



Land at Church Lane Sway, Hampshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation



for: Hurst & Hurst Estates Ltd

CA Project: AN0543

April 2022



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GL7 6BQ	MK13 0AT	SP10 5LH	Suffolk IP6 8NZ				
t. 01285 771 022	t. 01908 564 660	t. 01264 347 630	t. 01449 900 120				
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk							

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation of land at Church Lane, Sway, Hampshire (centred at NGR: 428059 098360). This WSI has been prepared for Hurst & Hurst Estates Ltd.
- 1.2. The evaluation results will inform a planning application for residential development of the site, which has been made to the New Forest National Park Authority (planning ref: 21/00743). The scope of this evaluation was defined by Gareth Owen (New Forest National Park Authority Archaeologist). This WSI will be submitted to Mr Owen for review.
- 1.3. This WSI has been guided in its composition by Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2015) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.4. The application site lies to the south-east of Church Lane, on the south-eastern edge of Sway. The site covers *c*. 2.2ha in total, and currently comprises a single pasture field. The southern part of the site is on generally level ground. The north-eastern part of the site slopes down towards the north-east.
- 1.5. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Headon Beds and Osborne Beds clay, silt and sand, which formed in the Palaeogene Period. This is overlain by River Terrace sand and gravel deposits, which formed in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2022).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The application site has been the subject of a desk-based heritage assessment (CA 2022) and a geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2022). The following text presents a site-focused summary derived from these sources, which should be referred to for a full archaeological background.

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43) and Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

2.2. There is no know evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of the supplication site.

Early medieval (AD 410–1066) and medieval (1066–1539)

2.3. Sway was recorded in the Domesday Survey (1086) and is thought to be of early medieval origin. It is likely that the application site formed part of the agricultural hinterland to the settlement in the early medieval and medieval periods.

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1800–present)

- 2.4. Historic cartographic sources show that the site continued in agricultural use in the post-medieval period. LiDAR imagery indicates the presence of shallow, postmedieval ridge and furrow within the site.
- 2.5. A possible platform or terrace is visible on LiDAR data towards the site's north-eastern boundary. Additionally, two possible linear features have been noted from LiDAR data and aerial photographs (shown on the attached plan). These features may represent former field boundaries, which pre-dated the earliest map of the site (1797). The geophysical survey also noted one of these linear features and an additional example in the southern half of the site (shown on the attached plan); these were interpreted in the survey report as potential land drains, rather than former field boundaries.

Geophysical survey

2.6. In addition to the linear features discussed above, the geophysical survey recorded anomalies indicative of natural variations within the superficial River Terrace deposits, and areas of disturbance caused by wheel ruts.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation is to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable the New Forest National Park Authority to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021). A

further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 7).

3.2. If significant archaeological remains are identified, the evaluation report will make reference to the Solent-Thames Archaeological Research Framework (Hey and Hind 2014) so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional contexts.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation will comprise the excavation of 16no 30m x 1.8m trenches (locations shown on the attached plan). This provides a 4% sample of the c. 2.2ha site. There will be a contingency for up to an additional 4no 30m x 1.8m trenches (i.e. up to an additional 1% sample), should the results of the initial trenching indicate that the contingency trenches will be required to further establish the site's archaeological potential. The need for and locations of any contingency trenches will be decided in the field, in consultation with Hurst & Hurst Estates Ltd and the New Forest National Park Authority Archaeologist.
- 4.2. The trenches have been located to test LiDAR features and geophysical anomalies, and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site.
- 4.3. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. They will be scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and genny equipment, in accordance with the CA Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services. The positions of the trenches may be adjusted on site to account for services or other constraints, with the approval of the New Forest National Park Authority Archaeologist.
- 4.4. Overburden will be stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first significant archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first). Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.
- 4.5. Following machining, any archaeological features present will be investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual. Each context will be recorded by written and measured

description. Records will be entered directly into the CA Digital Recording System (DRS) and/or onto pro-forma site recording sheets. Hand-drawn sections of excavated archaeological features will be prepared (scale 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate). Features/deposits will be recorded in plan using Leica GPS or Total Station (as appropriate), in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate.

- 4.6. Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will be sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified in Section 3 (above). At the evaluation stage, there is no requirement to sample all archaeological features encountered. Excavation (where undertaken) will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record and will be carried out in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains, either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted at a later date.
- 4.7. Upon completion of the evaluation, all trenches will be backfilled by a mechanical excavator.

Artefacts

4.8. Artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*. Artefacts will be collected and bagged by context. Artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

Environmental remains

- 4.9. The selection, collection and processing of environmental samples will follow the guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites.
- 4.10. Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential and, where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of the site, in close

consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and the New Forest National Park Authority Archaeologist, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

- 4.11. Secure, phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures, will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits (where excavated; see *Human remains*, below) will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples will be taken for the recovery of slag and hammerscale.
- 4.12. Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples will be considered for the recovery of waterlogged remains (including insects, molluscs and pollen) and any charred remains. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits, such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeochannels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from suitable deposits as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation, as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.
- 4.13. The need for more specialist samples (such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology) will be evaluated on site. If required, any such samples will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialists.
- 4.14. Sample processing will be carried out in conjunction with the relevant specialists. Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. More specialist samples, such as those for pollen, will be prepared by the relevant specialists.

Treasure

4.15. Upon discovery of treasure, CA will notify Hurst & Hurst Estates Ltd and the New Forest National Park Authority Archaeologist immediately. CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein. Findings will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days.

Human remains

4.16. Any human remains (skeletal or cremated) will be treated with due decency and respect at all times.

- 4.17. Small slots will be hand-excavated across any suspected burial features (inhumations or cremated bone deposits) in order to confirm the presence and condition of any human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not normally be disturbed through any further investigation at the evaluation stage, and will be left in situ where possible.
- 4.18. Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or where full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary, exhumation will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroner's Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation of human remains and associated post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2017), *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England 2018) and *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England 2017).

5. PROGRAMME

5.1. It is anticipated that the project fieldwork will require four days. It is anticipated that analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further four weeks.

6. PROJECT STAFF

- 6.1. This project will be under the management of Derek Evans, MCIfA, Project Manager, CA. The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation during the period of fieldwork. Day-to-day responsibility will, however, rest with the Project Leader, who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 6.2. The field team will consist of a maximum of five staff (one Project Officer and four Archaeologists).
- 6.3. Specialists who may be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:
 - Ceramics: Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA), Alejandra Gutierrez MCIfA (CA) and Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA)
 - Metalwork: Ed McSloy MClfA (CA)
 - Flint: Jacky Sommerville PClfA (CA)

- Animal bone: Andy Clarke ACIfA BA (Hons) MA (CA) and Matilda Holmes
 PhD BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance)
- Human bone: Sharon Clough MCIfA (CA)
- Environmental remains: Sarah Wyles MClfA (CA)
- Conservation: Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
- Geoarchaeology: Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)
- 6.4. Depending on the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered, it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by CA is given as Appendix A.

7. POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

Reporting

- 7.1. An illustrated typescript report will be compiled on the evaluation results. This report will include:
 - an abstract preceding the main body of the report, containing the essential elements of the results;
 - a summary of the project's background;
 - a description and illustration of the site location;
 - a methodology of the works undertaken;
 - integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
 - a description of the evaluation results;
 - an interpretation of the evaluation results, including a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional context;
 - a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey (or equivalent) base-map;
 - a plan showing the locations of the trenches in relation to the site boundaries;
 - plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features were recorded. These plans will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will also be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not normally be illustrated;

- appropriate section drawings of trenches and archaeological features. These
 drawings will include OD heights and will be at scales appropriate to the
 stratigraphic detail being represented. Drawings will show orientation in
 relation to north/south/east/west;
- photographs showing significant archaeological features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the photograph captions;
- summary tables of the recorded contexts and recovered artefacts;
- a summary of the contents of the project archive and details of its location;
- specialist assessment or analysis reports (where undertaken). Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessments will take into account the wider local/regional contexts and will include:
 - specialist aims and objectives;
 - processing methodologies (where relevant);
 - any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality;
 - quantities of material; types of material present; distribution of material;
 - for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation;
 - a summary and discussion of the results, to include significance in a local and regional context.
- 7.2. The draft evaluation report will be distributed to Hurst & Hurst Estates Ltd and the New Forest National Park Authority Archaeologist for review prior to finalisation. All copies of the report (draft and final) will be issued in pdf format.

Academic and public dissemination

- 7.3. It is anticipated that a short note on the evaluation results will be produced for inclusion within an appropriate local archaeological journal.
- 7.4. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain. This will include a digital (pdf) copy of the final report, which will also appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

7.5. A digital (pdf) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via CA's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page (http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk).

Archive deposition

- 7.6. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA technical manuals and Hampshire Cultural Trust guidelines.
- 7.7. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with the Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020), Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1 (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019), as well as the relevant Hampshire Cultural Trust quidelines.
- 7.8. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation works at the site, the evaluation archive may be combined with that for any subsequent works and deposited as a single archive. Confirmation of this will be included in any forthcoming WSI.
- 7.9. CA will make arrangements with Hampshire Cultural Trust for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

Selection strategy

- 7.10. As noted in para. 4.8, artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.
- 7.11. The site-selected material archive returned to the CA offices will be reviewed following analysis. Stakeholders will make selection decisions based on CA Finds Manager/Officer reports and selection recommendations. The selection will take place during archive compilation. After discussion with the relevant museum Curator

and the CA Finds Managers/Officers, it is possible that no material postdating AD 1800 will be retained for inclusion in the preserved archive.

Digital archive

7.12. A digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). This archive will be compiled in accordance with the *ADS Guidelines for Depositors*.

Data management

- 7.13. All born-digital and digitally-transferred project data created during fieldwork and post-excavation (other than duplicated files) will be stored by CA. Upon project completion and deposition, the data will be transferred to a secure external server. Data will be selected for inclusion in the final digital archive, as detailed below. It is proposed that data selection will occur following completion of post-excavation work.
- 7.14. Selected digital files will be transferred to Hampshire Cultural Trust with the documentary and material archive and to the ADS, in line with the relevant guidance and standards for both organisations. In adherence to CA's Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives (2017), it is proposed that the selected files will include final versions only. Digital photographs will be selected for inclusion in the archive in line with CA's Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives (2017) and Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice (Historic England 2015). Data produced by external specialists or sub-contractors will be granted under license to CA to allow inclusion in the digital archive as required.

8. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

8.1. CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent health and safety legislation, as well as the CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). Any client/developer/Principal Contractor policies and/or procedures will also be followed. A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

9. INSURANCES

9.1. CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £15,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

10. MONITORING

10.1. Notification of the start of site works will be made to the New Forest National Park Authority Archaeologist so that there will be opportunities to visit the evaluation and check on the quality and progress of the work.

11. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 11.1. CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019) and the Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020). All CA Project Managers hold Member status within the CIfA.
- 11.2. CA operates an internal quality assurance system as follows: projects are overseen by a Project Manager, who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive, who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors and, in cases of dispute, recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

12. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

12.1. It is not anticipated that this evaluation will afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the evaluation results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 7.

13. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

- 13.1. CA has a fully documented mandatory performance management system for all staff. This system reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning career development programme for its staff. This ensures a consistent and high-quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.
- 13.2. As part of CA's requirement for continuing professional development, all members of staff are required to maintain a personal development plan and an associated log; these are reviewed within the performance management system.

14. REFERENCES

- Archaeological Surveys 2022 Land at Church Lane, Sway, Hampshire:

 Magnetometer Survey Report
- British Geological Survey 2022 *Geology of Britain Viewer*https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/ Accessed 25
 April 2022
- Cotswold Archaeology 2022 Land at Church Lane, Sway, Hampshire: Heritage Desk-Based Assessment
- Hey, G. and Hind, J. 2014 Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment: Resource Assessments and Research Agendas
- Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2021 *National Planning Policy Framework*

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

Neolithic/Bronze Age Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)

Emily Edwards (freelance)

Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton)

Anna Doherty MA (Archaeology South-East) Sarah Percival MA MCIFA (freelance)

Steve Benfield BA (CA)

Iron Age/Roman Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)

Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA)

Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance)

Steve Benfield BA (CA)

(Samian) Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance)

Steve Benfield BA (CA)

(Amphorae stamps) Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)

Anglo-Saxon Alejandra Gutierrez (CA)

Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance)

Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance) Sue Anderson, M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)

Medieval/post-medieval Alejandra Gutierrez (CA)

Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)

Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance)

Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA)

Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)

South-West Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)

Clay tobacco pipe Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance)

Marek Lewcun (freelance) Kieron Heard (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA)

Ceramic building material Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA)

Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA)

Richenda Goffin (Roman painted wall plaster) CBM, BA MCIFA (CA)

Steve Benfield BA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance)

Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)

Other finds

Small finds Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)

Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIFA (CA)

Steve Benfield CA Dr I Riddler (freelance)

Dr Alison Sheridan, National Museum of Scotland

Metal artefacts Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)

Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance)

Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)

Dr I Riddler (freelance)

Lithics Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)

Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA)

Michael Green (CA) Sarah Bates BA (freelance)

(Palaeolithic) Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)

Worked stone Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance)

Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)

Inscriptions Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)

Glass Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA)

Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)

Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage)

Dr Sarah Paynter (Historic England)

Dr Rachel Tyson (freelance)

Dr Hugh Wilmott (University of Sheffield)

Coins Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)

Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA)

Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance)

Jude Plouviez (freelance)

Dr Andrew Brown (British Museum)
Dr Richard Kelleher (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Dr Philip de Jersey (Ashmolean Museum)

Leather Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)

Textiles Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance)

Dr Sue Harrington (freelance)

Iron slag/metal technology Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University)

Dr David Starley BSc PhD Lynne Keys (freelance)

Worked wood Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)

Biological remains

Animal bone Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance)

Julie Curl (freelance)

Lorrain Higbee (Wessex Archaeology)

Human bone Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA)

Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)

Environmental sampling Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA)

Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)

Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)

Anna West BSc (CA) Val Fryer (freelance)

Pollen Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton)

Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)

Diatoms Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum)

Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)

Charred plant remains Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA)

Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)

Wood/charcoal Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA)

Dana Challinor MA (freelance)
Dr Esther Cameron (freelance)

Insects Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust)

Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)

Mollusca Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA)

Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)

Ostracods and Foraminifera Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)

Geoarchaeology Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)

Soil micromorphology Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)

Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)

Scientific dating

Dendrochronology Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)

Radiocarbon dating SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland)

Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)

Professor John Hines (Cardiff University)

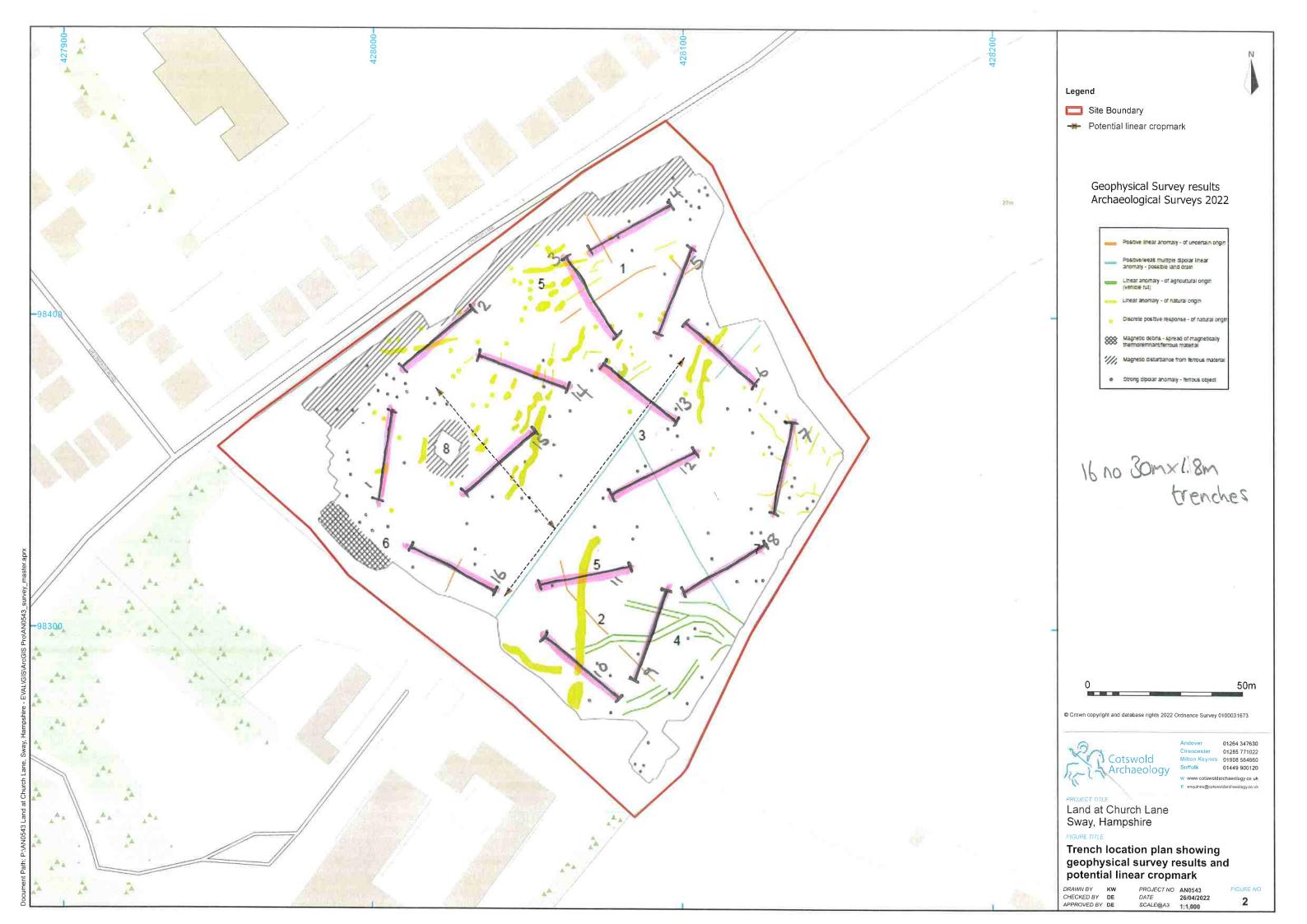
Archaeomagnetic dating Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)

TL/OSL Dating Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)

Conservation Karen Barker BSc (freelance)

Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)

Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance)





Andover Office

Stanley House Walworth Road Andover Hampshire SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11 Cotswold Business Park Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre Fingle Drive, Stonebridge Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

