

A HISTORY OF LONG SUTTON AND DISTRICT (SOUTH LINCOLNSHIRE)

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1: Long Sutton, Lincolnshire | Project Gutenberg Self-Publishing - eBooks | Read eBooks online

Long Sutton, is a market town in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire, England. It lies in the Lincolnshire Fens, close to the Wash and 13 miles (21 km) east from Spalding. Contents.

From until Long Sutton was an urban district in the Parts of Holland. In it lost its urban district status and became part of East Elloe Rural District which covered the parishes surrounding it. South Holland District has covered the whole area since History the following text is based on an article in Wikipedia Long Sutton was historically in the wapentake of Elloe in the Parts of Holland. The Friday market dates back to the early 13th century when the town was a prosperous trading centre. By the midth century, it was considered to be one of the richest communities in Lincolnshire. Prosperity continued into the 20th century, helped by the arrival of the railways. In the s eleven trains would daily transport passengers and local produce to and from the town. Edmund and Sutton St. James are separate parishes both civil and ecclesiastical to the southwest. Nicholas and that parish is sometimes known as Sutton St. Sutton Bridge , to the east is the location of the church of St. It was formed from part of Long Sutton in and is redirected here. The larger drainage channels, many of which are parallel to each other, became boundaries between parishes. Many parishes are long and thin for this reason. There is much fenland in Lincolnshire, particularly in the Boston and Horncastle areas. Fenlands tended to be extraparochial before the mid s, and although many sections were identified with names and given the title "civil parish", little information has been found about them. Many appear to be abolished in , but the parish which adopts them is not given in A Vision of Britain through Time. Note the WR category Lincolnshire Fenland Settlements which is an attempt to organize them into one list. From until Lincolnshire was divided into three administrative counties: These formal names do not fit with modern grammatical usage, but that is what they were, nonetheless. In the northern section of Lindsey, along with the East Riding of Yorkshire , became the short-lived county of Humberside. In Humberside was abolished and the area previously in Lincolnshire was made into the two "unitary authorities" of North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire. The remainder of Lincolnshire was divided into "non-metropolitan districts" or "district municipalities" in Towns, villages and parishes are all listed under Lincolnshire, but the present-day districts are also given so that places in this large county can more easily be located and linked to their wider neighbourhoods. See the WR placepage Lincolnshire, England and the smaller divisions for further explanation. Maps provided online by A Vision of Britain through Time show all the parishes and many villages and hamlets. Small local reorganization of parishes took place in the s led to differences between the latter two maps.

2: Lincolnshire County Council

Sutton St James is a village and civil parish in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire, England, about 4 miles (km) south-west from Long Sutton. Lying in the Lincolnshire Fens, Sutton St James did not exist at the time of the Domesday Book.

Lincolnshire is a county in the east of England. It also borders Northamptonshire in the south for just 20 yards, Englands shortest county boundary, the county town is Lincoln, where the county council has its headquarters. The ceremonial county of Lincolnshire is composed of the county of Lincolnshire. Therefore, part of the county is in the Yorkshire and the Humber region of England. The county is the second-largest of the English ceremonial counties and one that is predominantly agricultural in land use, the county is fifth largest of the two-tier counties, as the unitary authorities of North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire are not included. The county can be broken down into a number of geographical sub-regions including, Lincolnshire derived from the merging of the territory of the ancient Kingdom of Lindsey with that controlled by the Danelaw borough of Stamford. For some time the county was called Lindsey, and it is recorded as such in the 11th-century Domesday Book. In when county councils were set up, Lindsey, Holland and these survived until , when Holland, Kesteven, and most of Lindsey were unified into Lincolnshire. A local government reform in abolished Humberside, and the south of the Humber was allocated to the unitary authorities of North Lincolnshire. These two areas became part of Lincolnshire for ceremonial such as the Lord-Lieutenancy, but are not covered by the Lincolnshire police and are in the Yorkshire. Lincolnshire is home to Woolsthorpe Manor, birthplace and home of Sir Isaac Newton and he attended The Kings School, Grantham and its library has preserved his signature, applied to a window sill when he was a teenager. Lincolnshire is an area, growing large amounts of wheat, barley, sugar beet. In South Lincolnshire, where the soil is rich in nutrients, some of the most common crops include potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers. Most such companies are long gone, and Lincolnshire is no longer an engineering centre, however, as a result of the current economic climate some food production facilities have closed down, this has caused some reduction in the levels of migrant workers. The large number of people from Portugal is still obvious in the town of Boston. A coalition of Conservatives, Liberal Democrats and Independents currently controls Lincolnshire County Council, the Conservative Party comfortably controlled the County Council following the local elections, in which they increased their majority to 43 seats. The Labour Party lost a total of 15 seats including 7 in Lincoln, the Lincolnshire Independents gained a total of four seats, although one of their number moved to the Conservative group during , increasing the number of Conservative seats to 61 2. Standing on the River Thames in the south east of the island of Great Britain and it was founded by the Romans, who named it Londinium. Londons ancient core, the City of London, largely retains its 1. London is a global city in the arts, commerce, education, entertainment, fashion, finance, healthcare, media, professional services, research and development, tourism. It is crowned as the worlds largest financial centre and has the fifth- or sixth-largest metropolitan area GDP in the world, London is a world cultural capital. It is the worlds most-visited city as measured by international arrivals and has the worlds largest city airport system measured by passenger traffic, London is the worlds leading investment destination, hosting more international retailers and ultra high-net-worth individuals than any other city. Londons universities form the largest concentration of education institutes in Europe. In , London became the first city to have hosted the modern Summer Olympic Games three times, London has a diverse range of people and cultures, and more than languages are spoken in the region. Its estimated mid municipal population was 8,, the largest of any city in the European Union, Londons urban area is the second most populous in the EU, after Paris, with 9,, inhabitants at the census. The citys metropolitan area is the most populous in the EU with 13,, inhabitants, the city-region therefore has a similar land area and population to that of the New York metropolitan area. The London Underground is the oldest underground railway network in the world, the etymology of London is uncertain. It is an ancient name,

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found in sources from the 2nd century and it is recorded c. The earliest attempted explanation, now disregarded, is attributed to Geoffrey of Monmouth in *Historia Regum Britanniae* and this had it that the name originated from a supposed King Lud, who had allegedly taken over the city and named it Kaerlud. The possibility cannot be ruled out that the Welsh name was borrowed back in from English at a later date, and thus cannot be used as a basis from which to reconstruct the original name. Until , the name London officially applied only to the City of London, two recent discoveries indicate probable very early settlements near the Thames in the London area 3. The eastern part of the Midlands, it consists of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, the region has an area of 15, km², and was home to over 4. The regions relative proximity to London and its connectivity on the national motorway and it is also the location of East Midlands Airport in north Leicestershire. Other upland, hilly areas of 95 to m in altitude, together with lakes and reservoirs, rise in and around the Charnwood Forest north of Leicester, and in the Lincolnshire Wolds. The regions major rivers, the Nene, the Soar, the Trent and the Welland, flow in a direction towards the Humber. The Derwent, conversely, rises in the High Peak before flowing south to join the Trent some 2 miles before its conflux with the Soar, the centre of the East Midlands area lies roughly between Bingham, Nottinghamshire and Bottesford, Leicestershire. Lincolnshire is the only county of the six, with a true North Sea coastline of about 30 miles due to the protection afforded by Spurn Head. The region is home to large quantities of limestone, and the East Midlands Oil Province, Charnwood Forest is noted for its abundant levels of volcanic rock, estimated to be approximately million years old. Barwell in Leicestershire had Britains largest meteorite on 24 December , the Lincolnshire earthquake was 5. Rockingham Forest was designated as a hunting forest by William the Conqueror. It stretches from the outskirts of Leicester in the east to Burton upon Trent in the west 4. England – England is a country that is part of the United Kingdom. It shares land borders with Scotland to the north and Wales to the west, the Irish Sea lies northwest of England and the Celtic Sea lies to the southwest. England is separated from continental Europe by the North Sea to the east, the country covers five-eighths of the island of Great Britain in its centre and south, and includes over smaller islands such as the Isles of Scilly, and the Isle of Wight. England became a state in the 10th century, and since the Age of Discovery. The Industrial Revolution began in 18th-century England, transforming its society into the worlds first industrialised nation, Englands terrain mostly comprises low hills and plains, especially in central and southern England. However, there are uplands in the north and in the southwest, the capital is London, which is the largest metropolitan area in both the United Kingdom and the European Union. The earliest recorded use of the term, as *Engla londe*, is in the ninth century translation into Old English of Bedes *Ecclesiastical History of the English People*. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, its spelling was first used in The earliest attested reference to the Angles occurs in the 1st-century work by Tacitus, *Germania*, the etymology of the tribal name itself is disputed by scholars, it has been suggested that it derives from the shape of the Angeln peninsula, an angular shape. An alternative name for England is Albion, the name Albion originally referred to the entire island of Great Britain. The nominally earliest record of the name appears in the Aristotelian Corpus, specifically the 4th century BC *De Mundo*, in it are two very large islands called Britannia, these are Albion and Ierne. But modern scholarly consensus ascribes *De Mundo* not to Aristotle but to Pseudo-Aristotle, the word Albion or insula Albionum has two possible origins. Albion is now applied to England in a poetic capacity. Another romantic name for England is Loegria, related to the Welsh word for England, *Lloegr*, the earliest known evidence of human presence in the area now known as England was that of *Homo antecessor*, dating to approximately , years ago. The oldest proto-human bones discovered in England date from , years ago, Modern humans are known to have inhabited the area during the Upper Paleolithic period, though permanent settlements were only established within the last 6, years 5. The Irish Sea lies between Great Britain and Ireland, with an area of , square kilometres, the United Kingdom is the 78th-largest sovereign state in the world and the 11th-largest in Europe. It is also the 21st-most populous country, with an estimated The United Kingdom is a monarchy with a parliamentary system of governance. The United Kingdom consists of four countries—England, Scotland, Wales, the last three have devolved

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pdf

administrations, each with varying powers, based in their capitals, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast, respectively. The relationships among the countries of the UK have changed over time, Wales was annexed by the Kingdom of England under the Laws in Wales Acts and These are the remnants of the British Empire which, at its height in the s, British influence can be observed in the language, culture and legal systems of many of its former colonies. The UK is considered to have an economy and is categorised as very high in the Human Development Index. It was the worlds first industrialised country and the worlds foremost power during the 19th, the UK remains a great power with considerable economic, cultural, military, scientific and political influence internationally. It is a nuclear weapons state and its military expenditure ranks fourth or fifth in the world. The UK has been a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council since its first session in and it has been a leading member state of the EU and its predecessor, the European Economic Community, since However, on 23 June , a referendum on the UKs membership of the EU resulted in a decision to leave. Spalding, Lincolnshire â€” Spalding is a market town with a population of 28, at the census, on the River Welland in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire, England. Little London is a hamlet south of Spalding on the B, whilst Pinchbeck. The town was known for its annual Spalding Flower Parade, dating from The parade celebrated the regions vast tulip production and the links between the Fens and the landscape and people of South Holland. At one time, it attracted crowds up more than , and that year, two local councils announced they would no longer fund the parade, and the parade was the last. Since the town has held an annual Pumpkin Festival, not linked to Halloween, at Wygate Park salt making seems to have come to an end by the mid-3rd century AD, climatic change and flooding may have made such activities difficult, causing the practice to die out. The settlements name is derived from an Anglian tribe, the Spaldingas, in John Bartholomews Gazetteer of the British Isles, Spalding was described as a, market town and par. Lincolnshire, on River Welland,14 m, SW. Spalding is an important railway centre, while the river has been navigable to the town for vessels of from 50 to 70 tons. It is situated in an agricultural district, and has a large trade, by river and by rail, in corn, wool, coal. It has also flour, bone, and saw mills, breweries, there are remains of a priory of , a fine old church, a grammar school, a corn exchange, and a spacious market place. Land had been reclaimed from the wetlands in the area since mediaeval times, the Coronation Channel, opened in , diverted the excess waters around Spalding and ended the flooding. The area around the banks has been developed for residential and business use, although this area has become heavily built up, there is much recreational use of the river and fishing is still popular. It is mainly used as a recreational tourist attraction, around the north-west of Spalding is a large waterway called Vernatts Drain, named after one of the Adventurers who drained the Fens in the 17th century. Philibert Vernatti was made a baronet on 7 June , a South Holland council nature reserve is situated on part of the old Boston railway line at Vernatts Drain. Fulney Lock is the point where the Welland is no longer tidal, Spalding falls within the drainage area of the Welland and Deepings Internal Drainage Board 7. Fire services in the United Kingdom â€” The fire services in the United Kingdom operate under separate legislative and administrative arrangements in England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland. Emergency cover is provided by over fifty fire and rescue services, many FRS were previously known as brigades or county fire services, but almost all now use the standard terminology. They are distinct from and governed by an authority, which is the legislative, public and administrative body. Fire authorities in England and Wales, and therefore fire and rescue services, Scotland and Northern Ireland have centralised fire and rescue services, and so their authorities are effectively committees of the devolved parliaments. Now repealed entirely in England and Wales by Schedule 2 of the Fire,, Fire Services Act This Act amended the Act, it dealt with pensions, staffing arrangements and provision of services by other authorities. In , there was a series of fire strikes. In December , the Independent Review of the Fire Service was published with the action still ongoing. Bains report ultimately led to a change in the relating to firefighting. The DfCLG has published a set of guides for non-domestic premises,, The Government of Wales Act gave the National Assembly for Wales powers to pass laws on Fire, promotion of fire safety otherwise than by prohibition or regulation. But does not prevent future legislation being passed by the UK government which applies to two or

more constituent countries, There are further plans to modernise the fire service according to the Local Government Association. The fire service in England and Wales is scrutinised by a House of Commons select committee, in June , the fire and rescue service select committee, under the auspices of the Communities and Local Government Committee, published its latest report. Emergency medical services in the United Kingdom

â€” Emergency care including ambulance and emergency department treatment is free to everyone, regardless of immigration or visitor status. As with other services, the public normally access emergency medical services through one of the valid emergency telephone numbers. This led to the formation of predominantly county based ambulance services, which gradually merged up and changed responsibilities until , when there were 31 NHS ambulance trusts in England. Following further changes as part of the NHS foundation trust pathway, the commissioners in each region are responsible for contracting with a suitable organisation to provide ambulance services within their geographical territory. The primary contract for each area is held by a public NHS body, of which there are 11 in England.

3: Place:Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, England - Genealogy

Historical Description. Sutton, Long (formerly Sutton St Mary), a market-town, township, and parish, in Lincolnshire. Long Sutton stands on the Bourn and Lynn section of the Midland and Great Northern Joint railway, 5 miles ESE of Holbeach, 9 N from Wisbech, and from London, and has a posty money order, and telegraph office under Wisbech.

The Friday market dates back to the early 13th century when the town was a prosperous trading centre. By the mid 14th century, it was considered to be one of the richest communities in Lincolnshire. Prosperity continued into the 18th century, helped by the arrival of the railways. In the 1850s eleven trains would daily transport passengers and local produce to and from the town. Long Sutton railway station on the Midland and Great Northern Joint Railway closed in 1964 when passenger services were withdrawn. In 1971 a Butterfly Park was opened near Long Sutton. The park was closed in October after a series of losses and bad weather. Particular damage was caused in Woad Lane with the tornado "leaving a trail of destruction in its wake". This ward stretches south to Tydd St Mary with a total population taken at the Census of 1971 of 7, It is now bypassed, with Sutton Bridge, by the A17 which follows the former railway. In 1971 the town had a population of 6, The town has a history of association with antique dealers and shops. The town is known for floral displays that decorate the town and its churches throughout spring and summer, and was named amongst the best kept villages in Lincolnshire, and for the second year running, has been named best small town in the East Midlands in Bloom competition. Lockwoods produced a wide range of own-brand canned food and drink products, ranging from canned mushy peas to seasonal strawberries, cola [8][9] to ginger beer [10] and lemonade shandy [11] to name a few, for both the domestic UK and overseas markets, including third-party brands such as Del Monte. During the 1980s, the factory was purchased by Premier Foods when Lockwoods Foods Limited went into administrative receivership. Premier Foods, among other popular food brands, would later produce the popular staple food Fray Bentos canned steak and kidney pie at the Long Sutton factory. Following the sale of the Fray Bentos business to Baxters in 1991, production was moved to Scotland in 1992. The Peele Community College is the local co-educational secondary modern school. It is the highest, oldest and best-preserved lead spire in England and possibly Europe. The church is a Grade I listed building. This is in memory of a local surgeon, John Bailey, who was killed by robbers while returning from a visit to a patient in Tydd St Mary. He was attacked just after midnight on 22 April 1841. His murderers were not caught. References "Parish population ". Retrieved 24 August 2011. Archived from the original on 8 February 2012. Retrieved 8 February 2012. Retrieved 28 April 2012. Retrieved 23 June 2012.

4: South Holland District Council - South Holland District Council

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

The Friday market dates back to the early 13th century when the town was a prosperous trading centre. By the mid 14th century, it was considered to be one of the richest communities in Lincolnshire. Prosperity continued into the 18th century, helped by the arrival of the railways. In the 1850s eleven trains would daily transport passengers and local produce to and from the town. Long Sutton railway station on the Midland and Great Northern Joint Railway closed in 1962 when passenger services were withdrawn. In 1963 a Butterfly Park was opened near Long Sutton. The park was closed in October after a series of losses and bad weather. Particular damage was caused in Woad Lane with the tornado "leaving a trail of destruction in its wake". This ward stretches south to Tydd St Mary with a total population taken at the Census of 1991 of 7, It is now bypassed, with Sutton Bridge, by the A17 which follows the former railway. In the 1990s the town had a population of 6, The town has a history of association with antique dealers and shops. The town is known for floral displays that decorate the town and its churches throughout spring and summer, and was named amongst the best kept villages in Lincolnshire, and for the second year running, has been named best small town in the East Midlands in Bloom competition. Lockwoods produced a wide range of own-brand canned food and drink products, ranging from canned mushy peas to seasonal strawberries, cola [8] [9] to ginger beer [10] and lemonade shandy [11] to name a few, for both the domestic UK and overseas markets, including third-party brands such as Del Monte. During the 1980s, the factory was purchased by Premier Foods when Lockwoods Foods Limited went into administrative receivership. Premier Foods, among other popular food brands, would later produce the popular staple food Fray Bentos canned steak and kidney pie at the Long Sutton factory. Following the sale of the Fray Bentos business to Baxters in 1998, production was moved to Scotland in 2000. The Peele Community College is the local co-educational secondary modern school. It is the highest, oldest and best-preserved lead spire in England and possibly Europe. The church is a Grade I listed building. This is in memory of a local surgeon, John Bailey, who was killed by robbers while returning from a visit to a patient in Tydd St Mary. He was attacked just after midnight on 22 April 1841. His murderers were not caught. References "Parish population ". Retrieved 24 August 2010 Archived from the original on 8 February 2012 Retrieved 8 February 2012 Retrieved 28 April 2012 Retrieved 29 May 2012 Retrieved 21 July 2012

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5: A History of Long Sutton and District (South Lincolnshire) | REED

SUTTON (Long), or Sutton-St. Mary, a town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Holbeach district, www.enganchecubano.com town stands on the Sutton-Bridge and Spalding railway, 5 miles ESE of Holbeach; is a seat of petty-sessions; consists of streets recently much improved and well drained; and has a post-office under Wisbeach, a r.

There was an ancient monastic cell here, called Ketel, but physical traces appear to have vanished. The Anglican parish church is dedicated to Saint Mary. The church was built in the 14th and 15th century and encloses an earlier Norman church. The tower was built in the 13th century. The church was restored in The church seats about The church has a lofty spire which served local fishermen as a landmark for navigation. Here is a photo of St. The Anglican parish registers exist from We have a small Parish Register extract text file. Your additions are welcome. We also have a file of Norfolk Marriages in Long Sutton. Your additions here are welcome, too. Check the East Elloe Deanery page to see which indexes are available. The Wesleyan Methodists had a chapel here in on Market street. The United Methodists also met here on Market street. The Congregationalists built their chapel on the London Road in , with seating for The Baptists built their chapel on West street in For information and assistance in researching these chapels, see our non-conformist religions page. Check our Church Records page for county-wide resources. Check our Civil Registration page for sources and background on Civil Registration which began in July, Mary, is both an ancient market town and a parish about miles north of London, about 13 miles east of Spalding and 9 miles north of Wisbech, off the A17 trunk road. Sutton Bridge parish lies to the east and Tydd St. Mary parish to the south. The parish includes the hamlet of Sutton Crosses. The area is marshy, drained by many small canals and the South Holland Main Drain. Long Sutton was a host to many travelling up along the coastal roads. It offered inns, stables, repairs for conveyances and saddles, and an opportunity to shop and spend the night. See the History section below for a list of Inns and Hotels which served the village. The parish was roughly 25, acres in size, at its largest, reduced to 3, acres by If you are planning a visit: See our touring page for area resources. You can see pictures of Long Sutton which are provided by:

6: Little Sutton, Lincolnshire - Wikipedia

Long Sutton, is a market town in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire, England. It lies in the Lincolnshire Fens, close to the Wash and 13 miles (21 km) east from Spalding. History Long Sutton was historically in the wapentake of Elloe [8] in the Parts of Holland.

7: Long Sutton, Lincolnshire | Revolvy

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8: Long Sutton, Lincolnshire

Sutton St Mary (sometimes Long Sutton) is an Ancient Parish; other places in the parish include: Central Wingland, Sutton in Holland, and Little Sutton. The Ecclesiastical parishes of Sutton St Edmund, Lincolnshire Sutton St James, Lincolnshire Sutton St Nicholas, Lincolnshire were formed from this parish.

9: Long Sutton, Lincolnshire - The Full Wiki

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Little Sutton is a small civil parish, containing a few farms, situated between the much larger parishes of Long Sutton and Sutton Bridge, in Lincolnshire, England.

A HISTORY OF LONG SUTTON AND DISTRICT (SOUTH LINCOLNSHIRE)

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The anesthesia guide lange Kiss Good Night Display with Button Delfino III : alive in L.A Magneto-hydrodynamic damping of convection during vertical Bridgman-Stockbarger growth of HgCdTe Endless Possibilities Country-priests catechism Nzxt phantom 410 manual American foreign policy American business Unit 8/5: The World today The California Dog Lovers Companion Apportionment of Representatives in Congress Among the Several States Naltrexone And Alcoholism Treatment Fundamental laws of physics list Mastering information skills Effective teaching strategies book The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1997 Coming home from home Agricultural development in Haryana The Care and Repair of Saddlery (Allen Photographic Guides) Kreg jig workbench plans European Securities Markets The Investment Services Directive and Beyond Importance of career planning and development Two way street tuebl Fluid Therapy in Small Animal Practice Hayden-Rapier and Allied Families Haunted house Halloween handbook WHEN THE PIECES DONT FIT Betel cutters from the Samuel Eilenberg collection Little time-keeper Science of luck bong chandra Applied partial differential equations haberman 5th solutions The Mystery at the Georgia Aquarium Charlie O. and the angry As Whats on the horizon? Quality management for the technology sector Habitus and personality Er trial version Leadership theory and practice 7th Care units Betty Ferrell, Tami Borneman and Chan Thai NORMANDY THE BREAKOUT (Mini-Guides)