

43 London Street, Reading, Berkshire: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

National Grid Reference: SU 71803 73135

AOC Project No: 34483

Site Code: tbc

Planning Reference: 191043

Date: December 2021



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Archaeology
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CONSERVATION

43 London Street, Reading, Berkshire: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

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Date:	November 2021

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) setting out a methodology for an archaeological evaluation at 43 London Street, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 4PS ('the Site') (National Grid Reference SU 71803 73135 centred).
- 1.2 The Site occupies an urban setting in the centre of Reading. It lies on the eastern side of London Street and to the southern side of the A329 Queens Road. It is surrounded by residential and commercial development.
- 1.3 Following submission of an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA, Orion, 2019) within a planning application (Planning Reference: 191043), it has been confirmed by the local planning authority's (LPA) archaeological advisor that a program of trial trench evaluation is required as a condition of the planning application for the proposed development of the Site, in accordance with Para 189 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, MHCLG 2019).
- 1.4 This WSI sets out the methodology for the trial trench evaluation and has been submitted for approval to the LPA's archaeological advisor, prior to commencement of site work.
- 1.5 All works will be undertaken by a team of suitably qualified professional archaeologists in accordance with current and best archaeological practice, standards and guidelines (see Section 7). The results will be published online via Archaeological Data Service (ADS).
- 1.6 Depending on the results of the trial trench evaluation, the LPA and its archaeological advisor may require further archaeological investigations and/or preservation *in situ* of archaeological remains should this be appropriate.

2. Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority (LPA) is Reading Borough Council, who are advised on heritage matters by Dr Edward Peveler, Archaeology Officer, Berkshire Archaeology.
- 2.2 The proposed development (Planning Reference: 191043) will involve part-demolition of the existing London Street facade and internal works to the building, alongside demolition of two storey building to rear to enable residential-led mixed-use development comprising 48 sqm community use (Class D1) and 21no residential units (2 x studio, 7 x 1 bed, 10 x 2 two bed and 2 x 3 bed units) together with associated services enclosures, parking and landscaping.
- 2.3 An archaeological DBA of the Site (Orion, 2019) was prepared at the pre-planning stage. The DBA judged that the Site had some potential for remains of Medieval and post-medieval back plot activity, such as ditches and pits, as well as more limited potential for remains relating to the Civil War defences.
- 2.4 Full planning permission was granted for the development in June 2020 and contained an archaeological condition (33) which stated:

"No development shall commence on site until the applicant or their agents or successors in title have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which will have been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

REASON: *These details are required due to insufficient information being contained*

within this submission and because the site lies in an area of archaeological potential, as illustrated by the Berkshire Archaeology Historic Environment Record. Archaeological monitoring or evaluation will ensure preservation, either by record or in situ, of any heritage assets present on the site in a manner appropriate to their significance, Policy EN1 and EN2 of the Reading Local Plan 2019.”

3. Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS 2021) indicates that the solid geology of the Site comprises Chalk of the Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated). No superficial deposits are recorded for the Site. The local soils comprise freely draining slightly acid loamy soils (Soilscapes 2021).
- 3.2 The BGS does not record any historic boreholes within the Site or the immediately surrounding area.
- 3.3 The Site lies within flat topography at approximately 44m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). It is south of the River Kennet which turns north-east to join to the River Thames.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The following information is a summary of that provided in the archaeological desk-based assessment of the site (Orion 2019) with some additional background information.

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

- 4.2 No evidence of prehistoric remains is recorded by the HER as being present within the Site, nor the immediately surrounding area. To the south of the River Kennet, 150m to the south of the Site, a single residual flint flake is recorded from a post-medieval feature (MRM16181). Some further prehistoric features are recorded 150m north of the Site at the site of Abbey Wharf and Crane Wharf.
- 4.3 There is also no evidence of Roman archaeological assets within the Site, however a Roman quern stone was recovered from a garden c. 15m to the north-east of the Site. Roman pottery has been recovered by dredging from the River Kennet, c.120m to the north-west of the Site and Roman remains have been recorded at Abbey Wharf.

Early Medieval (AD 410 - AD 1066) and Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1540)

- 4.4 Reading was first mentioned in the Anglo Saxon Chronicle in 871 when raided by Danes, again repeated in 1006 (VCH, 1923). It was an early burgh settlement with market rights which became dominated by the Abbey founded in 1121. The HER records the Saxon core of Reading to be located c. 270m to the northeast of the Site (MRD15634) predominantly on the north bank of the River Kennet, stretching from Seven Bridge to High Bridge, although there is debate over how much further the original settlement extended. Saxon finds have been recovered from dredging of the River Kennet (MRD11339) and during archaeological works at Abbey Wharf.
- 4.5 No medieval evidence is recorded within the Site, however archaeological evaluation undertaken at 24-26 East Street found evidence of medieval ditches (MRD15903). This is consistent with other findings in the wider area as London Street has Medieval origins, with some findings dating to the 11th and 12th centuries (MRM16751). London Street is the continuation of the High Street after High Bridge, which served as the central street

within the medieval core of the town. Although the Site is not situated close to the medieval street frontage, there is potential for back plot activity from this period.

Post-medieval to Modern (1540 – present)

- 4.6 The HER does not record any post-medieval remains within the Site. The earliest mapping of the Site is stylised, but indicates the Site was occupied by houses that fronted London Street (Amyce Survey, 1522 & Speed Map of Reading, 1611). The 1642 plan of Reading's Civil Defences shows the Site was inside of the defences and archaeological works to the east of the Site at 24-26 East Street revealed substantial post-medieval ditches which have been suggested to be part of the Civil War defences (ERM577).
- 4.7 Rocques' map of Reading (1781) depicts the street frontage of the Site being occupied by buildings with an area of market garden to the rear. Tomkins Map of Reading (1802) shows building on the London Street frontage with burgage plots to the rear.
- 4.8 The 1879 Ordnance Survey (OS) map provides the first detailed view of the Site and shows it to be occupied by a number of buildings towards the London Street frontage with a garden area to the rear. The Site remains essentially unchanged until the 1962/72 OS map which depicts the building that does not front London Street as demolished. The Site in its current layout is first depicted on the OS Map of 1993.
- 4.9 Whilst the Site has been subject to several stages of development, there is some potential for fragmentary remains relating to the property fronting London Street towards the western end of the Site, and possibly related to the Civil War defences to the rear (east of the Site).

5. Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation are defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the development area.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
 - To enable the archaeological advisor to the LPA to determine the nature of any further works or preservation *in situ* that may be required.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.
- 5.2 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation are defined as being:
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
 - To identify any remains of medieval and post-medieval date relating to back plot activity, such as ditches and pits
 - To identify any remains relating to the Civil War defences.

6. Scope of Works and Strategy

- 6.1 The proposed programme of archaeological works is for 72m² of trenching to be placed across the Site. This equates to 40m of 1.8m wide trenching and a proposed trench plan is provided in Figure 2. A 5% contingency, or 4m of trenching, will be held in reserve and deployed as appropriate, depending on initial results and in particular any need to test areas.
- 6.2 No service information is currently available for the Site, therefore the location of the trenches on Figure 2 are subject to change.
- 6.3 The archaeological evaluation and subsequent post-excavation work will conform to current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019).
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2020a).
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (CIfA 2020b).
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (CIfA 2020c).
 - Historic England – The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project (HE 2018).
 - Historic England – Investigative Conservation: Guidance on how the detailed examination of artefacts from Archaeological Sites can shed light on their manufacture and use (HE 2008).
 - Historic England – Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recovery, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (HE 2010).
 - Historic England – Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation (HE 2012).
 - Historic England - Animal Bones and Archaeology: Guidance for Best Practice (HE 2014).
 - Historic England – Management of Archaeological Projects (HE 2015a).
 - Historic England - Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (HE 2015b).
 - Museum of London – Archaeological Site Manual (MoL 1994).
 - RESCUE & ICON – First Aid for Finds (RESCUE & ICON 2001).
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).

- 6.4 Insurances, copyright and confidentiality, and standards are defined in Appendix A.
- 6.5 A unique site code (tbc) will be obtained for the project and will be used as the site identifier for all records produced.
- 6.6 The archaeological evaluation will be undertaken by a team composed of the site supervisor under the overall direction of Sian Anthony (ACIfA, SMSTS), AOC Project Manager. Further staff will be made available as required.
- 6.7 A copy of the approved WSI will be held on site along with the detailed site risk assessment. All site staff will be made aware of and will have reviewed both documents.
- 6.8 Berkshire Archaeology will be advised in advance of the proposed start date of works and will be invited to monitor the works. Virtual monitoring by digital photographs or video can be arranged if required to reduce the need for site visits.
- 6.9 Any additional works will be outlined in a further WSI.

7. Methodology

- 7.1 Prior to the evaluation, as agreed by Berkshire Archaeology, demolition to ground level can take place without archaeological monitoring. Demolition down to ground level may take place, however no grubbing out of foundations will take place prior to the archaeological evaluation, and any subsequent grubbing out may also require the presence of an archaeologist. Care will also be taken to protect surfaces during the demolition works from e. g. any heavy plant movement. These methods should be included in the Demolition Statement.
- 7.2 Post demolition, the evaluation will comprise four evaluation trenches, measuring 10m long by 1.8m wide (Figure 2). Each trench will be excavated by a single bucket width (1.8m), with the arisings closely monitored to extract any artefacts present.
- 7.3 Machining will be done with a flat bladed bucket (toothless), and in horizontal spits, where practicable. Trenches will be machined to a maximum safe depth of 1.2m to allow access for hand-excavation and recording. If the trench depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological objectives of the project the situation will be reviewed with Berkshire Archaeology so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation could be undertaken, where practicable in terms of space, contamination etc., provided the trench sides are stepped or battered and/or suitable trench support is used.
- 7.4 Archaeological recording, where not precluded by Health & Safety considerations, will consist of:
 - Hand cleaning of archaeological features, sections and surfaces sufficient to establish the stratigraphic sequence exposed.
 - Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of their spatial distribution.
 - Sample excavation of exposed features (10% of linear features and 50% individual features).
 - Completion of pro-forma record sheets.
 - Plans and sections of all exposed archaeological features and horizons (including

boundaries of natural) at an appropriate scale. 1:100/1:200 will be utilized to initially map the entire exposure and linked to detail plans at 1:20 of excavated features and sections at 1:10, if necessary. All features will be accurate tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Datum.

- A scaled photographic record of representative exposed sections and surfaces, along with sufficient photographs to establish the setting and scale of the ground works.
 - A record of the datum levels of archaeological deposits.
- 7.5 Records will be produced using either *pro-forma* context or trench record sheets and by the single context planning method and will be compatible with those published by the Museum of London (MoL 1994).
- 7.6 A record of the full sequence of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the evaluation trenching will be made. Plans and sections of features will be drawn at an appropriate scale of 1:10 or 1:20, with sections drawn at 1:10.
- 7.7 A photographic record of all significant features observed will be undertaken. This will consist of digital photography which supplies both Jpeg formats.
- 7.8 Bulk samples of 40 litres in volume will be taken from appropriate contexts for the recovery and assessment of environmental data. Sampling methods will follow national guidelines (HE 2015b).
- 7.9 Any finds of human remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. The Ministry of Justice and the local constabulary will be informed. If investigation/removal is deemed necessary by Berkshire Archaeology to enable their significance as heritage assets to be properly understood then essential advice on how best to proceed will be sought from the Ministry of Justice and the local authority environmental health officer.
- 7.10 Any finds covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act (1996, amended 2003, 2008) and Treasure (Designation) Order 2002, including gold and silver, will be moved to a safe place and reported to the coroner's office according to the procedures determined by the Act. They will also be reported to the local finds liaison officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage.
- 7.11 All identified finds and artefacts will be collected and retained. Certain classes of material, i.e. post- medieval pottery and building material may be discarded after recording if a representative sample is kept. No finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the archaeological advisor and the receiving museum.
- 7.12 Finds will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage with particular reference to pottery. In addition, the artefacts will be used to characterise the site, and to establish the potential for all categories of finds should further archaeological work be necessary.
- 7.13 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom

Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines (UKIC 1990).

- 7.14 Provision for onsite conservation and finds treatment, in addition to any scientific dating of materials uncovered, will be undertaken where appropriate.
- 7.15 Upon completion of the project the landowner and the receiving museum will be contacted regarding the preparation, ownership and deposition of the archive and finds.

8. Report Preparation

- 8.1 Upon completion of the evaluation fieldwork, a report will be produced. In the event that no archaeological remains are encountered we could produce this within four to six weeks. If archaeological remains are encountered, we would need to clean and catalogue any finds and samples recovered and commission specialist assessment reports. We would normally expect to return a complete report within six weeks.
- 8.2 The report will include as a minimum:
- A location plan of the site.
 - The date of the record, the names of the recorders and the location of the archive.
 - A table of contents and a list of figures and plates.
 - Acknowledgements to all contributors to the fieldwork, reporting and analysis. Also, a note of any copyrights for reproduced material.
 - A location plan of the trenches.
 - Plans and sections of features and/or extent of archaeology located. These will be at an appropriate scale.
 - A summary statement of the results.
 - A table summarising per trench the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds.
 - The procedures defined in Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (HE 2015a) will be followed for immediate post-field archive preparation and initial assessment if warranted.
- 8.3 A list of specialist staff that may be used for analysis of samples and artefacts is given in Appendix B.
- 8.4 Copies of the evaluation will be issued to the client and Berkshire Archaeology for comments and approval prior to the production of the final report, on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time. A copy of the final report, once approved, will also be issued to the planning team at Reading Borough Council on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time.
- 8.5 An OASIS form will be initiated prior to commencement of fieldwork. This will be completed after fieldwork and an electronic copy of the evaluation report deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

9. Archive Preparation and Deposition

- 9.1 The site archive will comprise all artefacts, ecofacts and written and drawn records. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records and finds collated and ordered as a permanent record. Archaeological finds rarely have any monetary value, but they are an important source of information for future research, included in museum exhibits and teaching collections. The Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (CIfA 2020b) and the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993) recommend that finds are publicly accessible and that landowners donate archaeological finds to a local museum.
- 9.2 The site archive will be prepared and deposited with Reading Museum according to their current standards. In the case of the archive being a “paper” only (i.e. no finds are encountered) a digital archive will be deposited with the ADS (Archaeological Data Service).
- 9.3 In the event of the legal owner(s) resolving to retain all or part of the site archive, they shall be responsible for the future preservation and maintenance of any material element of that archive. That part of the site archive in question, shall be transferred to the legal owner only after; all necessary processing, research, analysis and investigative/stabilising conservation and correct packing necessary to prepare the archive for preservation and in a usable, accessible form, and to produce a full report for publication, has been completed. The owner shall ensure that all necessary provision is made for the long-term preservation of the archive in a satisfactory environment, and that it is accessible for future research. AOC will ensure that a proper record of material is kept by the landowner shall be included in the written archive and public record. The explicit (written) permission of the owner shall be obtained in order that the Data Protection Act 1984 is not contravened.
- 9.4 In the case where finds are retained for archive, landowner consent will be required to allow transfer of the finds to AOC Archaeology until deposition. A Deed of Transfer will be drawn up for signing by the landowner. The complete finds inventory and further finds information can be provided to the landowner, on request.

10. Health and Safety

- 10.1 Health and Safety will take priority over all other requirements. A conditional aspect of all archaeological work is both safe access to the area of work and a safe working environment.
- 10.2 The project will be carried out in accordance with safe working practices and under the defined Health and Safety Policy. The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994 (CDM) may apply to the archaeological work depending on whether contractors other than the archaeological team are present on the site.
- 10.3 A separate Risk Assessment/Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.
- 10.4 Staff present on site will be required to wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), which will be issued, as necessary. Facilities will be made available on site for staff welfare and washing.
- 10.5 Where AOC is not the principal contractor on a site, the principal contractor’s Risk

Assessment will have primacy over the AOC document given that:

- The principal contractors' risk assessment is aware of, and takes account of, AOC's working practices – i.e. it does not compromise normal and safe archaeological procedure as set out in our Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment
- AOC was notified of the full suite of hazards present prior to arriving on site
- There is a proper induction and monitoring process in place and AOC staff have been through this process
- There is no significant conflict between AOC H & S procedures and those proposed by the principal contractor
- AOC are made aware of new threats or hazards as they arise during the course of our on-site involvement.

10.6 In the event that the excavations are carried out during restrictions associated with the 2020/21 Covid-19 outbreak, the Risk Assessment will detail measures taken to prevent infection and contamination:

- The maximum number of people that will be on site at any one time.
- How welfare facilities will be used (i.e. staggering lunch and tea breaks, staggering start/end time etc.).
- How travel to and from site will occur.
- Regular cleaning of shared equipment and welfare facilities.
- Follow all RAMS (AOC's and principal contractor's etc).
- Avoiding contact with standing water at all times.
- Wear gloves.
- Always wash hands before eating/drinking/smoking.
- Keep canteen/welfare areas clean.
- Avoid unnecessary contact with eyes, mouth and nose using dirty hands.
- Immediately wash and dress all cuts and skin abrasions.
- Seek medical attention as per the guidelines above.
- Understand it is the responsibility of each staff member to ensure compliance with the control measures.

10.7 Best practice on 2m social distancing will be applied, including:

- Ensuring RAMS are adequate for site conditions.
- Toolbox talk to be issued each day with updates
- Ensure the Welfare facilities are adequate for the number of staff on site
- Ensure the Welfare facilities are clean and tidy. Welfare should be cleaned before and after each use.

- Welfare - breaks to be staggered to ensure 2m social distancing is maintained.
 - Not congregating on site. Maintaining distance at all times.
 - Use telephones to contact people, rather than close contact
 - Action for Site Project Managers - ensuring continued resources are available to implement the requirements of the AOC Coronavirus update document
- 10.8 Enhanced cleaning procedures that should be in place across the site, particularly in communal areas and at touch points include:
- Taps and washing facilities
 - Toilet flush and seats
 - Door handles and push plates
 - Handrails on staircases and corridors
 - Lift and hoist controls
 - Machinery and equipment controls
 - Food preparation and eating surfaces
 - Telephone equipment

11. General

- 11.1 The methodologies of the WSI will be met in full where reasonably practicable.
- 11.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology will be discussed and agreed with the archaeology advisor in advance of implementation.
- 11.3 The scope of fieldwork is aimed at meeting the aims of the project in a cost-effective manner. AOC Archaeology attempts to foresee all possible site-specific problems and make allowances for these. However, there may on occasion be unusual circumstances, which have not been included in the programme and costing. These can include:
- unavoidable delays due to extreme bad weather, vandalism etc.
 - extensions to the scope of work requested by the local authority's archaeological advisor.
 - Covid-19 limitations.

12. Bibliography

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43 LONDON STREET, READING, BERKSHIRE:
A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

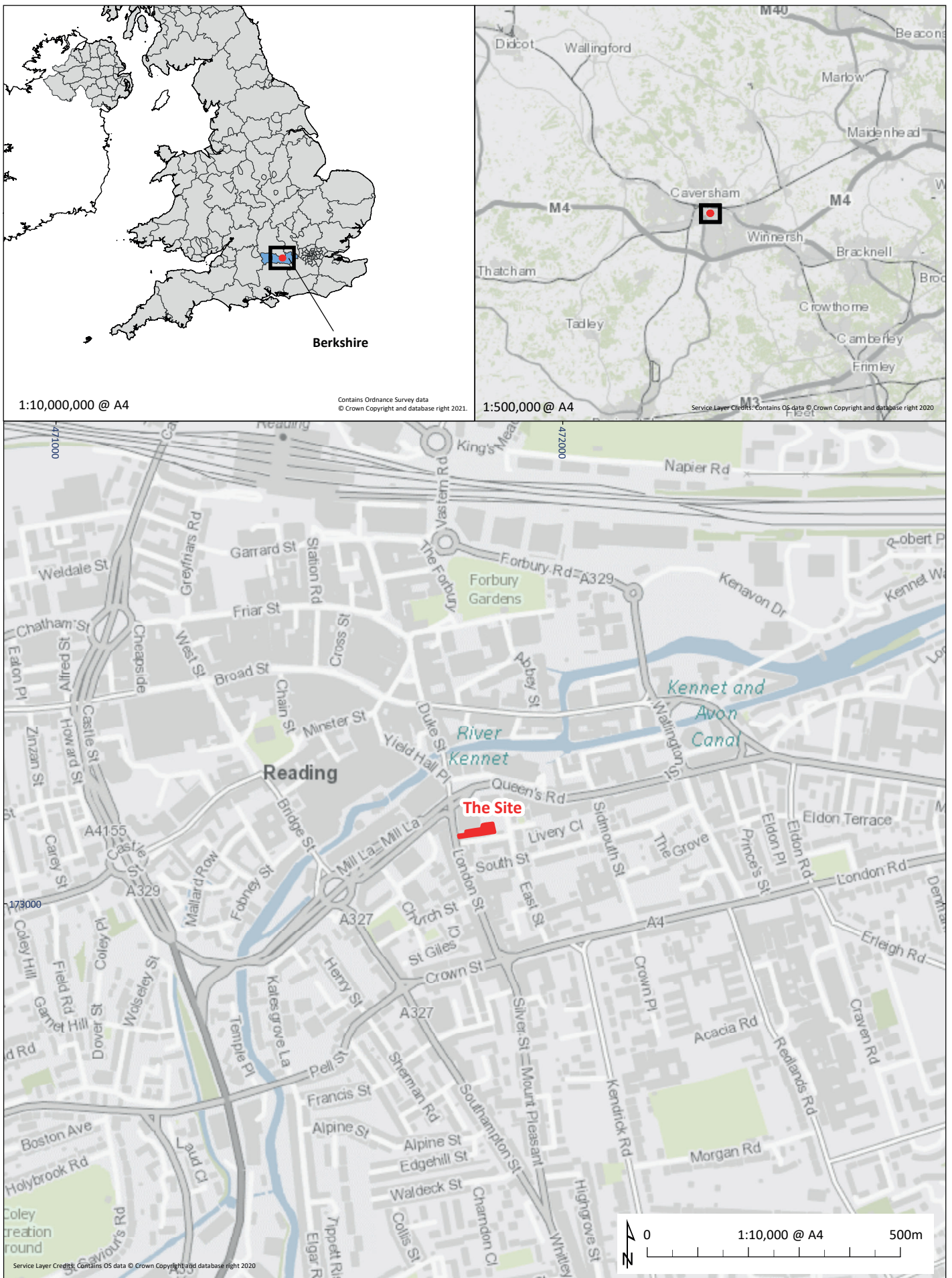


Figure 1: Site Location

03/34483/WSI/01/01

43 LONDON STREET, READING, BERKSHIRE:
A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Figure 2: Proposed Trench Locations

03/34483/WSI/02/01

Appendices

Appendix A – Insurances, Copyright and Confidentiality and Standards

Insurances

1. AOC holds Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Details can be supplied on request.
2. AOC will not be liable to indemnify the client against any compensation or damages for or with respect to:
 - damage to crops being on the Area or Areas of Work (save in so far as possession has not been given to the Archaeological Contractor)
 - the use or occupation of land (which has been provided by the Client) by the Project or for the purposes of completing the Project (including consequent loss of crops) or interference whether temporary or permanent with any right of way light air or other easement or quasi easement which are the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement
 - any other damage which is the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement
 - injuries or damage to persons or property resulting from any act or neglect or breach of statutory duty done or committed by the client or his agents servants or their contractors (not being employed by AOC Archaeology or for or in respect of any claims demands proceedings damages costs charges and expenses in respect thereof or in relation thereto)
3. Where excavation has taken place evaluation trenches will be backfilled with excavated material but will otherwise not be reinstated unless other arrangements have previously been agreed. Open area excavations normally will not be backfilled but left in a secure manner unless otherwise agreed.

Copyright and Confidentiality

4. AOC Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive license to the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
5. AOC will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.
6. AOC will advise the Client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects, which are not AOC's copyright.
7. AOC undertake to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the Client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. In addition, AOC further undertakes to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that Clients respect AOC's and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

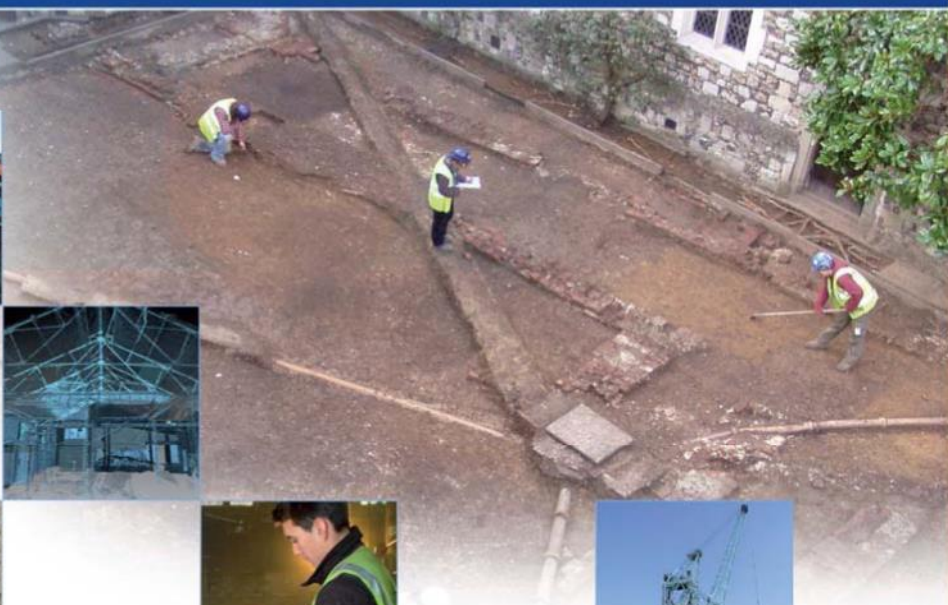
Standards

8. AOC conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the IFA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IFA Standards and Guidance for Desk Based Assessments, Field Evaluations etc., and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.
9. Where practicable AOC will liaise with local archaeological bodies (both professional and amateur) in order that information about particular sites is disseminated both ways (subject to client confidentiality).

Appendix B – Specialist Staff

The following specialist staff may be used on this project depending on the type of artefacts and soil samples recovered during the course of the fieldwork.

Macroscopic plant remains	Rob Batchelor	QUEST
Soils and sediments analysis	Rob Batchelor	QUEST
Palaeo-environmental archaeology	Rob Batchelor	QUEST
Human remains	Mara Tesorieri	AOC
Conservation	Gretel Evans	AOC
Building material	Les Capon	AOC
Lithics	Jon Cotton/Rob Engl	Freelance/AOC
Mammal and bird bone	Jackaline Robertson	AOC
Prehistoric pottery	Jon Cotton	Freelance
Roman pottery	Andrew Peachey	Archaeological Solutions
Medieval pottery	Peter Thompson	Archaeological Solutions
Post-medieval pottery	Kylie McDermott	AOC
Metal	Dawn McLaren	AOC
Glass	Kylie McDermott	AOC
Geo-archaeology	Virgil Yendell	AOC



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