



LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**Market House, 11-13 Market Street,
Long Sutton, Lincs.**

NGR: TF 4310 2305

Site Code: LSMS 03

LCNCC Museum Accn No.: 2004.203

Planning Application: H11/0857/02 & H11/0044/02

wrong.

Archaeological Building Survey and Watching Brief

Report for

Lincolnshire Development, Lincolnshire County Council

by G. Tann and N. Field

LAS Report No. 773

October 2004

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EVENTS LI 5544
LI 5545

SOURCE LI 9689
LI 9690

PRN 23928 POSTMEDIEVAL
MODERN

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Summary

A programme of building recording and archaeological monitoring identified the building sequence of structures alongside the Long Sutton Market House, prior to redevelopment of their sites. No early archaeological remains were found on the site, which seems to have been first developed in the nineteenth century.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned in November 2003 by Purcell Miller Tritton on behalf of Lincolnshire Development, Lincolnshire County Council to conduct a building survey and an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with refurbishment and construction at the Market House, Long Sutton. in accordance with the general requirements set out in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section, 1998) and the requirements of the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, dated October 7th 2002.

Recording visits were made by Naomi Field (November 3rd, 2003). The watching brief was undertaken by Geoff Tann (November 8th, December 9, 11th 2003; April 13,14, 21st 2004).

Site Location and Description

Long Sutton is situated 5km west of the border between Lincolnshire and Norfolk., and is 20km east of Spalding. The site occupies land between the B1359 Market Street, and Bull Lane. The development comprised works to the existing Corn Exchange and buildings to the west, south-west, and south-east (Fig. 1).

Planning Background

A planning application was approved for the redevelopment of the Market House and adjacent properties Nos. 11-13 Market Street, Long Sutton, to provide facilities for Boston College, a library and residential accommodation (Fig. 2). South Holland District Council requested recording of buildings which were to be demolished, and a watching brief on groundworks associated with development of the site. Neither the Market House or the adjacent buildings were Listed but the site lies within a Conservation Area.

Archaeological Background

There is no evidence for prehistoric material from the area. Two Roman coins have been found in West Street. Long Sutton is mentioned in the *Domesday Survey* of 1086 and the settlement is of

Saxon origin. The parish church, which lies east of West Street, is 13th century in date. Post medieval pottery was found in the Market Place in 1975.

A single archaeological evaluation trench was excavated in 2002 on land at the rear between Nos. 11 and 13 Market Street (Field 2002). Due to the presence of existing buildings on the site only a limited area could be investigated, which revealed that modern demolition material was present to a depth of 1.5m.

The 1845 Tithe Award for Sutton St Mary's/Long Sutton shows the development site as part of an open plot in the space between Market Street and Bull Lane, sub-divided by a boundary which may coincide with the rear of the Market House and adjacent garage. From a tracing of the map, it appears that Bull Lane was probably constructed across an earlier arrangement of property boundaries within a curving western limit (possibly a back lane for premises fronting onto the Market Place) (Cope-Faulkner 1998). This may explain the varying angles of the property boundaries within the development site.

The Market House was built as a corn exchange in 1856, to a design by architects Blamey and Hardy, of Lincoln. The building contains an early example of a glue laminated roof (Purcell, Miller, Tritton website).

The 1905 Ordnance Survey map shows the Market Street frontage of the development site filled, except for the access between Nos. 11 and 13 Market Street (OS 1905).

Building Recording

The Project Brief required recording of the fabric of several buildings which were to be demolished. These were located to the west, south-west and south-east of the Corn Exchange. Recording of these buildings was conducted by Naomi Field, with numbers assigned to different structures for recording purposes (Fig. 3). During the dismantling of these structures, parts of the external elevation of the Market House were revealed, which indicated a more complex building history than had been assumed. Photographic recording of these elevations was undertaken by Naomi Field and Geoff Tann during visits to monitor groundworks, but insufficient time was available to explain all of the structural features.

Yard to rear of the Market House

The 12.50m x 7m yard area to the south of the Market House and Corn Exchange was to be cleared to provide car-parking for the new development. The area had been very overgrown but when the site visit was made in November 2003 the yard had been cleared with evidence of tree stumps which had been recently felled. There was a wooden fence along the eastern boundary and the southern boundary, alongside Bull Lane, was fenced with corrugated iron sheeting, with a single twentieth

century brick pier surviving. A corrugated iron lean-to shed butted the north boundary of the yard (Pl. 1). Along the western boundary of the yard was a row of two outbuildings (Pls. 2 and 3).

1. A single-storey brick building, with a door and window on the east elevation. The door and window lintels were of brick, with a stone sill. The steeply pitched roof was of corrugated iron sheeting. There was an inserted access from this building to the area west of the Corn Exchange which had most recently served as a stonemason's yard (see Building 5 below). The access appeared recent and may have been made after the premises became derelict (Pl. 4). It butted Building 4 to the north, the remnants of a older building replaced by the Corn Exchange (see below).

2. This was all of one construction with Building 1, but of two storeys with a pantiled hipped roof. There was a door and ground floor window on the east elevation and window and hay loft door above. The stable doors in the north bay had been removed from the double-width opening and replaced with a tongue-and-grooved double door, which opened inwards. There were two bays of unequal size with access between them in the dividing wall. The south bay was clad in tongue-and-groove panelling, with three rings for securing horses. Old posters were still glued to the tongue and groove partition wall in the southern bay (Pl. 5). The upper floor above the stabling had been used as a hay loft; there was no access to this part of the building. LAS was informed by workmen on the site that the north bay had been a blacksmith's shop, but no evidence of associated fixtures and fittings was seen, and any such use could have presented a fire hazard.

3. A single-storey brick building with a hipped roof was built onto the south gable of Building 2 (Pl. 6). It was constructed with three courses of stretchers and one course of headers, with large red bricks (221mm x 105mm x 70mm) of 19th century date. The large bricks were identified as of nineteenth century date. The external door lintel had been inserted into the south-east corner of Building 2, with a window to the south. There were four lights above in a horizontal-sliding sash window; there was a brick lintel but no true sill. A window on the south gable end, overlooking Bull Lane, survived as a twelve-light window internally, but had been blocked on the external face (Pls. 7 and 8). The building was sub-divided into two rooms, the southern room clad in tongue-and-groove panelling (Pl. 8). It may have provided accommodation for stable boys.

4. This was the gable end of a building superseded by the Corn Exchange (Pl. 9). Part of the west wall of the earlier building had been incorporated into the construction of the Corn Exchange building with no join in the brickwork, which is continuous (Pl. 10). It was butted by Building 1, which was a completely separate structure. The gable end had a low pitched roof, and was presumed to have been a single-storeyed building judging by the roof scar in the southern gable end of the Corn Exchange. However, it may have been lowered when the Corn Exchange was built. No roofing survives *in situ*, but Welsh slate on wood laths attached to collapsed rafters were evidence of its construction. All that remained of this building was a triangular piece at the rear of the later Corn Exchange, comprising two small rooms. There was an inserted door at the south-east angle, with

three small slit windows, one above the door, and two centrally placed below the apex (Pl. 9). If there had been a fourth window, to the west, it had been masked by the internal gable wall of 1 on the external elevation, and by plasterwork internally. The coursing was three stretchers and one header. The large bricks (240mm x 116mm x 74mm) are 19th century in date.

Rooms 4a and 4b were accessed from the southern end of the Corn Exchange and formed anterooms and offices. Room 4b was clad in tongue-and-groove panelling to a height of 1.75m, with a red tile corner fireplace dating to c. 1900 (Pl. 11). Rubble prevented the door of Room 4a from being opened. The room was similarly panelled on the west and north walls, with a twentieth century brick toilet insertion being accessed from Room 4b (Pl. 12). The function of 4a was less certain, and it probably became a hallway and access to the yard.

To the west of the buildings described above was a separate yard accessed from Market Street, through Building 11 (see below). The yard contained a series of derelict outbuildings, most recently used as a stonemason's workshop (Pl. 13).

5. This structure was a lean-to, with a pent roof mainly comprising corrugated iron sheeting. The lean-to butted onto an outbuilding to the south beyond the development site boundary and onto Building 1 to the east. The southern brick wall formed the south-west limit of the 2003 development, and was a party wall butting a separate building forming the western boundary of the site. A small brick wall, which butted the western party wall, formed the north-west angle of Workshop 5.

The floor was concreted in two areas, which stepped down 0.08m from the East bay into the central area or bay in which the sawmill was sited (Pl. 14). The sawmill had been constructed from breeze blocks, with a drain leading out of the rear of the building. A work table was positioned along the eastern wall of the lean-to (Pl. 14).

The remains of a timber partition between the East bay and the sawmill area were propped up on a re-used timber, braced at its base. An 'A' square template was hanging on a nail attached to the partition (Pl. 15).

The only access from the yard into the eastern part of the site was through an inserted door in the south-east angle of the workshop, leading into Building 1 (Pl. 16).

6. To the north of Building 5 and built against the western boundary of the site was Building 6. It was of timber-frame construction, with a corrugated iron pent roof resting on a low brick boundary wall (Pl. 17). The brickwork was modern, with brick dimensions of 226mm x 110mm x 65mm. The northern end of Workshop 6 had been partitioned off with galvanised metal sheeting and old window frames, creating a small store (Pl. 18) which butts Building 8 to the north. The main workshop was covered in

stone dust on its concrete floor. The brick supports facing the courtyard was of mid-twentieth century date, and appeared similar in date to Extension 7, see below (Pl. 19).

7. This 1950s single-storey pent roof brick extension was to the rear of Building 9. The roof was of concrete tiles (Pl. 20). The extension contained a kitchen and toilet. Access to the interior was not possible on this visit, but it was possible to see an earlier wall inside, which formed a corridor from the sitting room to the kitchen. There was a gap between this extension and the Corn Exchange, running part of the length of the site.

8. This single-storey outbuilding was to the north of Workshop 6 (Pl. 21). Building 8 butted 10 to the north, with a vertical joint in the brickwork. There was a tongue-and-grooved double door access at its south-west corner, with hinges on pintles. It contained a large window in the south gable end (Pl. 22), and a similar window to the north of the door on the eastern wall. In the south-west angle was an interior corner cupboard (Pl. 23), with another cupboard on the north wall (Pl. 24). An old meat safe was present, and an internal flue on the west wall was evidence for a removed stove. The building was identified as a workshop or toolshop.

10. Immediately north of Building 8 was a small single bayed brick building which abutted Building 11 to the north (see below). There was an inserted tongue-and-groove door in the south gable, with strap hinges, giving access from Building 8 (Pl. 25). There was a step up from Building 8 into 10, which had been used as a small office with a tongue-and-groove timber partition separating it from 11. The original brick wall between the two had been removed, and the partition lay to its south, at an angle to the long axis of the building. A window on the east wall was similar to those on the southern elevation of 8.

9. On the east side of the passageway leading from Market Street was a two storey brick building which butted 11 to the north and the Corn Exchange to the east (Pl. 26). Externally, the west wall (the gable) had a door with a stone lintel at the junction with Range 11 to the north. A window to the south had a stone lintel and sill. An inserted window at the south-west angle had a concrete lintel and sill. There was a small window, with two rows of four lights, near the junction with 11. The chimney had been rebuilt in the twentieth century. The south wall had an original first floor vertical sash window with four lights. Extension 7 masked the external elevation at ground floor level. The original gutter and downpipe were present, and the pitched roof was of pantiles. The brick dimensions were 236mm x 118mm x 76mm, bonded erratically. At ground level almost all had been laid as stretchers, with only the occasional header course.

Internally, the side door led to a foyer, with access to a room on the south side. There was a fireplace and internal stack on the west wall, with a modern fire surround (Pl. 27). A door led to the kitchen in extension 7. A wall had been knocked through a room which may have been a larder; there was a window on its west side and a blocked door on the south side.

The stair leading to the First Floor had been inserted, but was contained mainly within the front part of the building (i.e. Building 11). Under the stair was a toilet (Pl. 28). A door to the north gave access to the front of 11. The First Floor bedroom had a window on the south wall, overlooking the yard. On the west wall was a late-nineteenth century cast iron fireplace (Pl. 29), and an inserted wash basin (Pl. 30).

11. (11-13 Market Street) This two-storey brick building with pantile roof on the Market Street frontage was located immediately west of the Market Hall. It was of three bays with a carriageway access to the rear yard, with a first-floor room over. At first floor level there was a vertical sliding sash window in each of the three bays, all original, above ground floor shop window in the west bay (inserted) and a blocked original door in the east bay (Pl. 31). The lintels and sills were of stone, and appeared the same as for 9.

The rear elevation was mainly masked to the west by 10 and 8, and to the east by 9 (Pl. 32). The pitched pantile roof was aligned west-east, parallel to the street but at an angle to the rear extension. The original gutter and downpipe was present. At first floor level were two windows, with brick lintels and stone sills. Both were original, although the upper panel had been replaced in the west window. They had a vertical sliding sash; each half had eight lights. There was a stack at the west end of the building, and this part of the property may have been eighteenth century in date.

On the ground floor, the east room had been completely clad, and the fireplace blocked. A door and a window on the west side had been inserted, and there was a modern window onto the street frontage. The internal walls of ground floor west room had been clad in hardboard, covering an arch visible in the external back wall, and hiding the other walls (Pls. 33-35). There was a French window entrance in the east wall, with another window north of the door (Pl. 34), and a nine-light wall-to-floor window onto the street frontage (Pl. 33).

At first floor level, the stair on the east side of the building led to a corridor along the rear of the building which led to three rooms overlooking the Market Street frontage (Pls. 30 and 36). The roof was leaking above all the rooms, and was in an unsafe condition. The east bedroom had a nineteenth century fireplace, with an internal stack and alcoves to either side (Pl. 37). The original window was overlooking the frontage, with a vertical sash in two halves, each with six lights. The middle room had been converted to a kitchen, but its original window remained, as in the eastern room (Pl. 38). The doors were original and panelled, with plain bakelite handles. The west bedroom retained original windows to both front and rear (Pl. 39). There was a 1950s fireplace with an internal stack, and alcoves to either side. The door was clad in hardboard.

The Watching Brief (Figs 4 and 5)

Site clearance and construction operations were conducted over a protracted period. The contractors notified LAS at intervals of anticipated groundworks within the development site, and visits were made, when possible, to record any deposits or features that were revealed. Foundations for a building to the rear of No. 13 Market Street were excavated and backfilled without monitoring. Context numbers (from 50) were assigned by LAS for recording purposes, and appear in the report text in bold type.

Site Preparation

Nos. 11 and 13 Market Street

After demolition of No. 11 Market Street, the outline of the gables and chimney remained visible on the gable end of the Market House (Pl. 40).

Around the yards, broken parts of monumental masonry were scattered. The dates of death included 1938 and 1921. Bottles labelled as 'S. Willson, dispensing chemist, Peterborough' and 'C. Wass, chemist, Holbeach' were also found.

Groundworks

Market House, No. 9 Market Street

During exploratory works at the street frontage, a shallow 1m x 0.7m hole was excavated on the line of the pillars. The hole was examined, and found to contain some detail as to construction of the frontage (Fig. 4). A roughly chamfered sandstone block, over 0.35m long, was aligned along the street frontage, with its upper surface slightly above the floor level of the Market House, and 0.2m outside the groove for the garage's sliding door (Pl. 41). The block was separated from a narrow mortared brick footing by 0.15m of loose mortar and brick rubble. A fragment from an envelope was found in this rubble, but it had no date or writing on it. The footing was constructed with brick fragments, on edge, bonded with a loose lime mortar. The bricks derived from soft red bricks, with no frogs, with dimensions of ?mm x 115mm x 78mm. To the south of this foundation, below the sandstone block, was a rotted timber 0.08m wide, aligned alongside the brickwork. This appears to have been a floor joist, and the presence of infill material separating it from the sandstone block suggests that the pillared frontage may have been inserted above an earlier building frontage. Unfortunately, concrete from the pavement construction had removed contemporary deposits closer to the road.

Foundation Trenches for New Buildings

After demolition of the existing buildings at Nos. 11 and 13 Market Street, the frontage site was prepared for rebuilding. Deposits across the frontage were lowered by about 0.5m to 3.67m OD, except in the centre of the former passageway between the properties where an underground drain was present. Recording showed that the two premises had been of different construction dates (Fig. 5).

No. 11

This 3.6m wide house had been constructed alongside the existing Market House. The external wall of the Market House had been well pointed, which would only have been possible before No. 11 was built. The 1.5 brick wide foundations of No. 11 were constructed with frogged red bricks, with dimensions of 240mm x 120mm x 72mm, and bonded with a grey ashy mortar, with a row of stretchers alongside a row of headers. The area within the foundations contained loose brick rubble with fragments of inscribed marble from the monumental masons' business. This rubble backfilled a cellar, which was emptied at a later stage (Pl. 42).

The cellar had no integral steps, but two small brick blockings on the frontage wall presumably mark the positions of coal chutes or light access points. The cellar had not extended below the pavement. Its walls were mostly of brick, but some waste York Stone (in cut blocks about 375mm x 170mm x 110mm) had been incorporated into the rear and western wall (Pl. 43). Two small buttresses had been built into the eastern wall, probably to provide support for the fireplace on the ground floor rather than the adjacent Market House gable end. The floor, 2m below the pavement level, was paved with stone flags.

Removal of part of the 0.35m thick rear wall and its wall construction trench fill exposed the thick light brown silt deposit **55** through which the cellar had been excavated (Pl. 44). There was no evidence of any archaeological horizons or artefacts.

Only the front room had a cellar below. The single brick thick foundations for the rear room were in a different construction, with two parallel rows of stretchers, bonded in white mortar. This change was interpreted as evidence for the rear room being a later addition to the front building. A gap in the foundations marked an entrance at the north-west corner of the room, with a fireplace indicated by additional foundations further back along the same wall.

Shared Access between Nos. 11 and 13

A 2.4m wide gap between the buildings at the street frontage provided access to the rear yard, passing under a first storey linking extension. A drain had been laid from the street along the centre of this access. Name boards indicated that the yard provided premises for Anglia Stonecraft Ltd and C. Warrick and Son. Local trades' directories record Charles Warrick had a stonemasonry business in Market Street in the mid-1920s (Robinson 2004).

No. 13

This property was 4.95m wide at the street frontage, slightly narrower to the rear. The foundations of the front room of No. 13 Market Street were 2.5m to the west of No. 11, and the front, eastern and western wall foundations were constructed with similar bricks (dimensions of 240mm x 120mm x 72mm) and used the same grey ashy mortar and bonding pattern. The adjacent building, No. 15, had been built with its foundations riding over those of No. 13 (Pl. 45).

No. 13 had no cellar, and the ground behind the frontage wall foundation was silt. Examination of the foundations showed that the front room was a later addition to the original brick property, which had been set back about 4m behind the street frontage (Pl. 46). The ground in front of the original building had probably been a garden.

Although the grey-mortared brickwork extended at least 7.5m along the western edge of the site, it extended only 4m back at the eastern side. There it abutted an earlier building, with a single brick width foundation **60** which continued the same alignment 7.5m further back before returning to the west. The front wall of the earlier building had been partially removed at the western side of the building when the grey-mortared foundation was constructed. Brickwork of this building was different from the later rooms, constructed with unfrosted bricks having dimensions of 250mm x 115mm x 70mm. The front wall foundation appeared to have been covered with soil, suggesting that the wall had been dismantled prior to the 2003-4 demolition (Pl. 47). Investigation showed that three courses of the foundation remained, with the base course offset. At the western end the grey-mortared wall had been built over this foundation, coinciding with an area which may have held a substantial timber upright. This seemed to be the southern end of a fireplace foundation. The later gable end of the adjoining property had removed any visible sign as to whether the wall had ever extended further west.

The older building had no cellar, probably indicative of less pressure on available space away from the Market House. A mortar and brick dust surface was found, representing a construction surface which extended behind the c.3.3m x 3m front room (Pls. 48 and 49). The surface sealed a brown silt layer **56** which contained fragments of brick rubble, post-medieval window glass, white china and clay tobacco pipe stem. This sealed the dark brown silt layer **55**. Construction of the earlier building is therefore thought to have been during the nineteenth century. The finds in the soil layer **56** may represent domestic waste spread in manuring of farmland beside the town, or could be from an earlier property in the close vicinity.

The rear wall exhibited a 0.95m wide scar at the western end of the gable where a 2m high lean-to structure had been removed (Pl. 50). This structure was a precursor of the corrugated iron and glass-paned shed which was standing until 2003.

A brick well, about 0.8m diameter and at least 2.3m deep, was sited on the line of the western wall, 16m behind the street frontage. The eastern wall continued to the rear of No. 15 as a boundary wall, with a blocked door entrance 15m behind the frontage, just beyond the end of the No. 13 building. Brickwork for about 3m to the south of the blocked door had dimensions 230mm x 115mm x 75mm, with the southernmost section 230mm x 120mm x 80mm.

Land to rear of the Market House

During initial site clearance and demolition between the Market House and Bull Lane, the stumps of several established sycamores were removed by mechanical excavator under archaeological observation. The hole excavated to remove a stump behind the rear wall of the garage at No. 7 showed that there was 0.3m of dark brown topsoil, mixed with brick rubble, glass and metal debris. Beneath the topsoil was 0.15m of ashy material and a thin band of pea gravel, possibly marking the limit of sustained cultivation. It covered a light brown silt with tile fragments and charcoal flecks (Pl. 51).

The rear wall of No. 7 Market Street (the former Shell service station) is of mid-late twentieth century build, but a short section of older boundary wall behind No. 5 Market Street (with brick dimensions of 220mm x 110mm x 62mm) contains evidence of an earlier wall, either on a different alignment or extending further towards Bull Lane (Pl. 52). Below ground level, a single brick thick foundation (context 54) was found 6m to the SW of that join (Fig. 3). The foundation was aligned NW-SE, with brick dimensions of 210mm x 105mm x 70mm (Pls. 53 and 54).

The land beside Bull Lane was bounded to the east by another brick wall (brick dimensions 215mm x 110mm x 60mm), with a wooden fence blocking a demolished section. The range of brick sizes in this small area is indicative of multiple phases of building and rebuilding.

Discussion

The few artefacts retrieved from the watching brief and evaluation were all post-medieval (18th-19th century) in date and it is likely that the site was undeveloped until the nineteenth century. The construction date of the earliest part of No. 13 Market Street, set back behind the street frontage, is not known, but this was probably the earliest building on the site and is stylistically early 19th century. A fragment of window glass and brick fragments in the soil layer cut through by the foundations may hint at a nearby earlier building, but could represent builders' material virtually contemporary with the construction of No. 13.

The Market House/Corn Exchange was built in 1856, and waste from the York Stone architectural embellishments was incorporated into the cellar foundations of No. 11 Market Street. The finishing of the western gable end of The Market House indicates that it was constructed before No. 11, but the presence of available construction debris suggests that No. 11 was constructed shortly afterwards. No trace of similar debris was associated with the early element of No. 13. The Ordnance Survey 1889 1:10,560 map indicates that No. 11 Market Street had been built by then.

The Market House/Corn Exchange building does not seem to have escaped structural alteration, but close analysis of that building was outside the scope of the Project Brief. There were indications that the existing rear wall with carriage arch had formed part of a removed building, which had been rebuilt into the present structure.

To the rear of the Market House/Corn Exchange, the arrangement of yards defined by brick walls may have undergone various alterations, and this would explain the various alignments of remaining and demolished walls.

Acknowledgements

LAS is grateful for the co-operation received from Purcell Miller Tritton and their contractors especially Steve Foote. The pottery was identified by Jane Young. Illustrations were prepared by Naomi Field, Doug Young and Sophie Claxton, and the report was collated and produced by Naomi Field.

Geoff Tann and Naomi Field
Lindsey Archaeological Services
October 15th 2004

References

- Cope-Faulkner, P. 1998 *Archaeological Implications of the Reappraisal of the Long Sutton Conservation Area, Long Sutton, Lincs.* Archaeological Project Services Report No. 7/98, March 1998.
- Field, N. 2002 *Market House, 11-13 Market Street, Long Sutton, Lincs.: Archaeological Evaluation.* LAS Report No. 633, December 2002.
- Long Sutton Tithe map and award 1845 Lincolnshire Archives.
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Contents of the Site Archive

Correspondence

Archaeological finds: china, clay tobacco pipe stem fragment

Field sketch plans and notes

Photographs: colour prints, LAS film nos. 03/132/1-37; 03/133/33-37; 03/143/18-36; 03/162/13a-36; 03/163/00-6; 04/9/00-29; 04/19/12-21; 04/55/0-3, 14-27a; 04/68/19-37.

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1

Context Summary (LSMS 03)

Context No.	Type	Relationships	Description	Finds
50	Layer	Above 51	0.3m thick mixed modern topsoil, to rear of Market House	
51	Layer	Below 50, above 52	0.15m thick ashy deposit	
52	Layer	Below 51, above 53	0.05m thick pea-grit layer	
53	Layer	Below 52; ?same as 55	light brown silt layer with charcoal flecks and small fragments of tile and glass	
54	Wall foundation	Below 50, cuts 52	north-south wall foundation at rear of No. 7 Market Street. Bricks 210mm x 105mm x 70mm	
55	Layer	Below 56; ?same as 53	Brown silt layer, at least 0.25m thick	
56	Layer	Below 59; above 55	0.1m thick layer brown silt and brick fragments	window glass, 19thC china
57	Layer	Above 58	0.25m dark brown silty clay	
58	Layer	Below 57, above 59	0.01m grey ash	
59	Layer	Below 58, above 56	0.02m yellow mortar	
60	wall	Above 55	0.25m wide brick wall, bricks 250mm x 115mm x 70mm, unfroged	

APPENDIX 2

Pottery Archive LSMS03

Jane Young

context	cname	full name	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
56	CREA	Creamware	dish	7	1	23	rim & BS	much chipped	late 18th to mid 19th
56	TPW	Transfer printed ware	small dish	1	1	2	BS		19th
56	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	jar ?	1	1	17	BS	white internal slip on red body	18th to 19th
56	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	large jar/flagon	1	1	274	BS	poss a LONS	18th to 19th

Pottery Archive LSMS03

Jane Young

context	cname	full name	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
56	CREA	Creamware	dish	7	1	23	rim & BS	much chipped	late 18th to mid19th
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56	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	large jar/flagon	1	1	274	BS	poss a LONS	18th to 19th

THE FIGURES

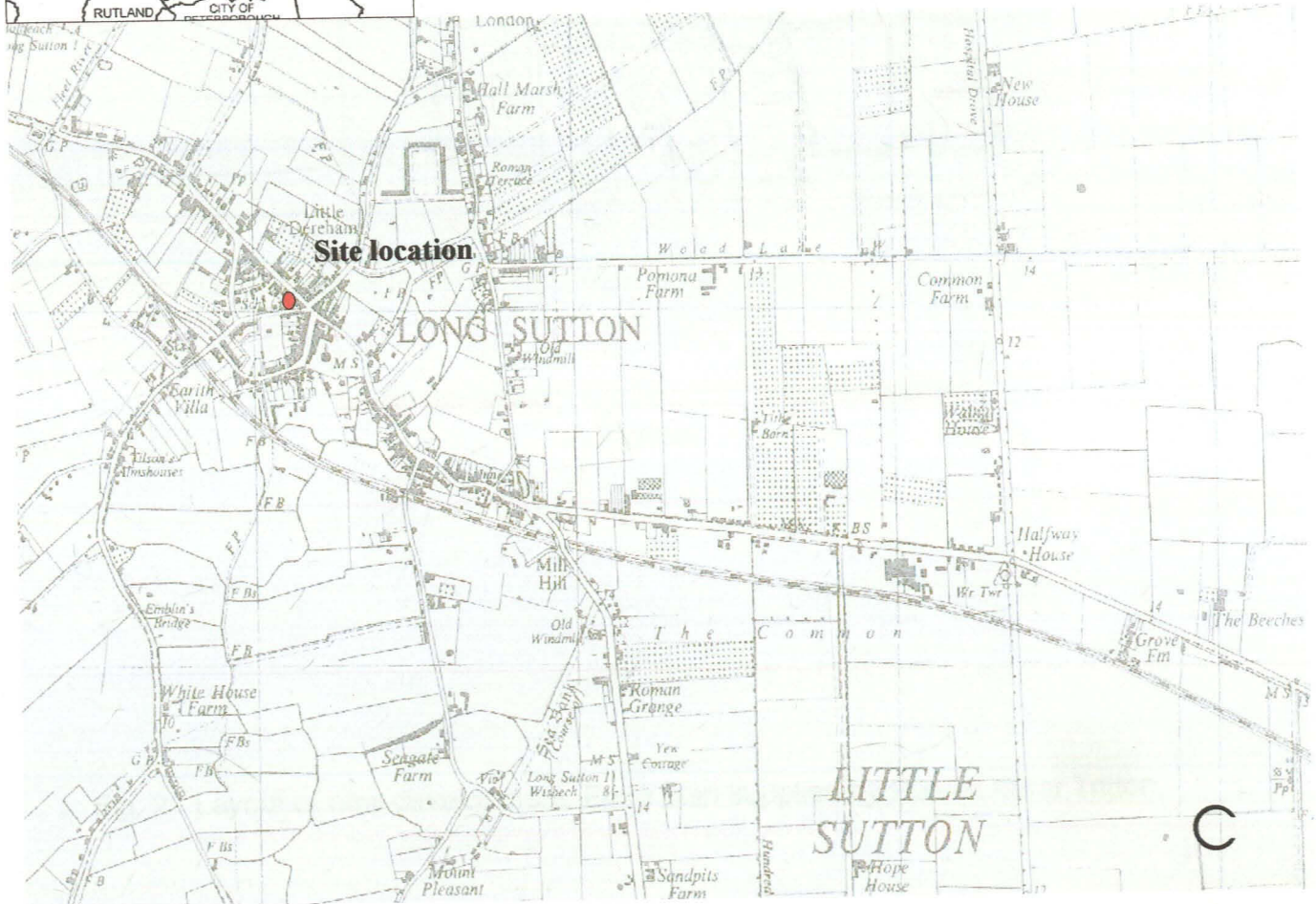


Fig. 1 Location of Long Sutton (c based on the 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map Crown copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).

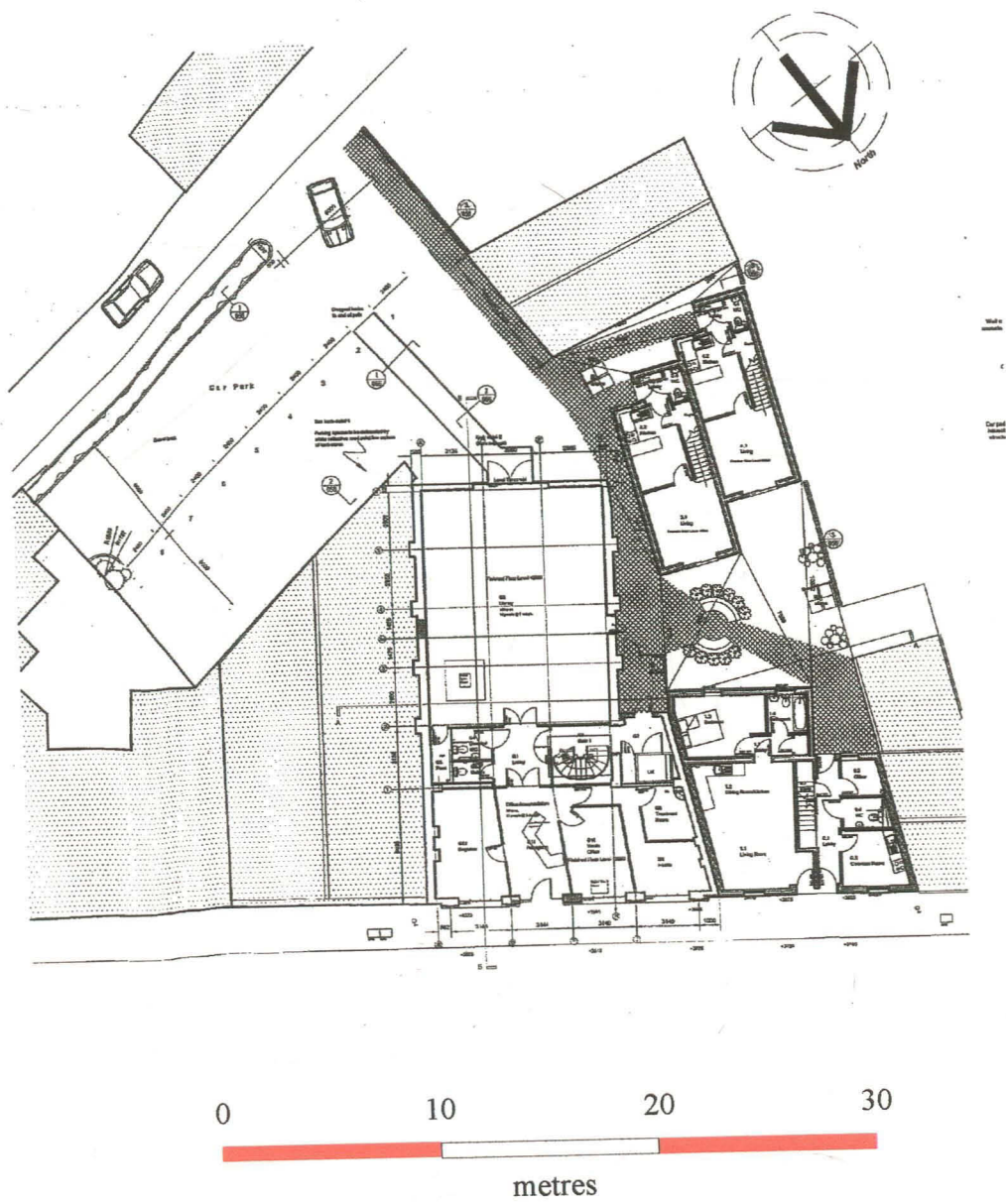


Fig. 2 Layout of new development. From plan supplied by Purcell Miller Tritton.

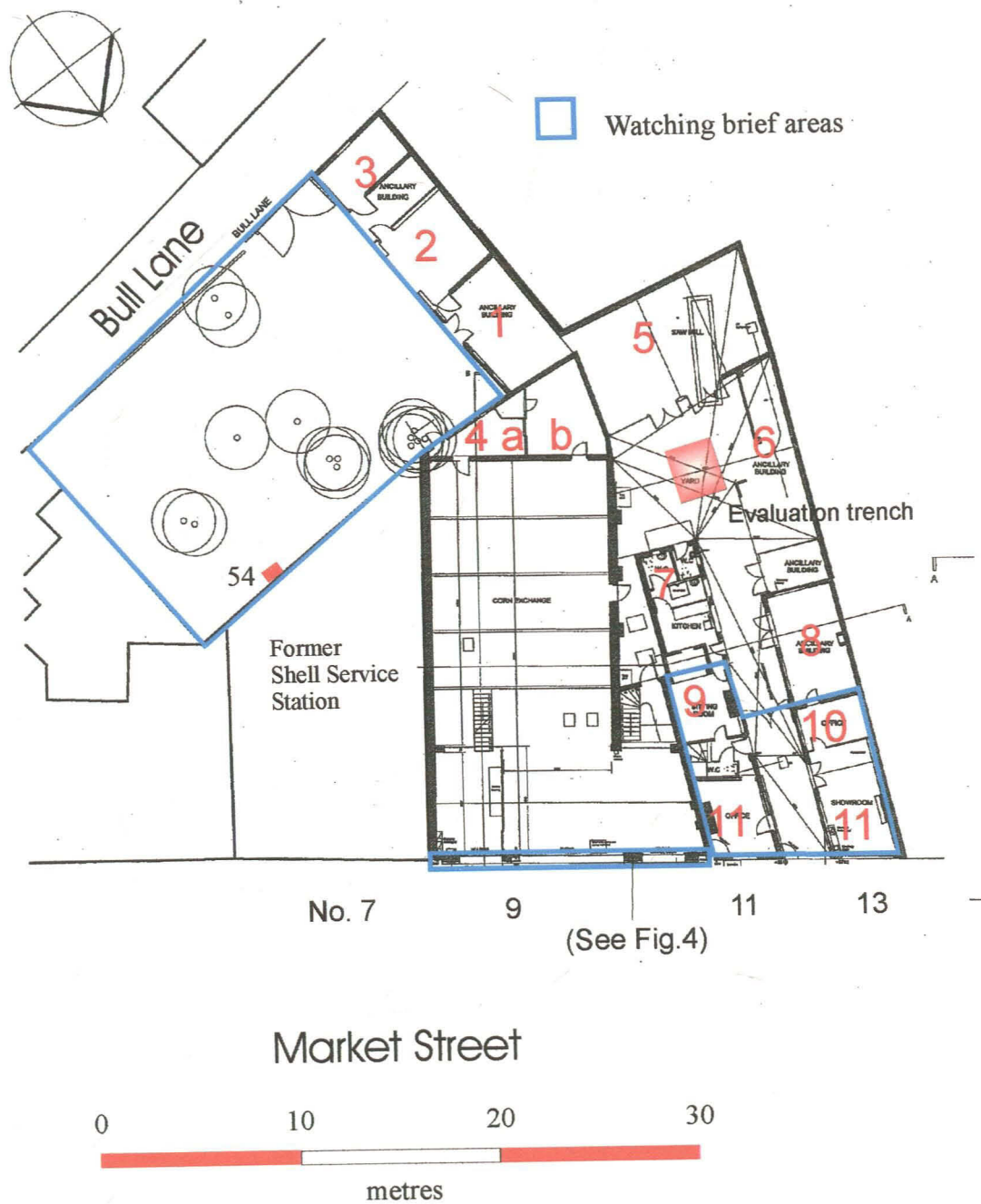


Fig. 3 Former site layout showing building numbers used by LAS for building survey and areas monitored by the watching brief. Based on plan supplied by Purcell Miller Tritton.

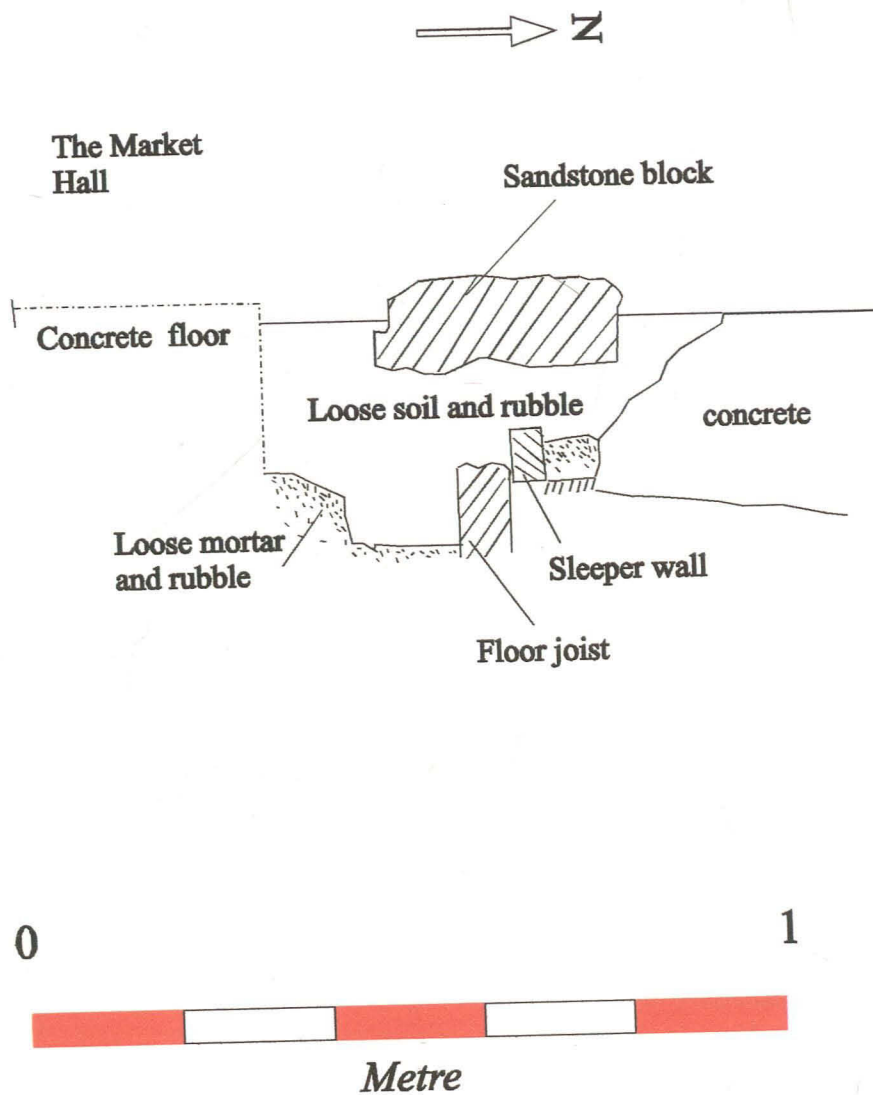


Fig. 4 Cross section at north end of the Market Hall

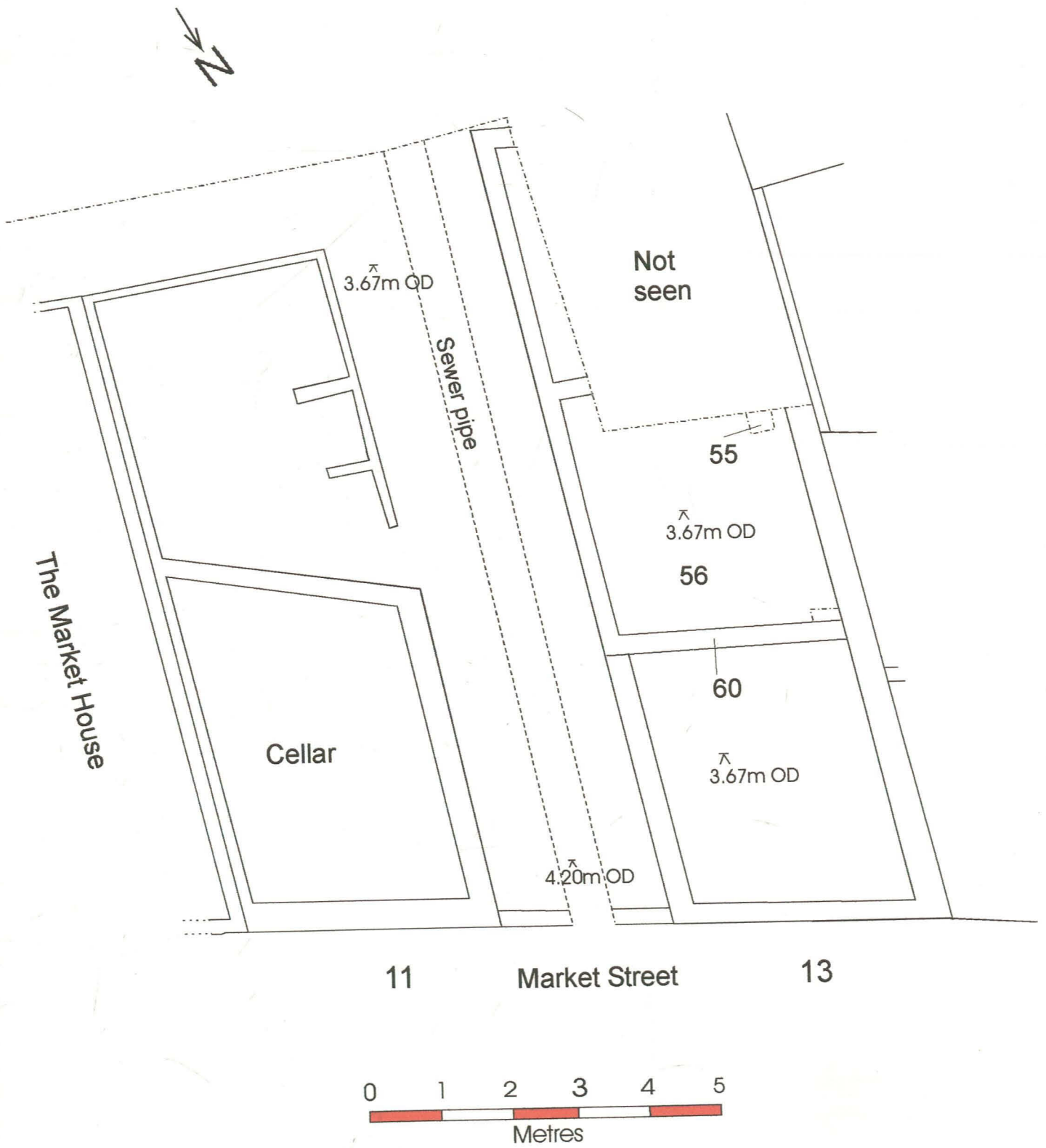


Fig. 5 The watching brief.

THE PLATES



PI. 1 General view showing corrugated iron lean-to in yard, looking north.



PI. 2 General view of Buildings 3 and 2, looking west.



PI. 3 East elevation of Buildings 2 (left) and 1, with gable end of Building 4.



PI. 4 Building 1 interior looking north.



PI. 5 Building 2 interior, south bay showing posters on partition wall, looking north.



PI. 6 Building 3, east elevation.



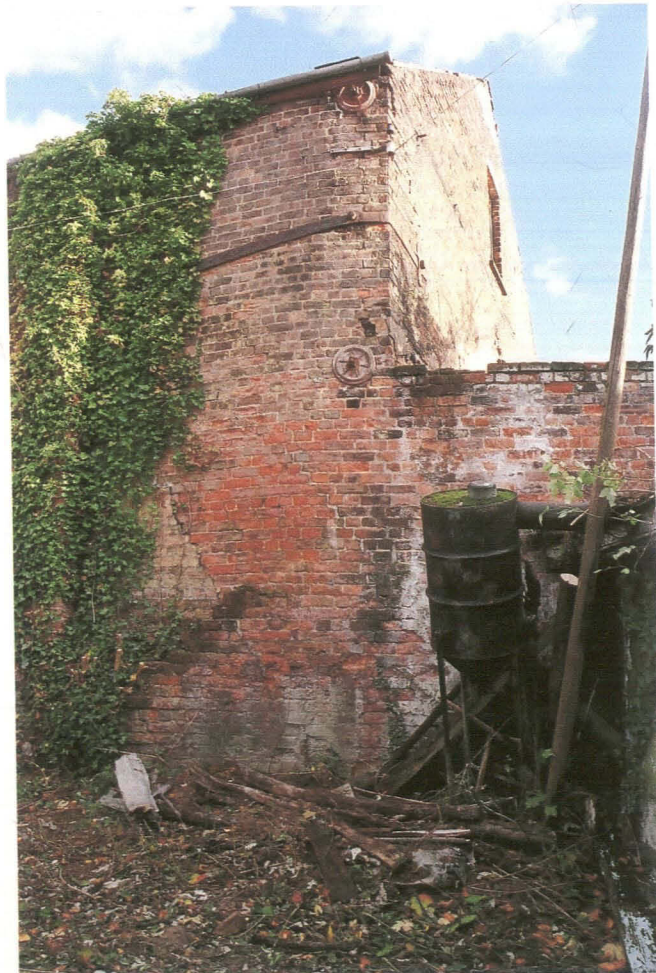
PI. 7 Building 3, south elevation, showing blocked window.



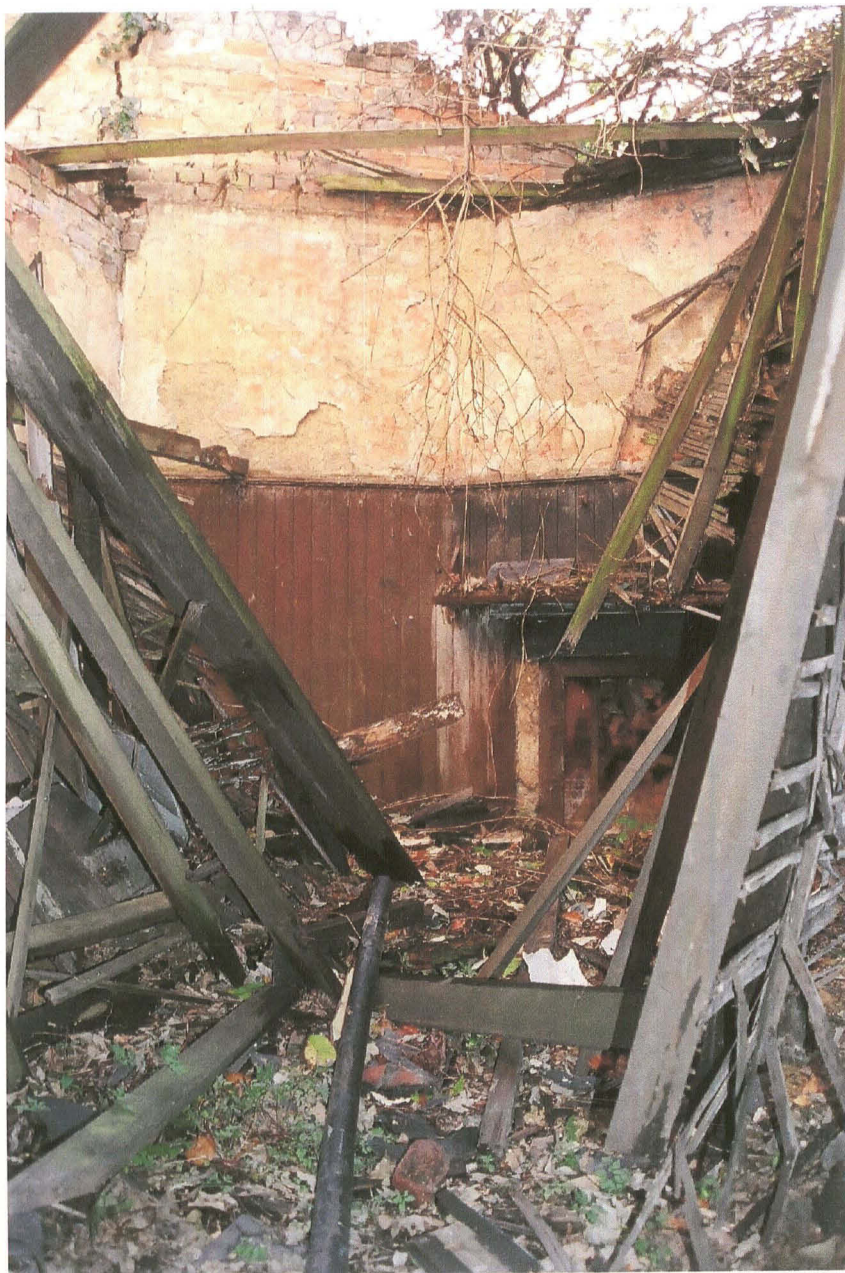
PI. 8 Building 3, interior view looking south showing blocked window and tongue and groove panelling.



PI. 9. Building 4, with gable end of Corn Exchange to rear, looking north.



PI. 10. South-west junction of Corn Exchange, with Building 4 showing continuity of brick courses.



PI. 11 Building 4, room 4b with inserted fireplace.



PI. 12 Building 4, room 4a with inserted 20th century toilet, access from room 4b.



PI. 13 General view of west courtyard looking south towards workshops (Buildings 5 and 6).



PI. 14 Interior view of Building 5 showing breeze block saw mill, with bench along east wall.



PI. 15 Interior partition wall of Building 5, with A-square template hanging on the wall.



PI. 16 Inserted entrance in south-east corner of Building 5 giving access to Building 1.



PI. 17 Building 6 south end, east elevation.



PI. 18 Building 6 north end, east elevation.



PI. 19 Building 6, interior looking south, showing modern brick plinths along east wall.



PI. 20 Building 7, view north.



PI. 21 Building 8, to north of Building 6 in foreground, looking north.



PI. 22 Building 8, south gable.



PI. 23 Building 8, interior, looking south, showing corner cupboard.



PI. 24 Building 8 interior, looking north, showing cupboard and door leading to Building 10.



PI. 25 Building 10, interior, looking south, with door leading to Building 8.



PI. 26 Building 9, looking north, with Building 7 to right.



PI. 27 Building 9, ground floor interior, looking south.



PI. 28 Stair access to first floor of Buildings 9 and 11, with toilet beneath stair.



PI. 29 Building 9, first floor bedroom, looking west.



PI. 30 Building 11, landing leading to bedroom in Building 9.



PI. 31 Building 11, north elevation overlooking Market Street.



PI. 32 Building 11, south elevation, masked by Building 10 to left and Building 9 to right.



PI. 33 Building 11. Ground floor, east room, showing inserted window in north wall. Looking north.



PI. 34 Building 11. Ground floor, east room, showing hardboard cladding concealing brick arch, with French windows in east elevation. Looking south.



PI. 35 Building 11. Ground floor, east room, after removal of cladding, exposing brickwork and base of first floor fireplace.



PI. 36 Building 11, first floor corridor, looking west.



PI. 37 Building 11, east bedroom, looking north-east.



PI. 38 Building 11, middle room, kitchen, looking north.



Pl. 39 Building 11, west bedroom, looking north-west.



Pl. 40 Western gable end of the Market House, showing the outline of the demolished No. 11 Market Street (looking east).



PI. 41 Timber joist and brick sleeper wall at frontage of the Market House (looking west).



PI. 42 Cellar below No. 11 Market Street (looking north).



PI. 43 Brick and stone rubble cellar wall, No. 11 Market Street (looking north-west).



PI. 44 Silt deposits cut by the cellar wall construction trench, No. 11 Market Street (looking south).



PI. 45 Brick foundations for western wall of No. 13 Market Street, abutted by later wall of No. 15 Market Street (looking west).



PI. 46 Reduced surface below No. 13 Market Street, showing the brick internal wall foundation, formerly a front wall (looking south).



PI. 47 Detail of the former frontage wall of No. 13 Market Street (foreground), looking west.



PI. 48 Buried mortar and brick dust layer, sealing silt and brick rubble layer 56.



PI. 49 Location of layer 56, behind No. 13 Market Street (looking west).



PI. 50 Rear wall of No. 13 Market Street, showing scar of demolished lean-to building (looking north).



Pl. 51 Deposits visible below the rear yard area behind the Corn Exchange.



Pl. 52 Brick boundary walls behind No. 7 Market Street (looking north-east).



PI. 53 Location of buried wall foundation, behind No. 7 Market Street (looking north-west).



PI. 54 Buried wall foundation to rear of No. 7 Market Street.

