

Long Sutton

with Sutton Warblington

- 1.0 PARISH** Long Sutton
2.0 HUNDRED Crondall
3.0 NGR SU 47390 14730
4.0 GEOLOGY Situated on island of Clay-with-flints & loam overlying chalk encompassed by Upper Chalk.

5.0 SITE CONTEXT

Long Sutton is situated alongside, and south of, Hayley Lane which follows an east-north-east / north-west course c. 2km north of the boundary between the Districts of Hart and East Hampshire. As it passes through Long Sutton, Hayley Lane is known as The Street. The road is part of the ancient Harrow Way, leading from south-west England towards Kent. The nearest large settlement is Odiham which is c. 3km north.

5.1 Long Sutton comprises two separate elements (6.0). The first of these has All Saints Church as its focal point at c. 120m AOD, from which the land slopes gently downhill northwards. This element is now almost indistinguishable from the second, which has no obvious centre, but in general terms is situated c. 300m south of the church on the north-west edge of a low spur at c. 130m AOD.

6.0 PLAN TYPE & DESCRIPTION

Polyfocal: church and manor house and separate **manor house / farm**

6.1 Coates (1989: 111) explains the *Long* element in the place-name as a means of distinguishing this Sutton from those of Bishop's Sutton and Sutton Scotney (15.0). This is a weak argument. Domesday Book makes it plain that there were two halls at *Sutton* but they were both listed under the same place-name. *Sutton* was still used as a single element name as late as 1524 (Subsidy Rolls). However, there are two settlement components at Long Sutton (5.0) and presumably these are based upon the two halls mentioned in Domesday. One is Long Sutton (around the church), the other is Sutton Warblington 300m south of the church in the vicinity of a house which shares and preserves the name. The qualifier *Long* is appropriate for the settlement element which spreads along the principal through route. Between Long Sutton and Sutton Warblington there is a triangular plot of land which is defined by a perimeter road network (clarified on a shaded version of the Tithe map *qv*). It is likely that this was an area once exploited in common by the two communities. Whatever the case, enclosure and encroachment was underway by C16 (Ye Old Cottage, Wingate Road).

6.2 *Long Sutton* can be identified as a **church and manor** cluster (manor house + church + manor farm) and this is evident on the Tithe map (1841) where plots and associated buildings can be seen huddled around the church and manor house. A number of extant buildings preserve this arrangement, whereby Pond and Corner Cottages, The Post Office / shop, former Parsonage and the Manor (all C17 or earlier)

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face inwards upon the church, thus forming an agglomeration. East and west along The Street, C18 and Modern development does not respect this arrangement, being aligned at right angles to the road and giving the settlement a more linear appearance. It is therefore possible that this northern element of the Domesday *Sutton* did not become *Long* until a comparatively late date.

6.3 *Sutton Warblington (manor + later irregular row characteristics)* is difficult to identify on modern maps but the Tithe map offers some clarification (Map 5, page 191). In 1841 a settlement block, separate from Long Sutton, was situated on the south-east side of Wingate Road. Sutton Warblington House was clearly the central feature, standing within its own yard and accompanied by various agricultural buildings. There was a clear buffer zone between Sutton Warblington and the most easterly cottage units of Long Sutton (now demolished and replaced by a pumping station). In fact, one might go further. These same Long Sutton Cottages have north / south plots of varying length, their rear boundaries conforming to the northern boundary of a field of irregular shape. An explanation for this apparently odd arrangement is that the lengths of the cottage plots respect an important line of demarcation: between Long Sutton and Sutton Warblington. This boundary continues from the rear of the cottages, south-eastwards, preserved as a right of way, passing Lord Wandsworth College, eventually terminating at the parish / district boundary after 1.5km.

6.3.1 The content of 6.3 (and Map5) establishes a model for Long Sutton / Sutton Warblington and it is acknowledged that others are possible.

6.4 *Site visit conditions:* strong, low sun; dry.

7.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The complex relationship between the two Sutton settlements requires further investigation. Present SMR data and additions suggested by this survey indicate the considerable archaeological potential (10.0 & 11.0).

7.1 *AAP* (Map 4, page 190)

7.1.1 One AAP take in most of the pre- C20 settlement at Long Sutton / Sutton Warblington. Within it are the church and manor house site at Long Sutton, The Old Parsonage, the buildings on the south side of The Street, and properties to the south as far as The Old Farm. From the Old Parsonage, the AAP continues eastwards along The Street to Wingate Road before taking in the whole of Sutton Warblington to the south. Thus the two medieval manors are encompassed within one grouping.

7.2 *AsHAP* (Map 4, page 190)

7.2.1 The medieval settlement area in Long Sutton which includes All Saints Church, The Manor, Manor Farm, The Old Parsonage (with grounds and adjacent orchard) plus the C17 buildings and plots on the south side of The Street.

7.2.2 Site of cottages which once aligned the south side of The Street, south-east of Long Sutton and north-east of Sutton Warblington (6.3). There are some replacement buildings and a water-pumping station. The cottages were present on the Tithe Map but the date of their construction within linear roadside plots has not been determined.

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7.2.3 The whole of Sutton Warblington as shown on Map 5, including the House, kiln site and the C16 / C17 buildings on the west side of Wingate Road. The settlement pattern at Sutton Warblington requires further clarification.

NB Hydegate House and grounds (C17) *c.* 0.5km east of the church (NGR 474300 147200).

8.0 CHURCH & CHURCHYARD

All Saints (pre-Reformation dedication to St Leonard)

8.1 Church

- Early C13: nave, chancel and bell-turret. Windows are lancets, Norman appearance on outside, but pointed rere-arches.
- Late C13: south chapel. Contains wooden chest of medieval date.
- The church has been severed from the churchyard by a foundation drainage trench.
- The results of observation made during recent maintenance works are in press.

8.2 Churchyard

- Traces of a hollow-way (still a footpath) can be seen to the east of the church (11.0, No. 12)

9.0 BUILDINGS (see also separate listings under Well)

PRN	Details	Dates	Grade
4094	Old Jane's Cottage	C17	II
4095	Long Sutton Manor, The Street (N)	C16, 17, 19	II*
4096	All Saints Church, The Street (N)	C13,15, 20	II*
4097	The Old Parsonage, The Street (N)	C16, 17, 18, mod.	II*
4098	The Old Chapel, The Street (N)	C18	II
4099	Hydegate House, The Street (N)	C17, 18	II
4100	Summer's Farmhouse, The Street (N)	C17, 18, 20	II
4101	Summer's Farmhouse: barn E of	C17	II
4102	Ham Cottage, The Street (N)	C18	II
4103	Andrews' Farmhouse, The Street (N)	C17, 20	II
349/4104	Pond Cottage & Corner Cottage, The Street (S)	C17	II
4105	Post Office / shop, The Street (S)	C17, 19	II
4106	The Old Schoolhouse, The Street (S)	C17, 18	II
4107	The Court, The Street (S)	C17, 18	II
351	The Olde Cottage, Wingate Road	C16, 18	II
350	Ridger's Cottage, Wingate Road	C17	II
4112/3	Nos 1, 2, (Eggar's Cottage) Wingate Road	late C18	II
4114	Sutton Warblington House, Wingate Road	C18, 19	II

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10.0 SMR DATA SW 47300 14650, NE 47500 14800

SU74NW	No.	
	17	47394 14732 Bronze Age. Stone tool (adze).
	28	47490 14670 Medieval. Gilt bronze signet ring.
	33	47400 14750 Mesolithic. Perforated flint macehead (Accession no. A1981. 130).
	36	47400 14740 Medieval. Settlement, Long Sutton.
	43	47394 14722 Medieval. Rectangular timber building C16.
	44	47394 14738 Medieval. Rectangular timber building C16 with C17, C18 and modern alterations & extensions.
	48	47436 14686 Undated. Lynchet (HCC AP ref.: run 12W132).

11.0 ADDITIONAL SITES / FEATURES

1	473860 159180	earthworks
2	473920 147420	Site of buildings (3), 1842
3	473832 147380	Site of building (forge), 1842
4	473810 147322	Site of buildings (2), 1842
5	473830 147252	(spot point) line of former curvilinear boundary
6	473800 147120	Site of pond, 1842
7	473920 147085	Site of agricultural building, 1842
8	473870 147070	Site of range of agricultural buildings, 1842
9	473850 147030	Site of brickworks / kiln
10	474100 147180	(spot point) ancient boundary
11	474030 147280	Site of building, 1842
12	473010 147400	(spot point) Hollow-way between former churchyard boundary and The Old Parsonage
13	473900 147100	Sutton Warblington, Domesday manor house site (approx.).
14	473920 147150	Site of building, 1842
15	473985 147165	Site of building, 1842
16	474010 147140	Site of building, 1842

12.0 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- Tithe Map 21M65/F7/149/2 (1841/42)
- GSGB 284 Basingstoke
- OS 1: 2500 SW 47359 14679, NE 47421 14771
- OS 1: 25000 Pathfinder 1224 (SU 64/74), Lasham and Alton (North)

13.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anon. 1984 *Long Sutton* Long Sutton Women's Institute.

14.0 PRIMARY HISTORIC SOURCES

14.1 Domesday Book

3, 8 The Bishop of Winchester (for the supplies of the monks of Winchester).
 Thurstan holds 7 hides of this manor (Cron dall) in (Long) Sutton. Justin and Leofsi held it from the Bishop jointly, but they could not go wither they would. They had 2 halls. In lordship 3 ploughs; 3 villagers and 4 smallholders with ½ plough.

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14.2 Subsidy Rolls

1334		£2. 9. 2	
1524	Listed as 'Sutton'		
	<i>1st survey:</i>	Not listed.	
	<i>2nd survey:</i>	£2. 8. 6	(23 taxpayers)

14.3 Manorial Documents

A sub-manor of Crondall at the time of the Domesday survey. Included the small manor of Well. Sutton Warblington was a separate manor (VCH 4: 19).

14.4 Hearth Tax

1665	49 hearths chargeable (15 houses),
	0 hearths not chargeable. Total: 15 houses.

15.0 PLACE NAME 979 *suðtun*; 1086 *Sudtone*; 1234 *Lang Sutton*. OE 'south farm'. *Long* element distinguishes from Sutton Scotney and Bishop's Sutton. (Perhaps also to distinguish the northern part of the settlement along The Street [*Long Sutton*] from the southern element [*Sutton Warblington*]. This may explain why Domesday states that there were *two* halls in this sub-manor of Crondall [see above]. IH/1997).

16.0 PHOTOGRAPHS

17.0 OTHER PROJECT ELEMENTS

17.1 Pre-Conquest Charters

AD 979. King Æthelred to Æthelwold, bishop, and the church of SS Peter and Paul, Winchester; grant of land at Long Sutton, Hants. (262 / **835**)

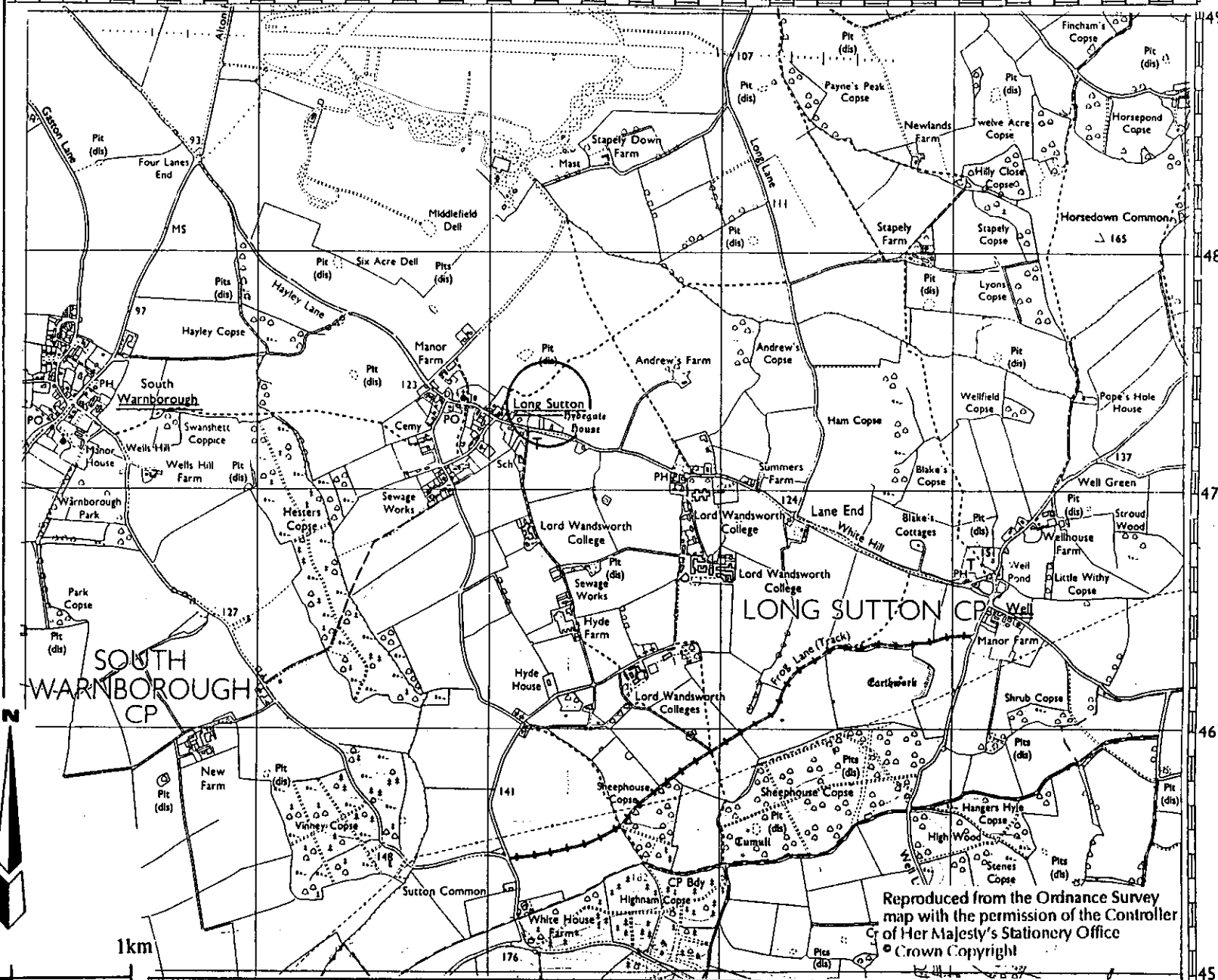
17.2 Other parish settlements include:

Andrew's Farm 47480 14750	1331, Andrea (associated with the family of Tom Andrea)
Blakes Cottages 47590 14680	1331, la Blake (associated with the family of Johanna la Blake)
Hayley Copse 47200 14700	973, (<i>on</i>) <i>heglea</i> (Hay Clearing)
Stickleton's Copse	1281, Sturkeldene (Clearing Pasture for Young Bulls)
Summer's Farm 47520 14710	1364, Somer (associated with the family of John Somer)

18.0 ILLUSTRATIONS

- 1 Location map at 1: 25000
- 2 Tithe Map transcription at 1: 2500
- 3 Map: Development and Archaeological Features at 1: 2500
- 4 Map: Areas of Archaeological Potential at 1: 2500
- 5 Map: Long Sutton and Sutton Warblington, conjectural bounds.

72 73 74 75 76 77



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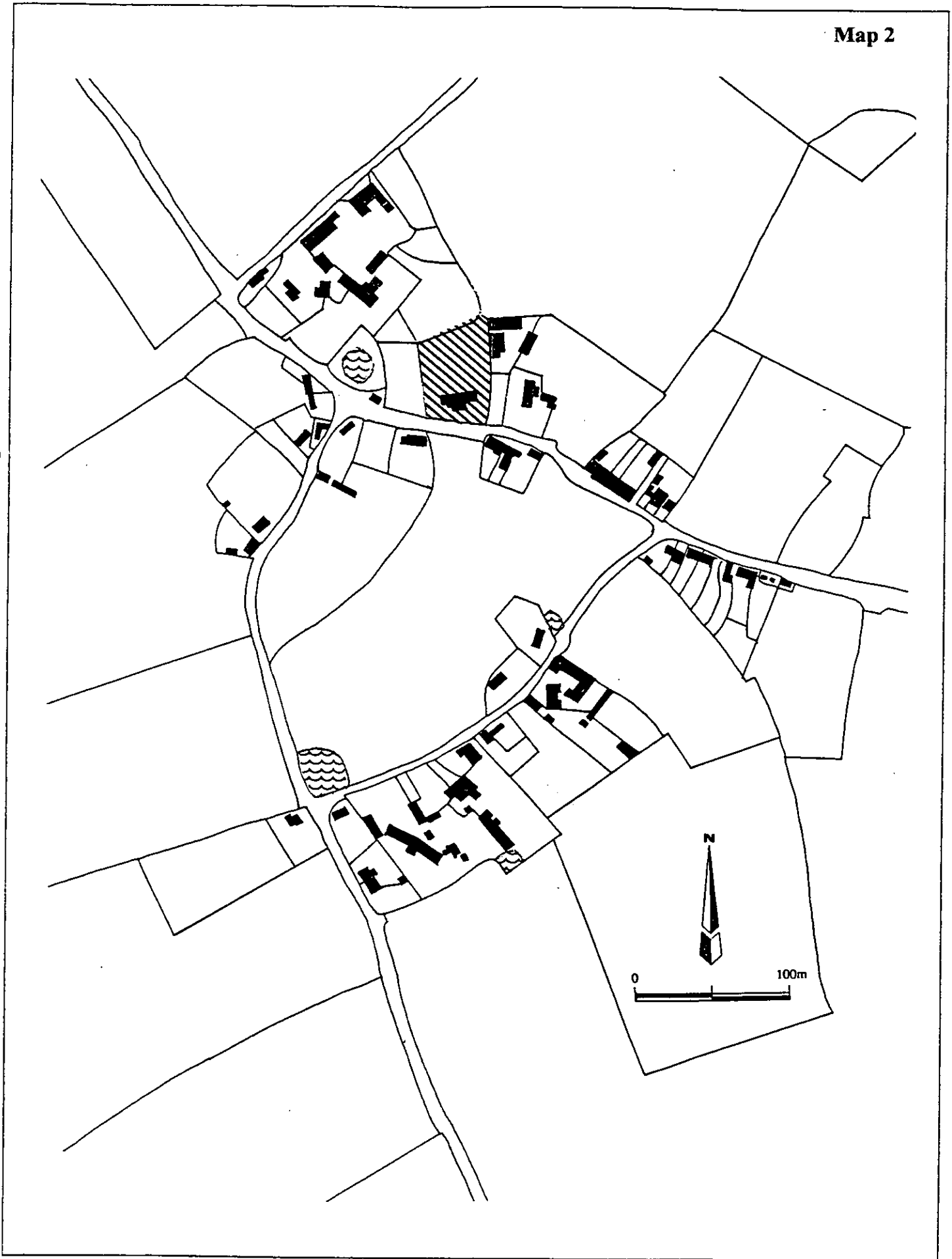
Map 1

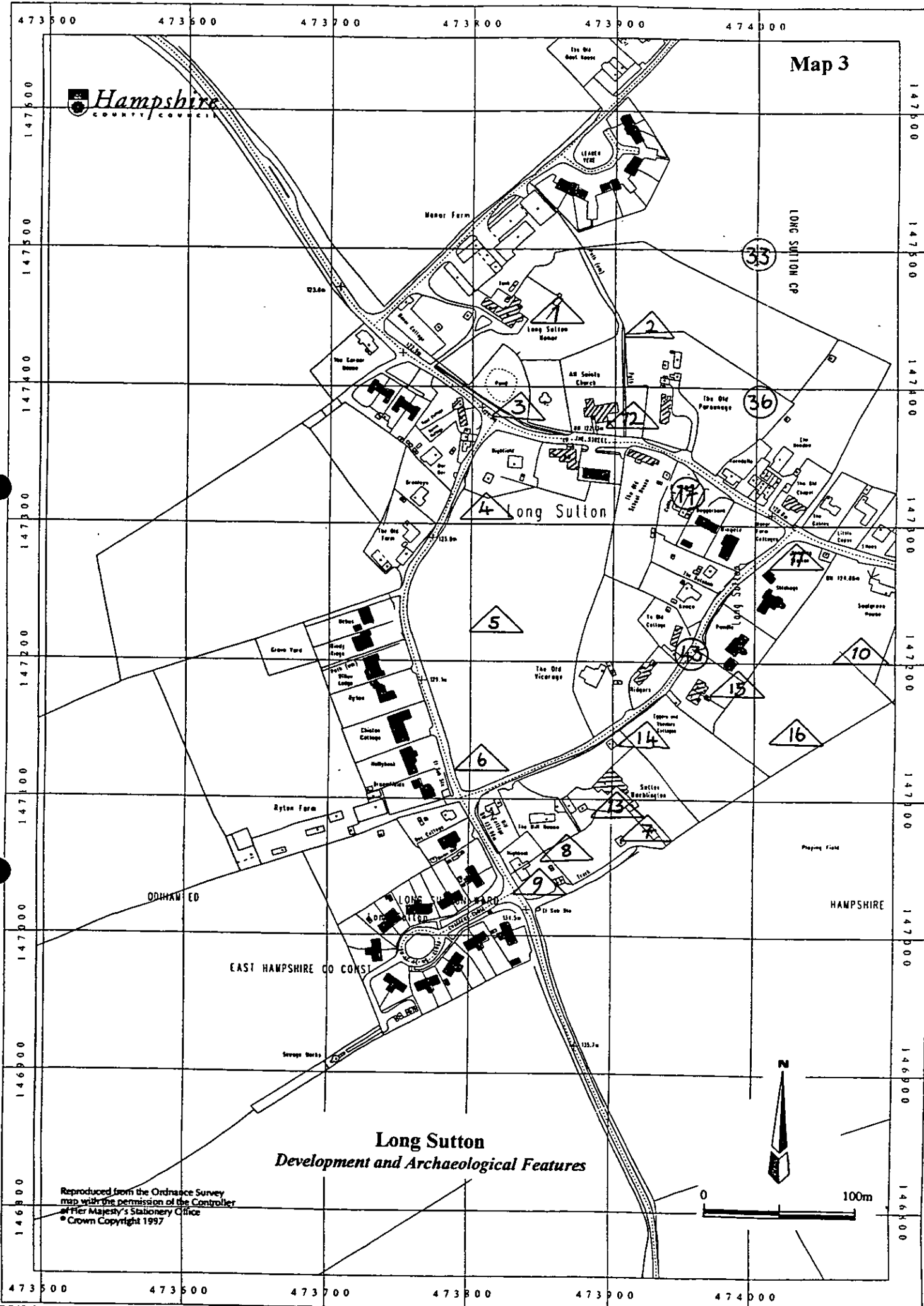
Long Sutton
 Location

Long Sutton

transcribed from the Tithe Map of 1841

Map 2





Long Sutton
Development and Archaeological Features

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Long Sutton & Sutton Warblington

Map 5

