# ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING ON LAND AT THE REAR OF 16 MARKET PLACE LONG SUTTON LINCOLNSHIRE

(MPLS24)

Work Undertaken For
**Mr P Flowers**

June 2024

Report Compiled by
Sean Parker BSc (Hons)

Planning Application No: H11-1129-21
National Grid Reference: TF 4315 2295
Accession Number: LCNCC:2024.64
OASIS Record No: archaeol1- 525839

APS Report No: **18/24**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

## Quality Information

| Prepared by | Checked by | Approved by |
|---|---|---|
| Sean Parker<br>Senior Project Officer | Neil Parker<br>Senior Project Officer | Paul Cope-Faulkner<br>Senior Manager |

## Revision History

| Revision | Revision Date | Details | Authorized | Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| V0 | 11.6.2024 | Draft | | Neil Parker |
| V1 | 18.6.2024 | Final draft | For issue | Paul Cope-Faulkner |
| V2 | | Final | For issue | |

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out during the development groundwork on land at the rear of 16 Market Place, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire. This was because the site lies at the core of the village, and artefacts of Roman date have been identified in the local area.*

*The monitoring recorded several levelling deposits and former building layers.*

*There were no archaeological features or finds.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Planning Background

Planning permission (H11-1129-21) has been granted for the demolition of an existing building and the construction of two new flats to the rear of 16 Market Place, Long Sutton. Planning permission was granted subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording. Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr P Flowers to undertake this work which was carried out on 3rd June 2024 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by APS and approved by the Planning Archaeologist for South Holland.

### 2.2 Topography and Geology

Long Sutton is located 18km east of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland (Fig 1). The site is located 90m northwest of the centre of Long Sutton as defined by St Mary's church on the west side of the Market Place centred at National Grid Reference TF 4315 2295 (Fig 2).

The site lies at a height of c. 4.8m OD on a slightly higher area at the centre of the town. 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 recovered further 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 *Sûþ-tûn* or southern homestead (Cameron 1998, 120). An earlier reference is made to men of Gedney and Sutton fighting in the battle of Threckingham in 870 AD by Ingulph, Abbot of Crowland, in his history of the Abbey (Robinson and Robinson 1981, 17). However, the work dates to around 1400 and is known to contain many inaccuracies.

There is no separate entry for Long Sutton in the Domesday survey of *circa* 1086. Its only mention is in relation to a dispute thus 'The men of Holland bear witness that the soke of Ketel's church (or monastery) of Long Sutton lies in the king's manor of Tydd St Mary' (Foster and Longley 1976). It is possible that Long Sutton was included in the assessment of one of the surrounding villages, i.e. Lutton or Tydd St Mary. Ivo Taillebois is recorded as having a church in Tydd St. Mary and it may be the same building as that mentioned in the dispute.

That a church was in existence is without any doubt, for in the following century a charter states that William (de la Haias), son of Ernisius gave three acres of land to the Cluniac monks of Castleacre Priory in Sutton to build a new parish church (Wills

1975, 13). It also goes on to say that the wooden church of Long Sutton is to be pulled down and the bodies removed to be interred at the new site. The location of this earlier church is unknown but two sites have been suggested, one at Sutton Two Crosses and the second located south of the village along Seagate Road (Robinson and Robinson 1981, 36).

The site lies at the centre of the historic core of the town.

## 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

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, and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 4. METHODS

The standing building having previously been removed, groundworks for the flats were undertaken by mechanical excavator to the depths required by the development under archaeological supervision.

Following excavation, selected sides of the trench 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.

## 5. RESULTS (Figs 4, 5)

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

Most of the deposits identified during this monitoring were related to pre-existing structures in the area.

Near the existing building were several layers of modern brickwork (002) & (004), other layers were also related including a hardcore spread (001) and concrete (003).

There was also a former concreate lined structure, possibly either a soakaway or part of a former building.

Away from the existing building to the west were more layers that corresponded to former surfaces. Deposit (007) is likely to have been a former surface of compressed hardcore that underlay a mixed soil of made ground (006) with only a thin layer of topsoil (005) on the surface. Below the compressed hardcore were further layers of mixed soils and made ground (008) that overlay a natural clay (009). This was only partly visible across the site.

## 6. DISCUSSION

The ground was heavily disturbed from several events relating to buildings or levelling of the ground. All of the evidence from the excavation identified modern

activity within the area and multiple services feeding the former building. No features pre-dating these deposits were uncovered, apart from possible natural (009).

As there was no archaeological material or features identified during the work, and the heavy disturbance of the site it is not possible to link the information to the East Midlands Heritage research agenda.

## 7. CONCLUSION

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks for two new flats to the rear of 16 Market Place, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, as the site was located within the core of the medieval town with Roman pottery identified nearby, albeit at depth.

The site had been partially excavated prior to the arrival of APS and had been open for some time before recording could be undertaken, although this was not detrimental to the interpretation of the sequencing of deposits.

The monitoring recorded several levelling deposits and the base of the former building and possible soakaway.

There were no archaeological features or finds.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr P Flowers 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: Sean Parker
Photographic reproduction: Sean Parker
CAD Illustration: Sean Parker
Post-excavation analysis: Sean Parker
Archiving: Denise Buckley.

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey
OD Ordnance Datum

LHER Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record

## The Plates



Plate 1. Previously excavated area with services



Plate 2. Modern concrete structure or soak-away



Plate 3. The rear of the existing building showing the former structure.




Plate 4. Section 1




Plate 5. Section 2

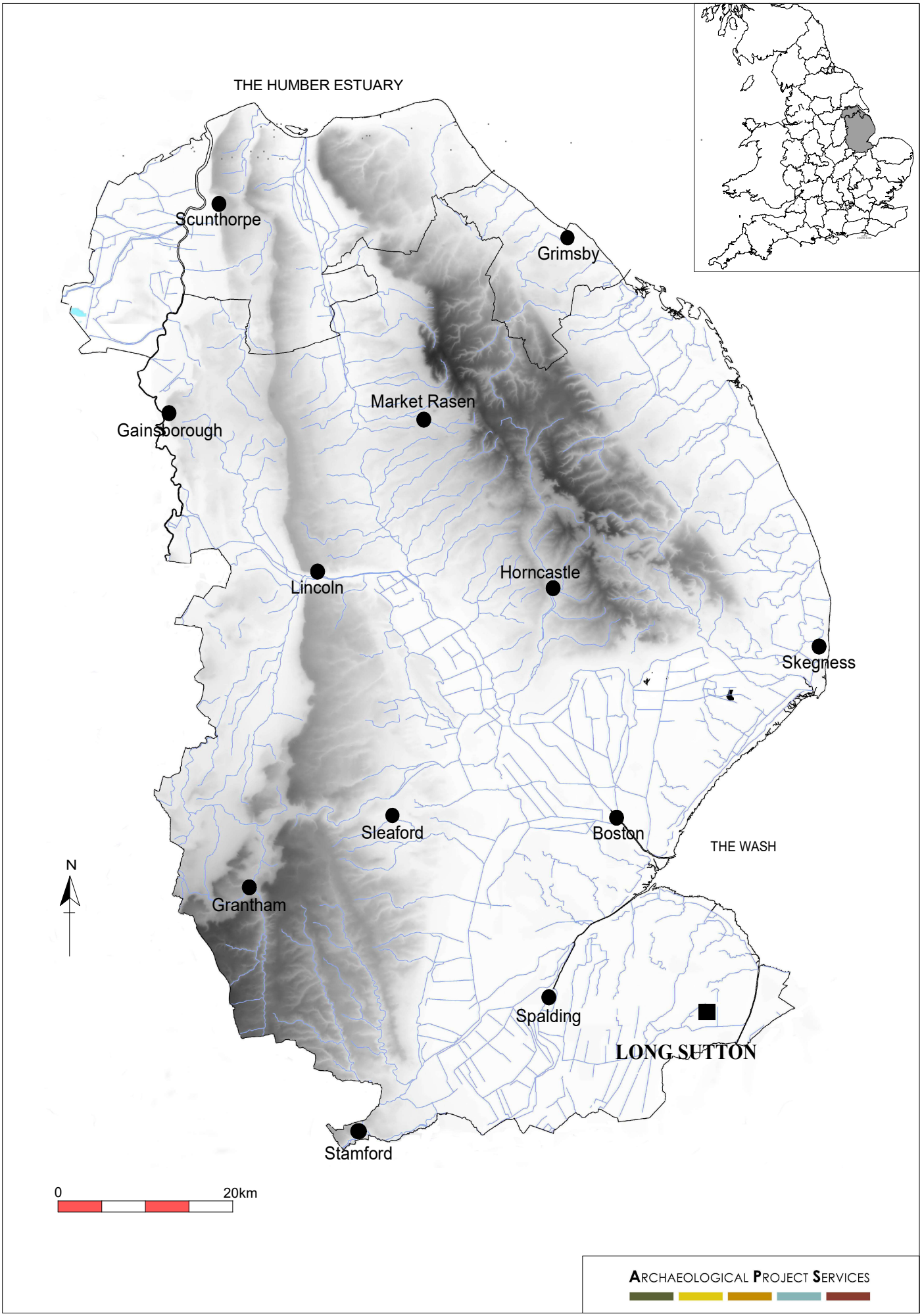
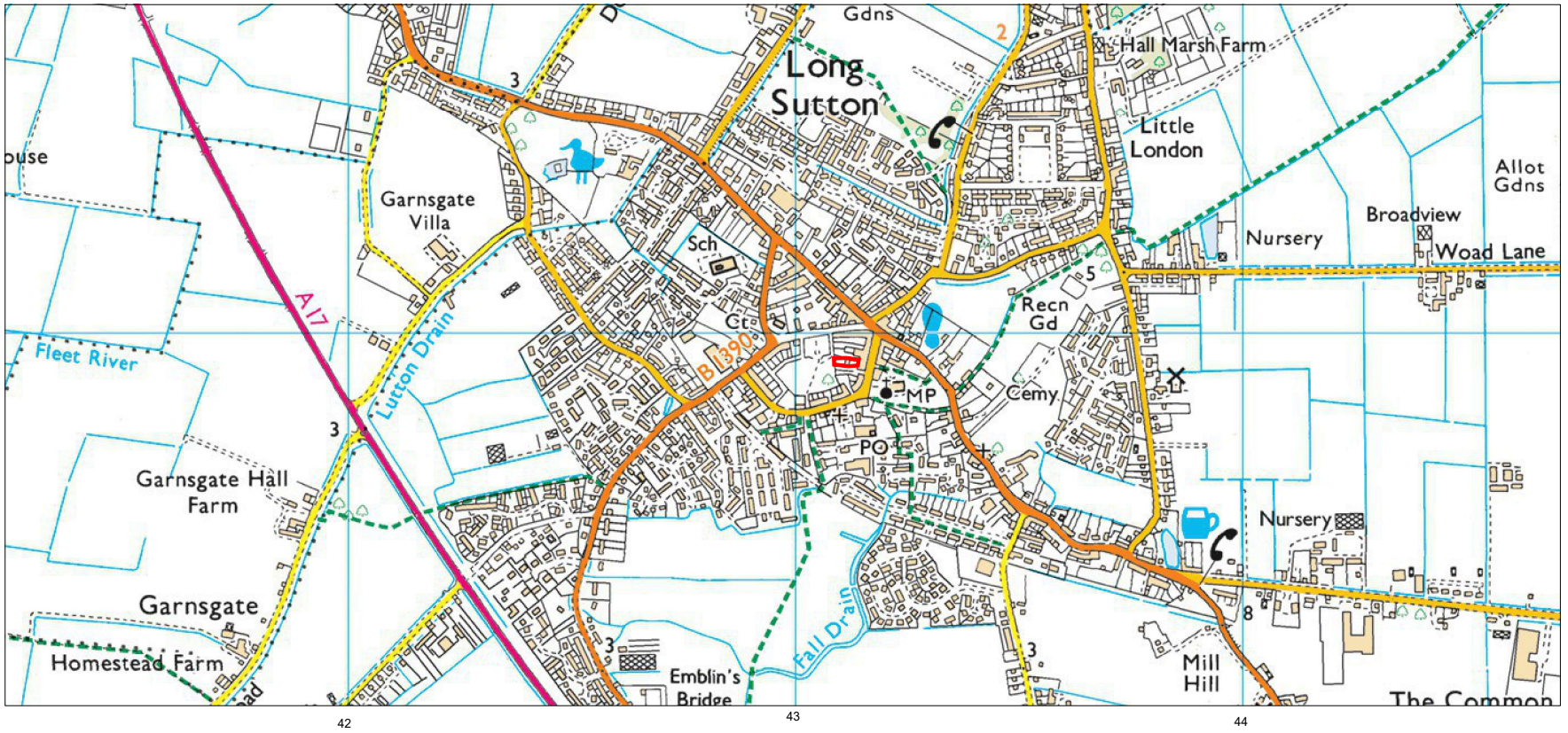



Figure 1 - General location plan




Survey Area

0 500m

N

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TF

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Project Name: Long Sutton, Market Place

| Scale 1:15000 | Drawn by: SP | Report No: 18/24 |
|---|---|---|

Figure 2 - Site location plan

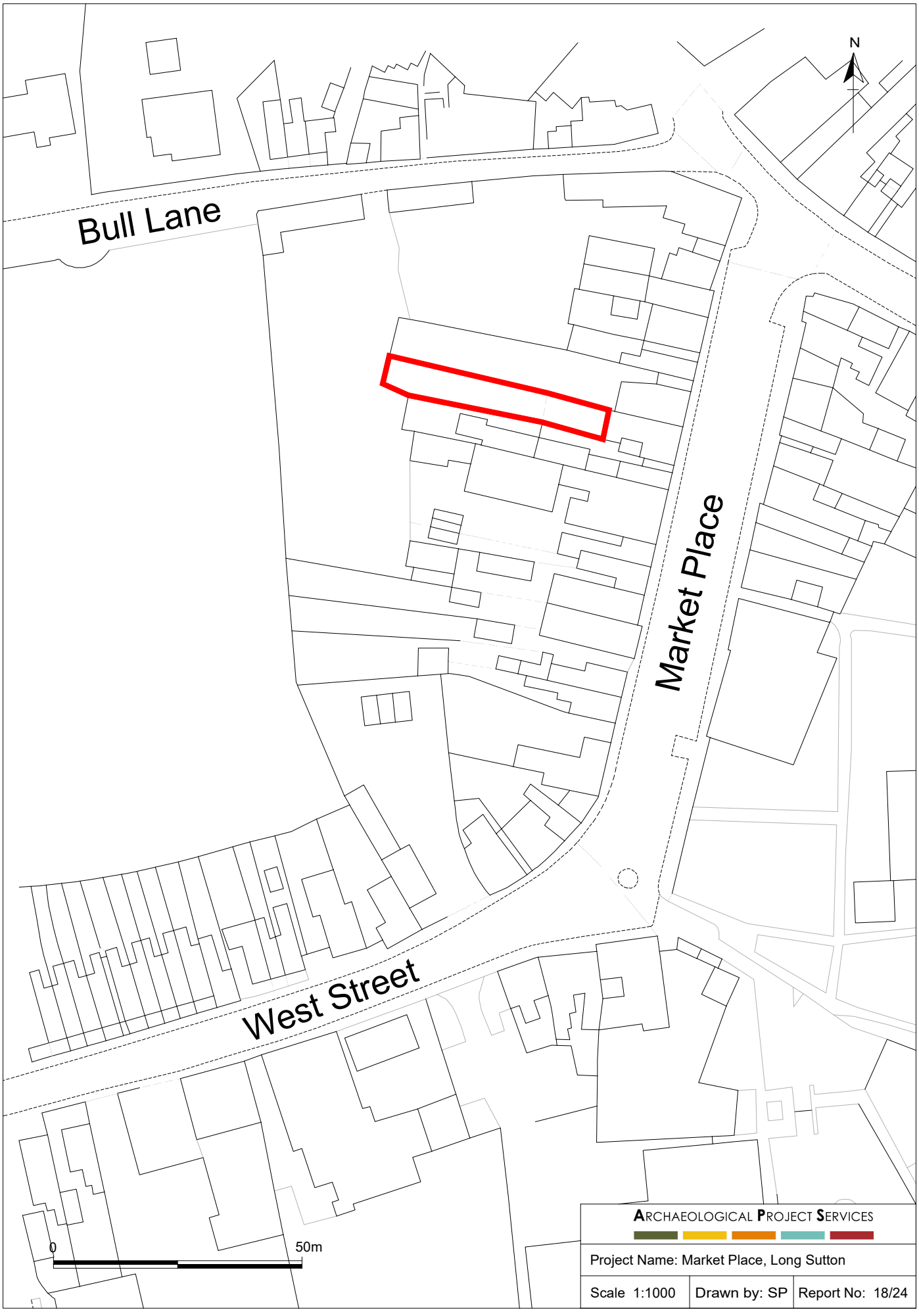



Figure 3: Site Plan

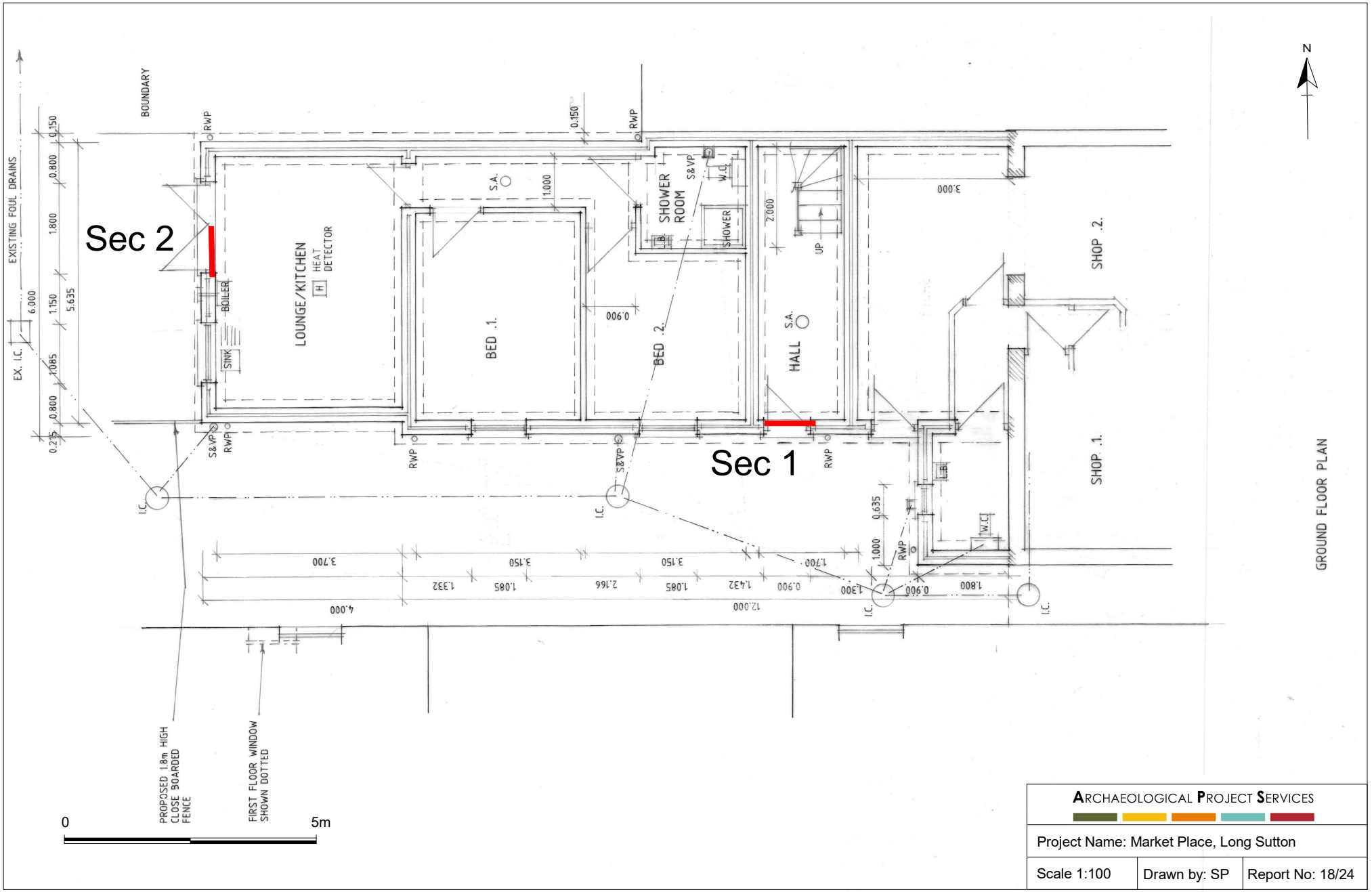
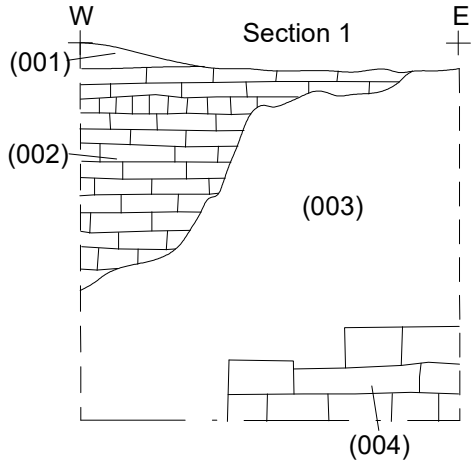
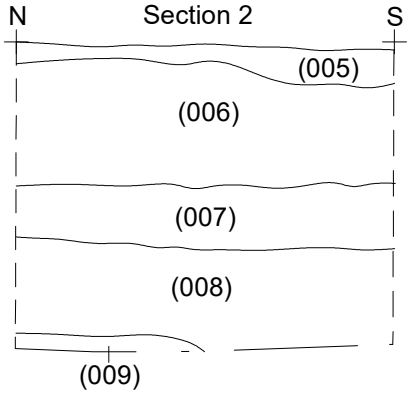



Figure 4: Plan of the footings







| ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES | | |
|---|---|---|
| Project Name: Market Place, Long Sutton | | |
| Scale 1:20 | Drawn by: SP | Report No: 18/24 |

Figure 5: Sections 1 and 2

## Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

| Context no. | Description | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|
| (001) | Loose mid-grey yellow, pebbly coarse sand 70mm thick | Hardcore cover in garden over former building |
| (002) | Red brick, thirteen courses visible, 170mm long by 50mm deep | Earlier phase of building |
| (003) | Light grey, cement | Concrete footing |
| (004) | Red brick three courses visible, 17mm long 90mm deep | Previous layer of brick |
| (005) | Loose dark greyish black, organic fine sandy silt 0.2m thick | Topsoil put in garden |
| (006) | Firm mid-yellowish brown clay, with frequent CBM 0.4m thick | Levelling layer |
| (007) | Firm light whitish yellow concrete 0.16m thick | Former level of garden |
| (008) | Plastic dark brownish black organic silty clay 0.27m thick | Levelling layer |
| (009) | Natural mid-brownish yellow clay | Possible natural |

# Appendix 2

## 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 *circa* 1086 AD. |
| **Drift** | Material that has been eroded, transported or deposited by glaciers (or their melt water). The term 'drift' is commonly used to describe any deposits of Quaternary age. |
| **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). |
| **Intrusive** | Artefacts of later date found in deposits that must pre-date them are said to be intrusive. Such intrusive artefacts will usually be small and have worked down in the soil through cracks, or by root, worm or rodent action. Intrusive artefacts will generally be isolated and be distinctively later than a larger assemblage of earlier artefacts, for example, a single 19$^{th}$ century pottery fragment found in a large collection of medieval ceramics in a refuse pit. |
| **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. |
| **Modern** | The current period, dating from around AD 1900 to the present time. |
| **Natural** | Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity |
| **Roman** | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain. |

# Appendix 3

## THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Context register sheet |
| 9 | Context record sheets |
| 1 | Section record sheet |
| 1 | Daily record sheet |
| 1 | Photographic record sheet |
| 1 | Sheet of scale drawings |

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:

Lincoln Museum
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

| | |
|---|---|
| Accession Number: | LCNCC: 2024:64 |
| Archaeological Project Services Site Code: | MPLS 24 |
| OASIS record number | archaeol1-525839 |

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

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# OASIS Summary for archaeol1-525839

| | |
|---|---|
| OASIS ID (UID) | archaeol1-525839 |
| Project Name | Watching Brief at Rear of 16 Market Place, Long Sutton |
| Sitename | Rear of 16 Market Place, Long Sutton |
| Sitecode | MPLS24 |
| Project Identifier(s) | MPLS24 |
| Activity type | Watching Brief |
| Planning Id | H11-1129-21 |
| Reason For Investigation | Planning requirement |
| Organisation Responsible for work | Archaeological Project Services |
| Project Dates | 03-Jun-2024 - 03-Jun-2024 |
| Location | Rear of 16 Market Place, Long Sutton<br>NGR : TF 43150 22950<br>LL : 52.78514834680127, 0.121158436498048<br>12 Fig : 543150,322950 |
| Administrative Areas | Country : England<br>County/Local Authority : Lincolnshire<br>Local Authority District : South Holland<br>Parish : Long Sutton |
| Project Methodology | Watching Brief of development of two flats to the rear of 16 market place in Long Sutton. |
| Project Results | The area is heavily disturbed with lots of made ground, services and footprint of former building. |
| Keywords | |
| Funder | Private individual |
| HER | Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD |
| Person Responsible for work | P Cope-Faulkner |
| HER Identifiers | |
| Archives | |

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