DigVentures

Beyond Bede: The Lost Monastery of St. Æbbe

Project Design for a Community Excavation

Chris Casswell

Beyond Bede: The Lost Monastery of St. Æbbe

Project Design

Prepared on behalf of:

Friends of Coldingham Priory

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Purpose of document

This document has been prepared as a Project Design for a community-based research excavation at Coldingham Priory. The purpose of this document is to provide an outline of planned fieldwork, aims and objectives of the work, and methodology to be employed.

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Project summary

OASIS ID	digventu1-311515
DV project code and type	COL18
National Grid Reference	NT 9054 6599
County	Scottish Borders
Title:	Beyond Bede: The Lost Monastery of St. Æbbe
Author(s):	Chris Casswell
Origination date:	13th March 2018
Circulation:	Stakeholders and DV specialist team
Reviewed by:	Manda Forster PhD MCIfA
Approval:	Brendon Wilkins MCIfA

Social Value Act

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Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Anne Dall, Secretary of the Friends of Coldingham Priory, Chris Bowles, Archaeology Officer for Scottish Borders Council, the Heritage Lottery Fund and Scottish Churches.

Executive summary

This document is submitted in support of the 'Beyond Bede' research project at Glebe Field, immediately east of Coldingham Priory, carried out by DigVentures in partnership with the Friends of Coldingham Priory. The project fieldwork will take place between 17th June and 2nd July 2018 and will comprise a community-based archaeological investigation at Glebe Field, Coldingham. The proposed work is funded by the HLF and through online crowdfunding, and will take place as outlined in this document. A MORPHE/PRINCE2 compliant document has been produced outlining 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 physical extent and character of the archaeological remains on the site with a programme of remote sensing;
- the results of non-invasive survey, refining the chronology and phasing of the site with a programme of trenching.
- the site's archaeological and palaeoenvironmental conditions.

The results of a test pitting weekend have been completed in advance of the community excavation and form the first part of Stage 2 fieldwork (see Section 3). This Project Design provides an outline of methodology and planned intervention to complete:

Targeted excavation The excavation of four archaeological evaluation trenches within Glebe Field, immediately east of Coldingham Priory, with contingency for one additional trench.

Public engagement The project is supported by a comprehensive learning, engagement and activity plan. 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.

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 2
Organisational capability/quality assurance	Detailed in Part 2 See also CIfA RO reference (ID No. 102)

Table 1: Compliance matrix

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project summary

1.1.1 This document provides a Project Design for delivery of a community-based archaeological investigation at Coldingham Priory (hereafter 'the site', Figure 1, NGR NT 9054 6599). This document will define how DigVentures intends to deliver this phase of the project, and outlines how research aims and participation targets will be met. All DigVentures projects are managed according to a MoRPHE project model (Management of Archaeological Research Projects in the Historic Environment) – itself based on a PRINCE2 public sector project delivery framework.

1.1.2 The 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.

1.1.3 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:

- Identify the physical extent and character of the archaeological remains on the site with a programme of remote sensing.
- Characterise the results of non-invasive survey, refining the chronology and phasing of the site with a programme of trenching.
- Understand the site's archaeological and palaeoenvironmental conditions.
- Make recommendations, analysis and publication.

Part 1: Description of the project

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Research context

2.1.1 The village of Coldingham in the Scottish Borders is widely thought to house the remains of an influential Anglo-Saxon monastery, founded by St Æbbe between the late 6th and early 7th century AD. Æbbe was the sister of Oswald, King of Northumbria (and founder of the eminent Anglo-Saxon monastery at Lindisfarne), and Æbbe's monastery is known to have been visited by St Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne, and is listed among the possessions of the See of Lindisfarne in AD854. The monastery is recorded by Bede as being a 'double house' occupied by both male and female residents (HE IV.19–25), and was also home to at least one other member of Anglo-Saxon royalty, Etheldreda, wife of King Ecgfrith of Northumbria and Æbbe's niece. Although the status of the monastery is unclear, the presence of royalty within the community coupled with its close ties to Lindisfarne, would have afforded a great deal of wealth and influence to the monastery (Archaeology Services Durham 2014). The life of St Æbbe's, however, was relatively short. Bede tells us that the monastery was burnt to the ground shortly after Æbbe's death, sometime around AD680, and was abandoned by most of its inhabitants (HE IV.19–25). According to Symeon of Durham, a skeleton community persevered at the site until AD870 when it was reportedly torched by the Danes (Anderson 1908, 60).

2.1.2 Surprisingly, despite numerous historical references to the early monastery, no confirmed archaeological evidence for it has ever been found and its exact location remains unclear. Historically, the monastery is called *Colodaesburg* in Anglo-Saxon, and *Urbs Coludi* in Latin by Bede, both of which refer to a fortification. Previous archaeological work at the nearby fortified sites of St Abb's and Kirk Hill, have found limited evidence of Anglo-Saxon remains. A 1782 map of the area by John Ainslie (which can be viewed here: http://bit.ly/2pwMftV) pinpoints land surrounding Kirk Hill, 3km northeast of Coldingham, as the 'ruins of the town of St Abbs', possibly referring to an early medieval settlement. Again however, excavations have not been able to provide evidence for this.

2.1.3 With known fortified sites in the area showing little to no evidence for the monastery, attention has turned to the area immediately surrounding the later medieval priory within Coldingham itself. As it was common practice to rebuild monasteries on or near to the site of a previous complex (as at Durham, Tynemouth, Jarrow and Monkwearmouth), it is possible that the Anglo-Saxon monastery lies close to these standing remains (Archaeological Services Durham 2014). Recent archaeological interventions in the area have now produced convincing evidence to support this theory. The presence of 7th century burials at nearby St Michael's Knowe have been recorded and 7th- 8th century ditches cross Abbey Yards Field immediately to the north of the later medieval priory (Stronach 2005). In addition, potential Anglo-Saxon structures identified in a 2015 geophysics survey of Glebe Field, are located directly adjacent to the priory. This new project at Coldingham seeks to further investigate the geophysics results in Glebe Field in order to define the nature of these anomalies and establish whether they relate to the original Anglo-Saxon monastery.

2.2 Previous archaeological work

2.2.1 Modern work to establish the location of St Æbbe's monastery has, until recently, focused on St Abb's Head and Kirk Hill, both fortified sites to the north-east of Coldingham. However, little archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon archaeology has been found at either location.

2.2.2 At Coldingham, early reports describe probable cist burials found to the north of the Priory and in the field around St Michael's Knowe, immediately northeast of Glebe Field (Wood 1887; Craw 1923). More recent archaeological monitoring at St Michael's Knowe established the presence of adult and child burials only 200m northeast of the eastern end of Coldingham Priory (Dent 1994). These were not believed to be connected with the later medieval priory and an Anglo-Saxon date for the burials has not been discounted (Stronach 2005, 399). During excavation to the east of the Chapter House of the Priory an inscribed stone was found with the text '(A)BBADISSA', believed to translate as 'the abbess' and date to the 8th or 9th century (Okasha 1988). This possibly relates to Æbbe the Younger who was supposedly killed in the Viking raids.

2.2.3 Geophysical survey of Glebe Field revealed evidence of a penannular enclosure, interpreted as prehistoric in date but which could relate to medieval activity. An additional geophysical survey was undertaken in Abbey Yards Field (immediately west of Glebe Field) which suggested the presence of a prehistoric enclosure (Johnson 1999). Excavations to the north of Abbey Yards Field in 2000 revealed three co-axial ditches, the earliest of which was radiocarbon dated to the 7th or early 8th centuries AD. These excavations also found a later medieval phase of burials, and evidence of industrial activity. Further work in 2002 uncovered several more inhumations (Stronach 2005).

2.2.4 Most recently, Archaeological Services Durham carried out extensive geophysical survey of Glebe Field, revealing many anomalies suggestive of successive phases of activity. Several probable boundaries and enclosures were identified, and the remains of a ditch to the northwest of the field is almost certainly a continuation of the early-medieval ditches identified in Abbey Yards Field. Anomalies to the north of Glebe Field may also indicate the presence of stone footings (Archaeological Services Durham 2014).

3 RESULTS OF PREVIOUS WORK

3.1 2017 Test pits

3.1.1 A test pitting weekend was undertaken on 30th September and 1st October 2017. The fieldwork aimed to establish the depth of archaeological remains buried across the site and to define any potential features to enable targeted excavation of early medieval remains (detailed below). It was the first part of Stage 2 fieldwork (Table 3) and will contribute to Review Point 3 following the completion of the 2018 fieldwork. A full assessment of all results will be made at Stage 3. Five 1m x 1m test pits were hand-excavated across the site targeting a range of previously identified geophysical anomalies (Figure 2; Archaeological Services Durham 2014).

3.1.2 Test Pit 1 was positioned in the northern part of the field over a probable ditch running from northwest to southeast, a possible wall and a large spread of stone or rubble. Excavation positively identified a ditch [1004] cut into an orange brown geological layer (1006). It was filled by three deposits: in its base a 0.10m thick dark grey gravel (1005), a 0.23m thick fill of light brown clay with frequent large stones (1002), and a narrow fill of brown clayey silt (1003) found against the edge of the cut. Initial interpretation of this feature is that it was a boundary ditch that, following the accumulation of material in its base, was filled by a largely rubble deposit possibly the result of demolition or clearance of a nearby stone structure or surface. The small area of fill against the northeastern edge of the ditch was not observed in plan and it is likely this represents an animal burrow. No finds were recovered from the ditch, and there were no signs of the wall or stone/rubble spread interpreted from the geophysics.

3.1.3 Test Pit 2 was located over part of a large ditch forming the southern corner of a recti-linear enclosure extending beyond the northern boundary of the field. Below the topsoil (2001) and subsoil (2002) was a layer comprising two large angular stones, several smaller stones and patches of degraded mortar (2003). No ditches were identified in the base of the test pit and no finds were recovered from the stone deposit to allow further interpretation.

3.1.4 Test Pit 3 was located in the centre of the field, situated over the intersection between a curving ditch-like feature and a smaller L-shaped one extending from it to the west. Below the 0.25m thick topsoil (3001) were two waterlogged layers that contained large assemblages of animal bones. The base of these deposits were not found within the test pit; however, it is likely that these represent the fills of a large feature, most probably at least one of those identified from the geophysical survey.

3.1.5 Test Pit 4 was positioned in the southern part of the field, targeting the point of intersection between a ditch running northwest to southeast and a larger one aligned east to west, forming the northern part of an enclosure. The uppermost two layers formed the topsoil (4001) and subsoil (4002), which sealed – at a depth of 0.45m below the ground surface at the base of the test pit – a layer of brownish orange clay (4003) interpreted as colluvium. No features were found in Test Pit 4 and it is probable that any buried remains that are present in this area of the field are buried beneath this colluvium.

3.1.6 Test Pit 5 was positioned in the eastern part of the field over a single large ditch-like feature. Three layers were recorded: a 0.35m thick topsoil (5001), overlying a 0.30m thick subsoil (5002), and at the base of the test pit a layer of orange brown silty clay (5003). This basal deposit may be interpreted as either the uppermost fill of a feature, or colluvium.

3.1.7 The results from the test pits indicate that at the northern end of the site archaeologically significant remains were found 0.35m below the current ground surface, whereas down-slope to the south and east they were identified at a depth greater than 0.65m due to the accumulation of colluvium. One ditch cut was positively identified in Test Pit 1 and deposits tentatively interpreted as ditch fills were found in Test Pits 3 and 5. However, no datable finds were recovered from deposits sealed by the overlying topsoil/subsoil layers.

3.2 2018 Fieldwork proposals

3.2.1 Building on from the initial test pit results, 2018 fieldwork will focus on the excavation of targeted trenches in the northern and western parts of the site to further characterise the buried archaeological remains (Figure 3). The interpretation of the geophysical survey undertaken by Durham Archaeological Services (2014) suggests that there are at least three different phases of activity present at the site and excavation in 2018 aims to identify and date these. The overarching aim of the season will be to identify the most probable location of 7th century monastic remains and define what form they may take.

3.2.2 In addition to the proposed excavation, an aerial survey will be undertaken to generate a photogrammetric model of the site. Given the absence of LiDAR data for this area, the metrically accurate 3D model will be used to identify topographic anomalies in the landscape that will further enhance the overall interpretation of the site and aid in any future archaeological work. Proposals for the Stage 2 community excavation, outlined in detail below, will add much needed data to the information recorded from the test pits and seek to explore the buried archaeological sequence further.

4 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Project model

4.1.1 The overarching aim of the archaeological research is to define and characterise the physical extent of the site through a programme of non-intrusive investigations and intrusive excavation, obtaining baseline data that will facilitate its future management, presentation and enjoyment. This project model is framed as overarching aims and key questions/objectives that provide a framework for the methods, stages, products and tasks set out in Part 2 of the Project Design below.

4.2 Aim 1 – Identify the physical extent and character of the archaeological remains on the site with a programme of remote sensing

4.2.1 This aim will build on previous work undertaken and provide additional non-intrusive remote sensing (low-level aerial photography and photogrammetry) seeking to define and establish the physical extent and condition of the site. Topographic survey will be undertaken across the area using a dGPS to further characterise the site. These low impact tools will add further to our understanding of the monument by addressing the following questions:

- Q1: Can the layout of the site and associated sub-surface archaeology be established by remote survey?
- Q2: What are the geophysical anomalies visible within the field?
- Q3: Can we identify any phasing in the topographic or remote sensing anomalies indicative of an extended period of use?

4.3 Aim 2 – Characterise the results of non-invasive survey, refining the chronology and phasing of the site with a programme of trenching

4.3.1 In the light of the evidence base collated for Aim 1, this aim will be addressed with targeted trenches to addressing the following questions:

- Q4: Can we corroborate chronological phasing for the site, including the presence of earlier features relating to Æbbe's monastery, as defined in Aim 1?
- Q5: What are the typical and atypical features of the site and did this influence the functions and activities that took place?
- Q6: What is the landscape setting and character surrounding the site, and how did this shape its location, design and development?

4.4 Aim 3 – Understand the site's archaeological and palaeoenvironmental conditions

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

- Q7: What is the current state of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material across the site?
- Q8: How well do deposits and artefacts survive, and how deeply are they buried?
- Q9: Can the palaeoenvironmental data recovered from sampling in the trenches inform us about seasonal farming regimes, specialised food processing or industrial activities that may have taken place at the site?
- Q10: Can we increase our understanding of the local environment during the multi-period occupation of the site?

4.5 Aim 4 – Making recommendations, 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 the site, making recommendations to conserve, enhance and interpret the heritage significance of the site.

- Q11: 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?
- Q12: In light of the evidence recovered from this and previous work, can we articulate a link between the multi-phased use of the site and its different areas?
- Q13: Formulate recommendations for further archaeological and palaeoenvironmental analysis at Coldingham Priory based on Aims 1-3, and implement a programme to publish and disseminate the results or continue fieldwork into additional seasons.

5 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND PARTICIPATION

5.1.1 DigVentures specialises in delivering participatory archaeological projects in collaboration with communities, researching and recording the past to professional standards. On the basis of the project brief, the desired outcomes for public engagement and participation in this stage of the project have been articulated below.

5.2 Aim 5 – Creating opportunities for people and communities

5.2.1 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 Coldingham Priory. Working closely with the wider project team and the Friends of Coldingham Priory, participation opportunities will include excavation, finds processing, photogrammetry and guided visits.

- train a minimum of 180 community volunteers in excavation and post excavation tasks
- engage 250+ school children with our education sessions
- produce a programme of public events and workshops
- produce and provide a digital archive and exhibition resource for the project website

5.2.2 During the excavation, regular site tours and public events will provide opportunities for local community members and visitors to the area to look around the excavations. 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.

6 BUSINESS CASE

6.1.1 In addition to the business case outlined in the previously cited documents, the project accords with priorities articulated in the Scottish Government's Historic Environment Strategy (2014), detailing how heritage organisations will work together to benefit the historic environment. In addition to these priorities, the project drivers also concord with the fundamental principles of Historic Environment Scotland's Archaeology Strategy (2015).

6.1.2 The overall project research aims are consistent with ScARF (Scottish Archaeological Research Framework 2012), in particular to recommendations for future research into medieval Scotland and early ecclesiastical sites. The main aim of the project is to increase our understanding of the overall character of the site to help determine the presence of first monastic remains and any earlier or later activity. Study of early churches and cemeteries, particularly those not overlain by later religious buildings, have been identified as key to improving our understanding of medieval Scotland (*ibid.* 83)

7 INTERFACES

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

Interfaces	Description
Remote sensing team	An aerial photogrammetry survey will be carried out by Adam Stanford, (Easter Island Project; Stonehenge Riverside Project; Marden Henge Project) and used in conjunction with the previous geophysical survey of the site to ensure that a multidisciplinary approach remains at the forefront of current remote sensing research.
Academic Advisory Board	An academic advisory group of subject area experts (in Early Ecclesiastical and Monastic Archaeology) is being formed to ensure that the project remains pertinent to relevant research questions and agendas, interfacing with other teams working in similar landscapes in the UK. This will be headed-up by Dr David Petts, Dr Chris Bowles (Scottish Borders Council) and is also expected to include colleagues from Durham University currently active in Early Medieval studies.
Core Project Team	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 ecclesiastical sites.
Local Stakeholders	The key local stakeholders are the Friends of Coldingham Priory charity, Scottish Borders Council and the landowner – Church of Scotland.

Table 2: Project interfaces

8 COMMUNICATIONS

8.1 Project team

8.1.1 In addition to funding through the DigVentures crowdfunding platform, the overarching project is funded by the HLF and overseen by Morven Mercer, HLF Grants Officer (Project Sponsors). Project Assurance will be undertaken by the Project Executive (Lisa Westcott Wilkins, DigVentures) who will monitor compliance against the deliverables detailed in this document, with formal and informal progress reports submitted to the HLF and the Friends of Coldingham Priory. The Project Manager (Manda Forster, DigVentures) will act as the primary contact point for the project, and ensure that stakeholders and clients are regularly updated as to progress.

8.1.2 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-ongoing) and Barrowed Time (community investigation of a Bronze Age hoard site, 2016-2017). There will be four core DigVentures archaeological staff and two community archaeologists on site throughout the fieldwork. Manda Forster (Programme Manager) will undertake day-to-day management of the project, with Chris Casswell (Head of Fieldwork) who will direct fieldwork. Maiya Pina-Dacier (Head of Community) and Harriet Tatton (Community Archaeologist) will liaise with and coordinate volunteer and visitors to the site. Core staff will remain consistent and retained throughout the post-excavation phase of the project. All core staff are employed in line with CIfA guidelines, and are practicing field archaeologists at PCIfA level or above. Senior project staff are both Members of CIfA in good standing.

8.1.3 The Expert team is drawn from various university departments and laboratories with a considerable range of experience in the undertaking and delivery of similar research projects. The Academic Advisory Board provides an extra layer of expertise to help advise as the project progresses.

8.2 Project management

8.2.1 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 / Site Director checks all reports and other documents before being issued. A series of guideline documents or manuals form the basis for all work.

8.2.2 The DigVentures management team are all full members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA). DigVentures is a CIfA Registered Organisation (No. 102), and fully endorses the CIfA Code of Conduct and supporting Standards and Guidance documents.

8.2.3 The Project Manager, Manda Forster, is a full member of the Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA). DigVentures is an CIfA 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.

8.3 Outreach and engagement

8.3.1 As a crowdfunded and crowdsourced archaeological organisation every aspect of the DigVentures approach is cognisant of a wider outreach agenda. Running alongside the Beyond Bede community excavation, DigVentures will include a dedicated educational programme of schools visits, training sessions and events programme designed to increase local awareness of the area's archaeology and heritage, and amplify this with a coordinated digital and social media strategy.

8.3.2 In addition to site tours, we will be running a publicly accessible programme of lectures and talks from archaeological experts specialising in the early medieval period and the archaeology of the local area more generally. We will also be creating educational tools targeting local primary schools, inviting Key Stage 1 and 2 pupils to get hands on with our finds and to learn about Coldingham's unique history in an interactive and entertaining environment. A dedicated welcome tent will be erected on site, and will be permanently staffed by DigVentures throughout the dig. Special activities and trench tours will be offered, as well scheduled lunchtime chats with the archaeological team. The project will be widely advertised locally on radio, newspapers and the parish council newsletter, and flyers will be distributed through the existing heritage networks as well as in pubs, shops, businesses and venues. Signposts will also be erected on main roads leading to the Site to encourage passing traffic to visit.

8.3.3 Engagement will be both on and offline, with a dedicated *Digital Dig Team* project website developed to engage a new local and global audience, inviting external

communities (and those not usually engaged with archaeology) to take an active role in knowledge production. *Digital Dig Team* is a cloud-based, open-source software platform enabling participants to publish data directly from the field using any web-enabled device (such as a smartphone or tablet) into a live relational database. The implications of this new approach is the subject of research in its own right, as the born-digital archive enables geographically dispersed specialist teams to collaborate in real time during the data collection stage of field projects (Wilkins, PhD Research with Leicester School of Museum Studies).

8.3.4 All major social media channels will be used to amplifying daily blog content. A digital video specialist will be on site throughout the excavation, and broadcast quality footage will be uploaded to YouTube daily. The project will feature regular evening lectures open to the public where the day's findings will be discussed, followed by presentations by the wider specialist team in addition to the on-site specialist team. These will also be filmed and broadcast live, with the recorded archive made available on the project website.

8.3.5 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.

8.4 Dissemination and reporting

8.4.1 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 2018, 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, and links to the OASIS record.
- Site publication in an appropriate local/national journal commensurate with the final results.
- Wide circulation of Assessment and Final Report, Updated Project Design and links to the OASIS record.
- Final site publication in an appropriate local/national journal commensurate with the final results.

8.5 Project archive

8.5.1 The project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record of Scotland, and in line with DigVentures guidelines for Archive Preparation,

fulfilling the Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (UKIC 1990). All reports produced by the project will be openly and freely disseminated through Scottish Borders Council Sites and Monuments Record, Archaeological Data Service, OASIS portal and Scribd 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.

9 PROJECT REVIEW

9.1.1 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 Project Proposal, HLF	RV1 – Assemble Project Team and liaise with stakeholders	Completed – November 2017
Stage 1	Project Start-up, finalising Project Design and definition of scope	RV2 – Sign-off on MoRPHE Project Design, and liaison with stakeholders and landowners	Completed – April 2018
Stage 2	Archaeological Fieldwork	RV3 – assemble site archive and distribute pertinent data to specialists	Completed – October 2017 and Proposed – July 2018
Stage 3	Assessment Report & Updated Project Design	RV4 – critically review findings, making recommendations for further work or closure	Proposed – January 2019
Stage 4	Analysis & Publication	RV5 – final publication sign-off, and prepare archive for accession	Proposed – March 2019
Closure			March 2019

Table 3: Project review stages

10 HEALTH AND SAFETY

10.1.1 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

12 PROJECT TEAM STRUCTURE

12.1 Team and responsibilities

12.1.1 DigVentures' Project Team is outlined in Table 4. A summary CV, setting out the skills and expertise of DigVentures core team members is set out in Appendix 1, 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 responsibility for the direction of the project
Manda Forster	MF	Programme Manager	Archaeological co-direction (off-site), liaison with project team, partners and Stakeholders
Chris Casswell	CC	Archaeological Site Director	Archaeological co-direction (on-site), liaison with project team, partners and Stakeholders. Reporting.
Maiya Pina-Dacier	MPD	Head of Community	Developing content management strategy
Harriet Tatton	HT	Community Archaeologist	Coordination of public programme and education. On-site fieldwork, and post-excavation assessment.
Johanna Ungemach	JU	Community Archaeologist	On-site fieldwork, and responsible for post excavation processing.
Maggie Eno	ME	Community Archaeologist	On-site fieldwork
Ed Caswell	EC	Community Archaeologist	On-site fieldwork
Adam Stanford	AS	Expert – Photography	Aerial photography

Table 4: Team and responsibilities

14 METHODOLOGY

14.1 Introduction

14.1.1 The methods reflect the project Stages set out above (Section 11), and a task list, with allocation of staff time and team members in Section 13 below, along with a GANTT chart, setting out a provisional programme. Detailed method statements relating the specific techniques or approaches included below can be found in Appendix 1 at the end of this document.

14.2 Stage 1 – Project Start-Up and Design

14.2.1 A Project Design (this document) has been prepared (Review Point 2).

14.3 Stage 2 – Archaeological Fieldwork

14.3.1 Stage 2 fieldwork (scheduled from 17th June to 2nd July) will comprise the second fieldwork stage required to meet Aims 1 and 2 (see Section 4 above), and will entail a combination of 3D photogrammetry survey, topographical survey, test pitting and targeted trenching. It will aim to answer the following research questions:

- Q1: Can the layout of the site and associated sub-surface archaeology be established by remote survey?
- Q2: What are the geophysical anomalies visible within the field?
- Q3: Can we identify any phasing in the topographic or remote sensing anomalies indicative of an extended period of use?
- Q4: Can we corroborate chronological phasing for the site, including the presence of earlier features relating to Æbbe's moastery, as defined in Aim 1?
- Q5: What are the typical and atypical features of the site and did this influence the functions and activities that took place?
- Q6: What is the landscape setting and character surrounding the site, and how did this shape its location, design and development?

14.3.2 Specific archaeological intervention will include the excavation of four trenches (Figure 3). One 20m x 2m trench will be investigated in the northwest part of the site to further our understanding of the ditch found in Test Pit 1 and a number of other geophysical anomalies, including a curving ditch previously investigated to the northwest of the site and dated to the 7th or early 8th century AD. Southeast of this, a 10m x 2m trench will be opened over the intersection between the projected line of the ditch recorded in Test Pit 1 and a large enclosure ditch. Another 10m x 2m trench will be excavated in the centre of the site to establish the nature and function of features associated with the remains encountered in Test Pit 3; an area that was provisionally interpreted from the geophysics as an area of small-scale industry. The southernmost trench to be opened targets a number of features representing at least three different phases of activity, including a possible wall, a field boundary and small recti-linear enclosures.

14.3.3 A 10m x 2m contingency trench has been planned for the northern point of the site adjacent to St Michael's Knowe where previous archaeological work identified a

number of potentially early medieval burials. Excavation in this area would establish whether these burials continue into the northern part of Glebe Field.

14.4 Stage 3 – Assessment Report & Updated Project Design

14.4.1 This Stage will address Aim 3, culminating in Review Point 4, and focusing on answering the following research questions:

- Q7: What is the current state of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material across the site?
- Q8: How well do deposits and artefacts survive, and how deeply are they buried?
- Q9: Can the palaeoenvironmental data recovered from sampling in the trenches inform us about seasonal farming regimes, specialised food processing or industrial activities that may have taken place at the site?
- Q10: Can we increase our understanding of the local environment during the multi-period occupation of the site?

14.5 Stage 4 – Analysis and Publication

14.5.1 Addressing Aim 4, this is the main reporting and recommendation stage of the project, culminating in Review Point 5 and focussing on the following research questions

- Q11: 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?
- Q12: In light of the evidence recovered from this and previous work, can we articulate a link between the multi-phased use of the site and its different areas?
- Q13: Formulate recommendations for further archaeological and palaeoenvironmental analysis at Coldingham Priory based on Aims 1-3, and implement a programme to publish and disseminate the results or continue fieldwork into additional seasons.

15 STAGES, PRODUCTS AND TASKS

15.1 Methodological Linkages

15.1.1 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 Q1-13	1. Permissions (planning application &	1. Consult with wider project team and stakeholders to define

Stage	Description	Project Aims/ Questions	Products	Task & ID Number
			stewardship derogations) 2. Finalised PD & Risk Log 3. Educational Plan & Information Pack 4. Digital Communication Plan 5. Risk Assessment & Health and Safety Plan	milestones and delivery timetable. 2.Core Archaeology Team Meeting. 3. Design project database. 4. RV2 – Sign off on MoRPHE
Stage 2	Archaeological Fieldwork	Aim 1 Q1-3 Aim 2 Q4-6	6. Field Archive 7. Survey Archive 8. 3D Survey Archive	8. Site Preparation 9. Fieldwork (remote sensing, survey & excavation) 10. RV2 - 5 – assemble site archive & distribute to specialists
Stage 3	Assessment Report & Updated Project Design	Aim 3 Q7-11	9. Stratigraphic & Assessment Report	13. Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental assessments 14. Integrated assessment report 15.RV8 – recommendations for further work
Stage 4	Analysis and Publication	Aim 1-4 Q1-13	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. RV9 – final sign-off 22. Closure

17 OWNERSHIP

17.1.1 The Copyright on all reports submitted will reside with DigVentures, although a third party in-perpetuity licence will automatically be given for reproduction of all products, subject to agreement with DigVentures. The original copyright holder will retain copyright in pre-existing data.

18 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/MF/CC	BW/MF/CC	BW/MF/CC	BW/MF/CC

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/MF/CC	BW/MF/CC

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Appendices

21 APPENDIX 1 METHOD STATEMENTS

The methods for the proposed project will involve a combination of Lidar survey, geophysical survey (resistivity and ground penetrating radar) GIS modelling, archaeological excavation, sampling, palaeoenvironmental sampling and assessment. The methods are linked directly to the project aims and objectives (see Table 5) and detailed below.

Key Questions and Objectives	Lidar Survey	Photogrammetry and Digital Terrain Modelling	Auger Survey	Earthwork Survey and GIS Modelling	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 5: Linking methods with objectives

Topographic survey and GIS modelling

Topographical survey work will be carried out using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS survey system. The Trimble VRS system is used in conjunction with a GPS Rover unit. It allows for surveying without the use of a site specific fixed base station. This is achieved by connecting

to Trimble's network of fixed base stations by means of mobile phone communication. This method is highly efficient and accurate (+/- 2cm) when good signal is available. The survey data is exported from the data logger as a comma delimited file (csv) and a Trimble data collector file (dc). Either of these files can be imported into Trimble GeoSite Communicator, which recognises the feature code library and plots all strings, polygons and labels as intended. All survey and excavation data will be stored within a GIS environment, which will remain the principle conduit for all spatial data throughout the project.

Photogrammetry survey

Photogrammetry survey will utilize 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. The resulting model can then be. The resulting DSM can be manipulated for viewing from any angle using a variety of artificial light and shading techniques to highlight certain features, or overlaid or draped with the original photographs for true colour representation.

Images will be captured perpendicular to the structure using telescopic mounted cameras, to deliver optimum results requiring little or no rectification. All images are taken with a 16 megapixel Nikon D7000 digital camera (unless other cameras are specified) with a variety of standard and other lenses and are captured in RAW format for later processing into high resolution JPG and TIF files, and downloaded directly on to the hard disk of the laptop.

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

A limited number of targeted machine and hand trenches (Figure 3) will be excavated.

These will include:

- One 20m x 2m trench will be investigated in the northwest part of the site to further our understanding of the ditch found in Test Pit 1 and a number of other geophysical anomalies, including a curving ditch previously investigated to the northwest of the site and dated to the 7th or early 8th century AD.
- One 10m x 2m trench will be opened over the intersection between the projected line of the ditch recorded in Test Pit 1 and a large enclosure ditch.
- One 10m x 2m trench will be excavated in the centre of the site to establish the nature and function of features associated with the remains encountered in Test Pit 3; an area that was provisionally interpreted from the geophysics as an area of small-scale industry.
- One 10m x 4m trench to be opened targets a number of features representing at least three different phases of activity, including a possible wall, a field boundary and small recti-linear enclosures.

- A 10m x 2m contingency trench has been planned for the northern point of the site adjacent to St Michael's Knowe where previous archaeological work identified a number of potentially early medieval burials. Excavation in this area would establish whether these burials continue into the northern part of Glebe Field.

The final location of trenches 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.

Interventions

All machine excavation will be carried out under constant archaeological supervision using a toothless bucket, and will include visually scanning spoil for artefacts. As soon as archaeological deposits or features are recognised, machining will be stopped and trenches excavated by hand. Each trench will be cleaned by hand where appropriate, planned and photographed prior to any hand-excavation. 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, following consultation with HE, 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 and test pit, even where no archaeological remains are identified. A plan at an appropriate scale (1:50 or 1:100) will be prepared, showing the areas investigated and their relation to more permanent topographical features, and the location of contexts observed and recorded in the course of the investigation. Plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits will be drawn as necessary at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20, or 1:10 for complex features). Drawings will be made in pencil on permanent drafting film.

Written records will be made using pro forma record sheets for each trench or test pit, following the DigVentures single context recording system. Digital photography will be used for all photography of significant features, finds, deposits and general site working. The photographic record will illustrate both the detail and the general context of the principal features and finds excavated, and the Site as a whole.

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* (Historic England 2012) 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 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. Any stratified ironwork will be X-rayed and stored in a stable condition along with other fragile and delicate material. X-rays of objects and other conservation needs will be undertaken by appropriately qualified conservation specialists. Suitable material, primarily the pottery and non-ferrous metalwork, will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage.

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.

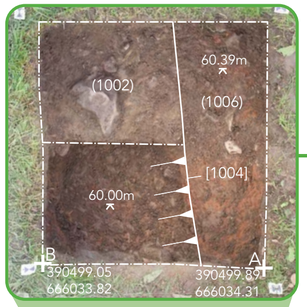
23 APPENDIX 2 CORE STAFF CVS

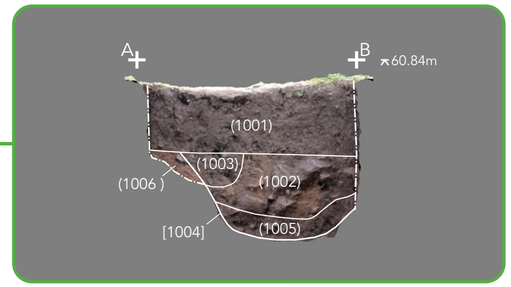
DigVentures

Figure 1 - Beyond Bede: Site location

DigVentures

Test Pit 1





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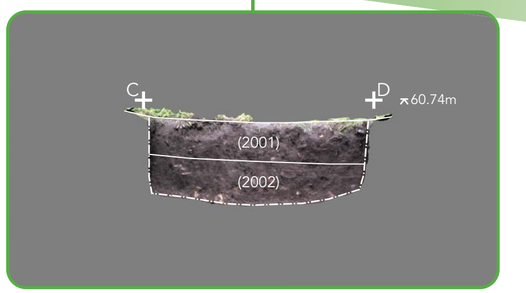
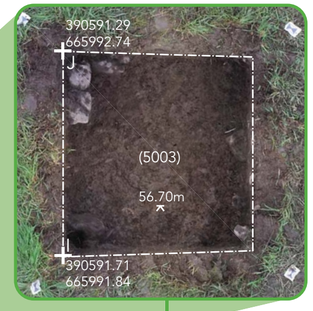
Test Pit 2

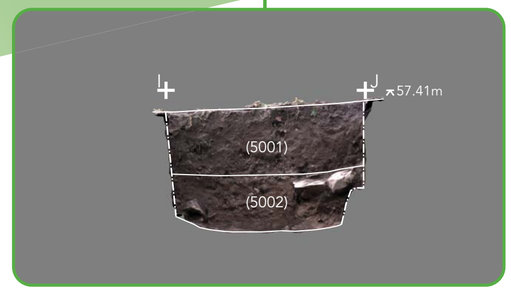


0 1m

0 50m

Test Pit 5





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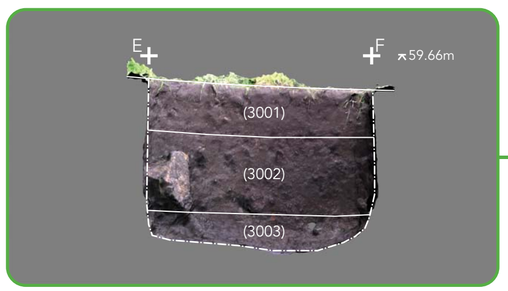
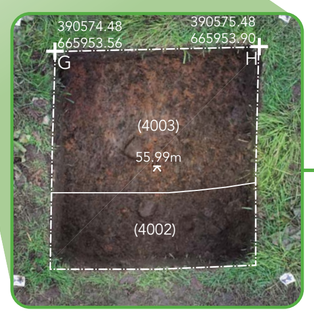
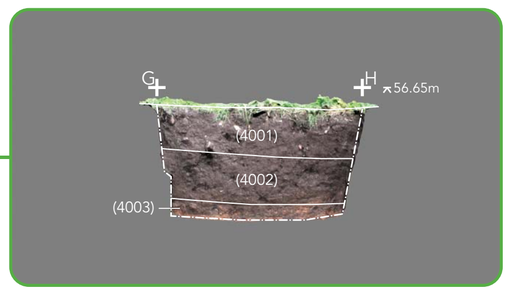
Test Pit 3



0 1m

Test Pit 4





0 1m

Figure 2 - Beyond Bede: Test pit results

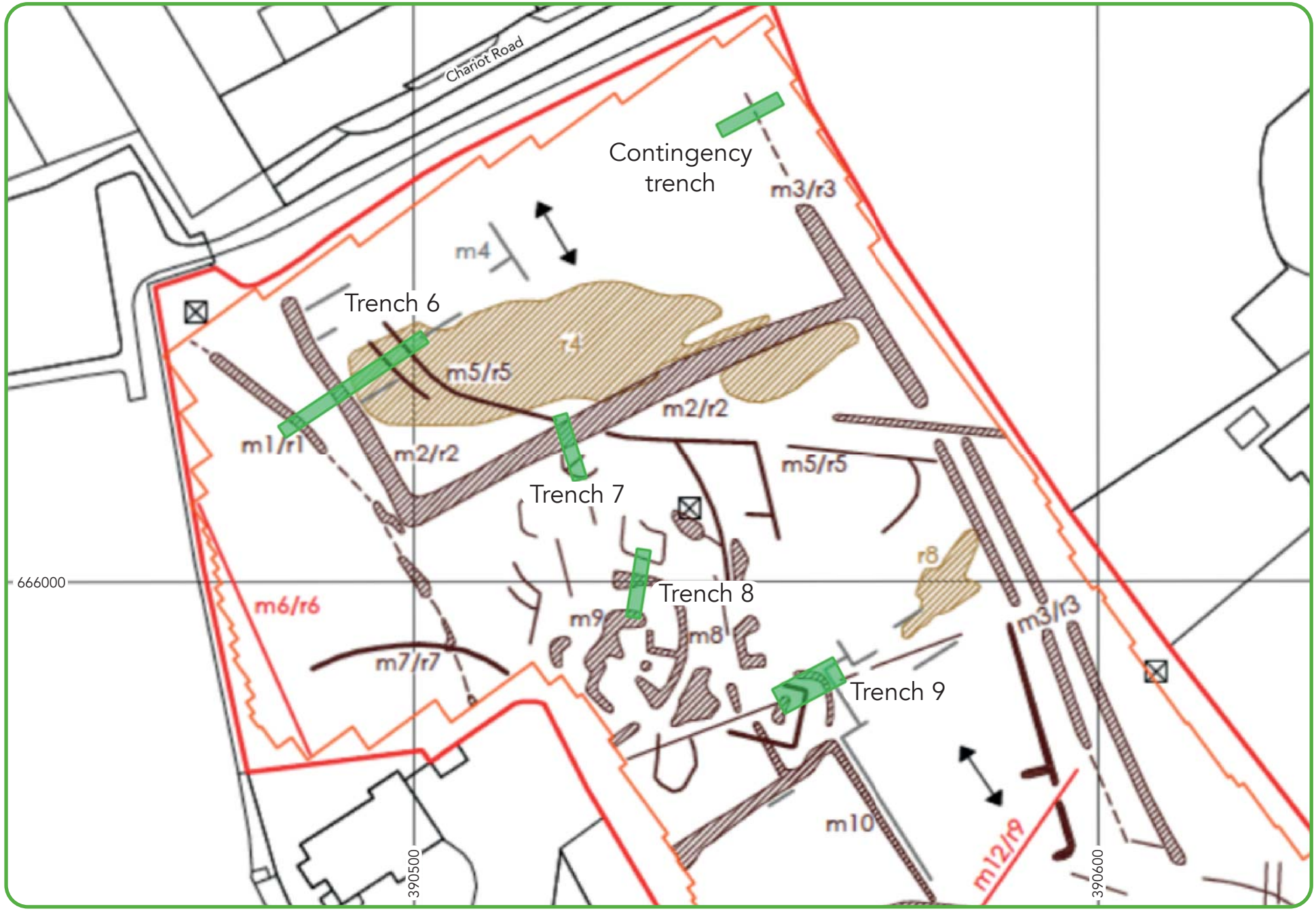


Figure 3 - Beyond Bede: Location of proposed trenches, showing geophysical interpretation

Lisa Westcott Wilkins

MANAGING DIRECTOR

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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 COMMITTE 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 MA 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 Aitcheson, 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

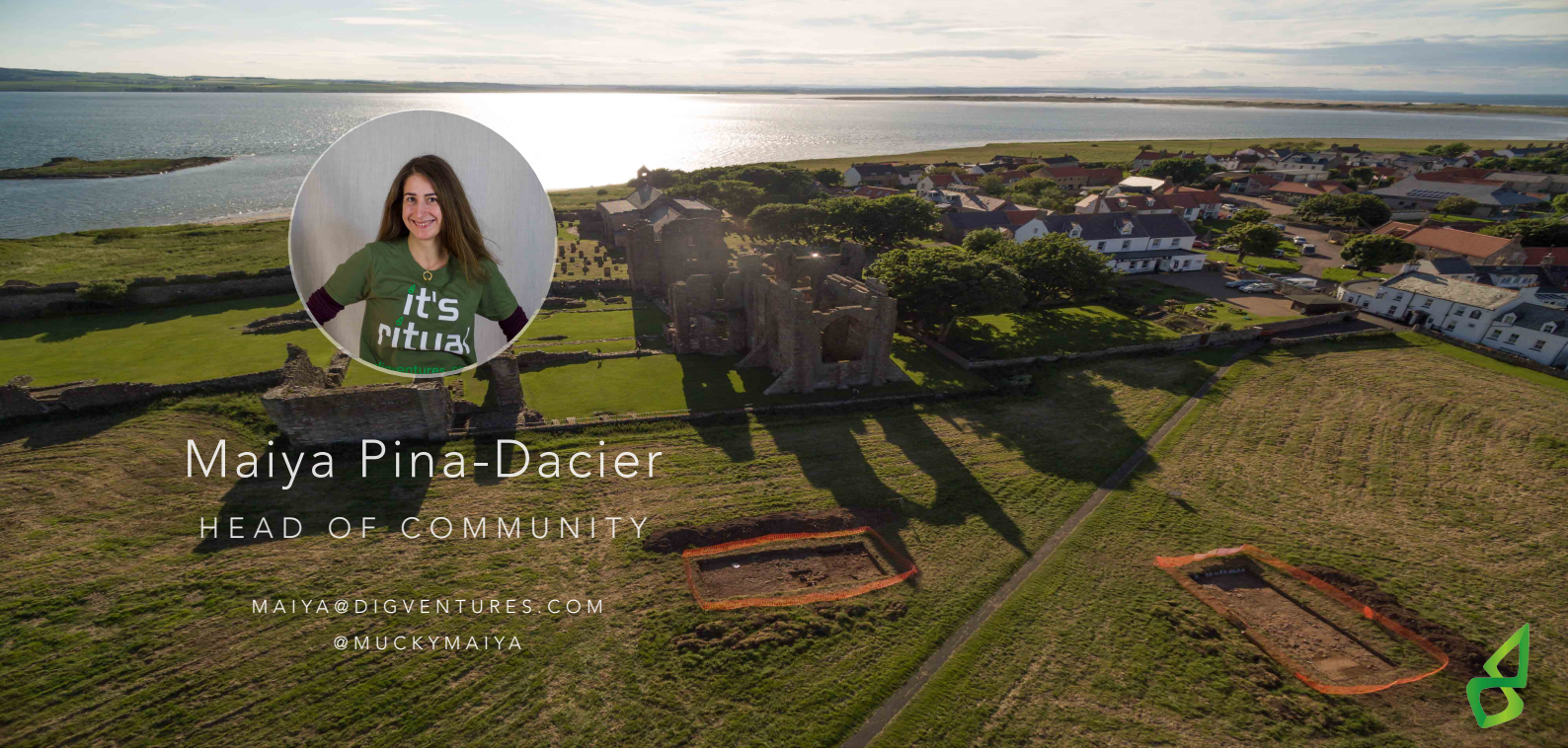
SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

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 Kellet 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

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 DigVenture's social media activity and online communities, responsible for a thriving newsroom and 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

Emily Stammitti-Campbell

PARTNERSHIPS MANAGER

BA MSc PHD
EMILY.S@DIGVENTURES.COM
@ARCHAEO_OTTER

Emily has a wealth of experience developing and delivering archaeological projects in both commercial and community contexts. She has held upper management positions in both archaeology and the public sector, and has designed high-profile educational programmes in the built and natural heritage sectors. A former lecturer, Emily also has a track record of creative and action-learrning based curriculum developemnt. is a qualified dive professional, and has engaged extensively in underwater and marine-based surveys and outreach initiatives. She is a member of the EAA and PADI, and a leading expert on submerged inland landscapes and waterways.

EXPERIENCE

RELATIONSHIPS MANAGER | 2018 - PRESENT
DIGVENTURES

SENIOR PROJECT OFFICEER | 2015 - 2018
YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

EDUCATIONALPROGRAMME DEVELOPER | 2012 - 2015
EDINBURGH CITY COUNCIL

TEACHING ASSISTANT / INSTRUCTOR | 2010 - 2015
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

KEY COMPETENCIES

- Heritage sector project design and delivery
- Educational programme development and delivery
- Writing and editing for academic and technical publication
- Grant writing and major funder approaches
- On site and underwater health and safety
- Underwater and coastal survey and investigation
- Community archaeology and field training
- Children's educational literature writing and illustration

EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY | 2015
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

DISSERTATION: *A CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE POLICY, APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF LEGISLATION CONCERNING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN RESERVOIRS: POLICY OPTIONS*

MSC ARCHAEOLOGY | 2009
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

MA INTERNATIONAL POLICY STUDIES | 2007
MONTEREY INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

BA HISTORY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS | 2003
HEIDELBERG UNIVERSITY

SELECTED PROJECTS AND PUBLICATIONS

DAMS AND ARCHAEOLOGY: UNEXPECTED PEACE-BUILDING TOOLS OR CONFLICT INCENTIVES?
(In Press) Journal of Peacebuilding and Development, Taylor & Francis Group.

DAM(NED) ARCHAEOLOGY
International Water Power and Dam Construction 64 (10), 62-65, 2012. (with EL Cunliffe, MW de Gruchy)

FLOOD ALLEVIATION MECHANISMS ALONG THE RIVER STOUR, KENT
Environmental Agency, Black & Veatch 2016

THE SANDSTONE CAVES OF NOTTINGHAM: POLICY PLANNING GUIDANCE
Historic England, 2017.

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' ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES ALONG THE PANNAL TO NETHER KELLET PIPELINE
Prehistoric Research Society Bulletin for the Yorkshire Archaeological Society 2006, 2007, 2008

OUR TEAM

AND ADVISORY BOARD

DV TEAM

ED CASWELL BA MA PHD (IN PROCESS)

COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

Edward is a PhD Candidate studying at Durham University. His research specialises in the meta-analysis of legacy datasets, in particular Bronze Age cremations and the appearance, use and locations of Bronze Age roundhouses within Great Britain. Both of these research strands build upon bespoke comprehensive databases developed by Ed. In addition to this research, Ed has published on the reconstruction of prehistoric human movement within geographical information systems and has field experience excavating archaeological sites across Britain.

HARRIET TATTON BA

COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

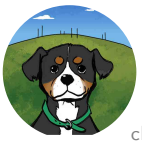
Harriet graduated from Aberdeen University in 2014 with a BA in Archaeology. During her course she excavated a Pictish site and post-medieval sites in Aberdeenshire, reinforcing her interest in Scottish archaeology. Following her studies she pursued a career in banking and finance, before deciding to go back to her archaeological roots. She joined DigVentures as an intern in 2016, gaining experience on and offsite, and cultivating her passion for community archaeology and heritage. In 2018, Harriet joined the team full time, and is now the Community Archaeologist for our Coldingham project.

JOHANNA UNGEMACH BA MA

COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

Johanna graduated from the Saarland University in Germany in 2015 with a BA in Historisch orientierte Kulturwissenschaften, after which she did her MA in Sustainable Heritage Management at Aarhus University, Denmark.

She has collected a variety of experiences working for different culture and university organisations in Germany, and, after completing an internship with DigVentures, has joined the team as the Community Archaeologist responsible for post-excavation processes and volunteer management at the company headquarters in Barnard Castle. She also leads delivery for the DV DigCamp and CyberDig young learners programmes across all DV sites.



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

CASE STUDIES

LEISTON ABBEY/LEISTON'S ORIGINS 2013 - 2016

PROJECT VALUE | £205,200

CROWDFUNDING RAISED (OVER FOUR YEARS)

£69,682 / 118% (overfunded)

PARTNERS

Heritage Lottery Fund

QUICK STATS

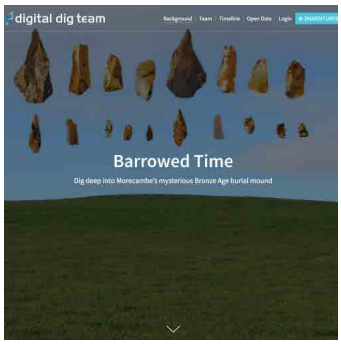
399 pledgers; 214 trained on site; 2,765 visitors plus 270 schoolchildren

Our ongoing project at Leiston Abbey has been supported by the HLF and match-funded by the public through crowdfunding. At its heart, this project tests digital technology as a tool to create greater public access to the rich archaeological heritage at Leiston Abbey, a Scheduled Ancient Monument in coastal Suffolk.

We delivered outcomes by building the world's first mobile digital archaeological recording and community management system. Entered straight from the trenches on iPads, tablets and smartphones, archaeological data is instantly accessible, from anywhere in the world, on an open- access project website.

The purpose of our project was two-fold: to harness the power and reach of digital technology for the process of doing archaeology as well as involving as wide an audience as possible in this work; and, to build the profile and accessibility of Leiston Abbey as a community resource in an area that faces social deprivation, rural poverty and a lack of resources. The Leiston Abbey project addresses the worldwide need to foster greater connection between heritage and the public in the wake of economic recession.

Through a programme of education and outreach, we trained participants in how to make, use and interpret primary archaeological data, effectively co-creating the Leiston archive. Additionally, we created a 'CyberDig' simulated excavation and educational web app based on a child's version of the digital recording system, for use in local primary schools and site-based family events.



BARROWED TIME 2016

PROJECT VALUE | £66,315

CROWDFUNDING RAISED

£16,815 / 135% (overfunded)

PARTNERS

Dr Ben Roberts, University of Durham; Stuart Noon, Portable Antiquities Scheme; Heritage Lottery Fund

QUICK STATS

106 pledgers; 51 trained on site (plus 16 Dig-for-a-Dig participants); 880 visitors plus 330 schoolchildren

'Barrowed Time' focused on a community excavation of a recently discovered Bronze Age barrow at Bolton-le-Sands, overlooking Morecambe and Lancaster Bay.

The site came to light following a discovery by a local metal detectoris, after which the site was identified as an extremely rare, intact Bronze Age burial mound. The site is at high risk of illicit metal detecting activity, which presented a unique opportunity to involve the local community in one of the first modern scientific excavations of its type for a generation.

The project created multiple opportunities for participation. Videos, data and results were streamed live from the dig to a pop-up museum hosted in the Morecambe Heritage Centre on Morecambe Prom, where a dedicated archaeological 'incident room' encouraged residents and shoppers to get hands-on with their history. Though the dig location was kept secret, live Skype links were made to the excavation site each day, allowing visitors to question and experience interaction with the dig team.The pop-up museum enabled us to deliver a comprehensive educational plan to local schools, with a total of 234 schoolchildren attending.

This joined-up on-and-offline approach greatly expanded the usual opportunities for public participation in archaeology, increasing awareness, teaching new skills and building heritage capacity around this previously unknown and highly significant archaeological site.

Excavation results were outstanding, including an intact early Bronze Age cremation urn, and the largest ceremonial hoard ever discovered in the North West. These discoveries will transform understanding of the Bronze Age in this region and will be announced in September 2016.

CASE STUDIES

LINDISFARNE: THE HOLY ISLAND ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT 2016

PROJECT VALUE |£25,000

CROWDFUNDING RAISED

£25,000 / 139% (overfunded)

PARTNERS

Dr David Petts, Durham University

QUICK STATS

203 pledgers; 62 trained on site; 21,000 visitors (Northumberland Tourism estimates for June 2016)

In AD635 King Oswald founded a monastery on Lindisfarne, which became the heart of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria and the wellspring of England's Christianity. The site was the birthplace of the Lindisfarne Gospels, and the place where in AD 793, the Vikings made landfall on the British Isles, heralding the start of the Viking Age.

Thus far, archaeologists have failed to locate the site of the early monastery. In 2014, Dr David Petts of Durham University carried out an extensive geophysical survey, which flagged two possible locations and formed the targets for our field season from 13th-26th June 2016.

Nothing about this project was ordinary. The site itself, and the goals of the project relating to locating the early monastery, generated huge public interest, with the crowdfunding campaign reaching 100% in a record six days. Lindisfarne is also an unusually popular summer travel destination, and the location of our two main trenches immediately in front of the existing later medieval Priory ruins meant that we were in the peak tourist area and inundated with interested visitors.

Our excavation goals were exceeded with all three trenches yielding evidence dated to the period of the early monastery. Spectacularly, a fragment of an Anglo-Saxon namestone (gravemarker) from the 7th century was found in close proximity and overlying two in-situ burials, indicaings that we are spot-on in our search.

The public engagement aspect of this project was also an immense pleasure, with the project roundly supported by an international community of interest as well as the enthusiastic people of Holy Island village. Following an interim report, the next excavation is planned for July 2017.

UNDER THE UPLANDS 2016

PROJECT VALUE | £98,500

CROWDFUNDING RAISED

£2,570 / 103% (overfunded)

PARTNERS

Heritage Lottery Fund, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

QUICK STATS

32 pledgers; 16 trained on site; 245 participants (schools, training, lectures and activities)

'Under the Uplands' focuses on cave archaeology in the limestone uplands of the Yorkshire Dales, aiming to increase awareness, teach new skills and build capacity around one of the most significant and threatened archaeological resources in the country.

The project comprises digitisation of one of the UK's most important historic cave archives (Victoria Cave, Settle, excavated in the 1870s and dating back 600,000 years), and community-led excavation of a previously unexcavated Ben Scar Cave, Settle. Other priorities include digitally uniting items from the Victoria Cave collection currently dispersed in museum collections and providing training digital recording techniques for cave archaeology.

A Virtual Museum of 3D digital models and a Cave Archaeology Toolkit have been developed, building a network of 'community curators' to help digitise previously inaccessible cave archives. Schools, families, local groups and other participants have been able to access training in the skills necessary to protect and record this vulnerable heritage.

The excavation of Ben Scar Cave (August 2016) was conducted under controlled safety conditions, and offered participants the opportunity to learn cave archaeology excavation techniques, environmental processing, photogrammetry and landscape survey, as well as complicated geology and geomorphology.

This approach has enabled DV to build awareness regionally, nationally and internationally of this unique aspect of Yorkshire's natural environment, and the project has received significant media interest including profiling on BBC Breakfast. Under the Uplands is ongoing through December 2016.

CASE STUDIES & SELECTED CLIENTS

FLAG FEN LIVES 2012

PROJECT VALUE |£32,000

CROWDFUNDING RAISED

£32,000 / 128% (overfunded)

PARTNERS

Vivacity, Birmingham University

QUICK STATS

250 pledgers; 125 trained onsite; 2,000 visitors

In 2012, DigVentures was invited to design and deliver a major community archaeology project at the internationally significant Bronze Age monument of Flag Fen (a Scheduled Ancient Monument), located near Peterborough. Our remit was to revitalise the heritage attraction whilst providing detailed scientific information on the preservation of the waterlogged timbers. Our project, Flag Fen Lives, achieved both aims and stands as the world's first-ever crowdfunded and crowdsourced archaeological excavation.

The results of Flag Fen Lives were significant: visitor numbers at the heritage attraction for the three-week period of Flag Fen Lives (27 July – 12 August) were up 29% on the previous year, of which nearly 60% had never previously visited the site. Income at the site was up 70% above projections for both July and August 2012, with the three-week period of the live archaeology accounting for 30% of the total income for the site in 2012. Volunteer staff numbers at Flag Fen were up 40% year-on-year.

Our innovative digital marketing and crowdfunding campaign raised over £30,000 to excavate the site from a worldwide constituency of over 250 funders, of which half joined us on site for field skills training. By using digital technology to expand our reach, we were able to offer a local community archaeology project for the world.

The community excavation was underpinned by internationally-important research, comprising an extended Desk Based Assessment and MORPHE project design. The clear demonstration of commitment to heritage by our client at Flag Fen through the Flag Fen Lives project has resulted in further investment of over £200,000, safeguarding the site's future and contributing to regeneration of the heritage asset.

WHERE YOU'VE SEEN US

lonely planet
the guardian
The Independent on Sunday
the one show
BBC News
The Times
Daily Mail
BBC Look East
BBC Breakfast
Daily Express
Daily Crowdsource
current archaeology
Vivacity The Moment
the guardian culture professionals network
The Observer

SELECTED CLIENTS

Historic England
Beyond the Castle
Arts & Business Scotland
SAVE Britain's Heritage
ITV
Museum of London
Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council
Global Heritage Fund
Lancashire County Council
heritage lottery fund
Chiltern Open Air Museum
Lancaster City Council
Resourcing Scotland's Heritage
Durham University
Vivacity
English Heritage