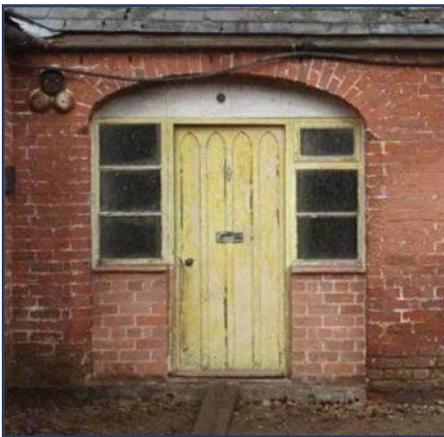


Late 18th Century
Hunting Lodge Stables
and 20th Century Cold
Stores at Gedney Road
Long Sutton Lincolnshire



Historic Building Survey



May 2011

Client: Richard Cook

OA East Report No: 1257

OASIS No: oxfordar3-97676

NGR: TF 4265 2335

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Gedney Road, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire**

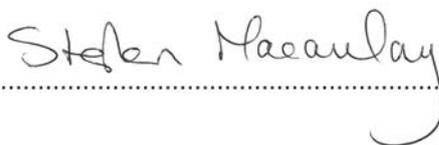
Historic Building Survey

By Taleyna Fletcher BA, MifA

Editor: Chris Thatcher BA

Gillian Greer BSc MAAIS

Report Date: May 2011

Report Number: 1257
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Prepared by: Taleyna Fletcher
Position: Project Officer
Date: May 2011
Checked by: Stephen Macaulay
Position: Project Manager
Date: May 2011
Signed: 

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Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast>

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Summary

On 30th and 31st March 2011, Oxford Archaeology East conducted a historical building survey at the former Long Sutton Cold Stores, Gedney Road on the western side of the small market town of Long Sutton, Lincolnshire in advance of alterations scheduled to be made to convert the site into a residential dwelling.

This work was carried out in response to a brief issued by Lincolnshire County Councils Historical Environment Officer. The brief required that a survey (equivalent to an English Heritage Level 2 Survey) was carried out on the existing buildings prior to major alterations to the original fabric.

Five main phases of development were identified during the survey; construction of a small rectangular building in the late 18th century followed by a second main phase of stable block and associated buildings created around a central courtyard area added soon after, also in the late 18th century. There were then alterations to the courtyard area and repair/replacement of many of the roof coverings. Cartographic sources imply that this site may have been "Chapel Bridge Farm" - however, this is unclear. In the early 20th century, some of the cottage fenestration was replaced and minor alterations made. Finally, conversion into cold stores which was complete by the early 1970s.

The most significant feature of the site is the original phase of stables which are possibly associated with the late 18th century building next to the site at 57 Gedney Road, known as The Shrubberies. Historical research has shown that the Shrubberies and the land upon which the buildings surveyed are located were once part of an estate and hunting lodge owned by the Bertie family who have held seats including the Duke of Ancaster, Earl of Abingdon, Earl of Lindsey and Baron Willoughby de Eresby. The main stable entrance, with a huge and impressive archway and now concealed from the outside, is of significant proportions may have been the 18th century hunting lodge stables once connected to the lodge (The Shrubberies). The later conversion to farm use in the 19th century and use as Cold Stores by the early 1970s is better documented (and represented on cartographic sources) and gives the site an additional local historic interest.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 An historic building recording survey was conducted at the former Long Sutton Cold Stores at 53a Gedney Road on the western side of the small market town of Long Sutton, Lincolnshire (Figure 1). The work was carried out in advance of alterations to the existing site into a single residential dwelling.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Louise Jennings (Jennings 2010), Development Control Archaeologist for South Holland Local Planning Authority (Planning Application H12-0585-10), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Fletcher 2011).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to adequately record the structure in its current state before the alteration work began. The specific aims of the project were:
- To collate information about the building in order to compile a record of the structure, with analysis and interpretation of the structure in conjunction with an associated documentary survey.
 - To determine the presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of the features of the buildings, in order to make an assessment of its merit in context.
 - To make a permanent record of the structures, as they are, in order to preserve by record the character, state, preservation and architectural and historic significance of the building.
 - To assess the archaeological value and research potential of known or possible structures to be measured against appropriate local, regional and national research agendas.
 - To produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the buildings in their current form.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the Lincolnshire Museum (The Collection, Accession Code: LCNCC : 2011.46) in due course.

1.2 Location and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located on Gedney Road on the outskirts of Long Sutton, centred at grid reference TF 4265 2335 (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 Long Sutton is located in the South Holland district in the fertile silt lands of the Lincolnshire Fens, approximately 13 miles east of Spalding and 6 miles south west of The Wash. The town has developed and prospered from a regular market and in medieval times was considered to be one of the richest communities in Lincolnshire. This prosperity continued well into the 20th century, helped by the arrival of the railways. As recently as the 1950s, eleven trains would daily transport passengers and local produce to and from the town. Today, both the Friday market and produce auction remain - together with many good examples of Georgian architecture reflecting the towns former wealth and status.

1.3 Acknowledgements

- 1.3.1 The author would like to thank Mr Richard Cook for commissioning the work and supplying the plans and elevations used and the staff at Lincolnshire Archives and Lincolnshire Libraries for their assistance with the cartographic research. Thanks also to Mr Mills of 57 Gedney Road for allowing access to his gardens and for permission to photograph his house and to his friend and knowledgeable local historian Jara Backer who took time to tell me about the sites history and background of the area. The author managed the project throughout and carried out all on-site recording, photography and background research.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The aim of this investigation was to carry out a historic building survey equivalent to English Heritage Level 2 (English Heritage 2006). The site comprised a range of six buildings arranged around an enclosed central courtyard which are part of the proposed alterations. These buildings were labelled 1 to 6 for the purposes of this report and are represented on Figure 2.

2.2 Site Conditions

- 2.2.1 The buildings were vacant at the time of recording and conditions within and around the buildings were generally good, allowing measured and photographic survey to take place. Some basic building work had taken place at the house including the removal of plasterboard from some walls and ceilings and all floor surfaces had also been removed, however this did not hinder or compromise the work. Plaster render had recently been removed from most of the external walls, exposing the brickwork.
- 2.2.2 There were no light fittings, however an electricity supply was available and lighting for photographs was obtained using Halogen lamps.
- 2.2.3 Access to all parts of both structures was possible, including the roof spaces.

2.3 Methodology

- 2.3.1 The measured survey was carried out using basic equipment. All building recording work carried out complied with standards and guidance set out in by the IfA (2001) and was undertaken by an experienced buildings archaeologist. Scaled architects drawings, supplied by the client in hand-drawn format, were used for field notes and were annotated and amended on site as necessary.
- 2.3.2 Photographic survey (equivalent to English Heritage Level 2) was carried out by the author using a 35mm camera (monochrome and colour) with additional digital photographs using a high resolution Canon EOS 450D digital SLR camera. For the purposes of the report, some of the plates used have been “stitched” using “Autostitch”. This was agreed in advance with the Development Control Archaeology Office and is for illustrative purposes only. Such images do not replace or feature in the photographic archive and are clearly identified in the plate captions.
- 2.3.3 Annotated elevations and plans used were provided at a scale of 1:50/1:100 and structure techniques and full descriptions of the building structure were carried out whilst on site.

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Historical Background of the site and association with the Bertie family

- 3.1.1 The former Cold Stores site is located approximately half a mile north west of the core of the historic market town of Long Sutton (HER number 20492). The name Long Sutton comes from the old English, Sutton means village to the south and Long is a description of a long straggling village. The first reference to the village is in Domesday. For many years Long Sutton was only a large village but in the early years of the nineteenth century, with the introduction of the railway, it started to grow into a small town. Its ancient market was revived in September 1824 and its industry varied.
- 3.1.2 There are a number of historic buildings surviving within the town, including St Mary's church (HER number 22326) which retains elements of the building which date back to the Norman period. The lead spire, which dates from the beginning of the 13th century is the highest and oldest surviving example of its kind and the tower, also early 13th century, was originally detached. This church is the successor of a wooden church built c1120, the location of which is unknown.
- 3.1.3 The Cold Store buildings surveyed, were once part of "The Shrubberies" at 57 Gedney Road (plate 1), currently occupied by Mr Ken Mills. Approximately 30 years ago, the Shrubberies was sold to Mr Mills by Gertrude Fletcher – during her occupancy the buildings studied were still part of the same site along with a lodge house at the Gedney Road entrance. The name of Fletcher still appears at the entrance of the Cold Stores site and was last farmed/occupied by a member of that family.
- 3.1.4 In 1971, much of the land associated with The Shrubberies was leased to Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust. More than 11 acres of land are now managed by the trust. "The Shrubberies comprise old parkland and pasture of a type now rare in the Fens with fine oak and other large trees. Some 49 species of birds and 12 species of butterflies have been recorded. There is a pond with a wooded island and adjoining marshy areas with fringing alders. The grassland is grazed and sometimes cut for hay. An acre of land was planted with native trees in 1989" (www.lincstrust.org.uk).
- 3.1.5 A History of Long Sutton (Robinson and Robinson, 1981) suggests that the site was once part of a shooting lodge and grounds owned by the Bertie family. Presumably the house at 57 Gedney Road was the lodge and the buildings surveyed (most recently cold stores) were the associated lodge stables. The following extract comes from the book first published in 1965 and re-edited in 1981:
- "The Bertie family went back a long way but a good start for the Sutton branch is Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, who married Mary, a sister of Edward, the 17th Earl of Oxford. It was their son, also Peregrine, who married in 1642. Peregrine Bertie of Long Sutton died in 1721, and his son (yet another Peregrine) died in 1786. His daughter, Catherine Dorothy, married Thomas Hoare RN, who took the name Bertie and became Sir Thomas Bertie, Vice Admiral of the Blue. Their grandson was Charles Henry Bertie, of East Molesey, Surrey and Long Sutton, and it was Charles son, Albermarle Osmond Bertie, a barrister at law, who lived at The Shrubberies and dies in 1906. He had two sons. One, Penry Osmond Ernest Bertie, dies a young man in 1917 at Osborne House on the Isle of White, while serving as a naval cadet. The other was Peregrine Albermarle Bertie, who also lived at The Shrubberies"
- 3.1.6 Census data (www.ancestry.co.uk) confirms the Bertie family's connection at Long Sutton, and quite possibly buildings on the site associated with those surveyed.

Although the 19th century censuses do not provide full detailed addresses, the locations and route of the enumerators would suggest these entries are in the location or proximity of the buildings surveyed or associated “Shrubberies”. The 1851 census is the first to record the Bertie name at Chapel Bridge (see Figure 3 for Chapel Bridge name). On the night of the census, Charles Hen Bertie of London was in residence with daughter Ellen and a housekeeper and servant. Bertie's occupation is described as a “farmer of 120 acres, employing 12 labourers”. In 1851, this area of the Long Sutton parish falls within the parish of Sutton St Nicholas. In 1861, Charles and Ellen are still in residence and on this occasion, his wife Lucy is also present. It was not possible to find any further mention of Berties in the 1871 or 1881 censuses within Lincolnshire. In 1881, Charles (occupation “gentleman”), Lucy and son Charles are to be found residing in East Molesey in Surrey and there are no entries found for “Bertie” at Chapel Bridge and in 1891 they are again to be found in East Molesey with son Albermarle O. Bertie. However, back at Chapel Bridge (now within the parish of Lutton), Peregrine Bertie (farmer) of Richmond, Surrey is in residence with wife Mary Grey and a servant. By 1901, A. Oswald Bertie (son of Charles and Lucy who lived at East Molesey in 1881) lives at Chapel Bridge with wife Mable and son Peregrine. On the evening of this census, his mother Lucy was visiting and there was a nurse and servant at the house. A. Oswald Bertie's occupation is described as “living on own means”.

3.2 Historical Background of the site from Cartographic evidence

As part of the background research, a number of historic maps were consulted to assist with providing a date for the building. Each map is briefly described and evaluated below in chronological order.

Enclosure and Tithe Maps c1760-1850s

- 3.2.1 A search of the maps held by Lincolnshire Archives was carried out in order to establish whether or not there is any cartographic representation of the site on the Enclosure or Tithe Maps for the parish held there.
- 3.2.2 Although the former Long Sutton Cold Stores lay on the outskirts of Sutton St Mary (Long Sutton), they are not in the parish of Sutton St Mary as defined by the Tithe Award and Enclosure Award maps of this parish. The plot on which the buildings were erected is not included on these maps. The boundary of Sutton St Mary (Long Sutton) runs immediately to the east of the buildings and the buildings are in the parish of Sutton St. Nicholas (Lutton). Unfortunately, Lincolnshire Archives only has one appropriate map of Sutton St. Nicholas which is the Tithe Award Map of 1843 (ref no. Tithe Award 319). The position of the buildings seems to straddle across what were two separate plots in 1843. The plots are numbered 390 and 394 on Sutton St. Nicholas (Lutton) Tithe Award plan and award. These plots are empty on this map and there is no representation of the buildings studied.
- 3.2.3 The absence of the buildings from the Tithe map does not mean however that they were not in existence at this time. As the purpose of the maps was to show the owners, occupiers and size of land within a parish, buildings are not always represented. For many parishes they provide the only large scale map showing the landscape and they frequently provide the earliest evidence for the field systems in the parish.

1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1888 (Figure 3)

- 3.2.4 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map (1888) provides a scaled and reliable representation of the site in the late 19th century.
- 3.2.5 This map shows the site layout as very similar to that of today, although there appear to be additional buildings on the southern side on Building 2.
- 3.2.6 The setting for the buildings is also different. The current Gedney Road was called Holbeach Road and the site appears to be called Chapel Bridge Farm. Although the label of Chapel Bridge Farm is in the land to the east of the ditch and the site, according to the present owner, this land once belonged to the site before it was divided up in the 1970s.
- 3.2.7 The buildings surveyed would appear to be part of the grounds of the building now known as The Shubberies and the lodge at the entrance (which is still in existence) was there at this time – as a group these are labelled 447 on the map. There are two entrances from the main road; one directly in front of the house and another which goes via the lodge. There is a “circular” drive around the front of the main house which is still in use today and there also appears to be an access from there to the buildings surveyed.
- 3.2.8 The main buildings and driveway are enclosed by a wall and appear to have a formal layout of trees. The rest of the land associated (labelled 448, 449 and 462) is bordered by trees/shrubs but the function or use is not obvious from this map. A railway line cuts through the south western corner of the grounds.

1904 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 4)

- 3.2.9 By the 1904 edition of the Ordnance Survey, the site has changed very little. The buildings surveyed are depicted almost entirely as they were in the map of 15 years earlier.
- 3.2.10 The associated buildings and grounds have also changed very little – the most significant difference being the name of “The Shubberies”. The western-most building on the south side of Building 2 has more detail on this map and shows that it had divisions creating perhaps three stalls or enclosures, possibly for holding animals.
- 3.2.11 There appear to be less trees denoted in the grounds to the immediate west of the buildings surveyed and in the rest of the associated land; this may be a change in mapping style or represent a change in the use of the land.
- 3.2.12 The parish boundary to the immediate east of the site is now labelled “U D By” and a boundary wall to the immediate west of the surveyed buildings has been removed.

1931 Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 5)

- 3.2.13 The next available map which shows the site and buildings in detail is the 1931 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 5). The only obvious alterations to the buildings surveyed is the removal of the western-most building on the south side of Building 2, which was depicted in the earlier maps.
- 3.2.14 The divided/segregated area of land previously depicted on earlier maps has been removed by 1931 and there is, by this point, just the one entrance to the site from Holbeach Road via the lodge.

- 3.2.15 There are less trees and shrubbery depicted on this map – however, this is likely to be due to the cartographers style of the time rather than wholesale removal of the trees and shrubs.

1972 Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 6)

- 3.2.16 The 1972 Ordnance survey map (Figure 6) shows a number of alterations to both the buildings surveyed and to the site as a whole. Although the site is still labelled as “The Shrubberies”, the buildings surveyed are now labelled individually. Buildings 2, 5 and 6 are labelled “Cold Stores” and Building 4 is “Orchard Cottage”. The Lodge is also labelled by this point and a small area within the grounds, always shown on the earlier maps is now labelled “pond”.
- 3.2.17 By the 1970s, it appears that there was a large extension to the south side of Building 2 and boundary walls around the south and west of the buildings have been altered. Although now removed, this addition on the south side of Building 2 is still present on the 1989 edition Ordnance Survey map (not illustrated). There is now an open shelter/cover on the south side of Building 5 and additional construction on the western side where Buildings 2 and 4 meet.
- 3.2.18 Holbeach Road is by this time known as Gedney Road and the railway line, which previously ran through the south-western part of the site, has gone and houses have appeared on the southern side. On the land to the immediate east, new houses have been built fronting the main road and there appears to have been an extension added to the south side of The Lodge and to the south and east side of “The Shrubberies” main house as well as two smaller buildings between there and the Cold Store buildings.
- 3.2.19 The eastern boundary is by this point denoted as a track, providing access right along its length and access is now gained from Gedney Road alongside the track via a roadway.

1989-1991 Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Not illustrated)

- 3.2.20 By the late 1980's/early 1990's, the site has not changed since the early 1970s and the function is still labelled as a cold store. Orchard Cottage is still labelled, the lodge is shown as number 55 and the main house, number 57 but no longer as “The Shrubberies”. The land to the immediate west is labelled as a “Nature Reserve” and the land to the east on the other side of the drainage ditch is now a housing estate.
- 3.2.21 The extension on the south side of Building 2 is still present on this map.

Aerial Photograph (c. 1930-1970) (Figure 7)

- 3.2.22 An undated aerial photograph supplied by the client (Figure 7), provides the only photographic evidence of the site. This image shows the buildings surveyed (on the right) with the large addition on the south side of Building 2 as present by the 1972 map, but not on the 1931 edition.

3.3 Listed Buildings and Historic Environment Records

- 3.3.1 A search of English Heritage's catalogue of listed buildings and Lincolnshire's Historic Environment Record (HER) was carried out over a 250m radius of the

site. This revealed a number of important sites and historic buildings surviving close to the site. These records and building are summarised in the table below:

Table 1: Sites and Listed buildings within 250m radius of the site:

Listed Building / Lincs HER Number	Building / site name or address	Brief Description	Date	Listed Building Status/ Record type
LBS 197912	Former Cock and Magpie Public House, Gedney Road, Lutton	Public house, now cottage and adjoining outbuilding. Late C18, mid C19 and C20 alterations. Red brick. Pantile roof.	C18th late	G II
LBS 197903	No. 2 Swapcoat Lane Long Sutton	House with adjoining barn. Late C18, early C19. Red brick. C19 house with slate roof with decorative ridge.. This is an example of rural building surviving in an expanded town	C18th late	G II
HER 20494	Brunswick Brewery, Long Sutton	The main brewery in Long Sutton was the Brunswick Brewery occupied in 1980 by W Johnson and son Ltd. The main building is of four storeys, with various other buildings behind. This was occupied by John Dolton, brewer and maltster, from before 1826 until after 1842. He was still the tenant in 1866, but by 1872 Spencer Ashlin Skelton and his younger brother William had taken it over as the phoenix or steam brewery	C19 early	Monument
LBS 197906	Conservative Club, West Street, Long Sutton	House, now club. Early C19. Red brick. Hipped slate roof.	C19 early	G II
LBS 197897	23, 25, 27 Market Street, Long Sutton	Terrace of three houses. c.1800, some C20 alterations. Red brick. Slate roof with stone coped gable and 2 ridge large C19 stacks.	c.1800	G II
LBS 197896	Free School (formerly Chapel Bridge Road School), Market Street, Long Sutton	School. 1835. Red brick, ashlar dressings. Hipped slate roof. Single storey, 6 bays plus outer lean-to single bay to the right and flat roofed single bay with parapet to the left.	1835	G II
HER 25076	Chapel Bridge Farm Park, Lutton	Historic park recorded on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey maps at Chapel House Farm, Lutton. It is not recorded on the 1905 map.		Monument
	Chapel Bridge Baptist Chapel, Lutton.	Former General Baptist Chapel built in 1776, the chapel later became Unitarian and closed circa 1930, it was demolished circa 1970. The building was of brick with a hipped roof. The three bay front had two Venetian		

		windows flanking a round-arched doorway with a lunette above.		
HER 23921	Hindu Temple Token, Garnsgate Road, Long Sutton	A Tanka or Hindu token temple was found under a tree. A Tanka is a religious coin that was collected by pilgrims at holy shrines as amulets or keepsakes; they were often carried around the neck or kept in purses. Although badly worn this example has the God Rama and his brother Lamsmana with a pear and bow on the obverse, the reverse shows Rama seated with Sita on a chair at their wedding with their guests around them. Hanuman the monkey general is seated at their feet. The token is about the size of a two pence piece and is made of brass; it probably dates to the 19th century	C19	Find Spot

4 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

For the purposes of this report, all buildings surveyed as part of the developments have been labelled 1 to 6. The layout of the buildings in relation to each other can be seen on Figure 2 which also shows the locations of plates and elevations used. Figures 8 and 9 show building elevations and Figure 10 provides an overall phase plan.

4.1 Building 1

- 4.1.1 Building 1 is square in plan measuring approximately 8.5m by 8.5m, constructed from large breeze blocks and painted white. It has a pitched, green metal roof and two access doors located on the south east facing elevation (plate 2).
- 4.1.2 Internally, this building has no architectural detail, fixtures or fittings of note. At the time of the survey it was being used to house tools, workbenches and a large metal container.
- 4.1.3 Cartographic evidence would suggest this building was constructed within the last 20 years.

4.2 Building 2

External Description

- 4.2.1 Building 2 measures approximately 20m by 5.5m, rectangular in plan and is oriented north west – south east. It flanks the south western side of the central courtyard area and access is gained from both sides.
- 4.2.2 This building is constructed from (plate 3) thin, hand-made bricks with an average dimension of 22cm x 6cm and diagonal pressure marks laid in a random bond with a white, gritty mortar containing crushed flint stone inclusions. The roof was hipped and covered with grey Welsh slate with three equally spaced inserted skylights and cast iron downpipes with matching, contemporary hopper.
- 4.2.3 Within the south-west facing elevation (plate 3 and Figure 8, elevation 1) there is evidence of two blocked-up doors at the western end which appear to have been blocked up at sometime during the 20th century using breeze block and brick. The central doors in this elevation are not original; a narrower entrance has been created, again with breeze blocks and a set of smaller doors inserted. Another doorway has been blocked up using breeze block towards the eastern end of this elevation and painted white.
- 4.2.4 The north-east facing elevation faces into the central courtyard area (Plate 5 and Figure 8, elevation 2). This elevation reveals a number of alterations have taken place. There are a set of double doors (opposite to those noted on the south-west facing elevation) that are the corresponding width to the original opening, however, detail in the brickwork above suggests there was originally an arched entranceway above. Further along on the right of this opening, another wide archway has been bricked up. This section of the wall appears slightly later in date, perhaps contemporary with the re-roofing of the entire building.
- 4.2.5 Structural evidence and materials used would indicate this building was constructed in the late 18th century.

Internal Description

- 4.2.6 Internally, this building is divided into three main areas (Figure 10). There were no obvious architectural details or fittings of note inside any parts of Building 2 – the floor had been removed as had any fixtures associated with its original use or more recent function (plate 6).
- 4.2.7 The north western end of the building has a larger internal area and from inside, there is evidence of alterations and repair to the walls in various phases; the most obvious is the bricked-up archway as recorded in the north east-facing elevation.
- 4.2.8 The roof structure is mainly of traditional and simple timber construction with purlins supporting the rafters – typical of 19th century date. There was evidence throughout of some repair and replaced rafters. There was no membrane or material between the timbers and slates and no evidence of a previous ceiling having been removed. From inside, it is clear that the present roof is not original. The brick used around the upper parts of the walls are later, probably 19th century in date, and have raised the upper wall level to take a new roof. Also, from this part of the building, there is evidence that the doorway at the far eastern end is a later insertion (plate 7).

4.3 Building 3

External Description

- 4.3.1 This building measures 8.3m by 6.5m and is connected to Building 2 by a continuous roof (plate 4) and via an open archway (plate 8 and Figure 8, elevation 2). Although this building has been covered externally with a white render, some of this has been removed, exposing the brickwork, particularly at the northern end. All doors and windows are wooden-framed and painted green.
- 4.3.2 This building (plates 8, 9 and 10) is constructed from thin, hand-made bricks with diagonal pressure marks and an average dimension of 22cm x 6cm, laid in a random bond with a white, gritty mortar containing crushed flint stone inclusions. The roof was hipped and covered with grey Welsh slate.
- 4.3.3 The south east elevation which fronts onto the side access road is entirely rendered. There is a large window comprising 12 panes of glass and wooden frame with adjoining double wooden doors made from vertical wooden boards which provide access to a large shelter/store. There is another smaller casement window with wooden frame and wide, single door which accesses a separate room.
- 4.3.4 The north west-facing elevation (plate 9 and Figure 8, elevation 3) has had all render removed and has a single small window on the left side which would appear to be a later addition from the broken brickwork surround.
- 4.3.5 The north east-facing elevation (plate 10) has a single large window with three long panes and wooden painted frame.
- 4.3.6 Structural evidence and materials used would indicate this building was constructed in the late 18th century, subdivided in the 19th and doors and fenestration changed/added in the early 20th century.

Internal Description

- 4.3.7 The larger area, accessed though the double doors was open at the south western end (Plate 11). The roof at this end was open and pitched and appears to have been replaced within the last century with machine cut purlins and rafters. The floor had been

removed and the brickwork which subdivided the building was exposed and appears to be 19th century in date. There were no architectural features, fixtures or fittings indicating either original use or later function.

- 4.3.8 The smaller area created by the sub-dividing wall also had little internal detail (plate 12). The roof is hipped at this end and continuous from the other end of the building.

4.4 Building 4

External Description

- 4.4.1 Building 4 measures a maximum 14.5m by 11.5m and is “L”-shaped in plan. The roof was hipped and covered with grey Welsh slate with two chimney stacks, each with two pots protruding from the roof at either end.
- 4.4.2 The south west-facing elevation (plate 13) fronts onto the courtyard and is the main access to the building. However, originally, this elevation was not part of the dwelling and the double archways indicate that this part of the building was accessed by carts. The brick in-fill within both arches appears to be of early 20th century date. The bricks used are a pale pink brick measuring approximately 22cm x 7.5cm x 10.5cm and laid with a creamy mortar with no inclusions; the bricks used to brick up the archway to the immediate right were the same. The yellow painted wooden front door and windows on either side would support a date of c.1920-30.
- 4.4.3 The north west facing elevation (plate 14 and Figure 8, elevation 5) has a symmetrical and balanced appearance with chimney stacks at either end of the roofline and equally spaced windows, typical of 18th century buildings. This side of the building had been completely rendered. It had five windows, all vertical sliding sash with nine panes in a three – six arrangement with wooden frames and stone sill. These windows probably date to the early 20th century.
- 4.4.4 On the south west side of Building 4 (plate 15 and Figure 8, elevation 5) is a small extension which appears to be a later, early 20th century addition. The doorway provides access to the house and also to a small lavatory within this addition.
- 4.4.5 Structural evidence and materials used would indicate this building was constructed in the late 18th century and new entrance, fenestration and lavatory added in the early 20th century.

Internal Description

- 4.4.6 Internally, this building has few surviving features, fixtures or fittings. Entered via the entrance from the courtyard, the walls on the immediate left and internal partitions ahead were constructed from 20th century brick (plate 16). All original floors, wall and ceiling coverings in this building had been removed, exposing roof structures and brick, however, Bakelite light switches and fittings were still present.
- 4.4.7 The roof structure is mainly of traditional and simple machine sawn timber construction with purlins supporting the rafters – typical of 19th century date.
- 4.4.8 There are three fireplaces within this cottage, although datable surrounds and grates have been removed (plates 17, 18 and 19). To the immediate right of one, a large wooden panelled door which looks to be late 18th/early 19th century in date had been used to create a cupboard area. The proportions of this panelled door seem too large and out of character in a small vernacular cottage of this style and may have been re-used from another building.

- 4.4.9 From internal inspection, the brickwork around the windows recorded on the north west-facing elevation indicates that these windows are not original and have either been added in the early 20th century or have replaced smaller ones previously in the same locations.

4.5 Building 5

External Description

- 4.5.1 Building 5 is rectangular in plan and measures 14.2m by 7.4m. It flanks the north east side of the courtyard and is accessed via doors on the courtyard side (plate 20). This building had a single-pitched roof sloping in towards the courtyard area and was covered with a corrugated asbestos sheeting. It is constructed from late 18th century, orange coloured hand-made bricks with diagonal pressure marks and a dark, creamy, gritty mortar. The mortar had an inscribed effect known as “flush scribed joint” (Parissien, 1999), often seen in 18th century buildings where the flush pointing is then inscribed with a rule and trowel end shortly before the mortar sets, producing a neat lined-out appearance in an otherwise relatively irregular work. This additional detail is often applied on buildings of importance and is a decorative detail which would not be required on standard vernacular agricultural or lower status buildings.
- 4.5.2 The south-west-facing elevation faces into the courtyard area (plate 20, Figure 9, elevation 6) with a later “lean-to” shelter leading into the courtyard with a modern asbestos roof supported by timber posts (plate 21). There are two openings within this elevation; the door on the left is set on rollers and is a later addition, added in the 20th century presumably to allow for loading. The opening on the right appears to be in an original location, however, the opening has been widened on the left to allow for the insertion of the large double doors. On the immediate right of the doors is an analogue thermometer (plate 22) which has been inserted into the wall, presumably to measure the internal temperatures during the use of the building as a cold store. Still manufactured today, Teddington (based in France) produce these dial thermometers “for use on cold rooms, display cases, and refrigerated transport or anywhere that accurate remote sensing of temperature is required” (www.teddington.com). On the right side of the doors is evidence of two bricked-up windows/openings which had brick-header arches above. If there had been a corresponding window on the left side of the building, they would have been obliterated when the opening for the sliding roller doors was added.
- 4.5.3 The north-east-facing elevation (plates 23 and 24 and Figure 9, elevation 8) faces Gedney Road, however, the area immediately in front of Building 5 is now very overgrown with trees and shrubbery, concealing it from the main road. The brickwork on this elevation is the same as that recorded on the opposite side and due to the single pitched sloping roof, this side of the building is substantially higher than the courtyard-facing side. There are three bricked-up arched openings visible with stone sills (plate 23) and a contemporary protruding brick-built open entrance which has been later enclosed using horizontally laid boards with simple 20th century windows, shed-style doors, ventilation slates and a single pitched corrugated asbestos covering on top (plate 24). This area was probably enclosed during the early 20th century.
- 4.5.4 On the north western end of the building (plate 23) is a small single-pitched roof extension with simple wooden door and 12 pane window with wooden frame above – this building would appear from external evidence to date to the early 19th century, however, it is still the property of Mr Mills and not part of the building group subject to alteration and survey.

- 4.5.5 Structural evidence and materials used would indicate this building was constructed in the late 18th century with the entrance enclosed in the 20th century,

Internal Description

- 4.5.6 Internally, there is evidence that this building has been altered and repaired since its construction with several phases of brick visible (plate 25). Internal detail of the gable end of the south eastern end of Building 5 reveals a number of alterations and repairs which appear to have all been carried out in the 19th and 20th centuries. Although there are no surviving fixtures or fittings which indicate either an original function or later use, this internal elevation has a row of bricked-up voids which may have once held fittings such as a hay stall for horses.
- 4.5.7 Opposite the courtyard side entrance, on the north east-facing wall is evidence of a large bricked-up opening set within a brick arch which would correspond to the brick entrance recorded on the external wall. Measuring approximately 3.5m wide, this archway, which would have acted as a main entrance to the building and through to the courtyard, appears to have been bricked up in the early 20th century when the external entranceway was also enclosed to create a small store/engine room.
- 4.5.8 An exposed wooden frame which had supported a ceiling with access hatch into a created loft area is also visible. Constructed after the entrance was bricked up, this machine cut timber structure spans the entire building (plate 26 and 27). Access from a hatch from the first floor of the adjoining building (Building 6) allowed for closer inspection of the top of the archway and the roof space of Building 5 (plate 28). This revealed that the current corrugated asbestos roof is resting on substantial wooden rafters running the full width of the building, and was added at the same time as the roof covering in the late 20th century. The wall on the lower side of the building had been slightly raised with modern brick to take the wooden supports.

4.6 Building 6

External Description

- 4.6.1 This building is rectangular in plan, measuring 11.7m by 6.1m and is located in the northeast corner of the building group. It is constructed entirely from thin, light orange-coloured, hand-made bricks with a rough finish brick, laid in a random bond. This elevation has been re-pointed using a dark grey gritty mortar. Building 6 has a shallow/gradual pitched roof covered with grey Welsh slate. The south east and south west-facing elevations have had a white coloured render applied. A shelter has been added over the doorways where render has not been applied. This shelter is contemporary with that added to Building 5 in the 1970s (cartographic evidence supports this as they first appear on Figure 6).
- 4.6.2 The south west facing elevation (plate 29 and Figure 9, elevation 6) is mostly covered with a white render. At ground floor level there are two doors; on the left a simple green wooden door and on the right a heavy, thick iron (?) door. Between these doors is a small window which has been bricked up using modern (late 20th century?) bricks. On the first floor there are two two-pane windows with green painted wooden frames.
- 4.6.3 The south east-facing elevation (plate 30 and Figure 9, elevation 7) was also rendered, however, much of this has been removed at ground floor level. There is an access hatch/loft doors at first floor level. These wooden doors open outwards and were probably used for loading directly to the first floor. On the right of the building is a narrow, single-storey brick-built extension with single-pitch sloping roof and heavy,

narrow wooden and glass door. Access to this extension was not possible, although inspection through the door and window indicate it had housed plant or machinery, perhaps relating to the cold store use.

- 4.6.4 The north east-facing elevation (plate 30 and Figure 9, elevation 8) was obscured by the extension at ground floor level which would conceal any original doors or windows. The extension was constructed using 20th century brick with two single glass pane, wooden framed windows and a ventilation void at ground level. At first floor level, Building 6 has four windows/openings all with green painted frames and stone sills; the two on the left have closed wooden shutters and the two on the right have the shutters missing with only iron bars behind. The brickwork respects the openings, suggesting they are all original, but on this elevation appears later in date to that on the opposite south west-facing side.
- 4.6.5 Structural evidence and materials used would indicate this building was constructed in the late 18th century and altered on the north-facing side in the same century. Internal evidence indicates that this may represent the first building or earliest surviving building on the site.

Internal Description

- 4.6.6 On the ground floor, there are no architectural detail or fixtures of note. This floor has been sub-divided to create two areas: a cold store (plate 31) and an area to provide access to the first floor (plate 32). From the brick used to create the dividing wall it appears it was separated at ground floor level in the late 20th century, presumably when converted for cold storage use.
- 4.6.7 The room created at the eastern end of the building has no internal detail at all (plate 31). The walls, floor and ceiling have been concealed and painted and there are voids in the wall which correspond with the refrigeration equipment which may have been stored in the extension on the north east-facing side. The door which provided access was a very heavy, thick iron door and the doorway itself indicated that the thickness of the walls was in excess of 40cm.
- 4.6.8 The room on the western side (plate 32) had little detail. This had been created to provide access to the first floor of the building, was achieved via a ladder.
- 4.6.9 On the first floor, the inside of the original gable end of this building can be viewed and exposed brickwork suggest this is an earlier phase than Building 5 adjoining (plate 33). The exposed internal gable end shows tumbling-in brickwork which in most cases would suggest an 18th century date, and there has been no other evidence of this in the other buildings surveyed, perhaps implying an earlier building. Although tumbling brickwork is found in a number of 17th century buildings, particularly in Cambridgeshire, it is a construction style witnessed more in Lincolnshire into the 18th century; perhaps a suggestion of styles and influences spreading northwards from London around this time. This elevation shows that the roof level has been raised to the current, more gradual pitch which explains the different, later brick recorded at first floor level on the north east-facing elevation (plate 30). An access hatch has also been added to provide access to the storage area recorded in the "roof space" of Building 5.
- 4.6.10 The roof structure does not appear to be original with machine cut joists, rafters, purlins and collars (plate 34). The floor is made from wooden boards which run the length of the building. From the first floor, the inside of the window openings can be seen. Although only two windows were recorded on the first floor of the south west-facing elevation, internal blocked up windows suggest that there were four on this side

originally, mirroring those of the opposite side. The windows themselves (plate 35) have no glass and it is difficult to say if they ever did. There is no evidence of any glazing bars, just simple iron security bars. The shutters (where surviving) have similar, narrow iron fixtures to close/open and small hooks to fasten shut which fit into a central bar on the frame. If this opening was ever glazed, it would not be possible to close and fasten the shutters.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Phase 1 a: mid-late 18th century (*Figure 10*)

- 5.1.1 The first phase of building on this site is Building 6. Although its function is difficult to establish, it may have been a barn or possibly even a two storey house or dwelling.
- 5.1.2 As most of the building has been rendered, extended and had windows inserted, externally there are few clues or original features indicating an original function. Internally, on the ground floor, almost all detail has been lost with the addition of an insulating wall added for the cold store. The colour and dimension of the bricks used for the construction differ very little to the other buildings thought to be late 18th century in date, however, there is no inscribed mortar, a slightly “rougher” bond and not such well made brick. Internally, on the first floor, the exposed brickwork of the western gable end provides the evidence that this is an earlier phase to the adjoining Building 5.

5.2 Phase 1 b: mid-late 18th century (*Figure 10*)

- 5.2.1 The next phase of building comprises the construction of Buildings 2, 3, 4 and 5 associated with the hunting lodge at 57 Gedney Road.
- 5.2.2 Building 5 was constructed against Building 6. It would have fronted the main road and probably be visible from it, despite being set back some distance, and the large impressive archway with semi-circular fanlights on either side would have been seen by passers-by. Leading through the archway and opposing double doors, access would be gained into a courtyard area with Building 2 opposite, Building 3 to the left and a small cottage (Building 4) to the right.
- 5.2.3 Buildings 2, 3, 4 and 5 have been very much altered in the 19th and early 20th centuries and have no remaining internal evidence of their earlier functions. However, the large archways on Building 2 and the possible open frontage of Building 3 might suggest access for carts or carriages was required. Building 4 was also constructed during this phase and may have provided accommodation for staff associated with the hunting parties, such as a huntsman's cottage or blacksmiths house. This single storey dwelling had four rooms and was heated by up to four fireplaces.

5.3 Phase 2: 19th century (*Figure 10*)

- 5.3.1 Census and cartographic evidence indicate that by the late 19th century, this site was part of a farm. If the census entry for 1851 refers to the same site, it was 120 acres in size and employed 12 labourers and possibly called Chapel Bridge Farm by 1888 (*Figure 3*).
- 5.3.2 The conversion of the site into a cold store has removed any fixtures or fittings associated with farming use, however, discussions with the current owner and client has suggested it may have been a pig farm.
- 5.3.3 By the late 19th century at least (evidenced from *Figure 3*), Building 3 was subdivided to create a separate enclosed room and an open shelter/store. This room may have been for storage. Alterations have been made in the south western corner of the courtyard to enclose the area, thus creating a square-shaped yard area. This new elevation created storage areas for goods or perhaps animals and the wide archway as recorded on the south east-facing elevation would allow for the access of carts.

5.4 Phase 3: Early-mid 20th century (Figure 10)

- 5.4.1 The early 20th century witnesses some minor alterations to the site including the addition of a small plant or engine room on the north east side of Building 6. The single storey cottage (Building 4) is extended to incorporate the 19th century addition to the courtyard and new doors added to provide access from the courtyard area. New fenestration was added to the original dwelling (as shown on plate 14), an outside lavatory added and the external walls all rendered to conceal these alterations.
- 5.4.2 Building 3 was also altered around this time. On the south east-facing elevation, double doors and a large window were added and the fenestration to the north west and north east-facing elevations were added.

5.5 Phase 4: Late 20th century (Figure 10)

- 5.5.1 During the mid-late 20th century, and certainly completed by 1972 (Figure 6), the site had been converted into use as a cold storage facility. This change of use altered the external appearance of the pre-existing buildings very little, other than some rendering on Building 3 and 4.
- 5.5.2 The key identifying fabric used for alterations in this phase is breeze-block which has been used to block-up openings and to make doorways narrower.
- 5.5.3 Building 6 was subdivided in this phase and at ground floor level, a cold-storage facility created by lining the walls (possibly with breeze block), lowering the floor level, concealing any openings and adding a heavy, solid door.
- 5.5.4 By the 1970s, as part of the conversion to a cold store facility an open shelter was added to the courtyard side of Building 5 and using the evidence only provided in Figure 6 and the undated aerial photograph of the site (Figure 7), it would seem that a substantial extension was added onto the south side of Building 2. This extension on the south side of Building 2 is still present on the 1991 maps (not illustrated), indicating that it was removed and Building 1 erected within the last 20 years.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The building recording survey at the former cold stores has confirmed the presence of an historical building which has four clear phases of development. The earliest phase of building is believed to date to the late 18th century, however, the lack of surviving internal detail, fixtures or fittings has made any interpretation of function difficult.
- 6.1.2 The buildings are of vernacular style, using local materials and traditional methods of construction as opposed to fitting into a readily datable form or style. There are no academic or historical architectural models into which such a building easily fits in order to date it. There has also been suggestion from local historian Jara Backer, that the brick was locally made at Garnsgate, no more than 500m to the south east of the site.
- 6.1.3 Brick dimensions cannot provide a precise date of construction and the diagonal pressure marks noted on many bricks in almost all elevations only indicates a pre-late 19th century date (Ryan, 1999). However, flush scribed mortar as recorded on Building 5 are typical of the late Georgian period (Parissien 1999) and may denote a building of some importance or significance.
- 6.1.4 The most significant feature of the site is the original phase of stables which are possibly associated with the late 18th century building next to the site at 57 Gedney Road. Historical research has shown that the Shrubberies and the land upon which the buildings surveyed are located were once part of an estate and hunting lodge owned by the Bertie family of whom Peregrine Bertie was the 2nd Duke of Ancaster. The main stable entrance, with a huge and impressive archway (now concealed from the outside), is of significant proportions may have been the 18th century hunting lodge stables connected to the lodge (The Shrubberies). The later conversion to farm use in the 19th century and more recently Cold Stores is better documented (and represented on cartographic sources) and gives the site an additional local historical interest.
- 6.1.5 The connection of the site with the Bertie family relies on the claims made by local historian (Robinson and Robinson 1981), however census data has confirmed members of the Bertie family residing within the Chapel Bridge area of Luton/Sutton St Nicholas in the late 19th and early 20th century. The suggestion that the house at number 57 was a hunting lodge is also alluded to the oral account of a local historian. Despite the disjointed links, there is indication of the Bertie family residing within the buildings associated with the former cold stores. With this connection, it is plausible to suggest that prior to its farming function in the mid to late 19th century, the buildings surveyed may have been the stables associated with a hunting lodge owned and visited by such a notable family.
- 6.1.6 No evidence of another larger house on the site was found and if one had been in existence, it had been demolished by the late 19th century. However, in the late 18th century many aristocratic families had hunting lodges set alone on an estate which they owned (Worsley, 2005). Such lodges would require a stables and associated buildings to accommodate not only their own horses but those of their hunting guests and the late 18th century buildings and especially the imposing main entrance and archway viewed from the main road (Building 5) would provide this. Many such stables would have been built around a central quadrangle or in this case, rectangular courtyard and have a huntsman's house, kennel and blacksmiths house (Worsley 2005).
- 6.1.7 The reason for this survey was "that traditional farm buildings are increasingly becoming redundant in a rapidly changing industry. They play an integral part in giving a landscape a sense of place and character. These vernacular buildings are now under

threat from conversion or demolition and are a diminishing resource in our countryside. New uses frequently alter the original fabric and character of the building, and it is beneficial to create a record of the structure before alteration or demolition. It is in this case also important to record the changes that developed when these buildings were converted to use as a cold store". This survey has not only provided a record of the structure before conversion, but also through observation and research, traced very different origins than perhaps originally thought uncovering an association with a hunting lodge used during the 18th century by a family richly connected and associated with Long Sutton. Further research would be beneficial to establish a more direct link with the Bertie family, to find out what other lands and properties they may have owned nearby and why, if the site was only ever a hunting lodge, was such an established and wealthy family living at the lodge on the occasions of the census.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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IFA	2001	Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings
Jennings, L	2010	Brief for Historic Building Recording at Long Sutton Cold Store, Gedney Road, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire
Parissien, S.	1999	The Georgian Group Book of The Georgian House
Robinson, FW & Robinson, B.A.	1981	A History of Long Sutton
Ryan, P	1999	Brick in Essex : The Clayworking Craftsmen and Gazetteer of Sites
Worsley, G.	2005	The British Stable

MAPS AND OTHER SOURCES CONSULTED

Description	Date
1 st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1888 (1" to 25 miles)	1888
1904 Ordnance Survey Map	1904
1931 Ordnance Survey Map	1931
1972 Ordnance Survey Map	1972

WEBSITES CONSULTED

www.ancestry.co.uk

www.lincstrust.org.uk

www.heritagegateway.org.uk

www.old-maps.co.uk

www.sholland.gov.uk

www.teddington.com

APPENDIX A. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-97676			
Project Name	Historic Building Survey at Long Sutton Cold Stores, 53a Gedney Rd, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	30-03-2011	Finish	31-03-2011
Previous Work (by OA East)	No		Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	LSCS11	Planning App. No.	H12-0585-10
HER No.	n/a	Related HER/OASIS No.	n/a

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt

Please select all techniques used:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Building - Stables	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901		Select period...
Building - Farm	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901		Select period...
Building - Stores	Modern 1901 to Present		Select period...

Project Location

County	Lincolnshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Holland	Long Sutton Cold Stores 53A Gedney Road Long Sutton, Lincolnshire PE12 9JN	
Parish	Long Sutton		
HER	Lincolnshire County Council		
Study Area	100sqm	National Grid Reference	TF 4265 2335

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Lincs County Council, Historic Environment Office
Project Design Originator	Taleyna Fletcher
Project Manager	Taleyna Fletcher
Supervisor	Taleyna Fletcher

Project Archives

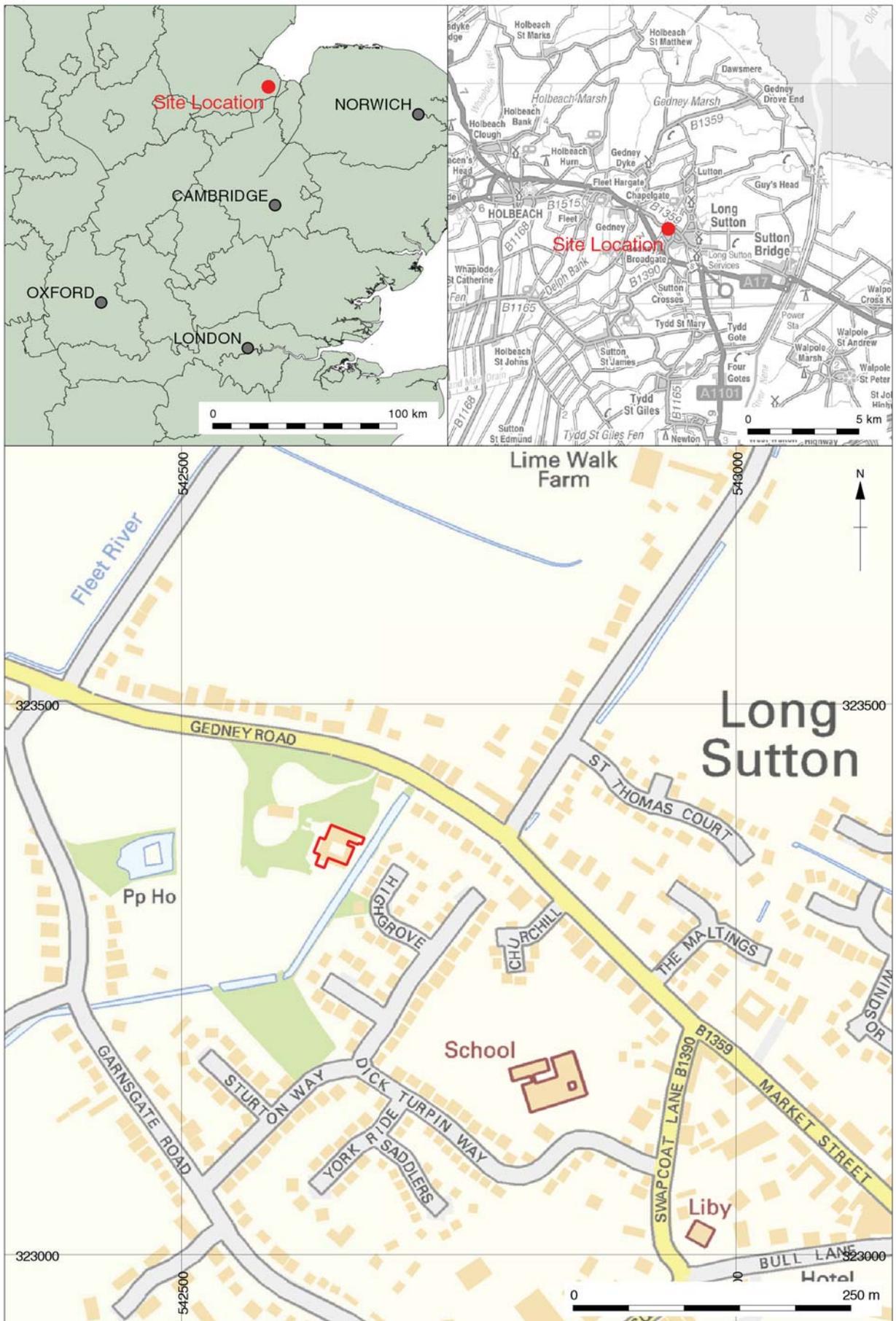
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"The Collection" Lincolnshire Museum	OA East Offices	"The Collection" Lincolnshire Museum
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Archive Contents/Media

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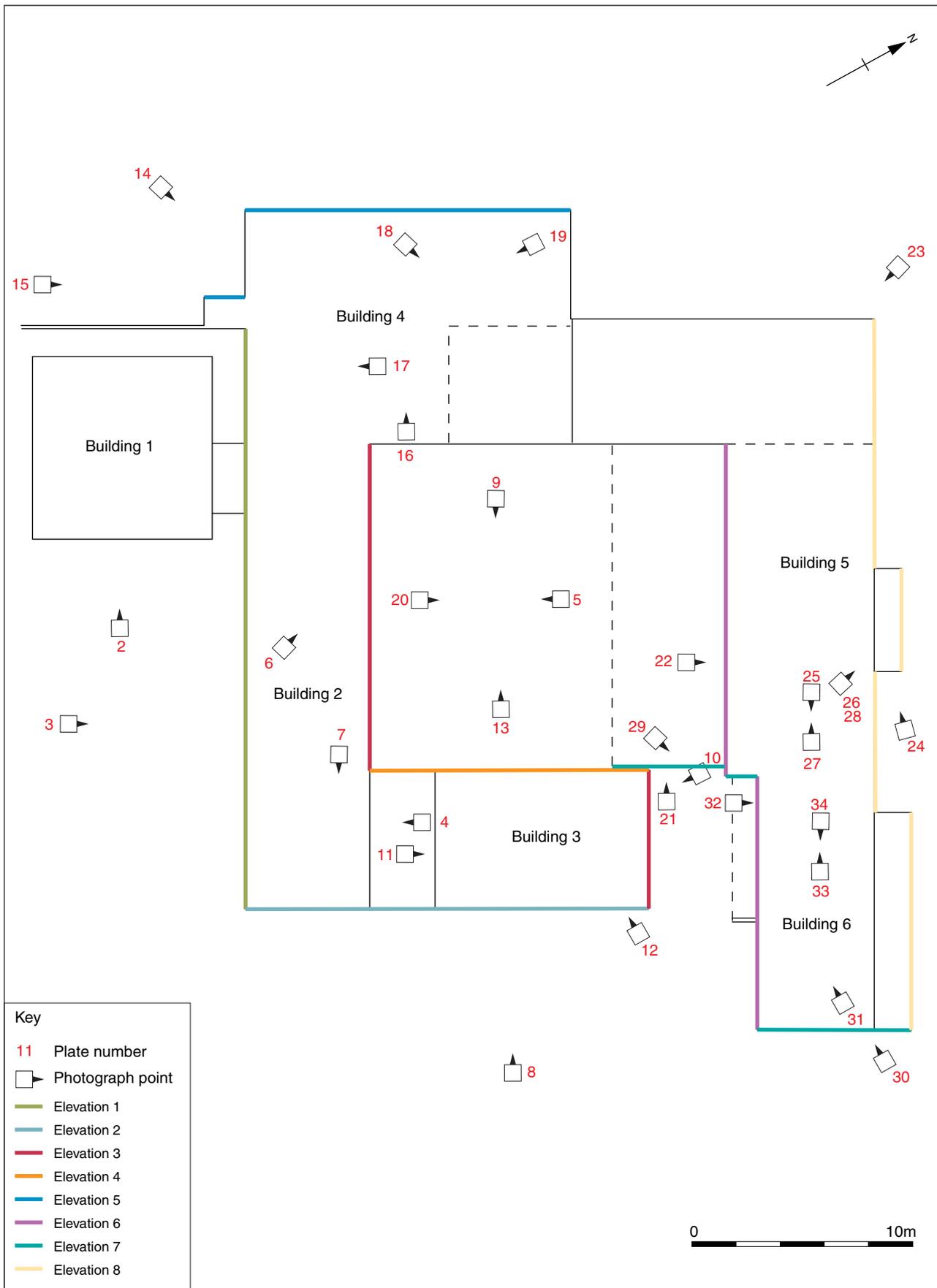
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location with development area outlined red



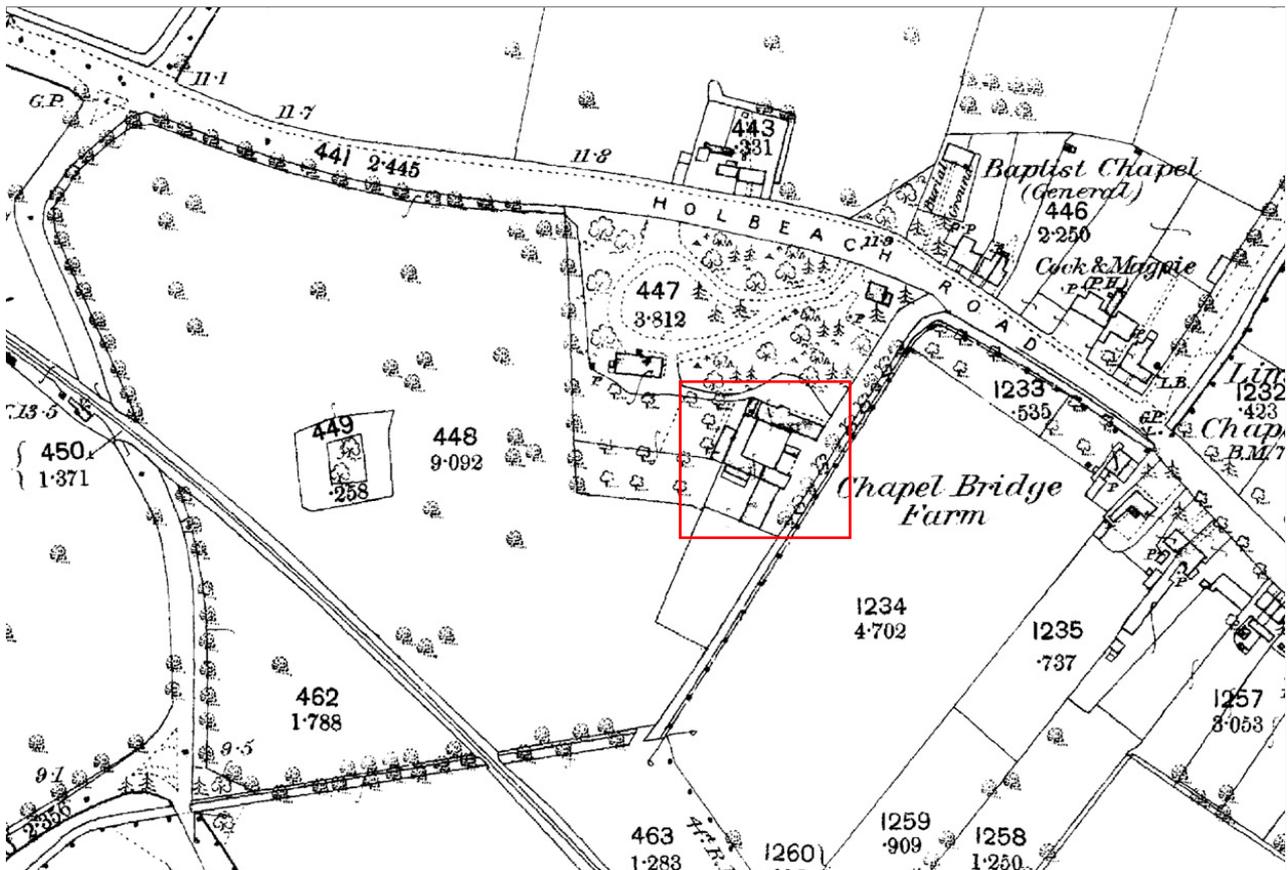


Figure 3: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 1888 showing location of buildings surveyed.

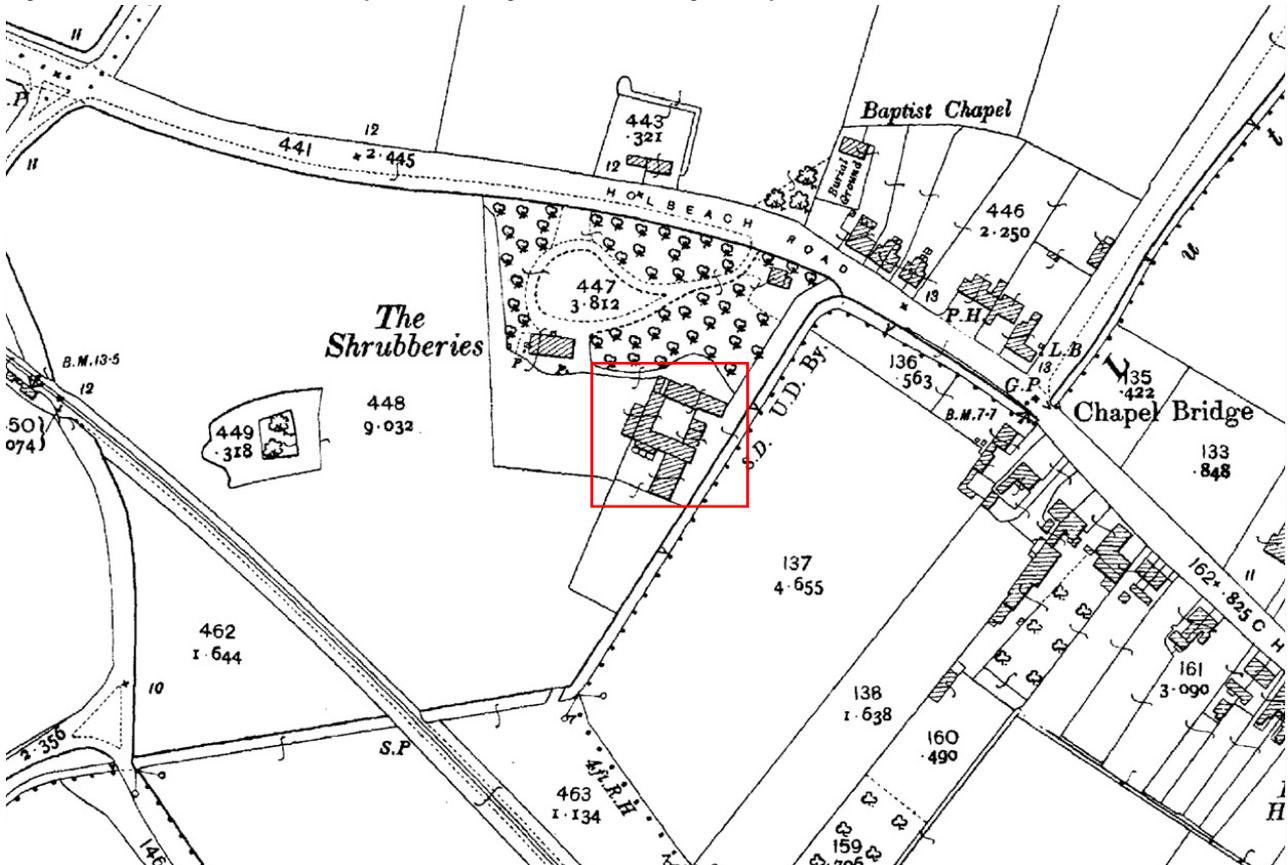


Figure 4: 1904 Ordnance Survey showing location of buildings surveyed.

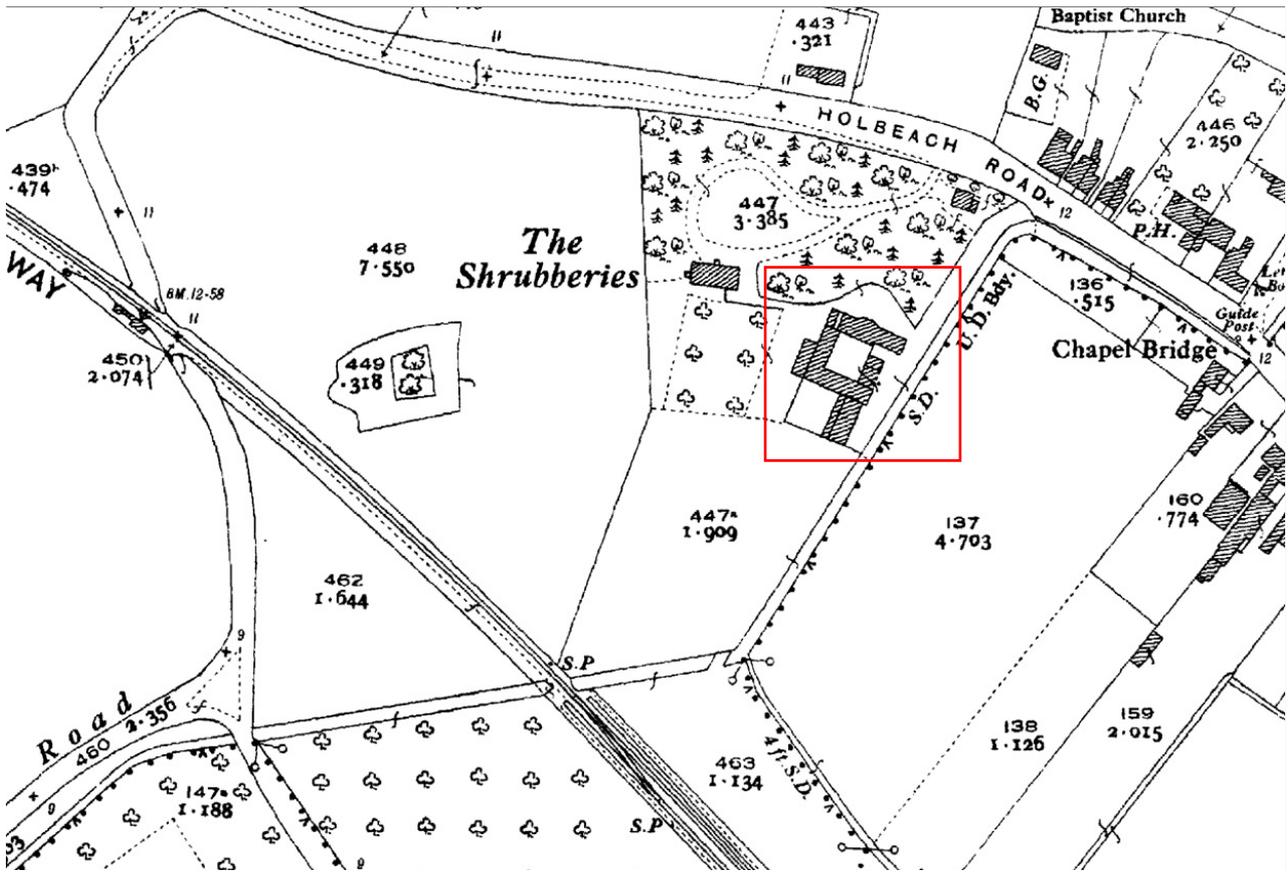


Figure 5: 1931 Ordnance Survey showing location of buildings surveyed.

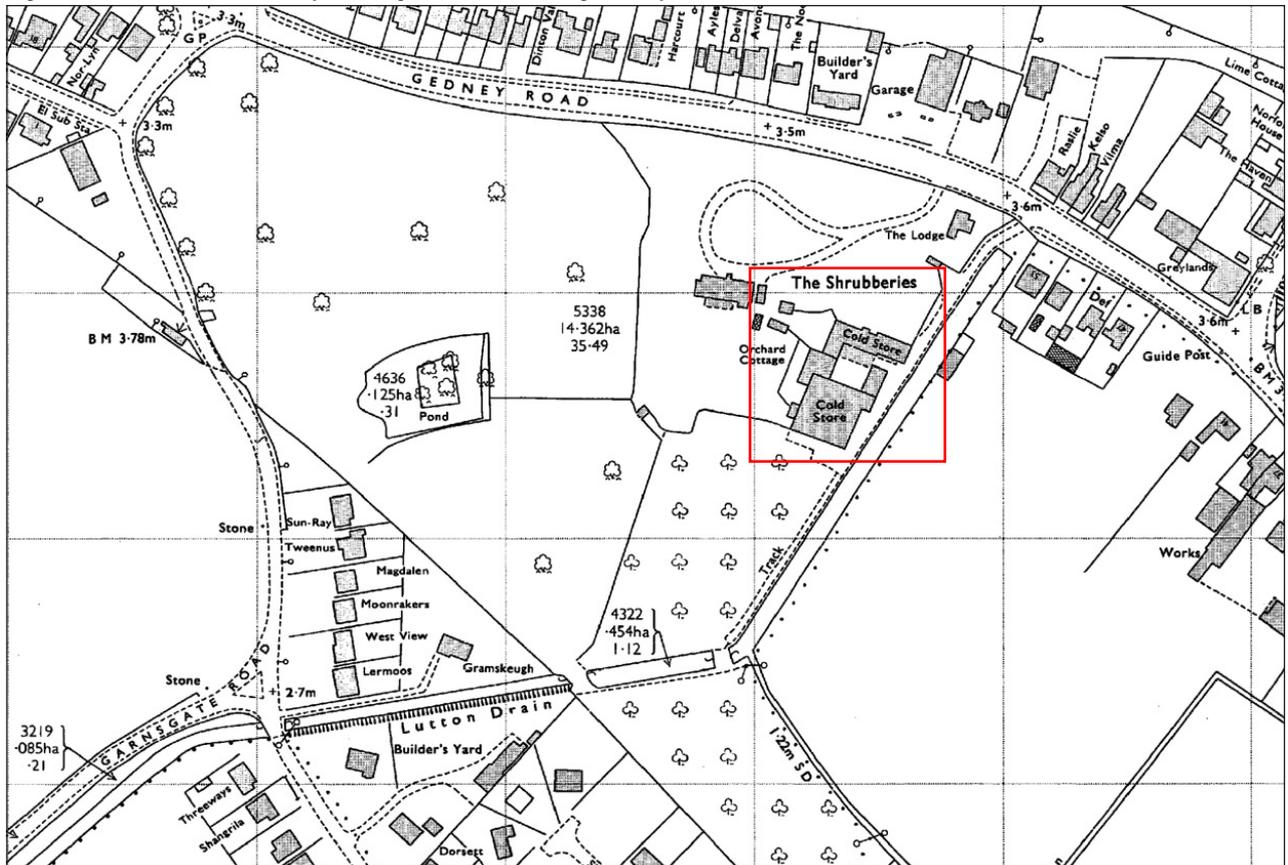


Figure 6: 1972 Ordnance Survey showing location of buildings surveyed.



Figure 7: Aerial photograph (undated).

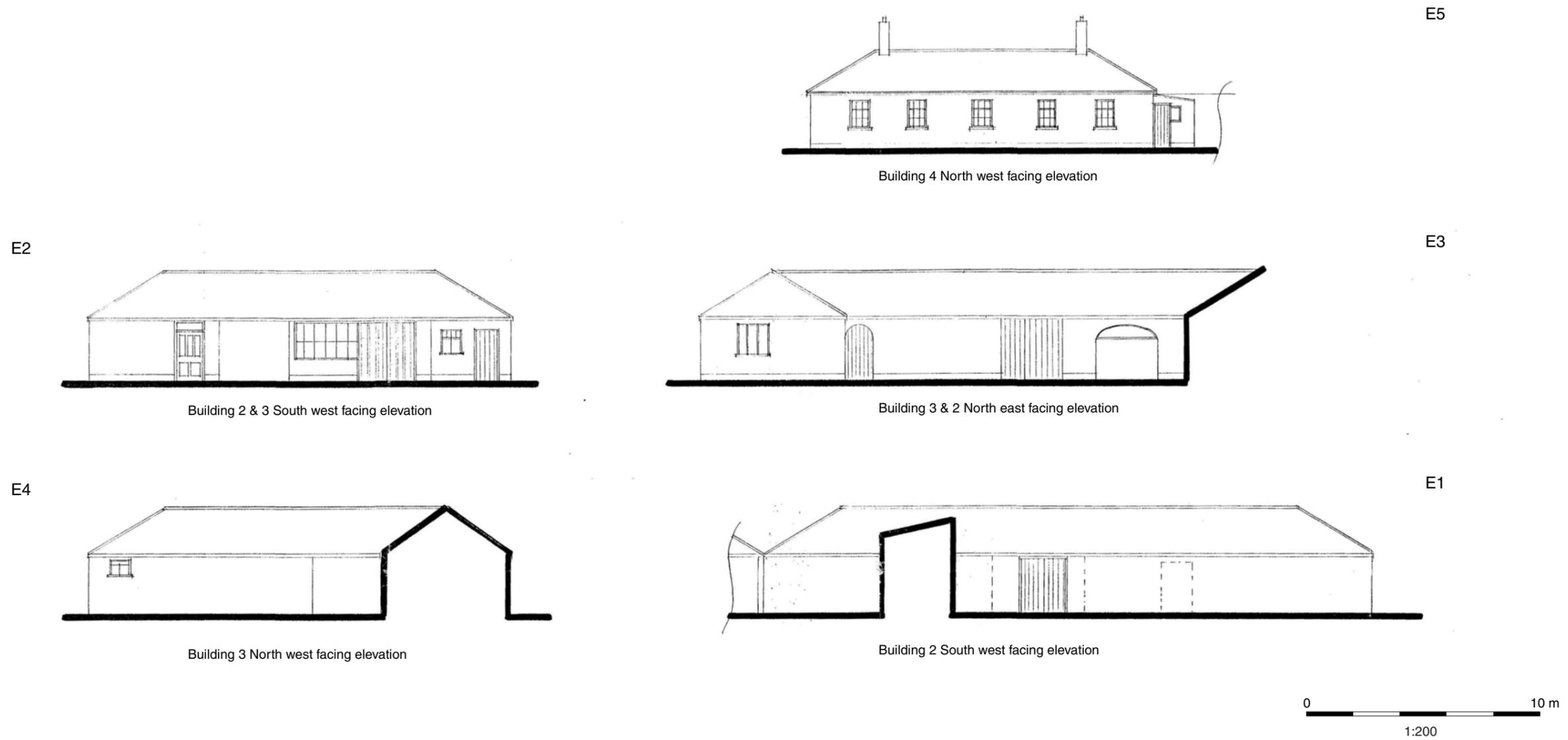
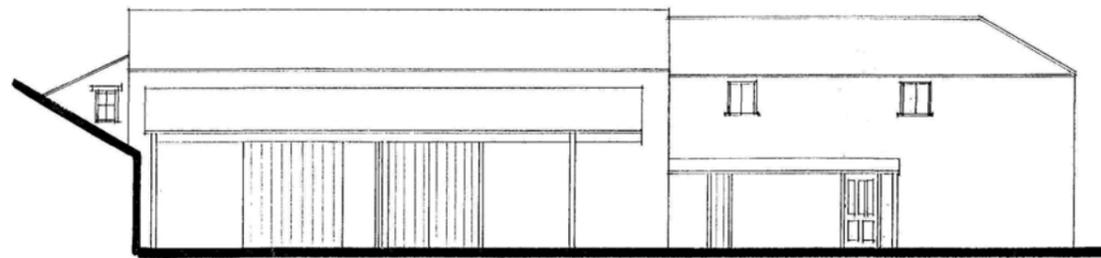


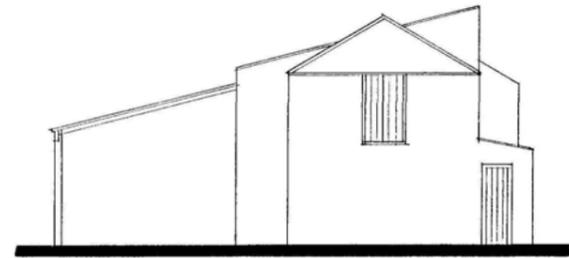
Figure 8: Elevations of Buildings 2-4. Scale 1 to 200.

E6



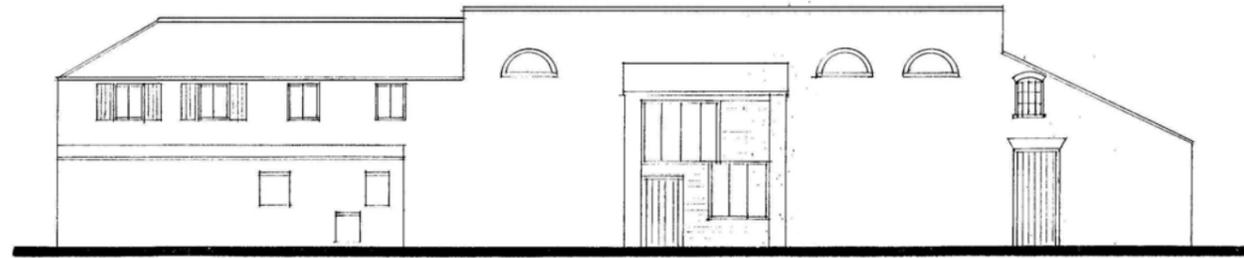
Buildings 5 & 6 South west facing elevation

E7



Building 6 South east facing elevation

E8



Buildings 6 & 5 North east facing elevation



Figure 9: Elevations of Buildings 5 and 6, Scale 1 to 200.

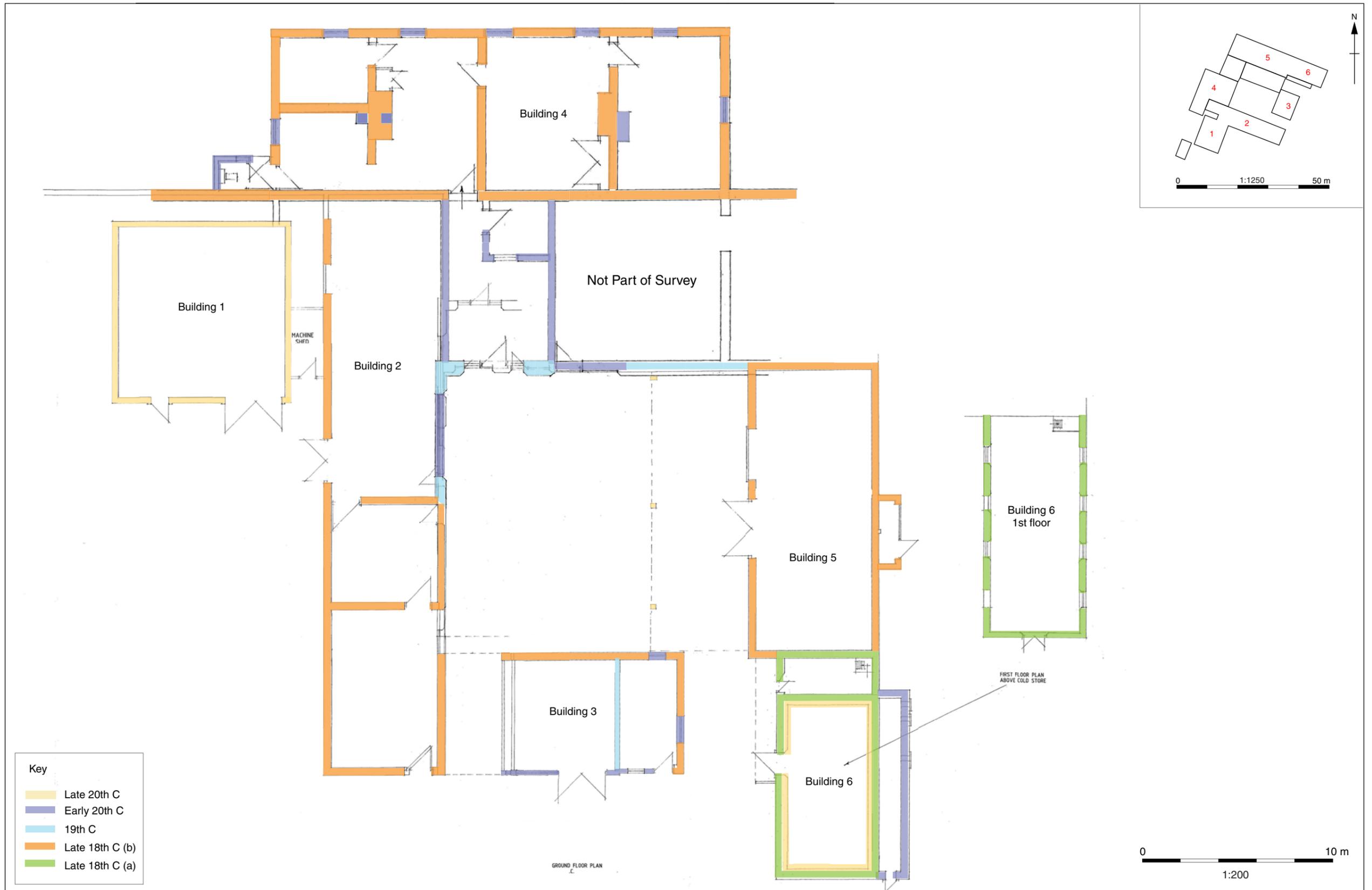


Figure 10: Plans of Buildings 1-6 showing phasing



Plate 1: "The Shrubberies" - 57 Gedney Road, Long Sutton



Plate 2: Building 1 from southeast



Plate 3: Building 2 from southwest



Plate 4: Building 2 from northeast



Plate 5: Building 2 from northeast



Plate 6: Building 2, interior



Plate 7: Building 2, interior



Plate 8: Building 3 from southeast (images "stitched" using Autostitch)



Plate 9: Building 3 from northwest



Plate 10: Building 3 from north



Plate 11: Building 3 interior



Plate 12: Building 3 interior



Plate 13: Building 4 from southeast (images "stitched" using Autostitch)



Plate 14: Building 4 from west



Plate 15: Building 4 from southwest



Plate 16: Building 4 interior



Plate 17: Building 4 showing interior detail of fireplace/chimney-breast



Plate 18: Building 4 showing interior detail of fireplace/chimney-breast and re-used paneling



Plate 19: Building 4 showing interior detail of fireplace/chimney-breast

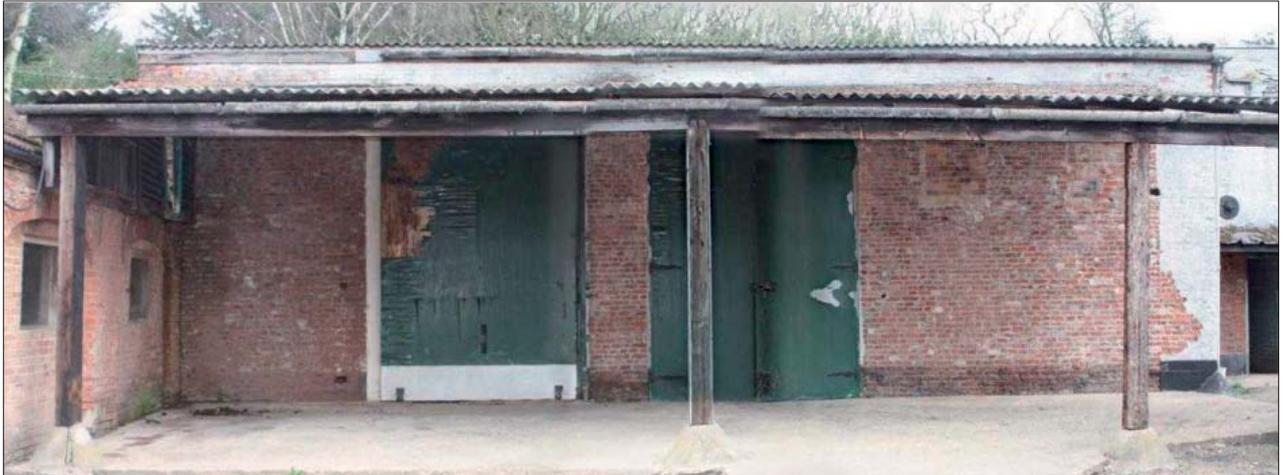


Plate 20: Building 5 from southwest (images "stitched" using Autostitch)



Plate 21: Shelter in front of Building 5 from southeast



Plate 22: Detail of Cold Store thermometer on exterior of Building 5



Plate 23: Building 5 from north



Plate 24: Detail of former entrance, Building 5 from east



Plate 25: Detail of interior wall, Building 5



Plate 26: Detail of blocked former entrance, Building 5



Plate 27: Interior, Building 5



Plate 28: Detail of top of former entrance way arch, Building 5



Plate 29: Building 6 from west



Plate 30: Building 6 from east



Plate 31: Interior detail, Building 6, ground floor



Plate 32: Interior detail, Building 6, ground floor



Plate 33: Interior detail, Building 6, first floor



Plate 34: Interior detail, Building 6, first floor



Plate 35: Internal detail of window, Building 6, first floor



Head Office/Registered Office

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oanorth@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
f: +44 (0) 1223 850599
e: [oaeast@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast>

OA Méditerranée

115 Rue Merlot
ZAC La Louvade
34 130 Manguio
France

t: +33 (0) 4.67.57.86.92
f: +33 (0) 4.67.42.65.93
e: [oamed@oamed.fr](mailto: oamed@oamed.fr)
w: <http://oamed.fr/>



Director: David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

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