



GRANGE FARM, FISHERGATE SUTTON ST JAMES, LINCOLNSHIRE

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION MONITORING AND RECORDING





**GRANGE FARM, FISHERGATE
SUTTON ST JAMES, LINCOLNSHIRE**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
MONITORING AND RECORDING**

Prepared for:
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Site Code.	Pending	NGR	TF 39271 18807
Planning Ref.	H20-0937-13	OASIS	britanni1-184884
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Mr Justin McMillan of Sustain Solar Ltd as a condition of planning application reference H20-0937-13, in advance of the construction a solar farm and ancillary works (Figure 2).

A programme of archaeological investigation by means of archaeological monitoring and recording is presented within this document for land at Grange Farm, Fishergate, Sutton St James, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 39271 18807). A design brief issued by Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (LCC HET), (Jennings, L. dated 3rd June 2014) requires monitoring and recording during all groundworks, including cable runs and any other infrastructure. The archaeologist should have the ability to stop works and record any features that are revealed in the application area; the fieldwork is expected to be undertaken in the middle of August 2014.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located in Sutton St James, Lincolnshire at an average height of 0.0m aOD. It is located within a fen environment and comprises two fields that are currently under crop.

The bedrock is described as Ampthill Clay Formation Mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 156 to 161 million years ago in the Jurassic Period when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas depositing siliciclastic sediments deposited as mud, silt, sand and gravel (BGS, 2014).

The superficial geology is described as Tidal Flat Deposits Clay and Silt, superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by shoreline environments depositing sediments in beaches and barrier islands (BGS, 2014).

2.1 Site Visit 21.07.14

A site was visited by the author to assess the conditions and to gather details to inform the completion of a risk assessment. Access was gained from the north of the site along Horsemoor Drove (DP1), where the fields were under crop (DP2). Deep fen ditches, Horsemoor Drove and the electric cables further to the east of the proposed development were the only potential hazards observed during the site visit.

DP1



Horsemoor Drove, Looking North-East towards the power cables.

DP2



Site Shot, Looking South across the northern field towards Sutton St James.

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

This archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, in consultation with Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (LCC HET), following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010). The relevant local planning policy is the South Holland Local Plan (Adopted July 2006).



3.1 *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)*

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.2 *South Holland Local Plan (Adopted July 2006)*

The South Holland Local Plan was adopted in July 2006 replacing the previous South Holland Local District Plan of 1998. It sets out policies for the protection and enhancement of the natural and historic environments. The protection and enhancement of the most important and irreplaceable natural and cultural assets is an essential part of a sustainable planning framework for the District. The plan also seeks to protect and enhance the built heritage for historical, educational, tourism and aesthetic reasons. This includes important buildings and related open spaces, historic gardens, scheduled monuments and archaeological sites, and their settings.

The relevant sections on Archaeology and Planning state the following:

Policy EN12 - Scheduled Monuments

Development proposals that adversely affect scheduled monuments and other nationally, regionally and locally important archaeological sites or their settings will not be permitted.

6.68 Archaeological remains are a valuable resource in our understanding of the history of our District. They form a link between the settlement and activities of ancient occupants of the area and the modern character of South Holland. Archaeological sites explaining the history of the District include visible features such as standing



stones and ruins in addition to sites of buried remains that may only be evident using special techniques.

- 6.69 Many sites of national importance within South Holland are designated as scheduled monuments and these are indicated on the proposals map. Not all sites of national significance are however designated as scheduled monuments and further sites may be given the protection of scheduling during the plan period. In such cases full information on any newly scheduled monuments will be held by ourselves for public inspection. We will preserve scheduled monuments, other nationally important sites and their settings as part of the District's identity, as part of the national heritage and for their role in education, leisure and tourism. We will work with our partners and individual landowners to create effective management or enhancement strategies as required. Where there are other sites established as being of regional or local importance, we will seek to apply similar protection. There may be opportunity to seek the preservation and interpretation of sites as part of development.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The following archaeological background is taken from a detailed search of the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (LHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS). This includes GIS spatial data to determine the precise proximity of existing records relating to archaeological finds, events and listed buildings present within 1km of the proposed development. The search returned 11 monuments and 7 events. No records were returned for any of the prehistoric periods or the Anglo-Saxon.

4.1 Romano-British

A Romano-British settlement (22317, MLI22317) exposed in section in July 1953 during drain widening, ditches contained domestic debris including late 2nd century AD pottery 645m to the north-west. Air photographs show cropmarks indicating fields, roddons and possible enclosures. A bronze coin of Antoninus (22319, MLI22319) was found during ditching in the 1940's, 383m to the south-west.

4.2 Medieval

Medieval pottery (22273, MLI22273) was found in 1963 and presented to the gentlemen's museum, 832m to the north. The remains of a stone 14th century St Ives or butter cross (20021, MLI20021) stands at the junction of four roads 743m to the south-west. The chancel of St James Church (22314, MLI22314) dates to the 15th century, the building originally was built in 1300, and has also been rebuilt in 1879 and 1894. The Medieval settlement of Sutton St James (20501, MLI20501) stood around the Church and cross, it survives to the present day 516m to the south-east. Forty-three households were present in the early eighteenth century.



4.3 Post-Medieval

A record entry of the Baptist Church (25668, ELI10340), the original building was erected in 1814 and replaced by the one now standing in 1834, located 589m to the south. It was recorded as part of a survey of non-conformist chapels in South Holland between 2004 and 2009. Historic building recording (25722, ELI11397) was undertaken on two c.1800 cottages at 2 Chapel Gate, Sutton St James in 2012, prior to its demolition 816m to the south-east. The Post-medieval Ives Cross Windmill (20499, MLI20499) was built in 1828, but was used as a machine powered mill until the 1960's, 416m to the north-west of the site.

4.4 Modern

Photographic building recording (25748, ELI11634) was undertaken at 11a Broadgate Street in advance of demolition of a post Second World War prefabricated house, 881m to the south-west.

4.5 Undated and Negative Archaeological Records

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at St James Church (ELI11151) 564m to the south-east, no archaeological features or finds were present. A watching brief was undertaken on land adjacent to 38 Chapelgate in 2003 (ELI4395), 665m south-east, no archaeological features or finds were present. A watching brief along the Sewerage Scheme (ELI8404) in 2007 revealed a sequence of natural and modern deposits, 620m to the south.

There are relatively few entries within the search radius, however the proposed development covers a large area which improves the potential for archaeological remains to be encountered. The background search suggests that archaeology dating from the Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval periods are most likely.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The aim of the project is to monitor the development, recording all archaeological contexts and artefacts exposed, examined or excavated using appropriate context, finds and sample sheets, on plans and sections and by photographic record, including black and white film photography where appropriate.

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *East Midlands Heritage; An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Cooper, N. 2012).

Project objectives will cover the following:



- To recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. Also that the state of preservation of archaeological features and deposits should be determined.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The LCC HET Brief states that archaeological monitoring is required during all groundworks, including any cable runs or other infrastructure. The archaeologist should have the ability to stop works and record any features that are revealed, if appropriate.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand unless agreed with LCC HET (Figure 1).

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken. A contingency day rate has been provided should the work take longer than expected due to additional trenching requirements, bad weather, or any other unforeseen delays.

In the event that important archaeological remains are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the LCC HET planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the scope of further excavation and recording. **The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.**

7.1 Site Plans

A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map and indicating site north, will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a Total Station (TS) or Real Time Kinetic Global Positioning System (RTK). The final post-excavation plan will be based on this. All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

7.2 Mechanical Excavation

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity of overhead services. All staff are trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed before the bucket breaks the ground.

Topsoil and any sterile subsoil layers shall be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits or



negative features planned. No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surface. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately to aid the reinstatement of agricultural land. The machine operator will have the relevant experience and appropriate documentation; will maintain the appropriate inspection register, Form F91 Part 1, Section C, either on the machine or at the depot. The operator must produce a clean, flat surface at precisely the correct level.

7.3 Hand Excavation

All archaeological features will be excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so.

7.4 Excavation of Stratified Sequences

All archaeological remains will be excavated by phase, from the most recent to the earliest, excluding those of obvious late 20th century origin. The phasing of the features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

7.5 Excavation of Buildings

All building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls, possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

7.6 Ditches

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 25% and to ascertain relationship information.

7.7 Discrete Features

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample. Features present within the footings shall be 100% excavated as necessary.

7.8 Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, kilns etc. may merit full excavation in agreement with the LCC HET planning archaeologist.

7.9 Burials

Any articulated human remains shall receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. A decision will then be made on their future treatment in consultation with the client and the LCC HET planning archaeologist. The coroner and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains*



excavated from Christian burial grounds in England' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005).

7.10 *Written Record*

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded on *pro forma* context, finds and sample forms, using a single context recording system.

7.11 *Photographic Record*

All features will be photographed as appropriate. This record will comprise black and white prints (35mm), colour slides (35mm) (where appropriate) and digital photographs (jpg). All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.

7.12 *Drawn Record*

All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, plans and section will be initially hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 and/or 1:10 on drafting film (permatrace). The height AOD of all features and principal strata will be written on the appropriate plans and sections.

7.13 *Finds and Environmental Remains*

All finds recovered from sealed contexts will be retained. A sample of those found in the topsoil and subsoil will be taken to characterise the assemblage. Finds will be identified, by a unique site code and context number.

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the *IfA Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, 2008. Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

The site may have the potential for important palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological deposits. Monolith/column samples may be taken for further micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses to be assessed by Dr Steve Boreham (see appendix 2), if appropriate deposits are present.

Bulk samples may also be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed by Anna West (SCCAS). These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) where appropriate. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with LCC HET, Dr Boreham and the EH Regional Science advisor Dr Jim Williams where appropriate.

Preserved wood may be sampled for potential dating via dendrochronology and Carbon 14 methods and will be assessed by Dr Roderick Bale (University of Wales Trinity St David). Prior to recovering timbers, suitability for dating will be assessed in conjunction with Dr Bale, LCC HET and Dr Williams where appropriate.



Each deposit retained will be identified by context and a unique sample or timber number. For a full list of specialists see Appendix 2.

8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A report will be prepared on the conclusion of the evaluation and will be completed 4 weeks after the field work ends (no further work required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months. The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, English Heritage, Gill Andrews, 1991 and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
- *Introduction.* Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;
- *Background.* The history, layout and development of the site;
- *Aims and Objectives;*
- *Methodology.* Strategy and technique for site excavation;
- *Results.* Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;
- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;
- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;
- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;
- *Bibliography;*
- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.



Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client, LCC HET (two copies and a .pdf copy on CD) and the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at English Heritage (one copy). An OASIS entry will be completed and a summary included with the report. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the ADS.

It is understood that, if substantial archaeological remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines of MAP2. The project report will contain recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate.

9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993.

Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the relevant museum, subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operate a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. BA operates under the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) *Health and Safety Field Manual*, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA holds employer's liability, public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 3).

10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit will be undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks will be highlighted, a full site risk assessment is produced using this information. The assessment of risk is an on-going process and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.



BA will liaise with the contractor or client on arrival and will follow any additional Health and Safety instructions given. A qualified First Aider will be present on every site. All BA staff are CSCS registered.

11.0 RESOURCES

The archaeological works are undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists, qualified to undertake this type of work (Appendix 1). Full CV's are available on request.

All site work will be undertaken by a Projects Officer (with a field team if required) in close communication with a Project Manager. This project officer will also be responsible for post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists (Appendix 2).

Other specialists may be consulted and will be made known to the LCC HET planning archaeologist for approval prior to the commencement of fieldwork. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the LCC HET immediately.

12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The evaluation fieldwork is likely to begin in the middle of August 2014, and it is estimated to take approximately twenty days to complete the work. Provision has been made in the tender should the level of work exceed this.

The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake the monitoring and recording as required by the design Brief.

The production of the report will take either a maximum of 4 weeks from the end of fieldwork (no further fieldwork required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required) depending on the need for external specialist reporting. Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months.

13.0 MONITORING

Louise Jennings of the LCC HET will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the LCC HET monitoring officer prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project.



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The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



APPENDIX 1 - STAFF

The following members of staff have the skills and experience necessary to undertake the supervision of archaeological work as required in the brief. All have a wide range of experience on a variety of site types.

Project Manager Martin Brook BA (Hons) PIfA

Qualifications: University of Leicester, BA (Hons) Archaeology (2003 – 2006)

Experience: Martin is a Project Manager at Britannia Archaeology and has seven years post-graduation archaeological experience. He specialises in logistical project management and archiving. He has carried out numerous excavations and evaluations throughout East Anglia and is familiar with all local museum and county archiving requirements. His research interests are focused on the British Iron age specifically funerary traditions in the south of England and in East Yorkshire. He has developed a keen specialisation in metalwork finds from the period.

Director Timothy Schofield HND BSc PIfA

Qualifications: University of Bournemouth, BSc Archaeological Studies (1999-2000)
Yeovil College, HND Practical Archaeology, (1997-1999)

Experience: Tim is the Co-Director of Britannia Archaeology and has twelve years post-graduation archaeological experience. He specialises in geophysical survey, topographic survey, GIS, computer aided design and archaeological excavation. He has carried out numerous surveys and excavations across the UK. His research interests focus mainly on prehistoric and post-Roman archaeology and in the use and application of modern technological advances in archaeology.

Director Matthew Adams BA (Hons) AIfA

Qualifications: University of Durham, BA (Hons) Classical Studies (1997-2000)

Experience: Matt is the Co-Director of Britannia Archaeology and has seven years post-graduation archaeological experience. He was involved in several archaeological projects in the North East of England as an undergraduate and has since worked in Lincolnshire and the Midlands. Since 2007 he has been based in East Anglia where he has specialised in all areas of practical field work, running numerous projects both large and small. He is also an experienced surveyor and AutoCAD operator. Matt is an occasional contributor to the popular TV series Time Team and is experienced at presenting talks and seminars to interested organisations. His main research interests are in the varying impact of 'transitional periods' and include the late Iron Age and early Romano-British period, and the late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon period in Britain.



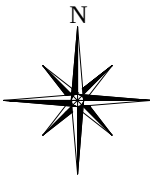
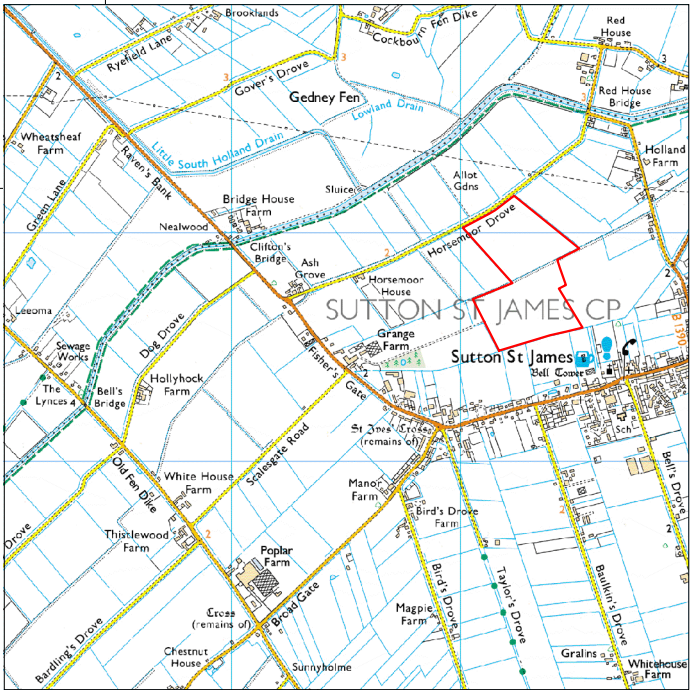
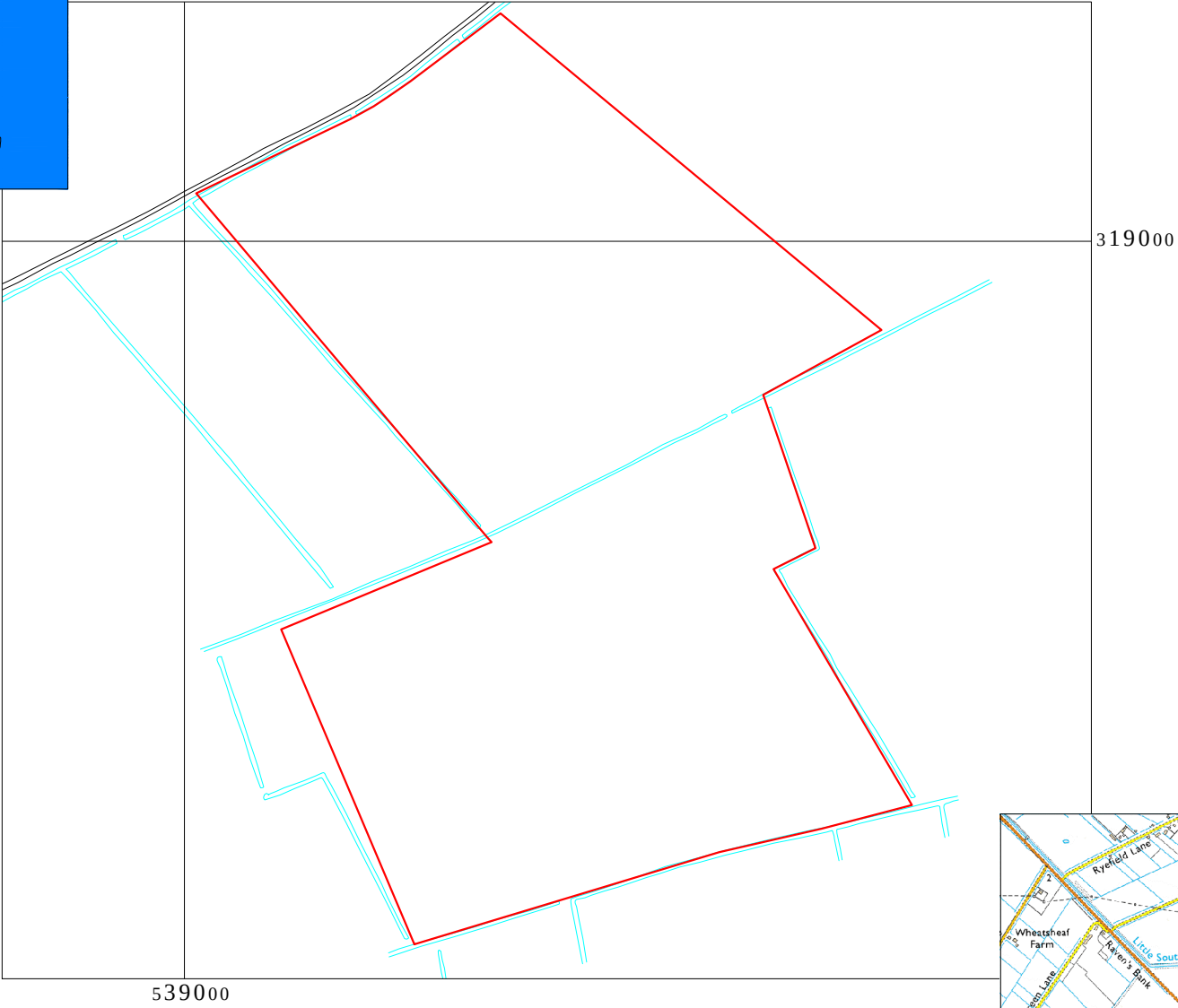
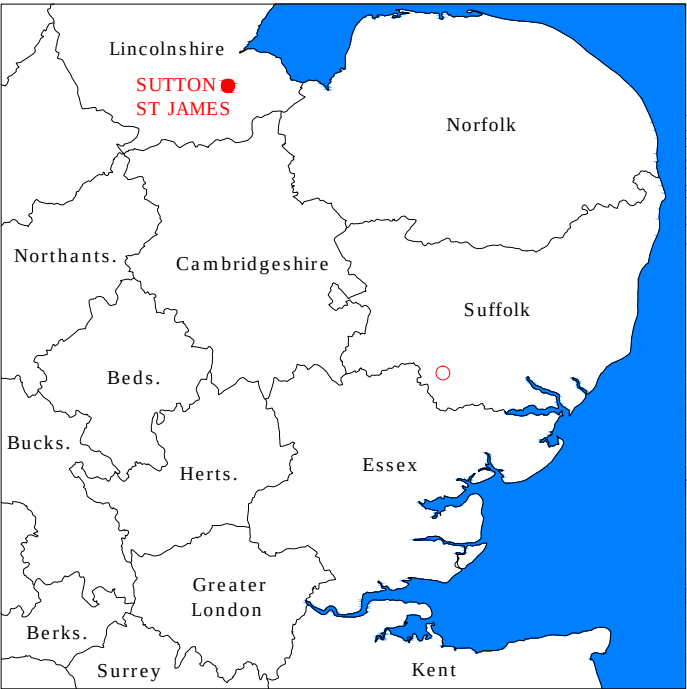
APPENDIX 2 - SPECIALISTS

Prehistoric Pottery:	Ms Sarah Percival
Roman Pottery:	Ms Cathy Tester
Saxon and Medieval Pottery:	Ms Richenda Goffin
Post Medieval Pottery:	Ms Richenda Goffin
Flint:	Miss Justine Biddle
Animal Bone:	Dr Jim Morris and Dr Julia Cussans
Human Bone:	Dr Steph Leach
Environmental:	Ms Anne West
Pollen and Seeds:	Dr Steve Boreham
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr Roderick Bale
Soil Micromorphology:	Dr Steve Boreham
Carbon-14 Dating:	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Conservation:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Metalwork and Leather:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Glass:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Small Finds:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Illustration:	Mr Dave Watt, Miss Charlotte Davies
Slag:	Ms Jane Cowgill
Geophysical Surveyors:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA Ltd)
Air Photographic Assessments:	Alison Deegan
Topographic Survey:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA Ltd)
CAD:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA Ltd)
Coins & Medals:	British Museum, Department of Coins & Medals or Norfolk Museum Identification and Recording Service for Archaeological Finds



APPENDIX 3 – INSURANCE DETAILS

	Employers Liability Insurance	Public Liability	Professional Indemnity
Insurer	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance
Extent of Cover	£10,000,000	£2,000,000	£2,000,000
Policy Number	000436	000436	201101352/1236



Site Boundary

NGR:	TF 39271 18807	PROJECT NUMBER:	1068
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PROJECT:
GRANGE FARM, SUTTON ST JAMES,
LINCOLNSHIRE



DESCRIPTION:
SITE LOCATION PLAN

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



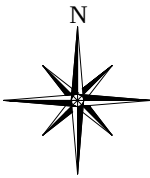
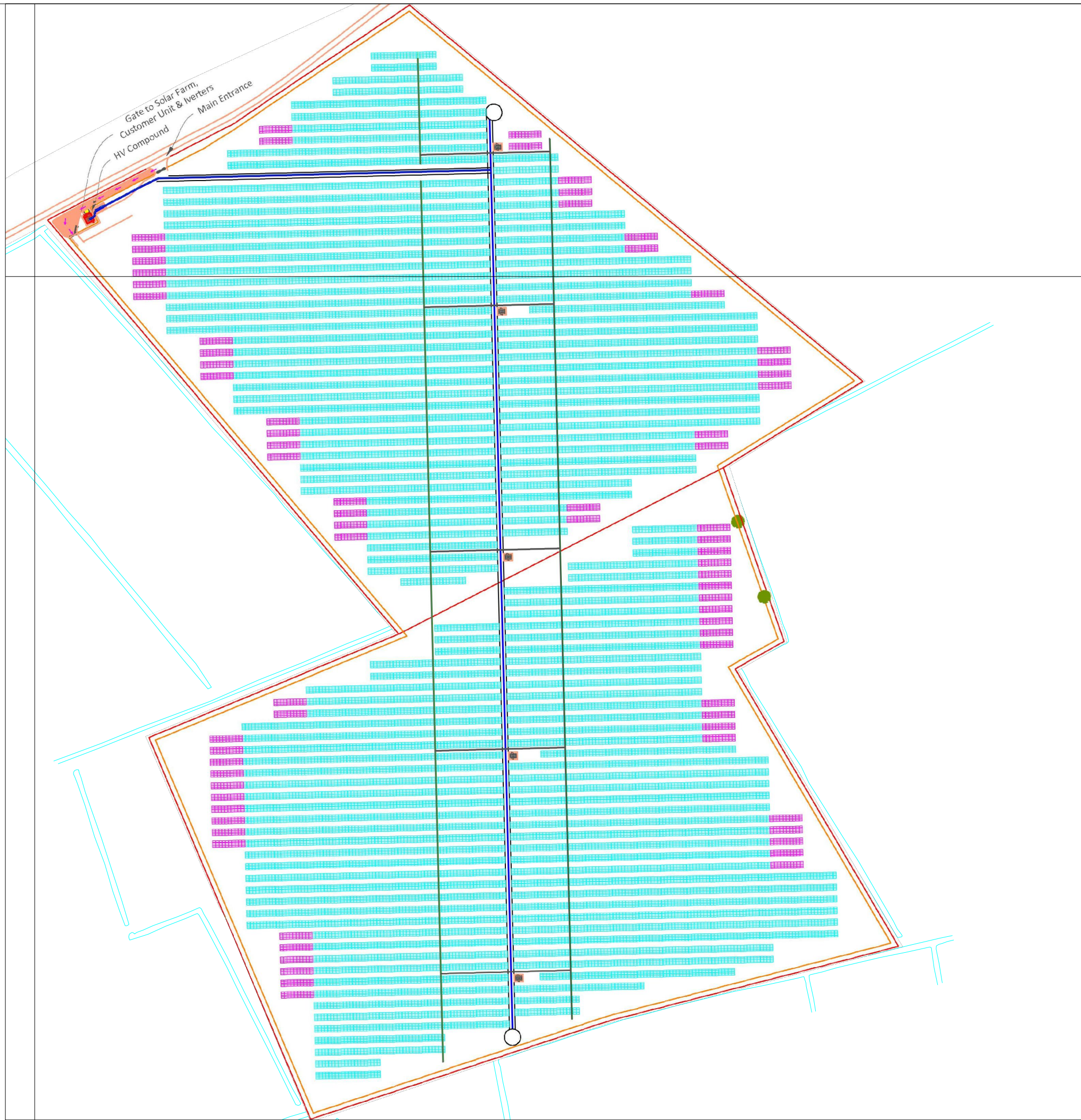
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SCALE:	0	200m
1:5000		

PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
A3	MCA	01
DATE:	AUTHOR:	FIGURE:
JULY 2014	TPS	01

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Site Boundary

NGR: TF 39271 18807

PROJECT NUMBER: 1068

PROJECT:
GRANGE FARM, SUTTON ST JAMES,
LINCOLNSHIRE

CLIENT:



DESCRIPTION:
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



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E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE:
1:2500



PLOT:
A3

APPROVED:
MCA

VERSION:
01

DATE:
JULY 2014

AUTHOR:
TPS

FIGURE:
02

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