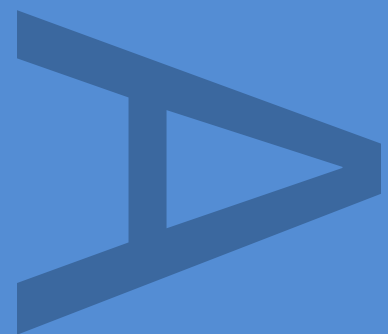


Written Scheme of Investigation
for a Program of Trial Trench
Evaluation on land at 38 Elm
Street and Silver Street,
Peterborough, Cambridgeshire

May 2014



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Program of Trial Trench Evaluation on land at 38 Elm Street and Silver Street, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire

Local Planning Authority: Peterborough City Council

Planning Reference: 11/00073/FUL

Central National Grid Reference: TL 1895 9737

Written and researched by: Mark Hinman
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project Manager: Mark Hinman

Commissioning Client: Bill Singh of Silverline Developments

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Central Office
The Granary
Rectory Farm
Brewery Road
Pampisford
Cambridgeshire
CB22 3EN

Tel: 01223 845522

E-mail: mhinman@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

- 1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) has been commissioned by Paul Sharman on behalf of Bill Singh of Silverline Developments to undertake a programme of Trial Trench Archaeological Evaluation at the proposed development of land to the rear of 38 Elm Street, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE2 9BL and Silver Street PE2 9BU in response to written instructions by Rebecca Casa Hatton of Peterborough City Council Planning Services (PCCPS).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development at Silver Street comprises the construction of ten domestic dwellings in the form of a single block of flats facing south onto Silver Street PE2 9BU and with parking access to north off Elm Street, Peterborough.
- 1.1.3 The proposed scheme of works consists of 30m of archaeological trial trenching.
- 1.1.4 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the evaluation and any subsequent archaeological excavations. Further information can be found in the PCA Desk Based Assessment (DBA) for the site (Garwood 2014).

1.2 Archaeological Background

The Following Archaeological and Historical background has been summarised from the DBA for the site and the Peterborough Historic Environment Record (PHER) (Garwood 2014). The potential and significance of any archaeology expected is detailed in the DBA as well.

1.3 Prehistoric

- 1.3.1 In a wider context the fenland around Peterborough is renowned for pre-historic settlement and activities, particularly within the nationally important and archaeologically rich landscape of the Flag Fen to east of the Proposed Development Area (PDA), where extensive and long-lived Bronze Age

prehistoric, agriculture, funerary and religious activities have been recorded. The site lies within and along the southern slopes of the Nene river valley, an area which due to its location on free draining river terrace deposits and fertile soils of the lower valley provided conditions conducive for arable farming and for settlement during the prehistoric periods. In the late Iron Age the area was divided into distinct tribal regions or kingdoms. Peterborough lay on the borders of the areas governed by the Catuvellauni to the south, the Corieltauvi to the north and west and the Iceni to the east. Evidence suggests they formed part of a prosperous and relatively peaceful agricultural landscape.

- 1.3.2 Evidence for early pre-historic activity is recorded just outside and within the scope of the search area. Both take the form of antiquarian chance finds of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic flint artefacts, the former comprising a large assemblage of fifty early or middle Acheulian hand-axes, together with a few Levallois flakes (HER 1404) and a smaller assemblage of Mesolithic worked flints (HER 1404a), the latter, similar chance finds of Palaeolithic flint artefacts uncovered in the general area to the west of site (HER 1645 site 1 and HER 1795 site 2). Evidence of Neolithic activity, in the form of three Neolithic pits and gullies containing Peterborough Ware pottery and associated worked flint, were unearthed during an evaluation and subsequent excavation at The Walnuts, Oundle Road, Woodston, c. 450m to the north-west of the PDA (HERs 51924 site 3 and HER 51221 site 4).

1.4 Roman

- 1.4.1 A fortified garrison town was established in the mid 1st century AD at Durobrivae or Water Newton, c. 6 km to the west of the site at a point where Roman Ermine Street crosses the River Nene. Durobrivae was the centre of the largest industrial complex known in Roman Britain. It began as a small five-acre fort, built shortly after AD 44, which gradually developed into a town serving the needs of the fort and of travellers on Ermine Street, and was enclosed by ramparts in the late 2nd century. There was also a large mid 1st century (AD 44–48) Roman fort at Longthorpe, designed to house half a

legion, or about 3,000 soldiers. Peterborough was also an important area of ceramic production in the Roman period, providing Nene Valley Ware that was traded nationwide. Closer to the PDA evidence of a well-developed farmstead and villa complex dating to the 3rd-4th Century AD lies to the west, immediately northeast of the medieval village of Botolph Bridge. Accordingly the evidence for Roman activity in the area of the site is significant.

1.4.2 The evidence for Roman activity within the immediate area of the PDA is fragmentary. The bulk of the evidence comes from antiquarian finds, including many objects and coins found to the south-west of the PDA along Orton Avenue in 1890 (HER 1402 site 5), a not closely located find of a face-urn comprising a female head (HER 1564 site 6) and sherds of Roman, mostly Nene Valley pottery, unearthed, in close proximity to the PDA, during sewer works in Elm and Park Streets and Queen's Walk in 1886 (HER 1631 site 7). An archaeological evaluation and excavation at 'The Walnuts', where multi-period archaeological features were discovered, uncovered a small amount of residual Roman pottery and roofing tile within later contexts (HER 51925 site 8). This evidence may tentatively suggest some activity in the immediacy of the site, although the argument for a nearby Roman cemetery is more convincing given discoveries of Roman burials just outside the search area, to the north and west of the PDA (HER 1716b, HER 1405 and HER 10086) and a probable Roman inhumation within a lead coffin found during gravel extraction works on land to the rear of Park Street, just north of the PDA (HER 50656 site 9).

1.5 Saxon

1.5.1 The manor of Fletton is said to have been given to the Abbey of Peterborough by Leuiua de London, but Edward the Confessor attempted to obtain possession of it. Abbot Leuric, paid the king to safeguard its possession to the abbey, who held it in 1086. The manor had originally been assessed as 3 hides but by Domesday this had been raised to 5 hides. A church is mentioned in the Domesday Survey, but this church was rebuilt by

the mid-12th century (VCH 1936).

1.5.2 The archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement in the area of the PDA is considerable. An extensive Anglo-Saxon burial ground including cremation and inhumation burial dating from 550 AD was uncovered, mostly during gravel-digging, between 1864 and 1920, c. 300m to the north-west of the PDA (HER 1666 site10) and along the boundary between Woodston and Fletton parishes. Further gravel digging in the area of the Fletton Towers Estate, in 1877, also uncovered several inhumation burials, while evidence of Anglo-Saxon burial activity was unearthed near to this site, with a single inhumation found within a disused allotment plot, in 2007 (HER 51627 site 11). Investigations of this burial, which lay on ridge of undisturbed land between two back-filled quarry areas, revealed a severely disturbed inhumation buried with a Coptic bowl of 6th to 7th century date, knife and other iron objects.

1.5.3 The remains of an Anglo-Saxon village (c. 550 - 700 AD) comprising seven sunken-floored buildings, a cooking-pit, post holes and evidence of wattle and daub, querns and ditches was found immediately west and less than c.100m of the PDA in Hunting Avenue (HER 1631a site 12). The village undoubtedly is associated with the burial activity/cemetery (HER 1666) further to the west and further evidence of Anglo Saxon settlement and burial in the wider area (HER 8181, HER 52052 and HER 1416).

1.6 Medieval

1.6.1 In the 12th century (1125–28) the manor at Fletton was still held by Peterborough Abbey and after the dissolution of Peterborough Abbey, Fletton manor remained in the Crown, but was sold in 1552 by Edward VI. (VCH 1936, Vol 3). The Bridge fair held on 1–3 October by the Abbey of Peterborough and their successors was historically held in the parish of Fletton and Woodston.

1.6.2 The parish church of church of St Margaret in Old Fletton is mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086), although this church was evidently rebuilt in the

mid-12th century as a simple two cell church of nave and chancel. The church was enlarged in the later 12th and early 13th centuries, the present tower added in the latter and the church restored in 1872 and again in 1901.

1.6.3 Evidence of medieval activity in the immediate area of the site is mainly focused on those discoveries made during archaeological works at the Walnuts Site, Oundle Road to the NW of the PDA, although a unlocated find of sixteen coins (12 being 14th century) had previously been found in the Woodston, New Fletton area (HER 1643). The archaeological evaluation and excavation at the Walnuts site (HERs 51842 & 51926 site 13) uncovered a long sequence of Medieval and post-Medieval occupation. This comprised complex occupation remains close to the Oundle Road street frontage consisting of 12th-13th century pitting and 13th-14th century boundaries and evidence for back plot activities, including boundary changes, rubbish pitting and quarrying, from the 12th and 16th centuries. These discoveries provided an insight into the domestic occupation and associated activities associated with the medieval development of Woodston.

1.7 Post-medieval

1.7.1 The parish of Fletton lies to the south of Peterborough, separated from it by the river Nene, over which there is a bridge in the middle of the boundary. Fletton spring forms the south-eastern boundary of the present Urban parish. Fletton, during the 19th century, became a suburb of Peterborough, the northern part of the parish having entirely lost its rural character. The increase in population has involved various reorganisations of its civil government. New Fletton, as it had become designated, was incorporated with the borough of Peterborough in 1874; the remainder of the parish was called Old Fletton. Fletton Urban, the part added to Peterborough, contains 213 acres. Old Fletton, or Fletton Rural, containing 757 acres, together with Stanground South and Woodston Rural, was on 1 October 1905 formed into the Fletton Urban District under section 36 of the Local Government Act of 1894. The old parish of Fletton was inclosed by Act of Parliament in 1760 (VCH 1936).

- 1.7.2 Archaeological evidence of post-medieval activity in the immediate area of the site is focused on two sites, that at the Walnuts along Oundle Road and at Park Street, just north of the PDA. Investigation at 'The Walnuts' site (HER 51927 site 14) identified evidence of late Medieval and post-Medieval occupation in the form of a timber, post built agricultural building incorporating a series of associated floors and surfaces. Further evidence for 16th-17th century occupation included a well, boundary ditches, pits, and a large pond, plus back plot boundary changes, pitting and quarrying activities.
- 1.7.3 Closer to the PDA an archaeological evaluation was carried out in the garden of No. 44 Park Street in 2008 (HER 51608 site 15) revealed extensive quarrying activities dating to the late 19th century, together with a series of later post-medieval pits containing animal burials and garden.
- 1.7.4 An archaeological evaluation undertaken at Montfort Court, Palmerston Road, to the NW of the PDA recorded a 19th century brick base to an industrial chimney and numerous modern features and services (HER 53743 site 16).
- 1.7.5 In 1871-72 Fletton is recorded in the Imperial Gazetteer of England (Wilson, J.M.) as a parish in the district of Peterborough and county of Huntingdon; on the Great Northern railway, adjacent to the junction with it of several other railways, and at the boundary with Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire, 1 mile SSE of Peterborough. It has a post office, of the name of New Fletton, under Peterborough. Acres, 780. Real property, £5,766. Pop. in 1851, 603; in 1861, 1, 449. Houses, 312. The increase of pop. arose from the residence of persons employed by several railway companies.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

- 2.1.1 The underlying solid geological bedrock of the proposed development area is mudstone of the Oxford formation, formed 156-165 million years ago.
- 2.1.2 The superficial geological deposits overlying the solid bedrock geology are river terrace sands and gravels.
- 2.1.3 A more detailed description of the geological background is included in the DBA (Garwood 2014).

2.2 Topography

- 2.2.1 The site is located to the south of Peterborough city centre, to the south of the east to west aligned River Nene.
- 2.2.2 The centre of the proposed development area is located at c. 10m AOD, sloping gently north toward the Nene Valley floodplain.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Broad Aims

3.1.1 The broad aim of the project will be to conduct an archaeological evaluation of the proposed development area to the north of Silver Street and south of Elm Street, Peterborough. The project will aim to identify, excavate and record the location, extent, date, character and state of preservation of any archaeological remains on the site which are likely to be threatened by the proposed development, and to identify their significance in a local, regional and national context, as appropriate, with reference to the East Anglian regional research agendas:

-Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997)

-Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)

-Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region (Medlycott and Brown 2008)

-Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011)

3.1.2 The evaluation will aim to provide sufficient information to enable the formulation of a suitable management/investigation strategy for the site's heritage assets, in light of the current redevelopment proposals.

3.1.3 The evaluation will provide a predictive model of the archaeological remains present and likely to be present on the site and include an appraisal of their significance.

3.1.4 The evaluation's trial trenches will cover an adequate representative sample of the proposed development area in order to fully understand and characterise the archaeology on the site.

4 METHODOLOGY

The Trial Trench Archaeological Evaluation will be comprised of two 15m long, 1.8m wide trenches located in suitable and practical locations in order to fully characterise the proposed development area.

4.1 Machining and Site Planning

4.1.1 Trenches will be numbered with arbitrary numbers (e.g. Trench 1, Trench 2).

4.1.2 Within each trench, the topsoil, subsoil or man-made made ground deposits will be machine stripped by mechanical excavator with toothless ditching bucket down to the archaeological horizon or geological horizon, whichever comes first. Upon encountering any archaeological features the procedure followed is detailed below:

4.1.3 Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned as necessary to define them using hand tools.

4.1.4 Metal-detecting will be carried out of any stripped deposits throughout the evaluation process and all archaeological features and spoil heaps will be surveyed by metal-detector as they are encountered.

4.1.5 Limits of all evaluation trenches, pre-excavation and post-excavation plans of archaeological features and heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) will be recorded using a Leica 1200 Global positioning System (GPS) rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.2 Recording and Sampling

4.2.1 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).

4.2.2 All features will be investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and

socio-economic character of the site over time.

- 4.2.3 Drawn records will be in the form of survey plans, drawn plans and section drawings of all archaeological features at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50) while all individual deposits and cuts will be recorded as written records on PCA Pro-forma context sheets.
- 4.2.4 Linear features will be investigated by means of slots excavated across their width and measuring at least 1m in length, positioned to avoid areas of intercutting/ disturbance in order to provide uncontaminated finds assemblages. If stratigraphic relationships between features are not visible in plan, slots will also be positioned to determine inter-feature relationships.
- 4.2.5 Discrete features such as pits and postholes will be at least 50% excavated and when considered appropriate 100% excavated.
- 4.2.6 Significant features such as structural remains (e.g. eaves drip gullies, sunken feature buildings and beam slots), industrial features (kilns, ovens, domestic hearths, metalworking furnaces) and burials (cremation and inhumation) will be recorded in plan and 100% excavated and sampled in an appropriate manner.
- 4.2.7 High-resolution digital photographs will be taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs will be taken of all archaeological features and deposits and black and white film photographs will be taken when considered appropriate by the excavator and supervisor.
- 4.2.8 Artefacts and ecofacts will be collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (IfA 2001; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).
- 4.2.9 A metal detector will be used during excavation in order to enhance finds recovery.
- 4.2.10 Bulk samples, generally 20-40 litres in volume, will be taken by the excavator and in consultation with the project's environmental specialist where

practicable, in order to recover micro- and macro-botanical environmental remains. The broad aim of such sampling is to recover evidence relating to the past environment and agricultural economy of the site, and how these changed over time under both natural and anthropogenic influence.

4.2.11 Environmental sampling will make reference to the following guideline documents:

- *English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition).*
- *Association for Environmental Archaeology, 1995, Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2, 8 ff. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology;*
- *Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. and Milles, A., 1992, A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. Circaea 9.1 (1992 for 1991), pg. 24-26;*
- *Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis.*

4.3 Treasure

4.3.1 All finds defined as Treasure will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Treasure Act 1996 (as amended by the Treasure Designation Order 2002 No. 2666). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

4.4 Human Remains

4.4.1 If human remains are encountered, PCCPS and the client will be informed. No further excavation will take place until removal becomes necessary, and will only be carried out in accordance with all appropriate Environmental

Health regulations and only after a Ministry of Justice license has been obtained. Excavation may be required where the remains are under imminent threat or dating/preservation information is required for costing purposes. Due to the wide range of variables, costs of excavation, removal and analysis of human remains are not included in any statement of costs accompanying or associated with this specification.

5 ACCESS AND SAFETY

- 5.1.1 Access to the site will be arranged by client. The client will secure safe access to the site for archaeological personnel and provide suitable welfare provision. The client will also ensure that all deep excavations are adequately shored, conforming to current health and safety regulations and that the archaeological investigations are enabled through the provision and operation of adequate water extraction/pumping equipment.
- 5.1.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be PCA's responsibility. The costs of any delays as a result of withheld access will be passed on to the client in addition to the project costs already specified.
- 5.1.3 All relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice will be respected. The Health and Safety policies will be those of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. and in accordance with all statutory regulations. A Health & Safety Risk Assessment for the site will be produced and made available to all staff.
- 5.1.4 There is a duty of care for the client to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before site works commence.

6 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

6.1 Timetable

6.1.1 The duration of the evaluation will comprise 1-2 days. Working days are based on a 5-day working week, Monday to Friday.

6.2 Staffing and Support

6.2.1 The project will be managed and led by Mark Hinman regional manager of PCA central who will ensure all staff are familiarised with the site, the archaeological background of the area and the ground conditions to maximise the effectiveness of the evaluation programme.

6.2.2 Key team members will include Mark Hinman regional manager of PCA central and a PCA Evaluation Supervisor. Additional Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff if required.

6.2.3 The following staff will form the project team:

1x Project Manager

1x Supervisor

1x Site Assistant (if required)

1x Survey Supervisor

1x Finds Supervisor

1x Finds Assistant

1x Illustrator for post-excavation work.

6.2.4 Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis as necessary. It is anticipated that the site may produce Iron Age and Roman remains. Matt Brudenell will be consulted on pre-historic ceramics and James Gerrard on Roman ceramics. Small Finds will be examined by Nina Crummy. Faunal remains will be examined by Kevin Reilly. Conservation will be undertaken by Colchester Museums. Other specialists will be approached to carry out analysis as required from the list at Appendix 1.

7 REPORTING

- 7.1 Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take approximately 4 weeks following the end of fieldwork. Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis as necessary.
- 7.2 PCA will provide the client with a copy or copies of the report (following completion). A final copy of the report will be presented to Local Studies section of Peterborough Central Library, the Haddon Library (Cambridge University) and to PCCPS, as required.
- 7.3 If substantial remains are recorded during the project, it may be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines contained in English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects 2.
- 7.4 Further to its acceptance the contractor will supply an additional copy for inclusion into the Peterborough Historic Environment Record (PHER). PCA will also submit copies of the project report to the National Monuments Record, if required. Contingency will be made for the publication of results. The minimum requirement will be for an appropriate note to be made available in local archaeological journal (The Proceeding of the Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society or Northamptonshire Archaeology).

8 OWNERSHIP OF FINDS, STORAGE AND CURATION OF ARCHIVE

- 8.1 All artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by PCA central and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to treasure act legislation separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated.
- 8.2 The project archive shall be compiled 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 (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992).
- 8.3 A copy of the report will accompany the archive when it is deposited with the Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery.
- 8.4 The Peterborough Historic Environment Record is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. PCA will provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>, in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.

9 FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Insurance

9.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. Professional Indemnity £5,000,000 RSA (Saturn) P8531NAECE/1026, Public & Products Liability £10,000,000 Aviva & Towergate Underwriting, 24765101CHC/000133, EOL001198/0104, Employers Liability £10,000,000 Aviva 24765101CHC/000133.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Garwood, A. 2014. Land at No. 38 Elm Street, Peterborough, PE2 9BL: An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment. (PCA Unpublished)

Glazebrook, J. (ed.) 1997 Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource Assessment. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 3

Medlycott, M. 2011. (ed.) Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24

10.2 Digital Sources

British Geological Survey 2014. Geology of Britain Viewer. <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>. Accessed 17/04/14

Figure 1: Proposed Trench Plan



APPENDIX 1: FINDS, ENVIROMENTAL AND OTHER SPECIALIST SERVICES

Prehistoric Pottery: Matt Brudenell, Sarah Percival, Louise Rayner, Jon Cotton, Mike Seager Thomas

Roman Pottery: James Gerrard (in house), Katie Anderson, Malcolm Lyne, Jo Mills (samian), Gwladys Monteil (samian), Joanna Bird (decorated samian), Margaret Darling (North), Brenda Dickinson (samian stamps), Kay Hartley (mortaria), David Williams (amphora)

Post-Roman Pottery: Chris Jarrett (in house), Berni Seddon (in house), Luke Barber (Sussex)

Clay Tobacco Pipe: Chris Jarrett (in house)

CBM: Berni Seddon (in house), Kevin Hayward (in house) ,Su Pringle, Ian Betts

Stone & Petrological Analysis: Kevin Hayward (in house), Mark Samuel (moulded stone)

Glass: John Shepherd, Medieval and Post-medieval Glass, Hugh Wilmott, Medieval Window Glass, Jill Channer

Coins: James Gerrard (in house), Nina Crummy, Mike Hammerson

Inscriptions & Graffiti: Roger Tomlin

Animal Bone: Kevin Rielly (in house), Philip Armitage, Robin Bendrey

Lithics (inc Palaeolithic): Barry Bishop

Osteology: James Langthorne (in house), Ellie Sayer

Timber: Damian Goodburn, Nigel Nayling (Wales),

Leather: Quita Mould

Small Finds: Nina Crummy (prehistoric- post Roman) Marit Gaimster (post Roman) (in house), James Gerrard (Roman)(in house), Hilary Major (Roman), Ian Riddler (esp worked bone)

Metal slag: Lynne Keys, David Starley

Textiles: Penelope Walton Rogers

Conservation: Karen Barker, Stefanie White (Colchester Museums), Emma Hogarth (Colchester Museums)

Dendrochronology: Ian Tyers

Archaeomagnetic dating: Mark Noel

Environmental: Val Fryer, QUEST, University of Reading

Documentary Research: Guy Thompson (in house), Chris Phillpotts, Frederick Hamond (NI), Gillian Draper, Jeremy Haslam, Roger Leech

Industrial Archaeology: David Cranstone

Finds Illustration: Cate Davies (in house), Helen Davies (in house), Mark Roughley (in house)

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

