
Chequers Public House, Gedney Dyke, Lincolnshire PE120AJ: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority:	South Holland District Council
Central National Grid Reference:	TF410259
Museum Accession Number:	LCNCC : 2024.157
Planning Reference:	H06-0416-24
Site Code:	CPHG24
Written and Researched by:	Adam Slater
Project Manager:	Rebecca Nichols
Commissioning Client:	Robert Doughty Consultancy on behalf of Mr Gareth Franklin
Contractor:	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Newark Office 16 London Road Newark Nottinghamshire NG24 1TW
Telephone:	01636 370410 / 07596 886014
Email:	<u>rnichols@pre-construct.com</u>
Web:	<u>www.pre-construct.com</u>

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) has been appointed by Robert Doughty Consultancy, on behalf of Mr Gareth Franklin to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the north-east of The Chequers Public House, Main Street, Gedney Dyke, Lincolnshire, (**Figure 1**). A planning application for the construction of a single dwelling has been accepted by South Holland District Council (**H06-0416-24**). A condition of the approval was that a written scheme of archaeological investigation shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority and that the investigations shall be completed in accordance with the approved details. The Historic Environment Officer, archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council, has advised that an archaeological trial trench evaluation is required. This document forms the Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation works.

1.1.2 Gedney Dyke is located 1.6 km north of the parish village of Gedney and is 6 km from the south-west shore of The Wash estuary. The village is centred where Roman Bank road runs into Main Street at the junction with Engine Dyke road. Roman Bank and Engine Dyke are part of the B1359 road which runs from Gedney Drove End, at the north-east, to Long Sutton to the southeast. Within the village are detached and semi detached houses, bungalows, a village farm, and a village hall.

1.1.3 The current Site is located to the south-eastern end of Main Street and comprises land which formerly formed the car-parking to the rear and north-east of the Chequers Public House covering an area of approximately 0.6 hectares.

1.1.4 A scheme of archaeological trial trenching comprising of 1 15m x 1.8m trench will be undertaken. The Historic Environment Officer, as archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council, was consulted regarding the trench location and approved the position.

1.1.5 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the following documents:

- This Written Scheme of Investigation
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1990)
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023)
- The Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (2019)

- 1.1.6 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (number 23) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and will operate within the Institute's 'Code of Conduct' (2022).

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 GEOLOGY

- 2.1.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) indicates that the solid geology of the development area is Oxford Clay of the Jurassic period. This is overlain by Tidal Flat deposits of sand and silt deposited up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary period. (BGS 2024)

2.2 TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.2.1 The Site occupies approximately 0.6ha of, flat, gravel surfaced car parking associated with the Chequers Public house immediately to the south-east and is approximately 3-4mO/D

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 No archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric or Romano-British periods have been recorded at Gedney Dyke. However, the prehistoric landscape is likely to be buried by several metres of flood deposits in this area. Similarly, evidence for activity of Romano-British date may also be buried beneath alluvial deposits. No Saxon activity is known within and close to Gedney Dyke although Gedney itself is mentioned in Domesday, referred to as '*Gadenai*' or '*Gaeda's island of land*', in Old English and it is probable that Gedney Dyke refers to it being located on medieval reclaimed land.
- 3.1.2 The earliest positively identified archaeological remains in proximity to Gedney Dyke are the earthworks of Roman Bank and a number of saltern mounds: The antiquarian misnomer of Roman Bank, is in fact a medieval sea bank. First referred to in 1182-8 where a charter states that Ranulph, chaplain of Sibsey, was to repair 'half a perch' of sea bank in payment for land given to him by Prior Garinus of Spalding (Hallam 1954, 4). Other early references show holders of 'bovates' (c. 20 acres of arable land) being responsible for the repair of the bank. The association of 'bovates' with the sea bank suggests a possible pre-Norman conquest origin.
- 3.1.3 The alignment of the Roman Bank is shown on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps as approaching Gedney Dyke from the north-east, following the approximate line of the current Main Street (where it joins with the northwest to southeast aligned Engine Dyke) before turning to the north-west as it leaves the village. This alignment places the ditch to the rear of The Chequers Public House.
- 3.1.4 Several medieval salterns are located around the village of Gedney Dyke In the parish

of Gedney, in 1460, there were 10 tenants who had 14 salterns between them. The closest known site is located immediately to the east of the development area where artefacts and material consistent with a salt working site were identified following heavy ploughing (MLI22278).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

4.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1.1 A planning application for the construction of a single residence development, with access and associated infrastructure has been accepted by South Holland District Council (Planning reference: H06-0416-24). A condition of the approval was that a written scheme of archaeological investigation shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority and that archaeological investigations shall be completed in accordance with the approved details. The Historic Environment Officer, archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council, has advised that an archaeological trial trench evaluation is required. Following consultation with the Historic Environment Officer, the trial trench archaeological evaluation shall be undertaken within the footprint of the proposed dwelling. This document forms the Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation works

4.1.2 The results of this evaluation will inform the Historic Environment Officer, as advisor to South Holland District Council, of the nature and preservation of any features or deposits of archaeological significance and determine whether further work is required to mitigate any damage to the archaeological resource from the development.

4.1.3 National Planning Policy on archaeology and built heritage is set out in National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2023). Revised in December 2023, National Planning Framework: Planning for the Historic Environment (NPPF) provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains. In considering any future planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF, by Local policy and by other material considerations.

4.2 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

4.2.1 The archaeological evaluation will address the following primary objectives:

- To determine the presence / absence, date, depth etc of any archaeological features and/ or deposits within the development area.
- To assess the remains in terms of local, regional and national context.
- To assess likely scale of development impact which will inform on any future planning applications and the requirement for and scope of further

archaeological work.

- To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation any archaeological remains affected by the investigation
- To assess where appropriate any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site.

5 SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION

5.1 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 5.1.1 The location of the development structural footprint has assisted in informing a scheme of trenching at the site; this will comprise of 1 trench measuring 15m x 1.8m. The attached plan shows the notional position for the trench (**Figure 2**).

6 MACHINE AND HAND EXCAVATIONS

6.1 MACHINE EXCAVATIONS

- 6.1.1 All machine excavation of trial trenches will be carried out under constant archaeological direction by a suitably experienced archaeologist familiar with the ground conditions anticipated on the site.
- 6.1.2 Machine excavation of the trial trench will be undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a flat-bladed bucket. No mechanical excavators, earthmoving or other vehicles will travel within any excavated trench until it has been signed off by the Historic Environment Officer or specific agreement has been reached to enable re-stripping.
- 6.1.3 Machine assistance may be required (with the approval of the LCC Historic Environment Officer) for the excavation of very large/deep features.
- 6.1.4 PCA will maintain a constant watch and closely inspect on an on-going basis surfaces exposed during the course of machining. Surfaces will be maintained clear of loose spoil.
- 6.1.5 Machine-excavated deposits and the exposed surface will be regularly scanned for the presence and collection of artefacts. Exposed surfaces and excavated spoil will be scanned by metal detector.

- 6.1.6 The excavation by machine is to be taken down to the top of any significant archaeological level or to the top of 'natural' subsoil where no archaeological deposits have been found at a higher level. In the event of significant archaeological deposits being encountered the Historic Environment Officer is to be informed immediately. The aim is to establish character, date, depth, significance, extent, and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits exposed, as well as just presence or absence. Therefore, all features will be investigated archaeologically as per the ClfA guidelines and the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC 2019), unless otherwise agreed with the Historic Environment Officer.
- 6.1.7 If archaeological remains of limited significance are found to be present cutting through or overlying soils (e.g. colluvium) which conceal lower archaeological horizons then these will need to be recorded and investigated prior to removal of the underlying soil with the agreement of the Historic Environment Officer.
- 6.1.8 Machine excavation from the surface must be taken down in spits of no more than 100mm thickness to ensure that deposits and features are not over-excavated and that any artefacts/biological evidence in the soil are recorded.
- 6.1.9 Test sondages will need to be excavated through 'natural' subsoil in trial trenches to confirm that the appropriate geological horizons have been reached. Such sondages will be positioned to avoid damage to archaeological remains.
- 6.1.10 Provision for appropriate water management (eg, baling, pumping, excavation of sumps, etc.) will be arranged if necessary.
- 6.1.11 Stepped trenches or shoring may be required so that the full archaeological sequence is exposed, and deeper features can be properly excavated.
- 6.1.12 The complete Site Archive will be packaged for long-term storage and curation and will be deposited with Lincolnshire Museums Service under accession number LCNCC : 2024.157. In preparing the site archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document (Brown 2011), the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document (Walker 1990), and the relevant ClfA publication (ClfA 2020) will be adhered to.

7 INVESTIGATION AND SAMPLING STRATEGY

7.1 GENERAL

7.1.1 Archaeological features or structures will be sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them. Full excavation of features will be undertaken at this stage as necessary and in agreement with the archaeological advisor. 50% of all discrete features (pits/postholes etc) and 100% of structural discrete features (structural postholes, beamslots etc) will be excavated. Linear features will have at least one 1m slot, whilst relationship slots, excavated to determine a clear stratigraphic sequence between features will also be undertaken.

7.1.2 Where necessary the surface and sections of trenches will be hand cleaned to define archaeological deposits and features clearly.

7.1.3 Care will be taken not to damage archaeological deposits, features, structures or burials through excessive use of mechanical excavation. No features or deposits will be excavated with a machine unless agreed to by the Historic Environment Officer. Measures will be taken to protect particularly significant, valuable, or sensitive archaeological remains from exposure, accidental damage and / or theft.

7.1.4 No trenches will be backfilled until agreed with the Historic Environment Officer.

7.2 HUMAN REMAINS

7.2.1 Inhumation and cremation burials will normally be left in-situ for the purposes of evaluation. Subject to agreement with the Historic Environment Officer, graves may be partially excavated to confirm the presence of human remains and their state of preservation, but skeletal remains will be left in situ. Graves will be scanned by metal detectors to assess whether any grave objects are likely to be present.

7.2.2 Inhumation and cremation burials which are in a fragile state and are likely to be damaged by the reinstatement of evaluation trenches will be excavated and lifted subject to agreement with the Historic Environment Officer.

7.2.3 PCA will put in place arrangements to ensure security, protection from deterioration and damage, and the respectful treatment of human remains and burial goods.

7.2.4 PCA will have available within the team or on call an appropriately qualified and experienced osteo-archaeologist to supervise the excavation and removal of any human remains (where this is necessary) from the site.

- 7.2.5 In the event that human burials are discovered, a Ministry of Justice Licence will be required (in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857) before the remains can be lifted. The need for a Ministry of Justice Licence applies to both inhumation and cremated remains. Application for a Licence will be made by PCA. PCA will comply with the conditions of the Licence and discuss any requirements of that Licence which conflict with the agreed method of investigation with the Historic Environment Officer.

8 FINDS RECOVERY, PROCESSING AND TREATMENT

8.1 FINDS RECOVERY

- 8.1.1 Artefacts will be excavated carefully by hand. PCA will use an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological conservator to assist in the lifting of fragile finds of significance and / or value.

- 8.1.2 Artefacts will be collected and bagged by archaeological context. Excavated artefacts will be bagged upon recovery or placed in finds trays and not be left loose on site. The location of special finds will be recorded in three dimensions. Three-dimensional recording of in-situ flint working deposits (if encountered) will be carried out. Records of artefact assemblages will clearly state how they have been recovered, sub-sampled and processed.

8.2 TREATMENT OF TREASURE

- 8.2.1 Finds, discovered by PCA, falling under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996, its revision of 2002 and amendment order 2023) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, the Lincolnshire Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) who is the designated treasure co-ordinator for Lincolnshire, the landowner and the Historic Environment Officer. A Treasure Receipt (obtainable from either the FLO or the DCMS website) must be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find is Treasure. Failure to report within 14 days is a criminal offence. The Treasure Receipt and Report must include the date and circumstances of the discovery, the identity of the finder (put as unit/contractor) and (as exactly as possible) the location of the find.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING AND SCIENTIFIC DATING

9.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

9.1.1 Where appropriate, environmental sampling to provide an appropriate record of the paleo-environmental significance of the affected heritage assets. The results of this work will be presented in the final report. The broad aim of such sampling is to recover evidence relating to the past environment and economy of the site, and how these changed over time under both natural and anthropogenic influence.

9.1.2 Environmental samples will be taken from sealed deposits to recover micro- and macro-botanical environmental remains, as well as small artefacts that are not readily recovered by hand, such as flint- and metal-working debris. Bulk samples will be taken by the excavator, in consultation with the project manager and environmental specialist. On site sampling will largely comprise bulk environmental sampling of 40 litres (where the feature allows for this volume) to be hand collected and retained for analysis in suitable sealed containers (10L buckets). Additional sampling on site may include pollen and soil micromorphological tins (ranging from 10cm to 50cm in length) which will be either sterile plastic or metal containers which will be taken from appropriate features and deposits and sealed on site to prevent modern contamination.

9.1.3 All sediment samples will be processed, sorted and assessed in accordance with best practice guidance.

9.1.4 Where appropriate, the guidance in the following English Heritage/Historic England papers (latest editions) available through the HELM website (www.helm.org.uk) will be followed:

- *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*
- *Geoarchaeology*
- *Human bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports*
- *Wet Wood and Leather*
- *Archaeometallurgy*
- *Dendrochronology*
- *Radiocarbon Dating*
- *Luminescence Dating*
- *Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on producing and interpreting archaeomagnetic dates*
- *Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork*

9.2 SCIENTIFIC DATING

- 9.2.1 Where necessary the advice of the Environmental Specialist or Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor will be sought regarding specialist sampling requirements and any scientific applications relevant to the archaeological evaluation of this site. Scientific dating methods, such as radiocarbon dating, luminescence dating, archaeomagnetic dating or dendrochronology will be undertaken if appropriate and if deemed informative for the types of features and material encountered on the site. Scientific dating methods may be used to date material from significant features, either to confirm dates indicated by other finds or to date significant features which have not yielded any other finds. The need for scientific dating will be discussed on site with a suitable specialist, the Historic Environment Officer and the client.

10 RECORDING

- 10.1.1 All trenches, structures, deposits, burials and finds will be recorded according to accepted professional standards. Sufficient data will be recorded to reach the required level of assessment and reporting (see Section 12). Recording will be carried out to a sufficiently high standard to provide a full record of the deposits evaluated, including in trenches where no archaeology is identified.
- 10.1.2 All archaeological contexts are to be recorded individually on context record sheets. A further, more general record of the work, comprising a description and discussion of archaeology, is to be maintained as appropriate. Context sheets are to be primarily filled in by the archaeologist excavating the feature or deposit.
- 10.1.3 A plan to indicate the location of the boundaries of the evaluated area and the site grid is to be drawn at a scale of 1:1250 (or a similar appropriate scale). Plans indicating the location of the excavated area and the location of all archaeological features encountered with excavated slot locations are to be drawn at an appropriate scale. An overall site plan is to be maintained at a scale of 1:100 or larger scale where appropriate. Sections will be drawn at a scale of 1:10. All archaeological features will normally be drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 if appropriate. All detailed plans and sections are to be related to the 1:100 or 1:1250 plans. The 1:1250 and 1:100 plans are to be accurately related to the National Grid.
- 10.1.4 If a complex stratigraphic sequence is identified, long sections will be drawn for all trenches. Where a very simple sequence is revealed representative sections (minimum 1m wide) will be sufficient. In the case of complex stratigraphy, all four sections will be drawn. All plans and sections are to be levelled with respect to OD. The location all features, deposits, excavated slots and drawn plans/ sections will be recorded digitally using a Geomax GPS with accuracy greater than 10mm and tied

directly into the national grid.

- 10.1.5 Photography will form an integral part of the recording strategy. All photos will be taken using a digital SLR camera with sensors exceeding 12 megapixels, using the highest quality setting available on the camera. All photographs will incorporate scales, an identification board (clearly detailing site code & context information) and directional north arrow. All photographs were feasible, will be taken in appropriate light conditions.
- 10.1.6 The complete site archive including finds and environmental samples are kept in a secure place throughout the period of evaluation and post excavation works.
- 10.1.7 All records (digital, written, drawn and photographic) will be checked periodically by the site supervisor throughout the duration of the fieldwork to ensure that an accurate record of the work is maintained.

11 BACKFILLING AND COMPLETION OF FIELDWORK

- 11.1.1 If requested by the client, on completion of the fieldwork and following agreement from the Historic Environment Officer, trenches will be backfilled with arisings – this does not constitute reinstatement. Where vulnerable archaeological deposits/structures/burials remain within trial trenches these will be appropriately protected from damage as part of the backfilling.

12 POST EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY & REPORTING

- 12.1.1 Subsequent to the completion of fieldwork, the records produced during the investigation will be checked and ordered to ensure they are consistent and form a uniform sequence constituting. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features identified will be prepared. All digital photographic images will be checked to ensure file numbers and registers correspond.
- 12.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the record of the deposit they were recovered from. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the conservation laboratory at York. Finds will then be dispatched to appropriate specialists for examination, identification, and assessment, with period dates assigned where possible.
- 12.1.3 Recovered environmental bulk samples will be dispatched to relevant specialists for appropriate processing, identification reporting. The analysis of the individual finds categories and environmental sampling will be integrated with the stratigraphic analysis and a consolidated report on the results of the evaluation will be prepared.

- 12.1.4 Within two-four weeks of completion of the evaluation fieldwork PCA will produce a report, copies of which (as a minimum) are to be provided to:
- The Developer/Client
 - The Historic Environment Officer
 - The Local Planning Authority
 - The Historic Environment Record
- 12.1.5 The report will include as a minimum:
- A non-technical summary
 - A table of contents
 - An introduction including a list of staff members involved in the project
 - Summary geological, archaeological and historical background details for the site
 - A statement for the aims of the project
 - A full description of the results of the evaluation
 - Plans and sections at the appropriate scale cross-referenced with the written description
 - Appropriate maps and photographs
 - A discussion of the location, date, extent, nature, condition, quality and significance of any archaeological deposits identified
 - All finds and environmental specialist reports
 - If/where appropriate, a stratigraphic (Harris) matrix
 - An interpretation of the results of the evaluation in relation to the archaeology in the vicinity
 - Consideration of the results in terms of local and/ or regional significance; with reference to published regional and/or national frameworks (in particular Cooper 2006; Knight et al. 2012; and the on-line the East Midlands Framework)
 - A bibliography of sources consulted
 - An index to the project archive
 - The OASIS record
- 12.1.6 The report will be submitted to the Historic Environment Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. The digital copy will be supplied in .pdf format and will contain all text, images and plans.
- 12.1.7 The report will also be submitted to Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record in digital format.
- 12.1.8 Notes on the investigation will be submitted to the relevant local and national journals: *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* and *Britannia* for findings of Roman date and *Medieval Archaeology* or *Post-Medieval Archaeology* for discoveries of medieval or post-medieval date.

- 12.1.9 Where wider dissemination is appropriate and the significance of the results warrant, a full copy of the report in an appropriate format shall be submitted for publication in relevant academic journals.

13 ARCHIVE PREPARATION AND DEPOSITION

- 13.1.1 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990) and “Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation” (Archaeological Archives. On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited in accordance with the provisional arrangements made with The Collection, Lincoln (Lincolnshire’s designated archive repository) at the onset of fieldwork. Any alternative arrangements will be agreed with the Historic Environment Officer at Heritage Lincolnshire.
- 13.1.2 An Accession number has been assigned by Lincolnshire Museums: LCNCC: 2024.157 and Site code: CPHG24; Deposition date: December 2024.
- 13.1.3 Upon completion of the fieldwork, the online OASIS form <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/> will be completed. Once the report has become a public document, following their incorporation into the HER, it will be uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service web site where it may be freely consulted.

13.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

- 13.2.1 PCA will provide the Historic Environment Record with copies of all reports in digital format.

14 MONITORING AND LIAISON

- 14.1.1 PCA will allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the evaluation fieldwork, by the client/developer, the Archaeological Advisor to South Holland District Council or any designated representative of the Local Planning Authority. PCA will liaise closely with the Archaeological Advisor to South Holland District Council throughout the course of the works to arrange for on-site meetings at key decision points.

15 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 15.1.1 PCA will conduct the work in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. The Archaeological Contractor will also follow the guidance set out in “Health and Safety in Field Archaeology” Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers 1997. PCA Health and Safety Policy and a procedures manual will be available on-site. Site staff will have an appropriate level of training to enable them to carry out fieldwork safely.
- 15.1.2 PCA will maintain the site in a safe condition. All hazards will be appropriately identified and managed. Deep excavations will be appropriately fenced. PCA will carry out a risk assessment and complete a Health and Safety Method Statement prior to commencement of fieldwork and where appropriate a COSHH assessment. Risks and measures to reduce risk will be communicated to all working on and visiting the site.
- 15.1.3 PCA will provide or arrange for site accommodation, welfare and toilet facilities as well as the hire of a machine.
- 15.1.4 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. Professional Indemnity £5,000,000 RSA (Saturn) P8531NAECE/1026, Public & Products Liability £10,000,000 Aviva & Towergate Underwriting, 24765101CHC/000133, EOL001198/0104, Employers Liability £10,000,000 Aviva 24765101CHC/000133.

16 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

- 16.1.1 The duration of fieldwork is dependent on the quantity of trenches to be opened, the site and ground conditions, but is expected to take 1-3 days.
- 16.1.2 The archaeological field team will comprise 1 Supervisor and 1 further Archaeologist who will deal with the archaeology within the excavated trench.
- 16.1.3 In order for the Historic Environment Officer to adequately schedule monitoring they will require at least ten working days' notice prior to the commencement of the work. This may be reduced by written agreement with the Historic Environment Officer.
- 16.1.4 The following table lists the personnel who may be involved in both archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation:

Role	Name
<i>Project Management</i>	Rebecca Nichols (PCA)
<i>Archaeological Supervision</i>	TBA (PCA)
<i>Archaeological Assistants</i>	TBA (PCA staff)
<i>Illustrations</i>	PCA CAD dept.
<i>Prehistoric Pottery</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Ian Rowlandson

Role	Name
<i>Roman Pottery</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Ian Rowlandson
<i>Post-Roman Pottery</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Jane Young
<i>Ceramic Building Material</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Jane Young
<i>Architectural Stonework</i>	Kevin Hayward
<i>Petrology</i>	Kevin Hayward
<i>Animal Bone</i>	Kevin Rielly (PCA)
<i>Human Remains</i>	James Langthorne (PCA)
<i>Lithics</i>	Barry Bishop
<i>Timber</i>	Maisie Taylor or Mike Bamforth
<i>Glass</i>	Gary Taylor (PCA) or John Shepherd
<i>Small Finds</i>	Gary Taylor (PCA)
<i>Roman Coins</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Dr Malcolm Lyne
<i>Metalwork</i>	Gary Taylor (PCA)
<i>Leather</i>	Gary Taylor (PCA) / Quita Mould
<i>Iron Slag</i>	Gary Taylor (PCA) or Jane Cowgill
<i>Conservation</i>	York Archaeology
<i>Environmental Archaeology</i>	PCA / James Rackham / Val Fryer

17 REFERENCES

17.1 WRITTEN SOURCES

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MHCLG, 2021 *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF)

Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers, 1997 *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*

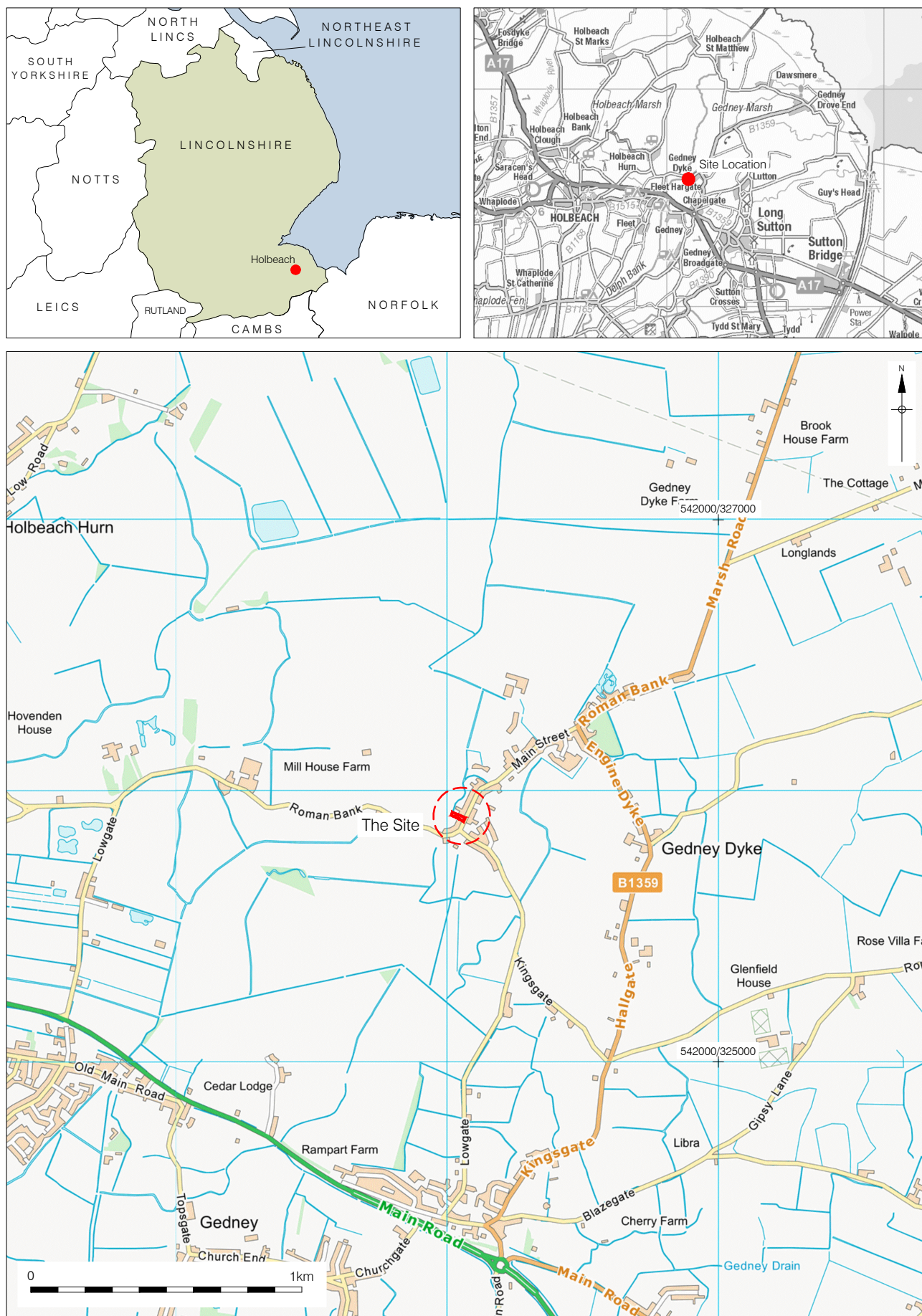
Walker, K., 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (UKIC)

17.2 WEBSITES

The British Geological Survey Map (BGS) – <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework, Interactive Digital resource
<https://www2.le.ac.uk/services/ulas/discoveries/publications/the-east-midlands-archaeological-research-framework>

The above were accessed on 27/08/2024



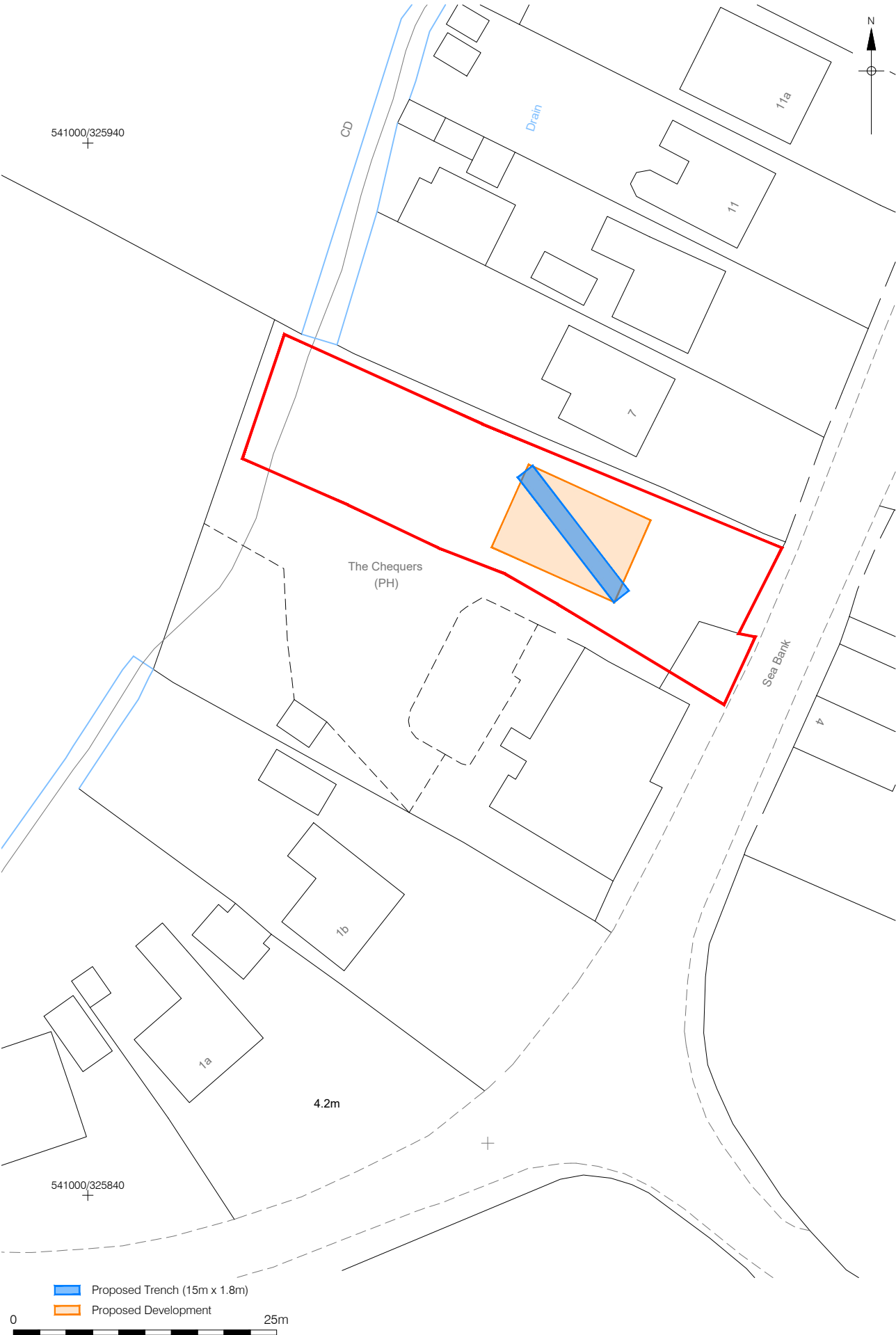


Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:500 at A4