

**Written Scheme of Investigation:
Archaeological Monitoring and Recording**

**Kirton Quarry, Gainsthorpe Road West, Kirton in Lindsey,
North Lincolnshire**

NGR: SE 9434 0144
Planning Authority: North Lincolnshire Council
Planning ref: PRE/2025/179
PCAS Job No.: 3293
PCAS Site Code: KQKM 26
NL Museum ref.: KLCJ
Oasis Ref.: preconst3-541207

Prepared for

Hyde Architecture

On behalf of

Fox Plant Ltd.

March 2026 (v.2)



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Plate 1. Aerial view showing recent borehole locations (reproduced, courtesy of the client, from T.L.P. 2026, 37).

Non-technical summary

- *This document is a written scheme of investigation prepared for Hyde Architecture on behalf of Fox Plant Ltd., for a scheme of archaeological monitoring to be undertaken in association with groundworks for 'Replacement of the existing office, workshop and welfare buildings' at Kirton Lindsey Quarry (PRE/2025/179). The site is located on the north side of Gainsthorpe Road West.*
- *The Historic Environment Officer for North Lincolnshire Council has advised that the site lies within an area where archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman and later dates can be anticipated. In 1920, a late 7th-century Saxon burial with grave goods was found at the adjacent Kirton/ Hibaldstow crossroads, c.250m west of the site; and c.300m SE, a possible Iron Age chariot burial was recorded at the Central cement works in the 1920s or '30s.*
- *A recent Heritage Statement of the site concluded that it had a Negligible to Low potential for Saxon remains; and a Negligible potential for all other periods. Historic maps show that by the at the beginning of the 19th century, gravel quarrying had commenced in the site's locality in the form of 'borrow pits', with full-scale and extensive extraction having taken place on and around the site by c.1950. Although the south-western portion does not appear to have been impacted by that time, later aerial imaging of the site appears to show disturbance of the whole site since c. 2003.*
- *Two recent geotechnical reports prepared by TLP Ground Investigations Ltd (2025, 2026) concluded that the whole site is covered with >0.35m of imported stone aggregate material, beneath which, Made Ground (former quarry infill) was encountered in all five boreholes, to depths of over 5m.*
- *There may be a very slight potential for buried remains to be encountered within the SW portion of the site (i.e. beyond the NW/SE-aligned quarry face mapped in c.1950). Consequently, a program of archaeological monitoring and recording is required during development groundworks. This document details the methodology for archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation assessment.*

1.0 Introduction

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. (PCAS) was requested by Hyde Architecture to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording to take place during proposed groundworks for 'Replacement of the existing office, workshop and welfare buildings' at Kirton Lindsey Quarry (PRE/2025/179).

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

- NPPF, National Planning Policy Framework (2024)
- ClfA Code of Conduct (2022);
- ClfA Universal Guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording (2023)
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
- Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook (2024).

This strategy is subject to the approval of the Historic Environment Officer for North Lincolnshire Council.

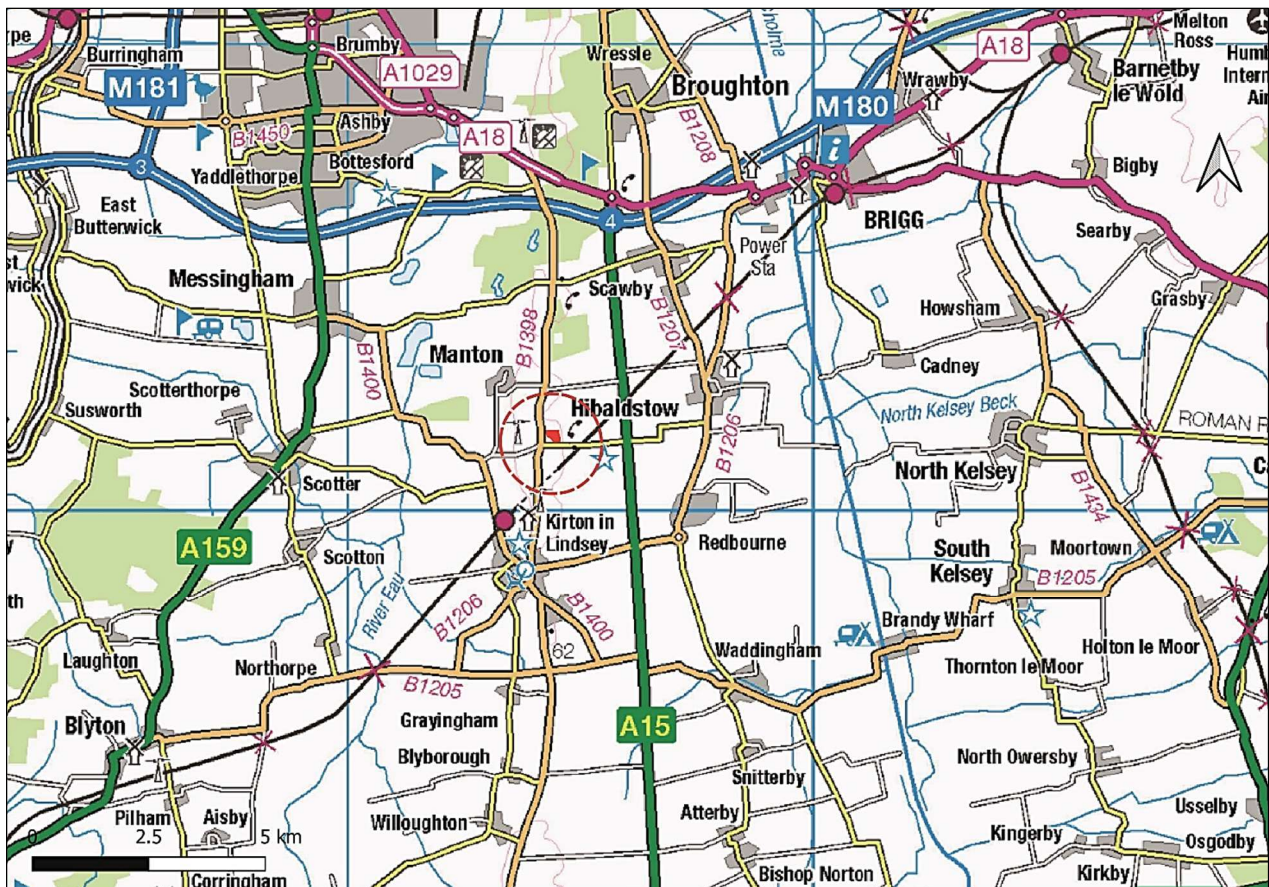


Figure 1. Site location & 1km study radius (based on the OS open map 1:250,000 scale colour raster). ©Crown copyright (PCAS Licence No. 100049278). Scale 1:100,000

2.0 Site location and description (Fig. 1)

The former market town of Kirton in Lindsey is situated at the southern edge of the county of North Lincolnshire, c.12km south of Scunthorpe and 10km south-west of Brigg. It lies on the B1398 (Middle Street/ North cliff Road), which runs along the west side of the crest of the Lincoln Edge, roughly parallel to the course of the A15 (Roman Ermine Street), which passes approximately 1.7km east of the site.

Kirton Quarry is situated to the far north of the town (and parish) of Kirton in an area known as Cleatham, on the eastern edge of the adjacent parish of Hibaldstow. The existing quarry is large, extending for over 2km N/S on the east side of North Cliff Road (B1398), and is bisected east/west by Gainsthorpe Road West. The redline site is defined within the area to the north of this road. It covers an area of c. 1.6 hectares and appears to be largely impacted by previous workings or ground alteration, and by existing infrastructure (Fig.2).

The approximate central NGR of the site is SE 9434 0144.

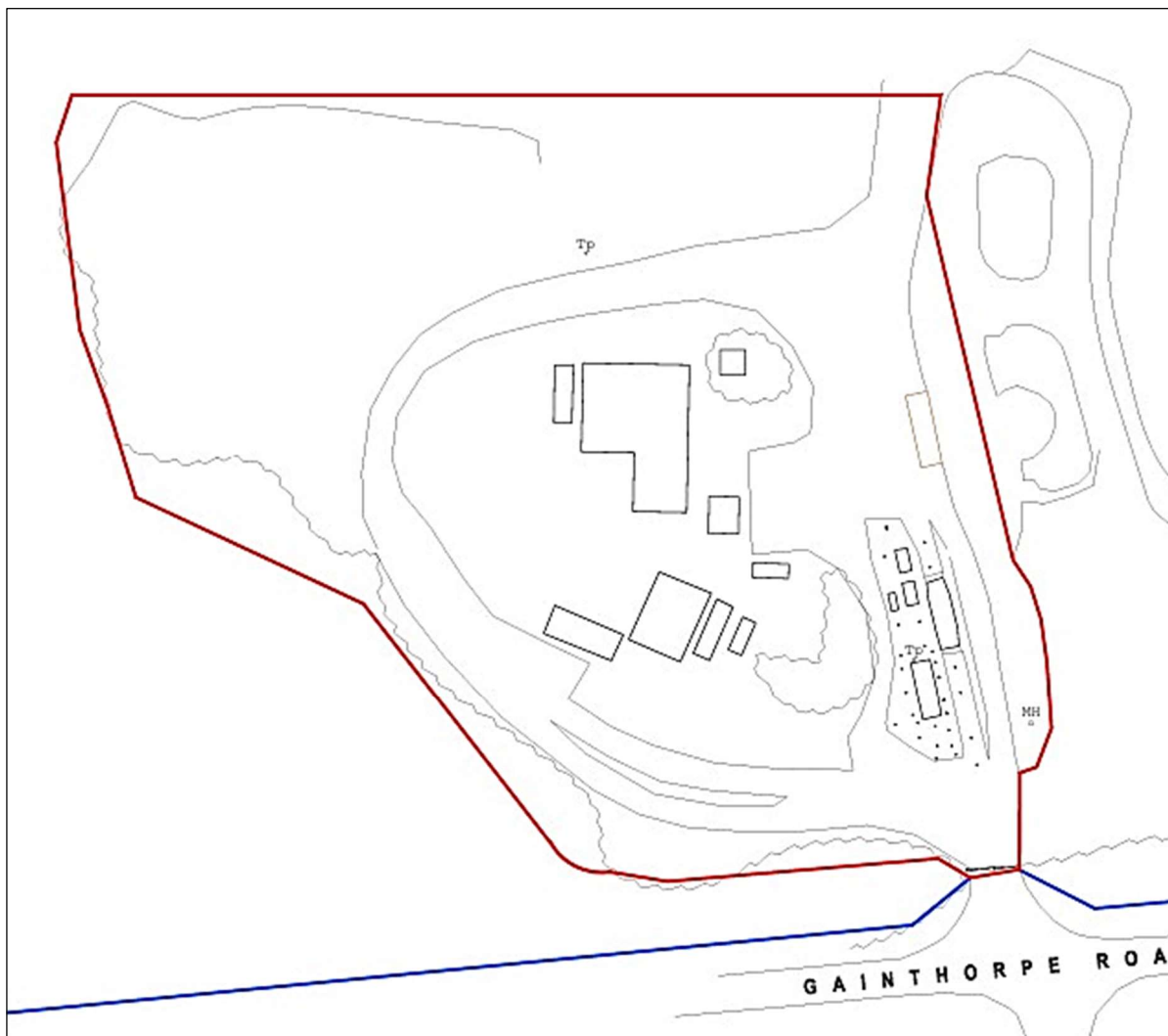


Figure 2. Existing Block Plan (not to scale. Courtesy of the client)

3.0 Topography and geology

The quarry is located approximately 600 to 800m east of the regionally prominent north-south escarpment formed by the Lincolnshire Limestone Formation. The bedrock geology of the site is complex: the British Geological Survey records the majority as Lower Lincolnshire Limestone (LLL) Member: Interbedded limestone and argillaceous rocks. Also represented is LLL Member: Mudstone and limestone, interbedded; and LLL Member: Ooid-limestone. These sedimentary rocks are all shallow-marine in origin. There is no drift geology recorded in the neighbourhood of the site. The site elevation is currently between 65m and 67m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

In two recent reports prepared by TLP Ground Investigations Ltd (2025, 2026), the Phase 1 desk study found that parts of the site may have been excavated as part of the historical quarrying works but may have subsequently been in-filled or reinstated (2025, 9-10). This suggestion was upheld by the results of the Phase 2 intrusive ground survey, which included the sinking of five shallow sampling boreholes (**Plate 1**) to depths of between 1.05m and 4.30m beneath the ground surface (TLP 2026, 16). All five boreholes recorded between 0.1m and 0.35m of imported stone aggregate material – the same that covers the majority of the site surface to provide a robust running surface for the various HGV's and excavation equipment operating on the site (TLP 2025, 4).

Beneath the surface material, all five boreholes contained Made / In-filled Ground of varying sandy clay and limestone deposits to depths of between 5.35m and 5.75m beneath the local ground surface (ibid, 8).

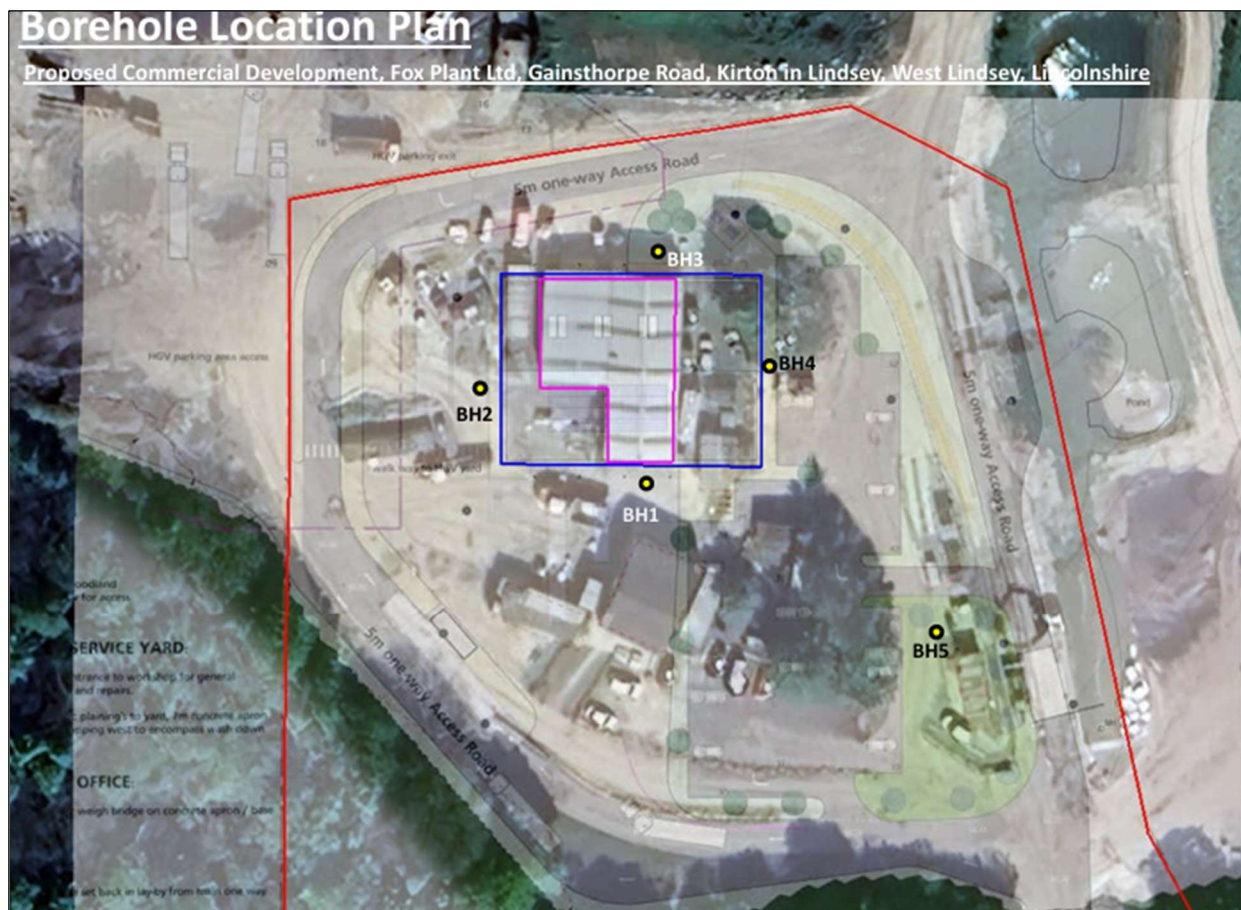


Plate 1. Aerial view showing recent borehole locations (reproduced, courtesy of the client, from T.L.P. 2026, 37).

4.0 Planning Background

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) came into force in March 2012 (updated December 2024, footnotes updated February 2025). This places the responsibility for dealing with heritage assets affected by development proposals with the developer. Developers are required 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' (NPPF, p218). Developers are obligated to produce a definitive method of archaeological mitigation to fulfil this requirement.

A pre-planning application was made for 'Replacement of the existing office, workshop & welfare buildings at Kirton Lindsey Quarry, Gainsthorpe Road West, Kirton in Lindsey, North Lincolnshire' (Ref.: PRE/2025/179) (see Figs. 2 & 4).

On 25/06/2025, the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer advised that the forthcoming planning application for the site requires the submission of a Heritage Statement, together with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during all groundworks. The Heritage Statement was prepared in March 2026 (Francis); this document represents the required WSI, being an appropriate mitigation measure to off-set any harm to archaeological remains.

This document details the fieldwork methodology and the post-excavation reporting and archiving procedures for the monitoring, to be submitted in support of the planning application. This methodology is subject to the approval of the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

The recent Heritage Statement of the site and surrounding area identified a total of 41 non-designated archaeological records within the 1km study radius (Francis 2026, 19). These ranged in date from the Prehistoric (Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age), through to the post-Medieval period. The following is a chronological summary of the results:

The majority of the identified prehistoric activity is related to distant flint artefact scatters recorded during fieldwalking surveys. Also recorded was a Bronze palstave axe [NLHER 2151] and a number of potential burial or occupation sites, as suggested by the presence of distinctive barbed and tanged arrowheads and Bronze Age pottery [NLHER 19861]. Some 300m SE of the site, a possible Iron Age chariot burial [NLHER 22586] was recorded at the Central cement works in the 1920s. North Cliff Road, located c. 140m west of the site, formed part of a north/south-aligned trackway (now known as the Jurassic Way), [NLHER 20003] that ran along the Lincoln Edge. The route continued in use during the Roman period.

During the Roman period, the site was situated c.1.5km to the west of Ermine Street, the main Roman road connecting London to York via the Humber ferry crossing. A major Roman Villa [NLHER 688] was located at Mount Pleasant Farm, some 900m SW of the site. The remaining evidence for Roman activity includes metal artefacts recovered by metal detecting to the east of the North Cliff road; and a significant number of notable concentrations of Roman pottery and building materials (some indicative of occupation sites and/or buildings) west of the road, these being recorded by fieldwalking surveys. In 1911, a Roman or Saxon burial [NLHER 17881] was discovered at Parry's lime works, c.600m SE of the site.

Of the three Saxon records identified within the 1km study radius, one relates to the so-called 'Kirton in Lindsey' cremation cemetery [NLHER 683] where 50-60 urns were discovered in 1856 during the construction of a road. The cemetery, located c.900m SW of the site in Manton Parish, underwent large-scale excavations in the 1980s, when a further 1014 urns and 62 inhumations were recovered (Leahy 1980; 1998). A late 7th-century Saxon burial with grave goods was found in 1920 at the adjacent Kirton/ Hibaldstow crossroads, c. 250m west of the site [NLHER 685].

Scatters of medieval pottery and other isolated artefacts have been recorded some distance from the site from fieldwalking surveys. Ridge and furrow earthworks [NLHER 21186] indicative of early strip farming were also recorded at distance. Similarly, the scheduled deserted village of Gainsthorpe [NLHER 2353] was located almost 1km from the site. During this period, the site formed part of Hibaldstow parish's 'Old Leys' or Upper Commons.

The closest post-Medieval record to the site is a former farm: Old Leys Farmstead [NLHER 25782] located c.255m due north. Historic maps from this period show that the site was enclosed at the beginning of the 19th century. The maps illustrate the beginnings of gravel quarrying in the site's locality in the form of 'borrow pits', with full-scale and extensive extraction on and around the site by c.1950 (**Figure 3**). Although the south-western portion of the site (i.e. that part beyond the mapped NW/SE quarry face), does not appear to have been impacted by that time, later aerial imaging of the site appears to show disturbance of the whole site since c. 2003.

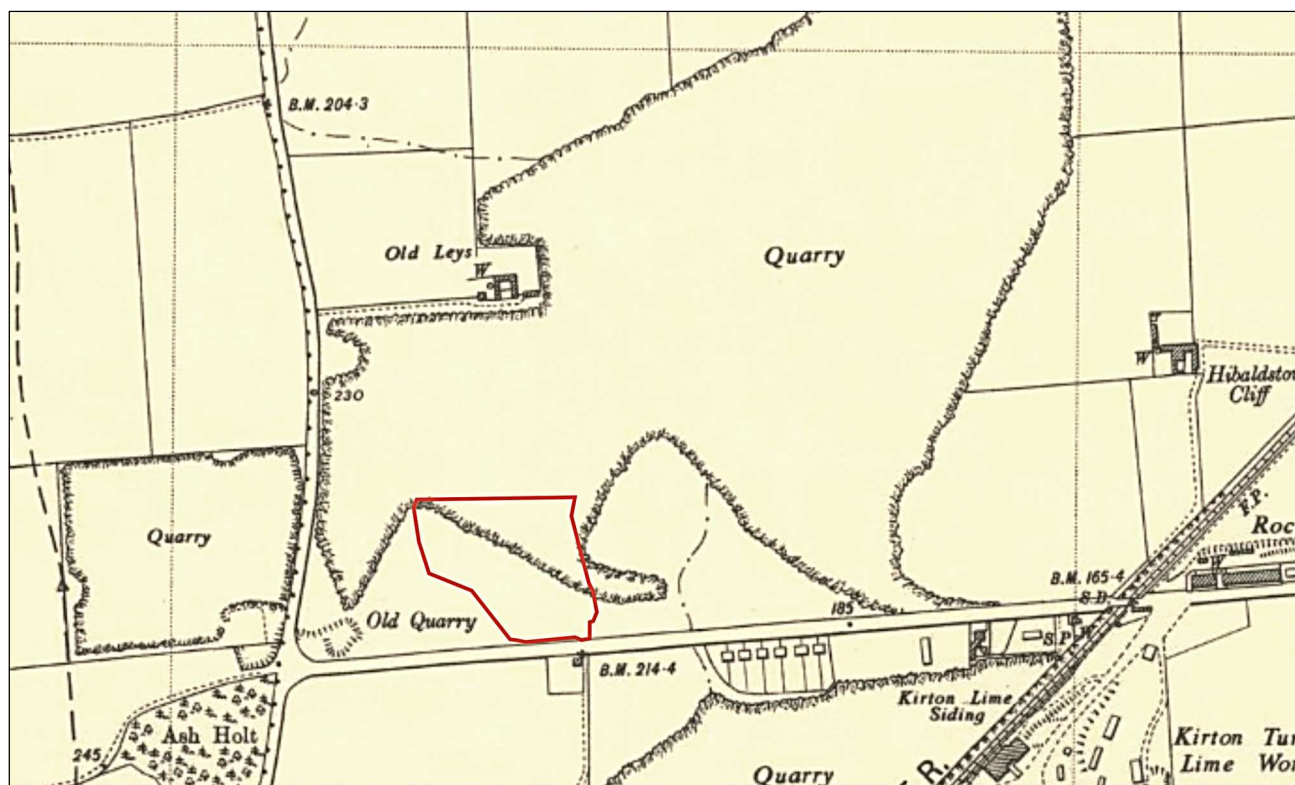


Figure 3. 1950, six-inch OS map showing the site redline and quarry face

6.0 Archaeological Requirement

Archaeological monitoring is required during groundworks for the replacement office, workshop and welfare buildings at Kirton Quarry. This is likely to include:

- Excavation of footings;
- Excavation of services / drainage features including any soakaways;
- Excavation of bays & parking areas;
- Excavation of perimeter access road;
- Excavation/ preparation of feature landscaping.

The aims of the groundworks monitoring are to investigate the archaeological potential of the site and the impacts of later activity on any earlier remains; to preserve by record any archaeological horizons encountered while ensuring the completion of the redevelopment project.

The purpose of the watching brief should be to identify and record, characterising and/or dating where possible, any encountered buried remains encountered during the groundworks of the development.

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.

An online record of the project has been initiated with the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS database)- **preconst3-541207**. This will be updated and completed during the post-excavation phase of the project, including an uploaded digital copy of the report.

The archaeological fieldwork will be completed in accordance with the methodology detailed below. The attending archaeologist will have a copy of this WSI and the associated Heritage Statement available at all times during the project groundworks.

7.0 Fieldwork methodology

All archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken by suitably qualified/experienced professional archaeologists/ PCAS Project or Field Officers.

Unless ground conditions dictate otherwise, all machine excavation subject to archaeological monitoring will be undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat toothless blade. If a toothed blade is required to remove hardcore layers (for example to tarmac surfaces), the excavator will revert to using a smooth blade as soon as possible to allow for archaeological features to be identified.

The archaeologist monitoring the groundworks will cause the least possible disruption to the development programme, but at any time may request a pause in groundworks to assess any potential features or deposits; and to allow for the careful cleaning, excavation and recording of any features that have been identified.

If significant remains are revealed it may be necessary, in consultation with the Historic Environment Officer and the client, to design and implement an alternative form of archaeological mitigation. The archaeologist will keep the groundworkers informed of developments and progress.

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

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 recording sheets; this will 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 break of slope/changes within the excavated sections.

The basis for field recording will be measured scale plans based on development plans supplied by the client. Any archaeological remains encountered will be accurately plotted using GPS accurate to 0.03m (the current PCAS Archaeology model is a Leica GS08 GPS unit receiving RTK corrections), or by triangulation where the GPS is not available. Where required, plans of individual features or groups of features will be hand drawn (1:50 or 1:20), the location of these plans

recorded using the GPS for later integration into a final site plan. Section drawings through features and representative sections will be hand drawn (1:10 or 1:20) and plotted using the GPS.

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

A digital and colour slide (a requirement for the Sites and Monuments Record Archive) photographic record will be maintained during the course of the archaeological intervention. The photographic record will include:

- general site shots;
- specific stages of fieldwork;
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;
- groups of features, where relationships are important.

Artefacts

Due to the potential for metalwork within the current project the project groundworks will be scanned with a metal detector both before and after the area strip, all spoil heaps shall also be checked. 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.

All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neale 1998). All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning, marking and analysis. 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 local Finds Liaison Officer (martin.foreman@northlincs.gov.uk) may be contacted for advice in the first instance.

Human Remains

No human remains have previously been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site: the closest are a Saxon inhumation found c.250m west of the site in 1920; and a possible Iron Age chariot burial recorded c.300m SE. A Roman or Saxon inhumation burial discovered at Parry's lime works in 1911 is recorded c.600m SE.

The legislation concerning the exhumation of human remains is covered by the burial act of 1857.

If human remains are encountered, the Historic Environment Officer will be notified, and in accordance with current legislation an Exhumation Licence will be requested from the Secretary of State and the local Environmental Health Officer advised.

Excavators should be aware of current legislation regarding human remains and pay due attention to 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 ClfA guidelines.

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.

Where possible, deposits will be sampled in 40l quantities, less if necessary (up to 100% of the deposit). All samples will be labelled with the site code (KQKM 26), context number and sub-sample count (e.g. '1 of 4', '2 of 4') with indelible pen on plasticized labels; two labels will be sealed inside each bucket, and two attached to the exterior of each bucket. Smaller and specialised samples may be kept in polythene finds bags: these will be double-bagged, with the site code, context number and sub-sample count written on the white panels of both bags, and a label placed in the inner bag and between the inner and outer bags, duplicating this information.

Samples will be returned to PCAS offices prior to dispatch to the appointed specialist for processing and assessment. Sampling techniques and methods will be undertaken in accordance with the English Heritage (now 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).

8.0 Post-fieldwork methodology – reporting

Following completion of site works, all archaeological records, environmental samples and artefacts 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 as set out in the Guidelines for deposition of Archaeological Archive with North Lincolnshire Museums (2021) and PCAS Archaeology's own selection strategy, for example, unstratified modern artefacts, unworked animal bone from unstratified contexts will be noted on relevant context sheets and discarded. See Data Management Plan (Appendix 1) for details of the selection and storage of the digital and paperwork contents of the working archive.

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 six months of the completion of fieldwork a draft report with details of both phases of work will be prepared in accordance with current guidelines and sent to the Historic Environment Officer for NLC for approval. 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) or reference, 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).
- Where applicable, a matrix will be produced to determine the phasing of recorded features / deposits, with dating applied where possible
- Discussion and conclusions collating the results of the evaluation, 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
- 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 (**preconst3-541207**)

9.0 Dissemination

Copies of the approved final report shall be sent to the NLC Historic Environment Officer and the client. 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, and North Lincolnshire HER will be able to access the document through this database.

Deposition of the report with the HER, where it will be incorporated into their database 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 agreement with the archaeological advisor to the planning authority and client. 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 North 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, an inventoried project archive (documentary and material) will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines contained in *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) and the Guidelines for deposition of Archaeological Archive with North Lincolnshire Museums (2021). The archive will be prepared and stored at the offices of PCAS until deposition with North Lincolnshire Museums can

be arranged. A unique museum site code (**KLCJ**) has been allocated by North Lincolnshire Museums for use throughout the monitoring; an accession number will be assigned by the museum at the time of deposition. No variation of this arrangement will take place without the prior written consent of the NLPA.

10.0 Timescale and personnel

The monitoring will proceed according to the development timetable and be reliant on the client informing the archaeological contractor of the timetable. Site works are anticipated to commence in Spring/Summer 2026.

The North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer will be given a minimum of 7 working days' notice of the intention to commence fieldwork for each phase. Notification will be from the archaeological contractor upon instruction from the client.

The monitoring of construction groundworks will be undertaken by an experienced Project Officer as a minimum, with personnel to be determined based on availability at the time of fieldwork. Details of the site team and CVs can be provided on request at the time of notification.

The Historic Environment Officer will be regularly updated regarding progress and will be welcome to visit the site following prior arrangement with the archaeological contractor.

Post-fieldwork the 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.

Any artefacts will be dispatched to the relevant specialists. 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.
- P. Blinkhorn – specialising in the identification and assessment of post-Roman pottery
- 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
- G. Kiraly - specialising in the identification and assessment of human remains (in house specialist)
- Z. Tomlinson - specialising in the identification and assessment of CBM and fired clay, painted plaster small and other finds
- T. Lane / R. Devany – 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.
- C. Smith / D. Wilding - specialising in the identification and assessment of metalwork and small finds
- 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 / C. Cottam / E. Foulds – 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 months of the completion of the onsite groundworks. Should specialist reports not be available in this timeframe an interim report may be issued with a full report issued with integrated specialist reports when they become available.

Archiving will take place within 6 months of the acceptance of the monitoring report.

11.0 Monitoring arrangements

Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PCAS Project Manager Leigh Brocklehurst / PCAS Director Colin Palmer-Brown. The North Lincolnshire 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 and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement with the site director.

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.

12.0 Contacts

Richard Goddard, Historic Environment Officer
for North Lincolnshire Council

(01724) 297 571

Leigh Brocklehurst, Project Manager, PCAS
Archaeology Ltd

(01522) 703 800

13.0 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 2024). 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. Appropriate amenities will be provided i.e. cabin and/or toilets if such facilities are not available within the development, and any temporary structures that are employed for the welfare of the site team will be carefully positioned so as to be accessible while not hindering the progress of the archaeological investigation.

Staff will remain aware at all times of the potential for services to be encountered during project groundworks.

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.

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

Francis, K. D. 2026. Heritage Statement: Kirton Quarry, Gainsthorpe Road West, Kirton in Lindsey, North Lincolnshire. PCAS job no. 3292.

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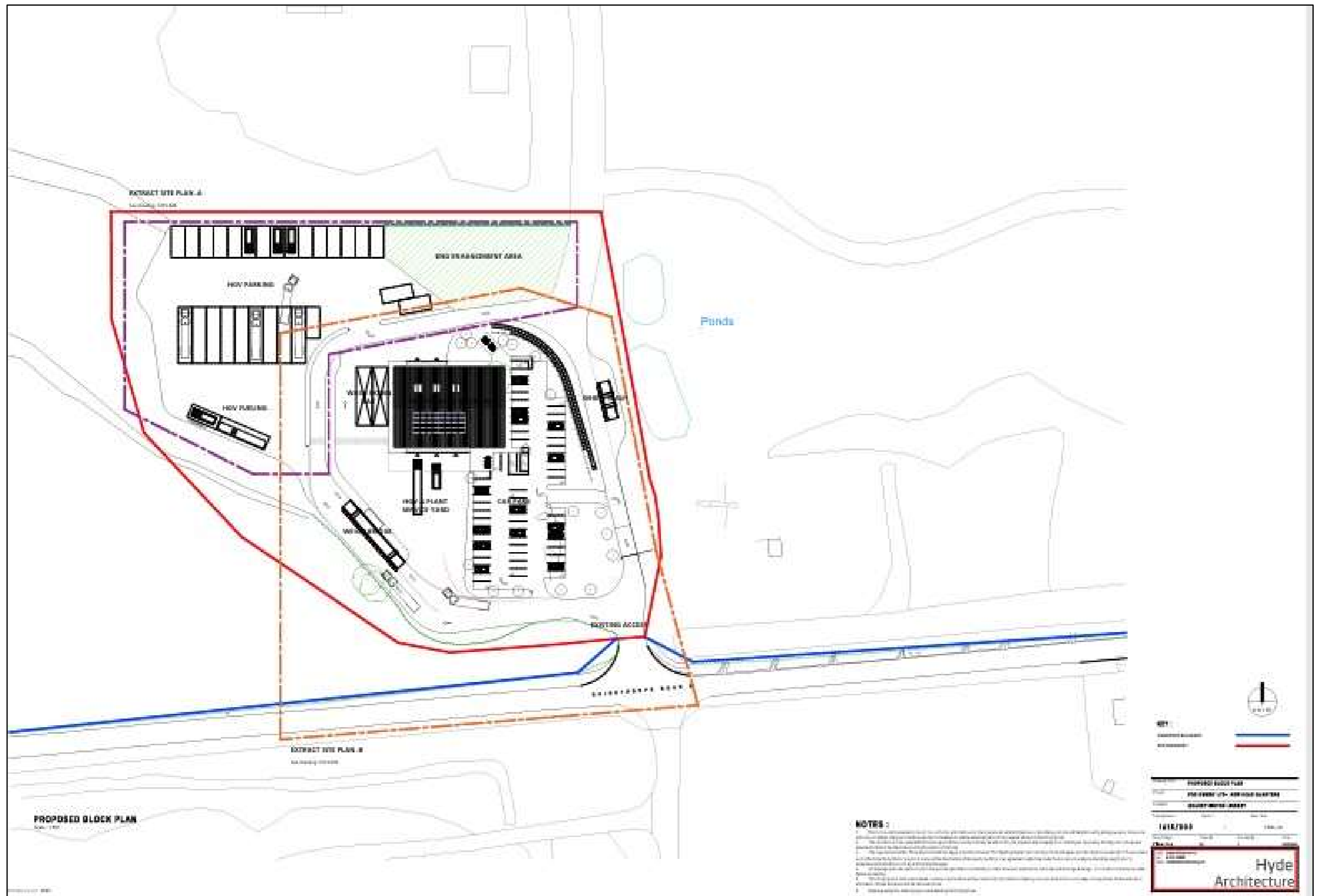


Figure 4. Proposed Block Plan (not to scale. Courtesy of the client)