

Land adjacent to Drove Lane, Yapton, West Sussex

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation



for
Barratt David Wilson Southern Counties

CA Project: AN0113

December 2019



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CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	2
2.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	3
3.	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	5
4.	METHODOLOGY	5
5.	STAFF AND TIMETABLE	10
6.	POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING	11
7.	HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT	13
8.	INSURANCES	14
9.	MONITORING	14
10.	QUALITY ASSURANCE	14
11.	PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT	15
12.	STAFF TRAINING AND CPD	15
13.	REFERENCES	15
	APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS	17
	APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES	19

Figure 1: Site location plan

Figure 2: Trench location plan showing proposed development

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Drove Lane, Yapton, West Sussex centred National Grid Reference (NGR) 497347 103161 at the request of Barratt David Wilson Southern Counties.

- 1.2 Planning permission for the development of up to 300 dwellings, link road, surface drainage, open space and landscaping was granted by Arun District Council (ADC), conditional on a programme of archaeological work.

Condition 24:

No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: The site has the potential to contain unknown remains of archaeological importance therefore in accordance with Policies D DM1 and HER DM6 of the Arun Local Plan. It is considered necessary for this to be a pre-commencement condition because archaeology can only be investigated before construction commences.

- 1.3 This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the Sussex Archaeological Standards (2019), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3* (English Heritage 2008), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

The site

- 1.4 The proposed development area is approximately 13ha, and comprises of a large sub-rectangular arable field land, bordered to the north-west by Drove Lane and to the south-east by a faint track and a mature hedge line. The south-western boundary of the site is open agricultural land and follows a small path way. The

northern corner of the site meets the B2233, whilst to the north-east are residential properties. The site lies at approximately 4m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation of the Cretaceous Period formed approximately 72 to 94 million years ago. The superficial deposits are mapped as River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated) - Sand, Silt and Clay formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment was carried out by TVAS (2017) the results of which are summarised below.

Prehistoric

- 2.2 Three early prehistoric flint artefacts were recovered during an archaeological investigation in 2014, in advance of a residential development east-south-east of the site, on land at Fellow Gardens south of Burndell Road. Also an undated stone axe was recovered in land north-east of the site.

Bronze Age

- 2.3 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Cotswold Archaeology in 2011, on land 1km to the east of the site. The evaluation revealed three distinct areas of archaeological activity. The eastern part of the site revealed Middle Bronze Age pits and a contemporary burnt flint filled trough. The western part of the site revealed a number of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age enclosure ditches and postholes. A number of undated ditches in the central part of the site probably formed part of a contemporary prehistoric field system (CA 2011).
- 2.4 A Bronze Age hoard is recorded from the south-east of the site. A Middle Bronze Age hoard was recovered from a ploughed field to the south-west of the site, along with small scatter of Bronze Age flints.

Iron Age

- 2.5 Iron Age pottery, burnt flint and daub were recovered from a ploughed field south-west of the site. East of the site, a silver coin (*tetradrachm* of Demetrius II of Syria;

146-138BC) found at Sparks brickyard, would belong to the Middle Iron Age in British chronology, although it is unlikely (though not impossible) that it would have found its way to these shores quite so early.

Roman

- 2.6 A surface scatter of Roman pottery and coins was recorded from a field to the south-west of the site. To the south-east of the site another surface scatter of Roman pottery, tile, a flue tile fragment, several loom weights and several coins.

Medieval

- 2.7 East-north-east of the site is the possible site of Yapton deserted medieval village. In pasture fields adjacent to the sites of Yapton Place and St Mary's Church are a number of banks and linear depressions demarcating roughly rectangular areas, probably representative of the remains of the medieval village. Located to the north is the parish church of St Mary, a listed late 12th to early 13th century church. Within the northern corner of the site, a 13th century steelyard weight was found in the early 1920s.

Post-medieval

- 2.8 There are a large number of listed post medieval buildings within a 1km radius of the site, details of which can be found the DBA (2017).
- 2.9 Of particular interest for the proposal site is the early 19th century Portsmouth-Arundel Canal, the line of which runs along the northern edge of the site. This barge canal was originally projected to run from the River Arun at Ford to Salterns in Chichester Harbour, with a branch from Hunston to Chichester. The western section from Salterns to Chichester was finally cut as a ship canal. Work began in 1818 and the canal opened in 1822, but by 1833 it had fallen into disuse. The canal survives today as an earthwork along most of its line except where destroyed by agriculture or development, and several bridges can be seen, although in varying states of repair.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable the Arun District Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (HCLG 2019).
- 3.2 If significant archaeological remains are identified, reference will be made to the South East Research Framework so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional context.
- 3.3 This evaluation represents the first stage of archaeological investigations, if significant archaeological remains are identified further works may be required. The scope of any further works will need to be agreed with James Kenny, the archaeological advisor to Arun District Council and another WSI will need to be produced and approved before this work can be carried out.

4. METHODOLOGY

Excavation and recording

- 4.1 The evaluation comprises the excavation of 112 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan, equating to a 5% sample of the 12.13ha area of development (fig 2). All trenches will be 30m long and 1.8m wide. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The position of the trenches may be adjusted on site to account for services and other constraints, with the approval of the archaeological advisor to the LPA. The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded with GPS.

- 4.2 All trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first). Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.
- 4.3 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be 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; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will follow the guidance set out in the Sussex Archaeological Standards (2019),. A proportion of archaeological features, structures and deposits exposed within the trial trenches shall be partially excavated by hand. Partial excavation will be defined as follows:
- All linear features will be sampled, using a minimum 1-metre wide section
 - Sampling of linear features to be at 10-metre intervals or totalling 10% of the length of the linear cut feature (whichever is the greater)
 - All discrete features will be half sectioned until sufficiently characterised. Once this has been achieved a lower sample of cut features may be considered appropriate subject to agreement with the Archaeological Adviser
 - Where three or fewer pits or probable pits, whether or not evidently datable or ancient (excepting evidently modern features), occur in any trench, all those features will be sampled

- Priority is to be given to features with more charcoal-rich fills or anticipated dating evidence
- Should five or fewer archaeological features of any kind, discrete or linear, be revealed within any one trench, all those features will be sampled
- Where two or fewer buried pottery vessels are present, buried upright or inverted, both should be lifted and removed from site;
- If such vessels are believed to be human cremation burials (e.g. because of visible remains of burnt / cremated bone in their contents), a Licence from the Ministry of Justice, permitting their removal, must first be obtained
- Other probable cremation vessels or unburnt human remains should be left *in situ* after recording their visible portions

Contingency sampling:

- The proportion of features to be sampled within any trench, and the necessity of extensions to or additional trenching, may be increased at the reasonable request of the Local Authority Archaeological Adviser. In the case of features within a trench this could be up to a maximum of 100% (i.e. sampling all the features in a trench, rather than sampling only half of them), in exceptional cases, e.g. should they feel that insufficient of a complex of features has been examined to allow viable provisional interpretation or dating of the whole
- However if the trench contains a large number of features, it will not usually be considered appropriate to sample all such features
- The percentage of any one feature to be sampled may need to be so increased, for similar purposes, particularly for linear features, or to enable dating evidence to be obtained for a critical discrete feature such as a post-hole forming part of a wider complex of structures.

Artefact retention and discard

- 4.5 Artefacts from topsoil and subsoil and un-stratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). All artefacts will be collected from stratified excavated contexts 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.

Human remains

4.6 In the case of the discovery of human remains (skeletal or cremated), at all times they should be treated with due decency and respect. For each situation, the following actions are to be undertaken:

- In line with the recommendations *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (APABE 2017) human burials should not be disturbed without good reason. However, investigation of human remains should be undertaken to an extent sufficient for adequate evaluation. Therefore, a suspected burial feature (inhumation or cremated bone deposit) will be investigated with a small slot to confirm the presence and condition of human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not be disturbed through any further investigation, and will instead be left *in situ* - unless further disturbance is absolutely unavoidable.
- Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary, this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation and post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *CIfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2004).

Environmental remains

4.7 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will follow the Historic England environmental sampling 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*. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental

Officer, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

- 4.8 Secure and 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 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 for the recovery of slag and hammer scale will be taken.
- 4.9 Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples for the recovery of waterlogged remains, insects, molluscs and pollen, as well as any charred remains, will be considered. 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, palaeo-channels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from this kind of deposit 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.
- 4.10 The need for any more specialist samples, such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology will be evaluated and will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialist.
- 4.11 The processing of the samples will be done in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the Historic England general environmental processing guidelines (English Heritage 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

Treasure

- 4.12 Upon discovery of Treasure CA will notify the client and the curator 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.

- 4.13 Upon completion of the evaluation all trenches will be backfilled by mechanical excavator.

5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

- 5.1 This project will be under the management of Oliver Good, Project Manager, ACIFA.
- 5.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the Project Leader who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 5.3 The field team will consist of a maximum of 8 staff (1 Project Officer; 1 Project Supervisors and 6 Archaeologists).
- 5.4 It is envisaged that the project will require approximately 11 days fieldwork. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further 5 weeks.
- 5.5 Specialists who will be invited to provide advice and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

Ceramics	Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA) Katie Marsden BSc (CA)
Metalwork	Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA) Katie Marsden BSc (CA)
Flint	Jacky Sommerville PCIfA (CA)
Animal Bone	Andy Clarke BA (Hons) MA (CA)/ Matty Holmes BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough MCIfA (CA)
Environmental Remains	Sarah Wyles PCIfA (CA)
Conservation	Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)

- 5.6 Depending upon 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 Cotswold Archaeology is contained within Appendix A.

6. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

- 6.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and the relevant recipient Museum guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the relevant recipient Museums' collection policy.

- 6.2 An illustrated report will be compiled on the results of the fieldwork and assessment of the artefacts, palaeoenvironmental samples etc. The report will include:

- (i) an abstract containing the essential elements of the results preceding the main body of the report;
- (ii) a summary of the project's background;
- (iii) description and illustration of the site location;
- (iv) a methodology of the works undertaken;
- (v) 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;
- (vi) a description of the project's results;
- (vii) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- (viii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- (ix) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
- (x) a plan showing the location of the trenches and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
- (xi) plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be

shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;

- (xii) appropriate section drawings of trenches and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. These will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they provide significant information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xiii) photographs showing significant 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 illustration's caption;
- (xiv) a consideration of evidence within its wider local/regional context;
- (xv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- (xvi) specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;
- (xvii) an evaluation of the methodology employed, and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).

6.3 Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessment will take into account the wider local/regional context of the archaeology and will include:

- (i) specialist aims and objectives
- (ii) processing methodologies (where relevant)
- (iii) any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality
- (iv) quantity of material; types of material present; distribution of material
- (v) for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation
- (vi) summary and discussion of the results to include significance in a local and regional context

6.4 Copies of the draft report will be distributed to the Client or their Representative and to ADC's Archaeological Advisor thereafter for verification and approval. Thereafter, copies of the approved report will be issued to the Client, ADC's Archaeological Advisor and the local Historic Environment Record (HER). Reports will be issued in

digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate) except where hard copies have been specifically requested, and will be supplied to the HER along with shapefiles containing location data for the areas investigated, if required.

- 6.5 Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and the relevant museum guidelines.

Academic dissemination

- 6.6 As the limited scope of this work is likely to restrict its publication value, it is anticipated that a short publication note only will be produced, suitable for inclusion within an appropriate local archaeological journal, Sussex Archaeological Collections. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain, including the upload of a digital (PDF) copy of the final report, which will appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

Public dissemination

- 6.7 In addition to the ADS website, a digital (PDF) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via Cotswold Archaeology's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page, generally within 12 months of completion of the project (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/>).

Archive deposition

- 6.8 CA will make arrangements with the appropriate museum for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. The appropriate museum will be consulted at this stage concerning their requirements and notified in advance of the expected time limits for deposition of the archive.

7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

- 7.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE), as well as any Principal Contractor's policies or procedures. A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

8. INSURANCES

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

9. MONITORING

- 9.1 Notification of the start of site works will be made to the archaeological advisor to Arun District Council so that there will be opportunities to visit the evaluation and check on the quality and progress of the work.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 10.1 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 2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (CIfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.
- 10.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. 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.

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

- 11.1 This project will not afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made publicly available on the ADS and Cotswold Archaeology websites, as set out in Section 6 above, in due course.

12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

- 12.1 CA has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which 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, which ensures a consistent and high quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.
- 12.2 As part of the company's requirement for Continuing Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and an associated log which is reviewed within the Performance Management system. All staff are subject to probationary periods on appointment, with monthly review; for site-based staff additional monthly Employee Performance Evaluations measure and record skills and identify training needs.

13. REFERENCES

APABE (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England) 2017 *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England, 2nd Edition*.

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2019 *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 9 February 2016

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2011 *Land off Brundell Road, East Yapton, West Sussex: Archaeological Watching Brief*, CA Report No 11143

HCLG (Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government) 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*

TVAS 2017 *Drove Lane, Yapton, West Sussex, Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

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)
Iron Age/Roman (Samian) (Amphorae stamps)	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	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)
South West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance)
Ceramic Building Material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance)

Other Finds

Small Finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)
Metal Artefacts	Katie Marsden BSc (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)
Lithics (Palaeolithic)	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) 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)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)

Biological Remains

Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
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 PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/Charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)

Geoarchaeology

Soil micromorphology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
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Scientific Dating

Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)

Conservation

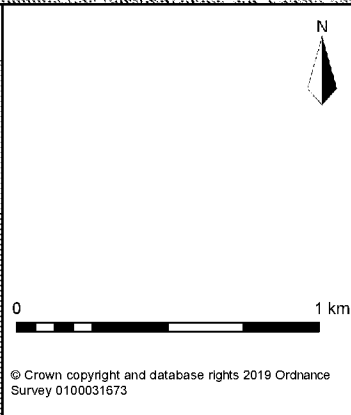
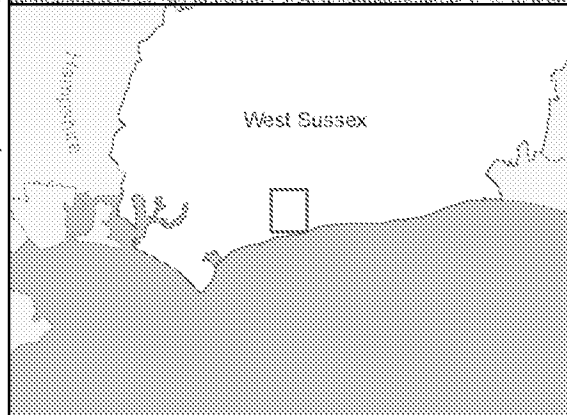
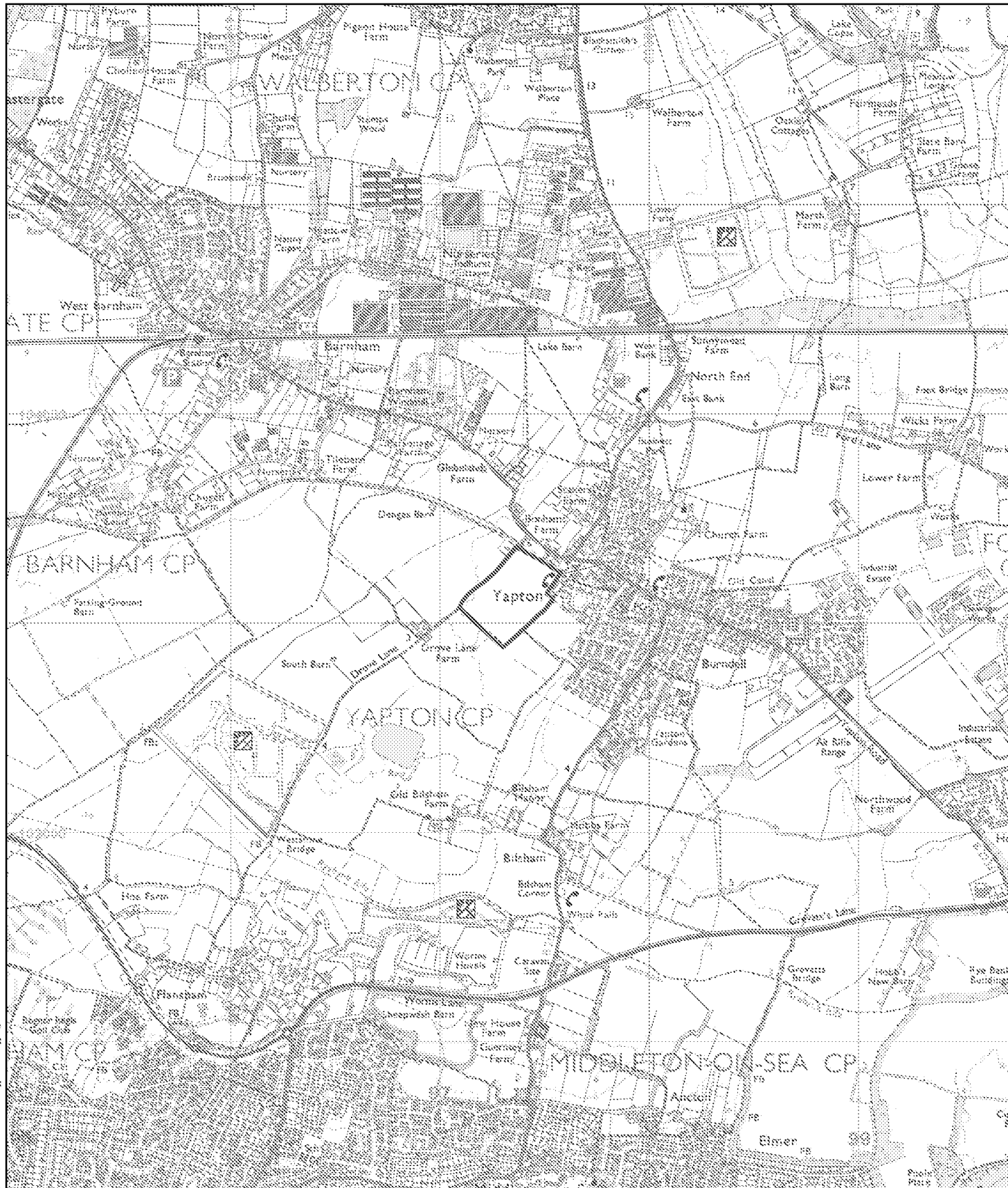
Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
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APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

- AAF 2007 *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum
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Cotswold Archaeology

PROJECT FILE

**Drove Lane
Yapton**

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

Andover	01264 347630
Cirencester	01285 771022
Exeter	01392 826185
Millen Regatta	01908 564660
Stratford	01449 900120

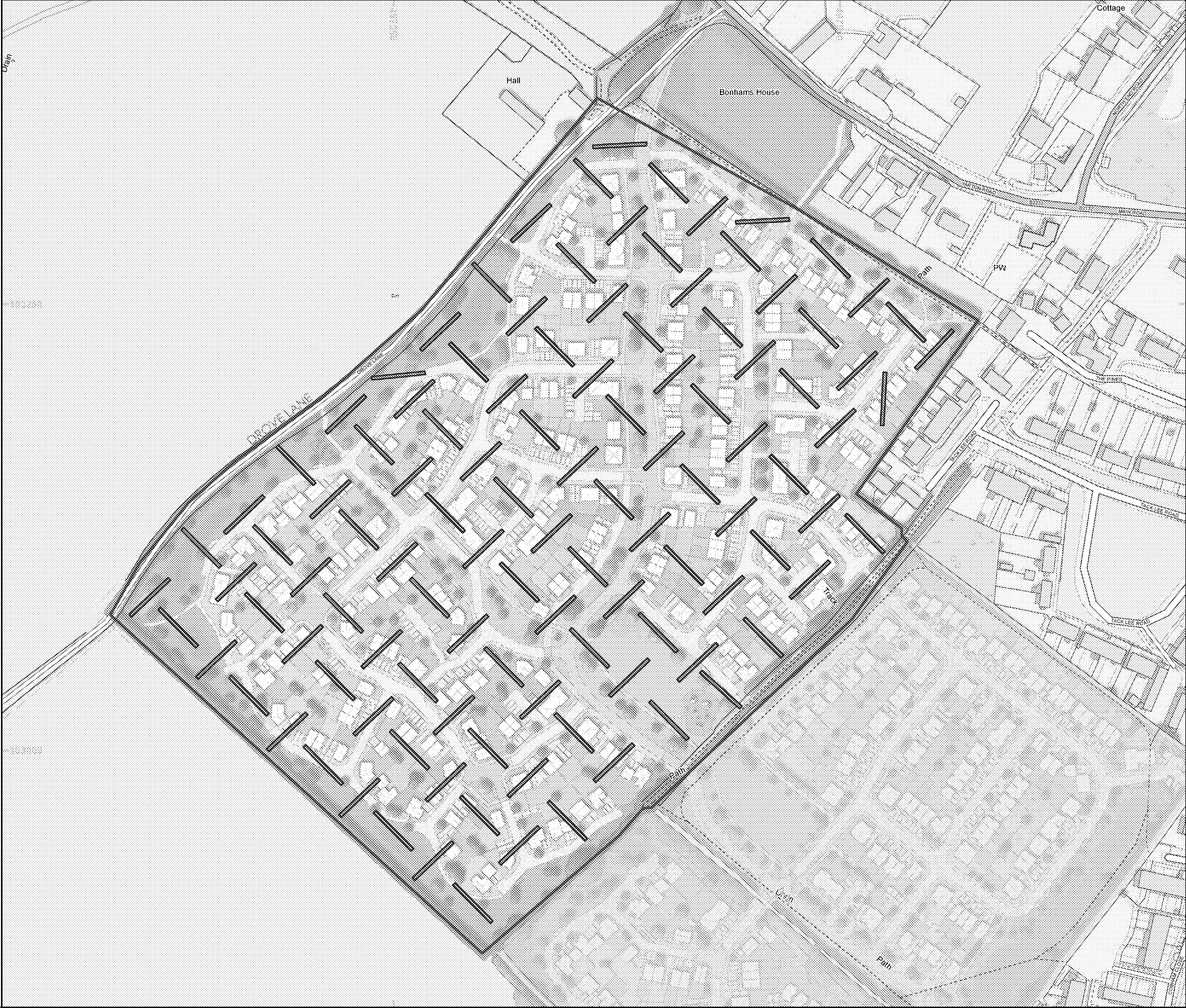
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FIGURE NO. 1



Legend

- Site boundary
- Proposed evaluation trench



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Cotswold
Archaeology

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PROJECT TITLE
Drove Lane
Yapton

PROJECT TITLE
**Trench location plan
showing proposed development**

DRAWN BY	KW	PROJECT NO	AN0113	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY		DATE	12/12/2019	2
APPROVED BY	OG	SCALE@A3	1:2,000	

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