

Bardfield Road, Finchingfield Essex

*Written Scheme of Investigation for
an Archaeological Excavation*



for: The Hill Group

CA Project: SU0372
Site Code: TBC

February 2022



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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	03.02.22	R Mortimer	RM	Draft	–	RM
B	03.02.22	R Mortimer	RM	Approved		TO'C

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CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION.....	2
2.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	3
3.	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	4
4.	METHODOLOGY	5
5.	PROGRAMME	8
6.	PROJECT STAFF	8
7.	POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING	9
	<i>Reporting</i>	9
	<i>Archive deposition</i>	11
8.	HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT	12
9.	INSURANCES.....	12
10.	MONITORING.....	12
11.	QUALITY ASSURANCE	13
12.	PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT	13
13.	STAFF TRAINING AND CPD	13
14.	REFERENCES.....	14
	APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS.....	15

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This document sets out details of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological excavation of land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex (centred at TL 68306 32305; see Fig. 1) at the request of The Hill Group.
- 1.2. A planning application (ref: 19/00069/OUT, dated 11 January 2019) has been submitted to Braintree District Council, the local planning authority (LPA), and allowed on appeal for the erection of up to 50 dwellings with 0.97ha of public open space and related development.
- 1.3. An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out by Cotswold Archaeology in December 2021 (HER Ref. FFBR21; Oasis ID cotswold2-503477) and identified remains of medieval date in one part of the proposed development sufficiently significant to warrant further mitigation measures.
- 1.4. A requirement for archaeological investigation of the Site was identified by Essex Place Services (EPS; Teresa O'Connor - Historic Environment Consultant), the archaeological advisor to the LPA, and this requirement was formalised and agreed following production of the Evaluation Report and in discussion with Cotswold Archaeology (R Mortimer – Project Manager).
- 1.5. This WSI has been guided in its composition by the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field excavation* (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 WSI document will be submitted to EPS for review.

The site

- 1.6. The proposed development site, measuring approximately 4.3ha in extent, is located approximately 500m south of the centre of the village of Finchingfield along the western side of Bardfield Road. The Site occupies a plateau at about 70m AOD above the valley of the Finchingfield Brook to the east. The Bardfield Road marks the point at which the valley begins. The hollow of a large palaeochannel runs north to south down the western side of the site area.

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- 1.7. The site is bordered on all sides by pasture and arable fields, except the eastern end of the northern edge where the residential development currently ends along Bardfield Road.
- 1.8. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Thanet Formation And Lambeth Group (undifferentiated) - Clay, Silt And Sand. This is overlain by Glaciofluvial Deposits, Mid Pleistocene - Sand And Gravel (BGS 2021). The palaeochannel that occupies the western side of the site, and is visible in contour and on google earth, is presumably infilled with an alluvial deposit. These deposits appear to spread around the southern and south-eastern parts of the site.

2. **ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1. Little is recorded regarding the archaeological background of the site and there has been no archaeological work undertaken within the immediate area in recent times. However, there are records of Roman buildings approximately 500m to the southeast of the village, interestingly within an area where a large double-ditched D-shaped enclosure can be seen on google earth images (7/2009). There are Iron Age/Romano-British ring gullies a further 1300m south of the enclosure and both of these occupy locations close to the presumed north-south route of a Roman road from Waltham Cross which passes to the east of Finchingfield. A possible trackway leads northwest towards Finchingfield from the area of the drip gullies.
- 2.2. Cropmarks on the site itself are limited, apart from the large palaeochannel. However, the buried remains of the old road to Little Winsey, to the west, was recorded as curving across the south-eastern corner of the site (best seen on google earth 6/2013) and there were ditches, or just possibly building remains attached to, and perpendicular to, the trackway to the north.
- 2.3. The trial trench evaluation produced evidence for medieval (12th to 14th C) occupation in the south-eastern corner of the field, arranged around the sunken road visible on aerial photographs. The remainder of the development area contained no significant remains, with occasional tree throws and field ditches and the large, sterile palaeochannel that occupied the western side of the site (see Foster 2022: Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex - Archaeological Evaluation). A single prehistoric ditch was recorded at the south of the site that could feasibly be part of a ring-ditch feature. A small number of struck flints were recovered from its fill.

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- 2.4. Finds materials were relatively sparse, with pottery – all dating between the 12th and 14th centuries – the principal artefact recovered. Animal bone was rare and there were no metal or worked stone finds to suggest specific activities at the site. Charred plant remains were also fairly scarce, representing little more than background levels of waste.
- 2.5. There were potential structural features (beam slots) to the high, dry north side of the trackway, and what may be agri-industrial pits to the south in the low-lying, wetter ground.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the mitigation excavation works will be to excavate and record in detail the significant archaeological finds, features and deposits that will be compromised during the development of the site, and to ascertain its character, extent and date. A further objective of the project will be to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 7).
- 3.2. Specific objectives of the excavation will be to:
- Record the evidence of past occupation of the site and to ascertain the purpose and chronological sequence and parameters of that occupation.
 - Recover artefactual and ecofactual evidence to corroborate and expand on the above.
 - Use the artefactual and ecofactual evidence to gain a better understanding of the Medieval land use and economy of the area.
 - Ascertain whether the curvilinear prehistoric ditch represents a ring ditch.
- 3.3. During the course of the fieldwork the results will be assessed and, where relevant, reference will be made to the regional research objectives outlined in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011) so that the remains can be placed within their local and regional contexts, and a project-specific research agenda be implemented if applicable.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The mitigation will comprise the excavation of a total of 5110 square metres in two areas as shown in Figure 2. Contingency will be made for both areas to be expanded should significant archaeological features or deposits be recorded at or running into the edges of excavation and where further excavation will gain extra understanding and/or information.

- Main area 4960sqm to investigate the Medieval sunken trackway and its surrounding occupation.
- Secondary area 150 sqm to investigate the curvilinear prehistoric ditch.

4.2. Excavation areas will be set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using a 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 and sizes of the excavation areas may be adjusted on site to account for services or other constraints, with the approval of Teresa O'Connor of ECC PS.

4.3. Overburden will be stripped from the excavation areas 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.

4.4. The following excavation strategy will be employed:

- any funerary/ritual activity and domestic/industrial deposits will be 100% excavated;
- all discrete features (e.g. postholes, pits) will be sampled by hand excavation. The standard sample will be 50% of each individual feature, however, features will be fully excavated should they warrant it (due to structure, artefacts or ecofacts). Should their common/repetitious nature and lack of finds/ecofacts suggests they are unlikely to yield significant new information they may be less than 50% sampled;
- all linear features will be sampled to a maximum of 10% of their lengths;

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- bulk horizontal deposits will as a minimum be 10% by area hand excavated, after which a decision may be taken (in conjunction with Curator) to remove the remainder with machinery. The upper fills of the sunken trackway have proved, by hand excavation at evaluation stage, to be completely sterile and will be removed by machine. The trackway's lower fills will be hand excavated.

4.5. Archaeological features will be investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description. 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. All features and fills will be metal-detected; the detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

Artefacts

4.6. 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

4.7. 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*.

4.8. 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 consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and EPS, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

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- 4.9. 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.
- 4.10. Should sealed waterlogged deposits be encountered, samples will be taken 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.
- 4.11. 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.
- 4.12. 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

- 4.13. Upon discovery of treasure, CA will notify the client and EPS 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

- 4.14. Any human remains (skeletal or cremated) will be treated with due decency and respect at all times. Where human remains are encountered, these will not be excavated unless their disturbance by the development is unavoidable. In cases where 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 (ClfA 2017).

5. PROGRAMME

- 5.1. It is anticipated that the project fieldwork will require c. 8 weeks to complete, including the site strip. A Post-ex Assessment report (or full Archive report) would then be produced within six to twelve months of completion of the fieldwork, dependent upon the complexity of the remains exposed and the quantities and types of artefacts requiring assessment and reporting. If necessary, a short summary of the results can be made available within one week of completion of fieldwork.

6. PROJECT STAFF

- 6.1. This project will be under the management of Richard Mortimer, MCIfA FSA, Project Manager, CA. The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the excavation 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 up to four Archaeologists).
- 6.3. Specialists who may be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:
- **Ceramics:** Stephen Benfield MCIfA (CA), Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (Freelance), Richard Mortimer MCIfA FSA (CA) and Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA)
 - **Metalwork:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA) and Ruth Beveridge (CA)
 - **Flint:** Mike Green ACIfA (CA)
 - **Animal bone:** Andy Clarke BA (Hons) MA (CA) and Matty Holmes BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance)
 - **Human bone:** Sharon Clough MCIfA (CA)
 - **Environmental remains:** Sarah Wyles MCIfA (CA), Emma Aitken (CA)
 - **Registered artefacts:** Ruth Beveridge (CA)
 - **Conservation:** Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)

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- **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. The level of post-excavation analysis and reporting required will depend upon the nature of the archaeological results and will be confirmed with Teresa O'Connor once the archaeological fieldwork has been completed. At present, it is anticipated that, as a minimum, a Post-eXcavation Assessment (PXA) will be undertaken and a PXA report will be issued. The PXA 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;
- a description of the project results;
- an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- a plan showing the location of the excavation areas and the exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
- detail plans of archaeological features as appropriate. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features to be shown and understood. Plans will show orientation in relation to north. Section drawing locations will also be shown. Archaeologically sterile areas will not normally be illustrated;
- appropriate section drawings of excavation areas and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. The orientations of the drawings in relation to north/south/east/west will be shown;
- site matrices, if appropriate;

- photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the sizes of which will be noted in the illustration captions;
- a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional contexts;
- a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation; and
- 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 PXA report will be distributed to the client and EPS 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. Should the PXA identify the potential for further analysis and/or reporting, then an updated project design (UPD) will be prepared for inclusion in the PXA report. This UPD will detail the further analysis/reporting to be carried out, for the agreement of client and EPS. Depending on the excavation results, the UPD may detail arrangements for an appropriate level of academic publication. As a minimum, a short note on the project results will be produced for inclusion in an appropriate local archaeological journal (Essex Archaeology and History Journal).

7.4. 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

- 7.5. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA technical manuals and Braintree Museum guidelines.
- 7.6. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 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 Braintree Museum guidelines.
- 7.7. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological works at the site (if applicable), the excavation 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.
- 7.8. CA will make arrangements with Braintree Museum for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

Selection strategy

- 7.9. 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.
- 7.10. 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

- 7.11. 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

- 7.12. 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.
- 7.13. Selected digital files will be transferred to Braintree Museum 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 £10,000,000 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 EPS 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

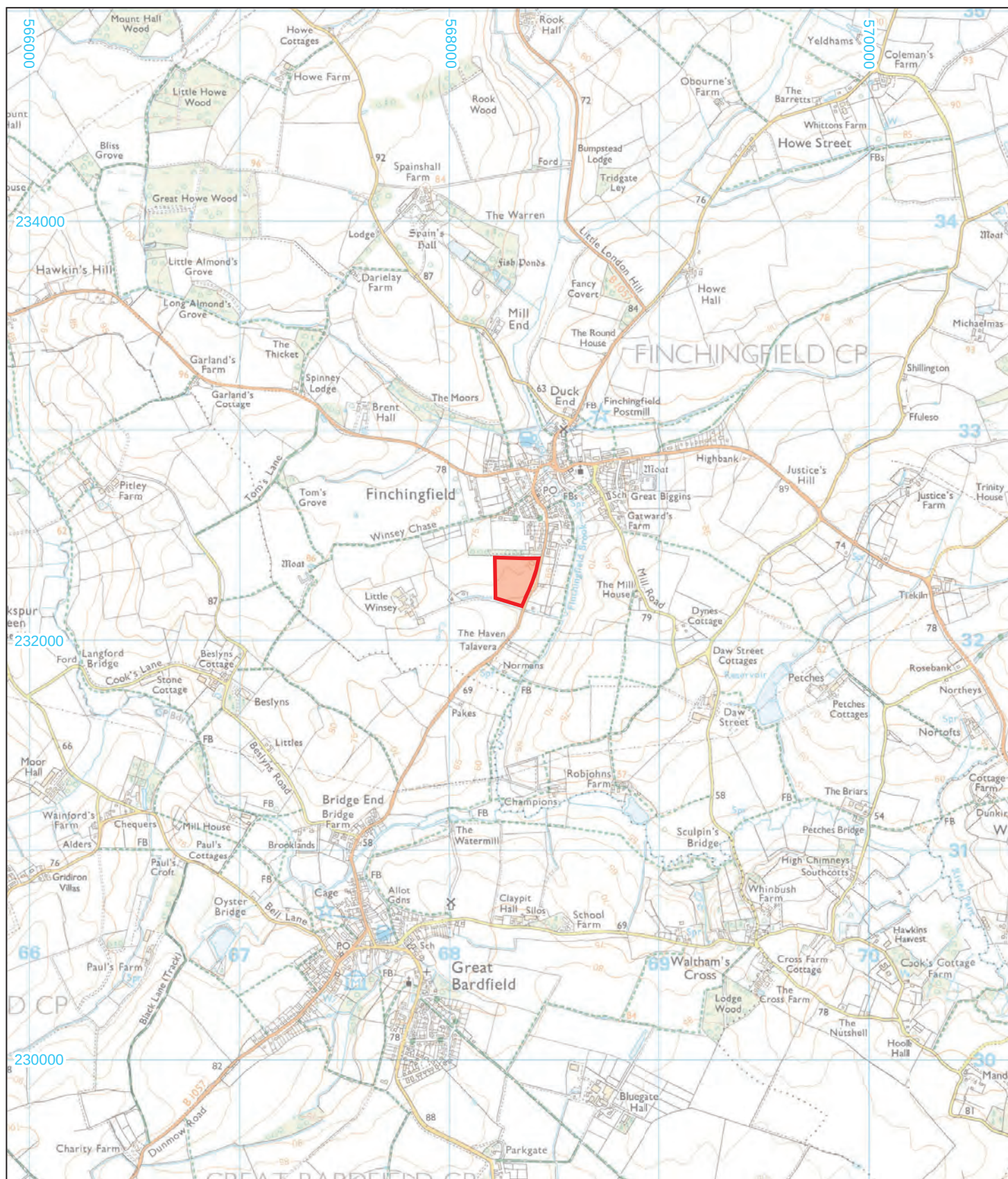
- 12.1. This excavation will afford excellent opportunities for public engagement and/or participation during the course of the fieldwork. A full participatory Open Day is planned for a Saturday towards the end of the excavation period; CA's Outreach Officer will prepare materials for the open day, attend and follow-up with website and social media activities and items. The local/regional press will be engaged. The evaluation results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, and once the post-excavation work is well underway a talk will be given on the excavations to the local archaeological/historical groups and/or societies.

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

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CA Evaluation Report
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Framework for the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional
Paper **24**
- Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2021 *National Planning
Policy Framework*



 Site boundary

0 1km

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Ordnance Survey 0100031673



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PROJECT TITLE

Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY RW
CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY SF
PROJECT NO. SU0326
DATE 05/01/2022
SCALE @A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1

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) Dr Philippa Walton MA PhD (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 Philippa Walton MA PhD (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)
<i>Biological remains</i>	
Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) 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) Emma Aitken (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) Emma Aitken (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)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (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)
Bayesian chronological modelling	Dr Derek Hamilton (SUERC) 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)

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