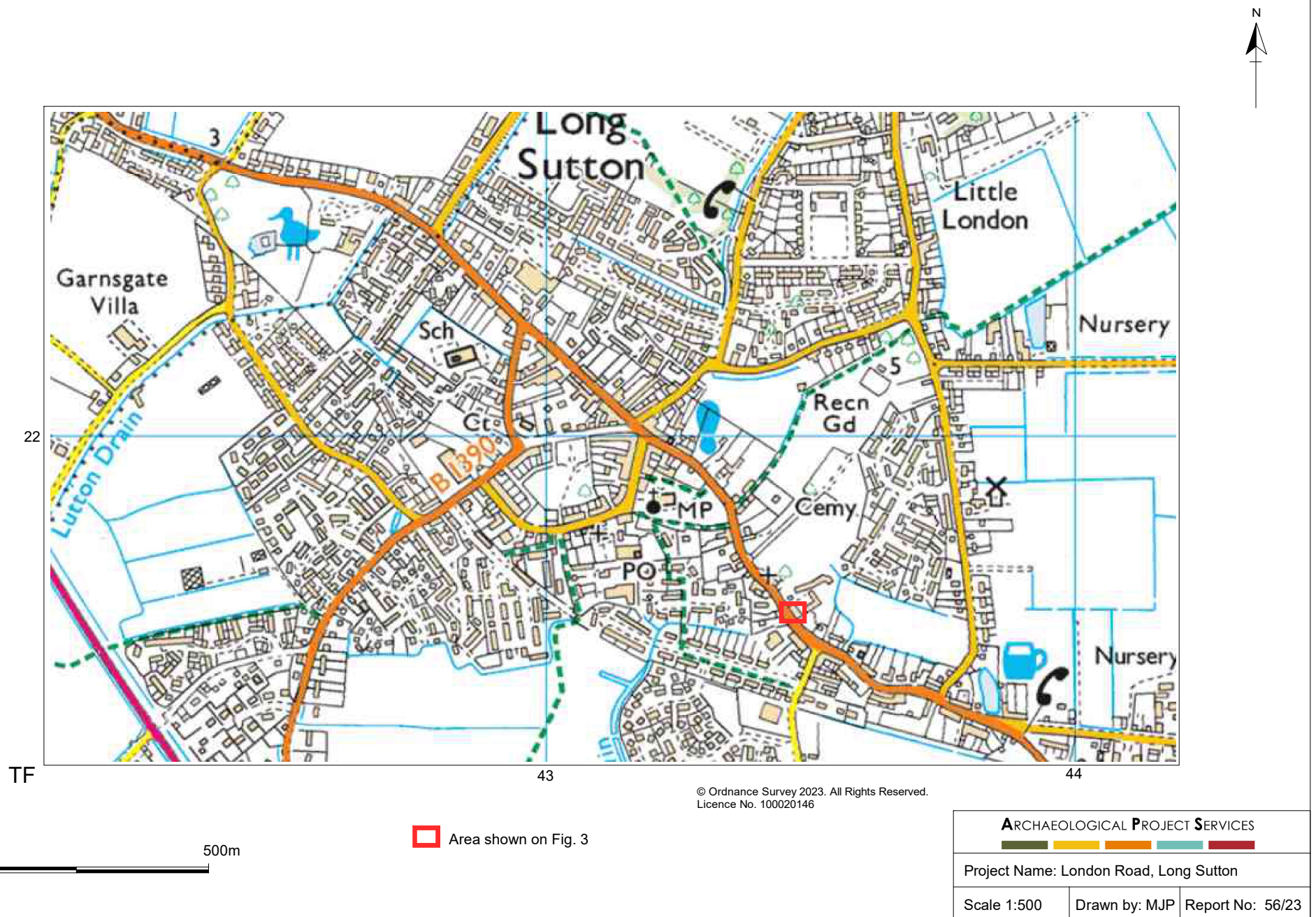


Figure 2. Site location plan



Figure 3. Site plan

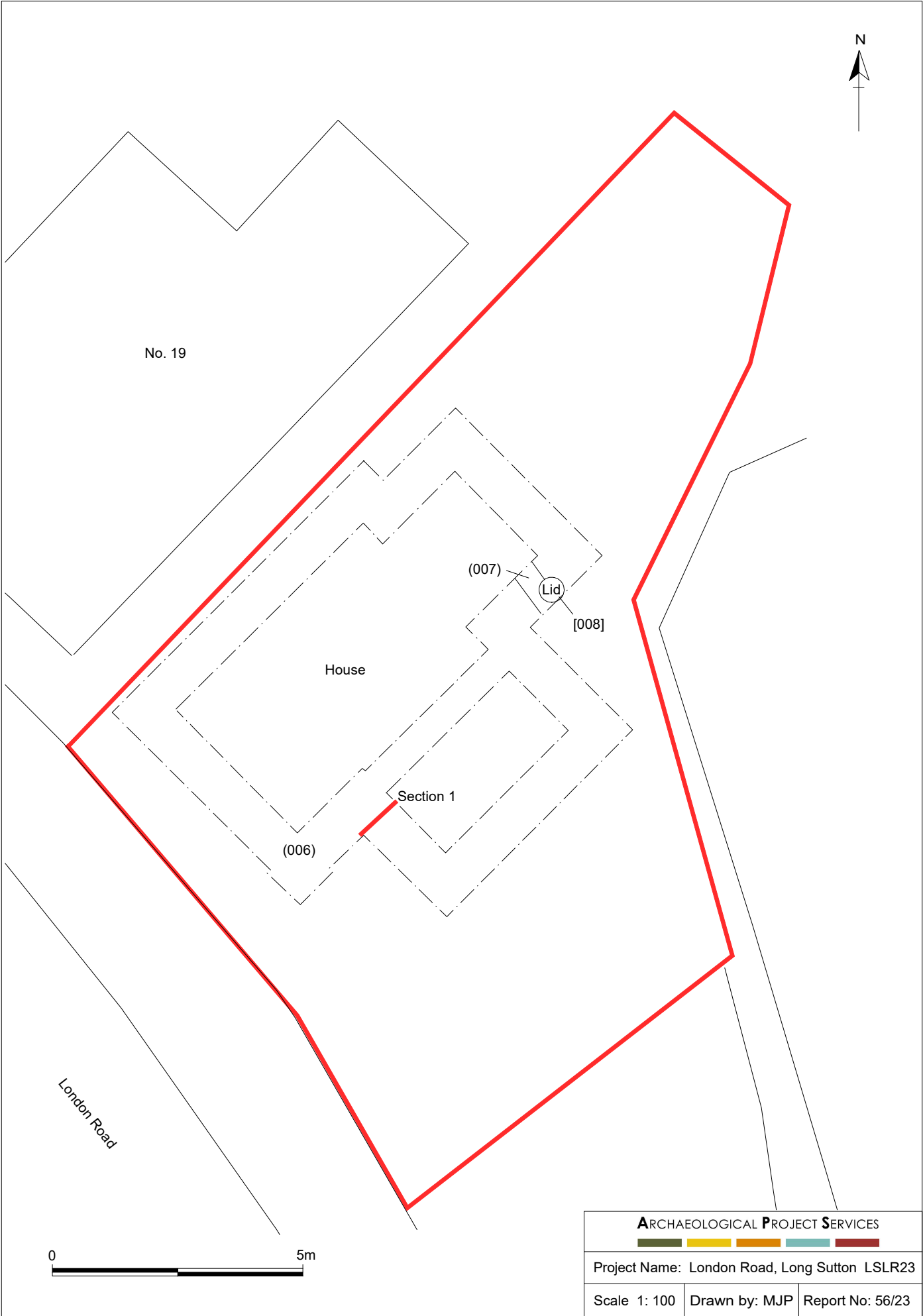
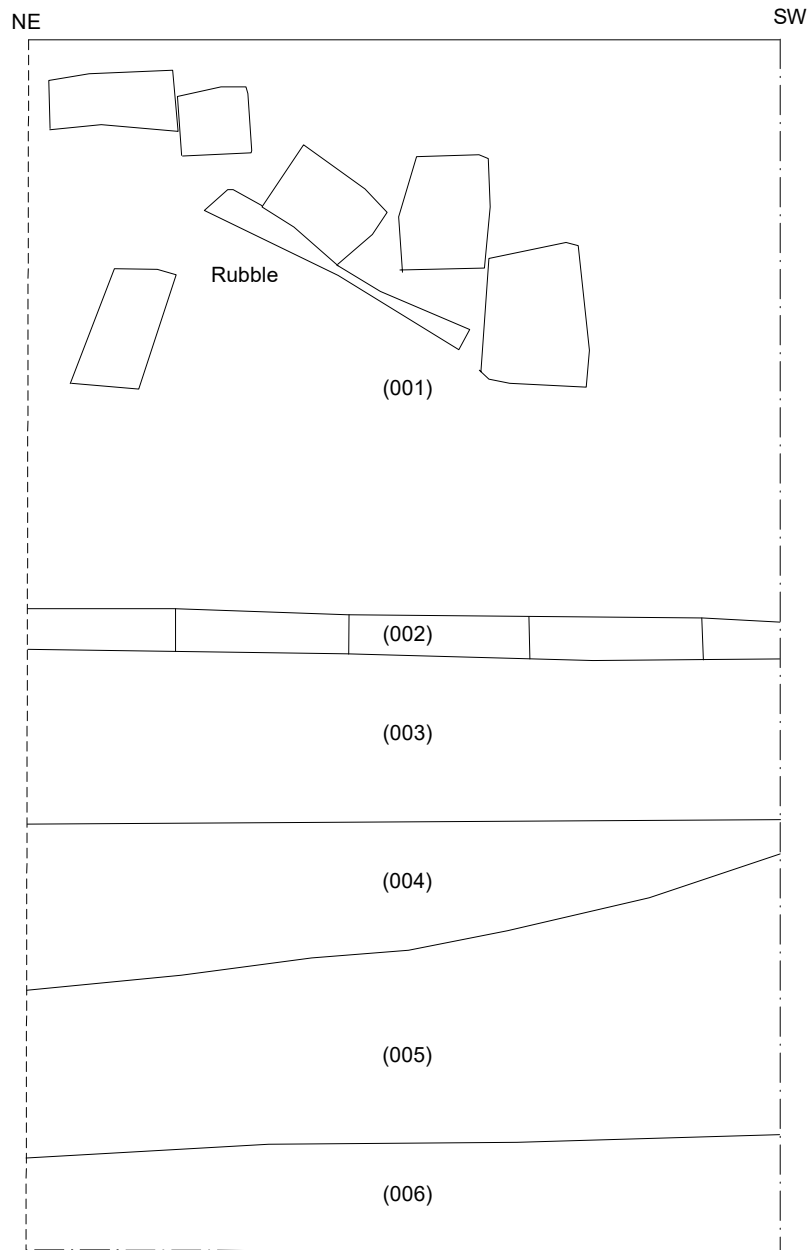


Figure 4. Plan of footings



Section 1

0 0.5m

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

0.5m

Project Name: London Road, Long Sutton LSLR23

Scale 1: 10 Drawn by: MJP Report No: 56/23

Figure 5. Section 1



Plate 1. General view of the site, looking south towards London Road



Plate 2. The west side footings, looking north



Plate 3. View into cistern 008



Plate 4. Cistern 008 from above, following cleaning



Plate 5. Representative Section 1, looking southeast



Plate 6. The west side footing, looking north



Plate 7. Placing sheet piling in the footings, looking north

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Description	Interpretation
(001)	Loose dark brownish grey soil/silts with frequent modern red bricks, tiles. concrete, 0.75m thick	Demolition layer from previous building and wall
002	Red quarry tiles bonded with mortar, 230mm large, 1150mm wide, 40mm deep	In situ floor of room
(003)	Medium yellowy brown sandy silt with moderate-frequent CBM frags, 0.22m thick	Former ground surface
(004)	Loose dark black silty fire residue with frequent charcoal, cinder, clinker, modern CBM frags, 0.25m thick	Fire residue dumped on surface (from smithy that backed onto plot)
(005)	Moderate mid greyish brown silt with moderate CBM and concrete frags, occasional clay pipe frags, moderate charcoal, at least 0.3m thick	Former ground surface
(006)	Moderate dark brownish grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal, occasional rare CBM frags/flecks, occasional clay pipe stems, 0.12m thick	Landscaped garden surface
(007)	Concrete surface, 0.2m thick at north end of footings	Concrete yard surface
008	Cistern composed of yellow bricks (visible in upper part). Walls rendered internally with sand/concrete. Salt glazed pipe comes into top. Diameter 2m, depth 1.8m. Metal lid/cover 0.5m diameter	Contemporary with 002
009	Modern red bricks bonded with mortar with patches of plaster and green paint	Foundation wall

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Jane Young

Introduction

Three sherds of post-Roman pottery recovered from the site were examined for this report. The assemblage is of post-medieval and early modern date. The material was examined both visually and then recorded using the fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (Young et al 2005). The assemblage was quantified by four measures: number of sherds, vessel count, weight in grams and Estimated Vessel Equivalent using percentage of rim present (REVE) with the resulting archive being entered onto an Access database (Archive Table 1). Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001), and a Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (2016) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

Condition

The material is in a slightly abraded condition with individual sherd size varying from 5 grams to 10 grams. The material is in a stable condition.

The Range and Variety of Materials

The post-Roman pottery was recovered from a single made ground deposit (003). Two of the sherds are from early modern Creamware vessels (CREA) of late 18th to mid 19th century date. A rim sherd is from a large oval plate or dish whilst a handle is most likely to be from a mug or small jug. The other sherd is from A Glazed Red Earthenware jar or pipkin with a brown bi-chrome glaze. This use of different colour internal and external glazes dates the vessel to between the mid 16th and mid 17th centuries.

Summary and Recommendations

The recovered pottery suggests that the made ground deposit dates to no earlier than the late 18th century. The Creamware vessels are undecorated but do indicate some ability to purchase finewares in the late Georgian or early Victorian periods. The earlier post-medieval sherd is a fairly typical find in the local area.

The early modern sherds as listed in the archive could be discarded but the remaining post-medieval sherd should be retained.

CLAY PIPE

By Denise Buckley

Introduction

Three clay pipes, together weighing 23.1g, were recovered during archaeological investigations at London Rd, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire. The material was recorded in August 2023.

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table. Dating was taken primarily from the bore size using the Harrington scale and Oswald's and Atkinson's General Typologies.

Condition

The clay pipes are in stable condition.

Results

Table 1, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
005			1			1	4.6	Plain stem; soft fabric.	1680-1720
006				1	1	2	18.5	Long elongated bowl with moderately straight sides. Similar to an Oswald Type 8, 1680-1710, or London Type 20, (same date). One partial stem and beginning of bowl; sooting on exterior. Spur has relief moulded mark - three berries? or leaves?; very unclear on one side. Similar to a London Type 31, 1850-1910.	19 th century
Totals			1	1	1	3	23.1		

Summary and Recommendations

Former ground surface (005) and landscaped garden surface (006) produced three clay pipe fragments dating to the late seventeenth to early eighteenth century and the nineteenth century.

The long elongated bowl, from (006), dates to around the late seventeenth to early eighteenth century.

The partial stem and spur, which dates to around the mid to late nineteenth century, has a relief moulded makers mark (possibly three leaves? or berries?) on one side of the spur. The pattern is most likely repeated on the other side, but is very faint.

Apart from dating evidence the clay pipes are of no further potential and can be discarded.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 2, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
003	Late 18 th to mid 19 th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

- ~ 2002, *Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, version 3.2 [internet]. Available at <<http://www.tegula.freemove.co.uk/acbm/CBMGDE3.htm>>
- ~ 2016, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at: <https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/2204/archaeology-handbook-pdf>

A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology, 2016 Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery and Medieval Pottery Research Group

Davey, P. J., 1981, Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 65-88

Higgins, D., 2017, Guidelines for the Recovery and processing of Clay Tobacco pipes from Archaeological Projects, *National pipe Archive, University of Liverpool, Version 1.2, 3rd September 2017*, funded by Historic England

Oswald, A., 1975, Clay pipes For The Archaeologist, BAR Report 14

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

Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

cxt	cname	full name	form type	no.s	no.v	w (g)	part	description	date	rim EVE
003	CREA	Creamware	large oval plate / dish	1	1	5	rim	plain rim. Discard	late 18th to mid 19th	3
003	CREA	Creamware	small jug / mug	1	1	5	handle	loop handle. Discard	late 18th to mid 19th	0
003	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	Jar / pipkin	1	1	10	BS	bichrome; ext dark brown glaze & int light brown; fresh breaks no joining sherds	mid 16th to mid 17th	0

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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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
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
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (<i>q.v.</i>) occupants of Britain.
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.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

1	Context register sheet
9	Context record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
2	Daily record sheets
1	Sheet of scale drawings
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
The Collection
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2023.14

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LSLR 23

OASIS Record No: archaeol1-519039

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

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

OASIS Summary for archaeol1-519039

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol1-519039
Project Name	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording on land adjacent to 19 London Road, Long Sutton
Sitename	Land adjacent to 19 London Road, Long Sutton
Sitecode	LSLR23
Project Identifier(s)	4693
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	H11-0393-20
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeological Project Services
Project Dates	28-Jun-2023 - 29-Jun-2023
Location	Land adjacent to 19 London Road, Long Sutton NGR : TF 43440 22710 LL : 52.7829154434179, 0.125350195581249 12 Fig : 543440,322710
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Lincolnshire District : South Holland Parish : Long Sutton
Project Methodology	Monitoring of the footings for a single new dwelling.
Project Results	A garden soil and surfaces of probable 19th century date were overlain by more modern deposits.
Keywords	
Funder	Private individual
HER	Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	P Cope-Faulkner
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire;