

**LAND OFF COWPER'S GATE (SOUTH), LONG SUTTON, LINCOLNSHIRE, PE12
9AY:
WSI FOR MITIGATION STRATEGY**

ISSUE 4:	ISSUED FOR APPROVAL
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Local Planning Authority: South Holland District Council

Central NGR: TF 4280 2184

Planning Reference H11-1084-23

Museum Archive Number LCNCC:2024.70

Site Code: CLSL24

Written by: Adam Slater

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) has been appointed by Robert Doughty Consultancy Ltd, on behalf of Nationwide Produce plc, to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation on land off Cowper's Gate (South), Long Sutton, Lincolnshire (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The present document provides a Written Scheme of Investigation for a Mitigation Strategy of an archaeological Strip and Map investigation (SMR).
- 1.3 Long Sutton is a village located c. 19km east of Spalding in the administration of South Holland District Council, Lincolnshire. The investigation site lies about 1.2km south-southwest of the centre of the village, on the east side of Cowper's Gate (South), immediately south of the A17, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TF 4280 2184 (Figure 1). A planning application (H11-1084-23) for proposed extensions to existing agricultural buildings has been submitted to South Holland District Council.
- 1.4 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken across the entire development site, revealing an area of significant archaeological remains largely confined to the western fringes of the site, in the form of a number of ditches or elongated pits containing pottery indicating occupation and other activity in the area in the medieval period. The ditches or pits may have commenced as quarries for sand extraction and were then used for waste disposal. The dating of the artefacts seems to suggest an initial phase of occupation in the 11th-12th centuries and then, following a brief interruption, continuing through the 13th to 15th centuries. Several substantial fragments of querns were recovered in the northwestern part of the site and suggest this area was possibly used for specialised food processing in the medieval period. A glass linen smoother, perhaps as early as the 12th century, was found in the same area and may indicate fabric smoothing. More general domestic refuse, mostly represented by pottery fragments, was abundant in the southwestern corner of the site, suggesting that settlement activity was focussed in this area.
- 1.5 It is proposed that the Strip, Map & Record investigation is undertaken in the southwestern corner of the site, in the locality of the abundant medieval remains identified in the earlier evaluation. The said evaluation also revealed similar medieval remains to the north.
- 1.6 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
 - Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC 2024)
 - This Written Scheme of Investigation;
 - Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1990);
 - Standard for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023).
- 1.7 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (number 23) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and will operate within the Institute's 'Code of Conduct' (2022).

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

- 2.1.1 The solid geology at the site is Ampthill Clay Formation mudstone of the Jurassic Period. These are overlain by superficial deposits of Tidal Flat Deposits, clay and silt deposited between 11800 years ago and the present during the Quaternary period (British Geological Survey).

2.2 Topography

- 2.2.1 The site is on fairly flat land of the Lincolnshire Fenland at about 2m OD. A canalized watercourse, Fall Drain, forms the eastern boundary of the site.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Details and records of archaeological sites and finds in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record.

- 3.2 It is known that a substantial stone building was uncovered during the Second World War, along with the remains of a human skeleton. These finds are reported to have been found in the western part of the proposed development site. Both the building and skeleton were undated. It has been speculated that the structure may have been a church referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086.

- 3.3 A geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken across the southern half of the site. This identified magnetic anomalies of uncertain origin close to the western edge of the site; magnetic disturbance along the northern edge of the survey area; a drainage channel running east-west through the centre of the site; and a sub-rectangular enclosure apparently containing possible structural remains towards the southwest corner of the site (SUMO 2024).

- 3.5 The initial Geophysical Survey results were the subject of a programme of Archaeological trench evaluation, which identified the presence of archaeological features, in the northwest of the site and in the southwestern corner, both representing similar phases and types of activity. The 11th to 15th centuries saw a number of ditches or large elongated pits, perhaps excavated as boundaries or for sand extraction, used as middens.

- 3.6 Fragments of several querns suggest food processing activities were undertaken in the northwestern part of the site. In the same area a glass linen smoother was recovered and indicates that fabric was being smoothed in this area from as early as the 12th. In contrast, pottery, particularly of the 11th-12th centuries, was much more abundant in Trench 2 in the southwestern part of the site than in the northwest. This perhaps indicates that domestic occupation was focussed in or near this southwestern area.

- 3.7 Occupation in the area seems to have ceased in the 15th century with later usage of the site was probably for agricultural purposes and includes a 17th to 18th century drainage channel running east to west across the centre of the site. There was also a horse burial truncating some of the early medieval pits.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 A planning application (H11-1084-23) for proposed extensions to existing agricultural buildings including revised access arrangements and alterations to the concrete area to the south of the extensions has been submitted to South Holland District Council.
- 4.2 An archaeological evaluation was previously undertaken on site and found a dense array of medieval remains in the southwestern part of the area. During that initial evaluation a further trench was excavated, at the request of the agent and developer, outside the area of the planning application but surrounded by the planning application area. This trench, located north of the southwestern trench, also revealed extensive and dense medieval remains.
- 4.3 Following discussions with the archaeological curator of Lincolnshire County Council, advisor to South Holland District Council, a scheme of strip, map and record archaeological excavation has been proposed for the area of dense archaeological remains in the southwestern part of the site, as defined by the extent of planning application H11-1084-23.
- 4.4 National Planning Policy on archaeology and built heritage is set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
- 4.5 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF, by Local policy and by other material considerations.
- 4.6 Research Objectives

The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda, Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**, ed. N Cooper (2006), along with the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*, ed. D. Knight, B. Vyner & C. Allen (2012) will be referenced for specific research criteria.

The archaeological excavation will address the following objectives:

- To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation any archaeological remains affected by the investigation.
- To assess where appropriate any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site.

In addition, the investigation will seek to address the following research questions:

- To confirm the presence or absence of any archaeological activity associated with the medieval remains encountered in the evaluation.
- To more fully establish the extent & character of the medieval activity identified in the

evaluation,

5 SCOPE OF WORKS

- 5.1 It is proposed that a rectangular area at the southwest corner of the site, within the extent of the planning application, is subject to the strip, map and record (SMR) excavation. This area is approximately 50m x 30m in extent. (c. 1500m²).

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1. The investigation area will be set out by PCA using a survey-grade Geomax GPS. Which will be used constantly during the project to generate a working pre-excavation plan of all exposed features as well as recording locations of excavated slots, hand drawn sections, detailed plans of features and photogrammetry.
- 6.1.1 The Strip, Map & Record area will be stripped with a rolling buffer of 5m to the eastern boundary; this will be to ensure that any archaeological remains not previously identified by the geophysical survey and trial trenching are exposed and investigated and recorded. The stripping will stop in the eastern area if no further archaeological remains are revealed.
- 6.1.2 The supervising archaeologist will supervise and have control of the machine as it excavates the SMR area. The excavator will have a flat-bladed ditching bucket and will strip the areas of non-archaeological overburden to the level of the first archaeological horizon. The stripping will be taken down in level manageable spits, each approximately 100mm deep. The machining will be coordinated so that no plant is tracked across areas reduced to this level once machined. Excavated material will be stored on-site (outside the excavated area) or be removed elsewhere.
- 6.1.3 Once the archaeological horizon has been reached, the stripped area will be cleaned by hand and kept free of loose spoil. Archaeological features, structures and deposits will be identified, recorded, and excavated by trained archaeologists using appropriate hand tools.
- 6.1.4 Metal detection will be used on site to aid the recovery of artefacts. Spoil heaps and all exposed archaeological features will be subject to metal detection, this to be undertaken repeatedly as the features are excavated. Detects will be set to 'no-discrimination' and all metal detecting survey will be carried out by competent and experienced detectorists. The locations of all detector-recovered finds will be recorded in 3-dimensions and assigned to the specific context numbers of deposits they are retrieved from.
- 6.1.5 Once the area has been machined, a detailed pre-excavation plan will be created and tied into the OS grid using a Geomax GPS unit. Additional surveying and recording will be undertaken using the same high precision GPS, with the data uploaded daily to generate an evolving plan of the site archaeology.

- 6.1.6 The overall sampling strategy will be proportionate to the apparent interest of the archaeological features revealed and should be an iterative process. Spot-dating of artefacts and assessment of ecofacts will wherever possible be integrated into this process and fed back to the excavation team to ensure that appropriate sampling is undertaken for those features and deposits with real potential.
- 6.1.7 All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded.
- 6.1.8 All discrete, non-burial, features will be half-sectioned, where safe to do so but should not be less than 50% of the whole. Where they are shown to form part of recognisable structures, contain deposits of particular value or significant artefact or environmental assemblages they will be fully excavated.
- 6.1.9 For all linear features e.g. ditches, gullies, paths and tracks, an initial 20% will be excavated away from intersections with other features or deposits to obtain unmixed samples of material. Additionally, all terminals and intersections will be investigated. Excavation slots will be at least 1m in width. Where significant patterns of deposition occur further excavation will take place to investigate those patterns.
- 6.1.10 A 10% sample of linear features that are field boundaries will be excavated away from intersections with other features or deposits to obtain unmixed samples of material. Additionally, all terminals and intersections will be investigated.
- 6.1.11 All structural remains including beam slots, post-holes and floor surfaces/floor makeup surfaces demonstrated to be part of a building's construction require total (100%) excavation. All industrial features including "domestic" ovens and hearths will be 100% excavated and samples taken for analysis.
- 6.1.12 The excavation of deposits relating to funerary/ritual activity such as burials and cremations will be 100% excavated.
- 6.1.13 In general, deep features such as wells and pits will be excavated to their full depth or to the underside of the construction impact, whichever is the higher. However, depending on the significance of the feature, excavation of their full depth may ne required below the level of construction impact, in order that it is appropriately exposed and recorded. This would be in agreement with the Historic Environment Officer. This may require the adoption of appropriate Health and Safety procedures.
- 6.1.14 In the event of ground water incursion or other flooding of the excavation area, appropriate means of water management will be used if necessary. This will include baling, pumping, the excavation of sumps or any other appropriate methods. The handling and management of any excess water will be accompanied by appropriate Health & Safety measures including awareness of, and the use of relevant PPE in respect of water-borne diseases (eg, Weil's disease), and fencing or other demarcation of water-containing sumps.
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6.1.15 Previous geophysical survey and trial trenching revealed archaeological remains directly to the north of the Strip, Map & Record (SMR) investigation. This area of previous discoveries is outside the extent of the planning application for the site (H11-1084-23). The Archaeological Advisor has commented that the area outside the planning application area, which cannot currently undergo SMR, should be fenced off for the duration of archaeological works and all construction works, to avoid unnecessary impact from any type of construction activity, such as vehicle tracking or dumping of spoil. To achieve this, the area outside the planning application will be fenced off for the duration of the development. The client will be notified of this to incorporate these requirements into any construction or operational management plans. The location of fencing to exclude impacts to the area, by archaeological investigation or development/plant movement operations, is marked on the attached plans.

6.2 Recording

6.2.1 Photography will form an integral part of the recording strategy. All photos will be taken using a digital SLR camera with sensors exceeding 12 mega pixels, using the highest quality setting available on the camera. All photographs will be in JPED and RAW format and incorporate scales, and directional north arrow with shots both including and without an identification board (clearly detailing site code & context information). All photographs were feasible, will be taken in appropriate light conditions. A photographic record will be compiled throughout all phases of the archaeological works. The normal photographic record may be supplemented by detailed photogrammetry of features and deposits depending on the conditions and features.

6.2.2 In the event that human burials are discovered, a Ministry of Justice Licence will be required (in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857) before the remains can be lifted. The need for a Ministry of Justice Licence applies to both inhumation and cremated remains. Application for a Licence will be made by PCA. PCA will comply with the conditions of the Licence and discuss any requirements of that Licence which conflict with the agreed method of investigation with the Archaeological Advisor.

6.2.3 Inhumation and cremation burials will be fully excavated by hand within 24 hours of exposure unless otherwise agreed with the Archaeological Advisor.

6.2.4 Where burial remains are expected excavation and recording will be in accordance with PCA pro forma recording sheets and drawing sheets as well as with detailed photographs and photogrammetry. The archaeological contractor will put in place arrangements to ensure the security, protection from deterioration and damage, and the respectful treatment of human remains and burial goods.

6.2.5 Treatment of treasure - Finds, discovered by PCA, falling under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2002 and 2024 amendments) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, the Lincolnshire Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) who is the designated treasure co-ordinator for Lincolnshire, the landowner and the Archaeological Advisor. A Treasure Receipt (obtainable from either the FLO or the DCMS website) must be

completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find is Treasure. Failure to report within 14 days is a criminal offence. The Treasure Receipt and Report must include the date and circumstances of the discovery, the identity of the finder (put as unit/contractor) and (as exactly as possible) the location of the find.

7 FINDS RECOVERY, PROCESSING AND TREATMENT

7.1 All artefacts recovered during the excavations are to be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation; *Conservation Guidelines no.2* and on completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme will be deposited in a museum or similar repository agreed with the Archaeological advisor and the Local Planning Authority.

7.1.2 Artefacts will be excavated carefully by hand. PCA will use an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological conservator to assist in the lifting of fragile finds of significance and / or value.

7.1.3 Records of artefact assemblages will clearly state how they have been recovered, sub-sampled and processed.

7.1.4 Excavated artefacts will be bagged upon recovery or placed in finds trays.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

8.1 Where appropriate, programs of archaeological science and environmental sampling will be commissioned, sufficient to provide an appropriate record of the palaeo-environmental significance of the affected heritage assets. The results of this work will be presented in the final report.

8.1.2 Where necessary the advice of the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor will be sought regarding specialist sampling requirements and any scientific applications relevant to the archaeological investigation of this site.

8.1.3 If appropriate, environmental samples will be taken from features to enable their date, nature, use, extent and condition to be described and analysed. Samples will be taken from the fills of features where organic materials may be preserved, such as pits, ditches and other deposits, especially if charred remains or waterlogged deposits are in evidence. Historic England Environmental Guidelines (2011) *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (second edition)* will be adhered to.

8.1.4 Where appropriate the guidance in the following Historic England papers will be followed:

- "Waterlogged Organic Artefacts Guidelines on their recovery, analysis and conservation" 2012
- "Dendrochronology – guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates" 1998
- "Archaeometallurgy" 2015

- "Human bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports" 2004
- "Geoarchaeology" 2015
- "Waterlogged Organic Artefacts guidelines on their recovery, analysis and conservation" 2012
- "Archaeomagnetic Guidelines for best practice" 2015
- "Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork" 2006

9 RECORDING

- 9.1 All features, structures, deposits, burials and finds will be recorded according to accepted professional standards. Sufficient data will be recorded to allow the required level of assessment and reporting; recording must be carried out to a sufficiently high standard to provide a full record of the deposits evaluated, including in trenches where no archaeology is identified.
- 9.1.2 All features, deposits and finds are to be recorded according to accepted professional standards.
- 9.1.3 All archaeological contexts are to be recorded individually on context record sheets, either on pro-forma printed sheets or digitally on tablets. A further, more general record of the work, comprising a description and discussion of archaeology, is to be maintained as appropriate. Context sheets are to be primarily filled in by the archaeologist excavating the feature or deposit.
- 9.1.4 A plan to indicate the location of the boundaries of the evaluated area and the site grid is to be drawn at a scale of 1:1250 (or a similar appropriate scale). Plans indicating the location of all archaeological features encountered are to be drawn at an appropriate scale, either by hand in the case of detailed, complex features or groups of features, or digitally using the Geomax GPS. An overall site plan will be maintained at a scale of 1:100 or larger scale where appropriate, utilizing the digital recording surveys. Sections will be drawn at a scale of 1:10. Significant archaeological features will normally be drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 if appropriate. All detailed plans and sections are to be related to the site survey and will be accurately related to the National Grid.
- 9.1.5 All plans and sections are to be levelled with respect to OD.
- 9.1.6 All plans and sections are to be drawn on polyester based drafting film and clearly labelled.
- 9.1.7 A full digital photographic record of the work is to be kept. The photographic record is to be regarded as part of the site archive.
- 9.1.8 The complete site archive including finds and environmental samples will be kept in a secure place throughout the period of evaluation and post excavation works.

10 REPORTING AND PUBLICATION

10.1 Reporting of Strip, Map and Sample Results

10.1.1 Within 10-16 weeks of completion of all the fieldwork PCA will produce a report, copies of which (as a minimum) are to be provided to:

- the Developer/Client
- the Archaeological Advisor
- the Local Planning Authority

10.1.2 The Report will be a stand-alone document, recording and interpreting the results of the Strip, Map and Record excavation. It will not be amalgamated with the previous trial trench evaluation report.

10.1.3 The Report will include as a minimum:

- a non-technical summary
- a table of contents
- an introduction including a list of staff members involved in the project
- summary geological, archaeological and historical background details for the site
- a statement for the aims of the project
- a full description of the results of the Strip, Map & Record investigation
- a stratigraphic matrix
- plans and sections at the appropriate scale cross-referenced with the written description; plans will clearly indicate any changes in level or slope using appropriate standard conventions
- appropriate maps, photographs
- a discussion of the location, date, extent, nature, condition, quality and significance of any archaeological deposits identified
- all finds and environmental specialist reports
- an interpretation of the results of the Strip, Map & Record investigation in relation to the archaeology in the vicinity
- a bibliography of sources consulted
- an index to the project archive
- the OASIS record

10.1.4 The report will be submitted in digital format. The digital copy will be supplied in .pdf format and will contain all text, images and plans present in the report in a single .pdf file.

10.2 Publication

10.2.1 Following the production and approval of the grey literature investigation report detailed above, a synthetic publication will be prepared. This will integrate the results of the geophysical survey, the initial trial trench evaluation, and the programme of Strip, Map

& Record excavation, and archaeological monitoring herein detailed. This report will amalgamate and synthesise the results of the separate investigations on the site and provide a consolidated record and interpretation of the investigations.

10.2.2 Consideration will also be given to mechanisms for popular dissemination of the results of the investigation. Such dissemination may be in the form of illustrated talks/lectures to local and/or regional archaeological/heritage bodies/societies. A summary of the findings will be submitted to *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Where wider dissemination is appropriate and the significance of the results warrant, a full copy of the report in an appropriate format shall be submitted for publication in relevant academic journals.

11 ARCHIVE PREPARATION & DEPOSITION

11.1 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990) and "Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation" (Archaeological Archives 2011). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited in accordance with the provisional arrangements made with Lincolnshire Museums (Lincolnshire's designated archive repository) at the onset of fieldwork. Any alternative arrangements will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist at Lincolnshire County Council.

11.2 Following discussion with Lincolnshire Archives it has been agreed the Accession number used for the initial evaluation will be maintained (subject to the work being undertaken by PCA). The accession number is assigned by Lincolnshire Museums is: LCNCC 2024.70; Site code is to be confirmed but the following is proposed: CLSL24; Deposition date: six months after completion of grey literature report.

11.3 Upon completion of the fieldwork, the online OASIS form <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/> will be completed. Once the report has become a public document, following their incorporation into the HER, it will be uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service web site where it may be freely consulted.

12 MONITORING AND LIAISON

12.1 The Archaeological Advisor will be provided with at least 10 working days' notice prior to commencement of the investigation in order for them to be able to programme monitoring visits.

PCA will allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the investigation fieldwork, by the client/developer, the Archaeological Advisor to South Holland District Council or any designated representative of the Local Planning Authority.

12.2 PCA will liaise closely with the Archaeological Advisor to South Holland District Council throughout the course of the works to arrange for on-site meetings at key decision points.

13 HEALTH AND SAFETY

13.1 PCA will conduct the work in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. The Archaeological Contractor will also follow the guidance set out in "Health and Safety in Field Archaeology" Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers 1997.

13.2 PCA Health and Safety Policy and a procedures manual will be available on site and. Site staff will have an appropriate level of training to enable them to carry out fieldwork safely.

13.3 PCA will maintain the site in a safe condition. All hazards will be appropriately identified and managed. Deep excavations will be appropriately fenced. PCA will carry out a risk assessment and complete a Health and Safety Method Statement prior to commencement of fieldwork and where appropriate a COSHH assessment. Risks and measures to reduce risk will be communicated to all working on and visiting the site.

13.4 it is envisaged that the client will provide a machine, site accommodation, suitable welfare and toilet facilities. If this is not possible PCA will arrange hire of the equipment.

14 LINCOLNSHIRE HER

14.1 PCA will provide the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record with copies of all reports in digital format. A hard copy can be produced by request.

15 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

15.1 It is intended to commence the investigation as soon as possible, this being when this (or any amended) WSI is approved and the relevant planning condition discharged by the Local Planning Authority, and the appropriate notice period is provided to the Archaeological Advisor and the planning authority. The duration of the fieldwork is subject to the extents of the investigation area (acknowledging the requirement of the 5m rolling buffer eastwards) and the density and complexity of the archaeological remains revealed. However, the proposed fieldwork for the planning application area is expected to be about 3-4 weeks but may vary depending on the abundance and significance of any archaeological remains revealed.

15.2 The archaeological field team will comprise one Supervisor and up to two archaeologists for the initial stripping and mapping phase, additional archaeologists will be brought on site if significant archaeology is encountered.

15.3 The work can only start with approval of this WSI by the Archaeological Advisor to South Holland District Council (Planning Archaeologist, Lincoln County Council).

Role	Name
<i>Project Management</i>	Rebecca Nichols (PCA)

Role	Name
<i>Archaeological Supervision</i>	TBA (PCA)
<i>Archaeological Assistants</i>	TBA (PCA staff)
<i>Illustrations</i>	PCA CAD dept.
<i>Prehistoric Pottery</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Ian Rowlandson
<i>Roman Pottery</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Ian Rowlandson
<i>Post-Roman Pottery</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Jane Young
<i>Ceramic Building Material</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Jane Young
<i>Architectural Stonework</i>	Kevin Hayward (PCA)
<i>Petrology</i>	Kevin Hayward (PCA)
<i>Animal Bone</i>	Kevin Rielly (PCA)
<i>Human Remains</i>	James Langthorne (PCA)
<i>Lithics</i>	Barry Bishop
<i>Timber</i>	Maisie Taylor or Mike Bamforth
<i>Glass</i>	Gary Taylor or John Shepherd
<i>Small Finds</i>	Gary Taylor
<i>Roman Coins</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Dr Malcolm Lyne
<i>Metalwork</i>	Gary Taylor
<i>Leather</i>	Gary Taylor / Quita Mould
<i>Iron Slag</i>	Gary Taylor or Jane Cowgill
<i>Conservation</i>	York Archaeological Trust
<i>Environmental Archaeology</i>	PCA / James Rackham / Val Fryer

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