



# Middleham Castle, Bishop Middleham

## Project Design for a Community Excavation

---

DigVentures and Solstice Heritage

Middleham Castle, Bishop Middleham  
Project Design for a Community Excavation

Prepared for:

Bright Water Landscape Partnership and Durham County Council Archaeology Section

Compiled by:

Manda Forster and Jim Brightman

With contributions from Hannah Russ, Lisa Westcott Wilkins, Brendon Wilkins, Mark Whittingham, Chris Scott, Chris Casswell, Rosalind McKenna, David Petts, Maiya Pina-Dacier, Andrew Sage and Caroline Smith

**DigVentures**

The Workshop  
Victoria Yard  
26 Newgate  
Barnard Castle  
County Durham  
DL12 8NG

hello@digventures.com  
0333 011 3990  
@thedigventurers



## Purpose of document

This document has been prepared to outline the aims, objectives and methodology to undertake a community archaeological project at Middleham Castle, Bishop Middleham. The project forms part of a number of projects delivered as part of the Bright Water Landscape Partnership Project, and the project scope has been discussed in full with Durham County Council Archaeology Section (DCCAS).

DigVentures has no liability regarding the use of this document except to the DCCAS and Bright Water Landscape Partnership Project Teams. DigVentures accepts no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document other than by the Project Team for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned and prepared.

## Document Control Grid

OASIS ID	digventu1-348663
DV project code and type	MDC19 Community excavation
National Grid Reference	NZ 32714 31046
County	County Durham
Title:	Middleham Castle, Bishop Middleham Project Design for a Community Excavation
Author(s):	Manda Forster PhD MCIfA Jim Brightman MCIfA
Origination date:	01/02/2019
Circulation:	Durham County Council Archaeology Section Bright Water Landscape Partnership Historic England
Reviewed by:	Brendon Wilkins MCIfA
Approval:	Lisa Westcott Wilkins MCIfA



## Social Value Act

DigVentures is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, dedicated to designing and delivering publicly focussed archaeology projects. We are constituted as a Social Enterprise, reflecting the wider social, economic and environmental benefits of the projects we deliver. Our delivery team is drawn from organisations based in and around the Bright Water study area, and we will seek wherever possible to employ locally-based staff and contractors as part of this project, ensuring a positive impact on the local economy.

## Carbon Footprint

A printed copy of the main text in this document will result in a carbon footprint of 99g if 100% post-consumer recycled paper is used and 126g if primary-source paper is used. These figures assume the report is printed in black and white on A4 paper and in duplex. DigVentures is aiming to reduce its per capita carbon emissions.

## Acknowledgements

We'd like to begin with a sincere thank you to the Bright Water Landscape Partnership for commissioning us to undertake this exciting project. Particular thanks are due to the Bright Water team. In addition, we would like to acknowledge the ongoing help and support of David Mason, Principal Archaeologist and team at Durham County Council Archaeology Section.

The project will be managed by DigVentures and delivered in partnership with Solstice Heritage. Manda Forster and Brendon Wilkins will manage the project, with Lisa Westcott Wilkins as Project Executive and Jim Brightman (Solstice Heritage) as Director of Excavations.

## Copyright

© DigVentures Limited 2019



## Executive summary

This document has been compiled in support of a community based archaeological investigation at Middleham Castle, Bishop Middleham, to be undertaken by DigVentures and delivered in partnership with Solstice Heritage. This Project Design supports a first season of fieldwork which includes targeted trenching informed by geophysical 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 layout of the castle interior, recover details of the form, character and function of the buildings and retrieve an assemblage of artefacts and ecofacts to illustrate daily life and the material culture of the inhabitants;
- the relationship of the 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** Two trenches are proposed for the 2019 fieldwork which will investigate geophysical survey data and establish the likely date and character of the buried remains. Proposed trenches include:

- Trench 1 – c. 12m x 6m focused on the eastern end of an east-west-aligned building at the southern limit of the enclosure. The feature is a well-defined earthwork, suggesting survival of several courses of stonework beneath the turf. As an east-west-aligned structure within a complex known to contain one or more chapels, characterisation of the form, use and age of this structure has the potential to contribute considerably to the story of the site.
- Trench 2 – L-shaped trench measuring c. 10m x c.3m and focusing on outworks and structures at the northern limit of the castle enclosure. Establishing the northern limit of the site and the nature of this northern boundary is a priority and would allow evaluation of the form of the outer boundary as well as the interior and exterior of the rectangular structure set against it.

**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 education sessions, with a dedicated project website, underpinned by a digital and audience building strategy, aiming to achieve the engagement and participation numbers outlined in the project brief.



## Table of contents

1	INTRODUCTION	8
1.1	Project background	8
1.2	The Bright Water Landscape Partnership	8
2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	9
2.1	Introduction	9
2.2	Middleham Castle	9
2.3	Location, topography and geology	10
2.4	Fieldwork proposals 2019	11
3	RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	12
3.1	Project model	12
3.2	Aim 1 – Identify the physical extent and character of the archaeological remains at the site with a programme of desk-based research and remote sensing	12
3.3	Aim 2 – Characterise the results of desk-based research and non-invasive survey, refining the chronology and phasing of the site with a programme of excavation or environmental sampling	13
3.4	Aim 3 – Understand the site’s archaeological and palaeoenvironmental conditions	13
3.5	Aim 4 – Making recommendations, analysis and publication	13
3.6	Aim 5 – To engage and train local people in the research of Bright Water Study Area, and provide opportunities for public engagement	14
4	PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND ENGAGEMENT	14
4.1	Opportunities for participation and engagement	14
4.2	Skills training for volunteers	15
4.3	Public engagement activities	16
4.4	Project legacy and evaluation	17
5	BUSINESS CASE	18
5.1	Historic England Research Agenda	18
5.2	The wider regional context	19
5.3	Social context	20
6	COMMUNICATIONS	21
6.1	Project team	21
6.2	Project management	21
6.3	Site monitoring and progress meetings	22
6.4	Dissemination and reporting	22
6.5	Project archive	22
7	PROJECT REVIEW	23
7.1	Project stages, reviews points and proposed timetable	23
8	PROJECT TEAM STRUCTURE	25



8.1	Team and responsibilities	25
9	METHODOLOGY	26
9.1	Introduction	26
9.2	Stage 1 – Project Start-Up and Design	26
9.3	Stage 2 – Archaeological excavation and public participation	27
9.4	Stage 3 – Specialist Assessment Report and Updated Project Design	27
10	STAGES, PRODUCTS AND TASKS	28
10.1	Methodological linkages	28
11	OWNERSHIP	29
12	RISK LOG	29
13	HEALTH AND SAFETY	30
14	BIBLIOGRAPHY	31
	APPENDIX 2 – METHOD STATEMENTS	32
	APPENDIX 2 – CORE TEAM CVS	37

Figure 1 – Site Location; Middleham Castle (Bishop’s Manor) with Scheduled area

Figure 2 – Middleham Castle; Magnetometry survey with proposed 2019 trench locations

Figure 3 – Middleham Castle; LiDAR hillshade with proposed 2019 trench locations



# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 The investigation of Middleham Castle will be delivered as a multi-staged research project undertaken with community volunteers and encompassing desk based study, remote sensing, excavation and analysis. This document presents DigVentures' project design for the 2019 targeted archaeological excavations, which will be undertaken between 5th and 25th August 2019. Middleham Castle is known to have been occupied from the 12th-14th centuries, though the buildings are likely to date from earlier periods, and were regularly occupied until the mid-14th century, and the bishops maintained ownership of the site until 1649 (Smith 2016). The overarching aim of the 2019 excavation is to characterise the scale, depth and density of the extant archaeological remains pertaining to the history of the Bishops Palace, from its early development through to its later use. Dating evidence will be obtained and an interactive digital archive of the excavation produced.

1.1.2 The archaeological excavation of Middleham Castle outlined in this Project Design forms the second stage of a multi-staged investigation undertaken as part of the Bright Water Landscape Partnership (see below). The first, a geophysical survey, was undertaken in July 2019 (Phase Site Investigations 2019), the results of which have informed the archaeological strategy presented here. A third stage of investigation comprising archaeological excavation is planned for Summer 2020. Middleham Castle is a Scheduled Monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (Historic England List Entry No. 1002330).

## 1.2 The Bright Water Landscape Partnership

1.2.1 The Bright Water Landscape Partnership is a Landscape Partnership Scheme, led by Durham Wildlife Trust and Durham County Council, and supported by the National Heritage Lottery Fund. The Partnership has come together with Durham County Council Archaeology Section (DCCAS) to develop a range of community-based archaeological research projects that will investigate and celebrate the natural and built heritage of the Bright Water area and re-connect people with the landscape on their doorstep.

1.2.2 The project is a community based archaeological investigation and DigVentures will liaise with DCCAS and Bright Water Landscape Partnership staff to recruit volunteers from local communities who will join the team in undertaking desk-based research, geophysical survey and archaeological excavation. The volunteer team will be trained in archaeological excavation, recording, analysis and interpretation using the unique and proven approach that DigVentures has developed. The engagement of local volunteers to both learn new heritage skills and put them into practice, lies at the core of creating tangible links between place and community (see RSA's Networked Heritage: <https://medium.com/networked-heritage>). Delivery of the project therefore provides an important opportunity for local people to learn new skills, meet new people and make new connections within the area. Volunteers will be supported in undertaking research to locate, identify, record and investigate surviving archaeological sites and features within the project area, populating and expanding the historical information available





## Part 1: Description of the project

### 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

#### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The investigation of Middleham Castle contributes to a key theme of the Bright Water Landscape Partnership investigating the impact of the church on settlement and landscape development in the Bright Water area. Desk-based research, geophysical survey and archaeological excavation at Middleham Castle will be undertaken alongside investigation of the 9th century stone cross-shaft at Legs Cross, providing new evidence for understanding human impacts on the Bright Water landscape during the medieval period.

#### 2.2 Middleham Castle

2.2.1 Bishops were among the most powerful figures in medieval Britain, controlling vast swathes of land and were major drivers of ecological, social and political change. Consequently, the role of medieval bishops has long captured both scholarly and public attention (Rollason 2017). Unlike some other medieval building types, bishop's houses were particularly diverse and regionally variable. The Bishops of Durham alone possessed 18 residences intermittently, consisting of castles, palaces, manor houses and hunting lodges, together with numerous parks (Smith and Graves 2017). Traditionally, narratives of bishops are based on evidence from documentary sources, whilst the contribution of archaeological research has tended to be minimal (Petts and Gerrard 2006; Smith 2016). There are estimated to have been more than 300 medieval bishops houses and their associated landscapes in England and Wales (Thompson 1998). Few of these houses have been investigated in detail, fewer still have had modern scientific archaeological techniques applied to them. As a result, our understandings of bishop's houses are fragmentary, often focused solely around standing building remains and lack the depth of focus to best distinguish patterns of uniqueness and commonality related to this site type.

2.2.2 In recent years, development-led archaeology has provided valuable contributions to the archaeological record. Among the residences of the Bishops of Durham, three sites have been the focus of intense archaeological investigation in the last ten years (Westgate Castle (ASDU 2014), Darlington Bishop's Manor (ASDU 2014), Auckland Castle (ASDU 2013-2019). Results from these projects highlight the potential to discover new and intriguing information about the nature, development and uses of them. The discovery of previously unknown buildings has transformed our understandings of the scale and development at these sites, while palaeoenvironmental and faunal remains recovered through excavation have impacted our understandings of consumption, production, trade and landscape exploitation. Elsewhere, geophysical prospection has been used to ground-truth observations from documentary sources (Dunning 2010), while detailed standing buildings analysis has informed reinterpretations of building chronologies (White and Cook 2015). While adding to our knowledge of bishop's houses, the results from these projects highlight the deficits in our understandings of these sites and the potential contribution of using a range of archaeological techniques.



2.2.3 Further archaeological study of Bishop Middleham Castle provides a unique opportunity to shed light on two key areas for which we know tantalisingly little. Firstly, due to the limited use of Bishop Middleham Castle as a residence, the in-situ building remains have the potential to reveal important insights into the early formation of bishop's houses, and possibly shed light on its abandonment. Bishop Middleham Castle is known to have been occupied from the 12th-14th centuries, though the buildings likely date from earlier, and were regularly occupied until the mid-14th century, though the bishop's maintained ownership of the site until 1649 (Smith 2016). Its decline in use coincides with identified trends in increased building elsewhere (Smith 2016), which continued into later periods. Consequently, at other bishop's houses the early building phases are often obscured. Moreover, there has been no post-medieval development on the site of Bishop Middleham Castle, providing unprecedented access to a relatively undisturbed 12th-14th century episcopal residence. To date, there are no other episcopal residences that have been excavated in England and Wales which can boast this combination of factors.

2.2.4 Secondly, studies of the surviving documentary accounts for Bishop Middleham Castle reveal that the surrounding park was used to produce a range of resources between the 14th-17th centuries, some of which were not produced at other residences of the Bishops of Durham. Medieval accounts indicate that the watery landscape was used for the rearing of swans and doves, and to produce hay from meadows/water-meadows (Smith forthcoming). Additionally, earthworks identified as fishponds provide an additional use for the site. These accounts are partial however, and it is likely that this landscape served more varied and complex capacities we do not understand yet. Unexpected discoveries of hemp pollen from fishponds at Ellerton Priory reveal the potential of these features to yield fascinating insights into undocumented aspects of the past (Geary et al 2005: 319). The survival of shells recovered from crumbling wall sections (Smith and Graves 2017) together with the natural propensity of the landscape to flood, all suggest that there is the high potential for the survival of organic remains both atop the rocky outcrop and in the immediate landscape. The recovery of faunal and palaeoenvironmental remains have the potential to further understandings of the extent of the ecological management of the landscapes by bishops.

### 2.3 Location, topography and geology

2.3.1 The area covered by the Bright Water Landscape Partnership extends over 200km<sup>2</sup> of lowland County Durham and Darlington, focusing on the River Skerne from Hurworth Burn reservoir in East Durham to South Park in Darlington. The project area includes Great Aycliffe, Sedgfield, Bishop Middleham, Fishburn, Heighington, Brafferton, Barmpton and Darlington. The Bright Water landscape was formerly dominated by wetlands but many of them have been lost over the past 200 years.

2.3.2 The bedrock geology of the Bright Water area mainly comprises Permian Ford Formation of Dolostone. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 252 to 272 million years ago. The region also includes sedimentary mudstone, siltstone and sandstones, as well as limestone with subordinate sandstone and argillaceous rocks. The formations mostly result from warm shallow carbonate seas or lakes and lagoons, so often contain evidence for corals and shelly faunas, as well as occasional marine evaporites (BGS, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk>). The superficial geology in the Bright



Water area is a little more diverse but was mainly formed around 2-3 million years ago during the Quaternary period, during cold periods when Ice Age glaciers scoured the landscape, depositing till with sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post-glacial meltwaters.

2.3.3 The village of Bishop Middleham in County Durham developed around Middleham Castle (NZ 32714 31046). The Castle is located on sedimentary dolostone bedrock of the Ford Formation, which formed 252-272 million years ago when the Local environment was dominated by shallow carbonate seas. These sedimentary rocks are shallow-marine in origin and generally comprise carbonate material including fossilised coral and molluscs. The superficial geology formed through glacial action creating till and glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel during the Devension period of the Quaternary up to 2 million years ago. The area is also interspersed with alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel resulting from the fluvial processes of the rivers that once existed here (BGS, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk>).

## 2.4 Fieldwork proposals 2019

2.4.1 The 2019 fieldwork proposed in this document has been designed to assess the nature, extent and character of the archaeological deposits relating to the Bishop's palace at Middleham Castle. Archaeological interventions will be targeted based on the results of the community desk-based research, on-site walkover of the visible remains and geophysical magnetic survey, and will provide further opportunity for community engagement. It is envisaged that excavation will be undertaken over the course of two field seasons. The work in 2019 is programmed to take place between 5th and 25th August 2019. Any changes to this Project Design and the programme presented be will be discussed and agreed with the Bright Water team, Historic England and DCCAS.

2.4.2 The first season represents an evaluation stage, 'ground-truthing' the results of the geophysical survey to establish the likely date and character of the buried remains. This will likely result in the excavation of two trenches, covering areas of c. 70 sq. m and 50 sq. m respectively, designed to evaluate the character and preservation of two key areas of the castle. Following this, in the subsequent season an Updated Project Design will inform the location and dimensions of further excavation areas; although, it is expected that the combined size of the excavations should be no less than 300m<sup>2</sup>. The two trenches proposed for the 2019 fieldwork will comprise:

- Trench 1 – an area c. 12m x 6m in plan focused on the eastern end of an east-west-aligned building at the southern limit of the castle enclosure. The feature is visible above ground as a well-defined earthwork, suggesting survival of several courses of stonework beneath the turf. This feature was captured on the original earthwork survey but is positioned away from what appear to be the principal ranges along the eastern side of the enclosure walling. As an east-west-aligned structure within a complex which is known to contain one or more chapels, characterisation of the form, use and age of this structure has the potential to contribute considerably to the story of the site.
- Trench 2 – an L-shaped trench measuring c.10m along its long edges and with a width of c. 3 m focusing on the outworks and associated structures at the northern limit of the castle enclosure. Establishing the northern limit of the site and the



nature of this northern boundary is a priority. Slight earthwork evidence of a linear embankment with structures set inside the probable wall has been corroborated by the recent geophysical survey, and an L-plan trench would allow evaluation of the form of the outer boundary as well as the interior and exterior of the rectangular structure set against it.

- Public engagement: The project is underpinned by community involvement and public engagement, supported by a comprehensive learning, engagement and activity plan which aims to both raise awareness to the site and provide tangible learning outcomes. Volunteers will be trained co-produce an archaeological archive under the supervision of trained heritage professionals, enabling both participants and visitors to get hands-on with their past.

### 3 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

#### 3.1 Project model

3.1.1 The overarching aim of the archaeological excavation is to define and characterise the physical extent of the sites through a programme of non-intrusive investigations (desk-based assessment, laser scanning and geophysical survey) and intrusive excavation, obtaining baseline data that will facilitate its future management, research, presentation and enjoyment in line with the recommendations made in the North East Regional Research Framework (Petts and Gerrard 2006). The 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 Park 2 of the Project Design below.

#### 3.2 Aim 1 – Identify the physical extent and character of the archaeological remains at the site with a programme of desk-based research and remote sensing

3.2.1 This aim will build on previous geophysical (magnetometry) and topographical surveys (see Smith and Graves 2017), undertaking a new programme of geophysical (GPR/resistivity) and topographic survey of the earthworks and landscape at Middleham Castle. The interpretation of data recovered will inform the placement of trial trenches, aiming to characterise features identified through survey. These approaches will add to our understanding of the site by addressing the following questions:

- Q1: In light of current findings from projects at similar sites, do any outstanding research objectives from previous research or earlier phase of remote sensing still remain to be addressed?
- Q2: Can the layout of the site and associated sub-surface archaeology be established by remote survey?
- Q3: Can we identify any phasing in the topographic or remote sensing anomalies indicative of an extended period of use?
- Q4: Can we establish the current risk to the archaeological remains from cultivation and natural erosion?



**3.3 Aim 2 – Characterise the results of desk-based research and non-invasive survey, refining the chronology and phasing of the site with a programme of excavation or environmental sampling**

3.3.1 This aim will be achieved through using appropriate geoarchaeological, palaeoenvironmental and archaeological techniques to evaluate the nature and quality of the survival of building remains, artefacts, faunal and palaeoenvironmental remains. Due to the current waterlogged landscape and its propensity to flood, there is the possibility for the anoxic preservation of organic deposits in deep negative features (i.e. fishponds, ditches, pits) at the base of the outcrop and in the wider park landscape. These will be taken into consideration in the assessment of the site's archaeological and palaeoenvironmental conditions.

- Q5: Can we corroborate chronological phasing for the sites, including the presence of earlier and later features and structures, as defined in Aim 1?
- Q6: What are the typical and atypical features of the archaeological remains at Middleham Castle, and did this influence the functions and activities that took place?
- Q7: What is the landscape setting and character surrounding the sites, and how did this shape their location, design and development?

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

3.4.1 This aim will be achieved through more extensive excavation of features identified under Aims 1 and 2. The purpose of these excavations will be establishing the historic development of features through establishing their stratigraphic sequences, and the stratigraphic relationship between them. The recovery of artefacts, faunal remains and palaeoenvironmental remains for dating and analysis will allow for a fuller understanding of the development and nature of occupation to be realised. The results from Aims 1 and 2 will inform these choices.

- Q8: What is the current state of preservation of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material across the sites?
- Q9: How well do deposits and artefacts survive, and how deeply are they buried?
- Q10: Can the palaeoenvironmental data recovered from the trenches inform us about seasonal farming regimes, specialised food processing or industrial activities that may have taken place at the sites?
- Q11: What is the range and spatial patterning of ecofacts and artefacts recovered from the sites?
- Q12: Can we increase our understanding of the local environment during the formation and/or occupation of the site?

**3.5 Aim 4 – Making recommendations, analysis and publication**

3.5.1 This aim will require all data from Aims 1-3 to be collated, with an integrated synthesis of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental resource at the Site. Recommendations will be made to conserve, enhance and interpret the heritage



significance of the Site, proposing either further fieldwork stages, and/or analysis, publication and final archiving.

- Q13: What can an integrated synthesis of the results of this work with previous studies of contemporary regional sites tell us about the sites and their settings?
- Q14: In light of the evidence recovered from this and previous work, can we articulate a link between the periods of use of the sites and their different areas?
- Q15: Can we formulate recommendations for further archaeological or palaeoenvironmental analysis at the sites based on Aims 1-3, and implement a programme to publish and disseminate the results or continue fieldwork into additional seasons?
- Q16: Is the current extent of the scheduled area appropriate to the extent of the site, and can we provide any further information to Historic England to inform future decisions around scheduled area?
- Q17: What strategies should be put in place in order to protect archaeological remains and deposits at Middleham Castle for the enjoyment of future generations?

### **3.6 Aim 5 – To engage and train local people in the research of Bright Water Study Area, and provide opportunities for public engagement**

3.6.1 This aim is integral to the proceeding research aims, delivering a programme of public participation timetabled to run throughout the project. In summary, the project will offer a range of opportunities for local community members to get involved, providing training in heritage skills linked to the assessment and analysis of historic buildings.

- To further the study, understanding and enjoyment of the Bright Water Study Area by interested individuals and community groups
- To recruit and retain a core team of volunteers to collect data, and to analyse and interrogate the results
- The provision of training, guidance and technical support to members of the community in desk-based research, geophysical survey, laser scanning, photogrammetry, archaeological excavation and historic landscape interpretation.

## **4 PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND ENGAGEMENT**

### **4.1 Opportunities for participation and engagement**

4.1.1 Participation and engagement are integral to the successful delivery of the project aims, and a programme of public events and volunteering opportunities will be threaded throughout the project. The project will offer a range of opportunities for local community members to get involved and learn more about the Built Heritage of the Bright Water area. Working closely with the wider project team and other local stakeholders, participation opportunities will include documentary research, geophysical survey, laser scanning, excavation, finds processing, photogrammetry and guided visits. Our proposed activity programme will include:



- **Innovative data capture**, supported by our bespoke Digital Dig Team microsite, housing key information alongside live digital content and providing an accessible and real-time archive of archaeological records co-produced with participants. By broadcasting the excavations live this system is able to reach far beyond the traditional demographic and turnout associated with community archaeology. The case studies presented with this tender demonstrate how participation can be scaled to reach regional, national and international audiences, building project profile and a long-lasting legacy.
- **Skills training for volunteers**, to support project participants in the co-production of the archaeological archive, the investigation of Middleham Castle and post excavation processing of artefacts and environmental samples. This will include pre-excavation access to DigVentures' *How To Do Archaeology* online training course, Open Dig Days where visitors can book to join the team for free hands-on training in archaeology, photogrammetry workshops to record the site and objects recovered, and the Finds Lab, looking at everything from first aid for finds to environmental sample sorting and work alongside expert archaeologists to explore the archive.
- **Public engagement activities**, to include documentary research, geophysical survey skills, laser scanning and photogrammetry, archaeological excavation, guided walks of excavations at Middleham Castle, a trench-side chat with archaeologists and pop-up display in the onsite welcome tent. The excavation will be framed by public talks, including participation in the Archaeology County Durham Day, which tell the tale of the site and conclude with an open exhibition of the finds from the dig. During the excavation, the site team will provide real time updates on the dig, with a video diary, facebook live events and profiles on our dig participants. Experts visiting the site will provide lunchtime talks for participants and the wider public to look at the finds recovered and learn about what they are.
- **Project legacy and evaluation** will be assured with the creation an accessible project archive which will remain part of DigVentures project pages for a minimum of five years, as well as physical and digital archive materials will be deposited with the appropriate bodies once the project closes. As well our technical report on the archaeological research, we will publish articles in the Archaeology County Durham magazine, contribute to the Keys to the Past website and provide evaluation feedback.

## 4.2 Skills training for volunteers

- 4.2.1 DigVentures specialises in delivering hands-on archaeology opportunities, combining the wonder of discovering your first archaeological find with the development of new skills and knowledge. Those who volunteer with us – our Venturers – quickly become part of the team, getting hands on with every aspect of the archaeological project. We recognise how daunting an archaeological trench can be, so have developed an accessible online course to introduce the nuts-and-bolts of archaeology and give people a behind the scenes tour of the archaeological project. Once on site, our team of Community Archaeologists support project participants in the co-production of the archaeological archive. We will record the site together, cleaning, interpreting and completing records, whilst using innovative techniques such as photogrammetry



alongside the more traditional pencil and permatrace method of planning. Our training is based on the DV Field School Curriculum (see Appendix 4) and Venturers are encouraged to use the Archaeology Skills Passport to record new skills. The DigVentures consortium will work closely with community volunteers and the Roman Roads Research Association in order to provide the highest level of participation and knowledge gain.

- **Desk-based research** – As part of desk-based assessment undertaken across all project activities, volunteers will be able to investigate documentary references and historic maps following valuable lines of enquiry for the historic landscape. Involvement in pre-investigation research can help develop a strong narrative about the development of an area, including environmental factors in the historic past, which can be valuable at all stages of stakeholder engagement.
- **Photogrammetry workshops** – Participants will learn how archaeologists use photogrammetry for finds, standing remains and trenches with our site-based workshops. Volunteers will learn how to use innovative techniques in recording and presenting archaeological sites. The models produced by our participants will be incorporated into the archaeological record, featuring on our Trench Profiles on Digital Dig Team and hosted on Sketchfab.
- **How To Do Archaeology** – For those wanting to develop their skills in archaeological fieldwork, we can offer access to our online course, introducing project participants in excavation activities the chance to learn about archaeology over six Chapters. The course will invite participants to explore their local area through historic maps, squeeze the garden soil and plan the kitchen table – all to get an insight into what archaeologists do onsite.
- **Archaeological excavation** – Community excavation projects form the core for activities at Middleham Castle. Our defined curriculum ensures that each participant will be able to learn and progress during their time at an excavation. Kicking off with a site induction, tour and Trowelling 101, volunteers move on to clarify the archaeological contexts, helping the team record the features to professional standards. As participants learn more, they will use our online recording system, Digital Dig Team, buddy up with an archaeologist to plan and photograph archaeological features.
- **Finds Lab Workshops** – During the investigations at Middleham Castle, we will open up the Finds Lab for people to join our Community Archaeologists and learn about post excavation processing, helping the team sort the artefacts and environmental samples recovered the dig. Processing Workshops will introduce different archaeological materials, First Aid for Finds and basic processing and quantification techniques.

### 4.3 Public engagement activities

- 4.3.1 A public programme of events will be timetabled to run throughout the project, with a number of specific activities directed at raising awareness to the project. A series of public lectures, including the County Durham Archaeology Day, will be publicised widely, interspersed through the programme to highlight all aspects of the research. Selected talks will be recorded and linked to the project microsite. During the





archaeological fieldwork the team will host guided tours of the Middleham Castle site, facilitating trench-side chat with archaeologists and volunteers. Guided tours will be offered to local schools, of which c. 30 are located in the Bright Water area, as well as established community groups and the general public. The geophysical surveys and archaeological excavations will be framed by public talks which tell the tale of the Bright Water landscape and its history, presenting the findings of the investigations from all activities.

4.3.2 Our online programme will be just as varied, with the project microsite hosting background information about the Bright Water Landscape Partnership Project, and broadcasting updates from activities with video content, blogs from the team and profiles of our participating volunteers. Social content is supported by Digital Dig Team, which will also house the online record and archive of the archaeological finds, features and trenches. A global community is therefore able to take part in the project, following the team and volunteers as the programme unfolds. This not only raises awareness to the project to a far larger audience but builds a community who will remain engaged and will continue to learn from and benefit from the work.

- **Public lectures** – the team will host a series of public talks throughout the project, delivered by local experts, members of the Project Team and visiting specialists, and include historical, archaeological and method-based talks.
- **Public Open Days** – during the archaeological field investigations, finds from the digs will be on display online and Site Tours and Open Days will be billed to encourage visitors to come along, have a look and ask any questions. Activities for families will be available where appropriate.
- **County Durham Archaeology Day** – we have the capacity to live-stream this event, should this be desired.
- **Project website** – the project microsite will include background information about the site and the excavations and will invite people to explore the material recorded at the site. Our project timeline will broadcast daily content, with blogs, videos and profiles of our participating volunteers. A legacy version of the website will continue for at least five years beyond the end of the project.
- **Digital Dig Team** – our online site database is co-produced by professionals and volunteers as we excavate and record the archaeology, providing a further focus for our online visitors. A global audience will be able to follow the dig, and look in detail at the contexts, finds, 3D models and photographs as they are logged.

#### 4.4 Project legacy and evaluation

4.4.1 Creating a lasting legacy for the sites and the Bright Water Landscape Partnership project should be an important aspect of any archaeological venture and is central to our ethos at DigVentures. With a robust Theory of Change in place, our projects are designed to provide benefit for local communities, for individual participants and for our clients and stakeholders. We deliver projects which provide positive benefits and value for participants and clients and are able to demonstrate impact through feedback and evaluation. Our evaluation data will provide your team with a detailed assessment of what was delivered, who took part and how they benefitted. We will



provide the facts and figures with both qualitative and quantitative data collected from dig participants and public visitors to the site.

4.4.2 In addition to the evaluation of the project, a number of products are proposed which will underpin the longer-term impact of the various project activities. A technical report will be produced at each stage of the project, providing detailed assessment of the archaeological sites and finds, with specialist reporting, scientific analysis and interpretation linking directly to the evidence presented online (such as 3D models, context descriptions and finds profiles). Final reports will be collated following the assessment of the complete archive of each site, with reports made available via the project microsite, OASIS record and through their submission to the HER. The online archive, including both the microsite and Digital Dig Team will be maintained for five years beyond the close of the excavation, and a stable and comprehensive archive will be prepared and deposited with the appropriate body.

- **Technical report** – the archaeological excavations will be fully written up in line with the standards of ClfA, the professional institute for archaeology. Our archaeological reports are prepared in line with ClfA Standards and guidance and presented an illustrated and detailed analysis of the archaeology recorded. Reports are made available on the project website, deposited with the HER and attached the OASIS record of the site.
- **Research archive** – the project will result in the co-production of an accessible and usable research archive, maintained for 5 years post project. Digital Dig Team will house all site archive information, readily accessible to both the interested public and researchers. In addition to the online archive, a stable and comprehensive archive will also be prepared and deposited with the appropriate bodies.
- **Evaluation report** – separate to the archaeological reporting, our ongoing evaluation of participants and visitors will provide the data for a detailed assessment of what was delivered, who took part and how they benefitted. The report will present qualitative and quantitative data collected from dig participants and public visitors to the site, linked to our Theory of Change.

## 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 (2019-22). 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 project drivers can therefore be articulated within the fundamental theme to #understand (rural landscape; faith and commemoration) 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 (local planning, 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).

5.1.2 With regards to the HE Corporate Plan (2019 – 22), the project contributes to each of the strategic objectives identified:

- Protect historic places and keep them alive for current and future generations – *through investigating the site with members of the local community in a collaborative research project, the project engages new audiences in learning about and protecting the archaeological site.*
- Ensure our advice and evidence result in well-informed decisions that serve people, places and the economy well – *our project will provide new information which will feed into Historic England’s management strategy for the site, as well as into the Durham County Historic Environment record. Specifically, the project intends to identify the extent of the site in relation to the current scheduled area.*
- Close the gap between arts, culture and heritage to bring heritage into mainstream cultural life – *the excavation of Middleham Castle is set beneath the broad umbrella of the Bright Water project, which aims to engage people and communities in the discovery, exploration and celebration of Bright Water’s heritage. Ultimately the project wants to provide a sense of place and purpose, with heritage at the heart.*
- Give people the skills, knowledge, confidence and motivation to fight for, look after and make the most of their historic environment – *the project includes community training and skills at the centre, which will be delivered via our ClfA endorsed archaeology field school format. Our Theory of Change focuses on embedding skills and raising awareness, building informed and engaged citizens who are proud and protective of their local historic environment.*
- Expanding the digital availability of our assets to improve both access to our resources and users’ experience of them – *the archaeological excavation will be made accessible online via DigVentures’ innovative Digital Dig Team. Site records, co-produced with community volunteers, will be available via the project microsite as the archaeology is recorded. Our project timeline collates social media posts, site diaries and related blogs to create a one-stop shop for anyone wishing to learn about the site online.*
- Attract a wide, diverse audience and workforce, ensuring the historic environment is everyone’s business – *DigVentures design projects which will widen participation and diversify audiences. Volunteer recruitment, planned with DCCAS and Bright Water staff, will seek to widen participation to include audiences who have not previously engaged with heritage or archaeology.*

## 5.2 The wider regional context

5.2.1 The community archaeology projects delivered as part of the Bright Water Landscape Partnership will provide the community with knowledge, transferable skills and an identity based in landscape commonality. In addition, they provide an excellent opportunity to contribute new research to our understanding of past human activity in



the region. Addressing the research themes and questions posed in the North-East Regional Research Framework (NERRF, Petts and Gerrard 2006), as well as those raised more recently as a result of developer-led archaeology and academic research will ensure maximum impact and legacy for the Bright Water Landscape Partnership and Durham County Council Archaeology Section in the archaeological sphere.

5.2.2 The archaeology undertaken as part of the wider project could reveal evidence for a journey through human activity in the Bright Water area over a period of over 12,000 years; from the potential for preservation of evidence for early post-glacial activity in the organic-rich peat deposits of the Carr-lands, to the model farms and mills of the 18th to 19th centuries, with planned pit stops in the Roman and medieval periods. The Bright Water community archaeology programme as a whole can address some shared themes;

- Chronology - establishing chronologies for human activity in the past remains one of the most critical aspects of archaeological research. This is highlighted in each of the cultural periods defined in the NERRF (Petts and Gerrard 2006).
- Industry and Transport - being critical to the expansion of and success of settlement in the North East in more recent times, and the collapse of industry leading to the increasing signs of failure to sustain the once booming economy. However, industry and transport have been an important aspect of this region since at least Roman times (Petts and Gerrard 2006, 223-225).
- Cultural Identity - understanding archaeological evidence in terms of identifying cultural identities in the past is a challenging task, but an important one, especially given the current political context in which the Bright Water programme will operate. Results derived from the fieldwork embedded in the programme could contribute significantly to the current knowledge base and discussion around identity in the Bright Water area through time (Petts and Gerrard 2006, 217-218).

### 5.3 Social context

5.3.1 The project is keen to address to the needs of the surrounding community, particularly those of nearby urban areas recorded as having high levels of deprivation (English Indices of Deprivation 2015). As a result of the collapse of major industries in the North East; coal, steel and rail, the region as a whole has the second highest unemployment rate in the UK (Office for National Statistics, [www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket) ). The Bright Water area itself has higher rates of unemployment than the national and local regional averages, as well as poorer general health (Census 2011, [www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011census](http://www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011census) ). The rate of claiming any benefit (including in-work benefits) is more than 25% higher in Newton Aycliffe, a town central in the Bright Water area, than the national average. Compared with the national average, the area has a higher proportion of 'older' adults and is a mostly British born population (94%) with Christian beliefs (67%).

5.3.2 This project will respond to this by offering free enjoyable learning opportunities, both online, within the Bright Water area and at local schools, bringing archaeology into the heart of the community to help address these strong social and educational needs. Participant recruitment will be planned in liaison with DCCAS and Bright Water staff to engage volunteers already linked to local networks and



organisations, as well as widening participation to include audiences who have not previously engaged with heritage or archaeology.

## 6 COMMUNICATIONS

### 6.1 Project team

6.1.1 The following section details specific staff responsibilities, drawing on terminology devised by Historic England for the MoRPHE project management framework. DigVentures and the project are supported by the Bright Water Landscape Partnership, with the additional support of the Durham County Archaeological Service. David Mason, Principal Archaeologist, will act as Project Assurance Officer and will monitor compliance with relevant standards and guidelines as part of the overarching project structure.

6.1.2 The core Project Team have all worked closely together over a number of research projects, including Leiston Abbey (2013-2016), Lindisfarne (a joint project with the University of Durham, 2016) and Barrowed Time (community investigation of a Bronze Age hoard site, 2016). The Expert team are all well known to each other, either through shared publications, project work or academic conference panels. Lisa Westcott Wilkins (Project Executive) will take overall responsibility for the project's outcome, supported by Brendon Wilkins (Project Manager) and Manda Forster (Expert Team Leader). Jim Brightman (Expert – Site Director) will manage the day-to-day running of the site, supported by a professional team of Community archaeologists.

6.1.3 In addition to a web-accessible project management system (see below), DigVentures has developed a web-accessible digital recording system, ensuring that the Project and Expert Team will have continuous, real-time access to project data as it is created. In addition to scheduled site visits, experts will be encouraged to comment and add to records during fieldwork, removing the usual logistical barriers that separate field from lab work.

### 6.2 Project management

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

6.2.2 DigVentures operates a digital project management system. Projects are undertaken under the direction of the Project Manager, who is responsible for the successful



completion of all aspects of the project. All work is monitored and checked whilst in progress on a regular basis, and the Project Manager and Project Executive checks all reports and other documents before being issued. A series of guideline documents and manuals form the basis for all work.

- 6.2.3 The Project Management Team are all members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). DigVentures is a CIfA Registered Organisation (No. 102), and fully endorses the *Code of Conduct*, the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, and the Standards and Guidance documents of the Institute for Archaeologists. All DigVentures staff are employed in line with the Institute's Codes and will usually be members of the Institute.

### 6.3 Site monitoring and progress meetings

- 6.3.1 In order to ensure the Project Team and stakeholders are fully engaged with project progress, archaeological finds and engagement opportunities, site monitoring meetings will be scheduled to take place as the fieldwork progresses. During delivery of the fieldwork, meetings will take place on a weekly basis, and a pre-start planning meeting will take place in July 2019 will provide an opportunity to discuss updates to the delivery and engagement programmes. The project review stages (Table 2) provide a framework of key milestones which will prompt continuing communications between the Project Team beyond the fieldwork dates. Site monitoring meetings will be attended by Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments (NE), Lee McFarlane where possible.

### 6.4 Dissemination and reporting

- 6.4.1 Rapid dissemination of the results to, and involvement of, stakeholders of the project is vital throughout. This will take place through multiple channels, addressing a multitude of established and new audiences. Dissemination outlined below will all be undertaken during 2019, and will include, but not be limited to:

- Dedicated digital archive of the excavation data.
- Wide circulation of the project assessment and the final report, and links to the OASIS record.
- Site publication in an appropriate local/national journal commensurate with the final results (analysis stage).
- Wide circulation of Assessment and Final Reports, Updated Project Design and links to the OASIS record.

### 6.5 Project archive

- 6.5.1 The project archive will be prepared in accordance with the deposition guidelines provided by Sevenhills Repository, Spennymoor, and in line with DigVentures guidelines for Archive Preparation, following Appendix 1, P1 of MORPHE PPN 3 (English Heritage 2011), fulfilling the Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (UKIC 1990) and CIfA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Archives (2014). All reports produced by the project will be openly and freely disseminated through the Durham County Council Historic Environment Record,



Archaeological Data Service, OASIS portal and project website. Any reports produced will also be sent directly to Historic England, who will be consulted throughout analysis and reporting stages. Copyright on all reports submitted will reside with DigVentures, although a third party in-perpetuity licence will automatically be given for reproduction of the works by the originator, subject to agreement in writing with DigVentures.

## 7 PROJECT REVIEW

### 7.1 Project stages, reviews points and proposed timetable

7.1.1 The project will be continually reviewed by the Project Executive and Project Manager, with a formal review with project stakeholders including Historic England and DCCAS, undertaken at the end of each Stage. As the Middleham Castle project forms part of the overall programme delivery for the Bright Water Landscape Partnership, the review points completion dates listed below may also be dependent on other aspects of the overarching programme delivery. Any changes to this Project Design and the programme below will be discussed and agreed with the Bright Water team, Historic England and DCCAS.

Stage	Description	Review Point	Completion Date
Initiation	Consideration of Project Proposal by DCCAS and HE	RV1 – HE and DCCAS	July 2019
Stage 1	Project Start-up, geophysical survey, development of project design by DigVentures in consultation with wider specialist team, SAM consent application (from DCCAS), preparation of project website, public participation programme and community audit and content design, pre-site management team meeting	RV2 – Sign-off on MoRPHE Project Design, and liaison with stakeholders and site management team	July 2019
		RV3 – Update meeting / recruitment, microsite	August 2019
Stage 2	DDT set up, Risk Assessment and H&S Plan, team mobilisation; Community excavation of archaeological trenches	RV4 – Site Visit	August 2019
Stage 3	Assessment Report and Updated Project Design, delivered in consultation with DCCAS and HE	RV5 – Post-excavation assessment and UPD	December 2019
Stage 4	SAM application (DCCAS) submitted for second season of field excavation  DDT set up, Risk Assessment and H&S Plan, team mobilisation, and community excavation of archaeological trenches	RV6 – Sign-off on MoRPHE Updated Project Design	February 2019
		RV7 – Site Visit	August 2020

Stage	Description	Review Point	Completion Date
Stage 5	Assessment Report and Updated Project Design; Final draft technical report; Final Technical report	RV8 – Post-excavation assessment and UPD	December 2020
		RV9 – Final draft technical report	March 2021
		RV10 – Final technical report	August 2021
Stage 6	Project closure	RV11 – Archive deposition	December 2021

Table 1: Project review stages





## Part Two: Resources and Programming

### 8 PROJECT TEAM STRUCTURE

#### 8.1 Team and responsibilities

8.1.1 Led by DigVentures, our Project Team is drawn exclusively from organisations based in the north east (Barnard Castle, Durham, Northallerton and Newton Aycliffe) with intimate working knowledge of the Project Area, including recent experience across medieval sites as well as comprehensive research into stone sculpture of the early medieval; delivering quality-assured community archaeology excavations; and encouraging and sustaining high levels of public engagement in archaeological projects. The consortium of Durham University researchers and organisational partners Solstice Heritage and Phase Site Investigations provides key resource capacity for delivery of all aspects of the Bright Water project. The table below provides a key to individual roles and responsibilities of the project team, and CVs of core team members can be found in Appendix 2.

Table 1 Project Team – roles and responsibilities

Name / Organisation	Project role / area of responsibility
Lisa Westcott Wilkins BA MA MCIfA FRSA Managing Director, DigVentures	Client relationship management, contract fulfilment manager, Project Executive
Brendon Wilkins BSc MSc MIAI MCIfA Projects Director, DigVentures	Contract fulfilment, project design, fieldwork strategy, Project Manager
Manda Forster BSc PhD MCIfA FSA Scot Director of Operations, DigVentures	Operations and resource management, project design and post excavation strategy, Expert Team Leader
Chris Casswell BA MCIfA Head of Fieldwork, DigVentures	Fieldwork management, volunteer management, site interpretation and post-excavation reporting
Jim Brightman BA MLitt MCIfA Partner, Solstice Heritage	Fieldwork direction, excavation supervisor, volunteer management and site interpretation, Site Director
Chris Scott BA MA MCIfA Partner, Solstice Heritage	Fieldwork direction, excavation supervisor, volunteer management and site interpretation
Mark Whittingham MCIfA Director and Owner, Phase Site Investigations	Geophysical survey, geophysical survey training, geophysical survey data interpretation, reporting on geophysical survey data,
Maiya Pina-Dacier BSc MSc Head of Community, DigVentures	Volunteer relationship management, community management, on-site training and online communication
Joshua Hogue MSc PhD Community Archaeologist, DigVentures	Fieldwork supervisor, volunteer management and lithics specialist
Dr David Petts Associate Professor, Durham University	Academic assurance, project design



Name / Organisation	Project role / area of responsibility
Caroline Smith BA PhD (in process) Durham University	Advise on and lead volunteers in research, survey, sampling and interpretation of Middleham Castle
Maggie Eno BA MA Community Archaeologist, DigVentures	Volunteer management and training, fieldwork supervisor, media production, technology management
Harriet Tatton BA Community Archaeologist, DigVentures	Volunteer management and training, fieldwork supervision, project delivery
Johanna Ungemach BA MA Community Archaeologist, DigVentures	Post-excavation processes, volunteer training activities, volunteer management and training, desk-based assessment, evaluation reporting
Dr David Griffiths	Roman pottery specialist
Dr Hannah Russ	Animal bone specialist
Dr Hannah Russ	Shell specialist
Stuart Noon	Small finds specialist
Dr David Griffiths	Ceramic building materials specialist
Rosalind McKenna	Archaeobotanist
Dr Joshua Hogue	Lithics specialist
Karen Barker	Conservator and x-ray photographer
York Archaeological Trust	Conservators (waterlogged materials)
Andrew Sage	Medieval pottery specialist
Andrew Sage	Post-medieval pottery specialist
Ian Rowlandson	Prehistoric pottery specialist
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating
Dr Malin Holst	Human remains specialist
Dr Rod McKenzie	Metal working specialist
DARC	Treasure and scientific analyses

## 9 METHODOLOGY

### 9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 Project delivery for Stages 1 to 3 (Section 7) is provided below, outlining how each stage contributes to research aims and objectives articulated above (Section 3). Detailed method statements can be found in Appendix 1 at the end of this document. The methods outlined follow specifications detailed in the project brief (DCC 2018).

### 9.2 Stage 1 – Project Start-Up and Design

9.2.1 A Project Design (this document) will be finalised following discussion with DCCAS and HE. Geophysical survey will be undertaken prior to the completion of the PD, in order to inform the archaeological excavation strategy. Appropriate permissions and Scheduled Monument Consent will be secured, and a programme of field



investigation agreed by August 2019 (RV2). The project microsite will be populated, public engagement planning documents finalised and recruitment underway (RV3).

### 9.3 Stage 2 – Archaeological excavation and public participation

9.3.1 Stage 2 will address the objectives associated with Aims 1 and 2, and contribute to Aim 5, comprising targeted excavation of two trenches, covering areas of c. 70 sq. m and 50 sq. m respectively, to investigate the layout of the castle interior, recover details of the form, character and function of the buildings and retrieve an assemblage of artefacts and ecofacts to illustrate daily life and the material culture of the inhabitants. During the delivery of the fieldwork, participation will also include open days and finds workshops. Site monitoring meetings will be undertaken to facilitate full discussion of findings and excavation strategy as the project progresses (RV4).

- Q1: In light of current findings from projects at similar sites, do any outstanding research objectives from previous research or earlier phase of remote sensing still remain to be addressed?
- Q2: Can the layout of the site and associated sub-surface archaeology be established by remote survey?
- Q3: Can we identify any phasing in the topographic or remote sensing anomalies indicative of an extended period of use?
- Q4: Can we establish the current risk to the archaeological remains from cultivation and natural erosion?
- Q5: Can we corroborate chronological phasing for the sites, including the presence of earlier and later features and structures, as defined in Aim 1?
- Q6: What are the typical and atypical features of the archaeological remains at Middleham Castle, and did this influence the functions and activities that took place?
- Q7: What is the landscape setting and character surrounding the sites, and how did this shape their location, design and development?

### 9.4 Stage 3 – Specialist Assessment Report and Updated Project Design

9.4.1 This Stage will address Aim 3, culminating in RV5 and focusing on answering the following research questions:

- Q8: What is the current state of preservation of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material across the sites?
- Q9: How well do deposits and artefacts survive, and how deeply are they buried?
- Q10: Can the palaeoenvironmental data recovered from the trenches inform us about seasonal farming regimes, specialised food processing or industrial activities that may have taken place at the sites?
- Q11: What is the range and spatial patterning of ecofacts and artefacts recovered from the sites?
- Q12: Can we increase our understanding of the local environment during the formation and/or occupation of the site?



9.4.2 Review Point 5 will include a review of the Assessment report by project stakeholders, including a discussion of results with the Project Team, HE Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Durham County Council Archaeological Advisory Service and Historic England’s Regional Science Adviser, to discuss the initial stratigraphic synthesis, archaeological analyses and Updated Project Design outline recommendations for a second season of fieldwork (Stage 4).

## 10 STAGES, PRODUCTS AND TASKS

### 10.1 Methodological linkages

10.1.1 As outlined in Section 7 and Table 1, it is anticipated that the project will be undertaken in six stages, with Stages 1 to 3 relating to the methodology outlined in this Project Design . These are set out in the table below and are set against the project aims and questions that will be met at each stage, the products that will be produced and the tasks undertaken. A detailed table of products can be found in Appendix 2.

Stage	Description	Project Aims / Questions	Products	Task
Stage 1	Project Start-up and Design	Aim 1 – 5 Q1 – 12	1. Geophysical survey 2. Finalised PD & Risk Log 3. Permissions (Scheduled Monument Consent) 4. Project Microsite 5. Risk Assessment & Health and Safety Plan	Consult with wider project team and stakeholders to define milestones and delivery timetable. Core Archaeology Team Meeting. Design project database. RV2 – Sign off on MoRPHE RV3 – Update meeting pre-excavation
Stage 2	Team mobilisation and archaeological excavation	Aim 1 - 2 Q1-7	6. Field Archive / DDT 7. Social timeline / dig broadcast 8. Photogrammetry models	Fieldwork (excavation) Site preparation RV4 – assemble survey archive / Site Visit
Stage 3	Assessment Report and Updated Project Design	Aim 3 - 4 Q8-16	9. Stratigraphic assessment 10. Specialist finds assessments 11. Integrated assessment report 10. Updated Project Design	Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental assessments Integrated assessment report RV5 – recommendations for further work

Table 2: Methodological linkages



## 11 OWNERSHIP

11.1.1 The Copyright on all reports submitted will reside with DigVentures and project partners, and a third party in-perpetuity licence will automatically be given for reproduction of all products, subject to agreement with Historic England. The original copyright holder will retain copyright in pre-existing data and Historic England, Durham County Council Archaeology Advisory Services will be granted a third party licence in perpetuity for project materials.

## 12 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	Project Manager/Field Team Leader	Project Manager/Field Team Leader	Project Executive/Manager	Project Executive/Manager
Risk number	5	6	7	
Description	Equipment theft/breakages	Serious site injury	Cost uplift due to unexpected archaeology requiring additional sampling	
Probability	Medium	Low	Medium	
Impact	Delay programme of work	Delay programme of work	Reallocation or variation to agreed budget	
Countermeasures	Removal of finds material and digital equipment from site	Detailed H&S Risk Assessment + daily safety briefing	Comprehensive estimate of specialist costs undertaken at PD stage	



Estimated time/cost	3 days	3 days	Minimal if done by adjustment
Owner	Project Executive/ Manager	Project Executive/ Manager	Project Executive/Manager

Table 3: Risk log

### 13 HEALTH AND SAFETY

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



## 14 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cramp, R. J. 1984. The British Academy Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Sculpture in England Volume 1, pt1: 122.

Dunning, R.W. 2010. Jocelin of Wells: bishop, builder, courtier. Woodbridge: Boydell Press.

Geary, B.R., Hall, A.R., Bunting, M.J. 2005. Recent palaeoenvironmental evidence for the processing of hemp (*Cannabis sativa* L.) in eastern England during the medieval period. *Medieval Archaeology*. 317-322.

Historic England. 2018. *3D Laser Scanning for Heritage: Advice and Guidance on the Use of Laser Scanning in Archaeology and Architecture*. Swindon: Historic England.

Petts, D. and Gerrard, C. 2006. Shared Visions: the north-east regional research framework for the historic environment. Durham County Council.

Phase Site Investigations 2019. Middleham Castle Geophysical Survey, Bishop Middleham. Technical report.

Rollason, D. 2017. Introduction: researching the palaces of the princes of the Church. In: Rollason, D. (ed.) 2017. *Princes the Church: Bishops and Palaces*. Abingdon: Routledge.

Smith, C. 2016. The Residences of the Bishops of Durham: archaeological and historical perspectives. Unpublished MA by Research. Durham University.

Smith, C. forthcoming. Bridging the Border: a comparative archaeological and historical study of northern English and Scottish bishop's houses (1450-1660). Unpublished PhD thesis. Durham University.

Smith, C. and Graves, P. 2017. En Route and In Residence: integrating documentary and archaeological evidence of the itineraries and residences of the medieval bishops of Durham. In: Rollason, D. (ed.) 2017. *Princes the Church: Bishops and Palaces*. Abingdon: Routledge.

Thompson, M.W. 1998. *Medieval bishops' houses in England and Wales*. Aldershot: Ashgate.

White, P. and Cook, A. 2015. *Sherborne Old Castle, Dorset: archaeological investigations 1930-90*. London: Society of the Antiquaries in London.

Wooler, E. 1907. Legs Cross. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne*. Series 3, 3: 71-72.

### Online Sources

British Geological Survey Geology of Britain viewer: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk>

Census 2011: [www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011census](http://www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011census)

Office for National Statistics: [www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket)





**DigVentures**

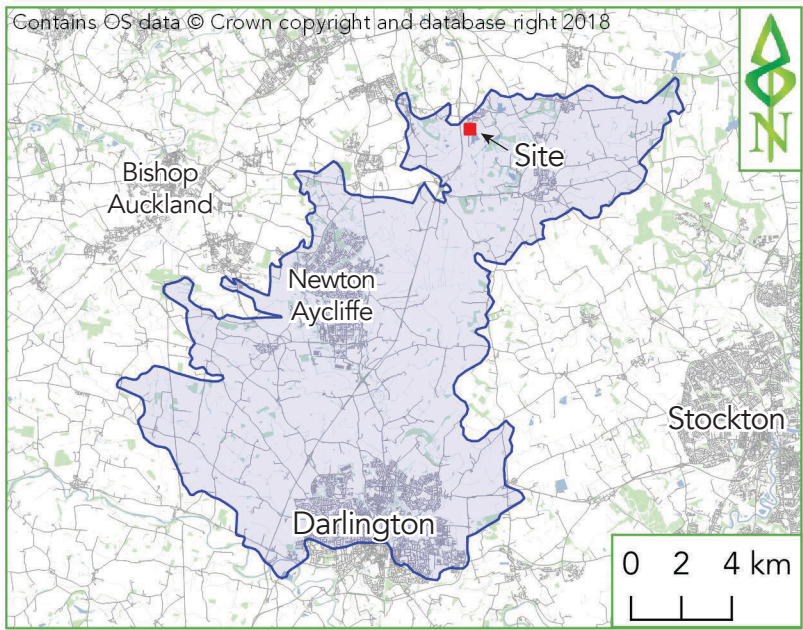


Figure 1 - Site Location: Middleham Castle (Bishops's manor), showing Scheduled area



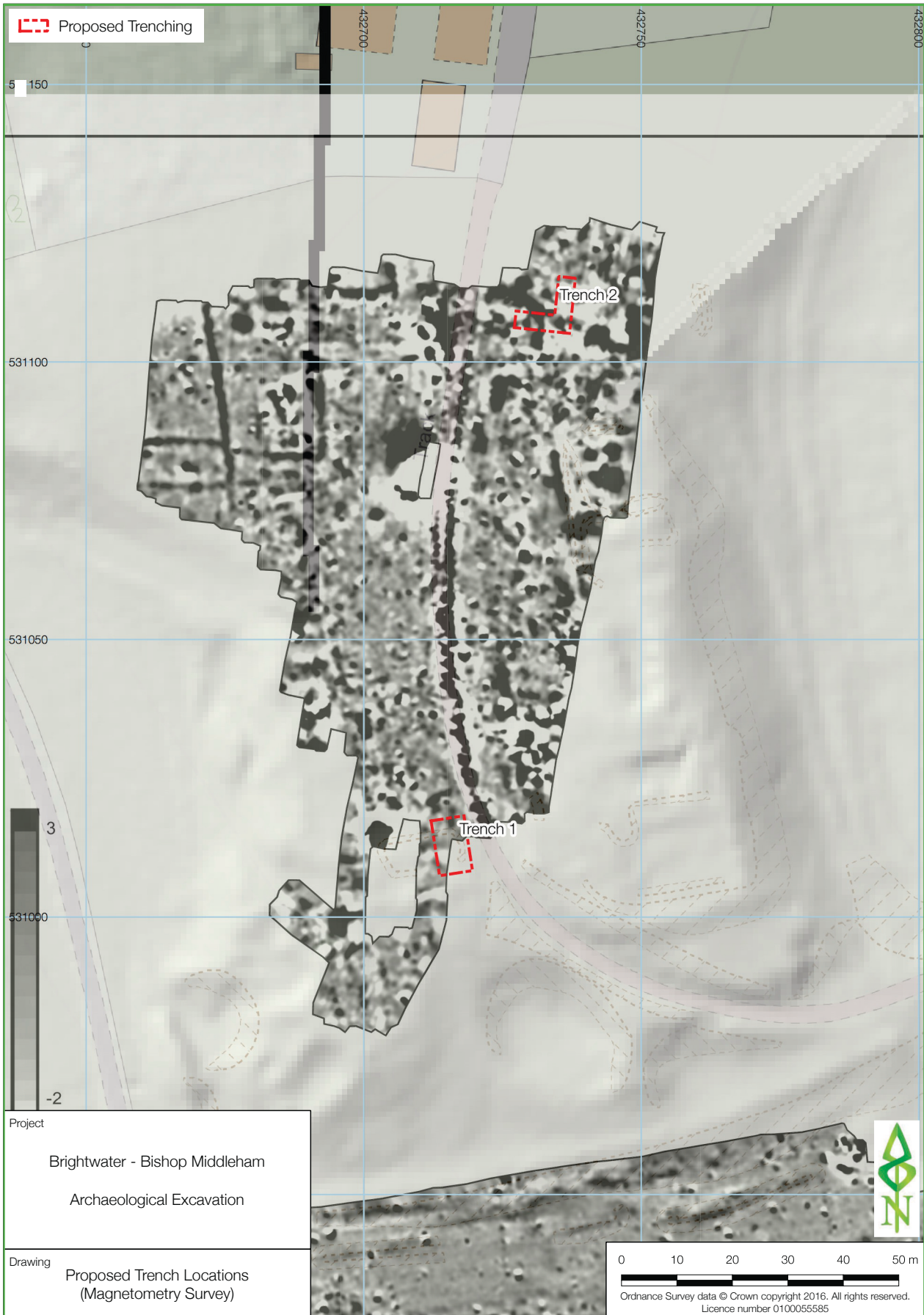


Figure 2: Middleham Castle, magnetometry results with proposed 2019 trench locations

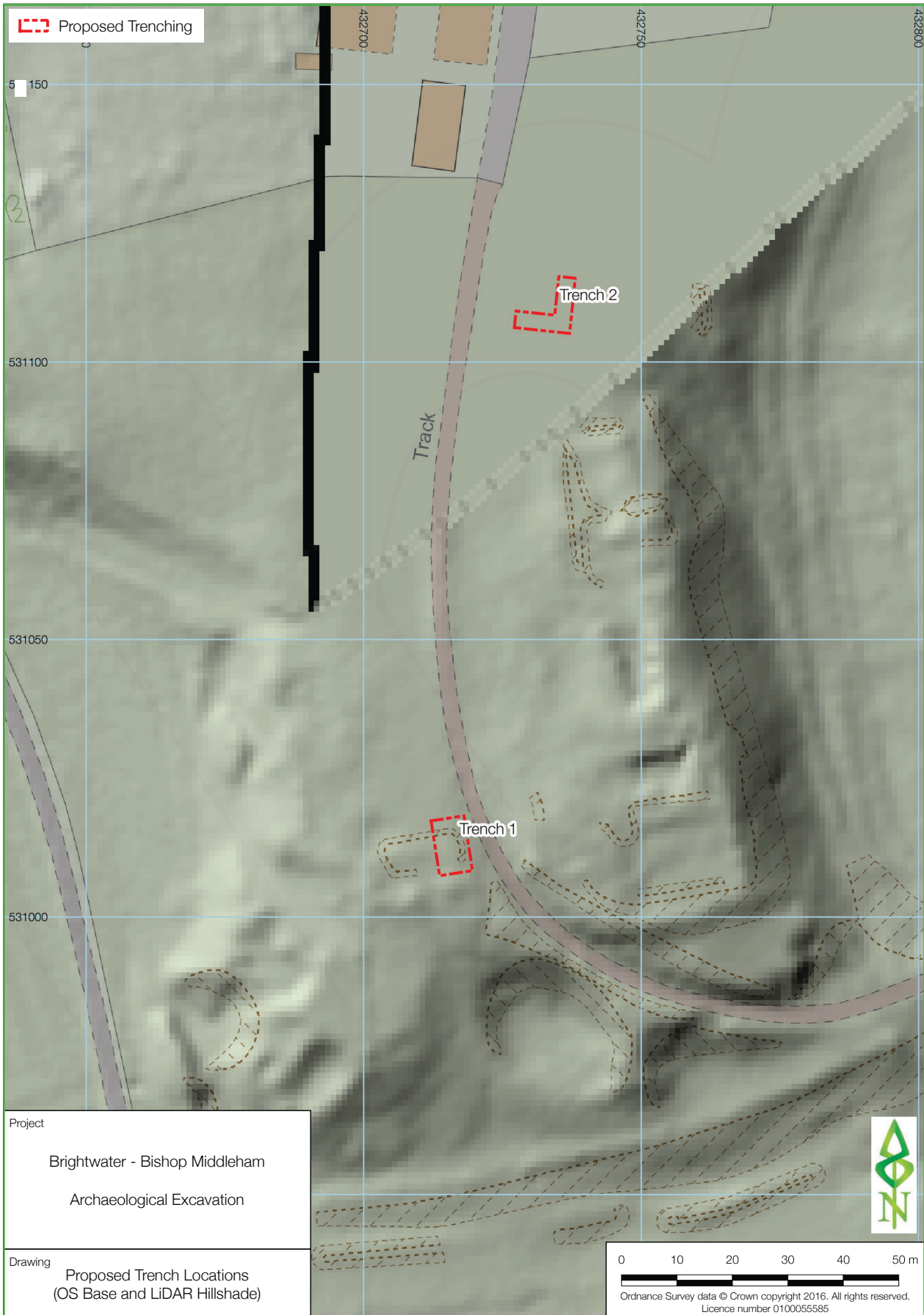


Figure 3: Middleham Castle, LiDAR hillshade with proposed 2019 trench locations

## APPENDIX 2 – METHOD STATEMENTS

### Photogrammetry survey

Photogrammetry survey will utilise Agisoft PhotoScan 3D Modelling software to detect the feature points of the structure, and match these in different images to create a point cloud. The camera positions will be calculated automatically by the software and a dense reconstruction or geometric model will be built to create a DSM and orthomosaic plans. Images will be captured perpendicular to the recorded areas using telescopic mounted cameras, to deliver optimum results requiring little or no rectification. All images are taken with DSLR camera with a variety of standard and other lenses, captured in RAW format for later processing into high resolution JPG and TIF files.

### Geophysical magnetic survey

Geophysical survey has been undertaken at Middleham Castle, the results of which are presented in a separate report (Phase Site Investigations 2019). Phase Site Investigations Ltd use a MACS (multi-sensor array cart system). The MACS utilises eight Foerster 4.032 Ferex CON 650 gradiometers with a control unit and data logger. The gradiometers are carried on a non-magnetic cart and usually have a spacing of 0.5 m, although other intervals can be adopted. Readings are generally taken generally at between 10 cm and 15 cm intervals, depending on the speed the cart is pulled at. A MACS utilises an RTK GNSS system which means that survey grids do not have to be established. Instead an area is surveyed over a series of continuous profiles and the position of each data point is recorded using an RTK GNSS system. The survey will be referenced direct to Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid and so temporary survey stations (wooden stakes) will not be established unless specifically asked for prior to the commencement of the survey.

Data is collected on zig-zag profiles along the full length or width of a field, although fields can be sub-divided if they are particularly large. Marker canes are set-out along field boundaries at set intervals and these are used to align the profiles. The survey profiles are usually offset from field boundaries, buildings and other metallic features several metres to reduce the detrimental effect that these surface magnetic features have on the data. The Foerster gradiometers have a resolution of 0.2 nT but the stability of the cart system significantly reduces noise caused by instrument tilt and movement when compared with a traditional hand-held gradiometer system and the increased data intervals provide a higher resolution data set. The sensors have a range of  $\pm 10,000\text{nT}$ .

The data is downloaded from the instrument at the end of each day's survey, usually using bespoke software specific to that instrument. The data is then imported into a gridding and interpolation software package, such as Archaeosurveyor (DW consulting) or Surfer (Golden Software). Magnetic data rarely requires detailed processing although filtering can be applied in some cases to reduce background noise or enhance weaker anomalies. The processing steps that are used will be detailed in the technical report. A plot of the data will be exported from the gridding software, usually in bitmap or jpeg format. This will be imported into AutoCAD where it will be displayed relative to the available map detail. An interpretation of the anomalies identified in the magnetic data will be presented in AutoCAD and an accompanying technical report will also be produced. The report and drawings can be provided in both hardcopy and digital formats.



## Interventions

Archaeological interventions will be targeted based on the results of the community desk-based research, on-site walkover of the visible remains and geophysical magnetic survey, and will provide further opportunity for community engagement. It is envisaged that excavation will be undertaken over the course of three field seasons. It is proposed that the first season represents an evaluation stage, 'ground-truthing' the results of the geophysical survey to establish the likely date and character of the buried remains. This will likely result in the excavation of two trenches, covering areas of c. 70 sq. m and 50 sq. m respectively, designed to evaluate the character and preservation of two key areas of the castle. Following this, in the subsequent season an Updated Project Design will inform the location and dimensions of further excavation areas; although, it is expected that the combined size of the excavations should be no less than 300m<sup>2</sup>. The two trenches proposed for the 2019 fieldwork will comprise:

- Trench 1 – an area c. 12m x 6m in plan focused on the eastern end of an east-west-aligned building at the southern limit of the castle enclosure. The feature is visible above ground as a well-defined earthwork, suggesting survival of several courses of stonework beneath the turf. This feature was captured on the original earthwork survey but is positioned away from what appear to be the principal ranges along the eastern side of the enclosure walling. As an east-west-aligned structure within a complex which is known to contain one or more chapels, characterisation of the form, use and age of this structure has the potential to contribute considerably to the story of the site.
- Trench 2 – an L-shaped trench measuring c. 10m along its long edges and with a width of c. 3m focusing on the outworks and associated structures at the northern limit of the castle enclosure. Establishing the northern limit of the site and the nature of this northern boundary is a priority. Slight earthwork evidence of a linear embankment with structures set inside the probable wall has been corroborated by the recent geophysical survey, and an L-plan trench would allow evaluation of the form of the outer boundary as well as the interior and exterior of the rectangular structure set against it.

## Backfilling and reinstatement

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

## Palaeoenvironmental sampling

All deposits with good palaeoenvironmental potential will be sampled; bulk samples shall be taken from the section as appropriate, under advisement from the project specialist. Context specific samples will be taken by the most appropriate means (kubiena tins, contiguous columns, incremental block, bulk etc.) for multi-disciplinary analysis. All aspects of the collection, selection, processing, assessment and reporting on the environmental archaeology component of the evaluation shall be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and with reference to the Association



for *Environmental Archaeology's Working Paper No. 2, Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations* (1995).

### Bulk sampling strategy

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

- Bulk samples selected for processing shall be wet-sieved/floted and washed over a mesh size of 250 microns for the recovery of palaeobotanical and other organic remains, and refloted to maximise recovery;
- Non-organic residues shall be washed through a nest of sieves of 10mm, 5mm, 2mm, 1mm and 250 micron mesh to maximise finds recovery;
- Both organic and non-organic residues shall be dried under controlled conditions;
- The dried inorganic fractions shall be sorted for small finds or any non-buoyant palaeoenvironmental remains, and scanned with a magnet to pick up ferrous debris such as hammerscale;
- The dried organic fractions shall be sorted under a light microscope to identify the range of species or other material on a presence/absence basis, the degree of preservation of the bio-archaeological material and the rough proportions of different categories of material present;
- In the event that waterlogged deposits are identified and sampled, further processing shall be undertaken as appropriate and agreed, including paraffin flotation to recover insect remains. Any such remains shall be scanned to identify and assess their potential;
- Selection of other types of sample for processing and the methods to be used for processing and assessment shall be undertaken on the advice of the relevant specialist and shall be agreed with the DCCAS and the Historic England Regional Science Advisor before implementation.

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

- Category A (always sampled): contexts where the composition of the sediments are likely to inform us of the use of a particular structure or feature or if the deposits are waterlogged. These will include: *in situ* occupation deposits and fills/layers associated with particular activities; hearths; destruction deposits; basal pit/slot trench fills; waterlogged deposits, cesspits or latrines.
- Category B (always sampled, though discretion should be exercised): deposits identified as containing material that could yield information regarding their origin



or the process that produced them. These will include: dumps, middens, upper pit fills with evidence for charred material, shell, bone and industrial waste.

- Category C: deposits containing material which is not necessarily related to the function of the feature to which they are related, but which can characterise deposits from different areas of the site. These will include: secondary and tertiary fills, postholes, levelling deposits, spreads etc.

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

### Zooarchaeology

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

All hand collected animal bones and bones from processed samples will be assessed, following Historic England's *Animal Bones: Recovery to Archive* (2019). If warranted by the size of the recovered assemblage, it will be assessed using two different quantification methods to determine the most suitable for full analysis, taking into account methods used in comparative assemblages. The assessment will not distinguish between certain taxonomic groups, for example equids (horse and donkey); full speciation should be carried out as part of any recommended analysis, using a vertebrate comparative collection. In addition to quantification of domestic species and occurrence of wild species, the assessment will consider the number of articulated bone groups, and the prevalence of aging, sexing and osteometric data available for full analysis, following standard published conventions. The assessment report will comment on the potential of the assemblage, particularly in the context of the excavation's research questions and current understanding of comparative assemblages. It will also provide recommendations for any necessary future analysis.

### Human osteoarchaeology

In the event of the discovery of human remains (inhumations, cremations and disarticulated fragments) they will be left in situ, covered and protected.

### Finds

Finds will be treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2008), excepting where statements made below supersede them. All artefacts will be retained from excavated contexts, except features or deposits undoubtedly of modern date. In these circumstances



sufficient artefacts will only be retained to elucidate the date and function of the feature or deposit. All artefacts from the evaluation works will, as a minimum, be washed, marked, counted, weighed and identified.

#### **Conservation**

Artefacts will be recovered as a matter of routine during the excavation. When retrieved from the ground finds will be kept in a finds tray or appropriate bags in accordance with First Aid for Finds (Watkinson and Neal 2001). Where necessary, a conservator may be required to recover fragile finds from the ground depending upon circumstances

After the completion of the fieldwork stage, a conservation assessment will be undertaken which will include the X-radiography of all the ironwork (after initial screening to separate obviously modern debris), and a selection of the non-ferrous finds (including all coins). A sample of slag may also be X-rayed to assist with identification and interpretation. Wet-packed material, including glass, bone and leather will be stabilised and consolidated to ensure their long-term preservation. All finds will be stored in optimum conditions in accordance with First Aid for Finds and Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

#### **Scientific dating**

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



## APPENDIX 2 – CORE TEAM CVS







# Lisa Westcott Wilkins

## MANAGING DIRECTOR

BA MA MCIFA FRSA  
LISA@DIGVENTURES.COM  
@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

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

European Association of Archaeologists, Glasgow, September 2015

'CROWDFUNDING AND THE HERITAGE SECTOR'

New Philanthropy Capital leadership roundtable, June 2015.

THE 'REAL TIME' TEAM: THE FUTURE OF FIELDWORK

*Current Archaeology*, May 2015, p36-40.

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

Institute for Archaeologists, 2014



# Brendon Wilkins

## PROJECTS DIRECTOR

BA MSc MCIFA MIAI  
BRENDON@DIGVENTURES.COM  
@DIGGINGTHEDIRT

Brendon is an award-winning field archaeologist and researcher, with over fifteen years of experience directing and managing large, complex sites in advance of major construction projects. He has held senior posts in two of the largest commercial contractors in the EU. Brendon has a consistent publications record, and has lectured internationally on digital archaeology, wetland archaeology, mortuary archaeology and quality assurance on large-scale archaeology projects. He is currently pursuing a PhD at the University of Leicester, entitled: 'Digging the Crowd: the future of archaeology in the digital and collaborative economies'.

### EXPERIENCE

PROJECTS DIRECTOR | 11.2011 - PRESENT  
DIGVENTURES

OPERATIONS DIRECTOR | 2012 - 2013  
RUBICON HERITAGE SERVICES LTD (LONDON)

SENIOR PROJECT MANAGER | 2011- 2012  
WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY

FIELD ARCHAEOLOGIST | 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

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

European Association of Archaeologists, Glasgow, September 2015  
Digital Pasts, Llandudno, 2014

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

Institute for Archaeologists, 2014

KNOWLEDGE, VALUE AND THE CELTIC TIGER

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



# Manda Forster

## 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 also has a track record delivering membership and audience development programmes for professional bodies and heritage organisations. She is research-active, with academic interests in standards development for the archaeological sector and the trade of steatite goods in the North Atlantic region during the Viking and Early Medieval period.

### EXPERIENCE

PROGRAMME MANAGER | 2016 - PRESENT  
DIGVENTURES

STANDARDS PROMOTION MANAGER | 2011 - 2015  
CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

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

POST-EXCAVATION MANAGER | 2004 - 2011  
BIRMINGHAM ARCHAEOLOGY

### KEY COMPETENCIES

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

### EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

MEMBER | 2004

CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

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

TREASURER AND TRUSTEE | 2011

BIRMINGHAM AND WARWICKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY | 2004

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

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

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

### SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

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

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

'DRIVING MEMBERSHIP ENGAGEMENT THROUGH TARGETED MARKETING COMMUNICATIONS' Membership Excellence, London, 2015

'A CHARTERED PROFESSION: CIFA AND THE NEXT GENERATION'  
Theoretical Archaeology Group Conference, Manchester, 2014

CIFA CLIENT GUIDE

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014



# Christopher Casswell

HEAD OF FIELDWORK

BA MCIFA

CHRIS@DIGVENTURES.COM

@CASSWELLARCH



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



## EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

MEMBER | 2017

CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

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

MEMBER | 2017

LANDSCAPE SURVEY GROUP

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

BA ARCHAEOLOGY | 2006

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD



## EXPERIENCE

HEAD OF FIELDWORK | 2017 - PRESENT  
DIGVENTURES

SENIOR PROJECT OFFICER | 2014- 2017  
ALLEN ARCHAEOLOGY

SUPERVISOR/PROJECT OFFICER | 2008 - 2013  
NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY

SUPERVISOR | 2004 - PRESENT  
STONES OF STONGEHENGE AND STONEHENGERI  
VERSIDE PROJECTS



## KEY COMPETENCIES

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



## SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

INTERNATIONAL BOMBER COMMAND CENTRE; BEFORE THE BOMBER COUNTY

The Archaeologist, CIfA, 2015

STONE WAS THE ONE CROP THAT NEVER FAILED

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

NORTH KILLINGHOLME: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Allen Archaeology Field Reports, 2017

TICKENCOTE LODGE FARM: COSMIC ASSESSMENT

Allen Archaeology Field Reports, 2017



# Maiya Pina-Dacier

## HEAD OF COMMUNITY

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

COMMUNITY MANAGER | 06.2014 - PRESENT  
DIGVENTURES

MARKETING CONSULTANT | 2011 - 2014  
AGEAS PROTECT

FIELD ARCHAEOLOGIST | 2009 - 2011  
AOC ARCHAEOLOGY, PHOENIX CONSULTING

### KEY COMPETENCIES

- Designing content marketing strategies
- Using social media to build, manage and maintain online audiences
- Writing and editing for digital and print publication
- Digital techniques and workflows for heritage activities
- Crowdfunding campaign design, execution and consultancy
- Community-focussed archaeological fieldwork and skills training
- Historic research (Desk Based Assessment)
- Writing and editing for digital and print publication

### EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

MSC IN SKELETAL AND DENTAL BIOARCHAEOLOGY (DISTINCTION) | 2009  
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

BSC ARCHAEOLOGY (FIRST CLASS HONOURS) | 2008  
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

### SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

#### THE DIGVENTURES SITE HUT

Driven by social content, Maiya is building new and existing audiences into sustainable online communities. She has grown the worldwide DigVentures audience by nearly 200% since joining the team, and has strategic oversight of coordinated content publishing and interaction across all DV channels including: Facebook, twitter, Instagram, YouTube, GooglePlus, and LinkedIn.

Content viewable here: [digventures.com/archaeologynews/](http://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



# OUR TEAM AND ADVISORY BOARD

## DV TEAM



**JOSH HOGUE BA MSC PHD**  
**COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST**

Josh is an experienced commercial field archaeologist, having worked for several contracting units throughout his early studies BSc (Hons) in Archaeology and MSc in Palaeoanthropology and Palaeolithic Archaeology at University College London. In 2015, he was awarded a PhD in Archaeology from the University of Oxford. Josh is a lithic specialist and is currently undertaking experimental archaeology to interpret evidence of fire from the British Lower Palaeolithic.



**MARGARET 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, Living Levels, and HLF-funded Elmswell Farm projects.



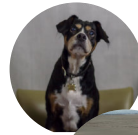
**HARRIET TATTON BA**  
**COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST**

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.



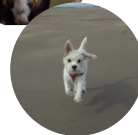
**JOHANNA UNGEMACH BA MA**  
**COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST**

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.



**FERGUS AND MONTY**  
**SENIOR AND JUNIOR ASSISTANT SITE DOGS**

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



## ADVISORY BOARD

### SIR TONY ROBINSON, PATRON

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

### DAVID GILBERT, CHAIR

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

### SIMON COLLISTER

Senior Lecturer, Communications, University of the Arts London

### DR PETER G GOULD

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

### THOMAS KNOWLES

Head of Grants, Historic Environment Scotland

### DR TIM SCHADLA-HALL

Reader in Public Archaeology, University College London

### CAROLE SOUTER CBE

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

### SARAH STANNAGE

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