

98/5

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS
OF THE REAPPRAISAL OF
LONG SUTTON CONSERVATION AREA,
LONG SUTTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LSC97)**



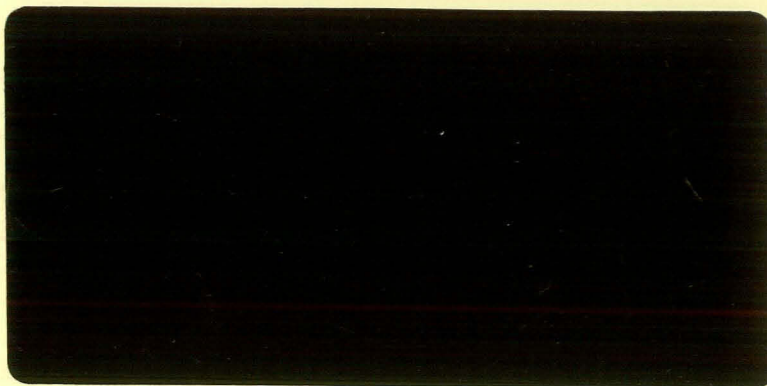
A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

0 3. APR 98

12 Friars Lane
LINCOLN LN2 5AL

Tel: 01522 575292 Fax: 01522 530724



23639 - Roman
23640 - Post Med
23641 - Undated
23642 } - Med
22326 }

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS
OF THE REAPPRAISAL OF
LONG SUTTON CONSERVATION AREA,
LONG SUTTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LSC97)**

Work Undertaken For
South Holland District Council

Report compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA AIFA

March 1998

A.P.S. Report No: 7/98

CONTENTS

List of Figures

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
2.1	Planning Background	
2.2	Aims	1
3.	Topography and Geology	1
4.	Methods	2
5.	Results	2
5.1	Historical Data	2
5.2	Cartographic Data	3
5.3	Aerial Photograph Data	4
5.4	Archaeological Data	5
5.5	Site Visit	7
6.	Discussion	7
7.	Management	8
8.	Conclusions	11
9.	Acknowledgements	11
10.	References	11
11.	Abbreviations	13

Appendices

- 1 Listed Buildings in the Parish of Long Sutton
- 2 Extract from *Criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments*
- 3 Glossary

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General Location Plan
- Figure 2 Site Location Plan
- Figure 3 Long Sutton Conservation Area
- Figure 4 Extract from Armstrong's 'Map of Lincolnshire', 1778
- Figure 5 Copy of Long Sutton Tithe Award, 1845
- Figure 6 Extract from the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1867
- Figure 7 Extract from the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1905
- Figure 8 Extract from the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1905
- Figure 9 Vicinity of Long Sutton showing recorded archaeology
- Figure 10 Long Sutton town centre showing recorded archaeology

1. SUMMARY

A desk-top assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological setting of the Conservation Area, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire. Several archaeological sites and findspots are located in the vicinity of the Conservation Area.

Artefacts of Romano-British date (AD 50 - 410) have been found within the town and are possibly part of widespread settlement as identified from cropmarks to the west of the town.

No Saxon (AD 410 - 1066) activity is known from Long Sutton. However, mention is made of a church in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and indicates a Late Saxon precursor to the medieval town.

Medieval (AD 1066 - 1500) settlement was concentrated on the higher ground of the Market Place with the church of St. Mary's at the southern end. This church, dating from the 12th century is known to have replaced an earlier wooden church, possibly that mentioned in the Domesday Survey. This period also saw the foundation of markets and fairs by Royal Charter and other records indicate that Long Sutton was a wealthy manor. However, by the 16th century the population of the town is one of the smallest recorded for South Holland.

Later in the post-medieval period (AD 1500 - 1900), Long Sutton saw a regrowth of industry in the town as evidenced by the construction of windmills and breweries, particularly in the 18th and 19th centuries. This period also saw the construction of housing on a large scale, of which there are many surviving examples in Long Sutton.

Absence of previous sub-surface investigation within the town limits the

scope of archaeological prediction for the survival and preservation of ancient remains and highlights a pressing requirement for such works.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by South Holland District Council to undertake a desk-top assessment of Long Sutton Conservation Area, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire. This was to form part of an appraisal of the current Conservation Area.

2.2 Aims

The aims of the archaeological assessment were to gather and appraise all known archaeological and historical information relating to the Conservation Area and its vicinity. Such location and assessment of significance would permit the formulation of an appropriate management policy for the archaeological resource of the Long Sutton Conservation Area.

3. TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Long Sutton is situated 18km east of Spalding and 23km southeast of Boston, in the civil parish of Long Sutton, South Holland District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The Conservation Area straddles the southeast-northwest High Street and Market Street of Long Sutton town centre and extends south of this road to include the church, West Street and Market Place. The junction of Market Place, Market Street and High Street, at the centre of the town, provides the focal point of the Conservation

Area. Centred on National Grid Reference TF 432 230, the Conservation Area includes not only the historic town centre with its shops and other commercial and social buildings, but also some adjoining residential areas. This assessment examines the Conservation Area and surrounding 2km.

Long Sutton is located at the eastern end of a slight ridge of higher ground upon which the villages of Fleet and Gedney are also set. The local topography describes a linear band of high ground aligned north to south along the Market Place at heights of between 4m and 5m OD. The surrounding land drops away from this point to heights of c.3m OD.

The village is located on soils of the Romney Series, generally coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous soils developed on roddons and reclaimed marshland (Robson 1990, 26). South, north and east of the village are Wisbech Series, calcareous alluvial gley soils (*ibid.* 28). These soils overlie a drift geology of marine alluvium (generally sandy silt, sand and clay) which in turn overlie a solid geology of Upper Jurassic clays (BGS 1978).

4. METHODS

Compilation of the archaeological and historical data relevant to the area of the proposed development site involved examination of all appropriate primary and secondary sources available. These have included:

- historical documents, held in Lincolnshire Archives
- enclosure, tithe, parish and other maps and plans, held in Lincolnshire Archives
- recent and old Ordnance Survey

maps

- the County Sites and Monuments Record
- the parish files of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire
- aerial photographs
- archaeological books and journals

Information obtained in the literature and cartographic examination was supplemented by a site visit to investigate the present land use and condition. Results of the archival and field examinations were committed to scale plans of the area.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical data

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 (Ekwall 1974, 454). An earlier reference is made to men of Gedney and Sutton fighting in the battle of Threkingham 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. 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).

Markets and fairs were granted by Royal Charter to the town in 1202 by King John, 1252 by Henry III and in 1282 by Edward I (Robinson and Robinson 1981, xvii).

Sutton in Holland, including Long Sutton, was a productive centre and was the wealthiest of Henry de la Haias' manors, with a return of £443 in 1296 (Massingberd 1905, 296).

Grants of land from Long Sutton were still being given to the monasteries during the 13th century, often from land reclaimed from the marshes (Hallam 1965, 11). Besides Castleacre Priory, Crowland and Spalding abbeys each owned substantial tracts of land in the parish. At the time of the dissolution, in the mid 16th century, it is recorded that Spalding owned land to the value of £32 pounds (Gooch 1940, 125).

John of Gaunt (Duke of Lancaster), the father of Henry IV, is also believed to have been a substantial landowner in Sutton parish, through his association with the de Camville and de la Haias families (Latham *et. al.* 1995, 42). It is generally considered that John of Gaunt never lived at Long Sutton, although moated earthworks and

foundations once located southeast of the church were thought to be his manor house (Marrat 1814, 56).

It would appear that Long Sutton was never a substantial town. The returns of the state of the Diocese of Lincoln between 1562 and 1567 records one vicar and three families, the lowest in Holland (Gooch 1940, 141). Lutton contained 48 families and Tydd St. Mary contained 40 families.

During the 16th century, the Crown lay claim to all the saltmarshes in Lincolnshire. However, King James I gave the villagers of Long Sutton the chance to buy their respective marshland, which eventually happened in 1613 (Wright 1970, 4). The extent of the marsh can be seen in Figure 4.

The population of Long Sutton more than doubled in the period from 1801 to 1851, from 1723 people to 4416 (White 1856, 858). This period also saw the redevelopment of industry and agriculture in the town with construction of breweries and windmills. This redevelopment was associated with the construction of Sutton Bridge with its dock. About the same time the market and fairs were revived.

The railway was built through Long Sutton in 1858, on the Spalding to King's Lynn route. Passenger services ceased in 1959 and the line was eventually closed in 1964 (Squire 1988).

5.2 Cartographic Data

The earliest depiction of Long Sutton is on Armstrong's Map of Lincolnshire dating from 1788 (Fig. 4). This shows that the main village lay west of the church, along Holbeach Road and Swap Coat Lane, with limited settlement along London Road.

Apart from the church only two other buildings are shown in detail. A house, located southeast of the church, is depicted situated to the north of a large pond. On the other side of the pond lies a windmill. It is possible that this house may be on the moated site referred to by Marrat (1814, 56).

Although of small scale, Bryant's map of the County of Lincoln (1828) indicates the layout of roads, farms and other buildings. Long Sutton remains essentially unchanged from Armstrong's map although buildings are now more apparent along Roman Bank. A brewery is shown to be located within the centre of the town.

Dating from 1845, the tithe award map (LAO *Parish deposit*) depicts the entire parish for Tithe Awards of which the town centre is enlarged (Fig. 5). The impression is that fewer buildings are shown when compared to Bryant's map and these are clustered along Market Street, Holbeach Road and along London Road. Rather than indicating the actual limit of development, the depicted buildings may represent only the commercial structures within the town.

The First Edition 1" Ordnance Survey map of Boston represents the earliest accurate map of Long Sutton, or Sutton St. Mary's as indicated on the map (Fig. 6). Dating from 1867, this map is based on a survey made in 1824, with the addition of railways. Buildings are now shown to exist along London Road and north beyond Little London although the area of densest settlement remained in the immediate vicinity of the Market Place.

The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1906 (Figs. 7 and 8), scale 6 inches to the mile show remarkably little change compared to earlier maps. Recent Ordnance Survey plans (1958, 1975) reveal that the

late 18th century pattern of roads and buildings had largely been maintained. New development has filled in earlier open spaces, in particular to the south of the town up to the line of the former railway.

5.3 Aerial Photograph Data

Aerial photographs of Long Sutton, including those published or transcribed in secondary sources, were examined for evidence of archaeological remains.

A series of three aerial photographs are located within the parish files of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire (Uncoded - parish file). These are undated, although they are likely to have been taken within the 20 years prior to 1986. These depict Long Sutton from a moderate altitude and are taken vertically to the ground. The present day layout of the town is very clear. No archaeology is visible in open areas between houses or the surrounding countryside. Some differential soil shading or differences in the overlying crop, especially east of Roman Bank, probably indicates areas of silting and former creeks in the vicinity.

Aerial photographs have appeared in local newspapers twice although are of insufficient quality to determine the presence of archaeological remains (Lincolnshire Free Press 5.10.1976 and Spalding Guardian 14.11.1986).

Further to the above aerial photographs, a number of cropmarks were plotted for the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology and are shown on Fig. 9. These largely represent the Roman settlement of the area and depict possible trackways and enclosures. No list of aerial photographs used for this transcription is available.

5.4 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the files of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire were

consulted. Other, secondary, sources were also examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within 2km of the Conservation Area are collated in Table 1 and committed to Figures 9 and 10.

Table. 1 Archaeological Sites in the Vicinity of Long Sutton Conservation Area.

Map Code	County SMR No.	Description	Grid. Ref.
1	22323	Romano-British settlement, site of	TF 412210
2		Roman coin, <i>folles</i> of Constantine I (306-324 AD)	TF 432210
3	22325	2, 4 th century (Roman) coins	TF 430228
4	20492	Medieval settlement of Long Sutton	TF 432229
5	22324	Medieval pottery	TF 423225
6	22170	Post-medieval almshouses, site of	TF 42522255
7	23047	Post-medieval pottery	TF 43182294
8	22308	Medieval cross, site of	TF 43182286
9	23045	Post-medieval pottery	TF 430229
10	23046	Medieval pottery	TF 430229
11	22473	Post-medieval windmill	TF 43822288
12	20232	Disused railway	
13	22166	Post-medieval windmill	TF 44052213
14	22174	Post-medieval dovecote, site of	TF 422211
15	22392	Post-medieval windmill	TF 43612428
16	22326	Medieval church	TF 43202286
17	22285	Medieval chapel, Gedney, site of	TF 41142450
18	23624	Undated pond, Gedney	TF 41152448
19	23205	Undated moated site, Gedney	TF 410232
20	23556	Modern pillbox, Lutton	TF 422234
21		Post-medieval windmill, site of	TF 439217
22		Medieval sea bank	
23		Undated, stone building and skeleton	TF 427217

Prehistoric Archaeology

No prehistoric archaeology is known from Long Sutton parish. This is because the area has since been subjected to a series of marine and freshwater inundations, resulting in the deposition of several metres of alluvium (peats, silts and clays).

Romano-British Archaeology

Finds of Roman coins are known from a single location within Long Sutton (Fig. 10, No. 3), both coins are 4th century in date (Phillips 1970, 325). Roman pottery has apparently been uncovered during the course of sewerage works in the Market Place in 1975 (Robinson and Robinson 1981, 12). This pottery, including Samian wares, was found at depths of c. 3.5m below the surface.

One other Roman coin has been recovered in the general vicinity of Sutton Crosses (Fig. 9, No. 2) and a settlement has also been identified in the southwest of the parish (Fig. 9, No. 1). This settlement was excavated during the 1960s and revealed eight hut floors and pottery of 2nd to 4th century date (SMR 22323). It is likely that post-Roman flooding will have deposited silts over the Roman landscape in Long Sutton but it is not known to what depth. However, the extent of this flooding did not reach the west of Long Sutton parish, where soils of the Wallasea Association equate to the Roman landsurface.

Saxon and Medieval Archaeology

The only extant remains of this period are St. Mary's parish church and the medieval sea bank. The church was largely built in the 12th and 13th centuries by the Abbot of Castleacre priory (Wills 1975, 13). This is known to have replaced an earlier wooden church, the location of which is unknown. A further church, Ketel's church, is referred to in the Domesday Survey and may be the

same as the 12th century wooden church.

The medieval sea bank (misnamed Roman Bank) was in existence by the 13th century but may pre-date the Norman conquest (Hallam 1954, 15). A succession of subsequent sea banks are likely to have been built as land was reclaimed from the marshes but few have survived.

No other extant remains of this period are known. Marrat (1814, 56), writing in his history of Long Sutton states '*In the Hall six acres, a pasture at a very small distance S.E. of the church, are the foundations of a large mansion house, which formerly belonged to, or was the residence of John of Gaunt; - it has been moated round.*'. It has also been reported that a substantial stone building was uncovered during the Second world war along with the remains of a human skeleton (Robinson and Robinson 1981, 36; Fig. 10, No. 23). It has been speculated that this structure may have been the church referred to in the Domesday Survey, if that church is separate from the wooden church referred to in the 12th century.

Medieval pottery has also been found within and around Long Sutton. Although pottery might indicate the extent of settlement, at this time discarded rubbish (including broken pottery) was incorporated into midden heaps and later spread on the ground to improve the fertility of the soil. In that way isolated sherds of pottery found their way onto arable fields. The extent of this pottery is an indicator of the extent of arable land.

Post-medieval Archaeology

Post-medieval archaeology is well represented by a number of sites in and around Long Sutton. Houses from this period still survive and the best examples

have been accorded listed status (Appendix 1).

Windmills were also common during this period, and many would have had medieval predecessors. Three windmills survive in the Long Sutton area at present (Dolman 1986, 21). A fourth, that appears on the Enclosure Award, is no longer visible (Fig. 10, No. 21). The most northerly mill, Sneath's Mill, is built upon a mound which may be the mill mound of an earlier structure and itself is the oldest tower mill in the county (Plate 2).

Industrial sites are also known from Long Sutton, although few are referenced in the County Sites and Monuments Record. There were two breweries in the centre of the town, the Brunswick Brewery and the Standard (Wright 1970, 18). White's directory also lists blacksmiths, gasworks and cartwrights (1856, 858). Few, if any, of these buildings survive today.

5.5 Site Visit

A site visit was made to Long Sutton on the 4th February 1998. This was to assess the possible level of surviving archaeological deposits and to identify hitherto unknown archaeological sites.

Market Place

Along the Market Place there is a good survival of 18th and 19th century houses and shopfronts. The church and churchyard occupy the southeastern limit of the Market Place, beyond which recent development has encroached into the town centre. Houses of 19th century date continue along West Street and can also be found along parts of Bull Lane. A Victorian school along Bull Lane has recently been converted and new houses built upon the schoolyard. Limited modern development has taken place along the road

and, therefore, rear yards, gardens *etc.* have moderate potential for surviving archaeological deposits.

No trace survives of the railway station or any of its associated structures.

North of the Market Place

Tracts of open ground typify the area north of the Market Place and London Road. These open spaces are parks, playing fields and a cemetery associated with 19th century expansion of the town. Limited modern development has taken place along Park Lane, although beyond this road, towards Little London recent development has taken place. Along London Road are a number of well preserved 19th century buildings, both dwellings and shops.

Roman Bank

Although the medieval sea bank lies beyond the present Conservation Area, Roman Bank provided a focus for some 18th and 19th century activity, notably the windmills and limited settlement at Little London. Three windmills survive although each is derelict. In places the medieval sea bank survives to substantial heights, especially in the Little London and Lutton Gowts areas.

The use of geophysical methods for archaeological prospecting is unlikely to be possible for much of the Long Sutton Conservation Area. The exceptions are the park and playing fields north of London Road and West Street and to a lesser degree in the rear gardens of larger properties.

6. DISCUSSION

Prehistoric activity has not been recorded from within the town of Long Sutton and the land surface from this period lies many metres below the present ground level.

Romano-British activity has been identified in the vicinity, with a few finds recovered from the town centre. It is likely, as at Holbeach, that any evidence for settlement of this period lies buried at depth beneath the town. The presence of surface finds from the southwest of the parish indicates the areas which are not covered by later, post-Roman alluvium.

Significantly greater evidence for use of the area in later periods is provided by documents, sites, findspots and structures of medieval date. In existence by the time of the Domesday Survey, it is likely that Long Sutton had a Saxon predecessor to the present town, although some have considered the Saxon settlement to be located near Sutton Two Crosses. However, no finds of Saxon date are known, with the exception of the sea banks that may have their origin prior to the Norman conquest.

During the medieval period, Long Sutton became a prosperous centre with its church, market and fairs. The height of this prosperity was between the 13th and 15th centuries. During the 16th century, Long Sutton is recorded as having the smallest number of families in the South Holland region.

The layout of the medieval town cannot be ascertained, although is likely to have been centred on the church and Market Place. Later maps show the strongest density of occupation in this area. Other features of the town may have included a manor house of the principal landowner of the time. No trace of these survive, although possible locations for such a place have been tentatively identified along Seagate Road and 1km southwest of the church.

A visit to Long Sutton, undertaken as part of this investigation, confirmed that

widespread development had taken place during the last three centuries. Consequently, this development is likely to have had an adverse affect on any surviving archaeological deposits.

7. MANAGEMENT

The management of the archaeological resource within Long Sutton should follow the guidelines set out by English Heritage (1992a, 1992b) and in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) notes 15 (buildings) and 16 (archaeology) (DoE 1990, 1994).

Some nationally important archaeological monuments are singled out for statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAA) 1979. Such monuments are known as Scheduled Ancient Monuments and are statutorily protected from any damage or alteration. The scheduling of monuments is the responsibility of the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport, advised by English Heritage. There are no sites within or near the Conservation Area that are presently Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

This study has identified the location of a number of known and potential archaeological sites within the conservation area, as represented by find-spots on Figures 9 and 10, and documentary references. As none of the sites in Long Sutton are scheduled ancient monuments, the management of these sites is the responsibility of their respective landowners. There appear to be no major management problems at present.

The management strategy for archaeological sites is dependent on their importance.

Planning Policy Guidance 16 (PPG16) states: *Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development their should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.* (PPG16, para 8)

The determination of the importance of an archaeological site is judged on the basis of a set of criteria given in PPG16 and shown here as Appendix 3. All nationally important archaeological monuments should be protected from the effects of development through the application of PPG16 which presumes in favour of their physical preservation (although they are not necessarily protected from other forms of damage). South Holland District Council has adopted suitable policies for the use of PPG16 in its Local Plan (SHDC 1995, 30 - Policy E6), although it is notable that no archaeological intervention has yet taken place in Long Sutton.

Knowledge of many of the archaeological sites listed on the Sites and Monuments Record is minimal and it is difficult to make a judgement of their importance on a national scale without further information. PPG16 suggests: *it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken.* (PPG16, para 21). Such evaluations may take several forms:

a) Desk-top Assessment

This is defined as an assessment of the known and/or potential archaeological resource within a specified area, consisting of a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource

in a local, regional or national context as appropriate (IFA 1994a).

b) Archaeological Field Evaluation

This 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 on land. If such remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, and relative quality and enables an assessment of their worth in a local regional or national context as appropriate (IFA 1994c).

From the results of the evaluation, an appropriate management or mitigation strategy may be determined. The main options are:

Preservation In Situ:

- a) Exceptionally, evaluation may reveal a site of such importance that it is scheduled under the provisions of AMAA1979
- b) Planning applications may be refused on the basis of the importance of buried archaeological remains.
- c) Developers may be requested to alter estate layouts or change foundation designs in order to preserve buried remains.

Physical preservation, or preservation *in situ* is not always the most appropriate strategy and it may be necessary to preserve 'by record'. PPG16 states: *Where planning authorities decide that the physical preservation in situ of archaeological remains is not justified in the circumstances of the case and that development resulting in the destruction of the archaeological remains should proceed, it would be entirely reasonable for the planning authority to*

satisfy itself before granting planning permission, that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains. (PPG16, para 25). Once again, several strategies are available, depending on the importance of the remains:

Preservation by Record:

a) Archaeological Excavation

Defined as a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines and records archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the Project Design and in the light of findings (IFA 1994d).

b) Archaeological Watching Brief

This is defined as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. Such a programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (IFA 1994b).

c) Building Investigation and Recording

Defined as a formal programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, or structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components, on land. The programme should result in the production of drawings, an ordered archive and a report (IFA 1995).

Archaeological management strategies for Long Sutton

For the short to medium term, it would be judicious to define research strategies for the archaeological heritage of Long Sutton and to recommend a framework by which such strategies could be implemented. The management options discussed above should be applied to this end.

Three key questions pertaining to the archaeology and development of the settlement of Long Sutton have been identified.

a) The Romano-British settlement - To what extent do finds of this date indicate Romano-British settlement within Long Sutton.

b) The Saxon settlement - As Long Sutton is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, it is likely that there was a Saxon precursor to the medieval town. However, the focus of the village is St. Mary's church which is known not to be on the same site as an earlier wooden church and may indicate that the settlement has moved.

c) The medieval town - defining the layout, extent and nature of the medieval town.

However, due consideration must be given at all times to the archaeological heritage of other periods.

As a first stage in enabling these questions to be answered it is proposed that any development within the present limits of the Conservation Area automatically triggers archaeological intervention. Development outside of the Conservation Area would still be subject to PPG 16 and intervention dependant on factors such as size of development and proximity to known

archaeology.

The definition of the Conservation Area as an area of archaeological importance would not represent a immutable boundary and would be subject to change as new evidence came to light in future archaeological investigations.

Future development in the town, needs to be monitored and recorded by experienced field archaeologists in order to begin to understand the extent and sequence of archaeological and natural deposits. A cellar survey would pinpoint areas where archaeology is totally destroyed. Such a survey may usefully be undertaken by a local group.

8. CONCLUSIONS

The types of archaeological remains potentially present in Long Sutton are those common to all urban areas. In addition to artefacts and ecofacts are the potential stratified remains of earlier structures (domestic, ritual and industrial), their associated features (refuse pits, wells, *etc.*) and infrastructure (roads).

Structures may not be confined to the present day burgage plots or roads but can occur anywhere within the present area of study. In particular, the presence of shallowly buried Romano-British and Saxon remains should be considered. Features of these periods may be destroyed by modern development schemes. Prospection techniques, such as geophysical survey or fieldwalking, would not be sufficient to reveal the presence of such sites in advance. Therefore, pre-development archaeological evaluation, or archaeological monitoring during development, is essential in order to increase knowledge of the town's buried

heritage.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to thank Mr R. Scriven of South Holland District Council who commissioned this assessment. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Dave Start permitted examination of the relevant parish files maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire. Access to the County Sites and Monuments Record was kindly provided by Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy of the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council. Jim Bonnor, the Assistant Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire County Council, commented upon draft copies of this report.

10. REFERENCES

All of the following sources were consulted in the data-gathering exercise. However, as some references duplicated information available in others, not all of them have been specifically referred to in the text.

Ambler, R.W., 1993, 'Markets and Fairs, 1086-1792', in Bennett, S. and Bennett, N. (eds), *An Historical Atlas of Lincolnshire*

BGS, 1978, *King's Lynn and Wash, Solid and Drift geology*, 1:50,000 map sheet 145 with part of 129 (Keyworth)

Brears, C., 1940, *Lincolnshire in the 17th and 18th Centuries*

Bryant, A., 1828, *Map of the County of Lincoln*

DoE, 1988, *List of Buildings of Special*

Architectural or Historic Interest: District of South Holland, Lincolnshire

DoE, 1990, *Archaeology and Planning*, Planning Policy Guidance note 16

DoE, 1994, *Planning and the Historic Environment* Planning Policy Guidance note 15

Dolman, P., 1986, *Lincolnshire Windmills, a contemporary survey*

Ekwall, E., 1974, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (4th ed)

English Heritage, 1992a, *Managing the Urban Archaeological Resource*

English Heritage, 1992b, *Development Plan policies for Archaeology*

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

Gooch, E.H., 1940, *A History of Spalding*

Hallam, H.E., 1954, *The New Lands of Elloe, A Study of Early Reclamation in Lincolnshire*

Hallam, H.E., 1965, *Settlement and Society, A Study of the Early Agrarian History of South Lincolnshire*

Hallam, S.J., 1970, 'Settlement Around the Wash', in Phillips, C.W. (ed), *The Fenland in Roman Times*, Royal Geographic Society Research Series 5

IFA, 1994a, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments*

IFA, 1994b, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

IFA, 1994c, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*

IFA, 1994d, *Draft Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations*

IFA, 1995, *Draft Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

Ketteringham, J.R., 1995, *Lincolnshire People*

Latham, J., Edwards, D. and Daniels, A., 1995, *South of the Wash*

Marrat, W., 1814, *History of Lincolnshire*, Vol. II

Massingberd, W.O., 1988, 'Social and Economic History' in Page, W., *The Victoria History of the County of Lincoln II* (Reprint)

Owen, D.M., 1975, 'Medieval Chapels in Lincolnshire' *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*, Vol. 10

Owen, D.M., 1981, *Church and Society in Medieval Lincolnshire*, History of Lincolnshire Vol. V

Page, W., 1988, *The Victoria History of the County of Lincoln II* (Reprint)

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989, *Lincolnshire*, The Buildings of England, (2nd ed, revised Antram, N)

Phillips, C.W. (ed), 1970, *The Fenland in Roman Times*, Royal Geographic Society Research Series 5

Robinson, F.W. and Robinson, B.A., 1981, *History of Long Sutton and District*

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

Sass, J.A., 1978, 'Long Sutton, Sneath's Mill', *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* Vol. 13

SHDC, 1995, *South Holland District Local Plan, Deposit Draft 1995: Written Statement*.

Squire, S.E., 1988, *The Lost Railways of Lincolnshire*

Sutton, A.F., 1904, 'Churches visited from Wisbech', *Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society, Reports and Papers*, Vol. XXVII

Wheeler, W.H., 1896, *A History of the Fens of South Lincolnshire*, (Reprint 1990)

White, W., 1856, *History, Gazetteer, and Directory of Lincolnshire*

Wills, N.T., 1975, *The History of the Parish and Church of St. Mary, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire* (2nd edition)

Wills, N.T., 1988, *Fenland Churches and People between, Spalding and Long Sutton, South Lincolnshire*

Whitwell, J.B., 1970, *Roman Lincolnshire, History of Lincolnshire II*

Wright, N.R., 1970, *Industrial Archaeology and History of Long Sutton and Sutton Bridge*, Industrial Archaeology Group

Wright, N.R., 1982, *Lincolnshire Towns and Industry 1700-1914*, History of Lincolnshire XI

11. ABBREVIATIONS

BGS	British Geological Survey
DoE	Department of the Environment
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LAO	Lincolnshire Archive Office, followed by accession code.
RCHME	Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England
SHDC	South Holland District Council
SMR	County Sites and Monuments Record number

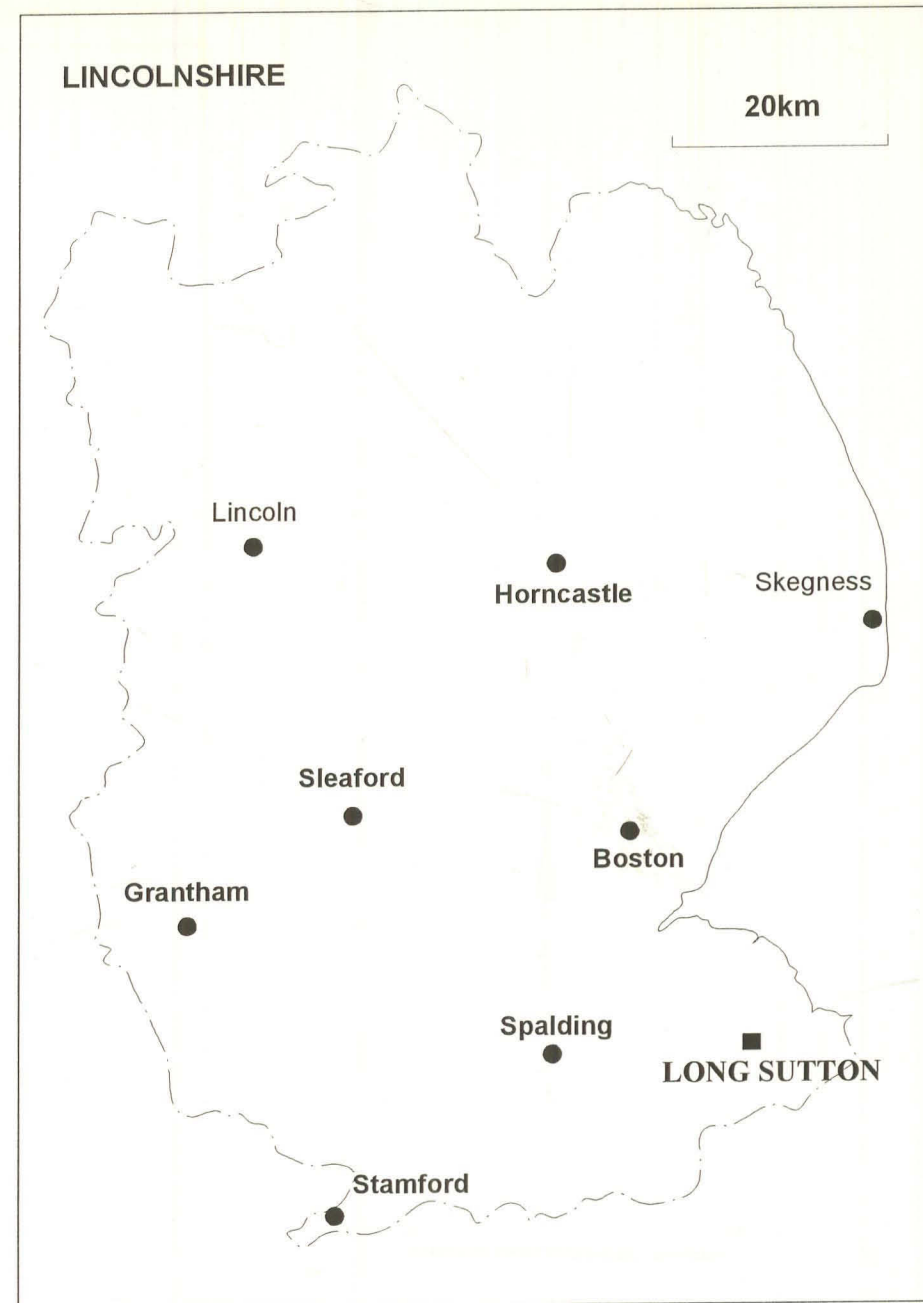
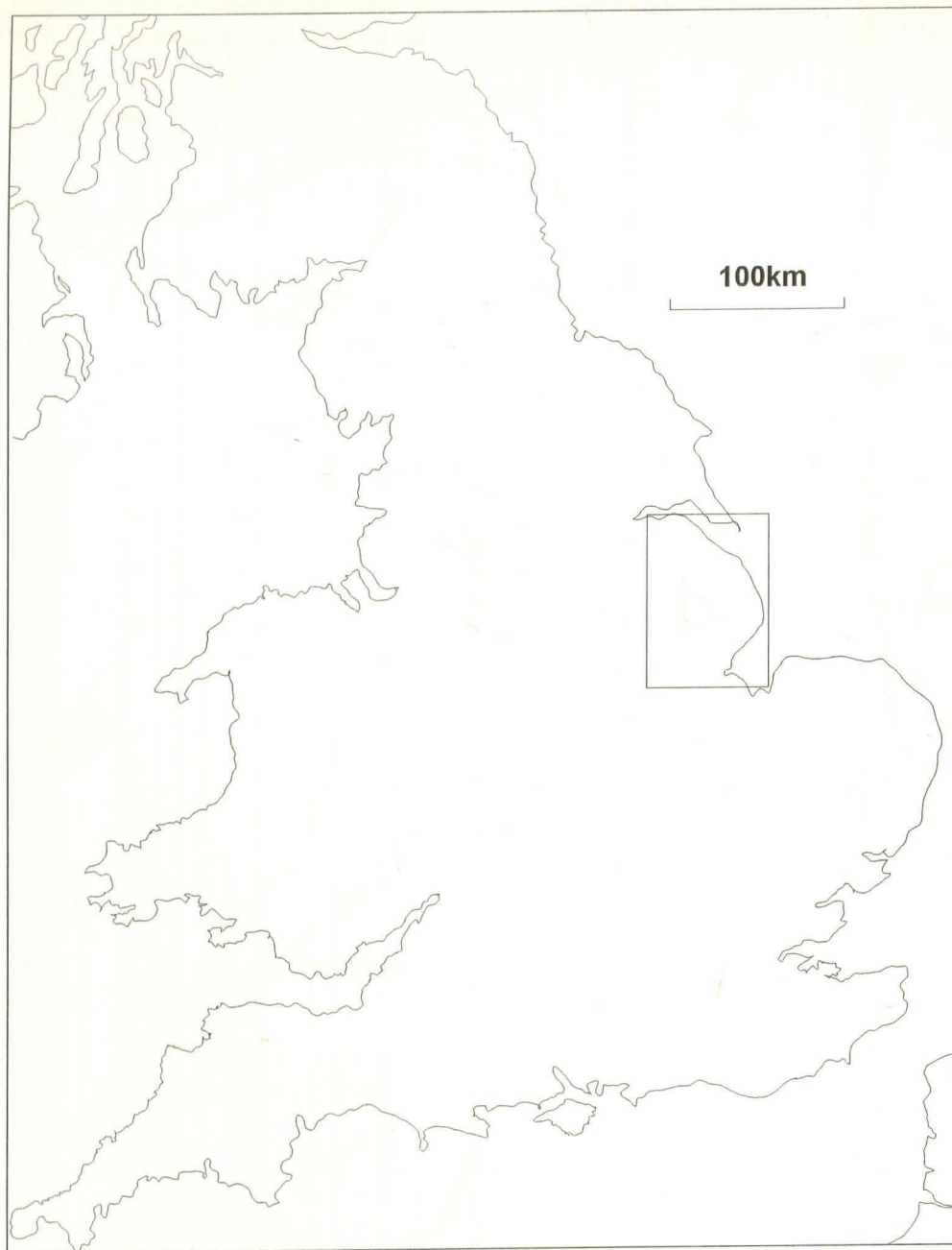


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



Figure 2 - Site Location Plan

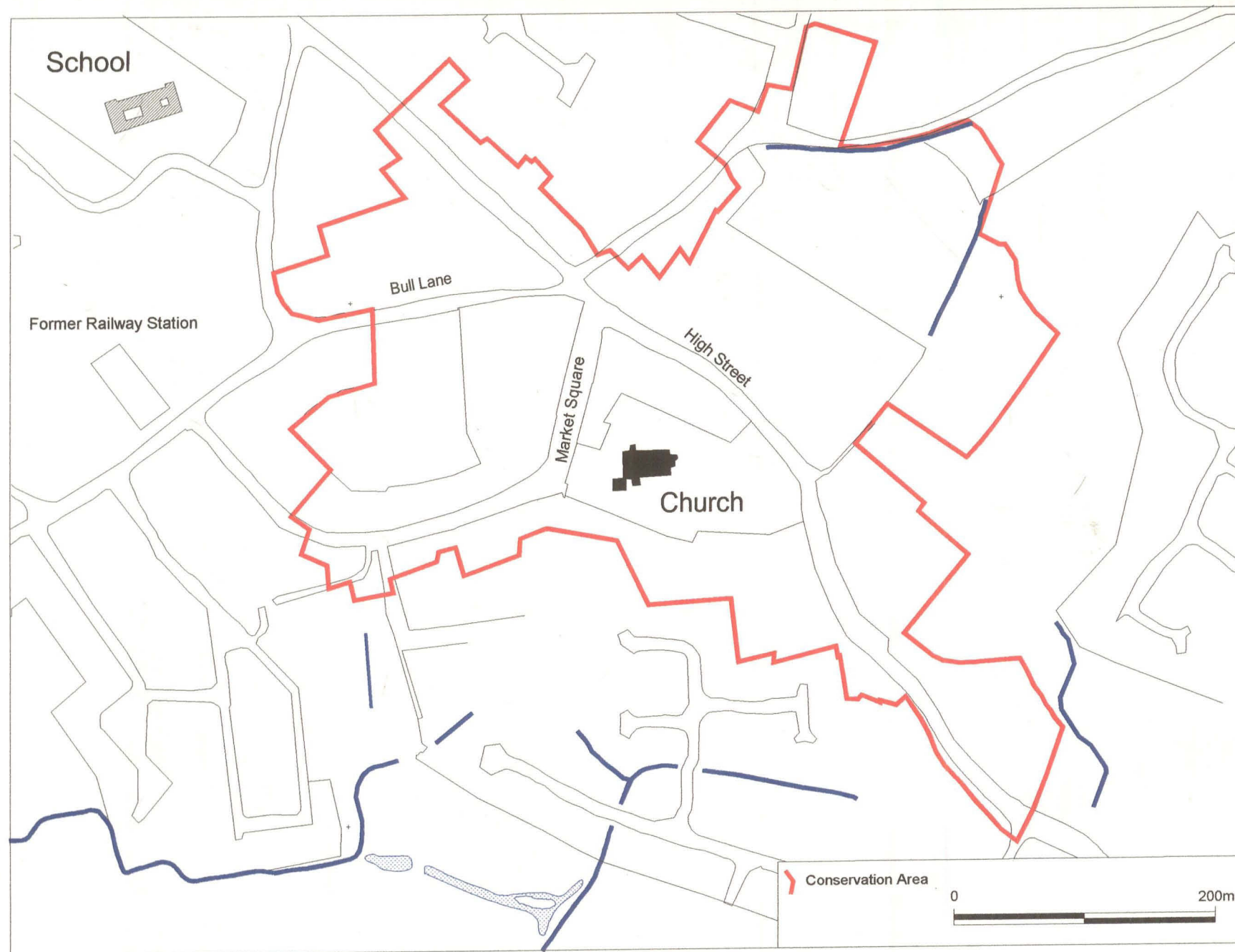


Figure 3 - Long Sutton Conservation Area

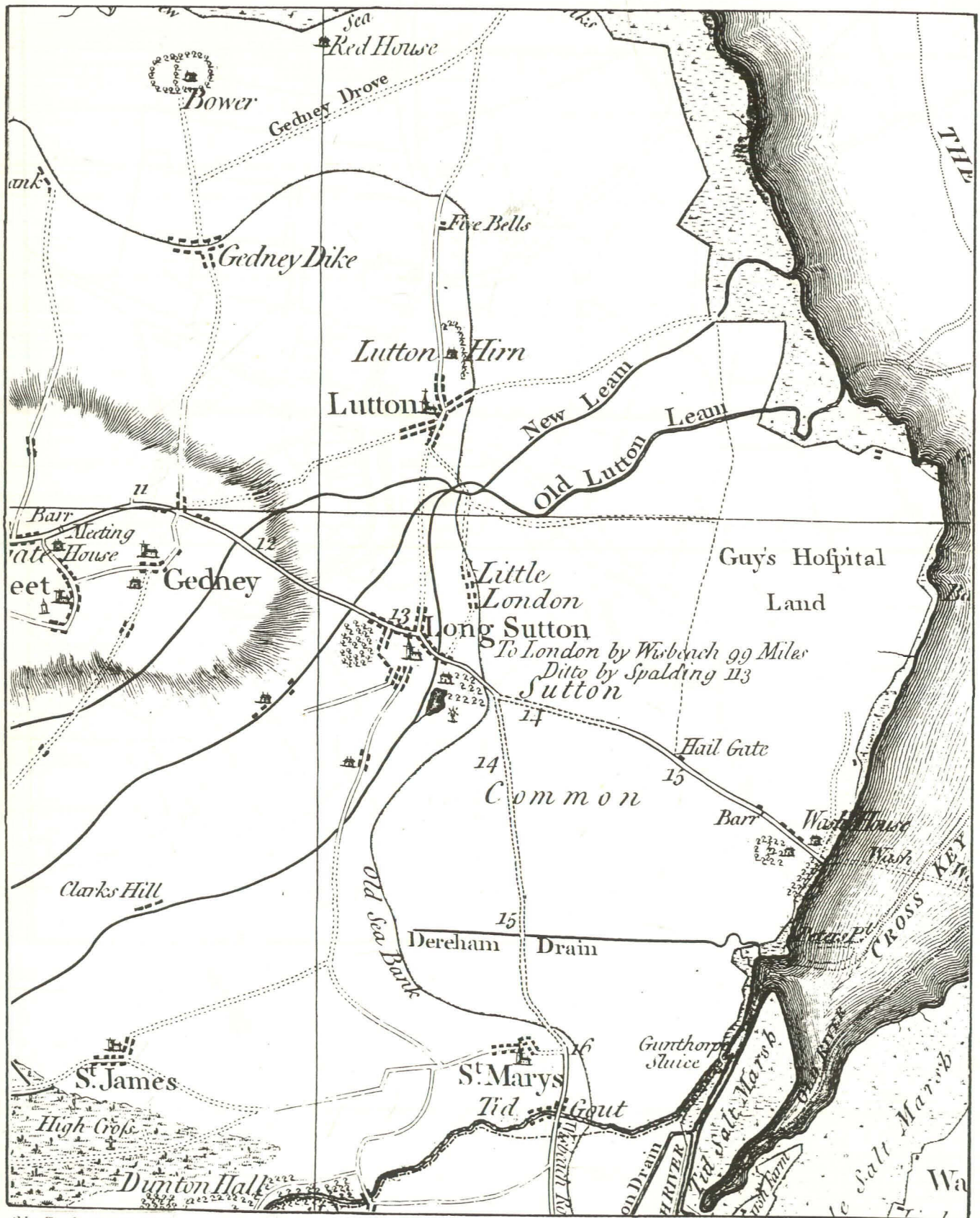
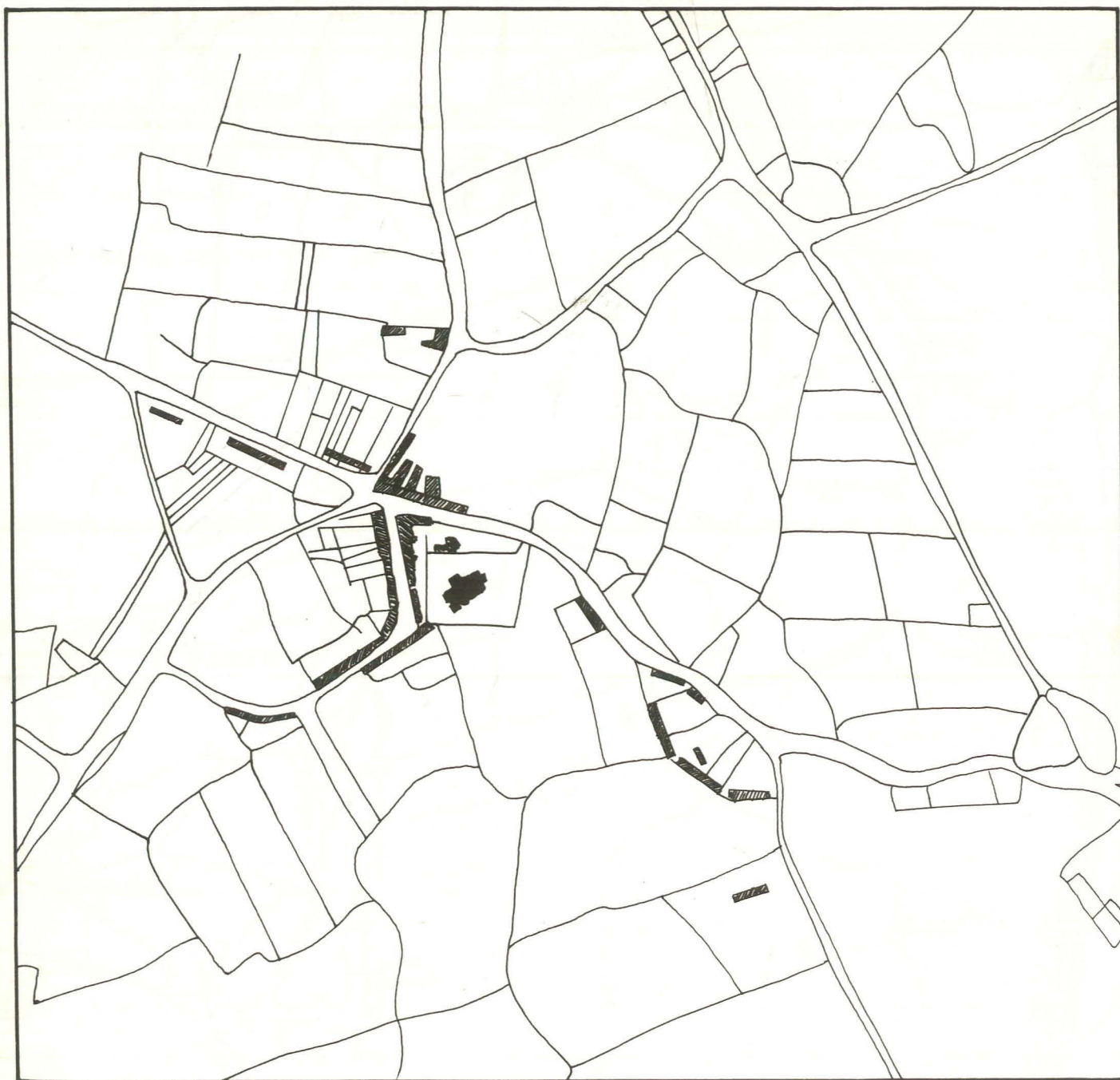


Figure 4 - Extract from Armstrong's 'Map of Lincolnshire', 1778



(No Scale Available)



Figure 5 - Copy of Long Sutton Tithe Award, 1845

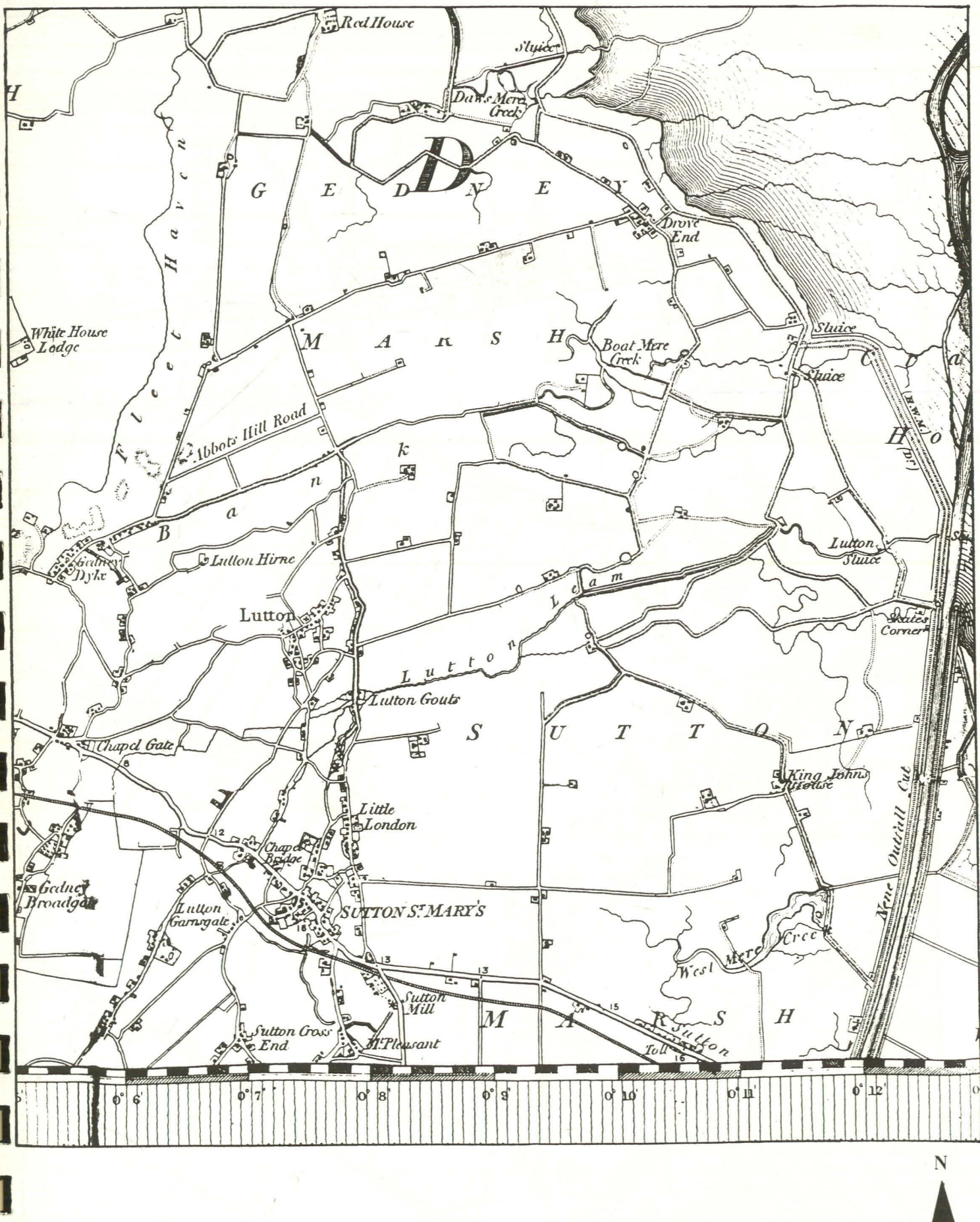


Figure 6 - Extract from the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1867

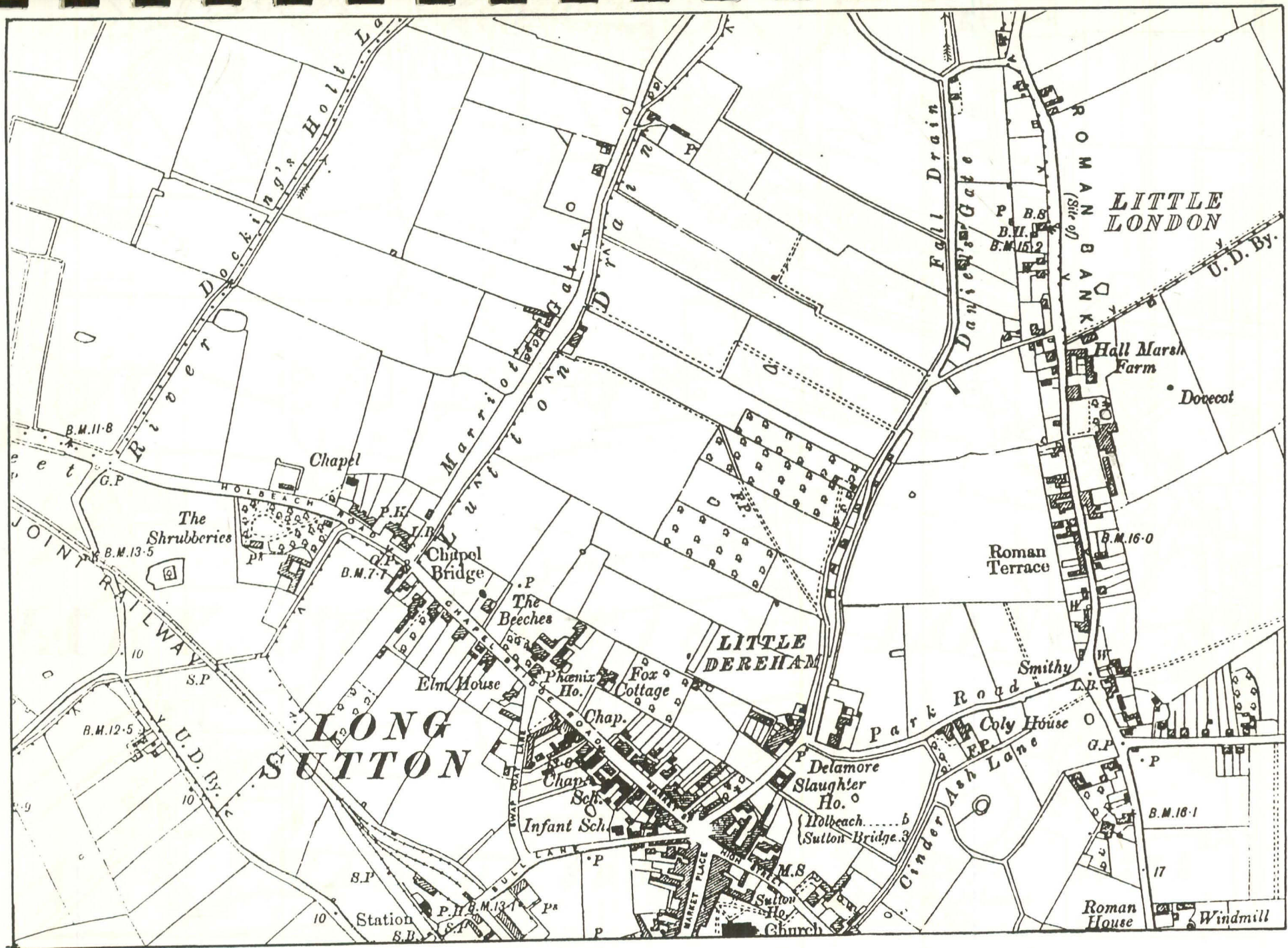


Figure 7 - Extract from the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1905

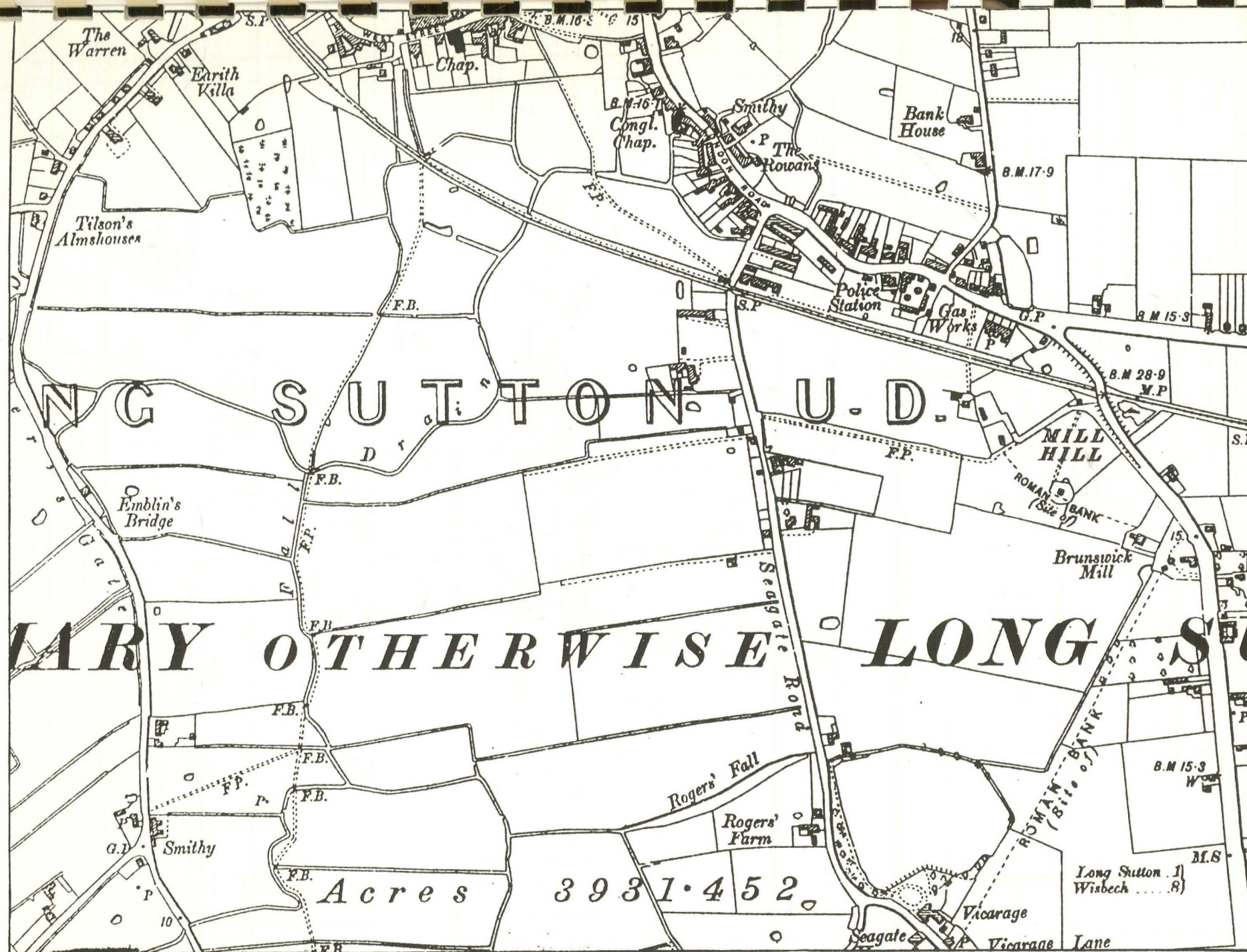


Figure 8 - Extract from the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1905

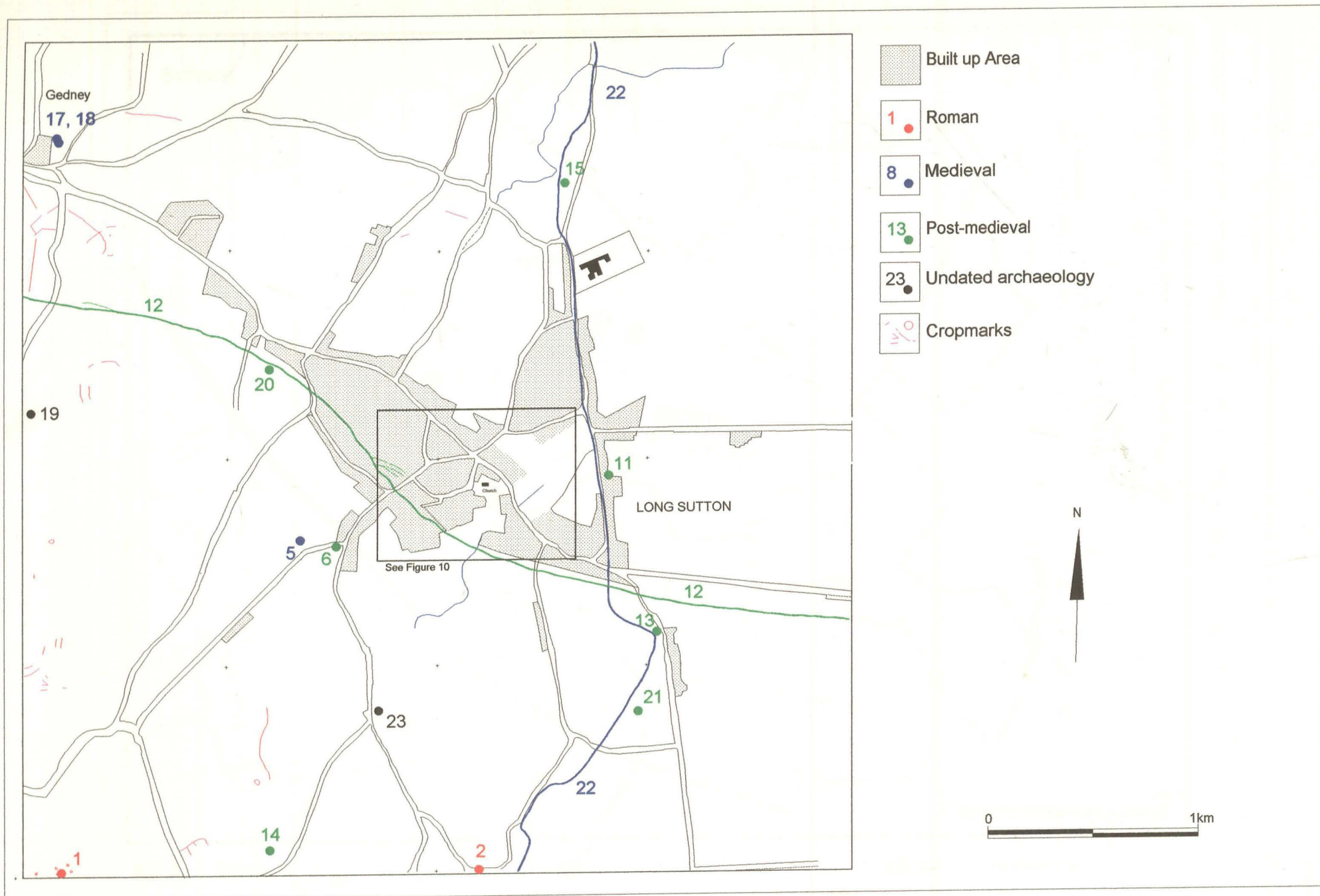


Figure 9 - Vicinity of Long Sutton showing recorded archaeology

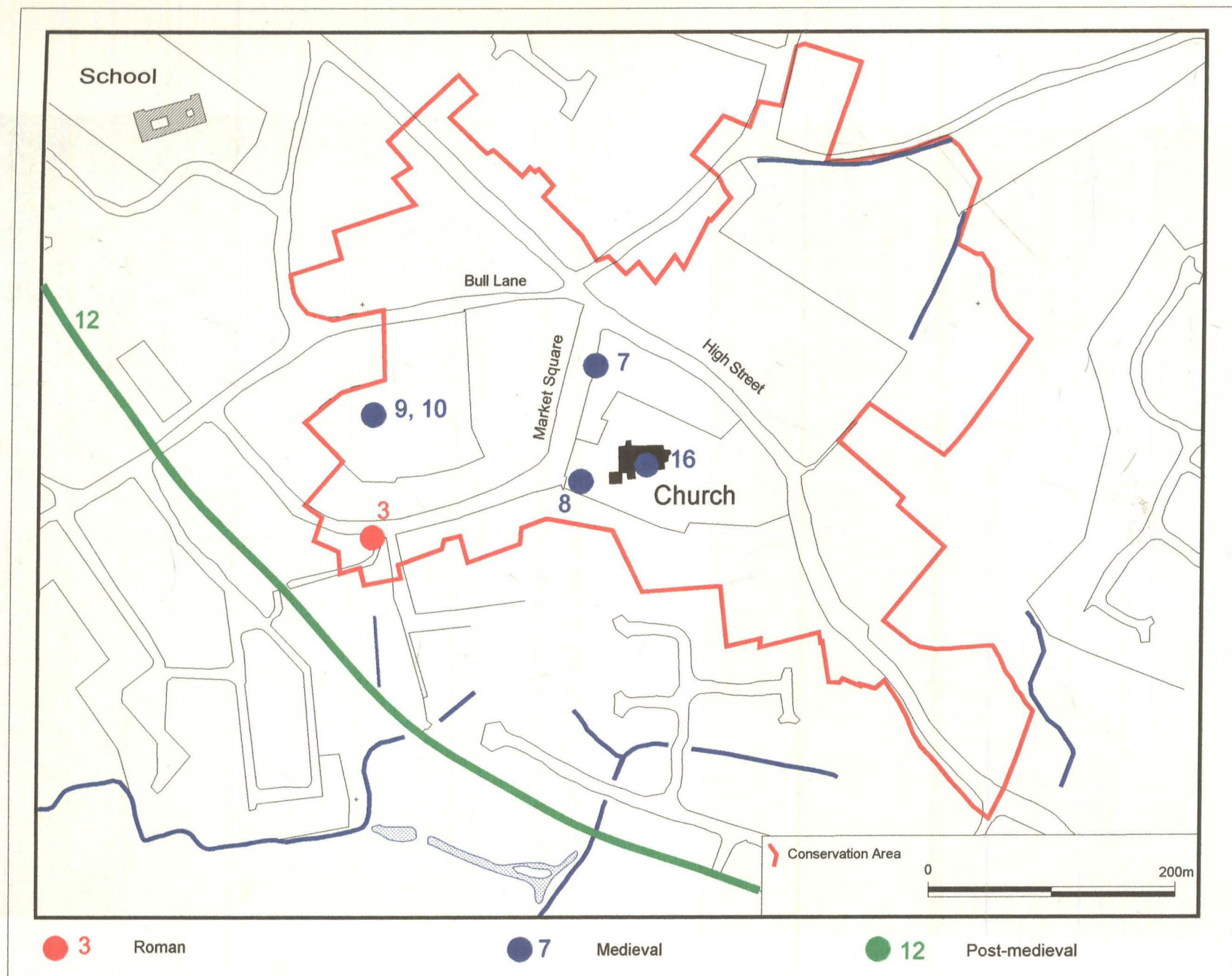


Figure 10 - Long Sutton town centre showing recorded archaeology

Plate 1 - Market Street, Long Sutton, looking north.



Plate 2 - Sneath's Mill, the oldest tower mill in the county. The structure sits on top of a mound, which may indicate an earlier, possibly medieval, mill on the site.



Appendix 1

LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN LONG SUTTON

Churchyard of St. Mary	Former school, Early 19 th century
High Street	Crown and Woolpack Public House, Late 18 th century
High Street	No. 15, House, Late 18 th century
High Street	No. 21, Shop, Early 19 th century
High Street	Sutton House, Former Rectory, Late 18 th century
London Road	No. 1, House, Late 18 th century
London Road	No. 3, House, <i>c.</i> 1820
London Road	No. 11, Ashwell House, Late 17 th century
London Road	No. 15, House, <i>c.</i> 1820
London Road	Stable block at Adderley House, <i>c.</i> 1820
London Road	Adderley House, Late 18 th century
London Road	Nos. 2 and 6, Former terrace of three houses, <i>c.</i> 1820
London Road	Nos. 26 and 28, Two houses, <i>c.</i> 1820
Market Place	Butcher's Shop and No. 3, Shop and House, Early 19 th century
Market Place	The Pump, Late 19 th century
Market Place	Church of St. Mary, Late 12 th century*
Market Place	No. 39, Flat, bank and house, Mid 18 th century
Market Place	The Bull Hotel, Late 18 th century
Market Street	No. 2, Shop, Early 19 th century
Market Street	Nos. 4 and 6, Two shops, Early 19 th century
Market Street	No. 18, Connaught House, <i>c.</i> 1800
Market Street	No. 20, House, <i>c.</i> 1820
Market Street	Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 28, Terrace of four houses, <i>c.</i> 1820
Market Street	Nos. 30 and 32, Pair of Cottages, <i>c.</i> 1820
Market Street	No. 34, House, <i>c.</i> 1820
Market Street	No. 21, House, Late 18 th century

Market Street	Free School, 1835
Market Street	Nos. 23, 25 and 27, Terrace of three houses, c. 1800
Old Gate	Cottage, Early 18 th century
Old Gate	Pigeoncote at Onslow House, Mid 18 th century
Roman Bank	Roman House, Former Lodge, c. 1820
Roman Bank	Bank House, 16 th century
Roman Bank	Harrison's Mill, Tower windmill, 1843
Spendla's Lane	Farmhouse, Late 18 th century
Swap Coat Lane	No. 2, House and adjoining barn, Late 18 th century
Vicarage Lane	Seagate Hall, Former Vicarage, Late 18 th century
Vicarage Lane	Stable block at Seagate Hall, Late 18 th century
West Street	Conservative Club, Former House, Early 19 th century
Wisbech Road	Brunswick Mill, Tower windmill, 1817
Wisbech Road	Roman Grange, House, 1812
Wisbech Road	Milestone, Late 19 th century
Wisbech Road	No. 6, House, Early 19 th century

* Grade 1 listed building

All information from DoE, 1988, *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest: District of South Holland*

Appendix 2

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CRITERIA FOR SCHEDULING ANCIENT MONUMENTS - extract from *Archaeology and Planning* DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.

ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.

iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

v *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

vi *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.

vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry survey and resistivity survey.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
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.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School • Cameron Street • Heckington • Sleaford • Lincs • NG34 9RW
Tel. (01529) 461618 • Fax (01529) 461001

Archaeological Project Services is part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, a company limited by guarantee and a registered charity. Charity No: 1001463 • Company No: 2554738 (England).