# Written Scheme of Investigation:
# Archaeological Evaluation

## Land at the ex-Bell Inn Public House, 33 Church Street, Pinchbeck, Spalding, South Holland, Lincolnshire, PE11 3UB

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| NGR: | TF 24215 25716 |
| Planning Authority: | South Holland District Council |
| Planning Reference: | H14-0219-22 |
| PCAS job number: | 3199 |
| PCAS Sitecode: | TBPE 25 |
| Accession No.: | LCNCC 2025.169 |

Prepared for

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October 2025 V5

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**Fig. 1:** Site location map at scale 1:25,000. OS Explorer map sheet 235 Wisbech and Peterborough. Site location is shown in red (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

**Fig. 2:** Extract from the 25” OS map sheet Lincolnshire CXXXIV.10, showing the redline site. Not to scale.

**Fig. 3:** Land at The Bell, Pinchbeck. Proposed development block plan overlain with proposed trench positions. 1:500. Orange indicates the exclusion zone.

## *Non-Technical Summary*

- *This document is a written scheme of investigation prepared for Dixon Dawson for an evaluation to be undertaken on land at the former Bell Inn, Pinchbeck, where residential development is planned.*

- *Pinchbeck lies in the Lincolnshire Fens, a low-lying landscape reclaimed through extensive drainage schemes since the medieval period. The settlement was established in the early medieval period; the 12th century Church of St. Mary's immediately south of the site would have been one of the key buildings in the early settlement.*

- *The Bell Inn dates from at least the early 19th century, a coaching inn on one of the main roads through the village. The public house has closed in recent years, and is now planned for conversion, with the paddock to the rear developed for further residential development. The evaluation investigates the archaeological potential of the paddock and informs the requirement for archaeological mitigation in association with the project.*

- *This document details the methodology to be employed during the archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation reporting and archiving procedures.*




**Figure 1:** Site location map at scale 1:25,000 OS Explorer map sheet 235 Wisbech and Peterborough. Site location is shown in red. (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

## 1.0 Introduction

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. (PCAS) was requested by Dixon Dawson to prepare a specification for a scheme of archaeological trenching to take place on land at the former Bell Inn public house, Church Street, Pinchbeck, where residential development is planned.

The site lies in the historic core of the village, close to the medieval Church of St. Mary's. The paddock to the rear of the Inn has not been previously developed and there is a high potential of buried remains to lie in this area.

This WSI details the methodology to be employed during the fieldwork, and the post-excavation reporting and archiving procedures. It follows current best practice and appropriate national guidance including:

- NPPF, National Planning Policy Framework (2024)
- CIfA Code of Conduct (2022)
- CIfA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2023)
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
- Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook (2024).

This strategy is subject to the approval of the Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) Historic Environment Officer advising South Holland District Council.

The WSI applies solely to the archaeological evaluation and does not cover any mitigation works. If mitigation is required, a separate WSI will need to be prepared, agreed in principle upon with the LCC Historic Environment Officer, and formally submitted to the planning portal as 'background paper' before any mitigation work begins. Please note that the LCC Historic Environment Officer will not recommend discharge of the archaeological condition on the basis of this document alone. It will need to be fit for purpose before it can be agreed by the LPA archaeological advisor and the relevant condition discharged. No works can commence unless the relevant planning condition has been discharged.

## 2.0 Site location and description (Fig. 1)

Pinchbeck is a village and parish in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. It lies on the bank of the River Glen immediately north of Spalding.

Church Street is the main road into the centre of Pinchbeck from the north. The Bell Inn lies on the east side of the road, 165m north of the Church of St. Mary. The area of the evaluation lies to the rear of the former public house, a plot of land of 0.66 hectares of previously undeveloped land. There is a public footpath running through the site.

The site is approximately centred on NGR TF 24215 25716.

## 3.0 Topography and geology

The solid geology of the site is Oxford Clay Formation Mudstone, overlain by tidal Flat deposits of Clay and Silt (https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/).

Pinchbeck lies in the reclaimed Lincolnshire Fens, with levels lower than 5mOD.

## 4.0 Planning Background

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) came into force in March 2012 (revised December 2024, footnotes February 2025). This places the responsibility for dealing with

heritage assets affected by development proposals with the developer. Paragraph 207 of NPPF states that … *Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

A planning application for the conversion of the former Bell Inn public house into five flats and the development of nine detached bungalows to the rear of the existing property has been conditionally approved by South Holland District Council, application ref H14-0219-22.

The LCC Historic Environment Officer advising South Holland has noted that the former Bell Inn and the paddock to the rear is located in an area of archaeological interest close to the medieval parish church and within the historic core of the settlement. A programme of archaeological evaluation is required to investigate the presence/absence of buried remains within the development area to inform the need for any archaeological mitigation in association with the development.

This document details the fieldwork methodology and the post-excavation reporting and archiving procedures for the evaluation trenching at the site. It is subject to the approval of the LCC Historic Environment Officer advising South Holland DC.

## 5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

A heritage assessment has been prepared in connection with this development (Hall, 2021). the full document will be made available to all those undertaking the fieldwork and post-excavation assessment; a summary is included here.

Pinchbeck lies in the low-lying reclaimed marshland of the Lincolnshire Fens. This landscape would have been frequently inundated in the prehistoric and Roman periods, and there are no known monuments of these dates around the site.

Although Pinchbeck appears to have been established in the early medieval period, there are no known features of this date. However, there are two manors is recorded in the Domesday Book and the Church of St. Mary, which lies immediately south of the site, dates from the 12$^{th}$ century and is Grade I Listed (LB1064413). The church is reputed to have replaced an earlier Saxon church, but no mention of a church is made in the Domesday records for Pinchbeck.

Church Street is one of the major routes through the historic core of the settlement. There are several Listed or locally important buildings along the road. The Bell Inn is first listed in the 1835 Pigot & Co.'s Directory (run by John Norris). The 1885 25" OS map (Figure 2) shows the public house on the roadside and paddock behind.

There are no significant activities recorded within the site, therefore anticipated preservation of any buried remains within the site is anticipated to be good.

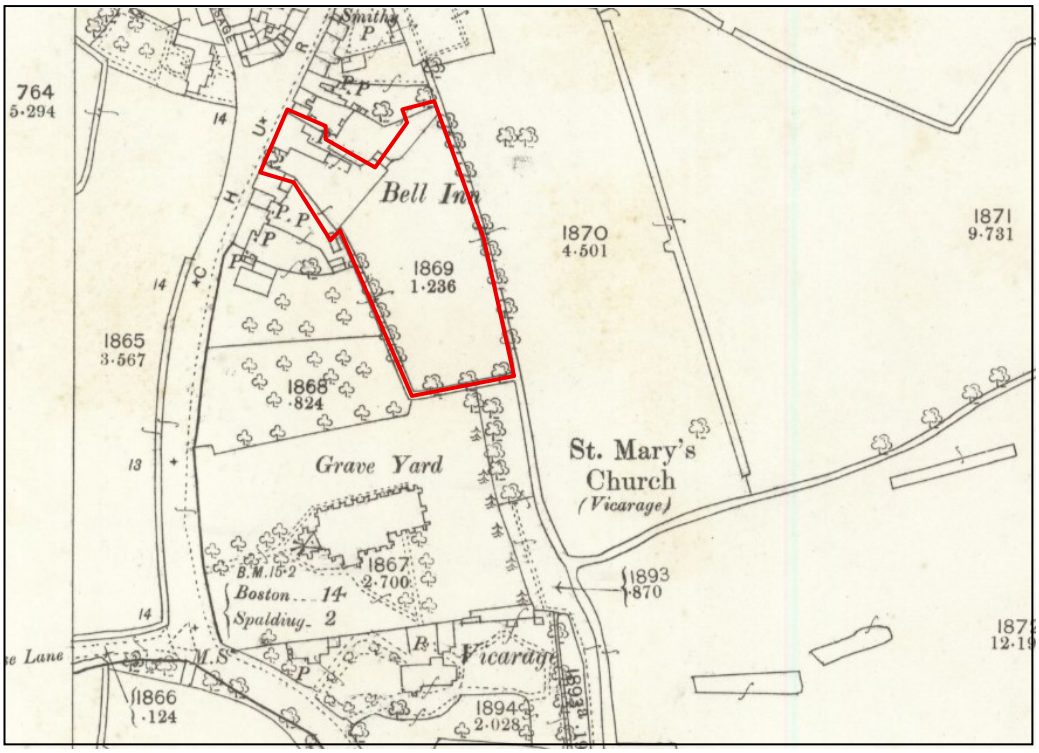



**Figure 2:** Extract from the 25" OS map sheet Lincolnshire CXXXIV.10, showing the redline site. Not to scale.

## 6.0 Archaeological Requirement

The site lies in the historic core of the village, close to the medieval church and in an area previously undeveloped. The evaluation investigates the potential for buried remains that would be impacts by the development groundworks.

The northwest section of the site is occupied by the extant property with associated services and adjacent mature trees; an exclusion zone avoiding the modern services, disturbance and bioturbation associated with this activity is shown on Figure 3. In addition, there is a water main running through the northern part of the site, with a utilities search showing this is a 10"AC (asbestos cement) main. Anglian Water do not issue safe working distance guidelines therefore a 10m wide corridor centred on the main is identified as an exclusion zone. The remaining available area measures roughly 4920m².

Four trenches are positioned across the paddock and to the rear of the extant building. All trenches measure 30m x 2m and avoid known services and trees where rooting will have impacted on the archaeological horizon. This constitutes 240m² of trenching, roughly 5% of the available space within the site boundary.

Additional contingency trenching, up to a further 1% (up to one 25m x 2m trench) will be used, in agreement with the advising Historic Environment Officer for further investigation or clarification of initial results for instance to extend trenches over whole features, to enable safe excavation where deposits are deep and to check orientations or extents of significant remains should this prove necessary). Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties in interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy.

In the event of unexpectedly significant archaeology being revealed the archaeological contractor will immediately inform the LCC Historic Environment Officer advising South Holland DC.

The aims of the evaluation are to gather sufficient information to establish the presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any encountered archaeological deposits. Environmental evidence should be taken into account.

The purpose of the project is to inform the requirement for, and design and implementation of, any archaeological mitigation strategy that might be required in association with the redevelopment of the site.

Unless safety considerations require otherwise, no backfilling of trenches will take place until the LCC Historic Environment Officer has visited the site and confirmed the evaluation has been carried out to an acceptable standard.

Fieldwork will not be considered complete until the Historic Environment Officer advising South Holland DC has formally signed off the trenches in writing. No mechanical excavators, earthmoving or other vehicles will be permitted to travel within any excavated trench until it has been signed off by the LCC Historic Environment Officer.

This document details the methodology of the investigative evaluation only. Should any archaeological mitigation be required in association with the development in light of the results of this evaluation, a separate methodology document would be required.

The project has the potential to add to the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (Knight et al, 2012, https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/). The research questions of the Framework Agenda should be considered both during the fieldwork and post-excavation reporting, with topics and research questions that may be relevant identified and defined throughout the project.

The archaeological trenching will be completed in accordance with the methodology detailed below.

An online record of the project will be initiated with the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS database). This will be updated and completed during the post-excavation phase of the project, including an uploaded digital copy of the report.

## 7.0 Fieldwork methodology

All archaeological investigation and recording will be undertaken by suitably qualified/experienced professional archaeologists; where necessary the site team will be supervised by a PCAS Project/Field Officer.

All mechanical excavation will be undertaken under continuous archaeological supervision. The mechanical excavator fitted with a **toothless blade**, to the first archaeologically significant horizon, the natural substrate or the maximum safe working depth, whichever is encountered first. Where ground conditions require the use of a toothed bucket, it shall be replaced with the smooth blade to ensure a smooth clean surface for identifying any archaeological features.

Subject to Health & Safety regulations, all archaeological deposits and features manually cleaned and examined sufficiently to determine their date, character and survival condition.

The trenches will be positioned according to the approved trenching plan, allowing for minor adjustment due to the presence of unforeseen obstacles such as services etc. Trench

positions will be tied to the OS National Grid using full RTK GPS co-ordinates which is accurate down to 0.03m.

Mechanical excavation will remove all topsoil and any subsoils in spits of no more than 0.20m deep, to the first archaeologically significant horizon, the natural substrate or the maximum safe working depth, whichever is encountered first. Should it be considered necessary, the trench side(s) will be stepped to ensure safe access and egress.

Measures for water management including bailing, pumps or sumps will be employed where required and dependant on the density/complexity/siting of any archaeological features and the level of water egress. Should water ingress into trenches present any health and safety issues, the trench will be abandoned until a suitable management plan is prepared and implemented, or, in discussion with the LCC Historic Environment Officer, the trench is abandoned.

Top and sub-soil horizons shall be excavated and stored separately to allow for reinstatement at the conclusion of the fieldwork. Spoil heaps will be kept a minimum of 1m from trench edges to avoid material falling into the trench and compromising the quality of the photographic records.

Subject to Health & Safety regulations, trenches will be cleaned manually and inspected for archaeological remains. All potentially archaeological features must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the LCC Historic Environment Officer. The investigation will also determine, as far as is reasonably practicable, the level of the natural and undisturbed subsoil deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established. The following sampling policy provides a guide for the project:

- A 100% sample should be taken of all stake-holes.
- A 50% sample should be taken of all discrete features including pits and post-holes. For pits over 1.5m diameter this may include excavating and recording opposite quarters to allow for a complete section across two axis of the feature, recording both profiles.
- A minimum 20% sample should be taken of all linear features, up to 5m in length; for features greater than this, a 10% sample would suffice. Excavation slots to be a minimum of 1m, and at a roughly 90˚ angle to the longitudinal axis to provide accurate cross section profiles.
- All junctions / intersections and corners of linear relationships will be investigated, and their stratigraphic relationships determined – if necessary using box sections – and all ditch terminals will be examined.
- Any structural remains (e.g., eaves drip gullies, beam slots, masonry) will be sampled to investigate their extent, form, function and character, and all relationships recorded. Any in situ building remains will be fully recorded in plan (as exposed in the trench) and assessed for their suitability for sampling for possible diagnostic purposes (dating and characterisation).
- Working hollows, quarry pits etc. will be investigated and sampled at least 50% to define their extent, date and function, with all relationships defined.

All excavated cross sections will be cut vertically and cleaned by hand in order to enhance the definition of stratigraphic sequences. The full stratigraphic sequence will be recorded in each trench, including the relationships between negative features and subsoils/topsoil in trench sections.

In certain cases, the use of mechanical excavation equipment may also be appropriate for removing deep intrusions (e.g. modern brick and concrete floors or footings – not anticipated at the current site), or for putting sections through major features after partial excavation (e.g. substantial ditches), or through deposits to check that they are of natural origin. This will only be undertaken with the consent of the Senior Historic Environment Officer.

Following investigation and recording of any and all archaeological features in a trench, a sondage will be machine excavated at one end of each evaluation trench to confirm the full stratigraphic sequence and to identify any deeply buried land surfaces.

A full written drawn and photographic record of each significant stratigraphic horizon and archaeological feature will be made, including any colluvial or other natural deposits identified on the site.

A written record of each significant stratigraphic unit, including cuts, deposits, structures etc. will be made on standard PCAS Archaeology Ltd Context Record Sheets to include, where necessary, masonry, timber / worked wood, brickwork. This documentary record should include, where appropriate, sketch location plans showing the relevant feature/horizon in relation to surrounding features, and hachures denoting the slope and any changes within the excavated sections.

Structured written records will be supplemented by a narrative account in the form of a site diary maintained by the lead Project Archaeologist, recording progress, initial interpretations, site visitors, weather conditions, disputes etc.

Section drawings through features and representative sections will be hand drawn (1:10 or 1:20) and plotted on base plans. For both representative sections and baulk sections above a feature a suitable width (minimum 1m) of the baulk will be cleaned and recorded.

All archaeological features will be drawn in plan to a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. These plans will be accurately located on trench plans (usually 1:100 or 1:200) and/or by GPS.

Levels (AOD) will be taken on all sections and throughout the GPS planning and labelled as appropriate on plan/section drawings.

All features and sections will be mapped and tied into the National Grid using GPS utilising full RTK GPS co-ordinates. The current PCAS Archaeology model is a Leica GS08 GPS unit receiving RTK corrections, accurate to 0.03m.

The supervising archaeologist will pay due attention to the landscape aspect of any exposed remains – both the cultural and the natural landscapes – which may require a basic assessment to be made of neighbouring conditions (e.g., visible earthworks in adjacent areas, surface observation, standing buildings, vegetation cover etc).

A digital photographic record will be maintained during the course of the archaeological intervention. Photographs will incorporate an identification board, north arrow and vertical/horizontal scales as appropriate. The photographic record will include:

- Stages of fieldwork including pre-excavation site shots and examples of trenches being excavated by machine;
- Trench plans and the layout of features within trenches;
- Individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;
- groups of features, where relationships are important.

*Artefacts*

The potential for metal artefacts should be considered during the fieldwork. All spoil heaps and exposed surfaces shall be investigated using a metal detector by suitably qualified personnel. Metal detecting will be undertaken by suitably qualified personnel; the metal-detector model PCAS Archaeology Ltd. currently has available is the Fisher M-scope 1236-X2, which will be set to a high sensitivity setting for maximum depth, and a relatively low discrimination to pick up a wide range of objects; there will be no discrimination against iron objects during the surveys. Any identified targets will be recovered stratigraphically and recorded by context (or in more detail if considered a Small Find).

All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neale 1998). All finds recovered from the site will be returned to the offices of the appointed archaeological contractor for processing and initial identification before dispatch to the relevant specialists. They will be bagged and labelled according to context.

A specialist assessment will be made of the artefacts recovered with a view to their potential for further study. Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects and an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs.

All finds that qualify as 'treasure' under the 1996 Treasure Act (Treasure Act Code of Practice – 2023 revision) will be treated in accordance with the Act; HM Coroner will be informed and the finds will be safely stored. The Lincolnshire Finds Liaison Officer (Lisa Brundle - 07741 806562 / Lisa.brundle@lincolnshire.gov.uk) may be contacted for advice in the first instance.

*Human Remains*

The legislation concerning the exhumation of human remains is covered by the Burial Act of 1857.

If human remains are encountered, they will be left in situ where possible, and only disturbed if their continued presence will severely hinder the development processes, or if there are sound academic/scientific justifications for removal. The Historic Environment Officer will be notified and if appropriate an Exhumation License will be requested from the Secretary of State/Ministry of Justice and the local Environmental Health Officer advised.

PCAS Archaeology has dedicated skeleton recording forms and all burials will be planned and photographed before removal.

Excavators should be aware of current legislation regarding human remains and pay due attention to requirements of Health and Safety. All work involving human remains will be carried out according to the standards and guidelines recommended by the British Association of Biological Anthropologists and Osteologists in conjunction with the CIfA guidelines. PCAS has specific skeleton recording sheets to ensure the detailed recording of the remains prior to removal.

All reasonable requests of interested parties concerning the methods of removal, re-interral or disposal of the remains and associated items will be complied with, and attempts will be made at all times not to cause offence to interested parties.

*Environmental Sampling*

Any securely stratified dated or undated archaeological deposits considered suitable will be sampled for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of biological and environmental remains. Industrial residues and waste from craft and manufacturing processes are also routinely sampled.

Particular attention will be paid at all times to the presence of lithics-bearing contexts and / or organic contexts, including those devoid of dateable finds, where the presence of burnt flint,

charcoal and/or organic material suitable for dating by C14, thermoluminescence (TL), or other dating methods may be retrieved.

Where possible, deposits will be sampled in 40l-60l quantities; if less than 40l is possible due to the size of the deposit then 100% of the deposit shall be collected for environmental processing. Each 10l of any given sample will be taken from different points within the deposit to ensure a random and thorough investigation of the deposit. All samples will be accompanied with context specific samples recording forms detailing the volume, characteristics, location taken from and reason for taking the sample.

Samples will be returned to the office of the archaeological contractor for selection prior to dispatch to the appointed specialist for processing and assessment. Copies of sampling paperwork will be sent to the appointed specialist. Sampling techniques and methods will be undertaken in accordance with the Historic England guidance as set out in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation* (Campbell *et al*, 2011, 2nd edition) and *Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* (Historic England, 2015).

## 8.0 Post-fieldwork methodology - reporting

Following completion of site works, all archaeological records, environmental samples and finds will be taken to the offices of PCAS for initial processing and assessment as to their potential and significance; items that are not considered necessary for the assessment and reporting of the site may be discarded at this time according to the selection strategy guidelines of Lincoln Museum as set out in Chapter 17 of the Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook and PCAS Archaeology's own selection strategy; for example, unstratified modern artefacts or unworked animal bone from unstratified contexts will be noted on relevant context sheets and discarded.

Stable finds (e.g. pottery, bone) will be washed, marked and packaged at PCAS prior to dispatch. Unstable finds will be dispatched for remedial conservation as a prelude to assessment, and bulk samples will be dispatched for processing.

PCAS have used the services of a variety of specialists in the past; a full list of specialists is included in Section 10 below.

Subject to the receipt of any specialist accounts/archive reports, within 6-8 weeks of the completion of fieldwork a fully illustrated and appended text will be prepared in accordance with current guidelines and sent to the Historic Environment Officer for approval. If specialist reports are not available within this timeframe in interim report may be issued pending receipt of all specialist reports. All electronic submissions will be in single .PDF format. The final report will include the following minimum information:

- A non-technical summary
- Museum accession number (where available), site code and project number
- Planning reference number
- Grid reference, site location, topography and geology
- Archaeological and historical background
- A statement of aims and objectives of the project
- A description and analysis of the fieldwork undertaken
- A geo-referenced location plan at a minimum scale of 1:10,000

- Scaled section and plan drawings of archaeological features encountered within the excavated area with integral levels (AOD) and hachures denoting change and break of slope. Metal detected finds will be plotted on plans.
- Discussion and conclusions, including the importance of the findings in local, regional and national basis and a critical review of the effectiveness of methodology
- Tables summarising features and artefacts with full descriptions and brief interpretation
- Where applicable, a matrix will be produced to determine the phasing of recorded features / deposits, with dating applied where possible
- Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary, with reference made to appropriate published type-series
- Colour photographs, including general views and appropriate detail
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography of sources used
- Archive deposition location and agreed deposition date
- A summary of the report's presence and location on the OASIS online database

Copies of the approved report shall be sent to the Historic Environment Officer and the client.

## 9.0 Dissemination

The data from the project, along with a digital copy of the report, will be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS) database for public consultation. The Lincolnshire HER will receive the report via OASIS.

By uploading the report to OASIS and the Lincolnshire HER it will be available for public consultation, and uploading the project data to OASIS will be considered as placing the results of the project in the public domain. However, wider publication of the results will be considered, although the content and place of publication will be dependent on what is found and be subject to discussion with the archaeological advisor to the planning authority. For example, where a significant discovery is made, consideration will be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local journal.

Working under the terms of the Copyright, Design and Patents Act 1988, PCAS shall retain full copyright with regard to written, digital and graphic material. However, following project completion, both the commissioning body, the Lincolnshire HER and the Archaeology Data Service may, in the interest of informing and advancing the profession, make responsible use of the data, provided that any material copied or cited in reports is duly acknowledged and all copyright conditions observed.

Following acceptance of the report a project archive including documentary, digital and material elements will be prepared according to published national guidelines including Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (UKIC 1990) and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), updated as these documents or their equivalents become available. The Selection Strategy will also include the guidelines for the receiving archive – Lincoln Museum; current deposition guidelines are those issued in Chapter 17 (The Archive) of LCC's Archaeology Handbook (Revised June 2024). Transfer of title of the site finds (physical archive) will be obtained from the landowner as part of the archive preparation process.

The prepared archive will be stored at the offices of PCAS Archaeology Ltd. until deposition can be arranged. Lincoln Museum has been contacted regarding the start of this project, and unique accession number has been requested (email sent 18/9/25). Archive deposition is provisionally scheduled for December 2026, dependant on the start date and completion of the development works to be monitored; archive deposition will be within 12 months of acceptance of the report.

## 10.0 Timescale and personnel

The evaluation is anticipated for Autumn 2025, reliant on the instruction to proceed from the client.

The results will inform the need for, and design of, any required archaeological mitigation, therefore no further development groundworks can take place until the requirement has been determined.

The Historic Environment Officer advising South Holland DC will be given no less than 10 working days notice of the intention to commence the fieldwork. Notification will be from the archaeological contractor upon instruction from the client.

The site team will include an experienced Project Officer or equivalent as a minimum, with personnel to be determined based on availability at the time of fieldwork. Details of the site team and CVs will also be provided on request. The fieldwork is anticipated to take 1-2 weeks with a team of 1-2 archaeologists.

The Historic Environment Officer will be regularly updated regarding progress and will have free access to the site.

The trenching will only be considered complete when the site has been signed off by the Historic Environment Officer.

Post-fieldwork collated archive will be stored at the offices of PCAS Archaeology. The project will be assigned to a Project Officer or equivalent for post-excavation assessment and reporting. They will work alongside the PCAS Finds and Archiving Officer who will liaise with the specialists for the assessment of the artefacts and environmental remains.

PCAS have used the services of a variety of specialists in the past and may use any/all of the following depending on suitability/availability etc:

**Archaeological Contractors:**

- York Archaeological Trust (YAT) – identification and assessment of registered special finds; X-Ray analysis and Conservation Services.
- Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) – radiocarbon dating laboratories

**Other Freelance Specialists:**

- S Percival – specialising in the identification and assessment of prehistoric pottery and ceramics.
- D Fernandes - specialising in the identification and assessment of prehistoric pottery and ceramics.
- I. Rowlandson / H. G. Fiske – specialising in the identification and assessment of Iron Age and Roman pottery.
- R. Leary – specialising in the identification and assessment of Iron Age and Roman pottery

- J. Young – specialising in the identification and assessment of post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland and Cambridgeshire.
- J. Curl – specialising in the identification and assessment of animal bone worked bone/antler.
- S. Tipper - – specialising in the identification and assessment of human remains
- Z. Tomlinson - specialising in the identification and assessment of CBM and fired clay, small and other finds
- T. Lane – specialising in the identification and assessment of lithic materials and tools.
- A. Daubney - specialising in the identification and assessment of small finds and coins
- M. Wood – specialising in the identification and assessment of metal finds and waste metalworking residues.
- Q. Mould – specialising in the identification and assessment of leather artefacts.
- M. Taylor/M. Bamforth – specialising in the identification and assessment of waterlogged wood.
- R. Tyson – specialising in the identification and assessment of glass.
- S. Cottam– specialising in the identification and assessment of glass.
- C. Simpson - specialising in the identification and assessment of environmental samples and worked stone.

A full report on the results of the project will be submitted within 6-8 weeks, dependant of the receipt of any specialist reports. An interim report may be issued if the specialist assessments are not available within the required time frame. The results will be used to inform the requirement for, and design and implementation of, any archaeological mitigation that may be required in association with the development.

## 11.0 Contacts

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| Ruben Lopez, Historic Environment Officer advising SHDC | 07386 656079 |
| Leigh Brocklehurst, Project Manager, PCAS Archaeology Ltd | (01522) 703 800 |

## 12.0 Health and Safety

All work will be carried out in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and its related regulations and codes of practice.

Employees and sub-contractors of PCAS Archaeology Ltd will perform their duties in accordance with company safety policy (revised 2025). Where PCAS employees are temporarily engaged at other workplaces, they are to respect relevant local regulations, both statutory and as imposed by other employers within the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974).

In furtherance of the duty of care imposed by the Health & Safety at Work Act, the Employer shall make available to his employees whatever reasonable facilities are required by particular circumstances, e.g. appropriate protective clothing, safety equipment, rest breaks for specialised tasks, etc.

Services plans have been reviewed in connection with this project. A water pipe crosses the northern part of the site and there is a gas pipe to the former public house from the highway. Staff should remain aware of the potential for additional services connecting the mains to the extant building and other possible buried services at all times. Care should be taken to avoid overhead cables when the machine and staff are accessing/moving around the site. Trench positions should be CAT scanned prior to excavation to confirm there are no buried services.

A site risk assessment will be prepared prior to any site works taking place. All site staff will be required to read and sign to confirm understanding and adherence to the measures recommended in the risk assessment. The risk assessment will be continuous and updated throughout the course of the fieldwork should conditions change.

## 13.0 Monitoring arrangements

Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PCAS Project Manager Leigh Brocklehurst / PCAS Director Colin Palmer-Brown. The Historic Environment Officer will be informed of the start of the archaeological intervention. They will be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress. They will have free access to the site and all records to ensure the works are being carried out in accordance with this WSI and all other relevant standards.

All phases of fieldwork shall be carried out in accordance with the approved WSI, with any variations to the specification being agreed in writing with the Historic Environment Officer.

## 14.0 Insurance

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. has the following insurance cover:

| | |
|---|---|
| Employers' Liability: | £10,000,000 |
| Public Liability: | £5,000,000 |
| Professional Indemnity: | £5,000,000 |

## 15.0 References

CIfA, 2020 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

CIfA, 2023, *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*

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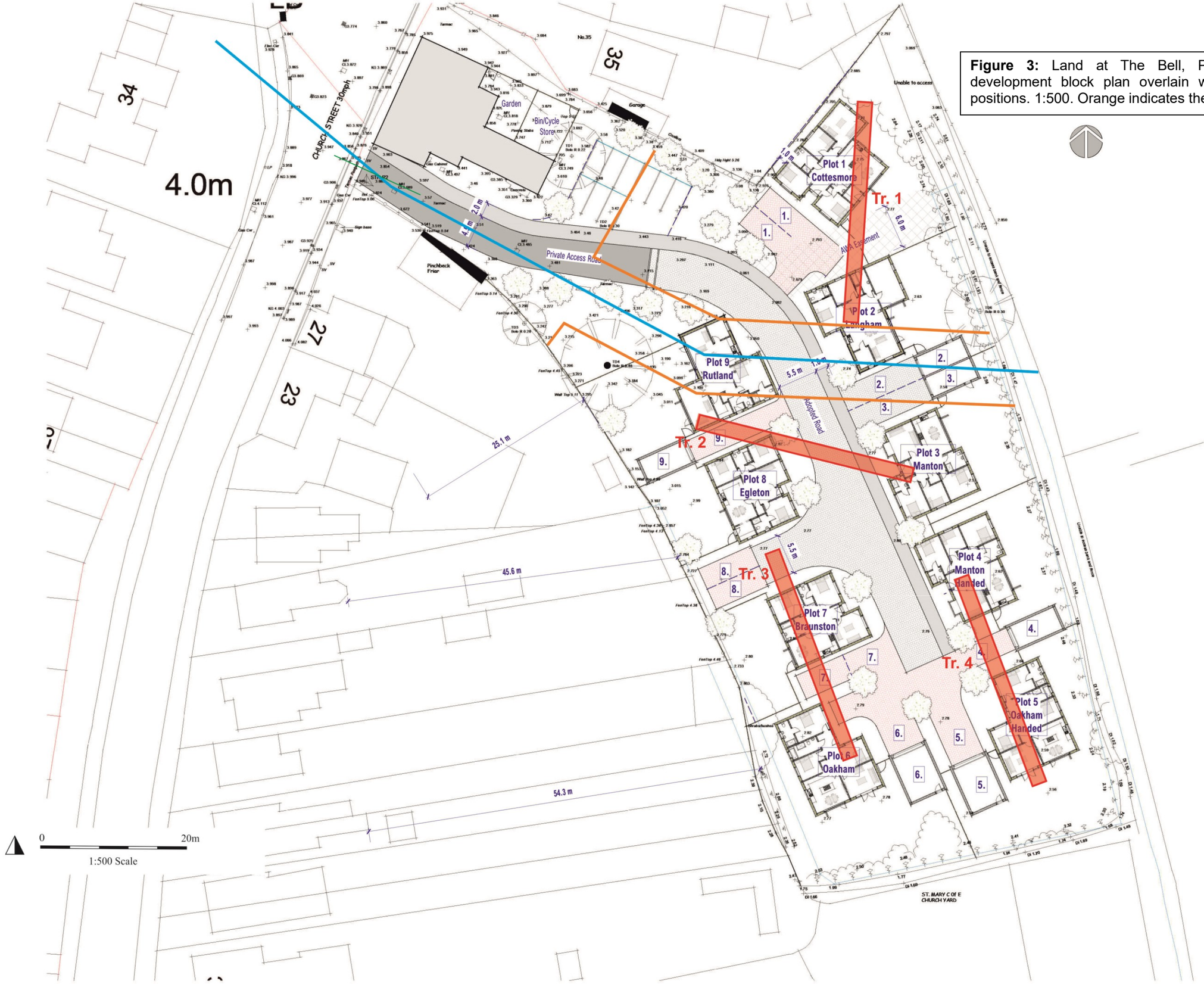
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Contractors are responsible for checking all dimensions on site prior to work commencing.Due to areas of the structure being covered, unexposed or otherwise inaccessible the notes / specifications of existing materials are subject to confirmation of site when it is feasible to expose the relevant areas of construction. All material schedules are given in good faith and for pricing purposes only. It is the responsibility of the contractor to check their accuracy before ordering any materials. Remway Design accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of these material schedules.



**Figure 3:** Land at The Bell, Pinchbeck. Proposed development block plan overlain with proposed trench positions. 1:500. Orange indicates the exclusion zone




**Proposed Block Plan**

Drg No **3170 - S01 (a2) rev F**

**The Bell Inn | Church Street | Pinchbeck**

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