HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
FORMER WORKSHOPS AND STORES, MARKET STREET, LONG SUTTON, LINCOLNSHIRE
(MSLS 14)

Work Undertaken For
STP Properties Ltd.

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Report Compiled by
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of historic building recording was required prior to the demolition of buildings at Market Street, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.

The buildings are timber-built workshops and stores. Historic maps imply that buildings were present on the site in the late 19th century but the 1931 Ordnance Survey map shows the form of buildings on site to have changed. It seems that buildings indicated on the map have been demolished and these structures, that appear to date from the mid 20th century, replaced them. Furthermore, the southern building recorded is not shown on any map up to 1931 but appears in 1972.

The building recording was undertaken prior to demolition of the present structures. The structures, ground plans, external elevations and internal details were recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of Archaeological Building Recording

Building recording is defined as *'a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components on land or under water.'* (IfA 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (H11-0275-14) was submitted to South Holland District Council for the demolition of disused timber workshops and stores and erection of a new accommodation block. Lincolnshire Historic Environment Service has advised that a programme of historic building recording will be required in advance of any development.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by STP Properties Ltd. to undertake a programme of historic building recording on the workshops and stores at Market Street, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.

The building recording was carried out on 7th and 8th July, 2014 in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by Lincolnshire Historic Environment Service.

2.3 Site Location

Long Sutton is situated 18km east of Spalding and 23km southeast of Boston, in the civil parish of Long Sutton, South Holland District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 2). The site is located approximately 200m northwest of the town centre, as defined by the parish church, on the southwest side of Market Street, and north of Bull Road, at National Grid Reference TF 4310 2304 (Fig. 3).

The structures are timber-built workshops and stores. Such buildings, particularly the workshop, were once quite common but are becoming scarce.

3. AIMS

In accordance with the specification, the aims of the work were to provide a record of the standing building on the site prior to renovation and change of use.

4. METHODS

Recording of the building was undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines 2006 and ALGAO guidelines 1997.

Subject to accessibility and safety considerations, the recording of the building included:

- A photographic survey showing the building in its context, general and detailed views of the exterior, interior views of the principal rooms and circulation areas and structural or decorative details.

- A dimensioned ground plan (measured on site), which was annotated to incorporate details of the form and location of any structural features of historic interest.

- A written record providing an account of the building's location, type, materials and possible dates, supplemented by a brief history of the building from readily available sources.

Photographic recording was undertaken with a digital camera. An index of the photographs was compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro forma recording sheets.



Plate 1. General view of Buildings 1 (left) & 2 (right) looking north from the entrance on Bull Lane.

5. HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

Historical research involved examination of historic Ordnance Survey maps of Long Sutton.

The 1887 Ordnance Survey map shows the site occupied by a structure in the location of Building 2; however, the 1931 edition shows the form to have changed, as do all later maps. The overall square appearance of the building appears to show the area now occupied by a raised patio between two rear building extensions to numbers 15 and 17 Market Street rather than the wooden structure which on analysis does not look much older than mid 20th century. Building 1, Shed A, one of the earliest apparent phases of the structures, does not appear on any historic maps. The workshops and stores present now most likely post-date these maps.



Figure 1. 1887 Ordnance Survey map of the site (left) and the 1931 edition.

6. FABRIC EVIDENCE

The former workshops and stores comprise two separate buildings formed from several phases of wooden structure. An initial phase in each has had additional space attached at a later date, covering some of the previous exterior walls.

The earliest phase of Building 1 (Shed A) was inaccessible for exterior views as it followed the site boundary at the south and west elevations and was covered by Sheds B and C elsewhere. Building 1 Shed A was notable for its brick foundation course and a pantile roof, the only phase of either building to have this feature. Building 2 Shed A also had a brick foundation course and may be contemporary.

Any change to the layout of the workshops and stores has been caused by addition rather than division. The workshops and stores will be described separately as Building 1 and Building 2 with a view to illustrating the phases of addition.

6.1 Building 1, overall exterior and interior description (Fig 4)



Plate 2. General view of building 1

Building one comprised three sheds: the original structure, (Shed A) and two additions (Sheds B and C).

Shed A

Access to the exterior of Shed A was not possible as it bounded snugly onto other properties. The remaining exterior surfaces were accessed from within Sheds B and C. Internal examination revealed the character of the exterior. Constructed on a three course deep footing of stretcher bonded brick, the walls were of plain tapped, timber weatherboard attached on the southwest side to seven timber uprights.



Plate 3. Cut away in northeastern wall showing pantile roof and previously external timbers



Plate 4. Cut away in southeastern wall from Shed B showing original access door and window

The walls of Shed A have been considerably altered in that they have been cut away on their northeast and southeast sides to form a single open storage space in conjunction with Sheds B and C. The view in Plate 4 shows where the weatherboard timbers have been removed and at least one phase of repair has been necessary. The original access was through the door visible at the rear which is now locked and leads into the grounds of 2a Bull Lane.

Seen internally in Plate 3, the roof of Shed A is of pantiles with a central skylight. It is mono-pitched, sloping down to the southwest and aside from slight damage from the large Copper Beech tree above, is in reasonable waterproof repair.

Shed B



Plate 5. General view of Building 1, Sheds B and C showing the corrugated iron roofs, the corrugated iron northeastern wall of Shed B and the wooden weatherboard of the two storeys of Shed C.
Taken from the first floor of Building 2 Shed A.

Shed B, (along with Shed C) is a later addition to Shed A that has been roughly butted against the southeastern end wall. The southwestern wall of Shed B was weatherboard construction but the exterior (aside from a covering of ivy) was not visible as access lay outside of the property boundary. Unlike Shed A, there was no brick foundation course; the posts sat on concrete hardstanding. Due to the amount of debris present on the ground it was not possible to ascertain whether they were concreted in or simply sat atop the surface.

The northeastern wall differed in that it was of corrugated iron and did not reach all the way to Shed A. This was either a replacement wall, or the structure was constructed this way purposefully. Beyond the door and window, neither of which would open, there was a gap of 1.45m between these and Shed A that provided a wide opening to allow freer movement within the building.



Plate 6. The corrugated iron wall of Shed B with door and window. To the right of the door is 1.45m wide opening allowing free access between the sheds.

The upright white piece of wood on the right of the picture seems to be attached to allow a door to be hinged on (see description of Shed C for details)

The southeastern end wall stood open to the elements and showed signs of having previously had a set of double doors.

The roof of Shed B was a gable roof of corrugated iron.

Considering that the northwest end wall appeared never to have been constructed (just the frame was nailed to Shed A) in order to create a single long space for storage, it would appear likely, that rather than these walls being the result of alteration, the frame of the shed was constructed and the rest was built from material that was to hand.

Shed C

A purpose-built, two storey construction, the (back) northwest wall was angled to follow the site boundary.



Plate 7.
The sturdily constructed interior of Shed C looking towards its entrance. Note the modern timbers that support the first floor that show this structure to be of fairly recent (post-war) construction

The northeast elevation was uniformly weatherboarded with a mono-pitched corrugated iron roof sloping down to the northeast.

The upper floor must originally have had some form of external access that is no longer present. As can be seen in Plate 1, there is an offset doorway with an adjacent window but no sign of any means of access remaining. It was, at the time of the investigation, accessed by means of a hole cut into the floor and a wooden ladder (Plate 8).



Plate 8. Access to the upper floor of Shed C by means of a hole cut in the floor at the eastern corner of the shed.

It is certain that this was never the intended access when the shed was built.

Shed C was attached to Shed A by nails with the main supporting posts concreted into the ground. The southeast face of the ground floor was open to provide access and was associated with Shed B by a pair of double doors attached between the two (Plate 6). These have since fallen foul of the elements and collapsed. Shed C is also joined to Shed B by means of an oddly angled, shallow pitched "porch" roof overhanging the entrances (Figure ??)

6.2 Building 2, overall exterior and interior descriptions (Fig 5)



Plate 9. General view of Building 2 showing the buildings fronting onto Market Street at the rear of the picture. The low single storey building at the front of the picture (Shed B) is a later addition.

In a similar fashion to Building 1, the overall structure of Building 2 comprised three parts. The ground floor of Shed A was smaller than the upper floor allowing access to the store rooms at the rear. The upper floor of the two storey structure of Shed A butted against the

brick building and was accessed by an external staircase over Shed C. Shed B was a later addition attached to the southwest face.

Shed A. Ground Floor

The overall exterior of Shed A was constructed from weatherboard founded on three courses of brickwork. The main feature of the southeast (long) face of the building was the line of windows to allow as much natural light as possible to penetrate the building. This was in keeping with the intended use of this structure as workshops rather than stores. The ground floor windows were far from uniform; likewise the weatherboard timber of the southeastern wall.



Plate 10. Ground floor windows on the southeast face of Shed A. Note the variations in form and the vertical cuts through the timbers. A long, hinged piece (below the dashed line) that serves no purpose shows re-use of wood from the original form of the structure.

The appearance of the windows, along with the cuts through the timbers, indicates that they were, on the ground floor at least, not original to the structure. It is likely that the windows on the northwest side (see Figure 5 & Plate 12) were repeated on this side as the originals, but did not let in sufficient light for the intended purpose of the building. Within the dimensions of the southeastern windows, the walls appear to have been rebuilt from the original wood of the structure that had been previously cut out. The hinged planks above the windows that serve no functional purpose are further evidence of this.



Plate 11. The original exterior wall at the southwest end of Shed A and the original entrance. Note the horseshoes over the doorway and the corrugated iron lower walls.



Plate 12. The windows on the northwest wall of Shed A are original and were possibly mirrored on the southeast wall prior to its alteration

The original exterior southwest wall of Building 2 also shows evidence of alteration. The windows in this wall appear to have been larger replacements, again to allow more light. This alteration is suggested by the walls below them being made of corrugated iron rather than the original timber. Whether or not this was done before the addition of Shed B is unclear. It is possible that the addition of Shed B for extra covered space made this alteration necessary as it blocked valuable natural light.



Plate 13.
Internal view of the ground floor of Building 2, Shed A. Note the internal dividing wall on the right of the picture and an original doorway at the back left corner.

The internal space on the ground floor had been divided; firstly as part of the original structure to form a coal shed and store room, then latterly another portion had been plaster-boarded out to form a small office and kitchen area (See Figure 5). This appears to have been a fairly recent addition as the plasterboard was in excellent condition. The store and coal shed show timberwork that is contemporary with the original structure of the shed as a whole and there is secondary access to the ground floor at the northern corner.

Shed A. Upper Floor.



Plate 14. The upper floor of Building 2 Shed A.
The access was by a wooden staircase which had since fallen away

The upper floor was accessed at the southern corner by a flat platform that previously had an attached outside wooden staircase that had since fallen away. The doorway and tops of the windows reached to the bottom edge of the pitched, corrugated iron roof.

The timbers on the exterior showed no sign of alteration. On the southwest wall they had been reinforced with fibre cement boarding (See Plate 17). Similar to the ground floor, the upper part had an assortment of window styles (including metal framed "crittall" windows) along the southeastern wall. The timber around the windows had none of the vertical cuts or evidence of "chopping out" as could be seen on the ground floor. These windows appeared to be part of the original design of the building on this floor. Further evidence of this could be seen from the internal supporting beams within the walls below the windows (Plate 15).



Plate 15.
Internal view of the windows and supporting timber structure of the upper floor of Building 2, Shed A

Although the glass sections of the windows appear to have been changed and replaced over time, the apertures for each window division were uniform and appeared to form part of the overall structure.

There were signs of general repair, such as the roof support joist, visible at the top of Plate 15.

The upper floor was larger than the ground floor and stretched right back to the wall of the brick structure that fronted onto Market Street. It was open to the elements with no back wall, and although the floorboards reached all the way to the brick wall, the structures were not keyed to each other, only roughly abutting.

The entire space was one open area that had been used as a machine shop for cutting timber. An unusual feature for this timber structure was a brick built "chimney" present only on the upper floor. This appeared to be for the extraction of sawdust produced during the timber cutting.



Plate 16 (left). The brick structure with a plastic inlet at the base probably used as a dust extractor. Note the extra light afforded by skylights cut into the roof on either side of the "Chimney"

The northwest wall was almost entirely given to shelving, much of which still had paraphernalia associated with timber cutting, mainly templates, some of which appeared to be the more ornate sections of coffin decoration. Ivy had encroached through the roof around the skylights, however, the roof itself was still structurally in good repair.

Shed B.

Building 2, Shed B was a later addition attached to the original exterior at the southwest wall. It had been put there some time after the original section of the building. This could be seen internally as the original outer face had weathered considerably (See Plate 11).

The northwest wall of Shed B was angled to directly butt against the angled site boundary (see Figure 5) and each wall of the building had a long line of windows. The southwest facing wall had a large central doorway from which the actual door had since been removed. It was central to Shed B which made it slightly off centre from the entrance to Shed A.



Plate 17. Building 2 Shed B. End view showing its relationship and larger ground floor width compared with Shed A



Plate 18. Side view of Building 2 , Shed B showing the pitch of the corrugated iron roof

Further access could be gained by means of two doors on the southeast wall of the building. The exact reason for there being two doors in this wall remains unclear.
The overall construction was of weatherboard timber, as was the rest of Building 2.

Similarly unclear is the exact purpose of this extension to the overall building. At the time of investigation it was piled with rubbish and general building detritus and no obvious evidence of its original use could be seen.

Shed C.

Building 2, Shed C was little more than an extra storage area that had been created by nailing leftover pieces of timber to the wall of Shed A beneath the flat platform that allowed access to the upper floor of Shed A. It was very basic and roofed with similarly left over corrugated iron.



Plate 19. The very basic structure of Shed C. Note the re-use of an old hinged door as part of the outer wall.

7. DISCUSSION

Historical maps of that show the site do indeed show evidence of structures aside from the buildings that front onto Market Street. In each case however, the shape and relative position of the structure does not correspond to the structures that were present during the investigation. The actual brick structures that front onto Market Street have, over the years undergone some considerable alteration themselves, and this change in shape could account for the appearance of buildings shown on the 1887 and 1931 Ordnance Survey maps (Figure 1).

The whole of Building 1 is not present on any map until 1972, not even its earliest phase, Shed A. This is the most substantial part of the structure with its brick foundation course and pan-tile roof. It is likely that this was intended as at least a semi-permanent structure.

It is quite possible that the site boundaries have shifted slightly over the years. The evidence for this is that the original access to Building 1, Shed A could only be gained by entry from the grounds of 2a Bull Lane. All the other phases of Building 1 have been added to create more storage space and improve access to that space, usually by the removal of portions of previously existing walls.

In its present form, the most anomalous part of the site is Building 1 Shed C. The sturdily constructed building was over two floors. Externally, at the front of the building there is no evidence of the original access to the upper floor of the structure; no stairs or associated platforms. These must have been present at one time however as there was an external upper door and there was no access to the upper floor internally. Only recently has a small hole been cut into the ceiling/floor and a wooden ladder placed against it. This is too small to be of any practical use for loading or carrying any material from the ground to the first floor being only an average shoulder's width.

Dating of Building 1 is slightly problematical. Shed A, the earliest part, had a brick foundation, and these were machine-made and modern in appearance. There was no map evidence of this structure in 1931, and the overall appearance is not of any great age. The building is almost certainly post-war and the additional Sheds B and C are later still. The timbers in Building 1 Shed C do not appear to date from any earlier than the 1960s or 1970s.

Building 2 differs from Building 1 in its function. Whereas Building 1 was almost certainly for storage, Building 2 appeared to have been purposefully built as workshops, the upper floor in particular.

Building 2, Shed A has been used as a timber workshop possibly for the entirety of its existence. The ground floor has undergone several alterations, the most striking being the addition of a line of windows on the southeast side. This may suggest that the ground floor may have been originally for storage and the upper floor for timber cutting. It is possible that the addition of the windows to expand workshop space coincided with the additions that were made to Building 1 to increase potential timber storage.

The additions of Building 2, Sheds B and C provide extra space but the reason for this and to what use they were put is now unclear.

Previously, 11 Market Street was in use as a Funeral Director's outlet and there is evidence in the upper floor of Building 2, Shed A that at least some of the timber cut there was for coffins. Several templates of ornate shapes associated with coffin furniture were still visible on some of the shelves. It is not clear whether this timber workshop grew up because of the funeral director.

8. CONCLUSION

The historic building recording undertaken at the former workshops and stores behind Market Street, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, illustrated the growing nature of the structures over time. As more space was required, additional timber structures were tacked on and old walls were cut through to create space and access. Although the structures were almost certainly of post WWII date and are not of substantial historical importance they nicely illustrate how people adapted their surroundings to suit their purpose. Hidden from general view by the surrounding buildings and now completely out of use and derelict they are part of a disappearing modern historical landscape that was, until recently, a fairly common site.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of STP Properties Ltd. who commissioned this work. Thanks are also due to GR Merchant Ltd. The project was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

10. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Building Recording: Neil Parker
Historical research: Neil Parker
Photographic reproduction: Neil Parker
CAD Illustration: Neil Parker
Analysis: Neil Parker

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

ALGAO, 1997 *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to*

Historic Buildings

English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice*

IfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

12. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

OS Ordnance Survey

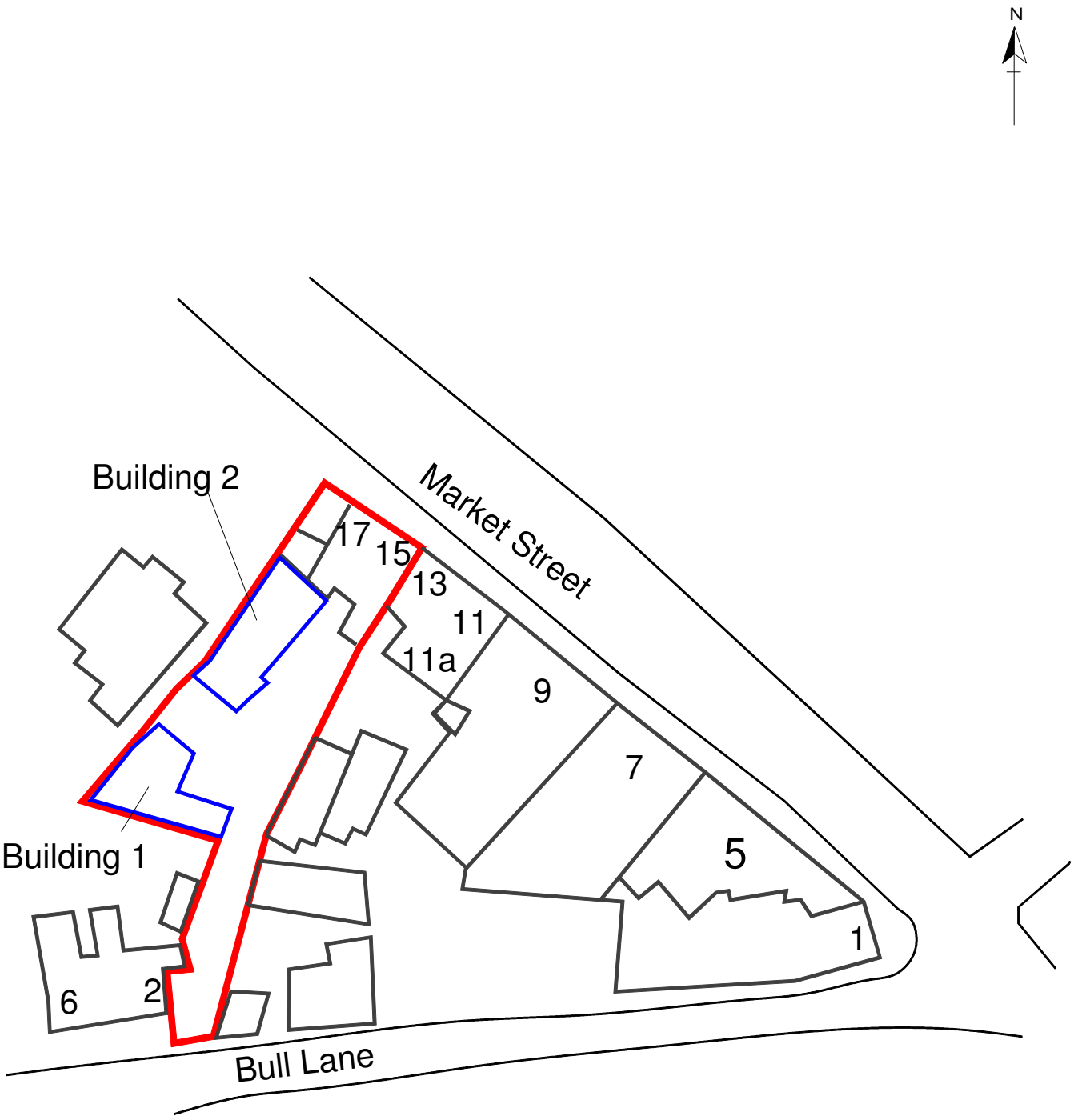
Appendix 1

GLOSSARY

Crittall window	Steel casement window, particularly popular in the 1930s and given the generic name after the main firm that manufactured them.
Stretcher bond	Brickwork arranged with stretchers only, each lap being half a stretcher.
Weatherboard	Wall cladding of overlapping horizontal boards.



Figure 2 General location plan



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Market Street, Long Sutton MSLS14		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by: NP	Report No: 78/14

Figure 3 Site plan

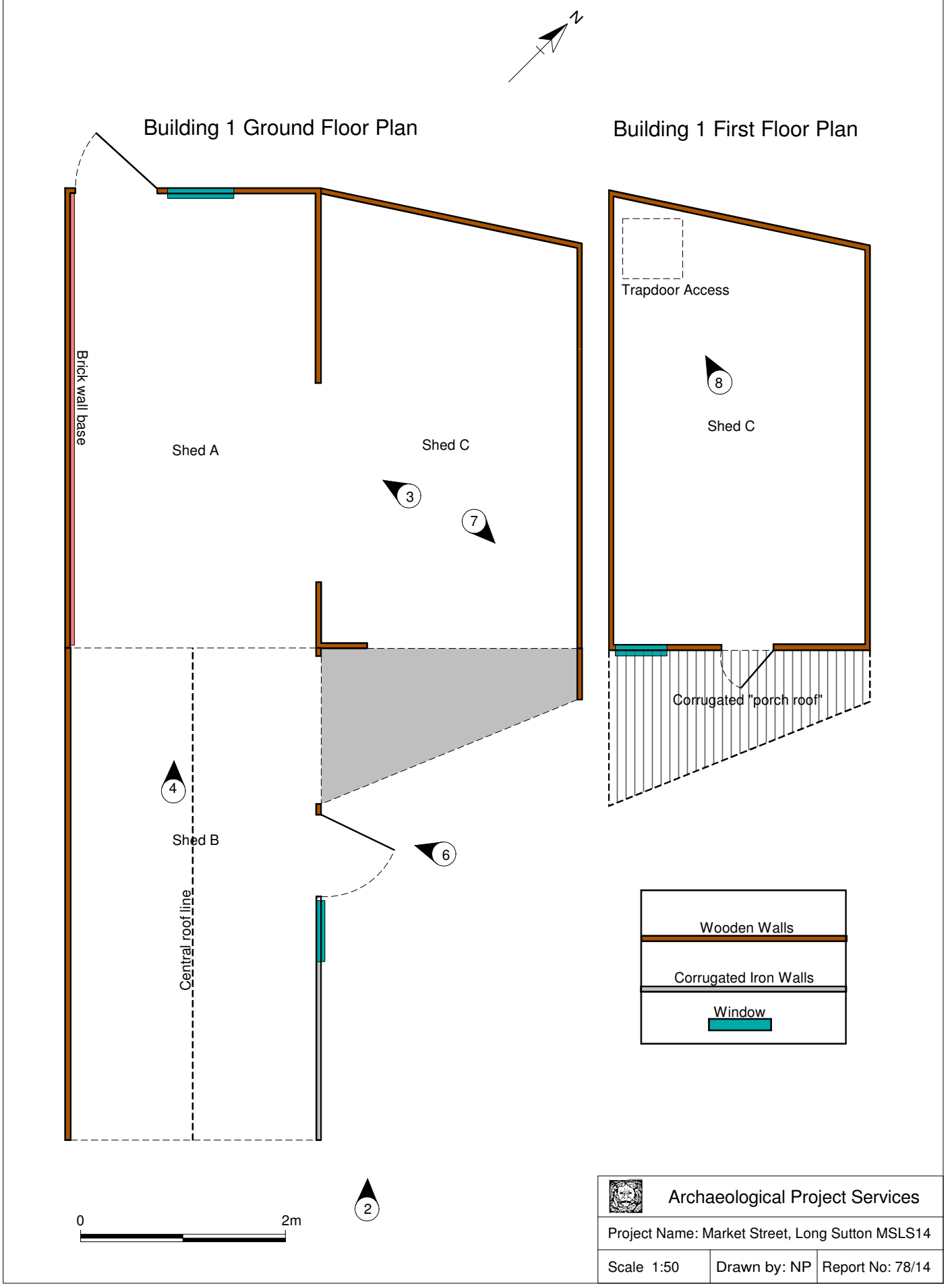


Figure 4. Building 1 Ground and 1st Floor Plan

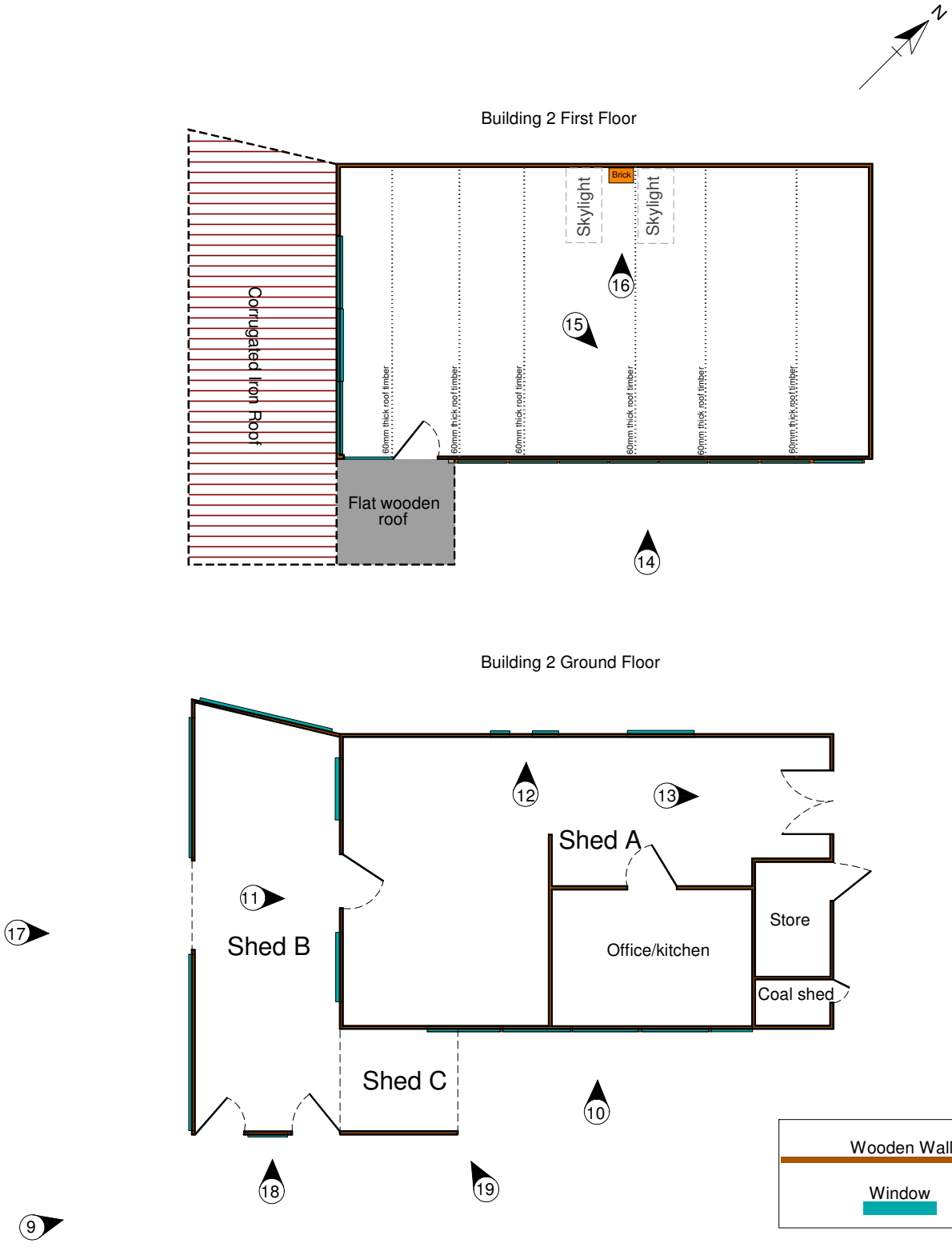


Figure 5. Building 2 Ground and 1st Floor Plan

Appendix 2

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Daily record sheets
2	Photographic record sheets
4	Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number:	LCNCC: 2014.138
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	MSLS14
OASIS record number	archaeol1-187351

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

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