



West Northwood Farm

Project Design for a Community Excavation

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Prepared on behalf of:

St Neot Local Historians.

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Purpose of document

This document has been prepared as a Project Design for the West Northwood Farm Project Team, St Neot Local Historians, the Heritage Lottery Fund and DigVentures' global community. The purpose of this document is to provide an outline of planned fieldwork, aims and objectives of the work, and methodology to be employed.

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Project summary

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DigVentures is aiming to reduce its per capita carbon emissions.

Acknowledgements

We'd like to begin with a sincere thank you to the St Neot Local Historians and the Heritage Lottery Fund for such an exciting commission, with particular thanks to Martin Eddy (St Neot Local Historians) and to Nick and Jenny Hart (landowners) for making this project possible.

The project was funded by HLF, with additional support from the Cornwall Heritage Trust. The project is managed and directed for DigVentures by Manda Forster, Programme Manager and Emily Stammitti-Campbell, Partnerships Manager.



Executive summary

This document is submitted in support of a research project at West Northwood Farm, carried out by DigVentures. The project fieldwork will take place between 30/07/18 and 10/08/18 and will comprise a community-based archaeological investigation across two later prehistoric roundhouses within a D-shaped enclosure. The proposed work is funded by the HLF, with support from Cornwall Heritage Trust, and will involve a large cohort of volunteers excavating the site. Fieldwork will take place as outlined in this document and as agreed with the land owner's 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 extent and significance of the surviving archaeological remains
- characterise the results of earlier earthwork survey, refining the chronology and phasing of the site with a programme of trenching
- understand the site's archaeological and palaeoenvironmental conditions.
- demonstrate the potential of the archaeology to contribute to syntheses on Later Prehistoric settlement in Cornwall and the UK

The results of an earthwork survey and previous excavation of a single roundhouse at the site have been completed and reported on by the Cornwall Archaeology Unit in advance of this community excavation (see Jones 2017). This Project Design provides an outline of methodology and planned intervention to complete:

Targeted excavation Two trenches are proposed for 2018 over the Roundhouses 2 and 3 aiming to characterise the structures, recover potential dating evidence relating to their different phases of use and to assess the palaeoenvironmental conditions of the settlement.

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

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

Table 1: Compliance matrix



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Project

- 1.1.1 This document provides a Project Design for delivery of a community-based archaeological investigation of Prehistoric settlement at West Northwood Farm, St Neot, Cornwall (hereafter 'the Site'). Its purpose is to define how DigVentures intends to deliver this phase of the project, and outlines how research aims and participation targets will be met. All DigVentures projects are managed according to 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. This will be achieved through a community-based archaeological research project designed to understand:
- the extent and significance of the surviving archaeological remains
 - the chronology and phasing of the site with a programme of trenching
 - the nature of surviving earthworks in relation to excavated archaeology, refining the results from previous investigations and earlier earthwork survey with aerial survey
 - the site's archaeological and palaeoenvironmental conditions
 - the potential of the archaeology to contribute to syntheses on Later Prehistoric settlement in Cornwall and the United Kingdom
- 1.1.4 In addition to the archaeological research objectives, the development stage of the community project aims to raise awareness to the site and its story, engaging actively with the public throughout. This will be achieved through the involvement of community participants in the archaeological investigations and a public activity programme running alongside. Data collected will be co-produced by community participants and published live to the project microsite using DigVentures unique Digital Dig Team recording system. The project microsite will house project information, an events programme, research reports and a curated timeline of social media outputs: <https://digventures.com/st-neot>

Part 1: Description of the project

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The St Neot Local Historians are currently embarking on a project to undertake the excavation and investigation of a small Bronze Age settlement, made up of at least four roundhouses, an adjacent field system and enclosure found on the southern flank of Bodmin Moor in Cornwall (Figures 1 and 2). The first season of this investigation was conducted by the Cornwall Archaeology Unit (Jones 2017). This comprised an earthwork survey that helped establish the remains of the site followed by excavation, the results of which suggested that at least one of the houses was constructed in the Middle Bronze Age and then re-used in the Iron Age (*ibid.*). Seeking to continue these investigations, the St Neot Local Historians have commissioned DigVentures to investigate two further roundhouses to explore the working and domestic life of this settlement, in light of its re-use during the Iron Age.

2.2 Location, topography and geology

- 2.2.1 The prehistoric settlement at West Northwood Farm is defined by a roughly D-shaped enclosure made up of a bank and potentially an external ditch which surrounds three to four roundhouses that have been terraced into the hillslope (Figure 2). The western side of the enclosure is attached to a stone field wall and it is possible that this wall and the parallel eastern field boundary are in fact of prehistoric origin and have become incorporated into the later medieval field system. In addition to these features, three further structures have been identified as earthworks that may also represent roundhouses. These include a structure placed just outside the enclosure to the south east that has been interpreted as either a ring cairn or further roundhouse.
- 2.2.2 The site is located just north of West Northwood Farm on an area of rough ground partially obscured by tree cover on its southern side. This ground is described as freely draining acid loamy soil used for pasture placed above superficial variable rock that lies upon the Bodmin intrusion bedrock. The area is situated on the north side of an east-west aligned valley and is placed at the southernmost end of the Bodmin Moor National Character Area (NCA 153). The historic landscape character of the area in which the settlement is set has been identified as being Anciently Enclosed Land (Cornwall County Council 1996), although the steep sloping aspect of the land makes it more akin to Upland Rough Ground than Ancient Enclosed Land.

2.3 Research context

- 2.3.1 Cornwall is notable for being particularly rich in well excavated, and consistently published, Bronze Age settlements (Fitzpatrick 2007, 118; see also Davis et al. 1994, Gossip and Jones 2009-2010, Gossip and Jones 2008, Jones 2004, 2013, Mercer 1970, Jones et al. 2011, Jones and Taylor 2013, Nowakowski 1991). The vast majority of Bronze Age settlements in this region comprise roundhouses, although it is possible that this similarity in form masks a variety in their purposes (Fitzpatrick 2007, 119). While these are often found in clusters of three or four structures, the number of roundhouses associated with a settlement and the location of each structure within a

group varies greatly (Johnson and Rose 1994). They have been found in large numbers at upland locations, typically as clusters of roundhouses near field systems or close to burial monuments (*ibid*). Equally widespread are lowland settlements, although the number of these sites has only recently been recognised. It has been suggested that the lowland settlement form includes a unique structural type, coined the sunken-floored roundhouse, which incorporates a curvilinear stone-faced walling cut into the hillside (Gossip and Jones 2008, Jones and Quinnell 2011, 218).

- 2.3.2 The vast majority of Bronze Age settlements in Cornwall date to the Later Bronze Age (c. 1600 – 800 cal BC) with few Early Bronze Age (2400-1600 cal BC) sites being identified. There has been some suggestion that Cornish Bronze Age settlements can display multiple phases of use, with locations shifting according to changing social or economic concerns. At the settlement of Leskernick Hill, the house locations appear to shift as the focus moves from nearby monuments to a local tin source (Eve and Crema 2014). However, examples are often limited by the extent of surviving remains within the settlements themselves. In particular, the domestic artefact assemblages recovered are notable for being small in size. This scarcity, combined with the form of its deposition, has led to the suggestion that houses remains often represent the formalised abandonment of structures (Nowakowski 2001) a process which has the possibility of removing any signs of long periods of continuous occupation. Re-use of Bronze Age settlement sites during the Iron Age following a hiatus is slightly better evidenced and has taken the form of secondary habitation phases of the same foundations of the Bronze Age structures (Dudley 1956; Jones 2017, 10; Jones and Quinnell 2011) or altering existing structures to meet new demands such as the stalling of cattle.

3 RESULTS OF PREVIOUS FIELDWORK

- 3.1.1 West Northwood Farm is listed within the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as an enclosed settlement (HER ref: MCO20506), although has seen limited prior archaeological investigation. Only one of its features, the potential roundhouse or ring cairn located outside the D-shaped enclosure, has been scheduled (List entry Number: 1005444, HER ref no MCO20505). The remaining structures appear to have been overlooked in subsequent investigations of Cornwall. They were excluded from Bodmin Moor survey, which recorded the Bronze Age field systems and settlements across only the open moorland (Johnson and Rose 1994), not in enclosed land. Similarly, aerial survey of Cornwall as part of the National Mapping Program occurred prior to the wide spread availability of Lidar data such that these structures, being covered by trees and vegetation, have not been mapped in detail by this programme.
- 3.1.2 As such all subsequent work following these programs has been conducted on behalf of the St Neot Historians by the Cornwall Archaeology Unit (Jones 2017). This fieldwork began with an earthwork survey of the site using a plane table, conducted in 2017. This survey was able to define the sites' earthwork enclosure, three definite roundhouses, five possible roundhouses or structures, one of which was the scheduled monument and a more recent mine leat. The results of the earthwork survey were used to guide a two week season of excavation of the site. These excavations were limited to two areas, a circular earthwork interpreted as a roundhouse (Roundhouse 1) and the bank that formed the enclosing boundary for the settlement. The earliest phase of activity identified from the excavation was identified through the presence of residual

flints dating to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age (C. 3000-2000 cal BC), although these were not found in any secure contexts.

- 3.1.3 The majority of the remains dated to the later prehistoric period (c. 2400 cal BC-43 AD) and in partial the Middle Bronze Age (c. 1600 – 1150 cal BC) and Early Iron Age (800 – 400 cal BC). In particular Roundhouse 1 was found to have at least two distinct phases of use. The earliest of these was represented by the houses' first construction and then occupation and was presumed, on morphological grounds, to date to the Middle Bronze Age, however no finds or material that might be relatively dated to this period were recovered nor was material identified for radiocarbon dating. A subsequent phase of use was dated to the Iron Age/Roman period as evidenced by the presence of ceramic dating to this period. This activity was found to heavily disturbed the prior floor, possibly through the corralling of cattle within the building.
- 3.1.4 A second trench measuring 5m x 1m was placed to investigate the D-Shaped enclosure as part of the same period of investigation. An external ditch was not located, although it was suggested that this might be further to the east. Consequently, a stratigraphic relationship between this feature and the nearby roundhouse (Roundhouse 2) was not established. The identification of peat accumulation over this and Roundhouse 1 indicates a broad contemporaneity between these features (Jones 2017).

4 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Project model

- 4.1.1 The overarching aim of the archaeological research is to define and characterise the physical extent of the prehistoric settlement at West Northwood Farm through a program of non-intrusive survey and intrusive excavation, obtaining baseline data that will facilitate its future management, presentation and enjoyment. Three interrelated research themes have been identified which aim to evaluate both the survival and significance of archaeology relating to the prehistoric settlement and the contribution that its archaeological evidence could provide to a broader understanding of the Bronze Age and Iron Age in Cornwall. Framed as a series of specific questions, these will provide a framework for the methods, stages, products and tasks. The project model is framed as overarching aims and key questions/objectives that provide a framework for the methods, stages, products and tasks.

4.2 Aim 1 - Define and establish the physical extent and character of the Prehistoric Settlement with a programme of remote sensing and metric survey

- 4.2.1 This aim will build on previous work undertaken and provide additional non-intrusive remote sensing (low-level aerial photography and photogrammetry) seeking to define and establish the physical extent and condition of the site. These low impact tools will add further to our understanding of the monument by addressing the following questions:
 - Q1: Can the layout of the site and associated sub-surface archaeology be established by remote survey?

- Q2: Can we identify any phasing in the topographic or remote sensing anomalies indicative of an extended period of use?

4.3 Aim 2 - Excavate two unscheduled roundhouses and associated hedgebanks to further understand the history, function and chronology of the settlement

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

- Q3: What is the landscape setting and character of the prehistoric settlement at West Northwood Farm, and how did this shape its design and development?
- Q4: To what extent do the archaeological remains at The Site survive, and what is the potential of these buildings to inform a greater understanding of everyday life in the Bronze and Iron Ages?
- Q5: Can we refine the chronological narrative for The Site, including the presence of earlier and later features and structures, as defined in Aim 1?
- Q6: Building on previous work undertaken, what additional evidence exists for the transition from the Bronze to Iron Age?
- Q7: What evidence exists that might clarify the relationship between the working and domestic life of this settlement, in light of its reuse during the Iron age?

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

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

- Q8: What is the current state of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material across the site?
- Q9: How well do deposits and artefacts survive, and how deeply are they buried?
- Q10: What is the range and spatial patterning of artefacts recovered from the settlement, 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 structures and environment of the prehistoric settlement at West Northwood Farm?

4.5 Aim 4 - Making recommendations, undertaking analysis and publication

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

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

4.6 Aim 5 – Creating opportunities for people and communities

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

- training 75 community volunteers in excavation and post excavation tasks
- engaging home-schooled children with our education sessions
- taking part in the project Open Day, guiding visitors around the archaeological trenches and introducing the importance of the site
- co-producing a digital archive and resource for the project website with community participants
- posting updates about the archaeology and our finds on social media so everyone can follow the excavations as they progress

4.6.2 Volunteers will be invited to join the excavations and will be trained in archaeological skills, co-producing the archaeological archive using DigVentures' unique Digital Dig Team software. Results will be recorded directly onto the project microsite, providing live updates of both technical data and social media via the microsite Timeline. Reports produced following the excavations will be hosted on the website, providing a research resource for anyone interested in the region's prehistoric archaeology.

5 BUSINESS CASE

5.1 SHAPE Sub-programme

5.1.1 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).

5.1.2 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.



5.1.3 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.

5.1.4 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.

5.1.5 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.

5.2 Research frameworks

5.2.1 Cornwall has been the subject of a dedicated resource review (Jones and Quinnell 2011) and has been included in a comprehensive research framework for the South West. The project aims address current research priorities expressed in the South West Archaeological Research Framework (Grove and Croft 2012). In particular the investigations will contribute to:

- Research Aim 29: Improve our understanding of non-villa Roman rural settlement.
- Research Aim 39: Understand better the relationships of Neolithic and Bronze Age people to plants and animals.
- Research Aim 40: Improve our understanding of agricultural intensification and diversification in later prehistory.
- Research Aim 49: Improve our knowledge of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age social life.

- 5.2.2 The research aims and objectives are also underpinned by the proposed areas of expanded archaeological research and priority put forward by the Cornwall Archaeology Unit's report, West Northwood, Cornwall, Archaeological Excavation, 2017 (Jones 2017).

6 INTERFACES

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

Interfaces	Description
<i>Remote sensing team</i>	An aerial photogrammetry survey will be carried out by Adam Stanford, (Easter Island Project; Stonehenge Riverside Project; Marden Henge Project) and used in conjunction with the previous earthwork survey of the site to ensure that a multidisciplinary approach remains at the forefront of current remote sensing research.
<i>Academic Advisory Board</i>	An academic advisory group of subject experts (in later prehistoric settlement and material culture) will be formed to ensure that the project remains pertinent to relevant research questions and agendas, interfacing with other teams working in similar landscapes in the UK. This will be headed-up by Dr Benjamin Roberts, with further contributions by colleagues from Durham University currently active in Bronze and Iron Age studies
<i>Core Project Team</i>	The core project team and specialist staff have consulted widely during the project planning and will continue to build on this as the project develops, forging strong links with local, national and international professionals and institutions actively engaged in a broad range of multi-period sites.
<i>Local Stakeholders</i>	The key local stakeholders are the St Neot Local historians, Cornwall Heritage trust, Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record and the landowners, Nick and Jenny Hart. The project will showcase the archaeology from West Northwood Farm, and offer skills-based learning opportunities focused on teaching digital heritage skills to engage as broad a group as possible in the local heritage. A recent survey undertaken by DigVentures has identified that key issues preventing people engaging with their local heritage are based on access and financial concerns. The project will offer free enjoyable learning opportunities, both online and across multiple accessible locations, to help address the strong social and educational needs of the surrounding communities.

Table 2: Project interfaces

7 COMMUNICATIONS

7.1 Project team

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

7.1.2 The project team have all worked closely together over a number of research projects, including Leiston Abbey (2013-2016), Lindisfarne (a joint project with the University of Durham, 2016) and Barrowed Time (community investigation of a Bronze Age hoard site, 2016). Dr Manda Forster (Programme Manager) will undertake day-to-day management of the project, with fieldwork coordinated and directed by Dr Emily Stammitti-Campbell (Partnerships Manager) with support from Chris Casswell (Head of Fieldwork). Edward Caswell and Johanna Ungemach (Community Archaeologists) will be supervising archaeological trenches, supported by Indie Jago. Maiya Pina-Dacier (Head of Community) will liaise with and coordinate volunteer and visitors to the site. Johanna Ungemach will coordinate all finds and environmental samples at the site, and support Venturer management. All core staff are employed in line with ClfA guidelines, and are practicing field archaeologists at PCIfA level or above. Senior project staff are Members of ClfA in good standing.

7.2 Project management

7.2.1 DigVentures operates a computer-assisted project management system. Projects are undertaken under the direction of the Projects Director who is responsible for the successful completion of all aspects of the project. All work is monitored and checked whilst in progress on a regular basis, and the Projects Director/Managing Director checks all reports and other documents before being issued. A series of guideline documents or manuals form the basis for all work.

7.2.2 The Project Manager, Manda Forster, is a full member of the Institute for Archaeologists (MClfA). DigVentures is an ClfA Registered Organisation (No. 102), and fully endorses the *Code of Conduct*, the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, and the Standards and Guidance documents of the Institute for Archaeologists. All DigVentures staff are employed in line with the Institute's Codes and will usually be members of the Institute.

7.3 Outreach and engagement

7.3.1 As a social business every aspect of the DigVentures approach is cognisant of a wider outreach agenda. Running alongside the West Northwood Farm community excavation, DigVentures will include a dedicated educational programme for home-schooled children and groups organised via the Real Ideas Organisation. Open Days are designed to increase local awareness of the area's archaeology and heritage, and amplify this with a coordinated digital and social media strategy. All major social media

channels will be used to promote daily blog content. A digital video specialist will be on site throughout the excavation, and broadcast quality footage will be uploaded to YouTube regularly.

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

7.4 Dissemination and reporting

- 7.4.1 Rapid dissemination of the results to, and involvement of, stakeholders of the project is vital throughout. This will take place through multiple channels, addressing a multitude of established and new audiences. Dissemination outlined below will all be undertaken during 2018, and will include, but not be limited to;
 - dedicated website with daily news updates on a blog and all major social media channels (Facebook, Twitter, Google+, Flickr and Instagram) amplified through third-party coverage by the networked blogging community
 - dedicated digital archive of the excavation data
 - wide circulation of the project assessment and the final report
 - site publication in an appropriate local/national journal commensurate with the final results.

7.5 Project archive

- 7.5.1 The project archive will be prepared in accordance with the Royal Cornwall Museum Guidance, 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 DigVentures website. Copyright on all reports submitted will reside with DigVentures, although a third party in-perpetuity licence will automatically be given for reproduction of the works by the originator, subject to agreement in writing with DigVentures.

8 PROJECT REVIEW

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

Stage	Description	Review Point	Completion Date
Initiation	Consideration of Project Proposal (submitted for competitive tender)	RV1 – Assemble Project Team and liaise with stakeholders	Completed March 2018
Stage 1	Project Start-up, finalising Project Design and definition of scope	RV2 – Sign-off on MoRPHE Project Design, and liaison with stakeholders and landowners	Completed July 2018
Stage 2	Archaeological Fieldwork – Second Season	RV3 – assemble site archive and distribute pertinent data to specialists	Proposed July-August 2018
Stage 3	Assessment Report	RV4 – critically review findings, making recommendations for further work or closure	Proposed November 2018
Stage 4	Analysis & Publication (subject to change depending on Project Delivery Stage)	RV5 – final publication sign-off, and prepare archive for accession	Proposed December 2018
Closure			February 2019

Table 3: Project review stages

9 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 9.1.1 DigVentures will undertake the works in accordance with Health and Safety requirements and a Health and Safety Plan. This document will take account of any design information pertaining to above and below ground hazards. DigVentures will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with its company Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974*, and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and in accordance with the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (1996).

Part Two: Resources and Programming

10 PROJECT TEAM STRUCTURE

10.1 Team and responsibilities

10.1.1 DigVentures' Project Team will be as follows.

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

Name	Initials	Project Role	Key Responsibility
Brendon Wilkins	BW	Project Executive	Overall project responsibility, budget responsibility and project assurance
Manda Forster	MF	Project Manager	Liaison with project team, partners and Stakeholders
Emily Stammitti-Campbell	ESC	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, responsibility for day to day coordination of participants and communications
Johanna Ungemach	JU	Trench Supervisor/Finds Manager	On-site field-work, and responsible for finds processing and management
Edward Caswell	EC	Trench Supervisor/Community Archaeologist	On-site field-work, responsible for field training
Indie Jago	IJ	Community Archaeologist	On-site field-work, responsible for field training delivery
Adam Stamford	AS	Expert - Photography	Aerial photography and photogrammetry

Table 4: Team and responsibilities

11 METHODOLOGY

11.1 Introduction

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

11.2 Stage 1 – Project Start-Up and Design

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

11.3 Stage 2 – Archaeological Fieldwork

11.3.1 Stage 2 fieldwork (scheduled from 31st of July and 11th of August 2018) will comprise the first fieldwork stage required to meet Aims 1 and 2 (see Section 4 above), and will entail a combination of targeted trenching. It will aim to answer the following research questions:

- Q4: What is the landscape setting and character of the prehistoric settlement at West Northwood Farm, and how did this shape its design and development?
- Q5: To what extent do the archaeological remains at The Site survive, and what is the potential of these buildings to inform a greater understanding of everyday life in the Bronze and Iron Ages?
- Q6: Can we refine the chronological narrative for The Site, including the presence of earlier and later features and structures, as defined in Aim 1?
- Q7: Building on and supplementing previous work undertaken, what additional evidence exists for the transition from the Bronze to Iron Age?
- Q8: What evidence exists that might clarify the relationship between the working and domestic life of this settlement, in light of its reuse during the Iron age?

11.3.2 Specific archaeological interventions will include two evaluation trenches of two roundhouses (Figure 2). Trench 1 will measure 15m x 3m and will be placed in the north-east corner of the enclosure targeting the edge of Roundhouse 2 and the nearby bank and ditch. This trench is placed specifically to further out understanding of the function of Roundhouse 2 and the relationship of the enclosure to the settlement. Trench 2 will measure 12m x 3m and will be placed over Roundhouse 4 targeting the structure's core and potential southern entrance with the aims of understanding the roundhouse's form, function and relationship to the area immediately around it.

11.3.3 A 12m x 3m contingency trench has been placed adjacent to Trench 2. Excavation in this area would allow the near complete excavation of a single roundhouse and would help further establish the use of the structure.

11.4 Stage 3 – Assessment Report & Updated Project Design

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



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

11.5 Stage 4 – Analysis and Publication

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

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

12 STAGES, PRODUCTS AND TASKS

12.1 Methodological Linkages

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

Stage	Description	Project Aims/ Questions	Products	Task & ID Number
Stage 1	Project Start-up and Design	Aim 1-4 Q1-14	1. Permissions (planning application & stewardship derogations) 2. Finalised PD & Risk Log 3. Information Pack 4. Digital Communication Plan 5. Risk Assessment & Health and Safety Plan	1. Consult with wider project team and stakeholders to define milestones and delivery timetable. 2. Core Archaeology Team Meeting. 3. Design project database. 4. RV2 – Sign off on MoRPHE

Stage	Description	Project Aims/ Questions	Products	Task & ID Number
Stage 2	Archaeological Fieldwork	Aim 1 Q1-3 Aim 2 Q4-8	6. Field Archive	8. Site Preparation 9. Fieldwork (remote sensing, survey & excavation) 10. RV2 - 5 – assemble site archive & distribute to specialists
Stage 3	Assessment Report & Updated Project Design	Aim 3 Q9-12	7. Stratigraphic & Assessment Report	13. Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental assessments 14. Integrated assessment report 15.RV8 – recommendations for further work
Stage 4	Analysis and Publication	Aim 1-4 Q1-14	10. Final report 11. Publication 12. Completed and accessioned archive	18. Specialist analysis 19. Finalise report and publication 20. Prepare data and archive for deposition 21. RV9 – final sign-off 22. Closure

12.2 Task list by person days and team member

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

Task Number	ID	Aims	Task Description	Performed by:	Start (no later than)
Stage 1: Project start-up and design					
1		1	Consult with wider project team and stakeholders to define milestones and delivery timetable	BW, MF, MPD, ESC	March 2018
2		1	Core Team Meeting	BW, LWW, MPD, CC, ESC	July 2018
3		1	Design project database	BW	July 2018
4		1	RV2 – Sign Off on MoRPHE	Project Team	July 2018
Stage 2: Fieldwork					
5		1 & 2	Site Preparation	BW, MF, MPD, CC, ESC, EC	July 2018
6		1 & 2	Fieldwork (remote sensing & excavation)	BW, ESC, AS, MPD, CC	July-August 2018
7		1 & 2	RV3 – assemble site archive & distribute to specialists	Project Team	August 2018
Stage 3: Assessment and recommendations					
8		3	Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental assessments	Expert Team	August-September 2018
9		3	Integrated Report	ESC & Project Team	November 2018
10		4	RV4 – recommendations for further work	Project Team	November 2018
Stage 4: Analysis and publication (where no further execution stage is undertaken)					
11		4	Specialist analysis	Project Team	October 2018
12		4	Finalise report and publication	ESC, CC, MF, JU	November 2018
13		4	Prepare data and archive for deposition.	ESC, JU	December 2018
14		4	RV5 – final sign-off	Project Team	December 2018
15		4	Closure	Project Team	January 2019

Table 5: Project Task List

13 OWNERSHIP

13.1.1 The Copyright on all reports submitted will reside with DigVentures and St Neot Local Historians. The original copyright holder will retain copyright in pre-existing data.

14 RISK LOG

Risk number	1	2	3	4
Description	Inclement weather - prolonged periods of rain	Exceptional weather (drying exposed archaeology)	Absence of core team member	Absence of specialist team member
Probability	Medium	Medium-low	Low	Low
Impact	Delay programme of work	Slow progress	Delay programme of work	Delay programme of work
Countermeasures	Provision of site hut, and planned indoor archiving tasks with flexible programme	Provision of water bowser + spray	Reallocate responsibilities or appointment of alternative	Reallocate responsibilities or appointment of alternative
Estimated time/cost	3 Days	None	Minimal if done by adjustment	Minimal if done by adjustment
Owner	ESC	ESC	MF/ESC	MF/ESC
Risk number	5	6		
Description	Equipment theft/breakages	Serious site injury		
Probability	Medium-High	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/ESC	ESC		

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Appendices

16 APPENDIX 1 METHOD STATEMENTS

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

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

Table 6: Linking methods with objectives

Photogrammetry survey

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

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

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

Archaeological excavation

A limited number of hand dug trenches (Figure 2) will be excavated.

These will include:

- 15m x 3m and will be placed in the north-east corner of the enclosure targeting the edge of Roundhouse 2 and the nearby bank and ditch. This trench is placed specifically to further out understanding of the function of Roundhouse 2 and the relationship of the enclosure to the settlement
- One 12m x 3m will be opened over Roundhouse 3 running north-south cutting across the full length of the structure including its northern wall and presumed southern entrance. This trench is placed specifically with the aim of increasing our understanding of the roundhouse's form, function and relationship to the area immediately around it.
- A 12m x 3m contingency trench has been planned for the area immediately adjacent to Trench 2 eastern edge. Excavation in this area would allow the near complete excavation of a single roundhouse and would help further establish the use of the structure.

The final location of trenches may alter slightly depending on underlying ground conditions, services and access issues. Should this be the case, all relevant parties, including landowners and stakeholders, will be consulted before excavation.

Interventions

Topsoil will then be removed by hand using spades and all trenches will be then be cleaned by hand, planned and photographed prior to any further excavation. A representative section, not less than 1m in width, of the entire deposit sequence encountered will be recorded. If complex stratigraphy and/or significant remains (e.g. structural remains, artefact scatters, remains clearly of a funerary nature etc.) are encountered, these may only be excavated to the minimum requirement in order to satisfy the project objective, to avoid compromising the integrity of remains that may be either (a) preserved in situ, or (b) excavated in detail during any next phase of research excavation. Interventions will focus on feature intersections in order to establish relative chronologies, and 'clean' sections to maximise retrieval of stratigraphically secure dating evidence and environmental samples.

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

Each trench or test pit, will be recorded using a Digital format created for Digital Dig Team, following the DigVentures single context recording system. Digital photography will be used for all photography of significant features, finds, deposits and general site working. The photographic record will illustrate both the detail and the general context of the principal features and finds excavated, and the Site as a whole.

Backfilling and reinstatement

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

Palaeoenvironmental sampling

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

Bulk sampling strategy

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

- Bulk samples selected for processing shall be wet-sieved/floated and washed over a mesh size of 250 microns for the recovery of palaeobotanical and other organic remains, and refloated to maximise recovery;
- Non-organic residues shall be washed through a nest of sieves of 10mm, 5mm, 2mm, 1mm and 250 micron mesh to maximise finds recovery;
- Both organic and non-organic residues shall be dried under controlled conditions;
- The dried inorganic fractions shall be sorted for small finds or any non- buoyant palaeoenvironmental remains, and scanned with a magnet to pick up ferrous debris such as hammerscale;

- The dried organic fractions shall be sorted under a light microscope to identify the range of species or other material on a presence/absence basis, the degree of preservation of the bio-archaeological material and the rough proportions of different categories of material present;
- In the event that waterlogged deposits are identified and sampled, further processing shall be undertaken as appropriate and agreed, including paraffin flotation to recover insect remains. Any such remains shall be scanned to identify and assess their potential;
- Selection of other types of sample for processing and the methods to be used for processing and assessment shall be undertaken on the advice of the relevant specialist and shall be agreed with the Consultant before implementation.

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

- Category A (always sampled): contexts where the composition of the sediments are likely to inform us of the use of a particular structure or feature or if the deposits are waterlogged. These will include: *in situ* occupation deposits and fills/layers associated with particular activities; hearths; destruction deposits; basal pit/slot trench fills; waterlogged deposits, cesspits or latrines.
- Category B (always sampled, though discretion should be exercised): deposits identified as containing material that could yield information regarding their origin or the process that produced them. These will include: dumps, middens, upper pit fills with evidence for charred material, shell, bone and industrial waste.
- Category C: deposits containing material which is not necessarily related to the function of the feature to which they are related, but which can characterise deposits from different areas of the site. These will include: secondary and tertiary fills, postholes, levelling deposits, spreads etc.

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

Zooarchaeology

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

All hand collected animal bones and bones from processed samples will be assessed, following English Heritage Environmental Archaeology guidelines (2002). If warranted by the size of the recovered assemblage, it will be assessed using two different quantification methods to determine the most suitable for full analysis, taking into account methods used in comparative

assemblages. The assessment will not distinguish between certain taxonomic groups, for example equids (horse and donkey); full speciation should be carried out as part of any recommended analysis, using a vertebrate comparative collection. In addition to quantification of domestic species and occurrence of wild species, the assessment will consider the number of articulated bone groups, and the prevalence of aging, sexing and osteometric data available for full analysis, following standard published conventions. The assessment report will comment on the potential of the assemblage, particularly in the context of the excavation's research questions and current understanding of comparative assemblages. It will also provide recommendations for any necessary future analysis.

Human osteoarchaeology

In the event of the discovery of human remains (inhumations, cremations and disarticulated fragments) they should be left in situ, covered and protected, until the English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments has been informed. If a decision is taken to remove them, they will be fully recorded and excavated in compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence. The excavation of human remains will be carried out in accordance with the procedures detailed in the document Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains (McKinley and Roberts 1993, IFA Technical Paper 13). Significant assemblages of human remains will be subject to an assessment of DNA preservation to establish potential familial relationships.

Inhumations will be scanned with a metal detector prior to excavation, and the position of possible metallic grave goods will be noted. Wherever possible, each burial will be excavated within a single working day, particularly with regard to visible grave goods. To minimise unauthorised disturbance of human remains, partially exposed remains will be covered overnight, though in such a way as to not draw undue attention, using loose excavated spoil. Excavation of inhumations will be undertaken using a trowel, plasterer's leaf, plastic spoon and paintbrush as appropriate depending on the condition of the bones. When lifted the bones will be bagged by skeletal area (skull, axial, upper and lower limbs) with separate bags for the left and right side. A standard series of samples will be taken from each inhumation burial to ensure full recovery of any remaining osseous tissues or small artefacts. Once human remains are removed from inhumation graves, any soil residue remaining at the base of the grave will be retrieved for bulk processing.

Inhumations and cremations will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 and photographed prior to lifting. They will be recorded on Skeleton Record Sheets that form an integral part of the site pro forma recording system. The recording will include condition, completeness, articulation, orientation and posture. Fragile objects found within graves will be lifted with appropriate care and handling to minimise breakage. This may include subsequent controlled excavation under laboratory conditions. A trained conservator will be employed on the site if necessary.

All cremation burials and cremation-related contexts will be excavated and sampled in quadrants to ascertain the distribution of any archaeological components within the fills, with division into spit also if appropriate. Cremation-related features other than burials may be subject to more detailed sub-divisions, the appropriate strategy being developed by a specialist as the size and nature of the remains becomes clear. Undisturbed and slightly disturbed, but largely intact, urned cremation burials will be lifted *en masse* for excavation under laboratory conditions. The urns will be wrapped in crepe bandages and securely boxed for transportation. Where a vessel has been crushed, thereby disrupting any original internal deposition of the cremated remains, it will be lifted *en masse* after separate recovery of

displaced sherds. All cremation-related contexts will be subject to whole-earth recovery from the point at which any cremated bone or other pyre debris is observed. If deposits of placed human bone are encountered in features, these may be excavated in spits if appropriate. The soils from these features will be bulk sampled.

Finds

Finds will be treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2008), excepting where statements made below supersede them. All artefacts will be retained from excavated contexts, except features or deposits undoubtedly of modern date. In these circumstances sufficient artefacts will only be retained to elucidate the date and function of the feature or deposit. All artefacts from the evaluation works will, as a minimum, be washed, marked, counted, weighed and identified.

Conservation

Artefacts will be recovered as a matter of routine during the excavation. When retrieved from the ground finds will be kept in a finds tray or appropriate bags in accordance with *First Aid for Finds* (Walker 1990). Where necessary, a conservator may be required to recover fragile finds from the ground depending upon circumstances.

After the completion of the fieldwork stage, a conservation assessment will be undertaken which will include the X-radiography of all the ironwork (after initial screening to separate obviously modern debris), and a selection of the non-ferrous finds (including all coins). A sample of slag may also be X-rayed to assist with identification and interpretation. Wet-packed material, including glass, bone and leather will be stabilised and consolidated to ensure their long-term preservation. All finds will be stored in optimum conditions in accordance with *First Aid for Finds and Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (Walker, 1990).

The conservation assessment report will include statements on condition, stability and potential for further investigation (with conservation costs) for all material groups. The conservation report will be included in the updated project design prepared for the analysis stage of the project.

Scientific dating

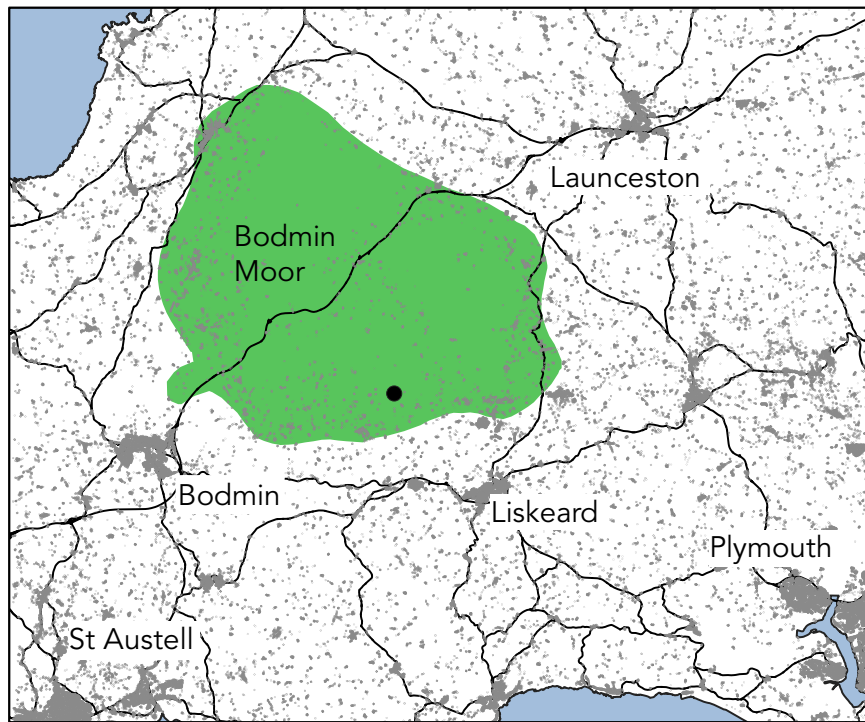
Where uncontaminated deposits are recorded which are able to inform understanding of the research aims (in particular, relating to the construction of the banks and ditches), appropriate samples will be taken. Radiocarbon dating will be appropriate for clarifying and linking aspects of archaeological and environmental chronologies, and a strategy for this will be agreed following discussion with HE Science Advisor and the relevant specialists.

Synthesis and data integration

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



 **DigVentures**



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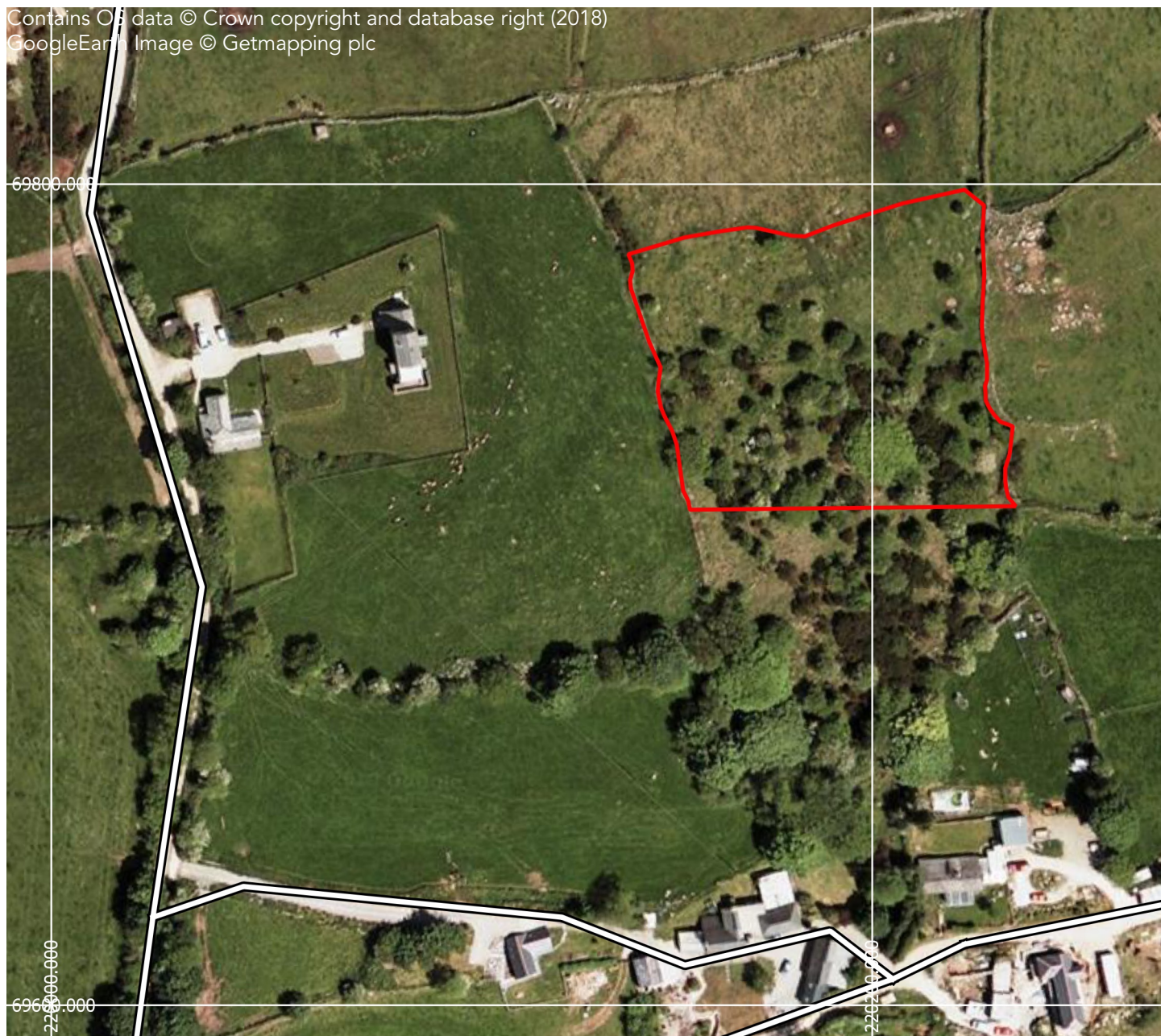


Figure 1 - West Northwood Farm Site Location

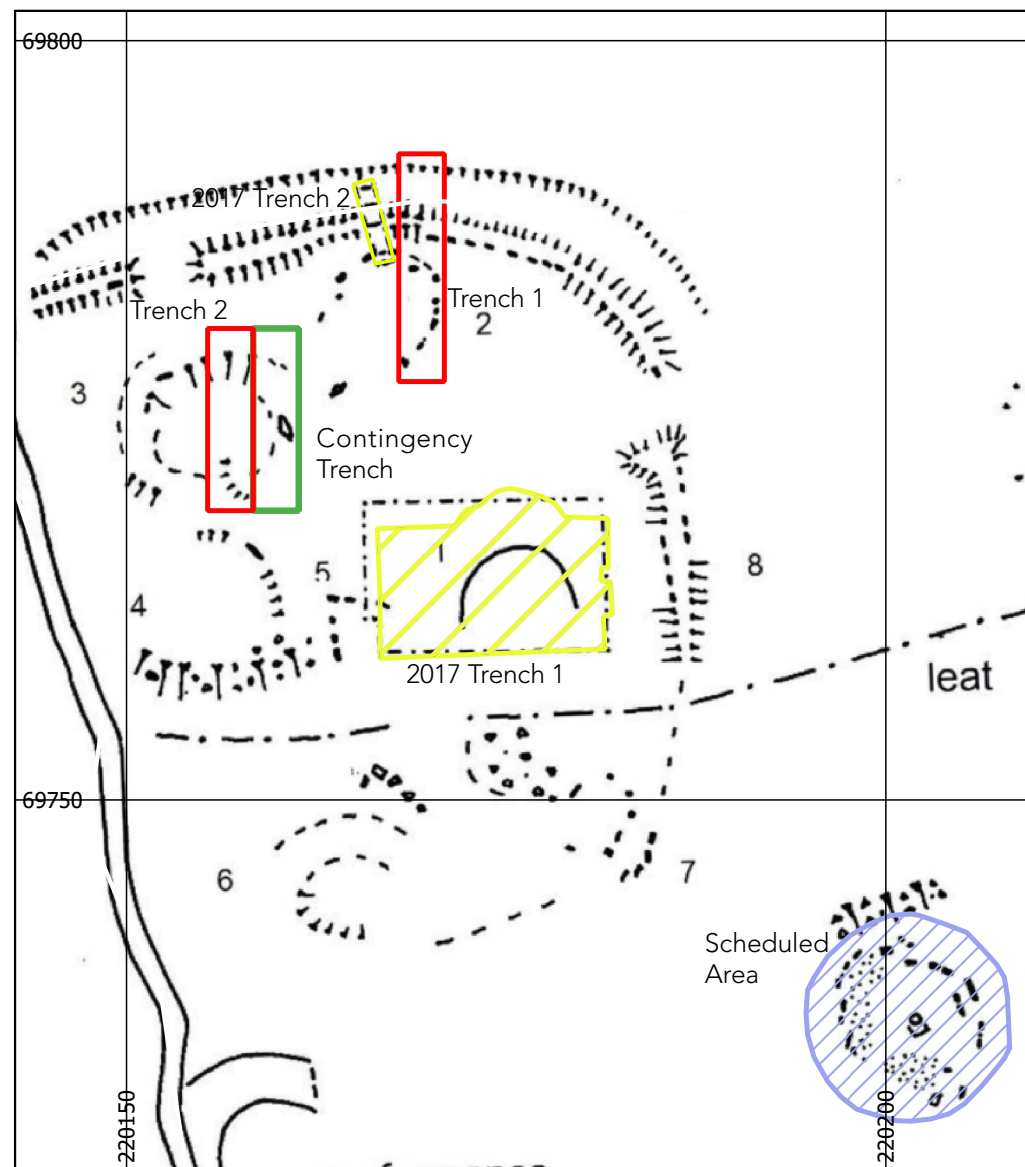
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 m





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GoogleEarth Image © Getmapping plc

7.5 0 7.5 15 22.5 30 m



Cornwall Archaeology Unit 2017 Earthwork Survey © Cornwall Council 2017

Figure 2 - West Northwood Farm Trench Locations



Lisa Westcott Wilkins

MANAGING DIRECTOR

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@LISAWILKINS

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



EXPERIENCE

MANAGING DIRECTOR | 11.2011 - PRESENT
DIGVENTURES

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

EDITOR | 2007- 2011
CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGY

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



KEY COMPETENCIES

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



EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

MEMBER | 2014

CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

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

FELLOW | 2011

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS

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

FELLOW | 2010

CLORE LEADERSHIP PROGRAMME

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

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

MA ARCHAEOLOGY (DISTINCTION) | 2002
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

BA CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS | 1993
ITHACA COLLEGE, ITHACA NY USA



SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

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

European Association of Archaeologists, Glasgow, September 2015

'CROWDFUNDING AND THE HERITAGE SECTOR'

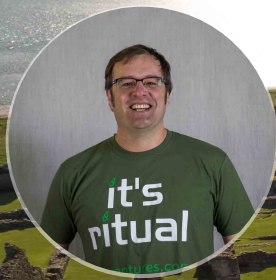
New Philanthropy Capital leadership roundtable, June 2015.

THE 'REAL TIME' TEAM: THE FUTURE OF FIELDWORK

Current Archaeology, May 2015, p36-40.

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

Institute for Archaeologists, 2014



Brendon Wilkins

PROJECTS DIRECTOR

BA 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
MANDA@DIGVENTURES.COM
@MANDA_FORSTER



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



EXPERIENCE

PROGRAMME MANAGER | 2016 - PRESENT
DIGVENTURES

STANDARDS PROMOTION MANAGER | 2011 - 2015
CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

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

POST-EXCAVATION MANAGER | 2004 - 2011
BIRMINGHAM ARCHAEOLOGY



KEY COMPETENCIES

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



EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

MEMBER | 2004

CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

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

TREASURER AND TRUSTEE | 2011

BIRMINGHAM AND WARWICKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY | 2004

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

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

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



SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

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

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

'DRIVING MEMBERSHIP ENGAGEMENT THROUGH TARGETED MARKETING COMMUNICATIONS'

Membership Excellence, London, 2015

'A CHARTERED PROFESSION: CIFA AND THE NEXT GENERATION'

Theoretical Archaeology Group Conference, Manchester, 2014

CIFA CLIENT GUIDE

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014



Christopher Casswell

HEAD OF FIELDWORK

BA MCIFA

CHRIS@DIGVENTURES.COM

@CASSWELLARCH

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



EXPERIENCE

HEAD OF FIELDWORK | 2017 - PRESENT
DIGVENTURES

SENIOR PROJECT OFFICER | 2014- 2017
ALLEN ARCHAEOLOGY

SUPERVISOR/PROJECT OFFICER | 2008 - 2013
NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY

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



KEY COMPETENCIES

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



EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

MEMBER | 2017

CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

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

MEMBER | 2017

LANDSCAPE SURVEY GROUP

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

BA ARCHAEOLOGY | 2006

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD



SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

**INTERNATIONAL BOMBER COMMAND CENTRE;
BEFORE THE BOMBER COUNTY**

The Archaeologist, CIfA, 2015

STONE WAS THE ONE CROP THAT NEVER FAILED

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

NORTH KILLINGHOLME: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Allen Archaeology Field Reports, 2017

TICKENCOTE LODGE FARM: COSMIC ASSESSMENT

Allen Archaeology Field Reports, 2017



Maiya Pina-Dacier

HEAD OF COMMUNITY

MAIYA@DIGVENTURES.COM
@MUCKYMAIYA

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



Emily Stammitti-Campbell

PARTNERSHIPS MANAGER

BA MSc PHD

EMILY.S@DIGVENTURES.COM

@ARCHAEO_OTTER

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



EXPERIENCE

RELATIONSHIPS MANAGER | 2018 - PRESENT
DIGVENTURES

SENIOR PROJECT OFFICER | 2015 - 2018
YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME DEVELOPER | 2012 - 2015
EDINBURGH CITY COUNCIL

TEACHING ASSISTANT / INSTRUCTOR | 2010 - 2015
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH



KEY COMPETENCIES

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



EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY | 2015
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

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

MSC ARCHAEOLOGY | 2009
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

MA INTERNATIONAL POLICY STUDIES | 2007
MONTEREY INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

BA HISTORY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS | 2003
HEIDELBERG UNIVERSITY



SELECTED PROJECTS AND PUBLICATIONS

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

DAM(NED) ARCHAEOLOGY

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

FLOOD ALLEVIATION MECHANISMS ALONG THE RIVER
STOUR, KENT

Environmental Agency, Black & Veatch 2016

THE SANDSTONE CAVES OF NOTTINGHAM: POLICY
PLANNING GUIDANCE

Historic England, 2017.



Stuart Noon

PROJECT MANAGER

BA MA MCIFA
STUART@DIGVENTURES.COM

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



EXPERIENCE

PROJECT MANAGER | 2016 - PRESENT
DIGVENTURES

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

SPECIALIST HERITAGE ADVISOR | 2013 -PRESENT
HERITAGE DEVELOPMENT RESOLUTIONS

PROJECT MANAGER | 2004 -2009
NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



KEY COMPETENCIES

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



EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

MEMBER | 2015

CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

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

MA ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT | 2001
UNIVERSITY OF YORK

BA ARCHAEOLOGY | 2001
UNIVERSITY OF WALES



SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

50 FINDS FROM CUMBRIA: OBJECTS FROM THE
PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME

Amberley Press, 2016.

THE CUMBRIA HOARD – FROM RUSSIA WITH TRADE

Current Archaeology, January 2015

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

Current Archaeology, February 2014

ROMAN CEMETERY STONES FROM CUNNINGARTH

Transactions of the Cumbrian Archaeological and Antiquarian Society Volume X1V 2014

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

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



OUR TEAM AND ADVISORY BOARD

DV TEAM



ED CASWELL BA MA PHD (IN PROCESS) COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

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



HARRIET TATTON BA COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

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



JOHANNA UNGEMACH BA MA COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

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

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



FERGUS AND MONTY SENIOR AND JUNIOR ASSISTANT SITE DOGS

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

ADVISORY BOARD

SIR TONY ROBINSON, PATRON

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

DAVID GILBERT, CHAIR

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

SIMON COLLISTER

Senior Lecturer, Communications, University of the Arts London

DR PETER G GOULD

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

THOMAS KNOWLES

Head of Grants, Historic Environment Scotland

DR TIM SCHADLA-HALL

Reader in Public Archaeology, University College London

CAROLE SOUTER CBE

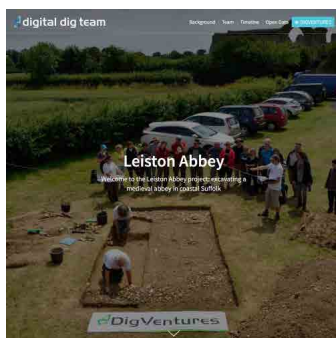
Master, St Cross College, Oxford University and Chief Executive, Heritage Lottery Fund (2003 – 2016)

SARAH STANNAGE

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



CASE STUDIES



LEISTON ABBEY/LEISTON'S ORIGINS 2013 - 2016

PROJECT VALUE | £205,200

CROWDFUNDING RAISED (OVER FOUR YEARS)

£69,682 / 118% (overfunded)

PARTNERS

Heritage Lottery Fund

QUICK STATS

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

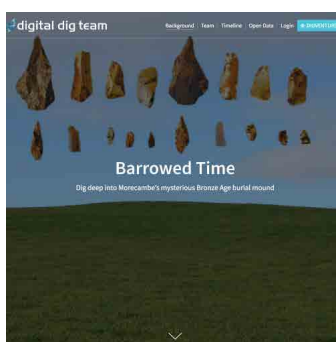
Our ongoing project at Leiston Abbey has been supported by the HLF and match-funded by the public through crowdfunding. At its heart, this project tests digital technology as a tool to create greater public access to the rich archaeological heritage at Leiston Abbey, a Scheduled Ancient Monument in coastal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

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

The purpose of our project was two-fold: to harness the power and reach of digital technology for the process of doing archaeology as well as

involving as wide an audience as possible in this work; and, to build the profile and accessibility of Leiston Abbey as a community resource in an area that faces social deprivation, rural poverty and a lack of resources. The Leiston Abbey project addresses the worldwide need to foster greater connection between heritage and the public in the wake of economic recession.

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



BARROWED TIME 2016

PROJECT VALUE | £66,315

CROWDFUNDING RAISED

£16,815 / 135% (overfunded)

PARTNERS

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

QUICK STATS

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

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

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

The project created multiple opportunities for participation. Videos, data and results were streamed live from the dig to a pop-up museum hosted in the Morecambe Heritage Centre on Morecambe Prom, where a dedicated archaeological 'incident room' encouraged residents and shoppers to get hands-on with their history. Though the dig location was

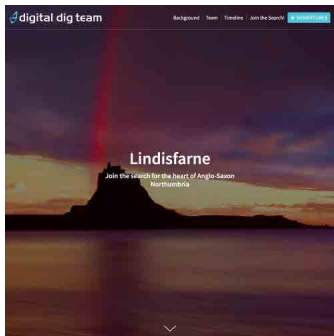
kept secret, live Skype links were made to the excavation site each day, allowing visitors to question and experience interaction with the dig team. The pop-up museum enabled us to deliver a comprehensive educational plan to local schools, with a total of 234 schoolchildren attending.

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

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



CASE STUDIES



LINDISFARNE: THE HOLY ISLAND ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT 2016

PROJECT VALUE | £25,000

CROWDFUNDING RAISED

£25,000 / 139% (overfunded)

PARTNERS

Dr David Petts, Durham University

QUICK STATS

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

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

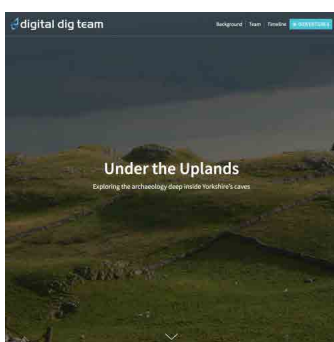
Thus far, archaeologists have failed to locate the site of the early monastery. In 2014, Dr David Petts of Durham University carried out an extensive geophysical survey, which flagged two possible locations and formed the targets for our field season from 13th-26th June 2016.

Nothing about this project was ordinary. The site itself, and the goals of the project relating to locating the early monastery, generated huge public interest, with the crowdfunding campaign reaching 100% in a record six days. Lindisfarne is also an unusually popular summer travel

destination, and the location of our two main trenches immediately in front of the existing later medieval Priory ruins meant that we were in the peak tourist area and inundated with interested visitors.

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

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



UNDER THE UPLANDS 2016

PROJECT VALUE | £98,500

CROWDFUNDING RAISED

£2,570 / 103% (overfunded)

PARTNERS

Heritage Lottery Fund, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

QUICK STATS

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

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

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

A Virtual Museum of 3D digital models and a Cave Archaeology Toolkit have been developed, building a network of 'community curators' to

help digitise previously inaccessible cave archives. Schools, families, local groups and other participants have been able to access training in the skills necessary to protect and record this vulnerable heritage.

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

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



CASE STUDIES & SELECTED CLIENTS



FLAG FEN LIVES 2012

PROJECT VALUE | £32,000

CROWDFUNDING RAISED

£32,000 / 128% (overfunded)

PARTNERS

Vivacity, Birmingham University

QUICK STATS

250 pledgers; 125 trained onsite; 2,000 visitors

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

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

the live archaeology accounting for 30% of the total income for the site in 2012. Volunteer staff numbers at Flag Fen were up 40% year-on-year.

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

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

WHERE YOU'VE SEEN US



SELECTED CLIENTS

