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PROJECT DESIGN FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

DECEMBER 2023

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1 INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT HISTORY

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA), a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), has been commissioned by Rachel Lewis (hereafter referred to as 'the Client') to prepare a Project Design for an Archaeological Evaluation by trial trenching at Shorelands, Palmers Lane, Walberswick, Southwold, Suffolk (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'). The Site is centred approximately on NGR: TM 49094 74741 (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The Archaeological Evaluation is required by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Advisory Service (SCCAS), as advisors to the Local Planning Authority, to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition (East Suffolk planning ref DC/22/4893/FUL) for the proposed development comprising the demolition of existing cartlodge with room over, erection of an extension to the south of the dwelling and detached single storey garden building with pool plus the erection of a single storey store building.

1.1.3 This document represents a Project Design (also referred to as a Written Scheme of Investigation) for the Archaeological Evaluation only; this document alone will not be sufficient to discharge the archaeological condition.

1.1.4 This document provides a methodology for the archaeological evaluation of the Site, and conforms to the guidelines and standards laid down in the following documents:

- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (HE 2015a).
- Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2023a).
    - *'*An archaeological field evaluation will seek to determine, record and report on the nature, extent, preservation and significance of archaeological remains within a defined area. The scope of work will be described in a project design that is fit for purpose and will be carried out by suitably competent persons in accordance with that design and the CIfA Code of Conduct and give due regard to the guidance for archaeological field evaluation. All archaeological field evaluations will result in a report, published accounts where appropriate, and a stable, ordered, accessible archive*'*.Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology (CIfA 2021).
- Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003).

- Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2020a).
    - Collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (hereafter finds work) will result in an ordered, stable, accessible archive using appropriate methods and practices. Finds work will result in report(s) intended for dissemination. The methods and practices employed must satisfy the stated aims of any project of which finds work comprises all or part, and comply with the Code of conduct, and other relevant regulations of CIfA.
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA 2020b).
- Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2023).

1.1.5 The results of the trial trenching will determine the extent, character and significance of archaeology present and will allow the scope of any mitigation, such as full excavation or monitoring of development groundworks, to be defined by SCCAS. It is noted that the work described here is not necessarily sufficient to inform a mitigation strategy by itself and that any further work that could be required will be at the discretion of SCCAS.

1.1.6 If further stages of archaeological fieldwork are required it is expected that a new Project Design will be issued for each stage of work in response to additional SCCAS Briefs. Multiple Project Design's may be required depending on the sequence of fieldwork, archaeological findings and research objectives. Any archaeological investigation should be undertaken in accordance with the above cited guidance and the additional guidance referenced below:

- Standard for archaeological excavation (CIfA 2023b).
    - *'*An archaeological excavation will examine and record the archaeological resource within a specified area using methods that are described in a project design that is fit for purpose. The work undertaken will be carried out by suitably competent persons in accordance with that project design and the CIfA Code of Conduct and give due regard to the guidance for archaeological excavation. All archaeological excavations will result in a report, published accounts where appropriate, and a stable, ordered, accessible archive*'*.For client information all further works would incur additional fees and additional Project Design documents, which would set

out the scope and extent of any required additional work'.

BACKGROUND

1.2 Location and Geological Context

1.2.1 The centre of Walberswick is situated 1km to the west of the Suffolk coast and is on a low spur overlooking the tidal River Blyth, which lies 1km to the north and north-east. The mouth of the river Blyth is joined by the small river Dunwich which runs parallel to the coastline. The surrounding relief therefore slopes down gently to the north and east with the site located on a relatively flat area at approximately 10m AOD. The site lies on solid geology of Crag Group sands, which are overlain by drift geology of Lowestoft sand and gravel deposits (BGS 2015). Soils of the area comprise those of the Newport 4 Association, which are described as deep, well-drained sandy soils (SSEW 1983).

1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

1.3.1 Walberswick is of high archaeological potential defining the area of probable settlement from the Saxon to medieval periods (WLB 080).

Prehistoric & Roman

1.3.2 There is little in the way of prehistoric or Roman archaeology in the immediate environs of the site. A perforated antler pick of probable prehistoric date was found in the Corporation Marshes on the coast south of Walberswick (WLB 008). Roman pottery sherds have been recovered from south of the village (WLB 007). A corroded bronze Roman coin was recovered along with post-medieval coins, a lead wool seal fragment, and three bronze trade tokens during metal detecting approximately 340m south-east of the site (WLB 015).

Anglo-Saxon to Medieval

1.3.3 By the medieval period Walberswick was a fishing and trading port of importance. There are no Anglo-Saxon finds in the immediate area but the original church and historic core of Walberwick may have been in the south side of Walberswick in a large area reaching up to within 170m south of the site. Supporting evidence includes cropmarks, pottery scatters and metal detected finds (WLB 009, 010, 012, 015, 024). The current Grade I listed Church of St Andrew is situated 50m to the west of the site and is built on the ruins of a 15th century church with its associated churchyard (WLB 112, WLB 014). The medieval church was deliberately abandoned in the 17th century when Walberswick was greatly reduced in size and importance due to fire and loss of coastline, but was later re-founded.

Medieval to Late Medieval

1.3.4 Archaeological monitoring at Lilliput Lodge Lane centred on 210m south-west of the site, revealed a thick 'black earth' deposit (up to 1.5m) containing material from the 12th-15th centuries. Within this deposit was found a cache of four near-complete 15th century vessels, all imports including a Dutch redware cauldron, a jug from south-west France, a German stoneware bottle and a whiteware jug from Surrey. To find such near-complete vessels sometimes indicates tavern clearances, but the imported nature of the finds assemblages might suggest a high status origin, possibly belonging to a merchant with international connections (WLB 061). Nearby, monitoring and test pitting centred on 245m south-west of the site revealed a layer of dark soil containing 54 medieval and late medieval/early post-medieval wares with a further 47 coming from the spoil heap. These included medieval glazed and unglazed wares, Late Medieval Transitional ware, Dutch red wares and Surrey white ware. An undated ditch may have represented a roadside boundary ditch which was backfilled to form part of a garden (WLB 137) (Barlow 2021).

1.3.5 Monitoring of ground works centred on 160m south-east of the site, did not reveal any archaeological features, but 8 sherds of medieval coarseware and 5 sherds of Late Medieval Transitional ware plus a fragment of lava quern stone were recovered from the subsoil (WLB 074). A sherd of medieval green glazed pottery was also recovered from monitoring centred on 210m south-west of the site (WLB 117). Further archaeological monitoring centred on 300m east of the site, revealed extant archaeological features and deposits of a late medieval date. These might have formed a small outdoor smithy belonging to a larger house nearby. The Street appears unlikely to have moved much since the medieval period, with listed buildings of 16th century origin fronting onto the street in both directions, and it is suggested that the possible smithy belonged to a dwelling sited where Manor House/Manor Lodge now stand (WLB 079).

Post-medieval

1.3.6 Monitoring of ground works for an extension to Lane Corner, Palmers Lane, centred on 35m south of the site, revealed made-up ground to a depth of 1m close to the house which may be the fill of a large pit whilst in the south of the footings, layers which may relate to construction/demolition activity on or close to the site were identified. The finds from these layers were medieval to post medieval in date including floor tile which is likely to have originated from the nearby St. Andrews

church (WLB 075). An archaeological evaluation approximately 240m north-west of the site identified two post-medieval ditches and an undated ditch (WLB 086). Monitoring of footings 280m east of the site in Manor Close revealed a pit containing a deposit of mortar (WLB 068).

Late Post-medieval to Modern

1.3.7 Thorpe View is a farmstead fronting The Street that was visible on the 1st Ed OS map whose closest boundary reaches to within 40m of the south-east corner of the site (WLB 135). Another farm, Manor Farm, is shown on the OS map to the east of Thorpe View (WLB 136). Monitoring of ground works at The Stables, along The Street, some 130m south-east of the site, revealed a single pit of unknown date as well as a series of late 19th or early 20th century rubbish pits (WLB 069).

1.3.8 There are a large number of defensive works of mainly World War II date in the area particularly along the coastline. The closest to the site is a pill box located 280m south of the site (WLB 088), and a stretch of barbed wire obstruction of similar date which runs for some 200m which was also identified in a field just south of Walberswick (WLB 052). In the same area, south of the village, centred on 350m south-east of the site, post-medieval (and possibly medieval) field boundaries, an enclosure and a trackway are visible as cropmarks (WLB 053). Monitoring of groundworks centred on 135m south of the site revealed no archaeological features or finds (WLB 067).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Trial Trenching

2.1.1 The purpose of archaeological trial trench evaluation is to investigate the potential of the archaeological resource and, where present, to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains liable to be threatened by a proposed development. The results of the trial trench investigation will determine the need for and scope of any further investigation or mitigation work.

2.1.2 The aims of the archaeological trial trenching are to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- determine the likely impact on any archaeological deposits present from the proposed scheme;
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost; and
- disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of recording.

2.1.3 Dependent upon the results of the archaeological trial trenching, research objectives presented in the East of England Regional Research Framework (RFN 2021, Medlycott 2011) should be addressed where they can.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION: METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The project will be directly managed by a full Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (e.g. Rhodri Gardner MCIfA) or an archaeologist of equivalent standing.

3.1.2 The project will be undertaken according to the Brief and Project Design. It will also be undertaken in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The investigation will adhere to the CIfA's Standard for archaeological field evaluation (2023a) and Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2023).

3.2 Monitoring and Liaison

3.2.1 A minimum notice period of at least 10 days will be provided to SCCAS prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

3.2.2 Wardell Armstrong will ensure that access to the investigations is granted at all times to representatives of the Client and SCCAS.

3.2.3 Wardell Armstrong or the Client's representatives will liaise closely with SSCAS throughout the course of the project and will arrange for onsite meetings at key decision points, such as inspection of the trial trenches prior to backfill. Any variations to this Project Design will be agreed with SCCAS prior to carrying them out.

3.2.4 Wardell Armstrong will allow the Site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time during or after the archaeological fieldwork by the Client or any designated representative of SCCAS.

3.3 Trial Trench Evaluation

3.3.1 A scheme for archaeological trial trenching has been designed in order to satisfy the stated objectives of the project as set out under Section 3 above. An Event Number (WLB 141) for the Evaluation has been acquired from SCCAS and will be used during fieldwork and included in all future documentation.

3.3.2 The evaluation will comprise the excavation of one 10m x 1.8m wide trench positioned to target the proposed detached garden building (Fig. 2).

3.3.3 A contingency will be made available for judgemental use in the field and will be used to extend trenches over whole features, to investigate orientations and to allow safe

working in deeper features. Any additional trenching will be discussed and agreed with both the Client and SCCAS.

3.3.4 Notwithstanding any information on constraints already supplied, in advance of any fieldwork Wardell Armstrong must request that the Client has demonstrated that all reasonable measures have been taken to identify any constraints to ground disturbance and that they have been provided with all reasonable information regarding the confirmation of the presence of services, ecological constraints or areas of potentially contaminated land and/or any other known risks to health and safety.

3.4 Trial Trench Evaluation Methodology

3.4.1 Wardell Armstrong will undertake the opening of all trenches using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket to maximise the chance for identification of any archaeological remains should they be present. All mechanical work will be monitored by a suitably experienced archaeologist who will control the level excavated and stop at the top of the first potentially significant archaeological horizon, or the top of the natural substrate, whichever is encountered first.

3.4.2 All trenches will be cleaned by hand (where necessary), photographed and recorded as appropriate. Once cleaned all trenches will be inspected and potential features/deposits excavated to retrieve artefactual and ecofactual material, as well as determine their character, significance and date.

3.4.3 If deep deposits are encountered the upper levels of the trenches may be stepped as necessary in order to ensure safe working. The trenches will be no less than 1.80m wide at the base. The trenches will not exceed a safe working depth unless steps have been taken to ensure the safety of staff.

3.4.4 An auger will be available as part of the site toolbox to gain information from very deep deposits/features. SCCAS will be consulted should a different approach be needed.

3.4.5 Prior to backfilling, all deposits, including the trench sides will be again inspected for artefactual material to ensure that finds are recovered from as many contexts as possible regardless of date.

3.5 Investigation and Sampling Strategy

3.5.1 All archaeological features will be investigated, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Archaeological features will be sampled sufficiently to characterise, date them and

determine their significance. Slots, no less than 1m in width, will be excavated in linear features. 50% of pit fills will be excavated where possible, and up to 100% if requested by SCCAS. Smaller discrete features such as postholes will be 100% sampled.

3.5.2 Measures will be taken to protect particularly significant, valuable or sensitive archaeological remains from exposure, accidental damage and/or theft.

3.5.3 Upon completion of trenches, and following approval by SCCAS, trenches will be backfilled appropriately, with material reinstated in the same order that it had been excavated. No further provision for reinstatement has been provided for.

3.6 Recording

3.6.1 All fieldwork will be carried out in accordance with codes and practices outlined by the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists regarding archaeological evaluations (CIfA 2023a, Standard for Archaeological Field Evaluation).

3.6.2 All features will be recorded using a Leica RTK GPS unit (or equivalent) sub-centimetre level accuracy and each point recorded using the OSGB36 geodetic co-ordinate reference system. Data will be coded to an internal database to provide a dataset that records feature type, context number, associated drawing numbers and any other feature specific information that may be relevant.

3.6.3 Any hand drawn plans and sections will be drafted on water resistant permatrace. Plans will be drawn to a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10. All plans and sections will be levelled in respect to AOD and are to be drawn on polyester based drafting film and clearly labelled. A combination of multi and single context planning will be utilised.

3.6.4 A full digital photographic record of the work is to be maintained. All images are to be taken using a digital SLR camera with a minimum megapixel resolution of 10mp (and fitted with an APS-C or larger sensor) and will comprise of high-quality DNG or TIFF files. All photographs will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale and north arrows. Graduated metric scales of appropriate lengths should be used, ensuring the use of vertical scales against deep sections in combination with horizontal scales.

3.6.5 The photographic record is to be regarded as part of the site archive and the digital files will be labelled appropriately and cross-referenced in relation to a site-specific photography register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

3.6.6 Wardell Armstrong will ensure that the complete site archive including finds and

paleoenvironmental samples is to be kept in a secure place throughout the period of fieldwork and post-excavation process.

3.7 Recording Human Remains

3.7.1 In the event that human remains, both inhumations and/or cremations, are exposed during the course of the archaeological evaluation then all works are to cease immediately, and the Client and SCCAS will be informed. The area will be screened from view and discussions will be held with the Client and SCCAS on options for their appropriate preservation in situ or for their removal in accordance with professional standards and guidelines (see below) once the antiquity of the remains has been suitably proven. It is anticipated that human remains will be left in situ except in those cases where damage or desecration are anticipated, or where analysis of the remains is considered to be a necessary requirement for satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the final decision on whether human remains will be lifted as part of the work will rest with SCCAS.

3.7.2 Wardell Armstrong will have an appropriately qualified and experienced osteoarchaeologist (see Appendix 1) available to consult for excavation and sampling strategies and to supervise the excavation and removal of any human remains (where this is necessary) from the Site.

3.7.3 In the event that human burials are to be removed, a Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained (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 Wardell Armstrong.

3.7.4 Wardell Armstrong will adhere to the following guidelines: Code of Ethics (BABAO 2019a), Code of Practice (BABAO 2019b), Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains (Brickley & McKinley, 2004), Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains (Mitchell & Brickley, 2017), The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project (HE 2018a), Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (APABE 2017).

3.8 Metal Detecting

3.8.1 The use of metal detectors on site to aid the recovery of artefacts will take place at all stages of the evaluation.

3.8.2 Topsoil, subsoil or other overburden will be scanned with a metal detector before and

during its excavation, including when it is excavated by machine.

3.8.3 Exposed features and layers including deep section faces will be scanned by metal detector prior to, and periodically during, their excavation.

3.8.4 All spoil heaps, whether of topsoil/overburden or from excavated archaeological deposits are to be scanned with a metal detector. Spoil heaps will be kept as low in height and as spread-out as possible to allow for metal detecting.

3.8.5 The detector will not be set to discriminate against iron. Metal detected finds will be plotted on suitable areas plans.

3.8.6 In this instance our metal detecting will be undertaken by Steve Clarkson.

3.9 Finds recovery and processing

3.9.1 All artefacts recovered during the course of the evaluation are the property of the landowner/Client. They will be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (CIFA 2020a), the Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe (Perrin et al. 2014).

3.9.2 All artefacts and samples will be processed and analysed by our team of specialists based at our Bury St Edmunds office. Basic profiles and a list including our regularly used external specialists is provided in Appendix 1.

3.9.3 All artefacts revealed will be recovered regardless of date so that the provisional dating of as many contexts as possible can be ascertained. In circumstances where the quantity of finds present preclude total recovery then a representative sample will be taken and this noted on the context sheet.

3.9.4 On completion of the project, discard of artefacts should only take place following discussion and agreement with SCCAS.

3.9.5 The primary archive records will clearly state how all artefact assemblages have been recovered, sub-sampled and processed.

3.9.6 Once assessed, all retained material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described in First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neal 2001).

3.10 Treatment of treasure

3.10.1 Finds falling under the statutory definition of treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2002) will be reported immediately to the Finds Liaison

Officer (FLO), the landowner/client and SCCAS. A treasure receipt (obtainable from either the FLO or the DCMS website) will be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding that the find is treasure. Failure to report within 14 days of discovery is a criminal offence.

3.10.2 The treasure receipt and report will include the date and circumstances of the discovery in addition to the identity of the finder (Wardell Armstrong) and the location of the find in relation to Ordnance Survey.

3.11 Palaeoenvironmental Sampling

3.11.1 The strategy and methodology for the sampling of deposits will be in accordance with Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (HE 2011). Where deemed appropriate the advice of the relevant Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be sought in relation to the collection of palaeoenvironmental material, industrial residues or other relevant scientific material. Historic England's guidance on geoarchaeology will also be referred to as necessary (Historic England 2015b) as will their guidance on animal bones and archaeology (Historic England 2019).

3.11.2 Where deposits are dry, bulk samples for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and finds, will be taken from sealed and datable features such as pits, ditches, hearths and floors. Each context will be sampled in isolation. The size of the sample is expected to be in the range of c. 40 litres per context or 100% of smaller contexts. Samples will not be taken from the intersection of features or where context horizons are not fully defined.

3.11.3 Where deposits are wet, waterlogged or peaty, monoliths will be taken from cleaned vertical surfaces for the retrieval of pollen, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera. The numbers to be taken will be agreed with the client and the HCC HEA. Where bulk samples are to be taken a minimum of 20 litres will be taken from visible layers or spits for the retrieval of plant macro-remains and insects.

3.11.4 Environmental samples from dry deposits will normally by processed by flotation following the fieldwork and the residues will be sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal that has not floated. Environmental samples from wet deposits will normally be sent to specialists for processing in laboratory conditions.

3.11.5 In the event that waterlogged wood or other delicate organic deposits are uncovered Historic England's guidance (2010, 2018b) will be followed.

3.11.6 The results of the palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue analyses and scientific analyses will be included in full in the evaluation report and the results sent to the Historic England Regional Science Advisor.

3.12 Assessment and Reporting

3.12.1 Following the completion of the fieldwork, a report will be undertaken to provide an assessment of the results. A draft of the report will be prepared within 4-6 weeks of completion of onsite activities and submitted to SCCAS for approval. Should significant or substantial archaeological features be encountered, additional time may be needed to appropriately assess and analyse the gathered evidence and present this in relation to relevant research objectives. In both cases, the completion of the report does not indicate the discharge of planning conditions. Following approval, the report will be uploaded to OASIS (see 4.14 below) within 2 weeks.

3.12.2 The report will be prepared in accordance with SCCAS's Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2023) and CIfA's Standard for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2023a). As a minimum, this report will include:

- a summary of the project's background and results;
- event number (WLB 141) and OASIS ID (wardella2-521045);
- circumstances of the project such as planning background, the archaeological background, an outline nature of work, the site description (including size, geology and topography, location), when the project was undertaken and by whom;
- aims and objectives;
- methodology used, including the detail of any variation to the agreed project design;
- compilation of a site narrative;
- an interpretation of the results in an appropriate context;
- an assessment of the stratigraphic and other written, drawn and photographic records;
- a catalogue and assessment of each category of artefact recovered during the excavation (including a conservation assessment), and a discussion of appropriate discard policy;

- a catalogue and assessment of all faunal remains and a discussion of appropriate discard policy;
- processing and sorting of all soil samples, and a catalogue and assessment of ecofacts;
- an impact assessment referencing the consented scheme;
- a statement of the significance of the remains encountered and discussion of the evidence in the local/regional/national context;
- a summary of the potential for further analysis (post excavation) if appropriate;
- an appendix containing a list and summary description of all contexts recorded;
- a summary of the contexts of the project archive and its location; and
- a bibliography

3.12.3 The evaluation (assessment) report will be accompanied by plans, sections and photographs where appropriate.

3.12.4 A completed downloaded Data Collection Form from OASIS should be included in the report.

3.12.5 In the event that analysis of finds and samples (in addition to processing and assessment) is required to assist in determining the scope of mitigation, a revised timetable for report production would be agreed with SCCAS and the Client.

3.13 Archive Preparation and Deposition

3.13.1 Wardell Armstrong will make arrangements for the deposition of the final Site archive with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service and all documents, artefacts and any other material associated with the project will be marked with a unique site code, (Event number WLB 141). Following completion of the fieldwork, preparation of the site archive will follow all guidance from the archive regarding deposition (SCCAS 2022). All artefacts recovered are the property of the landowner who will be asked to sign a Transfer of Title document which will be included in the archive.

3.13.2 The final Site archive will include all project records and cultural material produced by the evaluation and will be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (Brown 2011) and A Standard Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe (Perrin et al 2014). The receiving archive's guidelines will also be adhered to (SCCAS 2022).

3.14 Dissemination/Publication

3.14.1 This project will be registered with the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) and a digital copy of the archaeological report will be made available upon its completion.

3.14.2 A summary of the work will be submitted to the editor any relevant journals agreed with the LPA should the results of the fieldwork warrant this.

4 TIMETABLE & STAFFING

4.1.1 It is anticipated that the trial trench evaluation on Site would be completed within one day depending on the quantity, size and depth of any archaeological features or deposits encountered. Thereafter we would expect the assessment report to be complete within 4-6 weeks of the completion of fieldwork (dependant on specialist input).

4.1.2 Details of Wardell Armstrong staff likely to be involved with the project are provided in Appendix 1.

4.1.3 Up to two members of Wardell Armstrong staff would be on site during trial trenching, depending on the quantity, depth and significance of archaeological remains uncovered during the initial cutting of the trenches. The field team will be drawn from a pool of experienced field staff, as determined by availability at the time, fully competent in the recognition and recording of archaeological stratigraphy, features and finds.

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

5.1.1 Wardell Armstrong will produce an internal RAMS document for the project which will be read by all site staff, in conjunction with this Project Design, prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

5.1.2 The Client will be asked to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and confirm the location of any known services before the archaeological works commence.

5.1.3 Site staff will have an appropriate level of training to enable them to carry out fieldwork safely. Appropriate PPE as directed by the Client will be worn by field staff at all times.

5.1.4 The Client will be requested to provide details of their own risk assessment and specify PPE required before fieldwork commences.

5.1.5 Wardell Armstrong will abide by the Client's health and safety methodology if provided. If there is conflict between the Client's risk assessment and that of Wardell Armstrong's then the Client's will take priority, unless it is perceived to be placing the field team at greater risk.

5.1.6 All staff will assist the Client in maintaining the Site in a safe condition. Hazards will be appropriately identified and managed including identification of buried and above ground services/utilities.

5.1.7 In addition to the risk assessment and method statement, where appropriate a COSHH assessment will also be undertaken. Once onsite, these documents will be assessed, and any variations will be highlighted and added to the appropriate assessment. These will be re-evaluated periodically during the course of the fieldwork to make sure that they remain consistent to the Site-specific risks. All staff and visitors will be required to be inducted and sign these documents on first arrival to Site to show that they have read and understood the contents and any variations will be communicated as required.

5.1.8 WA maintains appropriate insurance cover for the project, including Public and Employers Liability (£10 million each) and Professional Indemnity cover of £2m as standard.

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APPENDICES

REGIONAL DIRECTOR
Dr Rhodri Gardner PhD MSc BA MCIfA

Qualifications: PhD, Archaeology, UCL (2000)
MSc, Bioarchaeology & Geoarchaeology (Distinction), UCL, (1993)
BA Hons, Archaeological Studies, University of Leicester (1993)

Experience: Rhodri has been a professional Archaeologist for over 20 years. He is currently a Technical Director for Archaeology within Wardell Armstrong based at the Bury St Edmunds Office. He was previously Head of Cotswold Archaeology's Suffolk Office and their Head Fieldwork.

Rhodri is an experienced senior manager who has worked on a large variety of archaeological projects throughout East Anglia for several different leading commercial contractors in the region. He is responsible for the delivery and overall quality of our archaeological projects undertaken in the East of England.

In a c.23 year career he has built up a wide range of experience on variety of rural and urban sites, including complex multi-period urban excavations in Ipswich and London as well as large rural projects across East Anglia. These have included a number of Road Schemes in Suffolk and Norfolk (e.g. Bury St Edmunds eastern relief Road for SCC and the recent A47 evaluation works for Highways England/Galliford Try). Predominantly working in the south of England, he has experience of all periods.

Rhodri is also an experienced osteologist and zooarchaeologist and has worked as both a human and animal bone specialist.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR - PROJECT MANAGER
John Craven BA MCIfA

Qualifications: BA Hons, Ancient History and Archaeology, University of Birmingham (2001)

Experience: John has been working as a professional Archaeologist in East Anglia since the mid 1990's, in various roles at Suffolk County Council, Suffolk Archaeology, Cotswold Archaeology and AOC Archaeology, before joining Wardell Armstrong in 2021 where he is responsible for the management of projects from initial client contact to completion.

An experienced field archaeologist and Project Manager John has previously assisted on, directed or managed a wide range of archaeological fieldwork and related heritage projects in the region, including extensive multi-period sites in west Suffolk across the airbases of RAF Lakenheath and RAF Mildenhall, for a broad range of commercial, private and public clients. He has an extensive record of producing project designs, desk-based assessments, post-excavation assessments and client reports and of team-wide archaeological data management and quality assurance.

John also takes an interest in disseminating the results of archaeological investigation to a wide variety of audiences and has managed several well-received Heritage Lottery funded community projects.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR - POST-EXCAVATION MANAGER & ARTEFACT SPECIALIST (POTTERY, LITHICS AND CBM RESEARCHER)
Andrew Peachey BA MCIfA

Qualifications: BA Hons, Archaeology and History, University of Reading (2001)

Experience: Andrew has been working as a specialist across East Anglia and adjacent regions since 2002, with a particular interest in prehistoric and Roman pottery and ceramic building materials, as well as in the prehistoric technology and use of struck flint. Working as an internal specialist for Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong and accepting work as an external specialist for other contracting archaeological units has afforded Andrew a diverse and wide-ranging portfolio of projects and experience. Projects have included Neolithic pit groups at Coxford and flint assemblages from Blakeney Norfolk, extensive Neolithic to Iron Age assemblages from a riverside site at Dernford, Cambs and an important fenland occupation and ritual site at Sawtry, Cambs. Significant Roman pottery and CBM assemblages have included a large farmstead complex and pottery production site at Stowmarket, Suffolk and a Roman villa at Bottisham, Cambs; as well as from intensive agro-industrial sites at Soham, Cambs; Beck Row and Newmarket, Suffolk. A large pottery production and industrial site at East Winch Norfolk has recently been published as an East Anglian Archaeology monograph, while other kiln sites have included early Roman production at Snape, Suffolk (published in the Journal of Roman Pottery Studies) and Horningsea, Cambs (published in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society). Andrew is a long-standing committee member and contributor to the Study Group for Roman Pottery.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR & ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST
Dr John Summers PhD MSc BSc

Qualifications: PhD "The Architecture of Food", University of Bradford (2010)
MSc, Biological Archaeology, University of Bradford (2006)
BSc Hons, Bioarchaeology, University of Bradford (2005)

Experience: John is an archaeobotanist with a primary specialism in the analysis of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. He has undertaken archaeobotanical analyses for numerous excavations, mainly in the Eastern region, including assemblages from a number of large Romano-British, medieval and multi-phased sites. In addition to work on Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong projects, John undertakes archaeobotanical assessment and analysis for a number of other archaeological units. He also maintains a connection with research projects in Scotland, including recent work with the University of

Bradford's Covesea Caves Project. In addition to archaeobotanical investigations, John is responsible for co-ordinating field survey with GPS and total station, as well as in house magnetic gradiometer surveys. With Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong, he has co-ordinated and written up a number of gradiometer surveys, including a number of large areas (up to 140ha) and cart-based surveys, in conjunction with our external consultant.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR - PROJECT MANAGER
Keeley-jade Bingham BA ACIfA

Qualifications: BA Hons, Archaeology and Geography, University of Southampton (2017)

Experience: Keeley-jade has over 5 years' experience supervising and coordinating archaeological fieldwork and geophysics projects across East Anglia. She has led numerous small to large trial trench evaluations, excavations and geophysical surveys (both handheld and cart based). Keeley-jade plays a leading role in geophysics at the Bury St Edmunds office and has trained multiple members of staff to correctly use magnetometry and GPS equipment.

Keeley now assists with the preparation of quotes, written schemes of investigation and the day-to-day management of the field team.

ARCHAEOLOGIST - ARCHIVES CO-ORDINATOR & FINDS MANAGER
Luke Harris

Qualifications: A-Level History, English Literature and Language and AS-Level Government and Politics, Northampton College (2006)

Experience: Since completing his advanced education, Luke has held a number of professional administrative roles with companies and institutions including Nationwide Building Society (2007–2011) and Civica (2013–2014). His duties and responsibilities in these posts included the supervision and coordination of co-workers, the handling of customer enquiries and the categorisation, collation and digitalisation of paper records. Luke has also gained valuable clerical experience through voluntary roles and work experience. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong Luke has received training in finds recognition, finds and environmental processing/ storage, archiving and the deposition of archaeological archives.

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST - PROJECTS MANAGER (POST-EXCAVATION)
Andrew Newton MPhil PCIFA

Qualifications: MPhil, University of Bradford (2004)
BSc (Hons), Archaeology, University of Bradford (2003)
Dip Professional Archaeological Studies, University of Bradford (2002)

Experience: Andrew has carried out geophysical surveys for GeoQuest Associates on sites throughout the UK and has worked as a site assistant with BUFAU. During 2001 he worked as a researcher for the Yorkshire Dales Hunter-Gatherer Research Project, a University of Bradford and Michigan State University joint research programme, and has carried out voluntary work with the curatorial staff at Beamish Museum in County Durham. Andrew is a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and a Practitioner Member of the Institute for Archaeologists. Andrew joined Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong in 2005 as Project Officer writing desk-based assessments, he has since gained considerable experience in post-excavation work and his principal role is conducting post-excavation research and authoring site reports for publication. Significant post-excavation projects he has been responsible for include the Ingham Quarry Extension, Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk – a site with large Iron Age pit clusters arranged around a possible wetland area; the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age enclosure and early Saxon cremation cemetery at the Chalet Site, Heybridge, Essex; and, the high status Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Burwell Road, Exning, Suffolk. Andrew's work on the Iron Age settlement at Black Horse Farm, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire was recently published by BAR and he co-authored the recent East Anglian Archaeology monograph on the Romano-British industrial site at East Winch, Norfolk. Andrew also writes and co-ordinates Environmental Impact Assessments and has worked on a variety of such projects across southern and eastern England. In addition to his research responsibilities, Andrew undertakes outreach and publicity work and carries out some fieldwork.

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST - PROJECT OFFICER (POST-EXCAVATION)
Lindsay Lloyd-Smith BSc MPhil PhD

Qualifications: PhD, Archaeology, University of Cambridge (2008)
MPhil, Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge (2005)
BSc (Hons), Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, UoL (1992)

Experience: Lindsay has over 25 years' experience in archaeology working on a wide variety of contract and research projects. As well as working in East Anglia for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (1992), the Cambridge Archaeology Unit (repeatedly between 1995 and 2010), and most recently for Pre-Construct Archaeology (2016-2018), Lindsay's work and research has taken him to Belize (1992), the Netherlands (1992-1995), Sweden (1997-2004), India (1996-2005), Egypt (2002-2004), Malaysia (2000-2017), the Philippines (2006), Vietnam (2009), and South Korea (2011-2015). He was a member of the Niah Caves Project, Borneo (University of Cambridge, 2000-2004), which led on to his post-graduate research (MPhil,

PhD) into later prehistorical mortuary practice in Island Southeast Asia. Following this, he was a Post-Doctoral Research Associate on the Cultured Rainforest Project, University of Cambridge (2007-2011), responsible for archaeological fieldwork investigating the prehistory of the central highlands of Borneo. He spent four years (2011-2015) working as an Assistant Professor at the Institute for East Asian Studies, Sogang University, Seoul, South Korea, where he taught Area Studies and Southeast Asian Archaeology and directed the Early Central Borneo Project (2013-2016). During this time he also was lead editor for the newly launched journal TRANS: Trans –Regional and –National Studies of Southeast Asia published by Cambridge University Press. Returning to the UK in 2015, Lindsay worked at Leicester University as an Associate Tutor in the School of Archaeology and Ancient History where he designed and wrote a Distance Learning Masters Module in Archaeology and Education. Lindsay joined Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong in June 2018 and is responsible for the post-excavation management of large excavation projects, from the assessment, interpretation and synthesis of site data to the production of archaeological reports from assessment to publication level.

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST - POTTERY RESEARCHER
Peter Thompson MA

Qualifications: MA, Landscape Archaeology, University of Bristol (1999)
BA (Hons), Archaeology, University of Bristol (1998)

Experience: Peter has over two years commercial site excavation experience mainly with Bristol and Region Archaeological Services and the Bath Archaeological Trust. Peter joined HAT (now Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong) in 2002 to specialise in Anglo-Saxon and Medieval pottery research covering East Anglia and the Greater London areas, and also has good knowledge of Prehistoric pottery identification. Publications include pottery assemblages from a Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age enclosure and Early Saxon cemetery at Heybridge, Essex (Essex Archaeology and History 2008, Vol 39); Saxon and Medieval settlement at Marham, Norfolk (Norfolk Archaeology 2012, Vol 46); Iron Age settlement and burials and Early Anglo-Saxon settlement from Harston Mills, Cambs (East Anglian Archaeology 2016 Vol 157); two rural Suffolk Anglo-Saxon sites at Snape and Oulton (Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History 2018, Vol 21); A Medieval Grimston ware pottery assemblage at Pott Row, Norfolk (Norfolk Archaeology 2014 Vol 48); a medieval rural landscape at Stone, Bucks (Records of Buckinghamshire 2018, Volume 58 part 1); and a late medieval kiln site at Stowmarket, Suffolk (forthcoming). Peter has also written more than 100 Desk-Based Assessments primarily for commercial developers in both rural and urban locations. These include particularly archaeologically sensitive sites such as a double Scheduled Ancient Monument site at Kings Langley, Herts, and The Great Hospital in Norwich.

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST – SMALL FINDS SPECIALIST
Ruth Beveridge BA MA PhD

Qualifications: PhD, Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, University College London (2000)
MA, Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, University College London (1992)
BA (Hons), Archaeology, University of Exeter (1987)

Experience: Ruth has been a professional archaeologist for over 30 years, beginning her career at the Museum of London as a field archaeologist working on urban excavations in central London. Moving into post-excavation she has been working with artefact assemblages on a range of sites across the country, with particular focus on East Anglia. Since 2008 she has worked as a metalwork and small finds specialist, beginning as freelance and then working full time for both Suffolk Archaeology CIC and Cotswold Archaeology. Ruth has reported on a wide variety of assemblages from multi-period urban sites in Norwich, Ipswich and Bury St Edmunds to a range of rural settlements of all periods across the eastern region. More recently Ruth has written publication reports on medieval urban metalwork assemblages from Gloucester and Bristol. In addition to working on Wardell Armstrong projects, Ruth undertakes assessment and analysis on small finds for other archaeological units.

Ruth undertook seven seasons of fieldwork in Vietnam between 1994 to 2000, ranging from excavation to survey and museum-based studies. She has maintained contact with the European Association of South-East Asian Archaeologists and the Indo-Pacific Prehistoric Association, for whom she has regularly provided conference presentations, most recently in 2018 in Hue, Vietnam

In addition to her specialist work, Ruth has considerable experience with archaeological archiving and the reporting, recording and closing of archaeological treasure cases.

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST - HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
Tansy Collins BSc MSt

Qualifications: MSt Building History, University of Cambridge (2015)
BSc (Hons), University of Sheffield, Archaeological Sciences (2002)

Experience: Tansy's archaeological experience has been gained on diverse sites throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Tansy joined Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong in 2004 where she developed skills in graphics, backed by her grasp of archaeological interpretation and on-site experience, to produce hand drawn illustrations of pottery, and digital illustrations using a variety of packages such as AutoCAD, Corel Draw and Adobe Illustrator.

She is a historic building specialist with over fifteen years experience investigating and recording historic buildings, and is skilled in all aspects of such projects including technical analysis, research, drawn and photographic surveys. Tansy's knowledge was consolidated by completing, with Distinction, the MSt in Building History at the University of Cambridge. Her

dissertation focused on the under-researched topic of the marking of Baltic timber imported into Britain in the 18th and 19th centuries.

She has authored over 150 historic building reports from pre-application appraisals and impact assessments through to condition-based recording with monitoring during planned works that adhere to Levels 1 to 4 as outlined in guidance documents by Historic England. These projects include a number of regionally and nationally significant buildings, for example a previously unrecognised medieval aisled barn belonging to a small group of nationally important agricultural buildings, one of the earliest surviving domestic timber framed houses in Hertfordshire, a Cambridgeshire house retaining formerly hidden 17th century decorative paint schemes. Larger projects include The King Edward VII Sanatorium in Sussex, RAF Bentley Priory in London as well as the Grade I Listed Balls Park mansion in Hertfordshire.

SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST - HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
Liam Podbury BA

Qualifications: BA (Hons), Archaeology, Newcastle University (2016)

Experience: Throughout his higher education, Liam has gained extensive practical archaeological experience, assisting in the excavation of the Hasting Hill Neolithic Monument Complex in Sunderland and the excavation of an early Bronze Age metallurgy site in Sicily with the Case Bastione Project. After graduating Liam trained in the practical conservation of historic structures with the National Heritage Training Group and went on to work as a project manager, restoring and renovating numerous listed historic buildings. Liam joined Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong as a field archaeologist, working on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing his practical skills and gaining a good understanding of various archaeological periods across the East of England. In 2019 he joined the historic buildings team, since then Liam has authored reports for a wide range of building types; both timber-framed and brick-built buildings with date ranges varying from the medieval period to the 20th century. Liam also conducts background research and contributes to archaeological report writing. He is CSCS certified and is trained in Emergency First Aid at Work.

SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST - DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS
Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)

Qualifications: MA (Oxon), Archaeology & Anthropology, St Hilda's College University of Oxford (2004)

Experience: Kate has archaeological experience dating from 1999, having taken part in clearance, surveying and recording of stone circles in the Penwith area of Cornwall. During the same period, she also assisted in compiling a database of archaeological and anthropological artefacts from Papua New Guinea, which were held in Scottish museums.

Kate has varied archaeological experience from her years at Oxford University, including participating in excavations at a Roman amphitheatre and an early church at Marcham/ Frilford in Oxfordshire, with the Bamburgh Castle Research Project in Northumberland, which also entailed the excavation of human remains at a Saxon cemetery, and also excavating, recording and drawing a Neolithic chambered tomb at Prissé, France. Kate has also worked in the environmental laboratory at the Museum of Natural History in Oxford, and as a finds processor for Oxford's Institute of Archaeology. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong in November 2004, Kate has researched and authored a variety of reports, concentrating on desk-based assessments in advance of archaeological work and historic building recording.

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST - ILLUSTRATOR
Kathren Henry

Experience: Kathren has over twenty-five years' experience in archaeology, working as a planning supervisor on sites from prehistoric to late medieval date, including urban sites in London and rural sites in France/ Italy, working for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, Passmore Edwards Museum, DGLA and Central Excavation Unit of English Heritage (at Stanwick and Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire). She has worked with Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong (formerly HAT) since 1992, becoming Senior Graphics Officer. Kathren is Wardell Armstrong's principal photographer in the Bury St Edmunds office, specializing in historic building survey, and she manages the office's photographic equipment and dark room. She is in charge of the office Graphics Department, managing computerised artwork and report production. Kathren is also the principal historic building surveyor/illustrator, producing on-site and off-site plans, elevations and sections.

POST-EXCAVATION TEAM

PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS LIST

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	Dr David Bescoby Dr John Summers
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	Aerial-Cam Ltd – SUMO Aerial Surveys
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	K Henry
PREHISTORIC POTTERY	A Peachey MCIfA
ROMAN POTTERY	A Peachey MCIfA
SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY	P Thompson
POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	P Thompson
FLINT	A Peachey MCIfA
GLASS	H Cool
COINS	R Henry
SMALL FINDS	Dr R Beveridge
SLAG	A Newton
ANIMAL BONE	J Curl
HUMAN BONE:	S Anderson
ENVIRONMENTAL CO-ORDINATOR	Dr J Summers
POLLEN AND SEEDS:	Dr R Scaife
CHARCOAL/WOOD	Dr J Summers
SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY	Dr R MacPhail, Dr C French
CARBON-14 DATING:	SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory
CONSERVATION	Drakon Heritage and Conservation

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST - SENIOR PROJECT OFFICER
Kerrie Bull BSc

Qualifications: BSc Archaeology, University of Reading (2011)

Experience: During her undergraduate degree at the University of Reading Kerrie worked on the Lyminge Archaeological Project (2008), the Silchester 'Town Life' Project (2009) and the Ecology of Crusading Research Programme (2011). Through her academic and professional career, Kerrie has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong Kerrie has gained enhanced experience of commercial archaeological practice, and has managed the fieldwork elements of various large projects, including the excavation of Chilton Leys, Stowmarket. Kerrie's other responsibilities include the training and management of field staff, and professional liaison with clients and local authority representatives. Kerrie has contributed towards the dissemination of project outcomes through the production of 'grey' literature and published works. Kerrie is CSCS certified.

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST - SENIOR PROJECT OFFICER
Gareth Barlow MSc BA

Qualifications: MSc, Environmental Archaeology & Palaeoeconomy, University of Sheffield, (2003)
BA (Hons), Archaeology, King Alfred's College, Winchester (2002)

Experience: Gareth worked on a number of excavations in Cambridgeshire before pursuing his degree studies and worked on many archaeological projects across the UK during his university days. Gareth joined Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong in 2003 and has worked on numerous archaeological projects throughout the South East and East Anglia. Gareth is CSCS and First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance) qualified.

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST – PROJECT OFFICER
John Haygreen

Experience: John has extensive experience of working within the construction sector, including as a company director of a landscaping business. His duties and responsibilities in these posts included the supervision and coordination of co-workers, liaising with stakeholders to determine specific project design elements and managing projects to ensure deadlines were realised. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong John has worked on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing his knowledge and excavation, surveying and supervisory skills. John is a CPCS trained operator of 360 Excavators. John is also CSCS certified, passed the CITB Health and Safety Awareness Course and is trained in Emergency First Aid.

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST – PROJECT OFFICER
Peter Clarke MSc BSc

Qualifications: MSc Bioarchaeology (Human Osteology), University of Exeter (2016)
BSc Archaeology with Forensic Archaeology, University of Exeter (2015)

Experience: Peter has worked in commercial archaeology for over three years, taking part in a variety of archaeological projects across East Anglia. He has taken part in all types of project from watching briefs to trial trench evaluations and large quarry sites. Peter has led several trial trench evaluations and excavations – involving liaising with clients and county archaeologists, communicating with project staff, and ensuring the projects are completed on schedule. He has also taken part in archaeological monitoring on several construction projects. Peter has also led several geophysical projects, using both handheld and cart-based methodologies. He is proficient at using a GPS and total station to stakeout jobs and survey features. Peter has experience writing reports for his sites, as well as preparing WSIs for future projects. He also spent time preparing digital archives for museum deposition. Peter has a CSCS card and First Aid training.

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST – PROJECT OFFICER
Christian Burgess BSc

Qualifications: BSc (Hons), Archaeology, Bournemouth University (2018)

Experience: During his Undergraduate degree, Christian worked with several universities and professional companies across multiple sites in the U.K and in the western Hebrides, most notable of which was on the island of Islay on several Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age sites including; 'Sloch Mesach', a Neolithic Clyde Cairn used through to the Bronze Age and 'Rubha Port an t-Seilich', a Mesolithic campsite. During his time at university Christian also worked in Dorset with the Durotriges project, a Bournemouth university led excavation, investigating the transition from the Iron Age to Roman Britain. Since leaving university and joining Wardell Armstrong as a site assistant Christian has worked on a great many projects in the East Anglian area, these include an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Oulton, Suffolk and a Bronze Age ring ditch at Thorley, Hertfordshire. Christian has gained valuable experience in site coordinating, excavation strategies and efficient and professional interpreting and recording systems. As a Supervisor his duties include the carrying out of Watching Briefs and direction of small/medium scale evaluations, management and supervision of site staff, liaison with clients and local authority representatives and managing fieldwork timescales with deadlines. Christian also assists in the creation of 'grey' literature and published literature during the post excavation processes. He is CSCS qualified and has completed a First Aid at Work Course.

SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST - SUPERVISOR
Shannon Lucas BA, PCIfA

Qualifications: BA (Hons), Archaeology, University of York (2019)

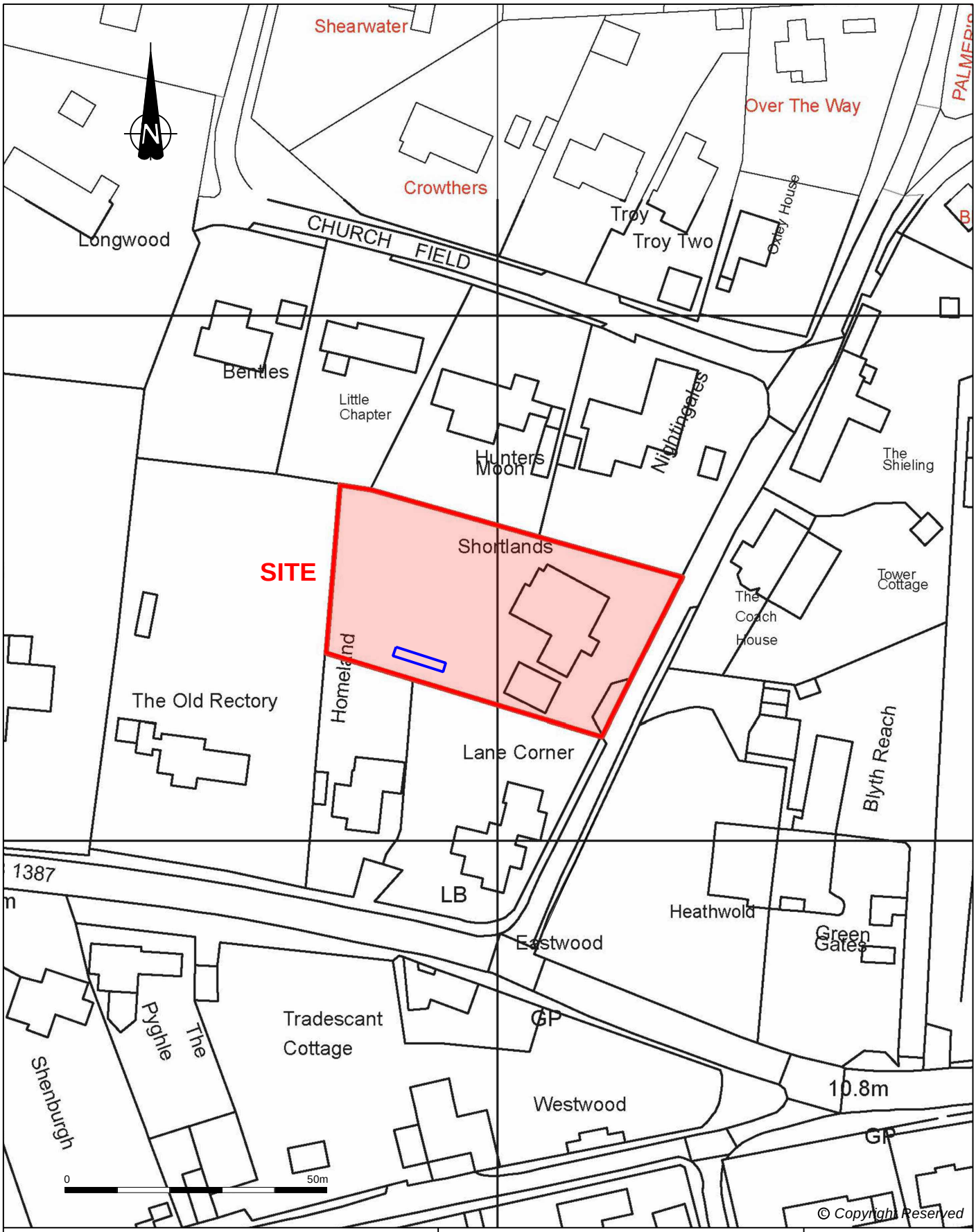
Experience: Shannon has over four years' experience in commercial archaeology, working on a variety of projects within North Yorkshire and across East Anglia. Shannon has an extensive knowledge of Osteology through university studies, analysing monastic cemeteries in Yorkshire to produce skeletal reports. This has transferred to the field where she spent time excavating a large Anglo-Saxon cemetery in Oulton, Suffolk. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong in 2019, she has been involved in small and large trial trenching evaluations, excavations and monitoring construction projects. Shannon has led several trial trench evaluations and excavations, including large quarry projects. She is proficient in supervising geophysical projects using the handheld methodologies, GPS and total station in order to stakeout or survey fieldwork projects. Shannon regularly liaisons with clients, county archaeologists and communicates with project staff to create a happy working environment, ensuring projects are completed to schedule. She often assists in writing archaeological reports of her own sites. Shannon frequently takes responsibility for the training and development of staff on site. Shannon has a CSCS card and Emergency First Aid training.

SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST - SUPERVISOR
Emma Warner BA MSc

Qualifications: MSc, Forensic Archaeology, Bournemouth University (2018)
BSc (Hons), Physical Geography, The University of Reading (2017)

Experience: During her studies Emma gained experience taking part in a range of fieldwork projects. This includes the excavation of Neolithic sites with Islay Heritage in the Hebrides and an Early Christian Basilica in Southern Cyprus with Grampus heritage. Emma was awarded a space on the Undergraduate Research Opportunities Programme, her project focusing on the application of geophysics to identify a buried river channel within a floodplain. Emma has worked within commercial archaeology since 2019, providing her extensive experience throughout East Anglia on a wide range of excavations. During her time with Wardell Armstrong she has assisted on larger projects with the running of excavations and training of staff as well as undertaking lone work through archaeological monitoring for small construction projects. Emma is CSCS certified.

DRAWINGS



CLIENT: Mrs Rachel Lewis	DRG No.: BE10927/001		REV: A
PROJECT: Shorelands, Palmers Lane, Walberswick, Suffolk	SIZE: A4	SCALE: 1:1000	DATE: 05.12.23
	DRAWN BY: KH	CHECKED BY: KJB	APPROVED BY: RG
DRAWING TITLE: Figure 1 Site location plan	wardell armstrong		

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REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHK'D	APP'D

CLIENT

Mrs Rachel Lewis

PROJECT

Shorelands, Palmers Lane,
Walberswick, Suffolk

DRAWING TITLE

Figure 2
Trench on existing plan

DRG No		REV
BE10927/002		A
SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A4	1:250	05.12.23
DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
KH	KJB	RG

Wardell Armstrong

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REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHK'D	APP'D

CLIENT

Mrs Rachel Lewis

PROJECT

Shorelands, Palmers Lane,
Walberswick, Suffolk

DRAWING TITLE

Figure 3
Trench on proposed plan

DRG No		REV
BE10927/003		A
SIZE	SCALE	DATE
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DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
KH	KJB	RG

Wardell Armstrong

N:\BE\BE10927 - PALMERS LANE WALBERSWICK\03 - DESIGN\AUTOCAD\0001 WSI FIGS\FIG. 2,3,4.DWG

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