

M1/26

**Final Report for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Plot 6, Cross  
Road, Sutton St. Edmund, Lincolnshire**

**OS NGR TF 370 133**

**By:**

**LAVINIA FERRANTE DI RUFFANO BSC  
SOKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES LIMITED**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: H19/0312/00**

**MUSEUM ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000.9**

**SITE CODE: CRSSE01**

**COMMISSIONED BY:**

**MR DANIEL BELL  
WISBECH, CAMBS**

Conservation  
Services

14 DEC 2001

Highways & Planning

14 DEC 2001



Event LI2757

Source LI7392

negative

Archaeological Watching Brief at Cross Road, Sutton St. Edmund, Lincs  
LI7393

SAS/DB/2

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## **1.0 Summary**

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on behalf of the client, Mr Daniel Bell, at the site of the proposed development of a single storey dwelling and associated services in the village of Sutton St. Edmund, Lincolnshire.*

*Existing archaeological information suggests the possibility of Romano-British field systems in the vicinity, as well as an inferred occupation, from at least AD 1241, by the presence of the Medieval church dedicated to St. Edmund (Hallam, 1965:39). The results of several small scale investigations within the village have, however, failed to reveal any further information as to the presence or nature of human activity in the area.*

*Due to the archaeological sensitivity of the area, South Holland District Council awarded planning permission for the proposed works on the proviso that an archaeologist be present to monitor all ground penetrating works.*

*The results of the watching brief show that the development has not made any impact upon archaeological layers, although this must be considered in terms of the proportion of the site that was investigated fully*

## **2.0 Introduction**

### **2.1 Planning Background**

Planning permission for the construction of a single storey dwelling with associated groundworks and services at Plot 6, Cross Road, Sutton St. Edmund, was granted by the local planning authority, South Holland District Council (SHDC). Due to the archaeological sensitivity of the site, the brief issued by SHDC (in March 2000) made it a condition that all ground penetrating works should be monitored by an archaeologist. Soke Archaeological Services Ltd were commissioned to carry out the work, including the provision of a Project Specification (included as part of this report under Appendix C), in accordance with the guidelines set out in the *Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Handbook* (1998).

Initially it was proposed that the foundations for the single dwelling be traditional mass concrete, and thus ground penetrating in nature. However, after a soil investigation for the proposed bungalow (Holyoake, 2000), the client was advised that the nature of the sub-soil stratigraphy, particularly the rapidly deteriorating marine clays, would be unsuitable for the erection of such foundations, and instead it was recommended that the structure be built on '*a stiff reinforced concrete raft foundation*' (ibid, p2).



## 2.2 *Definition of an Archaeological Watching Brief*

An archaeological watching brief is a non-intrusive form of investigation, with the ultimate aim of assessing the presence, nature, and meaning of any archaeological remains. The following is a statement provided by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), who describe an archaeological watching brief as being:

*'... a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is the possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.'* (IFA, 1999:2)

## 2.3 *Topography, Geology and Soils*

The site for the proposed domestic development is located on a residential road within the village of Sutton St. Edmund. Centred at OS NGR TF 370 133, the site is situated in a flat landscape characteristic of fen environments, within a broad network of silt-filled creeks incised in marine alluvium during the Flandrian (Wyatt, 1992). This extensive roddon network covers most of the South Lincolnshire fens, with Pleistocene riverine Terrace Gravels found along their southern margins (French and Pryor, 1993:5). The pedological investigation ordered by the client confirms the sub-soil stratigraphy to be 'characteristic for this area of the Fens' (Holyoake, 2000:2). Trial hole profiles would seem to reveal the effects of climate amelioration during the Holocene: marine transgression cause the deposition of brackish marine clays from *ca.*4200B.P. These Barroway Drove Beds are indicative of low energy, high tidal, salt marsh environments drained with a network of salt marsh creeks, or roddons. The infilling of these channels is thought to have brought about the formation of peat (Nordelph Peat or Upper Peat), and the uppermost layer (a firm silty clay) demonstrates a second series of marine transgressions leading to the deposition of the silty Terrington Beds (French and Pryor, 1993:7).

Currently the subsoil environment is deteriorating rapidly following the effects of drainage of the Fens, initiated in this area during the Medieval Era and greatly increasing in intensity from the early 19th Century.

## 2.4 *Archaeological Setting*

An *Archaeological Background* was prepared as part of the *Project Specification* (section 2.0), and is included in Appendix C. While it is unnecessary to repeat this information here, it is important to note that a number of small scale investigations within the village of Sutton St. Edmund, and indeed Phase 1 of this project, have all failed to yield any remains of archaeological significance, either due to highly disturbed sub-soil stratigraphy or to a lack of finds *per se*. Thus although there exists indirect evidence to suggest occupation of the area from at least the 13th century, it would appear that constant settlement since this time has served to eliminate any direct archaeological evidence.

### **3.0 Project Aims**

The aims of the watching brief are again outlined in section 3 of the *Project Specification*, and reference should be made to Appendix C. The primary aim for Phase 2 of the project was to establish for certain the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and in the case of the latter to determine whether such an absence is indeed due to subsequent disturbance or an actual absence of activity.

### **4.0 Methodology**

#### **4.1 Trench Placement**

Due to the status of this particular investigation as a watching brief, the trenches to be examined and monitored were those necessary for the construction of the bungalow, associated services, and two additional test pits requested for the soil investigation. As mentioned in the *Project Specification*, excavation of these trenches was divided into two phases, the first of which was carried out before submission of the specification proper. This included excavation of a single service trench, measuring 250mm by 3340mm and 750mm in depth, and the two test pits, each measuring 100mm by 80mm. These were excavated using a mechanical digger with a toothless ditching bucket; all machine stripping and digging was conducted under constant archaeological supervision.

The second phase of supervision concerned the excavation of the foundations for the main building. However, after the results of the soil investigation, the strategy was modified by the client to the exclusion of any sub-soil penetrating development with the construction of a reinforced concrete raft in its place. Due to this change in strategy, the proposed area was machine stripped of *ca.* 300mm of topsoil which was sufficient to house the concrete raft, thus enabling the preservation of any archaeological remains that might lay beneath the area in question.

As no further disturbance of archaeological layers was necessary at the site, Phase two simply consisted of the supervision of the machine stripping and, apart from photographic recording, no other action was deemed necessary.

#### **4.2 Schedule of Works**

It was initially estimated that works would take one day to complete. Due to the division of the project into two phases, Phase 1 was carried out on Friday 1st December 2000, and lasted approximately half a day. Phase 2 excavations took place on Friday 12th October 2001, and lasted approximately half a day.

### **5.0 Results and Conclusions**

The results of Phase 1 are discussed in the *Project Specification* (see Appendix C section 2), and while it is not necessary to repeat the information here in detail, no evidence for human activity was found. It was intended that Phase 2 works would either confirm this finding, or perhaps produce



evidence for some sort of medieval occupational activity, bearing in mind the site's proximity to the medieval church dedicated to St. Edmund. However, due to the revision in building strategy outlined above, no further assessment can be made and suffice it to say that the project as a whole has had no visible impact upon archaeological deposits.

Although this site appears to be archaeologically sterile, it must be remembered that only a very small proportion of the site has been excavated and it may well be that part with no surviving evidence for human activity.

## 6.0 Acknowledgements

Soke Archaeological Services Limited would like to thank Mr Daniel Bell for commissioning the project. David Britchfield, of Soke Archaeological Services Limited, co-ordinated the project. Maisie Taylor, of Soke Archaeological Services Limited, edited this report.

## 7.0 Personnel

Project Director: Francis Pryor MBE PhD MA FSA MIFA

Project Manager: David Britchfield BA (Hons)

Fieldstaff: David Britchfield

Illustrations: Cloe Watson

## 8.0 References

French, C A I and Pryor, F M M (1993): *The South-West Fen Dyke Survey Project 1982-86*. East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 59. Fenland Archaeological Trust.

Hallam, H E (1965): *Settlement and Society: A Study of Early Agrarian History of South Lincolnshire*. Cambridge University Press.

Holyoake, G C (2000): *Soils Investigation Report for the Proposed Bungalow at Plot 6, Cross Road, Sutton St. Edmund*. Holyoake and Associates, Report No. S.I. 371/00/GCH

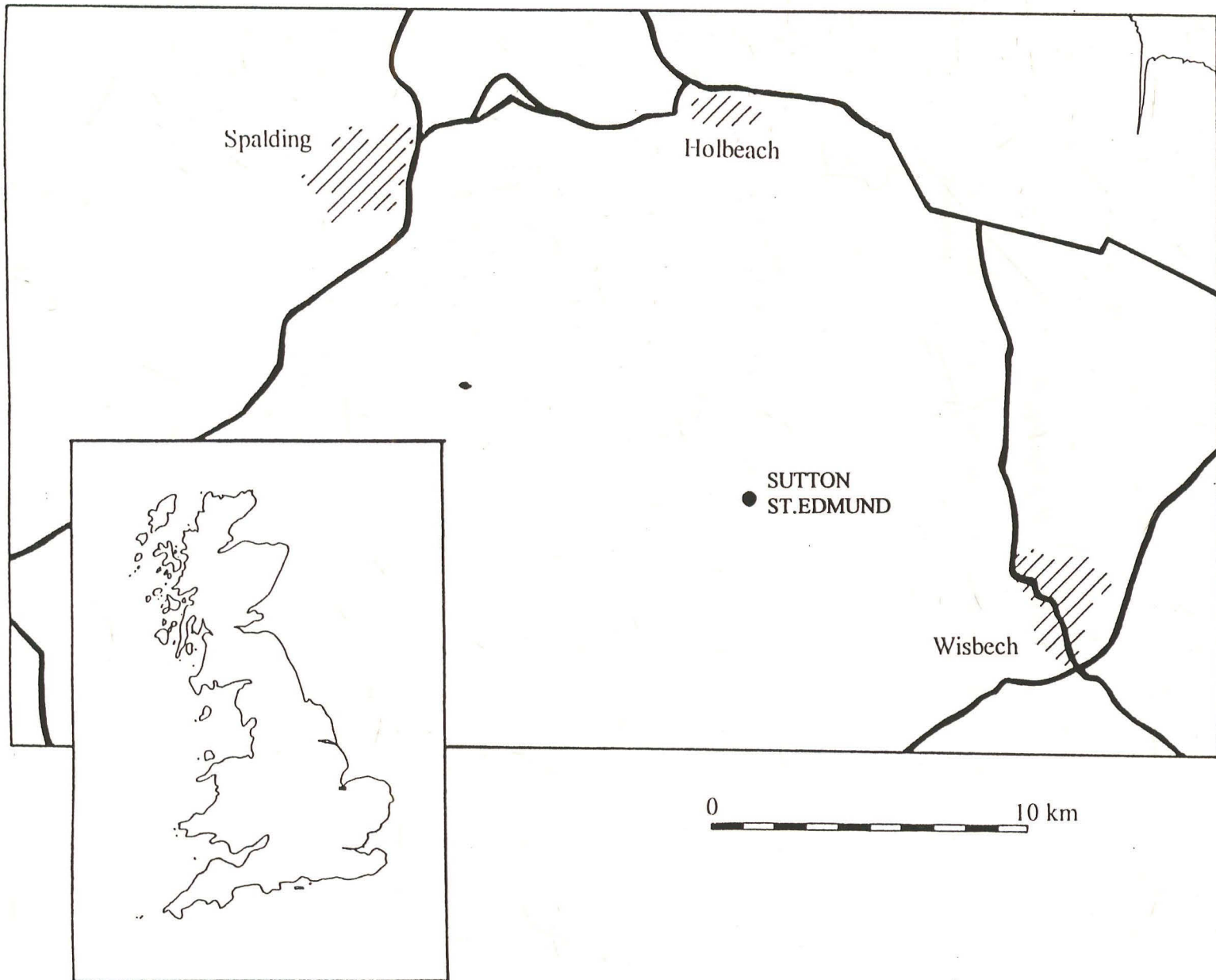
IFA (1999): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*.

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## **9.1 Appendix A - Illustrations**



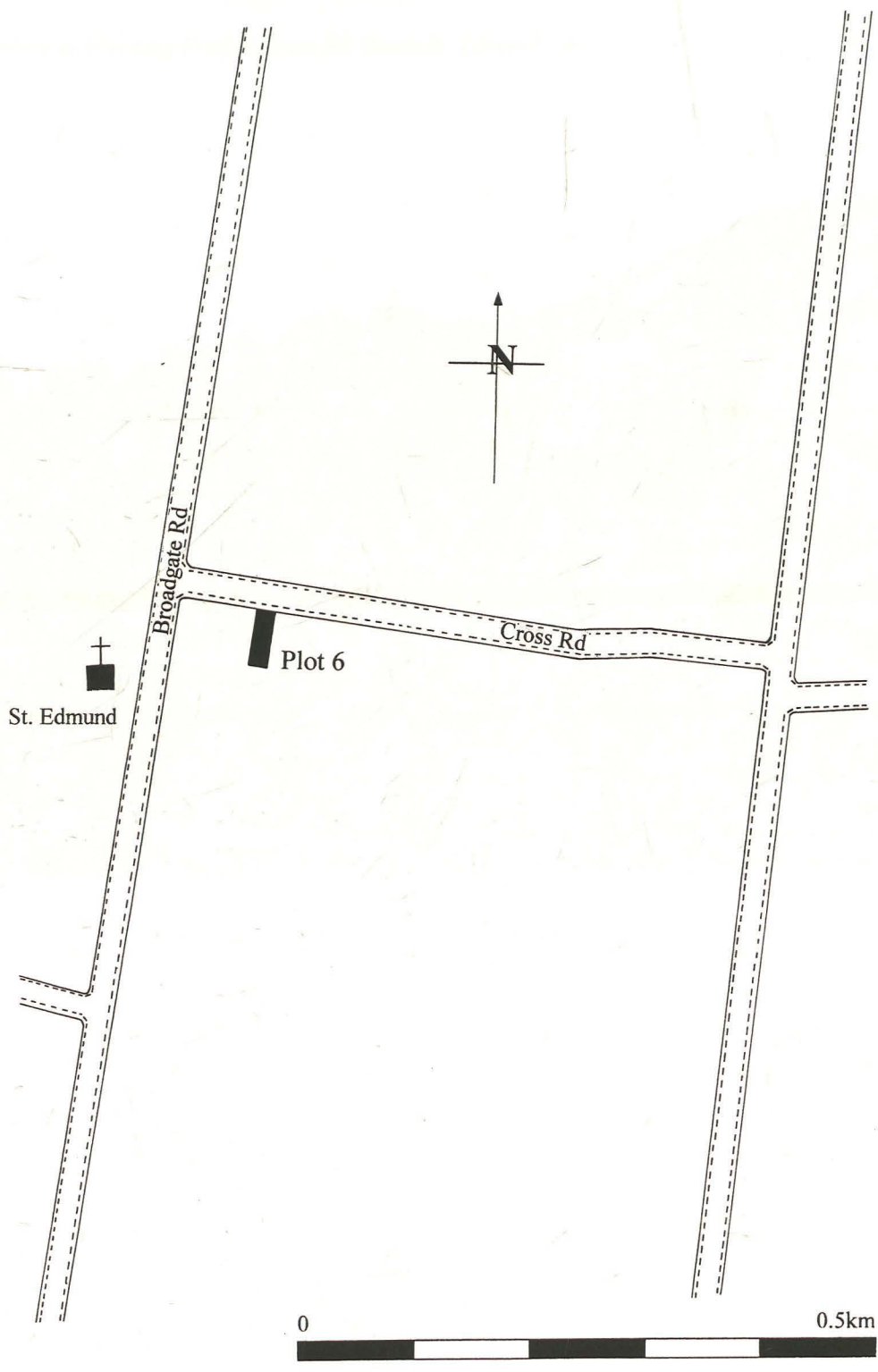
9.1.1 Regional plan



## **9.2 Appendix B - Plates**

- 9.2.1 *Plot 6 showing the machine stripped surface for the concrete foundations of the bungalow*





9.1.2 Site location plan



9.2.1 Plot 6 showing the machine stripped surface for the concrete raft foundations of the bungalow



### **9.3 Appendix C - Project Specification**

## **1.0 Introduction**

The village of Sutton St Edmund lies approximately 12km southeast of Spalding in the fens of South Holland District Council at approximately 2-3m OD. The site for development is centred at NGR TF370133, to the east of the 18th century church dedicated to St. Edmund. Proposals have been made for the construction of a single dwelling situated in a central position on the property (see Site Plan, Appendix A.).

Due to the archaeological potential of this site, a brief for an Archaeological Watching Brief has been issued by South Holland District Council (March 2000). The aim of this watching brief will be to provide 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1994).

As far as the archaeology is concerned, the project has been divided into two phases: phase one, which has been carried out prior to the submission of this specification (permission given by South Holland District Council 30/10/00, and Jim Bonnor - Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section 30/10/00), involved the excavation of a service trench, and two test pits for a soils investigation report (Holyoake 2000). All works were carried out under archaeological conditions, the results of which are covered in the Archaeological Background, section 2.0. Phase two will focus on the watching brief to be carried out during the excavation of the house foundations and service trenches.

## **2.0 Archaeological background**

The origin of the village now known as Sutton St. Edmund can be dated to AD 1241 (Hallam 1965:39), although it would seem evident that earlier occupation did take place within the surrounding landscape. Aerial photography in and around the village has provided evidence, in the form of crop marks, for loose groups of irregular enclosures, droves and channels of probable Romano British date (Phillips 1970:303-4). It would appear that one particular droveway, centred on NGR TF 365 131 (1970:Map 9), points in the direction of the application area.

Little systematic archaeological research has been carried out in the area, meaning that an accurate prediction of archaeological impact is virtually impossible. However, a watching brief carried out on a neighbouring plot of land, exposed an area of land used as an 'infill site' (Britchfield 2000: Sec 1.0), illustrating that modern disturbance has occurred. A soils engineering report was carried out on this site in 1996 in order to 'check for any landfill gas generated in the old tip and to see if there was any migration into the proposed building area' (Soils Engineering Limited 1996:1). As well as the formally mentioned tip, the report confirms the presence of an undisturbed 'silt filled creek' (1996:2) made up of a clayey sandy silt, and present between 0.20-1.8m beneath the existing ground level.

Prior to the submission of this specification, permission was granted by the local authorities, to carry out the excavation of a service trench and two soils investigation test pits, on the proviso they were excavated under archaeological conditions. The service trench, which was 750mm deep and 250mm wide, and ran the length of the plot in a north/south orientation (see Site Plan), revealed two deposits, which will now be described individually.

The topsoil, context (001), consisted of a dark brown, loose silty clay, with inclusions of organic



material expected from agricultural deposits. This layer averaged 150mm in thickness, and was present across the entire site. Beneath the topsoil, context (002) consisted of an orangey brown silty clay alluvium, approximately 600mm in thickness, with occasional inclusions of mottled grey silt. These deposits were further confirmed during the excavation of the soil investigation test pits, and has been described in Holyoake (2000). No archaeological deposits were identified in either the test pits or the service trench. Profiles and photographs of these former works are included in Appendices A and B.

It is also possible that later archaeological deposits exist within the development area. Due to the close proximity of the church, and thus the historical core of the village, it is entirely plausible that medieval remains will be present within the assessment area. Although the church dates to the 18th century, the possibility of an earlier building should not be ruled out.

In summary, Phase 1 of the archaeological monitoring has produced no evidence for historic, or pre-historic, occupation within the area of development. The on-going watching brief will, however, confirm these observations during the excavation of the bungalow foundations, and provide an insight into the levels of impact upon any underlying archaeological deposits.

### **3.0 Aims and objectives**

3.1 The aims of the Phase 2 watching brief will be to locate, record and interpret any archaeological features exposed during ground disturbance.

3.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be:

3.2.1 To determine the form and function of any archaeological features encountered.

3.2.2 To determine the spatial arrangement of any archaeological features encountered.

3.2.3 To recover dating evidence from any archaeological features.

3.2.4 To establish the sequence of any archaeological remains.

### **4.0 Methods (For Phase 2 of the works)**

4.1 General considerations

4.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

4.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).

4.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1997, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 Excavation of the foundations and associated services will be carried out using a JCB mechanical excavator, or similar, under archaeological conditions.



4.2.2 The trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in geology. Plans will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10. Larger scale illustrations may be made, if necessary. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Soke Archaeological Services pro-forma context record sheets.

4.2.3 Any finds will be retained for later analysis.

4.2.4 Any deposits encountered that might be environmentally rewarding will be sampled accordingly.

4.2.5 A photographic record will be compiled throughout the watching brief. The photographic record will consist of colour transparencies and black and white prints. The photographic record will record specific stages of the watching brief, as well as the layout of archaeological features within each trench or area.

#### 4.3 Metal Detecting

4.3.1 A metal detector will be in routine use with all *in situ* deposits and spoil heaps will be detected regularly.

#### 4.4 Palaeoenvironmental Sampling

4.4.1 If any palaeoenvironmental sampling is considered necessary, then it will be carried out in accordance with Murphy and Wiltshire (1994).

#### 4.5 Recording

4.5.1 All written records will be on Soke Archaeological Services Ltd, pro-forma, MOLAS based context sheets. All archaeological features will be recorded in single context.

4.5.2 Sections will be drawn at 1:10; plans at 1:20; trench location plans at a suitable scale for publication.

4.5.3 All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

4.5.4 All surveying levels will be tied into the Ordnance Datum.

4.5.5 Trenches will be surveyed using an EDM or equivalent.

4.5.6 All small finds will be 3D co-ordinated.

4.5.7 Photographs of any relevant sections or profiles will be taken during the watching brief. Working photographs will also be taken in order to provide visual images of site conditions.

4.5.8 If any changes in recording methodology need to be adopted on site, then the relevant planning authorities will be consulted prior to doing so.

### 5.0 *Post Excavation*

#### 5.1 Stage 1

5.1.1 On completion of site operations, records produced during the excavation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued.

5.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked, bagged, and labelled in context. SAS staff will deal with waterlogged finds or deposits. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be processed by specialist consultants attached to SAS (see below).

5.2 Stage 2

5.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to determine the various phases of activity on the site (if required).

5.3 Stage 3

5.3.1 Dependent upon the amount of archaeology encountered on-site, upon completion of Stage 2, a report detailing the findings may be forwarded to be included in Lincolnshire's Annual Archaeological Report, and a note presented to the editor of the journal of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. If appropriate, a summary will be submitted to appropriate national journals: *Britannia*, *Medieval Archaeology*, or *Medieval Settlement Research Group*.

## 6.0 *Curatorial Responsibility*

6.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before commencement of the project. Similarly, the Archaeology Officer will be informed upon completion of the project.

## 7.0 *Variations to the proposed scheme of works*

7.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following confirmation of acceptance from the Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

## 8.0 *Staff*

The Project Director is Francis Pryor MBE, MA, PhD, FSA, MIFA; the Project Manager will be David Britchfield BA, HNC, OND. Any waterlogged deposits will be seen by Maisie Taylor BA, Cert Ed, MIFA. Medieval and Post Medieval pottery will be seen by David Hall. Soil sediments will be seen by either Dr. Charly French, of the Department of Soils at Cambridge University, or Dr Malcolm Lillie, Wetland Archaeology and Environments Research Centre, University of Hull. The Site Assistant, if required, will be David New BA.

## 9.0 *Report and archive*

9.1 The evaluation report will be in accordance with Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage) guidelines.

9.2 The site archive will be temporarily held by Soke Archaeological Services. The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the watching brief will then be sorted and distributed to the City and Council Museum, Lincoln, for long term storage and curation.

## 10.0 *References*

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Britchfield, D (2000) *Final Report of Archaeological Investigations at Broadgate, Sutton St. Edmund, Lincs.* SAS Report No. SAS00/9. Accession No. 2000.154.

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Holyoake, G. C. (2000) *Soils Investigation Report for the Proposed Bungalow at Plot 6, Cross Road, Sutton St. Edmund.* Holyoake and Associates, Report No> S.I. 371/00/GCH

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Murphy, P and Wiltshire, P (1994) *A Guide to Sampling Archaeological Deposits for Environmental Analysis.*

Phillips C. W., (1970) *The Fenland in Roman Times;* The Royal Geographical Society; London.

Soils Engineering Ltd. (1996) *Report on a Ground Investigation at Broadgate Road, Sutton St Edmund, Lincolnshire.* Ref C6796.

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**11.0** *Appendix A - Illustrations*

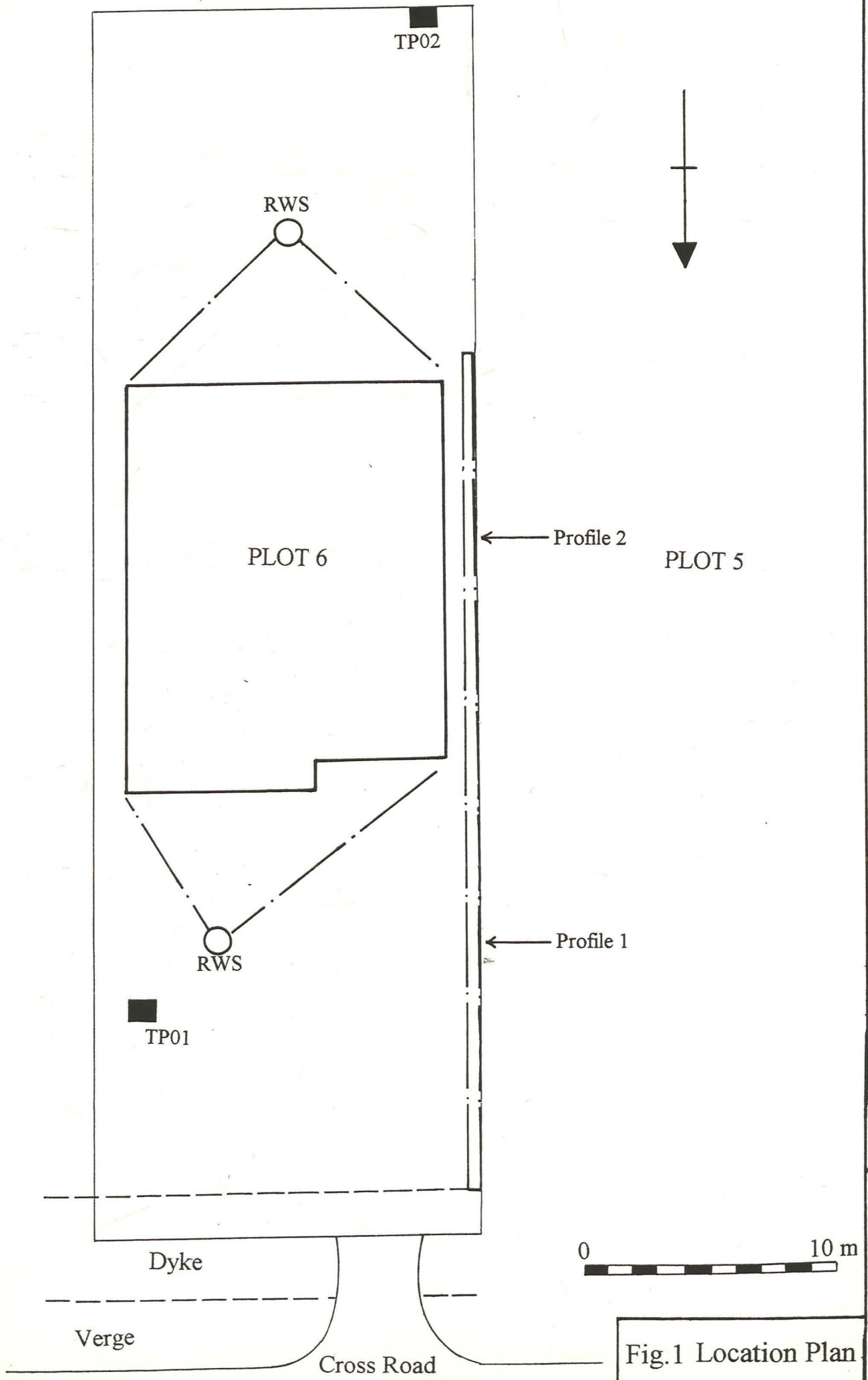
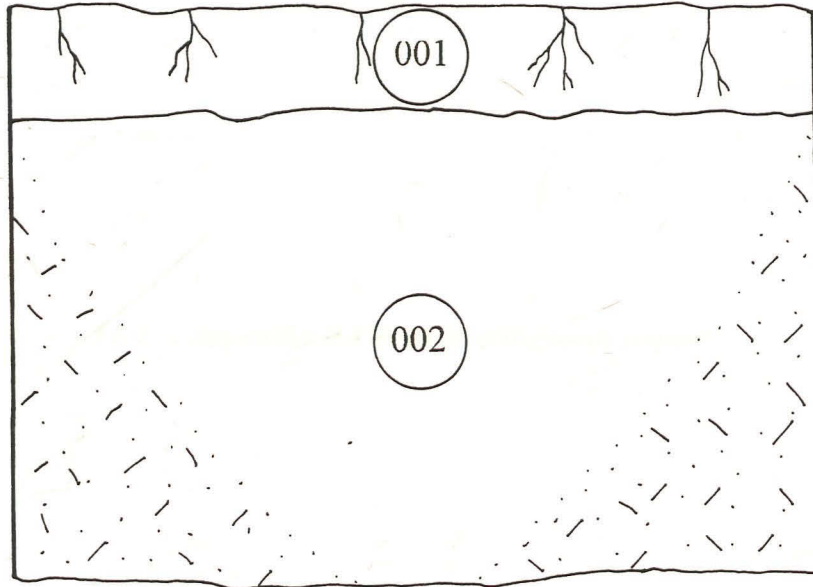
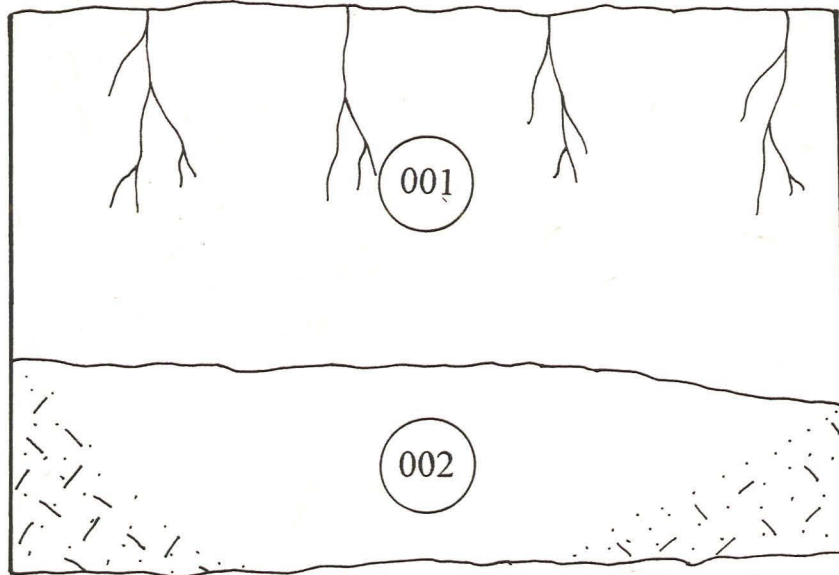


Fig.1 Location Plan

Profile 1



Profile 2



0 0.5 m

*Figure 2 - Service Trench Profiles*



**12.0 Appendix B - Soils Investigation Report**



# *Holyoake & Associates*

*Structural and Civil Engineering Consultants*

27 Exeter Gardens, Stamford, Lincolnshire PE9 2RN

Telephone: (01780) 765971

Facsimile: (01780) 765847

**SOIL INVESTIGATION REPORT  
FOR THE PROPOSED BUNGALOW AT  
PLOT 6, CROSS ROAD,  
SUTTON ST EDMUND.**

**S.I. 371/00/GCH  
DECEMBER 2000**



**1. Client:**

Mr & Mrs D Bell  
4 Woodcote Park  
Barton Road  
Wisbech PE13 1LX

**2. Brief.**

- 2.1. Provide a soil investigation report on the titled plot, using trial holes, and comment on the foundation types for the proposed domestic development.
- 2.2. All as per the client's instruction, confirmed on site, dated 1 December 2000.
- 2.3. In accordance with our standard practice, this report is for the sole use of the parties to whom it is addressed and no responsibility is accepted to any third party for the whole or any parts of it's contents.
- 2.4. The following recommendations are based on the findings of the site investigation. We highlight that, other conditions may occur elsewhere on the site of which we have no knowledge and therefore cannot accept any responsibility.

**3. Site Location.**

- 3.1. See location plan.
- 3.2. The plot is at present an arable field off Cross Road within the Lincolnshire village of Sutton St Edmund.
- 3.3. This area is covered by the South Holland District Council. According to the Local Authority Building Control Office the recent bungalows at Plots 1 to 4 have been built off reinforced concrete raft foundations due to the presence of peat, high water tables and soft clays.
- 3.4. There is a roadside dyke to the front of the plot. The dyke was being piped and standing water was approximately 1.6m below brink level.

**4. Trial Hole Investigations.**

- 4.1. See trial hole logs 01 & 02.
- 4.2. Both trial holes shared a similar ground make-up one of topsoil overlying firm silty clay overlying a thin band of peat overlying soft blue/grey clay.



- 4.3. A higher band of peat was encountered in trial hole 02 at approximately 800mm below ground level.
- 4.4. Ground water entered both trial holes through the bands of peat. It should be noted that, the investigation was undertaken at the end of the 'wettest Autumn on record'.

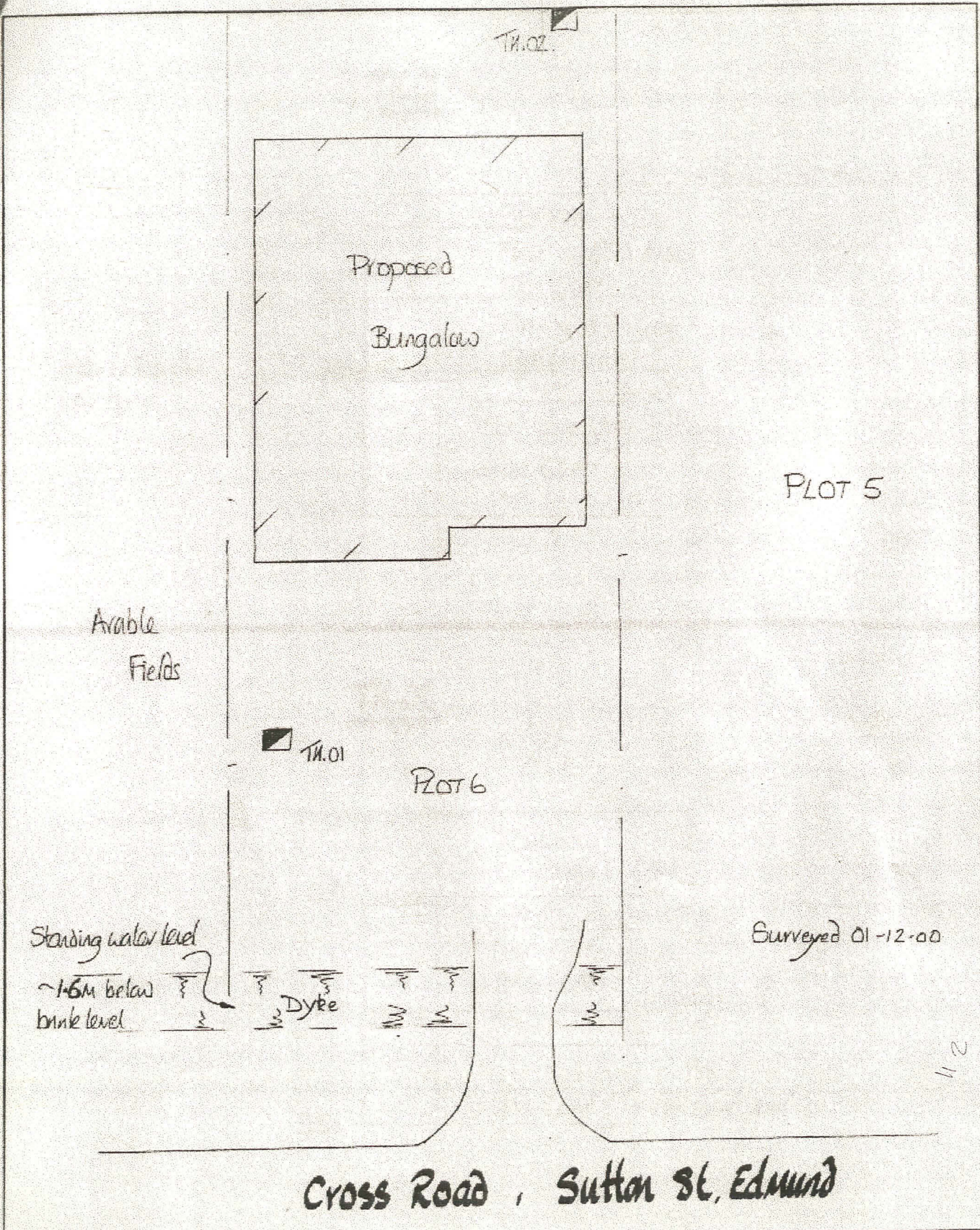
**5. Foundation Types.**

- 5.1. The sub-soil conditions encountered are characteristic for this area of the Fens, being a firm crust overlying deteriorating clays.
- 5.2. The influential band of peat at approximately 1.8m below ground level and the deteriorating lower clays will adversely influence any traditional mass concrete foundations.
- 5.3. Therefore it is recommended that, the new bungalow is built off a stiff reinforced concrete raft foundation.
- 5.4. The area under the bungalow is to be excavated to remove all topsoil including any upper band of peat. The area is then backfilled with compacted stone before casting the raft foundation.

*G. C. Holyoake*

Eur. Ing. G. C. Holyoake, B.Sc. C.Eng. M.I.C.E.





*Holvoake & Associates*  
 Structural and Civil Engineering Consultants

27 Exeter Gardens, Stamford, Lincolnshire PE9 2RN  
 Telephone: (01780) 765971  
 Facsimile: (01780) 765947

Drawing Title			
<b>LOCATION PLAN</b>			
Drawn	Date	Scale	Dwg. No.
GCH	Dec 00	/	SI 378 00/01



## **9.4 Appendix D - Site Details**



Site Details Concerning Location, Planning Application and Archaeological Requirements.

Site: *Plot 9, Cross Road, Sutton St. Edmund, Lincs.*

National Grid

Reference: *TF 370 133*

Planning Authority: *South Holland District Council*

Planning

Application

Number: *H19/0312/00*

Nature of

Development: *Construction of a single storey dwelling with associated groundworks and services.*

Client: *Mr Daniel Bell*

*Wisbech*

*Cambs*

*PE13*

Archaeology

Staff: *David Britchfield BA (Hons) – Project Manager*

Soils Investigation

Report: *Holyoake & Associates*  
*Structural and Civil Engineering Consultants*  
*27 Exeter Gardens*  
*Stamford*  
*Lincolnshire*  
*PE9 2RN*