



Excavating Elmswell: Seasons in Time

Updated Project Design for a Community Excavation 2022
REDACTED

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Excavating Elmswell: Seasons in Time

Community-based archaeological excavation at Elmswell Farm,
Elmswell, Driffield, East Riding of Yorkshire

Updated Project Design for a Community Excavation

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Purpose of document

This document has been prepared as an Updated Project Design for continuing community-based research excavations at Elmswell Farms, Driffield. The purpose of this document is to provide an outline of planned fieldwork for 2022, outlining the aims and objectives of the work, and methodology to be employed.

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The project was managed for DigVentures by Brendon Wilkins, with Lisa Westcott Wilkins in the role of Project Executive and Nat Jackson as Site Director.

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Executive summary

This document has been compiled in support of further archaeological investigation at Elmswell Farms, to be undertaken by DigVentures. Four previous seasons of archaeological excavation have investigated the shrunken medieval village of Little Driffield (2017) and Roman elements of Elmswell Farms (2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021). This Updated Project Design supports a sixth season of fieldwork focusing on Roman elements of the farm initially investigated in 2018, 2020, and 2021 comprising a programme of targeted trenching and field survey. The approach to this work is evidenced through the following MoRPHE / PRINCE2 compliant document, 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 and research 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 of early Roman remains initially found in 2018, and later investigated in 2020 and 2021;
- the nature, date and survival of archaeology at the site of the Roman settlement;
- the relationship of these remains to nearby sites and how the settlement played a role in the wider environs.

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

Targeted excavation The extension of Trench 4 to the north to assess the nature, character and survival of evidence for the previously discovered early Roman settlement. An additional trench will be placed to investigate other evidence of structures seen in Trench 11 during the 2021 excavations.

Public engagement The project is supported by a comprehensive learning, engagement and activity plan. An innovative digital recording system will be used to enable volunteers to record and publish on smartphones or tablets in the field; specifically developed learning materials will be used to deliver schools sessions, with a dedicated project website, underpinned by a digital and audience building strategy, aiming to triple the engagement and participation numbers outlined in the project brief.



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Excavating Elmswell

- 1.1.1 The 'Excavating Elmswell' project is proposed as a multi-staged research project, encompassing an excavation and assessment stage followed by final analysis and publication. Field evaluation is scheduled to take place between 22nd August and 4th September 2022 and forms the sixth Execution Stage of this project. Results from the evaluation will be fully assessed and reported on, informing how the project will progress with an Updated Project Design (see Section 9, Review Point 6). The overarching aim of this work is to characterise the scale, depth and density of the extant archaeological remains pertaining to the history of the estate, from prehistory through to the modern day. Dating evidence will be obtained and an interactive digital archive of the excavation produced. In addition, metrically accurate 3D terrain models situating the site in its landscape context will be developed. The principal driver for this research project is to provide baseline information to inform the future management of the Site (see Section 5, Business Case).
- 1.1.2 This document provides a Project Design for delivery of a community-based archaeological investigation at Elmswell Farms, Driffild (hereafter 'the site', Figure 1, [REDACTED]). This document will define how DigVentures intends to deliver a project which provides benefits to landowners, John and Henrietta Fenton, the local and global community, and all other stakeholders (including Historic England and Natural England).
- 1.1.3 The project is being managed according to Historic England's MoRPHE project model (Management of Archaeological Research Projects in the Historic Environment). This document defines that process, and is divided into 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 outcomes. 'Part 2: Resources and Programming' identifies responsibilities of individual project staff members, outlines completion dates for specific tasks, with all costs itemised for transparency. A detailed Project Activity Plan has also been provided as a separate document to assist with project tracking, and evaluation of social and community outcomes.



Part 1: Description of the project

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Research context

- 2.1.1 Elmswell Farm, Driffield, lies in a rich and nationally important archaeological landscape, containing finds and features dating from the Mesolithic to WWII. Significant amongst these are the remains of a Roman settlement and an extensive shrunken medieval village. The town of Driffield itself has an interesting association with Anglo-Saxon royalty; once part of the Kingdom of Deira, there is evidence that a royal palace once stood in its centre. Despite the site's wealth of archaeological potential, there have been few modern investigations into its archaeology, resulting in a strong need to understand the heritage resource in light of substantial attritional threats.
- 2.1.2 Elmswell has been the subject of widespread antiquarian intervention; in the 19th century, John Mortimer investigated the Neolithic barrows to the south of Elmswell and revealed multiple prehistoric burials, along with evidence of their reuse well into Anglo-Saxon period. Although it is difficult to decipher settlement patterns of the Romano-British period, there are a range of Roman finds as a result of earlier interventions at the site by Corder and others in 1935. A significant hoard of Roman coins, Samian ware, and early Medieval pottery were discovered in [REDACTED] Elmswell. Such finds accord well with remote aerial photographic evidence, with extensive cropmarks indicative of a Roman 'ladder settlement' coupled with a large Iron Age/Roman field system. A late Iron Age to early Anglo-Saxon settlement has also been identified, including the remains of a potential 4th century villa.

3 RESULTS OF PREVIOUS WORK

3.1 Earlier excavation

- 3.1.1 Known prehistoric sites on Elmswell Farm include two Neolithic/Bronze Age bowl barrows (SM1013707 and SM1013708) excavated by John Mortimer in 1870, and two further excavated, undated barrows. Excavations undertaken on the farm between 1935 and 1937 revealed Roman occupation, including mortared stone walls and floors (Corder 1940), and artefactual evidence suggested that settlement had begun in the Iron Age and continued into the Anglo-Saxon period. This activity is further evidenced by extensive cropmarks south of Elmswell Beck, immediately west of the site.
- 3.1.2 In 1975 excavations at Moot Hill in Driffield revealed a Norman castle containing the possible remains of a rare 8th century palace (SM1015612), approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the site. Excavations conducted in advance of the construction of Kellythorpe Industrial Estate, 300m southwest of the site, revealed numerous archaeological remains; including prehistoric flints, Roman and medieval ditches and enclosures, and modern remains related to the WWII RAF Driffield. More recently, metal detecting and field walking surveys on Elmswell Farm have revealed extensive Mesolithic flint scatters and further assemblages of over 100 fragments of high status Roman pottery, over 100 Roman coins including 27 denarii; the latest dating to AD390-5.



3.2 Previous fieldwork: 2017 - 2021

- 3.2.1 The first season of fieldwork undertaken by DigVentures in 2017 focused on the shrunken medieval village of Little Driffield (Casswell 2018). Remote sensing surveys and targeted trenches enabled the characterisation of the remains, indicating that the landscape east of Church Lane was settled extensively between the late 11th and mid-14th century. The recovery of a Roman coin and a sherd of 9th to 11th century pottery suggest that earlier activity took place on or near to the site. Later pottery was found in smaller quantities, indicating that the main phase of settlement activity at the site had finished by the mid-14th century when the settlement was abandoned.
- 3.2.2 A second season of fieldwork (2018) focused on the Roman elements of the farm on land south of Elmswell Farm farmyard, south of Elmswell Beck (Casswell 2019). Remote sensing surveys and targeted trenches enabled the characterisation of remains dating to the early Roman period. The robbed-out remains of several walls were found, as were three neonate burials and a heavily disturbed adult inhumation. In addition, a large ditch was found to contain a substantial Roman pottery assemblage – including decorated samian ware – and Roman roof tile. The results of the 2018 fieldwork season indicate that there was a substantial, and potentially significant, late 1st to mid-2nd century AD Roman settlement in the field where the three trenches were located.
- 3.2.3 Fieldwork also included a photogrammetric survey of Elmswell Old Hall and a geophysical resistivity survey to the south of the hall in an attempt to find the location of the estate tithe barn, and a metal detecting and fieldwalking survey of land to the north of Elmswell Farm. The tithe barn was not found but survey work to the north found a dense concentration of Roman tesserae, roof tile and numerous coins.
- 3.2.4 During 2019, archaeological fieldwork focussed on the concentration of finds recorded in Low Railton during the fieldwalking and metal detecting survey in 2018 (Casswell 2020). Four trenches were investigated and archaeological features were found in all trenches with Roman finds dating to the 2nd to 4th century AD. Roman ceramic and stone building materials – including tesserae, roof tiles, flue tiles and bricks – were found in all areas along with settlement abandonment debris and robber-pits. It was concluded that the site had been settled in the latter part of the 2nd century AD with the construction of a villa that included a large stone building with tiled roof, a hypocaust and mosaic.
- 3.2.5 During the fourth season of fieldwork (2020), one trench was opened immediately north of the 2018 Trench 4 excavation to investigate potential structural Roman settlement remains (Casswell et al 2021). Archaeological features were found throughout the trench, with Roman finds dating to the 1st to 2nd century AD. Pottery recovered suggests domestic occupation and a site of some significance in the Roman period established soon after the conquest. The wide-ranging taxa identified in the animal bone assemblage suggests waste from beef, pork, lamb/mutton and marine mollusc production and/or consumption. A prehistoric, probably Neolithic, alluvial deposit was found in part of the trench that indicated earlier activity on the south side of the paleochannel adjacent to the site.
- 3.2.6 Remote sensing comprised geophysical resistivity survey of the 2019 excavation site to further identify and characterise the potential for significant structural remains related to the results



found previously. Results were mixed but do appear to indicate the potential for the presence of a rectangular anomaly northwest of the trenches, interpreted as settlement rubble debris.

3.2.7 In 2021 one trench was opened directly south of Elmswell Farm farmyard to investigate potential structural Roman settlement remains, extending Trench 4 from the 2018 and 2020 field season to the north and west (25m x 20m) and a smaller re-excavation to the east through the alluvium (10m x 2m). Archaeological features were found throughout the trench, with Roman finds dating to the 1st to 2nd century AD. The features consisted of rubbish pits, post holes, ditches and a series of walls which had either been completely robbed out and rubble left in the cut or only had the foundations remaining. Pottery recovered suggests domestic occupation and a site of some significance in the Roman period established soon after the conquest. The broad variety identified in the animal bone assemblage suggests waste from beef, pork, lamb/mutton and marine mollusc production and/or consumption. Small finds of note included a near mint denarius of Domitian and two interlocked Roman brooches recovered from a rubbish pit. During the 2020 season a prehistoric, probably Neolithic, alluvial deposit was found in part of the trench that indicated earlier activity on the south side of the paleochannel adjacent to the site, in 2021 a small evaluation was opened to investigate the nature of this deposit further.

3.2.8 A further evaluation trench, Trench 11 measuring 10m x 2m, was opened to the west of Trench 4. This trench revealed a probable wall and two pits, these were left unexcavated this year.

3.3 2022 Fieldwork proposals

3.3.1 Recommendations made in the assessment report for the Sixth Execution Stage of fieldwork (Jackson 2021) continue to recognise the importance of the early Roman site first excavated in 2018, and further investigated in 2020 and 2021. For the 2022 fieldwork season it is proposed that Trench 4 is partially reopened and extended to the north (25m x 15m), to further investigate and characterise the structures revealed in the 2021 excavations.

3.3.2 Additionally, it is suggested that Trench 11 is reopened and extended to examine the features discovered in the trench during the 2021 season and their possible relationship to the features seen in Trench 4 (see Figure 1).

4 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Project model

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



4.2 Aim 1 – To define and establish the precise physical extent and condition of archaeological remains on the Site with a programme of remote sensing and metric survey

4.2.1 This aim will entail non-invasive survey of the site, continuing the fieldwalking and metal detecting which was undertaken in 2018. This will provide further information to support the targeted trenching addressing the specific questions:

- Q1. Can the layout and associated sub-surface archaeology be established by remote survey?
- Q2. Can we identify the location and extent of settlement evidence, and determine horizontal phasing between features?

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

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

- Q3. Can we corroborate chronological phasing for the Site, including the presence of earlier and later features and structures, as defined in Aim 1?
- Q4. What are the typical and atypical features of the Site and did this influence the functions and activities that took place?
- Q5. What is the landscape setting and character surrounding the Site, and how did this shape its location, design and development?

4.4 Aim 3 – Understand the palaeoenvironmental conditions at the site

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

- Q6: What is the current state of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material across the site?
- Q7: How well do deposits and artefacts survive, and how deeply are they buried?
- Q8: Can the palaeoenvironmental data recovered from sampling in the trenches inform us about farming regimes, specialised food processing, industrial or military activities that may have taken place at the site?
- Q9: Can we increase our understanding of the relationships to the local environment during the multi-period occupation of the Site?

4.5 Aim 4 - Making recommendations, analysis and publication

4.5.1 This aim will require all data from Aims 1-3 to be collated and assessed in light of any further information recovered from a desk-based assessment of previous archival material. An Updated Project Design will then be produced with management recommendations to research, conserve or enhance the heritage significance of the Site.

- Q10: What can an integrated synthesis of the results of this work with previous remote sensing tell us about the site and its setting?



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

5 BUSINESS CASE

5.1 Historic England Research Agenda

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

5.2 Research frameworks

- 5.2.1 The key research agendas relating to Elmswell Farms are the 'Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: Research Agenda' (Roskams and Wyman 2005) and the 'East Midlands Research Framework' (Cooper et al, 2006). These documents summarise research priorities by period as the basis for further consultation with the wider specialist team.

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
Academic Advisory Board	An academic advisory group of subject area experts (in prehistoric, Roman and Medieval Archaeology) 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 build on the core team's existing connections with UCL, University of Bradford, Durham University and Leicester University, in addition to local faculty such as Hull University.



Interfaces	Description
Core Project Team	The core project team and specialist staff have consulted widely during the project planning and will continue to build on this as the project develops, forging strong links with local, national and international professionals and institutions actively engaged in a broad range of multi-period sites.
Heritage at Risk	The heritage of Elmswell Farms is at risk from attritional farming threats, and particularly the removal of artefacts metal detectorists find (including three ongoing treasure cases without archaeological context). Core and specialist staff will work closely with the PAS and HE to establish management related aims and objectives with recommendations applicable to similar landscapes at risk.
Local Stakeholders	The project will showcase the archaeology from Elmswell, and offer skills-based learning opportunities focused on teaching digital heritage skills to engage as broad a group as possible in the local heritage. Hull is currently third in local authority districts with the largest proportions of deprived neighbourhoods in England, and Driffield also falls in the bottom 30% according to Indices of Deprivation. A 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 1: Project interfaces

7 COMMUNICATIONS

7.1 Project team and management responsibilities

- 7.1.1 The Project will be funded through crowdfunding. Project Assurance will be allocated to the Project Executive (Lisa Westcott Wilkins, DigVentures) who will monitor compliance against the deliverables detailed in this document. The project team have all worked closely together before (at Flag Fen 2012, and Leiston Abbey 2013-16, Bolton-le-Sands 2016-17, Lindisfarne 2016-present and Elmswell Farm 2017-present). Brendon Wilkins (Projects Director) will undertake day-to-day Project Management supported by Nat Jackson (Project Officer, Fieldwork). There will be four core DigVentures archaeological staff on site throughout the fieldwork, and all will be retained throughout the post-excavation phase of the project (see Appendix 2). All core staff are employed in line with ClfA guidelines, and are practicing field archaeologists of good standing at ACIfA level or above. Experts will be drawn from various university departments and laboratories with a considerable range of experience in the undertaking and delivery of similar research projects. This includes Joshua Hogue (worked stone); Chris Cumberpatch (medieval ceramics); Karen Barker (conservation); Ellen Simmons (palaeoenvironmental); Raphael Kahlenberg (geoarchaeology); Elizabeth Foulds (small finds); Malin Holst (human remains); Phil Mills (CBM); Ian Rowlandson (Roman pottery), and Hannah Russ (animal bone and shell).



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 / Site 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 DigVentures senior management team are all full members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA). DigVentures is a ClfA Registered Organisation (No. 102), and fully endorses the ClfA Code of Conduct and supporting Standards and Guidance documents. All DigVentures staff are employed in line with the Institute's Codes and will usually be members of the Institute.

7.3 Communications

- 7.3.1 The Project Director will produce Monthly Status Reports for the Project Executive and Project Team throughout this Execution Stage up to the review of the Assessment Report/UPD (Review Point 11). This will present an overview of progress, list tasks completed or part completed, including any on-going work and issues affecting progress.
- 7.3.2 The Project Manager will be responsible for ensuring that the project runs to schedule, keeping track of key resources and progress. The Project Team will have a project meeting at each milestone to ensure that all major tasks are briefed/debriefed as necessary. Provision will be made for the project in 'Basecamp', which is a web-based project communication package used by DigVentures, enabling project participants to generate and record notes, tasks, milestones and other project-related communication.

7.4 Outreach and engagement

- 7.4.1 **Public participation.** As a crowdfunded and crowdsourced archaeological project, every aspect of the project is cognisant of a wider outreach agenda. Public participants will take part on site (through participation in the dig, Finds Room, and co-creation of an open-access archaeological record), and online (through interactive online events, live updates on the Dig Timeline, social media content including, and access to digital archaeological record).
- 7.4.2 **Schools and education.** As in previous years, the project in 2022 will continue to create additional opportunities for local families with children who attend local schools to try archaeology together as a free summer holiday activity. The project will include multiple 'DigCamp' sessions for local families, and promotion will be achieved in partnership with local newspapers and local schools. The project will also generate material that can be used to enrich the wider, ongoing educational programme for local schools at Elmswell Farms to do with farming, land use, environment, and caring for the local landscape, by providing examples of these practices through time, as well as enriching the teaching of Roman history with local examples.
- 7.4.3 **Safe Dig policies.** All projects are now planned for multiple scenarios, depending on local lockdown restrictions, including in person, reduced in person, and online only scenarios. All



plans will be adapted in line with changing circumstances and postponed if necessary until it is safe to resume activity.

- 7.4.4 **Evaluation.** Impact is measured with DigVentures standard audience evaluation of all project participants (field and digital) to establish baseline data and assist with future management strategies and promotion.

7.5 Dissemination and reporting

- 7.5.1 Rapid dissemination of the results to stakeholders, as well as their involvement throughout, will be vital throughout the delivery of this project. This will take place through multiple channels, addressing a multitude of established and new audiences. Dissemination outlined below will all be undertaken during 2022/23, 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: <https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/>
- A dedicated interactive digital archive of excavation data.
- Conference presentation (ClfA/EAA)
- Wide circulation of Assessment and Final Report, Updated Project Design and links to the OASIS record: Oasis ID: digventu1-287349
- Site publication in an appropriate local/national journal commensurate with the final results.
- Deposition of the Assessment Report with the East Riding of Yorkshire County Records Office HER.

7.6 Project archive

- 7.6.1 The project archive will be prepared in accordance with the East Riding of Yorkshire Council Museum Service (ERYMS) Guidelines on Archaeological Archives (2015), and ClfA Standard and guidance for the preparation and storage of archaeological archives (2014). All reports produced by the project will be openly and freely disseminated through County Council Historic Environment Record, Archaeological Data Service, OASIS portal and the project microsite.

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	RV1 – Assemble Project Team and liaise with stakeholders	Completed – January 2017
Stage 1	Project Start-up, finalising Project Design and definition of scope	RV2 – Sign-off on MoRPHE Project Design, and liaison with stakeholders and landowners	Completed - June 2017
Stage 2	Archaeological Fieldwork – First Season	RV3 – assemble site archive and distribute pertinent data to specialists	Completed - August 2017



Stage	Description	Review Point	Completion Date
Stage 3	Assessment Report & Updated Project Design	RV4 – critically review findings, making recommendations for further work	Completed - February 2018
Stage 4	Archaeological Fieldwork – Second Season	RV5 – assemble site archive and distribute pertinent data to specialists	Completed - August 2018
Stage 5	Assessment Report & Updated Project Design	RV6 – critically review findings, making recommendations for further work	Completed - May 2019
Stage 6	Archaeological Fieldwork – Third Season	RV7 - assemble site archive and distribute pertinent data to specialists	Completed - August 2019
Stage 7	Assessment Report & Updated Project Design	RV8 – critically review findings, making recommendations for further work	Completed – March 2020
Stage 8	Archaeological Fieldwork – Fourth Season	RV9 - assemble site archive and distribute pertinent data to specialists	Completed – August 2020
Stage 9	Assessment Report & Updated Project Design	RV10 – critically review findings, making recommendations for further work	Completed – March 2021
Stage 10	Archaeological Fieldwork – Fifth Season	RV11 - assemble site archive and distribute pertinent data to specialists	Completed - August 2021
Stage 11	Assessment Report & Updated Project Design	RV12 – critically review findings, making recommendations for further work	Completed – March 2022
Stage 12	Archaeological Fieldwork – Sixth Season	RV13 - assemble site archive and distribute pertinent data to specialists	Proposed - August 2022
Stage 13	Assessment Report & Updated Project Design	RV14 – critically review findings, making recommendations for further work	Proposed – March 2023
Stage 14	Analysis & reporting	RV15 – final report sign-off, and prepare archive for accession	Proposed - May 2023
Closure			May 2023

Table 2: 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 1999, and in accordance with the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) health and safety manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (1997).



Part Two: Resources and Programming

10 PROJECT TEAM STRUCTURE

10.1 Team and responsibilities

- 10.1.1 DigVentures' Project Team is outlined below in Table 4. A summary CV, setting out the skills and expertise of DigVentures core team members is set out in Appendix 2, with CVs for the wider specialist team available on request.

Name	Initials	Project Role	Key Responsibility
Lisa Westcott Wilkins	LWW	Project Executive	Overall project responsibility, budget responsibility and project assurance
Brendon Wilkins	BW	Projects Director	Overall responsibility for the direction of the project
Manda Forster	MF	Director of Operations	Management of programme (on and off-site), liaison with project team, partners and Stakeholders
Stephanie Duensing	SD	Programme Manager	Management of programme (on and off-site), liaison with project team, partners and Stakeholders
Maiya Pina-Dacier	MPD	Head of Community	Management of public programme (on and off site), liaison with project team, partners and Stakeholders
Nat Jackson	NJ	Project Officer	Site Director, on site management
Raphael Kahlenberg	RK	Geoarchaeologist	On-site fieldwork; auger survey
Johanna Ungemach	JU	Community Archaeologist	On-site field-work, and responsible for Finds Room
Harriot Tatton	HT	Community Archaeologist	On-site fieldwork and field schools
Maggie Eno	ME	Community Archaeologist	Videography and social media
Ben Swain	BS	Community Archaeologist	On-site fieldwork and logistics
David Wallace	DW	Community Archaeologist	On-site fieldwork

Table 3: Team and responsibilities



- 10.1.2 In addition to the core team, it is expected that throughout the project between 15 and 25 volunteer staff will be present on-site engaging with excavation and finds processing activities. DigVentures will host a series of family-friendly DigCamp sessions, where families with children who attend local schools will be able to join the dig and help to unearth part of the site.

11 METHODOLOGY

11.1 Introduction

- 11.1.1 The methods reflect the Project Stages set out in Section 9 above. A task list, with allocation of staff time and team member is set out in Section 12 below, setting out a provisional programme. Detailed method statements relating the specific techniques or approaches detailed below to their constituent research questions can be found in Appendix 1 at the end of this document.

11.2 Stage 12 – Archaeological fieldwork – Sixth season

- 11.2.1 Stage 12 (scheduled for 22nd August to 4th September 2022) will comprise the sixth fieldwork season required to meet Aims 1 and 2, and will entail a combination of topographic survey, field walking, metal detecting survey, and targeted trenching. It will aim to answer the following research questions which helped to guide fieldwork during the first three stages of the project:

- Q1. Can the layout and associated sub-surface archaeology be established by remote survey?
- Q2. Can we identify the location and extent of settlement evidence, and determine horizontal phasing between features?
- Q3. Can we corroborate chronological phasing for the Site, including the presence of earlier and later features and structures, as defined in Aim 1?
- Q4. What are the typical and atypical features of the Site and did this influence the functions and activities that took place?
- Q5. What is the landscape setting and character surrounding the Site, and how did this shape its location, design and development?

- 11.2.2 Specific archaeological interventions will include one trench measuring 25 x 15m positioned to the north of Trench 4 from the 2021 field season. It is intended that part of the previous trench will be re-opened to enable complete excavation of the buried stratigraphic sequence. There will also be re-excavation and extension of Trench 11 (10m x 10m) designed to investigate features discovered in the 2021 season. It will look at these features and see if there are any other structures in the area, and whether there is a relationship between them and the early Roman settlement activity seen in Trench 4.

- 11.2.3 Access to the site will be made through the active farmyard at Elmswell Farm ([REDACTED]) no earlier than 08:45 each morning, and egress no later than 17:30 from the same point. All traffic will be closely managed to avoid conflict with agricultural machinery.



11.3 Stage 13 – Assessment report & updated project design

11.3.1 This Stage will address Aim 3, culminating in Review Point 12, and focusing on answering the following research questions:

- Q6 What is the current state of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material across the site?
- Q7: How well do deposits and artefacts survive, and how deeply are they buried?
- Q8: Can the palaeoenvironmental data recovered from sampling in the trenches inform us about farming regimes, specialised food processing, industrial or military activities that may have taken place at the site?
- Q9: Can we increase our understanding of the local environment during the multi-period occupation of the Site?

11.4 Stage 14 – Further work, analysis and publication

11.4.1 Addressing Aim 4, this is the main reporting and recommendation Stage of the project, culminating in Review Point 13 and focusing on the following research questions

- Q10: What can an integrated synthesis of the results of this work with previous remote sensing and building survey tell us about the site and its setting?
- Q11: In light of the evidence recovered from this and previous work, can we articulate a link between the multi-phased use of the Site and its different areas?
- Q12: Formulate recommendations for further archaeological and palaeoenvironmental analysis at Elmswell Farms based on Aims 1-3, and implement a programme to publish and disseminate the results or continue fieldwork into additional seasons.

12 STAGES, PRODUCTS AND TASKS

12.1 Methodological linkages

12.1.1 It is anticipated that the 2022 work will be undertaken in four stages (see Table 2). These are expanded in the table below showing linkages with 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 11	Assessment Report & Updated Project Design	Aim 1-4 Q1-12	1. Assessment of previous results 2. Permissions (planning application & stewardship derogations) 3. Finalised PD & Risk Log 4. Educational Plan & Information Pack	1. Consult with wider project team and stakeholders to define milestones and delivery timetable. 2. Core Archaeology Team Meeting. 3. Design project database. 4. RV12 – Sign off on MoRPHE



			5. Digital Communication Plan 6. Risk Assessment & Health and Safety Plan	
Stage 12	Archaeological Fieldwork – Sixth Season	Aim 1 Q1-2 Aim 2 Q3-5	7. Field Archive 8. Survey Archive 9. 3D Survey Archive	5. Site Preparation 6. Fieldwork (remote sensing, topographic and geophysical survey & excavation) 7. RV9 – assemble site archive & distribute to specialists
Stage 13	Assessment Report & Updated Project Design	Aim 3 Q6-9	10. Stratigraphic & Assessment Report	8. Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental assessments 9. Integrated assessment report 10. RV10 – recommendations for further work
Stage 14	Analysis and Publication	Aim 1-4 Q10-12	11. Final report 12. Publication 13. Completed and accessioned archive	11. Specialist analysis 12. Finalise report and publication 13. Prepare data and archive for deposition 14. RV15 – final sign-off 15. Closure

Table 4: Project stages, products and tasks

13 OWNERSHIP

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



14 RISK LOG

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

Table 5: Risk Log

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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(DigVentures



Figure 1. Site location

Appendices

16 APPENDIX 1 METHOD STATEMENTS

The methods for the proposed project will involve a combination of remote sensing, GIS modelling, archaeological excavation, sampling, palaeoenvironmental sampling and assessment. The methods are linked directly to the project aims and objectives (see Table 5) and detailed below.

Key Questions and Objectives	Photogrammetry and Digital Terrain Modelling	Geophysical Survey	Earthwork Survey and GIS Modelling	Archaeological Excavation	Sampling	Environmental Assessment	Finds Assessment	Synthesis and Data integration
Q.1	✓	✓						
Q.2		✓						
Q.3	✓	✓						
Q.4			✓					
Q.5			✓	✓				
Q.6			✓	✓				
Q.7			✓	✓	✓	✓		
Q.8				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Q.9					✓	✓	✓	
Q.10					✓	✓		
Q.11						✓		✓
Q.12						✓		✓
Q.13								✓

Table 6: Linking methods with objectives

Remote sensing

Geophysical survey will be undertaken where possible at the Site to better inform our understanding of the excavated remains encountered during excavation; and in the wider landscape. The survey will be undertaken by East Riding Archaeological Society and will entail the use of a Mk2 TR Systems resistivity meter with 1.5m 4 beam probe. Readings will be logged to a tablet during the survey so that the results can be instantly viewed on site.

Topographic survey and GIS modelling

Any additional topographical survey work will be carried out using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS survey system. The Trimble VRS system is used in conjunction with a GPS Rover unit. It allows for surveying without the use of a site specific fixed base station. This is achieved by connecting to Trimble's network of fixed base stations by means of mobile phone communication. The method is highly efficient and accurate (+/- 2cm) when good signal is available. The survey data is exported from the data logger as a comma delimited file (.csv) and a Trimble data collector file (.dc). Both files can be imported into Trimble GeoSite Communicator, which recognises the feature code library and plots all strings, polygons and labels as intended. All survey and excavation data will be stored within a GIS environment, which will remain the principle conduit for all spatial data throughout the project.

Archaeological excavation

Two trenches will be excavated, both extending already existing trenches (Figure 1):

Trench	Dimensions	Target	Description
4	25 x 15m	Early Roman settlement remains	25 x 15m trench, aligned E-W, located north of 2021 Trench 4
11	10 x 10m	Early Roman settlement remains	10m x 10m trench, aligned E-W, located west of Trench 4

Table 7: Trench target, location and description

Interventions

All trenches will 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 (6H) on permanent drafting film and archived in a suitable depository.

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. Trenches will be backfilled immediately following excavation with subsoil followed by topsoil. The site will be visibly similar in appearance to its condition pre-excavation; there shall be no visible mounds of excavated soil around the site and turf shall be replaced and watered in.

Palaeoenvironmental sampling

All deposits with good palaeoenvironmental potential will be sampled; bulk samples will be taken from the section as appropriate, under advice 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 will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in 'Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation' (Historic England 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 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 will be wet-sieved/floated and washed (by the excavation team at a suitable area close to the temporary headquarters) over a mesh size of 250 microns for the recovery of palaeobotanical and other organic remains, and re-floated 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 will be sorted for small finds or any non-buoyant palaeoenvironmental remains, and scanned with a magnet to pick up ferrous debris such as hammer scale;
- The dried organic fractions will 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 will be undertaken as appropriate and agreed, including paraffin flotation to recover insect remains. Any such remains will 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 will be undertaken on the advice of the relevant specialist and will 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 is 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 can be exercised by the trench supervisor): 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 deposits should always be sampled, Category B deposits always sampled however, the supervisor's discretion may allow for a strategy such as 'scatter sampling' enabling exploration of variation within a deposit 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 off site in a dedicated floatation and wet sieving area.

Auger survey

Series of corings will be conducted along two transects. The first transect will run parallel to Trench 11 and extend at least 80m towards the north, crossing the presumed palaeochannel. Initially, the spacing between the coring locations will be 10 m, but resolution will be increased



where complex stratigraphies are observed. This also applies to the second transect, starting at the eastern end of Trench 4 and running east, crossing the paleochannel.

A hand-operated Dutch auger and a petrol-driven percussion corer will be used, depending on the properties of the targeted deposits and whether the extraction of undisturbed sediments is desired. Samples taken with the hand-operated auger are c. 7 cm in diameter and have a length of up to 20 cm. After extraction, a fresh face will be produced by removing superficial and potentially contaminated soil/sediment with a knife or trowel. Soil horizons and sediment strata will be defined and their contacts measured and characterised. Each sample will be photographed together with a photo scale and a colour reference. The previously defined units will be removed from the sampler one at a time, and smaller sub-samples for further lab analysis will be taken and put into plastic bags. During the process, texture, consistency, and inclusions will be recorded and colours determined using the Munsell Soil Colour Charts. Additional sub-samples of inclusions, like datable material, will be taken on occasion.

Where the mechanical percussion corer is used, undisturbed cores are extracted in rigid plastic tubes (c.5 cm diameter) of 1 m length. The tubes will be split in half in the field, and the exposed surfaces will be cleaned. Their recording will follow the same procedure as described for the hand-auger samples. In case finely-stratified features of particular interest occur and micromorphological analysis is aspired, one half of the core (or sections of it) will remain untouched, wrapped in cling film, and sealed. These sub-samples will be kept in a cool place until they are brought to a lab for drying and impregnation.

Zooarchaeology

If large deposits of bone or marine shell are encountered advice of the project Zooarchaeologist 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 (as found in previous excavations. 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 Historic England's Environmental Archaeology guidelines (2011). 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; full speciation will be carried out as part of the 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 will be left in situ, covered and protected, until Natural England have 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. A copy of the Ministry of Justice licence will be supplied to Natural England for logging onto the agri-environment agreement documents. 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, ClfA 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, urn 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



All finds will be treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014), 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 excavation will, as a minimum, be washed, marked, counted, weighed and identified. Any stratified ironwork will be X-rayed and stored in a stable condition along with other fragile and delicate material. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs will be undertaken by appropriately qualified conservation specialists. Suitable material, primarily the pottery and non-ferrous metalwork, will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage.

Conservation

If 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 (Watkinson and Neal 1998). 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 materials, 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

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 YDNPA and the relevant specialists following assessment.

Synthesis and data integration

Radiocarbon results from the project will be integrated and synthesised with future investigations, and other relevant work within the region and further afield. This will include a literature review of other pertinent sites.



21 APPENDIX 2 CORE STAFF CVS





Lisa Westcott Wilkins

MANAGING DIRECTOR DIGVENTURES

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@LISAWWILKINS



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

'BEYOND DIGITAL - WHAT IS IT ABOUT?'

Keynote Speaker, AMA Digital Marketing Day, November 2019

'AMPLIFYING PHYSICAL EXPERIENCES THROUGH CROWDFUNDING AND DIGITAL CONTENT'

Presentation, Remix London, January 2017

'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.



Brendon Wilkins

PROJECTS DIRECTOR

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Brendon is an award-winning field archaeologist and researcher, with over twenty 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 | 1999 - 2011
LICENSED SITE DIRECTOR (IRELAND) AND OTHER
ROLES AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF RESPONSIBILITY



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
- 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

IRISH LICENSE ELIGIBILITY | 2004

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

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY | EXPECTED 2020
UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

MA ARCHAEOLOGY (DISTINCTION) | 2008
UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

BSC ARCHAEOLOGY | 1999
UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD



SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

A THEORY OF CHANGE AND EVALUATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR
MEASURING SOCIAL IMPACT IN ARCHAEOLOGY
Wilkins, B. 1999 Post Classical Archaeologies, 9.

'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

DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS

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 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 manufacture and distribution of worked stone goods in the North Atlantic region.



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
- 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.

TRUSTEE (CO OPTED) | 2019

SOCIETY FOR THE ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND

TREASURER AND TRUSTEE | 2011 - 2019

BIRMINGHAM AND WARWICKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY | 2004

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

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

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS



WORK DIGITAL / THINK ARCHIVE - GUIDANCE FOR DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Forster, A K, produced as CIfA guidance / HE Funded project

FROM HOMELAND TO HOME; STEATITE, MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT IN THE NORSE 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.

DRIVING MEMBERSHIP ENGAGEMENT THROUGH 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



Stephanie Duensing

COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST
(PROJECT OFFICER)

BA BSOC MA PHD ACHA
STEPHANIE@DIGVENTURES.COM

Stephanie is a professional field archaeologist with substantial experience working on complex, large-scale investigation and fieldwork projects. She specialises in excavation and recording methodology, and has investigated a diverse range of sites, locations and periods. She is fabulous at running training field schools and mentoring those who want to learn more about archaeological techniques. Prior to her field based career, Stephanie completed a PhD at Manchester, exploring post medieval consumption practices through archaeological assemblages recovered from taverns, inns and alehouses in London. As a result, she is also an expert in post medieval ceramics and glass artefacts.



EXPERIENCE (SELECTED)

COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST (PROJECT
OFFICER) | 2021 - PRESENT
DIGVENTURES

PROJECT OFFICER | 2017 - 2021
JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

SUPERVISOR | 2016 - 2017
JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

ARCHAEOLOGIST | 2015 - 2016
COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY



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
- Archaeological fieldwork and skills training
- Writing and editing for technical publications
- Extensive knowledge of British archaeology
- Post excavation techniques and finds analysis (ceramics and glass)
- On site Health and Safety



EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

ASSOCIATE | 2014

CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

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

PhD ARCHAEOLOGY | 2015

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Taverns, Inns and Alehouses? An Archaeology of Consumption Practices in the City of London, 1666-1780

MA ARCHAEOLOGY | 2010

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

BSOC ANTHROPOLOGY | 2007

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND



SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT RADLEY,
OXFORDSHIRE

2021 Duensing, S. N. JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES.

POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATION AT STANTON HARCOURT, OXFORDSHIRE

2020 Duensing, S. N. JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT ST MARY'S CHURCH,
WARGRAVE, BERKSHIRE

2019 Duensing, S. N. and Boston, C. JOHN MOORE HERITAGE
SERVICES: <https://doi.org/10.5284/1084272>.



Maiya Pina-Dacier

HEAD OF COMMUNITY

BSc MSc
MAIYA@DIGVENTURES.COM
@MUCKYMAIYA



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



EXPERIENCE

HEAD OF COMMUNITY | 2018 - present
DIGVENTURES

COMMUNITY MANAGER | 2014 - 2018
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



Kimberley Teale

PROGRAMME MANAGER - DIGITAL

BSc ACIFA

KIMBERLEY@DIGVENTURES.COM

@SURVEYLIKEAGIRL



Kimberley is an archaeological geophysicist, experienced in project management and delivery with a demonstrated history of working in the heritage sector. With a background of running large scale infrastructure and linear survey schemes, Kimberley is committed to providing high quality data and deliverables. Digital innovation and development are a key part of her role and she is integral to the development of DigVentures' existing GIS capabilities and non-intrusive digital survey techniques.



EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

ASSOCIATE | 2020

CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

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

MEMBER OF

- INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROSPECTION (ISAP)
- NEAR SURFACE GEOPHYSICS GROUP (NSGG)
- CIFA SCOTTISH SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP
- HISTORIC ENGLAND LANDSCAPE SURVEY GROUP

BSc HONS GEOLOGY & ARCHAEOLOGY | 2009
UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM



EXPERIENCE

PROGRAMME MANAGER - DIGITAL
04.2021 – PRESENT | DIGVENTURES

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR – ARCHAEOLOGY
09.2020 – 03.2021 | WARDELL ARMSTRONG LLP

PROJECT MANAGER – GEOPHYSICS
08.2018 – 08.2020 | AOC ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT OFFICER / SUPERVISOR – GEOPHYSICS
03.2016 – 08.2018 | AOC ARCHAEOLOGY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL GEOPHYSICIST
01.2015 – 03.2016 | GSB PROSPECTION

ARCHAEOLOGIST / SITE ASSISTANT
07.2010 – 12.2011 | WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY /
MOLA / ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES WYAS



GEOPHYSICAL PROJECT EXPERIENCE

HS2 NORTH AND CENTRAL
400+ Ha Geophysical survey and reporting

EAST WEST RAIL

A9 / A96 DUALLING PROGRAMME
Scotland (various 2016 - 2020)

HORNSEA 4 OFFSHORE WINDFARM
400+ Ha geophysical survey and reporting

BIRMINGHAM RESILIENCE PIPELINE



KEY COMPETENCIES

- Geophysical survey, illustrating and reporting
- Landscape survey and assessment
- Geographical Information Systems (GIS)
- Desk-based research and assessments
- Project and team management
- Digital techniques and development
- 3D photogrammetry
- Problem solving and solution finding



MAGGIE ENO BA MA
COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

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



HARRIET TATTON BA
COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

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



JOHANNA UNGEMACH BA MA
COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

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



DAVID WALLACE BSc
COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

David graduated from University of Winchester in 2017, obtaining his degree in Archaeological Practice. He has since continued to gain experience in field archaeology through both voluntary and commercial work, digging across the UK and further afield, including sites in Romania and Georgia. David joined the team at DV after a small break backpacking in the Far East.



NAT JACKSON BA MSC
COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

Nat is an experienced commercial field archaeologist, having worked for several contracting units throughout his career to date. After graduating from an MA in Archaeology from Liverpool in 2012, he has been in the field ever since. He joined DV back in 2013 for a season at Leiston Abbey, since then, Nat has built up his skills in the field and has developed a keen interest in the archaeology of the Neolithic, especially in and around East Anglia.



BEN SWAIN BA
COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

Ben began his archaeological journey with DigVentures as a volunteer in 2012, and his enthusiasm grew with every muddy hole he encountered. Having qualified as an accountant in 2012, it didn't take long for him to realise he really was an archaeologist at heart. Reaching for his trowel, Ben joined DV in 2019 with his Archaeology Skills Passport in hand to undertake further training with our field archaeology team.

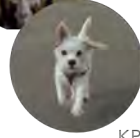


INDIE JAGO BA
COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

Indie is a core member of our field archaeology team, having joined DigVentures for some field training experience as part of her degree in Archaeology from Durham University. After a spell working in the wider world of commercial archaeology after graduation, Indie joined DV as a fully fledged Community Archaeologist in 2019.



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.