



Sudeley Castle

Updated Project Design for a Community Excavation

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Sudeley Castle

Updated Project Design for a Community Excavation

Prepared on behalf of:

Sudeley Castle and Gardens

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Purpose of document

This document has been prepared as an Updated Project Design for Sudeley Castle Estate and DigVentures' global community. The purpose of this document is to provide a summary of results from the 2018 test pit programme and an outline of planned fieldwork for 2019, including aims and objectives of the work and the methodology to be employed.

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Project summary

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The Project Executive for DigVentures was Lisa Westcott Wilkins, with Manda Forster as Project Manager and Brendon Wilkins in the role of Site Director, Chris Casswell as Site Co-Director, supported by Maiya Pina-Dacier as Community Manager, Johanna Ungemach, Harriet Tatton and Maggie Eno as Community Archaeologists.

Final thanks must go to our community of Venturers – without whom this work would never have taken place: Trevor Howard, Sylvia Pryor Nicol, Hannah O'Toole, Rosie O'Toole, Helen Ball, Mary Knight, Melanie Butt, Stephen Smith, Jean Libre and Chris Brown.



Executive summary

This document is submitted in support of the second season of a multi phased research project at Sudeley Castle Estate, carried out by DigVentures. The first stage comprised the excavation of five test pits in October 2018. The second stage project fieldwork will take place between 21st of May to the 2nd of June 2019 and will comprise a community-based archaeological evaluation trenching exercise in the gardens to the east of St Mary's Church. The project aims to investigate the potential and significance of archaeology relating to the earlier Tudor gardens and a possible associated banqueting hall. Fieldwork will take place as outlined in this document and as agreed with the land owner's consent. On this basis, the current document outlines key archaeological research questions, roles, procedures, stages and outputs. The overarching aim of this fieldwork is to provide baseline information to contribute to the future management, research and presentation of the site, creating multiple educational and participatory learning experiences for community participants. This will be achieved through a community-based archaeological research project designed to:

- understand the extent and significance of the surviving archaeological remains
- characterise the earthworks indicated in a previous topographical survey, geophysical survey and test pitting programme, refining the chronology and phasing of the site through a programme of evaluation trenching
- understand the site's archaeological and palaeoenvironmental conditions
- demonstrate the potential of the archaeology to contribute to syntheses on the form, development and significance of Tudor Gardens.

This Project Design provides an outline of methodology and planned intervention to complete:

Targeted excavation Three evaluation trenches proposed for 2019 in the Sudeley Castle Gardens to the east of St Mary's Church and over an area of earthworks aiming to characterise the structures, recover potential dating evidence relating to their different phases of use and to assess the archaeological survival of the earlier Tudor Gardens and banqueting Hall.

Public engagement The project is supported by a comprehensive learning, engagement and activity plan which aims to both raise awareness to the site and provide tangible learning outcomes. An innovative digital recording system will be used to enable volunteers to record and publish on smartphones or tablets in the field; specifically developed learning materials will be used to deliver schools sessions, with a dedicated project website, underpinned by a digital and audience building strategy, aiming to engage the local community and a global audience in the project.



Project background and research priorities	Detailed in Part 1 – this document
Methodology	Detailed in Part 2 – this document, with detailed method statement in Appendix 1
Relevant experience of project team	Detailed in Appendix 3
Organisational capability/quality assurance	Detailed in Part 2 See also ClfA RO reference (ID No. 102)

Table 1: Compliance matrix



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the project

1.1.1 This document provides an Updated Project Design for the delivery of a community-based archaeological investigation of Sudeley Castle Estate, Gloucestershire (hereafter 'the Site'). Its purpose is to define how DigVentures intends to deliver a second phase of fieldwork as part of a multi-phased community archaeology project. A test pitting exercise was undertaken in October 2018 investigating the Sudeley Castle Gardens to the east of St Mary's Church. Five test pits investigated an area of earthworks, including a rectangular enclosure, and established the depth of archaeological remains across the site. The fieldwork discovered remains which may relate to the Tudor Gardens and banqueting hall and which will form the target of further investigation in 2019. This document presents the findings from the test pitting exercise and outlines the aims, objectives and methodology proposed for the forthcoming archaeological evaluation. The Updated Project Design is presented in two parts; *Part 1: Description of the project* provides the project context, including a brief summary of proposed methodology, key sources and activities required to support the delivery of the proposal's outcomes. *Part 2: Resources and programming* identifies responsibilities of individual project staff members and outlines the tasks and programme.

1.1.2 The overarching aim of fieldwork is to provide baseline information to contribute to the future management, research and presentation of the site, creating multiple educational and participatory learning experiences for community participants. This will be achieved through a community-based archaeological research project designed to understand:

- the extent and significance of the surviving archaeological remains relating to the Tudor gardens and associated banqueting hall
- the chronology and phasing of the site
- the nature of the earthworks in relation to excavated archaeology, refining the results from previous investigations and earlier archae-topographic and geophysical survey combined with LiDAR and test pit data.
- the site's archaeological and palaeoenvironmental conditions
- the potential of the archaeology to contribute to syntheses on the form, development and significance of Tudor Gardens.

1.1.3 In addition to the archaeological research objectives, the development stage of the community project aims to raise awareness to the site and its story, engaging actively with the public throughout. This will be achieved through the involvement of community participants in the archaeological investigations and a public activity programme running alongside. The site is designated a Grade II* Historic Park and Garden (List Entry: 1000784) and situated within an area of high significance Natural England SHINE site (GC267). As such, the following Project Design has been reviewed by Jo McAllister, Historic England, Toby Catchpole, Gloucestershire County Council, and Stacey Melia, Natural England.



Part 1: Description of the project

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 DigVentures are currently embarking on the second stage of a multi phased research project undertaking the investigation of an earlier Tudor Garden and associated banqueting hall at Sudeley Castle Estate, Gloucestershire (Figures 1 and 2). The first stage comprised the excavation of five test pits in October 2018, building on the results of an earlier topographical and geophysical survey undertaken in 2014 by Exeter University (see Fradley et al 2014). The site was originally investigated as part of the 'Anarchy? War and Status in Twelfth Century Landscapes of Conflict' project at the University of Exeter. The survey work at Sudeley Castle Estate has provided a range of new details about the environs of the castle, particularly the development of formal gardens in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods. Seeking to build on previous works, the Sudeley Castle Estate has commissioned DigVentures to continue to investigate the site through a programme of evaluation trenching.

2.2 Location, topography and geology

2.2.1 Sudeley Castle is situated on the east side of River Isbourne, a north-flowing tributary of the Warwickshire River Avon in the Cotswolds approximately one mile east of Winchcombe and eight miles north east of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England (Figure 1). Located on the western side of the limestone Cotswold escarpment, the site has only received limited archaeological investigation, despite now functioning as a heritage attraction. Sudeley Castle stands in an area of Charmouth Mudstone Formation of the Early Jurassic epoch, in the valley of the Beersmoor Brook, a tributary of the River Isbourne, as it cuts through the limestone, mudstone and siltstone of the Cotswold plateau.

2.3 Research context

2.3.1 Sudeley Castle is a privately owned castle and grounds, with a long and illustrious history. The estate is first mentioned in a 10th-century charter as part of the Hawling Estate, although the present day site is more strongly linked to the later medieval period when the first Baron Sudeley, Thomas Boteler, developed the site as a country house. The Castle and associated gardens have a rich archaeological significance, with number of historical figures linked to the site. The C16th Century Queen, Katherine Parr, is buried here beside St Marys Church and the gardens are thought to be the site of a Banqueting Hall used by Elizabeth I for entertaining.

2.3.2 The site lies at edge of the Cotswold limestone plateau and is located within a very rich archaeological landscape. A large number of Neolithic long barrows are located nearby, such as Belas Knap, and findspots include worked flints from Boilingwell and prehistoric pottery at Stancombe Wood (GCCHER: 9104, 9108, 9133). Iron Age forts are known at Nottingham Hill, Spoonley Wood, Wadfield Farm, Winchcombe Secondary School and farmsteads at Almsbury, (GCCHER: 20493), while residual Romano-British material from a number of sites across Winchcombe indicates a wide spread of settlement (Cox 2014). A probable Romano-British villa with underlying Iron

Age activity may also have been recorded during the pipeline scheme as it crossed Dunn's Hill (GCCHER: 2178). Emma Dent also reports tesserae being found at 'Sudeley Lanes Farm', which could be possibly Sudeley Lawn Farm or Lanes Barn to the east of Sudeley Castle, and also at the lodge site further to the east, while a Roman tombstone or altar stone was recovered from Stancombe Wood and coins found at various locations around the estate (Dent 1877, 15; GCCHER 2117).

- 2.3.3 In the mid-9th century, Sudeley was the property of King Ethelred. The estate was rich in oak trees and included a royal deer park. Unusually, the property was not confiscated after the Norman Conquest, but remained in the de Sudeley family, descendants of Ethelred. In 1441, Ralph Boteler (d 1473), Admiral of the Fleet, was created Baron Sudeley. His projects included the rebuilding of the Castle and the construction of St Mary's chapel, the Banqueting Hall, the Great Barn, and the Portmare Tower. Following Lancaster's defeat in the Wars of the Roses, in 1469 Boteler was forced to sell the Castle to Edward IV.
- 2.3.4 Architectural analysis of the surviving structure has suggested that the earliest standing elements date to the fifteenth century, although a castle is documented at Sudeley from 1139. The castle is recorded in relation to a number of conflict events during the 'Anarchy' period, apparently as a wider hub of engagements in and around the town of Winchcombe, including Hailes and Postlip. In terms of Late Medieval archaeological evidence, there are 15th century structural remains at Sudeley Castle, the nearby 'Grange' building (Ellis 2008, 88) and the buildings at the 'St Kenelm's Well' complex (SP 0431 2770), which includes the nearby remains of a medieval chapel incorporated into a 19th century house (GCCHER: 2170). The remains of a reputed deserted medieval settlement and manor house have been identified to the east of the castle, but this interpretation has been challenged by the suggestion that some of these elements may relate to formal gardens connected to the castle (GCCHER: 2169). There are also areas of earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow in the area around Sudeley Castle.
- 2.3.5 Architecturally there is no known fabric at Sudeley Castle that pre-dates the 15th century, and extensive remodeling of the complex in the post-medieval period means that an assessment of the castle's original form and date cannot be ascertained. A cutting made into the supposed site of an earlier manor house to the east of Sudeley Castle in 1875 recorded the foundations of houses, roads and walls that were interpreted as 'Saxon' in date (Dent 1877, 59, 77). Leland notes that Winchcombe Abbey formerly held the hillfort at Towbury Hill, identifying it as a castle with double ditches and formerly held by King Offa or Kenulph, although there is no evidence of any medieval occupation (Toulmin Smith 1909, 135). It remains possible that references to a castle at Winchcombe may in fact be indicating the fortification at Sudeley due to the latter's proximity to the town. The extensive park at Sudeley was extant by the 16th century, and the alignment and some of the fabric of the inner park wall may be medieval in origin (GCCHER: 2175), and while the fabric of the outer park wall is probably late post medieval in date, it may too follow a medieval predecessor.
- 2.3.6 Major rebuilding programmes began at the castle under Ralph Boteler in the 15th century, and the church or chapel of St Mary was also constructed or rebuilt at this time (Dent 1877, 118-9), while the 'Tithe Barn' west of the castle also dates architecturally to this century. Leland makes specific reference to the rebuilding of Sudeley Castle by the Boteler, but that it was subsequently sold to Edward IV when

the loyalties of the family were suspect and had fallen into ruin by the c.1540 when he visited, having been granted to Winchcombe Abbey by Henry VII (Dent 1877, 136; Toulmin Smith 1908, 55-6). The castle would subsequently become home to the Seymour family, and Henry VIII's final wife Catherine Parr was buried in the Church of St Mary in Sudeley in 1548 having married Thomas Seymour following the king's death in 1547. The future Elizabeth I and Lady Jane Grey also briefly stayed at the castle during this time. Under Queen Mary the castle would pass to John Brydges, 1st Baron Chandos, and would remain with the same baronage into the English Civil War when the castle was subject to two major sieges and left ruined in the aftermath. The castle was left to ruin until it was purchased in the 1830 by the Dent family who set about the renovation of buildings and gardens, and was later developed as a heritage attraction in the later 20th century (GCCHER: 13732). The area north-west of the castle was utilised as a prisoner-of-war camp during the Second World War (GCCHER: 22898). The title of 'Lord Sudeley' was also revived in the 19th century, but the family seat was established at nearby Toddington Hall.

3 RESULTS OF PREVIOUS FIELDWORK

3.1 Cartographic, archae-topographical and magnetometry survey

- 3.1.1 There is very little early cartographic material for Sudeley or Winchcombe, and even the available tithe mapping lacks information for much of the area. A key feature depicted on early 1st edition 25" maps is an antiquarian identification of the 'Manor House (Site of)' in a square earthwork feature in a field to the east of Sudeley Castle (Figure 4). Analysis of available LiDAR data gives a clear impression of the level of archaeological earthwork preservation in the vicinity of the castle. This includes a range of enclosure forms to the east and south of the castle. There are also surviving fragments of ridge and furrow cultivation, including sections of at least three adjacent furlongs to the east of the castle.
- 3.1.2 Topographic survey has indicated that the overall level of preservation of archaeological earthworks at Sudeley Castle is excellent, in part a result of its use as a parkland landscape and an extended period of abandonment as a high-status residence between the 17th and 19th centuries. The key areas of activity can be seen to the east and south-east of the surviving castle structure. The large field to the east of the castle contains the most complete and intricate earthwork complex surveyed, although elements of these complexes continued into the field to the south.
- 3.1.3 The magnetometry survey of the environs of Sudeley Castle identified a number of additional features of archaeological interest. To the east of the castle the results of the survey were surprisingly limited given the extent of archaeological earthwork preservation. The dominant feature is the extensive linear anomaly running primarily east-west across the site probably iron pipework from a water management system. Across the rest of the field a small number of linear features toward the south-eastern corner of the surveyed area correspond with earthwork features recorded as part of the topographic survey.
- 3.1.4 The data collected as part of the surveys provides a range of new research angles on the historic environment around Sudeley Castle. Prominent is the earthwork remains of a network of formal gardens on the eastern side of the castle, and continuing around its southern and possibly its western face. The clearest evidence is visible set within a

large rectangular enclosure on the eastern side of the castle, which have previously been misinterpreted as medieval settlement earthworks (Ellis 2008, 88; GCCHER: 2169), with evidence of a range of sub-divisions into track-ways and rectangular garden beds. Excavations by Emma Dent-Brocklehurst in the 19th century identified the foundation walls of a masonry structure within the north-eastern mound which she interpreted as 'Saxon', although the current evidence would suggest a later date and a function linked to the garden complex such as a banqueting house.

3.1.5 The form of these gardens is comparable with other examples dated to the 16th or early 17th century, as can be seen in many of the examples recorded by Atkyns (1712). The documented conflict at Sudeley in the 1640s provides a highly probable date at which the castle was ruined, and these gardens abandoned. The form of this garden layout subsequently influenced the form of the gardens laid out when Sudeley Castle was re-established as an elite residence in the 19th century. The Church of St Mary was 'restored' in the 19th century, but dates originally to the 15th century, and like the adjacent castle very little is known about its earlier history. It is possible to speculate that any rural medieval settlement that existed in the vicinity of the church may have been cleared ahead of the development of this garden system, and that archaeological remains of earlier settlement may be preserved below the modern surface.

3.1.6 The surveys have indicated that Sudeley Castle was largely remodeled during the 15th and 16th century, leaving few details of its form in the 12th century. Although some possible areas of high potential for future research have been identified which aim to evaluate both the survival and significance of archaeology relating to the development of the Tudor gardens and banqueting hall and the contribution that its archaeological evidence could provide to a broader understanding of the landscape, historical and cultural context concerning the creation of these types of gardens (Section 4). The scale and quality of archaeological preservation in the vicinity of the castle is otherwise excellent, and contains a range of evidence from the Neolithic through to the present.

3.2 2018 test pits

3.2.1 A community based test-pitting exercise was undertaken in October 2018, exploring the nature and preservation of the archaeology of the site whilst providing opportunities for public participation, skills training and volunteering. Five test pits were excavated in the Sudeley Castle gardens to the east of St Mary's Church and over an area of earthworks including a rectangular enclosure likely to relate to a Tudor Garden and a banqueting house. The aim was to characterise the structures, recover potential dating evidence relating to their different phases of use and to assess the archaeological survival of the Tudor Garden and banqueting hall (Noon and Wilkins 2018). The fieldwork established the depth of archaeological remains buried across the site and has informed the positioning of three new evaluation trenches (Table 7).

3.2.2 Test pit 1 was positioned across a linear earthwork thought to represent the northern walkway around the Tudor Garden and on top of a linear geophysical anomaly (on a different alignment) that may be an old water pipe to supply the castle. Test pit 2 was located over the mound in the north east corner of the garden, labelled on early maps as the site of a manor house. Test pit 3 targeted a large mound adjacent to existing castle garden that may once have been a centrepiece to the original garden possibly a water feature. Test pit 4 investigated earthworks in the middle of the field that were

potentially garden features and to see if there was any masonry associated with them. Test pit 5 was positioned over the possible site of a manor house.

- 3.2.3 The test pit results broadly correspond with the results of the previous earthwork and magnetometry survey, confirming the existence of a raised platform and possible garden features likely to relate to an earlier Tudor Garden and a raised mound that is potentially related to a banqueting house (Figure 3). Test pit 1 was dug to a depth of 0.48m and revealed a raised bank likely to relate to the northern walkway around the Tudor Garden platform but a possible water pipe was not located. It contained finds of animal bone, an animal tooth, tile with nail hole, a nail, three dressed stones and a stone with traces of mortar which are consistent with garden archaeology probably relating to general activity on and around the platform. A find of interest was an early post-medieval pot sherd which could potentially date to the Tudor period. Test pit 2 was dug to a depth of 0.94m and revealed a raised bank with a line of stones observed in the section that were roughly dressed. The fill was very mixed indicating that it was either a constructed mound potentially relating to the site of a banqueting house or backfill from a previous excavation interpreted as medieval settlement earthworks and Manor House (GCCHER: 2169, Dent 1877, 59, 77). Test pit 3 was dug to a depth of 0.48m and revealed layers of clay probably relating to the construction of a mound that may have been a centrepiece to the original garden but a possible water fountain was not located. Test pit 4 was dug to a depth of 0.38m and revealed layers of silty clay with evidence of disturbance probably relating to the construction of garden features with associated masonry comprising several flat stones in the north east corner that may have been deliberately placed. Finds of an animal tooth, flint, clay pipe and two fragments of nails were not related to any particular features and are consistent with generalized garden activity. Test pit 5 was dug to a depth of 0.56m and revealed a raised bank likely to be a constructed mound either relating to the site of a manor house or banqueting house.
- 3.2.4 The fieldwork identified a consistent depositional profile across the test pits excavated. This indicates that the site developed as a single phase, an observation in keeping with the new interpretation of this area as being part of the Tudor Garden. Earthworks explored suggest the existence of a raised platform and mounds potentially relating to a Tudor Gardens and banqueting hall. Further exploration including the excavation of larger archaeological trenches will enable greater understanding of the nature and function of the site. Such interventions will aim to confirm definitively the existence of a Tudor Garden platform and temporary banqueting house. If successful, the project will identify the site of a huge celebration by Elizabeth I as part of her progress around the country to mark her victory over the Spanish Armada.

4 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Project model

- 4.1.1 This phase of archaeological evaluation represents the second stage of a multi phased project. The overarching aim of the archaeological research is to define and characterise the physical extent of the earlier Tudor Gardens and banqueting hall through a program of evaluation trenches in order to obtain baseline data that will facilitate its future management, presentation and enjoyment. Five interrelated



research themes have been identified which aim to evaluate both the survival and significance of archaeology relating to the development of the Tudor gardens and banqueting hall and the contribution that its archaeological evidence could provide to a broader understanding of the landscape, historical and cultural context concerning the creation of these types of gardens. Framed as a series of specific questions, these will provide a framework for the methods, stages, products and tasks. The project model is framed as overarching aims and key questions/objectives that provide a framework for the methods, stages, products and tasks.

4.2 Aim 1 - Define and establish the physical extent and character of the Tudor gardens and associated banqueting hall through non-intrusive survey.

4.2.1 This aim will build on previous topographical and geophysical survey work previously undertaken combined with LiDAR survey to attempt to establish the layout of the garden and its landscape context by addressing the following questions:

- Q1: Can the layout of the site and associated sub-surface archaeology be established by remote survey?
- Q2: Can we identify any phasing in the topographic or remote sensing anomalies indicative of an extended period of use?

4.3 Aim 2 - Excavate earthwork and remote sensing anomalies to further understand the date, form and chronology of the Tudor gardens and banqueting hall.

4.3.1 In the light of the evidence base collated for Aim 1, this aim will be addressed with a programme of targeted evaluation trenches designed to 'ground-truth' the results of remote sensing and metric survey. The purpose will be to identify and investigate any archaeological features encountered, and obtain appropriate samples for archaeological, artefactual and palaeoenvironmental assessment.

- Q3: What is the landscape setting and character of the Tudor gardens and banqueting hall of Sudeley Castle Estate, and how did this shape its design and development?
- Q4. To what extent do the archaeological remains at The Site survive, and what is the potential of these gardens to inform a greater understanding of the landscape context including their relationship to the banqueting hall and other castle buildings?
- Q5. Can we refine the chronological narrative for The Site, including the presence of earlier and later features and structures, as defined in Aim 1?
- Q6. Can we understand the date, form and motivation for the creation of the garden and banqueting hall?
- Q7. Building on previous work undertaken, can we build an understanding of the historical and cultural context of the gardens?

4.4 Aim 3 - To understand the site's archaeological and palaeoenvironmental conditions



4.4.1 This aim will be achieved with an assessment of the artefacts and samples recovered as defined and collected in Aim 2, using appropriate palaeoenvironmental and archaeological techniques to establish preservation and significance.

- Q8: What is the current state of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material across the site?
- Q9: How well do deposits and artefacts survive, and how deeply are they buried?
- Q10: What is the range and spatial patterning of artefacts recovered from the gardens and banqueting hall, and can this inform our understanding of the use of the landscape and utilisation of wider resources?
- Q11: Can we increase our understanding of the structures and environment of the Tudor gardens and banqueting hall at Sudeley Castle Estate?

4.5 Aim 4 - Making recommendations, undertaking analysis and publication

4.5.1 This aim will require all data from Aims 1-3 to be collated, with an integrated analysis of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental resource at Sudeley Castle Estate making recommendations to conserve, enhance and interpret the heritage significance of the site.

- Q12: What can an integrated synthesis of the results of this work with previous studies of contemporary regional sites tell us about the Site and its setting?
- Q13: What recommendations can be made to protect, conserve and enhance the site?

4.6 Aim 5 - Creating opportunities for people and communities

4.6.1 This aim runs throughout the whole programme, from the initial project set up through to dissemination and beyond. The project will offer a range of opportunities for local community members, school children and visitors to the area to get involved and learn more about the archaeology of Studeley Castle Estate. Working closely with the wider project team and the estate staff, participation opportunities will include excavation, finds processing, photogrammetry and guided visits. Our programme of participation will include

- train community volunteers in excavation and post excavation tasks
- engaging children and young people with our education sessions
- taking part in the project Open Day, guiding visitors around the archaeological trenches and introducing the importance of the site
- co-producing a digital archive and resource for the project website with community participants
- posting updates about the archaeology and our finds on social media so everyone can follow the excavations as they progress

4.6.2 Volunteers will be invited to join the excavations and will be trained in archaeological skills, co-producing the archaeological archive using DigVentures' unique Digital Dig Team software. Results will be recorded directly onto the project microsite, providing live updates of both technical data and social media via the microsite Timeline.



Reports produced following the excavations will be hosted on the website, providing a research resource for anyone interested in the region's prehistoric archaeology.

5 BUSINESS CASE

5.1 Historic England Research Agenda

5.1.1 The project has been designed in accordance with priorities articulated in the Historic England Research Strategy (2017) and Historic England Corporate Plan (2018-21). The Research Strategy defines nine broad themes that describe Historic England's research interests to ensure that any proposed work is aligned with HE's mission. The Gatehouse Project drivers can therefore be articulated within the fundamental theme to #understand (rural landscapes; archaeology of the deeper past in addition to other research outcomes that will address other Historic England and sector priorities, delivering significant value-added benefit. As a consequence of the innovative digital and multi-partner collaborative approach, there is a significant 'value added' dimension to this project, encompassing research themes including #adapt (land management, societal change); #conserve (buildings and landscapes, collections and archives; preserving archaeological remains); #inform (information systems and services); #skill (developing the workforce; working more effectively); #inspire (audience research, research media); #innovate (materials; human environment; dating and chronology; measuring and sensing).

5.2 Research framework

5.2.1 The archaeology of gardens and the Tudor period itself does not feature substantially within the South West Archaeological Research Framework (SWARF, Grove and Croft 2012), although there are key aspects of this project which do feature. Key themes identified in the SWARF include the relationship between settlement and landscape (Theme A), social identify and change (Theme D) and widening access and interpretation (Theme F). The Tudor period witnessed significant changes in the relationship between houses and their surrounding landscapes as influences from the Italian renaissance began to infiltrate Tudor garden design. Subsequently, the renaissance ideals of controlling and improving nature replaced the naturalistic medieval approach. Ornamental gardens were a symbol of status reflecting a new culture of bending nature to useful production with the garden being a symbol of control and purity in a wild and disordered world. This can be seen in the greater regularity of design and relationship between the garden and façade of the house, along with architectural features such as banqueting houses which provided an intimate room for entertainment, loggias and fountains. The 16th and 17th centuries covered a period of intense development of garden forms associated with royal and aristocratic residencies marking the transition from small, enclosed, relatively private gardens to larger areas designed to impress through elaborate display.

5.2.2 The inward-looking gardens of the medieval period gave way to more grandiose layouts with open and interlinked designs becoming a means of public advertisement. Formal garden compartments are a feature of Renaissance gardens rarely seen in Britain until Henry VIII created his royal gardens such as at Hampton Court and Tudor gardens dating as early as the 1530's usually relating to royal residences (Fradley et al, 2008: 55). Other Tudor gardens known from earthwork remains or documentary



evidence suggest that they were one piece of a much larger formal landscape (Ibid: 25). The fashion for garden buildings began post the 1530's and persisted into the 17th century such as the banqueting houses at chipping (Ibid: 26).

5.2.3 Sudeley Gardens are registered under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 within the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens by Historic England for its special historic interest (List entry Number: 1000784). While there are no specific research frameworks that relate to the investigation of the Tudor period, the importance of understanding the development of these gardens is a significant element in understanding the history of the gardens at Sudeley and the development of Tudor gardens at high status residencies across the entire country. Little is known about the development, form, chronology and landscape context of Tudor gardens due to a lack of survival, and the significance and importance of this transitional period is often overlooked. Gardens of this period consciously reflect the owners social and political status, as well as philosophical leanings. As such, a great deal can be learnt about the motivations and aspirations within Tudor society from the design and layout of the gardens. In particular these investigations will attempt to contribute to the wider understanding the historical and cultural development of Tudor gardens.

6 INTERFACES

This project will interface with a series of other projects, stakeholders, and initiatives, summarised in the table below:

Interfaces	Description
<i>Remote sensing team</i>	The results of topographic, and geophysical survey will be juxtaposed with LiDAR data and map regressions to ascertain if the layout of the garden can be established.
<i>Academic Advisory Board</i>	An advisory group of subject experts will be formed to ensure that the project remains pertinent to relevant research questions and agendas as it progresses, interfacing with other teams working in similar landscapes in the UK.
<i>Core Project Team</i>	The core project team and specialist staff have consulted widely during the project planning and will continue to build on this as the project develops, forging strong links with local, national and international professionals and institutions actively engaged in a broad range of multi-period sites.
<i>Local Stakeholders</i>	The key local stakeholders are the Sudeley Castle Estate. The project will showcase the archaeology from Sudeley Castle Estate, and offer skills-based learning opportunities focused on teaching digital heritage skills to engage as broad a group as possible in the local heritage. A recent survey undertaken by DigVentures has identified that key issues preventing people engaging with their local heritage are based on access and financial concerns. The project will offer free enjoyable learning opportunities, both online and across multiple accessible locations, to help address the strong social and educational needs of the surrounding communities.

Table 2: Project interfaces

7 COMMUNICATIONS

7.1 Project team

7.1.1 The following section details specific staff responsibilities, drawing on terminology devised by Historic England for the MoRPHE project management framework. The overarching project is crowd funded and overseen by DigVentures. Project Assurance will be undertaken by the Lisa Westcott Wilkins, (Project Executive) who will monitor compliance against the deliverables detailed in this document. Brendon Wilkins (Projects Director) and Manda Forster (Director of Operations) will manage delivery of the project, supported by Hannah Russ (Programme Manager), who will act as the primary contact point for the project, and ensure that stakeholders and clients are regularly updated as to progress.

7.1.2 The project team have all worked closely together over a number of research projects, including Leiston Abbey (2013-2016), Lindisfarne (a joint project with the University of Durham, 2016) and Barrowed Time (community investigation of a Bronze Age hoard site, 2016). Dr Manda Forster (Director of Operations) will undertake day-to-day management of the project, with fieldwork coordinated and directed by Stuart Noon (Site Director). Maiya Pina-Dacier (Head of Community) will liaise with and coordinate volunteer and visitors to the site. Community Archaeologists Johanna Ungemach and Harriet Tatton will coordinate all finds and environmental samples at the site, and support volunteer management and training. All core staff are employed in line with ClfA guidelines, and are practicing field archaeologists at PCIfA level or above. Senior project staff are Members of ClfA in good standing.

7.2 Project management and assurance

7.2.1 DigVentures operates a computer-assisted project management system. Projects are undertaken under the direction of the Projects 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 Projects 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.

7.2.2 DigVentures is an ClfA Registered Organisation (No. 102), and 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 are employed in line with the Institute's Codes and will usually be members of the Institute.

7.3 Outreach and engagement

7.3.1 As a social business every aspect of the DigVentures approach is cognisant of a wider outreach agenda. Running alongside the Sudeley Castle Estate community archaeology project, DigVentures will include a dedicated engagement programme for volunteers offering opportunities for individuals to get involved. The programme will increase local awareness of the area's archaeology and heritage, and amplify this with a coordinated digital and social media strategy. All major social media channels will be used to promote daily blog content. A digital video specialist will be on site



throughout the excavation, and broadcast quality footage will be uploaded to YouTube regularly.

- 7.3.2 The impact of this outreach work will be measured with a quantitative and qualitative evaluation of all participants to establish baseline audience awareness data and assist with future management strategies and promotion. This will be undertaken with a visitor survey conducted throughout the field season, targeting both excavation participants and casual visitors, and critically assessing the breadth, depth and diversity of engagement.

7.4 Dissemination and reporting

- 7.4.1 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 2019, 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
- dedicated digital archive of the excavation data
- wide circulation of the project assessment and the final report
- site publication in an appropriate local/national journal commensurate with the results.

7.5 Project archive

- 7.5.1 The project archive will be prepared in accordance DigVentures guidelines for Archive Preparation, following Appendix 1, P1 of MoRPHE PPN 3 (English Heritage 2011), fulfilling the Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (UKIC 1990). The complete archaeological project archive will be retained by the landowners, Sudeley Castle and Gardens. All reports produced by the project will be openly and freely disseminated through Historic Environment Record, Archaeological Data Service, OASIS portal and DigVentures website. Copyright on all reports submitted will reside with DigVentures, although a third party in-perpetuity licence will automatically be given for reproduction of the works by the originator, subject to agreement in writing with DigVentures.

8 PROJECT REVIEW

- 8.1.1 The project will be continually reviewed by the Project Executive and Project Manager, with a formal review undertaken at the end of each Stage as follows:

Stage	Description	Review Point	Completion Date
Initiation	Consideration of Updated Project Proposal	RV1 – Assemble Project Team and liaise with stakeholders	Completed March 2019



Stage	Description	Review Point	Completion Date
Stage 1	Project Start-up, finalising Updated Project Design and definition of scope	RV2 – Sign-off on MoRPHE Project Design, and liaison with stakeholders and landowners	Completed April 2019
Stage 2	Archaeological Fieldwork – Second Season	RV3 – assemble site archive and distribute pertinent data to specialists	Proposed May-June 2019
Stage 3	Assessment Report	RV4 – critically review findings, making recommendations for further work or closure	Proposed November 2019
Stage 4	Analysis & Publication (subject to change depending on Project Delivery Stage)	RV5 – final publication sign-off, and prepare archive for accession	Proposed December 2019
Closure			February 2020

Table 3: Project review stages

9 HEALTH AND SAFETY

9.1.1 DigVentures will undertake the works in accordance with Health and Safety requirements and a Health and Safety Plan. This document will take account of any design information pertaining to above and below ground hazards. DigVentures 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).

Part Two: Resources and Programming

10 PROJECT TEAM STRUCTURE

10.1 Team and responsibilities

10.1.1 DigVentures' Project Team will be as follows.

10.1.2 A summary CV, setting out the skills and expertise of DigVentures core team members is set out in Appendix 2, with CVs for the wider specialist team available on request.

Name	Initials	Project Role	Key Responsibility
Lisa Westcott Wilkins	LWW	Project Executive	Overall project responsibility, budget responsibility and project assurance
Brendon Wilkins	BW	Projects Director	Overall project responsibility, budget responsibility and project assurance
Stuart Noon	SN	Site Director	Overall management of archaeological fieldwork
Manda Forster	MF	Director of Operations	Liaison with project team, partners and Stakeholders
Hannah Russ	HR	Programme Manager	Liaison with project team, partners and Stakeholders
Maiya Pina-Dacier	MPD	Head of Community	On-site field-work, and post-excavation assessment, responsibility for day to day coordination of participants and communications
Johanna Ungemach	JU	Trench Supervisor/Finds Manager	On-site field-work, and responsible for finds processing and Management
Harriet Tatton	HT	Trench Supervisor/Community Archaeologist	On-site field-work, responsible for field training

Table 4: Core team and responsibilities

11 METHODOLOGY

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 The methods reflect the Project Stages set out above (Section 8), and a task list including allocation of staff and team members in Section 12. Detailed method statements relating the specific techniques or approaches included below can be found in Appendix 1 at the end of this document.



11.2 Stage 1 - Project Start-Up and Design

11.2.1 An Updated Project Design (this document) has been prepared.

11.3 Stage 2 - Archaeological Fieldwork

11.3.1 Stage 2 A Test pitting weekend (scheduled from 13 – 14 October 2018) comprising the first fieldwork stage is now completed. The second stage project fieldwork will take place between 20th of May to the 2nd of June 2019 and will comprise an evaluation trenching exercise in the gardens to the east of St Mary's Church required to meet aspects of Aims 1 and 2 (see Section 4 above). It will aim to inform the following research questions:

- Q4: What is the landscape setting and character of the Tudor gardens and banqueting hall at Sudeley Castle Estate, and how did this shape its design and development?
- Q5: To what extent do the archaeological remains at The Site survive, and what is the potential of these gardens to inform a greater understanding of the development and layout of Tudor gardens as a whole?
- Q6: Can we refine the chronological narrative for The Site, including the presence of earlier and later features and structures, as defined in Aim 1?
- Q7: Building on and supplementing previous work undertaken, what additional evidence exists for the development of Sudeley Castle Estate gardens?
- Q8: What evidence exists that might clarify the relationship between the Tudor Garden and banqueting house?

11.3.2 Specific archaeological interventions will include three evaluation trenches to the east of St Mary's church over extent earthworks (Figures 2). Trench locations have been designed to target a range of features apparent from the Stage 1 test pitting programme (summarised above), and the topographical and geophysical survey (see Fradley et al 2014). The nature and targets for evaluation trenches are further detailed in the methodological statements included in Appendix 1 (see Table 8).

11.4 Stage 3 - Assessment Report & Updated Project Design

11.4.1 This Stage will address Aim 3, focusing on answering the following research questions:

- Q9: What is the current state of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material across the site?
- Q10: How well do deposits and artefacts survive, and how deeply are they buried?
- Q11: What is the range and spatial patterning of artefacts recovered from the gardens, and can this inform our understanding of the seasonal use of the landscape and utilisation of wider resources?
- Q12: Can we increase our understanding of the structures and environment of the Tudor Garden and banqueting hall at Sudeley Castle Estate?

11.5 Stage 4 - Analysis and Publication

11.5.1 Addressing Aim 4, this is the main reporting and recommendation stage of the project, focusing on the following research questions.

- Q13: What can an integrated synthesis of the results of this work with previous studies of contemporary regional sites tell us about the Site and its setting?
- Q14. What recommendations can be made to protect, conserve and enhance the site?

12 STAGES, PRODUCTS AND TASKS

12.1 Methodological Linkages

12.1.1 Following an assessment of the scope of works (as detailed in Section 7 of the Project Brief), it is anticipated that the project will be undertaken in four stages. These are set out in the table below and are set against the project aims and questions that will be met at each stage, the products that will be produced and the tasks undertaken.

Stage	Description	Project Aims/ Questions	Products	Task & ID Number
Stage 1	Project Start-up and Design	Aim 1-4 Q1-14	1. Permissions 2. Finalised PD & Risk Log 3. Information Pack 4. Digital Communication Plan 5. Risk Assessment & Health and Safety Plan	1. Consult with wider project team and stakeholders to define milestones and delivery timetable. 2. Core Archaeology Team Meeting. 3. Design project database.
Stage 2	Archaeological Fieldwork	Aim 1 Q1-3 Aim 2 Q4-8	6. Field Archive	8. Site Preparation 9. Fieldwork (remote sensing, survey & excavation) 10. Assemble site archive & distribute to specialists

Stage	Description	Project Aims/ Questions	Products	Task & ID Number
Stage 3	Assessment Report & Updated Project Design	Aim 3 Q9-12	7. Stratigraphic & Assessment Report	13. Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental assessments 14. Integrated assessment report 15. Recommendations for further work
Stage 4	Analysis and Publication	Aim 1-4 Q1-14	10. Final report 11. Publication 12. Completed and accessioned archive	18. Specialist analysis 19. Finalise report and publication 20. Prepare data and archive for deposition 21. Final sign-off 22. Closure

Table 5: Stages, Products and Tasks

12.2 Task list by person days and team member

12.2.1 DigVentures projects are managed according to Historic England's MoRPHE project model (Management of Archaeological Research Projects in the Historic Environment) based on a PRINCE2 framework.

Task Number	ID	Aims	Task Description	Performed by:	Start (no later than)
Stage 1: Project start-up and design					
1		1	Consult with wider project team and stakeholders to define milestones and delivery timetable	BW, LWW, MF, MPD	February 2019
2		1	Core Team Meeting	BW, SN, LWW, MF, MPD,	April 2019
3		1	Updated Project Design	BW / SN	April 2019
Stage 2: Fieldwork (evaluation trenching)					
5		1 & 2	Site Preparation	SN, JU, HT, MPD, CC, EM	May 2019
6		1 & 2	Fieldwork (trenches)	SN, JU, HT, MPD, EM, CC	May 2019
7		1 & 2	Assemble site archive & distribute to specialists	Project Team	July 2019
Stage 3: Assessment and recommendations					
8		3	Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental assessments	Expert Team	July 2019 - September 2019
9		3	Integrated Report	ESC & Project Team	November 2019
10		4	Recommendations for further work	Project Team	November 2019
Stage 4: Analysis and publication (where no further execution stage is undertaken)					
11		4	Specialist analysis	Project Team	November 2019
12		4	Finalise report and publication	Project Team	December 2019
13		4	Prepare data and archive for deposition.	Project Team	December 2019
14		4	Final sign-off	Project Team	December 2019
15		4	Closure	Project Team	December 2019

Table 6: Project Task List

13 OWNERSHIP

13.1.1 The Copyright on all reports submitted will reside with DigVentures and Sudeley Castle and Gardens. The original copyright holder will retain copyright in pre-existing data.

14 RISK LOG

Risk number	1	2	3	4
Description	Inclement weather - prolonged periods of rain	Exceptional weather (drying exposed archaeology)	Absence of core team member	Absence of specialist team member
Probability	Medium	Medium-low	Low	Low
Impact	Delay programme of work	Slow progress	Delay programme of work	Delay programme of work
Countermeasures	Provision of site hut, and planned indoor archiving tasks with flexible programme	Provision of water bowser + spray	Reallocate responsibilities or appointment of alternative	Reallocate responsibilities or appointment of alternative
Estimated time/cost	3 Days	None	Minimal if done by adjustment	Minimal if done by adjustment
Owner	BW / SN	BW / SN	BW / SN	BW / SN
Risk number	5	6		
Description	Equipment theft/breakages	Serious site injury		
Probability	Medium	Medium		
Impact	Delay programme of work	Delay programme of work		
Countermeasures	Removal of finds material and digital equipment from site	Detailed H&S Risk Assessment + daily safety briefing		
Estimated time/cost	3 days	3 days		
Owner	BW / SN	BW / SN		

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 DigVentures

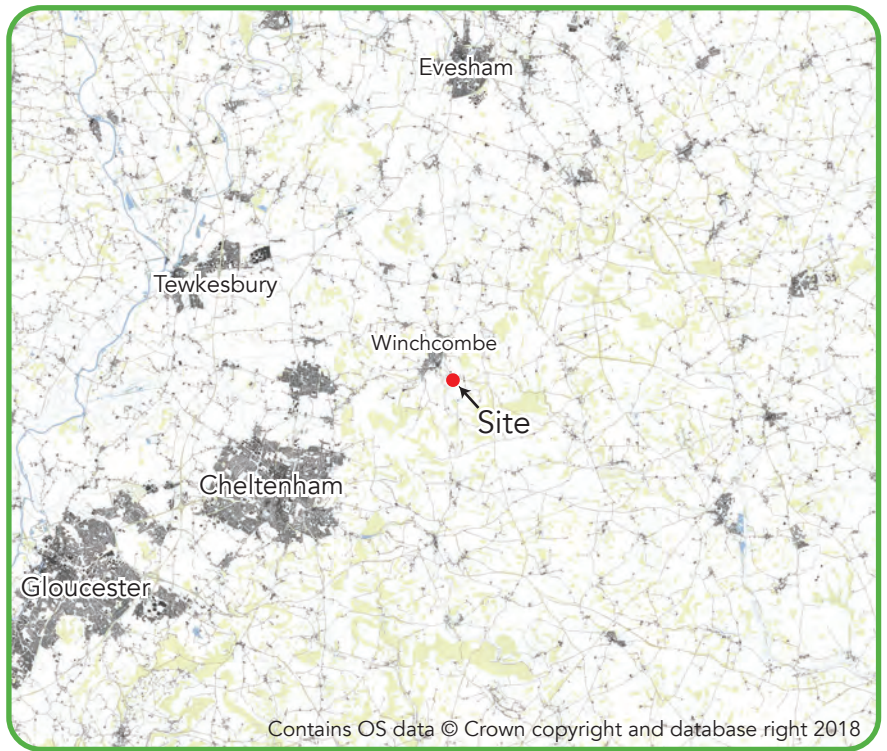
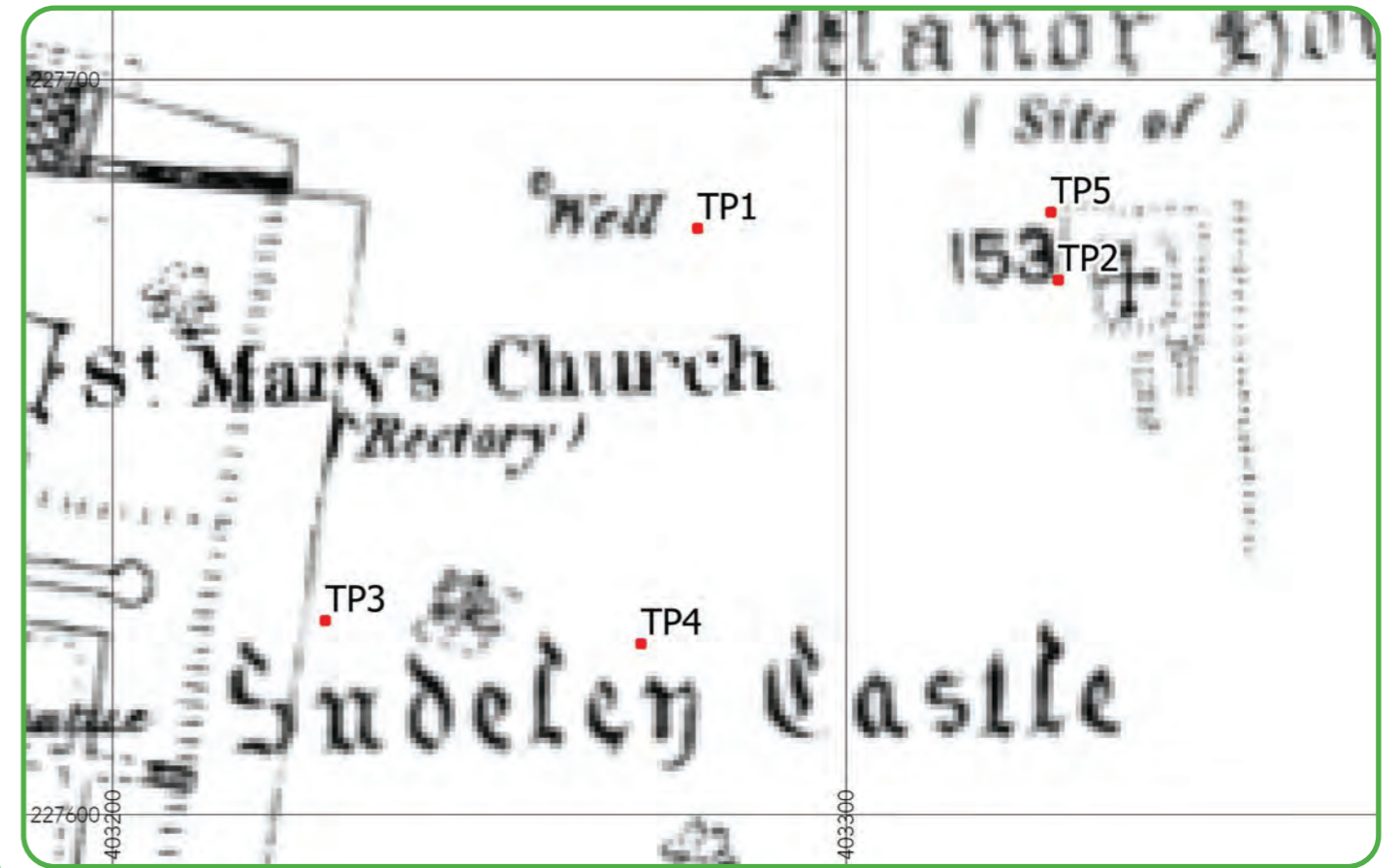


Figure 1 - Sudeley Castle: Site location



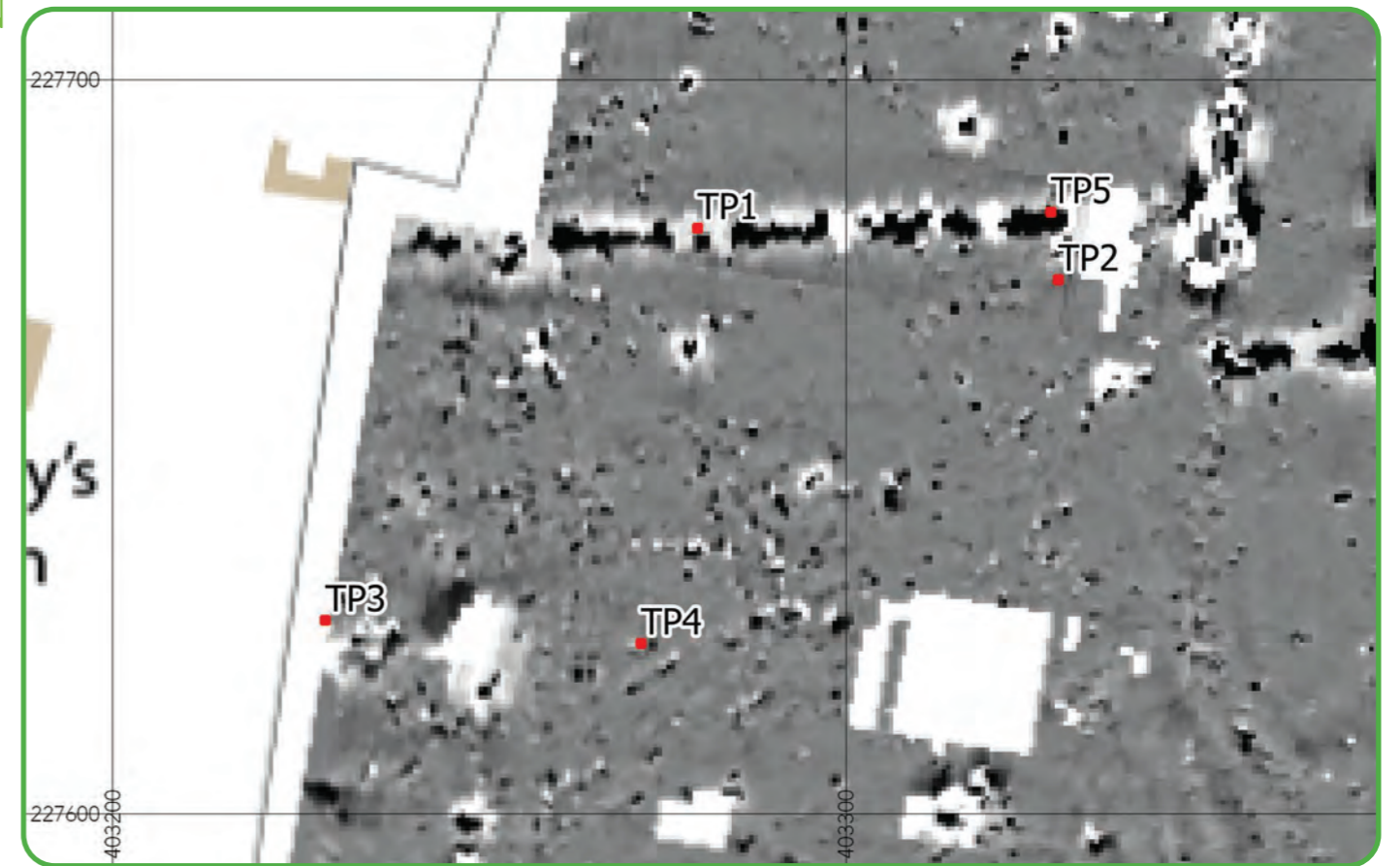
Aerial photo 2005 (Google Earth Image)



Historic map 1884 (25" 1st edition Ordnance Survey map)



Earthwork survey 2009 (University of Exeter)



Geophysical magnetometer survey 2009 (University of Exeter)



Figure 2 - Sudeley Castle: Test Pit locations overlying various mapping

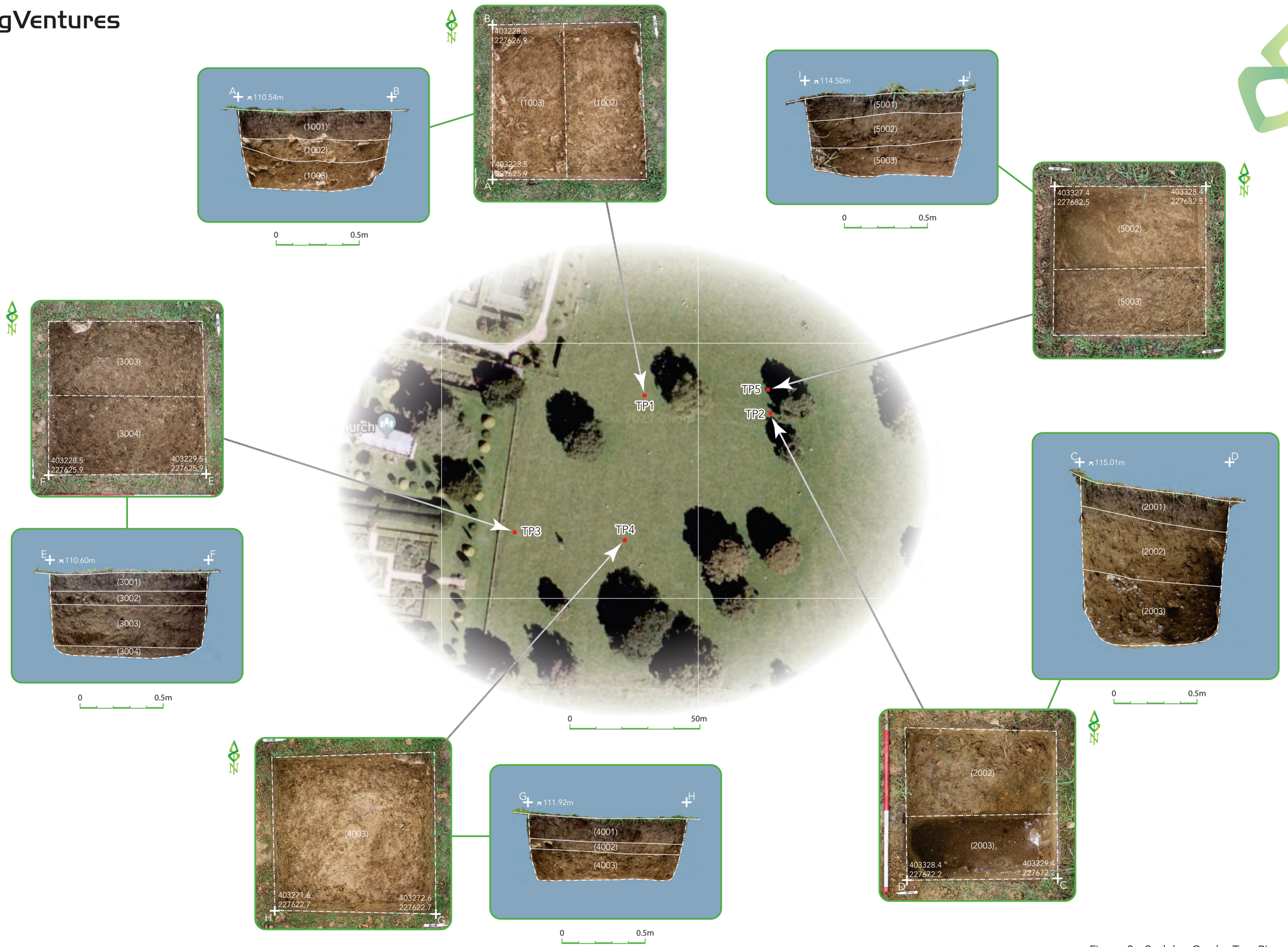
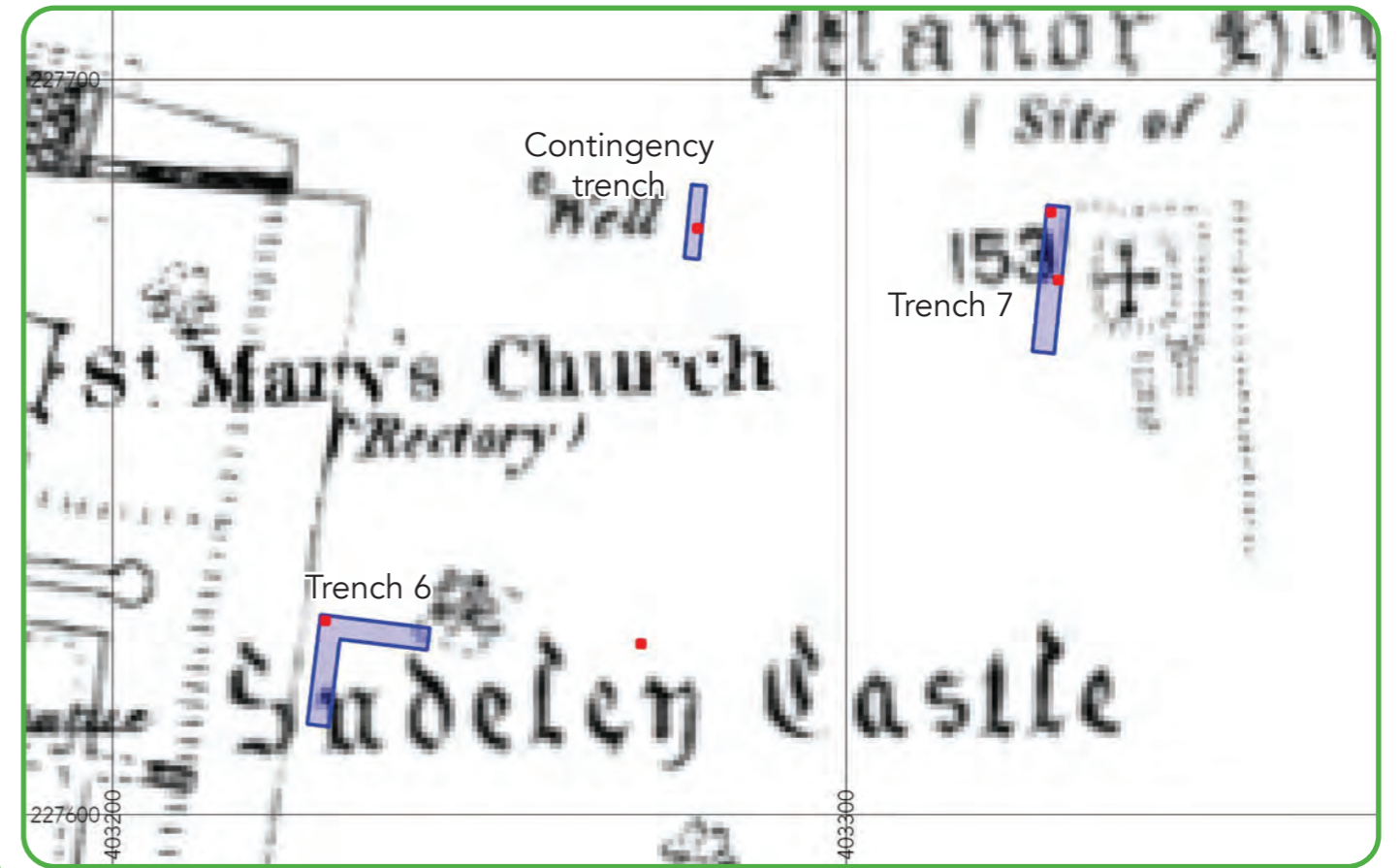


Figure 3 - Sudeley Castle: Test Pit results



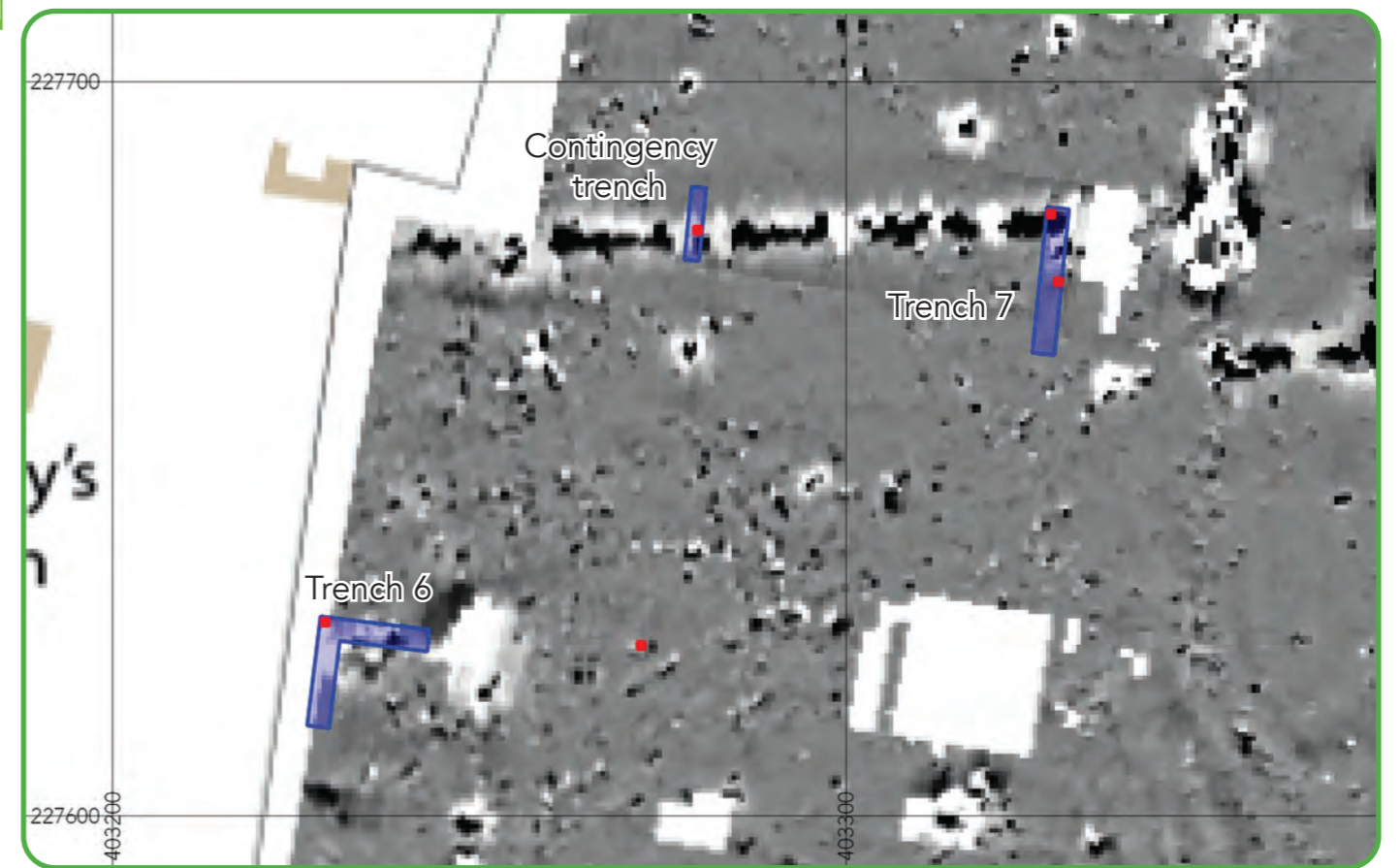
Aerial photo 2005 (Google Earth Image)



Historic map 1884 (25" 1st edition Ordnance Survey map)



Earthwork survey 2009 (University of Exeter)



Geophysical magnetometer survey 2009 (University of Exeter)



Figure 4 - Sudeley Castle: Proposed trench locations

Appendices

APPENDIX 1 METHOD STATEMENTS

The methods for the proposed project cover all stages of work and may involve a combination of Lidar survey, GIS modelling, archaeological excavation, sampling, palaeoenvironmental sampling and assessment. The methods are linked directly to the project aims and objectives (see Table 1) and detailed below.

Key Questions and Objectives	Lidar Collation	Photogrammetry	Archaeological Excavation	Sampling	Environmental Assessment	Finds Assessment	Synthesis and Data integration
Q1	✓	✓					
Q2	✓	✓					
Q3			✓				
Q4		✓	✓				
Q5			✓		✓	✓	
Q6		✓	✓	✓			
Q7			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Q8				✓	✓	✓	
Q9				✓	✓	✓	
Q10			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Q11			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Q12			✓		✓	✓	✓
Q13		✓	✓			✓	✓

Table 7: Linking methods with objectives

Photogrammetry survey

Photogrammetry survey will utilise Agisoft PhotoScan 3D Modelling software to detect the feature points of the structure, and match these in different images to create a point cloud. The camera positions will be calculated automatically by the software and a dense reconstruction or geometric model will be built to create a DSM and orthomosaic plans.

Images will be captured perpendicular to the recorded areas using telescopic mounted cameras, to deliver optimum results requiring little or no rectification. All images are taken with DSLR camera with a variety of standard and other lenses, captured in RAW format for later processing into high resolution JPG and TIF files.

Where vehicular access is possible Aerial-Cam can be used to record the larger areas of a structure using perpendicular positioning, as well as going to a greater height to provide general overview and context aerial perspectives. Surface boards will be laid down where necessary to minimise surface impact. Where access is restricted the Pole-Cam operated in the space of a single person, can be used for perpendicular positioning and for close up detailed images of masonry features etc. The methods used to generate raw data in advance of DSM processing are detailed below.

Archaeological excavation (trenches)

Three evaluation trenches (Figure 2) will be excavated measuring 15 x 15 x 3m, 20 x 3m and 10x 2m in the Sudeley Castle Gardens to the east of St Mary’s Church and over an area of earthworks including a rectangular enclosure likely to relate to a Tudor Garden and a banqueting house. The final location of trenches is shown in Figures 1 and 2, but may alter slightly depending on underlying ground conditions, services and access issues. Should this be the case, all relevant parties, including landowners and stakeholders, will be consulted before excavation.

Trench	Dimensions	Target	Description
6	15 x 15m x 3m	The mound in the middle of the garden initially investigated with Test Pit 3 possibly a raised mound/central water feature/banqueting hall	L-shaped trench 3m wide with each arm of the trench measuring 15m. The L-shape will allow a section through the mound N-S and E-W
7	20 x 3m	The west side of a mound in the NE corner of the garden marked on early OS maps as the possible site of a manor house. The trench will also investigate the earthwork entering the trench from the W and a linear geophysical anomaly at its northern end	Aligned N-S over Test Pits 2 and 5

Trench	Dimensions	Target	Description
Contingency	10m x 2m	Exploring the relationship between the E-W raised earthwork and linear geophysical anomaly (both of which are expected in Trench 7	Over Test Pit 1 where a single sherd of possible early post-medieval possibly Tudor pottery was found

Table 8: Trench target, location and description

Interventions

Topsoil will then be removed by machine and all trenches will be then be cleaned by hand, planned and photographed prior to any further excavation. A representative section, not less than 1m in width, of the entire deposit sequence encountered will be recorded. If complex stratigraphy and/or significant remains (e.g. structural remains, artefact scatters, remains clearly of a funerary nature etc.) are encountered, 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.

Full written, drawn and photographic records will be made of each trench 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.

Each trench, will be recorded using a Digital format created for Digital Dig Team, 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.

Backfilling and reinstatement

Where turf is removed it will be stacked away from the trench edge, maintaining their integrity by ensuring that the turves are placed in a correct position (turf side up) and are watered frequently and monitored daily. Topsoil and subsoil will be removed and retained separately for reinstatement.

Palaeoenvironmental sampling

All deposits with good palaeoenvironmental potential will be sampled; bulk samples shall be taken from the section as appropriate, under advisement from the project specialist. Context

specific samples will be taken by the most appropriate means (kubiena tins, contiguous columns, incremental block, bulk etc.) for multi-disciplinary analysis. All aspects of the collection, selection, processing, assessment and reporting on the environmental archaeology component of the evaluation shall be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and with reference to the *Association for Environmental Archaeology's Working Paper No. 2, Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations* (1995).

Bulk sampling strategy

Bulk samples will usually be 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.

- Bulk samples selected for processing shall be wet-sieved/floated and washed over a mesh size of 250 microns for the recovery of palaeobotanical and other organic remains, and refloated to maximise recovery;
- Non-organic residues shall be washed through a nest of sieves of 10mm, 5mm, 2mm, 1mm and 250 micron mesh to maximise finds recovery;
- Both organic and non-organic residues shall be dried under controlled conditions;
- The dried inorganic fractions shall be sorted for small finds or any non-buoyant palaeoenvironmental remains, and scanned with a magnet to pick up ferrous debris such as hammerscale;
- The dried organic fractions shall be sorted under a light microscope to identify the range of species or other material on a presence/absence basis, the degree of preservation of the bio-archaeological material and the rough proportions of different categories of material present;
- In the event that waterlogged deposits are identified and sampled, further processing shall be undertaken as appropriate and agreed, including paraffin flotation to recover insect remains. Any such remains shall be scanned to identify and assess their potential;
- Selection of other types of sample for processing and the methods to be used for processing and assessment shall be undertaken on the advice of the relevant specialist and shall be agreed with the Consultant before implementation.

Contexts that are well stratified and potentially datable are all of value, so a systematic approach to selecting samples for processing and assessment will be taken. These will be divided into three categories:

- Category A (always sampled): contexts where the composition of the sediments are likely to inform us of the use of a particular structure or feature or if the deposits are waterlogged. These will include: *in situ* occupation deposits and fills/layers associated with particular activities; hearths; destruction deposits; basal pit/slot trench fills; waterlogged deposits, cesspits or latrines.



- Category B (always sampled, though discretion should be exercised): deposits identified as containing material that could yield information regarding their origin or the process that produced them. These will include: dumps, middens, upper pit fills with evidence for charred material, shell, bone and industrial waste.
- Category C: deposits containing material which is not necessarily related to the function of the feature to which they are related, but which can characterise deposits from different areas of the site. These will include: secondary and tertiary fills, postholes, levelling deposits, spreads etc.

Category A and B deposits should always be sampled, and Category C deposits sampled on a random basis (such as 1 in 5). These samples can help to characterise the background noise of a site, so as to highlight spatial or temporal trends and provide material that can be directly compared with those from Category A and B. All samples will be taken in large white 10 litre tubs, with labels placed inside with the deposit and attached to the bucket. All samples will be processed on site in a dedicated floatation and wet sieving area.

Zooarchaeology

If large deposits of bone or marine shell are encountered advice of the project zooarchaeologist (Matilda Holmes) will be sought as regards further sampling. If large deposits of bone or marine shell are encountered the project zooarchaeologist advice will be sought as regards further sampling. If articulated groups of bones are encountered 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.

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.

Human osteoarchaeology

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.



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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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. 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.

Finds

Finds will be treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the *Chartered Institute for 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. All artefacts from the evaluation works will, as a minimum, be washed, marked, counted, weighed and identified.

Conservation

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* (Walker 1990). Where necessary, a conservator may be required to recover fragile finds from the ground depending upon circumstances.



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).

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.

Scientific dating

Where uncontaminated deposits are recorded which are able to inform understanding of the research aims (in particular, relating to the construction of the banks and ditches), appropriate samples will be taken. 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 HE Science Advisor and the relevant specialists.

Synthesis and data integration

The results of the project will be integrated and synthesised with those from the previous investigations and other relevant work within the region and further afield (see Section 1 and 2 above). This will include a literature review of other pertinent sites.

APPENDIX 2 TEST PIT AND CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Test Pit 1	Dimensions: 1.00m x 1.00m				
	Orientation: North to south				
	Reason for Trench: Targeted on the top of a linear earthwork possibly representing the northern walkway around a Tudor garden and on top of a linear geophysical anomaly (on a different alignment) that may be an old water pipe to supply the castle				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
1001	Medium mid greyish-brown silty clay with 5% angular and subangular stones poorly sorted	Layer - Topsoil/Ploughsoil	Length –	1.00m	
			Width –	1.00m	
			Depth –	0.19m	
1002	Medium mid brownish-yellow clayey silt with 25% angular and subangular stones moderately sorted including 3 dressed stones and stone with mortar	Layer – Subsoil with stones in an east west alignment which appears to tie in with magnetometry survey and LiDAR	Length –	1.00m	
			Width –	1.00m	
			Depth –	0.12m	
1003	Medium dark yellowish-brown clay with 25% angular and subangular stones moderately sorted with several pockets of different coloured clay	Layer	Length –	1.00m	
			Width –	1.00m	
			Depth –	0.17m	

Table 9: Test pit 1 context descriptions

Test Pit 2	Dimensions: 1.00m x 1.00m				
	Orientation: North to south				
	Reason for Trench: Targeted on the mound in the NE corner of the garden, labelled on early maps as the site of a manor house				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
2001	Medium mid-reddish-brown	Layer - Topsoil. Line of stones observed in	Length –	1.00m	
			Width –	1.00m	

Test Pit 2	Dimensions: 1.00m x 1.00m				
	Orientation: North to south				
	Reason for Trench: Targeted on the mound in the NE corner of the garden, labelled on early maps as the site of a manor house				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
	clayey silt with 25% angular and subangular stones some of them roughly dressed with 1% charcoal inclusions	section below 2001 and above 2002 which follows the contour of the mound	Depth –	0.20m	
2002	Medium mid reddish-brown silty sand with 70% subangular stones and 1% charcoal inclusions	Layer - Subsoil. Mound raised above level of surrounding area possibly an upcast bank, from earlier excavations	Length –	1.00m	
			Width –	1.00m	
			Depth –	0.34m	
2003	Hard mid brown silty clay with 20% stones	Layer	Length –	1.00m	
			Width –	1.00m	
			Depth –	0.40m	

Table 10: Test pit 2 context descriptions

Test Pit 3	Dimensions: 1.00m x 1.00m				
	Orientation: North to south				
	Reason for Trench: Targeted over a large mound adjacent to existing castle garden that may once have been a centrepiece to the original garden possibly a water feature				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
3001	Medium dark greyish-brown silty clay with <5% angular stone inclusions	Layer - Topsoil/Ploughsoil	Length –	1.00m	
			Width –	1.00m	
			Depth –	0.10m	
3002	Medium mid yellowish-brown clayey silt with 30% angular stones	Layer – Subsoil	Length –	1.00m	
			Width –	1.00m	
			Depth –	0.08m	
3003	Medium/hard mid yellowish-brown clay with <5% angular stones	Layer	Length –	1.00m	
			Width –	1.00m	
			Depth –	0.24m	
3004	Medium mid yellowish-brown	Layer	Length –	1.00m	
			Width –	1.00m	

Test Pit 3	Dimensions: 1.00m x 1.00m				
	Orientation: North to south				
	Reason for Trench: Targeted over a large mound adjacent to existing castle garden that may once have been a centrepiece to the original garden possibly a water feature				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
	clay with 15% angular stones		Depth –	0.06m	

Table 11: Test pit 3 context descriptions

Test Pit 4	Dimensions: 1.00m x 1.00m				
	Orientation: North to south				
	Reason for Trench: Targeting Targeted to investigate earthworks in the middle of the field that were potentially garden features to see if there was any masonry associated with them				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
4001	Firm dark brown silty clay	Layer - Topsoil/Ploughsoil	Length –	1.00m	
			Width –	1.00m	
			Depth –	0.14m	
4002	Firm mid brown silty clay with 1% irregular stones and 1% charcoal inclusions	Layer – Subsoil with several flat stones in the north east corner that may have been deliberately placed.	Length –	1.00m	
			Width –	1.00m	
			Depth –	0.06m	
4003	Firm dark yellowish-brown silty clay with 15% medium sized stones with occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions	Layer	Length –	1.00m	
			Width –	1.00m	
			Depth –	0.18m	

Table 12: Test pit 4 context descriptions

Test Pit 5	Dimensions: 1.00m x 1.00m				
	Orientation: North to south				
	Reason for Trench: Targeted over the possible site of a manor house				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
5001	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occasional stones	Layer - Topsoil/Ploughsoil	Length –	1.00m	
			Width –	1.00m	
			Depth –	0.12m	
5002	Firm mid reddish-brown clay with		Length –	1.00m	
			Width –	1.00m	

Test Pit 5	Dimensions: 1.00m x 1.00m				
	Orientation: North to south				
	Reason for Trench: Targeted over the possible site of a manor house				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
	occasional small rounded stones and angular stones occasionally dressed	Layer - Subsoil. Upcast from a probable mound	Depth –	0.20m	
5003	Firm light reddish-brown clay with frequent gravel	Layer - Upcast from a probable mound	Length –	1.00m	
			Width –	1.00m	
			Depth –	0.24m	

Table 13: Test pit 5 context descriptions

APPENDIX 3 CORE STAFF CVS





Lisa Westcott Wilkins

MANAGING DIRECTOR

BA MA MCIFA FRSA
LISA@DIGVENTURES.COM
@LISAWILKINS

Lisa has extensive experience delivering high-profile projects in the heritage and culture sectors, having held leadership posts in several organisations including LOCOG, *Current Archaeology* and the Palaeontological Research Institution. An accredited coach and facilitator, Lisa is skilled in brokering and developing partnerships and building communities. She has a track record of implementation for profile-building activities, evaluation, interpretation and events, and is a sector innovator in engagement with digital technology and consumer trends in a heritage context. She is a Clore Fellow and Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

EXPERIENCE

MANAGING DIRECTOR | 11.2011 - PRESENT
DIGVENTURES

PROJECT MANAGER | 2011 - 2012
LONDON ORGANISING COMMITTEE FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES (CULTURAL OLYMPIAD, EVALUATION)

EDITOR | 2007- 2011
CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGY

FREELANCE | 2010 - 2015
CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS,
GLOBAL HERITAGE FUND UK, ITV (SHIVER)

KEY COMPETENCIES

- Heritage sector project design and delivery
- Digital techniques and workflows for heritage activities
- Crowdfunding campaign design, execution and consultancy
- Strategic and business planning for cultural programmes
- Stakeholder relationship management
- Community-focussed archaeological fieldwork and skills training
- Historic research (Desk Based Assessment)
- Writing and editing for digital and print publication

EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

MEMBER | 2014

CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

CIfA is the leading professional body representing archaeologists working in the UK and overseas.

FELLOW | 2011

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS

The RSA's mission is to create the conditions for the enlightened thinking and collaborative action needed to address today's most pressing social challenges.

FELLOW | 2010

CLORE LEADERSHIP PROGRAMME

The Clore Leadership Programme was set up to develop outstanding cultural leaders in the UK.

MENTOR: Sandy Nairne, Director, National Portrait Gallery (former)

MA ARCHAEOLOGY (DISTINCTION) | 2002

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

BA CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS | 1993

ITHACA COLLEGE, ITHACA NY USA

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

'DIGGING THE CROWD: THE FUTURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE DIGITAL AND COLLABORATIVE ECONOMY'
European Association of Archaeologists, Glasgow, September 2015

'CROWDFUNDING AND THE HERITAGE SECTOR'
New Philanthropy Capital leadership roundtable, June 2015.

THE 'REAL TIME' TEAM: THE FUTURE OF FIELDWORK
Current Archaeology, May 2015, p36-40.

'THE THINGS WE THINK AND DO NOT SAY - THE FUTURE OF OUR BUSINESS'
Institute for Archaeologists, 2014



Brendon Wilkins

PROJECTS DIRECTOR

BA MSc MCIFA MIAI
BRENDON@DIGVENTURES.COM
@DIGGINGTHEDIRT

Brendon is an award-winning field archaeologist and researcher, with over fifteen years of experience directing and managing large, complex sites in advance of major construction projects. He has held senior posts in two of the largest commercial contractors in the EU. Brendon has a consistent publications record, and has lectured internationally on digital archaeology, wetland archaeology, mortuary archaeology and quality assurance on large-scale archaeology projects. He is currently pursuing a PhD at the University of Leicester, entitled: 'Digging the Crowd: the future of archaeology in the digital and collaborative economies'.

EXPERIENCE

PROJECTS DIRECTOR | 11.2011 - PRESENT
DIGVENTURES

OPERATIONS DIRECTOR | 2012 - 2013
RUBICON HERITAGE SERVICES LTD (LONDON)

SENIOR PROJECT MANAGER | 2011- 2012
WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY

FIELD ARCHAEOLOGIST | 2002 - 2011
VARIOUS ROLES AND LEVELS OF RESPONSIBILITY
INCLUDING LICENSED SITE DIRECTOR (IRELAND)

KEY COMPETENCIES

- Design and management of archaeological works
- MORPHE project design and Scheduled Monument Consent
- Fieldwork and survey management
- Strategic and business planning for cultural programmes
- Digital techniques and workflows for heritage activities
- Historic research (Desk Based Assessment)
- Stakeholder relationship management
- Digital techniques and workflows for heritage activities
- Community-focussed archaeological fieldwork and skills training

EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

COUNCIL MEMBER | 2013

MEMBER | 2004

CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

CIFA is the leading professional body representing archaeologists working in the UK and overseas.

MEMBER | 2004

INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF IRELAND

The IAI is the representative organisation for professional archaeologists working in Ireland and Northern Ireland.

IRISH LICENSE ELIGIBILITY | 2004

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, HERITAGE, REGIONAL, RURAL
AND GAELTACHT AFFAIRS

The National Monuments Act requires that excavations for archaeological purposes be carried out by archaeologists acting under an excavation licence, granted based on assessment of competency.

MA ARCHAEOLOGY (DISTINCTION) | 2008

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

BSC ARCHAEOLOGY | 1999

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

'DIGGING THE CROWD: THE FUTURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE DIGITAL AND COLLABORATIVE ECONOMY'

European Association of Archaeologists, Glasgow, September 2015
Digital Pasts, Llandudno, 2014

'THE THINGS WE THINK AND DO NOT SAY – THE FUTURE OF OUR BUSINESS'

Institute for Archaeologists, 2014

KNOWLEDGE, VALUE AND THE CELTIC TIGER

In Aitchison, K., Jameson, J. and Eogan, J. (eds.) Archaeologists of the world: globalizing archaeological practice. Springer



Manda Forster

PROGRAMME MANAGER

BSc PhD MCIFA FSA Scot
MANDA@DIGVENTURES.COM
@MANDA_FORSTER

Manda's diverse archaeological career stretches across research, education, not-for-profit and commercial environments. Having held senior management roles in several organisations, she is particularly adept at post-excavation management, mentoring staff and developing learning materials. Manda also has a track record delivering membership and audience development programmes for professional bodies and heritage organisations. She is research-active, with academic interests in standards development for the archaeological sector and the trade of steatite goods in the North Atlantic region during the Viking and Early Medieval period.

EXPERIENCE

PROGRAMME MANAGER | 2016 - PRESENT
DIGVENTURES

STANDARDS PROMOTION MANAGER | 2011 - 2015
CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

RESEARCH FELLOW | 2011-2011
INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTIQUITY,
BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY

POST-EXCAVATION MANAGER | 2004 - 2011
BIRMINGHAM ARCHAEOLOGY

KEY COMPETENCIES

- Heritage sector project design and delivery
- Designing and delivering vocational training
- Research and university-based teaching, including programme design (campus & distance learning)
- Archaeological post-excavation programme management
- Volunteer, staff and stakeholder management and engagement
- Strategic and business planning for cultural programmes
- Community-focussed archaeological fieldwork and skills training
- Writing and editing for academic and technical publications

EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

MEMBER | 2004

CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

CIFA is the leading professional body representing archaeologists working in the UK and overseas.

TREASURER AND TRUSTEE | 2011

BIRMINGHAM AND WARWICKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1870, the Society aims to support and raise the profile of the region's archaeological heritage.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY | 2004

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

DISSERTATION: *SHETLAND AND THE TRADE OF STEATITE GOODS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC REGION DURING THE VIKING AND EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD*

BSC ARCHAEOLOGY (FIRST CLASS HONOURS) |1998
UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

FROM HOMELAND TO HOME; USING SOAPSTONE TO MAP MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC

Forster, A K and R E Jones, in Gitte Hansen and Per Storemyr (eds) *From Prehistoric Vessels to Medieval Cathedrals*, Universitetet i Bergens arkeologiske serier UBAS. FORTHCOMING.

'DRIVING MEMBERSHIP ENGAGEMENT THROUGH TARGETED MARKETING COMMUNICATIONS'

Membership Excellence, London, 2015

'A CHARTERED PROFESSION: CIFA AND THE NEXT GENERATION'

Theoretical Archaeology Group Conference, Manchester, 2014

CIFA CLIENT GUIDE

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014



Christopher Casswell

HEAD OF FIELDWORK

BA MCIFA

CHRIS@DIGVENTURES.COM

@CASSWELLARCH



Chris is a professional field archaeologist with over a decade of experience on complex, large-scale investigations and academic fieldwork projects. He specialises in excavation and recording methodology and has used his skills to deliver first class results at the World Heritage Sites of Stonehenge, the Alhambra, and across a variety of scheduled monuments throughout the UK. Chris is also a key initiator for innovative use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Structure from Motion (SfM) photogrammetry and digital survey techniques in fieldwork, and has a strong track record in public outreach as well as practical skills and knowledge transfer.



EXPERIENCE

HEAD OF FIELDWORK | 2017 - PRESENT
DIGVENTURES

SENIOR PROJECT OFFICER | 2014- 2017
ALLEN ARCHAEOLOGY

SUPERVISOR/PROJECT OFFICER | 2008 - 2013
NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY

SUPERVISOR | 2004 - PRESENT
STONES OF STONGEHENGE AND STONEHENGE
RIVERSIDE PROJECTS



KEY COMPETENCIES

- Directing complex excavations in all environments and conditions
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Photographic and 3D recording of sites and artefacts
- Digital techniques and workflows for heritage activities
- Commercial and research-focussed archaeological fieldwork and skills training
- Writing and editing for technical publications
- Extensive knowledge of British archaeology
- Strategic and business planning for cultural programmes
- On site Health and Safety



EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

MEMBER | 2017

CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

CIfA is the leading professional body representing archaeologists working in the UK and overseas.

MEMBER | 2017

LANDSCAPE SURVEY GROUP

LSG provides a voice for the exchange of ideas and information relating to archaeological landscape survey.

BA ARCHAEOLOGY | 2006

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD



SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

INTERNATIONAL BOMBER COMMAND CENTRE;
BEFORE THE BOMBER COUNTY

The Archaeologist, CIfA, 2015

STONE WAS THE ONE CROP THAT NEVER FAILED

Casswell, C. and Daniel P., 2011, Excavations between Pannal and Nether Kellat 2006-2007. BAR Brit. Ser. 526

NORTH KILLINGHOLME: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Allen Archaeology Field Reports, 2017

TICKENCOTE LODGE FARM: COSMIC ASSESSMEN

Allen Archaeology Field Reports, 2017



Maiya Pina-Dacier

HEAD OF COMMUNITY

BSc MSc
MAIYA@DIGVENTURES.COM
@MUCKYMAIYA

Maiya is an experienced community builder for both on- and offline communities, specialising in deep-touch engagement and growth. Having started her career in commercial archaeology liaising with local interest groups and running community events, she has worked on excavations as far afield as Rwanda, Spain, the Caribbean and Coventry. Maiya went on to develop content strategies to drive online engagement as a Marketing Consultant for start-ups in the financial sector, and is now the hub of DigVentures' community management, including participant experience and online communities, and is responsible for an ever-expanding worldwide network.

EXPERIENCE

COMMUNITY MANAGER | 06.2014 - PRESENT
DIGVENTURES

MARKETING CONSULTANT | 2011 - 2014
AGEAS PROTECT

FIELD ARCHAEOLOGIST | 2009 - 2011
AOC ARCHAEOLOGY, PHOENIX CONSULTING

KEY COMPETENCIES

- Designing content marketing strategies
- Using social media to build, manage and maintain online audiences
- Writing and editing for digital and print publication
- Digital techniques and workflows for heritage activities
- Crowdfunding campaign design, execution and consultancy
- Community-focussed archaeological fieldwork and skills training
- Historic research (Desk Based Assessment)
- Writing and editing for digital and print publication

EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

MSC IN SKELETAL AND DENTAL BIOARCHAEOLOGY (DISTINCTION) | 2009
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

BSC ARCHAEOLOGY (FIRST CLASS HONOURS) | 2008
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

THE DIGVENTURES SITE HUT

Driven by social content, Maiya is building new and existing audiences into sustainable online communities. She has grown the worldwide DigVentures audience by nearly 200% since joining the team, and has strategic oversight of coordinated content publishing and interaction across all DV channels including: Facebook, twitter, Instagram, YouTube, GooglePlus, and LinkedIn.

Content viewable here: digventures.com/archaeologynews/
Additionally, Maiya leads on populating the project-specific microsite archives built by DigVentures for all field projects:

<http://digventures.com/lindisfarne/>

<http://digventures.com/barrowed-time/>

<http://digventures.com/under-the-uplands/>

<http://digventures.com/leiston-abbey/>

<http://digventures.com/flag-fen/>

<http://digventures.com/costa-dos-castros/>

'IF YOU BUILD IT, WILL THEY COME? SCALING UP SOCIAL INNOVATION IN ARCHAEOLOGY'

MicroPasts/AHRC, Royal Geographical Society, 31st March 2015

'UP CLOSE AND PERSONAL: 3D IMAGING, SOCIAL MEDIA AND THE CROWD'

Theoretical Archaeology Group Annual Conference, Manchester, 2014



Stuart Noon

PROJECT MANAGER

BA MA MCIFA
STUART@DIGVENTURES.COM

With two decades of experience in consultancy, project development and management in diverse countries such as Britain, Ireland, France, Cyprus, Italy and Albania, Stuart is familiar with the global legislation, technical structure, political and operational criteria for heritage and archaeology projects. As well as high-level experience in project and strategic framework design and management, Stuart has a track record in museums archaeology including public outreach, grant applications, research and archiving of objects, records and assemblages, conservation, design and display. He is a subject area expert in the Bronze Age of the UK's northwest region.

EXPERIENCE

PROJECT MANAGER | 2016 - PRESENT
DIGVENTURES

FINDS LIAISON OFFICER FOR LANCASHIRE AND
CUMBRIA | 2009- PRESENT
PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME

SPECIALIST HERITAGE ADVISOR | 2013 -PRESENT
HERITAGE DEVELOPMENT RESOLUTIONS

PROJECT MANAGER | 2004 -2009
NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

KEY COMPETENCIES

- Heritage sector project design, management and delivery
- Designing and delivering vocational training
- Archaeological post-excavation management
- Strategic and business planning for cultural programmes
- Writing and editing for academic and technical publications
- MORPHE project design and Scheduled Monument Consent
- Archaeological fieldwork and survey management
- Strategic and business planning for cultural programmes

EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

MEMBER | 2015

CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

CiFA is the leading professional body representing archaeologists working in the UK and overseas.

MA ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT | 2001
UNIVERSITY OF YORK

BA ARCHAEOLOGY | 2001
UNIVERSITY OF WALES

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

50 FINDS FROM CUMBRIA: OBJECTS FROM THE
PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME

Amberley Press, 2016.

THE CUMBRIA HOARD – FROM RUSSIA WITH TRADE
Current Archaeology, January 2015

THE CROSBY GARRET ROMAN HELMET: WHERE WAS IT
BURIED AND WHY?

Current Archaeology, February 2014

ROMAN CEMETERY STONES FROM CUNNINGARTH
Transactions of the Cumbrian Archaeological and Antiquarian Society Volume X1V 2014

DEEP ROAD THROUGH THE LONG NORTH' ARCHAEO-
LOGICAL DISCOVERIES ALONG THE PANNAL TO
NETHER KELLET PIPELINE

Prehistoric Research Society Bulletin for the Yorkshire Archaeological Society 2006, 2007, 2008



Hannah Russ

BRIGHTWATER PROGRAMME MANAGER

BA MSc PHD

HANNAH@DIGVENTURES.COM

@THEDrFishbones



Hannah is an experienced post-excavation manager, internationally recognised zooarchaeologist and a skilled editor. Hannah has led large and small teams through the post-excavation process to archive and publication via digital and print formats. She managed the post-excavation for major excavations at Scotch Corner and Cataractonium Roman Town and Fort Scheduled Monument, as well as other sites across the North East region dating between the Mesolithic and the post-medieval period. Hannah has been involved with work at Durham Cathedral, as well as four other UNESCO World Heritage sites across Europe and the Middle East.



EXPERIENCE

POST-EXCAVATION MANAGER | 2015 - 2018
NORTHERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

CONSULTANT & RESEARCH FELLOW | 2013 - 2015
OXFORD BROOKES UNIVERSITY

LABORATORY TECHNICAL SUPERVISOR | 2010 - 2012
UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

GUEST LECTURER | 2007- 2014
OXFORD BROOKES; CARNEGIE MELLON; SHEFFIELD,
BRADFORD



KEY COMPETENCIES

- Archaeological post-excavation management
- Writing and editing for academic and technical publications
- Research Strategies and research
- Commercial and research archaeology project management
- Extensive knowledge of British archaeology
- Media relations
- Translation and presentation of information for different audiences
- Communication and team creation



EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

HONORARY RESEARCH FELLOW | 2013 - PRESENT
UNIVERSITY OF WALES, TRINITY ST DAVID

HONORARY RESEARCH FELLOW | 2011 - 2014
UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

PHD ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE | 20011
AHRC / UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

MSC BIOLOGICAL ARCHAEOLOGY | 2006
UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

BSC (HONS) BIOARCHAEOLOGY | 2004
UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD



SELECTED PROJECTS AND PUBLICATIONS

SERIES EDITOR, NORTHERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES (2014 - 2018)

OXFORD HANDBOOK OF ZOOARCHAEOLOGY
Albarella, U., M. Rizzetto, H. Russ, K. Vickers & S. Viner-Daniels (eds). 2017. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

A GAME OF TWO (UNEQUAL) HALVES: THE EARLY MESOLITHIC SITE AT LITTLE HOLTBY, NEAR LEEMING, NORTH YORKSHIRE

Speed, G., P. Rowe, H. Russ & L. F. Gardiner. 2018. Mesolithic Miscellany 26.1: 49-87.

POST-ROMAN CROP PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FROM GOLDTHORPE, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Ross, C., L. F. Gardiner, G. Brogan & H. Russ. 2017. Environmental Archaeology 22(3): 233-246.

FIRST IDENTIFICATION OF CLUB MOSS USE IN ROMAN BRITAIN

Gleba, M., E. F. Foulds, A. Teasdale & H. Russ. 2017. Archaeological Textile Review 59.



David Griffiths

BRIGHTWATER PROJECT MANAGER

BSc MA PhD

DAVID@DIGVENTURES.COM

@DGG_ROMANS



David is a Roman archaeologist with a specialism in ceramic analysis, having worked on large assemblages including Scotch Corner and Cataractonium in the UK, and Pompeii and the Roman Imperial Estate at Vagnari in Italy. David has a strong publications record, and has managed post-excavation teams from small evaluations through to very large-scale infrastructure projects. David enjoys sharing his knowledge and has recently mentored two trainee specialists, as well as initiated public engagement activities including open days, school and public events, and talks to broad audiences from local interest groups to academics.



EXPERIENCE

SENIOR PROJECT OFFICER (FINDS AND ARCHIVES),
ROMAN POTTERY SPECIALIST | 2015 -2019
NORTHERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

CERAMICS SPECIALIST | 2012 - PRESENT
VAGNARI ROMAN IMPERIAL ESTATE, ITALY

CERAMICS SPECIALIST | 2005- 2014
ANGLO-AMERICAN PROJECT IN POMPEII, ITALY

FINDS ASSISTANT/SUPERVISOR | 2007-2008
ENGLISH HERITAGE



KEY COMPETENCIES

- Detailed knowledge of the archaeology of the Roman Empire
- British and Continental Roman pottery
- Training and knowledge transfer for academic and community archaeology
- Archaeological post-excavation management
- Writing for academic and technical publications
- Ceramic building materials
- Research strategies and designs
- Commercial and research projects



EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

MEMBER | PRESENT
SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF ROMAN STUDIES
STUDY GROUP FOR ROMAN POTTERY
ROMAN FINDS GROUP

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY | 2016
LEICESTER UNIVERSITY

MA ARCHAEOLOGY | 2006
UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

BSC (HONS) ARCHAEOLOGY | 2004
UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD



SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT AT
POMPEIIIC

2018, in Papadopoulos, C. and G. Earl (eds) Oxford Handbook of
Light in Archaeology. Oxford: Oxbow

THE ROMAN POTTERY (1968-9 AND 2007-8)

2015, in Hobson, B., Clay, G. and G. Brown. The Romans in
Huddersfield – A New Assessment. British Archaeological Reports
620

LICHT INS DUNKLE BRINGEN: KÜNSTLICHE BELEUCH-
TUNG IN POMPEJI

2014, Antike Welt 1: 10-14

THE SMALL FINDS FROM THE BATHS BASILICA WROX-
ETER: A DIGITAL RESOURCE

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014



OUR TEAM AND ADVISORY BOARD

DV TEAM



JOSH HOGUE BA MSC PHD
COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

Josh is an experienced commercial field archaeologist, having worked for several contracting units throughout his early studies BSc (Hons) in Archaeology and MSc in Palaeoanthropology and Palaeolithic Archaeology at University College London. In 2015, he was awarded a PhD in Archaeology from the University of Oxford. Josh is a lithic specialist and is currently undertaking experimental archaeology to interpret evidence of fire from the British Lower Palaeolithic.



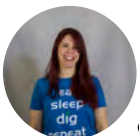
MARGARET ENO BA MA
COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

Maggie graduated from the University of British Columbia with a BA in Anthropology in 2010, and completed her MA in Archaeology for Screen Media from the University of Bristol in 2012. After digging in Jordan and England, she joined DV to film our first online course, 'How To Do Archaeology'. In addition to primary responsibility for producing top-notch video content, Maggie leads on our Unloved Heritage, Living Levels, and HLF-funded Elmswell Farm projects.



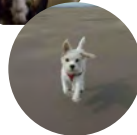
HARRIET TATTON BA
COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

Harriet graduated from Aberdeen University in 2014 with a BA in Archaeology. Following her studies she pursued a career in banking and finance, before joining DigVentures in 2018 as the Community Archaeologist for our Coldingham project. Harriet leads delivery for the HLF-funded Etched in Stone and Wellcome Trust-funded Miracles to Medicine projects, as well as the DV DigCamp young learners programme.



JOHANNA UNGEMACH BA MA
COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

Johanna graduated from Saarland University in Germany in 2015 with a BA in History, after which she did her MA in Sustainable Heritage Management at Aarhus University, Denmark. She is responsible for post-excavation processes and volunteer training activities at DV company headquarters in Barnard Castle, and is leading the Development phase activities for our 'Windows to the World' partnership project with St Mary's Parish Church.



FERGUS AND MONTY
SENIOR AND JUNIOR ASSISTANT SITE DOGS

Fergus is a key member of the DigVentures team, responsible for on site security, leisure activities, and finding chips on a Friday night. He does not believe in meetings, panels, working groups, forms, reports or KPIs, and has been known to accept bribes for access to the team. Monty isn't sure what he's good at yet but he's trying really hard at everything.

ADVISORY BOARD

SIR TONY ROBINSON, PATRON

Tony Robinson is Britain's foremost face of popular history, the creator of a worldwide comedy icon, and an award winning writer of children's books and television. He presented 20 seasons of C4's *Time Team*.

DAVID GILBERT, CHAIR

David is Chair of Creative United and Writer's Centre of Norwich, and former MD of Currys UK Ltd and Waterstones Booksellers.

SIMON COLLISTER

Senior Lecturer, Communications, University of the Arts London

DR PETER G GOULD

Consulting Scholar, Penn Cultural Heritage Center, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. Adjunct Professor, University of Pennsylvania and the American University of Rome

THOMAS KNOWLES

Head of Grants, Historic Environment Scotland

DR TIM SCHADLA-HALL

Reader in Public Archaeology, University College London

CAROLE SOUTER CBE

Master, St Cross College, Oxford University and Chief Executive, Heritage Lottery Fund (2003 – 2016)

SARAH STANNAGE

Executive Director, International Institute for the Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works