

HPAR7006: Archaeological Project Reporting

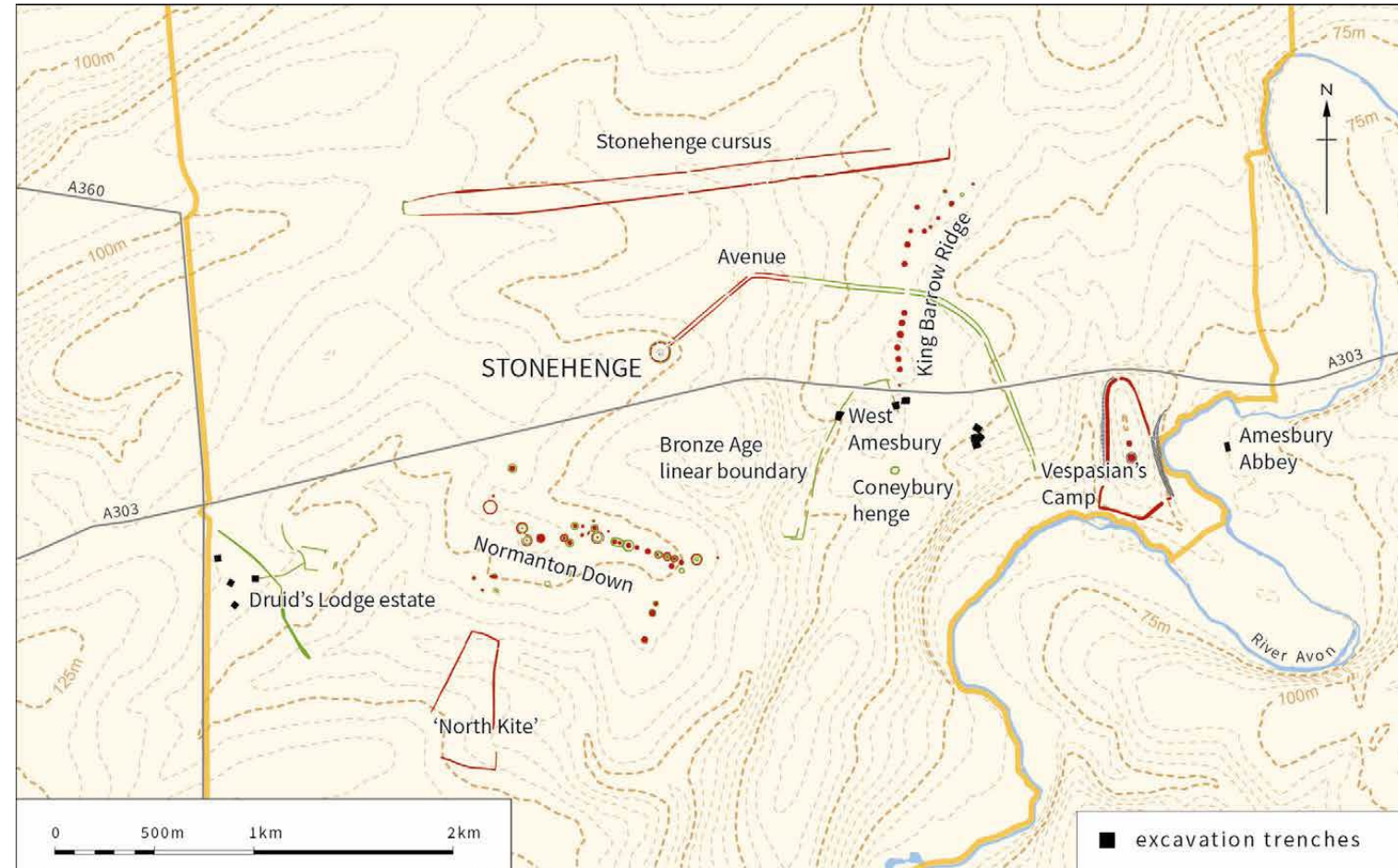
Session 7 16/11/22

Illustration / Reconstruction

HPAR7006: Archaeological Project Reporting: Illustration Reconstruction Data Sources

- Archaeological Survey
- Archaeological Excavation
- Artefact Illustration

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-england-research-6/he-research-6/>

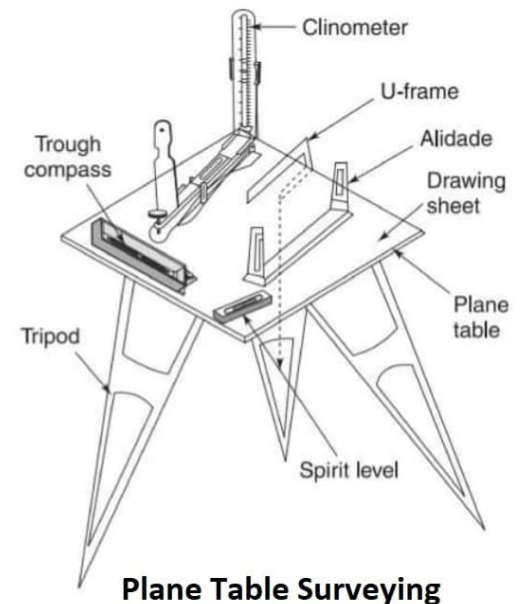


HPAR7006: Archaeological Project Reporting:

Illustration Reconstruction

Archaeological Survey

- Field Survey
 - Chain survey / Plane Table / Distance and Bearing / Theodolite (triangulation)
 - Total Station: combination of an electronic theodolite (transit), an electronic distance measuring device (EDM) and software
- Aerial Survey
- Geophysical Survey
 - Terrestrial
 - Marine
- Buildings Survey
- Photogrammetry / Laser Scanning



Airborne Remote Sensing

<https://historicengland.org.uk/research/methods/airborne-remote-sensing/>



Aerial Reconnaissance

Aerial reconnaissance is used by archaeologists to discover new sites and record changes in the historic landscape



Aerial Investigation

Interpretation and mapping of archaeology on aerial photographs provides better understanding of past landscapes to inform research and management



Aerial Photographs

The use of aerial photographs in archaeological landscape survey.



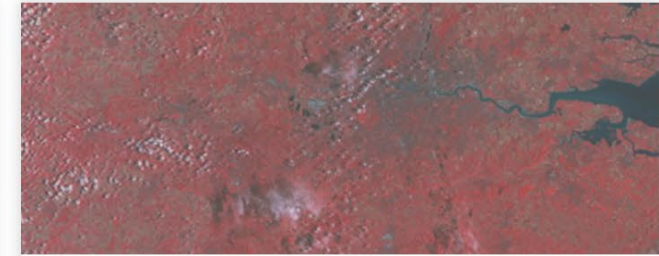
Formation of Cropmarks

Find out how cropmarks of archaeological sites are formed.



Lidar

Lidar is capable of measuring the ground surface with a very high degree of accuracy enabling the recognition and recording of hard to detect features



Satellite and Multi-Spectral

The use of satellite imagery and multi and hyper-spectral data has potential for the identification of new sites and for heritage management purposes



Drones for Heritage Uses

Within the Heritage sector drones are a remotely controlled, low-level, aerial platform for carrying a range of sensors that are getting increased use

Remote Sensing: Geophysical Survey

<https://historicengland.org.uk/research/methods/terrestrial-remote-sensing/geophysical-survey/>

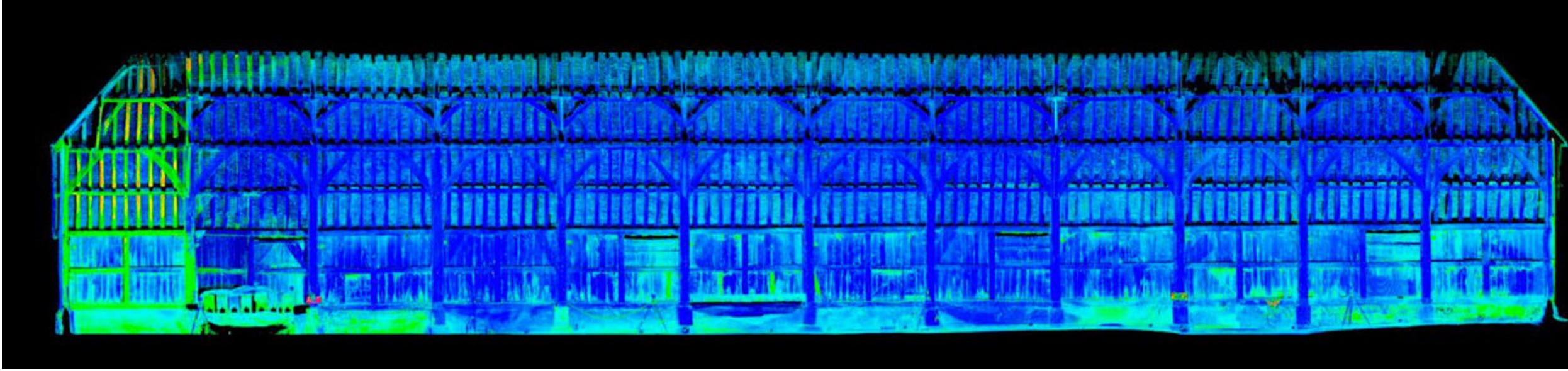


Combined graphical magnetometer and aerial photographic (AP) interpretation of the area around a henge monument in Wiltshire. AP evidence is shown in bright green superimposed over magnetic anomalies in red, blue and grey. © Crown copyright and database right 2013, all rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019088



Multi-channel vehicle towed ground penetrating radar (GPR) system in operation at Stonehenge. © Historic England - Geophysics Team

Buildings Survey



<https://historicengland.org.uk/research/methods/architectural-investigation/>



Investigators doing historic area assessment in a street in Peckham © Derek Kendall/Historic England



Measuring historic building in Ely © Patricia Payne/Historic England

HPAR7006: Archaeological Project Reporting: Illustration Reconstruction Archaeological Excavation

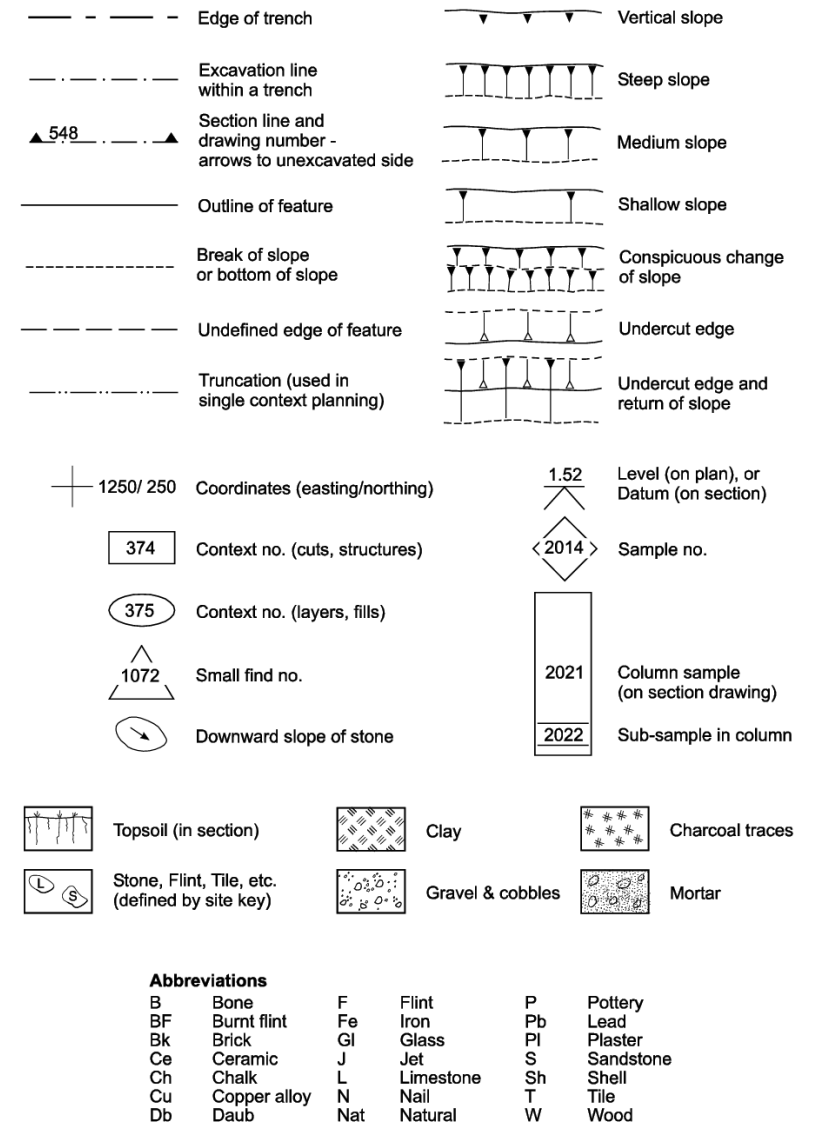
- Scale Drawings (1:10 – 1:100?):
 - Plans
 - Sections / Elevations
- Sketches?
- Photography
- Photogrammetry

[Historic England Excavation Manual 2018](#)



Excavation of the Romano-British settlement in the fields south of Silbury Hill, Wiltshire © Historic England

Figure 6.1
Conventions
for use in
drawing
plans and
sections



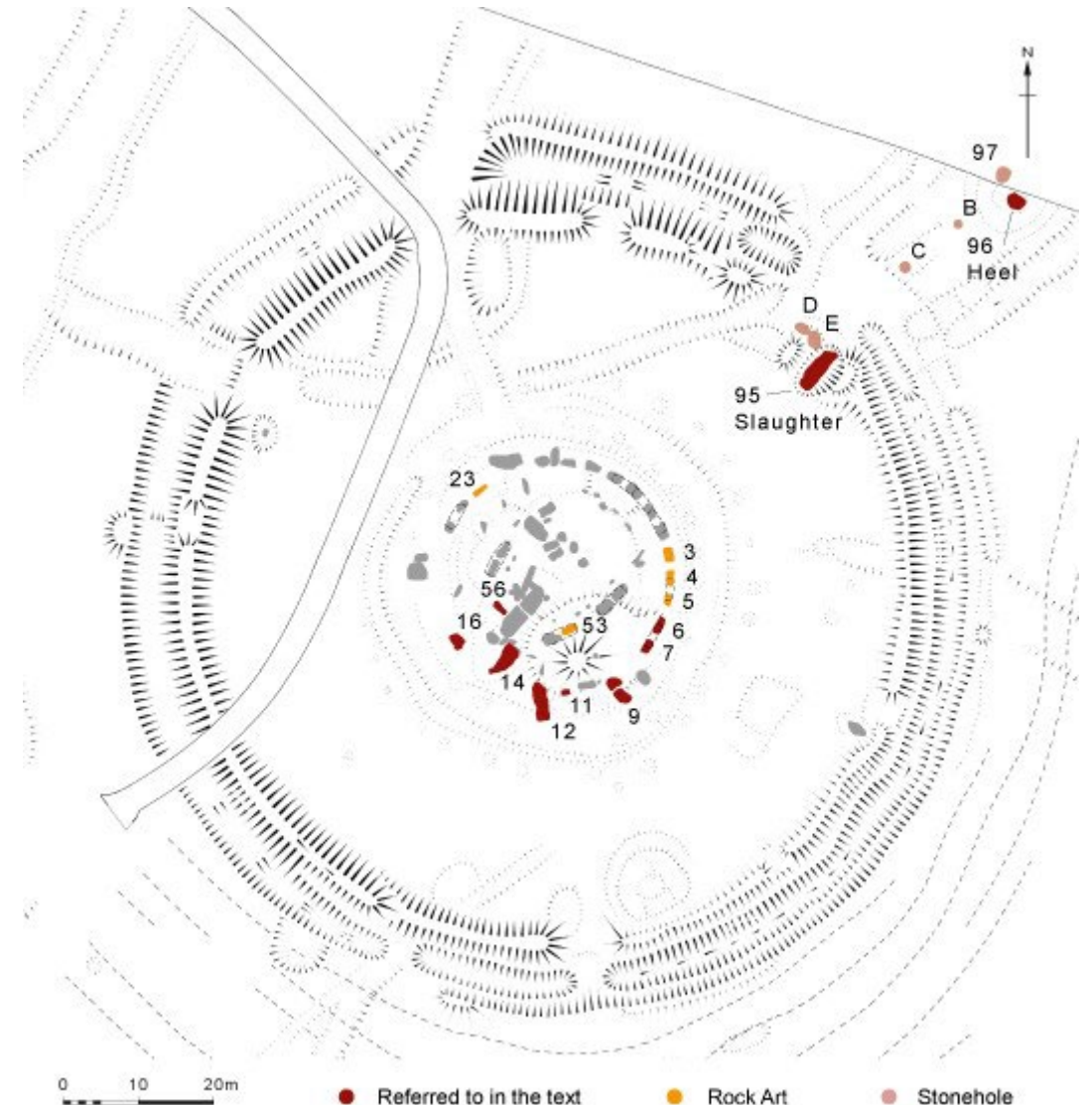
HPAR7006: Archaeological Project Reporting:

Illustration Reconstruction

Artefact Illustration

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[Historic England Excavation Manual 2018](#)



HPAR7006: Archaeological Project Reporting: Illustration Reconstruction

Graphics Archaeology Group

ClfA Graphics Archaeology Group



The Association of Archaeological Illustrators & Surveyors (AAI&S) was merged with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) on 31st October 2011. AAI&S is now known as Graphic Archaeology Group, (GAG). Professional Practice Papers

HPAR7006: Archaeological Project Reporting: Illustration Reconstruction



CIfA Professional Practice Paper:
Introduction to Drawing Archaeological Pottery
Lesley Collett



© Lesley Collett

Professional Practice Papers

- Introduction to Drawing
Archaeological Pottery paper no 10
Lesley Collett, revised edition 2017
- Archaeological reconstruction:
illustrating the past - paper no 5 John
Hodgson 2001

Archaeological reconstruction:
illustrating the past

IFA Paper No. 5

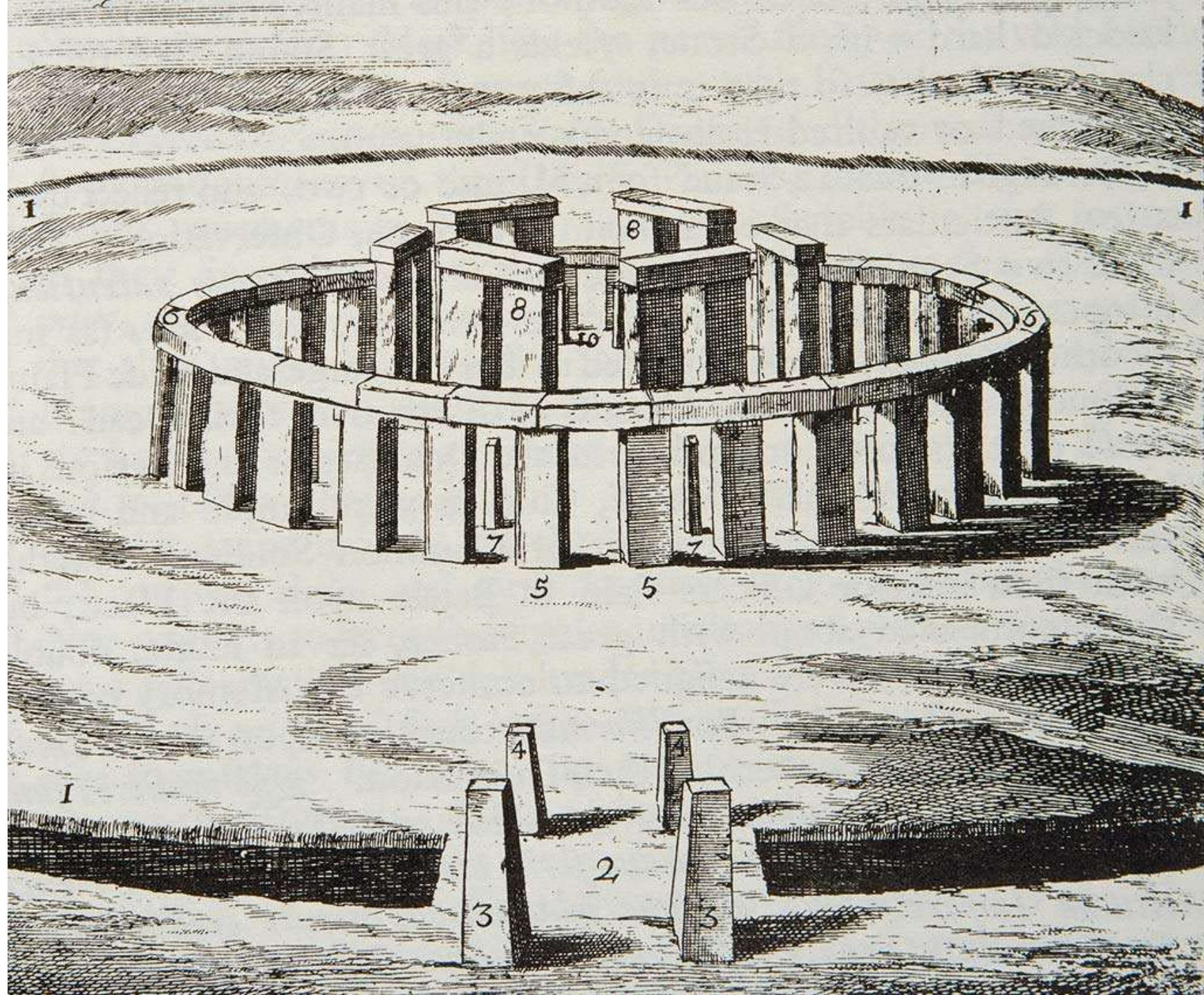


John Hodgson

Reconstruction /Visualisation

‘A Roman Work and Temple’, a plate from Inigo Jones’s ‘Stone-Heng Restored’ (1725). Jones was so convinced that Stonehenge was built by the Romans, because of its geometry and symmetry, that he added another central trilithon to his reconstruction.

<https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/stonehenge/history-and-stories/history/research/>



Visualisation / Reconstruction

Book Title: Alan Sorrell

Book Subtitle: The Man Who Created Roman Britain

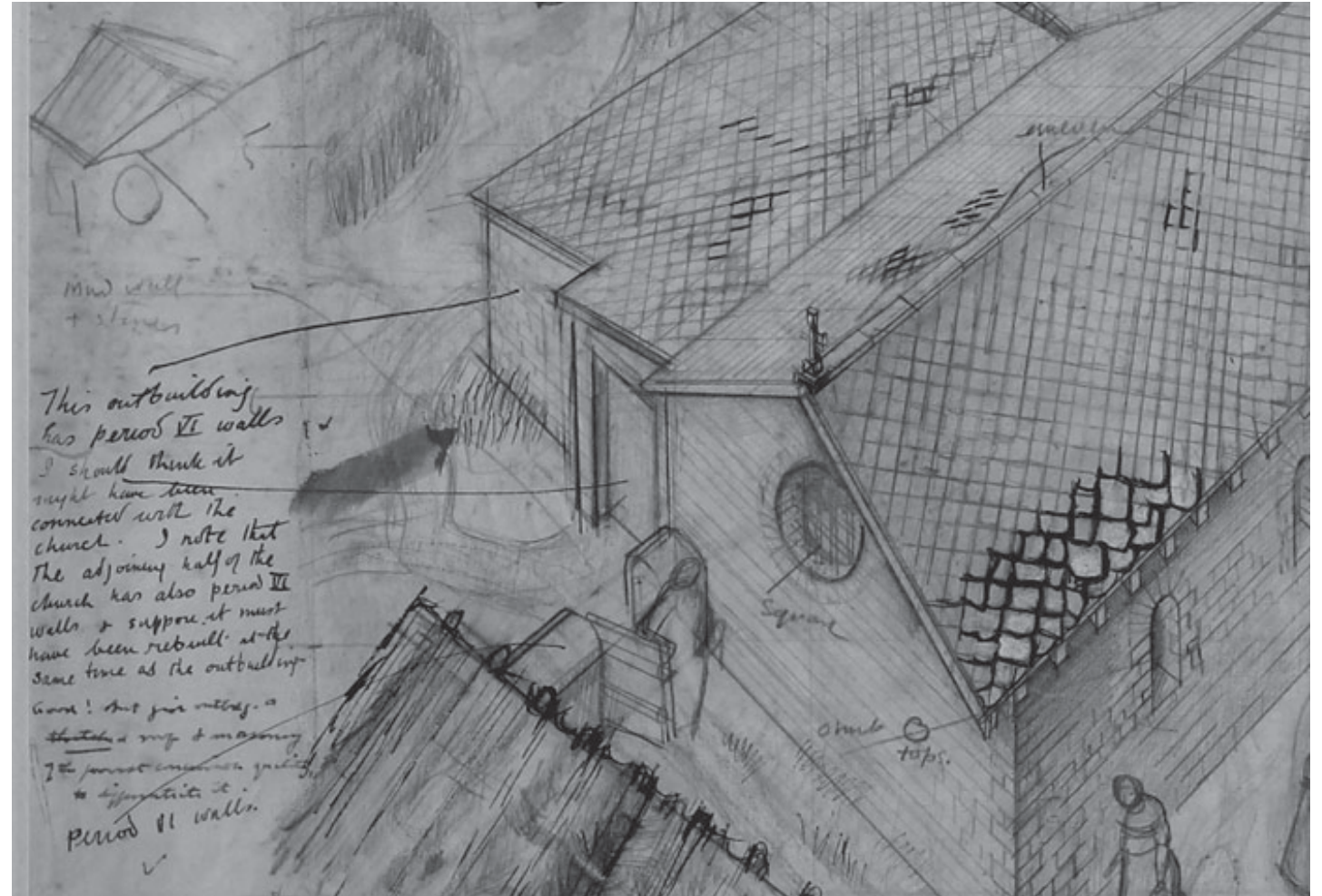
Book Author(s): Julia Sorrell and Mark Sorrell

Published by: Oxbow Books. (2018)

Stable URL:

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv13pk6rw.6>

Fig. 10. Detail of Caerwent working drawing, early Christian church (1938). Pencil, pen & ink, crayon & gouache on tracing paper, 61.5 × 48 cm (SORRELL FAMILY COLLECTION)



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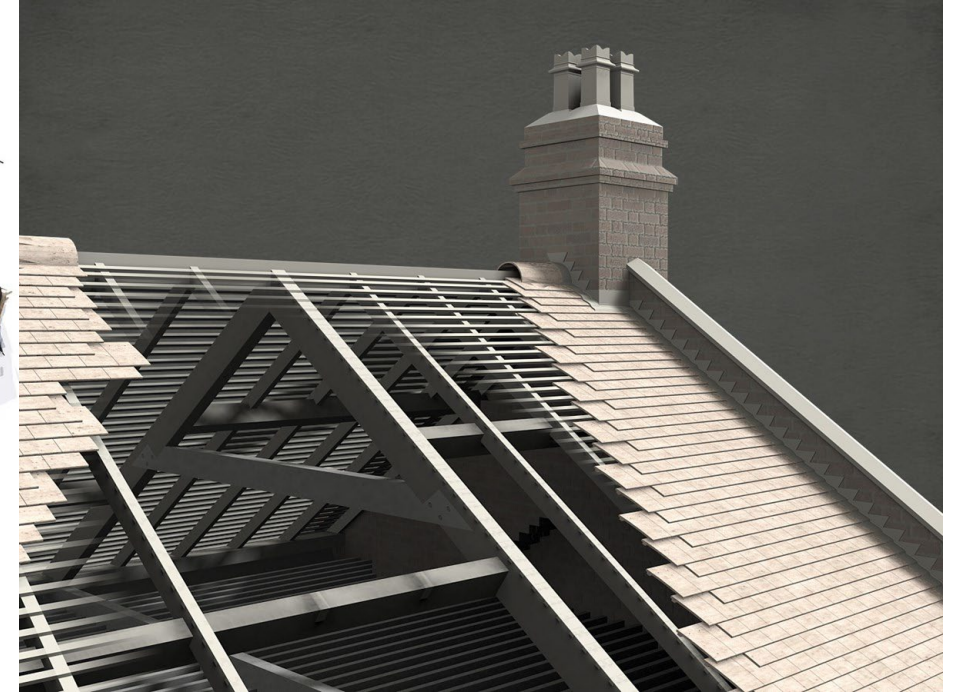
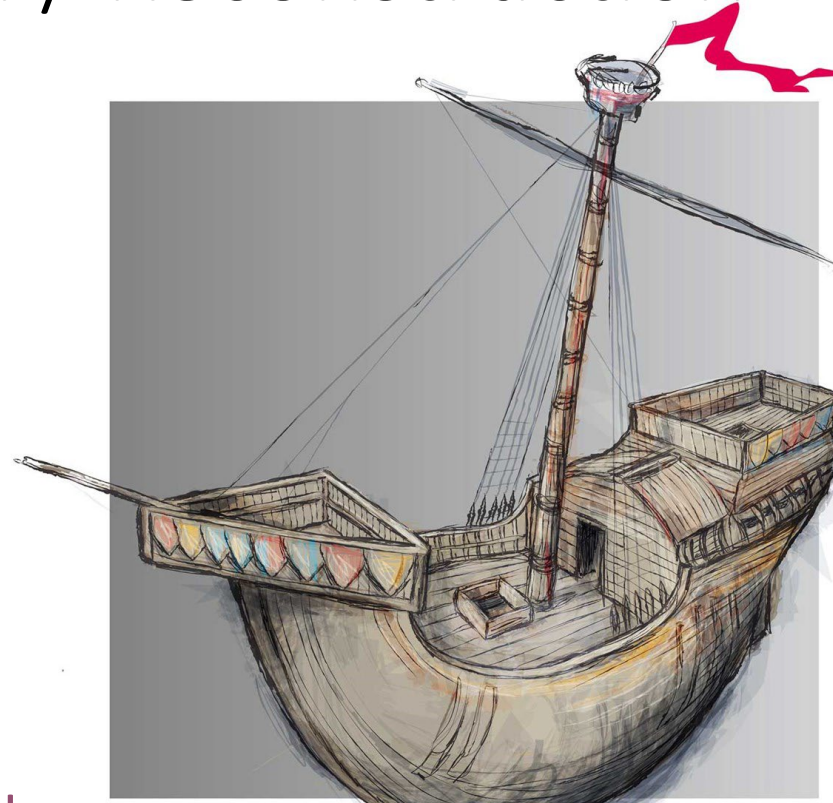
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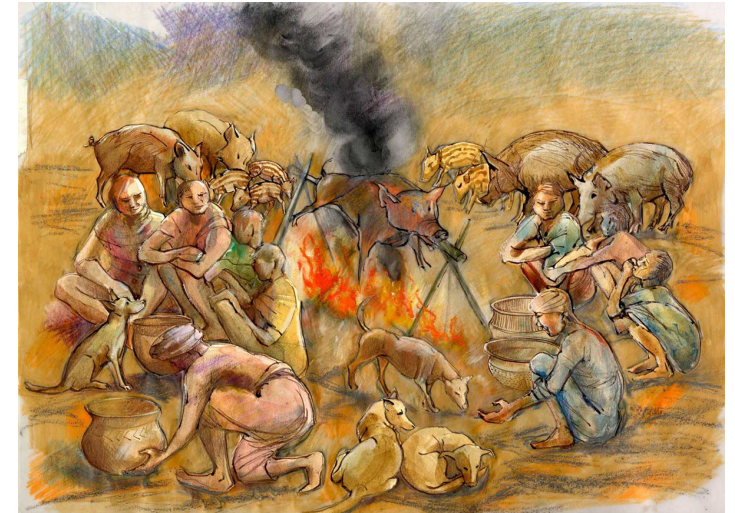
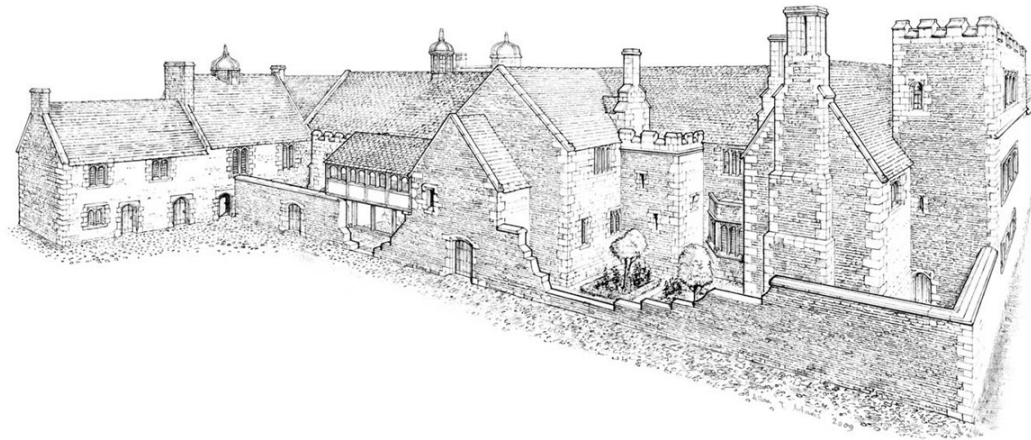
- Fig. 28. *Caerwent, Gwent. A Bird's Eye View of the Roman Town* (1937). Gouache, chalks, pen & ink & watercolour, 70 × 93.5 cm (COLLECTION OF AMGUEDDFA CYMRU – NATIONAL MUSEUM WALES)



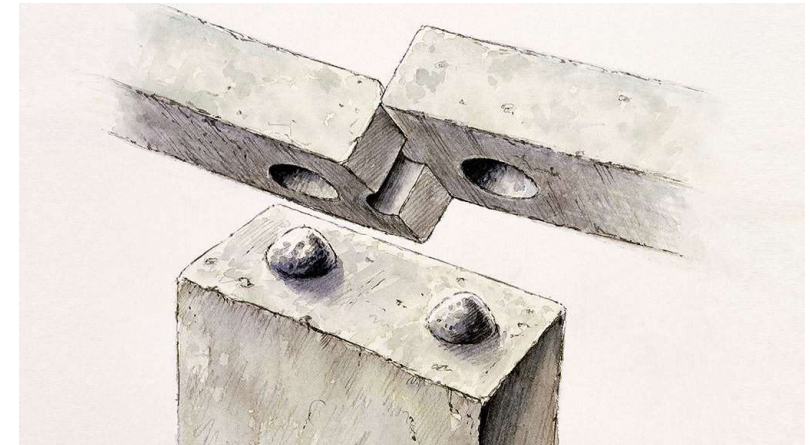
Visualisation / Reconstruction



<https://historicengland.org.uk/research/methods/visualising-heritage/>



HPAR7006: Archaeological Project Reporting: Stonehenge Case Study



<https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/stonehenge/history-and-stories/history/research/>