



**GALLOPER OFFSHORE WIND FARM
ONSHORE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS
SIZEWELL GAP, LEISTON, SUFFOLK**

**Written Scheme of Investigation:
Method Statement for an Archaeological Evaluation**

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QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	77610	ACCESSION CODE		CLIENT CODE	
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.		NGR		646624 262742	

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
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- **I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL**

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Figure 1 Site and proposed trench location plan.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) has been commissioned by RWE npower renewables ('the Client') to carry out a pre-determination archaeological field evaluation in advance of the submission of a planning application to build a new substation and associated infrastructure on land at Broom Covert, Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk (**Figure 1**) centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 646624 262742 (hereafter, 'the Site').
- 1.1.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment (WA 2009) has been completed which identified the Site to be located within an area of high archaeological potential relating to possible prehistoric and medieval archaeological remains, as indicated by a concentric ring ditch visible on aerial photographs and recorded artefact scatters. Results from archaeological works associated with the neighbouring onshore infrastructure for the Greater Gabbard Offshore Wind Farm also revealed significant archaeological deposits within the area.
- 1.1.3 A planning application is to be submitted to Suffolk County Council (SCC) for the construction of an offshore wind farm (Gallopier) off the Suffolk coast at Aldeburgh. The onshore substation is proposed to be constructed on land at Broom Covert, Sizewell Gap, Leiston, immediately to the west of the existing substation recently constructed for the Greater Gabbard wind farm. The Client has been advised by the Archaeological Service at SCC that the location of the proposed development could affect important heritage assets, and therefore is required to undertake an archaeological field evaluation at the Site in advance of any submission to the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5).
- 1.1.4 A Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation has been prepared by Dr Jess Tipper of SCC's Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT), and this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) conforms to the requirements stipulated within the aforementioned Specification.
- 1.1.5 The field evaluation is proposed to further inform the archaeological potential of the Site by quantifying the quality and extent of the archaeological resource at the Site. The results of this evaluation will inform the suitability of the area for development, and help define both the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological mitigation.
- 1.1.6 This document sets out the methodologies and standards that will be employed by Wessex Archaeology in order to undertake the evaluation and requires the approval of the SCCAS/CT prior to its implementation. It has

been prepared in keeping with the relevant standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists and in line with PPS5 requirements.

1.2 Scope of Document

1.2.1 This method statement sets out the strategy and methodology by which Wessex Archaeology will implement the archaeological evaluation. In format and content it conforms with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2008) and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (as amended 2008). It will be submitted to, and approved by, SCCAS/CT prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.3 Site Location, Topography and Geology

1.3.1 The proposed development area (c.4.925ha in size) is located immediately to the west of the Greater Gabbard windfarm substation.

1.3.2 The majority of the Site lies within agricultural land currently under crop, with a small portion of the proposed area lying within Broom Covert, which is currently grassland. The Site is divided in the north by an extant hedge which separates the cultivated field from Broom Covert.

1.3.3 The Site lies at approximately 10-15m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology of the Site comprises soils which are deep sand derived from the underlying glacio-fluvial drift of the Lowestoft Till Formation (Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1:50,000 map sheet 191).

1.4 Archaeological Background

1.4.1 A previous Desk-Based Assessment (WA, 2009) was prepared which described the archaeological and historical background to the Site, the results of which are summarised below. A copy of this DBA will be provided to the site staff within the project briefing folder for reference.

1.4.2 The recorded historic environment resource within a 1.5km Study Area around the Site was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site.

Designated Sites

1.4.3 The Site does not contain any remains with statutory or local heritage designations. There are also no sites with statutory or local heritage designations (e.g. registered battlefields, parks and gardens, Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings) within the Study Area.

1.4.4 The nearest Scheduled Monuments are a Bronze Age bowl barrow on Aldringham Common, 1.5km to the south-west of the Site boundary; two Bronze Age bowl barrows in Square Plantation 2.37km to the south-west of the Site boundary; another two bowl barrows on Aldringham Green 2.46km to the south-west of the Site boundary; and the second site of Leiston Abbey c.2.4km to the north-west of the Site boundary. The second site of Leiston Abbey is also a Grade I Listed Building. None of these sites will be impacted by proposed development.

1.4.5 There are a number of Listed Buildings in Leiston, 1.8km to the west of the Site, beyond the Study Area, but none of these will be impacted by the proposed development.

1.4.6 The nearest Conservation Area comprises the historic core of Leiston, but this lies beyond the Study Area, 1.9km to the west of the Site boundary, and will not be impacted by the proposed development.

Archaeological Background

1.4.7 The evidence of prehistoric activity within the Study Area is suggested by a number of worked flints and pottery sherds, found predominantly as artefact scatters in the vicinity of the Site, with numerous potential ring ditches also visible on aerial photographs, although as yet none have been ground-truthed.

1.4.8 There are no recorded Palaeolithic or Mesolithic finds within the Study Area, although this does not preclude their future discovery. Neolithic and/or Bronze Age activity within the Site is suggested by the presence of several pot-boiler flints and other worked flints found during previous work in the area, whilst within the boundary of the Site itself there is a concentric semi-circular cropmark visible on aerial photographs, which may be of Bronze Age date.

1.4.9 There currently are no known sites or find spots recorded within the Suffolk SMR dating to the Iron Age within the Site and Study Area. However, a field walking project by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) in 1994 to the east of Crown Farm, 250m to the west of the Site boundary, recorded a small amount of Iron Age pottery (SCCAS 1995).

1.4.10 The known heritage resource suggests fairly limited Romano-British activity within the Study Area. Where present, evidence comprises artefact scatters of pottery and tile fragments found during evaluation in 1994, with other finds of pottery and coins concentrated within the Leiston village area, to the west of the Site and Study Area. However, excavations to the east of Sandy Lane recorded a system of field and enclosure ditches which preceded the medieval occupation recorded to the east of the Site and have been provisionally dated as Romano-British, although post-excavation work is still ongoing (Atfield, *et al* 2009).

1.4.11 Although no material dating to the Saxon period is recorded within the Study Area, it is likely that the medieval settlements of Leiston and Sizewell had their foundations during the Saxon period, and certainly Leiston is mentioned in the Domesday book. During the medieval period the area of the Site would have been part of the property of Leiston Abbey until the dissolution of the monasteries in c.1538. A scatter of medieval pottery is recorded immediately to the south of the Site, and further spreads of medieval pottery have also been found in the immediate vicinity.

1.4.12 An early medieval boat was recovered during a second phase of archaeological excavations in advance of the onshore works for the Greater Gabbard windfarm adjacent to the Site to the east. The boat, which was probably a small inshore fishing vessel, had been broken up during the 14th century, and parts of its hull re-used as a timber well lining. The boat was constructed using the same techniques as the great Sutton Hoo ships, although on a much more modest scale (Suffolk Archaeological Service).

The same excavations also recorded a wide range of pottery from the 12th to 14th centuries, including high-status wares, as well as personal items such as brooches and buckles. Fishing hooks, weights and fish bones were also found (Atfield, *et al* 2009). Furthermore, excavations in Rosary Field adjacent to Sandy Lane revealed timber buildings, animal corrals and three large external ovens or possible corn-driers, which suggests a high potential for the discovery of medieval remains within the Site.

- 1.4.13 There is little evidence of post-medieval activity at the Site other than its transition from Common Land to enclosed fields and Broom Covert during the mid-19th century, suggesting land-use at the Site has changed little since the medieval period. During more recent times, the area immediately to the east of the Site was planted with a formal arrangement of deciduous woodland, first depicted on the OS 4th edition map of 1947, in the area now containing the substation for the Greater Gabbard wind farm. The Site remains undeveloped as agricultural land.

2 AIMS

2.1 General

2.1.1 The aims of the archaeological field evaluation are to:

- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be threatened by development.
- Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.
- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential and the scope of any future archaeological work which may be necessary at the Site should the development proceed.

2.1.2 The evaluation will establish whether any archaeological deposits exist at the Site, with particular regard to any which may be of sufficient importance to warrant preservation *in situ*.

2.1.3 The evaluation will also address the likely impact of past land-uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

2.1.4 The potential for survival of material of palaeoenvironmental interest will also be assessed and sampled where appropriate (see 4.2 below).

3 METHOD

3.1 Health and Safety

3.1.1 Health and Safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times.

3.1.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*,

and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

- 3.1.3 Wessex Archaeology will supply a copy of their Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the Client before the commencement of any fieldwork. The Risk Assessment will have been read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commences.

3.2 Access

- 3.2.1 The Client will make all access arrangements for the works; Wessex Archaeology will not deal directly with any landowners etc. unless instructed to do so by the Client.

3.3 Service Location

- 3.3.1 Before excavation begins the Client will provide information regarding the presence of any below/above ground services. The Site will be walked over and inspected to visually identify, where possible, the location of above and below ground services.
- 3.3.2 All evaluation trench locations will be scanned by suitably trained WA staff before and during excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) in order to verify the absence of any live underground services.

3.4 Fieldwork

- 3.4.1 All works will be conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* (2008), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 3.4.2 The area of the Site approximates 4.925ha. In their Specification, SCCAS/CT have requested a 5% coverage of the area using linear trenches arranged in a systematic grid array, positioned to sample all parts of the Site. A total of 55 machine excavated trial trenches (each 25m in length and 1.8m wide) are proposed as indicated on **Figure 1**, giving coverage of the Site totalling 2475sqm.
- 3.4.3 The trenches will be laid out using GPS/TST in general accordance with the pattern given in **Figure 1**. Minor adjustments to the layout may be required to take account of any on site constraints such as power lines, services or trees. The trench locations will be tied in to the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.4.4 The trial trenches will be excavated using a JCB excavator (or equivalent) using a toothless bucket and under constant supervision by Wessex Archaeology. Topsoil and subsoil will not be mixed, but will be stored separately either side of each individual trench and reinstated in the correct order.
- 3.4.5 Machine excavation will proceed to a depth at which the top of archaeological levels, or the top of natural deposits, are exposed, whichever is the higher.

3.4.6 Trenches will not be fenced other than with Nettlon or road pins and barrier tape. However, Heras security fencing may be used, if appropriate, to secure deeper localised areas of excavation.

3.4.7 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the Client and SCCAS/CT will be backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate order in which they were excavated by Wessex Archaeology and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment will be undertaken.

3.5 Evaluation Methodology

3.5.1 Once the level of archaeological deposits has been exposed by machine, cleaning of the trench bases will be undertaken by hand where necessary. Appropriate sampling of all archaeological features identified in the evaluation trenches will be carried out by hand. The scope of the sampling will be agreed with the Client and SCCAS/CT

3.5.2 In the event of the identification of an exceptional number and complexity of archaeological deposits, sample excavation will be more circumspect and will aim to be minimally intrusive. Excavation will, however, be sufficient to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation.

3.5.3 Where complex archaeological stratification is encountered, deposits will be left *in situ* and measures to assess the depth of this stratification agreed with SCCAS/CT. Where modern features are seen to truncate the archaeological stratification, then these will be carefully removed without damage to surrounding deposits to enable the depth of stratification to be assessed.

3.5.4 A metal detector search will be implemented at all stages of the evaluation by experienced Wessex Archaeology staff.

3.6 Depth of Excavation

3.6.1 The general depth of the trenches is not expected to exceed 1.2m, to comply with Health and Safety regulations. However, should excavation beyond this depth prove unavoidable, trench sides will be stepped where possible.

3.7 Recording

3.7.1 All exposed archaeological deposits will be recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.

3.7.2 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits will be compiled. This will include both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels will be calculated and plans/sections will be annotated with OD heights.

3.7.3 A full photographic record will be maintained using both colour transparencies and black and white negatives (on 35mm film). Digital photography will be used additionally for all photography of significant features, finds, deposits and general site working. The photographic record

will illustrate both the detail and the general context of the principal features and finds excavated and the Site as a whole.

3.8 Monitoring

- 3.8.1 Wessex Archaeology will inform SCCAS/CT of the commencement of fieldwork and the progress of the investigations on the Site. A minimum of five days notice will be provided prior to commencement.
- 3.8.2 Reasonable access to the Site will be arranged for SCCAS/CT who may wish to make Site visits to inspect and monitor the archaeological investigations as they progress.
- 3.8.3 Variations to the WSI will be agreed in advance with representatives of the Client and the SCCAS/CT.

4 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

4.1 Finds

- 4.1.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery of artefacts and environmental samples will be devised and implemented by Wessex Archaeology's Finds and Environmental Specialists and where appropriate, the English Heritage Scientific Advisor.
- 4.1.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts will be retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. In such circumstances, sufficient artefacts will be retained in order to elucidate the date and/or function of the feature or deposit. Material of undoubtedly modern date observed on the spoil heap of each trench would not be noted or retained.
- 4.1.3 Excavated spoil will be visually scanned for artefacts. Where appropriate, a suitable metal detector will be used to enhance artefact recovery. Trench areas and spoil heaps from excavation will be examined.
- 4.1.4 All retained artefacts will, as a minimum, be washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 1998). Ironwork from stratified contexts will be X-rayed and stored in a stable environment along with other fragile and delicate material. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs will be undertaken by the staff of the Conservation Service, Wiltshire History Centre, Chippenham or other appropriate approved conservation centre. Suitable material, primarily the pottery, worked flint and non-ferrous metalwork, will be scanned to assess the date range of the relevant assemblages.
- 4.1.5 Assessment of all medieval and earlier artefacts will be made by appropriately qualified specialists, a list of which is supplied in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.6 All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the Site are the property of the landowner. They are to be suitably bagged, bowed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC), *Conservation Guidelines nos.2* and, on completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme, will be deposited with SSC's County Archaeological Stores, which operates as the main archaeological repository for the county.

4.2 Environmental Sampling

- 4.2.1 Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Environmental Sampling will be used for the sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures.
- 4.2.2 Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro fossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts will be taken from appropriate well sealed archaeological contexts, and will include samples from dated/dateable contexts, as well as those not readily dateable. Each context will normally be sampled. Samples of between 40-60 litres will be taken or 100 % of smaller contexts. Samples will not be taken from the intersection of features.
- 4.2.3 The residues and sieved fractions of the bulk environmental soil samples will be recorded and retained with the project archive.
- 4.2.4 Samples for charred plant remains (charcoal and charred seeds etc) will be taken from sealed deposits, both dated and undated, to define presence and preservation to enable comments on any further sampling strategy to be made.
- 4.2.5 For charred material, bulk samples of up to 60 litres will be taken for processing by flotation (using Wessex Archaeology double tank internal weir flotation system and double processing methods).
- 4.2.6 Mollusc samples of 2 litres each will be taken vertically from appropriate sections to investigate the changes of vegetation through time.
- 4.2.7 For wet, waterlogged or peaty deposits, bulk samples of 20 litres will be taken from visible layers or spits for the retrieval of plant macro-remains and insects. Monolith samples will also be taken and assessed.
- 4.2.8 Environmental samples from dry deposits will normally be processed by flotation following the evaluation fieldwork and the residues will be sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal that has not floated.
- 4.2.9 The advice of the English Heritage Scientific Advisor will be sought regarding specialist sampling requirements and any scientific applications relevant to the archaeological evaluation of the Site.
- 4.2.10 Where appropriate the guidance in the following English Heritage papers will be followed:
- "Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation, and curation of waterlogged wood" 1996
 - "Dendrochronology – guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates" 1997
 - "Archaeometallurgy" 2001
 - "Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation" 2002
 - "Human bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports" 2004
 - "Geoarchaeology" 2004
 - "Wet Wood and Leather"
 - "Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on producing and interpreting

archaeomagnetic dates” 2006

- “Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork” 2006

4.3 Human Remains

4.3.1 In the event of discovery of any human remains, it is proposed that they will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. Following discussions with the Client, Coroner and SCCAS/CT, the need for and appropriateness of their excavation/removal as part of the evaluation will be determined. Where deemed appropriate they will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the site subject to compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence which will be obtained by Wessex Archaeology

4.3.2 Should human remains be excavated at the evaluation stage, all excavation and post-excavation will be in accordance with the standards set out in IFA Technical Paper 13 *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains*. Appropriate specialist guidance/site visits will be undertaken by Jackie McKinley of Wessex Archaeology. The final placing of human remains following analysis will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice Licence.

4.4 Treasure

4.4.1 Wessex Archaeology will notify the SCCAS/CT immediately if material is recovered considered to be covered by the Treasure Act of 1996. All necessary information required by the Treasure Act (i.e. finder, location, material, date, associated items etc.) will be reported to the County Coroner within 24 hours.

5 REPORTING

5.1.1 Following completion of the evaluation fieldwork a detailed report will be prepared. The report will include sufficient documentary research in order to place the results of the evaluation in its archaeological context.

5.1.2 The report will, as a minimum, include the following elements:

- A non-technical summary
- The aims and methods used in the evaluation
- The results of the evaluation to include:
 - A description of the observed archaeological features and deposits and the stratigraphic sequence (to include topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits)
 - detailed tabulated context data
 - plans and section drawings at appropriate scales to locate the site, trenches and excavated deposits
 - tabulation of all artefacts recovered from the trenches and listed by context and material type

- specialist reports
- A discussion/conclusion to include:
 - the archaeological and environmental potential of the deposits
 - the Site's significance in its broader archaeological and landscape setting
 - The location and size of archive
- 5.1.3 It is intended that a client report on the complete investigation will be prepared within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork, although the exact programme for the report preparation will be dependent on the nature of the findings and will be agreed with the Client at the time. Sufficient copies of the report will be supplied to allow distribution to the SCCAS/CT as required.
- 5.1.4 Wessex Archaeology shall retain full copyright of the client report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the Client for the use of the report by the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification.
- 5.1.5 The information will be deposited within the SCC Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by SCCAS where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process.
- 5.1.6 If considered appropriate, a short report on the results of the programme of archaeological recording will be prepared for publication in an appropriate national and/or County journal.
- 5.1.7 Details of the Site will be submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database.

6 ARCHIVE

- 6.1.1 Before work commences arrangements will be made with SCC's County Archaeological Stores for the deposition of the archive. An HER number will also be requested from SCC's Historic Environment Officer, which will be clearly written on all boxes of material and paper archive.
- 6.1.2 On completion of the report a cross-referenced and internally consistent archive will be produced. The primary archive, including copies of all photographs, will be deposited with the museum no later than six months after completion of the work.
- 6.1.3 The completed project archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (UKIC 1990). The archive will also conform to the guidelines issued by SCCAS/CT regarding the deposition of archaeological archives in Suffolk (SCCAS/CT 2010).

- 6.1.4 The digital archive for the project will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and will comprise a grey literature report attached to a completed OASIS record.

7 QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCEDURES

- 7.1.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a Project Management system. Projects are assigned to individual managers who monitor their progress and quality, and control budgets from inception to completion, in all aspects including Health and Safety etc. Projects are managed in accordance with English Heritage guidelines outlined in the document Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2006). At all stages the manager will carefully assess and monitor performance of staff and adherence to objectives, timetables and budgets, while the manager's performance is monitored in turn by the Regional Director who will ensure that the project meets Wessex Archaeology's quality standards and is adequately programmed and resourced within Wessex Archaeology's portfolio of project commitments. A formal written report is made to the Executive Management Group once a month by the Regional Director.
- 7.1.2 The work will be directed in the field by a Senior Project Officer, who will normally be a member of the Institute for Archaeologists and a core member of Wessex Archaeology's staff. Overall project supervision and monitoring will be undertaken by a Project Manager based in Salisbury who will undertake monitoring visits if and when appropriate. Monitoring visits may also be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's Health and Safety Co-ordinator.
- 7.1.3 The Wessex Archaeology is registered as an archaeological organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists. Wessex Archaeology endorses the Code of Practice and the Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology of the Institute for Archaeologists.
- 7.1.4 All work will be carried out in line with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.
- 7.1.5 The following staff are proposed to lead the project, with their CVs included in Appendix 2:
- Project Manager: Nikki Cook
 - Site Director: Chris Ellis
 - Post Excavation Manager: Lorraine Mepham

8 REFERENCES

- Atfield, R, Breen, A, Darrah, R and Tyers, I. 2009. 'Leiston, Greater Gabbard Off Shore Wind Farm, Sizewell', *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* Vol XLII part 1

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team, 2010,
Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk

Wessex Archaeology 2009 *Greater Gabbard Offshore Windfarm Extension
Project, Suffolk, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Onshore
Works Ref 73010.01*

9 APPENDIX 1 LIST OF SPECIALISTS

Wessex Archaeology

The Complete Service



Internal WA Specialists



Specialism	Name
Pottery (early prehistoric)	Dr Matt Leivers
Pottery (later prehistoric)	Lorraine Mepham
	Grace Jones
Pottery (Romano-British)	Rachael Seager Smith
	Grace Jones
	Kayt Brown
Pottery (post-Roman)	Lorraine Mepham
Ceramic Building Material & Other Ceramics	Rachael Seager Smith
	Grace Jones
Worked Flint	Phil Harding
	Dr Matt Leivers
Worked Stone	Rachael Seager Smith
	Dr Matt Leivers
Glass	Lorraine Mepham
	Rachael Seager Smith
Metalworking debris	Phil Andrews
Coins	Dr Nicholas Cooke
Metalwork	Dr Jörn Schuster
	Grace Jones
Small Finds	Grace Jones
Human Bone	Jacqueline McKinley
Animal Bone	Lorrain Higbee
Conservation	Lynn Wootten
Worked wood	Martyr Perez-Fernandez
Ostracods	John Russell
Palaeonologist	Dr Michael Grant
Waterlogged wood / charcoal/ geoarchaeology	Dr Catherine Barnett
Geoarchaeologist	Dave Norcott
Marine Shell / snails	Sarah Wyles
Archaeobotanist	Dr Chris Stevens
Archaeobotanist	Dr Ruth Pelling
Early Prehistory	Alistair Barclay
Prehistoric / Iron Age / Romano British periods	Andrew Fitzpatrick
Upper Palaeolithic	John Lewis
Romano-British / Saxon	Dr Jörn Schuster
Medieval / Post-medieval	Phil Andrews

Above Ground

Below Ground

Underwater

Wessex Archaeology

The Complete Service



External Specialists

Specialism	Name
Conservation	Wiltshire Conservation Service Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, Cocklebury Road, Chippenham, SN15 3QN Head of SCC: Louisa Burden
Conservation (metallurgical analysis, XRF, SEM, etc)	Ancient Monuments Laboratory Fort Cumberland, Fort Cumberland Road, Eastney, Portsmouth PO4 9LD Head of Conservation: Glynis Edwards
Conservation (metallurgical)	Dr Peter Northover, Dept. of Materials, Begbroke Science Park. Sandy Lane, Yarnton, Kidlington OX5 1PF; tel 01865 283721
Conservation (mineralised organics)	Dr Esther Cameron Institute of Archaeology, 36 Beaumont Street, Oxford OX1 2PG; tel 01865 278240
Conservation (freeze-drying)	Jim Spriggs York Archaeological Trust 13 Ogleforth, York YO1 7FG; tel 01904 612529
Scientific analysis, partic. ceramic fabrics (ICP, NAA etc)	Dr Michael Hughes 4 Welbeck Rise, Harpenden, Hertfordshire AL5 1SL; tel. 020 8223 4327 / 01582 765576
Pottery (samian)	Jo Mills 1 Prospect Place, Seavington St Mary, Somerset TA19 0QW; tel 01460 241886
Pottery (petrological analysis) & stone identification	Dr David Williams Dept. of Archaeology, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton SO17 1BJ; tel 01703 594194
Wood (waterlogged, structural)	Damian Goodburn MoLSS, Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London NE1 1RD; tel. 020 7566 9305
Leather	Quita Mould Christmas Cottage, Choseley, Docking, Kings Lynn, Norfolk PE31 8PQ
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers Textile Research Associates, 12 Bootham Terrace, York YO3 7DH; tel/fax 01904 634585
Animal Bone (birds & fish)	Sheila Hamilton-Dyer 5 Suffolk Avenue, Shirley, Southampton; tel 02380 232686

Above Ground

Below Ground

Underwater

10 APPENDIX 2 STAFF CVS

Wessex Archaeology

Coastal and Marine



Staff profile

Nikki Cook
Project Manager



Area of Expertise and Technical Skills

[Environmental Impact Assessment](#)
[GIS and Desk-Based Assessment](#)
[Historic Landscape/Townscape Characterisation](#)
[Monument Condition Survey and survey techniques](#)
[Scheduling Enhancement, research and data analysis](#)

Career Details

2000 - 2008: Dyfed Archaeological Trust
2008 - present: Wessex Archaeology

Qualifications

2000 PhD Megalithic Monuments in North-West Europe, University of Cambridge
1992 BA (Joint Hons) History & Archaeology, University of Wales
Member of the Institute for Archaeologists (MifA)

Summary History

Nikki joined Wessex Archaeology in 2008 and is a landscape archaeologist. She is a specialist in GIS applications, and in undertaking EIAs and DBAs for both onshore and offshore developments. Formerly a Project Manager with Dyfed Archaeological Trust, she was responsible for managing the Pan-Wales Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites (PFRS) project, involving landscape and viewshed analysis, monument condition survey, and Scheduled Monument enhancement. Nikki has many years' experience of undertaking large-scale landscape assessments, urban heritage surveys, wind farm assessments, EIAs and Conservation Management Plans, and in assessing landscape and seascape issues with particular reference to setting. Since working at Wessex, Nikki has worked on a wide variety of projects including the M4 relief road historic landscape assessment, as well as numerous DBAs and EIA chapters for various commercial and private clients.

In 2010 Nikki joined the Coastal and Marine team as Project Manager and has been working on a number of projects including several complex DBAs and EIAs for offshore wind farms, involving the assessment of both terrestrial, intertidal and offshore impacts of turbines, cable routes and associated onshore infrastructure, including reference to seascape and setting issues. She has also been involved in undertaking regional environmental assessments for the offshore aggregates industry, assessing the potential impact of proposed Marine Conservation Zones on behalf of English Heritage and managing the South East Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment, also for English Heritage.

Wessex Archaeology

The Complete Service



Staff profile

Chris Ellis

Senior Project Officer



Area of Expertise and Technical Skills

Fieldwork Archaeology
Post-excavation Analysis
Report Writing
Surveying and AutoCAD
Earthwork Surveys

Career Details

1979-87: Various
1991-92: Test Valley Archaeological Trust
1992: Winchester City Archaeological Unit
1994: Essex County Council Archaeological Unit
1994: Wessex Archaeology

Qualifications

1984 HNC Mechanical Engineering - Southampton College of Higher Education
1990 BA (Hons) Archaeology 2(i) - Southampton University

Participation in National and Local Committees

Member of the Institute for Archaeologists (AlfA)

Summary History

Chris started archaeological fieldwork in 1987 whilst studying at Southampton University. The fieldwork included a number of urban excavations in Winchester, excavating multi-period deep stratigraphy. Chris also worked on the excavations at Runnymede Bridge for the British Museum. In 1988-89 Chris acted as supervisor on a student excavation at Schwarzag St. Veit, Austria. During the early 1990's Chris worked in Egypt on various excavations and survey which included sites from Lower Palaeolithic to Early Bronze Age in date. It was here that he developed his skills in site surveying and topographical surveys and his interest in prehistoric archaeology.

After graduating Chris worked for a number of years for units near Southampton on a range of urban and rural sites, from Bronze Age to post-medieval in date. Chris joined Wessex Archaeology in October 1994. Chris has carried out a number of project types over the years for Wessex Archaeology including watching briefs, test pit surveys, fieldwalking surveys, evaluations, excavations, earthwork surveys, desk based assessments and conservation management plans.

In his time at Wessex Archaeology Chris has directed a number of impressive and regionally/nationally important projects, predominantly of prehistoric date but also significant Industrial Archaeology sites. These have included a Late Glacial site and early Mesolithic sites, Middle Bronze Age bridge structures, a Late Bronze Age enclosure, a large Iron Age settlement, multiperiod sites, a large prehistoric ritual complex, a large Georgian parkland garden, a large 19th century Smithery complex and I. K. Brunel's shipbuilding engineering works at Great Western Dockyard. Chris was also the Senior Project Officer for the A120 Trunk Road scheme and A228 West Malling Bypass, both involved the direction of a number of small to medium sized evaluations and excavations along the road route during construction.

Chris has recently fulfilled the role of Senior Project Officer/Health and Safety Co-ordinator for the Cotswold/Wessex Joint Venture on the A46 Newark to Widmerpool Road Improvements.

Selected Projects -

Chatham Dockyard Interface Land
Great Western Dockyard, Bristol
La Sagesse Convent, Romsey, Hampshire
Kingsborough Manor, Isle of Sheppey
Battlesbury Camp, Warminster, Wiltshire
A228 West Malling Bypass, Kent

A120 Stansted to Braintree Trunk Road, Essex
Eynesbury Ritual Complex, Cambridgeshire
Testwood Lakes I & III, Totton, Hampshire
Balksbury Camp, Andover, Hampshire
Lydiard Park, Swindon
A46 Newark to Widmerpool Improvements

Wessex Archaeology

The Complete Service



Staff profile

Lorraine Mepham
Senior Post-excavation Manager



Area of Expertise and Technical Skills

Post-excavation finds reporting and management
Finds specialist with all-round expertise
Pottery specialist and other ceramic finds of all dates, concentrating on later prehistoric and post-Roman
Extensive knowledge of archiving procedures
Ceramics advisor to the British Museum for Wiltshire

Career Details

1981 - 1984: Various contracts including Reading University
1984 - 1985: East Berkshire Survey for Berkshire County Council
1985 - present: Wessex Archaeology

Qualifications

1981 BA (Hons) Archaeology, University of Reading

Participation in National and Local Committees

Member of the Institute for Archaeologists (MIfA)
Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (FSA)
Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group
Medieval Ceramics Research Group
Verwood & District Potteries Trust Executive Committee

Summary History

Lorraine first joined Wessex Archaeology in 1985 and managed the finds department between 1993 and 2007. In that time Lorraine has built up her expertise in artefact research, and in particular in the field of ceramics, specialising in pottery of the later prehistoric and post-Roman periods, in which she is a nationally recognised specialist, known both through her published work and through her membership and committee work for several specialist research groups.

Her published work includes reports on large ceramic assemblages from Salisbury, Trowbridge, Carisbrooke Castle (Isle of Wight), Westhampnett Bypass (West Sussex) and Canterbury, and smaller reports on worked timbers, ceramic materials and other finds from various sites. She has also worked for the Medieval Pottery Research Group on the production of A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms, now a standard reference work for medieval ceramic specialists.

Lorraine is also a regular presenter of lectures, seminars and day schools on the subject of pottery and other finds to archaeological groups, local societies and other members of the public.

Between 1993 and 2009, Lorraine also took responsibility for all archives whilst temporarily housed at Wessex Archaeology, including liaison and co-ordination with recipient museums during transfer, and formulating in-house archiving standards.

Selected Wessex Projects -

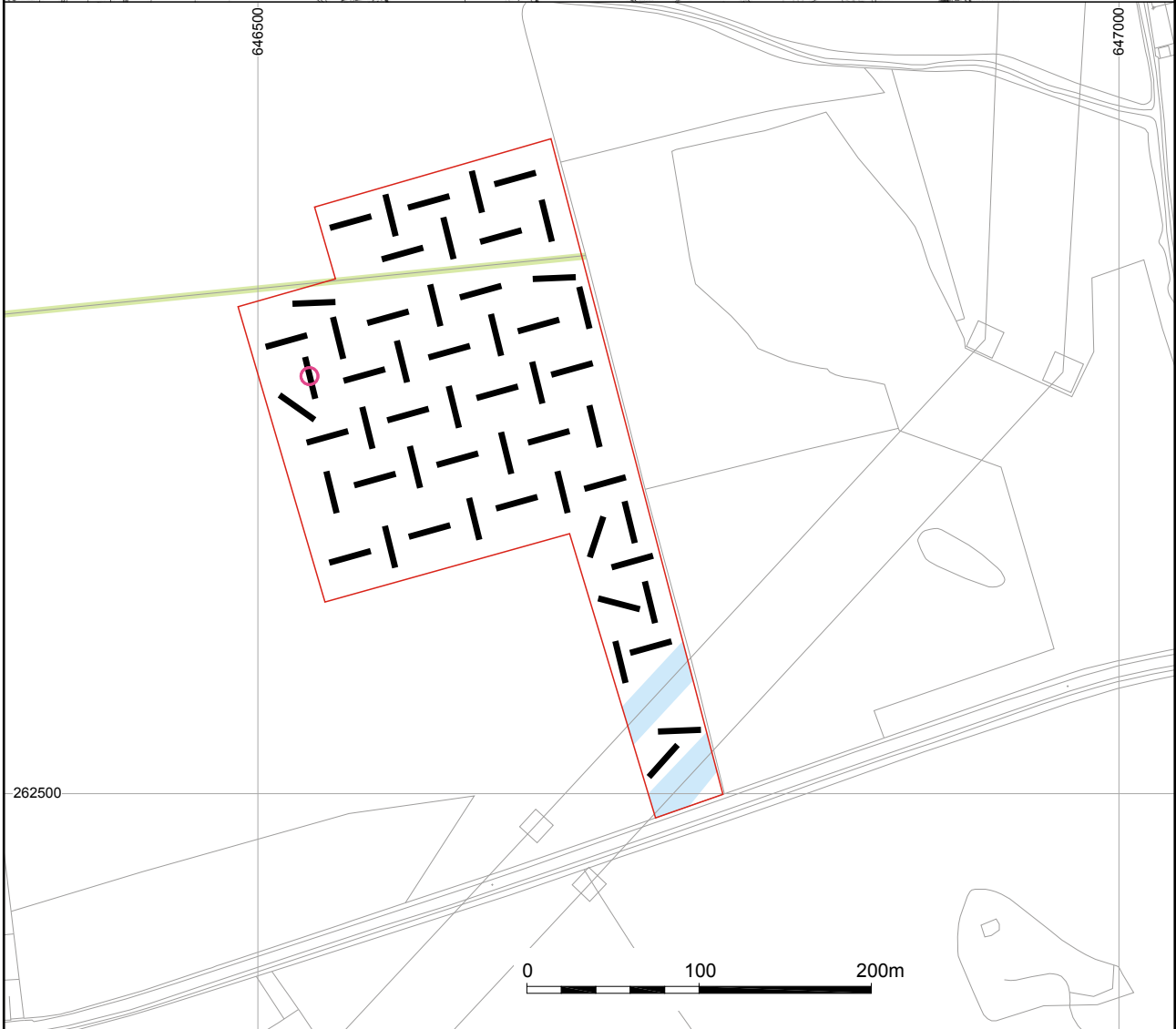
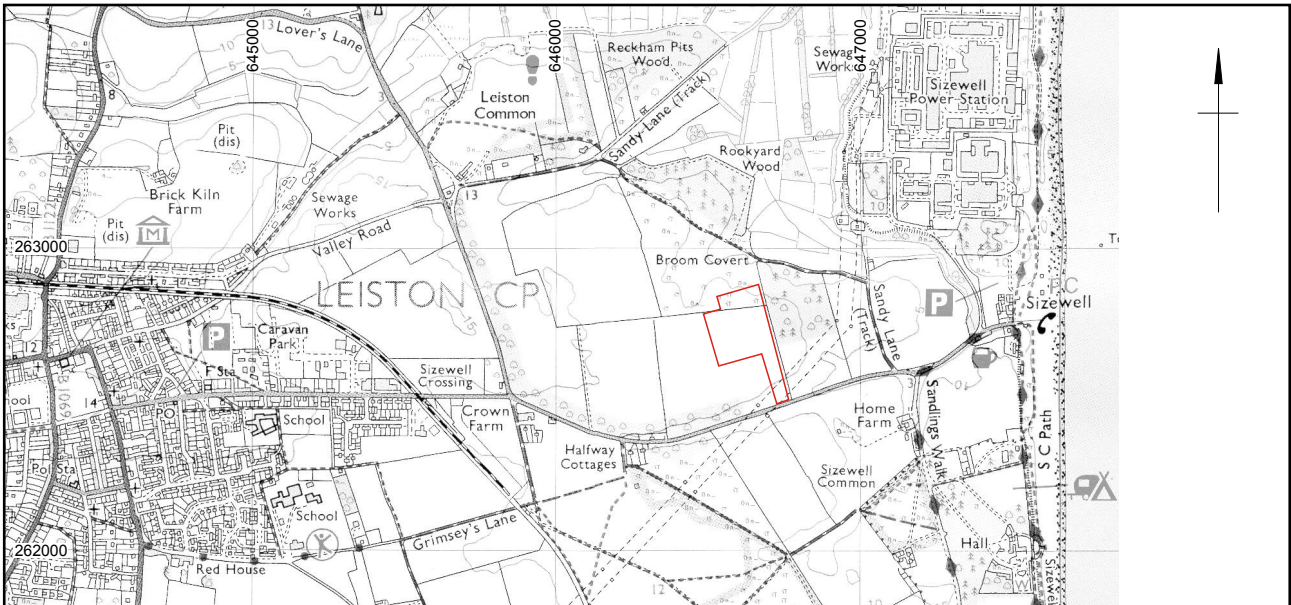
Carisbrooke Castle: Pottery Specialist
St Mary's Stadium, Southampton: Lead Finds Specialist
Heathrow Terminal 5: Framework Archaeology Lead Finds Specialist
Stansted Airport: Framework Archaeology Lead Finds Specialist
Time Team Project Reports: Project Manager (technical support provided by Wessex Archaeology)




Staff profile

Publication Summary (post-2005)

- Mepham, L., 2006, 'The pottery' in Williams, P and Newman, R, Excavations at Grove Farm, Market Lavington, Wiltshire, 1986- 1990, The Development of a Roman, Saxon and Medieval Settlement, Wessex Archaeol Rep 19, 88-105
- Mepham, L., 2006, 'Finds' in Ellis, C and Andrews, P, 'A mid-Saxon site at Anderson's Road, Southampton', Proc Hampshire Field Club Archaeol Soc 61, 93-8
- Every, R and Mepham, L., 2006, 'Prehistoric pottery from Perry Oaks', specialist report for Framework Archaeology, Landscape Evolution in the Middle Thames Valley: Heathrow Terminal 5 Excavations Volume 1, Perry Oaks, Oxford/Salisbury: Framework Archaeology Mono 1 (on CD-Rom)
- Every, R and Mepham, L., 2006, 'Pottery' in Chadwick, A M, 'Bronze Age burials and settlement and an Anglo-Saxon settlement at Claypit Lane, Westhampnett, West Sussex', Sussex Archaeol Coll 144, 24-31
- Loader, E and Mepham, L., 2006, 'Prehistoric pottery' in Birbeck, V, 'Excavations on the Old Ditch Linear Earthwork, Breach Hill, Tilshead', Wiltshire Archaeol Natur Hist Mag 99 (Wiltshire Studies, 2006), 89-91
- Mepham, L., 2007, '[Early Prehistoric] Pottery'; 'Iron Age pottery'; 'Romano-British pottery' and 'Medieval pottery', in Rawlings, M, By a Crystal Brook: Early Riverside Settlement and a Medieval Chapel at Sutton Poyntz, Dorset, Wessex Archaeology, 39-40; 41-8; 50-2; 58-66
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- Every, R and Mepham, L., 2008, 'The metalwork' in McKinley, J, The 18th Century Baptist Chapel and Burial Ground at West Butts Street, Poole, Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology, 37-47
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- Mepham, L., 2008, 'Pottery' in Allen, M.J. and Fitzpatrick, A.P., Westhampnett, West Sussex, Volume 1: The Landscape of the Prehistoric and Romano-British Coastal Plain, Wessex Archaeology Mono 21, 103-7; 162-70; 180-3; 192-5; 209-18; 242-6; 247-8; 248-9; 250-2
- Mepham, L., 2008, 'Later prehistoric pottery' in M.J. Allen & M. Leivers, 'Neolithic causewayed enclosures and later prehistoric farming: duality, imposition and predecessors at Kingsborough, Isle of Sheppey, Kent, UK', Proc. Prehist. Soc. 74, 292-5
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- The Site
- Proposed trench
- Hedgeline
- Cropmark
- Pylon safety zone



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Site and proposed trench location plan

Figure 1