



Earth Trust Visitor Centre:

Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample
(SMS) Excavations, Planning Phases 1, 2
and 3

Little Wittenham, Oxfordshire

Volume II: Figures

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Artefact Illustrations drawn by Elizabeth Foulds (registered finds) and David Griffiths (pottery and CBM)

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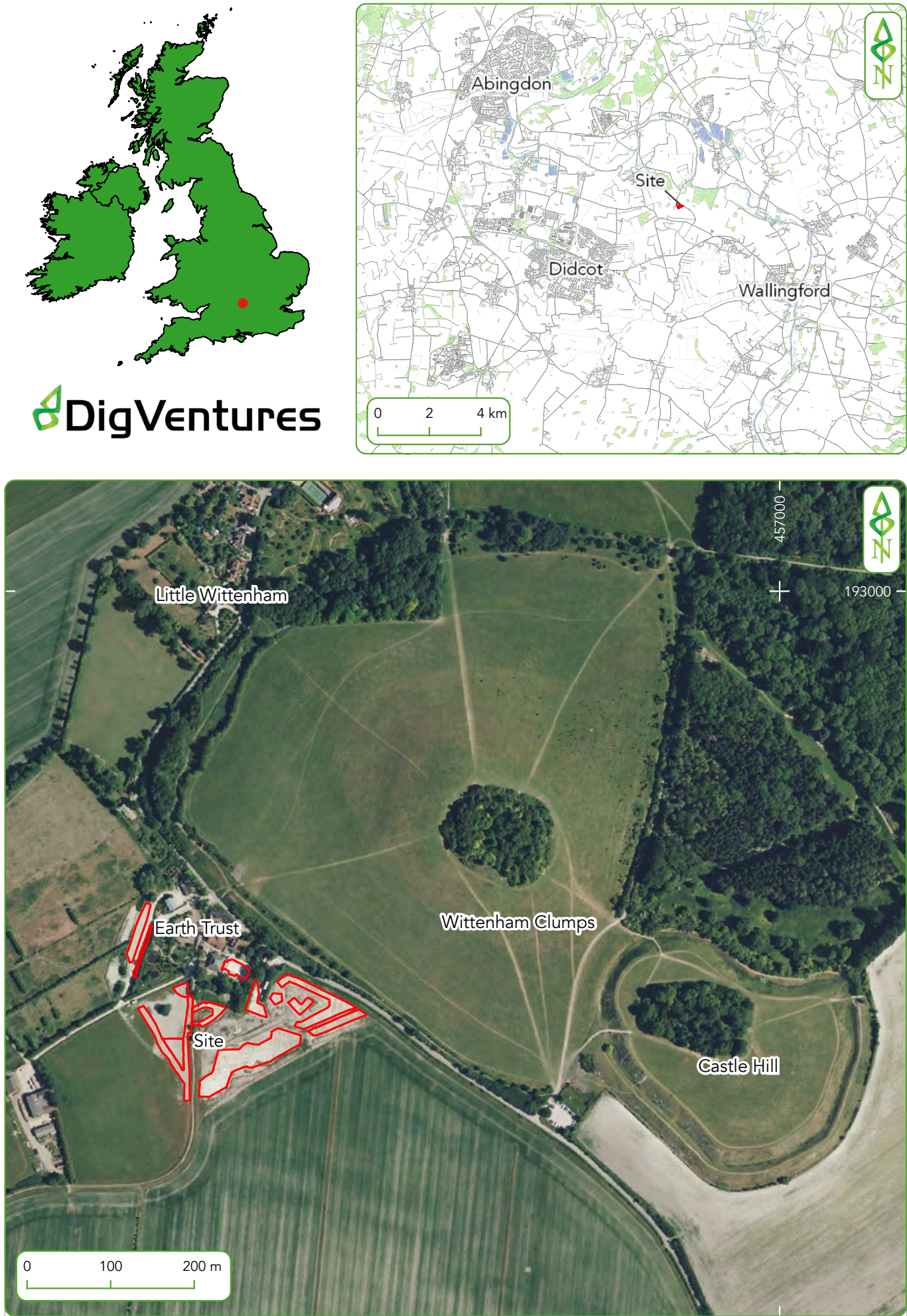


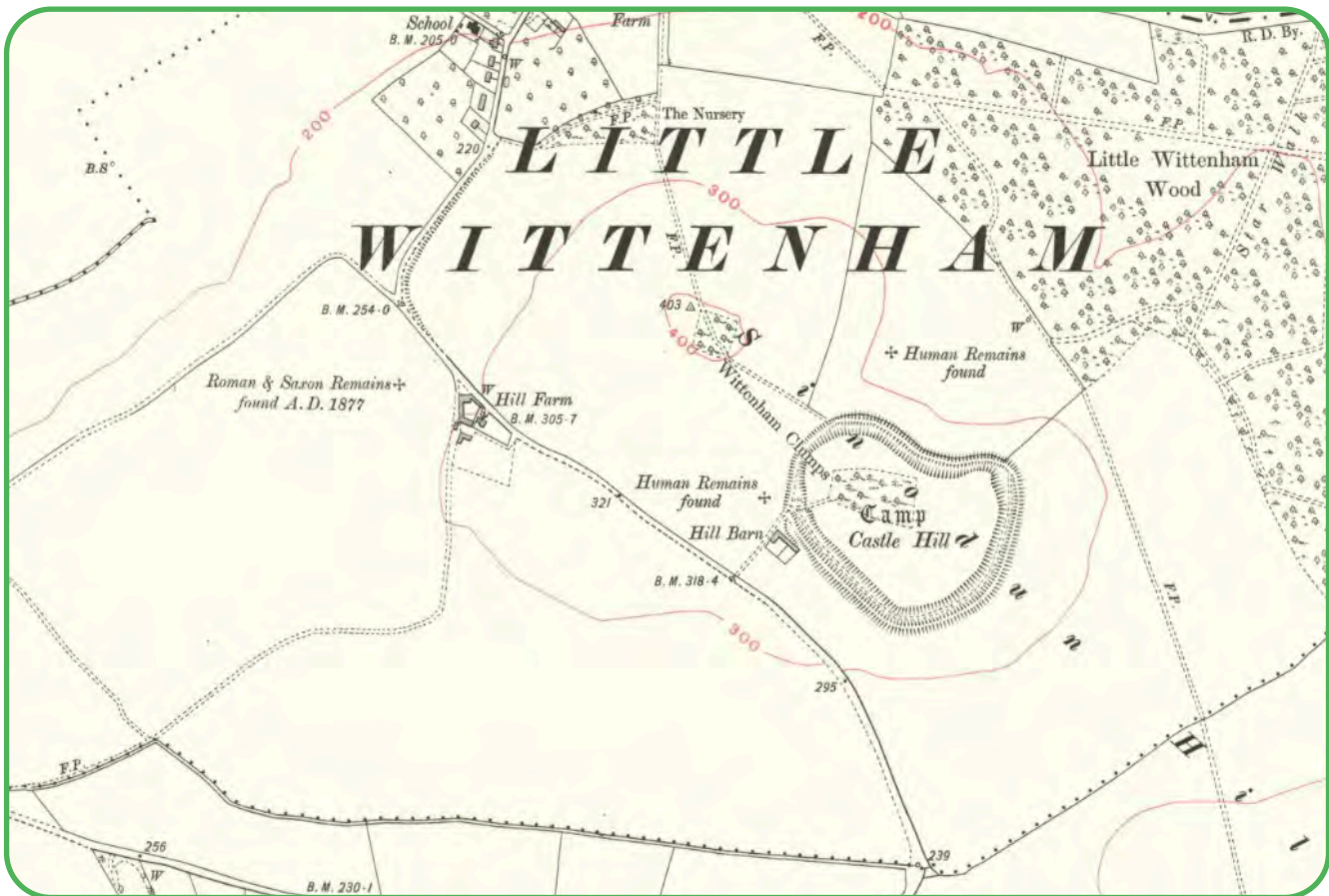
Figure 1. Site location



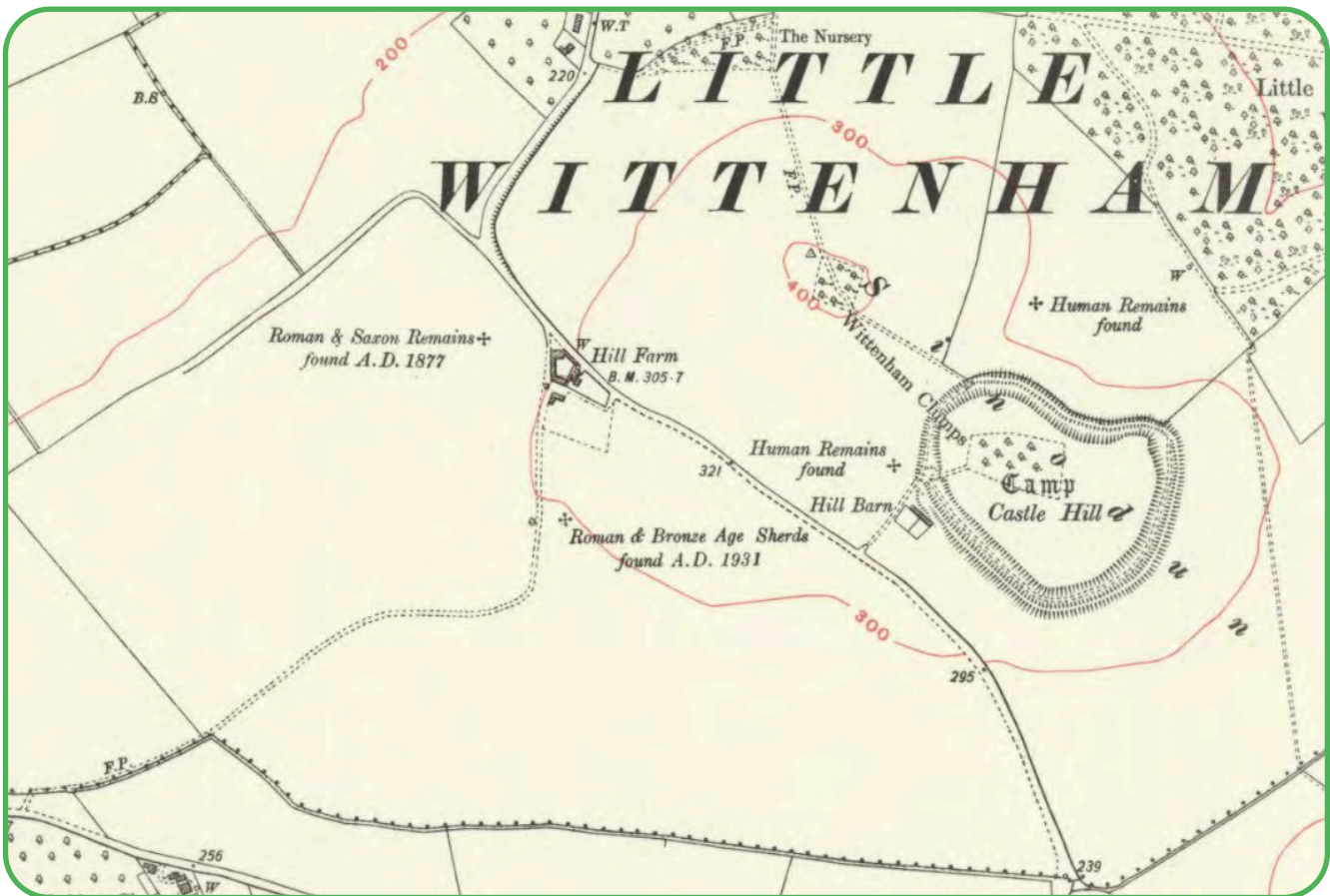
1. 1883



2. 1900



3. 1914



4. 1933

Figure 2. Ordnance survey maps of Wittenham Clumps (taken from National Library of Scotland website)



0km 1.25km 2.5km
1:25000 Scale on A4

Figure 3. Crop marks in the area around Wittenham Clumps (screenshot taken from the Historic England crop mark survey online)



Figure 4. Sites mentioned in the discussion

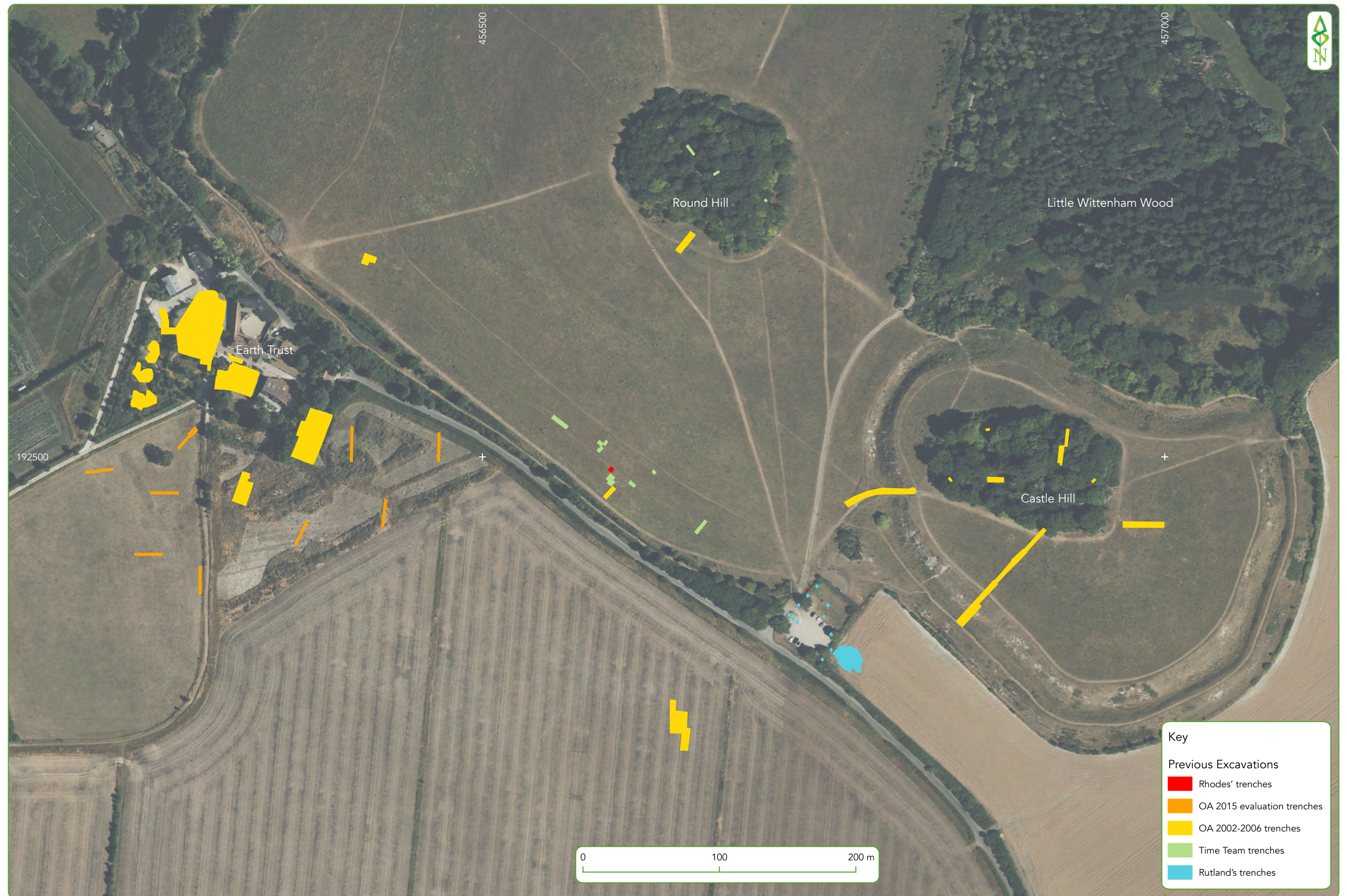


Figure 5. Previous excavations carried out by Rhodes (1947), Rutland (1970), Oxford Archaeology (OA)(2002-6), Time Team (2003) and and OA evaluation (2015)



Figure 6. Roman enclosures as taken from the cropmarks and geophysics (Allen et al 2010 Fig 5.2) with the Roman features from the previous excavations around Hill Farm



Figure 7. Excavation areas and trench locations

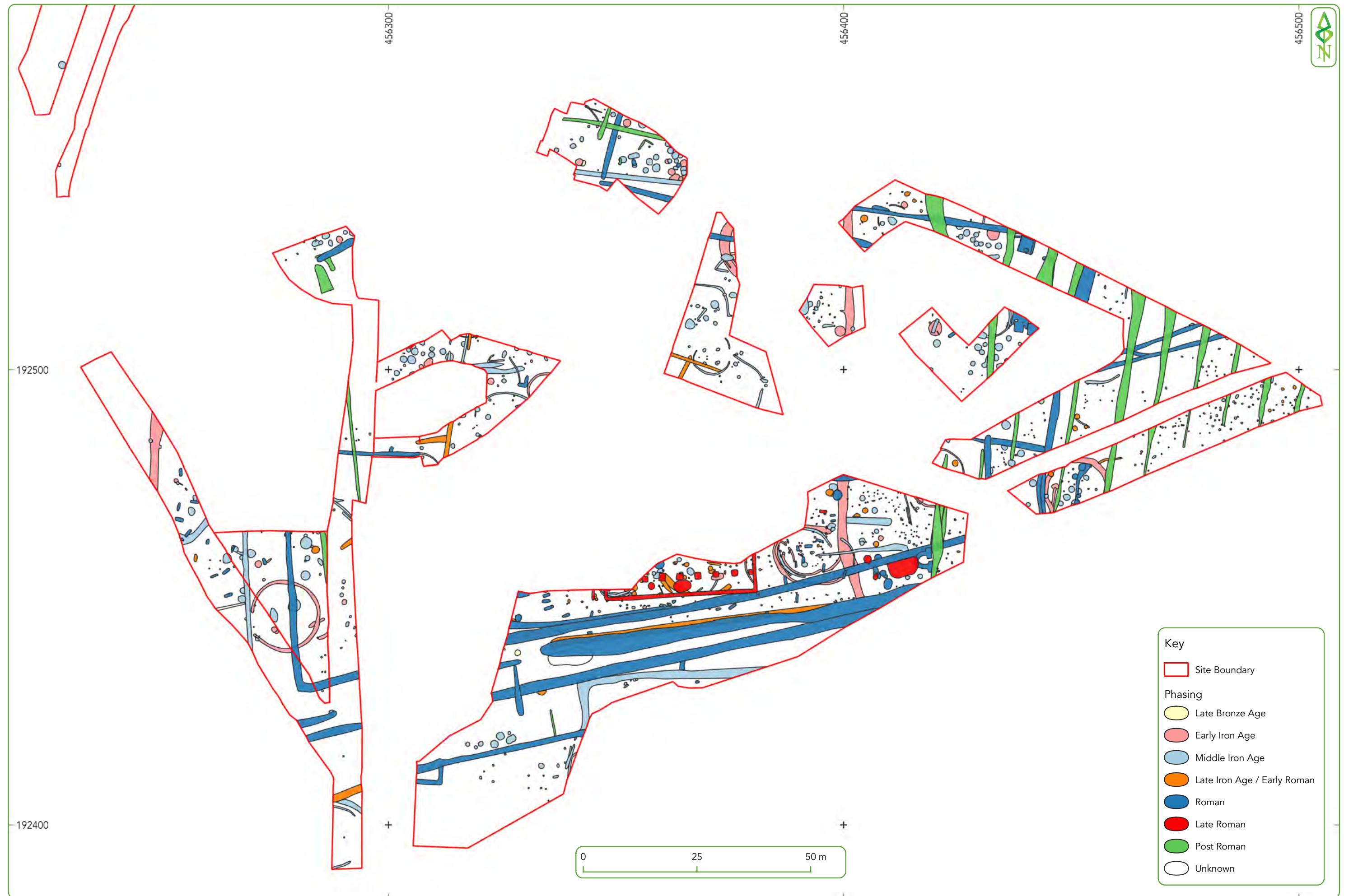
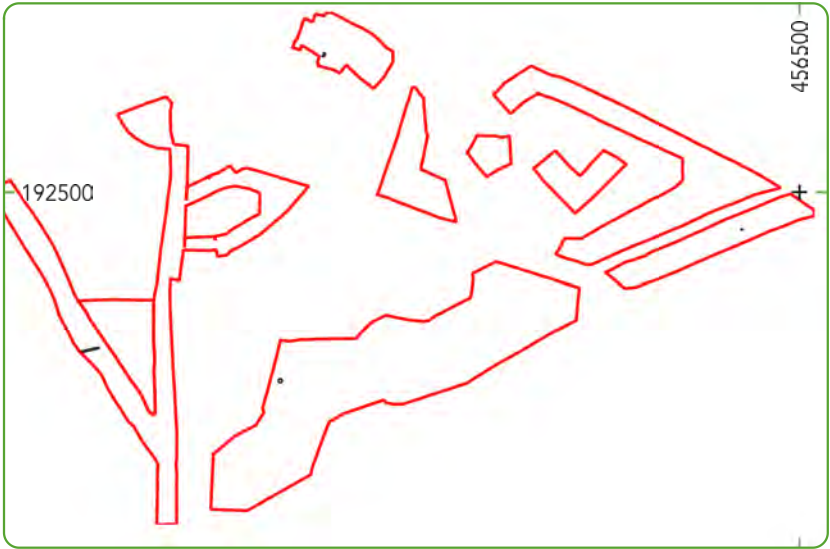
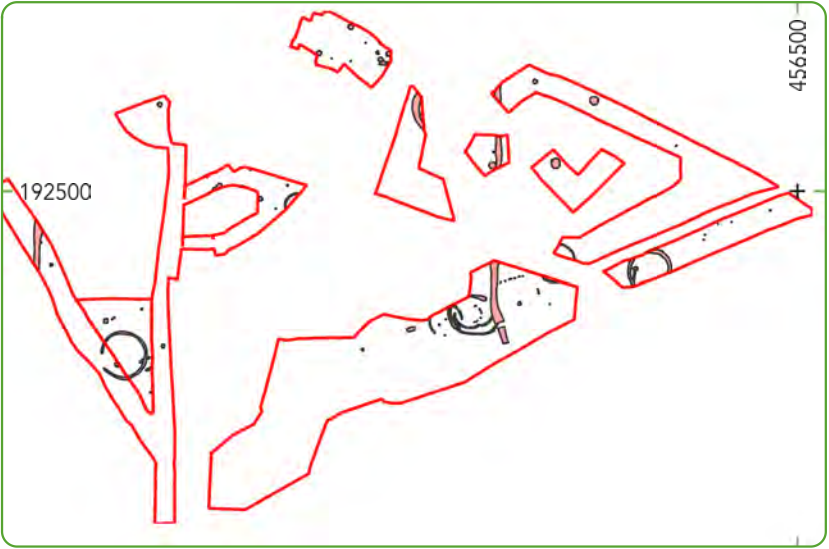


Figure 8. Full Site Plan



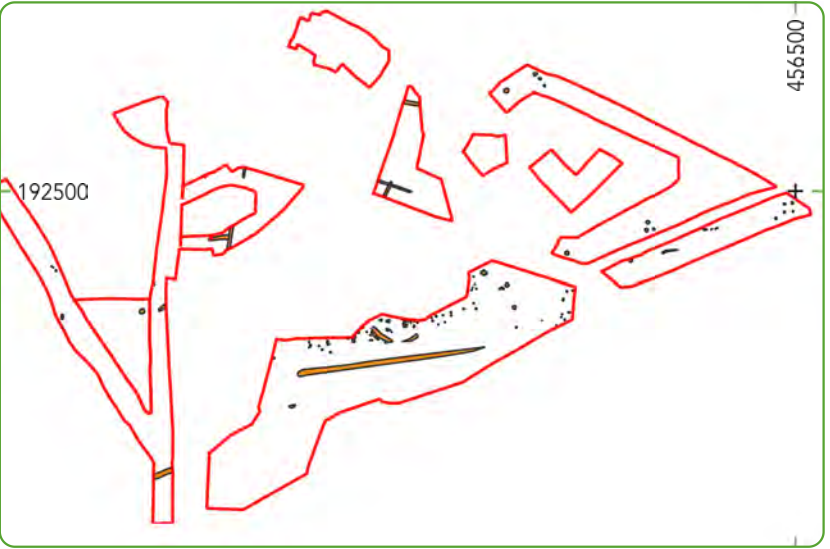
Late Bronze Age



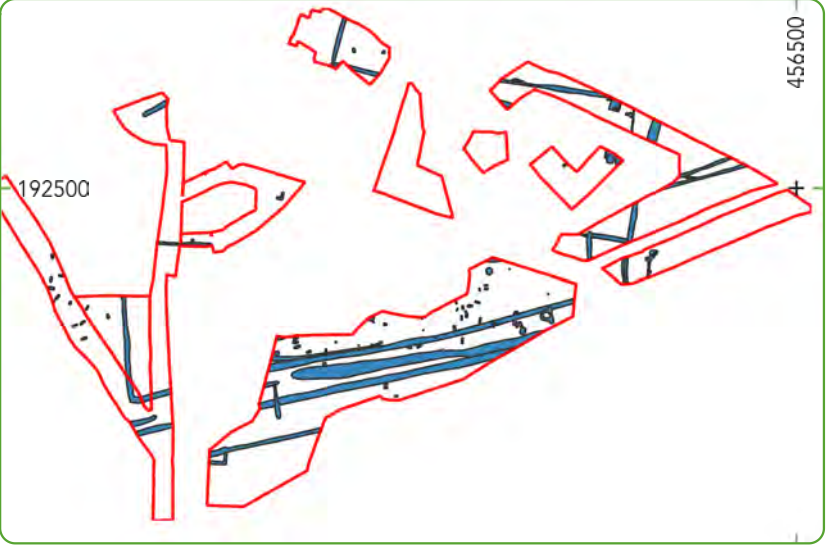
Early Iron Age



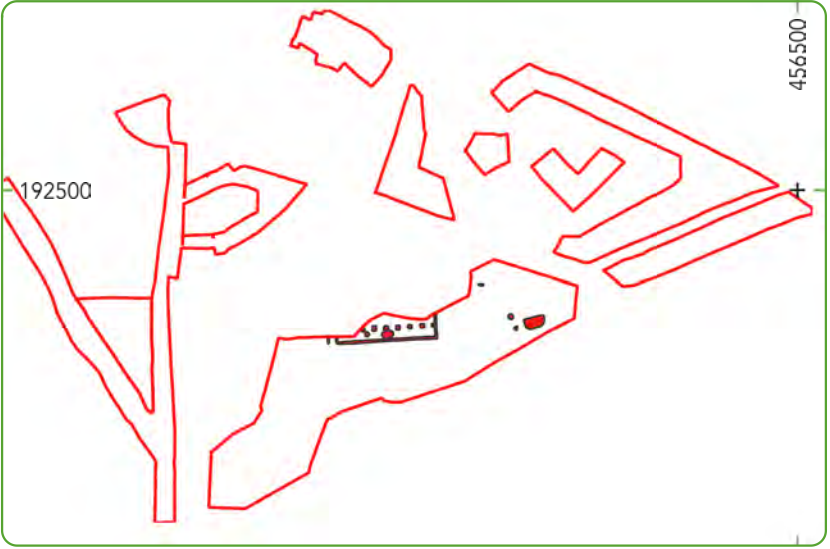
Middle Iron Age



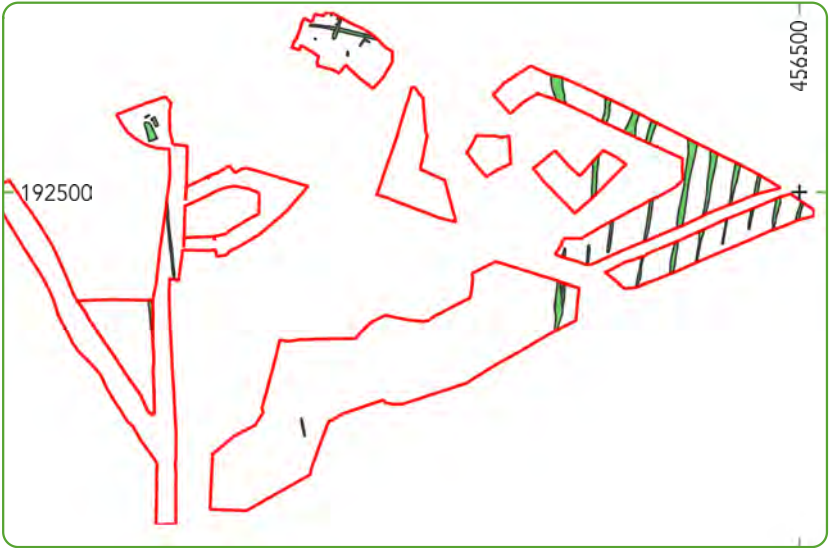
Late Iron Age / Early Roman



Roman



Late Roman



Post Roman

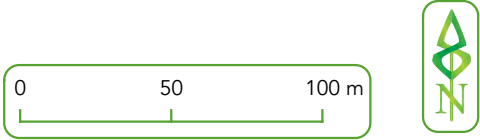


Figure 9. Site Phasing

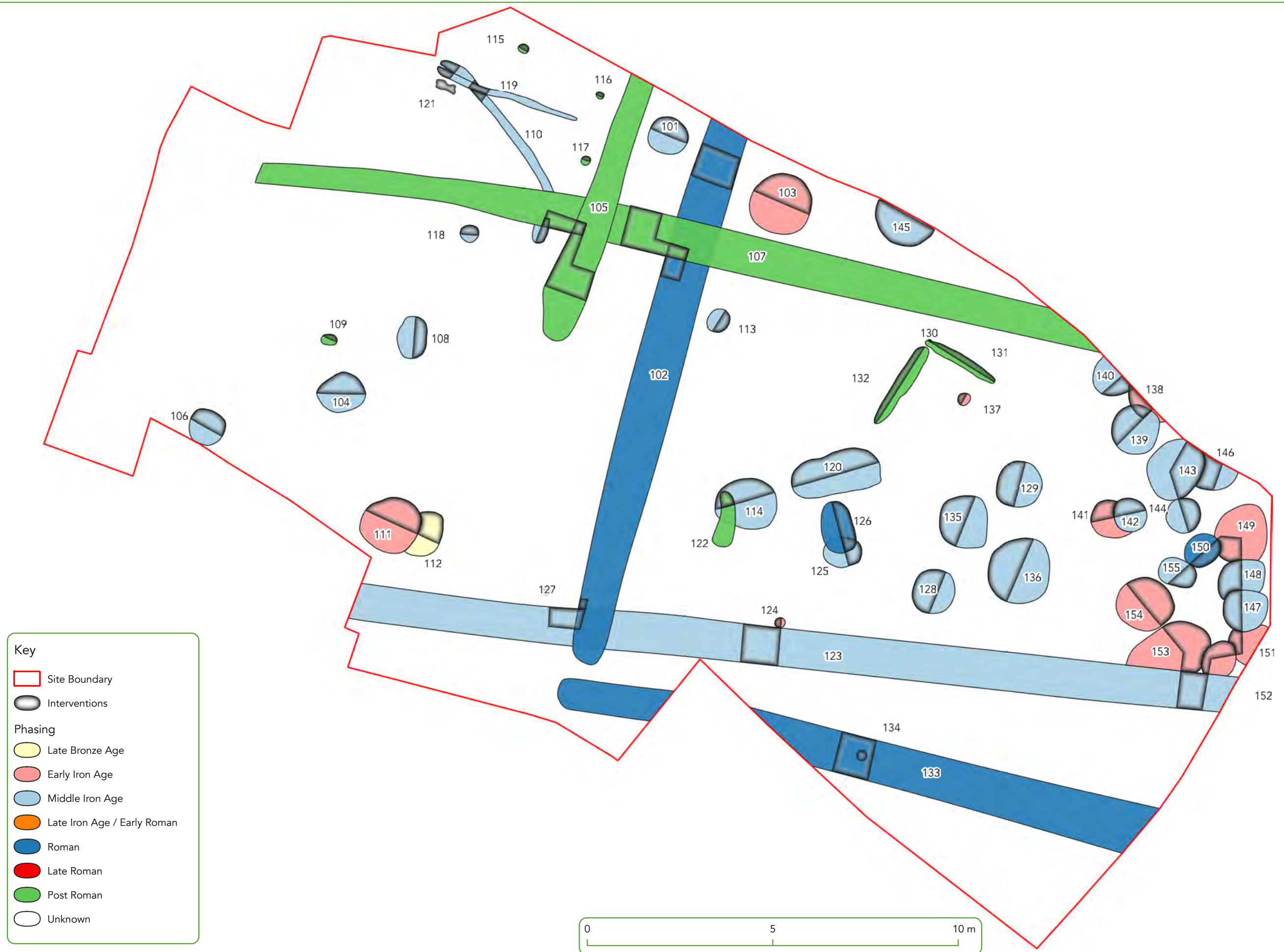


Figure 10. Trench 1 Post Excavation plan

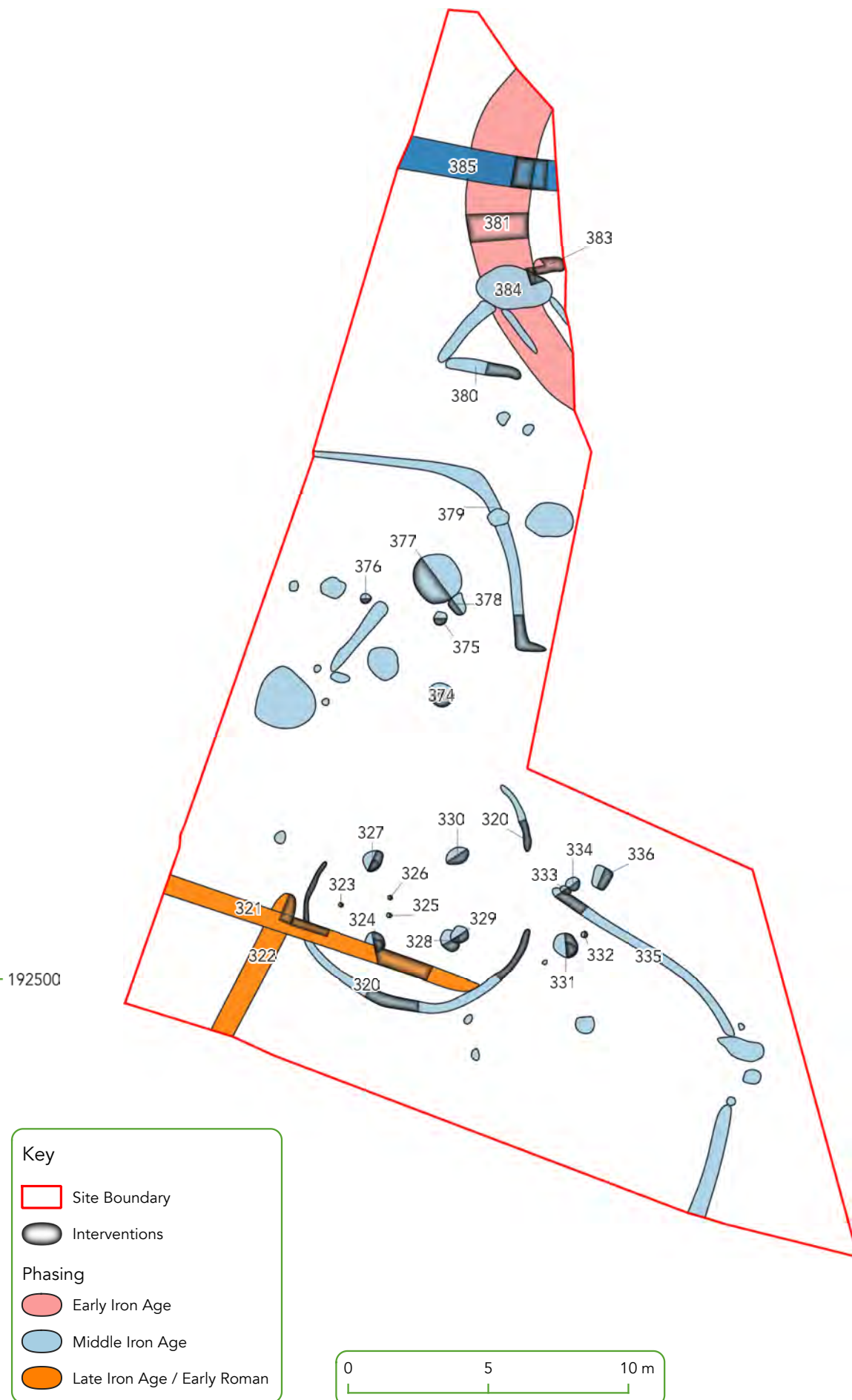
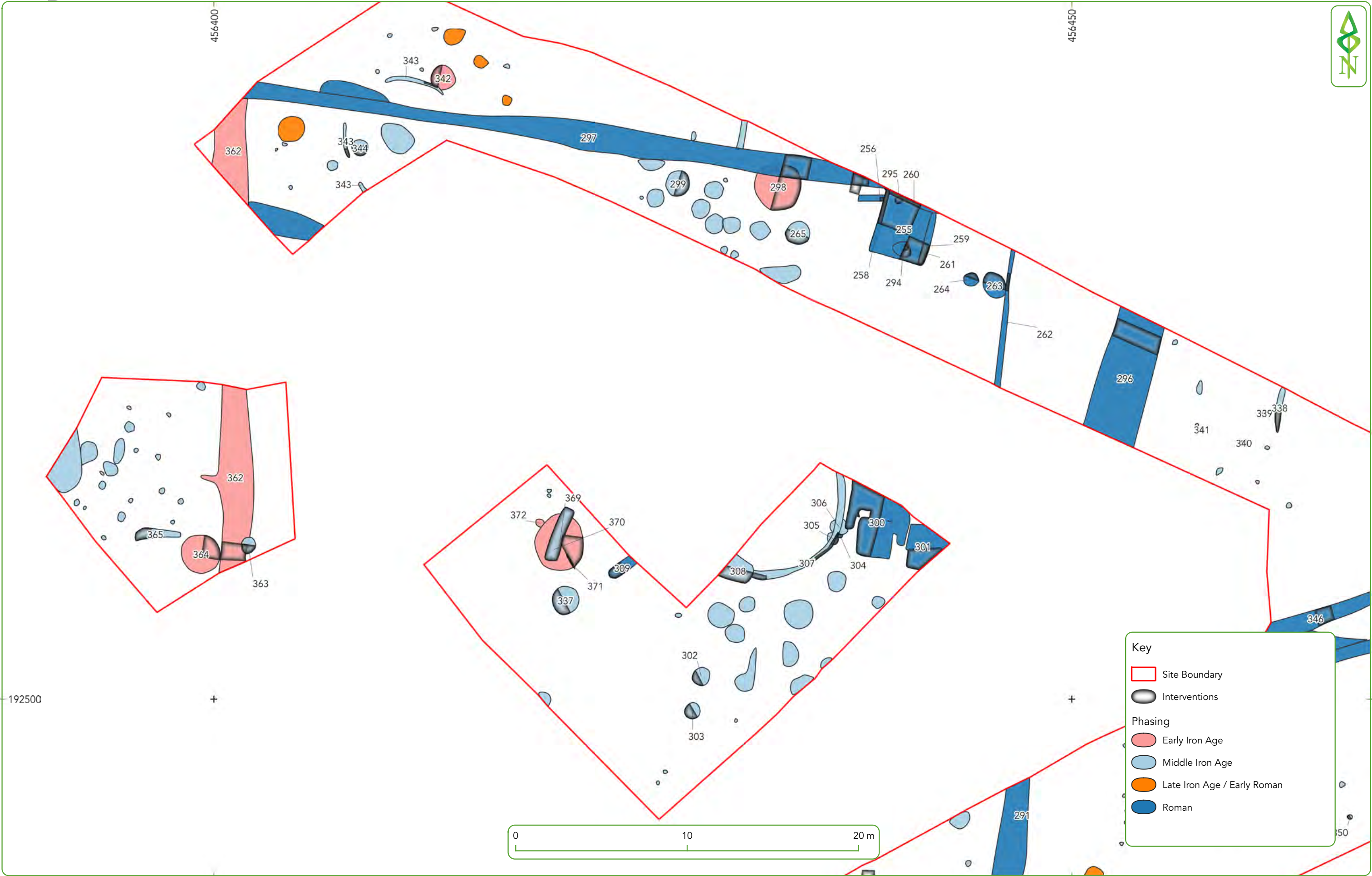


Figure 11. Area A - Trench 2 Staff Car park Area



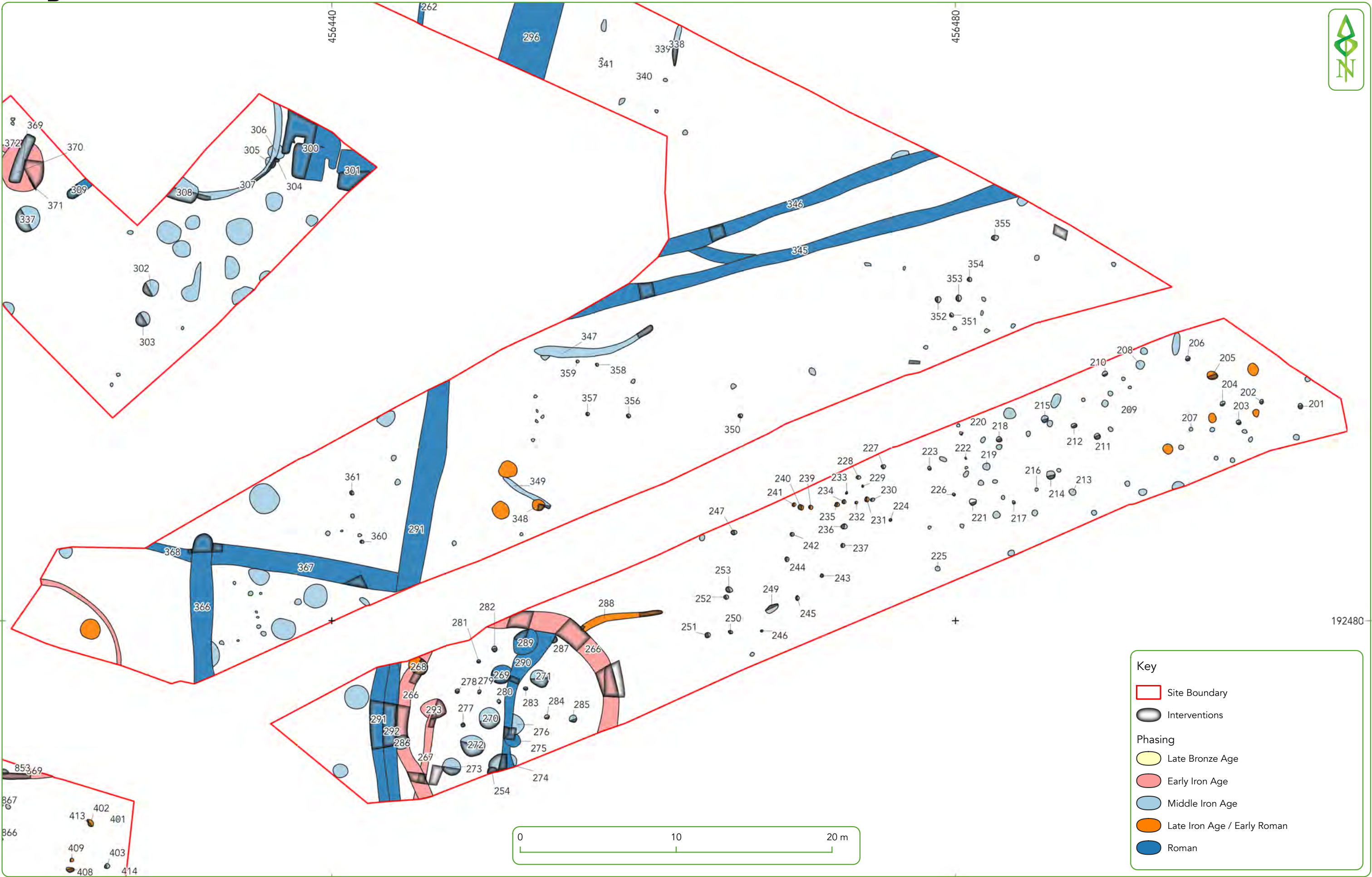


Figure 13. Area A - Trench 2 - South (post Roman features omitted for clarity)

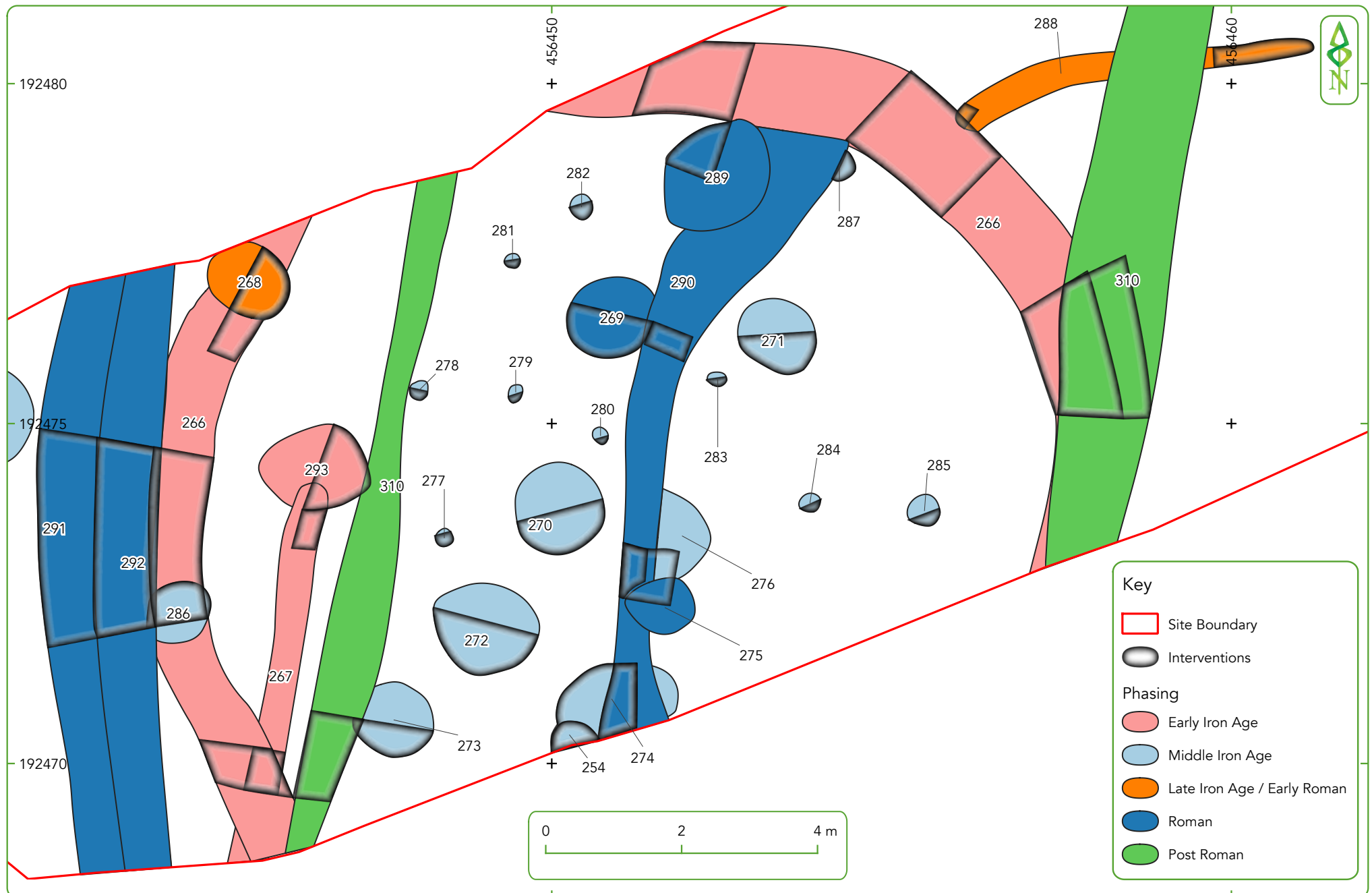


Figure 14. Area A - Trench 2 - Detail of Ring Ditch F266 and associated features.

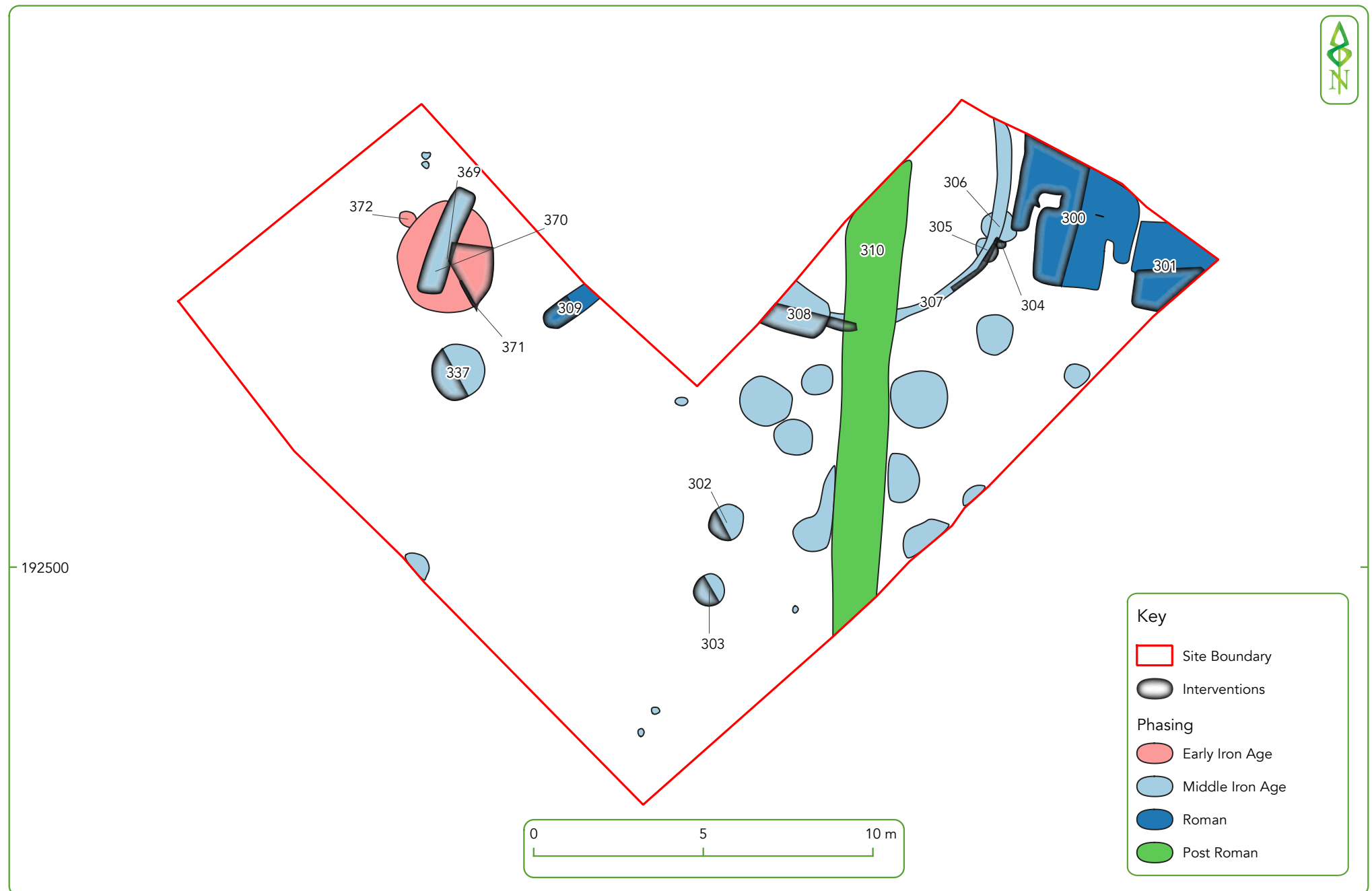
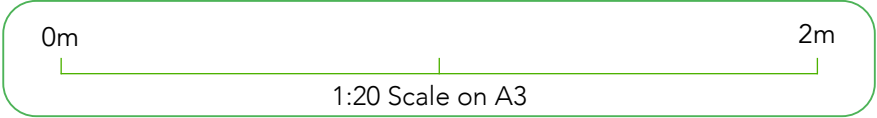


Figure 15. Area A - Trench 3 showing all phases



Key

Cut

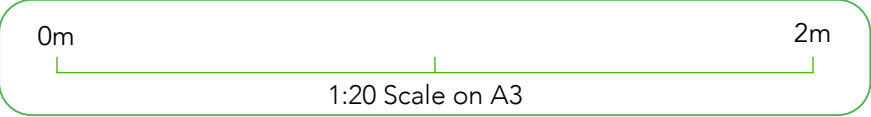
Section line

Ceramic building material

Stone

Burnt clay

Figure 16. Area A - Trench 3 - Corn Drier F300



W-Facing section of Corn Drier F300

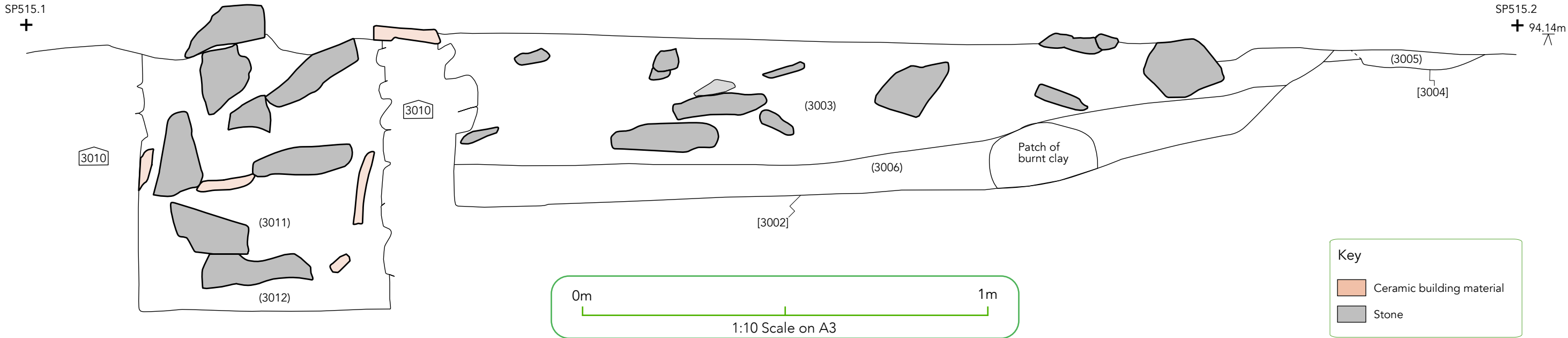


Figure 17. Area A - Trench 3 - Corn Drier F300 orthophoto and section

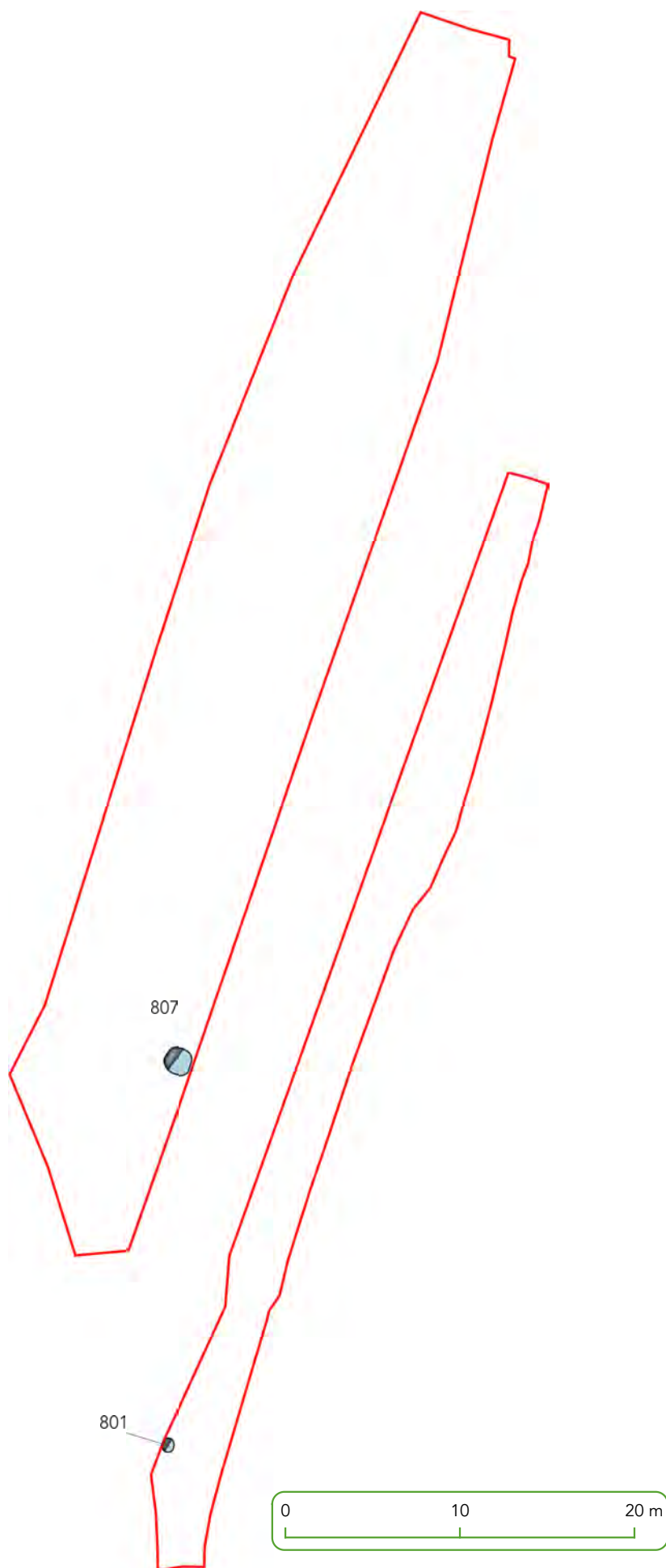


Figure 18. Area B - Trench 8

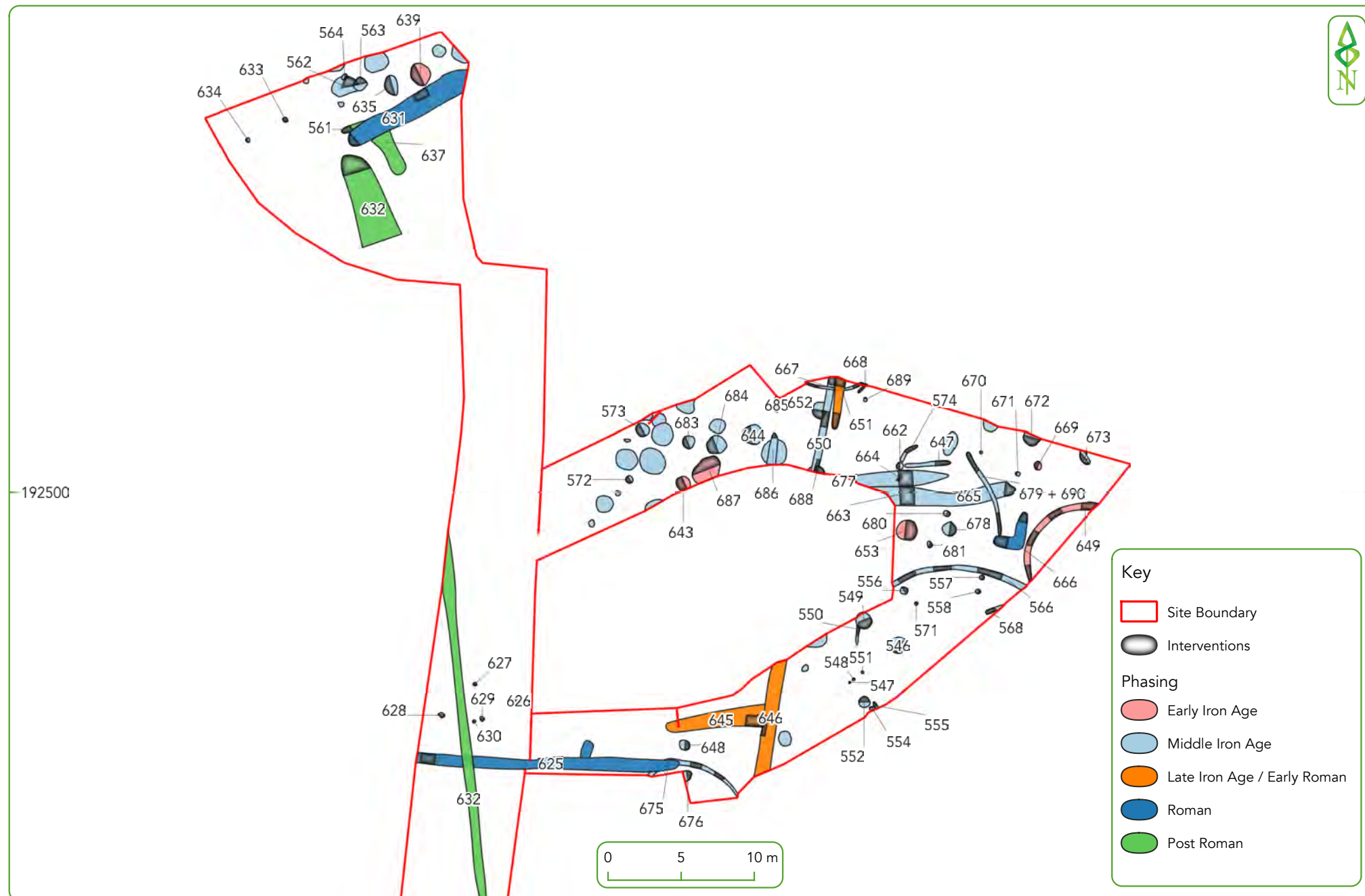


Figure 19. Area C - Trench 6 North

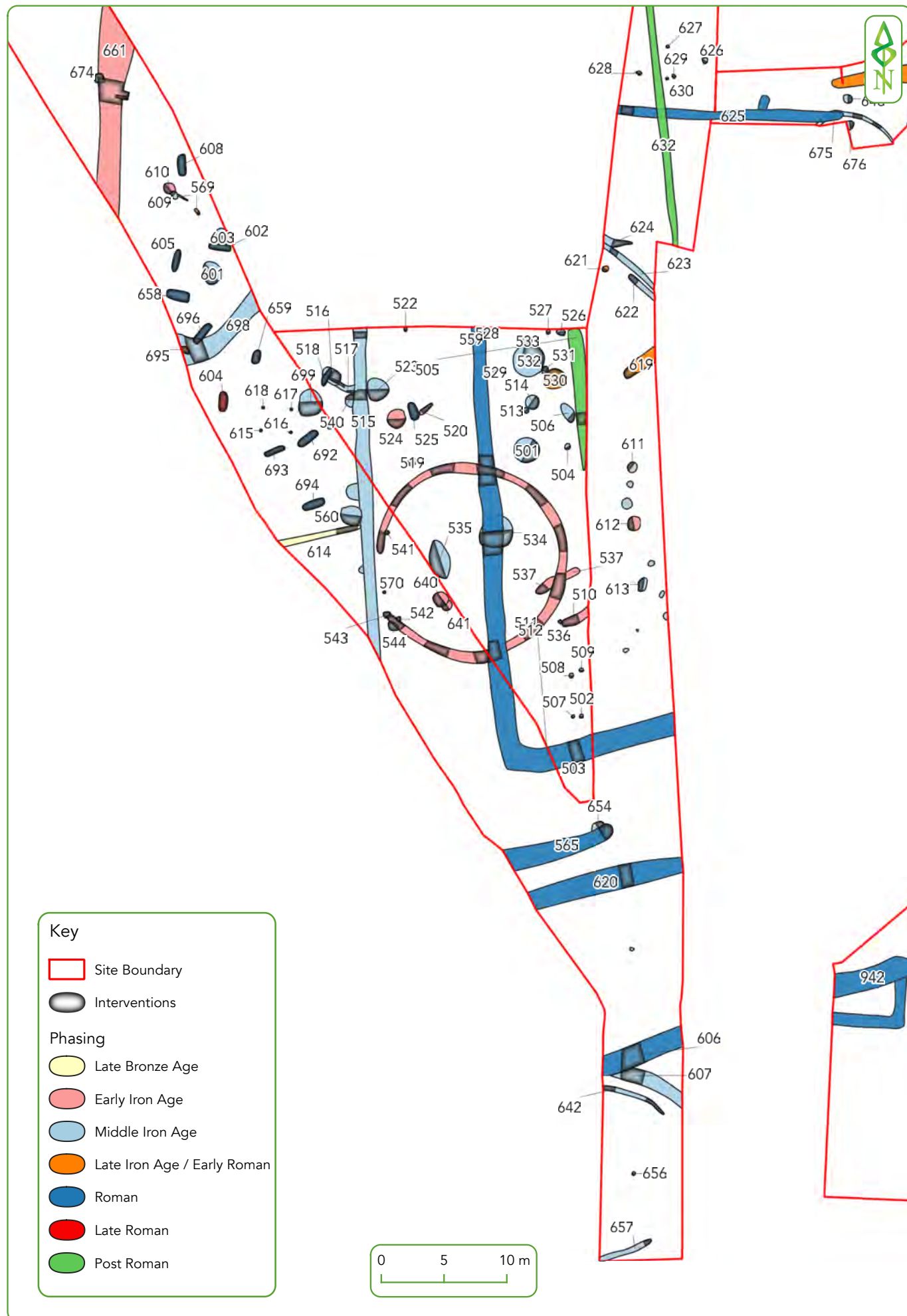


Figure 20. Area C - Trench 5 and 6 South

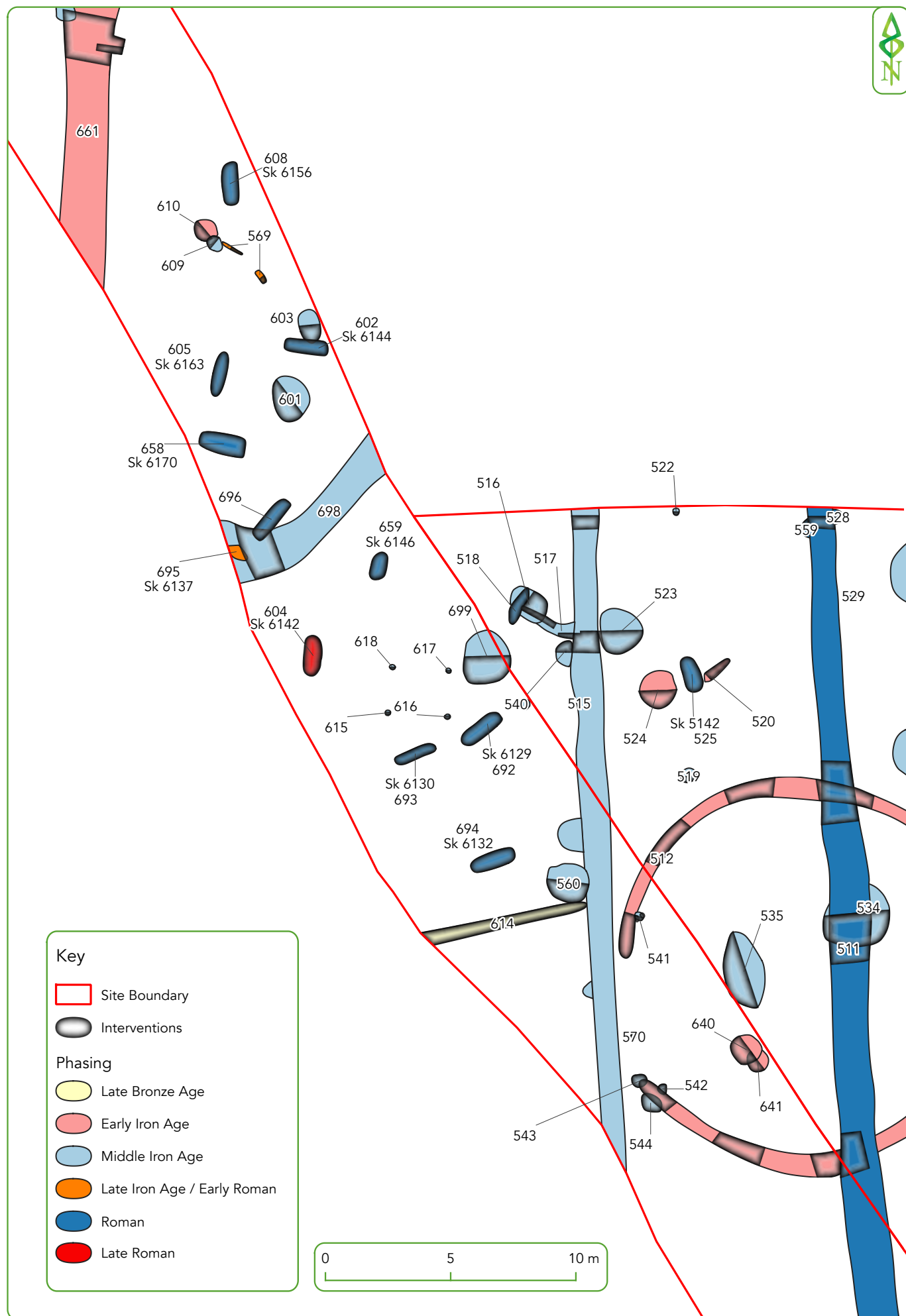
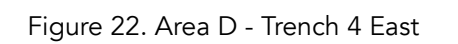
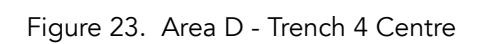


Figure 21. Area C - Detail of cemetery area in Trench 5/6





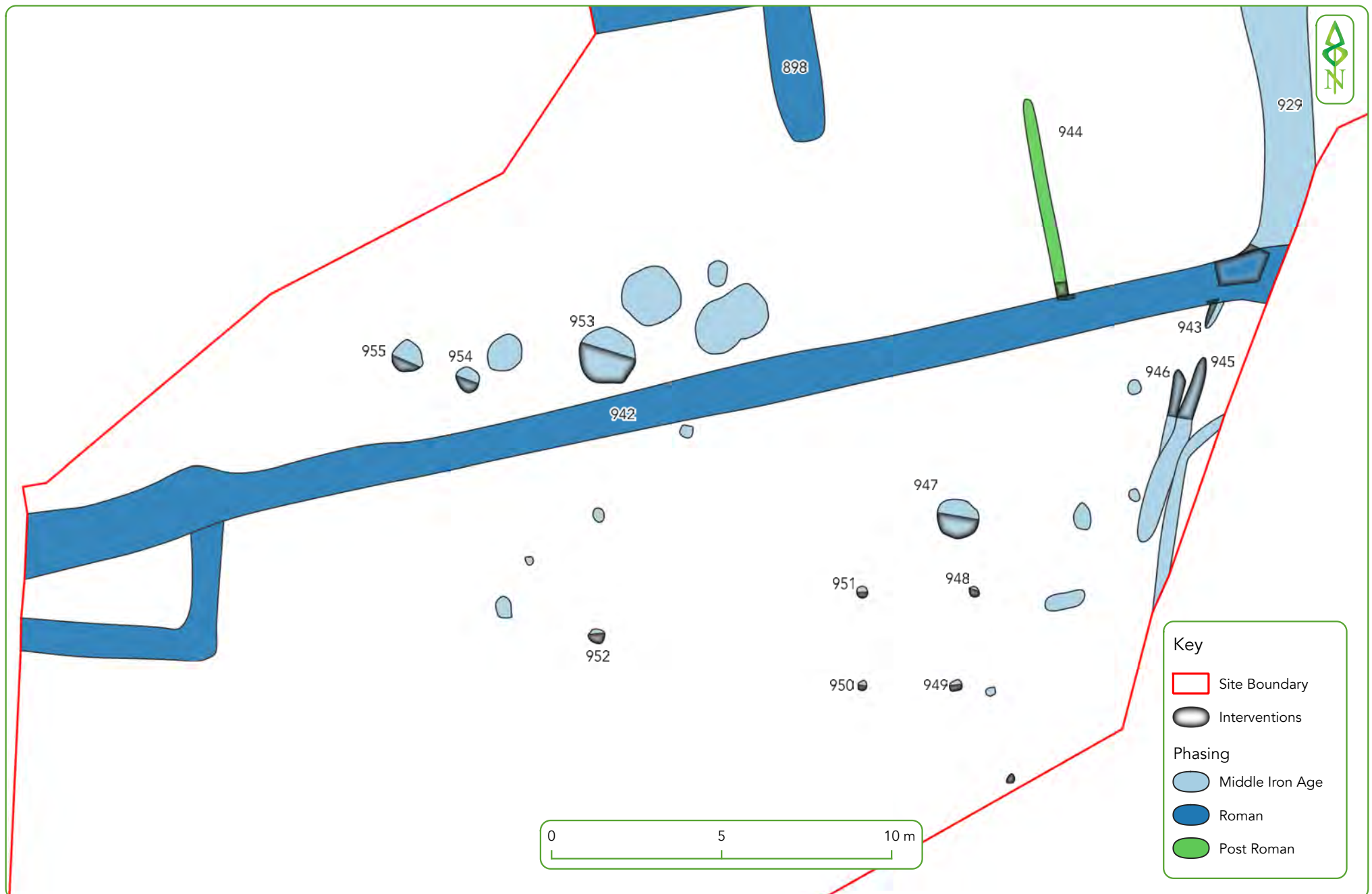


Figure 24. Area D - Trench 4 West

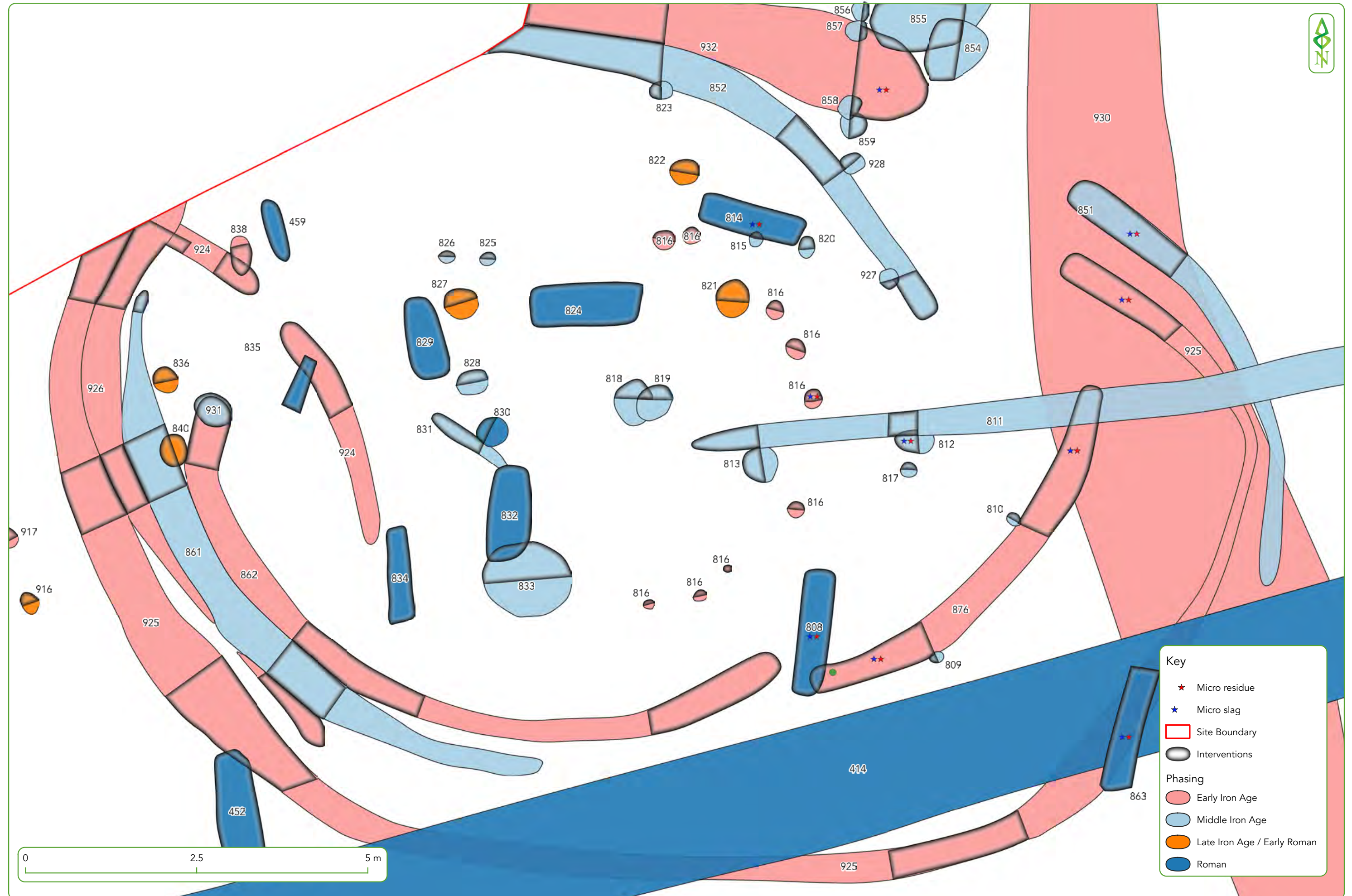


Figure 25. Area D - Ring ditches in the centre of the trench including possible smithy

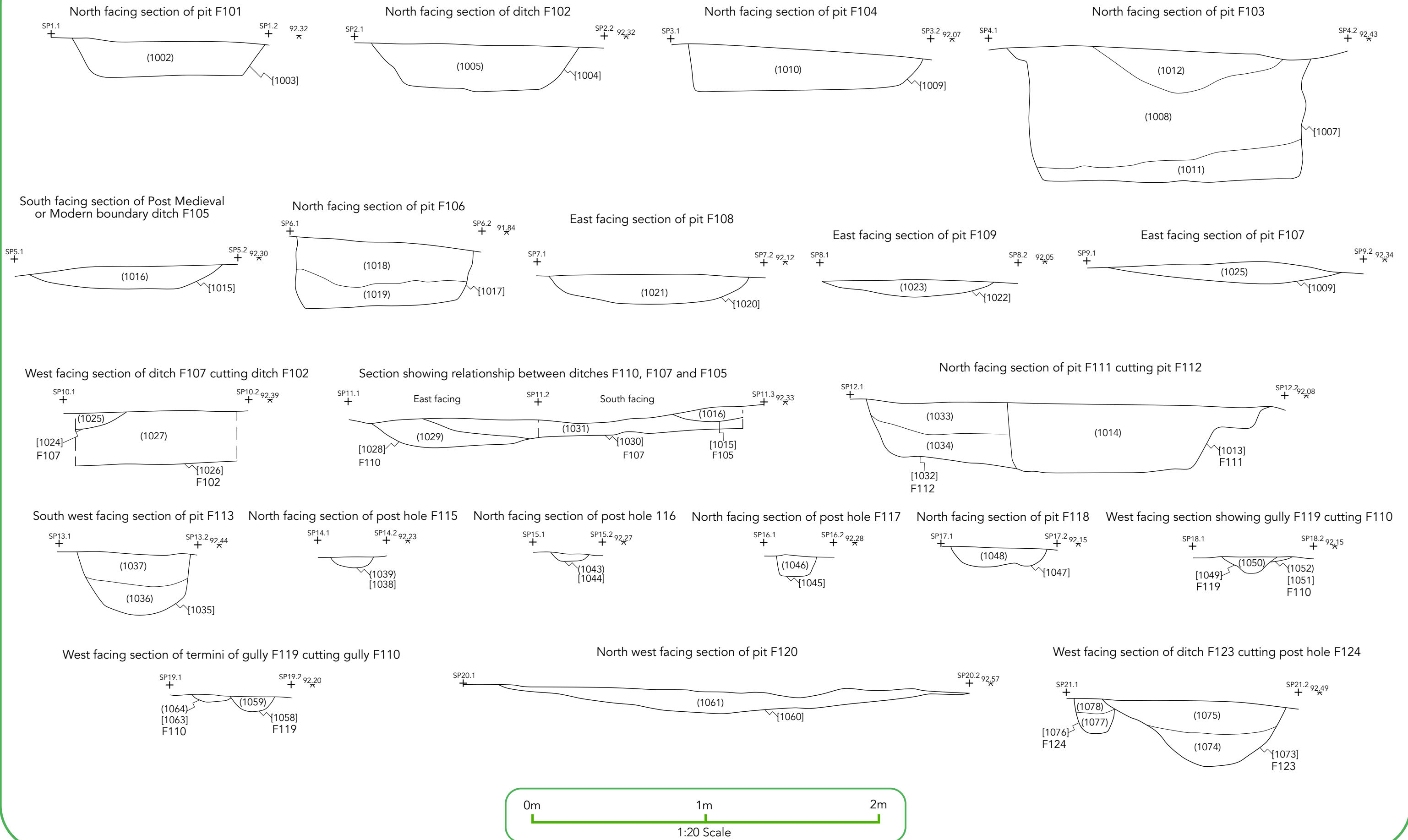


Figure 26. Trench 1 Sections 1-21

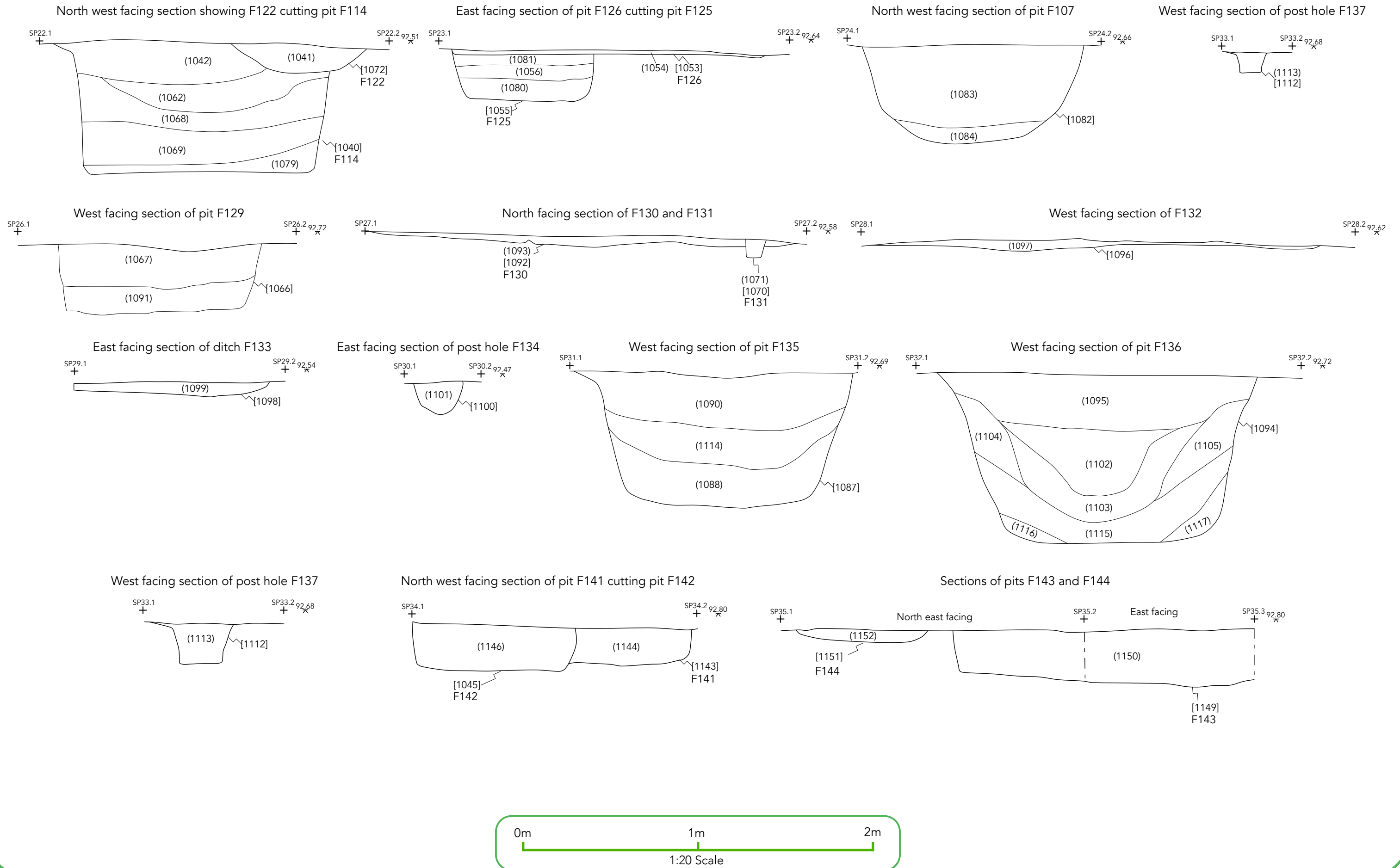
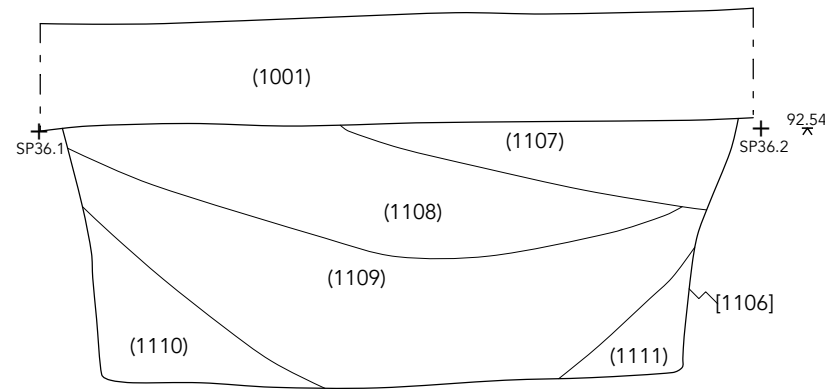
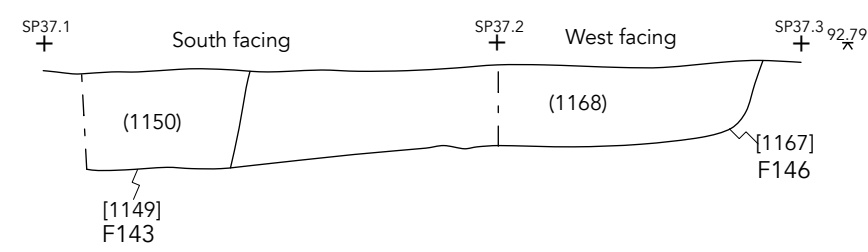


Figure 27. Trench 1 Sections 22-35

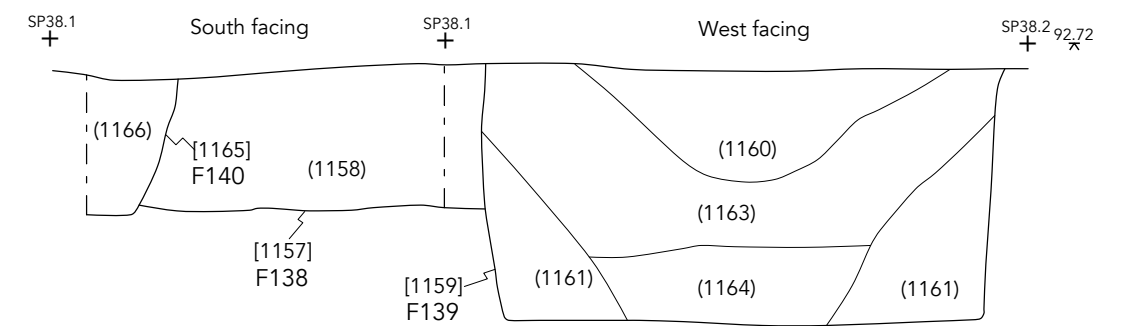
South west facing section of pit F145



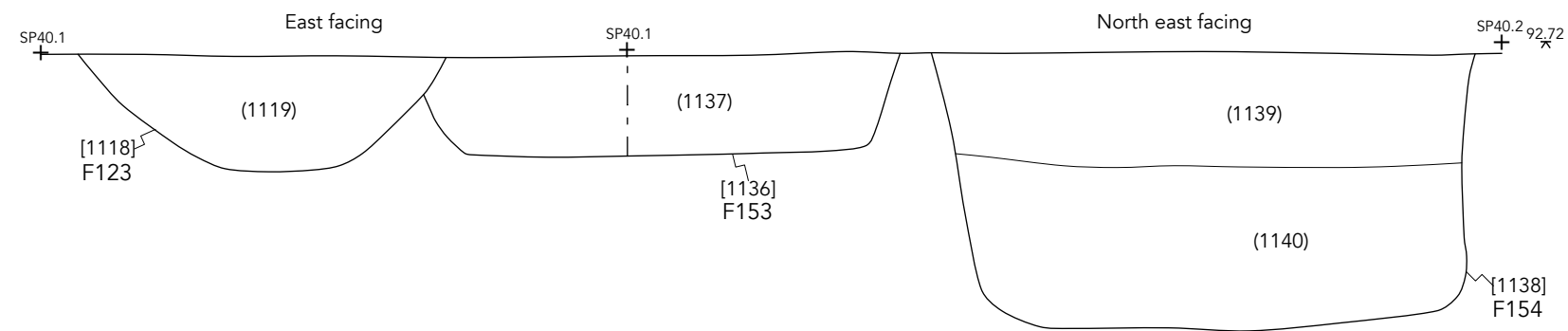
Section showing pit F143 cutting pit F146



Section showing pits F139 and F140 cutting pit F138



Section showing ditch F123 cutting pit F153 and section of pit F154



Section showing relationship between ditch F123 and pits F147, F148, F149, F150, F151, F152, and F155

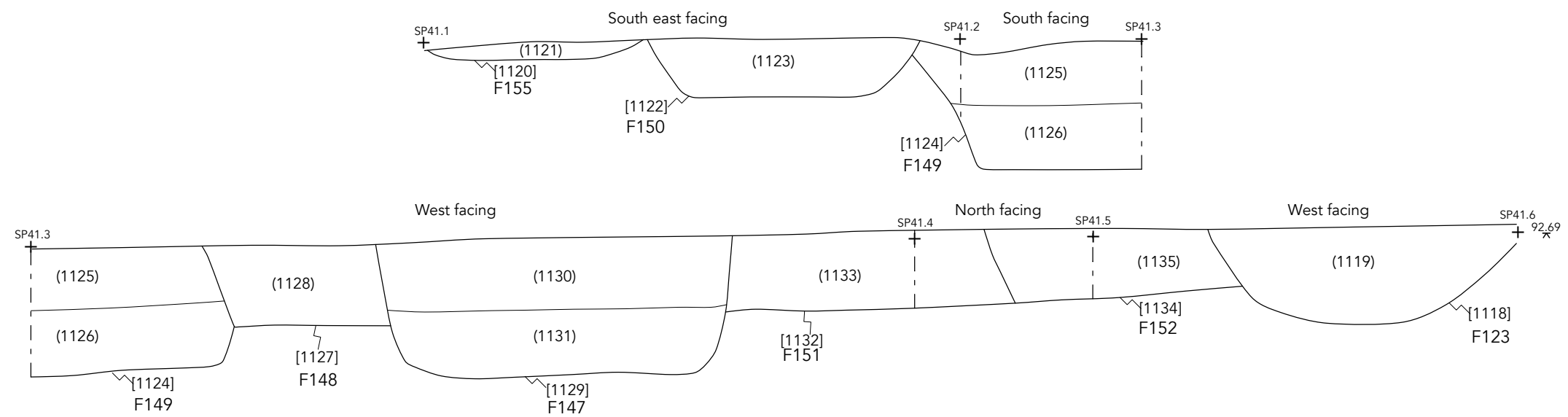


Figure 28. Trench 1 Sections 36-41

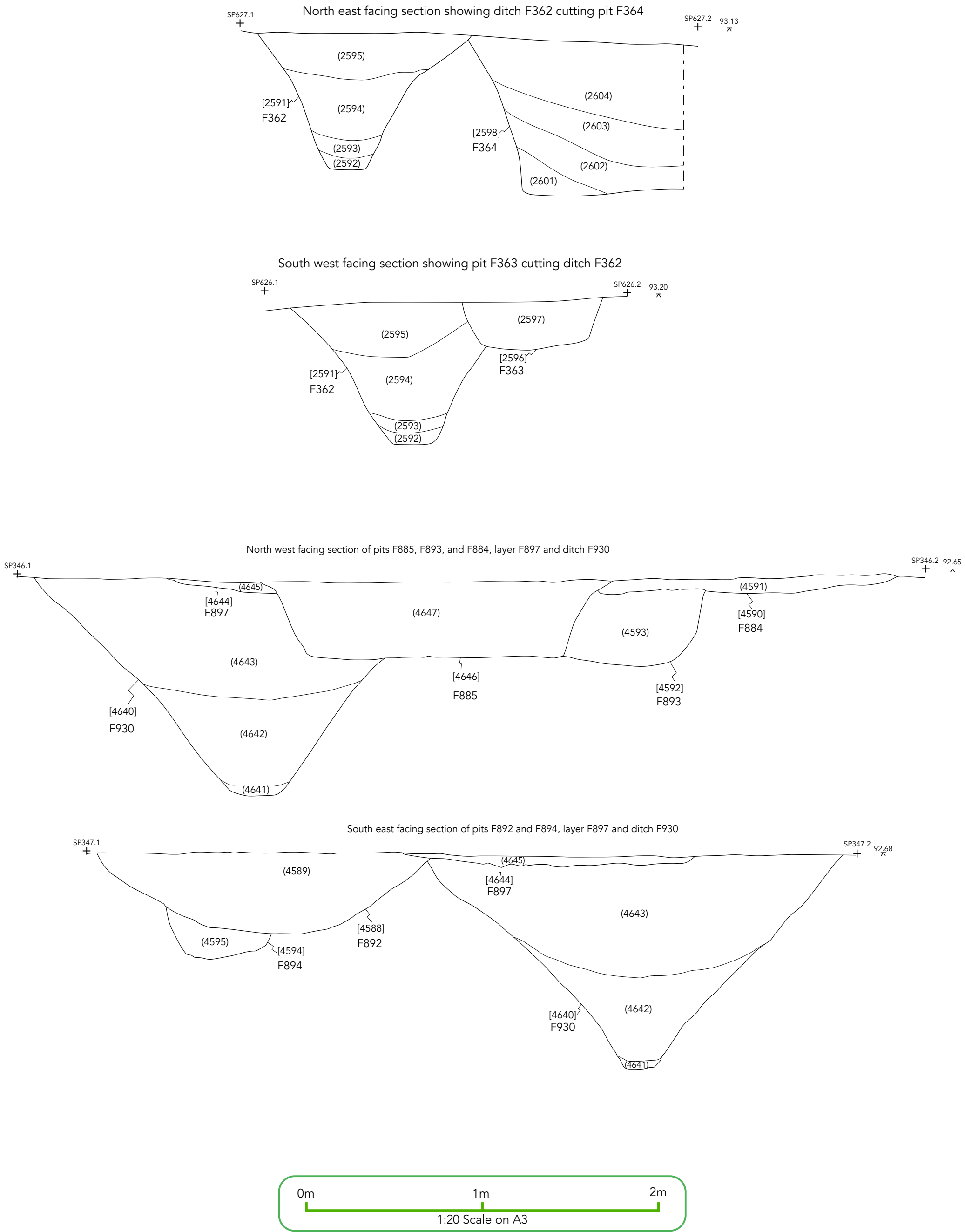
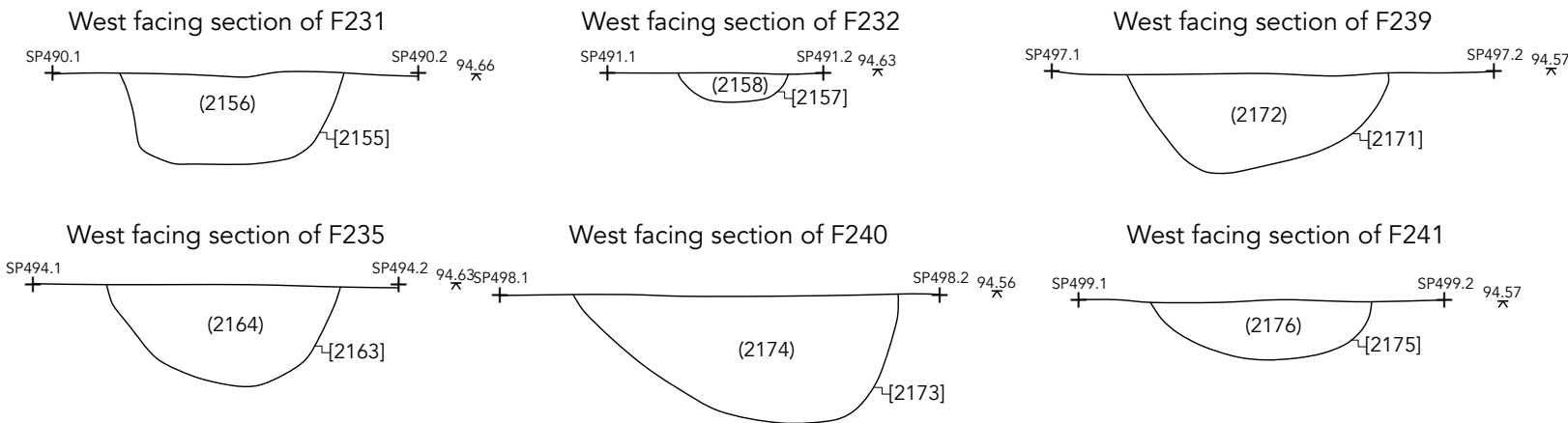
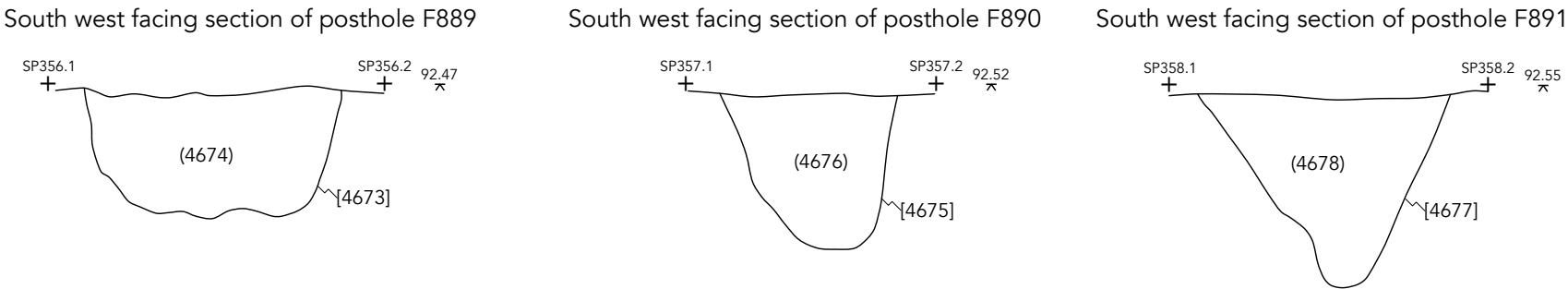


Figure 29. Area A and Area D - Sections of Early Iron Age enclosure ditch F930/F363 and its relationship with other features

Area A - Fence line



Area D - North to south aligned fence line



Area D - East to west aligned fence line

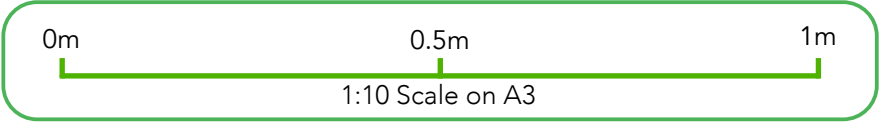
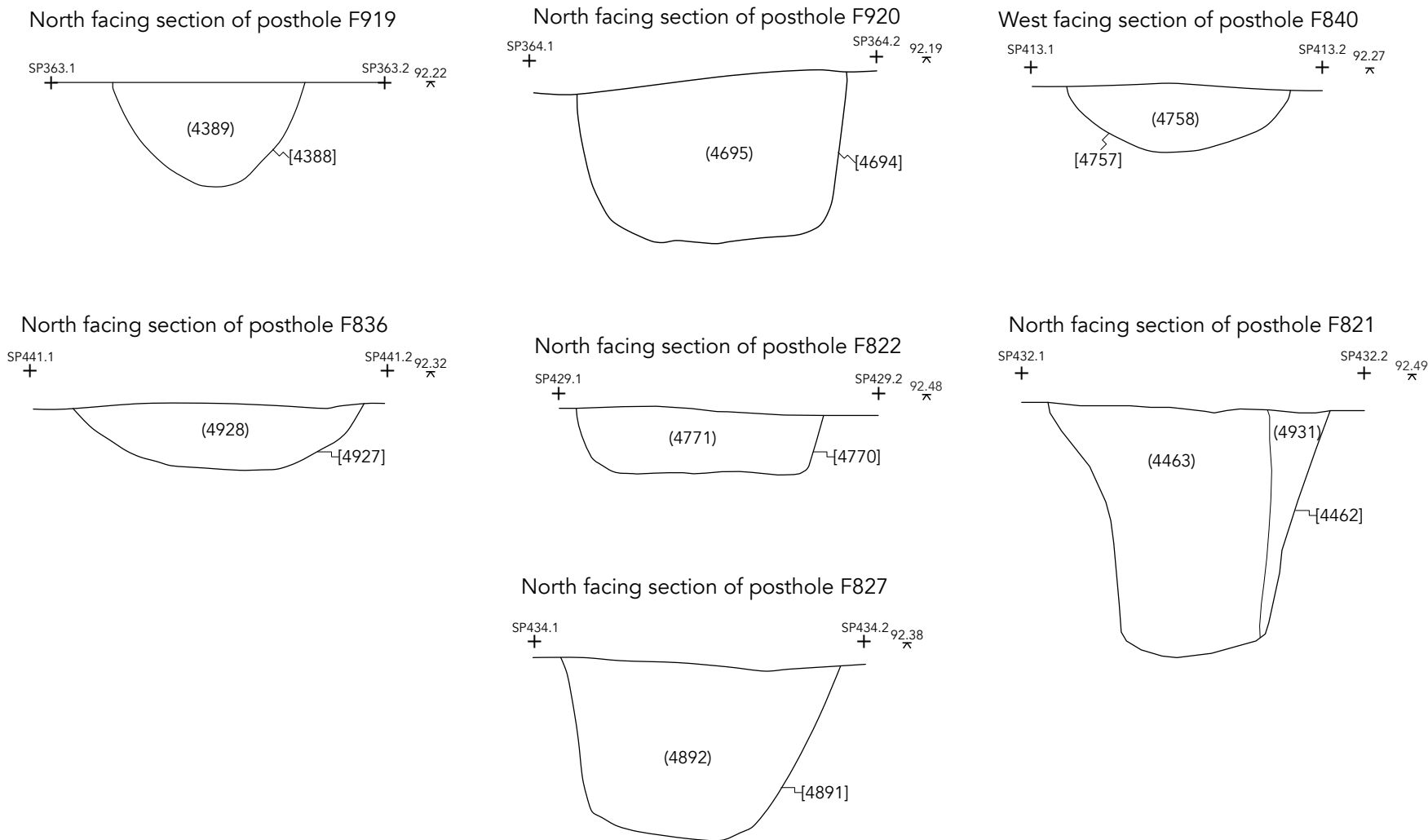


Figure 30. Area A and Area D - Postholes relating to Late Iron Age features throughout site

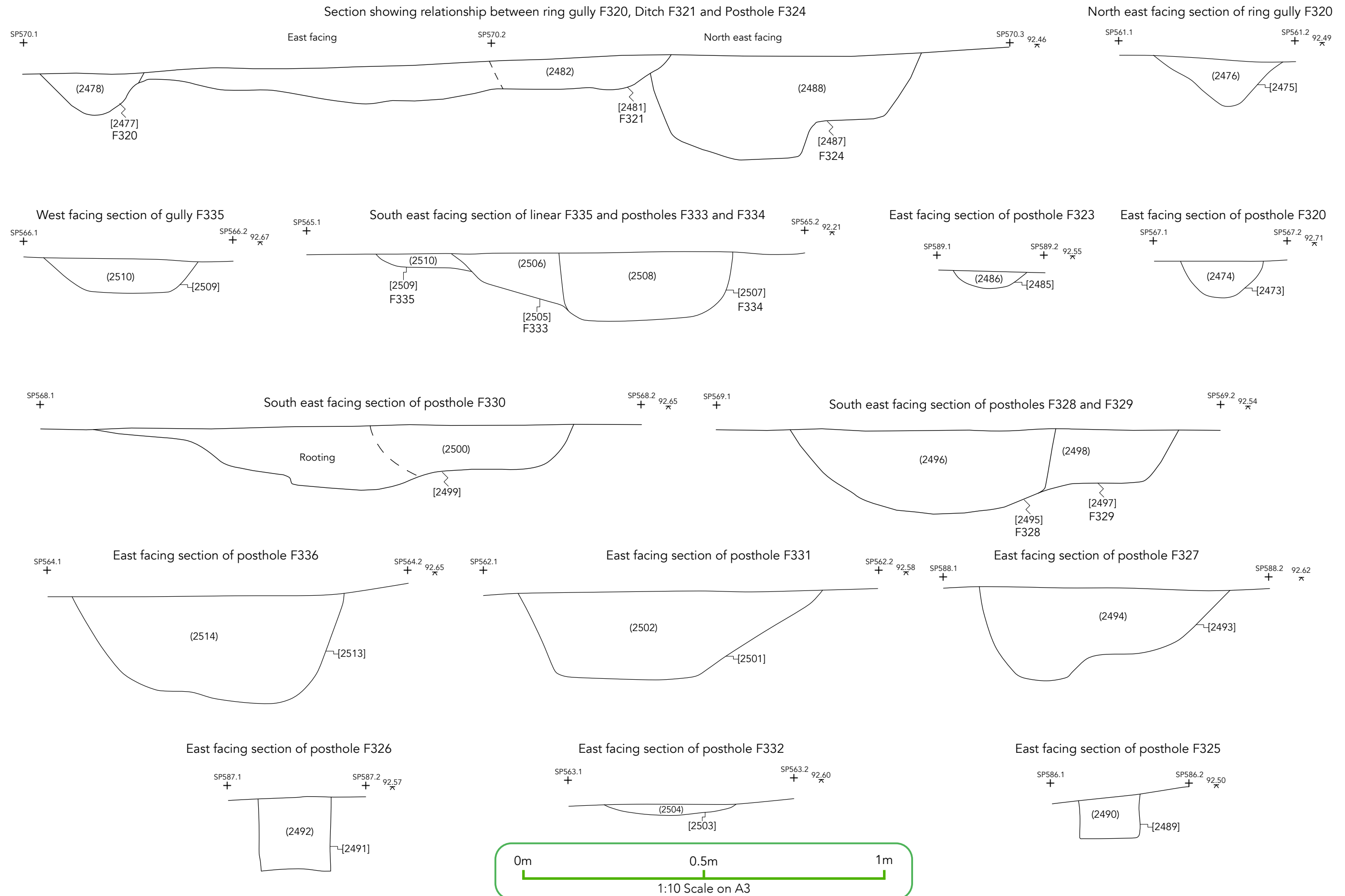
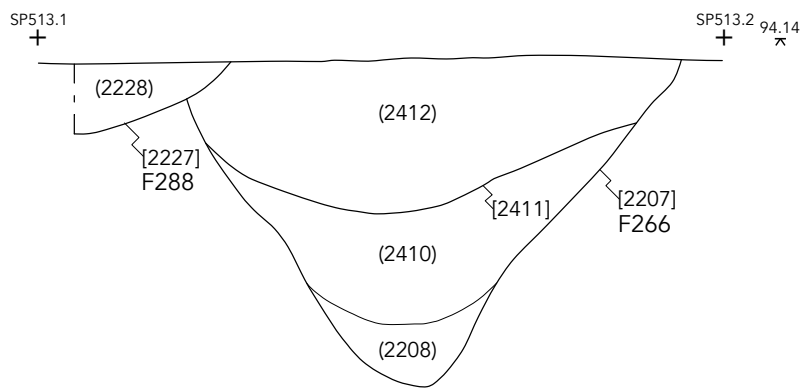
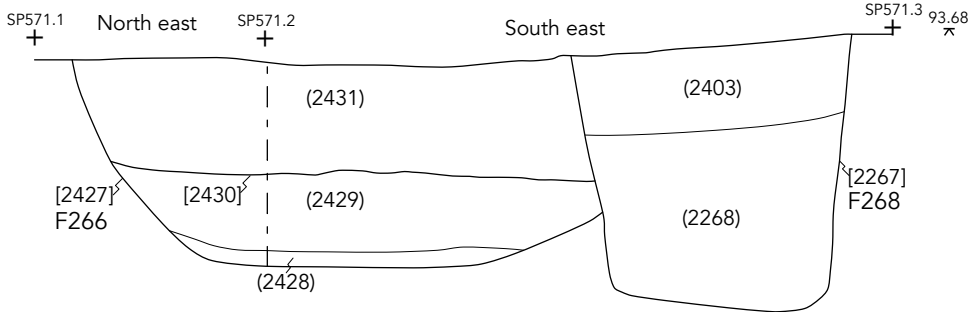


Figure 31. Area A - Trench 2 - Staff Car Park - Sections related to roundhouse F320

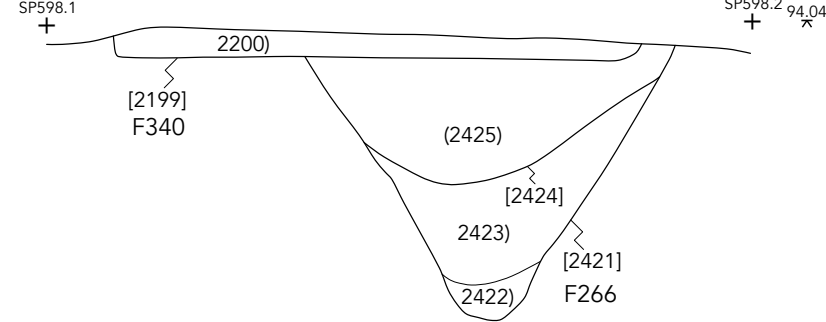
North facing section showing ditch F288 cutting ring ditch F266



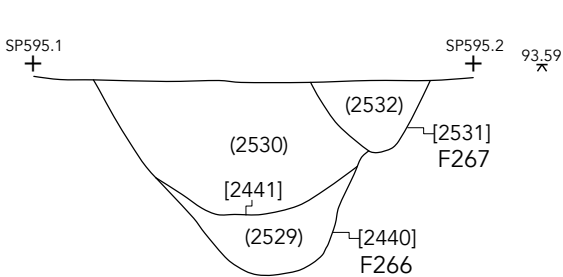
Section showing pit F268 cutting ring ditch F266



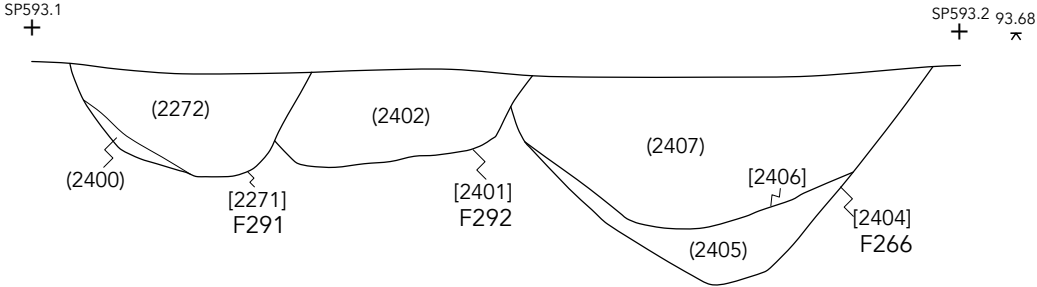
North facing section showing furrow F340 truncating ring ditch F266



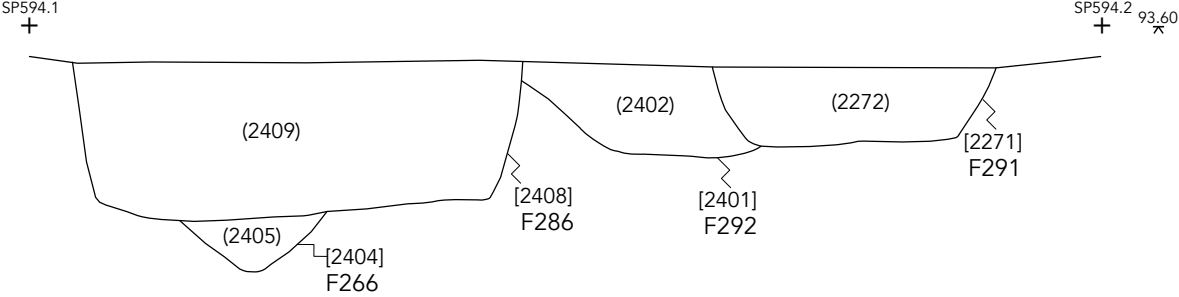
South facing section showing ditch F267 cutting ditch F266



South west facing section of relationship between ditches F266, F291 and F292



North east facing section of relationship between ditches F266, F291 and F292, and pit F286



North west facing section of ring ditch F266 and pit F289

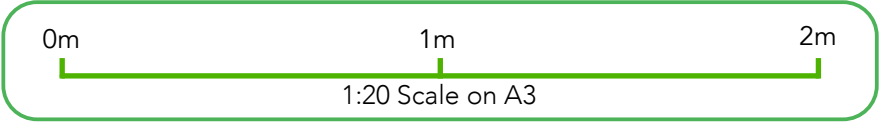
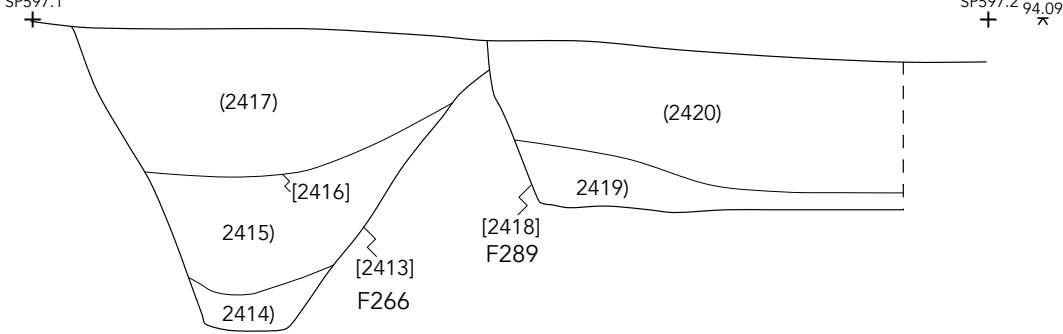
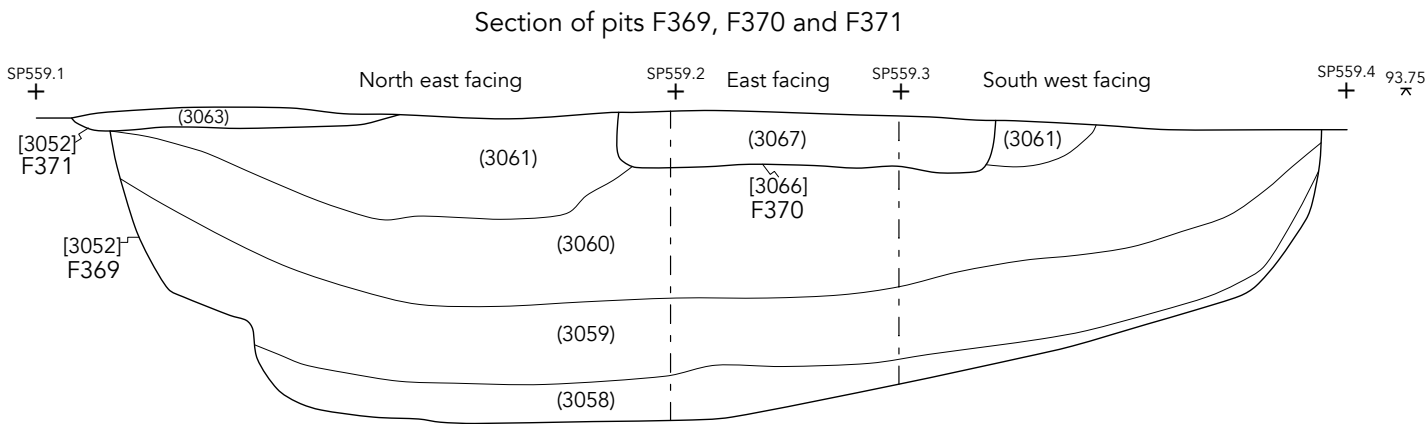
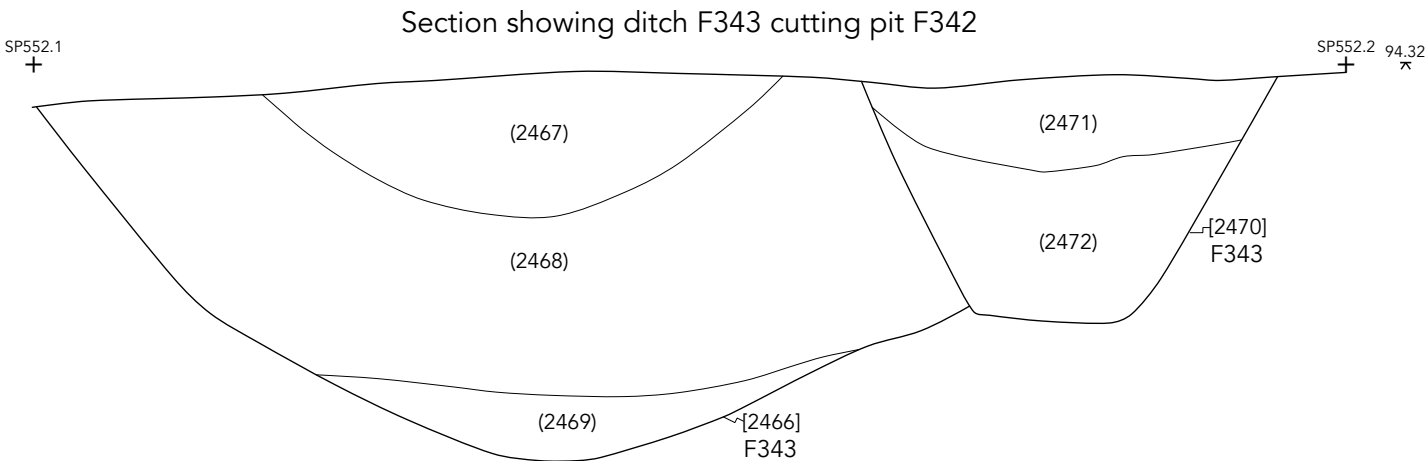
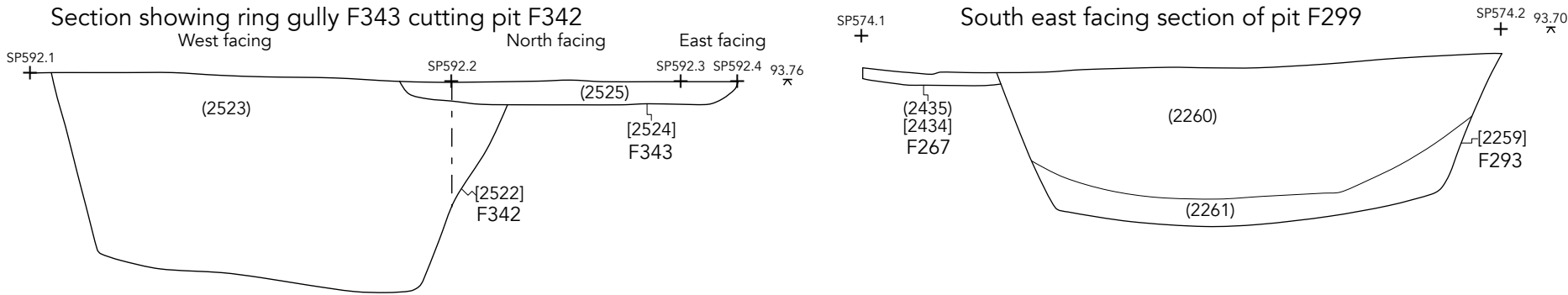
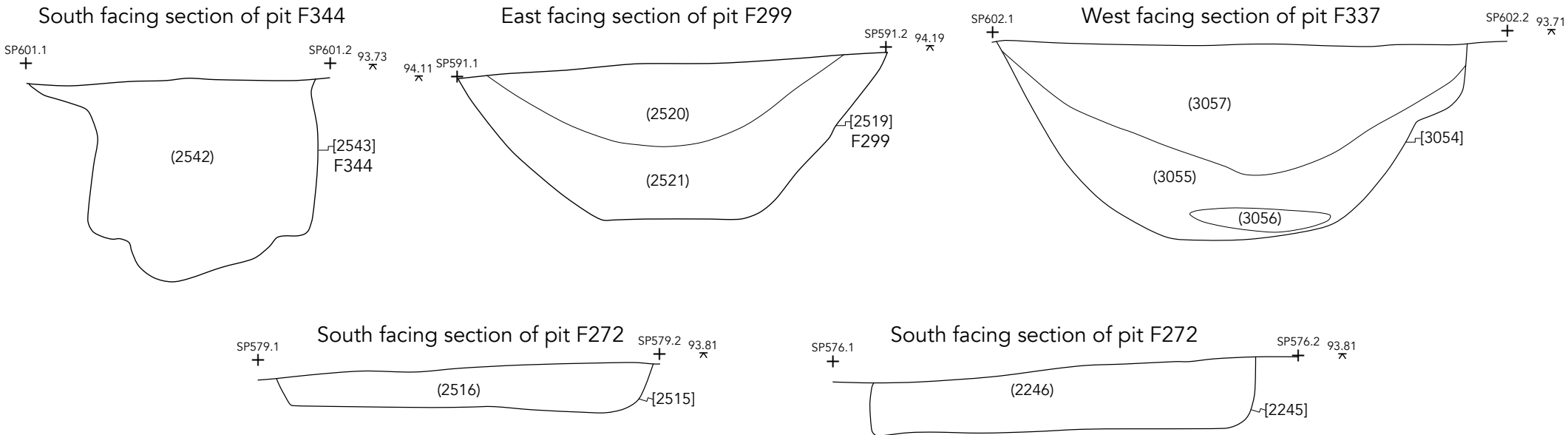


Figure 32. Area A - Sections relating to Early Iron Age ring ditch F266

Early Iron Age (Phase 2)



Middle Iron Age (Phase 3)



Roman (Phase 5)

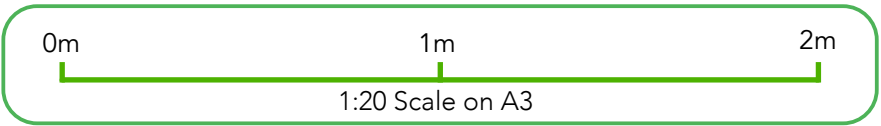
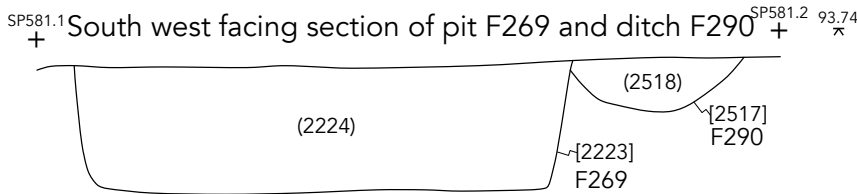


Figure 33. Area A - Pits

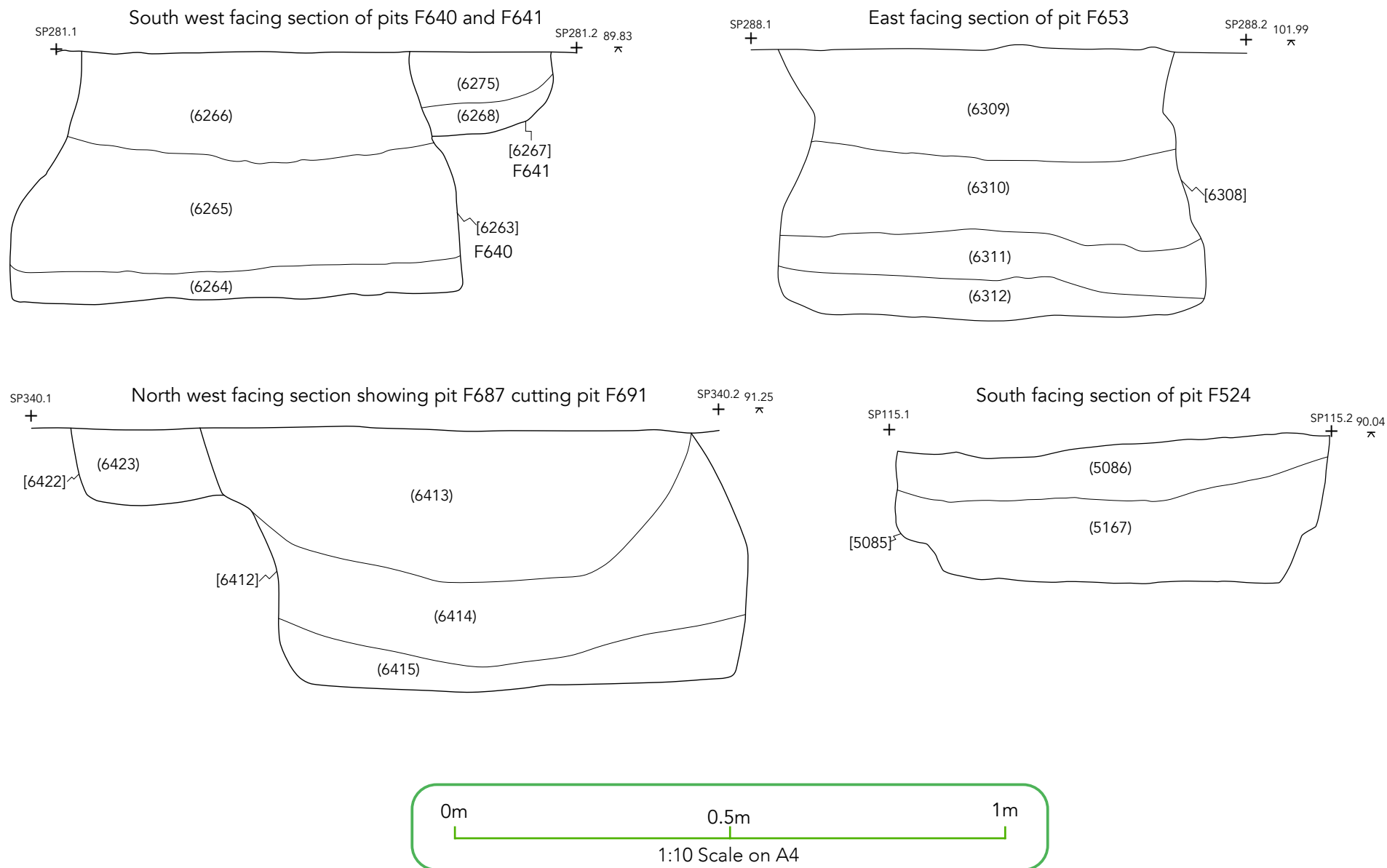


Figure 34. Area C - Early Iron Age (Phase 2) Pits

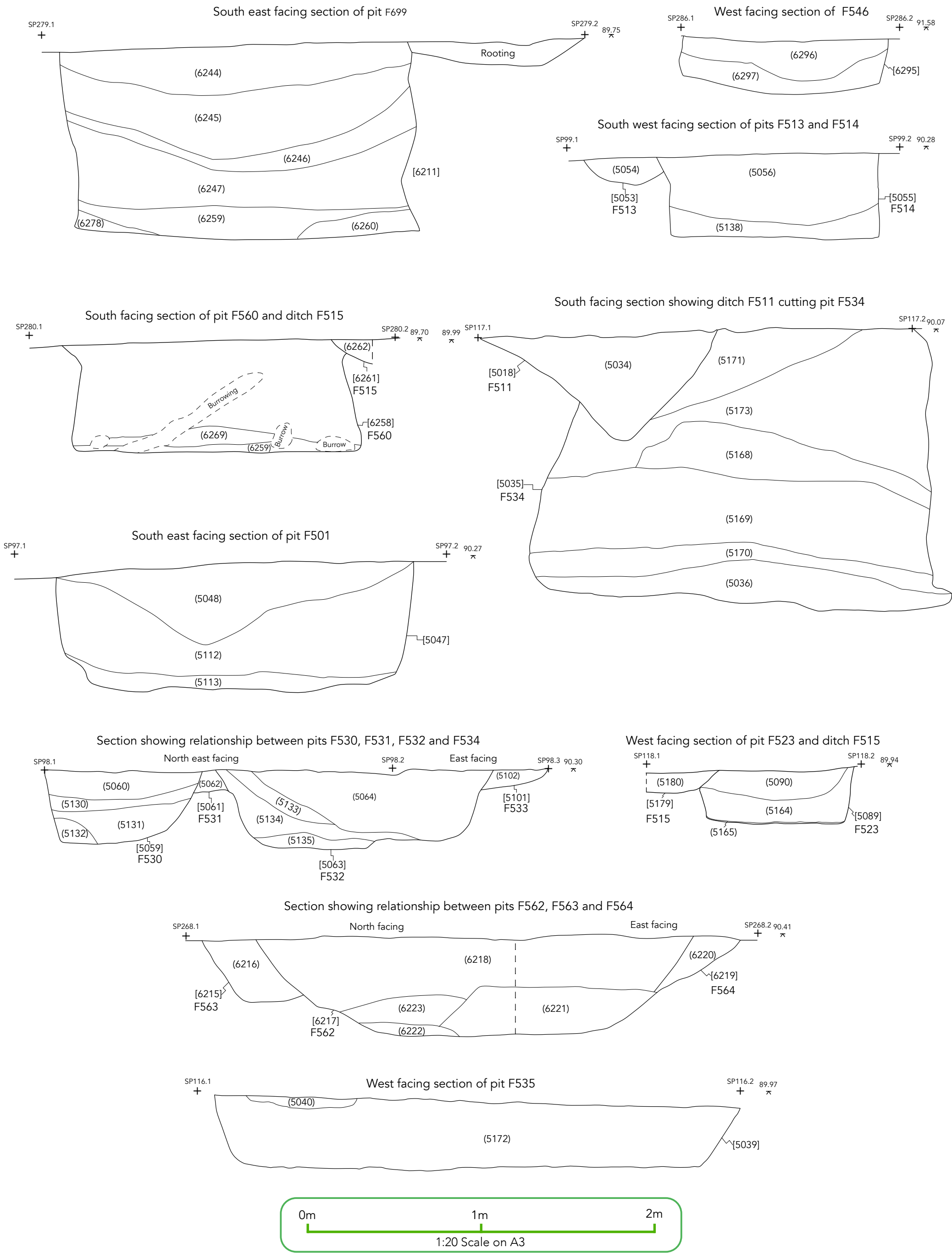


Figure 35. Area C - Middle Iron Age (Phase 3) Pits

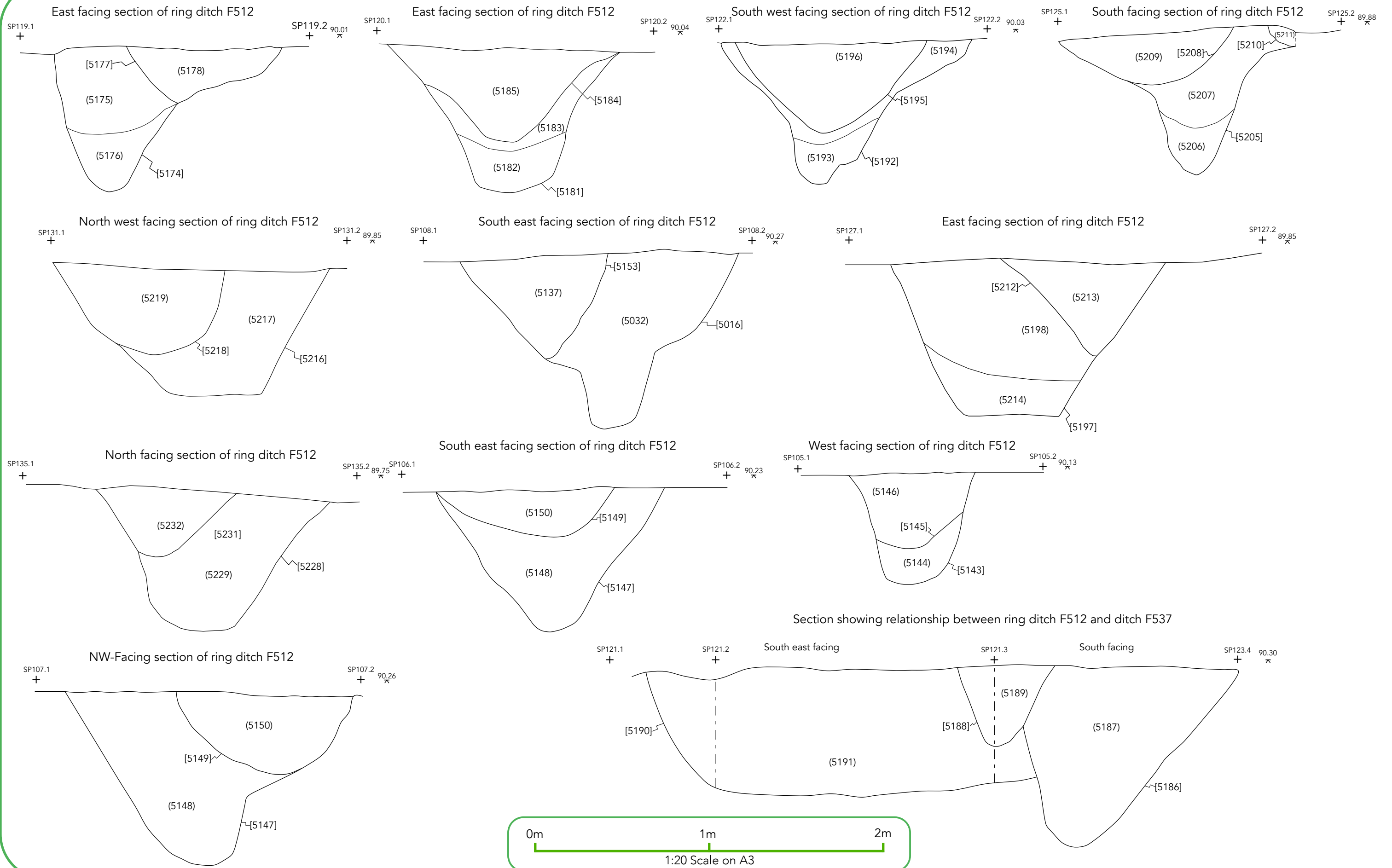


Figure 36. Area C - Sections relating to Early Iron Age ring ditch F512

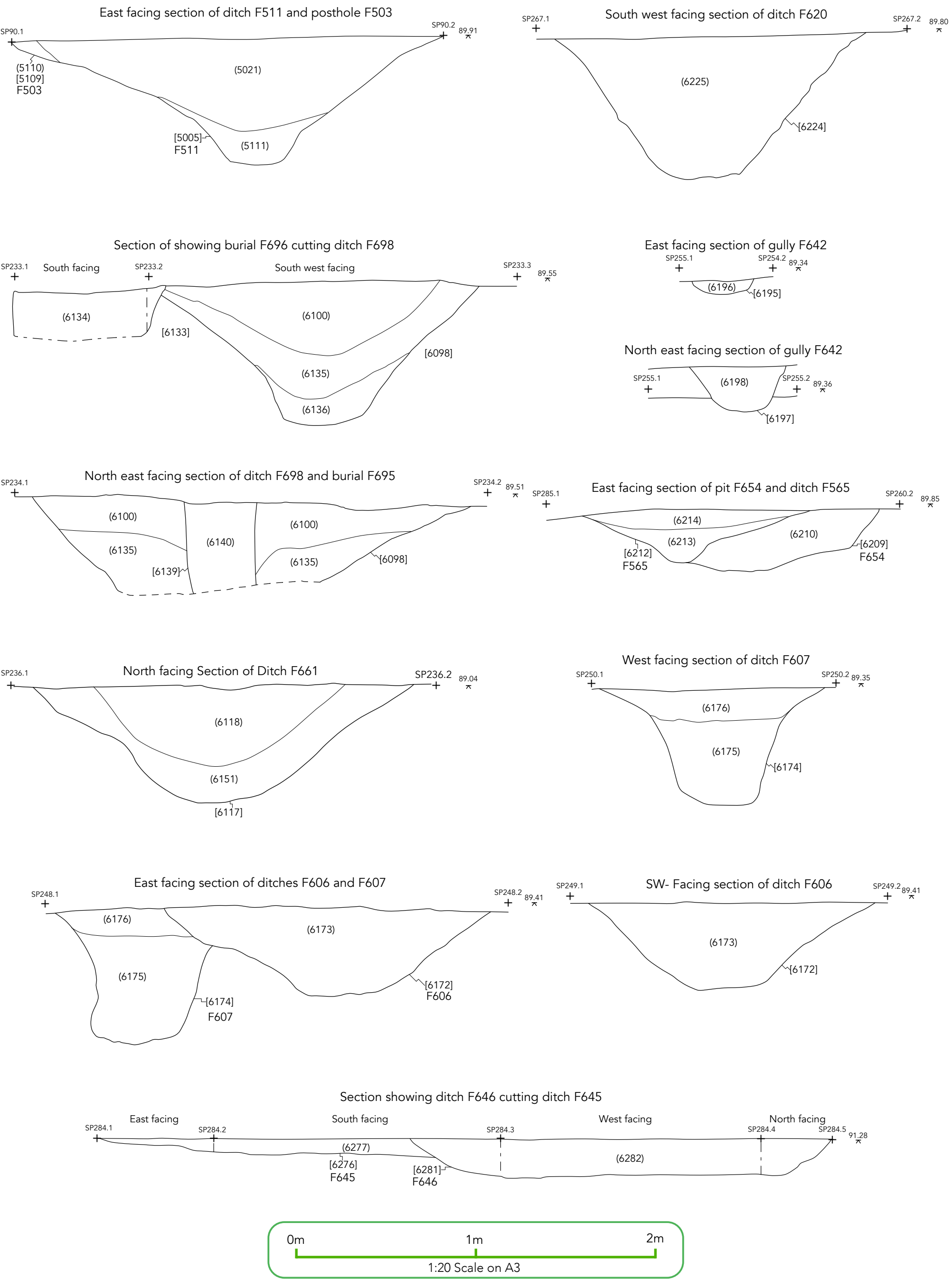
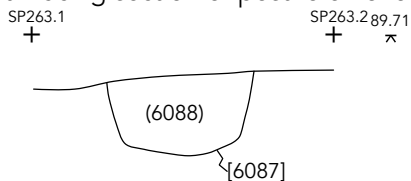


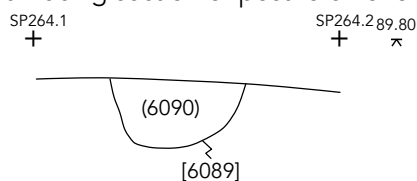
Figure 37. Area C - Various sections

Area C

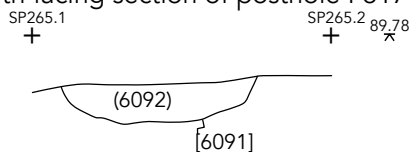
South facing section of posthole F615



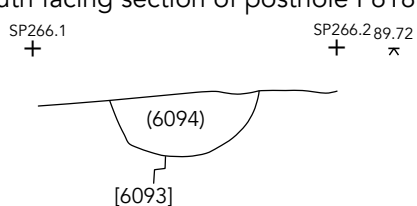
South facing section of posthole F616



South facing section of posthole F617

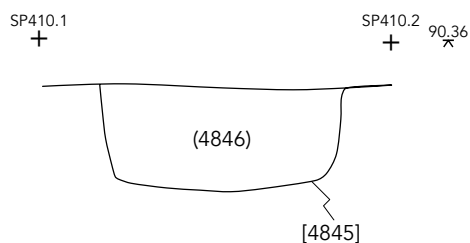


South facing section of posthole F618

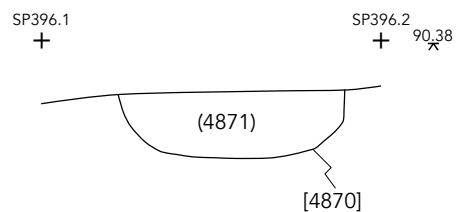


Area D

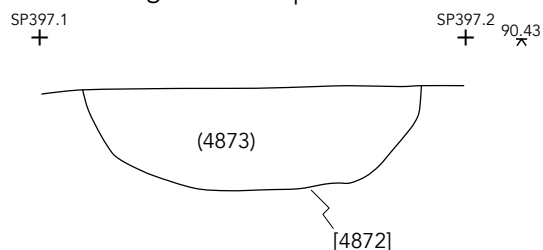
South facing section of posthole F950



South facing section of posthole F949



South facing section of posthole F951



South facing section of posthole F948

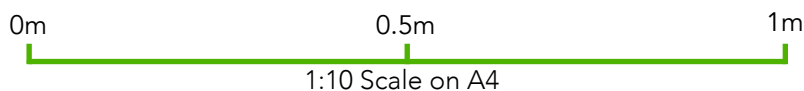
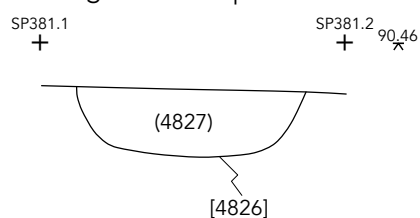


Figure 38. Area C and Area D - Sections relating to four post built structures from the Middle Iron Age

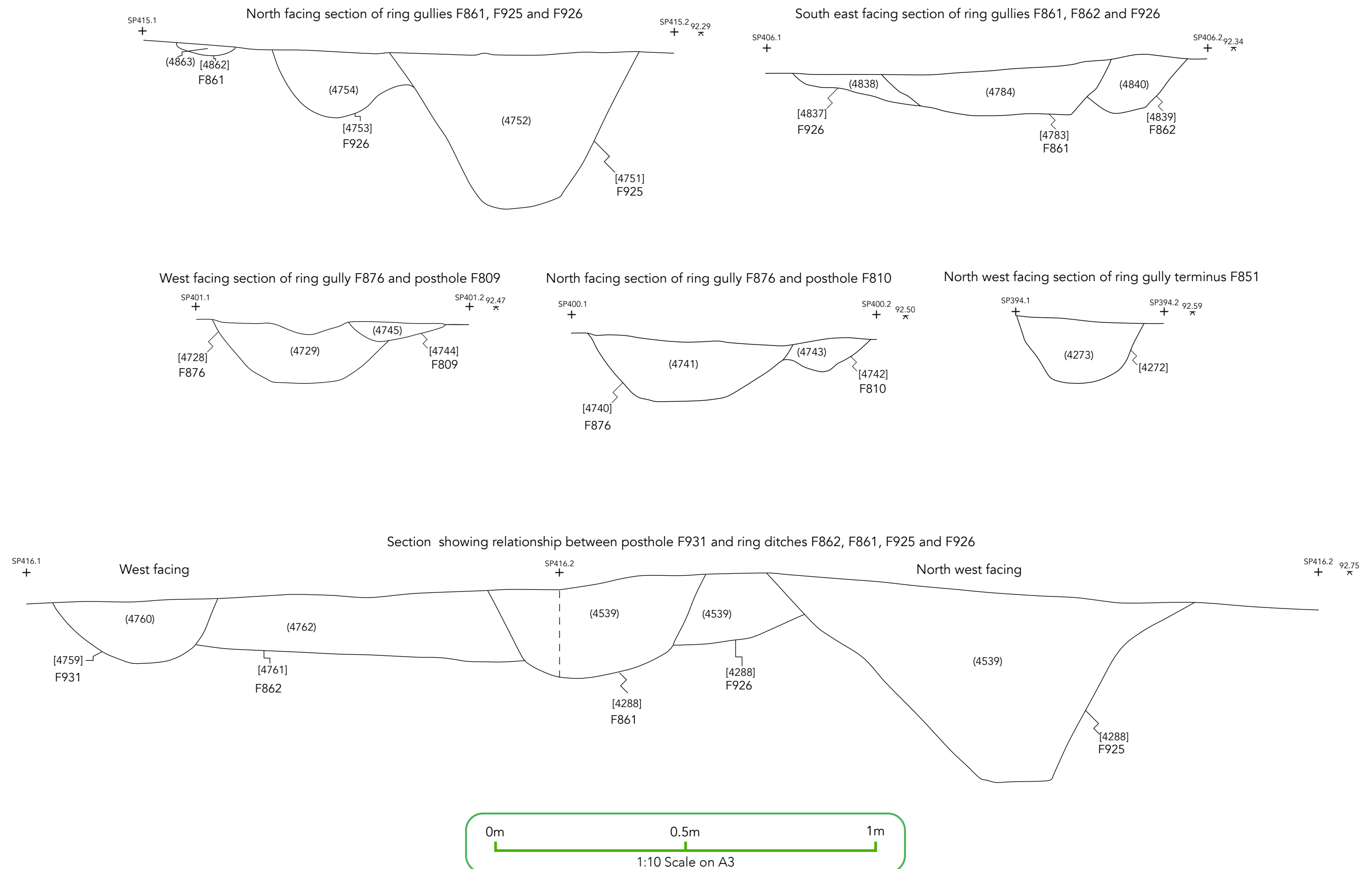


Figure 39. Area D - Sections related to ring ditches and possible smithy 1

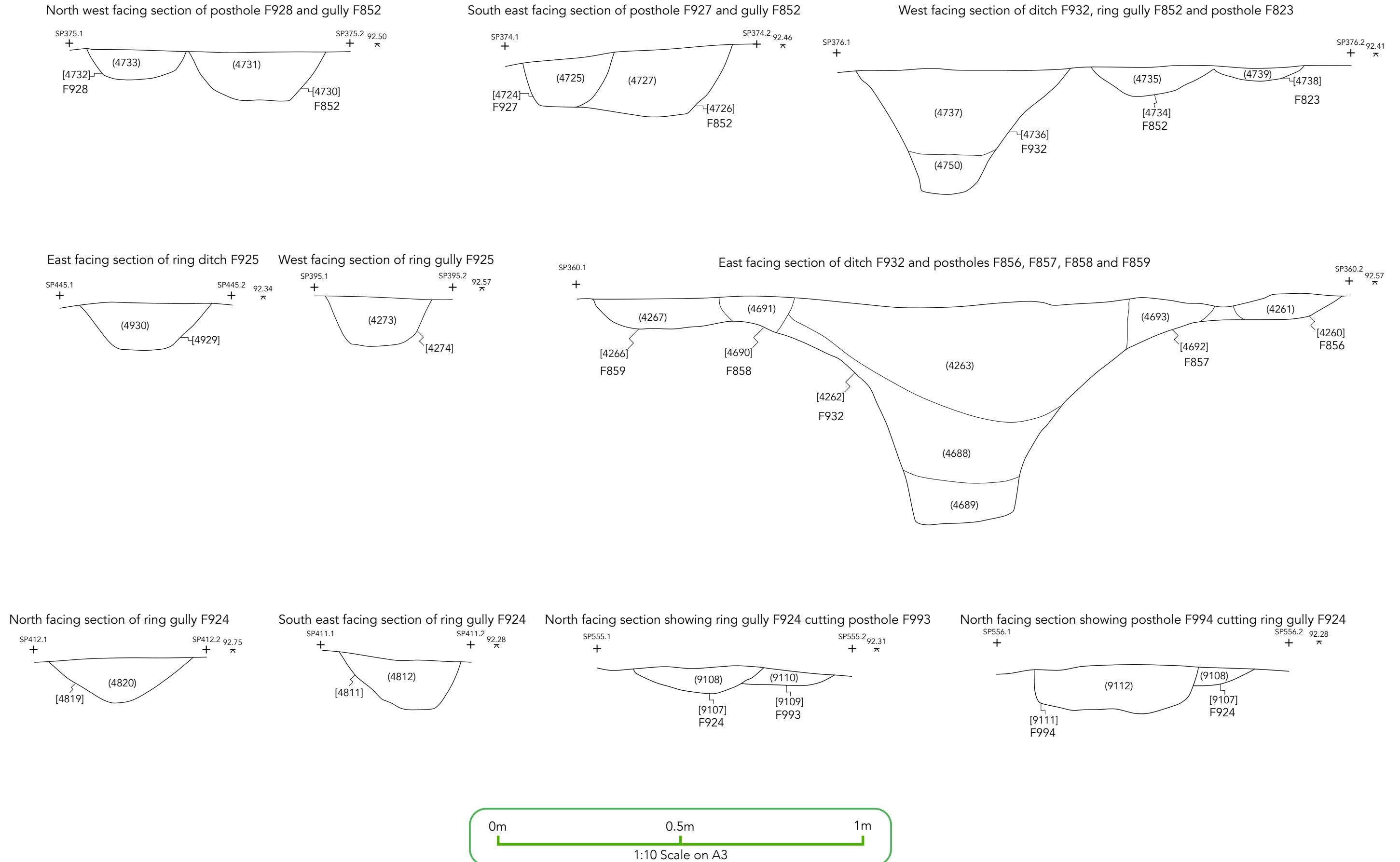


Figure 40. Area D - Sections related to ring ditches and possible smithy 2

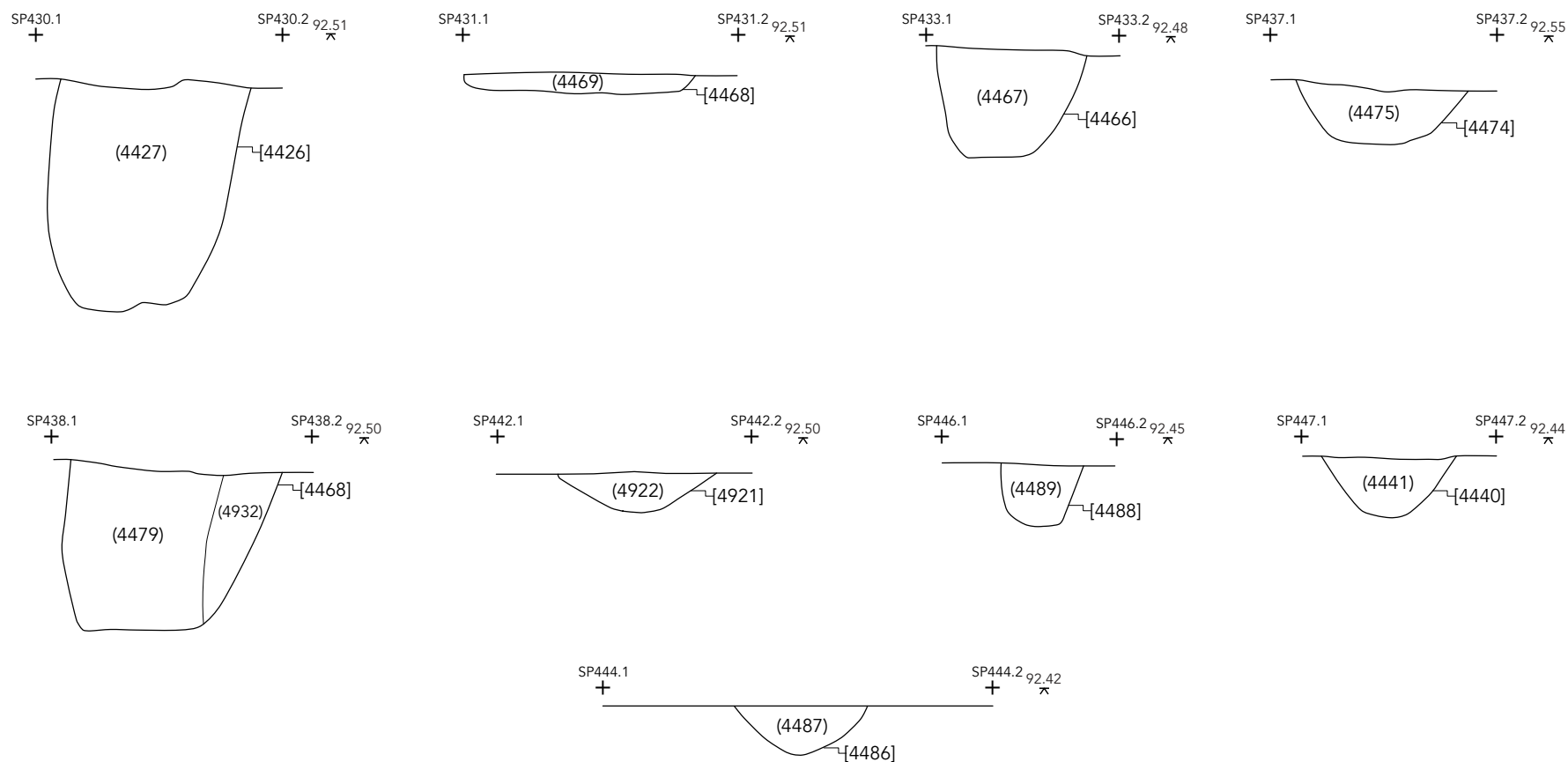
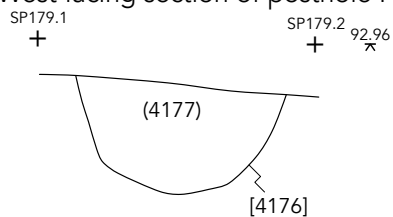
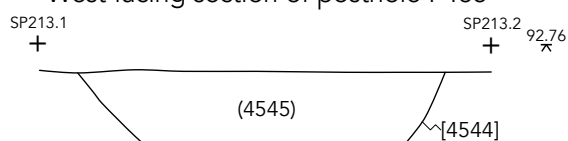


Figure 41. Area D - F816 - North facing sections of postholes associated with Early Iron Age Smithy

West facing section of posthole F482



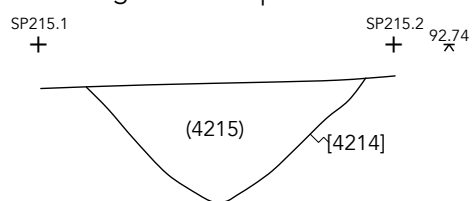
West facing section of posthole F485



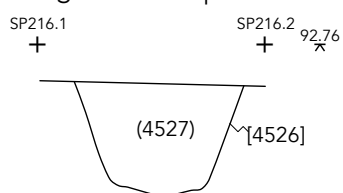
West facing section of posthole F486



West facing section of posthole F487



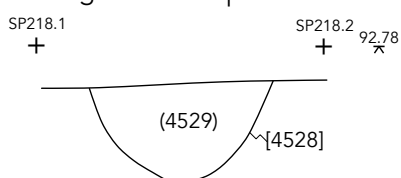
West facing section of posthole F488



West facing section of posthole F489



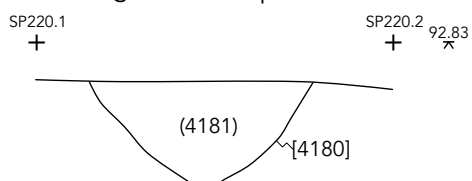
West facing section of posthole F491



West facing section of posthole F492



West facing section of posthole F493



West facing section of posthole F494

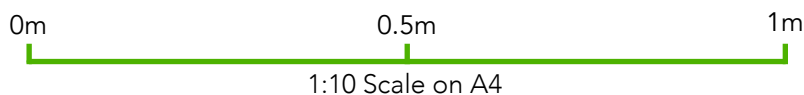


Figure 42. Area D - Postholes relating to an Early Iron Age fence

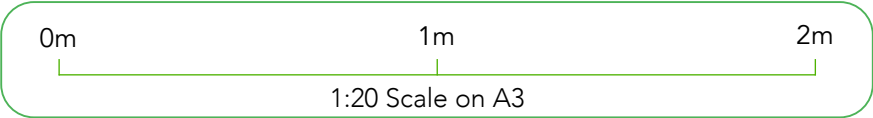
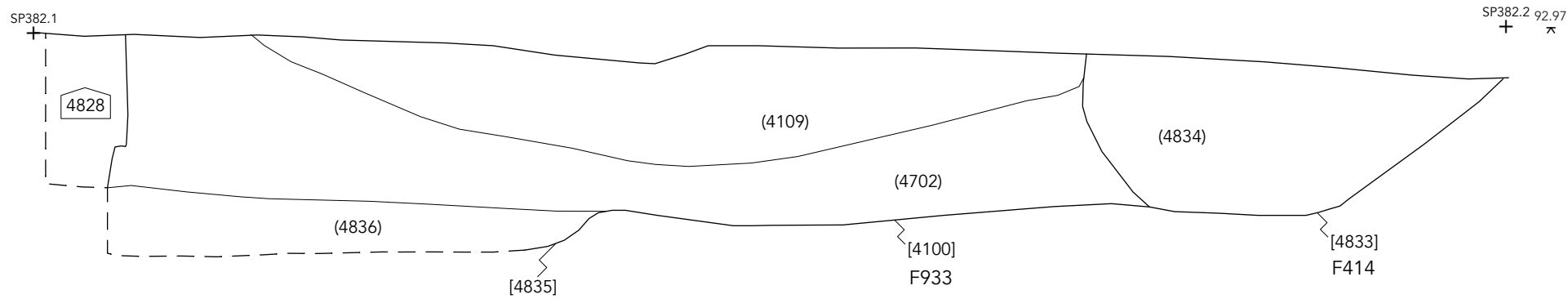


Figure 43. Area D - Corn drier F933 orthophotograph

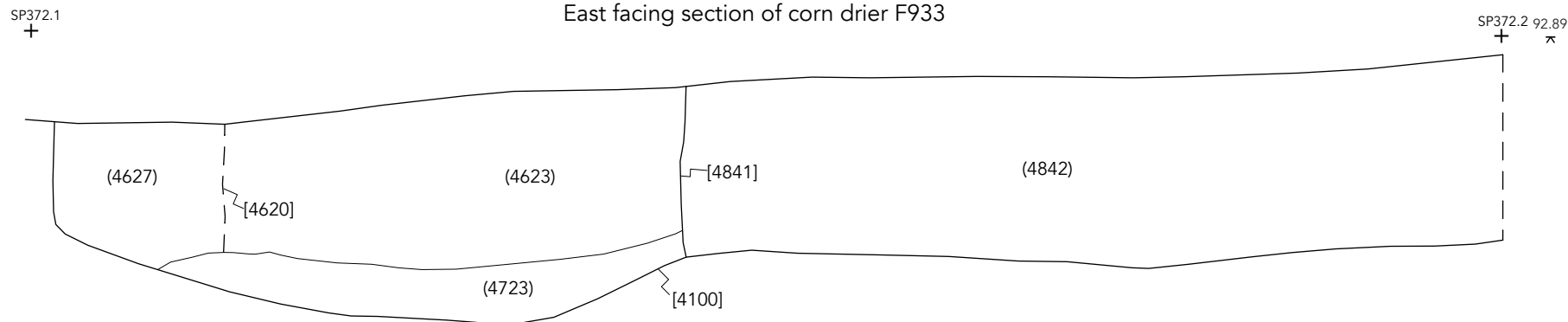


Figure 44. Area D - Corn drier F933 plan

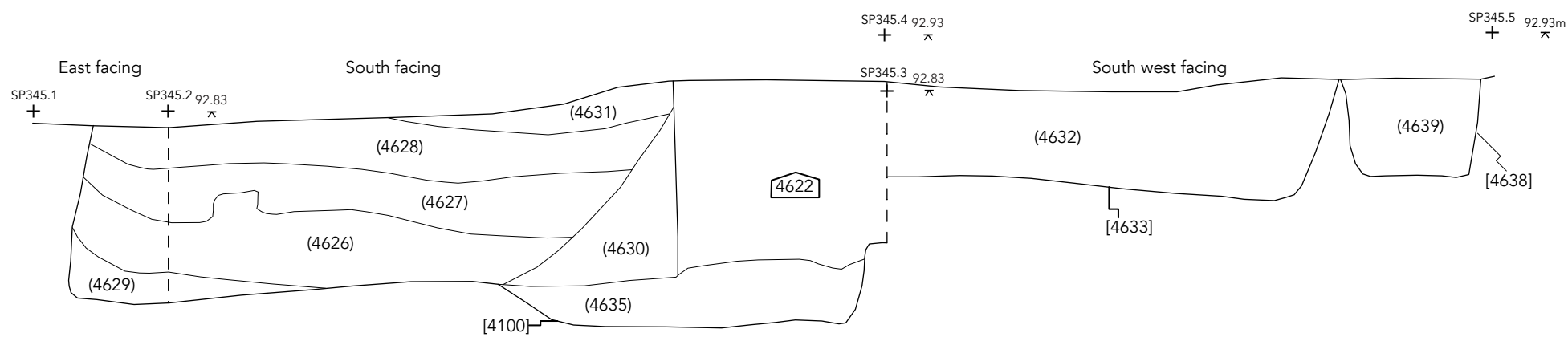
West facing section showing relationship between corn drier F933 and ditch F414



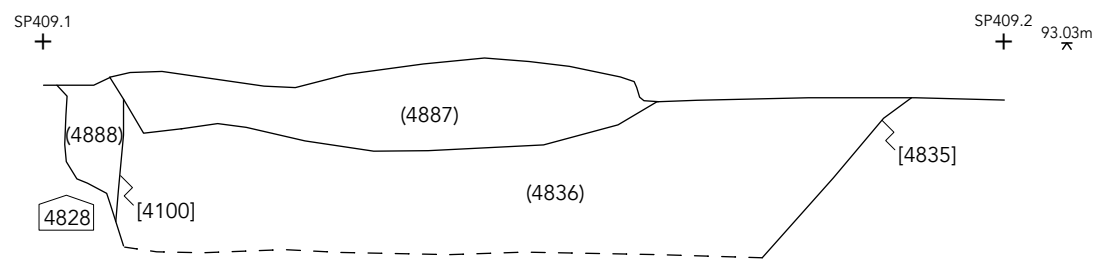
East facing section of corn drier F933



Wrap around section of corn drier F933



East facing section of rubble spread and corn drier F933



North facing section of masonry cut F933

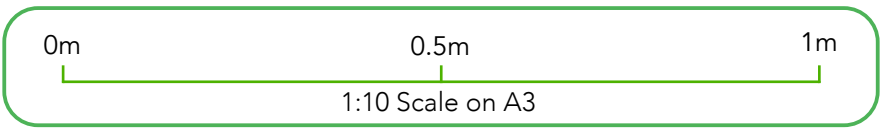
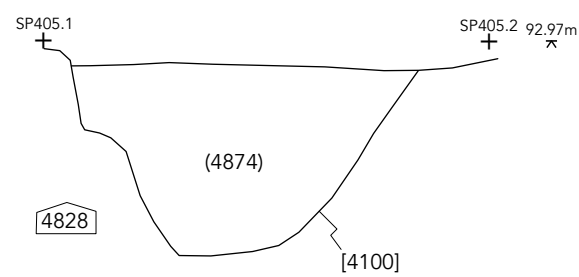


Figure 45. Area D - Corn drier F933 sections 1

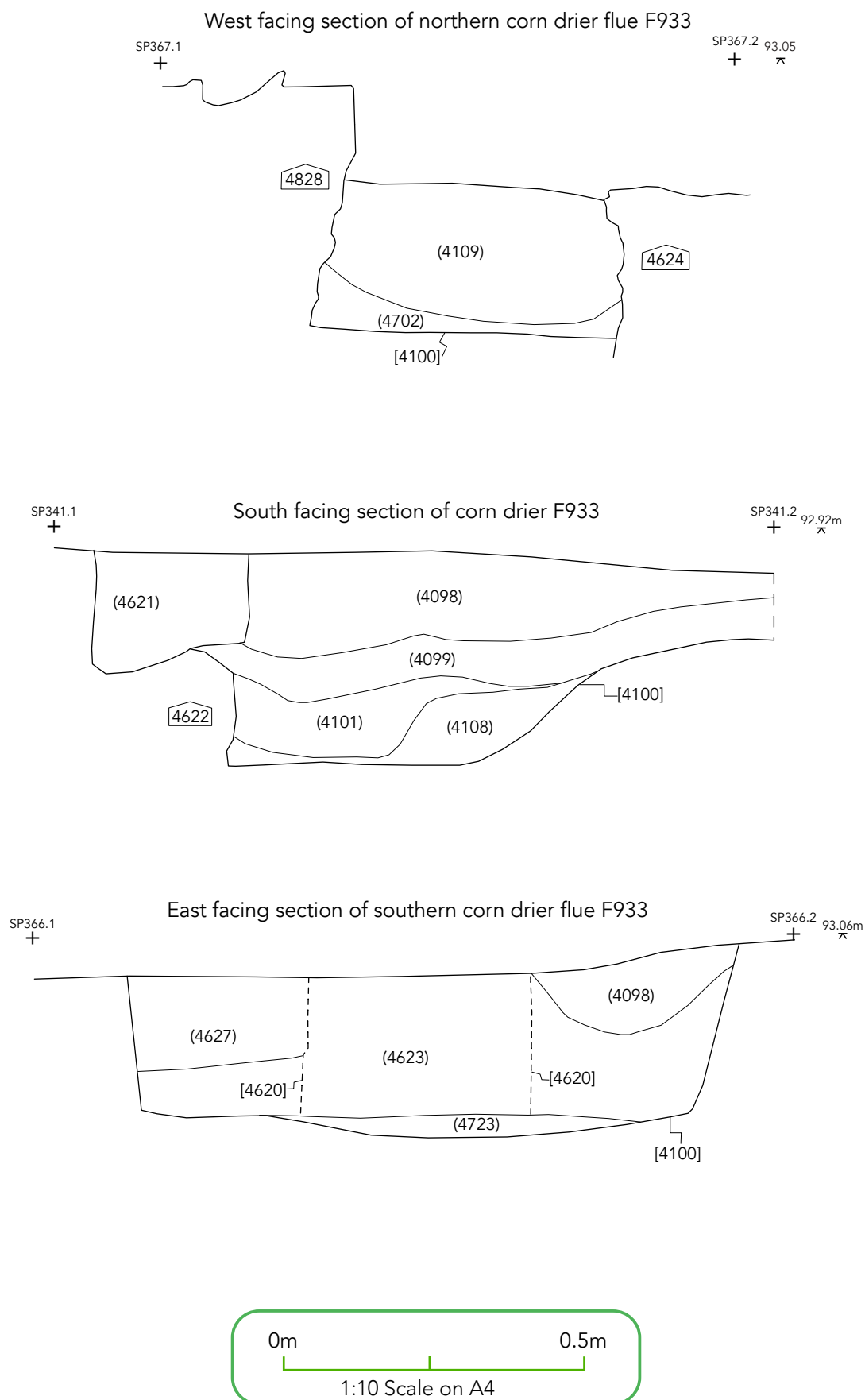


Figure 46. Area D - Corn drier F933 sections 2

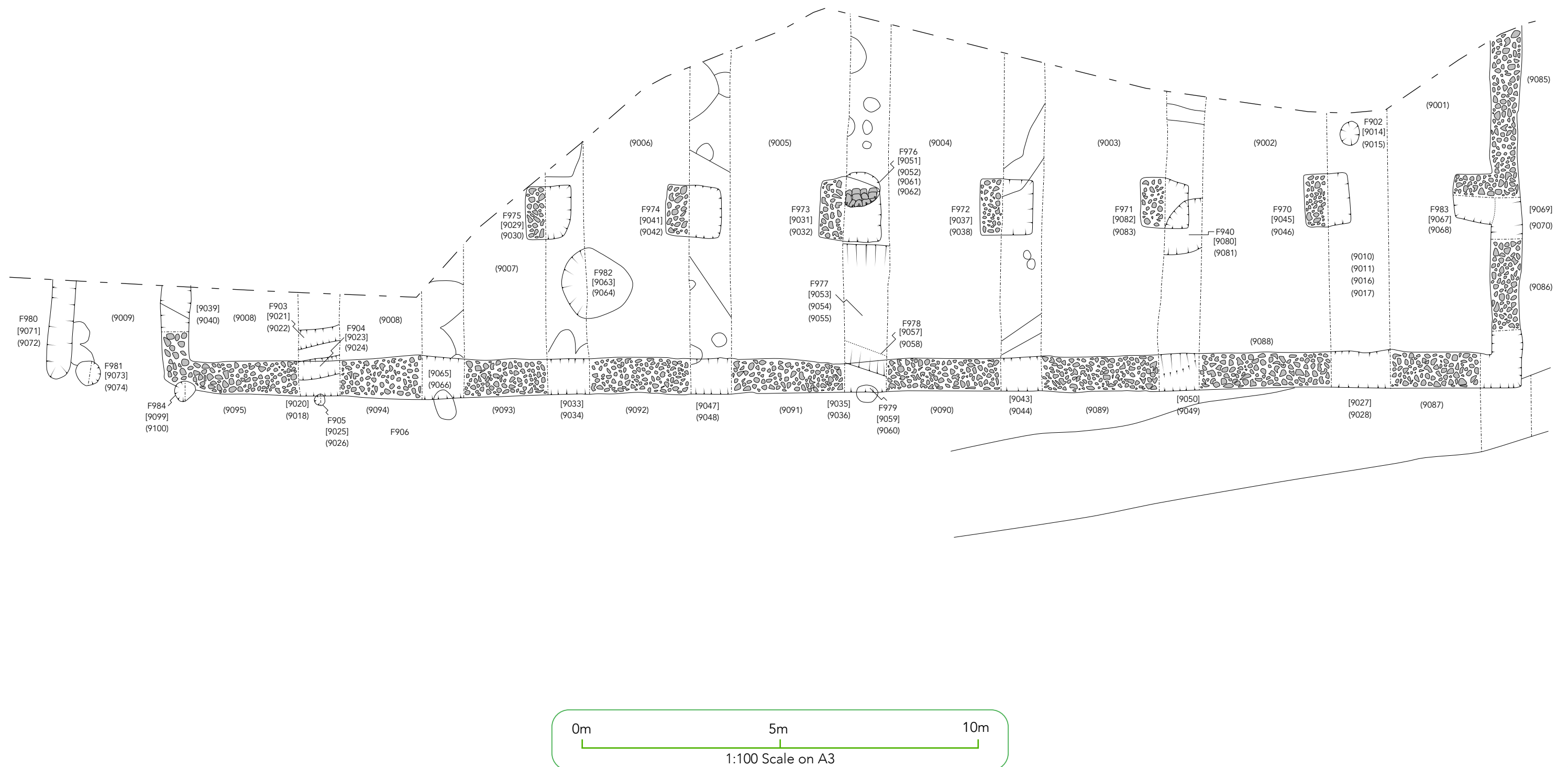


Figure 47. Area D - Trench 9, Mid excavation plan of the Roman villa showing the layers and rubble infilling of the wall and column bases

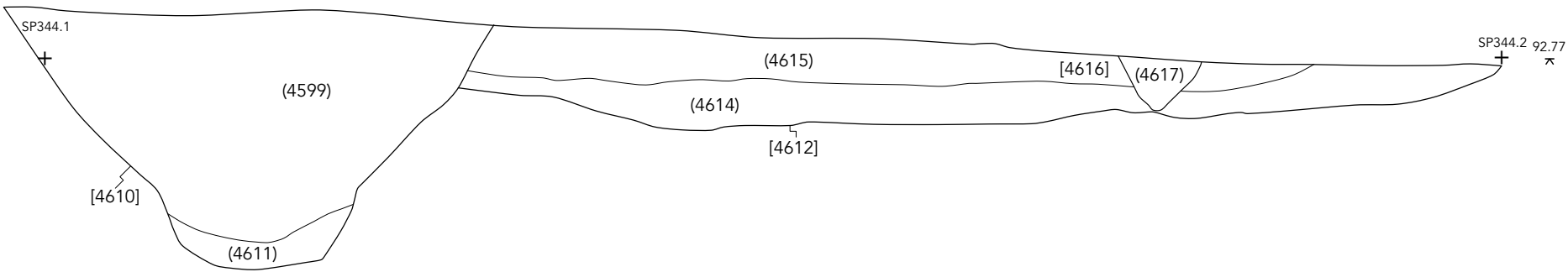


Figure 48. Area D - Sections through the Roman villa 1

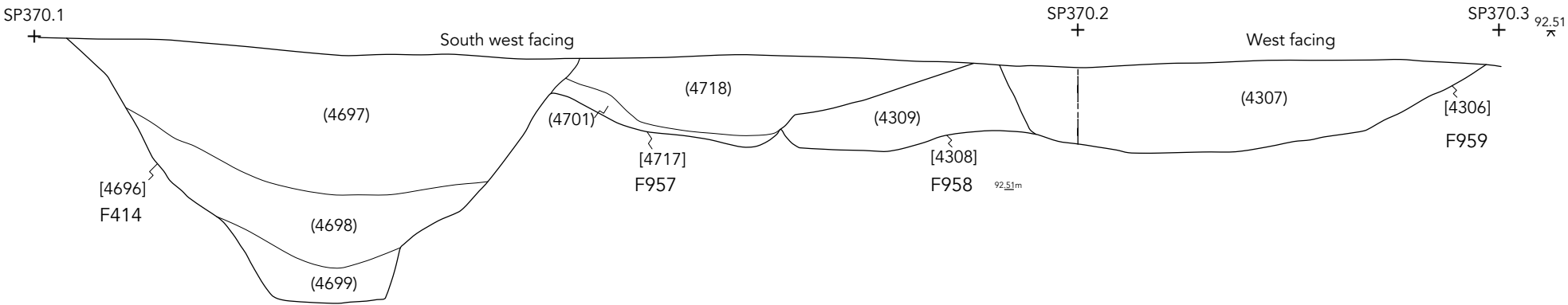


Figure 49. Sections through the building 2

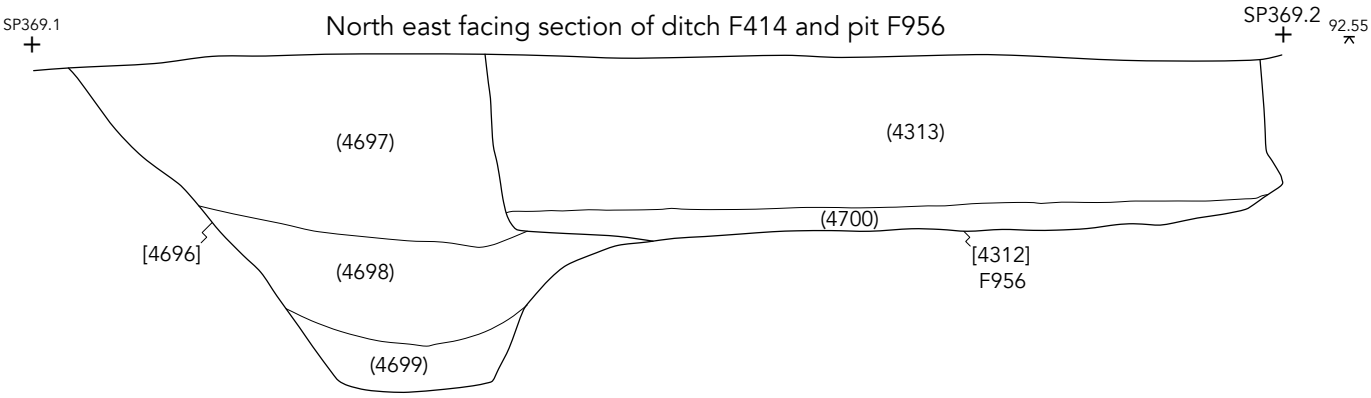
W-Facing section of ditch F414, pit F939 and corn drier F933



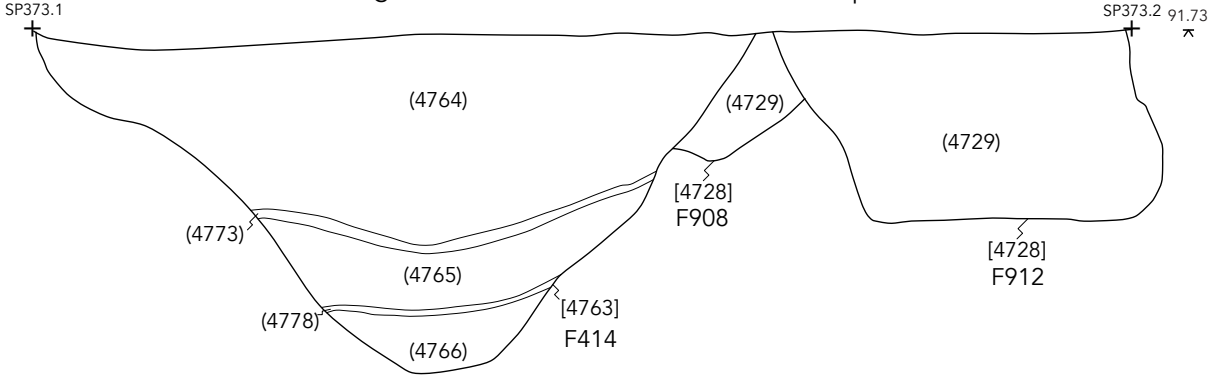
Section showing relationship between ditch F414 and pits F957, F958 and F959



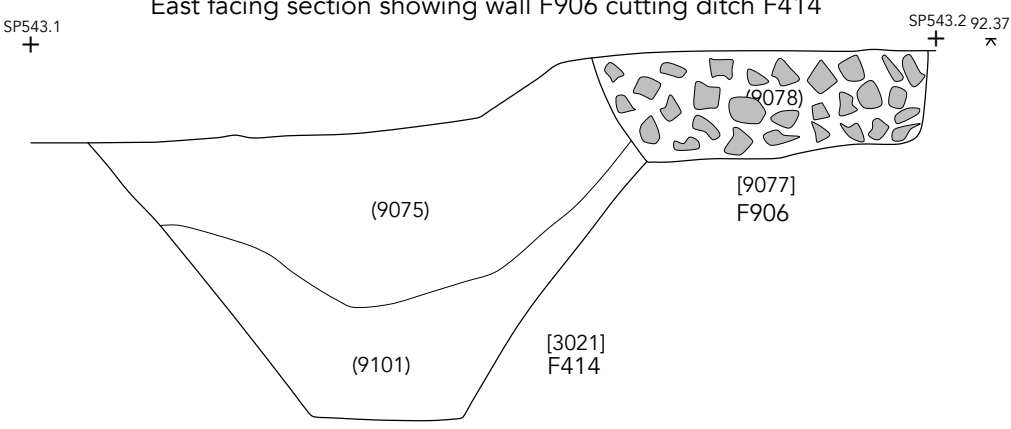
North east facing section of ditch F414 and pit F956



East facing section of ditches F414 and F908 and pit F912



East facing section showing wall F906 cutting ditch F414



West facing section of ditches F414 and F908

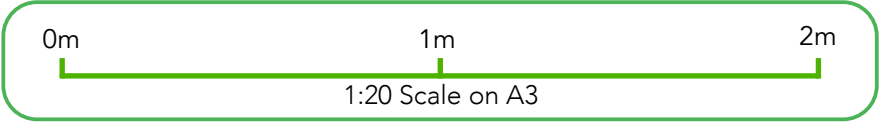
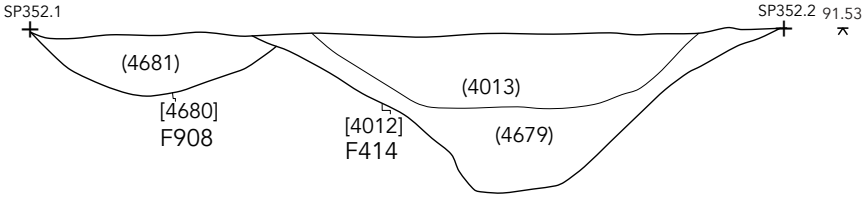


Figure 50. Area D - Sections through ditch F414 and related features

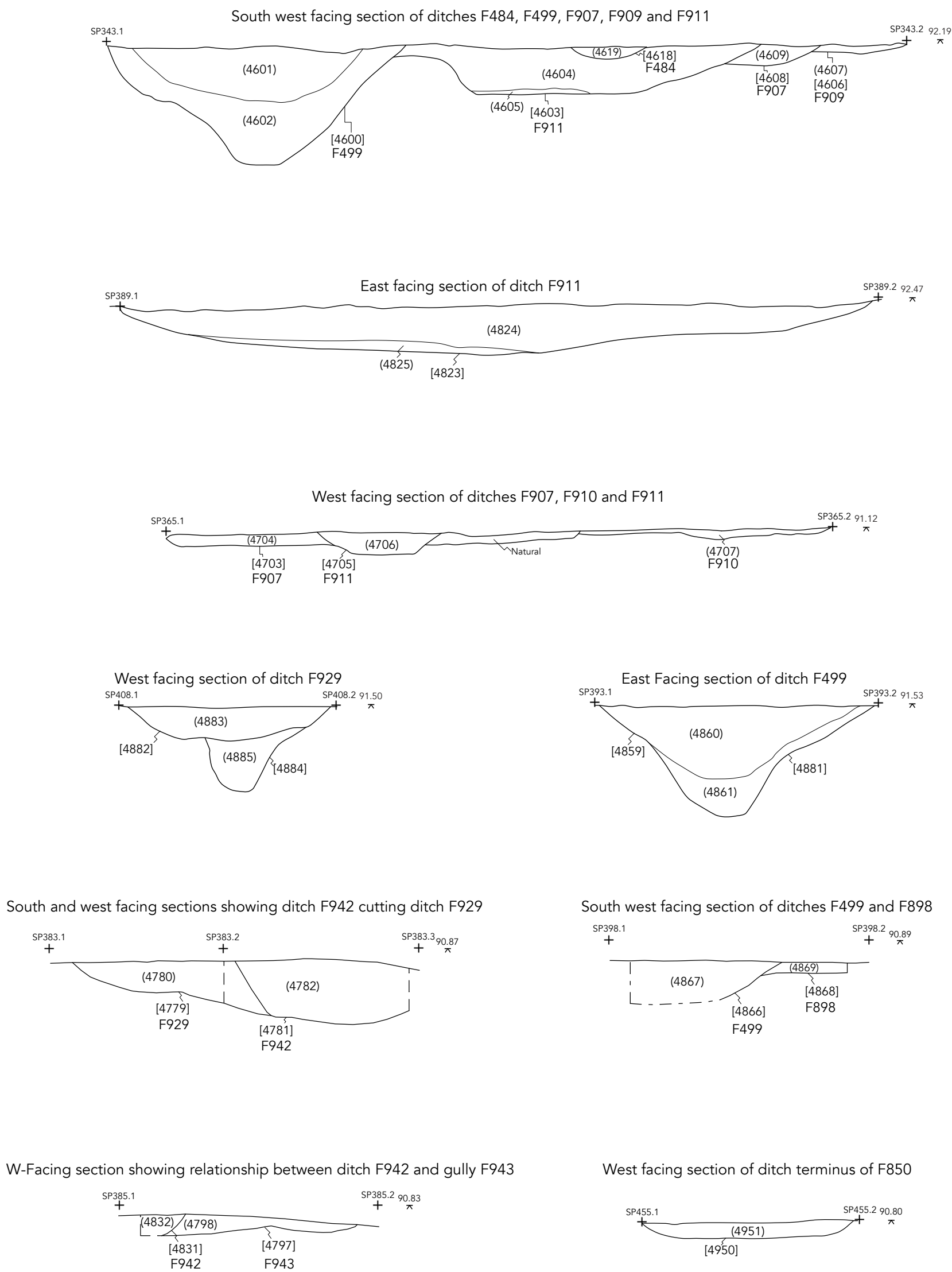


Figure 51. Area D - Sections through trackway ditches and related features

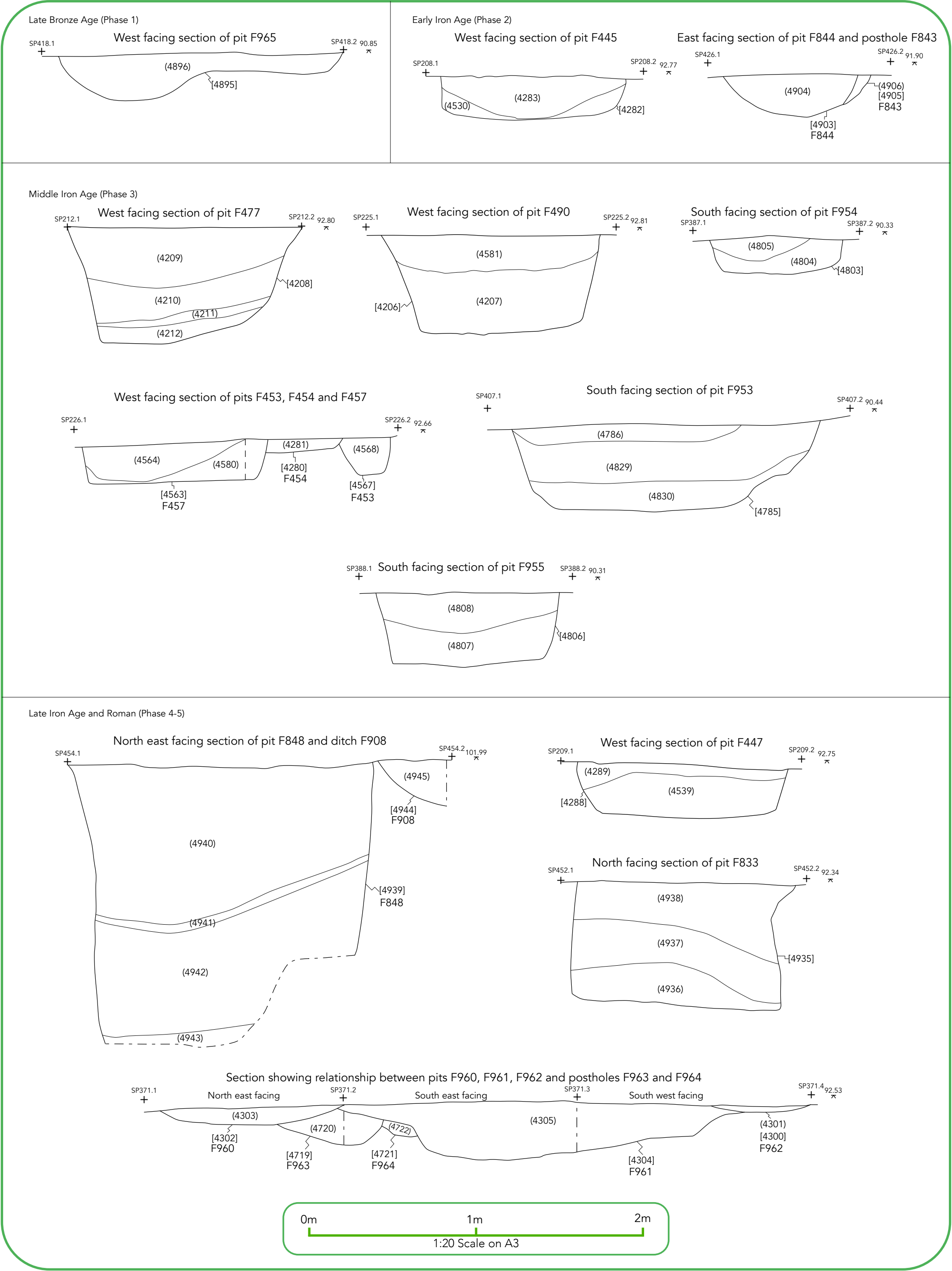


Figure 52. Area D - Pits



General photo of Trench 1 post excavation



North facing section of pits F111 (right) and F112 (left), 2m and 0.3m scales



West facing section of posthole F124 and ditch F123, 1m and 0.3m scales



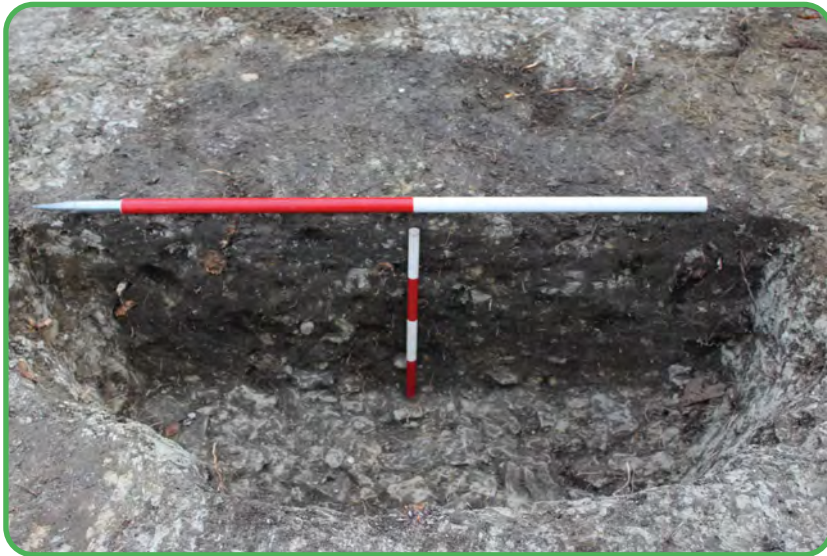
North facing section of storage pit F103, 1m and 0.3m scales



North west facing section of pit F113, 0.4m and 0.3m scales



North west facing section of pit F128, 1m and 0.4m scales



West facing section of pit F129, 1m and 0.4m scales



North west facing section of storage pit F136, 2m and 0.7m scales



North facing section of storage pit F114, 1m and 0.4m scales



East facing section of pit F125 (left) cut by pit F126 (right), 1m and 0.3m scales



North facing section of pit F106, 0.4m and 0.3m scales



North west facing section of storage pit F139, 1m and 0.4m scales



Post excavation photo of roundhouse with drip gully F320 and internal post holes, looking west, 1m x 1m scale



Early Iron Age pit F369, looking south, 1m scale



Late Iron Age fence, F231, F232, F235, F239, F240 and F241, looking east, 1m x 1m scale



Pre excavation photograph of corn driers F300 (centre) and F301 (bottom right), looking north west, 2m x 2m scale



Post excavation photograph of corn drier F300, looking east, 2m and 0.5m scale



Post excavation photograph of corn drier F301, looking north, 2m scale



Record shot of north facing section of ring ditch F266, looking south, 1m scale



Working shot of ring ditch F266, looking north



Record photograph of north facing section showing Early Iron Age ditch F362 and pit F364, looking south, 1m scale



Record photograph of south east facing section of Roman enclosure ditch F297 cutting Early Iron Age pit F298, looking north west, 2m scale

Figure 56. Area A record photographs 2



General photograph of Trench 8, area B, looking north, no scale



Record shot of Middle Iron Age pit F807, looking south east, 2m scale



Record photograph of pits F513 and F514 and neonatal skeleton SK5136, looking north, 1m scale and 0.5m scale



Cow skull and dog skull in basal fill of Middle Iron Age pit F534, looking south, 0.5m scale



Record shot of south facing section showing ditch F511 cutting pit F534, looking north, 2m scale and 1m scale



Close up of Late Roman coin of Arcadius (SF36) on the chin of SK6142. 0.04m scale



Record photograph of Roman coffin burial F696 cutting ditch F698, looking south west, 1m scale



Record shot of Late Iron Age/Early Roman crouch burial F695/SK6137 cutting Middle Iron Age ditch F698



General post excavation photograph of area of burials in Trench 6, looking south west, no scale



Record shot of decapitation burial SK6156, looking north, 1m and 2m scale



Post excavation photograph of pits in Trench 6, looking east, 2m scale



Post excavation photograph of Middle Iron Age four post built structure, F615, F616, F617 and F618, looking north, 1m x 1m scale



General photograph of Trench 5 showing Early Iron Age ring ditch F512, Roman ditch F511 and various other features, looking north, no scale



Record photograph of north west facing section of ditch F930, looking south east, 1m scale



Record photograph of Early Iron Age fence line, F482, F485, F486, F487, F489, F491, F492, F493, F394, looking east, 0.5m scale



Record shot of Roman trackway ditch F499, looking west, 2m scale



Record photograph of Roman enclosure ditch F414 and pit F956, looking west, 2m scale



Record shot of Middle Iron Age ditch F929, looking west, 1m scale



Record photograph of pit F439 and neonate SK4531, looking north east, 1m scale



Record shot of comb SF35 in situ beside the skull of burial SK4562, looking south west, 0.5m scale



Record shot of decapitated burial SK4715, looking north, 0.5m scale



Record shot of comb SF84 beside burial SK4787, looking west, 0.1m scale



Record photograph of F414, looking north east, 2m scale



Record shot of Early Iron Age pottery and tuyere in situ in ring ditch F876, looking north, 1m scale



Record photograph of ring ditches and potential smithy in the east of Area D, looking south east, 2m x 2m scale



Mid excavation photograph of the Roman building in the north of Area D, looking east, 2m x 2m scale



Mid excavation photograph of the Roman building in the north of Area D, looking west, 2m x 2m scale



Record photograph of Roman pits, F996, F997, F998 and F999, seen once the building had been excavated, looking south, 1m scale



Burning in the base of the corn drier F933, looking north, 1m scale



Record shot of corn drier F933, looking west, 1m x 1m scale



General shot of the excavations looking east towards castle hill, no scale



Chris and Josh working in Trench 1



Indie and Josh with two of the near complete Iron Age jars recovered from Trench 1 in 2018



Indie and Danny excavating pits in Area C



Ben and David excavating the villa in Area D



Photographing the villa in Area D on a frosty day in January 2021



Indie recording the roundhouse in the staff car park trench in Area A

Figure 63. Photographs of the team working on the site throughout the excavations

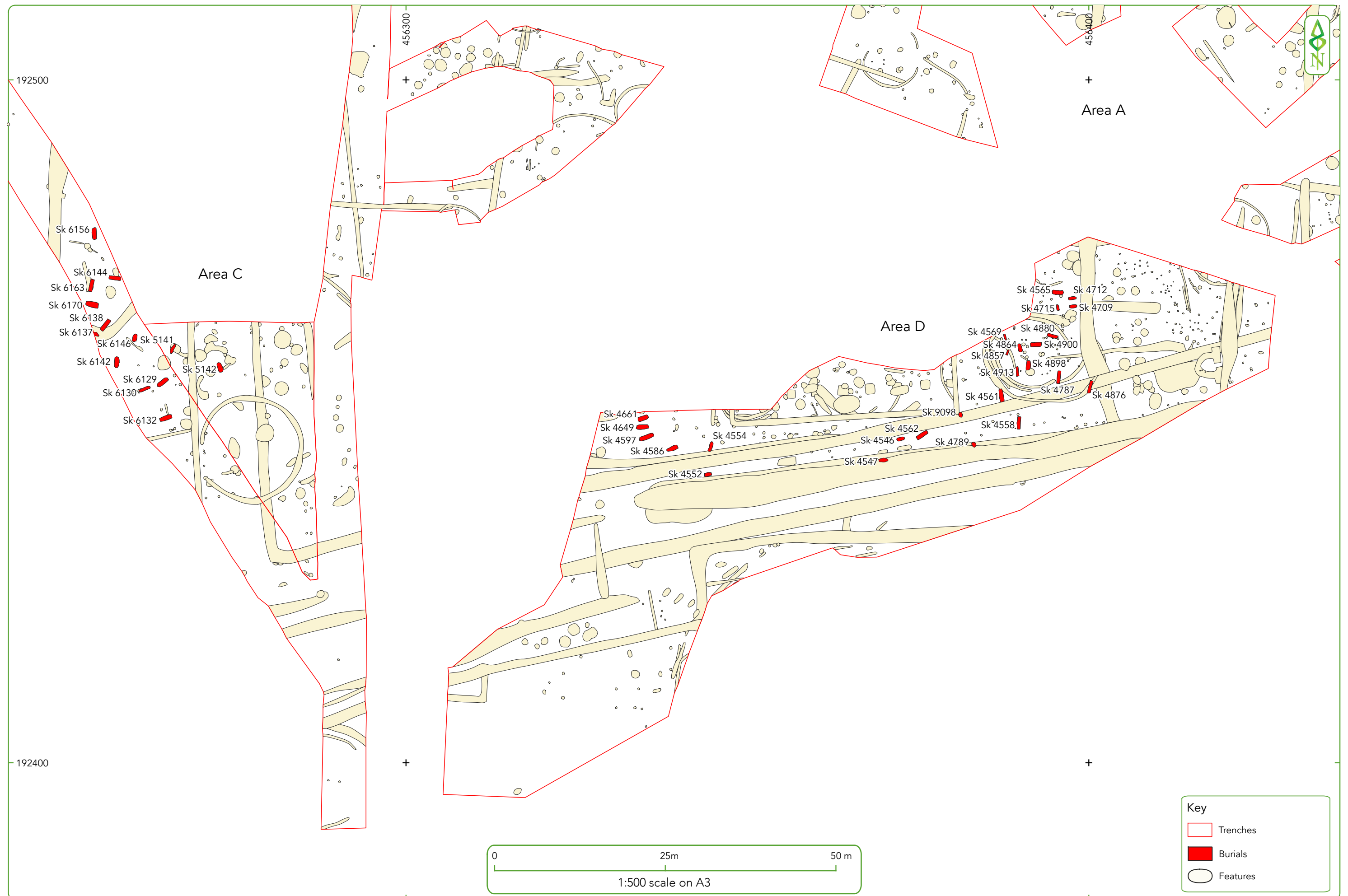


Figure 64. Distribution of burials throughout site

SK6156



SK6144



SK6163



SK6170



SK6142



SK6132



SK5141



SK6129



SK6138



SK5142



SK6146



SK6130



SK6137



SK5136

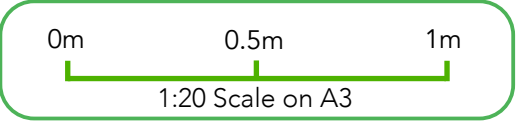


Figure 65. Area C - Burials - Orthophotos

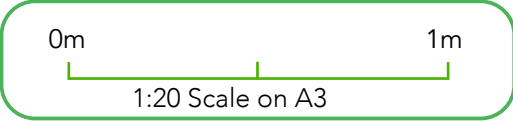
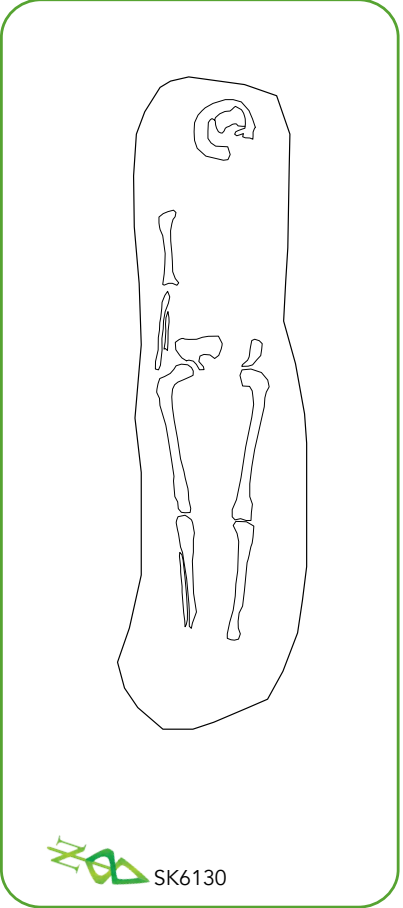
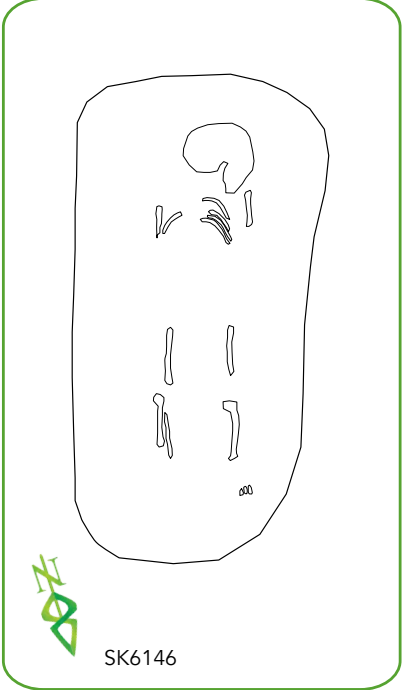
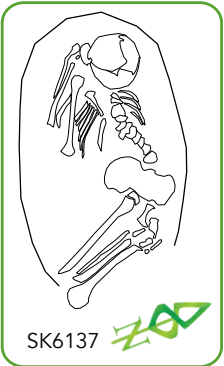
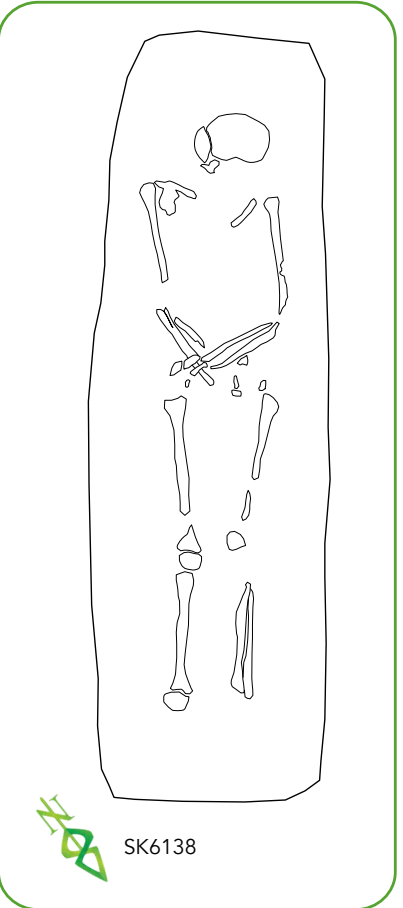
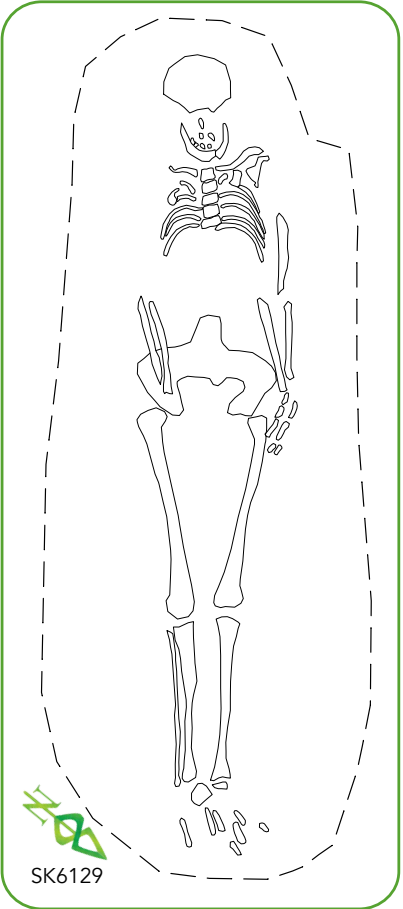
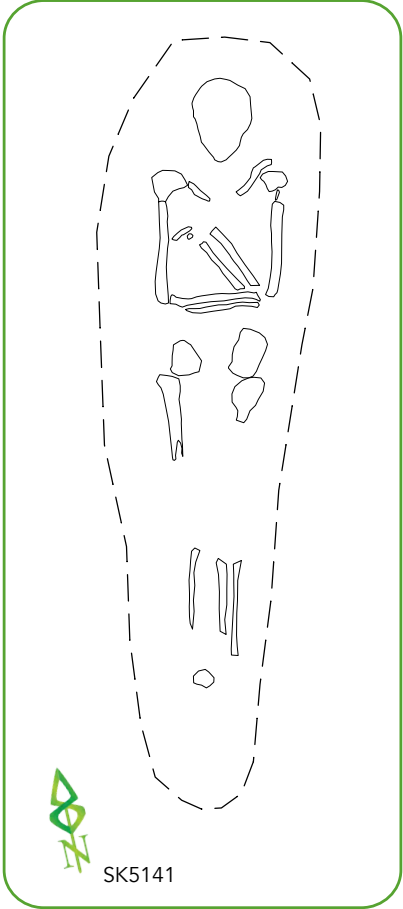
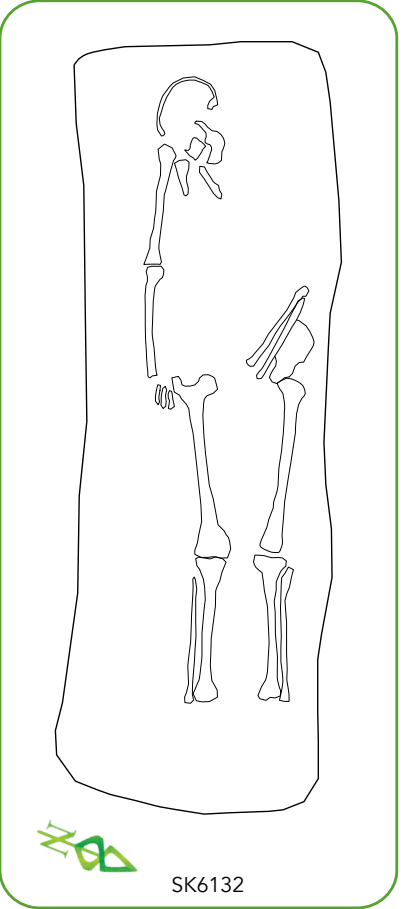
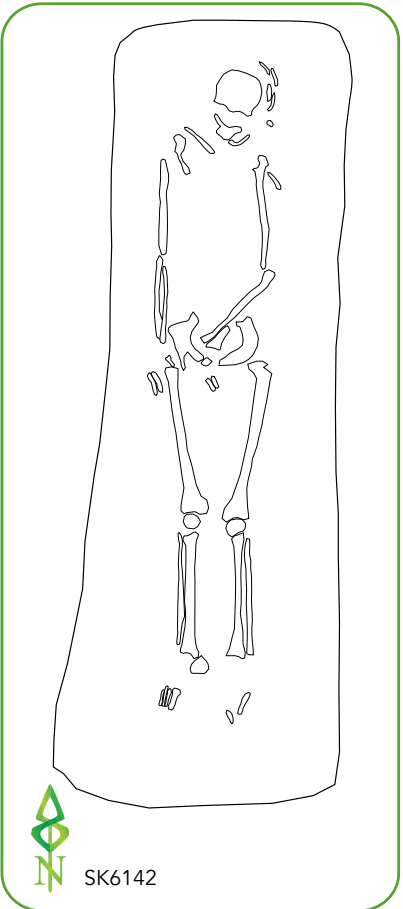
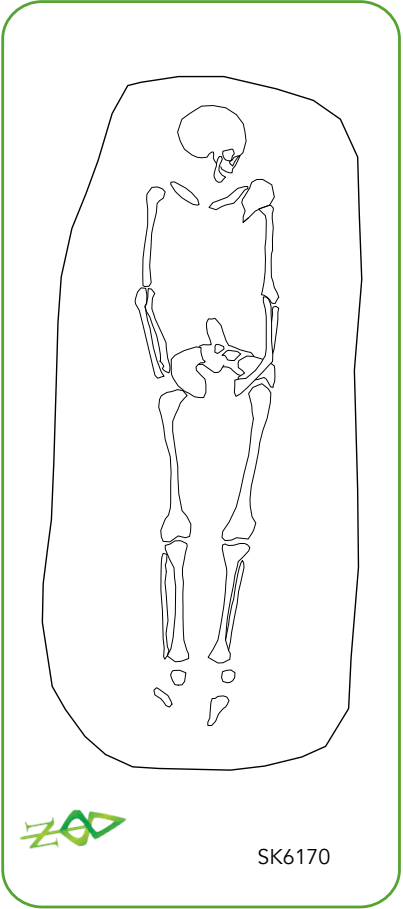
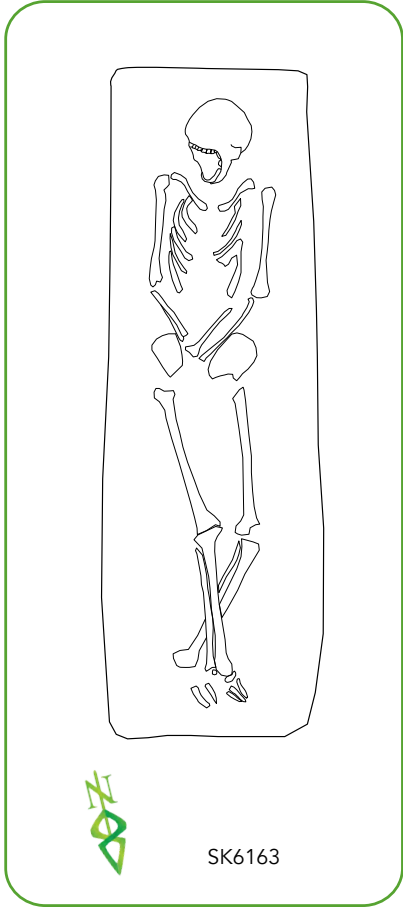
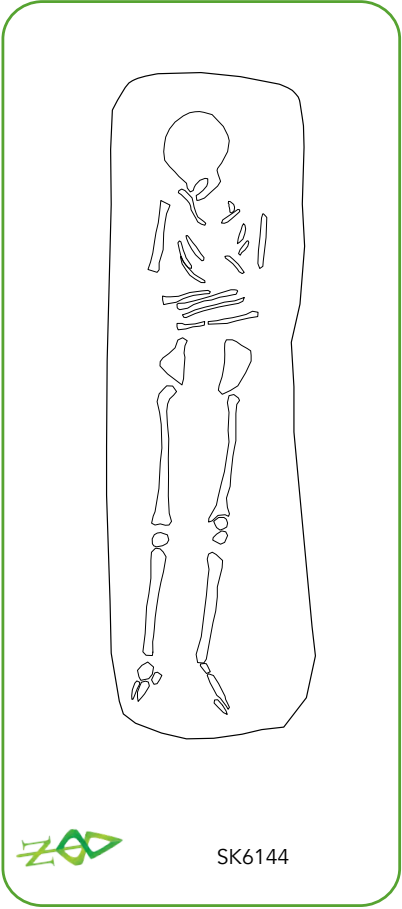
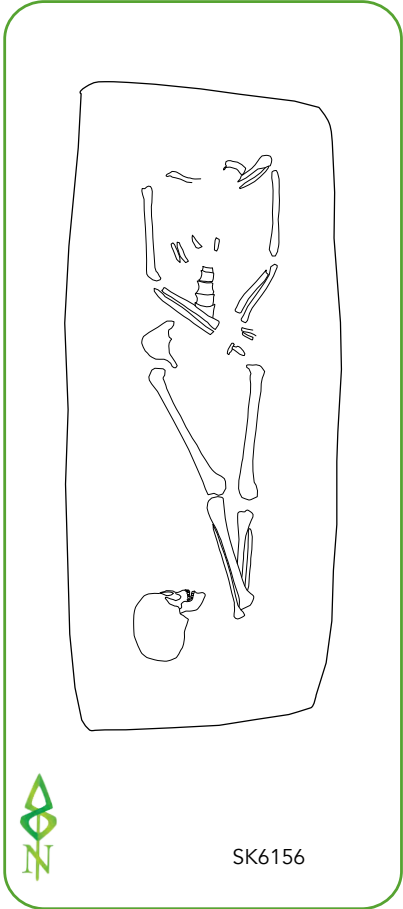


Figure 66. Area C - Burials - Drawings

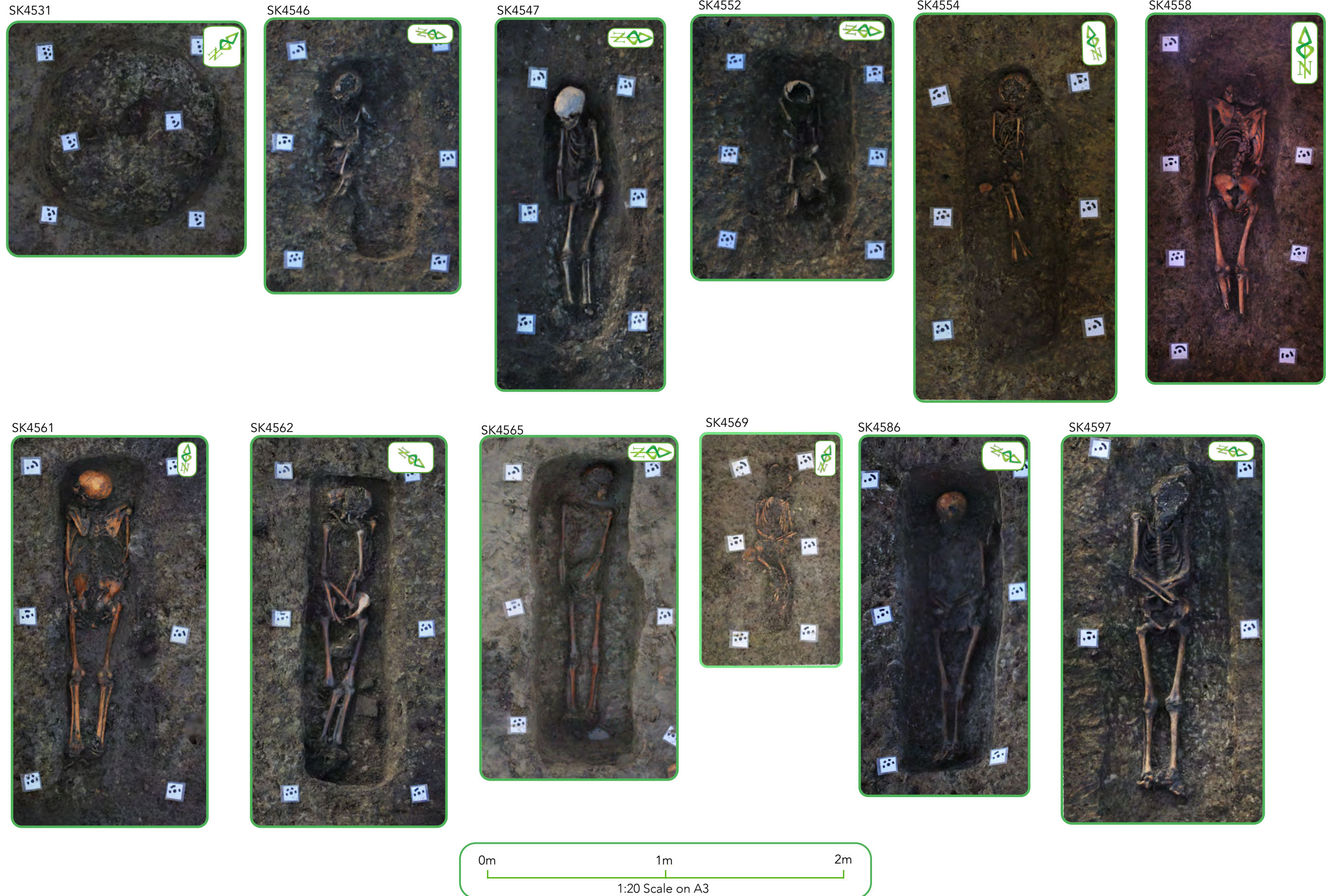


Figure 67. Area D - Burials - Orthophotos 1

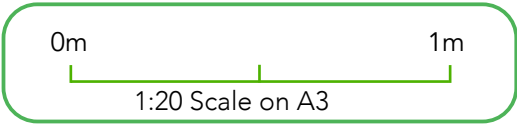
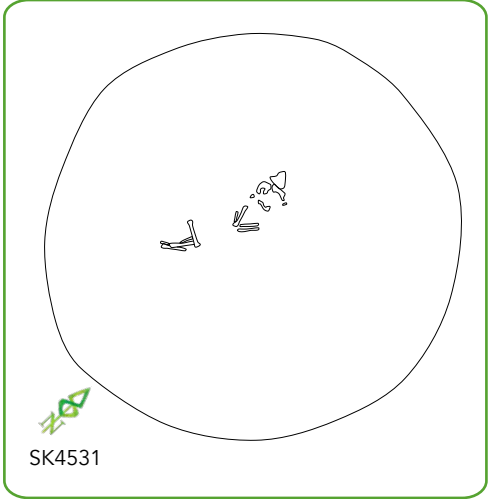
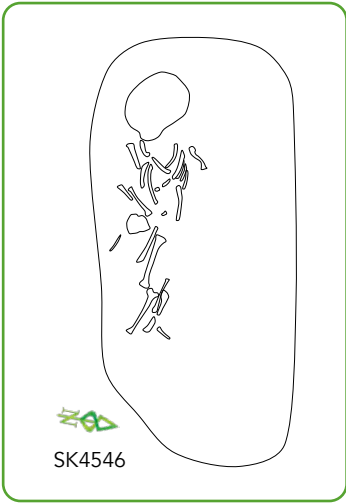
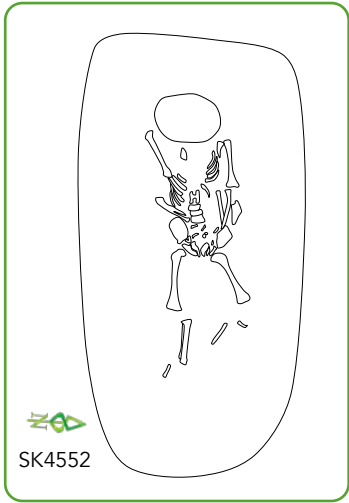
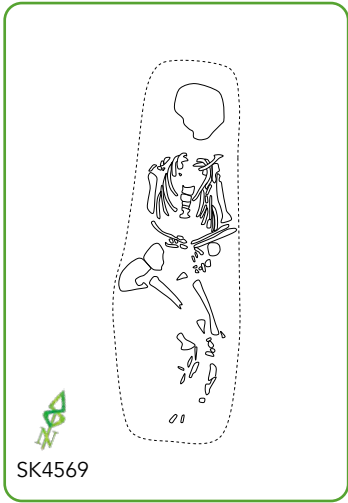
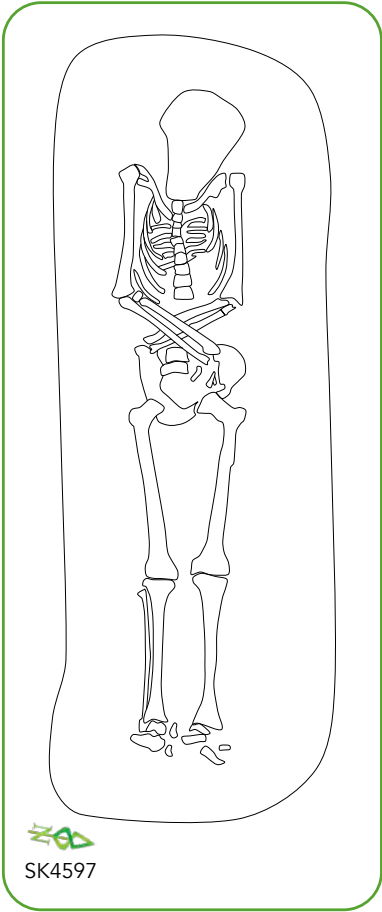
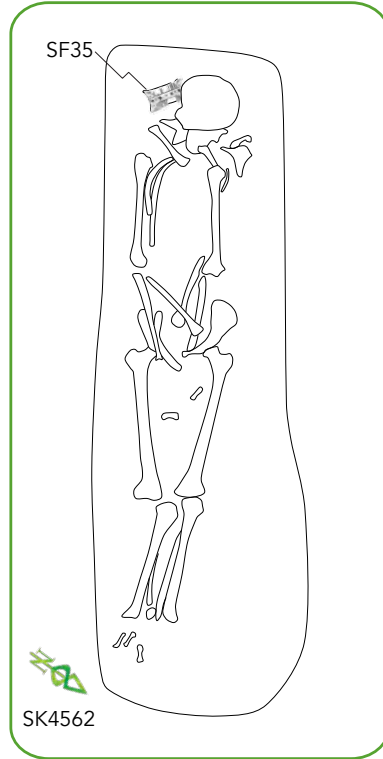
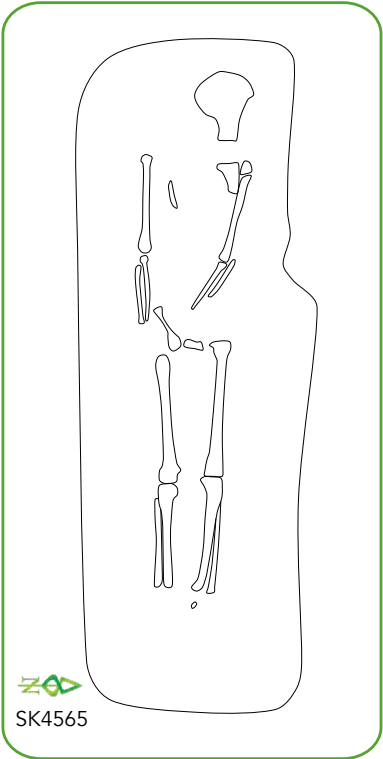
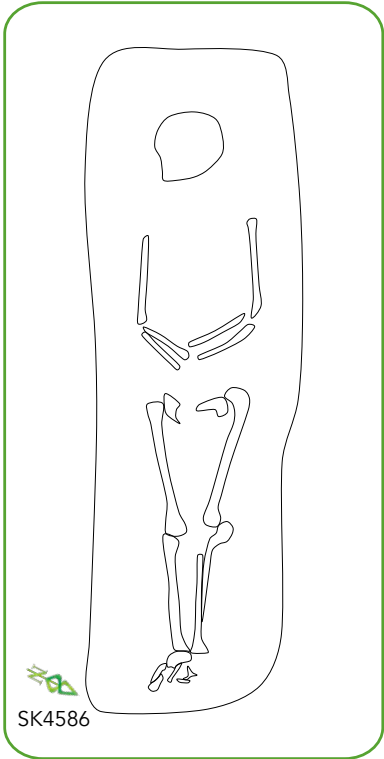
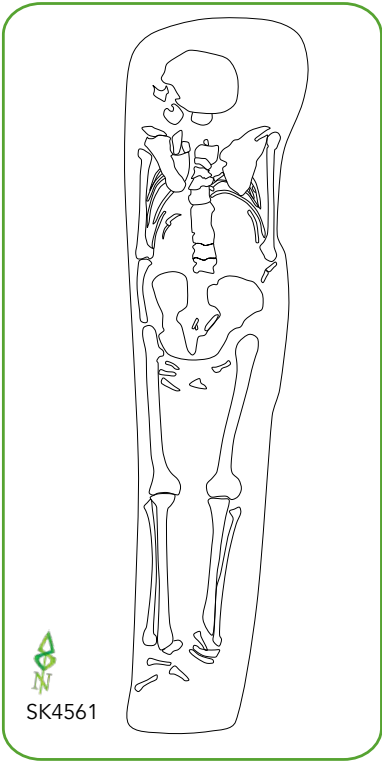
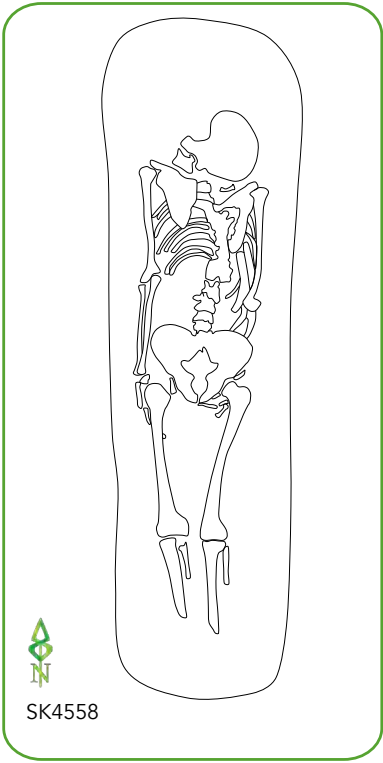
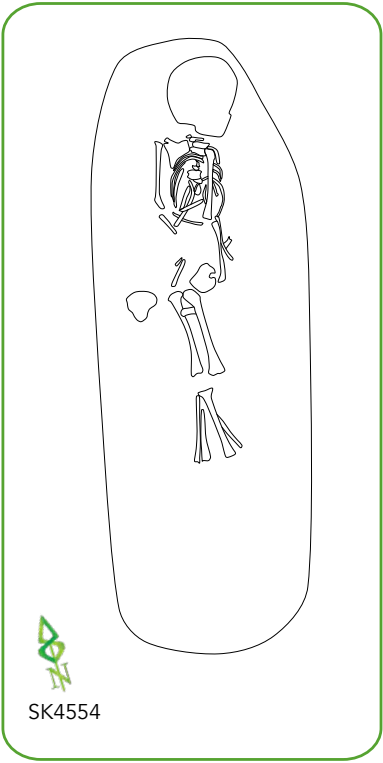
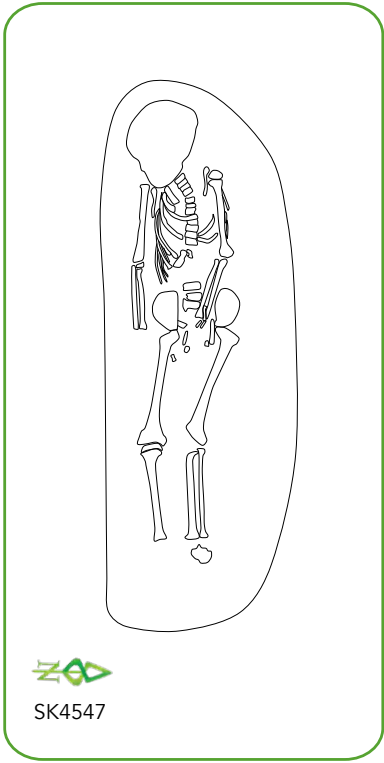


Figure 68. Area D - Burials - Drawings 1

SK4649



SK4661



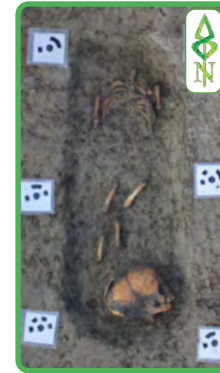
SK4709



SK4712



SK4715



SK4787



SK4789



SK4857



SK4864



SK4876



SK4880



SK4898



SK4900



SK4913



SK9098



0m 1m 2m
1:20 Scale on A3

Figure 69. Area D - Burials - Orthophotos 2

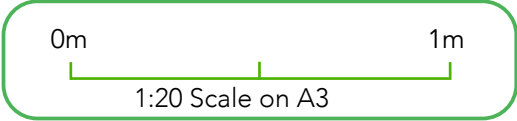
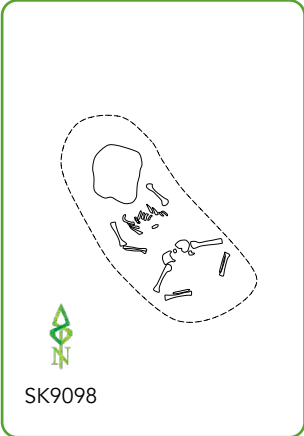
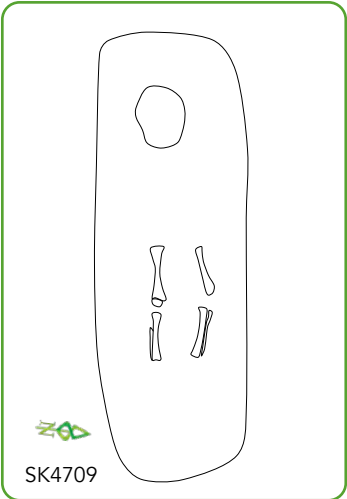
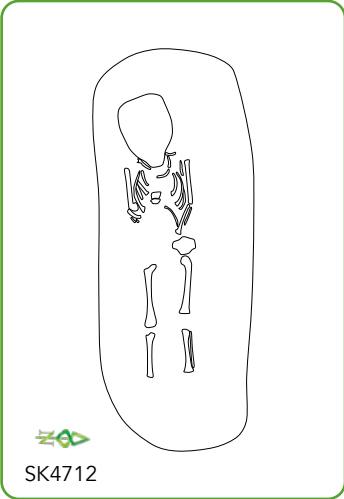
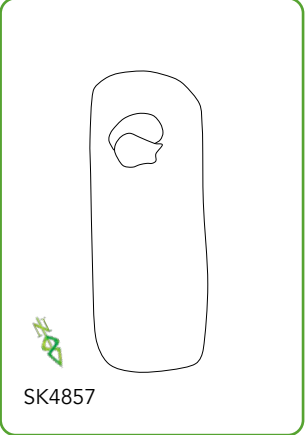
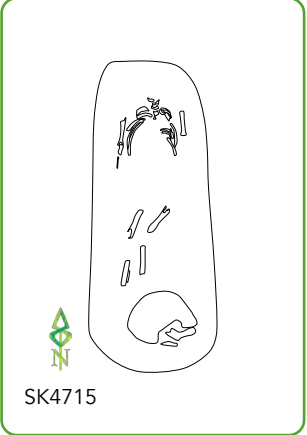
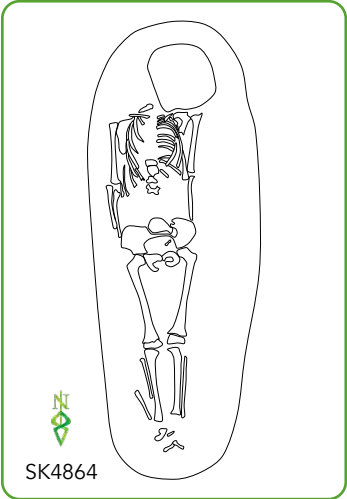
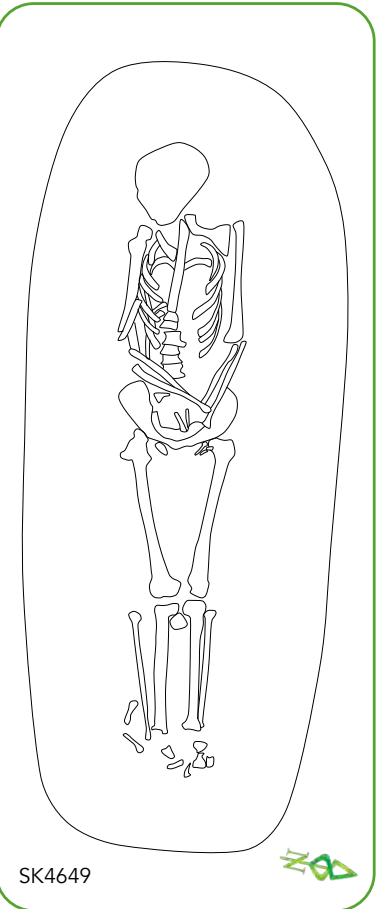
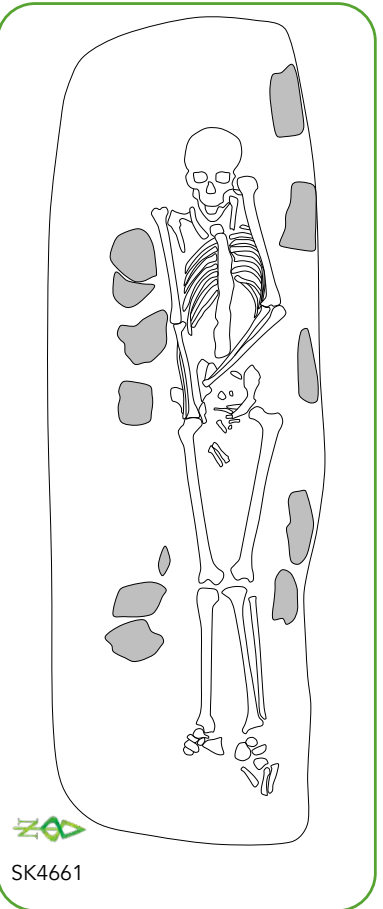
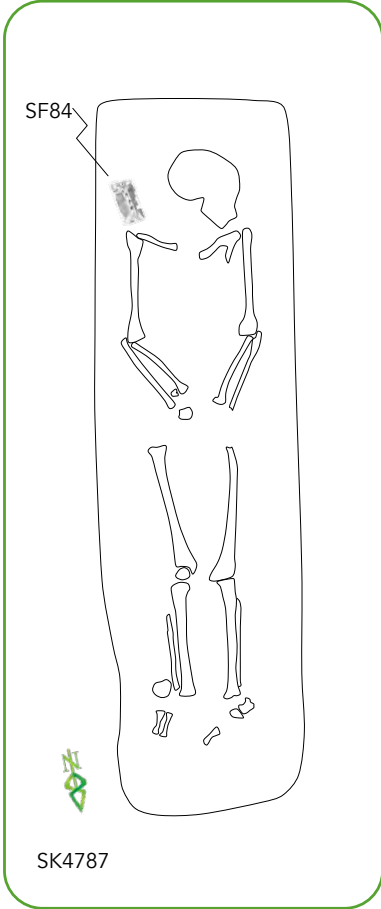
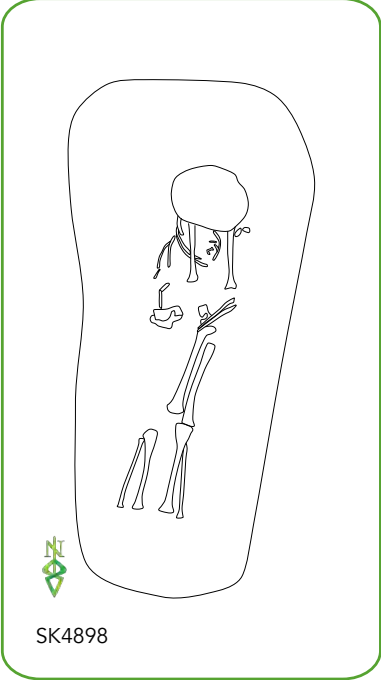
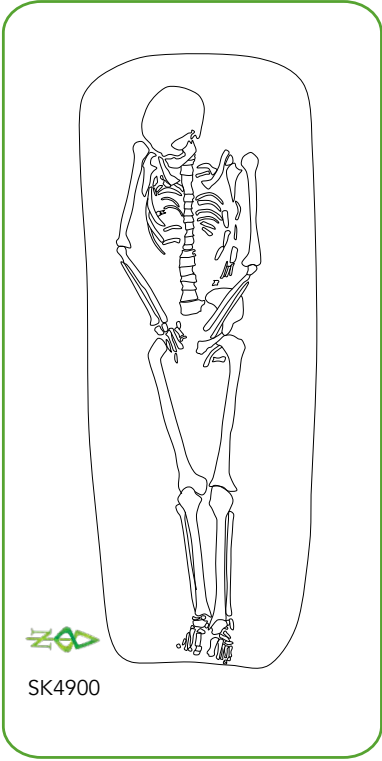
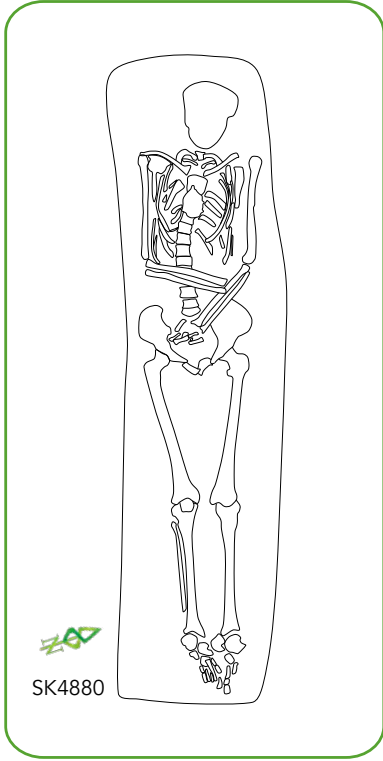
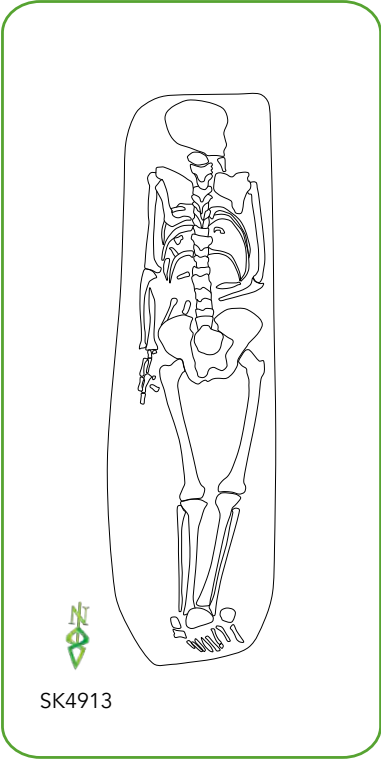
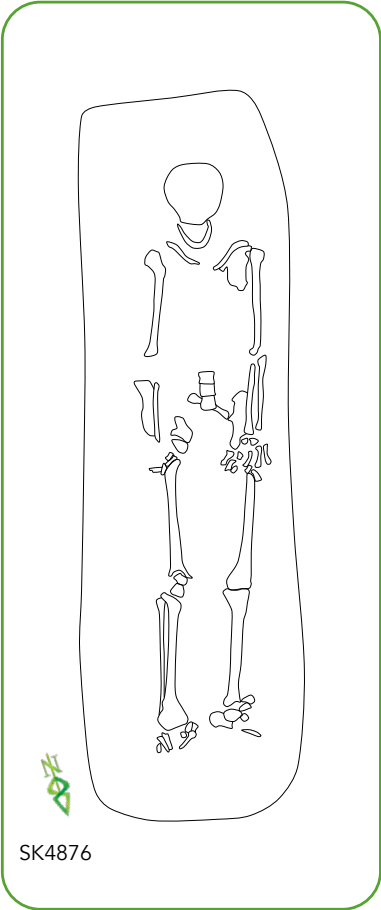
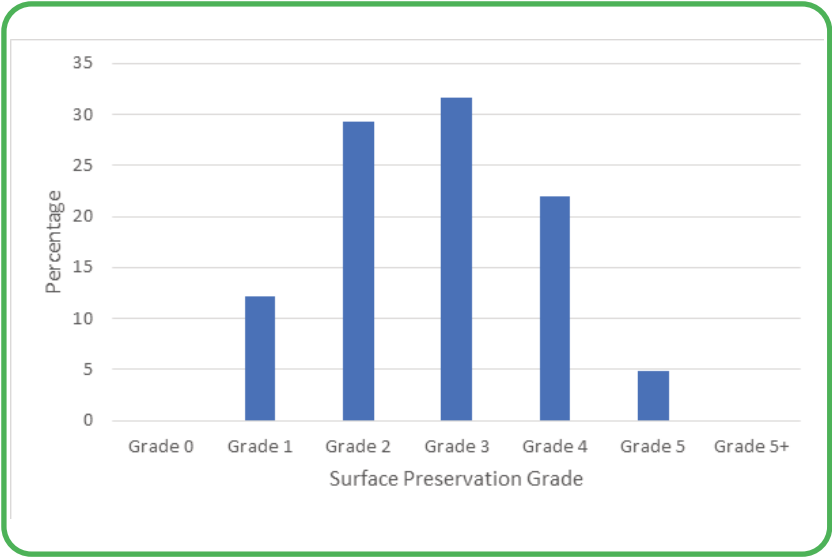
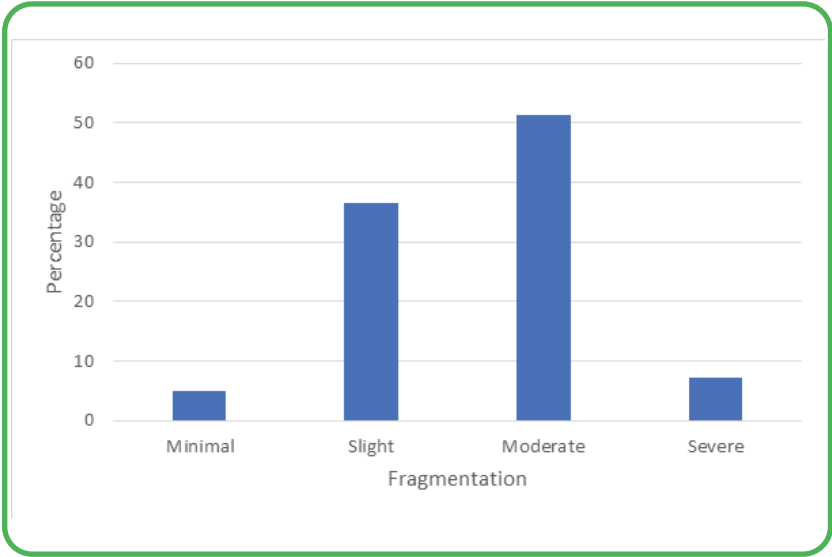


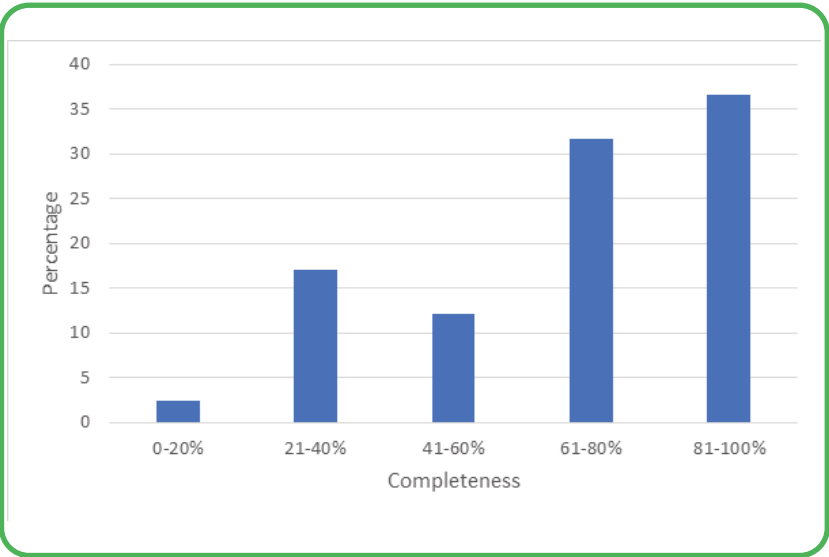
Figure 70. Area D - Burials - Drawings 2



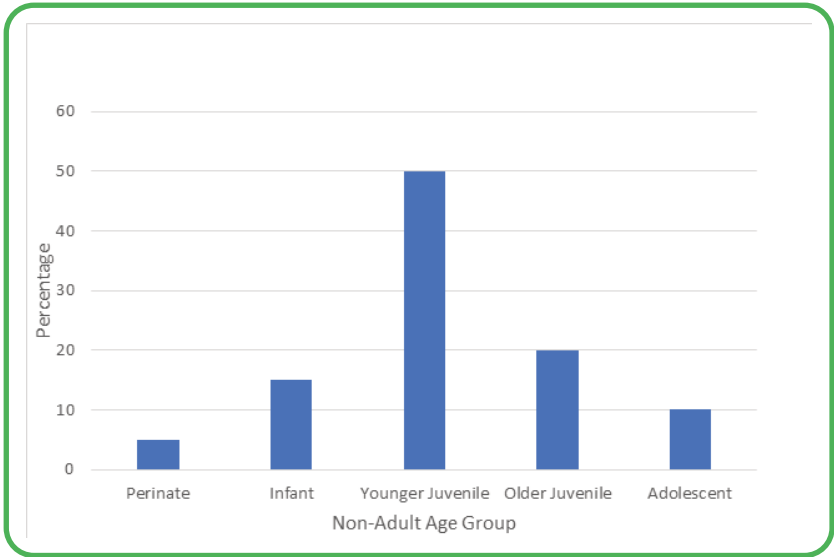
Graph 1 - Surface preservation of skeletons



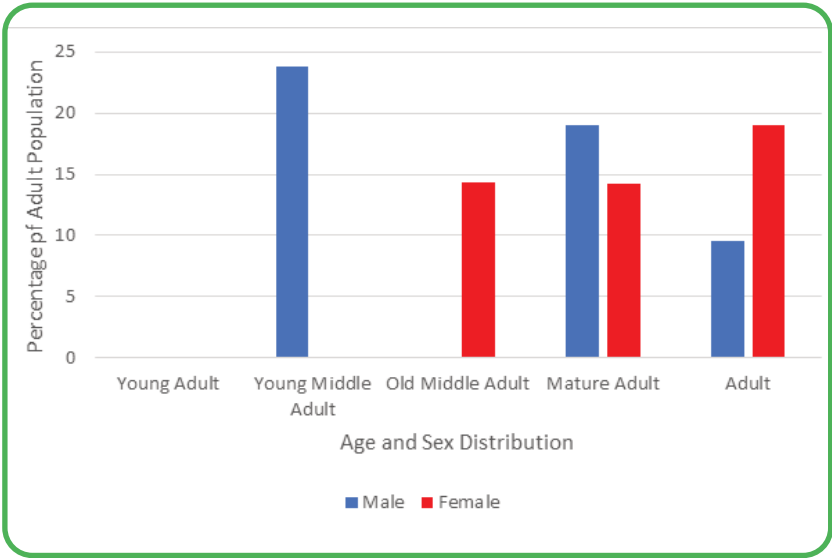
Graph 2 - Skeletal fragmentation



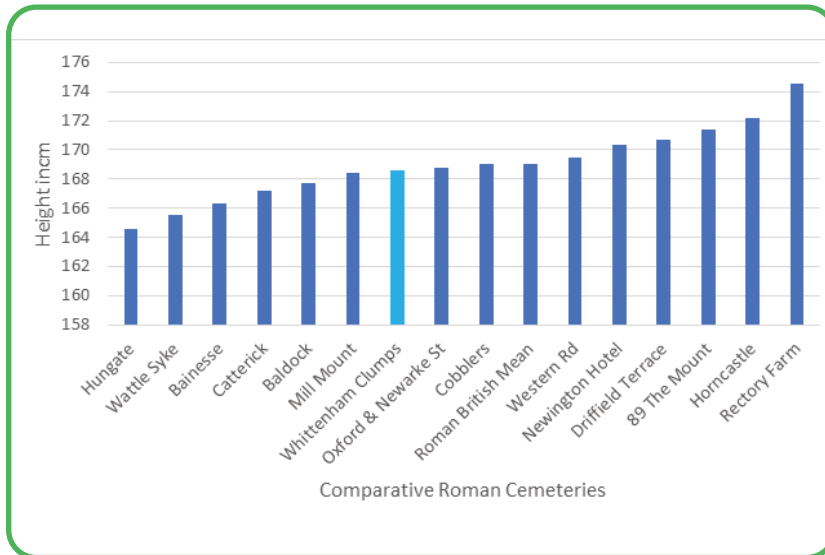
Graph 3 - Completeness of skeletons



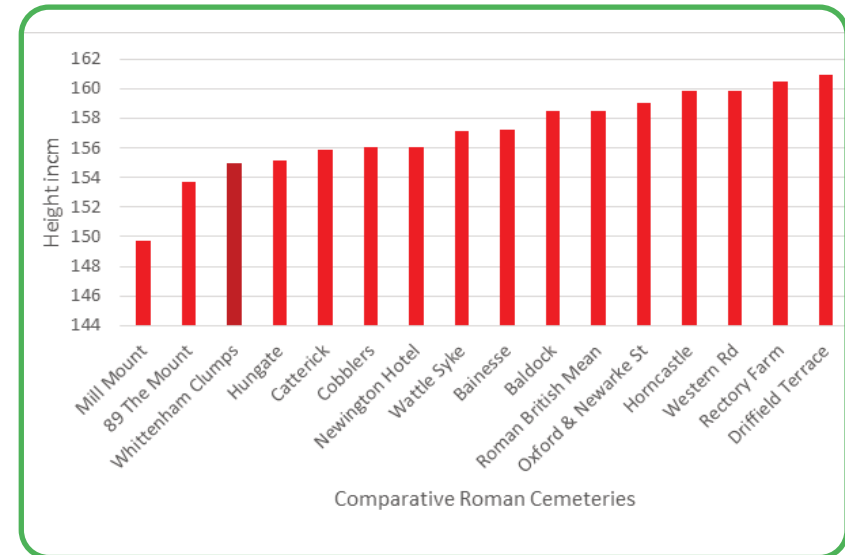
Graph 4 - Age distribution of the non-adult population



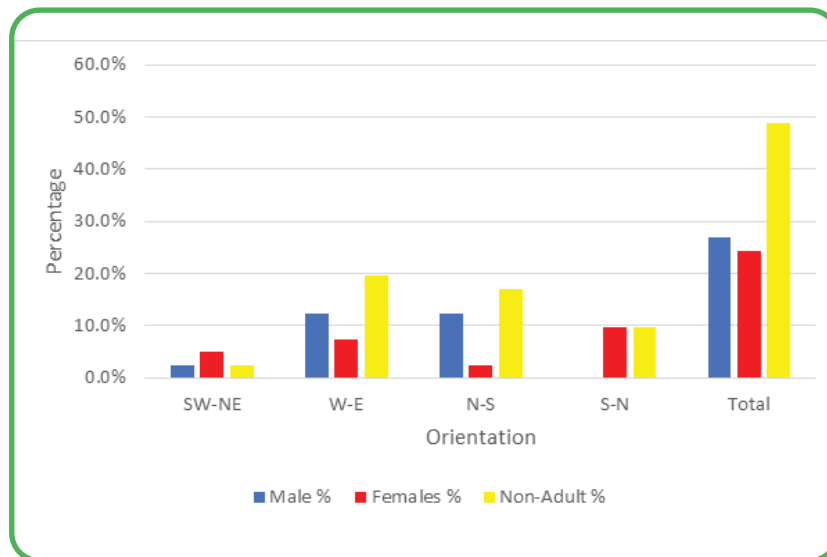
Graph 5 - Age and sex distribution of the adult population



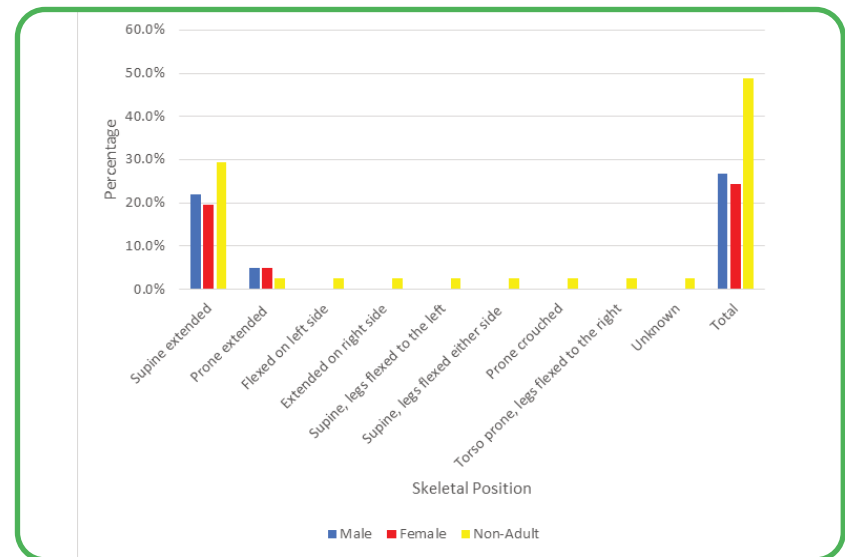
Graph 6 - Male average stature plotted against average male statures from across Roman Britain



Graph 7 - Female average stature plotted against average female statures from across Roman Britain



Graph 8 - Burial orientation by demographic group



Graph 9 - Skeletal Position

Figure 72. Human remains - graphs 6 -9



Plate 1 - SK 4787 cranial morphological features of African ancestry: nasal guttering (left), prognathism (right)



Plate 2 - Skelelon 4876, asymmetrical development of both mandibular rami



Plate 3 - SK 4552, bilateral cribra orbitalia on both orbital roofs. Note the presence of small and large foramina scattered in the anterior-lateral and anterior-intermediate sectors of the right orbit and similar sectors of the left orbit including the anterior-medial



Plate 4 - SK 9098, endocranial view of the greater wings of the sphenoid showing porous deposits of new bone (a); porous deposits of woven bone on the mandibular body (b) and between the coronoid process and the condyle (c).



Plate 5 - SK 6156, cut mark on the lingual side of the left mandible



Plate 6 - SK 6130, spicules of new bone on the right maxillary sinus



Plate 7 - SK 6129, woven bone deposits on the visceral aspects of the 6th-7th left ribs



Plate 8 - Skeleton 6137 showing endocranial lesions along the groove for the sagittal and the right transverse sinuses



Plate 9 SK 4649, caries on the mandibular right second molar, and an abscess

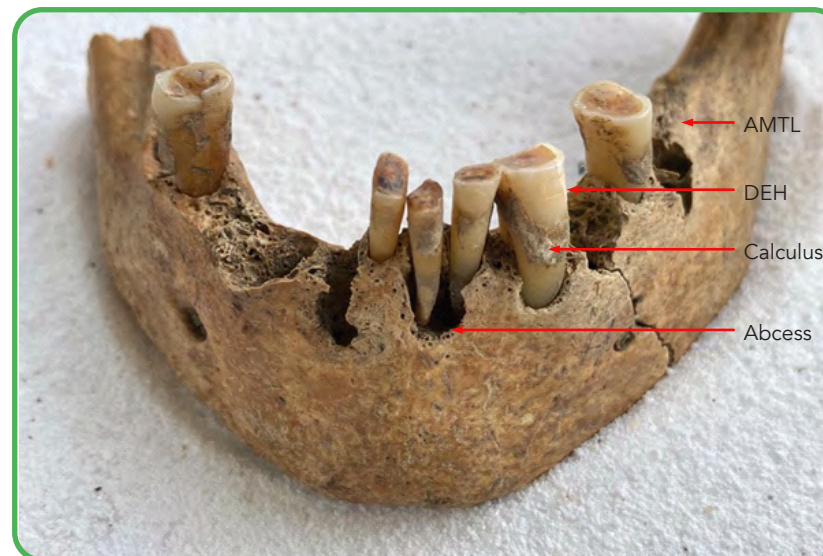
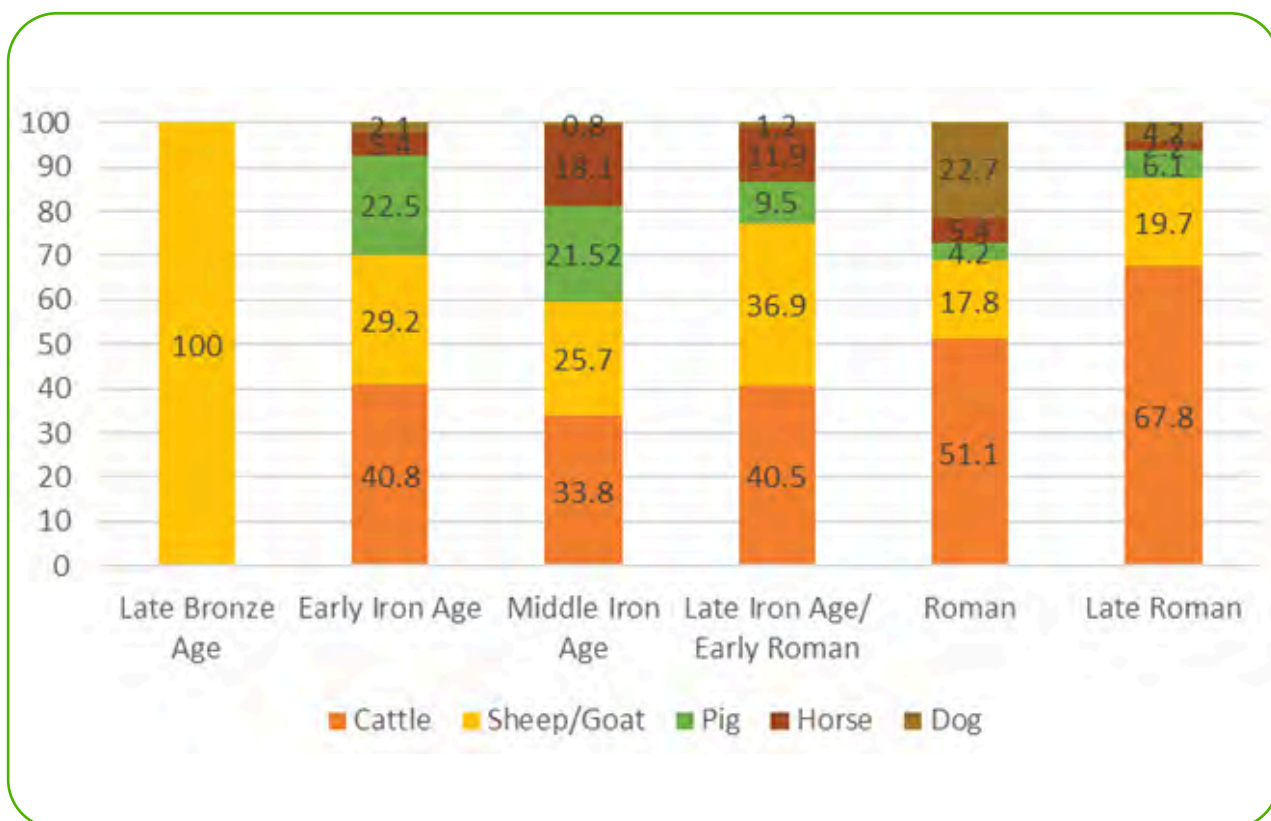
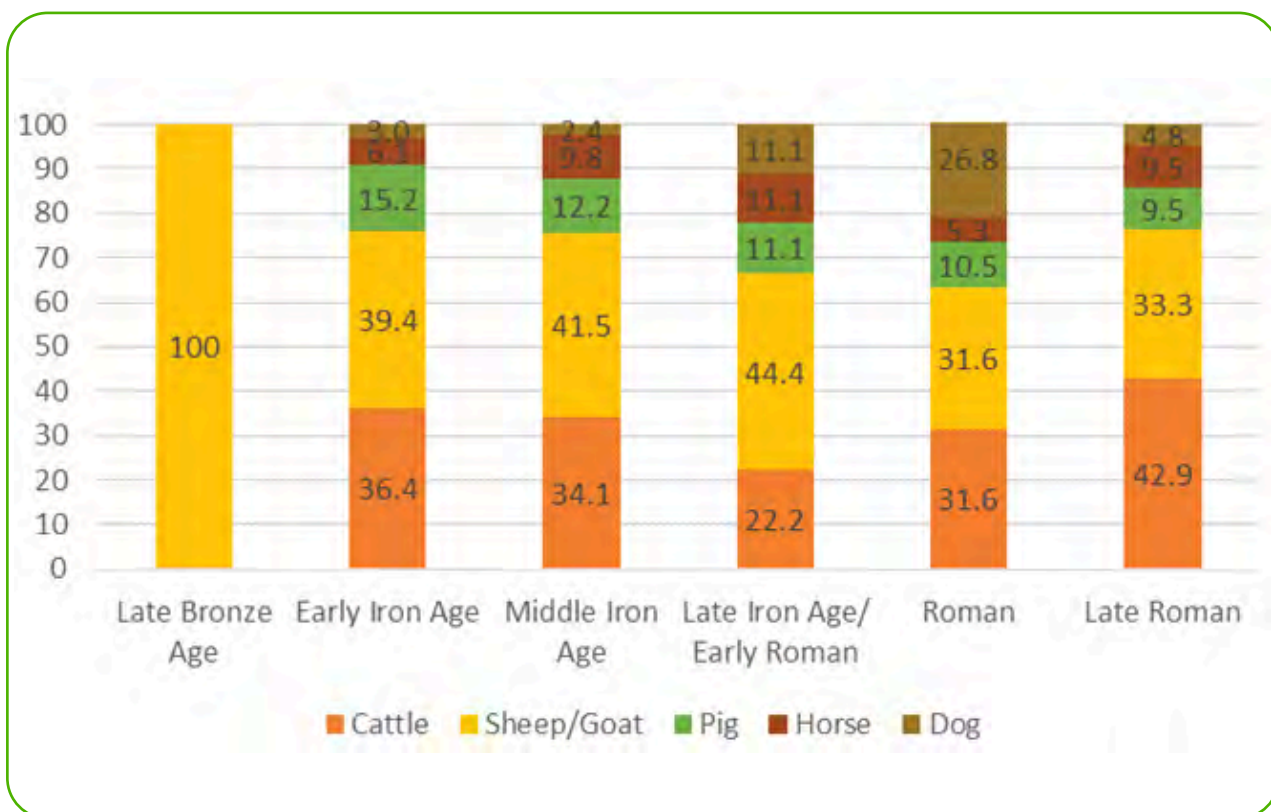


Plate 10 - SK 4561, dental enamel hypoplasia, calculus, abscesses and AMTL

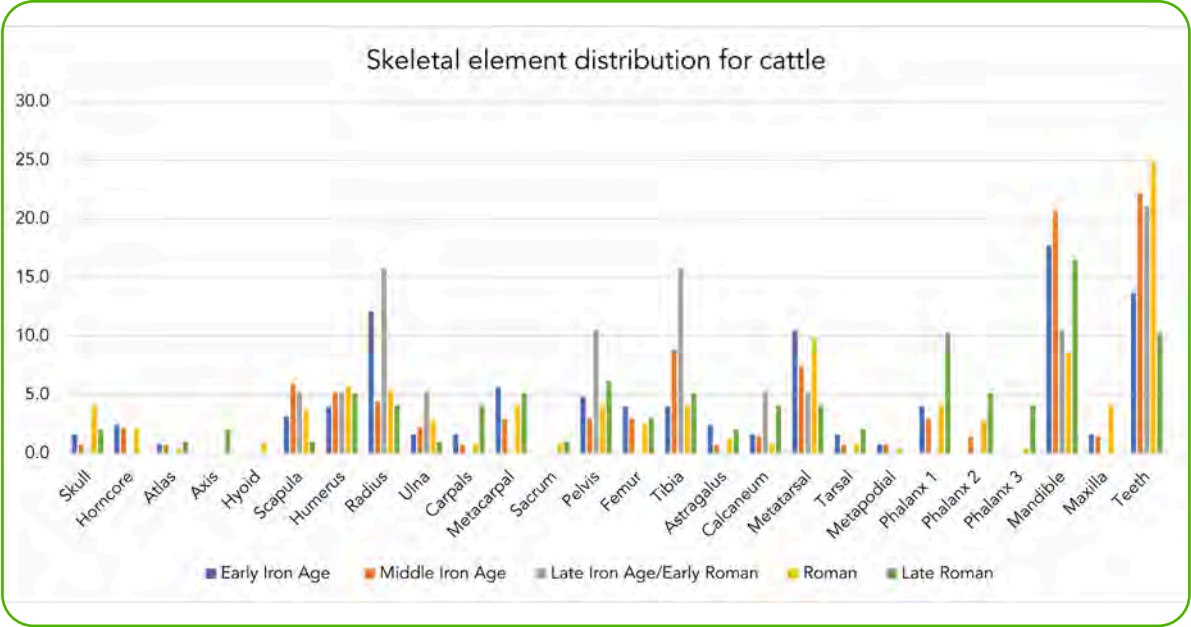
Figure 74. Human remains - plates 8 -10



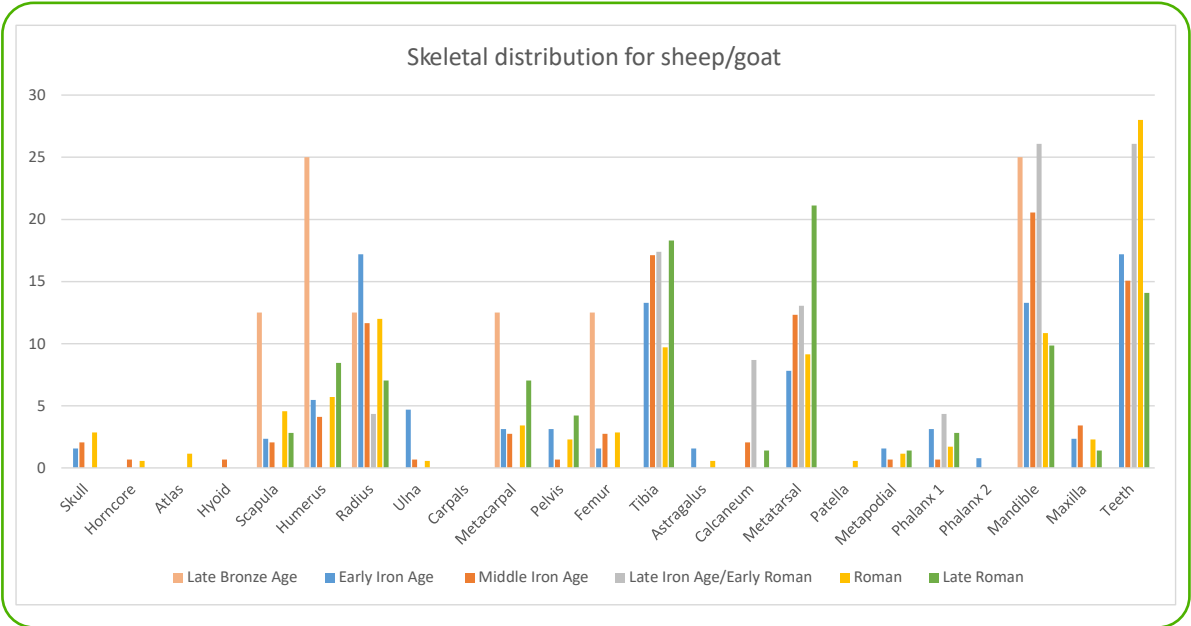
Graph 1 - Relative abundance of species of the main domesticates at Wittenham Clumps (WIT20) calculated using the NISP. For cattle, the NISP was corrected since one skull provided 200+ fragments that were counted as one for interpretation purposes.



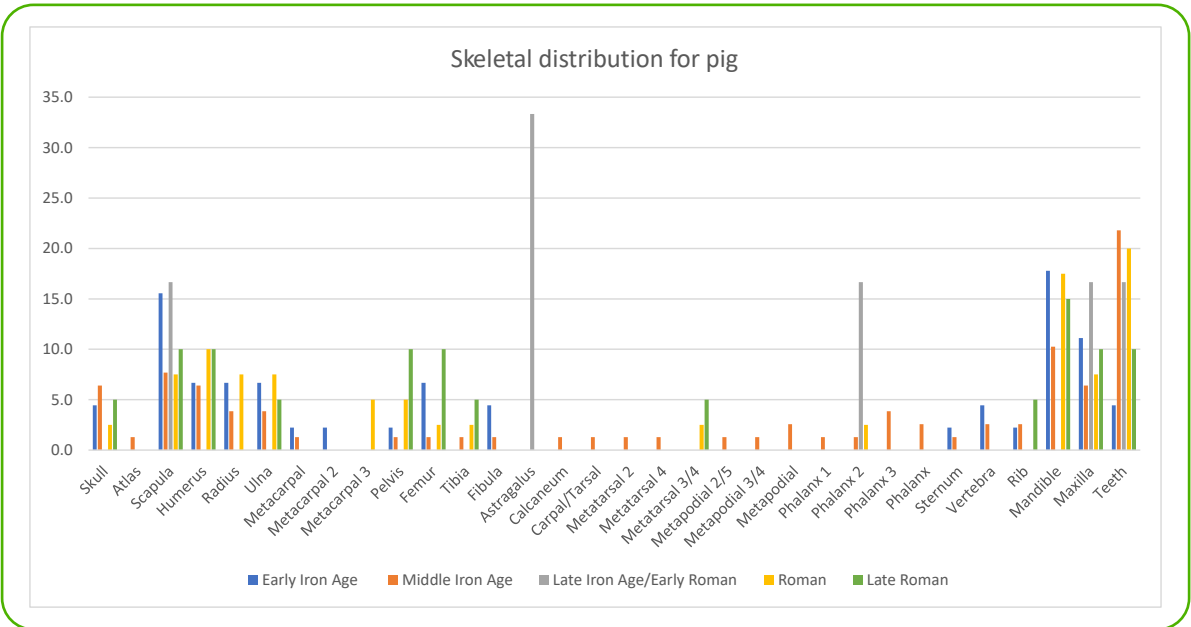
Graph 2 - Relative abundance of species of the main domesticates at Wittenham Clumps (WIT20) calculated using the MNI.



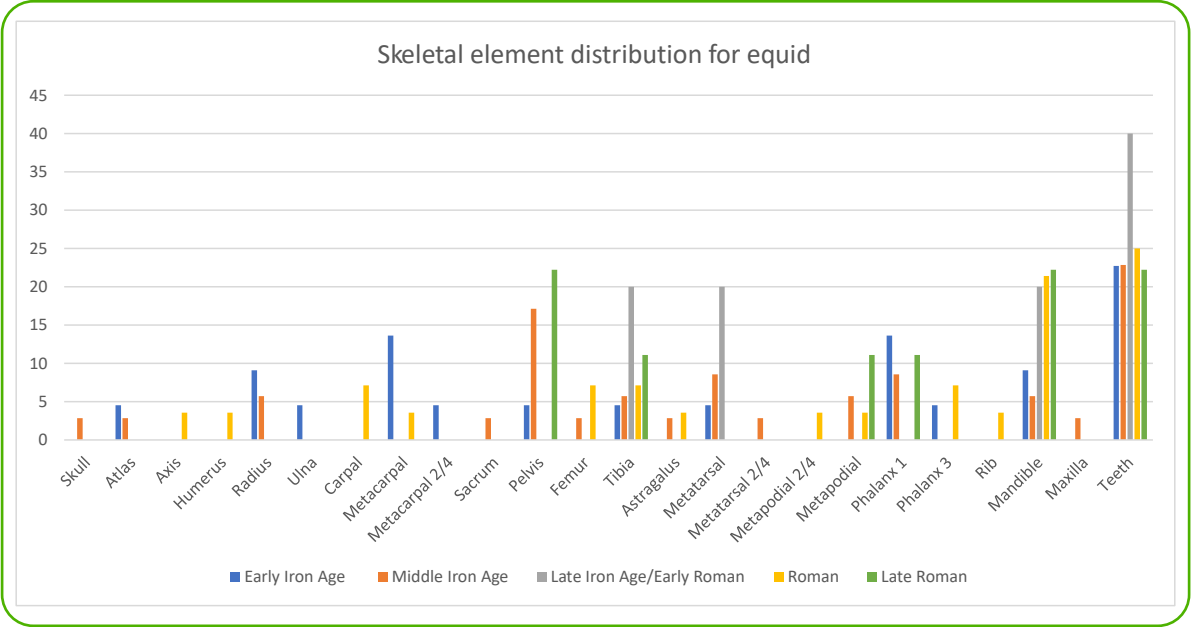
Graph 3 - Skeletal element distribution for cattle by period, derived from the MNI figures as a percentage of the highest MNI



Graph 4 - Skeletal element distribution for sheep/goat by period, derived from the MNI figures as a percentage of the highest MNI



Graph 5 - Skeletal element distribution for pig by period, derived from the MNI figures as a percentage of the highest MNI



Graph 6 - Skeletal element distribution for horse by period, derived from the MNI figures as a percentage of the highest MNI

Figure 76. Animal bone - Graphs 3 - 6 - Minimum Number of Individuals by main animal group, cattle, sheep/goat, pig and equids

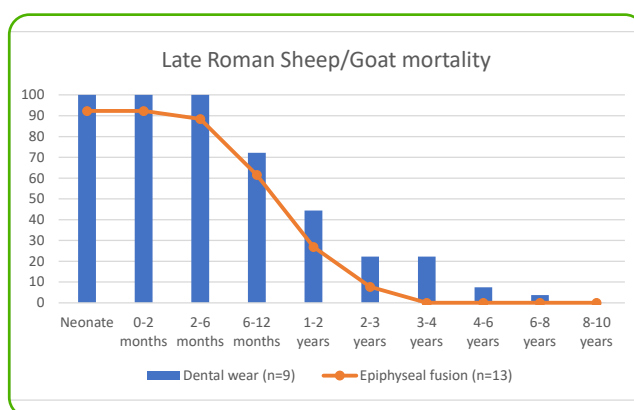
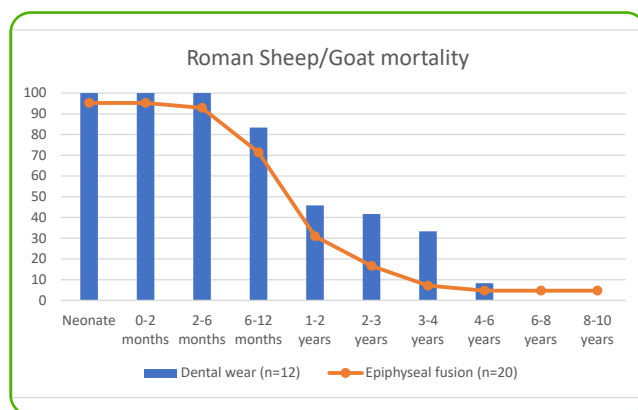
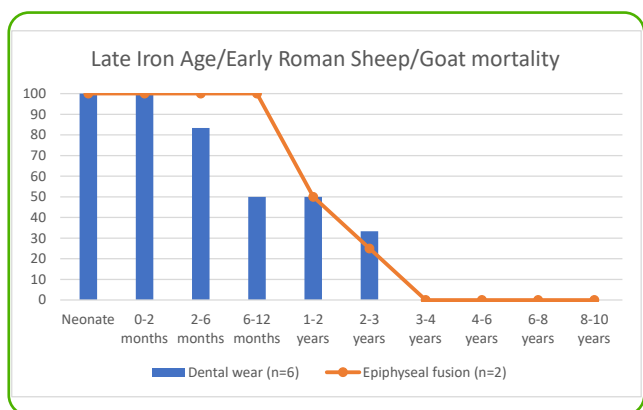
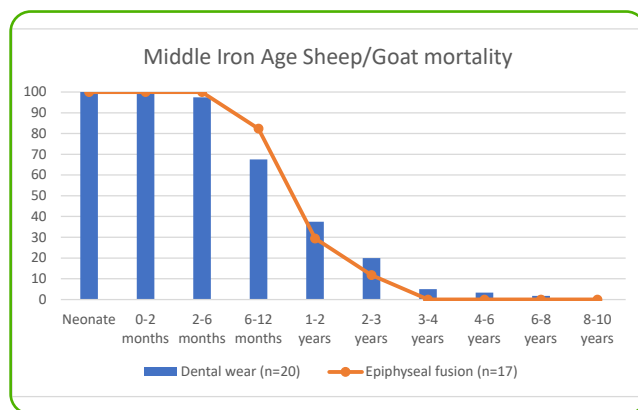
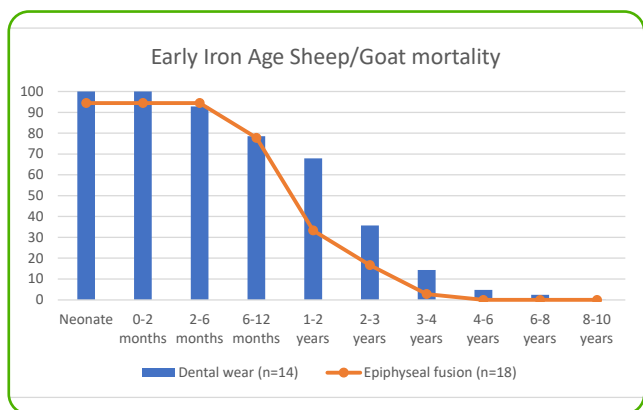
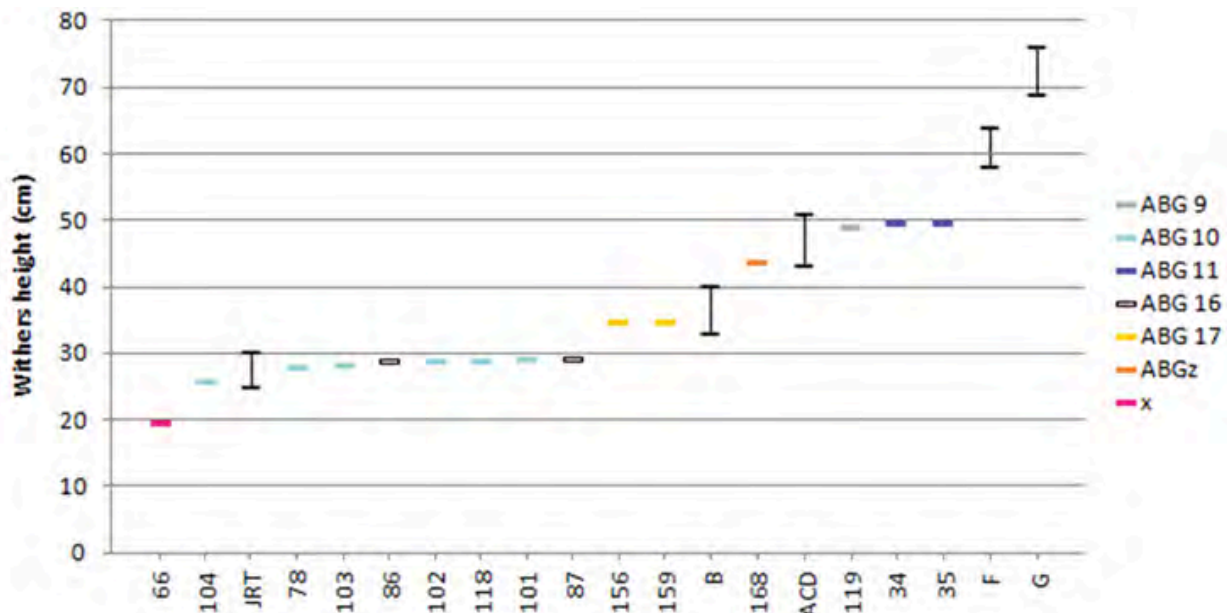
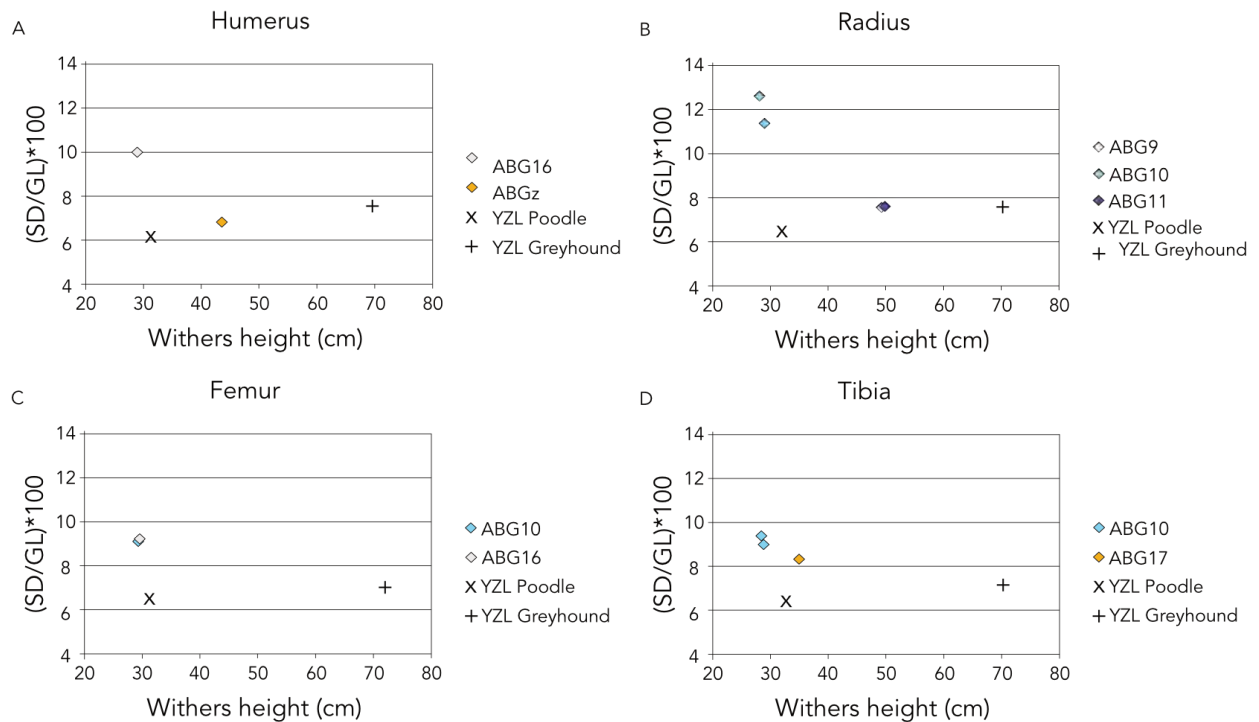


Figure 77. Animal bone - Graph 7 - Sheep/goat kill-off patterns from the mandibular wear stage data and epiphyseal fusion data by period.

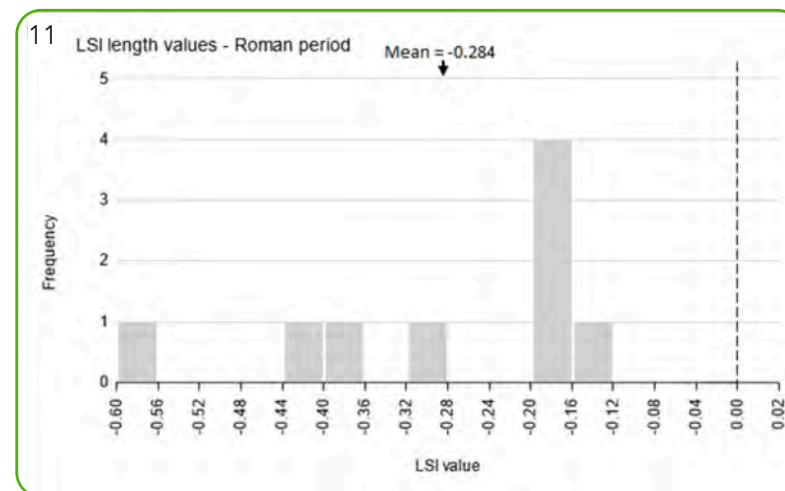
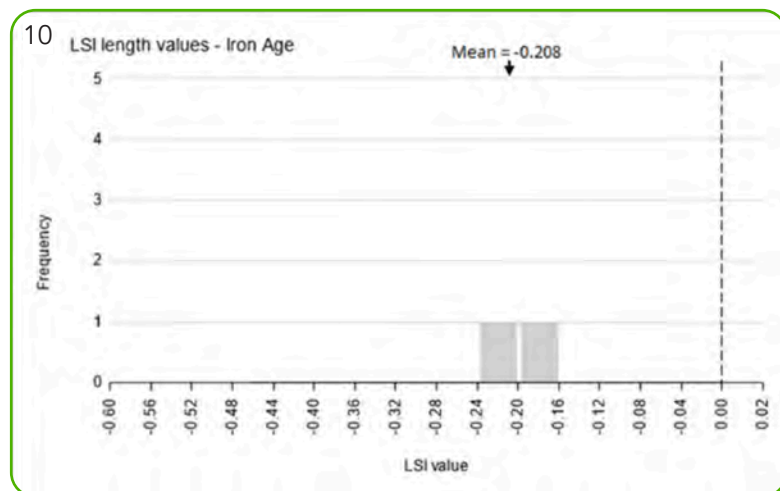


Graph 8 - Withers heights of Wittenham Clumps dogs and withers height ranges of selected modern breeds. x-axis numbers refer to Wittenham Clumps bone specimen numbers, JRT: Jack Russell Terrier, B: Beagle, ACD: Australian Cattle Dog, F: Foxhound, G: Greyhound (modern breed withers height data: The Kennel Club (2022)).

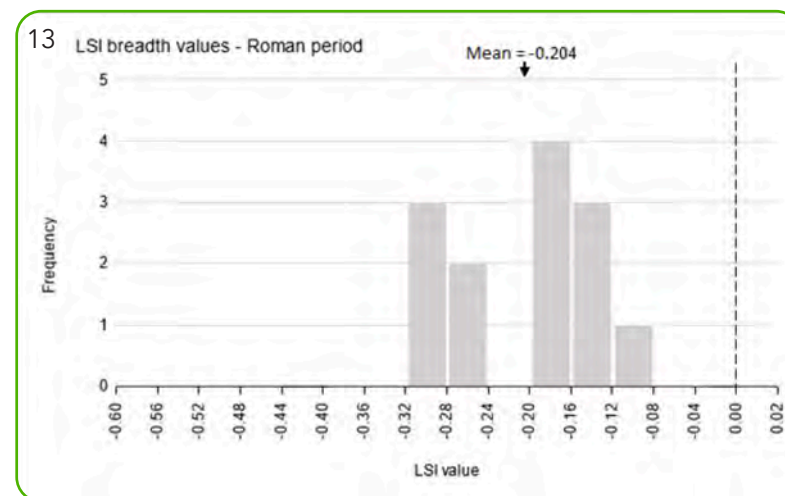
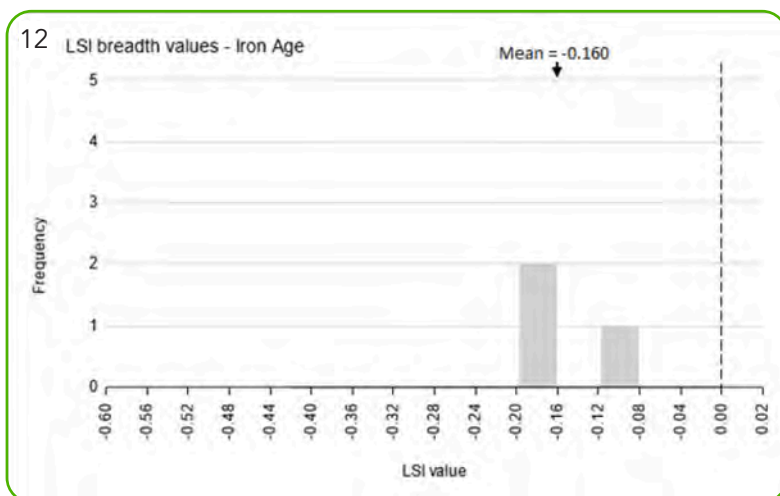


Graph 9 - Slenderness indices for Wittenham Clumps dogs and modern comparative breeds. A: humerus, B: radius, C: femur, D: tibia.

Figure 78. Animal bone - Graphs 8 and 9



LSI length values. Graph 10: Iron Age, Graph 11: Roman period. Dotted line indicates the standard animal relative to which Wittenham Clumps data are plotted.

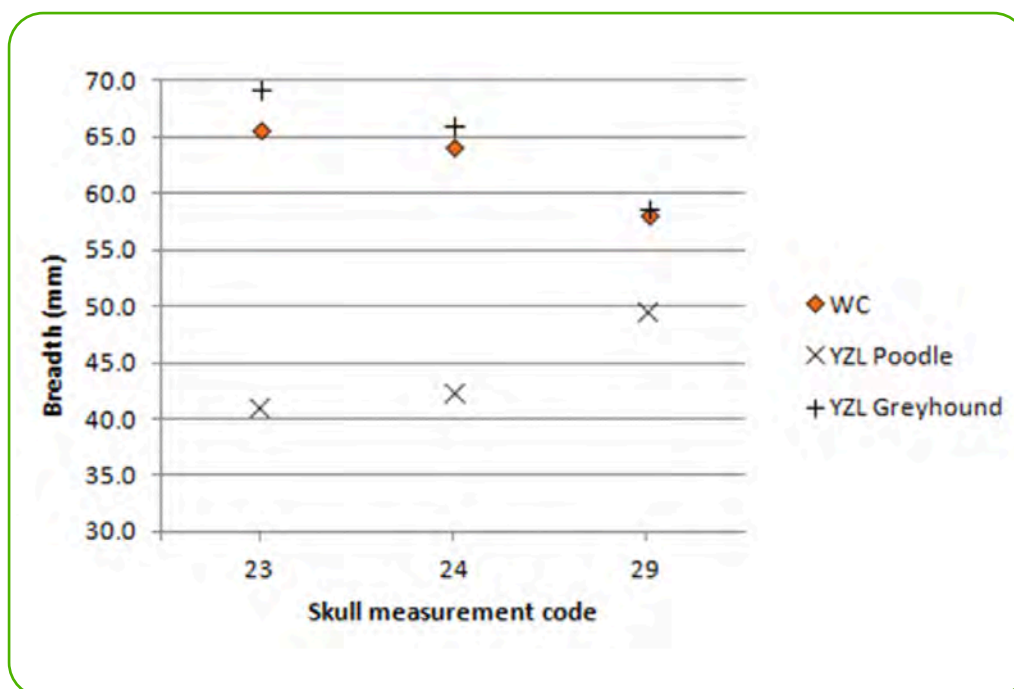


LSI breadth values. Graph 12: Iron Age, Graph 13: Roman period. Dotted line indicates the standard animal relative to which Wittenham Clumps data are plotted.

Figure 79. Animal bone - LSI length (Graphs 10 and 11) and breadth (Graphs 12 and 13) values



Plate 1 - Iron Age dog skull, showing chop marks through the occipital condyles.



Graph 14 - Skull breadth measurements for the Wittenham Clumps (WC) skull and modern comparative breeds.

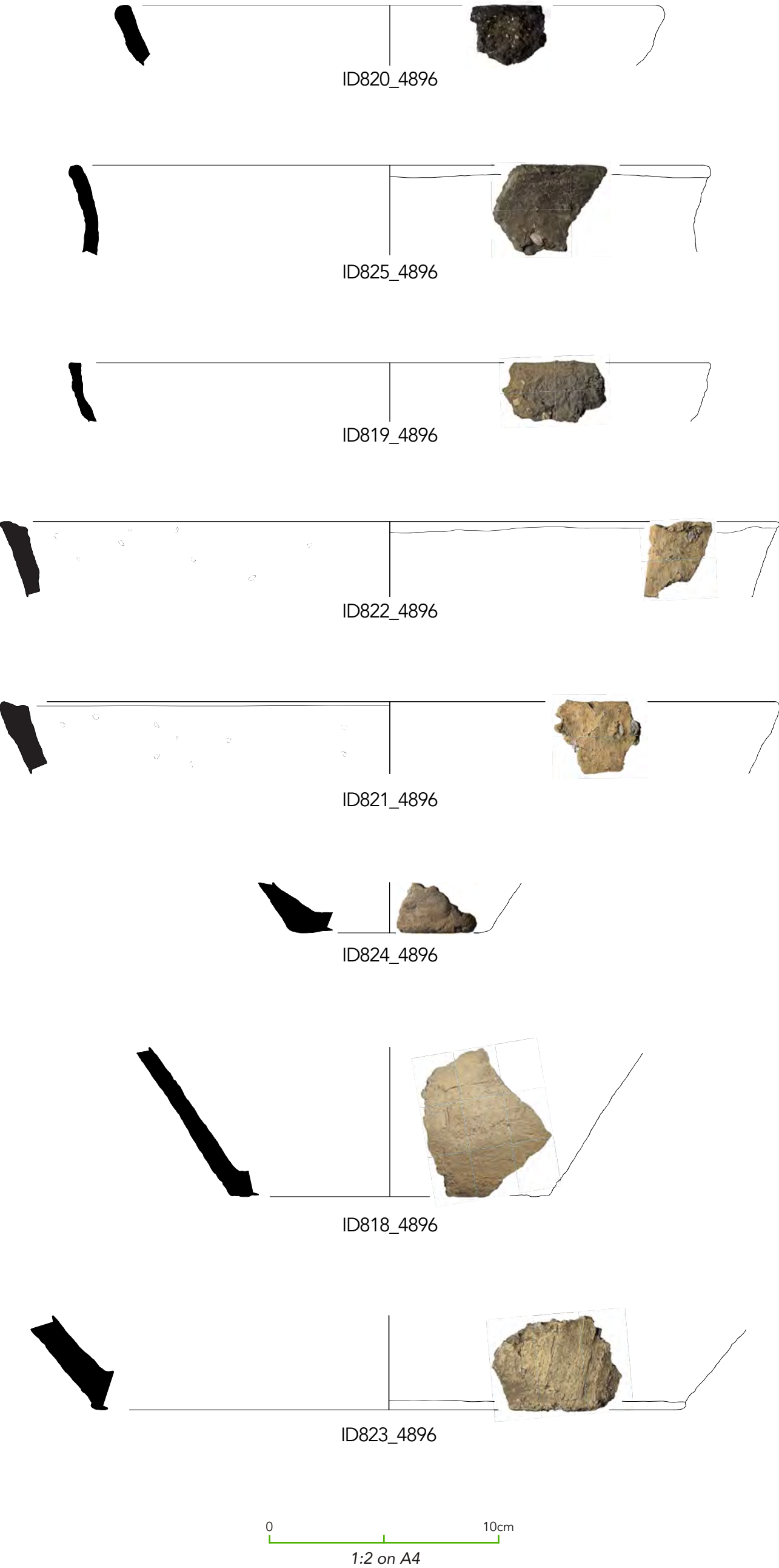
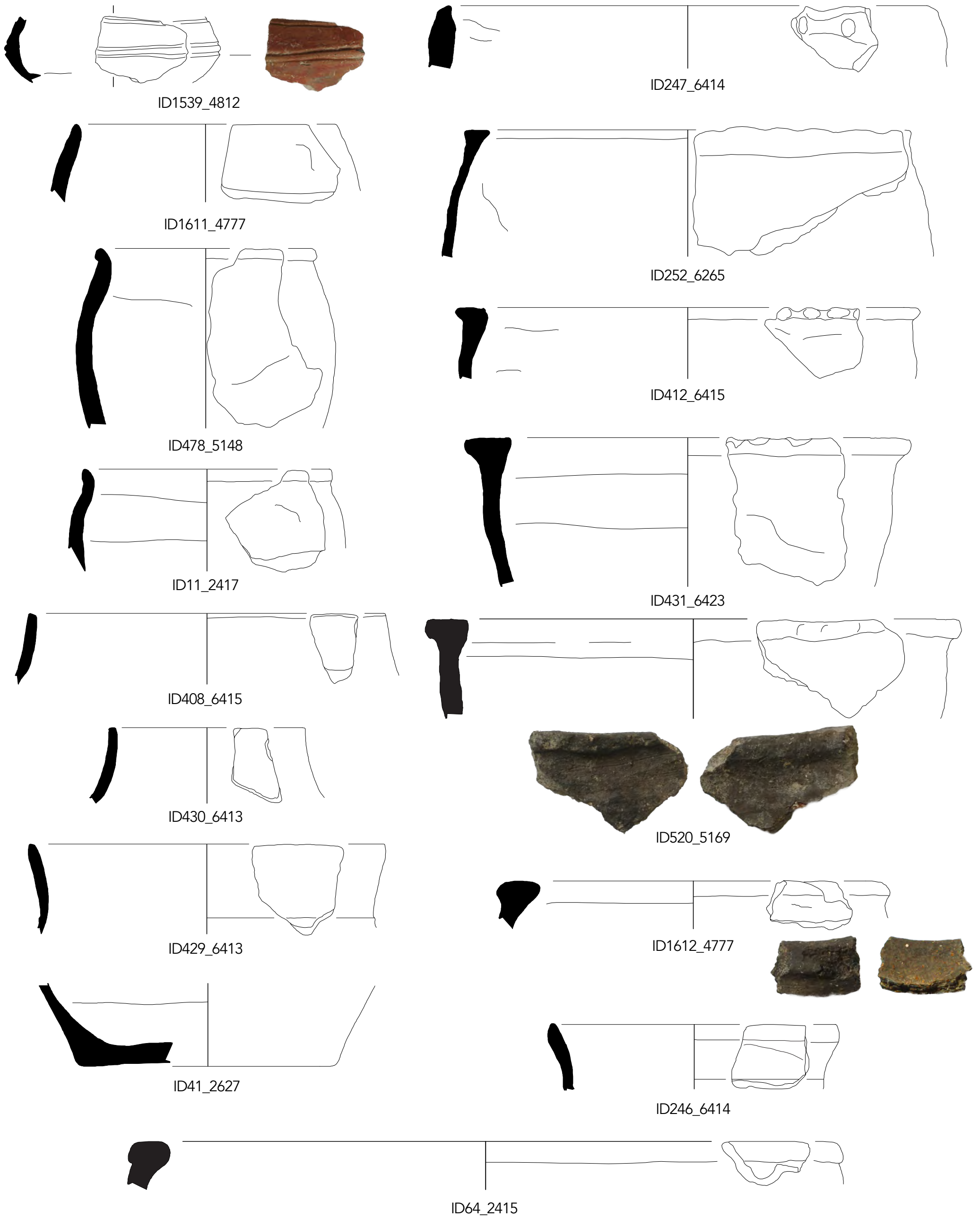


Figure 81. Pottery - Phase 1



0 10cm
1:2 on A4

Figure 82. Pottery - Phase 2

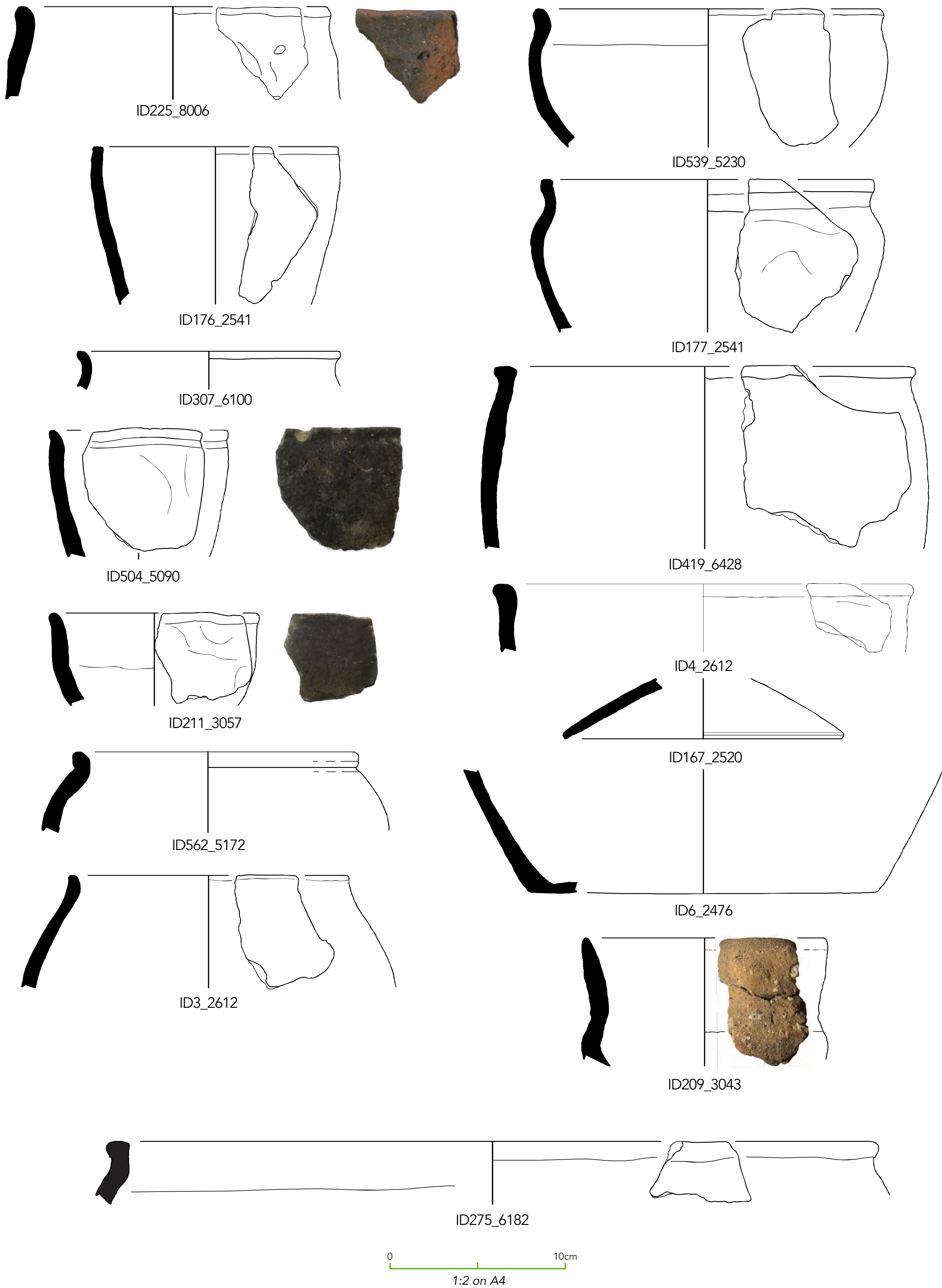
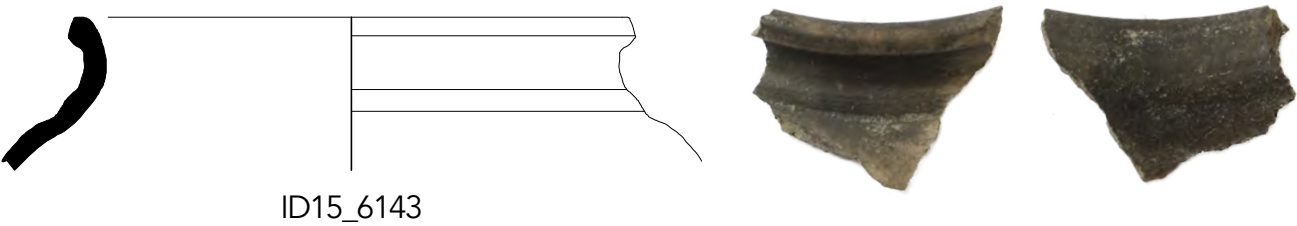
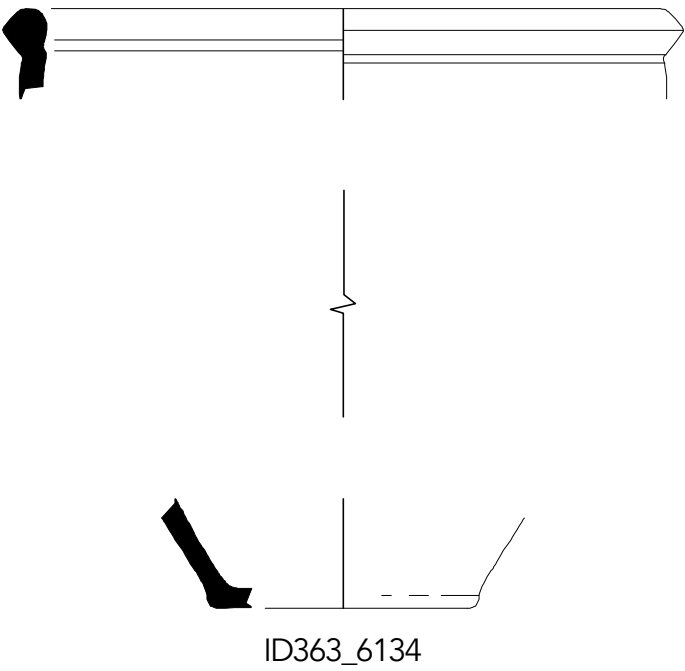


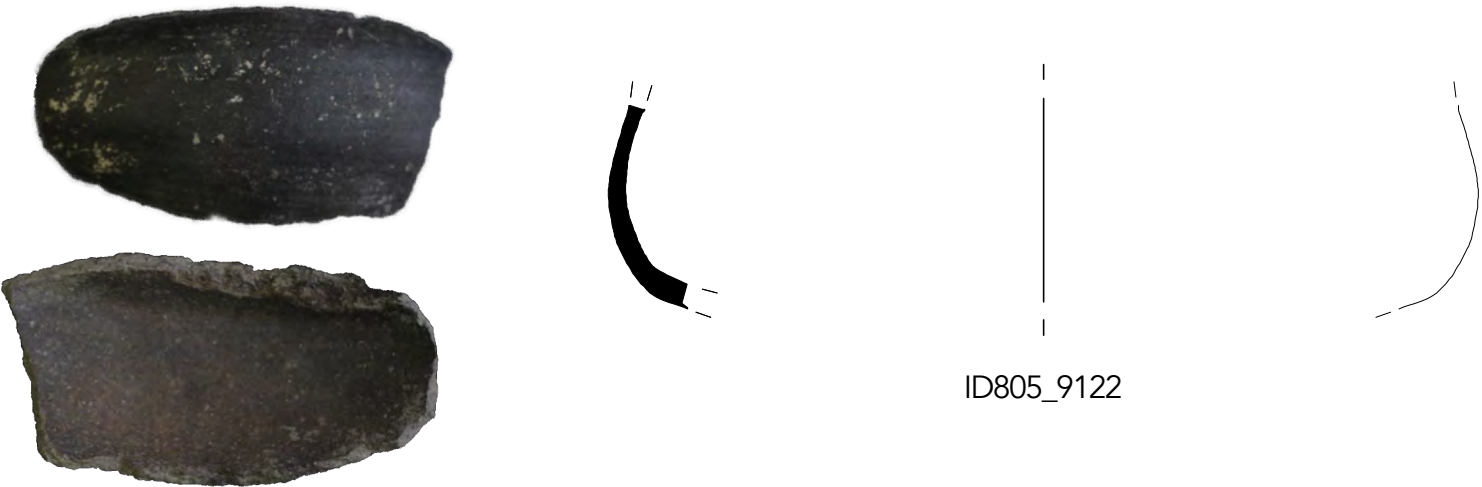
Figure 83. Pottery - Phase 3



ID15_6143



ID363_6134



ID805_9122



ID264_6299

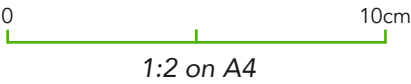
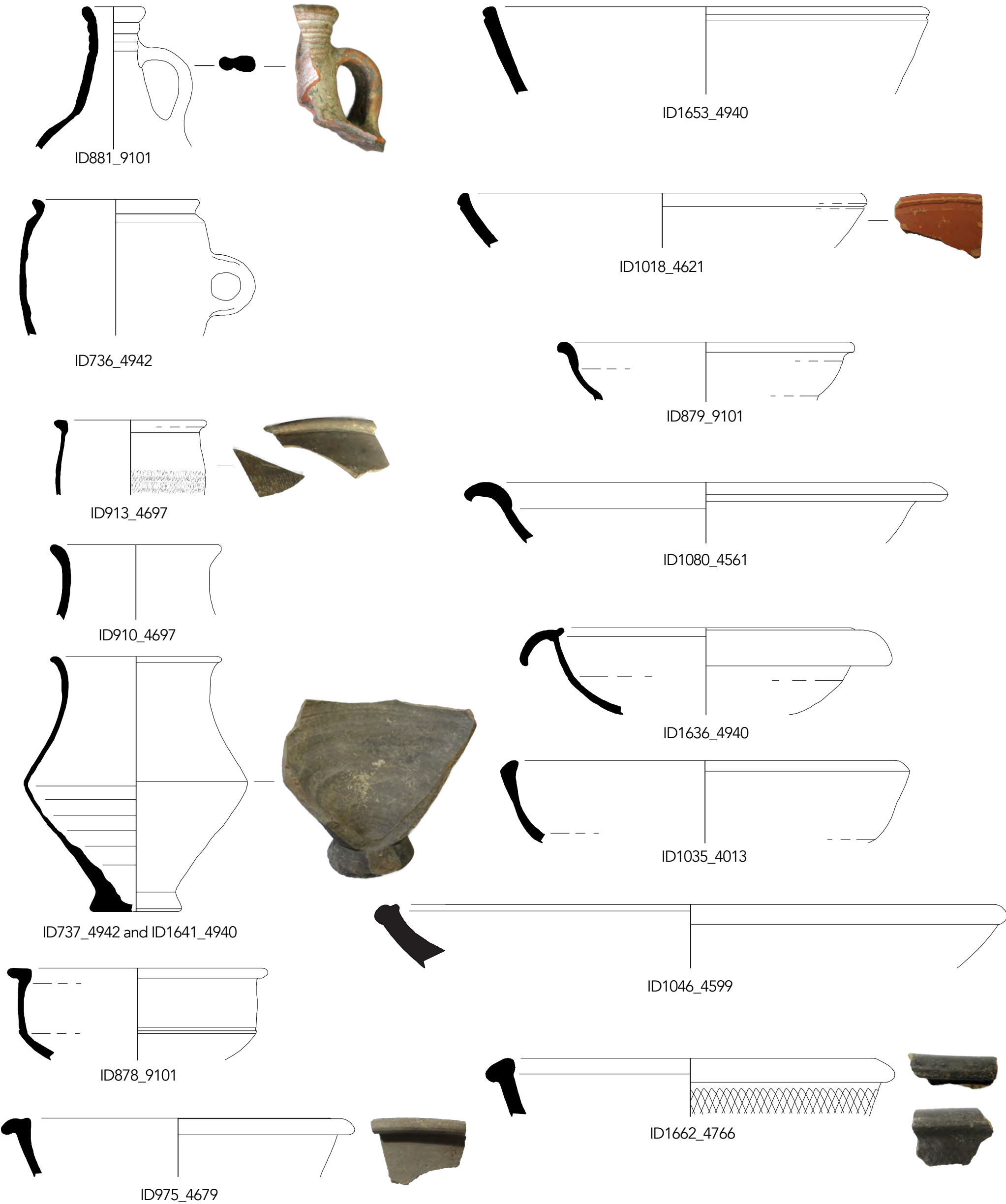
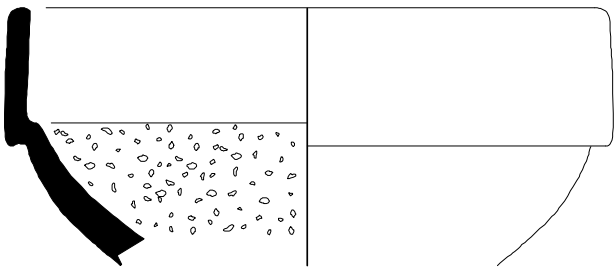


Figure 84. Pottery - Phase 4

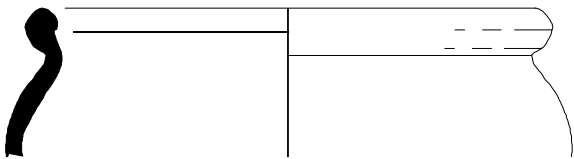


0 10cm
1:2 on A4

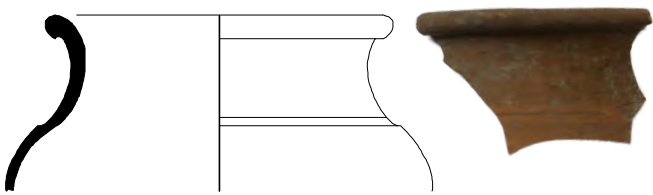
Figure 85. Pottery - Phase 5



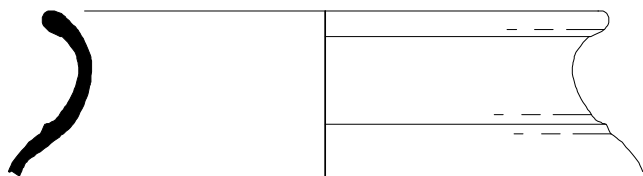
ID1084_4523



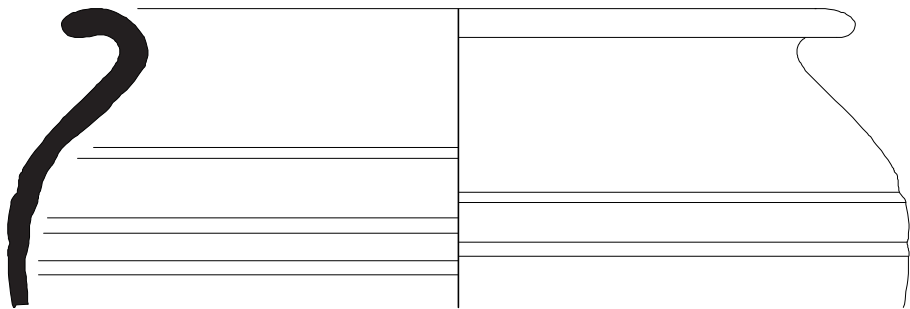
ID1150_4681



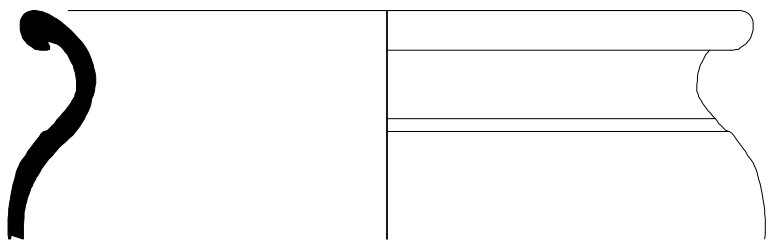
ID1033_4013



ID1509_4718



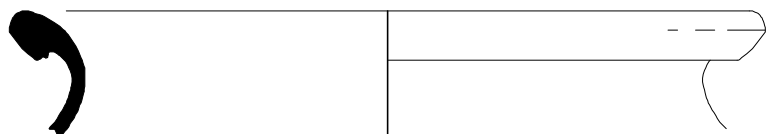
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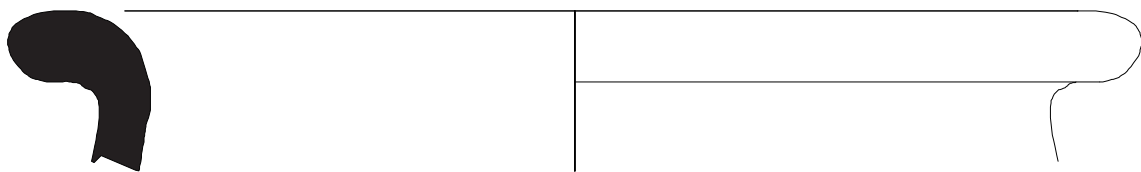
ID1041_1043



ID1664_4766



ID1044_4599



ID1048_4599

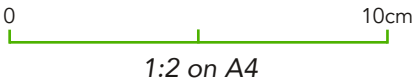
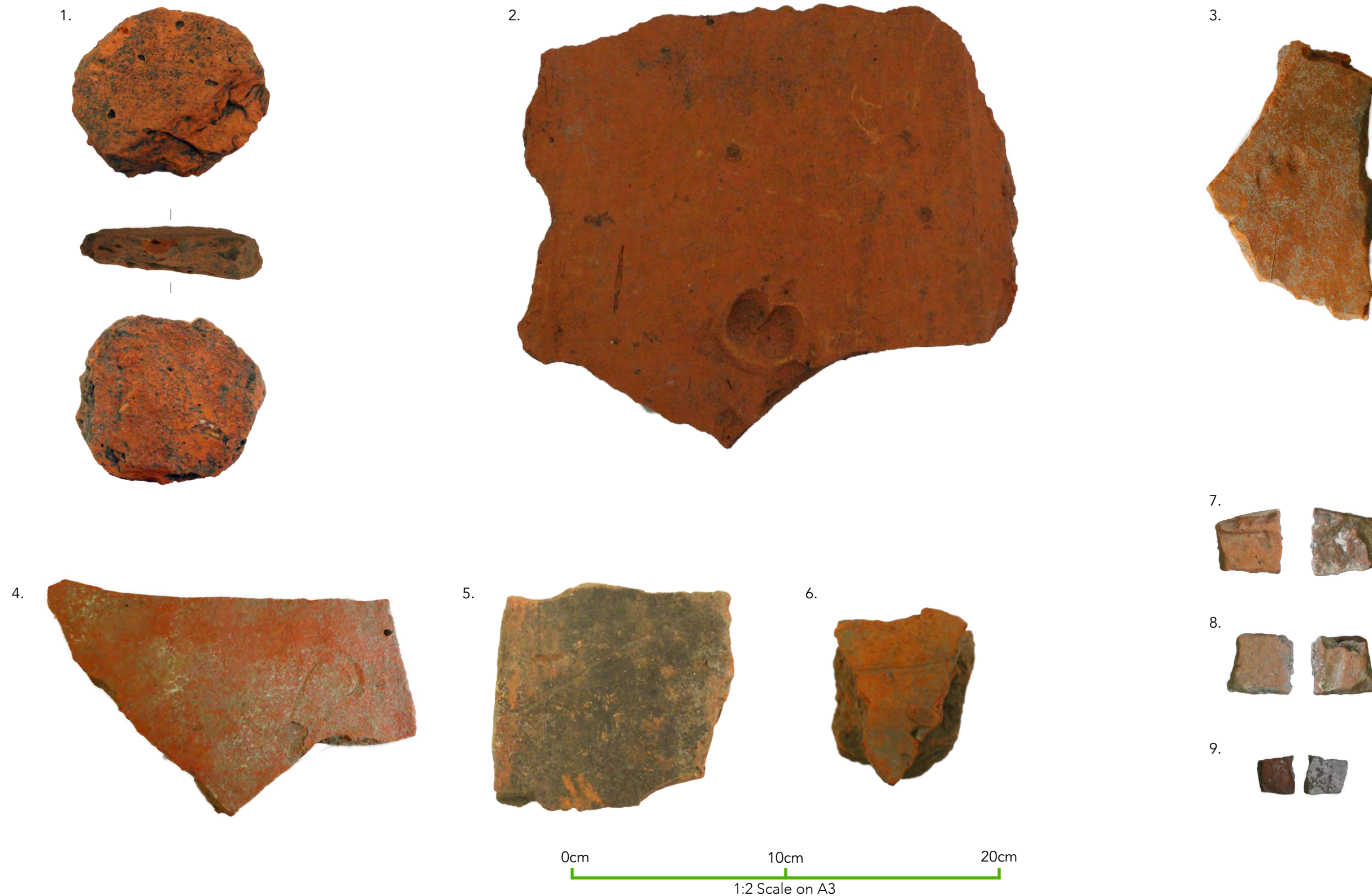


Figure 86. Pottery - Phase 5 and 6



Figure 87. Ceramic building material - illustrations



1. ID8/(2539)/F346 - Tegula reformed as a circular disk or stopper, 2. ID390/(3011)/F300 - Grooved tegula with a foot print from a large dog, 3. ID498/(4601)/F498 - Brick or tile with a foot print from a cat, 4. ID400/(4013)/F414 - Brick or tile with an 'S' signature, 5. ID239/(4887)/F933 - Brick with a signature or tally mark in the form of a triangle with two extended lines, 6. ID169/(4886) - Brick with a partial signature and foot print of a sheep, goat or roe deer 7. ID566/(4940)/F848 - Sub-square shaped tessera formed from possibly a tegula flange with mortar adhered to all four edges and underside, 8. ID567/(4940)/F848 - Sub-square shaped tessera possibly from a tegula, mortar on all four sides, 9. ID93/(4860)/F499 - Near square possible tessera with plaster or mortar on one surface

Figure 88. Ceramic building materials



Plate 1 - Scrap end of bar from (4275)



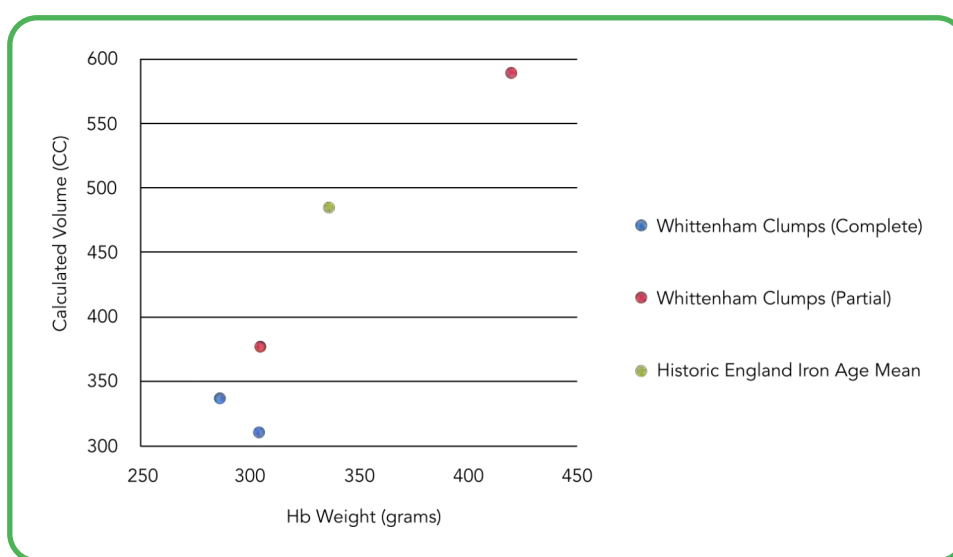
Plate 2 - Top view of tuyere block from (4729), showing the smooth 'square' clay block in lower part of picture, and the slagged hot face at the top of the picture, with the tongue protruding to top of the picture.



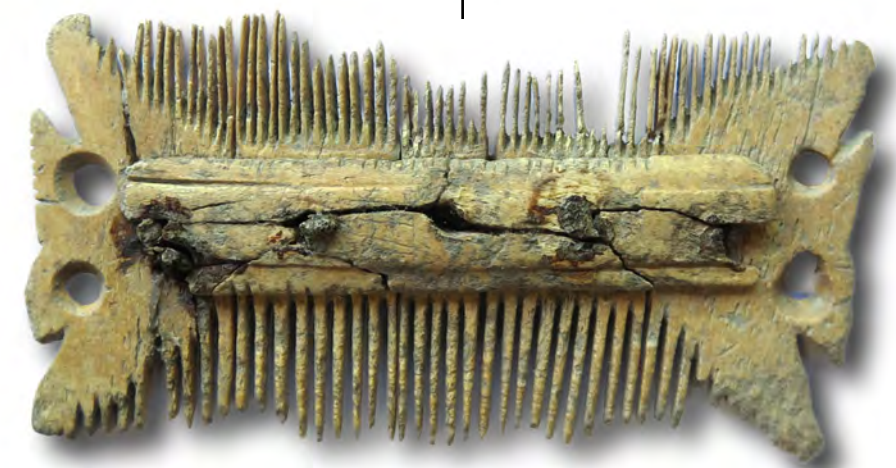
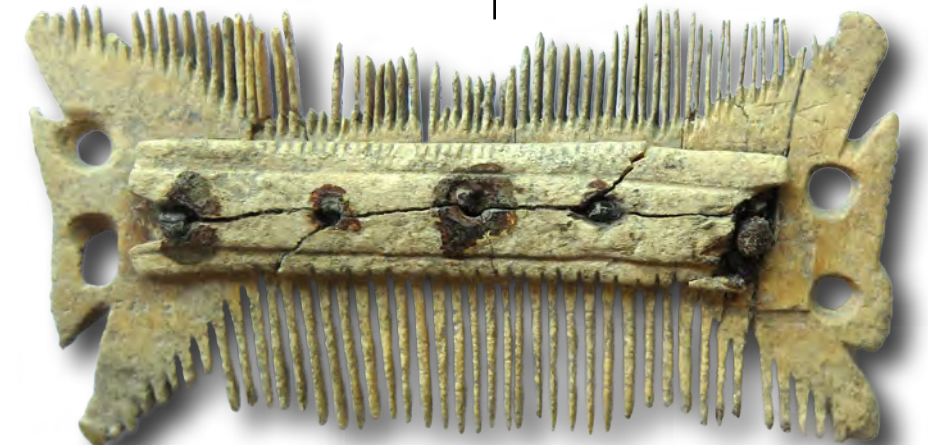
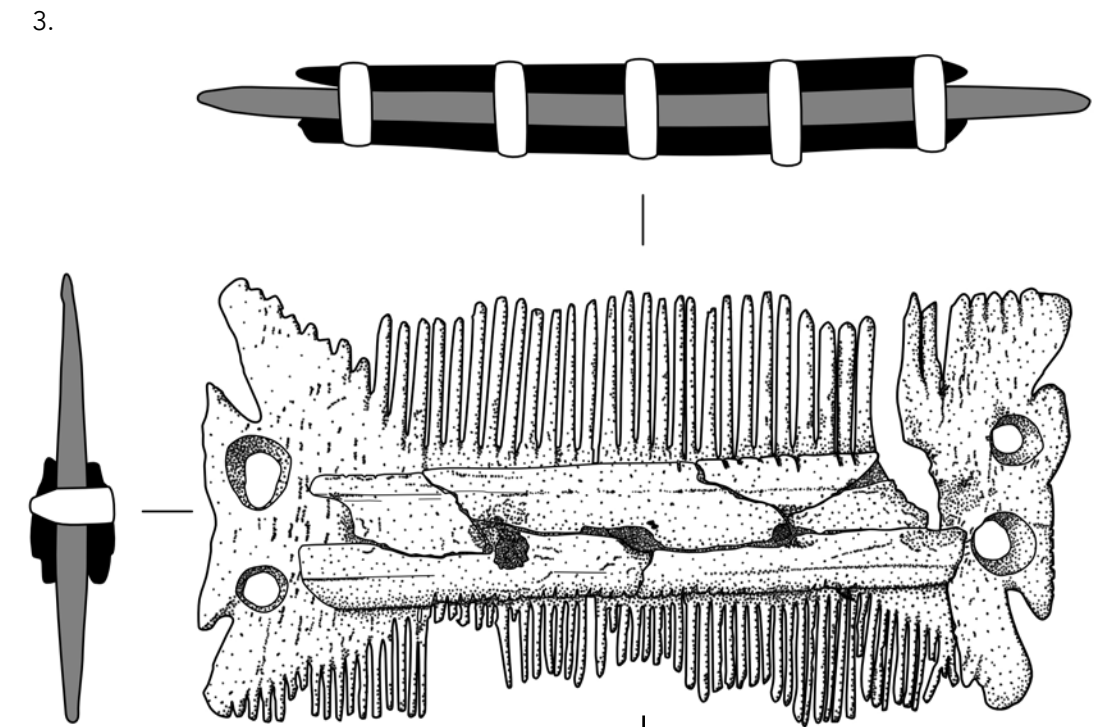
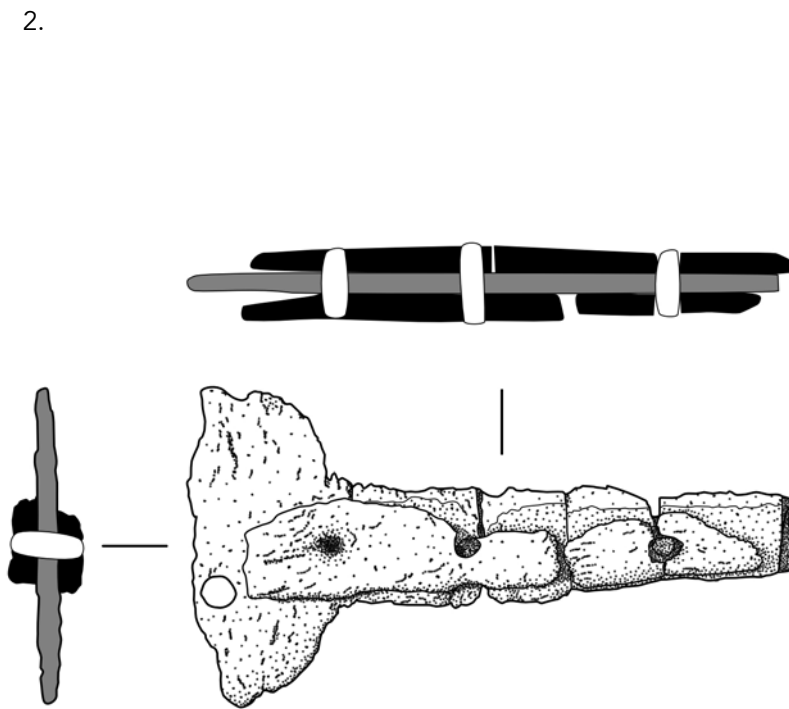
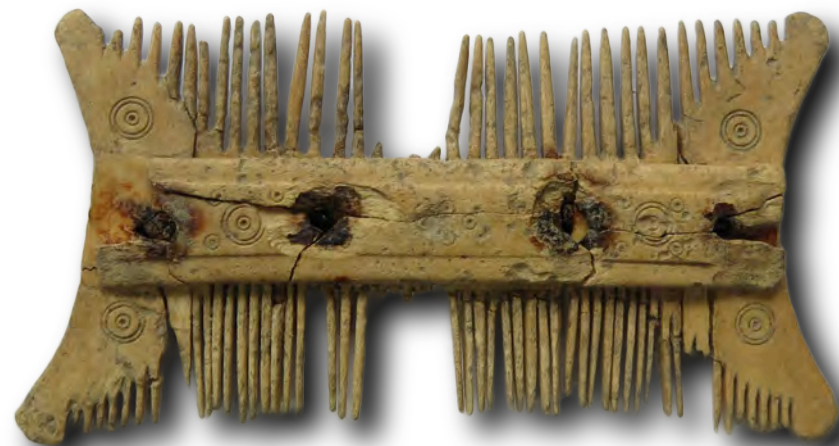
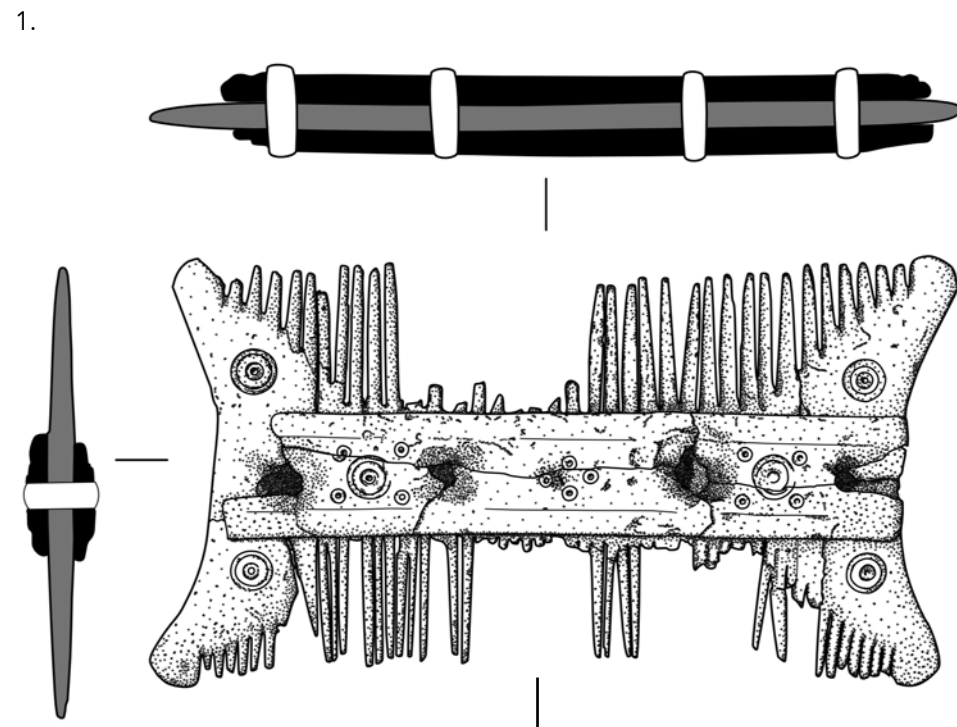
Plate 3 - Back face of the tuyere block from (4729), showing central blowhole, approximately 25mm in diameter.



Plate 4 - Front hot-face of the tuyere block from (4729), showing tongue extending into the forge hearth at the bottom of the picture, and the blowhole in the centre, (Scale 10cms).



Graph 1 - Plot of calculated hearth bottom volume against hearth bottom weight, for the examples from Wittenham Clump with the mean value obtained from Historic England Research Reports.



0m 5cm 10cm
1:1 Scale on A3

Figure 90. Bone and Antler Combs : 1. SF35, 2. SF109, 3. SF84

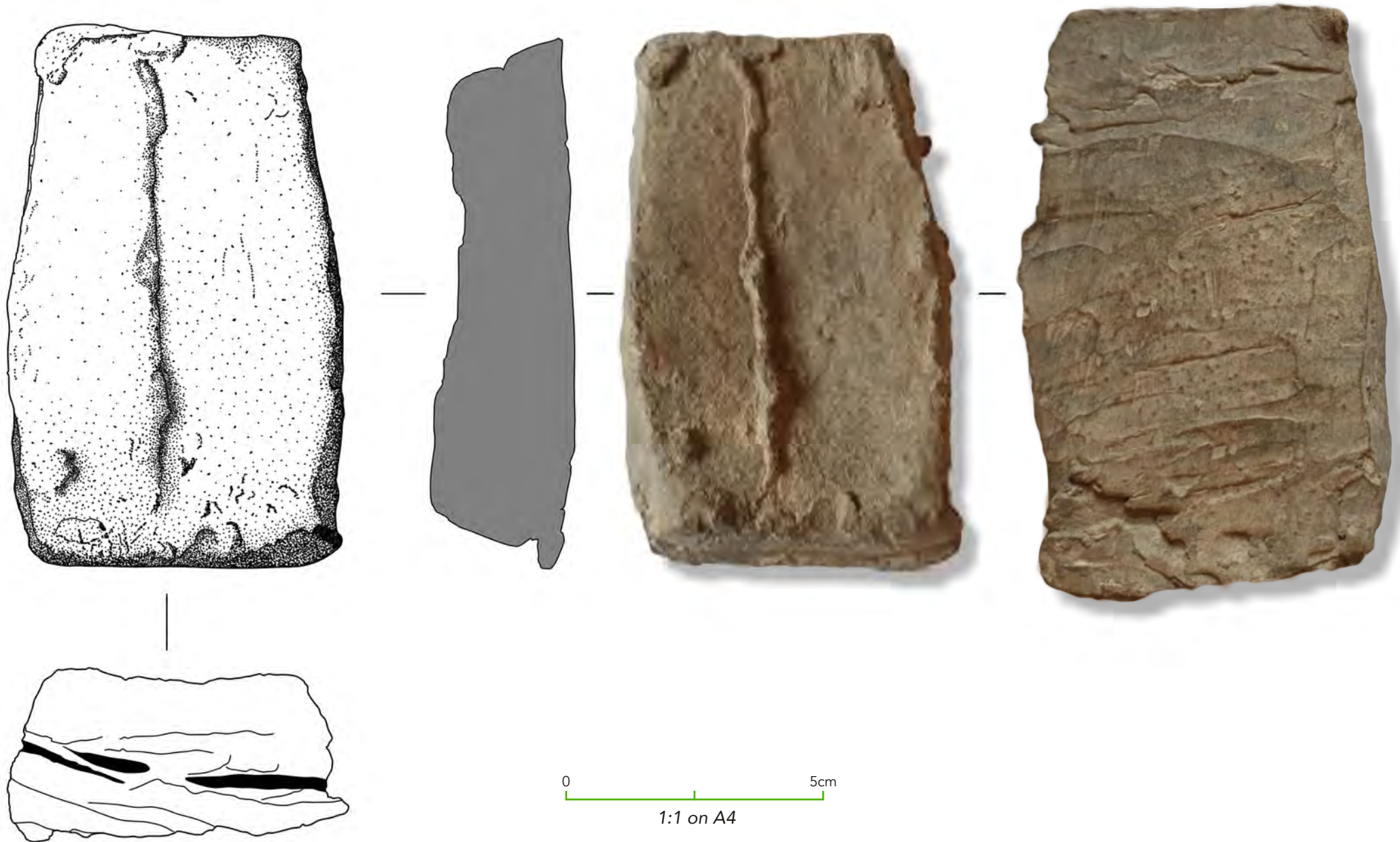


Figure 91. SF31 - Lead Ingot

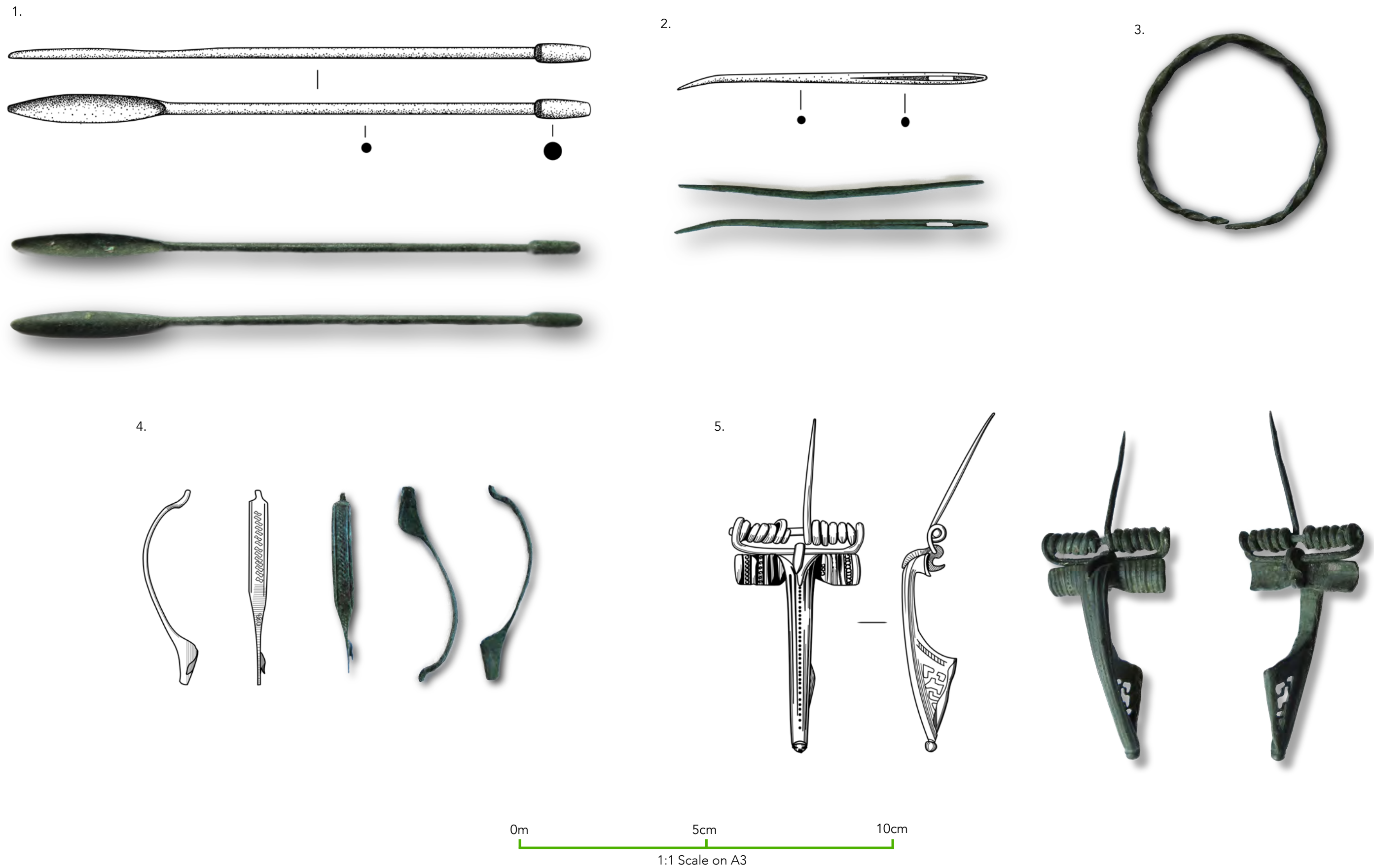


Figure 92. Copper alloy personal items - 1. SF122 - Toilet spoon, 2. SF83 - Needle, 3. SF19 - Bracelet, 4. SF79 - Incomplete Nauheim derivative 'Lowbury' style brooch, 5. SF20 - Complete but distorted Colchester two-piece brooch.

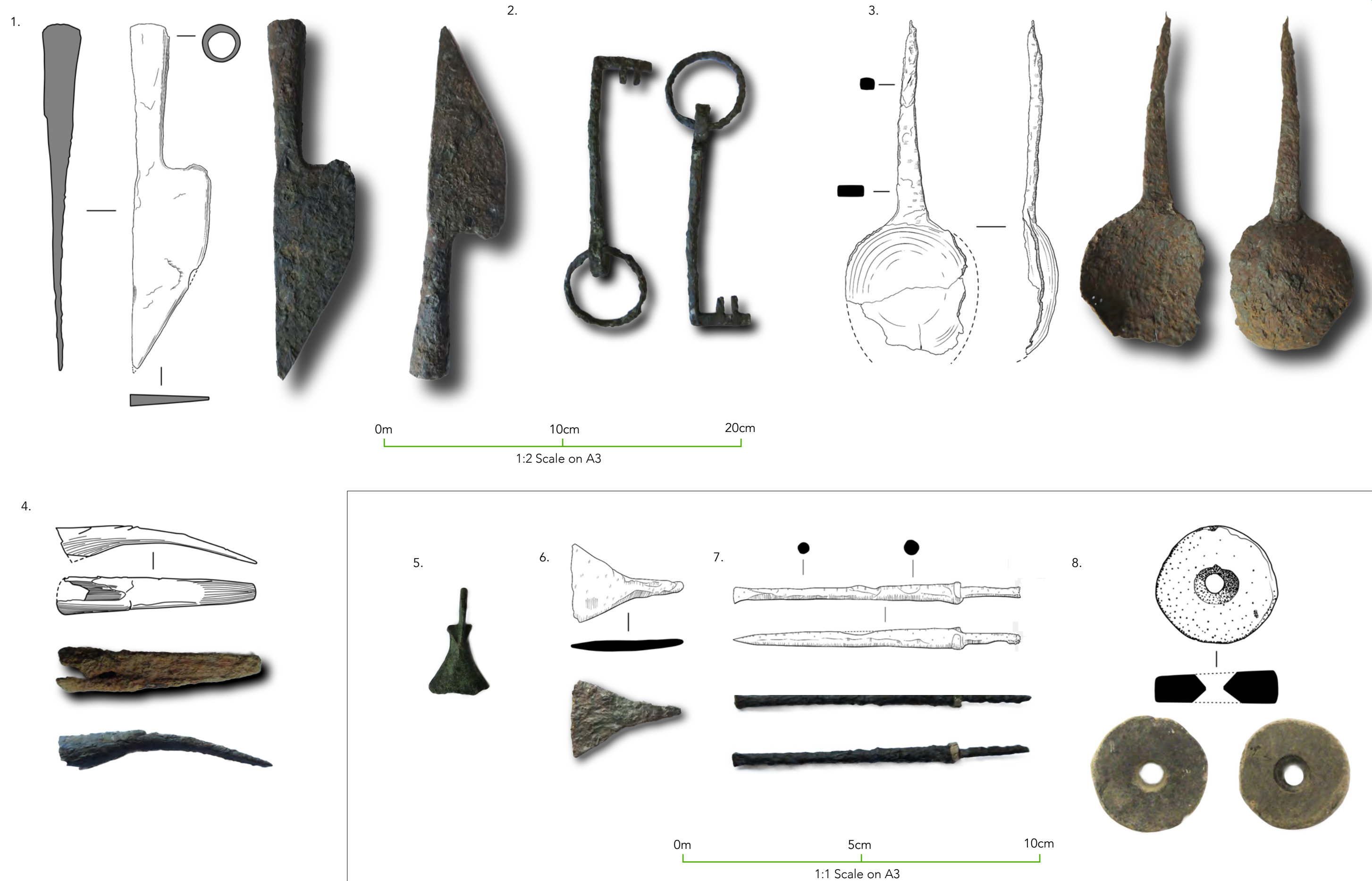


Figure 93. Roman registered finds - 1. SF34 - Socketed cleaver, 2. SF76 - Iron key/latch lifter, 3. SF82 - Iron spoon, 4. SF116 - Possible ploughshare, 5. SF16 - Copper alloy spoon fragment, 6. SF114 - Iron chisel, 7. SF112 - Iron stylus, 8. SF118 - Spindle whorl



1. Gallienus (260 - 268AD)
5. Tetricus II (272 - 274AD)
8. Allectus (293 - 296AD)

2. Victorinus (269 - 272AD)
6. Barbarous Radiate (275 - 285AD)
9. Uncertain

3. Claudius II (270 - 272AD)
7. Carausius (286 - 293AD)

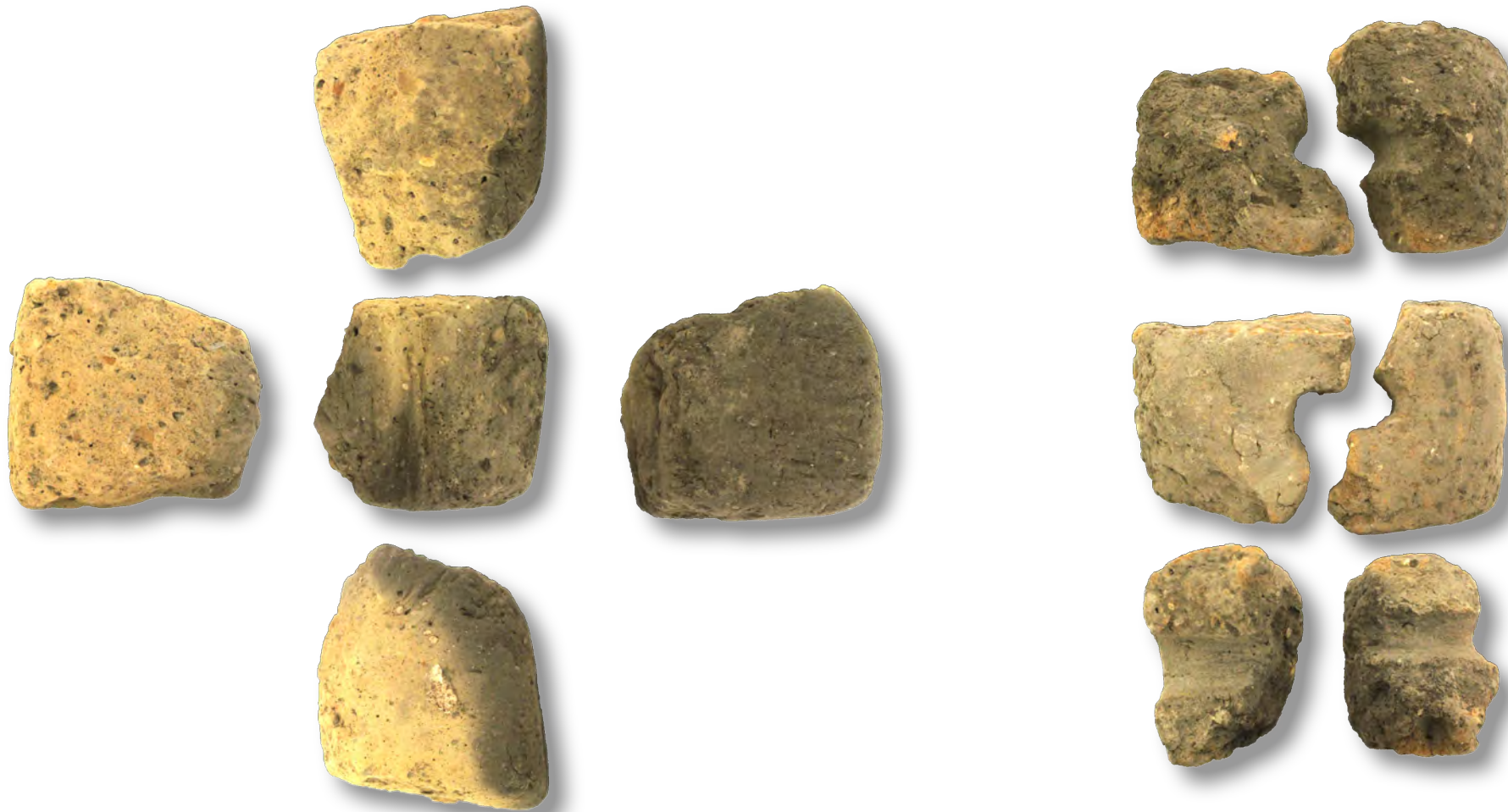
4. Tetricus I (271 - 274AD)

Figure 94. Coin Hoard SF13 (4013) F414.



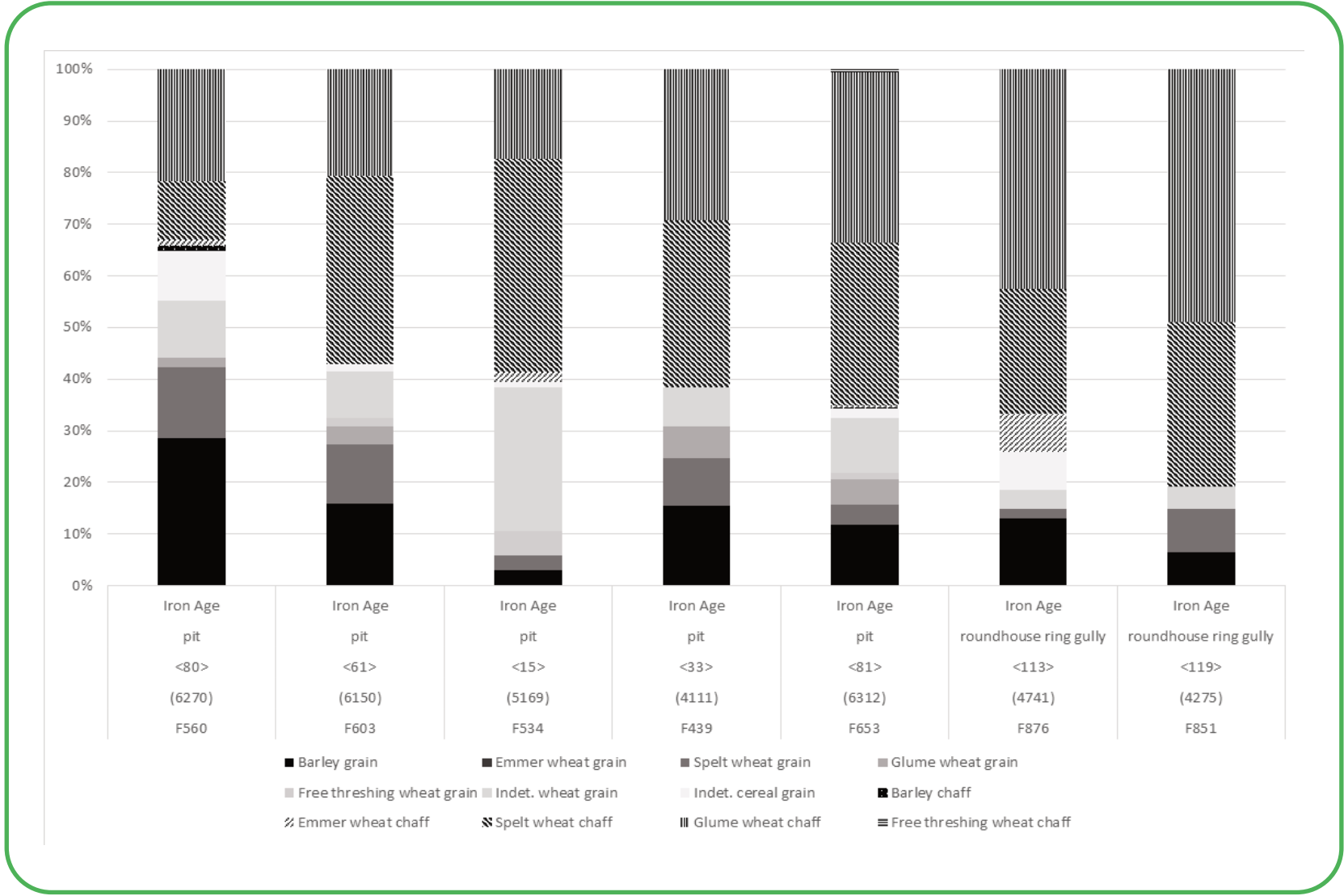
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. SF15 (4601) Radiate of Gallienus (265 - 266AD) | 2. SF18 (4601) Dupondius of Trajan (114 - 117AD) |
| 3. SF21 (4860) Uncertain barbarous radiate (275 - 285AD) | 4. SF22 (4860) Rues (1 - 10 AD) |
| 5. SF23 (4013) Barbarous Radiate of Divo Claudius II (275 - 285AD) | 6. SF25 (4764) Uncertain late Roman (341 - 402AD) |
| 7. SF26 (4013) Dupondius or As of Faustina I/II? (138 - 180AD) | 8. SF28 (4764) Possible lead token |
| 9. SF30 (4001) Uncertain (260 - 296AD) | 10. SF32 (4599) Sestertius of Titus (77-78AD) |
| 11. SF36 (6143) Nummus of Arcadius (388 - 402AD) | 12. SF85 (4746) Uncertain late Roman (260 - 402AD) |
| 13. SF86 (4746) Uncertain late Roman (341 - 402AD) | 14. SF120 (9075) Radidate of Victorinus? (269 - 271AD) |

Figure 95. Other coins recovered from site

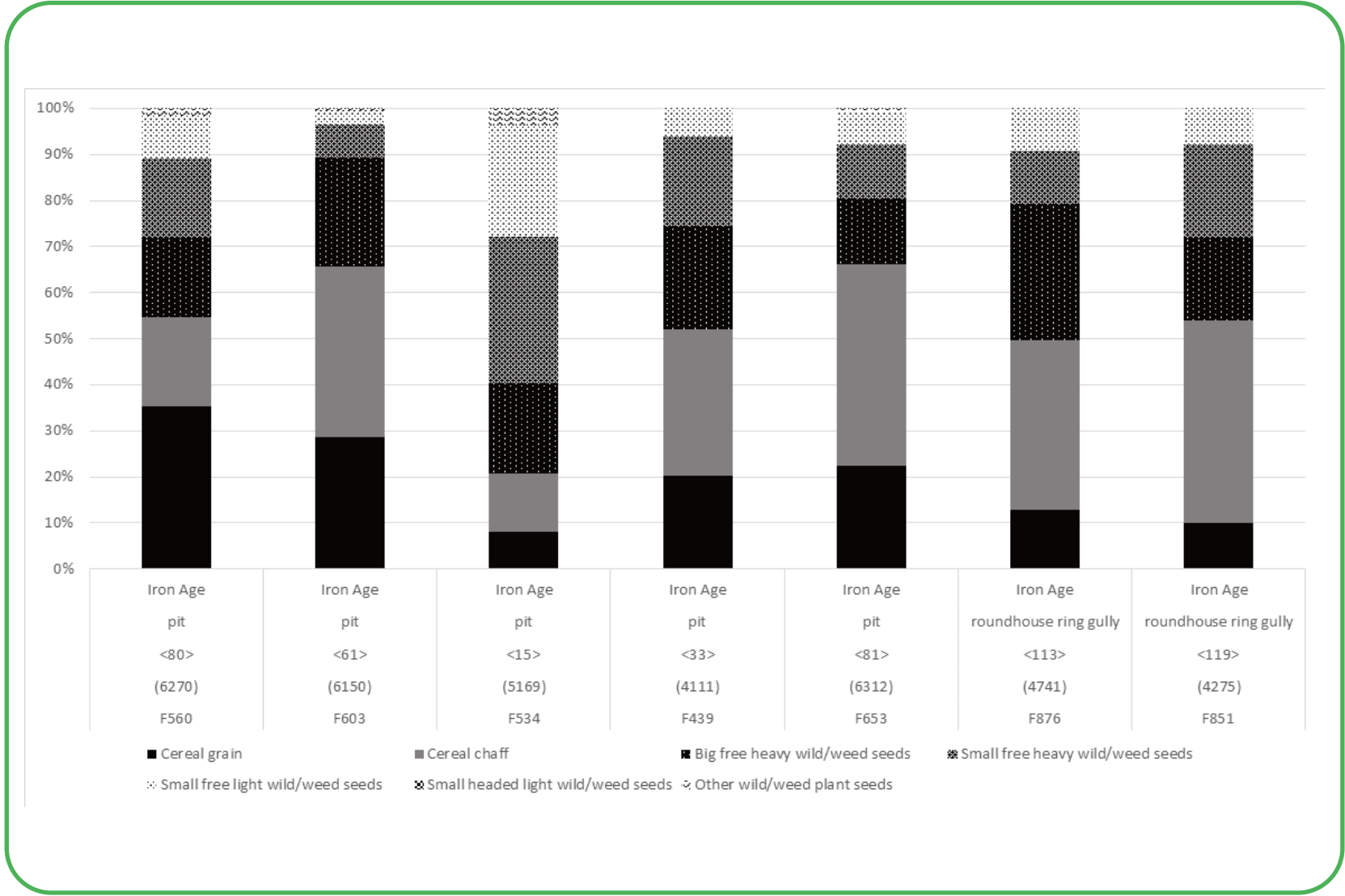


0m 10cm
1:2 Scale on A4

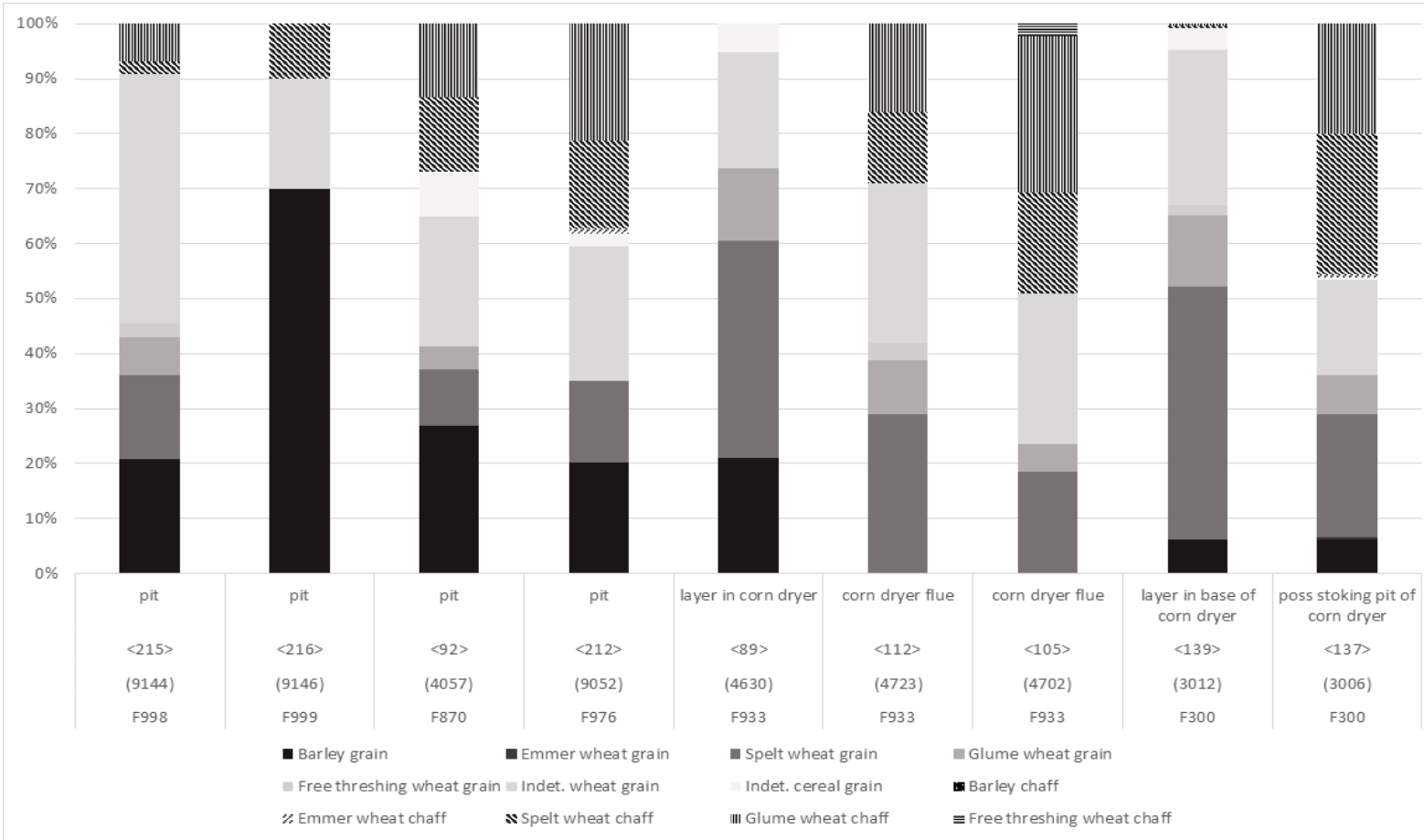
Figure 96. Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age loomweights from fill (4896) in pit F965



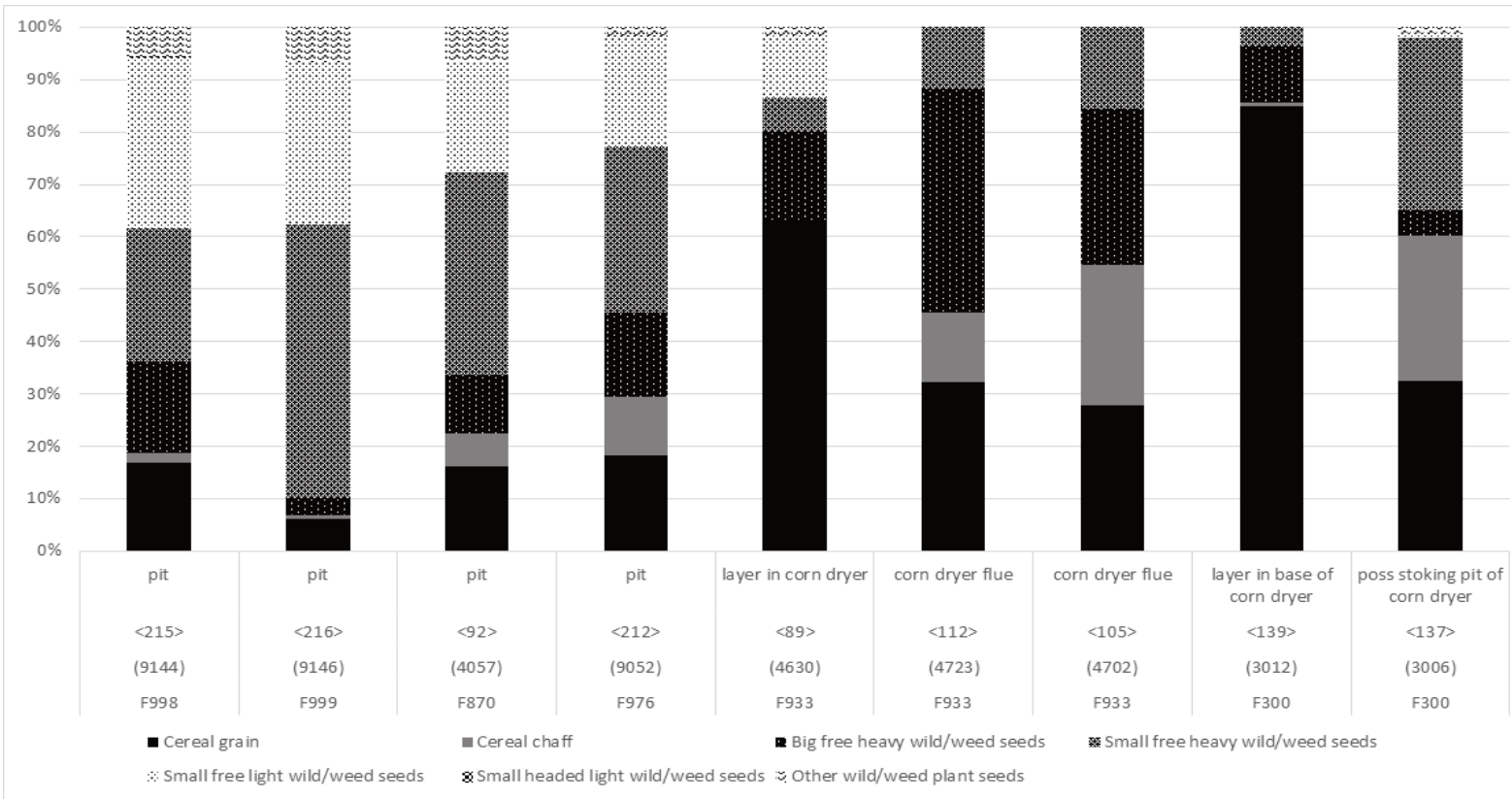
Graph 1 - Proportions of cereal grain and chaff in samples from Iron Age contexts



Graph 2 - Proportions of cereal grain, chaff and wild/weed plant seeds in samples from Iron Age contexts

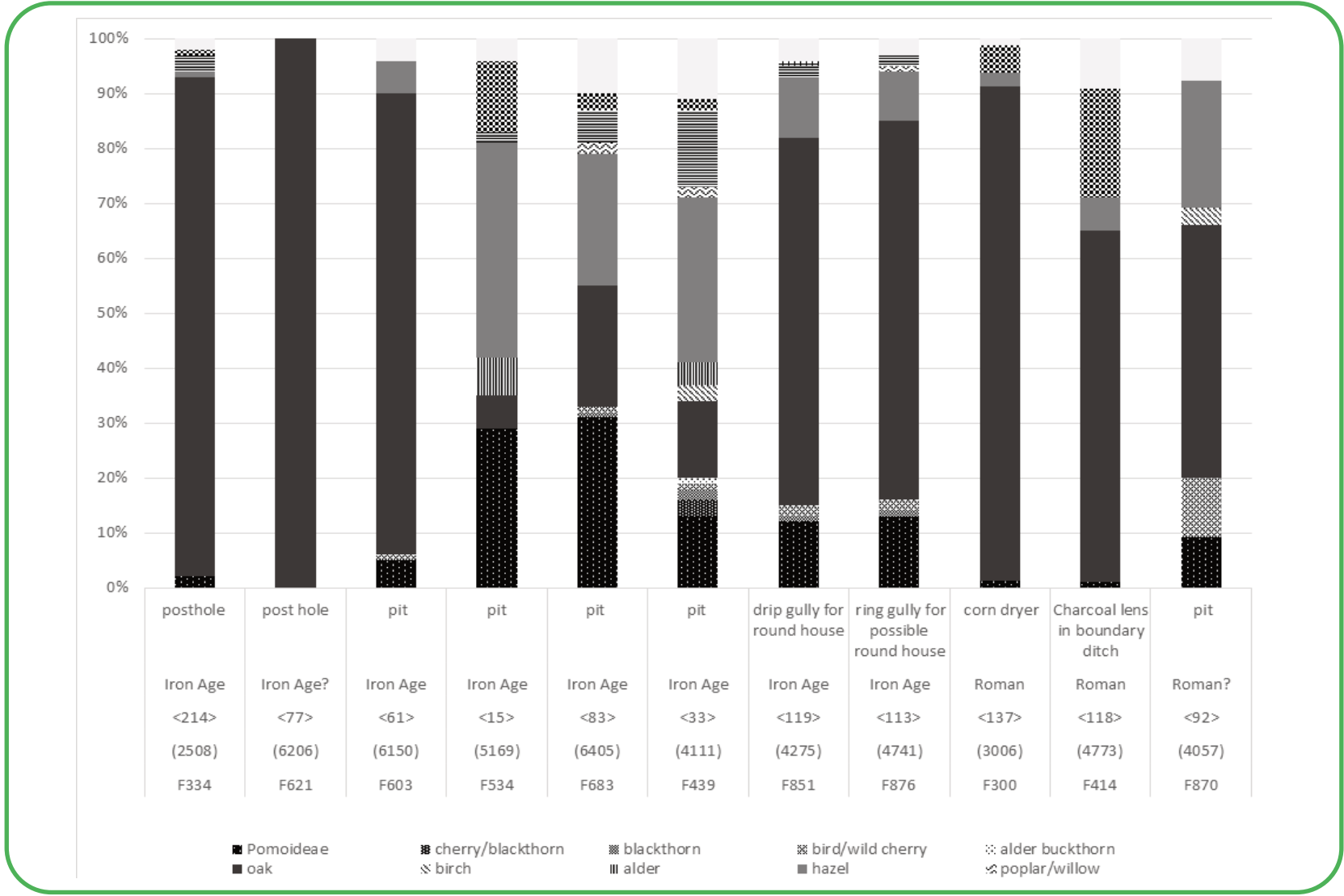


Graph 3 - Proportions of cereal grain and chaff in samples from Roman contexts

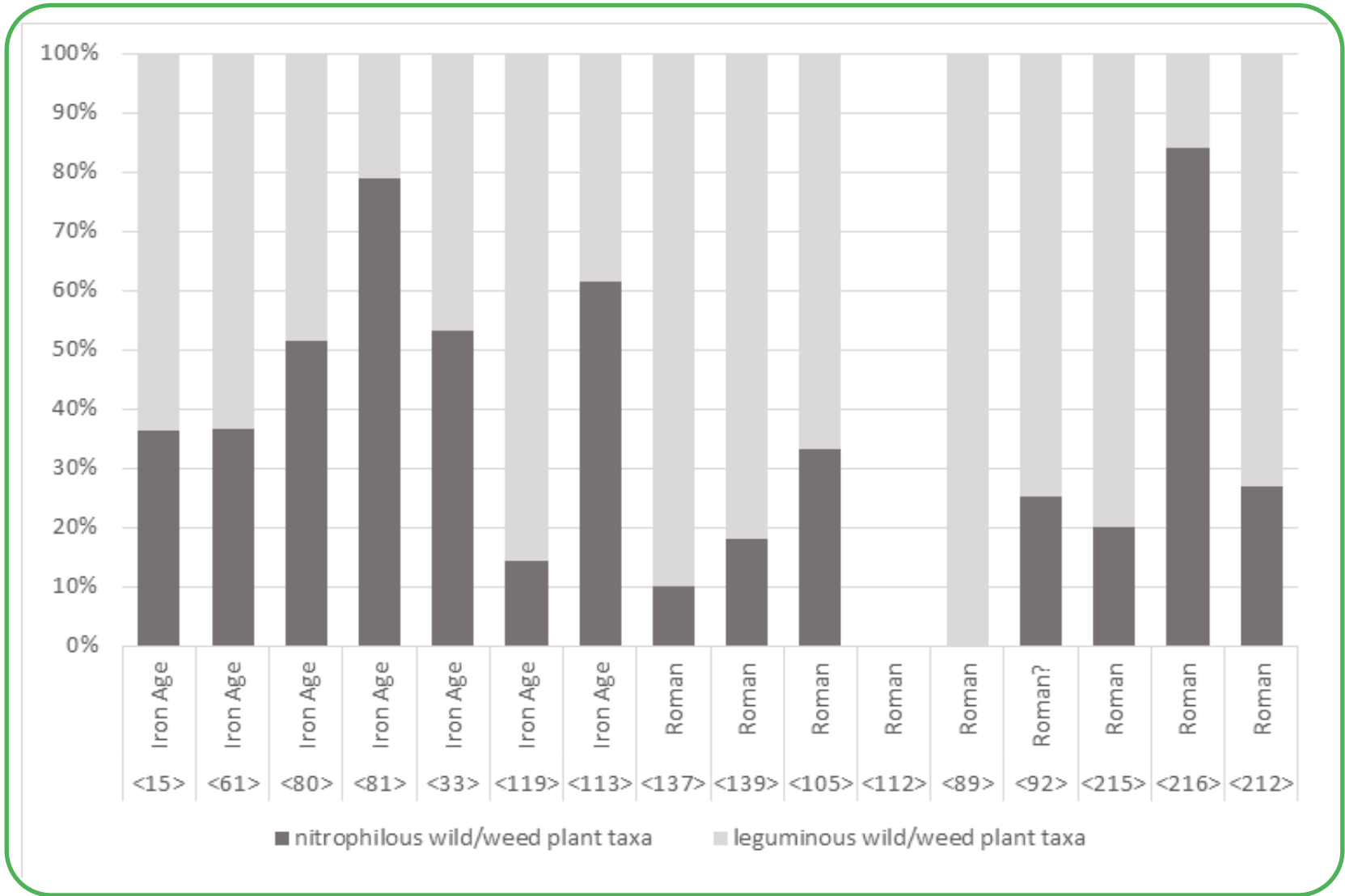


Graph 4 - Proportions of cereal grain, chaff and wild/weed plant seeds in samples from Roman contexts

Figure 98. Charred plant remains and wood charcoal - Graphs 3 and 4



Graph 5 - Charcoal assemblage composition by fragment frequency



Graph 6 - Proportions of seeds from leguminous taxa in comparison to seeds from nitrophilous taxa



Members of the public were given a tour of Trench 1...



... And a tour of the surrounding area, Castle Hill can be seen in the background here.



Volunteers getting stuck in to the finds processing



Learning about the importance of environmental sampling from the delights of the flotation tank ...



... To the cathartic sorting of the heavy residue.



Cleaning one of the near complete vessels from Trench 1.

Figure 100. Community engagement photographs 2018



Supported by our community archaeologists, venturers in the finds room learnt how to properly clean, sort, count and weigh all the wonderful finds that came out of the trenches.



It was also a great opportunity for families to be active together. Side by side, children and parents learnt to clean and identify all sorts of finds. Old and young worked side by side.



Everybody had a good time and even the youngest of our venturers quickly put those toothbrushes and toothpicks to some good use and helped us whizz through many full finds trays.



Proudly showing off the beautiful Samian ware bowl after cleaning.



Following the virtual events some of the participants were inspired to make amazing creations like this roundhouse cake...



... And this Lego roman villa!

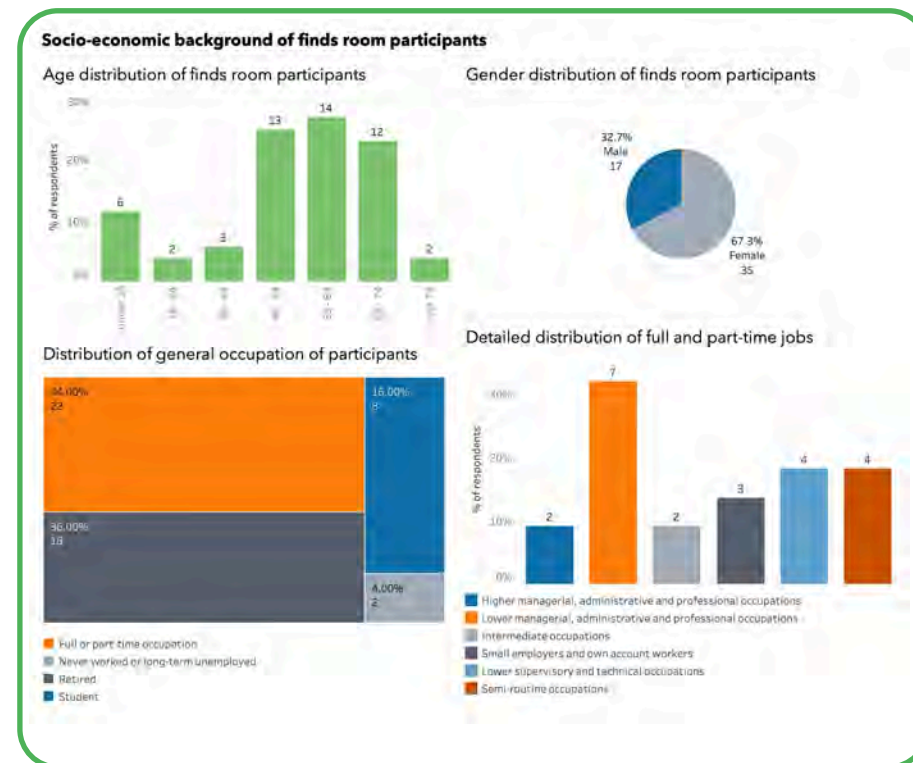


Plate 1

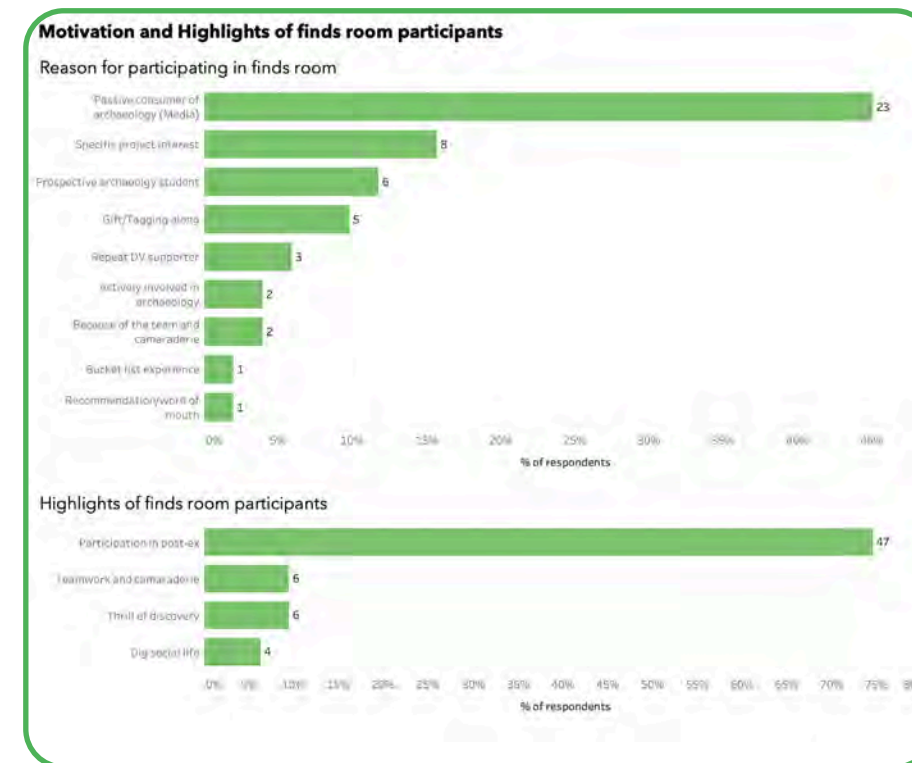


Plate 2

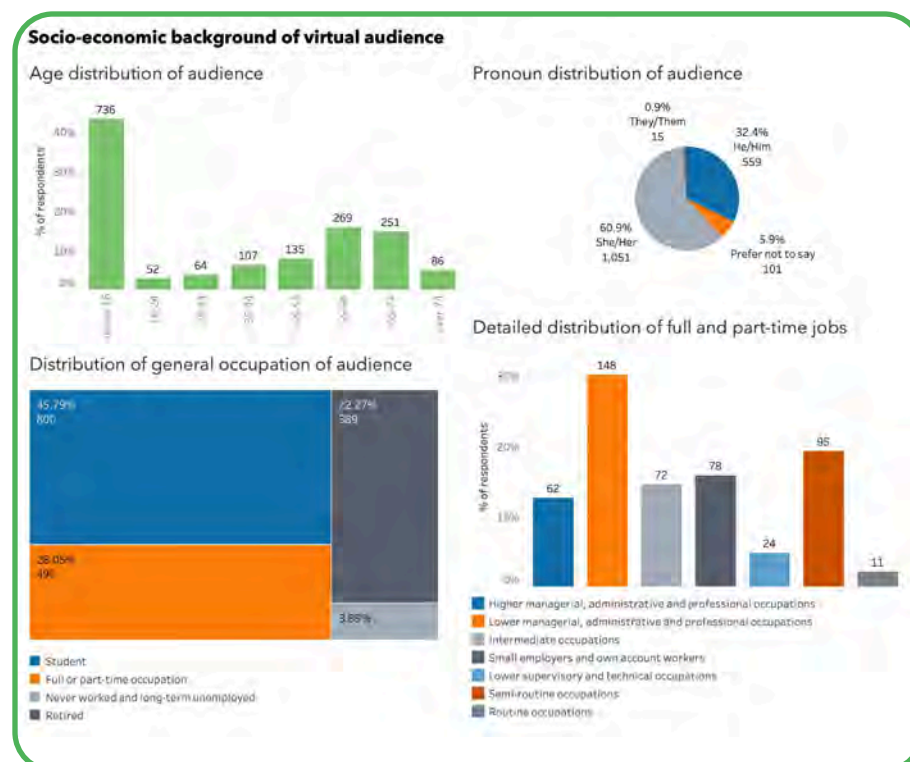


Plate 3

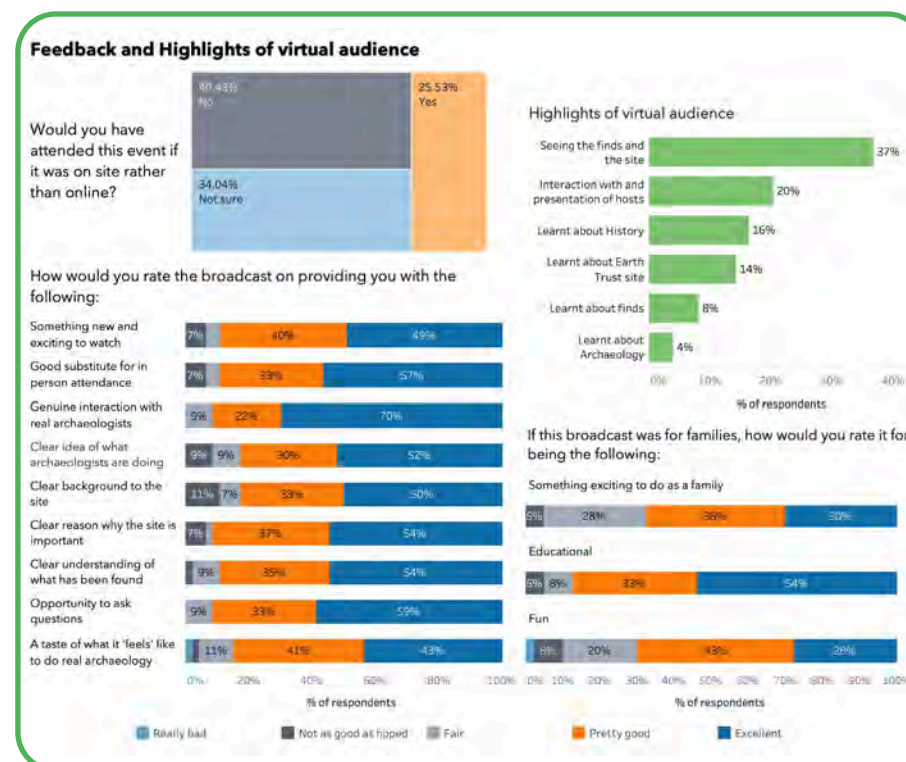


Plate 4

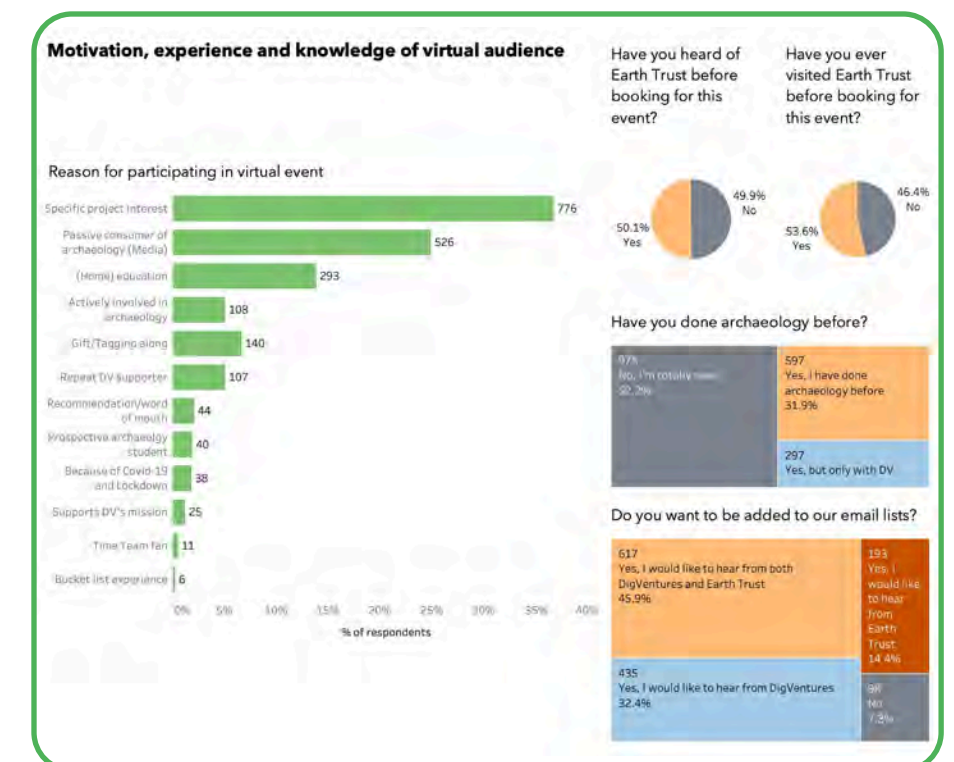


Plate 5

Figure 102. Public Impact - Plates 1 and 2 - Finds room participants, Plates 3, 4 and 5 - Virtual participants

	EXPECTATION	SUGGESTED METHOD	OUTCOMES FOR HERITAGE	OUTCOMES FOR PEOPLE	OUTCOMES FOR COMMUNITIES
Level One	Providing an academically rigorous framework, whilst ensuring that impact measurement is appropriate to the stage of development of a variety of different products, services and programmes. A low threshold, appropriate to very early stage innovations, which may still be at the idea stage. Involving little more than a clear articulation of why the intervention is needed, what it will aim to achieve why this is better than what currently happens. Project owners will be able to give an account of impact, providing a logical reason why their intervention could have an impact and why that would be an improvement on the current situation.	Steps needed to ensure correct evidence is collected to determine whether or not a venture is making a positive difference A clear rationale to show why the product/service could have an impact, and why that would be an improvement on the current situation. Articulated as a theory of change and logic model, linking activities, outputs, outcomes to hypothesized impact.	Intrinsic benefits relating to the research dividend and evidence baseline required for successful management of archaeological sites and landscapes A fully illustrated Project Design, signed off by statutory stakeholder, outlining key archaeological research questions, roles, procedures, stages and outputs.	Instrumental benefits for participants and platform users, enabling the voluntary sector to scale in a sustainable and ethically responsible fashion A training or activity plan, linking activities to outputs, outcomes and impact, and an explanation of how the outcome could be measured.	Wider social impacts received by those who may not be direct participants, but benefit through increased amenity value, tourism and local distinctiveness. A training, activity, audience development and/or heritage resource management plan, linking activities to outputs, outcomes and impact, and an explanation of how the outcome could be measured.
Level Two	At Level 2 projects will be gathering data that shows some change amongst those receiving or using the intervention. At this stage, data can begin to show that there is a change in the measure of the outcome among the recipients of the product or service, but this may not be sufficient to provide evidence of direct causality.	Pre and post–survey evaluation; cohort/panel study; and regular interval surveying.	Assessment Report; Management Report, base-lined against previous investigations	Evaluation survey for participants to quantify demographics, socio-economic characteristics and spatial data, followed up with a pre and post-survey qualitative evaluation using a separate questionnaire methodology to determine any changes as a consequence of taking part	Evaluation survey for site visitors to quantify audience demographics, socio-economic characteristics and spatial data, followed up with a qualitative study using a separate questionnaire methodology to determine any changes that took place as a consequence of the visit
Level Three	At Level 3 projects will be able to demonstrate that they are causing the hypothesized impact, by showing less impact amongst those who don’t receive the product/ service.	Robust methods using a control group, or evaluating a random selection of participants, begin to isolate the impact of the product/ service. All products/services at Level 3 will be well documented, with necessary skills, training (and other delivery requirements) outlined clearly, to enable effective replication in alternative places, situation, contexts etc.	Analytical report, synthesizing specialist reports with previous work locally, regionally and nationally, to determine significance, importance and potential of the site.	Meta-analysis of evaluation results with those derived from projects delivering similar community-based activities, including archaeological/ heritage and other unrelated arts/ citizen science projects.	Meta-analysis of evaluation results with those derived from projects delivering similar community-based activities - including both archaeological/heritage and other unrelated arts/citizen science projects.
Level Four	At Level 4 projects can explain why and how the intervention is having the impact observed and evidenced so far, supported by an independent evaluation to validate the findings. This will also assess the extent to which the intervention can deliver impact at a reasonable cost, and whether it can be replicated and purchased in multiple locations.	Robust independent evaluation that investigates and validates the nature of the impact; this might include endorsement via commercial standards or industry kitemarks, underpinned by a documented standardisation of delivery and processes, data on costs of production and acceptable price point for customers.	Quality assured by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) under the Registered Organisation scheme, and involving independent site inspections and documentary audit.	External audit of quality of training programmes and activities by CifA, The Archaeological Training Forum, Register of Professional Archaeologists, Skills Passport and National Occupational Standards.	External audit of community programming and impact by specialist consultancy, undertaken independently of project team.
Level Five	At Level 5, projects will be able to demonstrate that the intervention could be operated up by someone else, somewhere else and scaled up, whilst continuing to have positive and direct impact on the outcome, and whilst remaining a financially viable proposition. For a service, this will establish whether it can be delivered by different staff in different locations.	Evidence will be derived from multiple evaluations of the product/ service in different settings (at least two evaluations; one of which will be independent) to demonstrate that the product/service can be used in different settings (which could be in different settings geographically and/or with different types of product/service users). Appropriate methods at this level will include multiple replication evaluations; future scenario analysis; or fidelity evaluation.	An excavation manual, underpinned by a broader operations manual and ‘culture deck’, detailing how the DigVentures project model should be applied in differing contexts.	A syllabus and training manual, underpinned by a broader operations manual and outline spectrum of engagement, detailing the participant’s journey from digital supporter to experienced field digger.	An audience engagement and communications plan, underpinned by a broader operations manual and tailored ‘culture deck’, detailing how the intervention should be applied with clear and measurable benchmarks.

Figure 103. Standards of Evidence

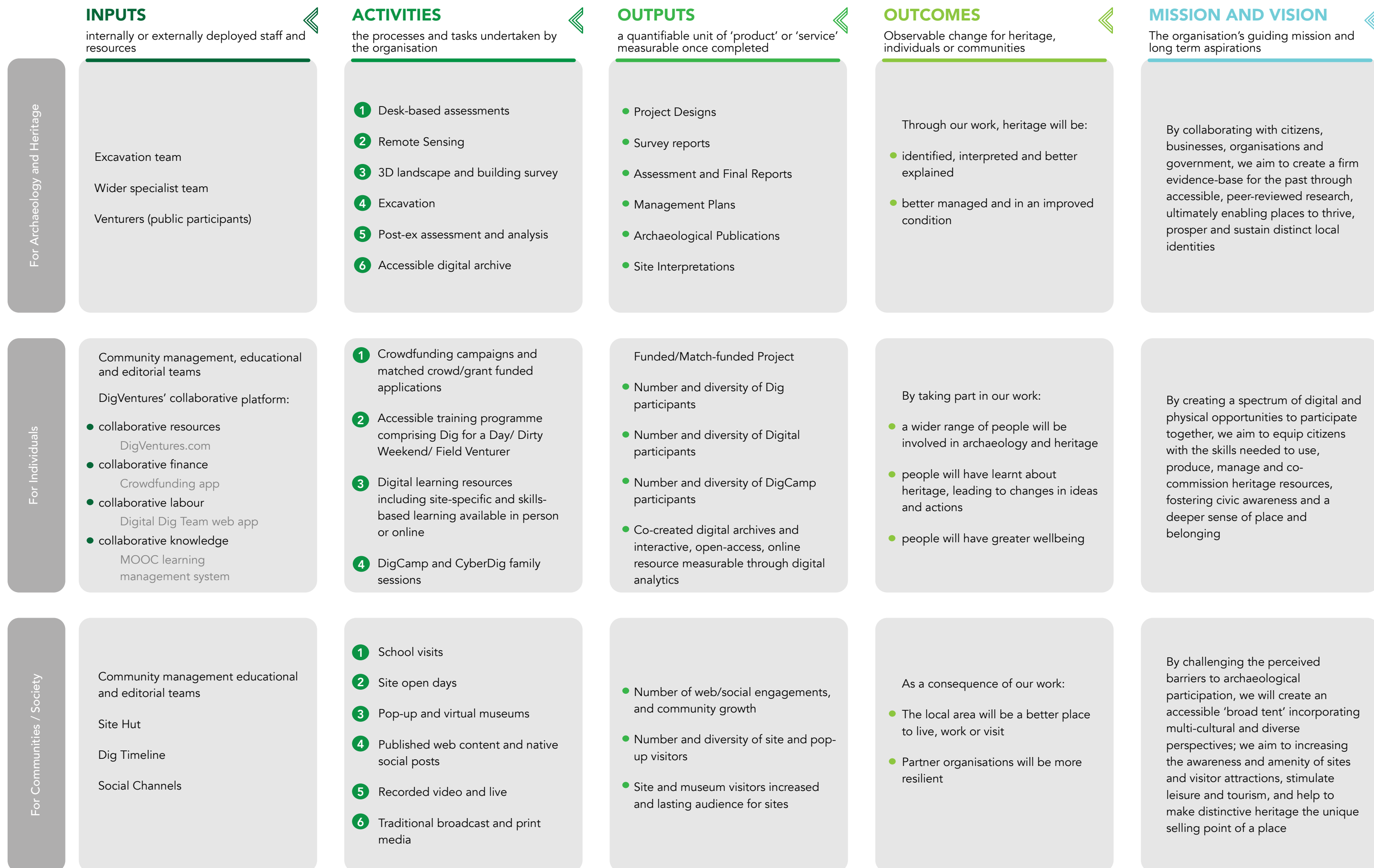


Figure 104. Theory of Change - Measuring impact for both intrinsic outcome for archaeology and instrumental benefits for people and communities