

# Project Design — Year 1

#### **About Destination Tweed**

Destination Tweed is a unique project which aims to celebrate and share the nature, history and stories of the River Tweed and deliver significant economic, environmental, educational and social benefits to the south of Scotland and North Northumberland.

The River Tweed is one of the UK's most important river corridors with a rich natural and cultural heritage. A five-year partnership led investment, will deliver a 113-mile trail running from Moffat, past the source of the River Tweed and on to Berwick Upon Tweed where the river meets the sea. As part of the River Tweed Trail (*RTT*), a further 12 projects covering a wide range of cultural, river and landscape enhancements, will connect communities and attractions along the route and create opportunities to celebrate, care for, enjoy and promote the river sustainably.

The Destination Tweed project is a multi-partner collaboration led by the Tweed Forum. With thanks to over thirty funders including the Borderlands Inclusive Growth Deal, South of Scotland Enterprise, National Lottery Heritage Fund Scotland, Sustrans Scotland, Northumberland County Council, EU LIFE, Fallago Environment Fund, Water Environment Fund, Woodland Trust Scotland, Esmée Fairbairn and a range of Trusts and Foundations. As part of the wider Destination Tweed, the Uncovering the Tweed project is funded by National Lottery Heritage Fund Scotland, Historic Environment Scotland, and the Fallago Environment Fund.



# Project Plan: Year 1

Uncovering the Tweed (UtT) is a participatory archaeology and community heritage programme and one of the thirteen Destination Tweed projects. The UtT project will maximise the value of LiDAR technology for the investigation of the historic landscape. It is intended that UtT will deliver a legacy for future generations by protecting and conserving the landscape, supporting connections between heritage groups and community organisations along the route and building a core of empowered volunteers, confident in identifying, investigating, and conserving the heritage of the project area into the future. We will ensure a tangible legacy for the project through the generation of new research that will feed directly into the presentation of the Tweed's cultural heritage.

This document sets out the roadmap for Year 1 of UtT, building a foundation for Years 2 and 3. The sub-projects and themes listed below will be developed throughout the project's duration, with new sites, sub-projects, and themes emerging from ongoing community consultation and the work completed in Year 1.

# **Project Themes**

The following structure has been developed for the delivery of UtT's objectives. While this structure is intended to provide focus and coherence to the project, we will seek to maintain engagement with stakeholder groups and the wider community throughout and will remain flexible and open to new research directions and opportunities as these arise.

# Mapping the Tweed

Mapping the Tweed sub-project will constitute the core of the Uncovering the Tweed project. Using the aerial LiDAR data available for the project area, the archaeological mapping programme will aim to create new content that can be used to present and promote the archaeology of the Tweed Trail. A combination of collaborative analysis of LiDAR and mapping sources and field survey will introduce project participants to heritage research skills, mapping and interpretation of LiDAR and aerial imagery, topographic survey, photography and site recording techniques. The mapping programme will introduce participants to the archaeology of the Tweed landscape, provide a diverse range of training opportunities and produce graphics and interpretation that will be invaluable in the presentation of the region's archaeology to the public.

All other sub-projects of the UtT initiative will feed into the Mapping the Tweed project, with the results feeding into a heritage explorer map valuable both for future heritage research and for interpretation.





in, Foursquare, FAQ, METI/NASA, USGS, Esri, Inter







The Mapping the Tweed sub-project will aim to:

- Assess the aerial LiDAR resource for the presence of new archaeological sites, and new information about known monuments, as a collaborative citizen science programme
- Compile a working web map of new discoveries, with access for project participants
- Provide training in:
- » Landscape archaeology and interpretation
- » Topographic survey and archaeological recording
- » Desk-based research and making use of free resources
- Generate photography, maps and descriptions of sites
- Generate a 'Show me archaeology' layer for a mobile-friendly mapping application, presented via an ArcGIS Story Map
- A main objective of the MtT sub-project will be to encourage trained participants to continue the contribution of data to the project, with the aim of compiling a complete database for the Tweed basin.

# LOGISTICS

Delivery of the Mapping the Tweed sub-project will involve:

- initial training sessions and regular refreshers for new participants. Regular workshops to review highlights
- provision of web map interface to allow participants to contribute to project database
- field-based training in site recording, record creation and topographic survey
- digitisation of archaeology into GIS and upload to web map

A rolling programme of field survey, focussed on communication crossing points, confluences and existing walking trails will be scheduled for the duration of the project, resulting in detailed mapping, imagery and information about key monuments and site clusters.

# ACTIVITIES

Mapping the Tweed will commence with online workshops introducing participants to the interpretation of aerial LiDAR, recognising and understanding archaeology, and how to work with free online resources to carry out heritage research from home. Participants will be invited to sign up to the Mapping team, and after completion of the LiDAR induction workshop will be able to contribute suggested identifications within the aerial LiDAR data. These contributions will be reviewed by AOC's archaeologists and categorised according to priority for further investigation.

Sites in key study areas, particularly where these are accessible and located close to walking, cycling and driving routes and the proposed *RTT*, will be targeted for further investigation, with topographic surveys, photography and descriptive records.

Mapping the Tweed: Year 1 LiDAR and Landscape Interpretation

- Stage 1: Recruit participants and start collaborative web map analysis of Tweed LiDAR
- Stage 2: Online workshops in using web map interface, how to interpret LiDAR and how to make use of online resources
- Stage 3: 'Ground truth' field workshops
- Stage 4: Topographic survey/ archaeological recording workshops

# Geophysical Surveys

In Year 1 we will aim to undertake geophysical surveys at key sites throughout the Tweed basin, again focusing on those sites closest to the proposed trail and those closest to areas typically accessed by walkers, cyclists and other visitors to the area. The geophysical survey strategy will be guided by the thematic objectives (below) for Year 1, and the results will feed into the archaeology map compiled by the Mapping the Tweed sub-project.

Geophysical surveys will provide a useful comparative to sites identified through LiDAR and will be particularly useful in areas where LiDAR is less successful as in more cultivated land where sites have undergone more ploughing. Survey in the vicinity of known sites will be targeted to enhance our interpretation of these sites. At the same time, it is anticipated that new sites will be revealed as a result of geophysical survey either standalone or in tandem with LiDAR or other desk-based research. The results of geophysical surveys will continue to inform the program of delivery for Years 2 and 3.





# MTT1: Crossing the Tweed: Roads, Routes, Bridges and Fords

This sub-theme of Mapping the Tweed seeks to explore and record crossing places of the Tweed river and associated tributaries. Crossing points offer the opportunity to map communication routes through the landscape, and the ways these have changed through time in response to political, economic and environmental changes.

Several of these may be extant bridges with older antecedents while other crossings may be traced through physical remains along the river, through historic mapping, or through LiDAR. Workshops will be carried out to introduce participants to a range of research techniques for identifying crossing points such as bridges or fords. Field visits will be carried out to investigate and survey possible crossing areas. These points will be related to known or newly identified sites in the study area such as Roman roads, medieval settlements or droveways.

#### Activities and Outputs

Crossing the Tweed will initially comprise online and in-person workshops identifying bridges, fords and communication routes through historic map regression and LiDAR assessment. Field visits to key sites will follow, with photographic, descriptive and measured surveys of selected sites undertaken.

The outputs of the Crossing the Tweed project will be the compilation of new research on communication routes across the Tweed basin and site surveys of bridges and crossing points for which little or no information currently exists. Summary information will be added to the Mapping the Tweed web map as interactive nodes.











- Explore and record crossing places of the Tweed river and associated tributaries.
- Map communication routes through the landscape and understand their historical changes in response to political, economic, and environmental factors.
- Investigate extant bridges with historical antecedents and trace other crossings through physical remains, historic mapping, or LiDAR.
- Relate crossing points to known or newly identified sites such as Roman roads, medieval settlements, or droveways.
- Conduct site surveys of bridges and crossing points with little or no existing information.



# LOGISTICS

- Conduct online and in-person workshops to introduce research techniques for identifying crossing points.
- Carry out field visits to investigate and survey possible crossing areas.
- Perform photographic, descriptive, and measured surveys of selected sites.
- Ensure that summary information from research and surveys is added to the Mapping the Tweed web map as interactive nodes.

- LiDAR and historic map regression workshops
- Place name workshop
- Field survey and recording workshops
- Guided walks



## **MTT2: Towers of the Tweed**

This sub-project would seek to investigate tower house sites along the River Tweed. Tower houses are an emblematic site type for the region defined as a fortified multi-floored dwelling constructed between 14th-17th centuries. These usually comprise several floors and often include a vaulted basement. In the context of the turbulent and contested history of the Scottish Borders and Northumberland, tower houses played a key defensive role with thick stone walls, narrow winds and often a surrounding barmkin (defensive courtyard). Tower houses were likely not just defensive but had a significant role in social display of status and power. The conservation and restoration of tower houses has been a contentious issue with debates over historical accuracy versus modern requirements for safety and accessibility. Throughout the Tweed corridor, several tower houses survive in various states from suspected sites to low ruins, and from consolidated remains to repurposed structures.

#### Activities and Outputs

The activities will include detailed field surveys, using both traditional archaeological methods and modern technologies such as LiDAR scanning and drone photography to map and document the current state of these structures. Excavations at selected sites will aim to uncover further evidence of the construction techniques, defensive features, and domestic life within these tower houses. Additionally, archival research will be conducted to gather historical records, maps, and previous research findings to contextualize the physical evidence. The project will engage the local community through educational workshops and guided site visits, encouraging participation in the fieldwork and fostering a deeper connection to the region's heritage.











- Investigate tower house sites along the River Tweed.
- Understand the historical and architectural significance of tower houses as fortified multi-floored dwellings constructed between the 14th and 17th centuries.
- Examine the defensive, social, and status-display roles of tower houses in the context of the Scottish Borders and Northumberland's history.
- Address the debates on conservation and restoration of tower houses concerning historical accuracy versus modern safety and accessibility requirements.
- Identify the current states of tower houses, ranging from suspected sites to low ruins and repurposed structures.



# LOGISTICS

- Conduct LiDAR analysis to identify known or potential tower house sites.
- Organize historical research workshops to explore stories around particular tower house sites.
- Implement geophysical surveys around known or potential tower house sites.
- Conduct field workshops focusing on recording and topographic surveying of tower house sites.
- Carry out excavation or test-pit excavation at identified key sites.

- LiDAR analysis of known or potential tower sites
- Historical research workshops to look at stories around particular sites
- Geophysical survey around known or potential tower house sites
- Field workshops in recording and topographic survey
- Excavation or test-pit excavation at identified key sites



#### **MTT3: Carved in Stone**

Carved stones of Scotland and the North East of England have been considered a priority for research and a valuable archaeological resource in research frameworks for the areas. Examples can be found from almost every period, from prehistoric rock art to Anglo-Saxon stone sculpture and hogback stones to mile markers. These form tangible elements of the archaeological resource along the Tweed valley. With a focus on late prehistoric to late medieval stones, this project will seek to record the carved stone resource throughout the study area. Stones will be recorded digitally using photogrammetry and laser scanning, with descriptive and photographic records compiled and integrated with historical desk-based research.

We will aim to record as many of the most significant carved stones found within the Tweed study area as possible, recruiting a community survey team trained in recording via a series of workshops. We will present each recorded stone via a clickable link on an interactive web map of the Tweed basin, with each clickable point linking to an interactive 3D model, accompanied by a summary of the stone's significance and an explanation of its iconography.

Specialist contributors will be invited to discuss the significance of the stones of the Tweed in online and in-person talks, and a compilation report will draw together the results of the stone surveys carried out over years 1 to 3 of the project.











- Research and record carved stones throughout the Tweed valley, focusing on late prehistoric to late medieval stones.
- Create digital records of carved stones using photogrammetry and laser scanning.
- Compile descriptive and photographic records and integrate them with historical desk-based research.
- Highlight the archaeological significance of carved stones in the Tweed study area.
- Provide accessible and interactive resources to the public through the Mapping the Tweed webmap.



# LOGISTICS

- Recruit and train a community survey team through a series of workshops focused on recording techniques.
- Conduct digital recording of carved stones using photogrammetry and laser scanning.
- Compile descriptive and photographic records of the stones.
- Present recorded stones on an interactive web map of the Tweed basin, linking each point to an interactive 3D model and a summary of the stone's significance.
- Invite specialist contributors to give online and in-person talks on the significance of the carved stones.

- Recording and workshops
- photogrammetry
- Guided field visits to carved stone sites
- Public talks on the significance of the carved stone corpus
- Interactive Web Map Integration



#### **MTT4: Deserted Medieval Villages**

The Tweed basin contains some of the best evidence for medieval settlement in southern Scotland. Beyond the well-known abbey towns of Melrose and Kelso, there are numerous deserted villages and smaller settlements, the remnants of communities which never grew into larger towns. Several are associated with chapels or small kirks, but few have been the subject of coordinated archaeological investigation. This element of the project would target areas surrounding ruined and deserted churches, carrying out survey, geophysics and trial excavations designed to establish the date, character and extent of medieval settlements located in these areas.

The Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) survey project would aim to establish the location, layout and date of abandoned historic settlements along the Tweed. Desk based assessment workshops will introduce approaches to historical research and participants will be encouraged to submit archive and historic map assessment information to the project. Participants would be introduced to techniques of geophysical survey best suited to prospection in each of the sub-study areas, and trained in use of survey equipment.

Where land conditions and access allow, small-scale excavations will be carried out in order to verify and test the results of geophysical and map-based research. The excavations will be conducted as training workshops, with volunteers supervised and instructed in the techniques of archaeological excavation and recording.

Following the identification and mapping of DMV archaeology through geophysical survey and desk based research, mapping of archaeology identified will be added to an interactive web map, with clickable points providing further information on each site and the results of the field investigations.





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Described Medieval Village, Horndean: The remains of the nedieval parish church of Horndean (NT 94 NW /6, at NT 205 495) stand in isolation 700 m B of the modern villa and may indicate the site of an earlier settlement of which no traces now remain. The drengs of Horndean are mentioned in a writ of about 1118.





Scottish Borders Archive & Local History Service ourtesy of Robert D Clapperton Trust



- Establish the location, layout, and dates of abandoned historic settlements along the Tweed.
- Introduce and train participants in historical research and geophysical survey techniques.
- Conduct small-scale excavations to verify and test geophysical and map-based research results.
- Add identified and mapped DMV archaeology to an interactive web map.
- Provide further information on each site and the results of field investigations to the public.



# LOGISTICS

- Conduct desk-based assessment workshops to introduce historical research approaches.
- Encourage participants to submit archive and historic map assessment information.
- Train participants in geophysical survey techniques and use of survey equipment.
- Carry out small-scale excavations where land conditions and access allow.
- Conduct excavation workshops with volunteer supervision and instruction in archaeological excavation and recording techniques.
- Map identified DMV archaeology through geophysical survey and desk-based research.
- Add clickable points with detailed site information to an interactive web map.

- Desk-based workshops including LiDAR and cartographic regression
- Geophysical survey and training workshops
- Historic place-name workshops (linked with Crossing the Tweed)
- Excavation workshops training participants in the processes of excavation and recording



## **MTT5: Industrial Tweed**

This sub-project explores the rich industrial history of the Tweed valley, from early modern times to the 20th century, highlighting key industries and their impact on the region. Medieval watermills, used for grinding grain and other purposes, mark the earliest industrial activity in the Tweed valley. Remnants of these mills, such as foundations and mill races, provide insights into historical technology and economy. From the 18th century, the Tweed valley became famous for its woollen textile industry, particularly in towns like Hawick and Galashiels. Textile mills, powered by the river, and surviving mill buildings and workers' housing reflect this period of industrial growth. The 19th-century advent of the railway transformed the Tweed valley, enhancing transport of goods and integrating the region with broader markets. Surviving railway structures, now often repurposed, illustrate this pivotal development.

This sub-project will be focused around the urban centres along the Tweed recording the remains for industrial activity that still survives within these areas. This will include historicbuilding recording workshops, photogrammetric and photographic records and will be supported by desk-based research including LiDAR assessment.











- Explore the industrial history of the Tweed valley from early modern times to the 20th century.
- Highlight key industries, including medieval watermills, the 18th-century woollen textile industry, and the impact of the 19th-century railway.
- Record and analyze the remains of industrial activities in urban centers along the Tweed.
- Provide insights into historical technology, economy, and the transformation of the region through industrialization.
- Integrate findings into an interactive web map for public access and education.

Conduct historic-building recording workshops focused on surviving industrial structures.

LOGISTICS

- Use photogrammetry and photographic techniques to create detailed records of industrial remains.
- Support field activities with desk-based research, including LiDAR assessment and cartographic regression.
- Present findings on an interactive web map, highlighting the industrial heritage of the Tweed valley.

- LiDAR and cartographic regression workshops
- Field survey and recording workshops
- Photogrammetry workshops



#### **MTT6: Prehistoric Lives**

This sub-project encompasses a broad period of time and a wide range of site types and evidence. From the Upper Paleolithic to the late Iron Age, there is evidence of prehistoric people living along the Tweed valley. Some of the earliest prehistoric evidence for the area includes lithic scatter sites. These include Scotland's only Hamburgian settlement at Howden representing nationally significant and rare evidence of Late Glacial (12,700-9,800 BC) activity.

Lithic scatter sites also represent the later Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age periods and are known along the length of the Tweed valley. Some of these may represent settlements while others may be indicative of short-term occupation or craft working. The tool types, technologies, and raw materials used can offer us valuable insights into connections across the area in these different periods, and how they were connected to areas further afield.

A wealth of other prehistoric sites exist in the region with stone alignments, stone circles and burial cairns dotting the landscape. In the later prehistoric period scooped settlements and hillforts are found along the sides of the valley and promontory forts directly overlook the river Tweed. Prehistoric field systems including cultivation terraces and ridge and furrow are preserved in certain areas and provide evidence of prehistoric subsistence strategies.

Prehistoric Lives will comprise desk-based research including LiDAR workshops to identify potential prehistoric sites. This will include an overview of the range of prehistoric site types that may be present and identified in the region. Known sites will also be subject to LiDAR assessment as this may enhance our current interpretation of the extent of these sites. A programme of fieldwork will be carried out including site visits, field walking, survey, and excavation followed by appropriate programmes of post-excavation work.

The Prehistoric Lives sub-project will contribute to several research questions for national (ScARF) and regional (SESARF and NERF) research frameworks. This will integrate previous work with new site information and contribute to compilation of significant prehistoric sites along the Tweed with summary information added to the Mapping the Tweed web map as interactive nodes.











- Investigate and document evidence of prehistoric people living along the Tweed valley from the Upper Paleolithic to the late Iron Age.
- Identify and analyze lithic scatter sites and their significance across different prehistoric periods.
- Study a variety of prehistoric sites, including settlements, stone alignments, burial cairns, scooped settlements, hillforts, promontory forts, and prehistoric field systems.



# LOGISTICS

- Conduct desk-based research and LiDAR workshops to identify potential prehistoric sites.
- Perform LiDAR assessments of known sites to enhance interpretations.
- Carry out fieldwork, including site visits, field walking, survey, and excavation.
- Implement appropriate post-excavation work programs.
- Summarize and compile significant prehistoric sites along the Tweed and add this information to an interactive web map.

- LiDAR workshops
- Field based recording and survey workshops
- Field-walking
- Lithics Identification workshop
- Trial trench excavation workshops in excavation and recording techniques



#### MTT7: Landscapes of the Tweed

The interaction of people and the landscape has shaped the patterns of human activity in the Tweed basin from the earliest post-glacial period to the industrial revolution. The formation of terraces and flood plains as the river cut the landscape over the past 10,000 years constrained those areas suitable for early settlements, fortifications, and agriculture. However, the chronology of terracing and landscape formation has been little studied and as a consequence, the relationship between archaeology and the river landscape through time is poorly understood. A new study of the geomorphology of the Tweed would place a chronological framework on the evolution of the Tweed landscape as we know it today. This would introduce participants to the theories and techniques of geomorphology, allowing them to develop an understanding of the chronology of landscape features. Looking at change on a landscape-scale over time will also offer an opportunity for participants to consider the interaction between climate change, landscape, archaeology, and the future.











- Study the interaction between human activity and landscape formation in the Tweed basin from the post-glacial period to the industrial revolution.
- Develop a chronological framework for the formation of terraces, flood plains, and other landscape features.
- Understand the relationship between archaeology and the river landscape over time.
- Introduce participants to geomorphology and geoarchaeology theories and techniques.
- Explore the impact of climate change on landscape and archaeology, and consider future implications.



# LOGISTICS

- Deliver specialist talks to introduce the subjects of geomorphology and geoarchaeology.
- Provide an overview of previous studies and a broad timeline of landscape change.
- Conduct guided field visits to teach participants how to 'read' chronological changes in landscape forms.
- Organize field-based workshops to introduce investigative techniques in geoarchaeology and geomorphology.
- Carry out analysis and radiocarbon dating, with results discussed with participants.
- Integrate findings into an interactive web map for public access.

- Specialist lectures
- Desk-based workshops in researching landscape change
- Guided field visits in 'reading' landscapes
- Field-based workshop in geoarchaeology and geomorphology techniques
- Analysis, dating and presentation of results with participants.



## **Capacity Building**

In Year One, the **UtT** project is committed to opening up opportunities for participants of all ages and backgrounds, ensuring that everyone, regardless of their previous experience or time commitments, can engage with and benefit from the project. Recognizing that many participants are already involved in existing groups and societies, or may join such groups throughout the project's duration, the initiative will offer tailored capacity-building workshops. These workshops are designed to enhance participants' skills and enable them to undertake and lead their own independent projects.

AOC will provide two key workshops aimed at fostering these skills. The first workshop, *"Designing and Delivering Archaeological Projects,"* will equip participants with essential project management skills, guiding them through the entire project lifecycle in accordance with professional standards. Participants will learn about the ethical and legal considerations crucial to project design and delivery, including aspects such as research methodology, health and safety, budgeting, resource management, and post-excavation reporting. This comprehensive training will prepare individuals to manage and execute archaeological projects with confidence and adherence to best practices.

The second workshop, "Guide to Funding & Funding Applications," will focus on the critical aspects of securing project funding. This session will cover the elements of crafting successful grant proposals and identifying potential sources of project funding. By mastering these skills, participants will be better positioned to secure financial support for their own projects and contribute to the broader goals of the Tweed project. Through these workshops, the Tweed project aims to empower participants, enhance their capabilities, and foster a collaborative environment where diverse groups can thrive and contribute to the project's success.





# **Outreach & Engagement**

The Schools and Family Engagement program offers a variety of hands-on activities designed to inspire participants of all ages. In schools, students can take part in interactive workshops that introduce archaeological techniques like LiDAR and research methods, complemented by curriculum-aligned learning packs for extended classroom use. Site visits allow students to explore historical landscapes, identify archaeological features up close and get real hands-on experience.

For families, interactive archaeology days offer activities like mock excavations, artifact handling, and creative workshops where participants can craft models or artifacts while learning. Family-friendly storytelling sessions, archaeology trails, and guided walks provide fun, accessible ways to explore history and archaeology together.









#### Years 2 and 3

The above sets out the themes and sub-projects for Year 1. The results of work in Year 1 is anticipated to inform the strategy and project plan for Years 2 and 3, in conjunction with ongoing community consultation. However, certain potential themes can be identified that are likely to be featured in the later years of the project including:

#### **Roman River Frontier:**

This subject would seek to explore the evidence for Roman activity across the area. Several significant Roman sites Are found along the Tweed such as Trimontium Fort or lesser known Roman sites such as that at Lyne, with other site types like roads, findspots, or watchtowers throughout the landscape.

#### Artefacts of the Tweed:

While the main focus of several projects is around archaeological sites and landscapes, there are many significant artefacts that have been found throughout the area which contribute to the archaeological record. From isolated findspots to key finds from excavations, this project would explore materials and objects of the region. In addition to artefact workshops that will introduce participants post-excavation techniques, we will also work with museums to create interactive digital models of significant artefacts.

#### Sacred Tweed:

A politically important region, the Tweed has long been the location of significant religious sites. From the 12th century abbeys such as those at Dryburgh, Kelso and Melrose to St Cuthbert's Chapel, graveyards and holy wells the area is rich with sacred heritage. This subproject will explore the history and archaeology of these religious sites, and how they played a key role in the social and economic landscapes of the Tweed.

#### **Built Heritage:**

Several urban sites from Moffat to Berwick-upon-Tweed are palimpsests of historical change and this change can be identified in the standing remains which make up these urban centres today. A program of historic building recording will be carried out at key urban areas to introduce participants to techniques of Historic Building Recording and engage with the heritage of everyday places in towns and villages.







# APPENDIX 1 – Activity Descriptions

## **LiDAR Workshops**

LiDAR workshops will introduce participants to the technology and methods used for capturing and analyzing high-resolution elevation data. Participants will learn how LiDAR data can reveal landscape features, archaeological sites, and environmental changes. The workshops will cover the fundamentals of LiDAR data interpretation and its application to archaeological research, including practical exercises in analyzing LiDAR imagery.

#### **Desk-based Research Workshops**

Desk-based workshops may take different forms and structures depending on the theme of the workshop. Overall, they will introduce participants to a range of sources and methods for carrying out research. This may draw on previous workshops or relate to field surveys and visits, and be tied to the project themes. These workshops are likely to include a review of cartographic sources, LiDAR, historical sources, placenames, the HER, and archives. They will provide participants with the skills to effectively gather and analyze information from a variety of research materials.

## **Field Visits**

This may involve a guided walk to a site or sites, led by an archaeologist or specialist. The purpose of these visits is to engage participants with the landscape and help them identify and understand archaeological features and settings. This hands-on approach will enhance their observational skills and deepen their understanding of the fieldwork process.

## **Site Survey**

A site survey may involve different methods of recording potential archaeological sites in the field. Participants will be introduced to a range of technologies and techniques for site recording, including photographic surveys, written notes with measured sketches and descriptions, topographic surveys using GPS equipment, and photogrammetry for 3D digital recording. The workshops will also cover how to compile and submit this data to the relevant HER as part of a site archive.







# **Geophysical Survey**

Geophysical survey is likely to be carried out at different phases of several sub-projects and themes. This may be conducted by AOC either alone or in conjunction with volunteer participants. Geophysical survey methods may include magnetometry, resistivity, and ground-penetrating radar. Participants will learn how to operate these tools and interpret the resulting data to identify potential archaeological features.

## **Place Name Workshops**

Place name workshops, anticipated to be delivered by an external specialist, will focus on understanding the historical and linguistic significance of place names. These workshops will involve analyzing historical maps, studying local histories, and exploring the etymology of place names to uncover their historical and cultural contexts.

# Geomorphology & Geoarchaeology

Workshops in geomorphology and geoarchaeology will introduce participants to the study of landforms and sediment layers to understand historical landscape changes. Participants will learn investigative techniques to analyze landscape evolution and its impact on archaeological sites, including practical field-based exercises and data interpretation

## **Specialist Lectures**

As part of the delivery of sub-projects and themes, and at key periodic events throughout the project, specialist lectures will be delivered. The duration and format of these lectures will vary but may include topics on period-specific archaeology, methodologies and techniques, landscape archaeology, and significant artefacts. These lectures will provide in-depth knowledge and insights from experts in various fields.

# **Excavation and Test-pitting**

Excavation and test-pitting workshops will offer hands-on training in archaeological digging and recording techniques. Participants will learn how to conduct small-scale excavations, including site preparation, digging methods, and documentation. These workshops will emphasize best practices for excavation and data recording, enabling participants to contribute effectively to fieldwork and analysis.











