



Oldbury Camp

Project Design for a Community Excavation

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A Forgotten Landscape; Community-Based Archaeological Excavation at Oldbury Camp, Oldbury-on-Severn

Project Design

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Purpose of document

This document has been prepared as a Project Design for the 'A Forgotten Landscape' Project Team, Historic England and other stakeholders. 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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Executive summary

This document is submitted in support of a research project and application for Scheduled Monument Consent at Oldbury Camp, Oldbury-on-Severn, carried out by DigVentures. The project fieldwork will take place between 19/06/2017 and 04/06/2017 and will comprise a community-based archaeological investigation at Oldbury Camp, an Iron Age fort at Oldbury-on-Severn (Scheduled Ancient Monument Number: 10131187). The proposed work is funded as part of the HLF supported 'A Forgotten Landscape' Project, and will take place as outlined in this document and as agreed with scheduled monument consent. On this basis 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 nature, date and survival of archaeology within the monument and to place Oldbury Camp in its landscape context;
- the relationship the monument had to nearby sites and how the role the camp played in the wider environs.
- how the earthworks influenced the layout of the later medieval village.

The results of a geophysical survey, remote sensing, test pitting and geoarchaeological assessment have been completed in advance of the community excavation (see Wilkins et al 2016, Tetlow 2017). This Project Design provides an outline of methodology and planned intervention to complete:

Targeted excavation The excavation of three archaeological evaluation trenches to assess the nature, character and survival of the banks and associated ditch deposits, and excavation of a series of up to ten test pits, targeting gardens along the northwest, west and southwest of the site (dependant on access).

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, aiming to triple the engagement and participation numbers outlined in the project brief.

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

Table 1: Compliance matrix



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 A Forgotten Landscape

- 1.1.1 This document provides a Project Design for delivery of Phase 2 of the 'A Forgotten Landscape' (AFL) project *Oldbury Camp 'the Toot' Iron Age Hillfort – Excavation* (AFL Reference ICP2). Phase 1 included the excavation of eight test pits, located to investigate the results of geophysical survey undertaken by AFL volunteers in 2016. Phase 2 includes targeted excavated building on the results of that fieldwork (Wilkins et al 2016), and of subsequent geoarchaeological assessment (undertaken in March 2017, Tetlow 2017). This document will define how DigVentures intends to deliver Phase 2 of the project, and outlines how research aims and participation targets will be met. All DigVentures projects are managed according to the Historic England 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 (Driscoll 2016, Section 4; and AFL 2016, Section 3). This will be achieved through a community-based archaeological research project designed to understand:
- the nature, date and survival of archaeology within the monument and to place Oldbury Camp in its landscape context;
 - the relationship the monument had to nearby sites and how the role the camp played in the wider environs.
 - how the earthworks influenced the layout of the later medieval village.

Part 1: Description of the project

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Research context

- 2.1.1 Known locally as ‘The Toot’, Oldbury Camp is a substantial hillfort located in a strategic but low-lying position overlooking the Oldbury Pill (approximately 200m to the north). It is defined by a double bank and ditch on its north and east sides and a single bank to the west, with inner and outer ramparts standing to a height of 1.9m and 1.5m respectively. In its later history, the Site formed the nucleus around which the medieval village of Oldbury-on-Severn developed, but its early origins remain vague and poorly determined, though presumed to be of a probable Iron Age date.
- 2.1.2 Previous investigations at the site include an unpublished excavation in the 1960s by secondary school children from Bristol, followed by a small-scale excavation in advanced of new bungalow in 1978 (Isles 1980). Dating evidence from this investigation was inconclusive, recovering material from the Iron Age through to Post Medieval. A continuity of use has been argued for by surface finds of Roman coins, with as yet unsubstantiated claims of later Viking activity on the Site (Isles 1980: 36 citing O’Neill 1974: 190). In general, this type of site is typical poorly understood in the region, and Oldbury Camp specifically has scant evidence relating to the origins and function of the hillfort or its subsequent history. Situated at the periphery of a cluster of contemporary defended settlements, the Oldbury Camp community excavation therefore presents a substantial opportunity to redress this balance and contribute to knowledge.

2.2 Hillforts and marsh-forts

- 2.2.1 Though designated one of ‘a small and poorly understood group of hillforts peripheral to a major group situated in the Cotswolds’ (Historic England 2016), Oldbury Camp defies its own classification – neither situated on a hill nor exhibiting clear evidence for the origin, function and subsequent history of the enclosure. The location, setting and form of the Site, being low-lying and bivallate, makes it comparable to a series of sites identified across lowland Britain, which have been termed ‘marsh-forts’ (Haselgrove et al 2001). Defining characteristics of marsh-forts include large defensive earthworks with an internal area of between 2.2 and 5ha and a date range originating in the early Iron Age. The enigmatic double enclosure of Sutton Common in West Yorkshire is the best recorded example of this class of monument, excavated by a multi-disciplinary team between 1998 and 2003 (Van de Noort et al. 2007). Several other examples have been identified in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and East Anglia (Skipworth; Tattershall Thorpe; Borough Fen; Arbury Camp; Wardy Hill; Stonea Camp; Narborough Camp; Warham; Holkam; Burgh; and Clare Camp), in addition to examples from Shropshire and North Wales (Wall Fort; The Berth; and Dinas Dinlle), all built on raised ground in a marsh landscape (Fletcher 2007, 170).
- 2.2.2 These potentially contemporaneous sites, similarly occupying low-lying ‘wet’ locations, confirm that multivallation in the British Iron Age is not a feature restricted to hillforts (Fletcher 2007, 170). Constructed on a bedrock island above tidal saltmarshes, Oldbury Camp shares many similar characteristics to these enigmatic

sites – occupying a strategic low-lying position overlooking Oldbury Pill (a tidal tributary 200m to the south) and situated at the periphery of a cluster of contemporary Iron Age defended settlements. The Oldbury Camp community excavation therefore presents a substantial opportunity to understand this individual site, but also contribute to wider knowledge and understanding of this enigmatic and poorly researched class of monument.

3 RESULTS OF PREVIOUS WORK

3.1 Earlier excavation

- 3.1.1 Previous investigations at the site include an unpublished excavation in the 1960s by secondary school children from Bristol, followed by a small-scale excavation in advanced of a new bungalow in 1978 (Isles 1980). Dating evidence from this investigation was inconclusive, recovering material from the Iron Age through to the Post Medieval period. A continuity of use at the site has been argued for due to the recovery of Roman coins, with as yet unsubstantiated claims of later Viking activity on the Site (Isles 1980: 36 citing O'Neill 1974: 190).
- 3.1.2 More recent work, undertaken as part of planning requirements, include an evaluation at The Paddock House (Riley 2013) and watching brief at Camp Cottage (Rowe 2007), both located on Camp Road at the northeastern edge of the Site. Neither excavation yielded much in terms of diagnostic material culture, and only the excavations at Camp Cottage recorded the presence of archaeological features. In this case, bank material was recorded over a wide area at the location and was interpreted as indicating substantial movement the material through deliberate levelling and natural erosion (Rowe 2007, 7).
- 3.1.3 Further definition of the extent and survival of archaeology relating to the inner and outer ditch of the fort on its western side has also been facilitated through small-scale investigation resulting from planning requirements. This includes the identification of the banks and ditches forming the outer boundary at its southwestern extent (Erskine 1990a, 1990b), and evidence for the inner bank on the western side (CA 2000). A list of HER events associated with the site can be found in Appendix 2, and a map of the location of events can be found here: <https://goo.gl/qGGM84>.

3.2 2016 Remote sensing

- 3.2.1 As part of Stage 1 of the current project, this work set out to define and establish the physical extent of Oldbury Camp, building on the earlier remote sensing work undertaken by the AFL volunteers (AFL, Forthcoming), with a UAV mounted photographic survey undertaken across the Site to create a metrically accurate 3D digital surface model (see <https://goo.gl/RXwFlf> and Figure 4 and 5). The results were extremely successful, substantially increasing the resolution provided by current Lidar coverage, and providing a baseline data set onto which other remote sensing survey data can be layered (see Wilkins et al 2017, appendix 5).

3.3 2016 Testpitting

- 3.3.1 In November 2016 DigVentures, with a team of volunteers, excavated nine 1 x 1m test pits targeting topographic and geophysical anomalies throughout the site. These included four test pits in Field 2, one test pit in Field 3, two test pits in Field 5 and two in Field 6 (Figure 3). The principle purpose of these excavations tied in with the aims and objectives outlined in Section 3, aiming to redefine and establish the precise physical extent of the site (Aim 1), establishing a firmer evidence-base (Aim 2) on which further recommendations could be made for future excavations (Aim 3). The results of the fieldwork can be found in Wilkins et al 2016.
- 3.3.2 Two worked pieces of flint (from Test Pits 3 and 6) provided evidence for the earliest activity on site (both pieces of struck flint were assigned to the Neolithic period) though these were not associated with any archaeological features, and may be a residual indication of general background activity. The earliest feature to be excavated was the internal rampart investigated with Test Pits 13 and 14. Although diagnostic material culture was not recovered date the feature itself, examination of the heavily compacted deposit sequence on the top of the inner bank, has helped guide our strategy for the planned excavation.
- 3.3.3 Other upstanding topographic features investigated during Stage 1 included the ridge and furrow cultivation strips running north-south in Field 2. The pottery assemblage recovered from the fields was suggestive of a manuring scatter dating largely to the medieval period, but extending into the post medieval, presumably until the practice ceased.

3.4 2017 Geoarchaeological assessment

- 3.4.1 Following the test pitting exercise undertaken in 2016, the project team identified the need to understand more about the deposits in and around the site. The strategy was to investigate the depth and character of archaeological deposits down to the natural in the scheduled area and the immediate vicinity, provide an assessment of preservation of deposits and their potential to inform our understanding of the development of the landscape. The summary provided below is taken from the report provided by Wardell Armstrong (Tetlow 2017).
- 3.4.2 Three transects (see Figure 3) were located in Fields 2, 7 and 5, with Transect A also extending into The Orchard to the east. Transect B extended into the garden of Forge Haven, Camp Road. No features of archaeological interest were encountered during the auger survey and no deposits of significant palaeoenvironmental potential, of Iron Age, Romano-British and/or medieval date were recorded. Similarly, no deposits suitable for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) Radiocarbon Dating or Optically-Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating were encountered during the course of this work.
- 3.4.3 Overall, the stratigraphy varied little across the site, with basement deposits ubiquitously consisting of Mercia Mudstone, which grades into a weathered unit of this material and is replaced by a mid-brown subsoil, clearly derived from the Mercia Mudstone parent material with very little other influence. The subsoil and topsoil in all five locations demonstrated greater variability. Forge Haven was similar to that encountered across the other four fields, although the garden location from which this

deposit was recovered was clearly reflected in its composition with a darker, humic component than in the other locations. Prior to the construction of the relatively modern residential building, sometime between 1977 and 1988, the area was also used as an orchard. The topsoil from Field 2 and Field 7 was consistent and is likely to be an unimproved pasture-soil, the shallow depth does not suggest that this was ever used for arable purposes. The topsoil in The Orchard and Field 5 deviated from the trend seen across much of the study area. In the case of Field 5, this clearly reflected the estuarine alluvium which underlay it. Why this is the case in The Orchard is less clear, historic maps indicate that this area had been an orchard since at least 1881. Topographically, this field sits at 10m AOD which precludes estuarine or intertidal flooding in the recent past. Furthermore, given the current paucity of drainage ditches and watercourses, it is unlikely that this could be a result of overbank flooding.

- 3.4.4 The most significant deposits encountered at the site were from BH06a and BH20-24. BH06a is likely to contain evidence of colluviation and potentially a ditch fill, although it was not possible to confirm the latter in the limited window provided by auger recovery. At the base of BH20-24 was a deposit of pinkish grey sands and gravels which is likely to be the residual pre-inundation land surface, this was also found at the base of BH21 at a depth of 2.4m (approximately +3.6m AOD). This deposit is consistent with the description of the sands and gravels of the Lower Wentlooge formation which are likely to be derived from a glacial diamict. The proposed model for the North Avon Levels indicates that this unit was deposited c. 5500-4500 BC (Allen and Scaife, 2010).
- 3.4.5 The estuarine alluvium observed in BH21-24 is likely to be the Middle Wentlooge formation (Allen and Scaife, 2010). Sedimentologically, the deposits at Oldbury on Severn are consistent with those described at the type site (Allen and Rae, 1987) and in the wider North Avon Levels by Allen and Scaife (2010). The deposit is also consistent with the stratigraphy at Awkley Lane where homogeneous deposits of blue/grey estuarine clays were encountered between +2.7m and just over +4m AOD (Allen and Scaife, 2010), consist with the base of the deposit (+3.6m AOD) at Oldbury on Severn. Comparison with existing sedimentological data which has been radiocarbon dated indicates deposition after 4190±70BP (2700 BC) (GGAT, 1992) and 3885±45BP (2400 BC) (Allen and Scaife, 2010). Hence firmly placing deposit formation within the Bronze Age.

3.5 2017 fieldwork proposals

- 3.5.1 The combined results from the various phases of fieldwork and investigation, including test pitting, geoarchaeological assessment and remote sensing, have provided the opportunity to propose a sequence for the development of the fort and the nature of the deposits recorded (see Figure 5). Whilst no buried archaeological features have been encountered, a picture of the changing use of the site is starting to develop and greater resolution of the topography of the upstanding archaeology has been achieved. Proposals for the Stage 2 community excavation, outlined in detail below, will add further detail to that information, explore the buried archaeological sequence further and record the immediate environs of the monument.

5 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 Project Model

5.1.1 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. Three interrelated research themes have been identified (Driscoll 2016, Section 4.2) aiming to understand the hillfort, the village, and the role both played within the wider historic landscape environs. Following Driscoll (2016, Section 4.4, 4.6 & 4.8) the ensuing aims and objectives have been summarised to coordinate the archaeological research. Framed as a series of specific questions, these will provide a framework for the methods, stages, products and tasks set out in Part 2 of this document.

5.2 Aim 1 – Identify the physical extent and character of the Oldbury Camp heritage asset in its environs

5.2.1 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 precise physical extent and condition of the site, and observing the monument in its immediate surroundings. Topographic survey will be undertaken across the area using a dGPS to further characterise the site. Additional auguring will be undertaken using a Dutch Auger to build up the deposit model in transects (see Figure 6) across Fields 1, 3, 6 and 7 (subject to access and permissions). These low impact tools will add further to our understanding of the monument by addressing the following questions:

- Q1. Can the layout of the hillfort and any associated subsurface archaeology be determined by remote survey, auger survey and refined by targeted test pits?
- Q2. What are the topographic and geophysical anomalies visible within and around the enclosure (such as the platform or inner to the south), and is this evidence for anthropogenic activity?
- Q3. Can we identify any phasing in the topographic or remote sensing anomalies indicative of an extended period of use?

5.3 Aim 2 – Understand the development of Oldbury Camp and place it in its multi-period landscape context

5.3.1 Targeted trenches will focus on the banks and ditches in Field 7, and the inner area of the fort in the northeast corner of Field 2. The purpose of the trenches will be to identify and investigate any archaeological features encountered, and obtain appropriate samples for archaeological, artefactual and palaeoenvironmental assessment. The programme of test pitting will be extended by inviting participation from owners of gardens immediately bordering the site (subject to access and permission). Historical and archive based research will also extrapolate the development of the site, and help provide a clearer picture of the development of the later village.

- Q4. Can we corroborate chronological phasing for the Site, including the presence of earlier and later features and structures, as defined in Aim 1?

- Q5. What are the typical and atypical features of the hillfort and did this influence the functions and activities that took place?
- Q6. What is the landscape setting and character surrounding the hillfort, and how did this shape its location, design and development – and subsequently, how did this shape the development of the later village?

5.4 Aim 3 – Understand the Site’s archaeological and palaeoenvironmental conditions

5.4.1 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. What is the range and spatial patterning of artefacts recovered from the hillfort, and can this inform our understanding of the seasonal use of the landscape and utilisation of wider resources?
- Q11. Can we increase our understanding of the local environment at Oldbury Camp and its wider environs (relating the intertidal zone to the uplands?)

5.5 Aim 4 – Making recommendations, analysis and publication

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

- Q12: What can an integrated synthesis of the results of this work with previous studies of contemporary regional sites tell us about the Site and it’s setting?
- Q13: What recommendations can be made to protect, conserve and enhance Oldbury Camp, in the light of the issues and opportunities identified under Aims 1 - 3?

6 BUSINESS CASE

6.1 SHAPE Sub-Programme

6.1.1 In addition to the business case articulated in the previously cited documents (and in particular, see Driscoll 2016, Section 4.9), the project accords with priorities articulated in Historic England’s Action Plan 2015-18 (informing Heritage 2020, the successor to the National Heritage Protection Plan), detailing how heritage organisations will work together to benefit the historic environment. In addition to these priorities, the project drivers can also be articulated in accordance with the fundamental principles of SHAPE (Strategic framework for the Historic Environment Activities and Programmes in Historic England, 2008).

- 6.1.2 In line with Historic England working practice and the fundamental principles of SHAPE (Strategic framework for the Historic Environment Activities and Programmes in Historic England, 2008) to understand, manage, and promote archaeology, the project has a primary driver (SHAPE sub-programme number 11111.130) in addition to other research outcomes that will address other Historic England and sector priorities, delivering significant value added benefit.
- 6.1.3 The main aim of the project is therefore to increase our understanding of the character of the Site:
- SHAPE sub-programme number 11111.130: development of a sound evidence base for specific locales and historic assets in order to ensure appropriate management information is available and effective communication possible to community.
- 6.1.4 This research also has the potential to generate insight and recommendations with a local and national applicability, assisting the Client and Statutory Stakeholders in establishing best practice conservation and management measures.
- SHAPE sub-programme number 31521.110: building heritage issues into wider change-management considerations, taking account of conservation principles and heritage legislation whilst efficiently reducing management burden for given areas.
- 6.1.5 As a consequence of the innovative digital and cross-platform approach, there is a significant 'value added' dimension to this project:
- SHAPE sub-programme number 12212.110: developing wider understanding of the value of the historic environment; enhancing lifelong learning, encouraging support and enthusiasm for all aspects of heritage whilst contributing to quality of life.
 - SHAPE sub-programme number 51311.110: increasing public awareness, building direct support and engaging enthusiasm from which multiple benefits flow; encouraging knowledge transfer through enjoyment.
 - SHAPE sub-programme number 51332.110: high-profile outreach hitting potentially millions of people. Targeted to raise key issues or encourage wider understanding.

6.2 Research Frameworks

- 6.2.1 All work will be undertaken with regard to current resource assessments as outlined in the 'Outline Research Proposal' (Driscoll 2016, Section 4.15 & 4.21-4.26). This will pay particular heed to the draft Research Strategy for Prehistory (HE consultation draft 2010) and the research aims defined in the South West Archaeological Research Strategy (Grove and Croft 2012).

8 INTERFACES

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

Interfaces	Description
<i>Academic Advisory Group</i>	An academic advisory group of subject area experts has been 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 has principally been formed through a partnership with Durham University, including Dr. Tom Moore, Principal Investigator for ' <i>The birth of a capital: Bagendon 'oppidum' and the Late Iron Age-Roman transition</i> ' project (Gloucestershire) and the leading authority on Iron Age societies in the Severn-Cotswold region (See Moore 2006). Dr. Moore will act as academic lead on this project, and on commission we will seek to appoint a range of similar engaged academic stakeholders to the advisory group, in consultation with the AFL Project Team. These academic interfaces will be complimented with an equal attention to community and public archaeology considerations, with Lisa Westcott Wilkins (DV Project Executive) sits on the Public Engagement Working Group, Heritage 2020, ensuring that the project remain at the centre of forthcoming policy debates and initiatives.
<i>Project Manager</i>	Manda Forster MCIfA is DigVenture's Programme Manager, and will be project managing Phase 2 of the Oldbury Camp project. 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.
<i>Site Director</i>	Chris Casswell MCIfA 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 (including ongoing work with the Stonehenge Riverside Project, UCL). 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.

Interfaces	Description
<i>Remote Sensing Team</i>	Aerial Survey will be completed by Adam Stanford of Aerial-Cam, a CAA licensed UAV pilot with extensive experience undertaking similar landscape level photogrammetry surveys. Stanford is research active, and will ensure that the project interfaces with other project teams undertaking innovative fieldwork on Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
<i>Core Project Team</i>	The core project team and specialist staff have consulted widely during the project planning and will continue to build on these connections as the project develops, forging strong links with local, national and international professionals.

Table 2: Project interfaces

9 COMMUNICATIONS

9.1 Project team

- 9.1.1 The following section details specific staff responsibilities, drawing on terminology devised by Historic England for the MoRPHE project management framework (see Section 8.1). The overarching project is funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, and overseen by South Gloucestershire Council and the AFL Project Team (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 AFL Project Team (Rebecca Bennett, AFL Project Manager).
- 9.1.2 The project team have all worked closely together over a number of research projects, including Leiston Abbey (2013-2016), Lindisfarne (a joint project with the University of Durham, 2016) and Barrowed Time (community investigation of a Bronze Age hoard site, 2016). There will be four core DigVentures archaeological staff on site throughout the fieldwork, supported by four community archaeology fieldstaff. Manda Forster (Programme Manager) will undertake day-to-day management of the project, with Chris Casswell (Head of Fieldwork) directing fieldwork. Maiya Pina-Dacier (Community Manager) and Johanna Ungemach (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 ClfA guidelines, and are practicing field archaeologists at PCIfA level or above. Senior project staff are both Members of ClfA in good standing.
- 9.1.3 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.

9.3 Project management

- 9.3.1 The Project Manager will produce Monthly Status Reports for the Project Executive and Project Team throughout this Execution Stage up to the review of the Assessment Report/UPD. This will present an overview of progress, list tasks completed or part completed, including any on-going work and issues affecting progress. The Project Manager will also be responsible for ensuring that the project runs to schedule, keeping track of key resources (notably staff time) on the basis of weekly Work Records. The Project Team will have a project meeting at each milestone described to ensure that all major tasks are briefed/debriefed as necessary. Provision will be made for the project in 'Basecamp', which is a web-based project communication package used by DigVentures, enabling project participants to generate and record notes, tasks, milestones and other project-related communication.
- 9.3.2 DigVentures operates a computer-assisted project management system. Projects are undertaken under the direction of the Project Director who is responsible for the successful completion of all aspects of the project. All work is monitored and checked whilst in progress on a regular basis, and the Project Director/Managing Director checks all reports and other documents before being issued. A series of guideline documents or manuals form the basis for all work.
- 9.3.3 The Project Manager, Manda Forster, is a full member of the Institute for Archaeologists (MCI(A)). DigVentures is an ClfA Registered Organisation (No. 102), and fully endorses the *Code of Conduct*, the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, and the Standards and Guidance documents of the Institute for Archaeologists. All DigVentures staff are employed in line with the Institute's Codes and will usually be members of the Institute.

9.4 Outreach and engagement

- 9.4.1 As a crowdfunded and crowdsourced archaeological organisation every aspect of the DigVentures approach is cognisant of a wider outreach agenda. Running alongside the Oldbury Camp community excavation, DigVentures will include a dedicated educational programme of schools visits, training sessions and events programme designed to increase local awareness of AFL's archaeology and heritage, and amplify this with a coordinated digital and social media strategy.
- 9.4.2 In addition to daily site tours, we will be running a programme of evening lectures and taking advantage of the Oldbury Fun Day, where we will providing additional tours and a 'Dig Camp' inspired parent and child activity throughout the day. 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. Horizon Nuclear Power will be hosting our End of Site party which will be open to all those who have contributed to the excavations and the wider project.

9.4.3 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).

9.4.4 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.

9.4.5 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.

9.5 Dissemination and reporting

9.5.1 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 2017, 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: Oasis ID: digventu1-212051.
- Final site publication in an appropriate local/national journal commensurate with the final results.

9.6 Project archive

9.6.1 The project archive will be prepared in accordance with the Bristol Museums and Art Gallery Conditions of Acceptance (2012), and in line with DigVentures guidelines for Archive Preparation, following Appendix 1, P1 of MoRPHE PPN 3 (English Heritage

2011), fulfilling the Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (UKIC 1990). All reports produced by the project will be openly and freely disseminated through County Council Historic Environment 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 Historic England.

10 PROJECT REVIEW

10.1.1 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 (submitted for competitive tender)	RV1 – Assemble Project Team and liaise with stakeholders	Completed
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	May 2017
Stage 2	Archaeological Fieldwork – Second Season	RV3 – assemble site archive and distribute pertinent data to specialists	June/July 2017
Stage 3	Assessment Report & Updated Project Design	RV4 – critically review findings, making recommendations for further work or closure	Winter 2017
Stage 4	Analysis & Publication	RV5 – final publication sign-off, and prepare archive for accession	Winter 2017
Closure			Winter 2017

Table 3: Project review stages

11 HEALTH AND SAFETY

11.1.1 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

13 PROJECT TEAM STRUCTURE

13.1 Team and responsibilities

13.1.1 DigVentures' Project Team will be as follows.

13.1.2 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
Manda Forster	MF	Archaeological Site Director	Archaeological co-direction (on and off-site), liaison with project team, partners and Stakeholders
Chris Casswell	CC	Archaeological Site Director	Archaeological co-direction (on and off-site), liaison with project team, partners and Stakeholders
Maiya Pina-Dacier	MPD	Community Manager	On-site field-work, and post-excavation assessment
Johanna Ungemach	JU	Community Archaeologist	On-site field-work, and responsible for field school
Maggie Eno	ME	Community Archaeologist	On-site field-work, and post-excavation assessment
Barney Harris	BH	Community Archaeologist	On-site field-work, and post-excavation assessment
Adam Stamford	AS	Expert – Photography	Aerial photography
Karen Averby	KA	Expert – research	Historic documentary and archives
Joanne McKenzie	JM	Expert – research	Soils and palaeoenvironment
David Dawson (tbc)	DD	Expert – research	Ceramics

Table 4: Team and responsibilities

15 METHODOLOGY

15.1 Introduction

- 15.1.1 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.

15.2 Stage 1 - Project Start-Up and Design

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

15.3 Stage 2 - Archaeological Fieldwork

- 15.3.1 Stage 2 fieldwork (scheduled from 19th June to the 3rd July 2017) will comprise the first fieldwork stage required to meet Aims 1 and 2 (see Section 4 above), and will entail a combination of 3D photogrammetry survey, topographical survey, borehole survey, test pitting, historical research and targeted trenching (three trenches are proposed, see Figure 6). It will aim to answer the following research questions:

- Q1. Can the layout of the hillfort and any associated subsurface archaeology be determined by remote survey, auger survey and refined by targeted test pits?
- Q2. What are the topographic and geophysical anomalies visible within and around the enclosure (such as the platform or inner to the south), and is this evidence for anthropogenic activity?
- 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 and later features and structures, as defined in Aim 1?
- Q5. What are the typical and atypical features of the hillfort and did this influence the functions and activities that took place?
- Q6. What is the landscape setting and character surrounding the hillfort, and how did this shape its location, design and development – and subsequently, how did this shape the development of the later village?

- 15.3.2 Specific archaeological intervention will include two trenches in Field 7 targeting the outside face of the inner bank, and inside face of the outer bank, both aiming to characterize the archaeological deposits within the bank and ditch and assessing the survival of buried soils beneath the bank (Trenches 15 and 16, see Figure 6, maximum extent 10 x 4m machine/ hand dug evaluation trench). A third trench in Field 2 will investigate the edge of the inner area of the fort, and examine deposits at the interface between the inner bank and central area (Trench 17, see Figure 6, maximum extent 10 x 3m hand dug evaluation). In addition, up to ten test pits excavated in gardens bounding the site (Trenches 18 to 28, not illustrated and subject to permissions and access).

15.5 Stage 3 – Assessment Report & Updated Project Design

15.5.1 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. What is the range and spatial patterning of artefacts recovered from the hillfort, and can this inform our understanding of the seasonal use of the landscape and utilisation of wider resources?
- Q11. Can we increase our understanding of the local environment at Oldbury Camp and its wider environs (relating the intertidal zone to the uplands?)

15.6 Stage 4 – Analysis and Publication

15.6.1 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

- Q12: What can an integrated synthesis of the results of this work with previous studies of contemporary regional sites tell us about the Site and it's setting?
- Q13: What recommendations can be made to protect, conserve and enhance Oldbury Camp, in the light of the issues and opportunities identified under Aims 1 - 3?

16 STAGES, PRODUCTS AND TASKS

16.1 Methodological Linkages

16.1.1 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 & stewardship derogations) 2. Finalised PD & Risk Log 3. Educational Plan & Information Pack	1. Consult with wider project team and stakeholders to define milestones and delivery timetable. 2. Core Archaeology Team Meeting.

Stage	Description	Project Aims/ Questions	Products	Task & ID Number
			4. Digital Communication Plan 5. Risk Assessment & Health and Safety Plan	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

18 OWNERSHIP

- 18.1.1 The Copyright on all reports submitted will reside with DigVentures and AFL / South Gloucestershire Council, although a third party in-perpetuity licence will automatically be given for reproduction of all products, subject to agreement with Historic England. The original copyright holder will retain copyright in pre-existing data.

19 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	MF/CC	MF/CC	MF/CC	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	MF/CC	MF/CC		

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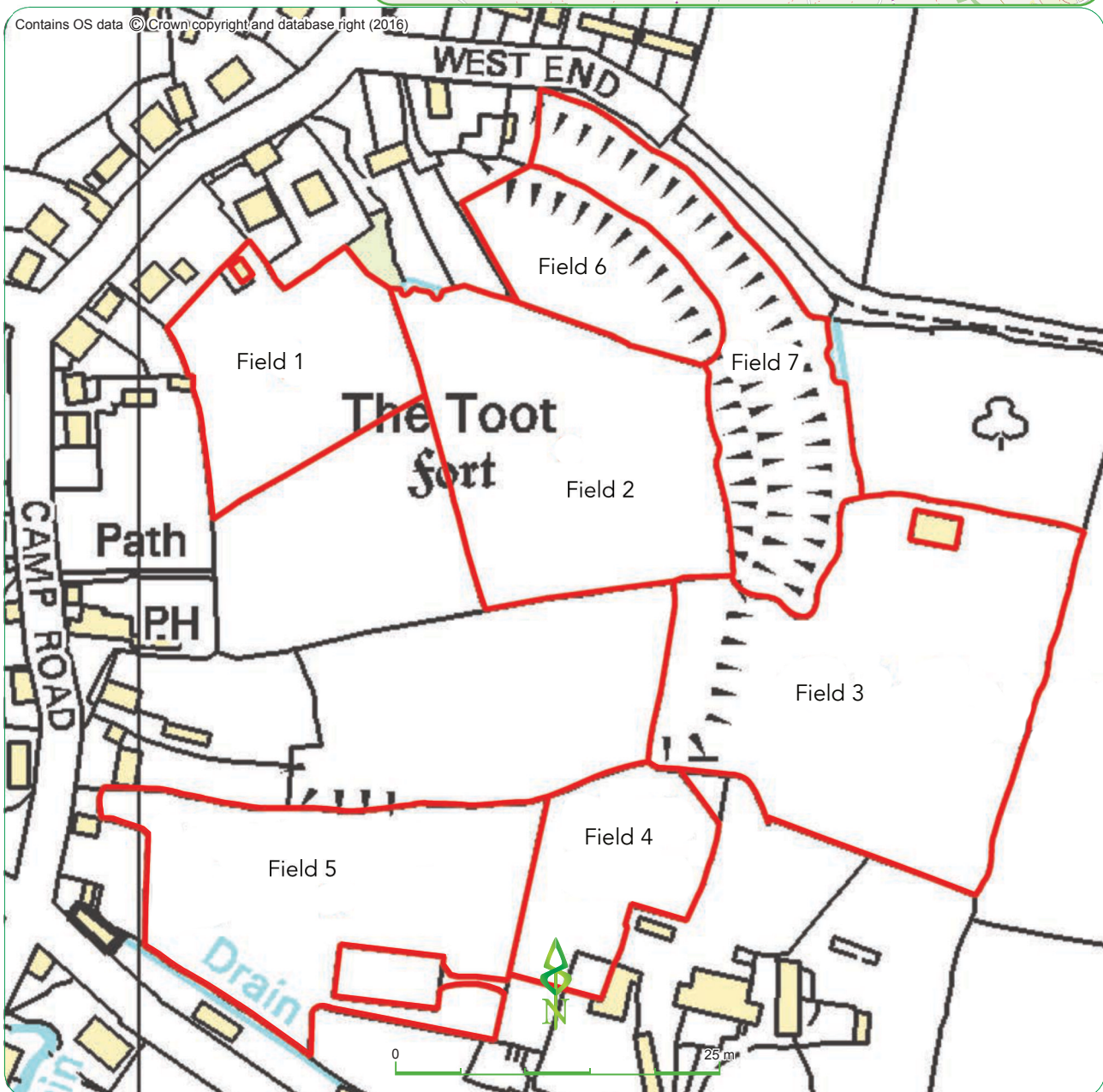
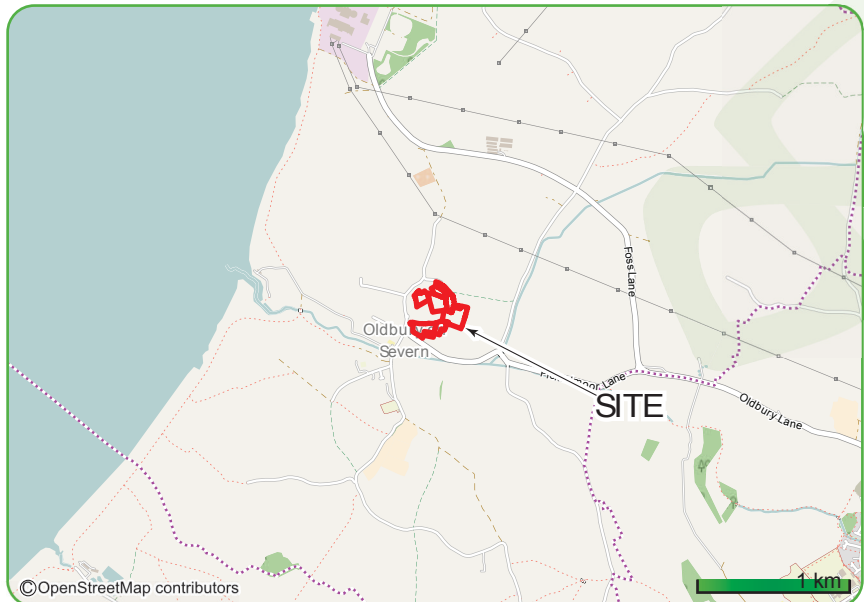


Figure 1 - Oldbury on Severn: Site location.

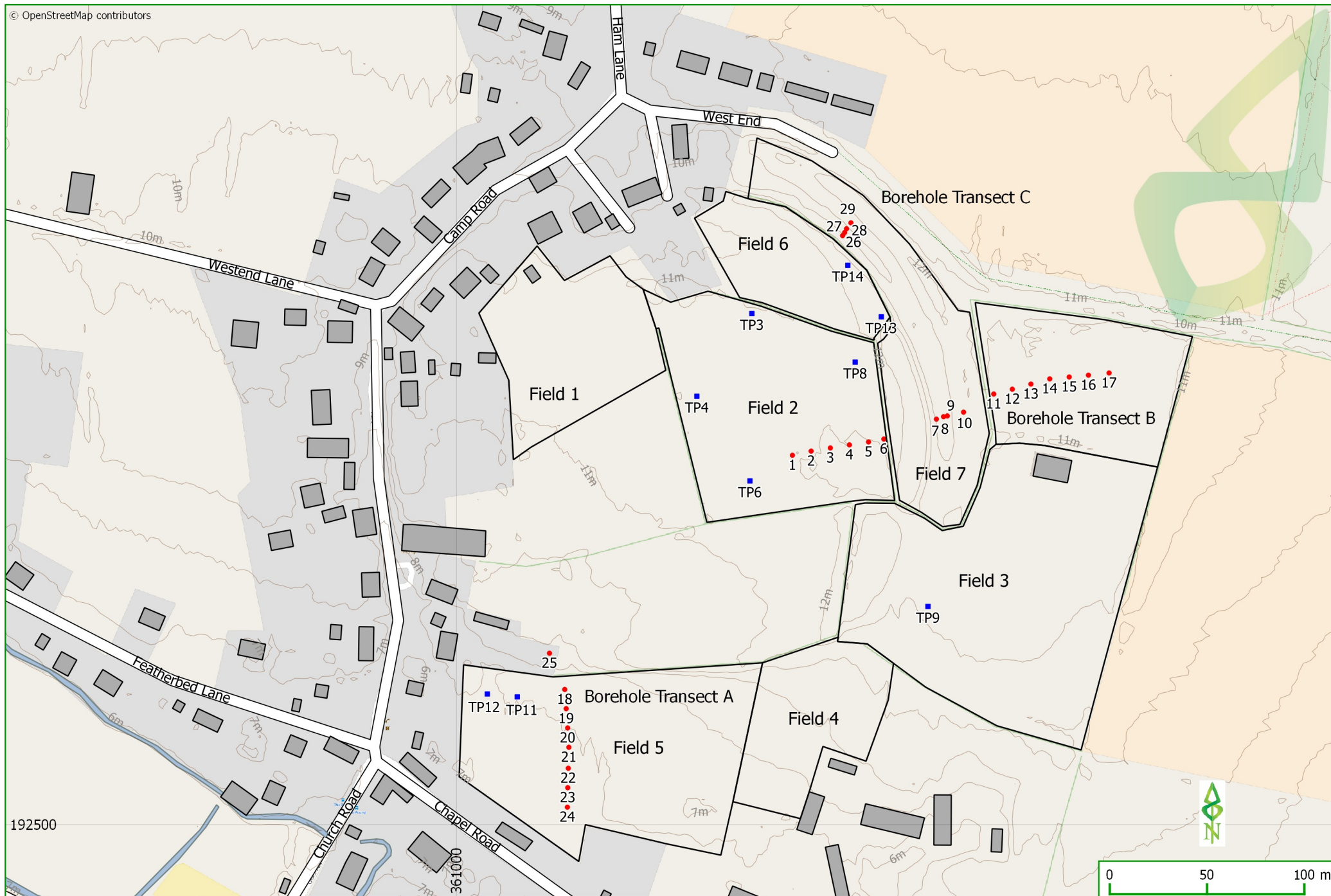


Figure 2 - Oldbury on Severn: Plan of test pits (blue squares) and boreholes (red dots) from 2016 fieldwork season.

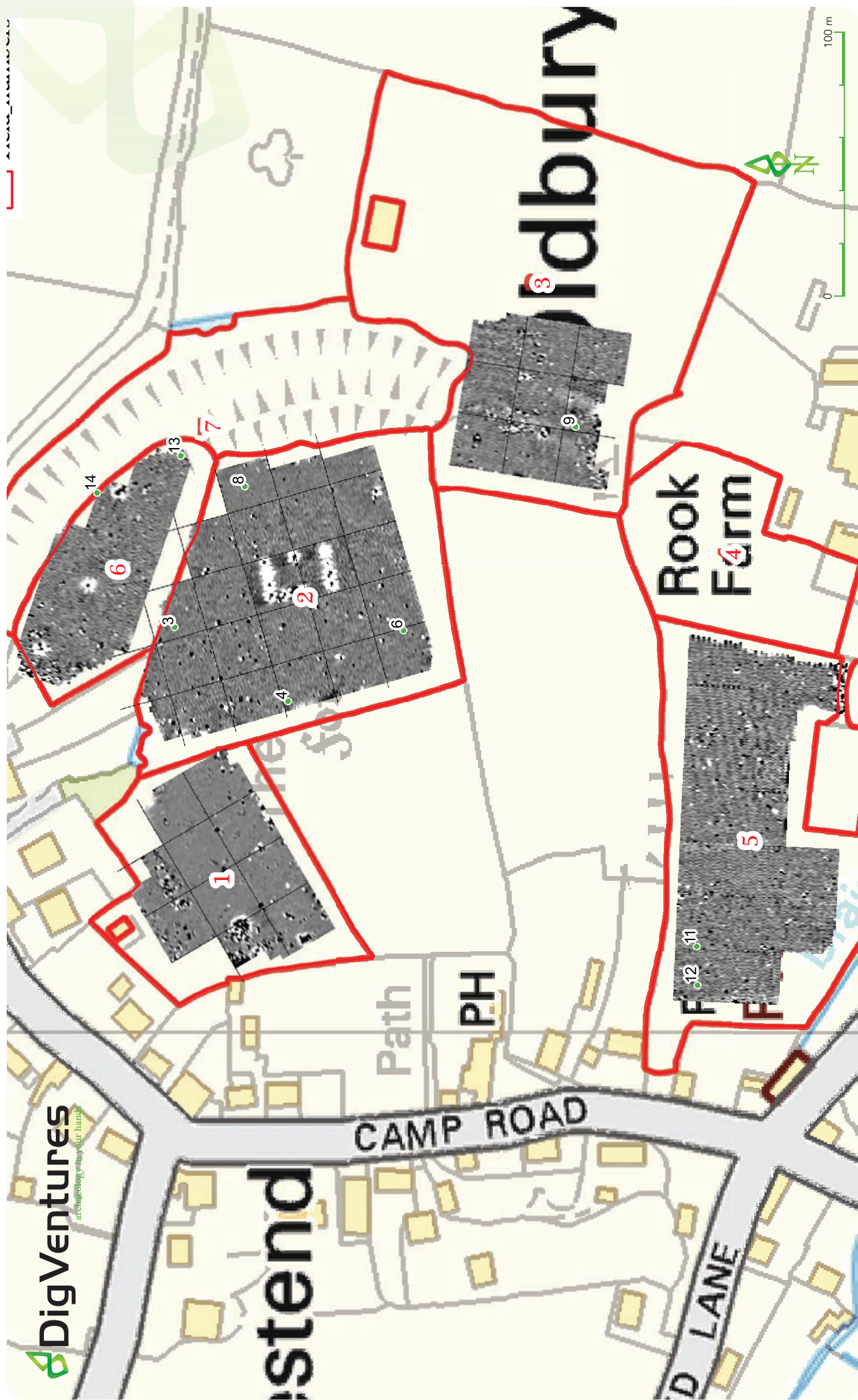


Figure 3 - Oldbury On Severn: Magnetometry on Layout overview, excavated trenches.



Figure 4 - Oldbury On Severn: Aerial photogrammetry shaded model.



Figure 5 - Oldbury On Severn: Aerial photogrammetry survey model.

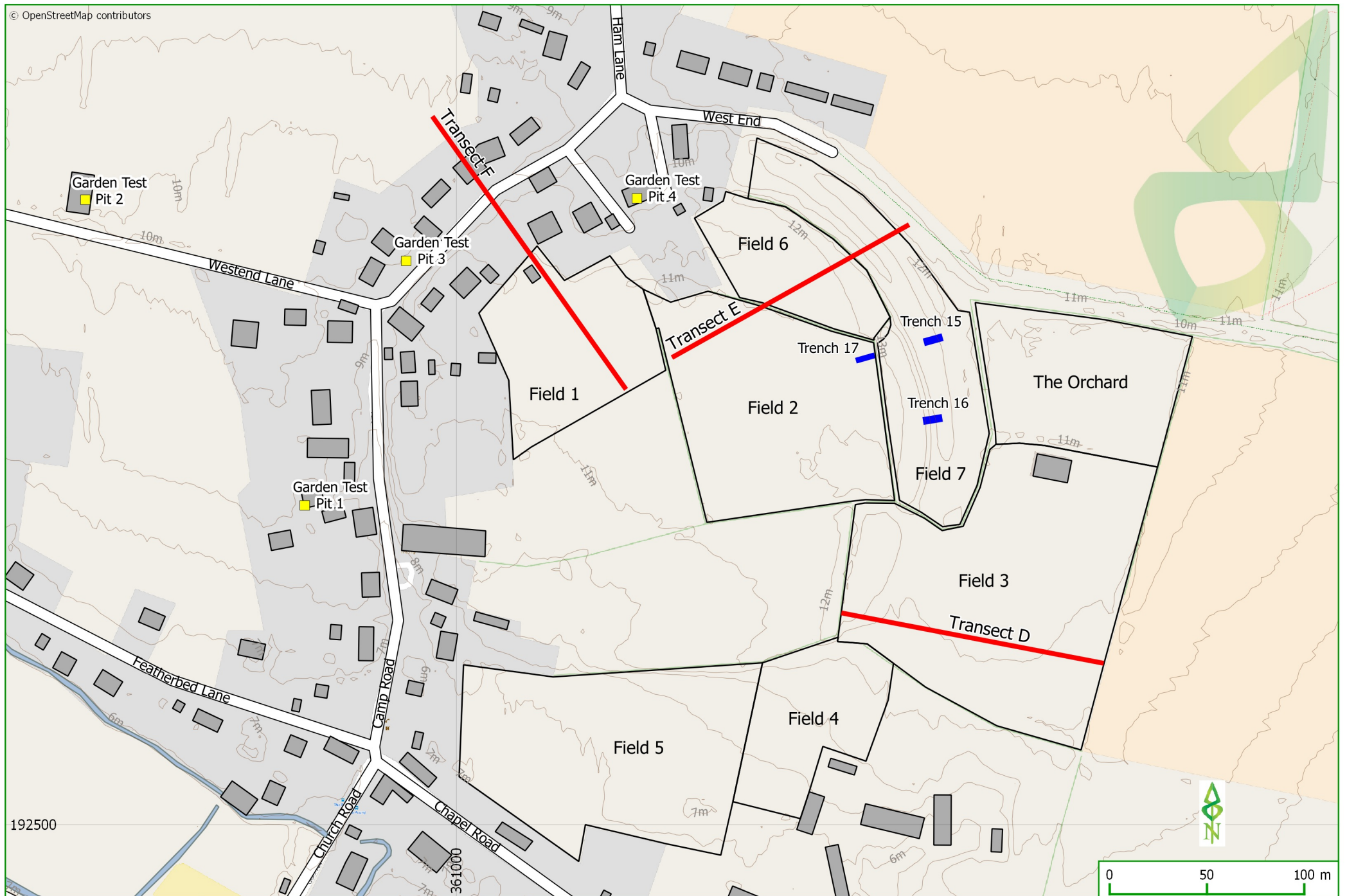
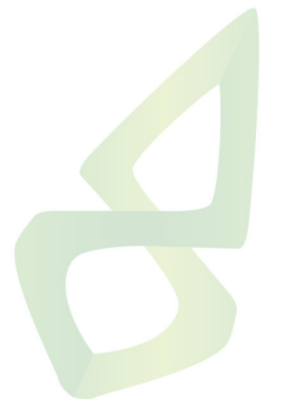


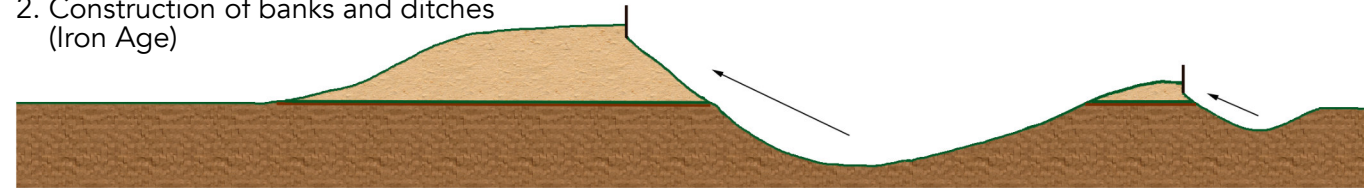
Figure 6 - Oldbury on Sever: Proposed location of excavation trenches, auger survey transects and garden test pits planned for 2017 fieldwork season.



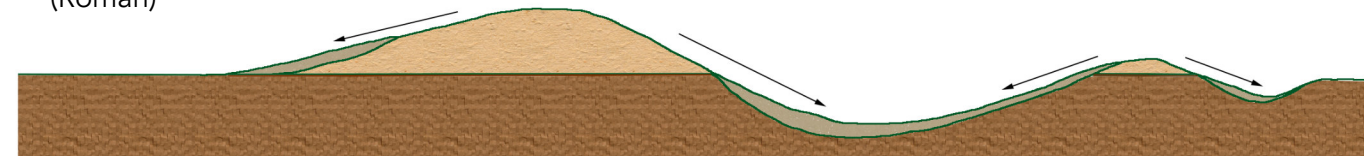
1. Pre-construction (Bronze Age)



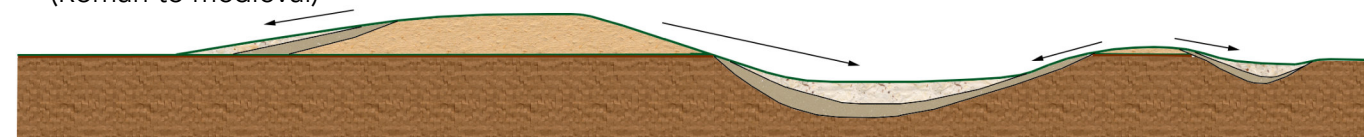
2. Construction of banks and ditches (Iron Age)



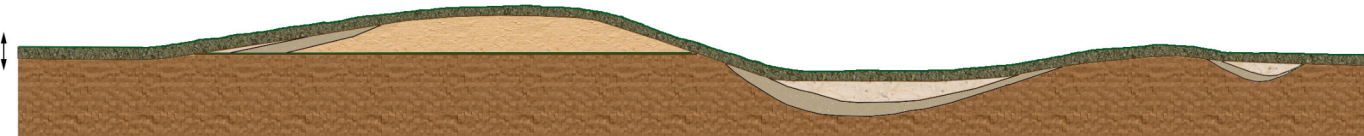
3. Slumping of banks (Roman)



4. Banks wash downslope (Roman to medieval)



5. Ploughing impacts buried deposits and generates cultivation layer (medieval to modern)



-  Mudstone geology
-  Bank
-  Bank slump
-  Colluvium
-  Cultivation layer

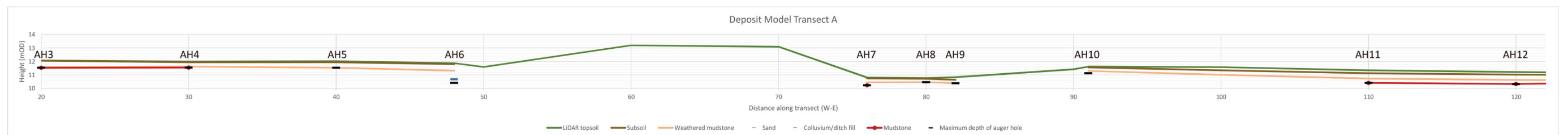


Figure 7 - Oldbury on Severn: Deposit model and proposed site sequence

Appendices

22 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 1) 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 ($\pm 2\text{cm}$) 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 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.

Ground-level and Gigapan

If necessary, an automatic robotic camera positioning device and ground-level tripod rig will be utilised. This enables the precise capture of multiple and detailed images to a user defined pattern, for extreme resolution large format mosaic and panoramic compositions. Each set of images (which can run into hundreds) are then automatically stitched together using the Gigapan software, to create images which have a wide area perspective and fine detail which can be zoomed into. This equipment has demonstrable benefits inside buildings where large areas of masonry with damage need to be assessed; it has also proven very effective at recording works of art in fine detail, such as the Triptych by Lucas van Leyden, in Highnam Church, Gloucestershire.

Archaeological excavation

A limited number of targeted machine and hand trenches (Figure 5) and hand dug test pits (locations dependent on access) will be excavated.

These will include:

- One trench in Field 7 targeting the inside face of the outer bank, characterising the archaeological deposits within the bank and ditch and assessing the survival

of buried soils beneath the bank. (Trench 15, maximum extent 10 x 4m machine/hand dug evaluation trench).

- One trench in Field 7 targeting the outside face of the inner bank, characterising the archaeological deposits within the bank and ditch and assessing the survival of buried soils beneath the bank. (Trench 16, maximum extent 10 x 4m machine/hand dug evaluation trench).
- One trench Field 2 to investigate the edge of the inner area of the fort, and examine deposits at the interface between the inner bank and central area (Trench 17, maximum extent 10 x 3m hand dug evaluation).
- Up to ten test pits excavated in gardens bounding the site (Trenches 18 to 28, not illustrated and subject to permissions and access).

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.

Augur survey

Hand-augering will be used (Dutch or gouge auger as appropriate) to investigate transects through the monument (Transects D, E and F, Figure 6). Data points will be taken with location recorded with GPS. Descriptions of all sediments will be made, although it is important to note that in general augering with open-chambered augers is not recommended as suitable for the retrieval of uncontaminated samples for laboratory work, and especially for radiocarbon dating. The proposed augur survey will include:

- Auger survey of three further transects to build deposit model of the site (Transects D, E and F, subject to permissions and access, see Figure 6).

Palaeoenvironmental sampling

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

Bulk sampling strategy

Bulk samples will usually be 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 in line with guidance provided by Bristol Museums and Archives (2012). 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.

Grid Reference	PRN	Name	Description	Source
ST6093692715	6383	Evaluation Wisteria House Camp Road Oldbury on Severn	The inner ditch, outer bank and the outer ditch of the Iron Age earthwork in Oldbury village were revealed during an evaluation excavation in 1990. {1}	Erskine J G, The Toot Oldbury on Severn 1990
ST6106092709	12773	Excavation Oldbury Camp Oldbury on Severn	An unspecified excavation by a Bristol secondary school took place inside Oldbury camp in the 1960s.	Iles R, Excavations at Oldbury Camp, Oldbury on Severn 1978-9 1980
ST6100792783	6421	Excavation Vindolanda Camp Road Oldbury on Severn	Salvage excavation on the area of a new building produced a partial section through the inner bank and ditch of Oldbury camp, the dating evidence was ambiguous but an Iron Age to Roman date for construction appears most probable. Background notes and interim report and details of the work can be found in {1}. {2} {3}	Iles R, Excavations at Oldbury Camp, Oldbury on Severn 1978-9 1980 Iles R, Archaeology in Avon 1978 1979 Iles R, Archaeology in Avon 1979 1980
ST6116792652	18599	Geophysical Survey Oldbury Camp Oldbury on Severn	A geophysical survey was carried out within Oldbury camp in 2008 by Tony Roberts of Bristol University. Further information awaited.	Evans D R, Pers Comm (Evans D R 2008) 2008
ST6099992636	20252	Land at The Ship Inn, Camp Road, Oldbury-on-Severn, South Gloucestershire		
ST6097992720	14017	Watching Brief Camp House Camp Lane Oldbury on Severn	A watching Brief was carried out on this site in 2000. Two post holes and a post pad of undertermined date were recorded. Garden terracing had removed	Cotswold Archaeological Trust, Camp House Oldbury on Severn Archaeological

			most of the evidence for the rampart of Oldbury Camp SGSMR 1568.	Watching Brief 2000
ST6095792619	6419	Watching Brief Cherry Tree Cottage Camp Road Oldbury on Severn	A watching brief conducted during the excavation of foundation trenches for a new dwelling revealed traces of the outer ditch and bank of "The Toot" (SGSMR 1568). The work located the south west corner of the defences.	Erskine J G, Oldbury on Severn, Camp Road ASMR 6419 1990
ST6109092818	10725	Watching Brief Ivy Cottage Roman Camp Cottages Camp Road Oldbury on Severn	The site lies within the "hillfort" known as the Toots at Oldbury on Severn and is positioned on the projected line of the rampart of the camp. The proposed works comprised the rebuilding and extension of a derelict outbuilding. Any trace of the rampart of the fort will have been removed when the present garden was terraced into the slope.	Evans D R, Watching Brief 1995
ST6099292653	6420	Watching Brief Ship Inn Camp Road Oldbury on Severn	Scheduled Monument Consent for the proposed repositioning of a skittle alley and other works, at the Ship Inn in Oldbury was granted in 1990, this contained provision for a watching brief, but there is nothing to show if the work had been carried out.	Evans D R, Pers Comm (Evans D R 1998) 1998
ST6096892802	14809	Watching Brief, The Old Forge Camp Road Oldbury on Severn	Archaeological monitoring of groundworks on the sites of a new porch and a new conservatory at this site in 2002 found no evidence of any significant archaeological	B&RAS, Archaeological watching brief The Old Forge Oldbury on Severn 2002

			features or deposits. A few sherds of late Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery were recovered from the garden soils.	
ST6103992855	11174	Watching Brief Villa Nova West End Lane Oldbury on Severn	As a condition of Scheduled monument consent a watching brief was carried out during construction of an extension at this site no remains or stratigraphy of any archaeological importance were disturbed and there was no evidence of any any ancient structure on the site; no objects earlier than the C19 were recovered.	Lewcan M J, Villa Nova West End Lane Oldbury on Severn 1995
ST6103092795	6423	Watching Brief Vindolanda Camp Road Oldbury on Severn	A watching brief, a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent, was carried out on this site in 1990. The excavation of the foundations was confined to topsoil except in the south-east corner where reddish brown clay was exposed. No indication of archaeological features.	Roberts J P, Pers Comm (Roberts J P 1990) 1990
ST6091692762	8648	Watching Brief West End Lane Oldbury on Severn	Development on this site was noted in 1982, building work was observed from the road only the western edge of the foundation trench was visible, there was no stratigraphy, topsoil over greyish clayish substratum. Possible ditch fills were noted on the eastern edge of the foundation.	Evans D R, Pers Comm (Evans D R 1998) 1998

ST6093092760	18165	Watching Brief Wisteria House Camp Road Oldbury on Severn	A watching brief was undertaken in this area in 2007. Undisturbed substrate deposits were noted at 300mm below current ground surface, perhaps indicating a gap in the earthwork at this point.	Young D E Y, Wisteria House Camp Road Oldbury-on-Severn 2007 Watching Brief Wisteria House Oldbury on Severn
SY6099092770	0	Watching Brief, Camp Cottage, Oldbury on Severn	An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) during the groundworks associated with a new extension at Camp Cottage, Oldbury-on-Severn, South Gloucestershire. The watching brief identified heavily eroded bank material associated with the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Oldbury Camp and an undated ditch terminus/pit.	Rowe, E 2007, Camp Cottage, Oldbury on Severn, Archaeological Watching Brief 2007
ST6098192645	0	Watching Brief, The Ship Inn, Oldbury on Severn	The present evaluation and subsequent watching brief did not reveal any surviving archaeological features relating to the construction or occupation of the hillfort, even though one of the trenches, Trench 3, was supposedly located within its south-western defensive circuit. Only four sherds of pottery contemporary with the occupation/construction of the hillfort were retrieved during the evaluation, and three of these were residual.	Corcos, N and Dias, S 2015 The Ship Inn, Camp Road Oldbury-on- Severn, South Gloucestershire Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Project, Avon Archaeology



Lisa Westcott Wilkins

MANAGING DIRECTOR

BA MA MCIFA FRSA
LISA@DIGVENTURES.COM
@LISAWILKINS

Lisa has extensive experience delivering high-profile projects in the heritage and culture sectors, having held leadership posts in several organisations including LOCOG, *Current Archaeology* and the Palaeontological Research Institution. An accredited coach and facilitator, Lisa is skilled in brokering and developing partnerships and building communities. She has a track record of implementation for profile-building activities, evaluation, interpretation and events, and is a sector innovator in engagement with digital technology and consumer trends in a heritage context. She is a member of the Heritage 2020 working group on Public Engagement.



EXPERIENCE

MANAGING DIRECTOR | 11.2011 - PRESENT
DIGVENTURES

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

EDITOR | 2007- 2011
CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGY

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



KEY COMPETENCIES

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



EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

MEMBER | 2014

CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

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

FELLOW | 2011

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS

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

FELLOW | 2010

CLORE LEADERSHIP PROGRAMME

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

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

MA ARCHAEOLOGY (DISTINCTION) | 2002
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

BA CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS | 1993
ITHACA COLLEGE, ITHACA NY USA



SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

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

European Association of Archaeologists, Glasgow, September 2015

'CROWDFUNDING AND THE HERITAGE SECTOR'

New Philanthropy Capital leadership roundtable, June 2015.

THE 'REAL TIME' TEAM: THE FUTURE OF FIELDWORK

Current Archaeology, May 2015, p36-40.

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

Institute for Archaeologists, 2014



Brendon Wilkins

PROJECTS DIRECTOR

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



Manda Forster

PROGRAMME MANAGER

BSc PhD MCiFA FSA Scot
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@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



Maiya Pina-Dacier

COMMUNITY MANAGER

MAIYA@DIGVENTURES.COM
@MUCKYMAIYA

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



Christopher Casswell

HEAD OF FIELDWORK

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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 STONEHENGE 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 ASSESSMENT

Allen Archaeology Field Reports, 2017



OUR TEAM AND ADVISORY BOARD

DV TEAM



ROSANNA RING BA
COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

Rosanna graduated from the University of Reading in 2008 with a BA in Ancient History and Archaeology. Since then, she has undertaken a diverse range of work experience in the archaeology and heritage sector, spending three years as a Collections Conservation Assistant with the National Trust, as well as working as an HER Officer and Assistant Archaeologist at Peterborough City Council. Rosanna is taking the lead on our 'Barrowed Time' HLF-funded community project in Lancashire.



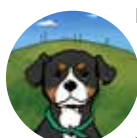
URSULA NIELSON BA
COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

Ursula is a journalism graduate from the University of Santiago de Compostela, specialising in heritage issues. She has wide-ranging experience in the field, particularly as translator and editor of archaeology and heritage-related publications. She cultivated a passion for community archaeology as volunteer on several projects, developing the communications plan for National Trust partner Tesouros de Galicia and taking the lead on the communications strategy for the Costa dos Castros project.



ANNA VAN NOSTRAND BA MA
COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

Anna completed her BA in Archaeology at Memorial University of Newfoundland in 2012. After spending several field seasons abroad in Italy, England and Mongolia, she packed up her boots and trowel and headed for London where she graduated with an MA in Public Archaeology from UCL. She particularly loves working with kids, and has experience teaching in museums as well as in the field. Anna handles the DV DigCamp and CyberDig kids programmes as well as our 'Leiston's Origins' HLF project in Suffolk.



FERGUS
SITE DOG

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.



XOSE GAGO
COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

Xose has extensive experience in the heritage sector, having worked as field archaeologist, project manager, heritage site guide and interpretation designer. He specialises in public engagement, with particular focus on hyper-local community benefit and sustainability. In 2014, Xose set up the Costa dos Castros project, and has worked for the prestigious Institute of Heritage Sciences (Incipit), of the Spanish National Research Council across the most innovative community archaeology projects in Galicia. .

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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*.

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