

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
THE BULL HOTEL,
LONG SUTTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LSB05)**

Work Undertaken For
Korvin Developments Ltd.

May 2005

Report Compiled by
Robert Evans BA(Hons.)

National Grid Reference: TF 431 229
Acc. No. 2005.80

A.P.S. Report No. 79/05

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land behind the Bull Hotel, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire in advance of a proposed development. Long Sutton lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Roman period onwards, and the site was located within the historic core of the town.

Four evaluation trenches were opened in an area of waste ground to the rear of the hotel and behind the properties along Market Street to the south. Trench 1, closest to the hotel, revealed a small amount of post-medieval and a significant quantity of modern archaeology, probably associated with yards and working areas behind the hotel. Limited amounts of post-medieval and modern activity were noted in Trenches 2 and 3, including the identification of a probable property boundary. Some post-medieval and modern finds were recovered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

The site is the subject of a proposal for housing development by *Korvin*

Developments Ltd. The archaeological works were undertaken in order to provide information to the curator in order to assist in the determination of a planning application.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Long Sutton is situated 18km east of Spalding and 23km southeast of Boston, South Holland District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The proposed development area lies in the centre of the town on waste ground to the rear of the Bull Hotel, bounded by Bull Road to the north, West Street to the south and Market Place to the east. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 431 229 (Fig. 2).

The central area of the village lies on a north-south ridge of higher ground with the site at approximately 4m to 5m OD. The surrounding land drops away from this point to heights of c. 3m OD.

Local soils are the Romney Series coarse silty gleyic brown calcerous soils developed on roddons and reclaimed marshland (Robson 1990, 26).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

No prehistoric archaeology is known from Long Sutton parish since the area has been subjected to a series of marine and freshwater inundations, resulting in the deposition of several metres of silt and clay alluvium. Silting is likely also to have obscured Romano-British deposits, although a Romano-British settlement has been identified in the southwest of the parish (Cope-Faulkner 1998, 6).

The earliest reference to Long Sutton is made by Ingulph, Abbot of Crowland, in his history of the Abbey, when men from Gedney and Sutton are said to have fought at the battle of Threkingham in 870 AD.

However the work dates to around 1400 and is known to contain many inaccuracies (Robinson and Robinson 1981, 17). Long Sutton is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and is referred to as *Sudtone*, although it is only mentioned in relation to a dispute (Morgan and Thorn 1986, 377). This place-name is derived from *Suth-tun*, the Old English for 'southern homestead' (Cameron 1998, 120).

St. Mary's parish church has elements dating from the Norman period to the 15th century, but chiefly dates from the 12th and 13th centuries, when construction was carried out by the priory of Castle Acre (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 534-5).

Medieval pottery has been found within and around Long Sutton, although not in archaeological contexts. A medieval building along with a skeleton was unearthed during the Second World War (Cope-Faulkner 1998, 6).

There is a significant number of surviving post-medieval buildings within Long Sutton including the Bull Hotel, a late 18th century coaching inn with a carriage arch and Venetian windows (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 536).

The evaluation area forms the land behind and to the west of a number of properties that line the Market Place, including the Bull Hotel (Fig. 2), that probably formed narrow burgage plots behind the houses on the street frontage, and whose origins may go back to medieval times.

The evaluation area lies within the Long Sutton Conservation Area (Cope-Faulkner 1998).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the curator to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

The positioning of the four trial trenches was determined by the need to evaluate a 5% sample of the area of the proposed development. Trench locations were decided by Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. Due to current land usage, one of the trenches was cancelled and another slightly relocated. The alignment of the trenches can be seen in Figure 3.

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Three phases of activity were noted in the four evaluation trenches, consisting of post-medieval and modern, undated and natural deposits. These will be discussed below.

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

All Trenches

Natural deposits (013, 047, 056, 059) were observed in all four trenches, and consisted of a mottled yellowish brown clay. This was disturbed by various instances of root activity (004, 007, 058) or as a result of other natural processes (Fig. 8, 3).

5.3 Phase 2: Undated deposits

Trench 1

A number of features stratigraphically of earlier date than the recent deposits noted below were identified in Trench 1, although none contained any dating evidence.

Cutting the natural clay (046) was a series of 11 small pits/postholes and stakeholes (016, 018, 020, 022, 024, 026, 030, 032, 034, 036, 038), of varying sizes between 0.5m by 0.3m and 0.2m deep and 0.15m by 0.1m by 0.04m (Fig. 4, Plate 2). They were filled by brown clayey silt (017, 019, 021, 023, 025, 027, 031, 033, 035, 037, 039).

Part of a linear cut (014) 0.2m wide and 0.2m deep cut the natural (047) north south across the width of the trench. Its fill was a fine clayey silt (015). These features were sealed by a layer of grey-brown silty clay (066).

5.4 Phase 3: Post-medieval and modern deposits

Trench 1

Truncating the undated layer (066) was pit (028) containing olive-brown clayey silt (029). Overlying this pit were layers of crushed brick and stone (064) and (065), and grey-brown clayey silt (063).

These probable make-up or levelling layers were truncated to the west by a robber cut (075) that contained a north-south brick wall (046) and ash-rich backfill (076). Alongside this wall to the west was a layer of grey sandy clay silt (072) that may be within a cut, though the extent of such a feature was not defined. Above this deposit were layers of building debris (048, 068, 067), also truncated by robber cut (075). Artefacts of 19th century date and earlier were recovered from (048).

Above the natural clay (047) was a 0.4m thick clayey silt pad-like deposit (045). Sitting upon this was a brick wall (044), only 1 course high, with an east-west orientation, which was sealed by (067), a levelling deposit 0.26m thick, below which a 0.12m band of crushed mortar and sand

was observed (068). Above this were two thin levelling deposits (063) and (062), between 0.06m and 0.18m that were beneath levelling layer (061).

A large pit (042), of which 3.7m by 1.16m was visible in the trench, had a fill (043) of dark brown clayey silt with abundant stones and bricks. It was cut by pit (040), 0.96m by 1.16m, which was filled by cinder and clayey silt and much modern rubble (041). This pit cut a horizon of buildings demolition material 0.34m thick (061), which appeared to be another levelling layer. A modern pit (073) 0.84m by 0.45m and 0.9m deep, whose fill (074) was a dark brown sandy clay silt containing cinder and abundant large brick and tile fragments cut (061). This was overlain by a raft of sand 0.07m thick that levelled large ceramic tiles (060) (Fig. 7).

Trench 2

A linear feature (054) that was wider at the western side of the trench than the eastern (1.65m narrowing to 0.95m), but may be a ditch, contained light brownish grey clayey silt (Fig. 5). Its fill (055) contained artefacts of mid 19th century or earlier date (Appendix 3).

A pit (050) 0.8m by 0.4m in area contained a mid brownish grey silty clay (051) with a substantial quantity of glass within it, including beer and wine bottles, a representative selection of which was retained (Appendix 3). This was interpreted as a rubbish pit

A large pit (052) over 1.8m by 1.6m was filled with a dark greyish brown clayey silt (053) containing modern rubbish, none of which was retained (Plate 1).

Trench 3

Pit (011), an irregular feature 0.7m by 0.4m and 0.05m deep, contained a mid

brownish yellow silty clay (010) containing pottery of early 19th century date (Fig. 6). This was cut by pit (009) (see below).

A possible boundary ditch was noted running east west across the trench (Fig. 6, Plate 3). It consisted of a ditch 1.3m wide and 0.7m deep and was observed across the width of the trench for 1.6m. It had two fills, the lower (005) was 0.55m in depth and contained a mid greyish brown silty clay (Fig. 8, 1). This contained pottery and metalwork. Finds from this fill suggest it may date from the late 19th or early 20th century. Above this was a dark brownish silty clay fill (012) that contained significant quantities of rubble.

A field drain (002), 0.3m wide, was noted running ESE-WNW across Trench 3. A pit (009) 0.9m by 0.45m and 0.23m deep with a mid greyish brown silty clay fill (008) contained a significant quantity of charcoal and burnt debris that appeared to be very recent, although there were no finds recovered (Fig 8, 2). This cut the post-medieval pit (011).

Trench 4

A field drain (077), 0.3m wide, ran east west across Trench 4.

A topsoil (001,049,057) was present in trenches 2-4. This consisted of a mid greyish brown silty clay with considerable root action and modern material within it.

6. DISCUSSION

The features noted in Trench 1 represent late post-medieval and recent activity in the area behind the Bull Hotel. This part of the evaluation area (Fig. 3) was probably a yard and service area behind the main coaching inn buildings. It shows evidence of intense activity from the 18th century onwards, which may well have obliterated

evidence of any earlier remains in this area.

Trench 2 shows evidence of having been a rubbish disposal area in modern times, again probably associated with the hotel. In Trench 3 the east-west linear ditch noted is probably a property boundary that may go back to medieval times, although the ditch itself is probably of post-medieval date. Trench 4 revealed no features of archaeological significance.

With the exception of the property boundary in Trench 3, all the archaeological evidence noted seems to relate to the activities of the Bull Hotel in post-medieval and recent times, particularly from the 18th century onwards.

7. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The techniques employed during the investigation were very effective. Mechanical opening of the trenches allowed the rapid establishment of the presence or absence of archaeological remains. Subsequent manual cleaning and excavation of deposits permitted the identification, characterization and dating of the remains.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken on land behind the Bull Hotel, Bull Lane, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire because the development area was within the historic village core and close to known structures of historic interest.

However, no archaeological deposits associated with the medieval village were encountered. Some post-medieval and modern remains were encountered in Trench 1 and a little in Trenches 2 and 3.

Artefacts of 18th to 20th century date occurred in abundance, but there were very few archaeological objects of earlier date.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of *Korvin Developments Ltd.* who commissioned the work and provided use of plant on site. Gary Taylor coordinated the project, and along with Tom Lane edited the report.

10. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Robert Evans
Site Assistants: Aleck Russell, Fiona Walker
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Sue Unsworth, Robert Evans
Post-excavation Analyst: Robert Evans

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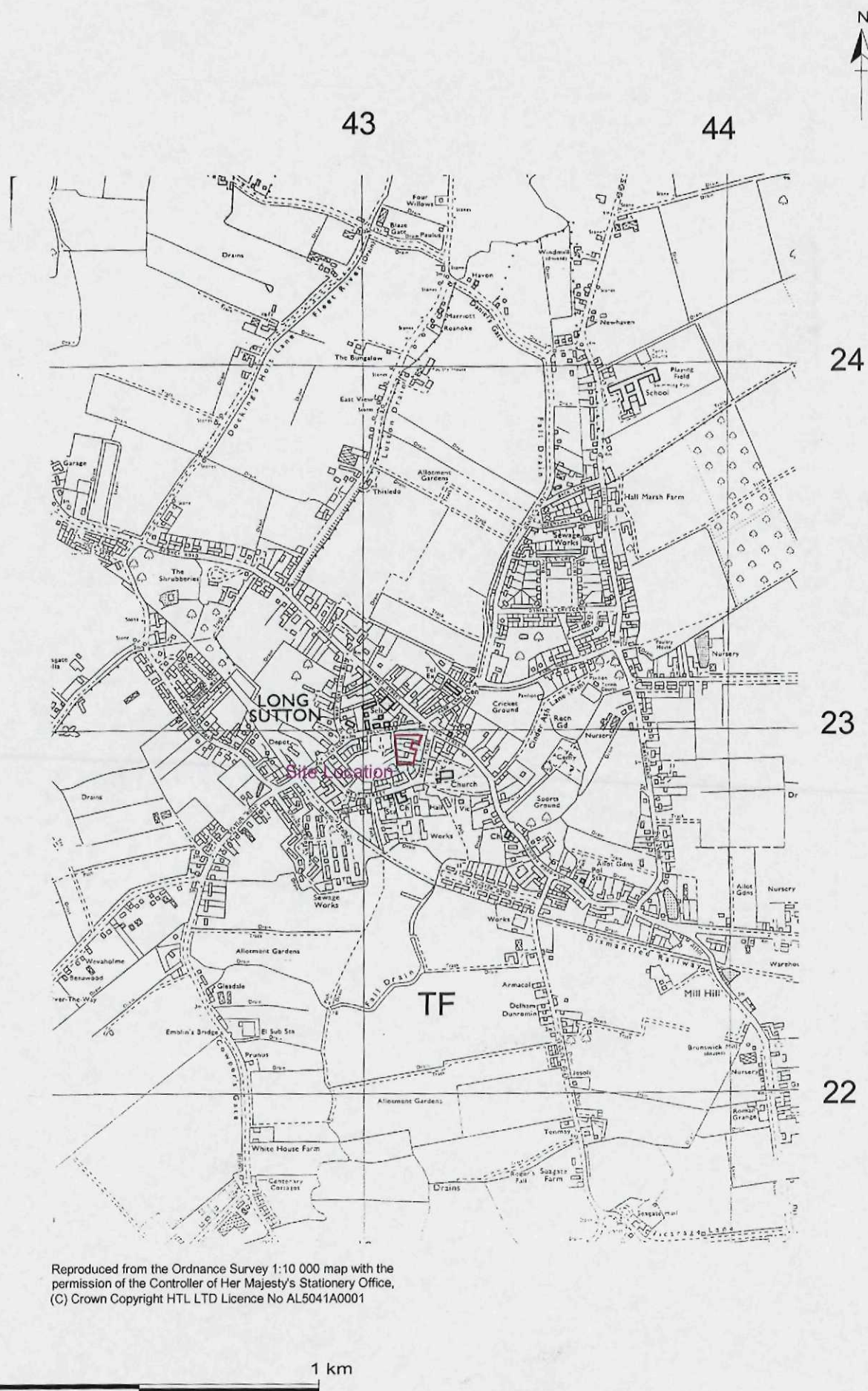
Robson, JD, 1990 *Soils of the Boston and
Spalding District (Sheet 131)*, Memoirs of
the Soil Survey of Great Britain

12. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum (height above mean
sea level)



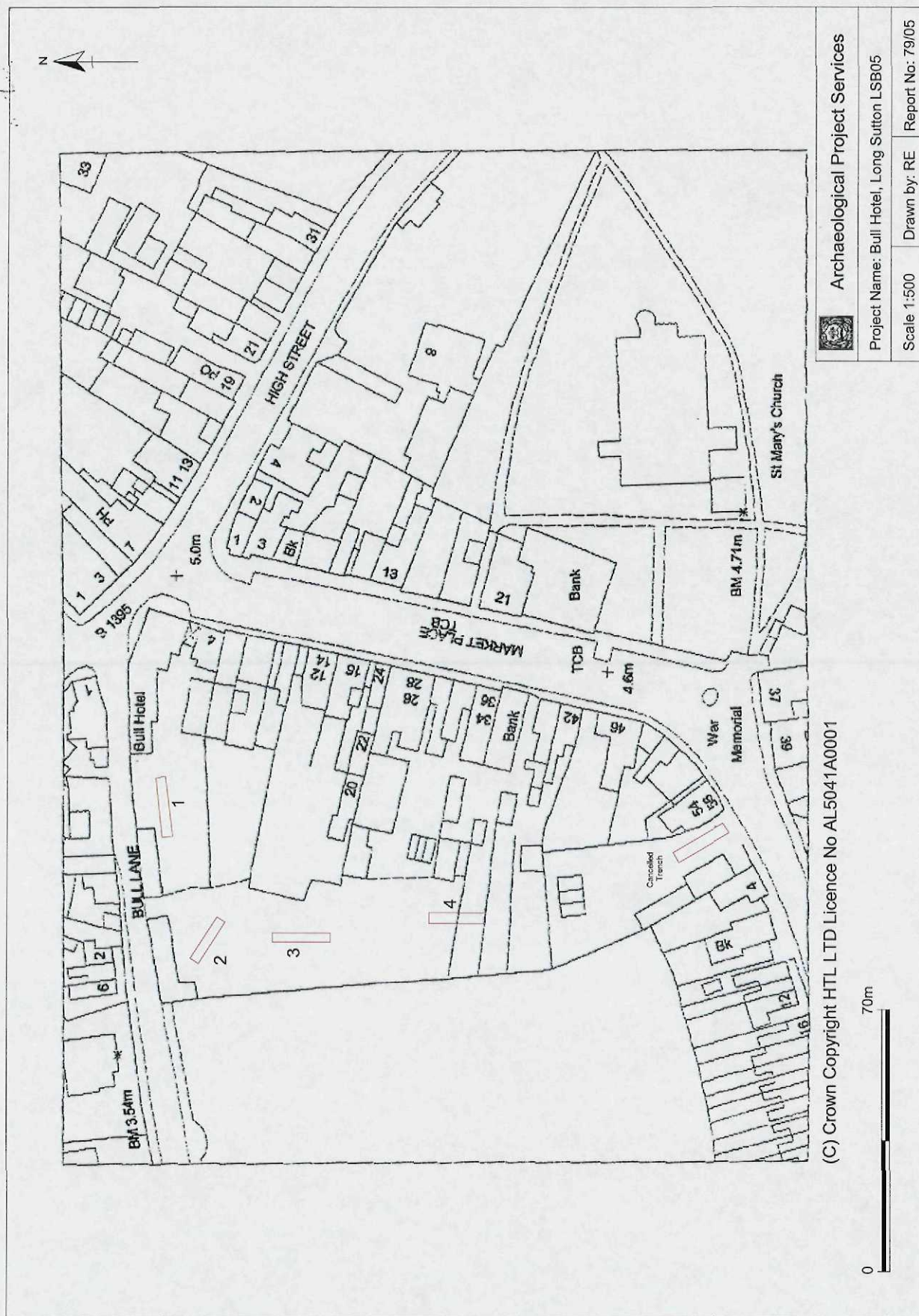
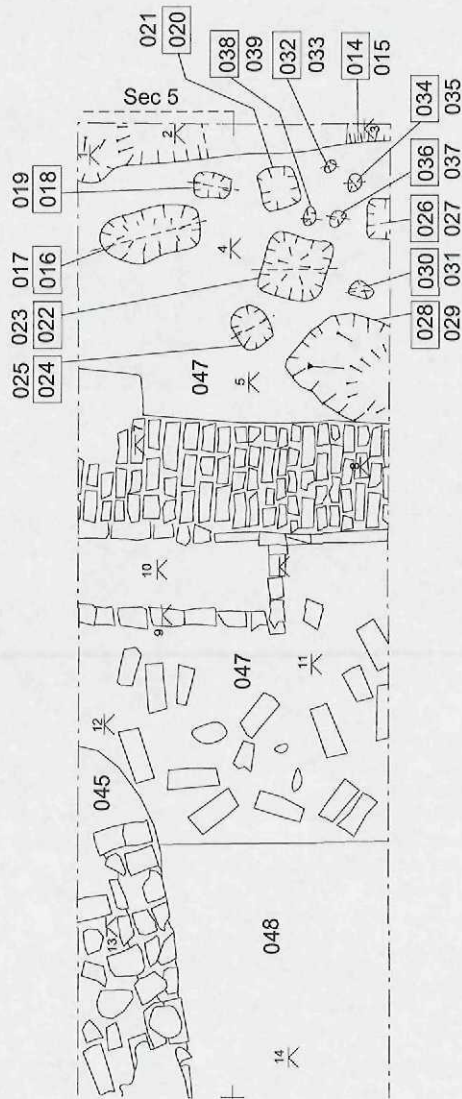
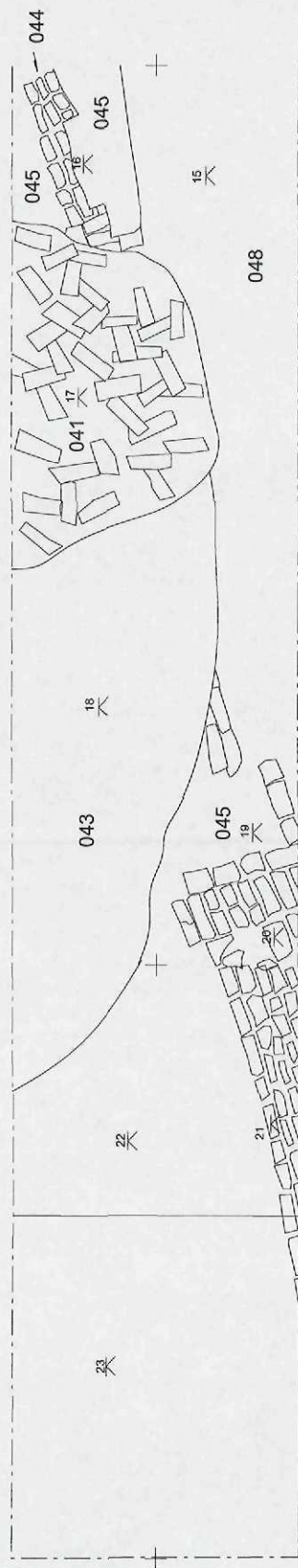


Figure 3 Trench Location Plan



Trench 1



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Bull Hotel, Long Sutton LSB05

Scale 1:40

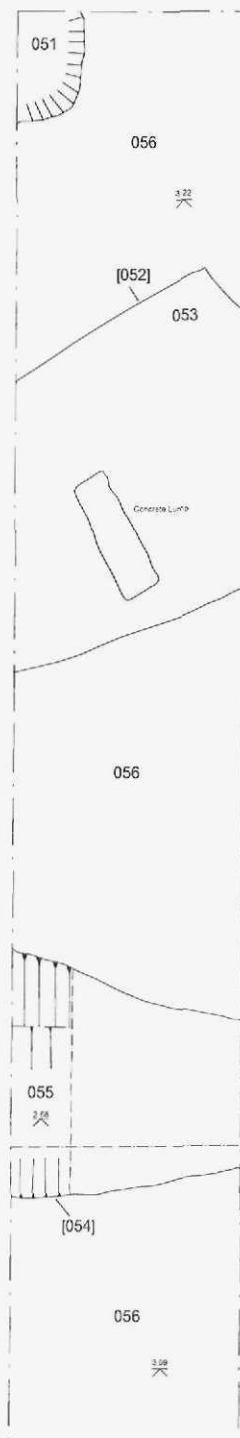
Drawn by: AR

Report No: 79/05

Figure 4 Plan of Trench 1



Trench 2 Plan



0 2.5m



Archaeological Project Services

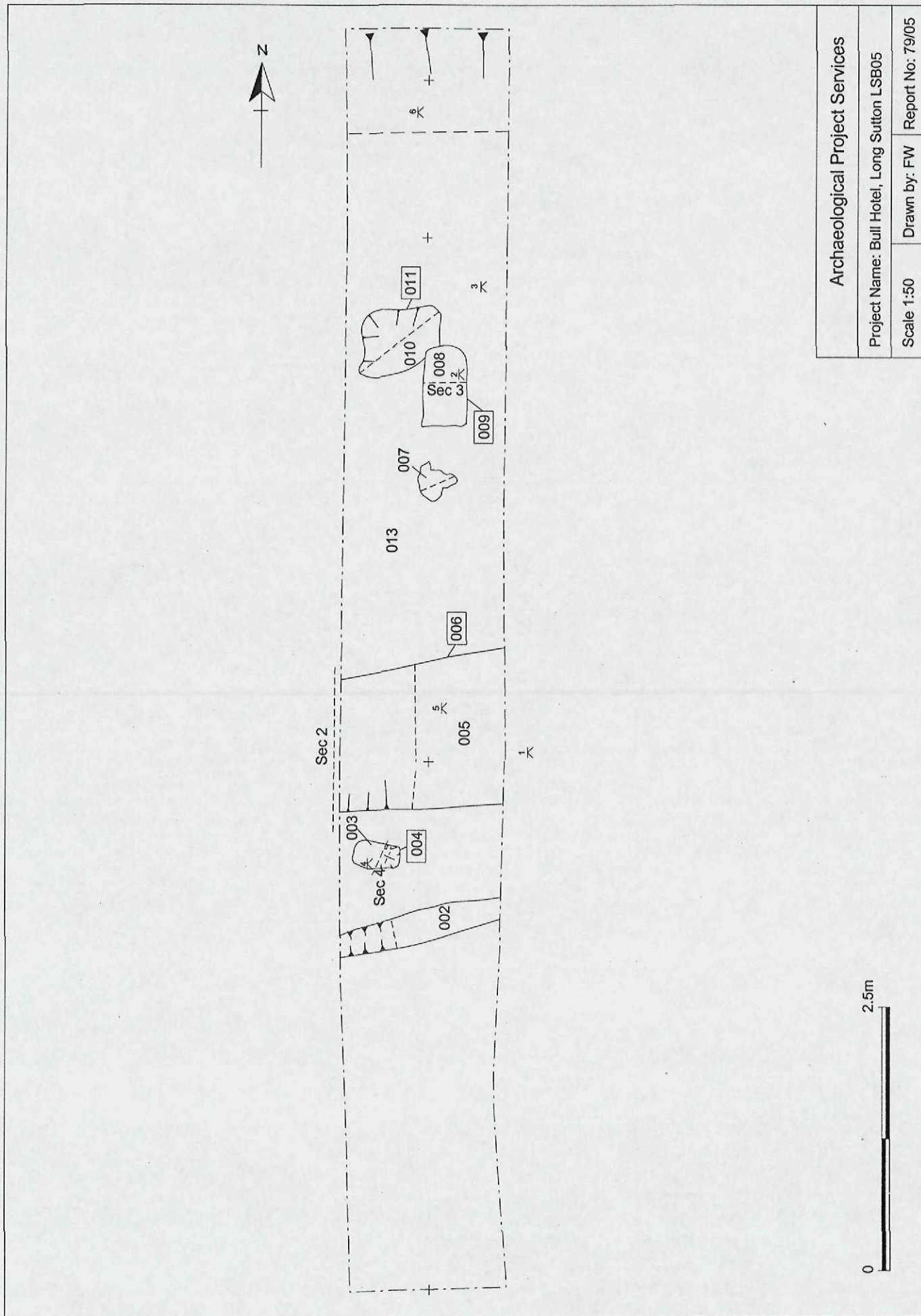
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Report No: 79/05

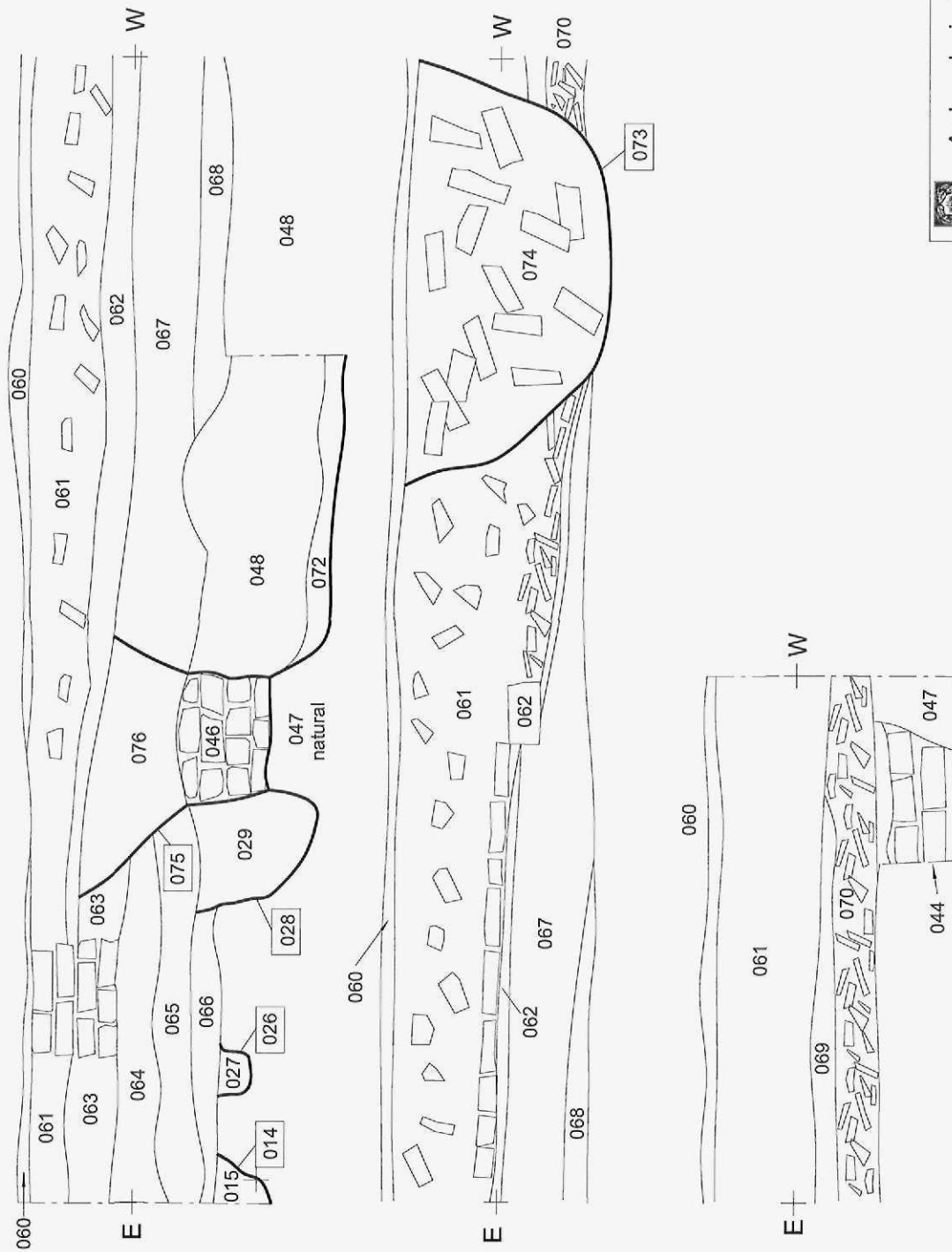
Figure 5 Plan of Trench 2



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Bull Hotel, Long Sutton LSB05		
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Figure 6 Plan of Trench 3

Trench 1



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Bull Hotel, Long Sutton LS805

Scale 1:30

Drawn by: AR

Report No: 79/05

Figure 7 Trench 1 Section



Plate 1 Pre-excavation view
of Trench 2



Plate 2 Trench 1, showing
postholes

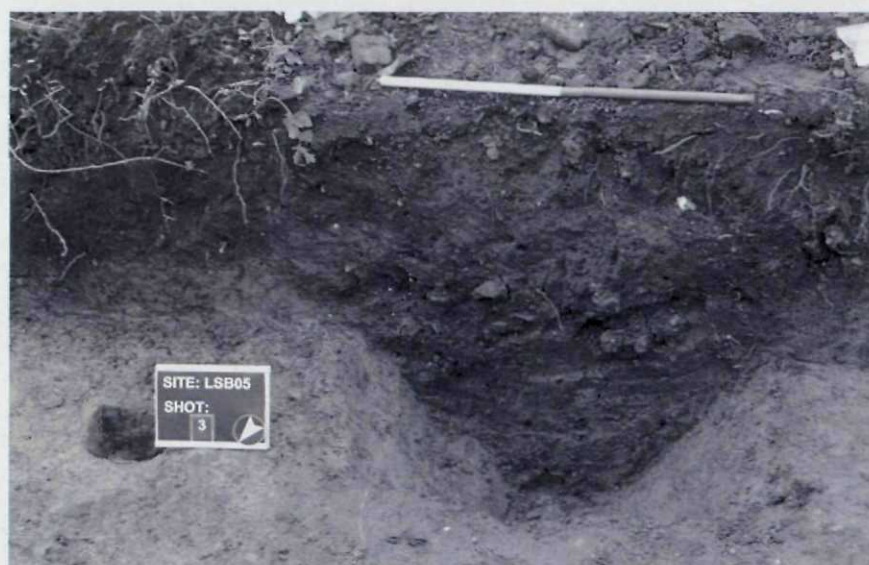


Plate 3 Trench 3, showing
boundary ditch (006)

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
THE BULL HOTEL
LONG SUTTON
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PREPARED FOR
KORVIN DEVELOPMENTS LTD**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21**

APRIL 2005

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land to the rear of The Bull Hotel, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Long Sutton lies in an area of known archaeological remains from the Roman period onwards. The site lies in the medieval core of the village, close to the 12th century parish church. Roman coins have also been found close by.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission is being sought for residential development of the site. The archaeological works are being undertaken in order to provide information to assist in the determination of the application.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land to the rear of The Bull Hotel, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 431 229.
 - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.1.2 Overview
 - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.1.5 List of specialists
 - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Long Sutton is located 18km east of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire. The proposed development area lies on land to the rear of the Bull Hotel on land bounded by Bull Road to the north, West Street to the south, and Market Place to the east. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 431 229.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission is being sought for residential development of the site. The archaeological works are being undertaken in order to provide information to assist in the determination of the application

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The central area of the village lies on a north-south ridge of higher ground with the site at approximately 4m OD. Local soils are the Romney Series coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous soils developed on roddons and reclaimed marshland (Robson 1990, 26).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Long Sutton lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Roman period onwards. Roman coins have been found to the northwest of the development site and other Roman remains are known elsewhere around the village.

6.2 Sutton is a place-name of Old English (Anglo-Saxon) origin. Long Sutton is referred to in passing in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and there is a later, though unreliable, record that notes the men of Sutton fighting in the battle of Threkingham in AD870. The site lies in the historic core of the medieval town adjacent to the Market Place. The medieval parish church of St. Mary, dating from the 12th century, lies only some 100m to the southeast. Medieval and post-medieval pottery has been found at various locations in the vicinity.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

7.1.1 The objectives of the work will be to:

7.1.2 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.

7.1.3 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.

7.1.4 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.1.5 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.1.6 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

7.1.7 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.

7.1.8 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

8.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of five trenches, measuring 12m x 1.6m placed according to discussions with the County Archaeology Office. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

9.2 General Considerations

9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3 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.
- 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.

- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of field work

9.4 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

9.5 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

9.6 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

9.7 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting 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: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

11.2 Stage 2

11.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

11.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing 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 context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 ARCHIVE

- 12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client, W. J. Hemmings and Partners; the County Council Archaeology Section; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Historic Environment Record.

14 PUBLICATION

- 14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the County Council Archaeology Section. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: H Healey, independent archaeologist; or G Taylor, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 2 staff, a supervisor and 1 assistant, and to take five (5) days.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 8 person-days within a notional programme of 6 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.
- 18.3 Contingency
- 18.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; pump (not expected as no evidence of waterlogging previously identified in this area); Roman pottery (none expected); Anglo-Saxon pottery (not expected); Medieval pottery- large quantities (moderate amount expected and allowed for); faunal remains -large

quantities (moderate amounts expected and allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.

- 18.3.2 Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator, not Archaeological Project Services.

19 INSURANCES

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 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.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 20.4 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.

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Project Services, 1998 *Archaeological Implications of the Reappraisal of Long Sutton Conservation Area, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire (LSC97)*, unpublished APS report 7/98

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

Specification: Version 1, 4 April 2005

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Trench 1

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
014	North-South Linear cut	?Foundation Cut
015	Grey brown clayey silt	Fill of 014
016	Small oval cut	Pit
017	Yellowish brown clay silt	Fill of 016
018	Small rectangular cut	Pit
019	Mid brownish clay silt	Fill of 018
020	Square cut	Posthole
021	Mid yellowish brown clay silt	Fill of 020
022	Square cut	Posthole
023	Mid olive brown clay silt	Fill of 022
024	Square cut	Posthole
025	Mid olive brown clay	Fill of 024
026	Square cut	Posthole
027	Mid olive brown clayey silt	Fill of 026
028	Irregular oval cut	Pit
029	Olive brown clayey silt	Fill of 028
030	Oval cut	Stakehole
031	Olive brown clayey silt	Fill of 030
032	Oval cut	Stakehole
033	Mid olive brown clay silt	Fill of 032
034	Oval cut	Stakehole
035	Mid olive brown clay silt	Fill of 034
036	Oval cut	Stakehole
037	Mid brownish clay silt	Fill of 036
038	Oval cut	Stakehole
039	Mid brownish clay silt	Fill of 038
040	Irregular cut	Pit
041	Dark grey cinder and silt	Rubble fill of 040
042	Irregular cut	Pit
043	Dark greyish brown clayey silt with cinder	Fill of 042
044	E-W brick wall	Wall
045	Dark orangey brown clay silt	Foundation deposit below 044
046	Semi-bonded brick wall fragment with N-S orientation	Wall
047	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt	Natural
048	Dark grey brown sand and cinder matrix	Building demolition horizon
060	Yellowish brown coarse sand	Sand pad for large ceramic tiles
061	Dark grey brown sandy silt and building debris	Horizon of demolition material
062	Yellowish brown coarse sand	Levelling deposit
063	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	Landscaping deposit
064	Dark orangey brown clayey silt	Layer
065	Dark greyish brown sand and clay silt	Layer
066	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Layer
067	Dark brown sandy clay silt	Demolition debris

068	Yellowish brown crushed mortar and sand	Layer
069	Yellowish brown sand	Layer
070	Mid orangy brown sandy mortar	Demolition deposit
071	Creamy white crushed mortar	Demolition deposit
072	Dark grey sandy clay silt	Layer
073	Subcircular cut	Large pit
074	Dark brown clay silt with cinder	Fill of 073
075	Linear cut	Foundation trench for 046 or robber trench
076	Ash rich sandy clay silt	Fill of 075

Trench 2

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
049	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Topsoil
050	Subcircular cut	Rubbish pit
051	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill of 050
052	Rectangular cut	Modern pit
053	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of 052
054	Linear cut	Ditch
055	Light brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of 054
056	Light brown yellow clay	Natural

Trench 3

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	Topsoil
002	Linear Cut	Field Drain
003	Mid brownish yellow silty clay	Fill of 004
004	Irregular deposit caused by root action	Natural
005	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Primary fill of 006
006	East-West linear cut	Possible boundary ditch
007	Mid brownish yellow silty clay	Irregular natural feature created by root action
008	Mid greyish brown silty clay with charcoal/cinder	Fill of 009
009	Subrectangular cut	Pit
010	Mid brownish yellow silty clay	Natural fill of 011
011	Irregular feature	Natural
012	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Upper fill of 006
013	Yellowish brown clay	Natural

Trench 4

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
057	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Topsoil
058	Light greyish brown silty clay	Natural
059	Orangy yellow sandy clay	Natural

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 70 fragments of pottery weighing 1099g and representing a maximum of 61 individual vessels was recovered from 7 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a large quantity of other artefacts, mostly glass, brick/tile and clay pipe, comprising 69 items weighing a total of 9501g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

Clay pipe bowls were identified according to typologies established nationally (Oswald 1975) and for Lincoln (Mann 1977).

The excavated faunal assemblage comprises 27 stratified fragments weighing 371g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from a field drain (002), ditch fills (005, 012, 055), pit fills (008, 051), wall (044, 046), demolition debris (048) and root holes (003, 007, 010).

Most of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
002	LSTON	Late stoneware, 19 th -20 th century	1	14	19 th -20 th century
	PORC	Softpaste porcelain, 19 th -20 th century	1	5	
	UGRE	Unglazed red earthenware, 19 th -20 th century	1	1	
003	PORC	Softpaste porcelain, 19 th -20 th century	1	1	19 th -20 th century
	LPM	Mocha ware, 19 th century	1	1	
005	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	6	109	19 th -20 th century
	TPW	Black and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	2	2	
	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 18 th -19 th century	4	83	
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 th -20 th century	4	46	
	LPM	Late earthenware, 19 th -20 th century	3	44	
	LPM	Mocha ware, 19 th century	3	34	
	LSTON	Late stoneware, 19 th -20 th century	2	40	

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	BS	Brown stoneware, impressed mark:]ANTED NOT T[, 19 th -20 th century	1	5	
	LPM	Handpainted tableware, 19 th -20 th century	2	9	
	PORC	Hardpaste porcelain, saucer, 19 th century	1	15	
	PORC	Softpaste porcelain, saucer, 19 th century	1	18	
	WS	White stoneware, 19 th century	2(link)	28	
	BL	Black glazed red earthenware, 18 th century	2	52	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 17 th -18 th century	1	9	
	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware, 18 th -19 th century	1	23	
	LPM	Blue sponged ware, 19 th century	1	17	
	SLIP	Local slipware, 18 th -19 th century	1	9	
	STMO	Staffordshire slipware, abraded, 18 th century	1	13	
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, trademarked, 1871-1903	1	23	
008	CRMWARE	Creamware, jug, 19 th century	6(2 link)	86	19 th -20 th century
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	2	4	
	UGRE	Unglazed red earthenware, plant pot, 19 th -20 th century	1	20	
	BOUA	Bourne A ware, 12 th -14 th century	1	2	
010	PEARL	Pearlware	1	1	early 19 th century
048	UGRE	Unglazed red painted earthenware, 18 th century	4(2 & 2 link)	171	late 18 th -early 19 th century
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, sub-standard, 18 th century	1	71	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, late 18 th -early 19 th century	1	39	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, late-turned, late 18 th -early 19 th century	1	17	
	PEARL	Pearlware, late 19 th -early 20 th century	1	23	
	WS	White salt glazed stoneware, plate, mid 18 th century	1	5	
055	CRMWARE	Creamware, chamberpot, late 18 th -early 19 th century	3	18	late 18 th -early 19 th century
	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 18 th century	1	2	
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century	2	39	

A piece of white tableware from (005) bears a printed trademark reading:

E. M. & Co
B

This is the trademark of Edge, Malkin & Company of Burslem, Staffordshire, who were active between 1871 and 1903 (Cushion 1986, 104).

Only one fragment of medieval pottery was recovered, from (008), and that was associated with other artefacts of 19th-20th century date.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
002	Glass	Colourless, shoulder of bottle, moulded, post-medieval	1	8	19 th century
	Glass	Colourless, window glass, 19 th century	1	1	
	Cinder	Cinder	1	2	
003	CBM	Brick/tile	1	1	
005	Iron	Nail	1	1	20 th century
	Stone	Slate pencil, post-medieval	1	1	
	Stone	Whetstone, post-medieval	1	140	
	CBM	Pantile, post-medieval	1	158	
	CBM	Tile, post-medieval	1	98	
	Iron	Shoe heel, post-medieval	1	43	
	Copper alloy	Disk, late post-medieval	1	34	
	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 4/64", 19 th century	2	5	
	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 5/64", 18 th century	2	1	
	Glass	Colourless, base of cut glass tumble, faceted body, 20 th century	2	74	
	Glass	Colourless window glass, rectangular quarries, grozing marks along vertical edges, 19 th -20 th century	2	18	
	Glass	Pale green, folder over rim of cylindrical bottle, iridescence	1	12	
	Glass	Pale green, push-up base of bottle-with square profile, 19 th century	1	32	
	Glass	Colourless, body fragment of large container (indeterminate)	1	22	
	Glass	Colourless window glass, grozing along one edge, remnants of paint, 19 th century	2	15	
	Glass	Opaque white glass, saucer with painted decoration, 20 th century	2	4	
	Glass	Pale green, base of large bottle/container, slight push-up with wearing marks, post-medieval	1	70	
007	Iron	Nail	2(link)	23	
008	Glass	Colourless moulded vessel, 20 th century	1	2	20 th century
	Glass	Window, rounded edge, 20 th century	1	2	

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	CBM	Machine-made brick, frogged, burnt/slugged on one side, 20 th century	1	355	
	CBM	Handmade brick, post-medieval	1	27	
	Stone	Roofing slate, post-medieval	1	1	
	Coal	Coal	3	93	
	Cinder	Cinder	1	7	
	Slag	Slag, iron smithing?	2	11	
010	Glass	Green, small body fragment of bottle, iridescence, post-medieval	1	1	Post-medieval
	Coal	Coal	1	1	
	Slag	Iron smithing slag, post-medieval	1	6	
012	CBM	Handmade brick, 103mm wide, 55mm thick, post-medieval	1	837	18 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	1	3	
044	CBM	Handmade brick, 100mm wide x 57mm thick, mortar adhering, incl. on broken face	1	936	Post-medieval
046	CBM	Handmade brick, 105mm wide x 65mm thick, diagonal stacking mark, overfired, mortar adhering	1	1390	Post-medieval
048	Copper	Coin, halfpenny, encrusted, 1806-60	1	8	1806-60
	Clay pipe	Bowl, Lincoln type B, bore 7/64", 1660-90	1	17	
	Clay pipe	Bowl, Oswald type G23, fluted, bore 5/64", 1790-1810	1	10	
	Clay pipe	Bowl, fluted, rosettes on stem, bore 5/64", 1800-40	1	7	
	Clay pipe	Bowl, Oswald type G24, fluted, illegible legend below rim, bore 5/64", 1800-40	1	14	
	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 5/64", 18 th century	2	5	
	CBM	Gault clay tile, paver, 112mm wide, 35mm thick, late post-medieval	1	986	
	Glass	Dark green, square profile push-up battle of wine bottle, 19 th century	1	22	
	Glass	Colourless, bottle body fragment, post-medieval	1	8	
	Glass	Colourless, small body fragment colourless bottle	1	4	
051	Glass	Colourless, complete cylindrical bottle (tonic) with crown cap intact, mould made, 20 th century	1	370	20 th century
	Glass	Brown, base of cylindrical bottle with faceted body, 19 th -20 th century	1	150	

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	Glass	Green, base of cylindrical bottle, with rounded push-up, 19 th -20 th century	1	150	
	Glass	Colourless, rectangular shallow dish (soap), mould made, punt mark M289	1	198	
	Glass	Green, base of cylindrical bottle, with deep flatten push-up, late 19 th – 20 th century	1	240	
055	CBM	Handmade brick, 235mm x 107mm x 61mm, overfired, post-medieval	1	2766	Mid 19 th century
	Slag	Iron smithing slag, post-medieval	1	99	
	Clay pipe	Bowl fragment, stamped 'NICHOLLS WISBECH', BORE 4/64", mid 19 th century	1	4	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	1	4	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	1	2	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", moulded floral decoration, late 18 th -early 19 th century	1	2	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

The clay pipe bowl from (055) is marked 'Nicholls Wisbech'. This probably refers to William Nicholls, a pipe-maker who is recorded in Wisbech between 1830 and 1875 (Flood 1976, 44).

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
003	unknown	unidentified	1	1	
005	cattle sized oyster mussel	rib	1	25	sawn sawn through
		shell	1	27	
		shell	1	2	
007	cattle sized	carpel	1	26	
008	cattle sized	skull	1	8	three scored and sawn or broken
	pig	skull	8	16	
	pig	mandible	1	9	
	sheep/goat	3 rd phalange	1	2	
	sheep sized	ribs	4	12	
	deer	2 nd phalange	1	1	
010	unknown	unidentified	1	1	
048	oyster	shell	1	65	
055	cattle sized	femur	2	114	
	cattle sized	humerus	1	60	
	unknown	unidentified	1	2	

Many of the cattle bone suggest larger beasts typical of post-medieval improved stock.

Condition

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

Documentation

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

Potential

Although a large assemblage, almost the entire collection is late post-medieval to early modern, 18th-20th century in date. There is very little material predating the 18th century, three pottery fragments of 16th-17th century and one medieval sherd, together with a 17th century clay pipe. In consequence, the assemblage as a whole is of limited local potential and significance. The dearth of material predating the 18th century suggests the site was not occupied prior to this time, or had a function that did not involve artefact deposition. The small amount of 16th-17th century material may relate to occupation of this date in the vicinity of the site.

The virtual lack of material earlier than the 16th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not revealed by the investigation, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

References

Cushion, J. P., 1986 *Pocket Book of British Ceramic Marks*

Flood, R. J., 1976 *Clay Tobacco Pipes in Cambridgeshire*

Mann, J. E., 1977 *Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations in Lincoln 1970-74*, Lincoln Archaeological Trust Monograph Series Vol. XV-1 (Council for British Archaeology)

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

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, 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

Appendix 4

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, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. 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 a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

76	-	Context records
3	-	Photographic record sheets
10	-	Drawing sheets
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:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

Accession Number: 2005.80

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LSB05

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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