HUNGATE COMMUNITY, OUTREACH, PUBLIC
AND EDUCATION ARCHAEOLOGY

A FINAL REPORT

by P. WHITE
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SUMMARY

This report represents a full account of the Community, Outreach, Public and Education archaeology initiatives that were carried out as part of the 5 year Hungate archaeological project commissioned by Hungate (York) Regeneration Ltd. The genesis of these initiatives was borne out of a requirement to satisfy part of the Hungate Section 106 Agreement Archaeology Scheme. This report should be viewed as a document that reveals what can be achieved through development funded archaeological schemes in response to Community, Outreach, Public and Education archaeology when the archaeological provider has the desire that archaeology can deliver universal benefits and the client encourages the initiatives to realise that desire.

In summary from January 2007 to December 2011 York Archaeological Trust achieved the following:

- 9,900 visitors taken on guided tours of the major 5 year Block H excavation area. Around 4,000 of these visitors were school children introduced to the site through the YAT attraction DIG: An Archaeological Adventure.
- 8,720 visitors utilising free scheduled open days.
- 1083 trainees taught archaeology field skills and related post-excavation skills through Archaeology Live! and related training programmes.
- Field excavation training of 75 University of Bradford undergraduates and extensive training of 21 University of Bradford undergraduate placements.
- 62 people contributing to the Community Archaeology team.
- 77 people getting involved with finds volunteering.
- Over 100 young people involved on a joint project with the City of York Council’s Youth Offending Team.
- Over 30 school and university visits (not including those schools touring Hungate through DIG)
- Over 80 bespoke site visits.
- Over 100 public talks and lectures.
- Public media coverage through 5 national television programmes, various newspaper and magazine articles, national and regional radio and stand alone Dig Hungate website.
1. **INTRODUCTION**

As part of the Hungate Section 106 Agreement Archaeology Scheme which required “public access, participation in education” York Archaeological Trust (YAT) put in place a programme of initiatives to allow access, participation and education of the general public during the archaeological works. These initiatives were carried out subject to agreement by Hungate (York) Regeneration Limited (HYRL), the client. As with all other elements of the of the Hungate archaeological project the public access and participation in education elements of the work were overseen and monitored by John Oxley (Principal Archaeologist), City of York Council.

Education, community involvement and outreach have been at the core of YAT since it was founded in 1972. As such the huge potential for a wide range of public access opportunities at Hungate was recognised early in the project design cycle and the project planning processes.

The Hungate excavations started in October 2006, with a watching brief in Blocks A, B and C and an excavation in the Sewer Shaft Diversion shafts, followed by an excavation in Block E. Ongoing substantial ground works and heavy plant movements in these areas prevented public access provisions being put in place due to health and safety considerations. However, video footage of the excavation taking place in Block E and the Sewer Shaft Diversions was mounted as short YouTube clips on the Dig Hungate website.

The Hungate Outreach Committee first met on 10 January 2007, coinciding with the start of the five year Block H excavation. The committee was formed to discuss, devise and promote outreach, education, community involvement as well as the overall widening of participation during the excavation. The committee included colleagues from various departments reflecting excavation, finds (research and curatorial), education, community archaeology, explanation, marketing/publicity and finance. As the excavations continued on Block H the committee met on average three times per year to report on the implementation of the various initiatives and to discuss further ideas and opportunities.

In May 2007 a Volunteer Coordinator post was created to manage the logistics of the volunteer, training and outreach aspects being hosted by Hungate. The post was initially for 1 year and was made feasible due to a successful grant application by the Explanation Division to the Garfield Weston Foundation. The post was subsequently reviewed in 2008 and renamed Outreach Coordinator, in order to better reflect the wide range of public access opportunities offered in addition to volunteering. The post remained in place until the
completion of the excavations, funded by the Block H2 Training income stream and revenue created by some of the outreach and public access activities.

Over the 5 years of the Hungate excavations a wide range of opportunities were created, offered and supported by the Hungate Outreach team and other colleagues from both the Explanation and Exploration divisions. The majority of activities took place on Block H and/or in the Hungate Headquarters warehouse building on Palmer Lane, but other YAT premises and off-site venues were also utilised when appropriate. The wide range of public access opportunities are discussed in detail below.

2. COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY

Community archaeology at Hungate developed as a response to suggestions and requests from the Hungate Community Trust, an independent body set up to ensure the redevelopment of the Hungate area met the needs of the local community. A number of members of Hungate Community Trust (HCT) were already actively involved in local archaeology and promoted this interest in particular, resulting in the formation of the Hungate Community Trust Archaeology Group. Aims of the group included the participation of the community in the archaeological process at Hungate and also to ensure that that the Hungate Community Trust was kept informed of the archaeological progress of the project.

After discussions with Hungate Excavations Project Director, Peter Connelly, the HCT Archaeology Group began assisting with the Hungate excavations two days a week from 20th March 2007, in partnership with the Community Archaeologist responsible for the Greater York Community Archaeology Project, Jon Kenny. The first task the group was asked to do was to clean back a large area of Block H2, where a layer of make-up material, laid down in the 1950s, covered the remains of demolished houses alongside St John’s Place and Haver Lane. The group also removed backfill and collapse debris from a number of mid-20th Century foundation trenches. This work was followed by the drawing of a composite plan of the remains of the 19th and early 20th Century deposits. Training in excavation and recording techniques was facilitated by Toby Kendall and Pam White from the Hungate site team, assisted by Jon Kenny.
By May 2007 a core of 18 regular volunteers were working on Block H, with between 5 and 10 attending at any one time. In order to ensure a good supervisor ratio Pam White, newly in post as Volunteer Coordinator, began assisting with the community project on site, taking particular responsibility for maintaining the site records being created by the group.

After composite planning had been completed the group began recording and excavating the archaeological deposits in the north eastern corner of Block H2. In particular the group concentrated on the excavation of the remains of numbers 12, 13 and 14 St John’s Place and numbers 7 and 9 Haver Lane. These houses had been partially demolished in the 1930s but external and internal walls, several bricks high, had been left in-situ, along with internal floors, foundations, external yards and associated buildings. Much of this archaeology was in a good state of preservation due to its burial under the 1950’s make-up layer.

Several members of the group also engaged in some general archival research, focusing on the five properties noted above. Historical details about particular families living at the addresses, along with oral accounts helped to enhance the whole experience for the community team. Therefore, learning about the experiences of past communities whilst the beginnings of a new community were being constructed close by. Jayne Rimmer, Historian for the Hungate project also led a small group of community volunteers in more specific and focused research on four key areas – Newspaper records of Hungate, Occupants of Hungate 1700-1800, Rubbish and City Cleaning and the Occupants of Hungate 1841-1901.
By January 2008 over 30 different people had worked on the site with the community group. Pam White took over responsibility from Jon Kenny for one day per week and a pilot scheme for a Saturday session began. The Saturday sessions were aimed at people who were not able to attend during the normal working week. Although a good deal of interest had initially been shown by volunteers to support the Saturday sessions, only three signed up. Unfortunately in practice it proved too difficult to coordinate availability of staff with the availability of these volunteers and the low demand. By the summer of 2008 the Saturday sessions were abandoned.

By the start of 2009 the core group of volunteers had stabilized, with between 4 and 7 attending each day. This was less than in the early phases of the project, but was considered to be a normal pattern for such projects; high interest while the project is new followed by a subsequent fall off and levelling out. In practice smaller numbers of people worked better as the participants were able to benefit from ‘ownership’ and responsibility for particular features week to week, with a closer level of supervision to ensure correct techniques were used the recording became more consistent. Demand for the limited places available led to a waiting list being created so that new people could be invited to attend as and when places became available.

The excavation of 19th and 20th Century deposits was completed by February 2009. After the removal by machine of built-up horticultural soil, the community group continued to excavate and record the archaeology in the north eastern corner of Block H2. The features were considerably different to those encountered by the group previously, being a series of pits of various sizes, rather than more recognizable ‘modern’ structures. This created an opportunity for the community group to further expand their archaeological skills for identifying, recording and excavating complex features. Amongst the features excavated was a late medieval/early Post-Medieval hearth, an early Post-Medieval subterranean brick structure with a cobbled floor and a complex sequence of later medieval and Anglo-Scandinavian rubbish and cess pits.

The community group continued to excavate these medieval and Anglo-Scandinavian features throughout 2009 and 2010. By early 2011 the majority of the features had been excavated. The professional team helped to finish the earlier medieval features alongside the community group, ahead of a further considered machine removal of a large area of post-Roman soil build up and terrace deposits, which took place in March that year. A strip of the post-Roman terrace material was not machine excavated and was to be hand excavated at the request of the City Archaeologist, to ensure adequate finds recovery for dating and understanding the deposits. The community team worked hard during the spring and
summer to remove these deposits and in doing so exposed earlier features cut into the natural, including Roman burials and a substantial Roman ditch pre-dating the Roman cemetery. Due to the various logistical constraints it was not possible for the community group to be directly involved in excavating the Roman burials. However, when these features were being excavated by the professional team the community volunteers were encouraged to observe and ask questions.

For the majority of the project the community team worked in their own designated area of Block H rather than being integrated with the areas being excavated by YAT staff. The decision to have a separate ‘community archaeology area’ was based on a number of factors. Firstly, it was thought important to provide the community team with a sense of ‘ownership’ of the archaeology in their area coupled with the opportunity to do all the work required, from initial cleaning to full recording and excavation. It also meant that features not completed during the two community archaeology days one week could be left for the following week. In some cases this also enabled some of the community team to have their own features to work on. Secondly, the separate area enabled inexperienced members of the group to be trained and to work at their own pace, without the feeling they were holding up progress on the site. Despite working on a separate area the members of the community group were welcomed into the wider Hungate team, through the sharing of communal

Plate 2: Hungate Community Archaeology team member Anne Curtis with a complete 17th Century cup.
spaces in the Hungate HQ building, on social events and through the sharing of archaeological knowledge, skills and experience when working near or alongside each other on site.

By September 2011 the final post-Roman deposits in the north eastern corner had been removed and Block H was nearing completion. In order to facilitate the rapid excavation of any remaining features by the deadline it was decided that the community group would no longer have their own area to record and excavate. Thus, they were integrated with the professional team for the final phases, helping out across the whole of Block H on a variety of suitable tasks such as cleaning back, mattocking and barrowing. Although the group no longer had their own area the community team enthusiastically joined in with these activities as the excavation phase of the project came to a close.

Community archaeology at Hungate proved to be a very successful project, not only because it gave opportunities for a wide range of people to get involved, but because it enabled the development of a local community archaeology team with skills and experience useful to other archaeology and heritage projects. A number of members of the Hungate community team have already become involved in other local groups. Jon Kenny (now YAT Community Archaeologist) is also creating further opportunities for community archaeology projects in York and beyond so that the skills and enthusiasm the Hungate group have acquired are disseminated for the benefit of the wider community.
The involvement of the Community Team at Hungate brought specific and broad benefits to the Community Archaeologist at York Archaeological Trust. At the outset of the Hungate excavations the Community Archaeologist was implementing the Greater York Community Archaeology Project. This was a 5 year, HLF supported, project supporting Community Archaeology around York. The Community Team members were almost entirely involved with other community projects around York who needed to develop skills and confidence in archaeological practice. The involvement of the Community Team in the excavation had positive and sustainable effects on the network of community groups throughout the city.

In addition to the specific benefit of training and confidence building that Hungate brought to the work of the Community Archaeologist there were also broader benefits to the community. Involvement in the excavation brought together people with an interest in archaeology from many different communities in the city. This broadened the role of the Hungate Community Team to help other communities with no archaeological experience. For the Community Archaeologist himself the Hungate experience developed his archaeological skills in complex urban archaeology. Involvement at Hungate also gave him a popular contact point with many local history groups seeking talks, for which Hungate has been immensely popular.

3. FINDS RELATED ACTIVITIES

The work of YAT’s Curatorial Department provided an integral part of the public access programme at Hungate. Finds Officer Geoff Krause was assigned to the Hungate project to oversee and coordinate the processing of finds from the excavations. His work included supervising volunteers and student placements, as well as offering guidance for site staff and trainees on the various training courses that utilised Hungate.

The Curatorial and Artefact Research Departments also provided, and staffed, finds displays for open days, gave talks and lectures on the Hungate finds and created handling collection boxes for use in a range of education and outreach activities. The Conservation Department provided access opportunities with talks and guided tours of the laboratories for trainees.

The Hungate project provided a rare and very valuable opportunity for finds processing work, including washing, sorting, bagging and marking, to be done in close proximity to the excavation site. This enhanced the experience of the volunteers and placements who worked with the finds at the Hungate HQ. It also created an opportunity for excavation staff to interact more closely with the finds staff and volunteers than is usually possible or practical on most other sites. Over the life of the excavation phase of Hungate nearly 80 volunteers
and placements were involved in the finds processing, some for relatively short periods and others for the duration of the project.

Plate 4: Geoff Krause finds washing with volunteers Liddy Dalesman and Helen Giovine.

Towards the end of 2011 the Curatorial Department, along with the Explanation Division of YAT, planned and assembled a retrospective finds exhibition called ‘Looking Back at Hungate’. This exhibition, hosted in DIG: An Archaeological Adventure from March 2012, marked the end of the excavation phase and was devised to allow people to experience the project as it goes the post-excavation analysis stage.

4. ORAL HISTORY

In 1996 an oral book was published about life in Hungate in the early to mid-20th Century, based an oral history project run by YAT and the York Oral History Society. The book was written by Van Wilson and titled ‘Rich in All but Money: Life in Hungate 1900-1938’.

The Dig Hungate excavations provided an opportunity revisit and launch a revised edition of this book. The revised edition of the book included some details about the project and was also used to re-invigorate interest in the social history of the Hungate area.

This published oral history of the Hungate area proved to be an extremely useful tool in outreach and education activities, particularly during the excavation of the remains of the 19th Century houses on Haver Lane and St John’s Place. The oral histories of the contributors to
the book were used on site tours, in lectures and outreach visits to illustrate the cramped and often unsanitary living conditions experienced by many people living in the Hungate area up to just before World War 2. However, it also emphasised that despite the conditions the Hungate area had a vibrant community spirit. In this way the book helped ‘bring alive’ the archaeology and engage people with both excavation and oral history as methods of discovering and recording the past.

![Plate 5: Ted Chittock explaining what life was like in 14 St John's Place in the 1930's. The back door step to No. 14 can be seen in the lower right hand corner of the image.](image)

Some of the contributors were also invited to Hungate to view the remains of the demolished properties and, when possible, to witness the excavation of their former homes. One of the guests was 86 year old Ted Chittock who was born in Hungate and lived at 14 St John’s Place until being re-housed prior to demolition of the street. The Community Archaeology team were excavating the St John’s Place part of the site when Ted visited and their experiences were enhanced by his visit, especially as he was able to explain in more detail what the house was like and what the rooms looked like before demolition. Ted also explained how small indentations in the back door step were due to using it as a surface for chopping fire wood. After the archaeological recording of the house had been completed the back door step was removed and given to Ted and his family.
5. **YOUTH OFFENDING PROJECT**

Engaging with the disadvantaged or disenfranchised in the local community and beyond was an important part of the Hungate Outreach programme. Starting as a pilot scheme in the spring of 2007, in partnership with the Greater York Community Archaeology Project, the Youth Offending Team project was to become established as an ongoing outreach activity at Hungate until November 2011.

With the aim of reducing the risk of re-offending, court orders require young offenders to work unpaid for a certain number of hours within their local community. Whilst the young people were with YAT we aimed to provide them with opportunities to learn about and engage more positively with their community, both those of the past and of the present. We also hoped they would experience and learn about the discipline required in the world of work.

![Plate 6: Young Offenders and supervisors working on Block H, Spring 2007.](image)

The pilot scheme began in April 2007 with two and a half hours sessions held over three days with places for up to 5 young people, supervised by the Community Archaeologist from the Greater York Community Archaeology Project Jon Kenny and staff from City of York Youth Offending Team. A further session was held in May 2007. The pilot scheme had seen nine young people attending and the feedback from YAT and YOT staff was very positive.
During the programme young offenders worked on a variety of tasks, from excavating and recording archaeological features, to finds washing, finds sorting and general work around the site, such as weeding and site cleaning. Supervision of the archaeological work and health and safety was provided by Jon Kenny, Andrew Jones, Peter Connelly and Pam White.

A grant application was subsequently made by the YOT to fund YAT staff supervision time as well as capital expenditure on items such as trowels, hand shovels, buckets and gloves. Further funded sessions in autumn 2007 and in the spring of 2008 built upon the success of the pilot scheme.

Summer 2008 saw the expansion of the YOT scheme to weekly sessions of two and a half hours for up to 4 young offenders. The sessions were well attended and although some problems were encountered with lack of engagement and difficult behaviour overall the programme was deemed to be productive and useful for the young people.

In 2009 the success of the project and YAT’s contribution to offender learning was acknowledged with a Highly Commended award at the Celebration of Learning Skills (CoLaS) Awards. This was considered an excellent achievement and reflected the hard work of everyone involved in the project. City of York Council Youth Offending Team and volunteers, YAT staff and two of our most engaged and enthusiastic young offenders
attended the celebration and presentation evening at Harrogate International Centre on 21st May 2009.

A further grant was received allowing the programme to continue into 2009/2010 financial year. Unfortunately, however, the retirement of a key member of staff in the YOT team saw some loss of momentum and although this improved to some extent when another member of staff took temporary responsibility, in the longer term there was a general downturn in the number of young people attending each week.

At the end of the 2009/10 external funding for the YOT project at Hungate came to an end but it was felt that the programme was worthwhile and met the charitable aims of YAT. It was therefore decided to continue with the programme into the future.

In October 2010 the project gathered new impetus with a visit by the Chief Executive of the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales, who was brought to Hungate by the director of City of York Council’s YOT. The Hungate project with the young people was considered to be one of the exemplary YOT projects at a national level.

Ultimately, however, there was an overall reduction of young people attending the weekly sessions. Discussions with the YOT took place and revealed that lower numbers of young people were coming through the justice system with orders that required the community work element, and also that YOT officers were using alternative rehabilitation schemes and not putting as many young offenders names forward for the Hungate project. The number of sessions YAT offered was therefore reduced, from weekly to fortnightly from January 2011, in an attempt to make better use of staff time and other resources. These sessions continued, with somewhat sporadic attendance, until October 2011.

The young offender sessions at Hungate required YAT staff involved with the project to adapt and adjust to the challenges of working with young people who often lead chaotic, unconventional and undisciplined lives. It was also necessary to develop strategies for dealing with participants on a range of youth justice tariffs, from those at risk of offending, to first offenders, to the more prolific offenders on intensive supervision and surveillance orders. Dividing the work space so that each tariff group could work and be supervised separately was a possible solution but in practice this was not always achievable, due to the requirements of the work and the number of available supervisors. Dealing with difficult behaviour was a challenge which required a patient, firm and consistent approach, especially where health and safety matters were concerned or where there was potential for damage to the archaeology or offence to be caused to other colleagues or members of the public. Other
problems to be overcome included maintaining productivity and motivation in sessions. For some of the young people outdoors physical excavation tasks were more suitable but for others indoors lighter finds based tasks worked better. Due to staff supervision ratios it was not possible to have an indoors group and an outdoors group so the most workable strategy was to split the session time between outdoors and indoors activities, weather and work needs permitting.

Another factor determining the success of the project was the level of support given by the YOT office and YOT staff attending sessions. During the initial phases of the young offenders project at Hungate the YOT programme was enthusiastically coordinated and supervised by police officer Jon Palmer. Unfortunately after his retirement from the police service the session input from YOT officers and communication from the YOT office became less consistent. Further changes in Youth Justice procedures and YOT staffing meant that although the YOT office worked hard to resolve the issues the project was less successful.

Working with young offenders at Hungate proved to be a successful and rewarding experience, albeit challenging at times, and the legacy of the project is the aim that YAT will seek to incorporate such work into other fieldwork projects in the future, where possible. The lessons learned and experiences gained at Hungate should ensure that any future projects working with young offenders can be effectively managed and will be equally, if not more, successful.

6. PUBLIC TOURS AND OPEN DAYS

The key to enabling wider access to the archaeological excavations taking place at Hungate was the installation of a concrete public walkway on Block H. Creating a safe route and viewing platform allowed people to visit the site without the need to wear personal protective equipment.

The first walkway was installed by HYRL in mid-April 2007 and its first official use for was for a VIP Day for members of HYRL, York Tourism Board, senior employees of City of York Council, local York councillors, members of the archaeological fraternity as well as the Lord Mayor. In May 2007 the walkway was launched for open days, public guided tours, and bespoke guided tours for special interest groups and invited guests.
6.1 Open Days

The first open public viewing of the Hungate excavations was on 5th May 2007. The walkway was open to visitors, free of charge, with the Hungate excavation team on hand to welcome the public, explain about the project and answer any questions about the archaeology. There was also a small display of some of the site finds. The open day was a great success with 530 members of the public attending during the five hours opening time.

From May 2007 a pattern of open days was established on key dates in the calendar, including Yorkshire Day, Armistice Day, York Residents First Weekend, the JORVIK Viking Festival, May Day Weekend and the CBA Festival of British Archaeology. It was hoped that such a schedule would encourage regular visitors, year on year, for the duration of the project as visitors would perhaps be more aware when open days were coming up. In addition open days were publicised through local and regional press and radio as well as through the Dig Hungate website and Explanation Division marketing. The Curatorial and Artefact Research Departments were also actively involved, providing a display in the Hungate HQ on each open day, to showcase the most recent and most interesting finds.

Plate 8: Jon Kenny explaining the site on the very first Hungate Open Day, May 2007.

The most popular open days were during the Viking Festival, with over 1000 people visiting over two days in 2008 and in 2009, over 600 people visiting on a single festival open day in 2010 and similar numbers in 2011. The final open day was held on 22nd October 2011, when 534 people visited the site and finds display. Over the duration of the project over 8720 people were welcomed to Hungate on the free open days.
6.2 PUBLIC GUIDED TOURS

Scheduled public guided tours of the Hungate excavations began on 28th May 2007, utilising the walkway on Block H. Although using volunteer tour guides had been considered it was decided that for reasons of practicality and to maintain continuity of the standard and content of tours the guides would be appropriately trained staff based at DIG – An Archaeological Adventure. The staff costs for the tours would be met through a combination of the Hungate project budget and supporting revenue from the small charge of £1 per person.

Tours operated from DIG three times a day Monday to Friday during school terms and five times a day Monday to Saturday during school holidays. A range of marketing strategies were utilised, including the Dig Hungate website and also up-selling to school bookings via JORVIK Reservations and to walk-in visitors to YAT attractions. Although early visitor numbers were low, possibly due to poor weather and the publicity not yet reaching its target audience, numbers during the school summer holidays improved, with an average of 111 people per week. During the autumn term more schools began booking in for Hungate tours as an add-on to attractions visits or as stand-alone visits.

The tours were well supported, particularly with school groups in term time and family groups during the school holidays. In early 2009 the walkway closed for a short period in order for machine excavation to take place in the central area of Block H. The walkway was re-installed, again with the assistance of HYRL, in time for the 2009 Viking Festival and work starting on the excavation of archaeological deposits relating to the Anglo-Scandinavian plots alongside the street of Hungate.

Scheduled public tours closed on 31st October 2011. Over 9,900 people visited the site on a scheduled guided tour in the four and half years that the walkway was open. Just over half of these were members of the public on walk-in or pre-booked tours with the remainder being made up of school groups.

7. BESPOKE VISITS, TALKS AND LECTURES

In addition to the scheduled public tours from DIG, Hungate also provided bespoke tours and visits tailored to the specific requirements of visiting parties and invited guests, either with or without an interest in archaeology, history or heritage. Visits consisted of an in-depth guided tour of the site, either from the public walkway or on the site itself, conducted by a member of the Hungate senior staff team or colleagues from other YAT departments. The visits could
also include a ‘behind the scenes’ tour of the Hungate headquarters building with time spent looking at post-exavcation work, seeing some of the finds or speaking to specialist staff.

Over 80 bespoke tours were organised for a wide range of individuals and groups over the duration of the project. Groups ranged from the local through to the international, from the young to the old (covering all walks of life), from museum professionals to politicians (local councillors, MPs and Government Ministers) and from amateur archaeology groups to groups with no direct connection to archaeology and heritage.

Plate 9: Project Director Peter Connelly delivering a bespoke tour to the Company of Cordwainers.

The Hungate project also widened access beyond the excavation site and headquarters by providing talks, lectures and outreach sessions to an eclectic range of audiences including archaeological societies and special interest groups, Women’s Institutes, professional conferences and academic courses. These off-site visits allowed the project to access groups that might not be able to visit Hungate itself. One such visit was in March 2010 to Gills Top Care Home in Grassington, North Yorkshire, where Pam White delivered an outreach session using excerpts from the Hungate oral history book as well as small finds and photographs from the Hungate excavations. This well received session encouraged the active participation and mental stimulation of the residents through finds handling and personal reminiscing.

The Hungate lectures and site tours also proved to be a mainstay of the Friends of YAT annual activities, from 2007 through to the start of 2012. The Friends of YAT was founded in 1974 as an independent fund raising friends society and charity, currently with around 300
members. The Hungate bespoke site tours and lectures, as part of a lunchtime lecture series, proved to be extremely popular with the Friends of YAT over the five years attracting average crowds of between 40-50 people for each event.

The project provided either background or core subject material for a diverse range of presentations, including historical research, oral history, and community archaeology in practice. The basis for the majority of talks was, however, illustrated presentations on the discoveries made at the excavations. Some groups, as diverse as the Teeside Archaeological Society, York Vikings Rotary Club, York Guild of Cordwainers, Harrogate Archaeological Society and the Ranulf Higden Society, requested a speaker more than once, so that they could receive further updates as the excavations progressed. Over 100 lectures and talks were delivered by the Hungate team and other YAT colleagues over the duration of the project.

8. EDUCATION

From the start Hungate was recognised as an important resource for educational outreach activities. The project held the potential to create opportunities for the whole range of educational institutions to become involved with and learn about archaeology and history, both on and off-site, formal and informal.

8.1 SCHOOLS

Planning for participation of school children in the Hungate project took place in January 2007. The planning looked towards a package of educational offers provided as a joint initiative between YAT attractions (specifically JORVIK and DIG) and Jon Kenny. The main focus of school visits would be site tours either connected to a visit to one or more of the attractions, or as a stand-alone option. Between May 2007 and the end of October 2011 almost 4000 school children had participated in a guided tour of the site.

Although site tours provided a good access point for schools it was considered important to offer additional options where school children could be involved in a more hands-on experience. Plans were drawn up for Dig Live! Extra workshops, combining a tour of the Hungate site with a choice of two options for follow-up archaeology based activities. Option 1, run by DIG staff, was to incorporate hands-on activities such as finds sorting and drawing in the DIG classroom or garden. Option 2, offered on limited basis, was to include a full DIG session, plus a workshop of archaeology activities in the morning and then a session digging on site at Hungate in the afternoon, supported by Jon Kenny.
Although it was hoped that Option 2 would provide an opportunity for groups of school children, including those of primary school age, to take part in the actual digging on site, in practice this proved difficult. The Hungate project health and safety policy required that everyone who entered the excavation area was to wear personal protective equipment consisting of high visibility vest, hard hat and steel toe cap boots as a minimum. It was possible to source sets of hats and vests in smaller sizes for younger school children but the boots proved to be a problem as smaller sizes were not available and also the costs involved in buying sufficient numbers in a range of sizes proved to be prohibitive. It became clear that excavation for the school groups would not be possible but it was felt that some sort of site based hands-on activity was still desirable within the offer to schools. A solution was negotiated with the project director and health and safety manager for HYRL. This involved preparing Risk Assessments, creating an additional fenced-off access from the walkway to part of the cobbled remains of Haver Lane, to facilitate a drawing and describing activity, and levelling and fencing of an area close to the site gate to be used for a sieving activity.

In late June 2007 a group from Bradford Community College participated in a pilot session based on Option 2 but with digging replaced with drawing and sieving. Although feedback from the session was good it was recognised that the Option 2 solution could not provide a long-term answer as the site would be continually changing as excavation proceeded. Due to these difficulties and a lack of booking enquiries it was decided that Option 2 would no longer be offered in upcoming school years.

Although excavation activities for school children could not be provided as originally intended the Hungate tours continued to be advertised on websites and print publicity material. Any direct enquiries for bespoke sessions were then considered on a case by case basis and suitable activities offered where possible. In addition, the Hungate project team and other YAT education and outreach colleagues continued to explore and discuss internal initiatives for widening access to schools and building contact networks with education providers.

The Mount School, York, was one of the first schools to approach the Hungate project to provide an archaeology based activity for pupils. Peter Connelly subsequently facilitated a series of after-school sessions for a small group of Year 9 and 10 girls. Sessions included an introduction to the archaeology and tour of the Hungate excavation, finds processing and identification and, for the final session, a digging session on Area Block H. A bespoke Hungate tour for gifted and talented pupils from Archbishop Holgate’s School was provided by Pam White in June 2007, which provided more in-depth explanation and discussion of the archaeology/history and research processes than the standard school tour. Helen Snelson
and Sarah Hardwick, teachers from the above two schools, both had a specific interest in developing the connection between history and archaeology in their teaching and through the opportunities at Hungate they hoped to improve and enhance the understanding and enjoyment of both subjects for their students. In return the connections made with these teachers proved to be highly valuable to the Hungate project.

![Plate 10: Pam White (standing) supervising a bespoke excavation session for a small group of school children.]

In summer 2007 YAT Education Officer Andrew Jones was approached to help a number of school teachers, including those mentioned above, to develop an awareness pack for York schools. Funded through the North Yorkshire Business and Education Partnership (NYBEP), the pack was designed to make local teachers aware of the value of Hungate and DIG as a teaching resource for local secondary school pupils. It was also recognised that this resource the pack could be provided to schools outside the York area, thereby raising awareness of Hungate and increasing the educational delivery of YAT in general. Andrew Jones monitored the progress and helped with the development of the pack, where necessary, and by spring 2008 the pack was ready, with 22 copies produced for distribution to local schools. The packs contained a range of reference material relating to both the history of 19th and 20th century Hungate and to the excavation work on Area Block H in 2007 and 2008. The resources included extracts from key source documents such as census returns, trade directories, photographs and maps. The packs also contained practical information for teachers to assist them in carrying out further research with their pupils, either in connection to a visit to the Hungate excavations, or as a stand-alone social history project.
In 2008 the City of York Local Education Authority received DfES funding to support an initiative entitled the Independent/State School Partnership (ISSP). The ISSP project provided funding and support for a series ‘master classes’ for able and interested pupils from both state and private schools, delivered by teachers from both sectors in their own areas of personal interest and enthusiasm. Helen Snelson of the Mount School and Sarah Hardwick of Archbishop Holgate’s School approached Andrew Jones and the Hungate team to help facilitate and deliver master classes entitled ‘Hungate: Hunger? Horror? History!’. This was an opportunity to test the usefulness of the Hungate educational resource pack, as well as explore the process of archaeological investigation in more detail. The first programme of these master classes was held in February and March 2008 for Key Stage 4 and 5 students.

The second programme for Key Stage 3 students was held in June 2008. Each group visited the Hungate excavations to learn about the archaeological process and participated in finds washing, environmental sorting, photography and site recording, facilitated by the Hungate Outreach Coordinator. With assistance from the ISSP project history teachers, York Archives staff and the Hungate historian Jayne Rimmer, students also researched the history of the Hungate area using York City Archive resources. The students enthusiastically and skilfully rose to the challenges of multi-stranded data analyses, and their research culminated in the presentation of their findings to a panel of judges at the last session of each master class. A selection of the presentations was subsequently displayed at the visitor attraction DIG and
on students’ school websites. Requiring the young students to present their findings encouraged them to get closely involved in research and to confidently express themselves, their ideas and thoughts. The quality of the PowerPoint presentations was impressive, given the age and experience of the students, such that the same were used in an illustrated paper given by Peter Connelly to delegates at the Archaeology in Education Conference 2010. The ISSP Master Class project proved to be a very rewarding and enjoyable experience for everyone involved and the programme deemed to be highly successful, greatly helped by the talented and enthusiastic students.


Hungate was also able to offer bespoke sessions for sixth-form students studying archaeology at A Level. In the early summer of both 2008 and 2009 Hungate hosted workshops for AS and A2 Archaeology students from York College. The students worked on the site and in the HQ in order to experience archaeology outside the confines of the classroom and in the process discovering how a commercial excavation operates. In addition to gaining excavation experience students also had the chance to learn how archaeology sites are recorded with planning and levelling exercises. Archaeology A level students from Queen Elizabeth Sixth Form College at Darlington were also able to gain knowledge of commercial developed funded archaeology. After a visit on a scheduled tour in 2008, further A level students visited in 2009, 2010 and 2011 on bespoke tours led by Pam White, who provided more detailed talks about the archaeological process and the Hungate project.
As well as offering opportunities for the more academically able school pupils and those studying archaeology as a specific subject, Hungate provided access for pupils whose learning benefited from participating in more practical activities and/or who had special educational needs. In spring 2009 a group of pupils on a work related learning programme at Tadcaster Grammar School visited Hungate for a workshop which involved digging on Block H and also finds washing and sorting in the HQ. In 2011 Hungate provided finds processing ‘taster’ workshops for pupils with special educational needs from Applefields School who were participating in a central and local government funded project providing volunteering opportunities for school children in York.

External providers of outside the classroom experiences were also able to utilise the Hungate project alongside their own projects. Kevin Cale, a freelance community archaeologist working in the North Yorkshire area, found the project to be an extremely useful resource for school children he was working with and brought several groups on bespoke visits. The Boroughbridge Primary School After School Archaeology Club visited in the summer of 2010 for an early evening session which started with a picnic tea in the Hungate HQ and a chance to chat about what they had been doing so far in their club activities. This was followed by a tour of the site on the walkway, finds washing, environmental sample sorting and then a final discussion about what they had learned during the visit. In summer and autumn 2011 pupils from two secondary schools, Upper Wharfedale School and Thornhill Community College, came on bespoke site visits. Both

Plate 13: York College A Level Archaeology students recording features on Block H.

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groups had recently started on grant funded archaeology projects with Kevin Cale and Hungate provided an ideal opportunity for them to see a live dig in progress and handle some of the finds. Hungate was also able to help with more of Kevin’s school projects with the loan of a small pack of Hungate artefacts.

Off-site activities were also an important component of the Hungate offer to the schools sector. In September 2007 Pam White and colleagues from the Exploration and Excavation divisions of YAT taught in a series of workshops on science and archaeology at the British Association for the Advancement of Science Festival of Science at York University. The workshops were attended by primary and secondary school groups and included presentations and hands-on activities based on the Hungate excavations.

Off-site outreach to schools presented an opportunity to showcase archaeology as a potential career path to both primary and secondary school pupils. In April 2008 Pam White attended the ‘High Potential York’ event held at the National Science Learning Centre at York University. This event was aimed at able, gifted and talented students, as well as their parents, and was in part a celebration of the ISSP master class programme. As part of the exhibition there was a display of artefacts from the Hungate site and an opportunity to talk to the delegates about Hungate’s educational and outreach work. Information about Hungate was also presented at Creative York’s 2009 ‘Create Your Future’ event, promoting volunteering and work experience opportunities at Barley Hall, DIG and Hungate to students looking at careers in the cultural heritage sector. In 2010 and 2011 Pam White and Jon Kenny were invited to speak at a series of Career Aspirations fairs and activity sessions at a number of primary number schools in York. These career sessions were designed to make children aware of the vast range of jobs they could aspire to and what skills and qualifications they might need. The sessions also provided an opportunity for YAT to promote awareness of Hungate as a place for the children to visit, either with their schools or families. A number of young people from York joined the Community Archaeology Team and some have gone on to study archaeology at degree level.

### 8.2 TEACHER TRAINING

The educational resource pack as detailed above was one way of raising awareness of how history and the archaeological environment can be used in the classroom. The Hungate project also provided opportunities to invite teachers to look at some hands-on activities to do in the classroom that could complement work with historical documents.

In April 2008 YAT ran a 2 day INSET course for teachers, in association with the NYBEP, on the use of archaeology and archives in the classroom. One of the days was based at
Hungate where the teachers were given an in-depth tour of Hungate and provided with ideas about how and where schools could utilise the historical and archaeological information being gathered from such sites. To help illustrate the myriad of resources that archaeology and history can provide, teachers then participated in a series of workshop activities in the Hungate HQ including finds sorting, environmental sample sorting and archaeological drawing. These workshops helped to demonstrate how archaeology can be used as a research and learning tool across a number of academic disciplines including history, geography, art and mathematics.

A group of PGCE Tutors and History Teacher students from the University of York visited Hungate in June 2008 to discover how archaeology can be a tool for learning about history, either in the classroom or by visiting sites. Pam White provided an in-depth tour of the Hungate site, pointing out various aspects where history and archaeology can be linked together to provide the basis for curriculum related teaching or project work. The teachers were given a demonstration on how hands-on artefact handling exercises could be used in conjunction with information and advice about how to obtain such resources for use in schools. Several York St John University teacher training students were also given similar experiences and advice whilst on their placements at DIG.

Teacher awareness activities at Hungate were provided as a response to specific requests from both internal YAT and external education colleagues. It was recognised, however, that more formal training, awareness and resources packages could be incorporated into the YAT Exploration and Explanation education offers in the future, particularly given the range and volume of material that the Hungate project has created.

8.3 UNIVERSITIES

In addition to the opportunities provided to university students on placements and training courses as detailed above, Hungate offered a range of bespoke opportunities to be involved in the project to other undergraduate and post-graduate students.

During the duration of the project the close working relationship between YAT and the University of York produced four Collaborative Doctoral Award PhD projects, three of which used material from the Hungate project. The three PhD topics covered the following: interpreting complex stratified medieval archaeology in York using Geographical Information Systems; the consumer branding of 19th century objects; the retrieval of proteins from eggshells recovered from the archaeological record to identify bird species.
The data recovered from Hungate during the excavation also produced information and topics for various undergraduate long essays and Masters topics, especially for those students studying Zooarchaeology and environmental archaeology under the auspices of Professor Terry O’Connor.

In the spring of 2008 and 2009 Hungate contributed to the University of York History Department first year undergraduate module ‘Histories in Context’, exploring the relationship between history and archaeology. The students spent a half day session at Hungate, excavating on Block H and learning about the recording and post-exavcation systems. They also spent another half day looking at the historical evidence relating to Hungate in York City Archives, with Jayne Rimmer.

Plate 14: University of York History undergraduates learning archaeological field techniques.

A group of students on a University of York part-time evening class course also benefited from access to the Hungate site. As tutor for the Practice in Archaeology course Toby Kendall was able to bring many aspects of the Hungate project into use to illustrate aspects of the syllabus and a practical excavation session was also provided on Block H.

The University of York Archaeology Society also participated in excavation at Hungate, on a series of bespoke ‘taster’ day sessions provided by Pam White and Toby Kendall.
The Hungate project partnered with the Open University and the British Museum in 2008 to contribute towards a Science Short Course entitled ‘Archaeology: The Science of Investigation’. The course was designed to develop an appreciation of the processes involved in the discovery, investigation and interpretation of different artefacts and archaeological sites. The course also provided a context for a range of scientific techniques commonly used in the field and laboratory. The Hungate excavation team created a series of specially-designed introductory training films for the course which showed how archaeologists work, provided an introduction to surveying and excavation techniques and demonstrated artefacts being excavated and recorded by archaeologists. Although not a compulsory component of the course, several students subsequently participated in training courses at Hungate which further enhanced their learning experience.

Plate 15: Filming the excavation of a wicker lined pit in Block H for the Open University.

On its launch ‘Archaeology: The Science of Investigation’ was oversubscribed with over 600 applicants applying for 500 places. The subsequent and continuing popularity of the course meant that it proved to be one of the most popular foundation courses the Open University had ever organised and the Hungate project provided an integral element in this.

Bespoke tours and talks were also provided for a number of university groups, including University of York history, medieval studies and archaeology undergraduates, University of Hull part-time archaeology undergraduates, Durham University history and archaeology students, University of Manchester archaeology students, University of Bradford conservation post-grad students and University of Liverpool archaeology students.
9. TRAINING

York Archaeological Trust has been holding an annual summer training excavation since 2001 at various locations within the centre of York, branded as ‘Archaeology Live!’. The potential for the use of the Hungate excavations as a venue for Archaeology Live! was identified early in the Hungate project planning stage. It was also recognised that the all year round nature of a large commercial project provided scope for expansion of the training offer beyond the summer months. In addition, Toby Kendall, director of Archaeology Live! since 2005, was the Field Officer in charge of excavation on Block H at Hungate and was keen to develop the potential of that excavation area for training purposes. Other staff with previous supervisory experience on Archaeology Live! were also employed at Hungate and could be brought into the training programme as trainers, as and when required.

By January 2007 plans had been drawn up for not only summer season training up to 2009 but also a range of training opportunities at other times of the year open to the general public. These opportunities included specialist weekend courses and one to one mentoring courses. It was also suggested that Continuing Professional Development short courses for professional archaeologists could be offered, for example contaminated land or human burial excavation training, if such scenarios were encountered during the excavations. In addition it was hoped that relationships could be developed with local universities to facilitate some form of training for undergraduates which could form part of their course and provide them with experience relevant to a career in archaeological fieldwork.

Promotion and marketing of the courses was through the Dig Hungate website, print media such as British Archaeology and Current Archaeology, via leaflet and brochure distribution and direct targeting of specific academic institutions, as appropriate.

By the time training closed in September 2011, a total of 1083 individuals had participated in one or more fee-based training courses at the Hungate excavations. In addition, non-fee paying training and work experience opportunities were provided to over 170 people through placement schemes and courses in partnership with other institutions. Trainees were involved in excavation and recording of all the periods represented in the stratigraphic sequence, from 20th century to late medieval, Anglo-Scandinavian and Roman, with features as varied as 19th century houses, Viking Age wicker lined cess pits and Roman burials.
9.1 ARCHAEOLOGY LIVE!

The first suite of excavation training courses at Hungate were offered over a 12 week period during the summer of 2007, within the already established and highly successful Archaeology Live! format. For paying trainees, taster courses of up to three days and full week courses of up to four weeks were available. Within the Archaeology Live! format there are also opportunities for ‘placements’ to assist the professional training staff. Such placements are available to previous Archaeology Live! trainees or to archaeology students with practical experience in single context recording who wish to pursue a career in the profession. Placements assist the professional training staff with the trainees and with a variety of other routine tasks during the excavation.

After another successful summer training season in 2008 an additional ‘Spring Archaeology Live!’ opportunity was introduced for Easter 2009. Sixteen training weeks were sold, with twelve individuals participating across the two week period.

The original plan for training opportunities was for Archaeology Live! to be hosted at Hungate until the 2009 summer season. However, such was the success of the integration of training into the site schedules and operations, Archaeology Live! returned to Hungate in 2010 and 2011 for both the Spring and Summer sessions.

Plate 16: Archaeology Live! Trainees and supervisors tackling a series of Anglo-Scandinavian pits, Summer 2011.
All of the seasons were highly successful and the 2011 season was to see an unprecedented demand for places and earlier than usual booking enquiries, resulting in the full week courses being sold out by early June.

Over the 5 Archaeology Live! summer seasons a total of 886 individuals participated in training weeks or days at Hungate. Of these people 23% returned once or more over the five year period. Placement opportunities were also provided for 68 former trainees and/or archaeology students with the requisite experience.

9.2 OUT OF SEASON COURSES

Out of season courses at Hungate began in October 2007 with two people attending for one to one mentoring courses, and one person attending for a two day taster course. In spring 2008 a further three trainees attended for one week courses. Although there were no bookings for trainees during the mid-winter it was decided that Hungate would continue to offer out of season courses on an ongoing ‘by request’ basis. In addition, to promote the Taster Day offer and as a response to a number of enquiries regarding training days as gifts, a Taster Day voucher was introduced. Sold through the JORVIK shop, the holder would contact the training dig office to arrange a date for their course, with vouchers redeemable at any time of year, subject to staff availability and site schedules.

Plate 17: Out of Season Taster trainees David and Tracey Petherbridge tackle a medieval pit.

Out of season courses continued to be offered until May 2011. By the end 33 full weeks training and 68 taster days had been sold to a total of 74 individuals.
9.3 WEEKEND COURSES

May 2008 saw the first specialist weekend course held at Hungate, entitled ‘An Introduction to Archaeological Fieldwork’. This course was promoted and organised in partnership with the Explanation Division culminating in 22 trainees participating. The weekend started with a Friday evening reception, then excavation training on the Saturday and Sunday. With the success of the event and the very positive feedback from trainees about the format it was decided the weekend course would be held in late October. Again, the weekend, proved to be a success, with 11 trainees taking part.

The weekend courses went on to become a regular feature on the Hungate training calendar, held in spring, summer and autumn of 2009 and 2010. In 2011, the popularity and over subscription of the May weekend course led to a second May weekend being offered. Both of these and a further weekend in August were fully booked. Between May 2008 and August 2011 at total of 129 individuals took part in Hungate weekend courses, some of whom returned several times.
9.4 UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING

As a result of the close working relationship between YAT and the University of Bradford informal discussions took place about the possibility of providing excavation training for undergraduates at the Hungate excavations. The opportunity for students to excavate on a deeply stratified urban site was considered to be very valuable. As a result of further consultation between Rick Jones of Bradford University and Toby Kendall and Peter Connelly of YAT, it was agreed that a three week excavation course would be offered to first year Bradford undergraduates. The course would concentrate on excavation and recording techniques as well as including an element of finds processing work. The students would be expected to complete excavation journals and would receive personal performance reports written by their trainers, with the course forming a component of their assessed coursework.

The first course was held in June 2007 and attended by 14 first year undergraduate students. The Hungate and Bradford department teams felt the first course had been a success and the performance of the students overall had been good. The course was provided for again in 2009, 2010 and 2011 and a total of 89 undergraduate students benefited from this introduction to excavation methods in deeply stratified urban archaeology.

9.5 VOCATIONAL PLACEMENTS

Students on four year undergraduate archaeology courses at the University of Bradford take placements in their third year, before returning to university to complete their degrees in their fourth year. Placements give the student the opportunity to undertake professional training in particular aspects of their chosen degree subject or discipline. Some departments in YAT, particularly Conservation and Curatorial, already offered placements to Bradford Students but it had proved difficult for such opportunities to be afforded within the Fieldwork department, given the nature of the short-term developer funded contracts which form the bulk of the department’s work.

It was recognised that the longer term all year round schedule of the Hungate project could provide a very valuable opportunity for students to gain vocational work experience on a commercial project. Thus enhancing their personal abilities, transferable skills, knowledge and, potentially, their employability in the profession after graduation.

In May 2007 the Hungate Outreach Coordinator took responsibility for the management and administration of the vocational placement scheme. In liaison with the Placement Secretary at the University of Bradford students were invited to apply for placements covering a duration of one to nine months, with up to three places available at any one time during the
year. Depending on the length of time and site schedules, placement duties included excavation and recording on site, digitisation and data entry of site context records, finds and environmental sample processing and interaction with trainees and visiting members of the public.

The placement scheme was very well received by the students themselves, the University of Bradford and the Hungate staff team. Between July 2007 and November 2011 twenty one students gained valuable experience at Hungate and in return their work contributed significantly to the Hungate project.

Plate 19: Placements Paul Renner (Bradford) and Alex Finlay (Durham) recording medieval deposits.

Although Bradford was the primary focus of placements at Hungate, enquiries from other University institutions were also considered. In May 2007 the first placement to join the Hungate team was from Hamline University in the United States. The student was in the UK for a history short course in association with the University of York. The course incorporated a 10 week compulsory work experience placement to be taken within an associated discipline. Hungate welcomed two further Hamline students placements in 2009 and 2010.
In the spring of 2009 Hungate was approached by a geology PhD student at Durham University. The student, Alex Finlay, had been involved in excavation in York as a school boy and, although now specialising in geology, he had retained an interest in archaeology. Alex was keen see how his geo-science skills could be adapted and utilised within the field of archaeology and a month long work programme was agreed that would be of mutual benefit to both him and the Hungate project. In exchange for training in archaeological excavation and recording methods Alex worked with the curatorial department to identify geological types and geographic origins of some of the stone artefacts recovered from the site and he also worked on producing a geology reference collection for future use within YAT. In addition Alex gave the Hungate staff a very useful walking tour of buildings in the city centre to illustrate the various types of geological material found and the uses to which they are put in architecture. This placement proved, therefore, to be an excellent example of the knowledge transference that such opportunities can provide.

10. WORKING WITH THE PROFESSION

During the course of the five year excavation of Block H the Hungate project also provided opportunities to the archaeological profession as a component of Continuous Professional Development (CPD) or ‘away day’ learning. Within this time the Block H excavation was visited by South Yorkshire Archaeological Service (twice), English Heritage Regional Science Advisors (twice), staff from the English Heritage Yorkshire office, members of the Association of Local Government Archaeologists (ALGAO) Yorkshire group, County curators and planners from the North and Midlands of England, consultant archaeologists from Scott Wilson (now URS), the Institute for Archaeologists, Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) members, Council for British Archaeology (CBA) staff, Museum of London Archaeology staff and the Finds Research Group.

11. MULTI-MEDIA

It is considered that during the excavation phase of the Hungate project over 25,000 people were provided with access in various ways whether as a visitor on a tour, with the Community Team, as a trainee or through off site outreach talks, lectures and displays.

Hungate, however, was able to broaden that access much wider through its website (www.dighungate.com), social networking media, local, regional and national newspaper articles, radio interviews and television programmes.

![Plate 20: Filming for the Time Team Viking special during 2009.](image)

The project was frequently included in the Elly Fiorentini Drive Time Show on BBC Radio York as well as various other Radio York Shows. The project was also covered on the radio by Minster FM and BBC Radio 5 Live.

Hungate was integral to the planning and assembling of the first part of a BBC Current Affairs production ‘A Life Without Work’ which looked at attitudes to unemployment at the start of the 20th Century. Over the five years other television programmes featuring Hungate included a Channel 4 Time Team Special on the Vikings, part of the second series of Digging for Britain (BBC2), Michael Wood’s Story of England (BBC4) and BBC1 prime time shows National Treasures Live and The One Show.

Through the use of multi-media the Hungate project reached out to millions of people and allowed them to share in the discoveries being made at Hungate between 2006 and 2011.
12. CONCLUSION

By taking the five words “public access, participation in education”, embedded in the Hungate Section 106 Agreement, York Archaeological Trust not only delivered a successful excavation, that was completed on time and to budget, but it also delivered an extremely successful community, outreach, public and education archaeology programme.

From working with the various communities of York to working in partnership with the City Of York Councils Youth Offending Team; from taking local school, sixth form and university students to trainees who have come from the other side of the world to learn archaeological field techniques; and from opening its doors free to the public six times a year to tailoring bespoke site tours for various groups and societies, the Hungate project maintained “public access, participation in education” at its core during the five years of fieldwork.

Thus, the achievements of the excavation phase of the Hungate project directly reflect the second part of YAT’s Mission Statement, which is as follows:

“But excellence in archaeological discovery, research, conservation, curation, academic dissemination and through training, education and widely accessible public presentation, the Trust, an educational charity, will maximise the public benefits of archaeology.”
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The Hungate Outreach Coordinator would like to thank all of the Hungate project staff and both Exploration and Explanation staff who helped with many of the initiatives outlined in this report (sometimes above and beyond the call of duty and outside of normal work time). The Hungate project team, both in the field and in the office, rallied round the Community, Outreach, Public and Education aspects of the project and without their support the success of these initiatives would have undoubtedly been diminished.

A number of people have been named in sections of this report but an even greater number haven’t. Thus, for those people who are not explicitly named in this report you know who you are, your contributions were always greatly appreciated and without you the role of Hungate Outreach Coordinator would have been extremely difficult. Thank you!

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Peter Connelly contributed to the writing of this report and Peter, along with Jon Kenny, contributed to the editing and formatting of this report.

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This Report has been prepared solely for the person/party which commissioned it and for the specifically titled project or named part thereof referred to in the Report. The Report should not be relied upon or used for any other project by the commissioning person/party without first obtaining independent verification as to its suitability for such other project, and obtaining the prior written approval of York Archaeological Trust for Excavation & Research Limited (“YAT”). YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this Report being relied upon or used for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was specifically commissioned. Nobody is entitled to rely upon this Report other than the person/party which commissioned it. YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for any use of or reliance upon this Report by anybody other than the commissioning person/party.