

Drawing on relevant primary and secondary data and sources relating to archaeology, develop a publication and dissemination strategy for an agreed case study (35%, 3500 words or equivalent)

Publication and dissemination of knowledge learned from archaeological projects is one of the most important things that we, as archaeologists, can do; so much so that the fourth principle of ClfA's code of conduct is dedicated to the dissemination of archaeological results (ClfA 2021, 7–8). This assignment seeks to highlight the various ways in which archaeologists can publish their findings. For this purpose, the author has selected one of the HS2 archaeological excavations. The Site, henceforth referred to as Area 20, is located in Stoke Mandeville in Buckinghamshire and encompassed a demolished Church and the accompanying cemetery. HS2 is a controversial project (McDonagh 2021; de Castella 2013) and has several pressure groups and coalitions campaigning against the project for several reasons be it economic, political, social, or environmental (HS2 Rebellion 2020; Stop HS2 2019). For this reason, it is integral to paint the archaeology in the best light possible to both promote the archaeological works to the public and appease some of the criticism lobbied against our client. The fieldwork took place June 2020 to October 2021, and as such any form of public engagement was heavily impacted by government lockdowns and restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic; a summary of which can be seen here (Baker et al. 2021). Due to this the full scheme of planned/envisioned public engagement events was not possible; this assignment will seek to plan a programme of public engagement, as a form of dissemination, retroactively as if the original project had taken place in a world unaffected by the COVID-19 pandemic. It is best to provide a range of activities in order to develop a legacy of public archaeology (Griffiths, Edwards and Reynolds 2020, sec.3.1) and as such this paper will provide a possible publication and dissemination strategy including both traditional and non-traditional publication methods through a chronological overview of the project from work commencing to the final archive being deposited.

As part of the planning aspect of archaeological works, HS2 Ltd. created a 'Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy' (HERDS) which outlines the objectives for the entirety of the archaeological works for HS2 Phase One. For this five specific objectives for community engagement were created (HS2 Ltd. 2017, 60–63), all focusing on involving the local community and interested parties in the archaeological works in one form or another; all public engagement events and activities planned as part of this strategy will tie in to these objectives. In addition, L-P: Archaeology also had their own set of community engagement objectives categorised under three headings: Engage, Learn and Contribute (Swannick 2022, 240) which were expansions of the HS2 objectives.

Perhaps the easiest way of disseminating archaeological data to the public is via social media which can start prior to work on site officially commencing and continue into the post-excavation, publishing and archiving stages. This form of dissemination can provide rapid updates in terms of site updates and any discoveries, interesting or otherwise. A wide range of social media could be employed for this purpose (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram, TikTok to name but a few) and any posts should be targeted to the main audience of each site. Social media as a whole tends to skew young and has a more casual approach to the transfer of information when compared to news outlets or traditional publication. In terms of actual content there are several types of posts that could be produced during the fieldwork stage that tie in to HS2's specific objectives and our responsibility as archaeologists to promote archaeology and encourage public involvement. One such example is 'find of the week' which would be posted every Friday and could follow the project

into the initial post-excavation phase and assessment. This would involve archaeologists identifying an artefact on site and posting a short post about the context it was found in, a rough date, and an initial interpretation, a follow-up post after it had been cleaned with an updated interpretation (if changed) and a detailed description, and then a further follow-up post once the find had been seen by a specialist with their interpretation, with all of the posts being accompanied by a high-quality photograph and perhaps a short video encompassing an interview with the archaeologist who found it, project supervisors, or specialists should the artefact warrant it. This would enable the public to see the process from site to assessment and see how our interpretation of artefacts can change; it would also be possible, on slow weeks, to post about artefacts that might not be that interesting to either archaeologists or the public to show the full range of what can happen during excavations. There could also be posts where the audience are asked to identify, or date, finds or features themselves with a follow-up post explaining archaeologist's initial interpretation. Some of the finds that would be a good example for this interactive kind of posts would be the eleven cremation jars or the Roman hexagonal glass jar. Posts such as these would provide learning opportunities for non-archaeologists and would meet several of LP's own objectives such as stimulating curiosity about the project and encouraging participation (Swannick 2022, 240). Other examples of social media posts could include 'A Day in the Life' – this kind of post would emulate posts such as (MOLA 2022) but would expand upon them with a video with various members of the team about how and why they became an archaeologist, their favourite aspects of the job, any notable discoveries, what they're looking forward to on the site and other similar such questions; this would help to satisfy HS2's third specific objective ('inspiring the next generation' (HS2 Ltd. 2017, 61) and LP's objective about sharing knowledge about developer-led archaeology (Swannick 2022, 240)) and provide insight to the public about who we are, what we do, and why we do it. This video should be relatively short with the average view-time of a video on social media ranging from 26 seconds to one minute (Chi 2021). Given the nature of this site the photographs and videos shared in this type of post would have to be carefully curated so as not to accidentally post images of human remains; that is not to say photos of certain burials could not be posted but, as they would be subjected to ethical concerns, it might be best to exercise caution and restraint. Alongside these kinds of posts there ought to be mini updates such as those in Figure 1.



Figure 1 -example Twitter Post (Cotswold Archaeology 2022)

As part of the original excavation a field museum was set up allowing for visitors to come see the site on open days with a total of 1700 visitors (Swannick 2022, para.10.4.1), though this had been impacted by social distancing measures with 20 tickets available per hour increasing to 40 tickets per hour when social distancing measures were eased (Swannick 2022, para.10.3.6) – this number could have been higher had the excavation taken place outside of a global pandemic. 96% of those who completed a feedback form said that the museum had “inspired them to learn more about archaeology (Swannick 2022, para.10.4.6)” which proves that this form of engagement meets the community engagement objectives. As part of the field museum there were two miniature recreations of the Church on display – one 3D Perspex model created by architecture students at the University of East London (Figure 2) and one made from LEGO (Figure 3) created by one of the on-site archaeologists (Swannick 2022, 258). Both models proved popular with visitors with the Perspex model allowing visitors to visualise the landscape and was updated as the excavation progressed to show the archaeological findings as well and the LEGO version was a quick and easy way of engaging visitors about the church and the archaeology but also the different jobs and tasks required during excavation (Swannick 2022, 258–259; HS2 Ltd 2022); both would be a good addition to a field museum as a way of engaging visitors. The popularity of the LEGO model provides a basis for more artistic interpretations of the archaeology and it might be beneficial to contact local artists (graffiti artists would easily be able to tie-in to the graffiti found on several of the pieces of architectural stone, though other forms should be considered) and is mentioned as a potential output in the HERDS (HS2 Ltd. 2017, 20). A 360° virtual tour of the museum was created and published online¹ which allows for e-visitors and provides videos, photographs, and text descriptions of displays (Swannick 2022, 10.3.20) however it could also have been beneficial to film the community archaeologists who were involved with the museum giving a tour as well so that it formed part of the other YouTube videos created during the project. The original six videos (plus a follow-up on the

¹ <https://app.lapentor.com/sphere/st-marys-field-museum?scene=610fd090217c3f426d48870a>

conservation of the statues) provide a well-produced overview of the site and the archaeology² and when the PXA was being written had reached a combined total of 21,000 times (Swannick 2022, 10.5.58), proving that this style of dissemination is a good way of reaching interested parties.

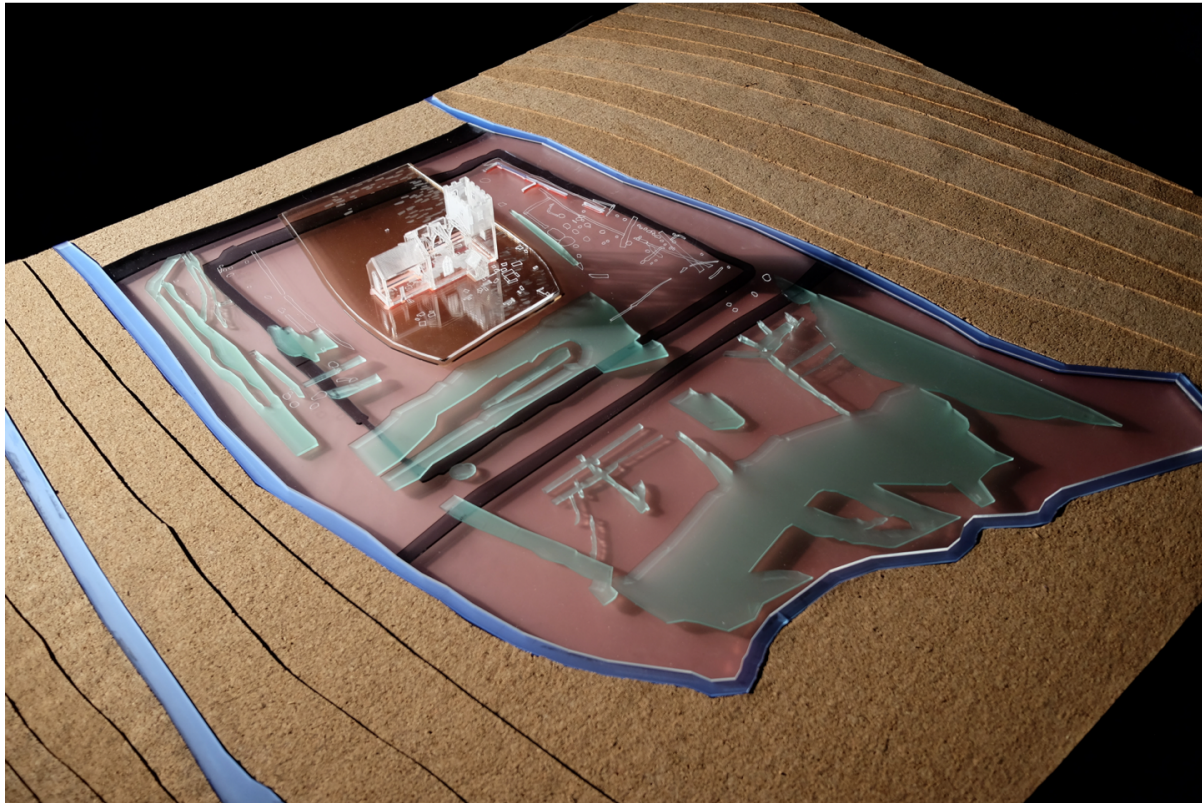


Figure 2 - Perspex model of St Mary's Church (Swannick 2022, fig.58)

² One of the videos is about the field museum and does give a brief overview of some of the artefacts on display, though a more tour-like video more in line with what someone would experience in person would be preferable.



Figure 3 - LEGO Model of St. Mary's Church (Swannick 2022, fig.55)

As mentioned earlier, one of HS2's community engagement objectives is to inspire the next generation (Swannick 2022, para.10.4.1), and one of LP's expanded objectives was to "provide accessible learning opportunities at various levels (Swannick 2022, 240)". To achieve this, the project should engage with local schools and the local Young Archaeologists Club (the nearest one being Aylesbury (Young Archaeologists Club nd)). As part of the original public engagement for the project several educational resource packs tied to the national curriculum were produced for both primary and secondary schools³ which could have been expanded upon by visiting the schools and the local YAC group to talk about archaeology and the site perhaps with some hands-on sessions such as pottery making techniques, finds handling and identification, and the science of archaeology. Four educational courses were held at the St. Mary's Field Museum over the course of the excavation focusing on osteology, find recording, finds illustration, and graffiti recording (Swannick 2022, 255), however these could have easily been adapted for a teenage audience and conducted as a separate event with the courses tied, at least somewhat, to the national curriculum or to GCSE specifications.

Active involvement of the public will not only provide an opportunity to disseminate the findings of the excavations as they happen but allow the public to help make such discoveries. Given the nature of the excavation, involvement in the excavation itself could prove difficult so involving the public in other areas would be preferred. Had the burial records for the cemetery not already been digitised

³ Available here: <https://www.hs2.org.uk/educational-resources/>

(Buckinghamshire Family History Society 2001) an engagement event similar to that of St. James' Park (Museum of London Archaeology nd) might have been appropriate. However, this does not preclude the involvement of local societies. Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society (BAS) has been open about their criticism of HS2 and its effect on the local archaeology (Marsden 2014, nd) and it would be a good idea to involve them from the early stages of development through to publication to show the society that the archaeology is being dealt with to a high standard; this would not only help the reputation for goodwill for contracting unit, be a useful way of disseminating information to the public, it would help assuage the concerns of locals regarding the 'destruction' of archaeology as a result of HS2 – all of which could help the image of the client. As a minimum, BAS should receive updates on how the site is progressing to be included in their biannual newsletter but ideally would also be invited to the site, museum, osteology processing areas and finds stores to see first-hand how the site is being excavated, how the finds and skeletons are being stored and processed and to ask the archaeologists involved any questions they might have. During the original excavation there were three opportunities for BAS members to visit the site – two during the week, and one during an open weekend for a total of 38 visitors (Swannick 2022, 241), though no other data about these visits were collected or reported. Information provided to BAS members during their visits would have to be pre-approved by HS2 Ltd. and the Project Managers and should be tailored for varying levels of archaeological knowledge as some members may be archaeologists and others may only have an interest as a hobby.

Once work on site has finished and the post-excavation process begins the more traditional forms of publication and dissemination start to come into play. The first piece of written publication is the initial post-excavation assessment produced for the client. This report is the first synthesis of the data and information produced as a result of the excavation (CifA 2014a, 14) and sets out the significance of the site and highlights any further work that should be done as a result of the excavation (CifA 2014b, 3, 7). This kind of report is often referred to as 'grey literature' which can be defined as "that which is produced on all levels of government, academics, business and industry in print and electronic formats, but which is not controlled by commercial publishers (Farace and Schopfel (Eds) 2010, 1; University of Exeter Library 2022). While this report is primarily a way for the client to have their archaeological condition of their planning application signed off, oftentimes it is the only publication a site or project will receive. In terms of audience these reports are mostly read and used by other archaeologists, whether they be contractors, researchers, students, or working for the local government (Jones et al. 2004, fig.11) and as such will be published using more technical language than the aforementioned social media posts and press releases. There is often a tendency for specialist reports to be written in isolation from other specialists, except on small assemblages that are assessed by one specialist, and do not necessarily integrate their own findings with those of other specialists (Cattermole 2017, 39–30) though in this specific case was somewhat unavoidable with everything except the human skeletal remains being assessed externally which did not allow for discussion between the different specialists. Also, given the need to stick to a template for the report to be integrated into the wider HS2 standard template it wouldn't be feasible to integrate the findings of each specialist in any meaningful way within this form of publication and would instead need to take place in a later publication which will be discussed shortly.

Conferences and seminars are a well-established way of disseminating information, and as mentioned earlier, involvement of the BAS would assuage any concern they have about the

development's impact on the archaeology and heritage of the site and it would be a worthwhile endeavour to present our findings to them and their membership through a series of seminar and conference presentations throughout the lifespan of the project, and could easily be opened up to a wider audience of non-members in a post-covid world through online live-streaming platforms such as Zoom or MS Teams. A route-wide summary was presented to BAS in the spring of 2020 (Stuckey 2020) with other talks being presented such as a conference about the findings of some of the nearby sites in October 2022⁴ (Buckinghamshire Archaeology Society 2022). Providing semi-regular updates to the BAS membership through both the society's biannual newsletters and conferences and seminars would be a good way of disseminating the findings of the excavation but also of connecting to interested parties and individuals. The site could also be suitable for conferences hosted by other thematic societies such as the Medieval Settlement Research Group though this would be dependant on the theme of the conference aligning with the research of the site as their last conference in May 2022 was in respect to coastal landscapes (Fenwick 2022) but should the themes align they would be one way of disseminating information and allowing for direct feedback and questions from the audience.

In terms of formal publication, this site provides numerous opportunities. The church itself – its documented history, and the results of the excavation and subsequent analysis relating to its construction and the phases thereof – would be suitable for publication as a main article in the journal *Church Archaeology* based on the journal's scope (Society for Church Archaeology); the article should be six to nine thousand words and the article could also consider the stratigraphic phasing of the cemetery and any phases of expansion which would also be in line with the journal's scope. While this journal is perhaps not as well known or utilised as other journals such as *Medieval Archaeology* publication within this journal should still be seen as worthwhile because it will reach a specific interested audience. A synthesis of the information and data collected from this site would not necessarily be in the scope of a journal like *Medieval Archaeology* which has a broad coverage and takes sites or papers of "International significance, or national significance and international interest (Society for Medieval Archaeology 2022)." In addition to the church, the three Roman statues have been identified by three specialists as of international significance due to their exceptional quality and rarity within Roman Britain and should warrant publication in *Britannia* (Swannick 2022, 159), this publication should cover all aspects of the statues including their petrological analysis, the art style, their funerary context and also comparisons to other known examples both within Britain and a wider Roman context – it is imagined that due to the significance of these finds the article will interest a wide range of archaeologists including those that do not specialise in the Roman period or statues in general. So far as journal articles go, it is likely that these will be the only articles published for this particular part of the St. Mary's excavation as the other find types were either not of a high enough significance to warrant publication such as the animal bone and lithics (Swannick 2022, 290–291) or would need to be considered alongside results from the other areas of the St. Mary's excavation, which are not being discussed in this assignment, like the pottery (Swannick 2022, 288).

It is envisioned that this site be published in at least two monographs: one being a synthesis of the site, and the other being a bioarchaeological comparison of St. Mary's and other burial grounds

⁴ Originally scheduled for September 2022 but postponed due the passing of Queen Elizabeth II

excavated as part of the HS2 archaeological works. The St. Mary's site ought to be published as a monograph covering the church and the cemetery, and the wider aspects of the St. Mary's excavation that were not a part of the church or cemetery published by MOLA as both a physical book and a digital version. All aspects of the site should be included from documentary evidence, detailed stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the site, detailed analysis of each finds type, an overall synthesis of these analyses and how the site fits into the wider regional and national context. This monograph should be used to answer some of the specific objectives outlined in the HERDS – especially those specific to the St. Mary's site such as KC105 “develop a fine-grained analysis of the health, diet, and life history of Medieval and Post-Medieval rural elites at St. Mary's Church, Stoke Mandeville (HS2 Ltd. 2017, 101).” The bioarchaeological analysis of the inhumated and cremated individuals can be used to answer several of the specific objectives as identified in the HERDS both alone and in conjunction with or in comparison to other burial sites along the route such as St. James' Burial Ground in London and the Park Street Burial Ground in Birmingham which are both of comparable dates. The HERDS outlines several ‘Knowledge Creation’ objectives that could be achieved through the analysis of the skeletal remains including, but not limited to: “health, disease and pollution in 19th Century populations,” “develop sampling strategies to examine and compare the origin and degree of mobility in 18th and 19th Century urban and rural populations,” and “Creation of an ancient DNA database” (HS2 Ltd. 2017, 57–59). The Park Street Burial Ground was excavated by MOLA-Headland Infrastructure, a consortium of the two companies, and St. James' was excavated by MOLA; St. Mary's was excavated by L-P: Archaeology which has since been acquired by MOLA which ought to make the exchange of information, the collaboration on the analysis and comparison of the three sites, in accordance with the aims stated in the HERDS, easier. The bioarchaeological analysis of the remains from St. Mary's should be considered in the site-wide monograph mentioned above, with the comparison of results from the three burial grounds being in another, separate, monograph. This particular monograph should present a brief summary of each of the three sites, their history, and the process of the excavation of each, before progressing onto a detailed insight into the methods used for the analysis and then the results from each site before finishing with a comparison of the data and what this means in relation to the specific objectives.

The final part of any archaeological project is the archive deposition. This aspect of dissemination includes the deposition of the documentary, the physical, and the digital archive with the relevant museum, in this case Discover Bucks Museum for the documentary and the physical archive and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) for the digital archive. Under the CIfA Code of Conduct (2021, para.3.5), archaeologists should “seek to ensure that it is eventually deposited where it is likely to receive adequate curatorial care and storage conditions and to be readily available for study and examination,” and as such all the relevant documents and artefacts selected for retention should be deposited with a final archive repository. Discover Bucks does not currently have the resources for the quantity of material produced from HS2 excavations and evaluations (Thorn 2021) it could be the site is not archived for several years even after the conclusion of the analysis stage. This is, obviously, not ideal but with the Historic England's Future for Archaeological Archives Programme currently investigating how to solve the space issue with regional depositories (Swannick 2022, 290–291) there could be a finalised solution to this problem by the time it comes to archive the project – though should the results be a national archive building then it could be any number of years until that is realised. This would mean that it could easily be more than a decade until the physical archive is deposited and freely accessible to the public meaning that the digital archive on ADS should include as much information and documentation as possible to mitigate against the lack of access to

physical archive. Access to the physical materials could be provided while they are being stored with the unit if requested. Submission to OASIS and the relevant HER should be completed at the earliest opportunity.

This assignment has discussed several ways of publishing and disseminating archaeological research to both archaeologists and the wider public. There are, of course, other options that have not been discussed here, and those that could have been discussed in further detail; overall, this strategy provides a well-meaning overview of potential options.

Word Count: 3850

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