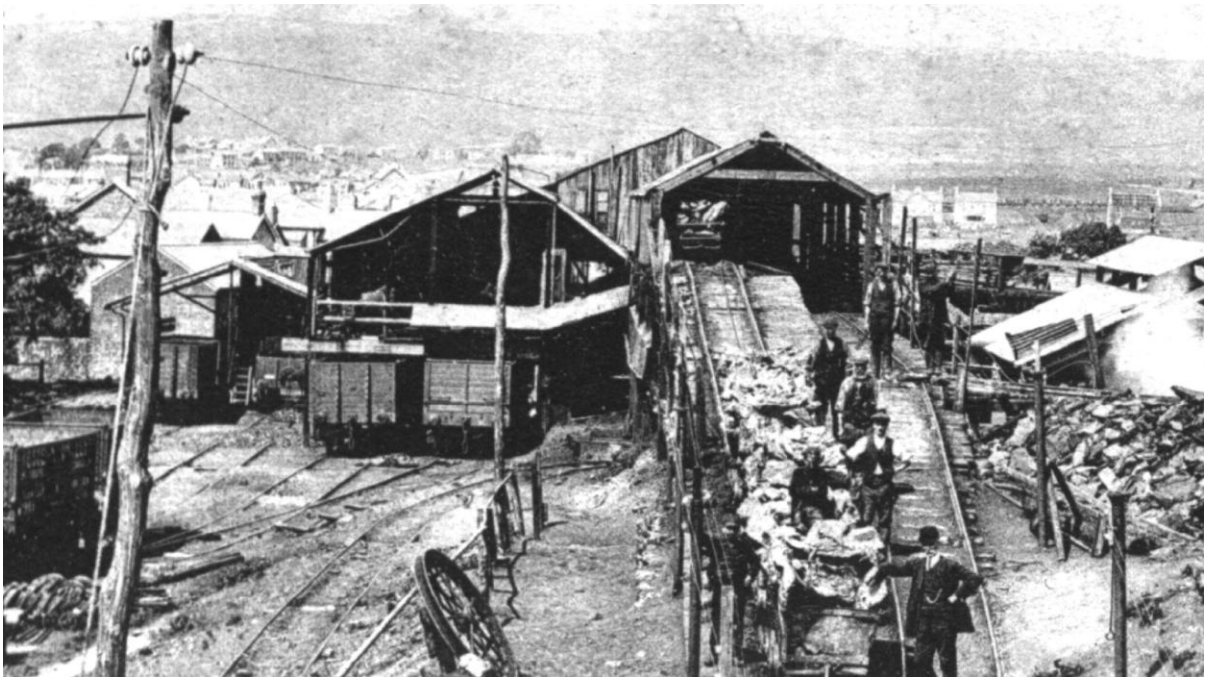


# **A Research Framework for the Archaeology of the Extractive Industries in England**

## **Mining and Quarrying**

### **Project Design**

v.3 - in support of a time-only variation to the project plan



**The National Association of Mining History Organisations**



Reg. Charity No. 297301

A Research Framework for the Archaeology of the Extractive Industries  
(Mining and Quarrying)

## Project Design

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Front cover – An archaeological challenge: the ephemeral nature of structures on a small mine of the early 20th century (New Gorse Colliery)

# A Research Framework for the Archaeology of the Extractive Industries (Mining and Quarrying)

## 1 Summary description

- 1.1 No comprehensive overview has yet been carried out for the archaeology of the extractive industries; mining, quarrying and the associated infrastructure. Over a period of two years this project will assess and analyse current knowledge to determine the extent of the research already undertaken, its depth and its relevance to our understanding of the archaeology and history for a wide range of mining and quarrying activities. The results will be published as a Resources Assessment and Research Agenda for England with a view to formulating strategies for future archaeological research. The project will also assist in informing future conservation and outreach strategies, and help to raise general awareness of the significance of the extractive industries as part of our heritage.

## 2 Background to the project

- 2.1 The need for informed strategies for archaeology in Britain had been recognised by the early 1980s and a number of interest groups had already started to address the problem. The Prehistoric Society published a document on *National priorities for prehistoric archaeology* in 1981, updated under slightly different titles in 1984 and 1988, and others followed – *Priorities for the preservation and excavation of Romano-British sites* in 1983-85 (Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies), *Archaeology and the Middle Ages* (Society for Medieval Archaeology, 1987), and *Resources priorities for post-medieval archaeology* (Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology, 1988). With the implementation of planning guidelines, PPG 15 and PPG 16 (*Department of the Environment Planning Policy Guidance Notes*, covering Archaeology and the Historic Environment), in the early 1990s there were significant changes in the way that archaeological work was undertaken. Much archaeological investigation is now led, and funded, by developers and that has accentuated the need for coherent objectives. English Heritage published two documents, *Exploring our Past* (1991) and *Frameworks for our Past* (1996), which highlighted the need for detailed research frameworks to effectively target future research. A number of regional groups were already considering the overall archaeological research priorities in their areas and these were developed as the regional research frameworks sponsored by English Heritage to provide it with an informed strategy for future research.
- 2.2 English Heritage has also sponsored research framework projects by specialist interest groups, of which *Understanding the Workplace* (Association for Industrial Archaeology, published 2005) and *Metals and metalworking: a research framework for archaeometallurgy* (Historical Metallurgy Society, published 2008) are particularly relevant to this project. The former covered the period post 1750 and specifically excluded the extractive industries, referring the reader to an early study, Barker and Cranstone (eds), *The Archaeology of Industrialization* (2004), which include a small group of papers on mining by Willies, Blackburn, and Mighall et al. Those papers, whilst extremely useful in their own right, do not address the problems of developing a research agenda for the future of mining and quarrying archaeology. The work of the Historical Metallurgy Society touches on mining, albeit only the extraction of metals, from pre-history through to the modern period but its primary focus is on metal working and it could not be expected to address future research for the historic extractive industry as a whole. In 1992, at the request of the short-lived Institute of Mining History and Archaeology (IMHA), David Cranstone prepared a short article on *Mining Sites in*

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*Britain: Priorities for Research and Preservation* (published in the IMHA Newsletter, 3, 6-8) and in 1996 *The Archaeology of Mining and Metallurgy in South-West Britain*, edited by Phillip Newman and published by the Historical Metallurgy Society and Peak District Mines Historical Society, did go some way towards addressing aspects of current research. The recent English Heritage policy statement on *Mineral Extraction and the Historic Environment* has also highlighted the historic significance of mining and quarrying sites and landscapes, and their importance for the conservation of the built environment (see 3.4 below).

- 2.3 Following discussion with English Heritage (Jon Humble, Senior Policy Adviser – Minerals) in 2006 the National Association of Mining History Organisations (NAMHO), representing a wide range of interests in mining history and archaeology (Appendix 1), considered how it might provide a comprehensive Research Framework for the Archaeology of the Extractive Industries utilising the expertise within its constituent organisations and other bodies with interests in the extractive industries. Martin Roe, NAMHO Conservation Officer at the time, carried out an initial appraisal of the project and how it might be structured which envisaged a 12 month project relying primarily on a paid employee (the Project Officer) collecting data from individual researchers amongst the constituent groups within NAMHO. The outline, along with the proposal that NAMHO should carry out the research framework project, was put to the Association’s Council meeting in Thelkeld on 10 March 2007. At that meeting Martin Roe stood down as Conservation Officer and the retiring chairman, Dr Peter Claughton, agreed to take on the conservation role along with responsibility for the proposed project. There was some concern expressed in Council that the proposal, as it stood, would not adequately reward the work of its constituent membership in the project. It was therefore agreed to approach English Heritage for a small grant to fund the cost of further consultation within the Association and the drafting of a full Project Design for the research framework.
- 2.4 Agreement was reached with English Heritage (Barney Sloane, Head of Historic Environment Commissions) for funding for the preparation of the Project Design to a limit of £2000; however, due to time constraints from an on-going academic project on the part of the new Conservation Officer, it was not possible to start the work until the summer of 2008. A detailed outline for a project, based largely on voluntary contributions over a three year period, was published and disseminated to constituent groups for circulation to their members as a special issue of the NAMHO Newsletter in late August 2008. The publication allowed time for wide circulation before the Council meeting on 15 November 2008 and included a request for those interested in working on the Project Design to put their names forward: a timetable which was discussed with English Heritage (Kathy Perrin, Historic Environment Liaison). At the November meeting Council gave full approval to take the Project Design forward for submission to English Heritage. A steering group was formed (Appendix 2), representing a wide range of archaeological interests within NAMHO constituent groups and including representation from outside the Association, which met at the Peak District Mining Museum, Matlock Bath, on 14 February 2009 to discuss the structure of the research framework project. The work of the steering group in that meeting, in subsequent discussion, at further meetings in Camborne (1 May 2009) and Bainbridge (10 May 2009), and in consultation with English Heritage (Jon Humble and Kathy Perrin) was presented in the Project Design, (version 2) dated 31 July 2009. That Project Design was submitted in support of a successful bid to English Heritage for funding to draft the first two stages of the Research Framework (the Resource Assessment and Research Agenda) over a two year period.

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- 2.5 A Project Officer was appointed in October 2009 and the work of the project commenced in November of that year. Delay in acquiring and processing the data from the Historic Environment Records (HERs) has however meant that the project was already seriously behind schedule by April 2010. It was also evident that, despite wide consultation, individuals with expertise in some areas of the country and with interests in particular aspects of the extractive industries were slow in coming forward to offer their services to the project. In July 2010 it was clear that certain objectives, primarily the publication of draft text on the assessment of data by specialist themes, had not been met and were unlikely to be met in near future.
- 2.6 Action was taken to establish the specialist study groups and they were tasked with providing draft assessments by the end of December 2010. A decision was made to re-evaluate progress at the steering group meeting in October 2010 and after consultation with Kathy Perrin (English Heritage), and in the light of positive progress in assessing the data by specialist themes, the project management have opted to request a time only variation to the project. The preferred option is to extend the project by nine months, looking to a completion date for the two phases (Resource Assessment and Research Agenda) by the end of July 2012. The new schedule is detailed in full in this Project Design (version 3), Section 6.

### **3. The Case for this Specialist Research Framework**

- 3.1 No study providing a comprehensive overview of the archaeology of mining and quarrying, assessing the state of knowledge and the priorities for future research, has yet been carried out. If the archaeological community and those bodies funding future research are unaware of the current state of our knowledge, opportunities to advance our understanding are likely to be missed.
- 3.2 Mining and quarrying in Britain dates back over 6000 years into the Mesolithic period when selected materials, stone, flints, clay and pigments, were dug out of the ground for use as tools, as cultural symbols and, from at least the early Neolithic period onwards in England, for the production of ceramics. The impact of the products of mining and quarrying have defined phases in human development from the Neolithic and Bronze Ages to the Industrial Revolution of the late 18th and early 19th century, and the urban lifestyle of today. The economic and cultural importance of the extractive industries in England was immense, with the early coal and metal mining industries making significant contributions to the process of industrialisation which culminated in the rapid changes in the late 18th century. At its peak, in the first years of the 20th century, the coal industry alone employed up to ten percent of the working population. Physical evidence for mining and quarrying is to be found in every part of the country from the lowlands of the south-east to the uplands of the north and west, in city centres and amongst their suburban sprawl, as well as on remote hillsides and cliff tops. Mining and quarrying continue to be active industries today, sometimes destroying the evidence of earlier working and at other times exposing it for closer investigation. There is an ongoing need to recognise the value of the evidence and be aware of its potential.
- 3.3 The archaeological evidence currently available for mining and quarrying is, however, quite variable with some sectors having been examined in great detail whilst for others

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information is sparse or non-existent. For some periods and geographic areas there might be documentary evidence but a full examination of the field evidence has not been carried out: whereas, for others, physical features have been identified and entered in the Historic Environment Record (HER) but not subject to a structured programme of research. An example of the latter might be post medieval ironstone mining on the Jurassic Ridge in the Midland counties of England which is well represented in the HER, and was important historically as a major source of supply to the iron and steel industries during periods of conflict in the 20th century, but has not been subject to detailed archaeological or historical investigation at a local level. This research framework project will therefore assess current knowledge of mining and quarrying, its cultural impact and the chronology of landscape features. The project will consider the depth of knowledge for the industries both regionally and through time, examining their unique features and reassess current views against the range of data collected. It will also provide a historical narrative against which the archaeological resources can be considered in context. The outcome will be a Resource Assessment and Research Agenda to be used in the preparation of a Research Strategy.

- 3.4 The project will address English Heritage's SHAPE Research Programme G2: Defining the questions: Devising research strategies, frameworks and agendas. Sub-programme 11172.110: Supporting research frameworks. It will also fulfil the priority highlighted in English Heritage's policy statement on *Mineral Extraction and the Historic Environment* which stated, at page 7, that: 'A proper understanding of the historic resource is a key step, and there is a need for a national research framework for the extractive industries, including recommendations for promoting their conservation, public appreciation and considerable potential, as an educational resource'.
- 3.5 NAMHO will look to other sources of funding to extend the research framework to the whole of mainland Britain. It has already secured sufficient funds from the Welsh Mines Society to hold a consultative seminar in Wales and has approached the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales for further funds. An application will be made to Historic Scotland but funds from that organisation will not be available until at least 2010.
- 3.6 The results of the project will be published, making them available to the widest possible audience. They will be used to develop a Research Strategy which would then be available for use in preparing research projects with a view to advancing a fuller understanding of the archaeology of mining and quarrying.

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## 4 Project Aims and Objectives

4.1 This project will address the lack of a comprehensive overview by preparing a Research Framework for the Archaeology of the Extractive Industries in England (Mining and Quarrying) which can be used to inform the course of future research. The framework will be structured in three parts –

1. **Resource Assessment:** providing an understanding of the current state of knowledge and the available resources, both archaeological and historical.
2. **Research Agenda:** to identify the strengths and weaknesses in that knowledge, the unique elements and the potential for future research.
3. **Research Strategy:** to establish research objectives and possible priorities.

4.2 The first two parts are the subject of this proposal. It aims to carry out the Resource Assessment, identify a Research Agenda and disseminate the results with a view to carrying out the third part, developing a Strategy which will consider providing a prioritised list of research objectives for the archaeology of mining and quarrying.

4.3 The overall aims and objectives of this project are therefore to:

- Review and assess the archaeological resources for mining and quarrying;
- Identify similarities and common themes across the industries;
- Identify areas of weakness, assess the strengths which might inform approaches to address those weaknesses, and suggest potential directions for future research;
- Link into national, regional and other related thematic strategies;
- Link into those cross-cutting themes which have a bearing on the archaeology of the extractive industries;
- Involve the mining history and archaeological communities at all stages; to inform them on the extent and quality of current knowledge;
- Identify gaps in current knowledge and research objectives, with a view to filling those gaps and expanding our knowledge of mining and quarrying archaeology;
- Identify shortages in skill levels relevant to the archaeology of the extractive industries; ensuring that they will be equal to the challenges presented in taking forward the required archaeological research;
- Assist in informing future conservation and outreach strategies, and helping to raise general awareness of the significance of the extractive industries as part of our heritage.

# A Research Framework for the Archaeology of the Extractive Industries (Mining and Quarrying)

## 5 Project Scope: The Extractive Industries (Mining and Quarrying)

5.1 For the purposes of this project an extractive industry, mining or quarrying, is defined as **the extraction of materials from the ground, where the material extracted was the primary objective (actual or perceived)**. It will also include the processing of the material extracted where that is done on or near the site of extraction.

5.2 The project will assess the available evidence for mining and quarrying, the extraction and processing of materials, and their wider impact on the landscape, including cultural and social implications. A wide range of materials have been worked in the mines and quarries of England and these can be broadly categorised as follows –

### **Energy Minerals -**

**Coal**

**Oil shale**

### **Metals -**

**Iron** - Mesozoic ironstones, coal measure ironstones, and other iron ores

**Non-ferrous metals** - lead, copper, tin, tungsten, etc.

**Associated gangue minerals** - barytes, fluorspar, etc.

### **Bulk Minerals -**

**Stone** - building and roofing materials, aggregates, industrial use, e.g. lime

**Sand and gravel** - aggregates and industrial use, e.g. glass, moulding sands

### **Other Industrial Minerals -**

**Evaporites** - gypsum, salt, potash, celestite, etc.

**Clays** - ‘common’ clay, ballclay, china clay, fireclay, potter’s clays, etc.

**Miscellaneous minerals** - graphite, arsenic, talc, abrasives, pigments, etc.

5.3 The project therefore excludes the extraction of oil, gas, brine and water by means of wells and boreholes, and the digging of peat. Reference may, however, be made to those extractive industries where they are relevant to mining and quarrying, both surface and underground, or the associated processing of material; for example, the supply of peat as fuel for on-site smelting of lead and tin. Also excluded is mining activity where it was carried out for the primary purpose of creating a tunnel or underground space, for example during military operations or as a transport facility unless that was intimately linked to mining or quarrying as defined above. The project will confine itself to land based extraction and will exclude off-shore / marine based extraction.

5.4 Although the terms ‘mining’ and ‘quarrying’ conventionally refer respectively to underground and surface-based operations, legally, industrially, regionally and in the vernacular, usage varies and so the terms cannot be universally applied. For example opencast coal workings are often referred to as mines yet the underground extraction of Bath stone is known as mining

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## 6 Methodology for the Resource Assessment and Research Agenda

- 6.1 The project will undertake a Resource Assessment in order to prepare a Research Agenda which will be used to formulate a Strategy for incorporation into a Research Framework for the Archaeology of the Extractive Industries (Mining and Quarrying).
- 6.2 The project will adopt a composite approach: largely thematic, addressing the broad categories of materials identified above (sub-section 5.2 above), but with a chronological approach to mining and quarrying in the prehistoric periods which recognises the specialist nature of those periods.
- 6.3 Attention will be given to cross-cutting themes, for example, the cultural impact of the industries including customary practices, settlement and migration. The location of some sectors of the industries, for example, Elland Flag quarries or coal mining on the concealed coal-fields, will bring attendant issues with links to urban and suburban development: whereas, locations in open countryside will have issues linked to access and public enjoyment. The underground nature of the industries and the potential for significant elements in their archaeology surviving underground, will also be addressed by the project: contributing to English Heritage's SHAPE Research Programme A2, Sub Programme 11112.210, New Frontiers: Understanding Subterranean Places.
- 6.4 Work on the project will be incorporated into four elements, some of which will run concurrently or have significant overlap, over a period of 33 months:
  - 6.4.1 **Consultation** with the mining history and archaeology communities: Work on this was begun with the publication of the project outline in the special issue of the NAMHO Newsletter in August 2008. The initial response has been harnessed in the formation of the steering group, members of which will take the consultation process back to their constituent groups. Consultation will be widened to embrace those groups within NAMHO who have not yet responded, and include organisations and interested individuals outside NAMHO. There has been consultation in the seminars held during the Winter/Spring of 2010 and it will continue to be an element in the project through to its completion with formal opportunities being presented at NAMHO conferences along with the series of workshops planned for the Winter of 2010/11 and the seminars in 2011/12.
  - 6.4.2 Carry out a **Resource Assessment**: The material pertaining to the archaeology of mining and quarrying is wide ranging: published sources, for which the literature search will include sources in subjects such as mining history and economic geology; the county HERs and the National Monument Record (NMR); documentary resources; the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) and other unpublished archaeological data which might be identified through consultation with regional and local expertise. All the HERs have been contacted in advance of the project starting to determine their criteria for searches and provide some indication as to the type of data held. Where, in the course of the project, data is identified outside the HERs and consent is obtained, they will be supplied with that information in a suitable agreed format. The data collected will

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be subject to a qualitative assessment and provided with a historical narrative against which to view the archaeology in context (the Resource Assessment) which will form the basis for the next phase of the project – the Research Agenda.

- 6.4.3 Formulate a **Research Agenda**: Examination of the data collected to identify the strengths, weaknesses and gaps in current knowledge will form the core of the Research Agenda. It will present the evidence chronologically for the prehistoric periods and by broad categories of materials thereafter: identifying regional discrepancies and those areas where further archaeological investigation is required.
  - 6.4.4 **Communication** of the interim and final results: Preliminary results will continue to be made available on the Internet, at the seminars in the winter of 2011/12, and in presentations at the NAMHO conferences in 2011 and 2012. The Resource Assessment and Research Agenda will be published after those two stages have been completed and will be the subject of a separate bid for funding. A timetable and project design will then be prepared for the Research Strategy in which the objectives and possible priorities for future research on the archaeology of mining and quarrying will be identified.
- 6.5 **Resource Assessment** - Specific tasks within the methodology for this part of the project are itemised in the table at 8.5 (3) below and are outlined chronologically as follows -
- 6.5.1 On appointment the Project Officer prepared text to advertise the project through NAMHO Newsletter and other archaeological and mining interest publications
  - 6.5.2 Over the first three months of the project the Project Officer, in co-operation with the Project Manager and Co-ordinators, contacted the appropriate officers for all the Historic Environment Records (HER) and Urban Archaeology Databases (UAD) in England to obtain data relating to the archaeology of all the categories of mining and quarrying identified in 5.2 above. This was done by arranging digital searches by monument type and category using the English Heritage Monument Thesaurus and the MDA Archaeological Objects Thesaurus. In cases where it proves impossible to access the HER, as in the case of North Somerset where there is no HER officer in post and research queries cannot be accommodated, the Project Officer has searched for alternative sources of data, primarily those created during regional and other framework projects. Where significant collections of non-digital / unpublished data are identified, the Project Officer or a suitable person, the Project Manager or a Co-ordinator who might be better placed geographically or through their area of expertise, will make a personal visit to assess the quality of the data and record that which is relevant to this project.
  - 6.5.3 Also, beginning in mid November 2009, the Project Officer will carry out a full literature search using bibliographic search facilities such as the British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography (BIAB) and the dedicated mining and quarrying bibliographies provided by NAMHO constituent groups. Such searches are to continue through the Resource Assessment phase.

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- 6.5.4 Over the same period, with the assistance of the Project Manager and other members of the Steering Group, the Project Officer established contact with regional and specialist Co-ordinators. Co-ordinators are themselves, or through knowledgeable third parties, providing the Project Officer with as much information and/or relevant sources of archaeological data, published and unpublished, relating to their given field or area of interest. Particular attention is being paid to identifying the 'grey', un-published / un-catalogued, surveys, reports and other forms of data not listed in the HERs. Co-ordinators are arranging regional and local meetings/workshops to facilitate collection of data from individuals and mining interest groups within and outside NAMHO and, where required, the Project Officer will attend such meeting to support the data collection process. The Project Officer has also drafted guidelines for the submission of text by Co-ordinators and other specialists in this and subsequent parts of the project.
- 6.5.5 Once the initial HER data and literature searches had been carried out, the Project Officer prepared a preliminary assessment, arranging data chronologically and by category as defined at 5.2 above. He then provided a written report, in an agreed digital format, presenting details of the collected data and its initial assessment. The report has been placed on the project website and circulated to interested parties for comment.
- 6.5.6 The Project Officer, in co-operation with the Project Manager and Co-ordinators, is responsible for arranging the programme and venues for two series of three consultative seminars, that already carried out over the period February to April 2010 (Mining and Quarrying: Assessing the Archaeology) and that planned between December 2011 and February 2012 (Mining and Quarrying: the Archaeological Agenda). The one day seminars are presenting the results of each part of the project to interested individuals by means of a small number of thematic presentations and allow the participants to interact with specialist co-ordinators in workshop groups. The outcome of the seminars will be incorporated in the draft text for the relevant part of the project.
- 6.5.7 In the period July 2010 to the end of July 2011 the Project Officer, in co-operation with Co-ordinators, will carry out a full Resource Assessment using all the collected data. Particular attention will be paid to identifying any areas of weakness: sectors of mining or quarrying where there appears to be a lack of adequate data: and checking to make sure this reflects the real situation and that nothing has been overlooked. Specialist co-ordinators have been asked to prepare text detailing the assessment along with the historical narrative; to be collated by the Project Officer in preparation for publication as a draft document on the project website in January 2011 and then updated as the consultation continues.
- 6.5.8 Following on publication of the draft Resource Assessment the Project Manager with the Steering Group and Co-ordinators will ensure that the document is advertised to the wider mining history and archaeological communities and will then consider responses. The Project Officer will periodically update the draft document, using a document-control grid (The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide, p. 42) to identify those updates.

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6.6 **Research Agenda** - Specific tasks within the methodology for this part of the project are itemised in the table at 8.5 (4) below and are outlined chronologically as follows -

6.6.1 By the end of November 2011 specialist Co-ordinators, for the prehistoric period and each of the thematic categories identified in 6.2 above, are asked to submit draft text identifying the strengths, weaknesses and gaps in the archaeological knowledge for their specialisation along with areas where further archaeological investigation is required. The text will then be collated by the Project Officer in preparation for publication as a draft Research Agenda document on the project website. Consultation on the Research Agenda will be carried out in the regional seminars, December 2011 to February 2012, and the responses incorporated before the draft document is circulated prior to publication in June 2012.

6.6.2 In April 2012 the Project Manager will submit a bid to English Heritage for funding to publish the Resource Assessment and Research Agenda. From February through to June 2012 the Project Manager, Project Officer, Co-ordinators and Steering Group members will co-operate to edit the full text for publication at the end of June 2012. The results will be presented to a special conference in July 2012.

## 7 Resources and Costs

7.1 Human resources

7.1.1 The work of the project will rest ultimately on a wide group of individuals and organisations with interests in the history and archaeology of the extractive industries. It will be their desire to contribute and their interest in the outcomes which will drive the project forward. Given the dispersed nature of interest in mining and quarrying it will, however, be down to a relatively small number of individuals to co-ordinate the process of data collection and to carry out the qualitative assessment of the material collected. To ensure that those processes are carried out efficiently, and within the suggested timetable, it is proposed that a Project Officer be employed for the duration of the project to carry out data collection, liaising with interested individuals and organisations, to assess the data, collaborate in the analysis of the data, and contribute to the preparation of text for the Resource Assessment and the Research Agenda.

7.1.2 The individuals making the principal contributions will be:

- **The steering group.** This group will oversee the data collection and subsequent assessment, leading the analysis of the results. The group will also be responsible for monitoring the progress of the project. Its chairman will be chosen from amongst members, excluding the Project Manager.
- **Regional co-ordinators.** They will act as liaison between the Project Officer, and individuals and groups holding information relevant to the project.

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- **Specialist co-ordinators.** Specialist co-ordinators will be appointed to assist in liaising with individuals and groups with interests in particular categories of mining and quarrying. These co-ordinators will share with the Project Officer responsibility for assessing the archaeological data, and producing the historical narrative.
- **Individuals and groups.** The mainstay of the work will be the expertise inherent in the individuals, members of constituent organisations within NAMHO, and individuals with specialist interests outside the Association.

7.1.3 The large majority of NAMHO's constituent organisations are in the voluntary sector and it is their members who will contribute the bulk of the time spent on this project. It is extremely difficult to put a figure on the amount of time which will be contributed but it will more than match that worked by the paid Project Officer. It is estimated that management alone will take, on average, one half day per week; contributing a total of 59 days over 33 months.

7.1.4 A **Project Officer** will be appointed to set up the collation system, carry out the data collection process and engage in the process of assessing the results. He or she will liaise with the co-ordinators (above) to ensure maximum coverage of the available data. His contract was for 12 months, renewable to the full 33 months of the project, with a 3 month probationary period. The project officer will be expected to work on a flexible part-time basis: at 93 days in the first 12 months, 70 days in the second 12 months and 40 days in the remaining nine months.

7.1.5 The project will be carried out by the National Association of Mining History Organisations (NAMHO) and be managed by the Association's Conservation Officer, currently Dr Peter Cloughton.

## 7.2 Equipment

7.2.1 The project will rely on the personal equipment of the individuals involved. A digital mass storage device will be purchased to allow the Project Officer to safely store data in a commonly accessible format. Dissemination of information will be largely by digital means but a small budget will be required to cover stationery and postage costs where that is not possible.

## 7.3 Travel and subsistence

7.3.1 The travel and subsistence budget will be commensurate with the needs of the Project Officer attending all eight seminars and conferences, consulting with individuals and groups, and collecting data across England. There are at least 82 offices in England holding either HERs or Urban Archaeology Databases (UAD); only a small number of which can be effectively interrogated directly using the Internet. The majority will require the co-operation of their officers to extract the required information. Enquiries in advance of the project (6.4.2 above) have ascertained that a significant number of HERs hold undigitised / unpublished material which were expected to require personal visits to assess the data. A

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number of visits, up to twelve, were therefore included in the Project Officer's travel allowances, however that has so far proved unnecessary and the Project Officer's travel budget has been reduced accordingly. The budget will also cover the expenses of the steering group in attending regular meetings four times a year, the costs of which are based on the actual cost of the Project Design meeting held at Matlock on 14 February 2009 and over the first 12 months of the project. It also covers any visits made for consultation purposes by the Project Manager and co-ordinators, and the expenses involved in organising the seminars during the winters of 2009/10 and 2011/12.

- 7.3.2 Also included in the travel and accommodation costs are those incurred in setting up the project, not covered in the Project Design costs submitted in May 2009: the project management (MoRPHE) course in Swindon and the final meeting with Kathy Perrin (English Heritage) in Bristol.
- 7.3.3 Participants in the project will be encouraged to use the most economical form of transport but, when using their own vehicle, the costs will be reimbursed at the standard NAMHO rate of 20p per mile. This project will cover the whole of England and some participants will be expected to travel significant distances to attend meetings and, where necessary, will be allowed to claim for overnight accommodation.
- 7.4 Seminars
- 7.4.1 Six seminars are being held over the two years of the project, in the winters of 2009/10 and 2011/12, as part of the consultation process (6.4.1 above) at venues across England. The budget for those seminars will cover the cost of the venue, travel expenses for invited speakers, and catering.
- 7.5 The cost, excluding contributions in kind from the manager and specialist volunteers, for carrying out the first two parts, the Resource Assessment and Research Agenda, will be £46,059. A breakdown of the costs, over 33 months, is laid out below.
- 7.6 Actual Project Costs, First Year (2009/2010)

<b>Staff</b>	<b>Per Day (£)</b>	<b>Days</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b>
Project Officer	140	93	13,020
<b>Non-staff costs</b>			
Travel, accommodation and catering			
			165
- setting up costs (identified at 7.3.2 above)			686
- staff interviews			2,267
- steering group meetings			423
- meeting venue and catering			980
- seminar venues and catering			596
- invited speakers (travel etc.)			981
- Project Officer's travel /accommodation (including up to 12 visits to HERs)			108
- HER search fees			67
- additional organisational / consultation travel			

## A Research Framework for the Archaeology of the Extractive Industries (Mining and Quarrying)

	Stationery, postal and other consumables	14
	Digital storage device	102
	<b>Overheads</b>	
	Administration costs, maintenance of financial records, etc. (To be provided by the National Stone Centre on behalf of NAMHO)	486
	Total for the year	19,895
7.7	Estimated Project Costs, Second Year (2010/2011)	
	<b>Staff</b>	
	<b>Per Day (£)</b>	<b>Days</b>
	<b>Cost (£)</b>	
	Project Officer	9,800
	<b>Non-staff costs</b>	
	Travel, accommodation and catering	
	- steering group meetings	2,000
	- meeting venue and catering	400
	- Project Officer's travel /accommodation	850
	- additional organisational / consultation travel	1,525
	Stationery, postal and other consumables	20
	<b>Overheads</b>	
	Administration costs, maintenance of financial records, etc.	365
	Total for the year	14,960
7.8	Estimated Project Costs, Third Year (2011/2012)	
	<b>Staff</b>	
	<b>Per Day (£)</b>	<b>Days</b>
	<b>Cost (£)</b>	
	Project Officer	5,600
	<b>Non-staff costs</b>	
	Travel, accommodation and catering	
	- steering group meetings	1,000
	- meeting venue and catering	200
	- seminar venues and catering	1,200
	- invited speakers (travel etc.)	900
	- Conference to promote Research Agenda	400
	- Project Officer's travel /accommodation	700
	- additional organisational / consultation travel	900
	Stationery, postal and other consumables	20
	<b>Overheads</b>	
	Administration costs, maintenance of financial records, etc.	273
	Total for the year	11,193
	Total for the project (actual plus estimated over 33 months)	46,048

# A Research Framework for the Archaeology of the Extractive Industries (Mining and Quarrying)

Amount agreed with English Heritage	<b>£46,066</b>
Estimated contribution in kind (see 7.1.3 above) (Project Manager, Steering Group and specialist contributors)	£191,280

## **8 Project Management**

- 8.1 **A Steering Group** has been formed (Appendix 2) which will oversee the work of the project, meeting three to four times per year over the life of the project. This group will be the forum for detail discussion on the progress of the project and will give formal approval, sign-off, on the text for publication at the end of the first and second parts of the project (4.1 above). Contact between meetings will be maintained primarily by the use of e-mail. The option will remain open to co-opt / appoint additional members to this group should the need arise.
- 8.2 Day to day management and direction of the project will be the responsibility of the NAMHO Conservation Officer, currently Dr Peter Cloughton - designated **Project Manager** – but the remit of the Project Officer (Dr Phil Newman) will allow him to operate independently where necessary, reporting to the Project Manager, and the Steering Group, at regular intervals. The Project Manager will be assisted in day to day decision making by a small **Management Group** selected from amongst the Steering Group and including a representative of English Heritage. The Project Manager will report to NAMHO Council at least twice per year during the life of the project.
- 8.3 Executive control of the project will be vested in the NAMHO Chairman and Council.
- 8.4 The **Project Officer** will be expected to operate independently, reporting regularly to the Project Manager and attending all Steering Group meetings, seminars and conferences.
- 8.5 A table detailing task allocation, those responsible for the action and the timing is provided below and as a Gantt chart.

A Research Framework for the Archaeology of the Extractive Industries  
(Mining and Quarrying)

<b>Title</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Cross -Ref.</b>	<b>Task Description</b>	<b>Persons involved</b>	<b>Due date</b>	<b>Days (/person)</b>
<b>1. Project Management</b>	1.1a	8.2	Monitor progress and liaise with all project members; process claims for travel costs, etc.	Project Manager (PM)	Through -out the project	44
	1.1b		Prepare terms of reference	PM	Oct 09	1
	1.2	7.1.4	Appointment of Project Officer	Management Group (MG)	End Oct 09	2
	1.3	8.1	Steering Group Meeting 1 – start of project	Steering Group (SG)	Mid Dec 09	1
	1.4	7.1.2	Steering Group Meeting 2 – Intermediate Review Point (R3) – assess progress on data collection and initial assessment – consider programme for first group of seminars.	SG; Project Officer (PO)	Mid Feb 10	1
	1.5	7.1.2 6.4.1	Steering Group Meeting 3 – R3 – assess progress with particular reference to weaknesses in data collection	SG; PO	End Apr 10	1
	1.6	6.4.2	Steering Group Meeting 4 – R3 – assess progress – identify any weaknesses in data assessment – discuss next phase (Agenda)	SG; PO	End Jul 10	1
	1.7	6.4.2 8.1	Steering Group Meeting 5 – R3 – assess progress.	SG; PO	End Oct 10	1
	1.8	6.4.2	Steering Group Meeting 6 - R3 – assess progress on Resource Assessment	SG; PO	End Jan 11	1
	1.9	6.4.2	Steering Group Meeting 7 - R3 – consider responses and prepare for publishing draft Assessment text	SG; PO	End May 11	1
	1.10	6.4.2	Steering Group Meeting 8 - R3 – review Resource Assessment	SG; PO	End Aug 11	1
	1.11	6.4.3	Steering Group Meeting 9 - R3 – consider draft Agenda text	SG; PO	End Nov 11	1
	1.12	6.4.3	Steering Group Meeting 10 – R3 – address weaknesses in draft text	SG; PO	End Feb 12	1
	1.10	6.4.4	Bid for funds to publish Resource Assessment and Research Agenda	PM	End Mar 12	
	1.13	6.4.4 8.1	Steering Group Meeting 11 – final review point – approve final text for publication – formal sign-off on the Research Agenda - consider timetable and for next part (Research Strategy)	SG; PO	End May 12	1
1.12	4.3	Prepare and submit Project Design for Research Strategy	PM; PO	End May 12	10	

## A Research Framework for the Archaeology of the Extractive Industries (Mining and Quarrying)

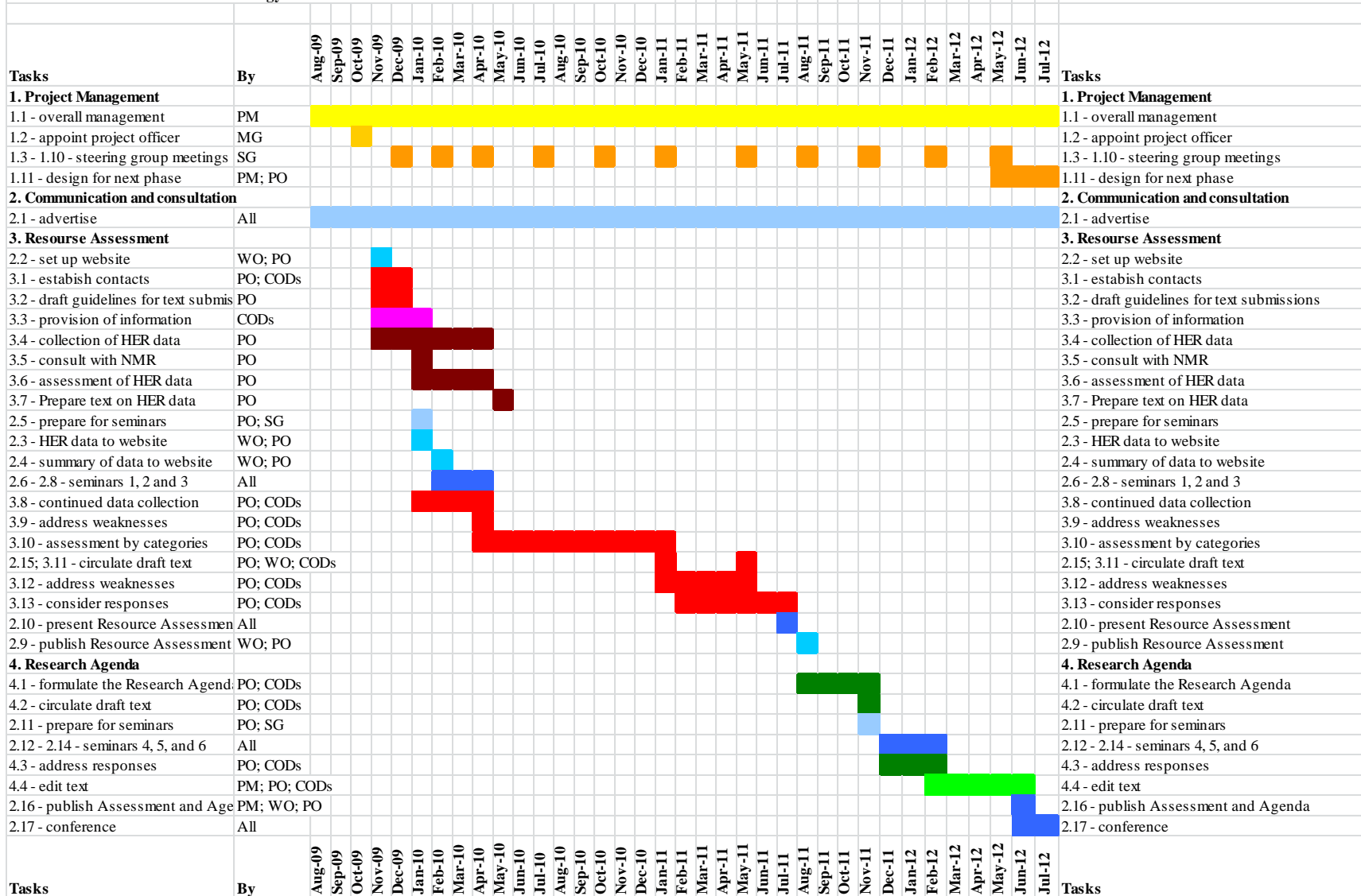
### 2. Communication and Consultation

2.1a	4.2	Draft text for advertising in NAMHO newsletter / flyer.	PO	End Nov 09	1
2.1b	6.4.1	Advertise and communicate the project to the widest possible audience.	All	Through-out the project	1
2.1c		Visit Co-ordinators and attend regional meetings as required	PO		9
2.2	6.4.4	Set up project website	NAMHO web officer (WO); PM	End Nov 09	2
2.3	6.4.4	Place initial assessment of HER data on website	PO; WO	End Jan 10	1
2.4	6.4.4	Place summary of data collected on website	PO; WO	End Feb 10	2
2.5	6.4.1	Prepare for first series of seminars – contact speakers and plan programme	PO; SG	End Jan 10	3
2.6	6.4.1	Formal consultation process – Seminar 1, North of England	All	End Feb 10	1
2.7	6.4.1	Formal consultation process – Seminar 2, Midlands	All	End Mar 10	1
2.8	6.4.1	Formal consultation process – Seminar 3, South-West of England	All	End Apr 10	1
2.9	6.4.4	Present results of Resource Assessment to NAMHO conference	All	End July 11	1
2.10	6.4.4	Publish Resource Assessment on website and circulate to NAMHO constituents, and other interested individuals and organisations	PO; WO	End Aug 11	2
2.11	6.4.1	Prepare for second series of seminars – contact speakers and plan programme	PO; SG	End Nov 11	3
2.12	6.4.1	Formal consultation process on the Research Agenda – Seminar 4, North of England	All	End Dec 12	1
2.13	6.4.1	Formal consultation process on Agenda – Seminar 5, Midlands	All	End Jan 12	1
2.14	6.4.1	Formal consultation process on Agenda – Seminar 6, South-West of England	All	End Feb 12	1
2.15	6.4.4	Publish draft text for Research Agenda on website – circulate to NAMHO constituents, and other interested individuals/organisations.	PO; WO	End May 12	2
2.16	6.4.4	Publish Resource Assessment and Research Agenda as hard copy (subject to funding) and on website	PM; PO; WO	End Jun 12	2
2.17	6.4.4	Conference to launch Resource Assessment and Research Agenda	All	End Jul 12	1

## A Research Framework for the Archaeology of the Extractive Industries (Mining and Quarrying)

<b>3. Resource Assessment</b>	3.1	6.4.1	Identify and establish regional and	PO; Co-	End	2
		6.4.2	specialist contacts for data collection	ordinators (CODs)	Dec 09	
	3.2	6.5.4	Draft guidelines for submission of text by Co-ordinators and other specialists	PO; PM	Mid Dec 09	1
	3.3	6.4.2	Provision of information on data sources	CODs	Mid Jan 10	2
	3.4	6.4.2	Collection of HER data and literature searches	PO	Mid Jan 10	25
	3.5	6.4.2	Consult with NMR and establish criteria for material to be fed back in to the HERs	PO	End Jan 10	1
	3.6	6.4.2	Initial assessment of the HER data	PO	End Jan 10	5
	3.7	6.4.4	Prepare and submit text on initial assessment of HER data	PO	End Jan 10	1
	3.8	6.4.2	Continued data collection with particular reference to grey literature sources. Provide updates to HERs	PO; CODs	End Apr 10	11
	3.9	6.4.2	Address any weaknesses in data collection	PO; CODs	End Apr 10	4
	3.10	6.4.2	Assessment of data by thematic categories and preparation of text for supporting historical narrative	PO; CODs	End Dec 10	20
	3.11	6.4.4	Prepare, edit and circulate draft text on Resource Assessment	PO; CODs	End Jan 11	13
	3.12	6.4.2	Address any weaknesses in Resource Assessment	PO; CODs	End May 11	5
3.13	6.5.7					
	6.4.1	Consider responses on published Resource Assessment and edit text in light of comments	PO; CODs	End Aug 11	5	
<b>4. Research Agenda</b>	4.1	6.4.3	Formulate the Research Agenda;	PO; CODs	End	15
		6.6.1	identifying strengths, weaknesses and areas requiring further archaeological investigation.		Nov 11	
	4.2	6.4.4	Prepare and circulate draft text for Research Agenda	PO; CODs	End Nov 11	5
	4.3	6.4.1	Address responses to circulation of draft text and from the seminars	PO; CODs	End Feb 12	5
4.4	6.4.4	Edit complete text of Resource Assessment and Research Agenda	PM; PO; SG	End Jun 12	10	

Research Framework for the Archaeology of the Extractive Industries - Task Allocation - Gantt Chart



- 8.6 Potential risks to the project will be mitigated as detailed in the Risk Log at Appendix 3.
- 8.7 The National Association of Mining History Organisations understands and accepts its responsibilities in respect of current Health and Safety legislation, and works to appropriate standards in this regard.
- 8.8 Intellectual ownership of the work of the project and any publication resulting from the project will rest with the Association (NAMHO) and the individual authors.

## **9 Interfaces**

- 9.1 Interfaces will be made between this and other archaeological research frameworks; regional, period specific and specialist. Where English Heritage and other organisations have initiated and/or completed other projects relating to the archaeology of mining and quarrying, those projects will be taken into account at all stages of this project.

## **10 Communications**

- 10.1 Maximum possible use will be made of digital communication throughout the project. The Project Manager and the Project Officer will communicate by e-mail; the latter will use e-mail and Internet resources where possible to acquire archaeological data, and material for discussion in the Steering Group will disseminated by e-mail. Material will also be posted regularly to the project website, and participants and those interested in the work of the project will be encouraged to use the website to check on progress. At times there will, never-the-less, be a need to communicate and consult with groups and individuals by traditional means, including face to face meetings.

## **11 Contact Details**

### **Project Manager**

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### **Project Officer**

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A Research Framework for the Archaeology of the Extractive Industries  
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**Appendix 1: NAMHO constituent organisations and areas of interest**

**AditNow**

- an Internet based information sharing resource and discussion forum for the mine exploration community as well as industrial archaeologists, researchers, and historians

**Association for Industrial Archaeology**

- promoting the study of industrial archaeology and encouraging improved standards of recording research, conservation and publication

**Cannock Chase Mining Historical Society**

- carrying out research into the Cannock Chase Coalfield and its mines

**Carn Brea Mining Society**

- interests include mining and associated works, education and field trips – supporting and running the King Edward Mine Museum at Camborne

**Cerebus Speleological Society**

- mines and mining on Mendip, Bath and Wiltshire

**Cheltenham Mineral and Geological Society**

- minerals, fossils and geology in general

**Combe Martin Silver Mine Research and Preservation Society**

- local mine research and preservation

**Cumbria Amenity Trust Mining History Society**

- Cumbria / Lake District, also Northern Pennines, Yorkshire and Wales

**Dartmoor Tinworking Research Group**

- research and archaeological investigation of the Dartmoor tin industry

**Derbyshire Caving Club**

- Alderley Edge Copper Mines

**Durham Dales Mining Society**

- metal mines of Teesdale and Weardale

**Durham Miners Heritage Group**

- collection and preservation of mining artefacts

**Earby Mines Research Group**

- Northern England, especially Yorkshire and the Durham Dales

**East Cornwall Mining History Association**

- social history and living conditions in 19th century mining communities

# A Research Framework for the Archaeology of the Extractive Industries (Mining and Quarrying)

## **Ecton Mining Educational Trust**

- promoting education and research in applied geology, mining and mineral extraction with particular reference to the Ecton Mine

## **Exmoor Mines Research Group**

- mining history and archaeology in North Devon and West Somerset

## **Friends of Chatterley Whitfield**

- supporting conservation of the colliery site

## **Friends of Cononley Mine**

- history and archaeology of mining in the South Craven area of Yorkshire

## **Friends of Killhope**

- research, publication and restoration work (Upper Weardale)

## **Friends of Ram Hill**

- colliery conservation, South Gloucestershire

## **Friends of the St Aidans BE1150 Walking Dragline**

- preserving the dragline at the former opencast coal site, near Leeds

## **Friends of Williamson's Tunnels**

- location and excavation of the Williamson Tunnels, Liverpool

## **Gloucester Speleological Society**

- exploration of caves, and stone and iron mines

## **Goodluck Mine Preservation Club**

- mine site preservation, Derbyshire

## **Grampian Speleological Group**

- finding and exploring caves and mines in Scotland

## **Great Orme Exploration Society**

- mine exploration and conservation, Llandudno and Gwydyr

## **Grosvenor Caving Club**

- lead mines and caves in North-East Wales

## **Hades Caving Club**

- Cotswold and Bath stone mines

## **Kelly Mine Preservation Society**

- preservation and reconstruction of the mine site, Devon

## **Kent Underground Research Group**

- mines of Kent and South-East England

# A Research Framework for the Archaeology of the Extractive Industries (Mining and Quarrying)

## **Laxey Mines Research Group**

- mining on the Isle of Man

## **The Mine Explorer Society**

- the mines around Nenthead in the Northern Pennines

## **Mines of Lakeland Exploration Society**

- mining in the Lake District and Northern Pennines

## **Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland Ltd**

- all aspects of the mining heritage of all parts of Ireland

## **Norpex Mining Research Group**

- mining in the Northern Pennines

## **Northern Mine Research Society**

- mining both national and international

## **North Pennines Heritage Trust**

- mining in the Northern Pennines and adjacent areas

## **North Wales Caving Club – Clwb Ogofeydd Gogledd Cymru**

- caves and mines of North Wales

## **Ogmore Valley Local History Society**

- mining in the South Wales coal valleys

## **Parys Underground Group**

- exploration, conservation and promotion, with particular reference to mining on and around Parys Mountain, Angelsey, North Wales

## **Peak District Mines Historical Society Ltd**

- mines and mining in and around the Peak District of Derbyshire

## **Plymouth Caving Group**

- caves and mines, particularly in Devon and Cornwall

## **Plymouth Mineral & Mining Club**

- field trips, publication, advise and preservation

## **Rosevale Historical Mining Society**

- restoration of the underground workings of the Rosevale tin mine, near Zennor in Cornwall

## **Royal Forest of Dean Caving Club**

- caves and mines in the Forest of dean, Gloucestershire

## **The Russell Society**

- topographical mineralogy

# A Research Framework for the Archaeology of the Extractive Industries (Mining and Quarrying)

## **Shropshire Caving and Mining Club**

- caves and mines in Shropshire, mid and north Wales and the Northern Pennines

## **Shropshire Mines Trust**

- mines of Shropshire and adjacent areas

## **South Derbyshire Mining Preservation Group**

- the mining heritage of the South Derbyshire coal mining area

## **South Gloucestershire Mines Research Group**

- coal mining in South Gloucestershire

## **St Just Mines Research Group**

- all aspects of mining in the St Just area of Cornwall

## **Subterranea Britannica**

- all man-made and man-used underground spaces

## **Tamar Mining Group**

- mines of the Tamar Valley on the Devon / Cornwall border

## **Trevithick Society**

- mining and general industrial archaeology

## **Wealden Cave and Mine Society**

- underground sites of Surrey and the caves of Somerset

## **Welsh Mines Preservation Trust – Yr Ymddiriedolaeth Cadwraeth Mwynfeydd Cymru**

- the mines of Wales

## **Welsh Mines Society – Cwmdeithas Mwyngloddiau Cymru**

- Welsh mining history

## **Wirksworth Mines Research Group**

- lead mines and soughs in the Wirksworth area of Derbyshire

## **Museum Members of NAMHO (including museums run by the constituent organisations listed above)**

### **Black Country Living Museum**

### **Clearwell Caves – Ancient Iron Mines**

### **Cleveland Ironstone Mining Museum**

### **Haig Colliery Mining Museum**

### **Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust Ltd**

### **Keswick Mining Museum**

### **King Edward Mine Museum**

### **Llywernog Silver-Lead Mine Museum**

### **Morwellham Quay – Devon and Cornwall United Copper Mine**

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**National Coal Mining Museum for England**  
**National Stone Centre**  
**Nenthead Mines Heritage Centre**  
**Peak District Mining Museum and Temple Mine**  
**Scottish Mining Museum**  
**South Wales Miners Museum**  
**St Aidans BE1150 Walking Dragline**  
**Yorkshire Dales Mining Museum**

**Organisations affiliated to NAMHO**

**The Book House, Ravenstonedale**  
**The British Coal Utilisation Research Association**  
**The Coal Authority**  
**English Heritage, National Monuments Record**  
**Heritage of Industry Ltd**  
**I A Recordings**  
**Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining**  
**The John Goodchild Collection, Wakefield**  
**The National Archives**  
**North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers**  
**Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales**

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**Appendix 2: Steering group membership**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Principal organisation(s) of which they are a member <sup>1</sup></b>
Warren Alison	Cumbria Amenity Trust Mining History Society
John Barnatt <sup>+</sup>	Peak District Mines Historical Society
Sallie Bassham <sup>+</sup>	Northern Mine Research Society
Lee Bray*	University of Exeter / Exmoor National Park
Ivor Brown	Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust
Peter Claughton	NAMHO Conservation team - <b>Project Manager</b>
Mike Gill	Northern Mine Research Society
Steve Grudgings	South Gloucestershire Mines Research Group
Janis Heward	Northern Mine Research Society – NAMHO Conservation Team
Kevin Baker	Carn Brea Mining Society – NAMHO Chairman
Peter Jackson <sup>+</sup>	North Pennines Heritage Trust
Lynne Johnson	Northern Mine Research Society
David Pybus	Independent Archaeologist
Mike Shaw	Shropshire Caving and Mining Club
Paul Sowan	Subterranea Britannica
Ian Thomas	National Stone Centre
Simon Timberlake*	Early Mines Research Group
Robert Waterhouse	Tamar Mining Group – NAMHO Conservation Team
Dave Williams	Peak District Mines Historical Society
Lynn Willies	Peak District Mines Historical Society
Phil Newman	<b>Project Officer</b>
Jon Humble	English Heritage, Senior Policy Advisor - Minerals
Kathy Perrin	English Heritage, Quality Assurance Officer

Note \* - individual or representative from an organisation outside NAMHO

Note <sup>+</sup> - denotes a member of the ‘management group’ (see 8.2 above)

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<sup>1</sup> The naming of an organisation does not imply that the individual is formally representing that organisation

# A Research Framework for the Archaeology of the Extractive Industries (Mining and Quarrying)

## Appendix 3: Risk Log

1. Failure by the Project Officer to produce work to the required standard – low risk
  - 1.1 The Project Officer's performance will be assessed before the expiry of the three month probationary period and, if necessary, the contract will be terminated. The project management also reserve the right not to renew his or her contract at the end of the first 12 months. In either event the post will be re-advertised.
  - 1.2 In the event of the Project Officer being offered alternative contract work the project management group will endeavour to re-schedule activity to allow the Project Officer greater flexibility. Should re-scheduling not be possible the project management group reserves the right to re-advertise the Project Officer's post.
2. Loss of key project members, or failure to identify specialist or regional co-ordinators – low risk
  - 2.1 In this event other members of the management or steering groups would move in to fill the gap whilst replacements are identified and co-opted. To ensure that the gap is filled efficiently and with minimum disruption all members of the steering group will be made aware of management decisions and kept informed on progress details throughout the project.
3. Delays, either to the start of the project or in achieving significant stages within the project. – medium risk
  - 3.1 The management group, in consultation with the full steering group, reserves the right to adjust the timetable and, where necessary, arrange an additional meeting to present the results of the Resource Assessment and Research Agenda.
4. Loss of data stored electronically – low risk
  - 4.1 The Project Officer, and other project members holding digital data, will back up that data for storage in a remote location at frequent intervals; dispersing the data to other, identified project members on a weekly basis.

# A Research Framework for the Archaeology of the Extractive Industries (Mining and Quarrying)

## Appendix 4: Product Descriptions

### 1 Draft Resource Assessment

Product number: Doc. 1

Product Title: Draft Resource Assessment

Purpose: To inform interested parties on progress and provide for comments on content.

Composition: Edited text listing the resources available for the archaeology of mining and quarrying; along with a historical narrative for the industries.

Derived from: The results of data collection and consultation during the regional seminars.

Format and presentation: PDF file or files made available on the project website.

Allocated to: Project Officer and Project Manager.

Quality criteria and method: Circulate to Steering Group members.

Approval: Steering Group chairman

Planned Completion: End of August 2011

### 2 Draft Research Agenda

Product number: Doc. 2

Product Title: Draft Research Agenda

Purpose: To inform interested parties on progress and provide for comments on content.

Composition: Edited text identifying the strengths, weaknesses and gaps in the archaeological knowledge for mining and quarrying, along with areas where further archaeological investigation is required.

Derived from: The results of an assessment carried out by specialist co-ordinators / volunteers, and through the process of consultation in the regional seminars.

Format and presentation: PDF file or files made available on the project website.

Allocated to: Project Officer, Project Manager, and Co-ordinators / volunteers.

Quality criteria and method: Circulate to Steering Group members.

Approval: Steering Group chairman

Planned Completion: End of May 2012

### 3 Resource Assessment and Research Agenda

Product number: Doc. 3

Product Title: Resource Assessment and Research Agenda

Purpose: To provide a comprehensive account of the resources available for the archaeology of mining and quarrying with an analysis of their strengths, weaknesses, and the historical context. To provide a working document for the final phase of the project, the Research Strategy.

Composition: Fully edited text presenting a qualitative assessment of the resources and identifying those areas where further archaeological investigation is required: chronologically for the prehistoric periods, and by broad mineral categories thereafter.

Derived from: The data and analyses presented in Docs 1 and 2, and the subsequent consultation.

Format and presentation: Published hard copy, subject to funding, along with PDF file or files made available on the project website.

Allocated to: Project Officer, Project Manager and Co-ordinators.

Quality criteria and method: Circulate to Steering Group members.

Approval: Steering Group chairman

Planned Completion: End of June 2012