



Flag Fen Lives
Project Design
For An
Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared on behalf of:

Vivacity Ltd
Broadway
Peterborough
PE1 1RX

Compiled by:

Brendon Wilkins, David Britchfield and Mike Bamforth

With contributions by Ben Geary, Ben Roberts, Ian Panter, Lisa Westcott Wilkins and Raksha
Dave



DigVentures Ltd
Unit 1C
The Royal Oak
Lee Church Street
London
SE13 5SG

Disclaimer

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law DigVentures Ltd will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage.

DOCUMENT CONTROL	
Title:	Flag Fen Lives – Project Design for an Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s):	Brendon Wilkins, David Britchfield and Mike Bamforth
Derivation:	
Origination Date:	
Reviser(s):	Ben Gearey, Ben Roberts, Lisa Westcott Wilkins, Raksha Dave
Date of last revision:	1/07/2012
Date Printed:	N/A
Version:	V1.3
Status:	Final
Summary of Changes:	Amendments following EH Comments, received 22/06/2012
Circulation:	English Heritage/Stakeholder
Required Action:	N/A
File Name / Location:	Flag Fen Lives_PD_V1.3
Approval: (Signature)	Lisa Westcott Wilkins

Executive summary

DigVentures Ltd has been appointed by Vivacity Ltd (an independent, not for profit organisation charged with managing Peterborough's leisure and cultural facilities) to prepare a Project Design for an archaeological evaluation to be undertaken at Flag Fen (hereafter 'the Site'). This document has been prepared in conjunction with a project Risk Log, and is presented in support of an application for Scheduled Monument Consent.

This Project Design covers the first Execution Stage of the project, and will provide baseline information on the Flag Fen Scheduled Ancient Monument, redefining the physical extent of the waterlogged Bronze Age platform; assessing the physical condition of the post alignment and platform; and defining the extent and character of Bronze Age settlement features on the dryland margin of Northey Island.

Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE	6
1.1	PROJECT BACKGROUND	6
1.2	PROJECT SCOPE	6
1.3	SITE LOCATION	6
1.4	PREVIOUS WORK	7
1.5	CURRENT INITIATIVES	7
1.6	INTERFACES AND PARTNERSHIPS	8
1.7	RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS	9
2	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	10
2.1	AIMS	10
2.2	OBJECTIVES	10
2.3	STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES	11
3	BUSINESS CASE	12
3.1	SHAPE SUB PROGRAMME	12
4	COMMUNICATION, DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVE	13
4.1	COMMUNICATION	13
4.2	OUTREACH	14
4.3	DISSEMINATION	14
4.4	ARCHIVE DEPOSITION	15
5	METHOD STATEMENTS	15
5.1	PROJECT MODEL	15
5.2	METHODOLOGICAL LINKAGES	16
5.3	AUGER SURVEY	17
5.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION - TEST PITS	18
5.5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION – TEST TRENCHES	19
5.6	SYNTHESIS AND DATA INTEGRATION	20
5.7	GIS MODELLING AND ARCHIVE DIGITISATION	20
5.8	SAMPLING	21
5.9	ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT	21
5.10	ARCHAEOLOGICAL WOOD ASSESSMENT	23
5.11	CONDITION ASSESSMENT OF TIMBER	23
5.12	FINDS AND METALWORK ASSESSMENT	24
5.13	SCIENTIFIC DATING	24
5.14	CONSERVATION	25
6	RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING	25

6.1	PROJECT TEAM AND MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES	25
6.2	TASKS AND TIMETABLE	27
6.3	HEALTH AND SAFETY	28
7	BIBLIOGRAPHY	28
8	APPENDICIES	32
	APPENDIX 1 – ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	32
	APPENDIX 2 – FLAG FEN FIELD SCHOOL	34
	APPENDIX 3 – PROJECT TEAM CVs	37
	APPENDIX 4 – PROJECT TASK LIST, GANNT CHARTS, PROJECT BUDGET + RISK LOG	38

Table 1 – Linking methods with objectives

Table 2 – Project Team and External consultants

Table 3 – Key Products

Table 4 – Project Task List (Excavation Stage)

Table 5 – Project Task List (Post-Excavation Stage)

Table 6 – Project Staff Time (By Year)

Table 7 – Project Costs (By Year)

Table 8 – Risk Log (To Be Updated on site Daily)

Project GANNT Chart 1 – Excavation

Project GANNT Chart 2 – Post-Excavation

Figure 1 – Site Location

Figure 2 – Trench Location

Figure 3 – Trench location plan indicating position of the post alignment and presumed extent of the platform

1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 This is a research project to evaluate the Late Bronze Age post alignment and associated archaeology at Flag Fen, and to integrate these data with the results from earlier excavations. Its aims are to redefine the physical extent of the waterlogged Bronze Age platform; assess the physical condition of the post alignment and platform; and define the extent and character of Bronze Age settlement features on the dryland margin of Northey Island.

1.1.2 The principle driver for this research project derives from the needs of the client and statutory stakeholders to conserve and manage the Flag Fen Archaeology Park. The research will primarily provide baseline information on the preservation environment to assess the long-term sustainability of the monument in the face of drainage, farming and development impacts.

1.1.3 The overarching aim of the project is to contribute to the future management and presentation of the Flag Fen Scheduled Ancient Monument, ensuring that appropriate management information is available to decision makers and that this is communicated as effectively as possible to the community (SHAPE sub-programme number 11111.130: development of a sound evidence base for specific locales and historic assets).

1.2 Project Scope

1.2.1 This Project Design covers the first Execution Stage, comprising:

- Archaeological evaluation, site archive completion and assessment.
- Archive consolidation and digitisation of fire-damaged records from previous excavation Unit 6D.
- Preparation of an Updated Project Design (UPD) with recommendations for further work.

1.2.2 This season's three-week evaluation field season (scheduled for 23rd July – 12th August) will concentrate on auger survey, targeted excavation on Northey Island, test pits above the waterlogged structures, archive consolidation and deposit modelling. It will focus on establishing baseline conditions as an essential building block for further research.

1.3 Site Location

1.3.1 The Site is limited to the land occupied by the Flag Fen Bronze Age Centre (**TL 2253 9893**) and has been designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The majority of the Site lies within the Flag Fen basin, and encompasses the wetland/dryland interface between the Flag Fen basin and Northey Island (**Figure 1**). The basin lays

at the western extent of the East Anglian fens, to the east of the modern city of Peterborough, 0.5km north of the modern channel of the River Nene.

1.4 Previous Work

1.4.1 The proposed area of investigation lies within a region of extremely dense archaeological deposits. Less than 5% of Flag Fen has been excavated, with this work principally directed by the sites discoverer, Francis Pryor (2001). The results are summarised in Appendix 1.

- Site discovered in 1982 by Francis Pryor as part of the English Heritage funded Fenland Survey, followed by major EH funded work between 1983-1995. This focussed on the post alignment and platform and was undertaken by Fenland Archaeological Trust (Pryor 2001).
- Sewerage Treatment Works (STW) excavations 1997, 2000 and 2003: development control excavation of test pits in advance of the Flag Fen STW undertaken by Soke Archaeology Services and Cambridge Archaeological Unit (Pryor 1997; Britchfield 2001; Brittain 2010).
- Northey Landfall Project: excavations in advance of the Green Wheel cycle way, the new visitor's centre and access road in 1999-2000, undertaken by Soke Archaeological Services (Britchfield 2010).
- Time Team Series 7: excavation of test pits on the post alignment and a round barrow on Northey Island (Britchfield 2010).
- Northey Landfall Project: small-scale research excavations and exploratory trenches undertaken by Fenland Archaeological Trust funded by an annual grant from Anglian Water, undertaken between 2003-2005 (Pryor and Bamforth 2010).

1.5 Current Initiatives

1.5.1 Since the large-scale English Heritage funded work of the 1980s and 90s, there have been no major investigations at Flag Fen other than the development control work outlined above. However, there are several on-going projects in the immediate locality that have greatly advanced our understanding of the area. Cambridge Archaeology Unit have undertaken major development-led excavations in the immediate vicinity, including Bradley Fen, Whittlesey (completed 2004: publication forthcoming) and Must Farm (on-going).

1.5.2 Excavations at Bradley Fen identified a Bronze Age fen-edge settlement and field system on the edge of the ancient Whittlesey Island. This data has been modelled by CAU (unpublished) to plot the progression and rate of inundation in the flag fen basin to better understand the human response to the changing landscape. This work has highlighted significant gaps in our knowledge of Flag Fen, particularly in relation to the phasing and chronology of the post alignment and the potential antecedents to the ritualised landscape.

- 1.5.3 Excavations at Must Farm (1.5km south-east of Flag Fen) have also revealed evidence for a much earlier landscape than so far identified at Flag fen, in addition to significant finds contemporary with the post alignment and platform. These include evidence for Neolithic land use and division, Middle and Late Bronze Age settlement, Middle Bronze age static fishing, as well as the widely reported Middle Bronze age to Early Iron Age sequence of log boats. Connections can be found between the Beaker fence lines excavated on the edge of Northey Island at Flag Fen (Britchfield 2010) and the wooden stake lines excavated at Must Farm. Both sites have also uncovered a wealth of Bronze items, and it is hoped that a re-appraisal of the metalwork recovered From Flag Fen will also help inform the recent finds from Must Farm.

1.6 Interfaces and Partnerships

- 1.6.1 The core project team and specialist staff has strong links with local, national and international professionals and institutions actively engaged in a broad range of Prehistoric wetland and waterlogged sites.
- 1.6.2 The core project team and specialist staff has strong links with local, national and international professionals and institutions actively engaged in a broad range of Prehistoric wetland and waterlogged sites.
- 1.6.3 Brendon Wilkins directed large-scale wetland excavations in advance of the N25 Waterford Ring Road, County Kilkenny, and will ensure the project interfaces with Irish and international wetland research themes and issues. He has worked closely with colleagues from the former Irish Wetland Archaeology Unit (some of whom will be visiting site), and has special expertise in the development of methodology and guidelines for the mitigation of wetland sites in advance of major infrastructure.
- 1.6.4 Since 2005 Michael Bamforth has been directly involved in the Must Farm excavations 1.5 Km to the south-east of Flag Fen. As the designated wood specialist, he interfaces closely with the CAU project team, and brings insight into local and regional research themes for the Fenland area. He will ensure the project interfaces with other teams working in similar landscapes in the UK, as he is a designated specialist for the Iron Age and Romano British post alignments at Beccles Marshes (Gearey et. al 2011), Barsham Marshes (Krawiec 2009) and Geldeston (Norfolk, forthcoming).
- 1.6.5 Dr. Ben Gearey directed excavations at the three aforementioned Prehistoric post alignment sites, as well as being involved in the 'Suffolk River Valleys Project Phases I and II' (Funded by the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund – Project Number 5564). He is currently co-Principal Investigator of the English Heritage funded project 'Predictive Modelling of archaeological site locations in raised mires (Project Number 3558) and will ensure that the project interfaces with English Heritage and wider sector research priorities.'
- 1.6.6 The re-assessment of the metalwork at Flag Fen by Dr Ben Roberts would interface with the research and expertise of all current and previous Bronze Age metalwork

scholars in museums and universities throughout the UK and beyond as well as the staff and database of the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

- 1.6.7 The core team maintain a close working relationship with Maisie Taylor. As well as a long history of excavation at Flag Fen and in the wider fenland area, Taylor has led the recording of the waterlogged wood at, amongst other sites: Star Carr, Fiskerton, Etton Causewayed enclosure, Eton Rowing Lakes, Bradley Fen and Yarrnton. Taylor's in depth knowledge of Flag Fen itself as well as a wide range of other sites will allow a degree of cohesion to the wider narrative of Prehistoric Woodworking technology that would otherwise not be possible.

1.7 Research frameworks

- 1.7.1 Notwithstanding English Heritage's *Strategy for Wetlands* (Olivier and Van de Noort 2002) and baseline surveys like the Heritage Management of England's Wetlands (Van de Noort 2001) there is no overarching national research agenda or framework specific to wetlands. As such archaeological work at Flag Fen will be undertaken with regard to regional priorities in *The East Anglian Research Frameworks* (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000) in particular the Neolithic and Bronze Age sections by Brown and Murphy (1997; and 2000) and the Iron Age sections by Bryant (1997; 2000).
- 1.7.2 This framework does not have a specific wetland agenda or theme; however, the site is described as 'outstanding,' with the potential to contribute important data and research for the regional research framework, including paleoecology, timber utilisation, mortuary archaeology and deposit modelling of dated sedimentary sequences (Brown and Murphy 2000, 16). *The East Anglian Research Frameworks* are currently under review, and the focus on wetlands in future revisions are likely to be increased.
- 1.7.3 The core principles outlined in English Heritage's *Strategy for Wetlands* (Olivier and Van de Noort 2002) will inform decision making throughout the lifecycle of the project. The four main principles of the strategy promote:
- Better management through practical conservation mechanisms
 - Better research
 - Better outreach
 - Promoting of wetlands policy in the work of local authorities, national agencies and intergovernmental bodies
- 1.7.4 This strategy articulates English Heritage's commitment to support research into wetland sites, their management, and long-term survival. It is designed to encourage individual or institutional research into wetland topics, and the 'Flag Fen Lives' project has been strongly influenced by this. In particular the development of a baseline study as an essential building block for further research: '.... programmes of survey and excavation as an essential pre-condition for the development of successful management practices and promoting applied research

to underpin good management of wetlands and to inform future policy development' (Olivier and Van de Noort 2002).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The overarching aim of the project is to redefine the physical extent of the, and to obtain baseline data that will facilitate its future management. To this end it will be necessary to carry out a limited number of test pits and targeted evaluation trenches to define the physical extents of the remains and to assess the quality of their preservation. This will be used to formulate an UPD with recommendations for further work.

2.1.2 The high-level aims of the project are therefore to:

Aim 1: Redefine and establish the precise physical extent of the site.

Aim 2: Establish the current state of preservation of the *in situ* archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material across the site.

Aim 3: To assess any metal work finds identified during the course of the evaluation, and appraise the research potential of these finds in the light of new ideas and recent discoveries.

Aim 4: Develop an Updated Project Design with recommendations for further work.

2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 The high-level aims of the project have been formulated as a series of specific objectives that may be addressed through a combination of archaeological or palaeoenvironmental methods outlined below.

Aim 1: Redefine and establish the precise physical extent of the site.

- **Objective 1.1:** Define the edge of the Flag Fen timber platform within the landscape incorporating the results of previous excavations.
- **Objective 1.2:** Determine the nature of the pre-peat landscape and the stratigraphy of the overlying sediments.
- **Objective 1.3:** identify and investigate any archaeological features within the research areas.

Aim 2: Establish the current state of preservation of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material across the site.

- **Objective 2.1:** Obtain appropriate samples for archaeological, artifactual and palaeoenvironmental assessment from test pits, trenches and auger survey, as defined in Aim 1.

- **Objective 2.2:** Assess the preservation of these samples using appropriate palaeoenvironmental and archaeological techniques.
- **Objective 2.3:** Assess these data in association with the results from previous investigations at Flag Fen (1983-2007).

Aim 3: To assess any metal work finds identified during the course of the evaluation, and appraise the research potential of these finds in the light of new ideas and recent discoveries.

- **Objective 3.1:** Obtain appropriate samples for assessment from the excavation as defined in Aim 1.
- **Objective 3.2:** Assess the significance of these objects (Typo-chronology; regional interconnectedness; depositional practices).
- **Objective 3.3:** Compare these results with the extant metalwork archive, with recommendations for a reassessment of the archive if necessary in light of recent research and new discoveries.

Aim 4: Develop an Updated Project Design with recommendations for further work.

- **Objective 4.1:** Collate all the data from Aims 1-3.
- **Objective 4.2:** Assess the state to which the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental resource at Flag Fen is being successfully preserved *in situ* in light of attritional threats.
- **Objective 4.3:** Formulate recommendations for further archaeological and palaeoenvironmental study at Flag Fen based on Objectives 4.1 and 4.2.

2.3 Statement of Potential and Management Issues

2.3.1 Successive investigation since 1982 (see section 1.4), in addition to recent excavations within the immediate vicinity of the Flag Fen basin (see section 1.5) has indicated that the site has a high potential to address these aims and objectives. However, a number of issues regarding the impact of recent and current landuse can be identified that are likely to have a differential effect on the burial environment (Lillie and Cheetham 2002). These include:

- Deep ploughing and slurry injection farming practices in adjacent fields.
- Deepening of the Mustdyke/Padholme Drain to provide the principle flood-relief channel for the Eastern Industrial Area.
- Existing structures and commercial development proposals on the immediate site boundary.

- 2.3.2 Drainage, farming and development impacts have been exacerbated by an annual trend of exceptionally low rainfall in the eastern counties, resulting in the current hosepipe ban by Anglian Water. Reductions in water levels may reduce saturation within the peat, resulting in oxidisation, fluctuating acidity, and degradation of organic archaeological materials.
- 2.3.3 The rates to which these factors are affecting the preservation of the site are currently unknown, as is their synergy with remedial measures (such as the construction of the Flag Fen Mere). Water-table monitoring (Lillie & Cheetham 2002), microbial decay analysis (Powell 1999), and intrusive assessment of the burial environment (Britchfield 2001) was last undertaken over 10 years ago, and will provide a baseline from which to judge any changes observed by the current investigation.

3 BUSINESS CASE

3.1 SHAPE Sub programme

- 3.1.1 In line with English Heritage working practice, the 'Flag Fen Lives' project is designed in accordance with the fundamental principles of SHAPE (Strategic framework for the Historic environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage, 2008) in partnership with the core objectives of Vivacity and Peterborough City Council to understand, manage, and promote the archaeology of Peterborough. The project has a primary driver (SHAPE sub-programme number 11111.130) in addition to other research outcomes that will address other English Heritage and sector priorities, delivering significant value added benefit.
- 3.1.2 The main aim of the project is therefore to increase our understanding of the character of the Site:
- SHAPE sub-programme number 11111.130: development of a sound evidence base for specific locales and historic assets in order to ensure appropriate management information is available and effective communication possible to community.
- 3.1.3 The project is also timely because of its synchronicity with other initiatives and projects (see section 1.5) such as modelling the progression and rate of inundation within the Flag Fen basin, in order to comprehend the human response to long-term environmental change. Through understanding the impact of climate change, a further aim will be:
- SHAPE sub-programme number 11111.410: enhancement of the government message on the scale of impacts that can be anticipated through large-scale climate alterations, by illustration and communication of physical evidence of effects on past cultures in England.
- 3.1.4 Given that the site has just been designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument, this research also has the potential to generate insight and recommendations with

a local and national applicability, assisting the Client and Statutory Stakeholders in establishing best practice conservation and management measures.

- SHAPE sub-programme number 31521.110: building heritage issues into wider change-management considerations, taking account of conservation principles and heritage legislation whilst efficiently reducing management burden for given areas.

3.1.5 As a consequence of the innovative digital and cross-platform approach, in addition to the unique way that ‘Flag Fen Lives’ is community funded and staffed, there is a significant ‘value added’ dimension to this project:

- SHAPE sub-programme number 12212.110: developing wider understanding of the value of the historic environment; enhancing lifelong learning, encouraging support and enthusiasm for all aspects of heritage whilst contributing to quality of life.
- SHAPE sub-programme number 51311.110: increasing public awareness, building direct support and engaging enthusiasm from which multiple benefits flow; encouraging knowledge transfer through enjoyment.
- SHAPE sub-programme number 51332.110: high-profile outreach hitting potentially millions of people. Targeted to raise key issues or encourage wider understanding.

3.1.6 As an entirely community supported endeavour, the project poses no burden to the public purse. However, it has been designed in accordance with English Heritage priorities as articulated in NHPP (National Heritage Protection Plan) Measure 3, Activity 3A5: Identification of Wetland/Waterlogged Sites:

“Sites such as Star Carr and Flag Fen are reminders of the national and international importance and vulnerability of wetland heritage. Action will focus on development of deposit models to highlight potential, methodologies to test prediction, and survey in areas under significant threat of change.” (NHPP 2011, 59).

4 COMMUNICATION, DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVE

4.1 Communication

4.1.1 Lisa Westcott Wilkins is coordinating all internal communication amongst the project team members via team meetings, individual meetings, telephone calls and email as appropriate. There have been 2 meetings with the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Will Fletcher, one of which included the wider specialist team. Sarah Stannage on behalf of Vivacity is coordinating external Communication with all stakeholders and media requests.

- 4.1.2 The Project Director will produce Monthly Status Reports for the Project Executive and Project Team throughout this Execution Stage up to the review of the Assessment Report/UPD (Review Point 3). This will present an overview of progress, list tasks completed or part completed, including any on going work and issues affecting progress.

4.2 Outreach

- 4.2.1 As a crowdfunded and crowdsourced archaeological project, every aspect of 'Flag Fen Lives' is cognisant of a wider outreach agenda. The project is set within *Flag Fen Archaeology Park*, and is designed to make live excavation the beating pulse of the visitor attraction. A clear correlation has been found between attendance numbers at the Park and the ensuing publicity and excitement generated by live excavation, a statistic that has now fallen well below sustainable levels.

- 4.2.2 Engagement will be both on and offline, with a digital platform (called 'The Site Hut') developed to engage a new local and global audience, inviting external communities (and those not usually engaged with archaeology) to take an active role in knowledge production. Public Archaeologists working in conjunction with the project team (and under the direction of Tim Schadla Hall) will critically assess the breadth, depth and diversity of engagement, with a quantitative and qualitative study. This will be undertaken with a visitor survey conducted throughout the field season, targeting both excavation participants and *Flag Fen Archaeology Park* visitors.

- 4.2.3 All major social media channels will be used to amplifying daily blog content. A digital video specialist will be on site throughout the excavation, and broadcast quality footage will be uploaded to YouTube daily. The project will feature nightly lectures open to the public where the days findings will be discussed, followed by presentations by Francis Pryor, Martin Carver, John Gater, Julian Richards, Vince Gaffney, Mark Knight, Gerard Twomey, Catriona Moore, Bob Bewley, Mark Horton and the specialist team. These will also be filmed and broadcast live, with the recorded archive made available on the project website.

- 4.2.4 The project will also be the subject of a *Time Team* Special edition, featuring Must Farm and the Bronze Age Dover Boat. Other media partnerships are currently being negotiated for broadcast from site, or feature specials, including *Discovery Channel* and *BBC Cambridgeshire*.

4.3 Dissemination

- 4.3.1 Rapid dissemination of the results to, and involvement of, stakeholders of the project is vital throughout. This will take place through multiple channels, addressing a multitude of established and new audiences. Dissemination outlined below will all be undertaken during the 2012 field season, and will include, but not be limited to:

- Dedicated website with daily news updates on a blog and all major social media channels (Facebook, Twitter, Google+, Flickr and Instagram)

amplified through third-party coverage by the networked blogging community.

- Daily broadcast quality video feature released on YouTube throughout excavation stage.
- Feature articles in *Current Archaeology* (UK), *Archaeology Magazine* (US) and *Past Horizons* (UK).
- The Project Team has been invited to speak at Helsinki (European Association of Archaeology 2012), Liverpool (Theoretical Archaeology Group 2012) and Leicester (Society for Historical Archaeology 2013).
- Wide circulation of Assessment Report, Updated Project Design and links to the OASIS record.
- Deposition of the Assessment Report to with the Peterborough Historic Environment Record.
- Public Seminar hosted in Peterborough presenting the assessment results and future plans (Autumn 2012).
- Article in *Antiquity* publishing the business model, assessment results, and public archaeology evaluation using 'Flag Fen Lives' as a case study (Submitted Autumn 2012).

4.4 Archive Deposition

- 4.4.1 The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with DigVentures Guidelines for Archive Preparation and in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). The archive from the project, including the finds and subject to the wishes of the landowner (Vivacity and Anglia Water) will be deposited with the Peterborough Museum Service in accordance with their standards for recording, archive preparation, storage, conservation and deposition. Lead project partner Vivacity will maintain title to all finds and excavated material (excepting those that may be subject to the treasure act) on behalf of Peterborough Culture & Leisure Trust.
- 4.4.2 All reports produced by the project will be openly and freely disseminated through the Peterborough Historic Environment Record, Archaeological Data Service, OASIS portal and Scribd website. Copyright and associated intellectual property rights will be maintained by DigVentures Ltd and Vivacity, with licence to copyright for all parts of the documentary archive available on request in line with usual academic protocol.

5 METHOD STATEMENTS

5.1 Project Model

5.1.1 The project will be managed following the MoRPHE model, as specified in MoRPHE Project Planning Notes 3 (2008). This Project Design covers the first Execution Stage, comprising:

- Archaeological evaluation, site archive completion and assessment.
- Preparation of an UPD and recommendations for further work.

5.1.2 A Risk Log (identifying foreseeable problems and potential mitigation options – Appendix 4) and an Issues Log (recording unforeseen issues arising during the project, and our responses) will be maintained throughout the project. The progress of the project will be formally reviewed by the Project Executive against its stated Aims and Objectives. MoRPHE specifies three types of Review Points: at Start-up (Review Point 1), at Initiation (Review Point 2), and at the conclusion of each Execution Stage.

5.1.3 DigVentures fully endorses the *Code of Conduct*, the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, and the Standards and Guidance documents of the Institute for Archaeologists. All staff members are employed in line with the Institute's Codes and will usually be members of the Institute. DigVentures is currently applying for IfA Registered Organisation status, and the IfA, as part of that process will formally assess this project.

5.2 Methodological Linkages

5.2.1 The methods for the proposed project will involve a combination of survey, auger survey, GIS modelling, archive digitisation archaeological excavation, sampling, palaeoenvironmental sampling and wood analyses, scientific dating and preservation assessment. The methods are linked directly to the project objectives (see Table 1) and detailed below.

Objectives	Auger Survey	Archaeological Excavation	Synthesis and Data integration	GIS Modelling & Archive Digitisation	Sampling	Environmental Archaeology Assessment	Archaeological Wood Assessment	Finds and Metal Work Assessment	Condition Assessment of Timber	Scientific Dating
1.1	✓			✓						
1.2	✓	✓		✓						
1.3		✓								
2.1	✓	✓			✓					
2.2						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.3			✓	✓						
3.1		✓								
3.2								✓		
3.3			✓							
4.1			✓							
4.2				✓		✓	✓		✓	
4.3	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 1 – Linking methods with objectives

5.3 Auger Survey

- 1.1.1 The Hand-augering will be used (Dutch or gouge auger as appropriate) to identify the northern and western limits of the platform (between the Catswater and Mustdyke drainage ditches), with location recorded with GPS (Figure 2). A maximum of 40 new data points will be taken, cross-referenced with the results of previous auger surveys where possible to assess reliability and produce baseline location data.

- 1.1.2 The presence or absence of the platform will be inferred via the presence or absence of waterlogged wood in the augered material. Where possible the type of wood (e.g.: timber / roundwood) will be noted.
- 1.1.3 Descriptions of all sediments will be made, although it is important to note that in general augering with open-chambered augers is not recommended as suitable for the retrieval of uncontaminated samples for laboratory work, and especially for radiocarbon dating.
- 1.1.4 The survey will commence in the northeast corner of the suggested area – thought to be outside the limits of the wooden platform. The survey will be carried out in transects, working from north to south at 5m intervals. The transect lines will be spaced 5m apart, commencing in the east of the survey area and moving west.
- 1.1.5 If significant waterlogged wood deposits are encountered, one additional augur hole will be carried out, 5m to the south, to confirm the platform has been encountered. The section of the transect between the last auger point not containing waterlogged wood, and the first point to the south of this containing waterlogged wood will then be investigated at 1m intervals, to pinpoint the location of the platform edge. The results from the auger survey will be used to inform the positioning of test pit 3 adjacent to the platform edge (See Figure 2).

5.4 Archaeological Investigation - Test Pits

- 5.4.1 Three Test Pits will be excavated to assess the presence and nature of archaeological and geoarchaeological deposits and the worked wood structures, with a contingency for a fourth test pit depending on the time constraints of the project. They will be excavated by hand and will measure 1.5 x 1.5 metres. They will be used to assess archaeological survival and produce metric data on the preservation environment, through analysis of soil chemistry (redox levels), geochemical assays and decay analysis of waterlogged wood. A representative section, not less than 1.5m in width, of the entire deposit sequence encountered will be recorded.
- 5.4.2 Test pits have been located close to previous trenches for cross-reference with the results from earlier investigations, and in areas with presumed disparity in groundwater conditions (Figure 2).
- 5.4.3 Test Pit 1 will be located adjacent to the northern edge of the platform, with the precise location informed by the auger survey (but likely to be positioned east of the Mustdyke). Water retention in this area is assumed to be more favourable due to seepage from the artificial lake.
- 5.4.4 Test Pit 2 will be located between the Preservation Hall and the Mustdyke, positioned above the post alignment in an area presumed to be at risk due to dewatering.

- 5.4.5 Test Pit 3 will be located to the east of the preservation hall equidistant from Test Pit 2. This will be positioned above the post alignment close to the Northey Island landfall, in an area of significant surface drying and topsoil cracking.

5.5 Archaeological Investigation – Test Trenches

- 5.5.1 A limited number of machine-excavated trenches will be located adjacent to previous excavation trenches on the western shore of Northey island. Two excavation areas will be targeted, with proposed trench locations indicated in **Figure 2**.
- 5.5.2 Trench 1 will measure a maximum of 33 x 4 metres (to be agreed on site with English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments). It will be located adjacent to a previous excavation trench (2003/2: Britchfield 2010) in an area where the post alignment makes landfall with Northey Island. A thin strip approximately 0.5 m wide will be reopened along the western edge of the earlier trench, and then cleaned and surveyed with GPS to ensure consistency of records and deposit model.
- 5.5.3 Trench 1 has been targeted to further define the edge of Northey Island, addressing the high potential for dryland features (post holes, pits and stake holes) directly associated with the post alignment. It will be used to assess the presence or otherwise of alluvial/colluvial deposits, buried soils and redeposited gravel obscuring earlier features (such as Ditch 1 identified in the 2003/2 trench, and Horizons II – XII – Britchfield 2010).
- 5.5.4 Trench 2 has been targeted to further define the extent of archaeological activity predating the post alignment on Northey Island. It will measure 15 x 4 metres, and is located adjacent to Trench NT 1, a previous trench excavated in advance of the neighbouring cycle track. Trench NT 1 contained features producing Beaker pottery, in association with stakeholes interpreted as a fencerow. The extent of settlement features in this area is unknown, and this trench will assist with the definition of Northey Island to the south of the post alignment, and the extent of prehistoric settlement in this area.
- 5.5.5 All machine excavation will be carried out under constant archaeological supervision using a toothless bucket, and will include visually scanning spoil for artefacts. Previous work suggests that a common stratigraphic model can be recognised across the site as a whole. It comprises topsoil (to a depth of approximately 0.3 m) overlying peaty alluvium (to a depth of approximately 0.7 m) overlying a buried soil horizon. Variations in the depth and profile of these deposits were observed by the previous excavation team, indicating that caution should be observed at all times.
- 5.5.6 As soon as archaeological deposits or features are recognised, machining will be stopped and trenches excavated by hand. Each trench will be cleaned by hand where appropriate, planned and photographed prior to any hand-excavation. Buried soils will be excavated in a checker pattern of 0.5 metre squares, with all

deposit coarse sieved for artefacts. A representative section, not less than 1m in width, of the entire deposit sequence encountered will be recorded.

- 5.5.7 If complex stratigraphy and/ or significant remains (e.g. structural remains, artefact scatters, remains clearly of a funerary nature etc.) are encountered, following consultation with EH, these may only be excavated to the minimum requirement in order to satisfy the project objective, to avoid compromising the integrity of remains that may be either (a) preserved in situ, or (b) excavated in detail during any next phase of research excavation. Interventions will focus on feature intersections in order to establish relative chronologies, and 'clean' sections to maximise retrieval of stratigraphically secure dating evidence and environmental samples.
- 5.5.8 Full written, drawn and photographic records will be made of each trench and test pit, even where no archaeological remains are identified. A plan at an appropriate scale (1:50 or 1:100) will be prepared, showing the areas investigated and their relation to more permanent topographical features, and the location of contexts observed and recorded in the course of the investigation. Plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits will be drawn as necessary at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20, or 1:10 for complex features). Drawings will be made in pencil on permanent drafting film.
- 5.5.9 Written records will be made using pro forma record sheets for each trench or test pit, following the DigVentures single context recording system. Digital photography will be used 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.

5.6 Synthesis and Data Integration

- 5.6.1 The results of the project will be integrated and synthesised with those from the previous investigations (see Section 1.4), and other relevant work within the region and further afield (see Section 1.5). This will include a literature review of other pertinent sites.

5.7 GIS Modelling and Archive Digitisation

- 5.7.1 All survey and excavation data will be stored within a GIS environment with those from previous investigations of the site (Pryor and Bamforth 2010). This will permit the manipulation and modelling of different datasets (such as Augering) to assist, for instance, with the positioning of Test Pit 1 (Section 5.3). The GIS will remain the principle conduit for all spatial data throughout the project. Digitisation of the fire damaged project archive will commence with drawings from Area 6D, with trench edges resurveyed to ensure site plans can be correctly rectified. An assessment of the scope of this work for the remaining damaged archive will be undertaken and detailed in the UPD.

5.8 Sampling

5.8.1 Where deposits with good palaeoenvironmental potential are noted, and following English Heritage (2011) Environmental Archaeology guidelines, context specific samples will be taken by the most appropriate means (Kubiena tins, contiguous columns, incremental block, bulk etc.) for multi-disciplinary analysis. If samples are taken for pollen analysis, bulk samples will be taken from the same location where possible to ensure data have the maximum potential. The precise number of samples will depend on the range and complexity of archaeology present. All samples will be located three-dimensionally using GPS and stored at the University of Birmingham.

1.1.6 Bulk samples will usually be in the range of 40-60 litres in size, depending on the likely density of macrofossils. Ten litre samples will only be used for the recovery of plant macrofossils from waterlogged contexts. Samples will be stored in ten litre plastic buckets with lids and handles. A waterproof label will be fixed to the bucket and will record site code, context number and sample number and number of buckets in comprising the sample. A duplicate label will be retained inside the bucket. Samples will be protected from temperatures below 5° and above 25° Celsius and will be prevented from either wetting or drying out.

1.1.7 If large deposits of bone or marine shell are encountered the project Zooarchaeologist advice (and EH advisor) will be sought as regards further sampling. If articulated groups of bones are encountered (as found in previous excavations, for example Hooper 2010), they will be surveyed, recorded in situ, (including digital photography and planning), and then excavated to retain the group's integrity. Bones from each articulated limb will be bagged separately. If inhumations or cremation burials are encountered and excavated the surrounding soil will be sampled to retrieve any loose teeth or bone fragments.

1.1.8 Continuous samples will be extracted in appropriately sized Kubiena tins or monoliths. Only newly exposed or cleaned sections will be examined in order to reduce the risk of contamination or structural deterioration, a minimum 50mm overlap will be maintained between each monolith. The samples will be securely wrapped and clearly labelled, and if the monolith crosses context boundaries, these will be recorded on the environmental sample sheet. If it is not possible to extract undisturbed monoliths, sections may be sampled by way of spot samples. These will be at 20mm vertical intervals with a maximum depth of 10mm.

5.9 Environmental Archaeology Assessment

5.9.1 Palaeoenvironmental assessments will focus on pollen, plant macrofossil and coleoptera. Other analyses such as diatoms may be appropriate depending on the character and range of sediments encountered. The primary aims of these assessments are to determine variation in palaeoenvironmental context of the site, establish the quality of preservation for each proxy, and determine any further analyses required.

- 5.9.2 All hand collected animal bones and bones from processed samples will be assessed, following English Heritage Environmental Archaeology guidelines (2002). If warranted by the size of the recovered assemblage, it will be assessed using two different quantification methods to determine the most suitable for full analysis, taking into account methods used in comparative assemblages. The assessment will not distinguish between certain taxonomic groups, for example equids (horse and donkey), full speciation should be carried out as part of any recommended analysis, using a vertebrate comparative collection. In addition to quantification of domestic species and occurrence of wild species, the assessment will consider the number of articulated bone groups, and the prevalence of aging, sexing and osteometric data available for full analysis, following standard published conventions. The assessment report will comment on the potential of the assemblage, particularly in the context of the excavation's research questions and current understanding of comparative assemblages. It will also provide recommendations for any necessary future analysis.
- 1.1.9 In the event of the discovery of human remains (inhumations, cremations and disarticulated fragments) they should be left *in situ*, covered and protected, until the English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments has been informed. If a decision is taken to remove them, they will be fully recorded and excavated in compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence. The excavation of human remains will be carried out in accordance with the procedures detailed in the document *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains* (McKinley and Roberts 1993, IFA Technical Paper 13). Significant assemblages of human remains will be subject to an assessment of DNA preservation to establish potential familial relationships.
- 1.1.10 Inhumations will be scanned with a metal detector prior to excavation, and the position of possible metallic grave goods will be noted. Wherever possible, each burial will be excavated within a single working day, particularly with regard to visible grave goods. To minimise unauthorised disturbance of human remains, partially exposed remains will be covered overnight, though in such a way as to not draw undue attention, using loose excavated spoil.
- 1.1.11 Excavation of inhumations will be undertaken using a trowel, plasterer's leaf, plastic spoon and paintbrush as appropriate depending on the condition of the bones. When lifted the bones will be bagged by skeletal area (skull, axial, upper and lower limbs) with separate bags for the left and right side. A standard series of samples will be taken from each inhumation burial to ensure full recovery of any remaining osseous tissues or small artefacts. Once human remains are removed from inhumation graves, any soil residue remaining at the base of the grave will be retrieved for bulk processing.
- 1.1.12 Inhumations and cremations will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 and photographed prior to lifting. They will be recorded on Skeleton Record Sheets that form an integral part of the site *pro forma* recording system. The recording will include condition, completeness, articulation, orientation and posture.

- 1.1.13 Fragile objects found within graves will be lifted with appropriate care and handling to minimise breakage. This may include subsequent controlled excavation under laboratory conditions. A trained conservator will be employed on the site if necessary.
- 1.1.14 All cremation burials and cremation-related contexts will be excavated and sampled in quadrants to ascertain the distribution of any archaeological components within the fills, with division into spit also if appropriate. Cremation-related features other than burials may be subject to more detailed sub-divisions, the appropriate strategy being developed by a specialist as the size and nature of the remains becomes clear.
- 1.1.15 Undisturbed and slightly disturbed, but largely intact, urned cremation burials will be lifted *en masse* for excavation under laboratory conditions. The urns will be wrapped in crepe bandages and securely boxed for transportation. Where a vessel has been crushed, thereby disrupting any original internal deposition of the cremated remains, it will be lifted *en masse* after separate recovery of displaced sherds.
- 5.9.3 All cremation-related contexts will be subject to whole-earth recovery from the point at which any cremated bone or other pyre debris is observed. If deposits of placed human bone are encountered in features, these may be excavated in spits if appropriate. The soils from these features will be bulk sampled.

5.10 Archaeological Wood Assessment

- 1.1.16 In-situ, worked waterlogged wood will be hand excavated in plan, within the confines of the excavation area. Deposits will be photographed in-situ and planned at 1:10. The material will be sampled and recorded in accordance with the methodology devised at Flag Fen for the 'B' series (Taylor 2001). Wherein, all worked material (with the exception of woodchips) will be individually numbered and subjected to a two stage recording process. This will consist of a brief site sheet (completed by field staff) and a detailed post-excavation sheet (completed by a wood specialist). Unworked wood will be marked on the site plan as such and discarded. Woodchips will be marked on the site plan as such and sub-sampled or discarded as appropriate, under the direction of the on site wood specialist. Secure storage tanks will be used on site as a repository prior to waterlogged wood assessment. English Heritage guidance for the treatment of waterlogged wood will be followed throughout (Brunning 2010).

5.11 Condition Assessment of Timber

- 5.11.1 The condition assessment will aim to record a range of data that can be drawn on to produce a clear picture of the physical and chemical characteristics of the wood (Panter and Spriggs 1996). This data will create a profile of the chemical and physical make-up of the wood, thereby establishing a 'baseline' condition of the current state of preservation of the timbers. Future archaeological management, including preservation in situ will be informed by the results of this condition assessment study

- 5.11.2 Tests will be performed on a number of timbers from each excavated test pit to assess vertical and horizontal spatial variation, as well as wood species variation. A minimum of five timbers per test pit will be assessed where possible. Methodologies to use will include field tests such as the Sibert Decay Drill (Seaby 1991) (dependent upon timber size), and laboratory tests including density assay (Dinwoodie 1989), water and ash content (Cook and Grattan 1990), Scanning Electron Microscopy to study the integrity of the wood cell structure, and physical descriptions. These are all standard conservation tests used to quantify the level of deterioration of wood.
- 5.11.3 A suite of geochemical assays will be conducted from six sediment samples (two per trench) to characterize the nature of the burial environment. These tests include quantifying the principal redox sensitive species such as sulphides, sulphates, total sulphur, ammoniacal nitrogen, nitrates and nitrites, carbonate, phosphate, and pH and Loss on Ignition values. These parameters will define the current baseline conditions existing at Flag Fen and help identify whether conditions are conducive to the continued in situ preservation of organic remains.

5.12 Finds and Metalwork Assessment

- 5.12.1 The Finds will be treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2008), excepting where statements made below supersede them. All artefacts will be retained from excavated contexts, except features or deposits undoubtedly of modern date. In these circumstances sufficient artefacts will only be retained to elucidate the date and function of the feature or deposit.
- 5.12.2 All artefacts from the evaluation works will, as a minimum, be washed, marked, counted, weighed and identified. Any stratified ironwork will be X-rayed and stored in a stable condition along with other fragile and delicate material. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs will be undertaken by appropriately qualified conservation specialists. Suitable material, primarily the pottery and non-ferrous metalwork, will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage.
- 5.12.3 The typo-chronological dating of bronze object types and their associated metalwork phases has changed in the last two decades due to an extensive re-assessment and accompanying radiocarbon dating programme (Needham 1996; Needham et al. 1997) as well as further revision when further dates and radiocarbon dated continental sequences are integrated (Gerloff 2007). Any metalwork finds will be assessed in context with the extant metal work archive in relation to new perspectives on typo-chronology, regional interconnectedness and depositional practices. The date ranges within artifactual assemblages will also be used to indicate potential residuality and intrusion to inform the assessment of biological assemblages.

5.13 Scientific dating

- 5.13.1 Previous investigation at the site has indicated a limited applicability of dendrochronology due to insufficient sapwood survival of sapwood on timber or

timber posts of the post alignment. Therefore all structural timber considered suitable for dendrochronology will be assessed on site by the appropriate specialist and retained for analysis if required. Radiocarbon dating will be appropriate for clarifying and linking aspects of archaeological and environmental chronologies, and a strategy for this will be agreed following discussion with English heritage and the relevant specialists.

5.14 Conservation

- 5.14.1 Artefacts will be recovered as a matter of routine during the excavation. When retrieved from the ground finds will be kept in a finds tray or appropriate bags in accordance with *First Aid for Finds*. Where necessary, a conservator may be required to recover fragile finds from the ground depending upon circumstances.
- 5.14.2 Given the waterlogged nature of the site, a wide range of organic materials may be recovered, including wood, leather and textiles. Advice will be sought from a conservator to discuss optimum storage requirements before any attempt is made to retrieve organic finds and structural timbers from the ground.
- 5.14.3 After the completion of the fieldwork stage, a conservation assessment will be undertaken which will include the X-radiography of all the ironwork (after initial screening to separate obviously modern debris), and a selection of the non-ferrous finds (including all coins). A sample of slag may also be X-rayed to assist with identification and interpretation. Wet-packed material, including glass, bone and leather will be stabilised and consolidated to ensure their long-term preservation. All finds will be stored in optimum conditions in accordance with *First Aid for Finds* and *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (Walker, 1990).
- 5.14.4 The conservation assessment report will include statements on condition, stability and potential for further investigation (with conservation costs) for all material groups. The conservation report will be included in the updated project design prepared for the analysis stage of the project.

6 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

6.1 Project Team and Management Responsibilities

- 6.1.1 The core team will be drawn from DigVentures staff in collaboration with specialists from University of Durham, University of Birmingham, English Heritage, York Archaeological Trust, LP Archaeology, Oxford Archaeology East and Rubicon Heritage Services. Management responsibilities will be organised according to the recommendations outlined in MoRPHE. Sarah Stannage (Vivacity) and Lisa Westcott Wilkins (DigVentures) who will jointly head the Project Executive, holding full responsibility for the project's outcome. Brendon Wilkins will undertake day-to-day, Project Management, assisted by Key members of the Project Team, Raksha Dave, Mike Bamforth and Dave Britchfield. There will be six core DigVentures archaeological staff on site throughout the fieldwork, and all will be retained throughout the post-excavation phase of the project. All core staff are

employed in line with IfA guidelines, and are practicing field archaeologists of good standing at AIfA level or above. CV's for all Core Staff can be found in Appendix 3.

Name	Affiliation	Project Role
Project Executive		
Sarah Stannage	Vivacity	Head of Heritage - Vivacity
Lisa Westcott Wilkins	DigVentures Ltd	Managing Director - DigVentures
Project Management		
Brendon Wilkins	DigVentures Ltd	Project Director
Project Team		
Mike Bamforth	DigVentures Ltd	Assistant Director + Wood Technology
Dave Britchfield	DigVentures Ltd	Assistant Director
Raksha Dave	DigVentures Ltd	Field School Manager
Tom Goskar	DigVentures Ltd	Web Manager + GIS Specialist
Daniel Juhasz	DigVentures Ltd	Digital Video Manager
Jessica Ogden	LP Archaeology	GIS, Database and Digital Recording
Jonathan Millar	Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd	Graphics Manager
Dr Benjamin Roberts	University of Durham	Metal Work Specialist
Dr Benjamin Geary	University of Birmingham	Palaeoenvironmental Manager/Geoarchaeologist
Dr David Smith	University of Birmingham	Palaeoentomology
Dr Wendy Smith	University of Birmingham	Archaeobotanist
Kristina Krawiec	University of Birmingham	Site Surveyor
Dr Fay Worley	English Heritage	Zooarchaeologist
Ian Panter	York Archaeological Trust	Timber Preservation & Soil Chemistry
Ian Tyers (TBC)	Independent	Dendrochronology
Adam Stanford	Aerial Cam	Archaeological Photography
External Consultants		
Conservation	York Archaeological Trust	
Scientific Dating	Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit	
Roman Ceramics	Ian Rowlandson - Independent	
Human Osteoarchaeology	Archaeology South East	
Archiving & Data Management	Duncan Brown – English Heritage	
Prehistoric Ceramics, small finds and non-metal artefacts	Archaeology South East	

Table 2 – Project Team and External Consultants

- 6.1.2 DigVentures Ltd operates a computer-assisted project management system. Projects are undertaken under the direction of the Project Director who is responsible for the successful completion of all aspects of the project. All work is monitored and checked whilst in progress on a regular basis, and the Project Director/Managing Director checks all reports and other documents before being issued. A series of guideline documents or manuals form the basis for all work.
- 6.1.3 The Project Director is a full member of the Institute for Archaeologists (MIfA), and the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland (MIAI). DigVentures fully endorses the *Code of Conduct*, the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, and the Standards and Guidance documents of the Institute for Archaeologists. All DigVentures staff is employed in line with the Institute's Codes and will usually be members of the Institute.

6.2 Tasks and Timetable

- 6.2.1 The Project as covered by this project design consists of a single Execution Stage (Stage 3) and is preceded by Stage 1 (Start-up) and Stage 2 (Initiation). Tasks have been allocated a unique number and organised according to critical path on the attached GANNT Chart (Appendix 4).

- **Phase 1:** Pre-fieldwork preparation and site set-up (GANNT 1: Tasks 21-25)
- **Phase 2:** Fieldwork (GANNT 1: Tasks 27-36)
- **Phase 3:** Post-site tasks/Site Archive Completion (GANNT 2: Tasks 2-6)
- **Phase 4:** Assessment Report and UPD (GANNT 2: Tasks 8-37)

- 6.2.2 The following key products have been identified:

Product	Person Responsible	Stage	Start	Finish
Project Design	Project Team	Pre-Fieldwork	17/02/2012	25/05/2012
Completed Site Archive	Project Team	Post-site/Archive Completion	13/08/2012	20/08/2012
Assessment Report	Brendon Wilkins, Mike Bamforth & Dave Britchfield	Assessment Report/UPD	20/08/2012	14/11/2012
Updated Project Design	Project Team	Assessment Report/UPD	20/08/2012	14/11/2012

Table 3 – Key Products

6.3 Health and Safety

- 1.1.17 DigVentures Ltd shall undertake the works in accordance with Vivacity's Health and Safety requirements and Health and Safety Plan. This document should take account of any design information pertaining to above ground hazards such as buildings and structures and below ground hazards such as services, utilities and infrastructure. Risk Assessments should also consider below ground contaminants such as unexploded ordnance.
- 1.1.18 DigVentures Ltd will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with its company Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974*, and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and in accordance with the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (1996). Trench excavation and design shall conform to Health and Safety legislation, incorporating current best engineering practice where possible.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

ACAO, 1993. Model briefs and specifications for archaeological assessments and field evaluations, Association of County Archaeological Officers

BADLG, 1986. Code of Practice, British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group

Bamforth, M., 2007. *Archaeological evaluation report for Flag Fen Research Facility, Peterborough*. L – P : Archaeology, unpublished archive report LP0549L.

Britchfield, D., 2010. Excavations towards the Northey Landfall. In: FMM Pryor and M Bamforth (eds), *Flag Fen, Peterborough, Excavation and Research 1995-2007*. Oxbow, Oxford.

British Geological Survey, accessed 10/01/12: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/GeoIndex/>

Brittain, M., 2010. Preservation and Degradation of the Wood. In: FMM Pryor and M Bamforth (eds), *Flag Fen, Peterborough, Excavation and Research 1995-2007*. Oxbow, Oxford.

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2 Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8, Norwich: Scole Archaeological Committee.

Brown, N. and Murphy, P. 2000: Neolithic and Bronze Age, in N. Brown and J. Glazebrook (eds.), *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2: Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology. Occasional Paper 8, Norwich: Scole Archaeological Committee.

Brunning, R., 2010. *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*. English Heritage, London.

Bryant, S. 1997: Iron Age, in J. Glazebrook (ed.), *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties 1: Resource Assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, Norwich: Scole Archaeological Committee: 23-34

Bryant, S. 2000: The Iron Age, in N. Brown and J. Glazebrook (eds.), *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2: Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology. Occasional Paper 8, Norwich: Scole Archaeological Committee: 14-18

Cook C. & Grattan D.W., 1990. 'A method for calculating the concentration of PEG for freeze-drying waterlogged wood' in Hoffman P. (Ed) Proceedings of the 4th ICOM Group on Wet Organic Archaeological Materials conference, Bremerhaven.

Department of the Environment, 1990. Planning Policy Guidance 16, Archaeology and Planning

Dinwoodie, J.W., 1989. Wood: Nature's cellular polymeric fibre –composite. The Institute of Metals.

English Heritage, 1991. Exploring our Past. Strategies for the Archaeology of England, English Heritage

English Heritage, 1991. Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)

English Heritage, 1997. Sustaining the historic environment: new perspectives on the future

English Heritage, 1998. Guidelines on producing and interpreting Dendrochronological dates. Ancient Monuments Laboratory, Conservation and Technology,

English Heritage, 2001. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines: Archaeometallurgy

English Heritage, 2002. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines: Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.

English Heritage, 2004. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines: Human bones from archaeological sites: guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports

English Heritage, 2006. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide

English Heritage, 2012 Management of Research projects in the Historic Environment. PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation – Annual Report May 2011-March2012

Gearey, B. R., P. Marshall, D. Hamilton (2009) Correlating Archaeological and Palaeoenvironmental Records using a Bayesian Approach: A Case Study from Sutton Common, South Yorkshire, England. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 36, 1477-1487.

- Gerloff, S. (2007). Reinecke's ABC and the chronology of the British Bronze Age. In In C. Burgess, P. Topping, F. Lynch (ed.) *Beyond Stonehenge: essays on the Bronze Age in Honour of Colin Burgess*, 117-161. Oxford: Oxbow.
- Glazebrook, J. (ed.) 1997, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1 Resource Assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Paper 3.
- Institute of Archaeologists (IFA), rev. 2001 By-Laws, Standards and Policy Statements of the Institute of Field Archaeologists: Standards and guidance: Field Evaluation
- Institute of for Archaeologists (IFA), 2001 By-Laws, Standards and Policy Statements of the Institute for Archaeologists, (rev. 2008), Standard and guidance: Excavation
- Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), supplement 2008, By-Laws, Standards and Policy Statements of the Institute for Archaeologists: Standards and guidance
- Krawiec, K., B. R. Gearey, H. P. Chapman, M. Bamforth, E. Hopla & C. Griffiths (In Press 2011) Triple post alignments in the Waveney Valley, Suffolk: Excavations at Barsham Marshes. *Journal of Wetland Archaeology*.
- Lillie, M. and Cheetham, J., 2002. Water Table Monitoring at Flag Fen, Peterborough. Wetland Archaeology and Environments Research Centre, University of Hull Report No. SAS-FF/02-01
- Margary, I. D., 1967. *Roman Roads in Britain*. Revised Edition. John Baker Publishers, UK.
- Olivier, A. and Van de Noort, R. 2002: English Heritage Strategy for Wetlands, London: English Heritage www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/wetlands_strategy.pdf.
- Panter, I. & Spriggs J. 1996 'Condition Assessments and Conservation Strategies for Waterlogged Wood Assemblages' in Hoffman P. et al (Eds) Proceedings of the 6th ICOM Group on Wet Organic Archaeological Materials Conference, York
- Powell, K., 1999. The impact of recent changes within subsurface environment upon the integrity of buried wood: implications for the in situ preservation of archaeological timbers. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Surrey.
- Pryor, F. M. M., 1991. *Flag Fen Prehistoric Fenland Centre*. Batsford, London
- Pryor, F. M. M., 1998. *Farmers in Prehistoric Britain*. Tempus, Stroud.
- Pryor F, 2001. *The Flag Fen Basin: Archaeology and environment of a Fenland Landscape*. English Heritage, UK.
- Seaby, D., 1991 'Gravimetric Density Determination of Wood using the DDD200 Wood Decay Detecting Drill' unpublished report from the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland.

SHAPE 2008 – A Strategic Framework for Historic Environment Activities & Programmes in English Heritage

Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers, (1991 rev. 1997) Health and Safety in Field Archaeology, Manual

Taylor, M., 2001. The Wood. In: F. M. M. Pryor (ed.) 2001. *The Flag Fen Basin: Archaeology and Environment of a Fenland Landscape*. English Heritage Archaeological Reports, London, pp 167-228.

Van de Noort, R. 2001: Heritage Management of England's Wetlands Over Arching Project Design PNUM 3225, Exeter: University of Exeter.

Walker, K. 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*, Archaeology Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

Waller, M. and Hall, D., 1991. *The Flandrian deposits and archaeology of the south-central Fens*. Central East Anglia and the Fen Basin. Quaternary Research Association Field Guide, UK

Watkinson, D. and Neal, V. 1998 *First Aid for Finds* (3rd edition), RESCUE and the Archaeology Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

8 APPENDICIES

Appendix 1 – Archaeological Background

The geological, topographic, archaeological and historical background to the Site has been detailed in numerous publications (see Pryor 2001 for a more complete discussion). This information has been summarised in section 2.2 and 2.3 below with references provided in section 11 for further information.

Geology and topographic setting

The Site is flat, lying at around 2.30m AOD. It is occupied by several buildings, including an artificial lake, gravelled and tarmac parking areas and grassed areas comprising the Flag Fen Bronze Age Centre. It is surrounded by farmland to the north, east and south, and bounded to the west by Peterborough power station, in the industrial area known as Fengate.

The geology of the Flag Fen basin consists of marine derived Oxford Clay (British Geological Survey), overlain by Flandrian peat and clay deposits (Waller & Hall 1991). To the west of the basin the solid geology consists of Jurassic Limestone overlain by drift deposits comprising of First Nene Terrace gravels, shelving off into the fen (Waller & Hall 1991).

Landscape formation

The Flag Fen basin lies at the western edge of the East Anglian fens in an area of deep Holocene sediments that accumulated in response to a progressive rise in relative sea level. These sediments first formed at the eastern edge of the East Anglian fens approximately 7000 BC, with the onset of peat formation commencing in the Flag Fen basin between 1500 – 2000 BC, with widespread flooding by the late Roman period (Pryor 1991).

The precise date of inundation and the rate of progression are subjects of active research (the Cambridge Archaeological Unit are currently modelling this data, and publication with the Bradley Fen Site Report is expected imminently). The human response to the changing landscape within the Flag Fen basin is better understood, and a brief summary of the pertinent points are outlined below.

Early Prehistoric (480,000 BC – AD 43)

Archaeological finds or features pre-dating the Bronze Age are extremely rare in the Flag Fen basin, however, recent identification of Neolithic pits at Must Farm suggest that this may be a consequence of previous excavations focusing on the known Bronze Age and Roman remains. Recent excavation at the Site, on the western edge of Northey Island, identified evidence for Bronze Age activity in the form of a Beaker settlement (Britchfield 2010).

Bronze Age

Construction of the Flag Fen post alignment and platform commenced in the Middle Bronze Age and continued through the Late Bronze Age (SMR No: 8782). Spot finds from the power station site suggest the alignment may have still been in use to some extent in the Iron Age and even the Roman period. This enigmatic feature consists of five parallel lines of vertically set wooden posts running for approximately 1km across the neck of the Flag Fen basin, from the high ground of Fengate in the west to Northey in the east. Investigations have been carried out over the last 30 years, with the most recent investigations taking place in 2005 (Brittain 2010). In addition to the timber the site is constructed from, a large assemblage of

metalwork has been recovered from within, and to the south of the alignment. These finds are thought to be the result of ritual deposition. The alignment runs through the centre of the proposed area of investigation.

Iron Age

Spot finds dating to the Iron Age have been recovered from the power station end of the post alignment, suggesting that the alignment still held a ritual status during this period (Pryor 2001).

Roman Period

A Roman road, The Fen Causeway (SMR No: 50710), also runs across the neck of the Flag Fen basin, Through Flag Fen Bronze Age Centre, following the same course as, and slightly to the north of, the Bronze Age post alignment. The Fen Causeway was constructed in the 1st century AD and has been shown to run from Denver, in the east to join Ermine Street (The Great North Road) at its western extent. Margary (1967) describes the road as consisting of layers of redeposited terrace gravel and layers of clay. Excavations at Flag Fen, where the Medieval Mustdyke truncates the road, found the road to be constructed from a thick layer of re-deposited gravel, sitting directly on the fen peats.

This section has been protected by its proximity to the dyke. The timbers of the Bronze Age platform were visible beneath the road at this point. The Fen Causeway has been seen to be poorly preserved away from the Mustdyke where it has not been protected by up-cast from dyke cleaning (Pryor, pers comm). The road is thought to be poorly preserved as it runs across Flag Fen Bronze Age Centre due to deep ploughing (ibid.). This position is supported by an archaeological evaluation that observed the road 250m to the west of the Must Dyke. The gravel of the road was seen to lie beneath the modern tarmac surface and 0.10m of overburden. The road itself was a 0.70m thick layer of disturbed gravel and clayey gravel (Bamforth 2007).

The Cats Water drain runs east-west across the southern boundary of the site and is thought to be of artificial origin, possibly dating to the Roman period (SMR No: 10032). Archaeological evidence for later periods is notable by its absence - however, the impact of past land-uses and presence of colluvial/alluvial deposits may account for this lack of visibility.

Appendix 2 – Flag Fen Field School

The *Flag Fen Lives* field school is a natural extension of the DigVentures mission to encourage participation in archaeology whilst providing seed capital for sustainable field projects. DigVentures is currently piloting a scheme for membership of the Institute for Archaeology's Registered Organisation scheme, as a pre-requisite to delivering NVQ accredited field training – and if successful will be the first field school to achieved this status.

Field School Staff

The *Flag Fen Lives* project is first and foremost a research excavation; field school participants will be taught field skills in a genuine field research context, taught by archaeologists and specialists who have each served a minimum of 10 years in the field. All resident field school staff members come with experience of project managing, directing or supervising projects, staff and volunteers. The field school will be overseen by a designated field school manager, with responsibility for ensuring that educational and archaeological standards are maintained. Nightly lectures will be hosted on site, on specialist topics by visiting lecturers.

Curriculum and Skills

The field school aims to teach core archaeological field techniques as set out in the Institute for Archaeologist (IfA) code, standards and guidelines (<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>) and in line with the research aims contained within the 'Flag Fen Lives' project design. The underlying philosophy is to provide participants with a holistic experience of working within a research team, focusing on the following areas:

Excavation and Field Techniques

- Field Excavation
- Planning and recording methods
- Finds processing and handling in the field
- On site Conservation
- Landscape and archaeological survey
- Interpretation of the historic environment

Archaeological Science

- Finds processing, handling and cataloguing
- Specialist surveying such as landscape or GPS
- Environmental surveys and processing

- Geophysical survey
- Use and practice of technology in archaeology e.g. microscopes, Trimble, Augers etc.

Transferable Skills

- Communication
- ICT
- Presentation
- Confidence
- Working within a multi-disciplinary team

Public Archaeology

The *Flag Fen Lives* field school aims to encourage participation in archaeology through a combination of broadcast, web based and site based engagement strategies. The aim is to convey to a larger audience the realities of working within field archaeology as well as sharing the day-to-day findings and results to a wider audience.

Field school participants will get the opportunity to experience first hand how professional broadcasters present, shoot and edit footage for screen, with both terrestrial and digital filming taking place throughout the excavation. Daily video and text-based blogs will be uploaded, and publicised as widely as possible with social media. Daily site tours will also be led by the field school staff, and evening activities integrated as much as possible with the Flag Fen Visitors centre.

Field school participants will be free to become as immersed in this process as they wish – and will be able to acquire key transferable skills in communication and creative approaches to new media, and a thorough grounding in the issues surrounding public archaeology.

Outcomes and Assessment

The field school will give students the opportunity to work alongside practicing field archaeologists and scientists on genuine, high-level archaeological research. Training will be undertaken by experienced professional archaeologists, who will induct participants when they arrive on site, gauging their ability to undertake various archaeological tasks based on a self-assessment evaluation.

Where at all possible, participants will be assigned tasks and training according to their skills gap and preference. At the end of the field school, participants will:

- Have a thorough knowledge of Bronze Age archaeology in the fens.
- Understand the principles of archaeological excavation.
- Be able to excavate record and interpret archaeological features.
- Understand the principles of wetland excavation.

- Be able to process finds on site, and understand the principles of post excavation.

Appendix 3 – Project Team CVs

An award-winning field archaeologist and researcher, with over 10 years experience directing and managing large-scale heritage projects, with specialist expertise in the following areas:

- **Project Management:** held senior posts in two of the largest commercial contractors in the EU, with equal experience in operations, procurement, sales and marketing.
- **Commercial:** won and delivered projects with an accumulated contract value of £2.6 million in Britain and Ireland since August 2008.
- **Research:** a consistent publications record, lecturing internationally on alluvial and estuarine wetland archaeology, mortuary archaeology and quality assurance on large-scale archaeology projects.
- **Fieldwork:** strong background in survey and excavation across varied sites and landscapes, with a specific interest in wetland archaeology.
- **Outreach:** *English Heritage Awards for the Presentation of Heritage Research Awards*. Winner: Open Prize. Nominated for the *Current Archaeology* 'Rescue Dig of the Year.'

With a passion for communicating the importance of cultural and natural heritage in the wider world, Brendon will draw on strategic management skills, leadership experience and specialist knowledge of wetland archaeology to successfully deliver the world's first crowdfunded and crowdsourced archaeology project.

EDUCATION, QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 2007-2008 | • Archaeology MA (Distinction) University of Bradford |
| 2004 | • Irish License Eligibility |
| 1996-1999 | • Archaeology BSc. (Hons) University of Bradford |
| 2004 | • Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (MIFA) |
| 2004 | • Member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland (MIAI) |

CAREER

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 2012- on-going | Operations Director, Rubicon Heritage Service Ltd |
| 2010 - 2012 | Senior Project Manager, Wessex Archaeology Ltd, South East Regional office

Responsible for designing, planning, and delivering large-scale and complex commercial heritage projects. Liaison with clients, project design teams, regulatory authorities, health and safety consultants, engineers and the full suite of environmental disciplines, holding primary accountability for up to 40 archaeologists and budgets in excess of £100K: Key projects successfully delivered in 2011 include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chilmington Green, Ashford: Cultural Heritage dimension to Master planning a major 420-hectare mixed-residential development, including built heritage, historic landscape survey, geophysics, and trial trenching.• Victoria Station Upgrade: a multiphase city centre project including built heritage |

recording, geoarchaeological boreholes and trial trench excavation during construction of a new underground ticket hall.

- **Tonbridge to Godstone Oil Pipeline:** A 28 km linear corridor for replacement MOD oil pipeline including trial trenching, monitoring and excavation.

2008-2010

Business Development Manager, Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd

Responsible for commercial and business development for the largest archaeological contractor in Ireland. Developing an excellent grasp of contract and procurement models, and a thorough knowledge of national and international heritage management legislation. Flagship projects won and managed include:

- **Metro North:** archaeological testing along a proposed 18 km corridor, from Belinstown in North County Dublin, through Dublin Airport, to the City Centre at St. Green (Approximately €100K).
- **Eirgrid East-West Interconnector:** EIA and consultancy for an underground and underwater cable to link the electricity grid in Britain and Ireland, including monitoring and fieldwork (approximately €170K).
- **N25 New Ross Bypass:** 13.6 km corridor including for all archaeological services and numerous sites (approximately €1.4 million).

2004-2008

Site Director/Project Manager, Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd

A licensed Site Director responsible for large-scale infrastructure archaeology projects, with a proven track record managing the successful delivery of projects from initial planning stage to final publication. Key directing credits include:

- **Greenfield:** Carrowkeel, Co. Galway, an early medieval cemetery settlement identifying the earliest dated evidence for the later medieval practice of segregated children's burial ground, winning English Heritage Awards for the Presentation of Heritage Research Open Prize.
- **Wetland:** Newrath, Co. Kilkenny, a multiperiod alluvial and estuarine wetland excavated on the banks of the river Suir. I devised and managed a strategy for recording the prehistoric trackways, brushwood platforms and Mesolithic flint scatters, later nominated as Current Archaeology Rescue Dig of the Year 2011.

2002-2004

Project Officer, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (UK)

Building on a site-supervisory background (see below), responsibility taken for demanding development-led excavation projects in the south-east of England, managing teams of 5-20. Key directing credits include:

- **Urban:** Permenex Site, St Ives, Cambridgeshire – a town centre redevelopment involving an open area excavation of a river frontage site, resulting in the discovery of the UK's first historic cock-fighting pit in the backyard area of a historically recorded tavern.

2001-2002

Project Supervisor, ACS Ltd and ADS Ltd. (Ireland)

2000-2001

Site Assistant, AOC Ltd. (UK)

1997-2000

Museum Assistant, The Craven Museum, Skipton (UK)

PUBLICATIONS

Wilkins, B. (in press). Knowledge, Value and the Celtic Tiger. In Aitcheson, K., Jameson, J. and Eogan, J. (eds.) *Archaeologists of the world: globalizing archaeological practice*. Springer

Bermingham, N., Delaney, F., Johnston, B., Molloy, K., O'Sullivan, K., Shiels, D., Shine, D., Skehan, G., Tierney, J. and Wilkins, B. (in press) *The Quiet Landscape: Archaeological Investigation on the N6 Galway to Ballinasloe Scheme*. National Roads Authority: Dublin

Wilkins, B. 2012. Newrath 34, Co. Kilkenny. In Eogan, J., and Shee Twohig, E. (eds.) *Cois tSiure – nine thousand years of human activity in the Lower Suir Valley*. NRA Scheme Monograph: Dublin.

Wilkins, B. 2012. Where the rubber hits the road: a critical evaluation of archaeological decision making on the Irish road schemes. In Cobb, H., Harris, O. and Richardson, P. (eds.) *Reconsidering fieldwork: exploring on site relationships between theory and practice*. Springer

Wilkins, B. 2011. Under the Uplands: Cave archaeology in the Yorkshire and Lancashire Dales. *Current Archaeology* 261: 28-35

Wilkins, B. 2011. Excavating Death on the N6: 3500 BC to 1500 AD. In O'Sullivan, J., and Stanley, M. (eds.) *Past Times, Changing Fortunes: Archaeology and the National Roads Authority Monograph Series No. 8*. Dublin: National Roads Authority

Wilkins, B. 2011. Past Orders: The Archaeology of Beer. *Current Archaeology* 256: 20-27

Wilkins, B. 2011. The Archaeology of Royal Weddings. *Current Archaeology* 254: 12-19

Wilkins, B. 2010. Saints and Sinners: religion and conflict in Medieval Ireland. *Current Archaeology* 250: 28-35

Wilkins, B. 2010. Ireland's Invisible People: the Celtic past meets the Celtic present. *Current Archaeology* 249: 28-35

Wilkins, B. 2010. From ancient waterways to modern highways: Ireland's prehistoric beginnings. *Current Archaeology* 248: 36-43

Wilkins, B. 2010. When the Celtic Tiger Roared: the golden years of Irish archaeology. *Current Archaeology* 247: 12-19

Wilkins, B. 2010. Celtic Tiger Archaeology: the view from afar. *Seanda*. 4: 45-47

O'Sullivan, J., Tierney, J., and Wilkins, B. and 2010. The Early Medieval Settlement Cemetery in Co. Galway. In Corlett, C., and Potterton, M. (eds.) *Medieval Rural settlement in Ireland in light of recent excavations: Research papers in Irish Archaeology No. 1*. Wordwell and the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland: Dublin

Wilkins, B. 2010. Excavating Death in Galway: Newford, Ballykeeran and Carrowkeel. *Current Archaeology* 246: 36-43

O'Sullivan, J., Tierney, J., and Wilkins, B. 2009. Two vernacular industrial sites in rural county Galway: a water-powered forge or 'spade mill' at Coola and a brick-making site at Brusk. *Industrial Heritage Association of Ireland*.

Wilkins, B. 2009. Rumsfeldian Archaeology. *Current Archaeology*. 231: 43.

Wilkins, B and Lalonde, S. 2008. An early Medieval settlement cemetery enclosure at Carrowkeel, Co. Galway. *Journal of Irish Archaeology*. 17: 57-58.

Wilkins, B 2007. Time and tide: five millennia of environmental change and human activity on the banks of the Suir. In O'Sullivan, J and Stanley, M. (eds.) *New Routes to the Past: Archaeology and the National Roads Authority*.

SELECTED CONFERENCE PAPERS

Wilkins, B. 2011. Excavating Death on the N6: 3500 BC to 1500 AD. Past Times, Changing Fortunes. NRA Conference, Gresham Hotel, Dublin.

Wilkins, B. 2010. Recently reported road deaths on the N6: 3500 BC to 1500 AD. Awards for the Presentation of Heritage Research. British Museum, London, UK.

Wilkins, B. 2009. Heritage in Danger. Archaeology Festival 2009, Cardiff University. Session organiser and chair.

Wilkins, B. 2008. Knowledge, value and the Celtic Tiger. World Archaeology Congress 6. Dublin.

Wilkins, B. 2008. The spatial segregation of children in an early Medieval cemetery settlement at Carrowkeel, Co. Galway. Theoretical Archaeology Group, Columbia University, New York.

Wilkins, B. 2008. Known knowns, known unknowns and unknown unknowns: Rumsfeldian archaeology on the Irish Road Schemes. Archaeology '08, British Museum, London, UK.

Wilkins, B. 2007. Borderline archaeology: quantity and quality in the commercial sector. Theoretical Archaeology Group. York, UK.

Wilkins, B. 2007. Time and Tide. Awards for the Presentation of Heritage Research. British Association Festival of Science, York, UK.

Wilkins, B. 2007. Where the rubber hits the road: a critical evaluation of archaeological decision making on highways projects in Ireland. 13th Annual EAA meeting, Zadar, Croatia.

Wilkins, B. 2005. Excavations at Newrath, Co. Kilkenny: Developing a landscape at the waters edge. 11th Annual International WARP conference, Edinburgh.

References available upon request.

An experienced professional, with over a decade of management and leadership experience gained within a variety of organizations in the culture sector, including specialist magazines, museums and universities. With a passion for communicating the importance of heritage and culture in the wider world, I am currently working on a portfolio of projects in roles which consolidate my leadership expertise, strategic and project management skills, and specialist knowledge.

Specialties

- In-depth knowledge of archaeology and the heritage sector.
- Writing, editing and research for print, web, social media and marketing materials.
- Fundraising, public engagement and marketing.

- Adviser, Global Heritage Fund
- Fellow, Royal Society of Arts
- Accredited mentor and coach

EDUCATION, QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

2010-2011	Clore Leadership Programme Fellow, Heritage and Conservation	London
2001-2003	Institute of Archaeology, University of London Master of Arts, Archaeology: Distinction	London
1989 -1993	Ithaca College Bachelor of Arts, Advertising and Public Relations	Ithaca, USA
Professional Women's Soccer player: New York Power (2001), New York Magic (1998-2001) and United States Olympic Team Programme (1999-2001).		

CAREER

May 2011 - present	London Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games Ltd Culture Team Project Manager, Legacy Responsible for management of key projects for the Cultural Olympiad team, with particular focus on Autumn 2011 deadlines. • Design of the research brief and management of tender process for the Cultural Olympiad Legacy Evaluation, in cooperation with internal LOCOG departments, government and external partners. • Coordination with funding partners, LOCOG and culture sponsors and stakeholders on culture team initiatives.	London
September 2010 – August 2011	Clore Leadership Programme A prestigious Fellowship aimed at training emerging creative leaders in the Arts and Culture sectors. Selected as one of 17 Fellows from a pool of 400 applicants. • Mentored by Sandy Nairne CBE, Director of the National Portrait Gallery.	National

2007-2011	Current Archaeology - Editor Overall responsibility for production of Britain's best-selling archaeology magazine, including copy provision (writing and editing), leadership of production team and freelancers. Initiated annual conference at the British Museum which became the best-attended public archaeology event in the United Kingdom. • Consistent research, writing and commissioning of compelling, accessible and newsworthy specialist copy to very tight monthly deadlines. • Developed first-ever comprehensive partnership activity between the principal heritage services and advisory bodies for archaeology in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. • Initiated digital media presence on Twitter and Facebook, and established readership to nearly 5,000 international members.	London
2005-2007	The University of Rochester - Chief Development Officer Responsible for leadership of fundraising and development for top-5 world-ranked academic dentistry programme. • Strategic planning and implementation of all levels of fundraising programme, including major gifts, annual fund, planned giving and alumni events. • Managed teams and relationships across functions, including academic clients, Alumni Relations, annual gifts, and staff in regional support positions across the United States of America.	Rochester, USA
2003-2005	The Museum of the Earth - Director of Museum Operations Establishment of innovative new paleontology museum, from pre-opening through first two years of operations. • Delivered all operational functions of new museum, including: building construction, exhibits development and installation, design of exhibitions-based public programming, museum store merchandising and operations, facilities functions and troubleshooting, staffing and visitor services.	Ithaca, USA
1998-2001	Veronis Suhler Stevenson – Analyst, Internet and New Media Group Identified, analysed and pursued new business for Investment Bank and Private Equity Fund clients; compiled research for competitive and industry analyses and client offering memorandum.	New York, USA
1993-1998	Freelance Media Consultant • Young & Rubicam Inc.: Media Planner, Kentucky Fried Chicken. • McGraw-Hill Companies: Marketing Project Manager, Business Week. • Bausch & Lomb (Ray-Ban), Adidas, and Illy Café: Copywriter for advertising campaigns.	New York, USA

With over 13 years experience in both the private and public sector, David brings both curatorial and contracting skills to the project. Beginning his career at Flag Fen (Soke Archaeological Services) he has maintained a strong research interest in wetland archaeology, pursued whilst working with Kent County Council advising on best archaeological practice in wetland environments, and working directly with developers as a successful freelance contractor. Notable directing credits include:

- Large aisled Roman villa in Suffolk;
- Early Medieval caisson in north London;
- Prehistoric agrarian landscape near Herne Bay in Kent;
- Large Early Medieval settlement and Early Bronze Age burial mound on the Isle of Sheppey
- Complex urban stratigraphy associated with multi-phased occupation of Faversham.

David will be responsible for excavations in the dryland zone on Northey Island, and

EDUCATION, QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 2012 | • First Aid (British Red Cross valid until 2015) |
| 1996-1999 | • Archaeology BA (Hons) University of Durham |
| 1989-1991 | • HNC Civil Engineering |

CAREER

2010 - present Senior Project Officer, Wessex Archaeology Ltd, South East Regional office

David has been with Wessex Archaeology since September 2010 following four successful years as a freelance archaeologist based in Kent. David has extensive experience in managing archaeological teams of all sizes, maintaining a healthy working environment whilst adhering to project specific requirements, timescales and budgets. Directing credits include:

- **Chilmington Green, Ashford:** pre-planning archaeological works associated with a major 420 hectare mixed-residential development, including geophysical survey, trial trench evaluation and the preparation of final reports to be included as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment.
- **M25 Cobham Service Station:** large scale evaluation works associated with proposed service station.
- **Tonbridge to Godstone Oil Pipeline:** a 28 km linear corridor for replacement OPA oil pipeline including trial trenching, monitoring and excavation.

2007-2010 Freelance Archaeologist, Kent

As a Freelance Archaeologist offered a wide range of archaeological services within and around Kent. Clients include small private developers as well as Construction Consultants and other Archaeological Units. Key projects successfully managed and delivered include:

- **Blacksole Farm, Herne Bay, Kent:** Prehistoric landscape including Bronze Age roundhouses

field systems, along with Neolithic longhouse and Mesolithic camp sites.

- **Neatscourt, Isle of Sheppey, Kent:** Multiphase archaeological site comprising early Medieval longhouse, Roman cremation cemetery and Bronze Age burial mound.

2005-2007

Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council

- Providing archaeological advice to Local Planning Authorities within Kent, along with recommended mitigation in advance and during planning application processes.
- Monitoring of archaeological projects on behalf of Local Planning Authorities within Kent, including fieldwork and post-excavation processes.
- Responsible for the Health & Safety of all members of the Heritage & Conservation team at KCC.
- Management of outreach projects, in particular the Randall manor excavations at Shorne Wood County Park.

2004-2005

Senior Project Officer, AOC Archaeology (London)

- Management of both long and short term archaeological projects within urban and rural environments, to an appropriate and professional standard, within established time constraints.
- Preparation of interim and final reports to PPG16 standards, including co-ordinating post excavation processing
- The preparation of tenders and cost associated with large and small archaeological projects within and around London.
- On site management of more complex archaeological sites when and where necessary.

2003-2004

Senior Project Officer, Lindsay Archaeological Services (Lincoln)

- Day to day management of both long and short term archaeological projects within urban and rural environments, to an appropriate and professional standard, within established time constraints.
- Preparation of interim and final reports to PPG16 standards, including co-ordinating post excavation processing and carrying out computer illustrations to report standards.
- Contributing to pre-excavation administration, such as providing input to the estimated costs of both large and small-scale archaeological projects.
- Line management of excavation staff.
- To train others (e.g. excavation staff) in the techniques of field archaeology.
- Maintain and check site archives

2002-2003

Project Officer, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (Hertford)

- Assisting with site set-up and mobilisation, i.e. contributing to the preparation of project designs, specifications, planning etc.
- Undertaking both large and small scale field projects, ensuring that all fieldwork is carried out to an appropriate and professional standard, along with managing all resources to ensure effective completion of fieldwork to agreed budgets/resources and timetables.
- Line management of excavation staff.
- To train others (e.g. excavation staff) in the techniques of field archaeology.
- Maintain and check site archives

- 1998-2000
- Preparation of final reports
- Project Manager, Soke Archaeological Services (Flag Fen, Peterborough)**
- Responsible for the day to day running of the company, within a PPG16 environment, with duties including;
 - Preparation and submission of tenders
 - Preparation of Specifications and Method Statements
 - Organisation of field personnel
 - Organisation and management of all fieldwork
 - Organisation of the post-excavation archive
 - Preparation and submission of the Final Reports
 - Responsible for on-going budgets
 - Management of, and responsibility for, up to 10 members of staff, carrying out archaeological watching briefs, evaluations, area excavations, and desk-based assessments, as well as university training digs and archaeological reconstruction (i.e. a Bronze Age roundhouse at Flag Fen)
 - Experience on single and multi-phased sites ranging from the Mesolithic, through to the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age, and continuing from the Early Medieval through to the Post-Medieval periods

PUBLICATIONS

Britchfield, D. 2010. Excavations Towards the Northey Landfall. In Pryor, F and Bamforth, M (eds) *Flag Fen, Peterborough: Excavation and Research 1995-2007* Oxbow: Oxford

A research-active waterlogged wood specialist, Michael will bring international experience to the project, with special expertise in the excavation, recording, analysis and publication of preserved wood from a multitude of sites and landscapes. He has worked commercially since 1997, latterly as fieldwork manager for LP Archaeology with full executive responsibility for excavation projects in London and the South-East. Michael brings unparalleled local knowledge to the team, having been professionally associated with Flag Fen since 1997. Now managing his own successful freelance business, Michael is soon to embark on a PhD, analyzing the Flag Fen basin as his primary research theme. Drawing on this experience and research, he will assume on-site responsibility for trenches in the wetland zone, and coordinate specialist environmental assessment in post-excavation.

EDUCATION, QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 2003-2007 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Archaeology BSc. (Hons) - First Class - University College London |
| 2003-2011 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consistent CPD record in development of skills and experience as a waterlogged wood specialist |

CAREER

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 2011 - present | Freelance Wood Specialist/Project Manager

Responsible for designing and managing specialist projects for numerous projects/clients, with a focus on London and the South-East. |
| 2010-2011 | Fieldwork Manager, L-P Archaeology

Executive responsibility for the design, planning, and delivery of complex archaeological projects in and around the capital. This required liaison with clients, statutory authorities and the management of small to medium teams to ensure projects were brought to a successful completion. |
| 2008-2010 | Environmental Manager, L-P Archaeology

Built the companies environmental department up from scratch, devising the internal systems and policies necessary to cope with an expanding project portfolio, and to tender for specialist work (including wood technology analysis) externally. |
| 2006-2008 | Project Officer, L-P Archaeology

Managed small to medium sized teams of archaeologists undertaking development-led field projects working on varied sites and landscapes (Watching Briefs/Evaluations/Excavations). |
| 2003-2006 | Waterlogged Wood Post-Excavation Assistant (with Maise Taylor)

Part time position complimenting undergraduate studies at the Institute of Archaeology. Post-excavation recording of waterlogged wood assemblages from a variety of sites, working unsupervised but with support where required. |
| 2004-2005 | Research Excavations – Supervisory Positions |

Noviodunum Archaeological Project, Romania; Ntusi Landscape and Education Project, Uganda; Marathodi International Field School, South Africa.

2003

Site Supervisor - Fenland Archaeological Trust –

Sole responsibility on a day to day basis for running the research excavations at Flag Fen as part of the ongoing Northey Landfall Project, locating the eastern landfall of the Flag Fen Bronze Age timber alignment as well as features from the Bronze Age field system

2002-2003

Site Supervisor - Archaeological Project Services

Carrying out and reporting on watching briefs and small to medium sized evaluations in a PPG16 environment in the East of England. This post included the supervision of small teams of archaeologists on site.

2001-2003

Project Supervisor -Soke Archaeological Services

Carrying out and reporting on watching briefs and small to medium sized evaluations and excavations in a PPG16 environment, in the East of England. This post included the supervision of small teams of archaeologists on site. This position also included client / county liaison. During this time I worked closely with the resident wood specialist, Maisie Taylor, recording waterlogged wood assemblages.

1997-2001

Site Assistant – numerous sites and projects

Fenland Archaeological Trust; Soke Archaeological Services; Museum of London Archaeology; Service Network Archaeology.

PUBLICATIONS

Pryor, F.M.M. and Bamforth, M. 2010 (eds), *Flag Fen, Peterborough, Excavation and Research 1995-2007*. Oxbow, Oxford.

Bamforth, M. 2010., Aspects of Wood, Timber and Woodworking at Flag Fen, 1995-2005. In: FMM Pryor and M Bamforth (eds), *Flag Fen, Peterborough, Excavation and Research 1995-2007*. Oxbow, Oxford.

Bamforth, M. 2008. Wooden Artefacts, in Williams, M. & Reid, M., 2008, *Salt: Life and Industry*. BAR British Series 456, pp. 165-167.

B. R. Gearey, H. Chapman, A. Howard, K. Krawiec, M. Bamforth, W. Fletcher, T. Hill, P. Marshall, E. Tetlow and I. Tyers (forthcoming) The Beccles Triple Post Alignment, Beccles Marshes, Suffolk: Excavation and Palaeoenvironmental Analyses of an Iron Age Wetland Site. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 77.

Kristina Krawiec, Benjamin R. Gearey, Henry P. Chapman, Emma-J. Hopla, Michael Bamforth, Catharine Griffiths and Ian Tyers (Forthcoming). *A Late prehistoric timber alignment in the Waveney Valley, Suffolk: Excavations at Barsham Marshes*.

An experienced field archaeologist, broadcaster and researcher, focusing on communities and outreach within the heritage and education sector. With over 10 years of project management and leadership experience on high profile archaeological and community projects, I have a passion for public archaeology and advocacy.

Specialties

Interpretation of the historic environment in a broadcasting context
Extensive multi-period archaeological knowledge from prehistory to Second World War conflict archaeology
Community outreach and volunteer coordination

- Trustee, Council for British Archaeology, London
- Patron and Advocate, Young Archaeologists' Club, UK

EDUCATION, QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

2012	CSCS Accreditation	London
1996 - 1999	Institute of Archaeology, University College London Archaeology BSc. (Hons)	London

CAREER

2003 - present	Time Team Senior Archaeologist and Presenter On-screen archaeologist and presenter for internationally televised archaeology programme. • Responsibilities include supervising of a team of archaeologists, excavation to tight deadlines, meeting project design objectives, and coordination with up to 50 archaeologists, specialists and production crew. • Extensive knowledge of working on rural sites, deep urban stratigraphy sites, SSSI and sites with scheduled status. Comprehensive multi-period knowledge from pre-historic to second world war conflict archaeology. • UK Projects include: Westminster Abbey (World Heritage Site) and the Royal Palaces of Holyrood House and Windsor Castle. Numerous UK projects in Wales, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Scotland (including the Western Isles and Orkney) and Northern Ireland. • International Projects include: D-Day excavations Gold Beach, Normandy and the Liedse Rijn Roman Boat project, Utrecht, Netherlands	National
2003-2010	Westminster City Council Deputy Manager, Family Information Service Delivered government strategies and policies pertaining to Early Years and Extended Services within a local authority, and ensured that the FIS was recognised as a service provider on a local, national and international level. • Marketing and communications lead for the Westminster's Early Years department and Children's Centres.	London

- Project Manager for various community, training and family outreach projects and implementation of government initiatives.
- Extensive event management experience, including: Black History Month, Westminster Playday and the National Tax Credits campaign.

2003	Catalhoyuk Research Project Supervising Archaeologist Supervisory role managing a team of 40 international students and local staff as part of joint university research project with Berkeley University, California and University College London. • Supervision and excavation of a deep urban stratigraphy multi-period tell settlement dating from the Byzantine, Chalcolithic to the Neolithic. • Opening and excavation of new research area 40/40, followed by written report. • Teaching and mentoring international students on excavation techniques and field methodology. • Liaison with specialists and Turkish government heritage officials.	Konya, Turkey
2000-2003	Museum of London Archaeology Pre-Construct Archaeology AOC Archaeology Field Archaeologist Field Archaeologist for high-profile commercial companies based in London. Experience in pro-forma recording, post excavation work, Finds processing, surveying, archiving, report writing and research. Projects include: • St Mary Spital, Spitalfields London • Blossoms Inn, Gresham Street London • Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London	London
2001-2002	St Blaise LTD Based at British Museum Buildings Conservator Buildings Conservator for a long-term project to clean and restore the King's Library, which dates to the 18th century and is housed within the British Museum.	London
1997-1998	• Field Archaeologist, Lubbock Lake Landmark Project, Texas USA • Field Archaeologist, Caguano-Utuado Taino Indian Project, Puerto Rico	

PUBLICATIONS

Dave, R. 2003- Present (Quarterly contributor) Time Team column, *Young Archaeologist*. Council for British Archaeology: Issues 128-151 (Available on request)

Dave R. 2011 Digging for Britain: A Review. *Current Archaeology*: 248

WEB ARTICLES

Dave, R. 2011. Time Team Features: Foxton, Channel 4
(<http://www.channel4.com/programmes/time-team>)

Dave, R. 2011. Time Team Features: Bedford Purleius Wood , Channel 4 (link as above).

Dave, R. 2006. Time Team Features: Rubble at the Mill, Channel 4 (link as above).

CONFERENCE PAPERS

Dave, R. 2010. Behind the Scenes at Time Team. Festival of British Archaeology, Leeds Museum.

Dave, R 2010. Archaeology and the Media. Hendon and District Archaeological Society, London.

Dave, R 2005. Hard Hats and Stripy Jumpers: Behind the Scenes at Time Team. ‘Who do you think you are?’ LIVE, Earls Court, London

Dave, R 2005. Young Archaeologist of the Year Launch Lecture. British Archaeological Awards, the British Museum.

BROADCASTING CREDITS

Presenter and Archaeologist:

2003 - present	Time Team, Documentary Series Channel 4 (50 mins each), Series 11 to 19
2010	BBC Radio Leeds - Special Guest
2011	Time Team Digital Media Project - web -casting (various)
2009 mins)	Time Team Special: Henry’s Lost Palaces, Documentary special (1hr 30 mins)
2008	‘Go For It’ BBC Radio 4 - Special Guest (1 hour)
2006	Time Team Big Royal Dig LIVE, Channel 4 and More 4 Live Documentary special
2005	Time Team Big Roman Dig LIVE, Channel 4 Live Documentary special
2004	Time Team Special:The Invasion Landings D-Day Normandy, Channel 4 documentary special (1hr 30 mins)

Appendix 4 – Project Task List, GANNT Charts, Indicative Budget + Risk Log

Task No	Aims	Task	Performed by:	To Be completed within:	Start (no later than)
Stage 1: Start up					
2	1-4	Stakeholder Consultation	BW, LWW, RD	5 days	05/01/2012
3	1-4	Core Team Meetings	BW, LWW, RD, MB, DB,	3 days	05/01/2012
4	1-4	Review Point			17/02/2012
Stage 2: Initiation Project Planning					
7	1-4	Project Management	BW, LWW, RD	10 days	17/02/2012
8	1-4	Administration	BW, LWW, RD	10 days	17/02/2012
9	1-4	Crowdfunding	BW, LWW, RD	60 days	01/03/2012
10	1-4	First Draft PD	BW, MB, DB	25 days	17/02/2012
11	1-4	Illustrations for PD	JM	3 days	23/03/2012
12	1-4	Liaison with external specialists	BW, MB, DB, LWW	10 days	23/03/2012
13	1-4	Specialist Team Meeting	BW, LWW, RD, MB, DB,	1 day	06/04/2012
14	1-4	Specialist Contribute to PD	BG, MB, IP,	10 days	09/04/2012
15	1-4	Collate and Distribute PD	BW	5 days	23/04/2012
16	1-4	Edit PD following comments	BW	15 days	30/04/2012
17	1-4	Circulate Revised PD: Gain sign off	BW, LWW	5 days	21/05/2012
18	1-4	Submit PD to EH	BW		28/05/2012
19	1-4	Review Point 2: (close or authorise)			28/05/2012
Stage 3: Evaluation Pre-Site Preparation					
22	1-4	Distribute PD to Stakeholders	BW, LWW	10 days	18/06/2012
23	1-4	Set up ARK database	JO	1 day?	19/07/2012
24	1-4	Site Logistics: accommodation set-up	BW	5 days?	16/07/2012
25	1-4	GPS Trench Locations	KK	1 day	23/07/2012

Fieldwork					
27	1-3	H&S/DigVentures staff briefing	BW, RD, DB, MB	1 day	24/07/2012
28	1,2	Archives/GIS Induction	JO, DB	1 day	24/07/2012
29	1,2	Staff Training	RD	15 days	24/07/2012
30	1	Auger Survey	KK	5 days	24/07/2012
31	1	Excavation, recording & management	BW, RD, DB, MB	15 days	24/07/2012
32	2	Finds processing/recording	BW, RD, DB, MB	15 days	24/07/2012
33	2	Sample processing/recording	KK, BG	15 days	24/07/2012
34	1-4	Digital Video/Social Media/Blogs	DJ	15 days	24/07/2012
35	1-4	Site Visits/Meetings	BW, LWW	3 days?	24/07/2012
36	2,3	First Aid Conservation for Finds	IP, BR	15 days	24/07/2012

Table 4 – Project Task List (Excavation Stage)

Task No	Aims	Task	Performed by	To Be completed within:	Start (no later than)
Post-Site/Archive Completion					
2	1-4	Demobilise Site Accommodation/Off Hire	BW, DB, MB	1 day	13/08/2012
3	4	Scan Drawings + Rectify Graphics	JM	3 days	14/08/2012
4		First Aid Conservation of finds	IP	1 day	13/08/2012
5	4	Ensure Site Archive is Complete	BW, DB, MB	1 day	17/08/2012
6	1-4	Post-Site Project Team meeting	BW, LWW, RD, MB, DB, BG, BR		20/08/2012
Assessment/UPD					
8	2,3	Stratigraphic Assessment	BW, DB, MB	5 days?	20/08/2012
9	2,3	Supply data to external specialists	BW	1 day	27/08/2012
10	2,3	Liaison with specialists	BW	5 days?	27/08/2012

11	2,3	Prehistoric Pottery Assessment	ASE	2 days?	03/09/2012
12	2,3	Waterlogged Wood Assessment	MB	5 days?	03/09/2012
13	2,3	Wood Condition Assessment	IP	2 days?	03/09/2012
14	2,3	Small finds Assessment	ASE	2 days?	03/09/2012
15	2,3	Eco facts Assessment	BG	2 days?	03/09/2012
16	2,3	Macroscopic Plant Remains Assessment	WS	5 days?	03/09/2012
17	2,3	Pollen Assessment	BG	3 days?	03/09/2012
18	2,3	Mollusc Assessment	BG	1 day?	03/09/2012
19	2,3	Insect Assessment	DS	3 days?	03/09/2012
20	2,3	Animal Bone Assessment	FW	2 days?	03/09/2012
21	2,3	Human Bone Assessment	ASE	1 day?	03/09/2012
22	2,3	Conservation Assessment	IP	1 day?	03/09/2012
23	4	Production of Integrated Assessment Report	BW, DB, MB	5 days?	24/09/2012
24	4	Report Illustrations	JM	2 days?	01/10/2012
25	4	Circulate Draft Assessment Report	BW	1 day?	03/10/2012
26	4	Project Team Meeting	BW, LWW, RD, MB, DB, BG, BR		03/10/2012
27	4	Production of UPD + Management Plan	BW, LWW, RD, MB, DB, BG, BR	10 days?	04/10/2012
28	4	Contributions to UPD + Plan	BW, LWW, RD, MB, DB, BG, BR	10 days?	04/10/2012
29	4	Project Team Sign Off	BW, LWW, RD, MB, DB, BG, BR	1 day?	13/08/2012
30	4	EAA Presentation in Helsinki	BW, LWW, RD		29/08/2012
31	4	Stakeholder Public Seminar	BW, MB, DB, LWW, RD		29/09/2012
Review Point					
33	4	Circulate Document for Comment	BW	10 days?	18/10/2012
34	4	Collate Comments	BW	10 days?	18/10/2012
35	4	Incorporate Comments/Recomm	BW	10 days?	01/11/2012

		endations			
36	4	Edit OASIS Record	BW	1 day?	15/11/2012
37	1,2,3,4	Deposit Archive + Stage Completion	BW, LWW		14/11/2012

Table 5 – Project Task List (Post-Excavation Stage)

Staff	Team	Year	Total
		2012/13	
Lisa Westcott Wilkins	Core Team	40 days	40 days
Brendon Wilkins	Core Team	30 days	30 days
Mike Bamforth	Core Team	25 days	25 days
Dave Britchfield	Core Team	25 days	25 days
Raksha Dave	Core Team	30 days	30 days
Daniel Juhasz	Core Team	18 days	18 days
Tom Goskar	Core Team	10 days	10 days
Specialists	External	25 days	25 days
Total			203 days

Table 6 – Project Staff Time (By Year)

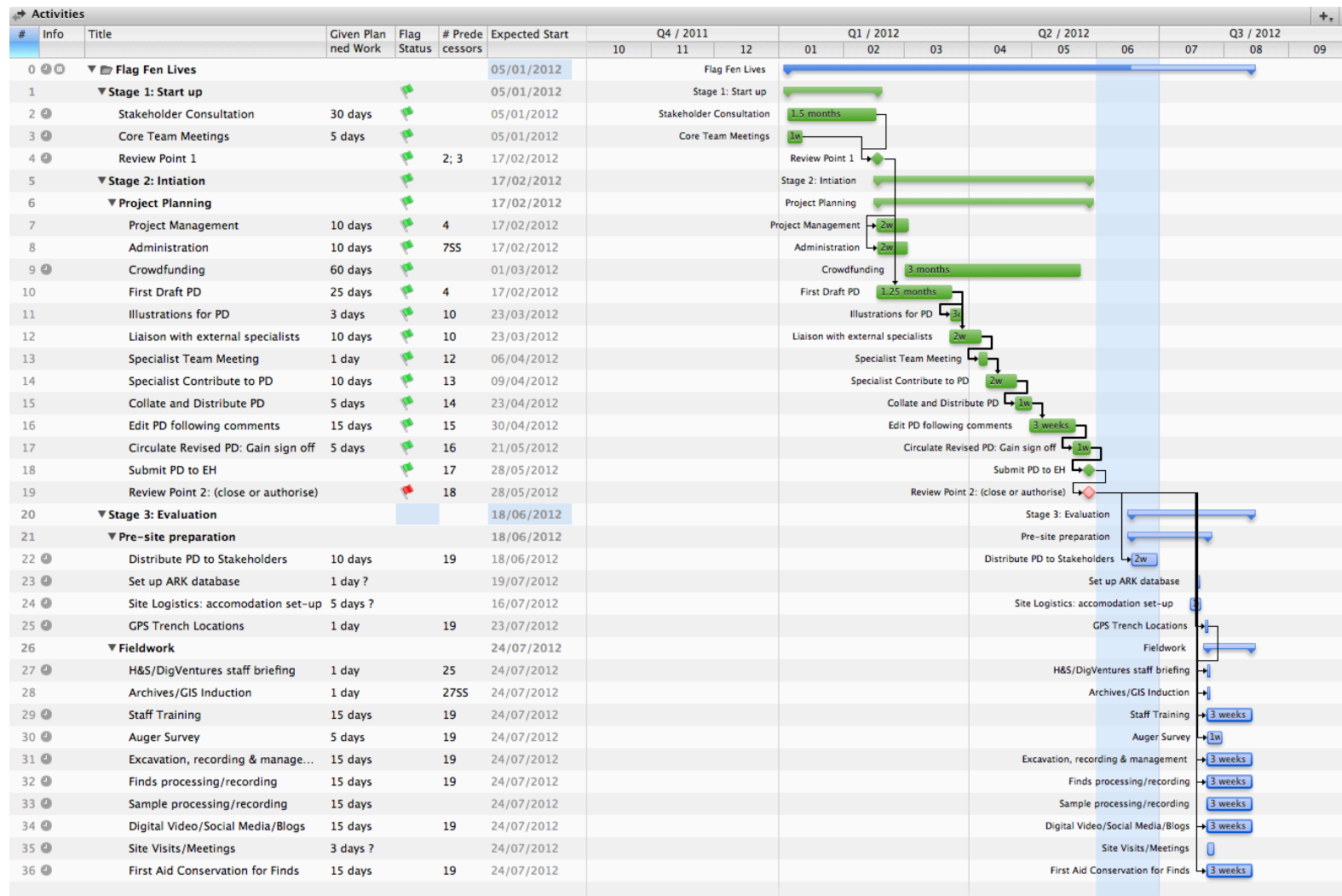
Item	Budget	Year	Total
		2012/13	
Project Costs			
Staff Costs	DigVentures Crowdfunding	2012/13	£7,000.00
Machinery + Plant	DigVentures Crowdfunding	2012/13	£1,000.00
Survey Equipment	DigVentures Crowdfunding	2012/13	£250.00
Tools + Recording Equipment	Vivacity	2012/13	£750.00
Site Accommodation	Vivacity	2012/13	£1,500.00
Vehicles + Fuel	DigVentures Crowdfunding	2012/13	£600.00
Contingency	Vivacity	2012/13	£5,000.00
Crew Accommodation + Subsistence			
Campsite + Welfare	DigVentures Crowdfunding	2012/13	£750.00
Subsistence	DigVentures Crowdfunding	2012/13	£1,000.00
Security	DigVentures Crowdfunding	2012/13	£300.00
Assessment + UPD			

Staff Costs	DigVentures Crowdfunding	2012/13	£2,000.00
Specialist Assessment Costs	DigVentures Crowdfunding	2012/13	£3,000.00
Scientific Dating	DigVentures Crowdfunding	2012/13	£1,000.00
Contingency	Vivacity	2012/13	£5,000.00
Deliverables			
Printed Project Report	Crowdfunding	2012/13	£200.00
Public Seminar	Crowdfunding	2012/13	£250.00
Conference	Crowdfunding	2012/13	£1,000.00
Publication	Crowdfunding	2012/13	£1,500.00

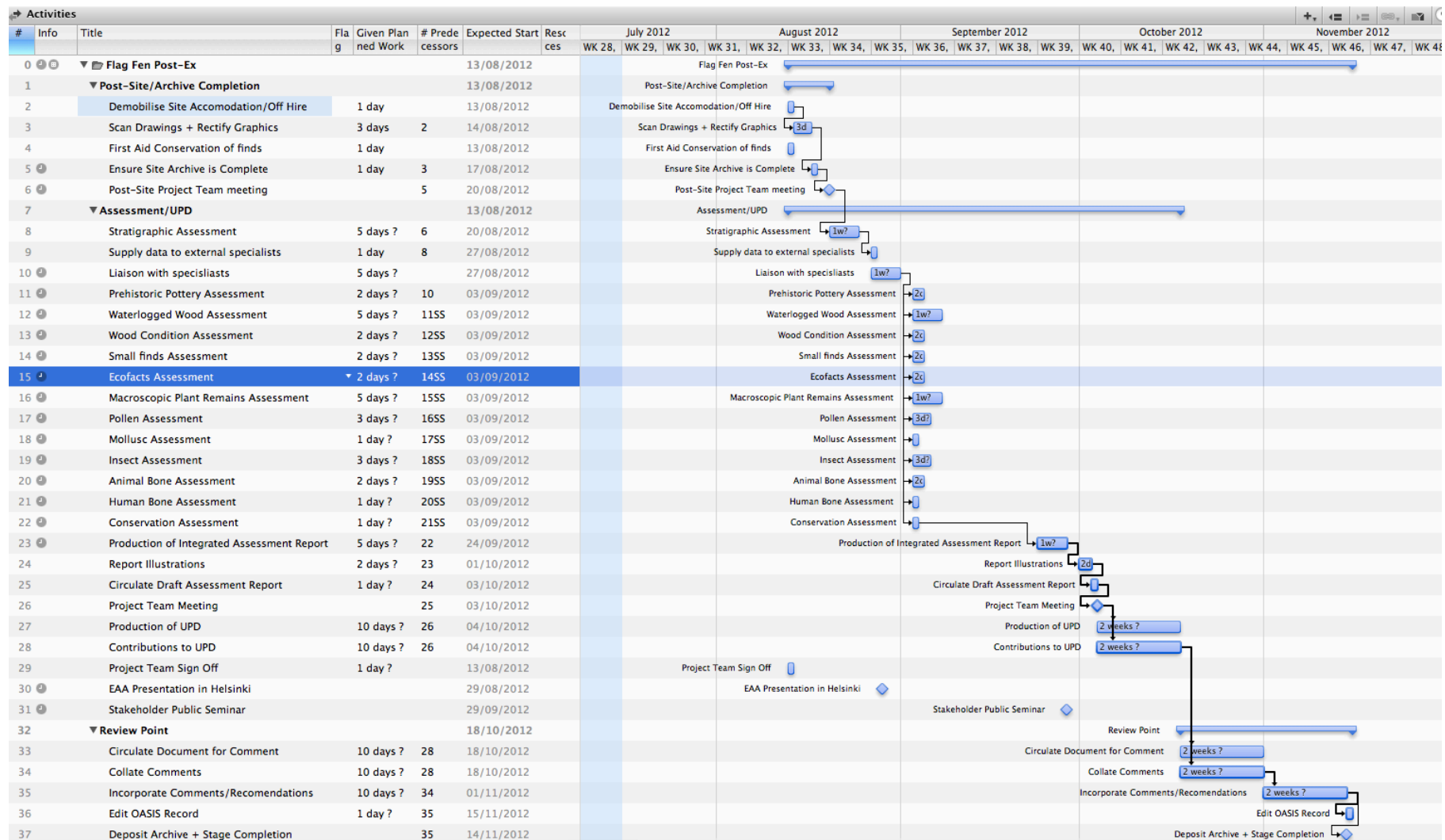
Table 7 – Project Costs (By Year)

Risk Number	Description	Probability	Impact	Countermeasures	Estimated time/cost	Owner	Date
1	Inclement Weather - Prolonged periods of Rain	Medium	Medium	Provision of Indoor Archiving Tasks + Flexible programme	3 days	BW, LWW	01/06/2012
2	Exceptional Weather (Drying exposed Archaeology)	Medium	Medium	Provision of Water Bowser + Spray	1 day	BW, LWW	01/06/2012
3	Absence of Core Team Member	Low	Low	Reallocation of responsibilities	1 day	BW, LWW	01/06/2012
4	Absence of Specialist Team Member	Low	Low	Reallocation of responsibilities or appointment of alternative	1 day	BW, LWW	01/06/2012
5	Equipment Theft/Breakages	High	Medium	Secure Lock-up for all digital equipment	5 days	BW, LWW, DB, MB, RD	01/06/2012
6	Important artifactual discovery in wet site test pits	Medium	Medium	Contingency budget; onsite specialists; site visit from conservator + EH inspector to determine strategy	3 days	BW, MB	01/06/2012
7	Serious Site Injury	Low	High	Detailed H&S Risk Assessment + daily safety briefing	5 days	BW, LWW, DB, MB, RD	01/06/2012

Table 8 – Risk Log (To Be Updated on site Daily)



Project GANNT Chart 1 - Fieldwork



Project GANNT Chart 2 – Post-Excavation

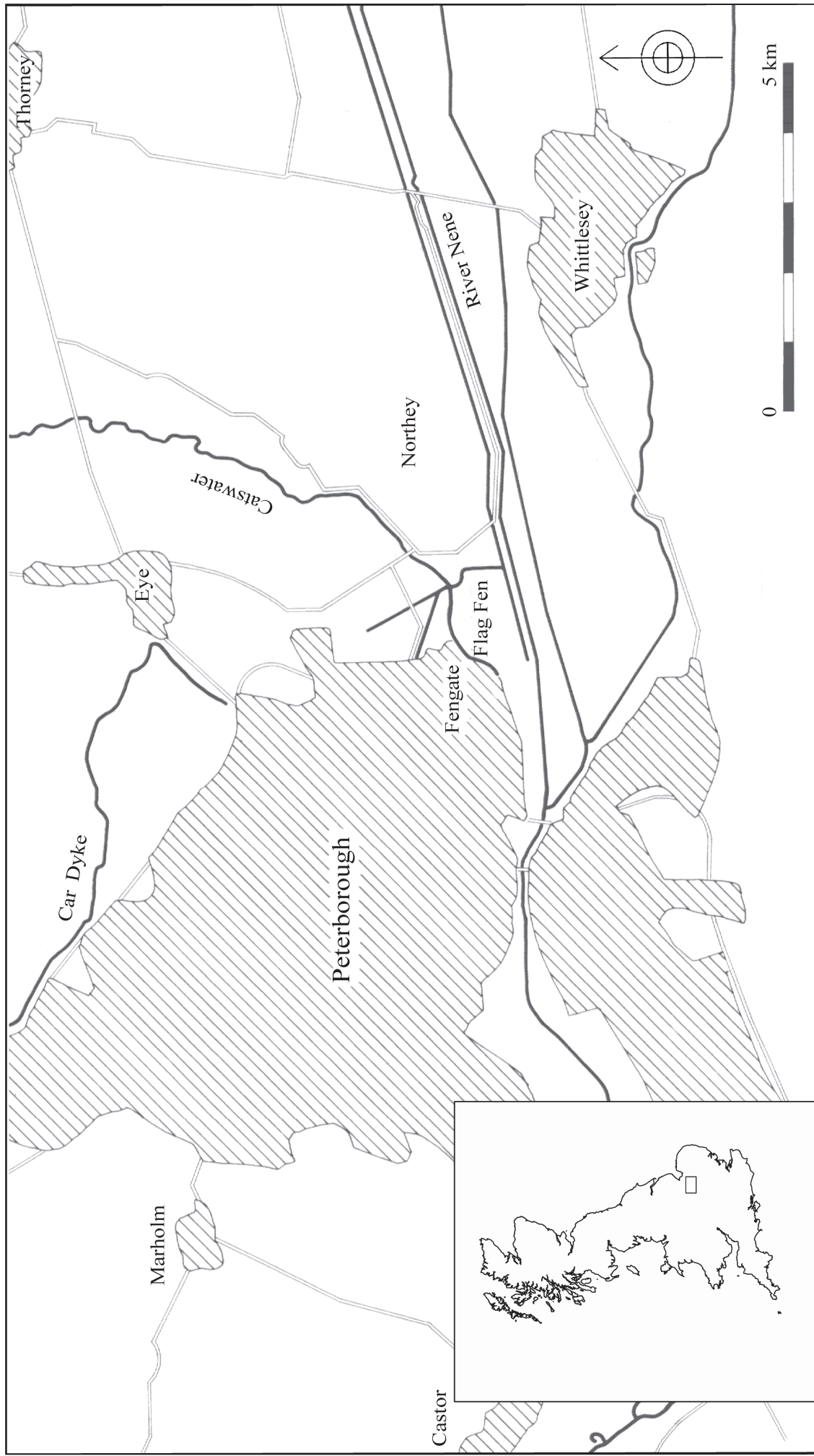


Figure 1: Site location plan

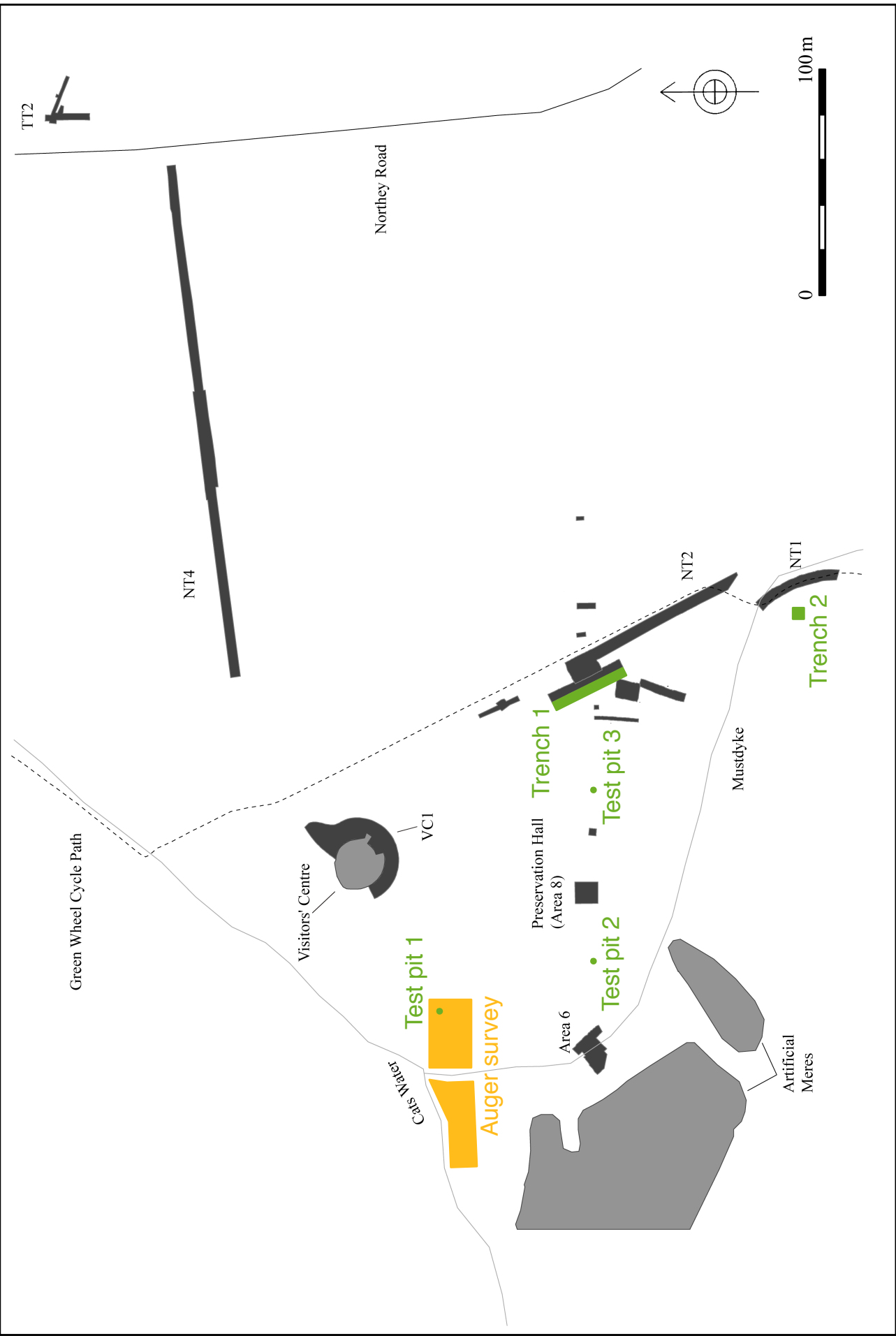


Figure 2: Trench location plan

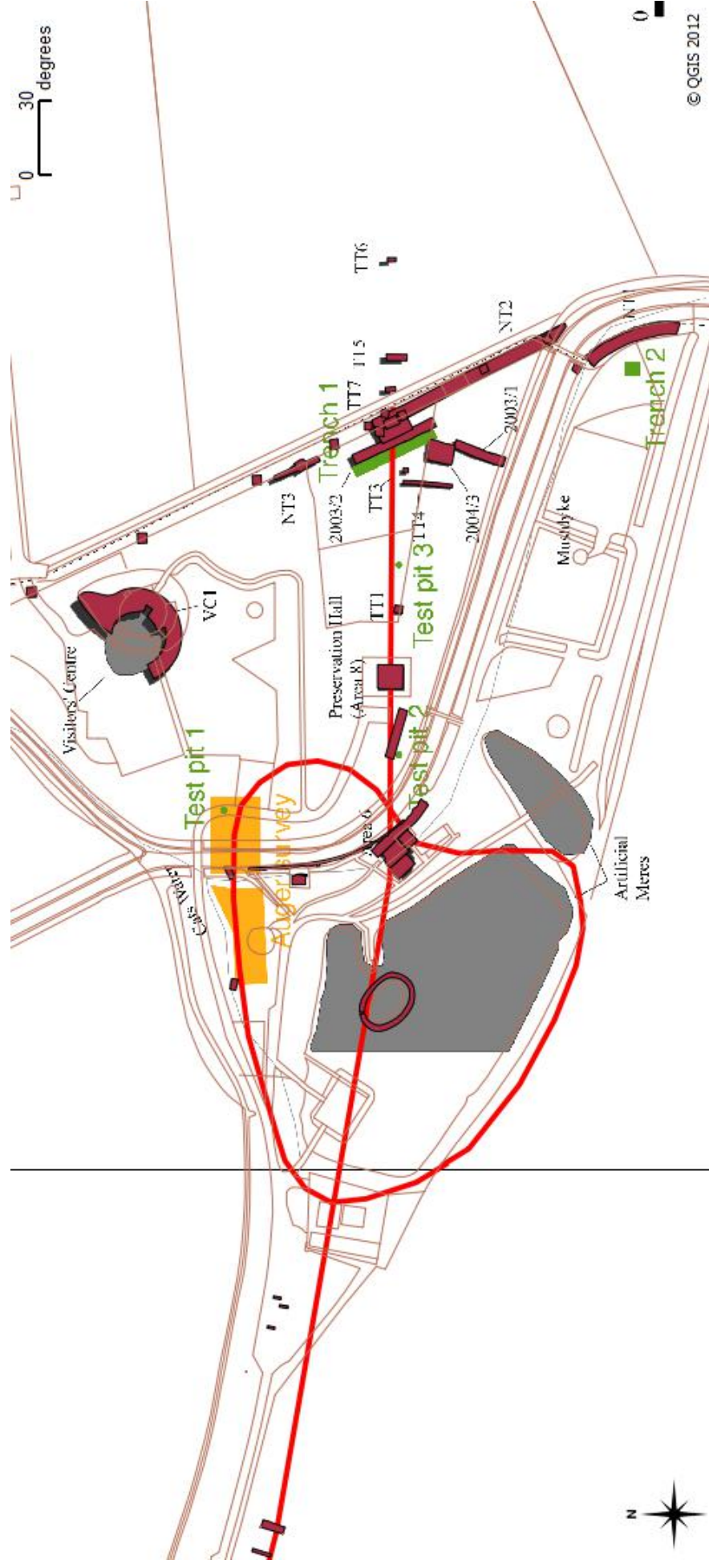


Figure 3: Trench location plan indicating position of post alignment and presumed extent of platform

