



GRANGE FARM, FISHERGATE SUTTON ST JAMES, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING



Report Number: R1080

January 2015



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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

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January 2015

Site Code	GFF 14	NGR	TF 39271 18807
Planning Ref.	H20-0937-13	OASIS	britanni1-184884
Museum Accession Number	LCNCC : 2014.160		
Approved By	Matthew Adams	Date	January 2015



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Archaeological Brief



Abstract

Between the 24th September and 27th November 2014 , Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Grange Farm, Fishergate, Sutton St James, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 39271 18807), during the construction of a solar farm. This included the monitoring of all groundwork's related to infrastructure and any associated ancillary works. The main elements of the monitoring included the excavation of the roadway through the site, excavation of the high voltage cable route across the site, ancillary services related to the HV cable and footings for a substation the north west of the site.

The site had potential for Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains given its proximity to the historic core of Sutton St James, however no archaeological finds or features dating to these periods were encountered.

The absence of evidence for archaeological activity does not necessarily indicate that the site has remained free from earlier occupation. The presence of Roman remains to the north west suggests the area was habitable in antiquity, unlike many other areas in the Fens. However the site appears to have remained largely free from development or intrusive groundwork's.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

Between the 24th September and 27th November 2014, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Grange Farm, Fishergate, Sutton St James, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 39271 18807), during the construction of a solar farm. This included the monitoring of all groundwork's related to infrastructure and any associated ancillary works. The main elements of the monitoring included the excavation of the roadway through the site, excavation of the high voltage cable route across the site, ancillary services related to the HV cable and footings for a substation the north west of the site.

Monitoring work was conducted in accordance with a design brief issued by Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (LCC HET), (Jennings, L. dated 3rd June 2014) and approved by LCC HET.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Figs. 1 & 2)

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 Amphill 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).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

This archaeological investigation was 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 was 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 stated that archaeological monitoring was required during all groundwork's, including any cable runs or other infrastructure.

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



The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken. .

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 3 - 7)

The monitoring visits were undertaken by the author between the 24th September 2014 and 27th November 2014. All aspects of the groundwork's on site were monitored.

The first part of the works to be monitored at the site involved the excavation of the internal bridgehead foundations on the northern side of the site and in the centre of the site on the boundary separating the two fields, (Figs. 3, 4 & 6, DP 1 & 7). Both these foundation trenches measured 7.00 x 2.00m and were excavated to a depth of 0.50m. No archaeological finds or features were encountered within these excavated areas.

The main groundwork's for the site were separated by field, north and south. The northern field was started first. The foundation for the internal roadway was excavated to a depth of 0.30m. The road traverses the northern field on a northwest to south east orientation and was 7.00m wide. After the road foundations were cut the high voltage cable route run was excavated through the base of the road along its length. No archaeological finds or features were present within the road excavation in the northern field.

The ancillary services for the northern field were excavated after the road. A number of these trenches were excavated across the field all to a uniform depth of 0.90m. No archaeological finds or features were encountered.

The same approach was taken with the southern field. Firstly the roadway was excavated. The orientation of the road changed to north east to south west, turning at the internal bridge constructed across the dyke separating the two fields. The road was monitored to the formation depth of 0.30m as in the northern field and again was 7.00m wide. No archaeological features or finds were present. The high voltage cable route was then excavated through the centre of the road.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 4 - 7)

The deposit model was largely uniform across the site. The uppermost layer was Topsoil Layer 1000, a mid-orange / brown, compact, sandy clay. Topsoil Layer 1000 was present to a depth of 0.40m. This overlay Subsoil layer 1001 which consisted of a light blue grey, firm, clayey silt. This subsoil layer was not present in all areas of the site. The lack of the subsoil in some areas could be attributed to agricultural practice and over deep ploughing.

Natural Clay layer 1002 was present below Subsoil 1002. The deposit model reveals a relatively simple stratigraphic sequence across the site.



10 DISCUSSION

The site's proximity to the Romano-British settlement (22317, MLI22317) discovered in 1953 suggested a good possibility of encountering Roman remains. However, despite the potential for Roman archaeology none was encountered.

The site also had potential for medieval and post-medieval remains given its proximity to the historic core of Sutton St James, however no archaeological finds or features dating to these periods were encountered either.

The absence of evidence for archaeological activity does not necessarily indicate that the site has remained free from earlier occupation. Modern industrial agricultural techniques used across the country from the mid-20th century onwards have proved hugely destructive to archaeological remains, especially shallow prehistoric features. The absence of subsoil across large areas of the site is testament to this. The presence of Roman remains to the north west suggests the area was habitable in antiquity, unlike many other areas in the Fens. Because of this, some satellite settlement activity would be expected in the vicinity of the development site; however it appears to have remained largely free from development or intrusive groundwork's.

It is therefore probable that the area has been used for agricultural purposes for a considerable length of time and the result of more modern techniques has masked any earlier activity that may have otherwise been encountered.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mr Nick Elbourne and Mr Justin McMillan of Sustain Solar LTD for commissioning the project.

We are also grateful to Louise Jennings of Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team for her time, help and advice.



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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 DEPOSIT TABLES AND FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample Section 1 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 1	Orientation NE - SW	Shot No DP 7
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00 - 0.39m	Topsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact.
1001	0.39 - 0.50m	Subsoil. Light Blue Grey, Clayey Silt, Firm.
1002	0.50m +	Natural Geology, Clay, Very Compact.

Sample Section 2 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 2	Orientation NE - SW	Shot No DP 1
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00 - 0.33m	Topsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact.
1002	0.33m +	Natural Geology, Clay, Very Compact.

Sample Section 3 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 3	Orientation NW - SE	Shot No -
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00 - 0.30m +	Topsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact.

Sample Section 4 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 4	Orientation NW - SE	Shot No DP 2
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00 - 0.29m +	Topsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact.

Sample Section 5 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 5	Orientation NW - SE	Shot No -
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00 - 0.30m	Topsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact.
1001	0.30 - 0.34m +	Subsoil. Light Blue Grey, Clayey Silt, Firm.

Sample Section 6 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 6	Orientation NW - SE	Shot No -
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00 - 0.26m	Topsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact.
1001	0.26 - 0.35m +	Subsoil. Light Blue Grey, Clayey Silt, Firm.



Sample Section 7 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 7		Orientation NW – SE	Shot No DP 3
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.30m	Topsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact.	
1001	0.30 – 0.58m	Subsoil. Light Blue Grey, Clayey Silt, Firm.	
1002	0.58m +	Natural Geology, Clay, Very Compact.	

Sample Section 8 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 8		Orientation NE – SW	Shot No DP 5
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.31m	Topsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact.	
1001	0.31 – 0.60m	Subsoil. Light Blue Grey, Clayey Silt, Firm.	
1002	0.60m +	Natural Geology, Clay, Very Compact.	

Sample Section 9 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 9		Orientation NW – SE	Shot No -
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.29m	Topsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact.	
1001	0.29 – 0.60m	Subsoil. Light Blue Grey, Clayey Silt, Firm.	
1002	0.60m +	Natural Geology, Clay, Very Compact.	

Sample Section 10 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 10		Orientation NW – SE	Shot No DP 6
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.25m	Topsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact.	
1001	0.25 – 0.45m	Subsoil. Light Blue Grey, Clayey Silt, Firm.	
1002	0.45m +	Natural Geology, Clay, Very Compact.	

Sample Section 11 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 11		Orientation NE – SW	Shot No -
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.28m	Topsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact.	
1001	0.28 – 0.56m	Subsoil. Light Blue Grey, Clayey Silt, Firm.	
1002	0.56m +	Natural Geology, Clay, Very Compact.	

Sample Section 12 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 12		Orientation NE – SW	Shot No -
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.27m +	Topsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact.	



Sample Section 13 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 13		Orientation NE – SW	Shot No DP 8
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.34m	Topsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact.	
1001	0.34 – 0.59m	Subsoil. Light Blue Grey, Clayey Silt, Firm.	
1002	0.59m +	Natural Geology, Clay, Very Compact.	

Sample Section 14 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 14		Orientation NE – SW	Shot No DP 9
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.28m +	Topsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact.	

Sample Section 15 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 15		Orientation NE – SW	Shot No -
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.30m	Topsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact.	
1001	0.30 – 0.55m	Subsoil. Light Blue Grey, Clayey Silt, Firm.	
1002	0.55m +	Natural Geology, Clay, Very Compact.	

Sample Section 16 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 16		Orientation NE – SW	Shot No -
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.22m +	Topsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact.	

Sample Section 17 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 17		Orientation NE – SW	Shot No DP 11
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.24m +	Topsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact.	

Sample Section 18 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 18		Orientation NW – SE	Shot No -
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.25m +	Topsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact.	

Sample Section 19 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 19		Orientation NW – SE	Shot No DP 12
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.21m +	Topsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact.	



Sample Section 20 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 20		Orientation NE – SW	Shot No -
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.20m	Topsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact.	
1001	0.20 – 0.70m	Subsoil. Light Blue Grey, Clayey Silt, Firm.	
1002	0.70m +	Natural Geology, Clay, Very Compact.	

Sample Section 21 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 21		Orientation NE – SW	Shot No DP 10
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.25m	Topsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact.	
1001	0.25 – 0.61m	Subsoil. Light Blue Grey, Clayey Silt, Firm.	
1002	0.61m +	Natural Geology, Clay, Very Compact.	

Sample Section 22 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 21		Orientation NE – SW	Shot No DP 4
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.27m +	Topsoil. Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact.	



APPENDIX 2 OASIS SHEET (Copied from the OASIS website)

Project details

Project name	Grange Farm, Fishergate, Sutton St James, Lincolnshire; Monitoring and Recording.
Short description of the project	Between the 24th September and 27th November 2014 , Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Grange Farm, Fishergate, Sutton St James, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 39271 18807), during the construction of a solar farm. This included the monitoring of all groundwork's related to infrastructure and any associated ancillary works. The main elements of the monitoring included the excavation of the roadway through the site, excavation of the high voltage cable route across the site, ancillary services related to the HV cable and footings for a substation the north west of the site. The site had potential for Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains given its proximity to the historic core of Sutton St James, however no archaeological finds or features dating to these periods were encountered. The absence of evidence for archaeological activity does not necessarily indicate that the site has remained free from earlier occupation. The presence of Roman remains to the north west suggests the area was habitable in antiquity, unlike many other areas in the Fens. However the site appears to have remained largely free from development or intrusive groundwork's. Start: 24-09-2014 End: 27-11-2014
Project dates	No / No
Previous/future work	GFF14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	Recording project
Type of project	None
Site status	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Current Land use	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	"Watching Brief"
Investigation type	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Prompt	

Project location

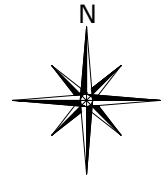
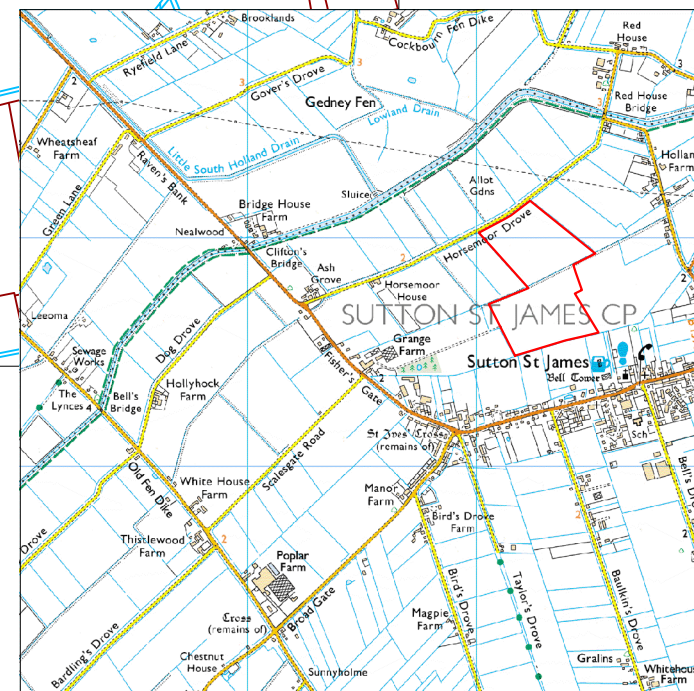
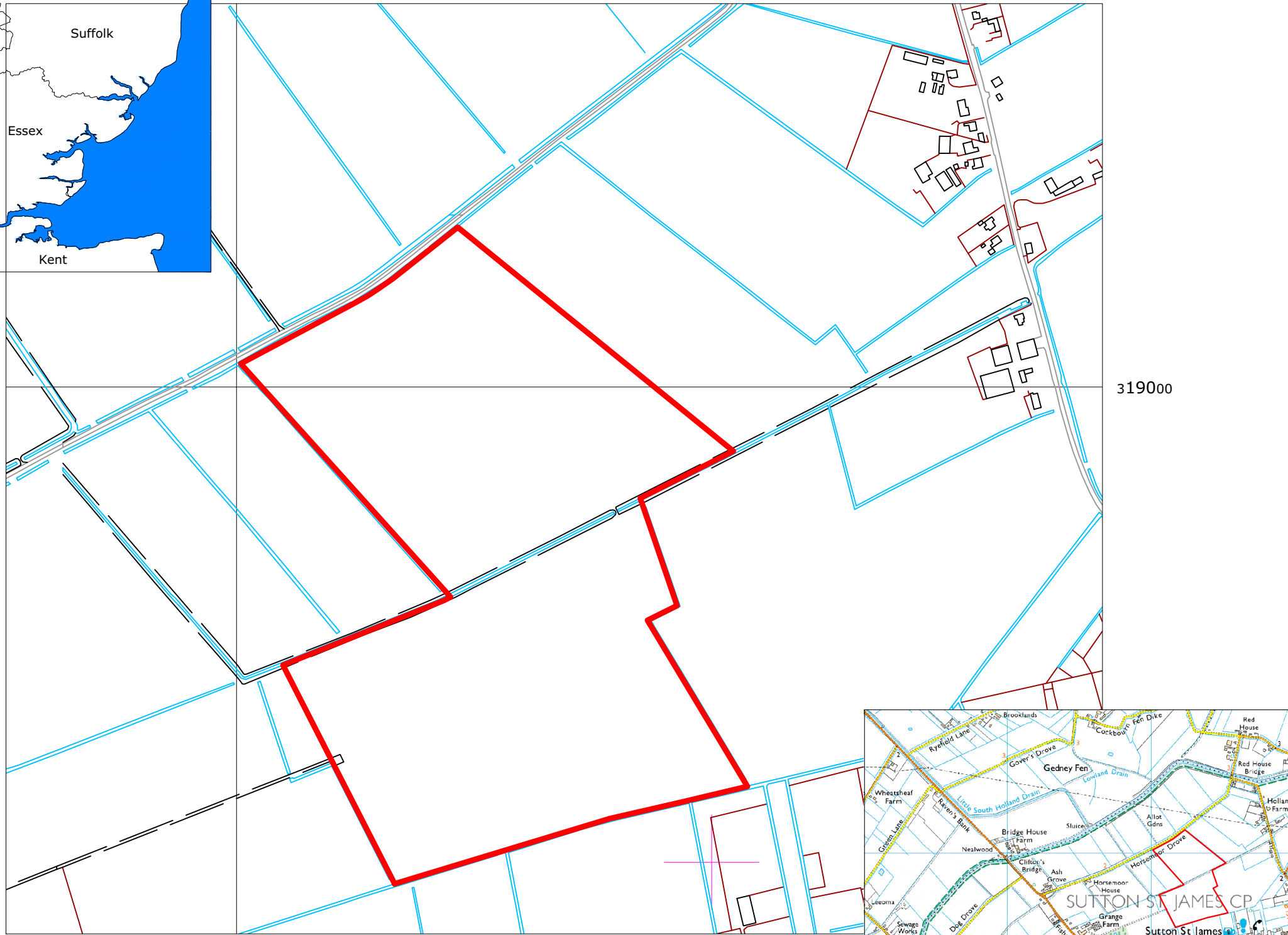
Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND SUTTON ST JAMES Grange Farm, Fishergate, Sutton St James, Lincolnshire
Postcode	PE12 0EX
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 39271 18807 52.7485513764 0.0636052803329 52 44 54 N 000 03 48 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Martin Brook
Project director/manager	Martin Brook
Project supervisor	Martin Brook



Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Sustain Solar Limited
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Digital Archive ID	LCNCC : 2014.160
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Paper Archive ID	LCNCC : 2014.160
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	GRANGE FARM, FISHERGATE, SUTTON ST JAMES, LINCOLNSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brook, M.
Other bibliographic details	R1080
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Archaeology LTD
Place of issue or publication	Stowmarket, Suffolk
Description	A4 bound report with A3 fold-out figures
URL	www.britannia-archaeology.com
Entered by	Martin Brook (martin@britannia-archaeology.com)
Entered on	3 February 2015



 Site Boundary

NGR: TF 39271 18807 PROJECT NUMBER: 1068

PROJECT:
GRANGE FARM, SUTTON ST JAMES,
LINCOLNSHIRE

CLIENT:



DESCRIPTION:
SITE LOCATION PLAN

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK
IP14 5UX

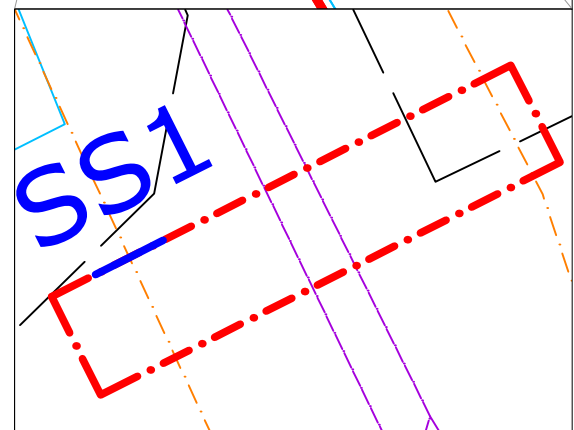
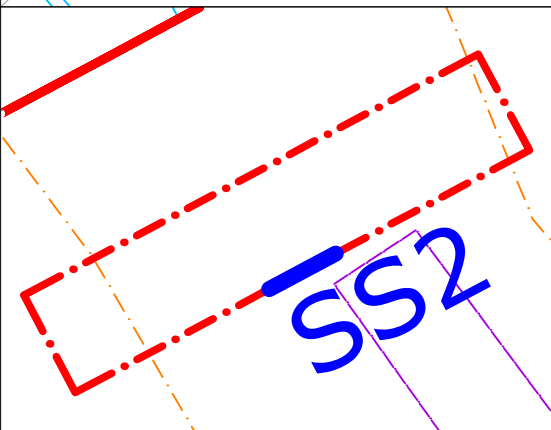
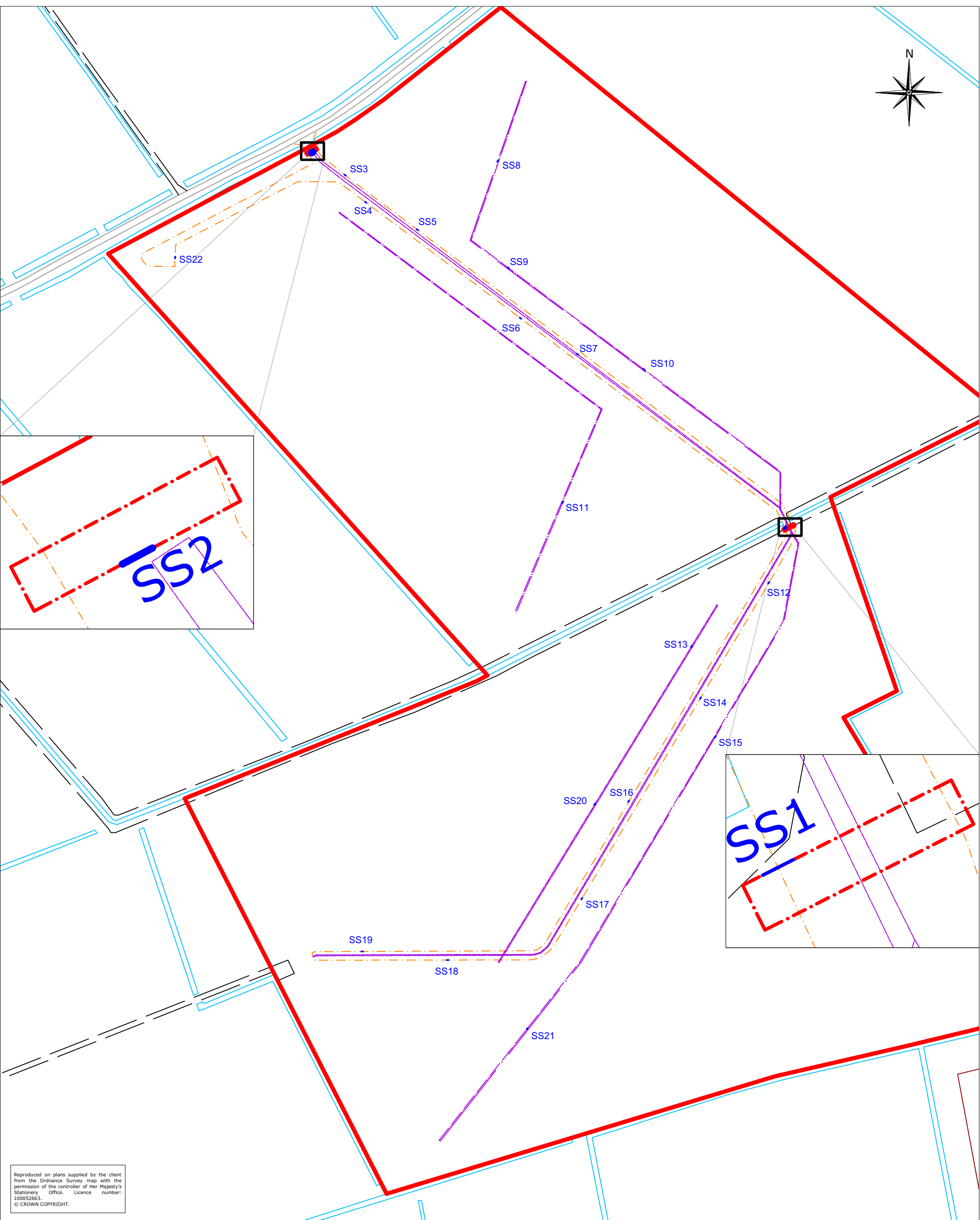
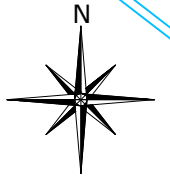
T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1:5000 

PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MB	VERSION: 01
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DATE: JAN 2015	AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 01
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	Sample Section Location
	Bridge Foundation Excavation
	Cable Trench
	Road Easement
	Site Boundary

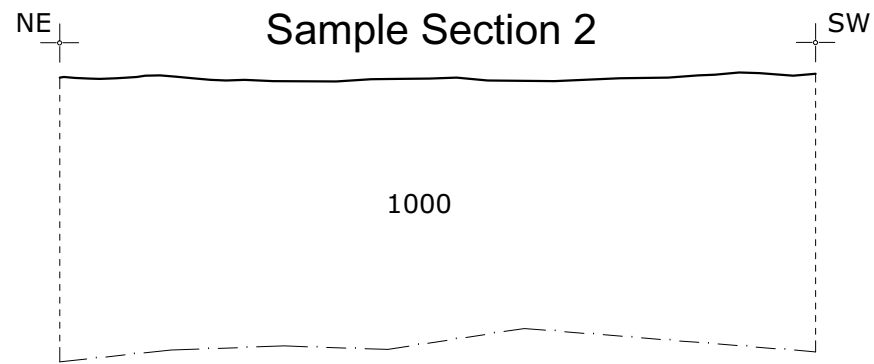
NGR:	TF 39271 18807	PROJECT NUMBER:	1068
PROJECT:	GRANGE FARM, SUTTON ST JAMES, LINCOLNSHIRE		
CLIENT:			

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

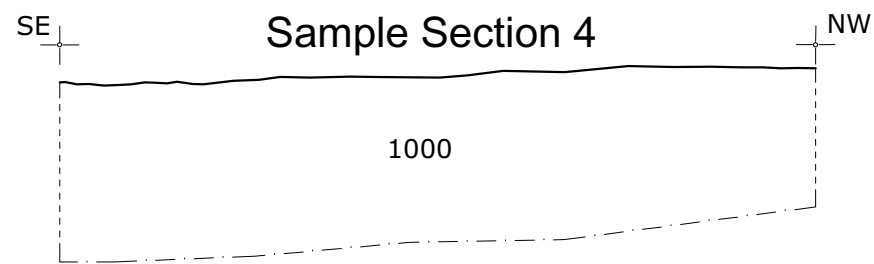
115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK IP14 5UX

T: 01449 763034
 E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
 W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

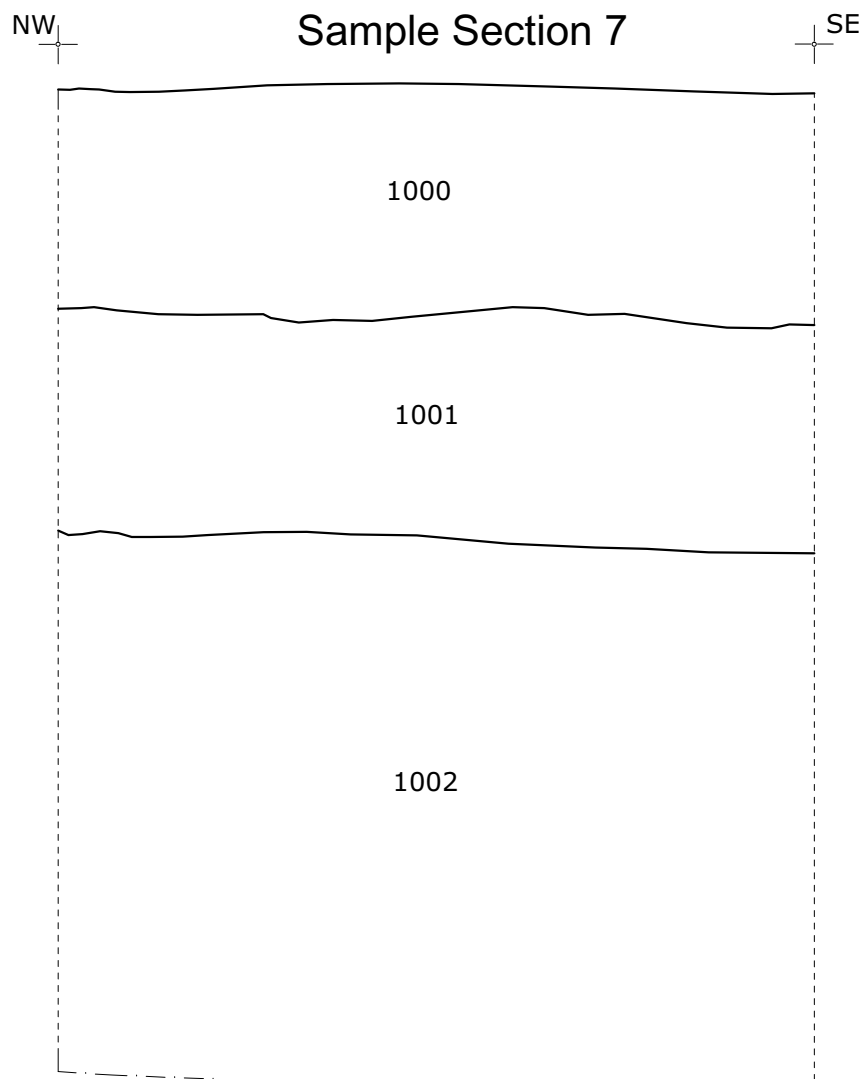
DESCRIPTION: SITE WORKS AND SAMPLE SECTION LOCATION PLAN		
SCALE:		
1:2000		
1:100		
PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
A3	MB	01
DATE:	AUTHOR:	FIGURE:
JAN 2015	MCA	03



DP1 - Sample Section 2 - View NW



DP2 - Sample Section 4 - View SW



DP3 - Sample Section 7 - View NE

NGR: TF 39271 18807 PROJECT NUMBER: 1068

PROJECT: GRANGE FARM, SUTTON ST JAMES, LINCOLNSHIRE

CLIENT: 

DESCRIPTION: SECTIONS & PHOTOS NORTH FIELD

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



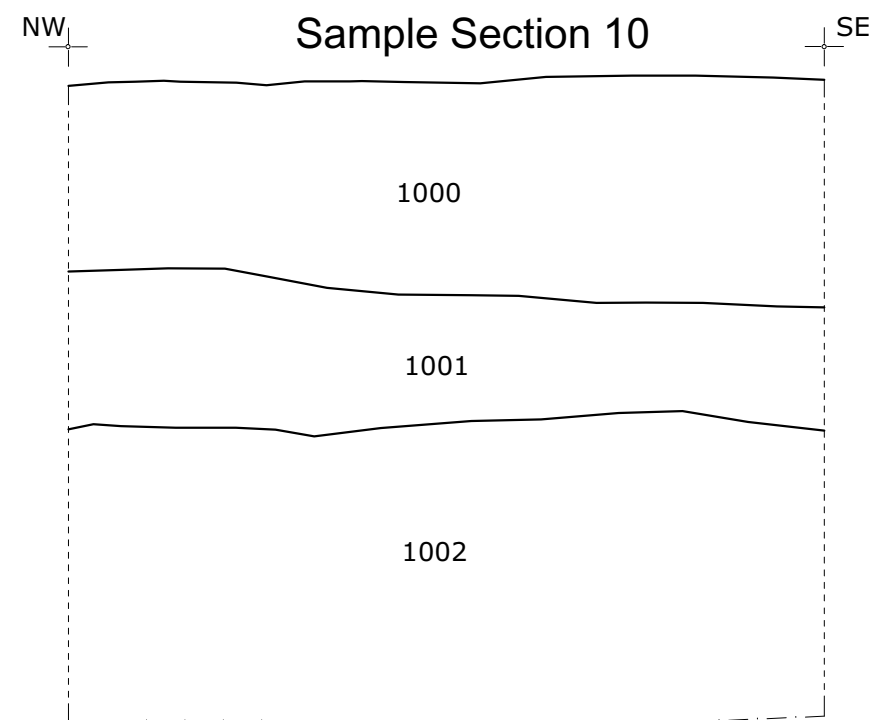
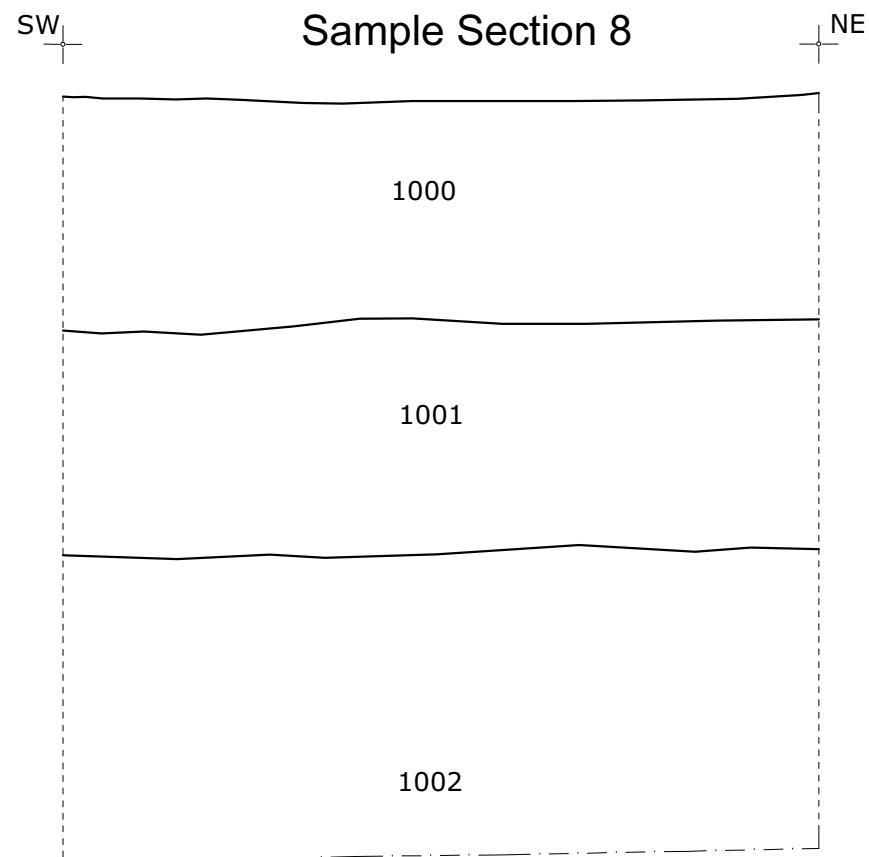
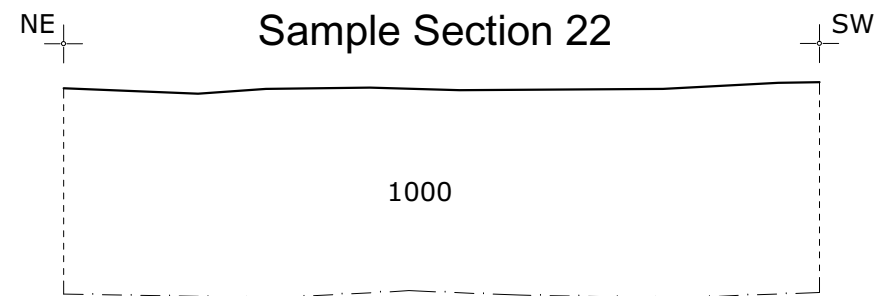
115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK IP14 5UX

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

SCALE: 1:10  50cm

PLOT: A3 APPROVED: MB VERSION: 01

DATE: JAN 2015 AUTHOR: MCA FIGURE: 04



DP4 - Sample Section 22 - View SE



DP5 - Sample Section 8 - View NW



DP6 - Sample Section 2 - View NE

NGR: TF 39271 18807 PROJECT NUMBER: 1068

PROJECT: GRANGE FARM, SUTTON ST JAMES, LINCOLNSHIRE

CLIENT: 

DESCRIPTION: SECTIONS & PHOTOS NORTH FIELD CONT'D

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



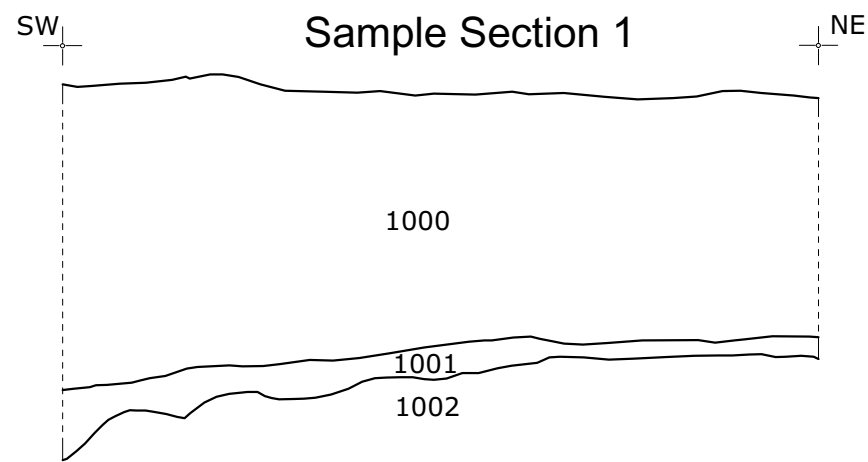
115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK IP14 5UX

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

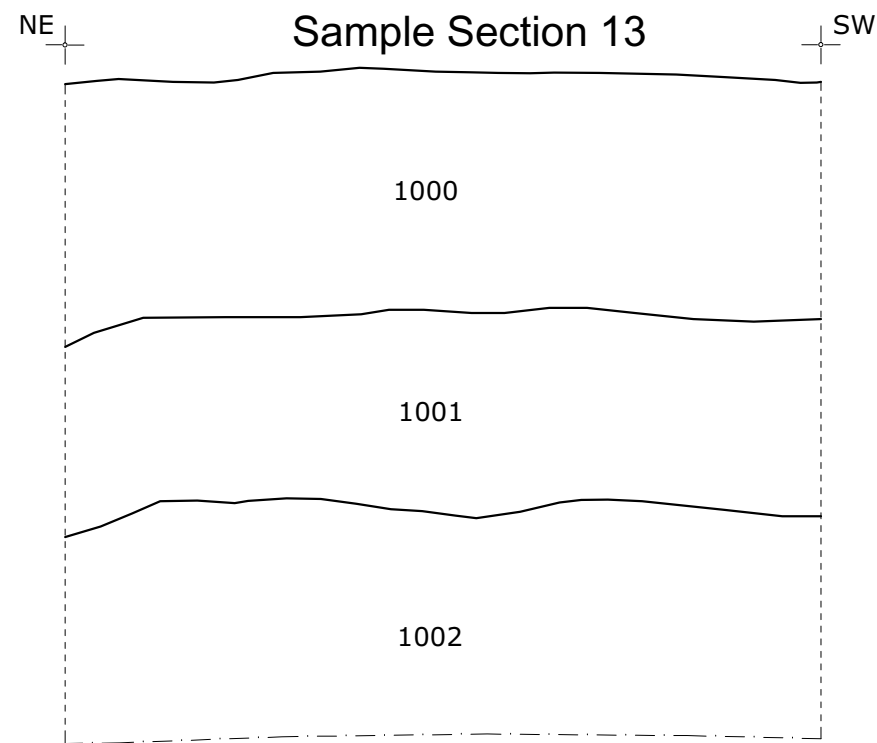
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PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MB	VERSION: 01
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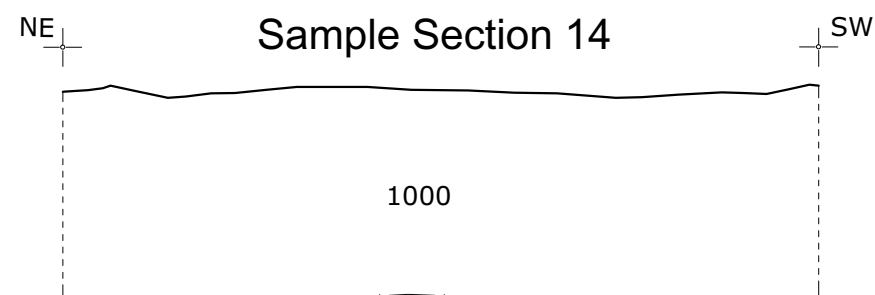
DATE: JAN 2015	AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 05
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DP7 - Sample Section 1 - View NW



DP8 - Sample Section 13 - View SE



DP9 - Sample Section 14 - View SE

NGR: TF 39271 18807 PROJECT NUMBER: 1068

PROJECT: GRANGE FARM, SUTTON ST JAMES, LINCOLNSHIRE

CLIENT: 


DESCRIPTION: SECTIONS & PHOTOS SOUTH FIELD

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



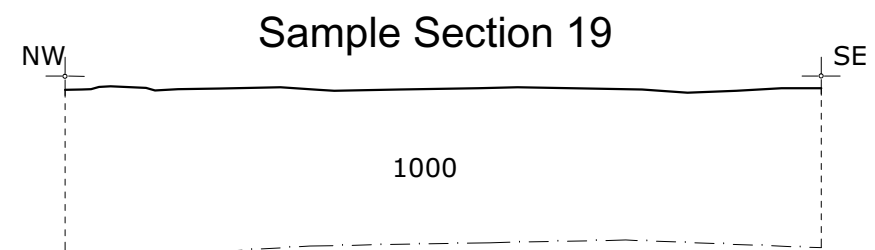
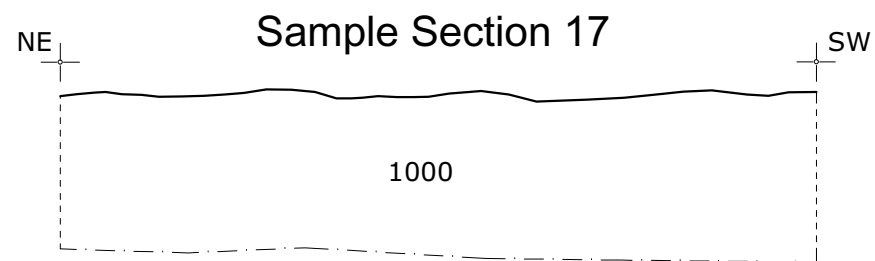
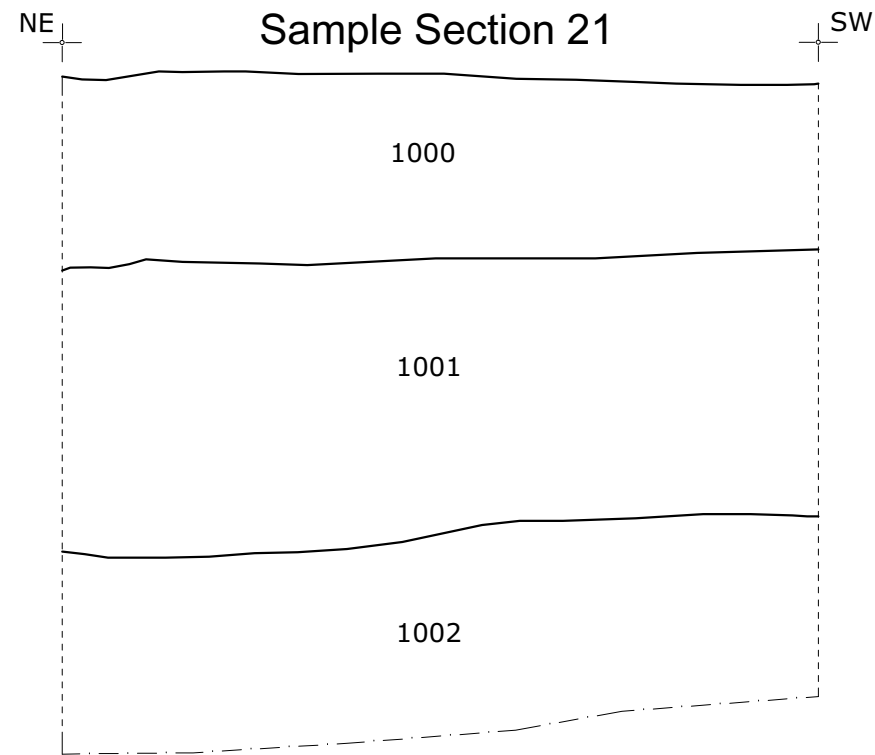
115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK IP14 5UX

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SCALE: 1:10  0 50cm

PLOT: A3 APPROVED: MB VERSION: 01

DATE: JAN 2015 AUTHOR: MCA FIGURE: 06



DP10 - Sample Section 21 - View SE



DP11 - Sample Section 17 - View SE



DP12 - Sample Section 19 - View NE

NGR: TF 39271 18807 PROJECT NUMBER: 1068

PROJECT:
GRANGE FARM, SUTTON ST JAMES,
LINCOLNSHIRE

CLIENT:


DESCRIPTION:
SECTIONS & PHOTOS SOUTH FIELD
CONT'D

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T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1:10  50cm

PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MB	VERSION: 01
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DATE: JAN 2015	AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 07
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Lincolnshire County Council
Historic Environment Team
Archaeological Brief for Scheme of Monitoring and
Recording

Grange Farm, Fishergate, Sutton St. James
South Holland District Council
Planning Application Ref: H20-0937-13
Grid Reference: TF 3933 1882
Issued: 3/6/2014

Issued by Lincolnshire County Council

This archaeological brief is only valid for a period of six months from issue. Any specification or project design resulting from this brief shall only be considered valid for a period of six months from its issue.

1.1 Notes for the applicant

This document sets out the brief for a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording. A full report shall be prepared, and it is in the developer's interest to ensure the report is to an adequate standard.

This brief should be sent to archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed working methods, timescales and staffing levels necessary to complete the work.

Detailed specifications should be submitted by the applicant for approval by the planning archaeologist. Unless the specification is approved no groundworks should commence.

A phased approach to fieldwork may be adopted, with one stage leading on to another (if necessary) after each phase is reported upon and reviewed.

Employing an archaeologist is similar to employing any professional undertaking work on your behalf; you are free to get several quotations before making your final decision. Details of archaeological contractors may be found on www.archaeologists.net, www.bajr.org or the yellow pages.

The planning archaeologist will require at least ten working days' notice prior to the commencement of the work.

1.2 Notes for the contractor

The contractor's specification should be prepared according to requirements of this brief and the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook's section 'Standard Briefs for Archaeological Projects in Lincolnshire' (August 1997, revised 2012).

The professional archaeological contractors invited to tender for the work must be able to demonstrate, within their specification or project design, that they can provide sufficient staffing, relevant expertise and the appropriate experience in dealing with technology of the type and nature required in this brief.

Contractors will operate in line with professional Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) guidelines and standards and the IfA Code of Conduct.

The scheme of archaeological works will include, as appropriate, background research, fieldwork, assessment, analysis, preparation of report, publication and deposition of the project archive.

Specifications will be rejected if it is determined that they

- are insufficiently documented,
- do not meet the requirements specified in the brief, or
- the specification fails to demonstrate the archaeological contractor's competence and ability to undertake the project in accordance with the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook.

The relevant experience of the project team must be articulated within the specifications. In particular the person leading the project in the field must have significant experience of current archaeological methods, theory and safe practice.

The full report including all specialist assessments of artefact assemblages shall be submitted within three months of completion of the fieldwork phase. If this is not possible then the planning archaeologist must be consulted at the earliest possible opportunity.

A copy of the final report can be sent to the planning archaeologist for approval prior to its submission to the Local Planning Authority, but please be advised that Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team is not responsible for writing, proof-reading or copy-editing draft reports.

It should be noted that the planning archaeologist will not recommend the discharge of any planning conditions until they have approved the report and the archive has been deposited.

An additional copy of the report should be submitted to the curator in a single PDF format.

1.3 Summary of brief

A planning application has been approved for a solar park; this was subject to among others, an archaeological condition. This brief sets out the requirements for an archaeological scheme of monitoring and recording as stipulated by the local planning authority.

1.4 Site location and description

The site is located in South Holland district in the parish of Sutton St. James. The site grid reference is TF3933 1882.

The specification should include details of the area's geology, land use, vegetation and current land use.

1.5 Planning background

A planning application has been submitted and approved by South Holland District Council subject to conditions, including an archaeological condition.

12. No development shall take place until a written scheme of archaeological investigation has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. This scheme should include the following and should be in accordance with the archaeological brief supplied by the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment advisor on behalf of the Local Planning Authority: 1. An assessment of significance and proposed mitigation strategy (ie, preservation by record, preservation in situ or a mix of these elements); 2. A methodology and timetable of site investigation and recording; 3. Provision for site analysis; 4. Provision for publication and dissemination of analysis and records; 5. Provision for archive deposition; 6. Nomination of a competent person/organisation to undertake the work; 7. The scheme to be in accordance with the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook. The archaeological site work shall only be undertaken in accordance with the approved written scheme. Reason: To ensure the preparation and implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with national guidance contained in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework, 2012.

13. The applicant shall notify the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Department in writing of the intention to commence at least fourteen days before the start of archaeological work required in connection with Condition 12 above in order to facilitate adequate monitoring arrangements. Reason: To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation and retrieval of archaeological finds in accordance with national guidance contained in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework, 2012.

14. A copy of the final report required in connection with condition 12 above shall be submitted within three months of the work being carried out to the Local Planning Authority and the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record. The material and paper archive required as part of the written scheme of investigation shall be deposited with an appropriate archive in accordance with guidelines published in The Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook. Reason: To ensure satisfactory arrangements are made for the recording of possible archaeological remains in accordance with national guidance

contained in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework, 2012.

‘They [The local planning authority] should require 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) publically accessible’ National Planning Policy Framework Section 12, para 141.

1.6 Archaeological and historical background

This site lies in an area with a large amount of archaeological crop marks and there is potential, as identified in the desk based assessment for some disturbance to archaeological remains during this development.

1.7 Requirement for work

The archaeological research aims and objectives of the project will be clearly stated, and the method statement or specification will demonstrate how these will be met. Appropriate reference will be made to the East Midlands Research Frameworks and strategies or any national period-specific research frameworks.

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.

This should be followed by a written report supported by any specialist reports as appropriate and the submission of the complete archive to the museum.

1.8 Methodology

In consideration of methodology the following details should be given in the contractor’s specification:

- 1.8.1 An agreed projected timetable for the various stages of work (fieldwork and production of report and archive).
- 1.8.2 Details of the staff structure and numbers.
- 1.8.3 Compliance with the relevant Health and Safety legislation and due consideration of site security.
- 1.8.4 A full description of the recovery and recording strategies to be used.

- 1.8.5 A programme of investigation that provides a sound basis for developing the archaeological scientific component within the specification for any subsequent mitigation strategy.
- 1.8.6 An estimate of time and resources allocated for the post excavation work and report production. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. It is expected that finds will be encountered and therefore adequate provision should be made for specialists in these areas. If the specialists to be used are not IfA registered and are not locally recognised, a CV or other form of reference should be provided with the specification. There should be no change to any of the specialists listed in the specification unless previously discussed with the planning archaeologist.
- 1.8.7 The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 1.8.8 The site grid will be tied to the national grid.
- 1.8.9 Finds of potential Treasure must be reported to the local Coroner within fourteen days in accordance with the Treasure Act 1996. The Finds Liaison Officer can be contacted for advice in the first instance.
- 1.8.10 If human remains are encountered the contractor must comply with current legislation.
- 1.8.11 The use of an appropriate machine with a toothless ditching blade should be used during any monitored excavation. **All** groundworks should be monitored by an experienced archaeologist during machining.

1.9 Monitoring arrangements

The planning archaeologist, Louise Jennings, will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require at least ten working days' notice prior to the commencement of the work. The planning archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress. Any variations to the specification shall be agreed with the planning archaeologist in writing prior to them being carried out.

1.10 Health and Safety

All work should be carried out in a way that complies fully with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.

1.11 Finds

All finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *First Aid For Finds*, 1998 (new edition).

1.12 Standards

Archaeological contractors should note that the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook stipulates basic *methodological* standards. It is considered axiomatic that all contractors will strive to achieve the highest possible *qualitative* standards, with the application of the most advanced and appropriate techniques possible within a context of continuous improvement aimed at maximising the recovery of archaeological data and contributing to the development of a greater understanding of Lincolnshire's historic environment. Monitoring officers will seek and expect clear evidence of commitment to the historic resource of Lincolnshire, with specifications being drawn up within a context of added value.

1.13 Reporting Requirements

The report content should conform to the minimum standards as defined in Section 14.6 of the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook, including:

- 1.13.1 Location plans of the proposed development area at a minimum scale of 1:10 000.
- 1.13.2 Location plans of the area/s which have been investigated and the position of any trenches.
- 1.13.3 Tables summarising features and artefacts together with a full description and brief interpretation.
- 1.13.4 Specialist descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts.
- 1.13.5 Accurate section and plan drawings, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate.
- 1.13.6 Photographs of the site scanned at a high resolution in colour. Photocopies are not acceptable.
- 1.13.7 The archaeological potential of the proposed development site and its immediate surrounding area.
- 1.13.8 A consideration of the significance of the findings on a local, regional and national basis.
- 1.13.9 A critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology.
- 1.13.10 A complete bibliography of all reference material including sources consulted but not referred to in the text.
- 1.13.11 The online OASIS form <http://ads.ac.uk/projects/oasis> must be completed and the cover sheet included in the report.
- 1.13.12 The following appendices:

- All specialist reports or assessments.
- Context register with brief descriptions.
- Photographic register.
- Summary of archive contents, location and date of deposition.
- Archaeological brief.

Any recommendations for further work are the responsibility of the planning archaeologist. The report produced by the contractor, therefore, should not include any written recommendations concerning further works. Should the contractor wish to make recommendations to the planning archaeologist, this may be done in writing, separately from the submitted report (IfA standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation, paragraph 3.2.8).

1.14 Archive deposition

The integrity of the site archive should be maintained. All finds and records should preferably be properly curated by a single organisation, and be available for public consultation. The archive should be deposited within six months of the completed project or prior to the request for discharge of any relevant planning condition. The National Planning Policy Framework, section 12 para. 141 advise that planning conditions should not normally be discharged until archiving is complete.

The archive consists of all written records and materials recovered, drawn and photographic records, including a single copy of the final report. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It should also contain site matrices, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data. **An accession number must be drawn prior to the commencement of archaeological works. An expected archive deposition date should also be included, this should be applied for at the same time as the museum accession code and site code. This is a compulsory requirement for the specification.**

If the receiving museum is to be The Collection, Lincoln then the archive should be produced in the form outlined in that museum's document 'Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives', Chapter 17 in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook.

1.15 Public Dissemination

The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record and with the planning archaeologist will be deemed to put all information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality.

See Chapter 16 of the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook for further details.

1.16 Other factors (including contingency)

The specification should make adequate provision in contingency to allow for unexpected finds. The archaeological contractor should provide details of adequate insurance policies.

Contingency for unexpected costs e.g. due to more artefacts or ecofacts recovered than expected. This should only be activated after discussion with the planning archaeologist and the client.

1.17 Useful contact details

Louise Jennings

Lincolnshire County Council Planning Archaeologist

Development Directorate
Historic Environment Team
Unit 16 Witham Park House
Waterside South
Lincoln LN5 7JN
01522 554823
Louise.jennings@lincolnshire.gov.uk

Adam Daubney
Lincolnshire County Council Finds Liaison Officer
Address as above.
01522 552361
Adam.Daubney@lincolnshire.gov.uk

Museum/Archives
The Collection
1 Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP
01522 550961
www.thecollection.lincoln.museum

South Holland District Council
01775 761161
www.sholland.gov.uk

English Heritage – East Midlands Region
01604 735400
www.english-heritage.org.uk

1.18 Planning and The Historic Environment

There is a presumption in favour of preservation in situ of all important archaeological remains, whether they are designated or not. The National Planning Policy Framework, section 12 para. 141 states 'Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of the plan-making or development management publically accessible. They should also require 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 top make this evidence (and any archive generated) publically accessible. However the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.'