

Maritime and Marine Historic Environment Research Framework: Stage One

Developing a Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for England’s Maritime Heritage

PROJECT DESIGN – For Circulation



Project Summary Description

This project is the first stage in developing a Research Framework for the maritime and marine historic environment in England (and in English waters). It will produce a Resource Assessment and Research Agenda.

The Research Framework will provide a coherent overview of previous research in the maritime, marine and coastal archaeology of England, to enable long-term strategic planning by the sector, English Heritage and Government, and to provide a statement of agreed research priorities within which researchers can shape projects. It will be inclusive, shaped by those involved with the maritime and marine historic environment, from the professional, commercial and voluntary sectors, and utilising the breadth of knowledge and experience within this community to set out its research priorities.

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NB

This document was originally prepared as a MoRPH compliant project design for English Heritage. This version of the project design has had the following sections removed:

- Project Monitoring and Review Points
- Financial Information

1. Project Background

Prior to the 2002 National Heritage Act England's maritime and marine historic environment (MHE) remained outside curatorial structures and was not subject to considered, comprehensive heritage management. There has been no systematic review of all previous work, planning for future research priorities, or strategic framework for developing a fuller understanding of our maritime heritage. There are a number of research frameworks which refer to aspects of maritime archaeology and/or the MHE (including several, English Heritage (EH) supported, Regional Research Frameworks, relevant period-based frameworks, international initiatives and development-led assessments (see 3.5)), but none provide an inclusive thematic perspective, and none fully integrate the offshore marine zone as a whole. If EH is to build upon the work it has funded over the last six years, particularly the strategic research completed as part of the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund, there is an urgent need for a comprehensive Research Framework for the MHE. Whilst for the community of researchers, curators and amateur groups whose work involves the MHE, there is a need to assess the research undertaken to date (work shaped by the vagaries of historical accident, discovery and sporadic funding, and unevenly spread across types and periods of research), and to articulate both the inevitable gaps as well as the strengths in this body of work, in order to map out an agreed way forward, a coherent research agenda. The resulting Research Framework would provide strong support for the development of new research and management projects, (particularly in securing funding for future projects), as well as providing a clear statement to inform the development of policy which affects the MHE.

There are, therefore, two imperatives behind this project. Firstly, there is a need for an over-arching, maritime thematic, research framework to guide the development of future research, one which integrates and compliments the various regional, period-based, thematic and international frameworks which cover some elements of the MHE. Such a framework should address the maritime archaeological and geoarchaeological resource in terrestrial, coastal, inter-tidal, inshore and offshore contexts, and consider the various periods, subjects and methodologies with which it is intertwined. It should be comprehensive and flexible enough to address subjects as diverse as the archaeological potential of the survival of prehistoric landsurfaces within England's seabed, and developments in early medieval ship technology, as well as the international dimensions of foreign shipwrecks in UK waters. Secondly and crucially, it needs to represent the knowledge and experience of the various groups engaged with the MHE, such as the research sector (including quaternary scientists and other specialists), maritime archaeological contractors, maritime archaeological heritage societies and amateur groups, maritime archaeological lobby groups and NGOs, and curators and heritage managers. By drawing these groups together, through seminars, workshops, working groups and a project conference, it should be possible to create a commonly-agreed Framework representing the opinions of those whose work brings them into regular contact with our maritime past.

In order, to produce a comprehensive Research Framework, proper evaluation of previous research, as well as the numerous research frameworks which touch upon the MHE, is needed to provide a firm knowledge base. This will be achieved through a thorough Resource Assessment (a statement of what is known), upon which a Research Agenda (an outline of the gaps in our knowledge, future research areas, and the potential of the heritage resource) can be built. [NB It is upon this basis that a Research Strategy for a specified future timeframe (a statement setting out priorities and method) can then be developed at a later date. This project proposal addresses the first two elements of a Research Framework only.]

Since no analysis of previous work has so far been undertaken, the Resource Assessment will be a significant task. There have been elements of such a resource assessment completed within ALSF projects (such as ‘Re-assessment of the Archaeological Potential of Continental Shelves’), and this data, along with information from regional Research Frameworks and other initiatives, will be included. However, developing a maritime and MHE Research Framework will necessarily be a multifaceted process, since it is both national and thematic. It will require a more complex structure than regional research frameworks, addressing periods, sites, material culture and technologies, but also over-arching thematic issues, the offshore marine zone and methodological research issues. In addition, because of the sporadic and geographically-uneven development of the sector in England, and the post-2002 surge in work involving the MHE, much research has been undertaken by contract units, and this considerable ‘grey literature’ is largely untapped. Moreover, the framework will need to identify those areas, periods, subjects and themes which have *not* so far been addressed.

1.1 Project Partners

This is a collaborative project being undertaken through the University of Southampton, but with considerable contributions in time and expertise in-kind from a number of individuals and organisations. Individuals from the following organisations have already committed their time to the project:

- Centre for Marine and Coastal Archaeology, Bournemouth University
- University of Exeter
- University of York
- University of Kent
- University of Nottingham
- University of Reading
- Institute of Archaeology, University College London
- The British Museum
- Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology (HWTMA)
- Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Maritime Archaeology Society (CISMAS)
- Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS)

- The National Service for Archaeology, Cultural Landscape and Built Heritage (RACM), The Netherlands
- The Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF)
- Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO)
- Wessex Archaeology
- British Marine Aggregate Producers Association (BMAPA)

2. Research Aims and Objectives

The project's aim is to develop a commonly-agreed statement of the current state of knowledge, and to articulate research priorities for England's maritime archaeology and MHE. Crucially, it aims to achieve consensus on the Resource Assessment and Research Agenda through an inclusive development process and extensive public consultation.

- *Objective 1:* to produce a comprehensive Resource Assessment, in order to quantify research undertaken so far and to identify thematic, chronological or methodological research and knowledge strengths and gaps;
- *Objective 2:* to review, and integrate, relevant research frameworks, including comparable international research strategies and frameworks; and,
- *Objective 3:* to develop a wide-ranging and inclusive Research Agenda for England's maritime archaeology and MHE.

3. Relationships with research priorities and stakeholder groups

3.1 Contribution to English Heritage priorities

3.1.1 Research agenda

English Heritage has described the 'heritage cycle' as one of understanding, valuing, caring for and enjoying our heritage. Its 2005 Research Strategy '*Discovering the Past, Shaping the Future: Research Strategy 2005-2010*', and its related Research Agenda, provide the framework within which the process of *understanding* our heritage can be pursued, and highlight the need for secure foundational knowledge of all elements of our heritage.

This project contributes to Research Theme A: 'Discovering, studying and defining historic assets and their significance' as set out in the Research Agenda. More specifically, it will contribute to:

- A2: SPOTTING THE GAPS: Analysing poorly understood landscapes, areas and monuments; and,
- A3: UNLOCKING THE RICHES: Realising the potential of the research dividend

3.1.2 SHAPE

The 2008 publication of EH's SHAPE strategic framework clarifies the process of *understanding* our heritage further with its Research Programme G2: 'Defining the questions: Devising research strategies, frameworks and agenda'. This

project will contribute to this research programme, which is part of Corporate Objective 1A: 'Ensuring that our research addresses the most important and urgent needs of the historic environment'.

The project fits into sub-programme 11172.110 'Supporting Research Frameworks: National, regional, local, diachronic and thematic frameworks' and addresses a pressing national and thematic gap among current research frameworks. It will contribute to

- 'cross-sector establishment of research frameworks (resource assessments to establish what is known, research agenda to set out what the priorities should be, and research strategies to establish the steps to be taken in addressing them)'; and,
- 'delivery of sector-wide priorities for research activity (whether funded by EH or not), and establishment of agreed strategies for addressing these priorities'.

(SHAPE 2008:29)

3.2 Contribution to ALSF priorities

The project will contribute to ALSF Theme 2: Marine, and particularly to 2.1: 'Identification and characterisation of the historic environment in key existing or potential areas of marine extraction'.

A robust and a sectorally-agreed Research Framework will contribute to management decisions related to marine Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and the mitigation required as part of the aggregate dredging licensing system. Though 'key existing or potential areas of marine extraction' are geographically only a small part of the maritime and marine historic environment, they sit within a network of inter-related research questions and must be understood in this larger context. In addition the project will draw on a number of ALSF funded projects and their datasets as part of the Resource Assessment to inform the development of the Research Agenda, (including the 'Re-assessment of the archaeological potential of Continental Shelves' project, but also many of the methodological research projects such as '3D Seismics for Mitigation Mapping of the Southern North Sea' or 'Regional Sediment-Erosion Model for submerged Archaeological Sites').

3.3 Contribution to DCMS priorities

This project can contribute to a number of the priorities identified in the DCMS document 'The Historic Environment: A force for the future' (2001). In particular, it can help to 'realise the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource'.

3.4 Relationship with Stakeholder Groups

Development of a research framework is a sector-wide process and it is imperative that this is an inclusive project which not only consults with, but is based upon contributions from all the stakeholder groups.

Consultation during the development of the project design with a wide number of stakeholders has identified support for a maritime and MHE Research Framework throughout the sector, and, crucially, significant interest in contributing to the Resource Assessment and Research Agenda. Key stakeholders whose views and support has been established include:

- Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee (JNAPC);
- various professional bodies such as IfA, (including the IfA maritime affairs group), and ALGAO maritime;
- the archaeological departments of various universities, including University of York, University of Kent, University of Exeter, University of Nottingham, University of Bristol, University of Reading, UCL and Bournemouth University;
- The Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS);
- various local societies and groups including CISMAS and HWTMA,
- archaeological units including Wessex Archaeology; and,
- relevant public and private museums including the British Museum and Mary Rose Trust; as well as,
- individual archaeological consultants and practitioners, whose work regularly deals with the MHE.

Pete Hinton, Chief Executive of the IfA, offered the following comment,

'This sounds like an excellent project, pulling together as many as possible of the informed practitioners in the field to focus and enhance future research, and thus making us better able to promote its public as well as sectoral benefits of maritime archaeology - and so to make the case for greater protection of maritime heritage and improved resources for its investigation and conservation.'

Discussion revealed that several members of the curatorial and professional sector felt the project is overdue and that *'virtually none of the regional research frameworks have addressed maritime archaeology'*. In addition several identified the fact that *'it should also be welcomed by developers, because there is (or ought to be) such a close relation between research frameworks and discussions about importance (e.g. in the context of receptor importance in EIAs etc.)'*. Within the academic research community, the opportunity to audit our current knowledge and identify gaps to shape future research has been strongly welcomed, with several people identifying the value in viewing maritime and MHE research as a whole for the first time, rather than *'seeing it piecemeal from the perspective of individual periods, small geographic areas or site types, or even myopically through individual sites.'* Similarly, amateur and avocational groups identified a desire to participate and ensure both the recognition of their previous work and expertise within a national context and involvement in shaping a new research agenda.

Maintaining and drawing on this support and motivation across the sector will be key to the project, which is reflected in the proposed methods and continued, open communication with the whole sector throughout the project's duration.

3.5 Relationship with Established and Developing Research Frameworks

This project will intersect with a number of existing regional, national, international and thematic research frameworks.

Both the North East Regional Research Framework and the more recent South East Research Framework have had considerable maritime and MHE input, and thus demonstrated how integral the maritime and MHE is to all aspects of the historic environment of these regions – from now-submerged elements of prehistoric archaeology to the material culture of ports and their hinterlands as well as the networks of trade, communication and defence. They also serve to demonstrate that the project has an important relationship with a number of thematic research frameworks, both period-specific and those focusing on types of material culture or research areas (such as the recently published 'Metals and Metalworking' research framework by the Historical Metallurgy Society or the 2005 'Understanding the Workplace: a Research Framework for Industrial Archaeology in Britain'). If we see these different research frameworks as interlocking and over-lapping, then this project will have direct relationships with them all. Coastal sites such as salterns are, for example, an interconnection between industrial archaeology, and the archaeology of a particular period (Roman or Medieval etc), and the maritime and MHE.

In addition, there are a number of international frameworks and strategies which have a bearing on the project. Most particularly, the newly initiated Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF), and international initiatives such as the North Sea Prehistory Research and Management Framework (NSPRMF), (as well as UK marine spatial planning initiatives such as the offshore Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) reports). This project's relationship with these Research Frameworks and initiatives reflects the fact that modern political boundaries do not necessarily apply to the questions we ask of the historic environment.

The review of relevant research frameworks discussed in section 5.1.4 will ensure that the maritime and MHE Research Framework incorporates these intersections and relates its research priorities to those of other sectors and regions. This integration is central to the project, and will provide significant benefit to the sector as a whole in providing a single overview and 'meshing' of these diverse frameworks from the MHE perspective.

4. Scope and Structure of Research Framework

Following review of other Research Frameworks and discussion with a number of key stakeholders, a Research Framework structure has been developed. It will adhere to a period-based approach, with two additional themes. This ties-in closely with established thematic and regional Research Framework structures, a

factor that was considered important given that many Research Frameworks cross-cut maritime and MHE sites, research subjects and aspects of its material culture and built environment (as discussed in 3.5).

Each period will be addressed by its own working group, as follows:

- Palaeolithic
- Mesolithic
- Neolithic and Early Bronze Age
- Late Bronze Age and Iron Age
- Roman
- Anglo-Saxon
- Medieval
- Post-Medieval
- 20th Century

with two additional groups addressing:

- Methods, technologies, visualisation and dissemination
- Archaeological Archives and Collections.

Within each of these working groups there will be flexibility as to how the Resource Assessment documents are structured. There is a difference in both the scale and nature of the research questions pursued in different periods. For example, there is a marked difference between the scale and therefore detail of our knowledge about the material culture of the maritime and MHE in the Palaeolithic and Medieval periods. Similarly, research into methods of investigation, visualisation and dissemination, will be of an even more disparate character.

However, the individual Resource Assessment documents produced by each working group will all include an introductory section addressing the following:

1. Introduction

- History of Research (including existing research frameworks)
- Overview
 - Patterns and Impacts (subject and theoretical frameworks, why certain sites etc survived, were identified and/or researched);
 - Issues and Past Problems (discussion of issues raised by patterns identified)
- Environmental context of the period (for the period working groups)
 - E.g. Sea-level and climate, factors affecting survival of material remains etc

In addition they will include a summary of the Resource (the current state of our knowledge). This section will be structured in a significantly different way for the two thematic working groups (the 'Methods, technologies, visualisation and dissemination' and 'Archaeological Archives and Collections' groups). For the period-based working groups, it will include the following:

2. *The Resource*

- Sites and site types
- Material Culture
- Potential themes to be addressed (period dependent):
 - Maritime settlement and landscapes
 - Trade and transport
 - Communications and international dimensions
 - Defence and fortification
 - Theoretical frameworks
 - Technological change

In terms of the geographical scope of the project, we are cautious of delineating a specific area (and particularly of limiting the project's scope to the 12NM of English territorial waters). One dimension of this issue of shifting scales of research between periods is geographic. At the 'Palaeolithic scale' the English Palaeolithic is inextricably linked to that across the north-west European continental shelf, so we can define the geographic scope of the project as the north-west European peninsula. Clearly, though, the scope of the Research Framework must fit our research questions, it must also be embedded in the English maritime and marine historic environment. Thus the Palaeolithic resource assessment and research questions must relate to research undertaken across the northern European continental shelf, but in more recent periods this scope may be more limited and research related to English shipwrecks in Australian or US waters must be beyond the scope of this project.

5. **Method Statement**

Each period and theme within the Research Framework structure will be addressed by a working group (8 period-based and 2 thematic). These groups will be made up of researchers and practitioners from within the community who have particular knowledge and expertise in that subject. Two co-chairs have been recruited to guide each working group (listed in table in 6.1). In addition, a small number of 'critical friends' will be affiliated to each group to comment on documents produced by that group. In this way, the project can draw on the expertise of those who are unable to commit the time required to be part of a working group or who are involved in a different working group.

The project will have four project execution phases:

1. *Project initiation and establishing the working groups*
2. *Production of working group Resource Assessment documents* - each working group will produce a Resource Assessment document for their particular period/theme.
3. *Development of Research Agenda and project conference* – each working group will develop their own Research Agenda, which will be consulted upon and discussed at a project conference, alongside their Resource Assessment documents. The conference will use this material to develop a unified Research Agenda.

4. *Collation of overall document, consultation and publication of the final 'Maritime and Marine Historic Environment Resource Assessment and Research Agenda'* – the individual Resource Assessment documents and Research Agenda will be integrated into one document for final public consultation prior to online publication.

5.1 Project initiation and establishing working groups

5.1.1 Develop project webpages and publicise project

The project webpages will include the following information and downloads:

- Why the project is being undertaken;
- What the project involves and the Research Framework structure;
- Why the project is important to archaeologists, industry and the wider public;
- Information for those wishing to be involved in a working group;
- All documents produced by the working groups for download; and,
- The final Resource Assessment and Research agenda document upon completion.

The webpages will be regularly updated with information on seminars, workshops and the project conference. All documents published online will be available for download in both word document and PDF formats. A public JISCList will also be established, and, with the webpages, will be the principle means of ongoing communication with the wider sector.

Short articles introducing the project and explaining how people can contribute will be published in the following newsletters and e-forums:

- IfA Maritime Affairs Group e-update
- NAS membership newsletter (electronic and hard copy)
- Society of Nautical Research
- Diver Magazine
- SALON
- The Archaeologist
- British Archaeology

5.1.2 Project seminars

Two half-day seminars, introducing the project, its background and scope, explaining the Research Framework structure and how to become involved in the working groups, will be held. One will be in London and one in Liverpool. The seminars will be advertised widely and aimed at informing the wider sector. The intended outcome of these seminars is to ensure members of the wider sector are aware not only of the development of the Research Framework but how they may contribute to it, and to recruit members and 'critical friends' for the working groups.

5.1.3 Contact and confirm working group members

It has become evident during the development of the project design that as a result of imbalances in patterns of research to date, certain working groups (such

as the Anglo-Saxon group) will be more difficult to recruit members for. Equally, there will be particular researchers and practitioners whose past work and expertise is central to the Resource Assessment of particular working groups. Therefore, in addition to recruitment through the seminars (and following discussion with the co-chairs of each working group), particular experts and researchers will be contacted and invited to join specific working groups. Individuals will be contacted initially by email and subsequently by telephone to discuss the process of developing the Resource Assessment and Research Agenda and the probable time commitment it will require.

5.1.4 Review relevant research frameworks and strategies

A review of relevant UK research frameworks, as well as comparable international research strategies and frameworks, will be undertaken to identify areas of overlap and potential integration. There are a number of regional national and international research frameworks and initiatives which address elements of the marine historic environment (often for one time period or theme), and one of the key benefits of this project will be drawing these completed and ongoing initiatives together and knitting them into a larger 'maritime and marine historic environment research framework'. This review will be central to ensuring previous work is not overlooked and all appropriate links are made. It will include:

- Regional Research Frameworks;
- EH Draft Coastal Research Strategy;
- EH Heads of Policy research strategies (such as the Prehistoric research strategy, and the emerging Historic Ports Research Strategy);
- Other thematic and geographic research strategies, such as the 'North Sea Prehistory Research and Management Framework' and the 'Research and Conservation Framework for the British Palaeolithic';
- Regional environmental assessments such as the SEA reports; and,
- Relevant European research strategies and frameworks, particularly the 'Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF)'.

The review will also identify strategic pieces of research, such as Rapid Coastal Zone Assessments, which may have relevance to the development of the Resource Assessment documents. A short report on relevant research frameworks will be produced for each working group, summarising areas of overlap and the pertinent documents in order to enable working groups to make contact with those who have undertaken related work, and link in and draw on work that is already underway or completed.

In the case of ongoing or newly initiated research frameworks or strategies contact will be made with the counterpart project co-ordinators by the project manager and continuing liaison will be maintained.

5.1.5 Deliverables

The principle deliverables from this phase will be the project webpages and JISClit, a series of articles in various publications, two half-day project seminars and a summary report on relevant research frameworks for each working group.

In addition, a contact database will be developed of all those who have attended seminars and/or expressed an interest in contributing to the project.

5.2 Production of working group Resource Assessment documents

This is a substantial project phase that will involve a considerable amount of management and support to ensure each of the 11 working group Resource Assessment documents are delivered on time.

5.2.1 Working group workshop

The working groups will be launched with a 2-day workshop.

Since a level of autonomy is planned for each working group, the first day will provide the 22 co-chairs of the working groups with the opportunity to establish the detail of their Resource Assessment document structure and the group's proposed methods. It will involve an introduction to the overall structure of the Research Framework and the general structure of the Resource Assessment documents each group will produce, as well as the potential organisation and methods of the groups, and the resources and support available from the project co-ordinator (in terms of logistical organisation, and editing and proof-reading support etc). There will be discussion of the relevant and comparable Research Frameworks and Strategies, and where these and other sources can be integrated and drawn upon, as well as the areas of overlap between the various working groups. There will also be an opportunity for all co-chairs to comment on and contribute to designing the structure and thematic content of the other groups' Resource Assessment document, so that the varied knowledge and expertise of the co-chairs can be drawn upon across the project.

The second day will bring all the working group members together; an estimated additional 55 people across the 11 working groups (NB critical friends will also be invited to part in if they wish to). It will begin with an introduction to the different groups and the planned Resource Assessment documents, followed by a general discussion of the overall project including its role and importance to the sector. There will then be individual round table discussions for each group, to initiate the development of their Resource Assessment documents, allocate tasks and outline how the group will communicate and progress over the next 9 months.

The workshop will be residential for the 22 co-chairs, and non-residential for the additional working group members and critical friends.

5.2.2 Develop working group Resource Assessment documents

The working groups will write and collate their individual Resource Assessment documents according to the structure and methods established at the workshop.

The project manager will support the working groups logistically, by for example organising individual meetings/workshops where required, but also through researching certain areas and filling in any gaps in their knowledge base. One of the issues in developing a maritime and MHE Research Framework identified

during the production of the project design are the lack of any prior synthesis or strategic reviews of research so far undertaken in most areas. The one clear exception is the ALSF funded 'Re-assessment of the Archaeological Potential of Continental Shelves' project. There are also periods upon which little research has been undertaken in recent years, which are without, therefore, current practitioners or researchers working on them, but with pertinent older and un-collated studies. In addition there is a considerable body of recently produced 'grey literature'. As a result there are particular areas that will require extra support from the project manager, in terms of research and synthesis of relevant studies, to provide certain working groups with the information they need to produce a full Resource Assessment document.

5.2.3 Consult on working group Resource Assessment documents

The draft Resource Assessment documents will be circulated to the critical friends affiliated to each working group for comment. These will be amended/edited as necessary and published online for public consultation.

All those on the project contact list will be informed of the consultation, and it will be further publicised through the newsletters and e-forums listed in 5.1.1. Consultation on the draft Resource Assessment documents will be ongoing throughout phase 3 of the project (a period of 2 months).

5.2.4 Deliverables

In addition to the working group Resource Assessment documents, this phase of the project will also deliver a presentation/paper on the project at an appropriate conference or seminar (probably the NAS conference in autumn 2009).

5.3 Development of Research Agenda and project conference

5.3.1 Produce working group Research Agenda documents

Based upon the patterns of research, research strengths and gaps identified through the Resource Assessment process, each working group will produce a Research Agenda for their period/theme. These statements of future avenues of research will be circulated to the appropriate critical friends and following any amendments, published online.

5.3.2 Project conference

Mid-phase 3 of the project, a one-day project conference will be held in London. The conference will aim to produce a unified Research Agenda drawn from those produced by the working groups. It will draw together as many of those involved in maritime, marine or coastal archaeology from the professional, curatorial, commercial and voluntary sectors (and c.100-120 attendees are anticipated). It will, therefore, be publicised through the project contact list and the newsletters and e-forums listed in 5.1.1.

A representative from each working group will briefly present an overview of the Resource Assessment findings and their Research Agenda. Brief summaries of the Resource Assessment documents and the Research Agendas will also be

provided in a conference document. These will be discussed by the conference attendees in break-out groups which will attempt to draw the different Research Agendas together (drawing out areas of overlap and over-arching themes). There will be a final session at the end of the day to discuss a unified Research Agenda and any suggested changes and additions etc.

It is hoped the conference will also provide the disparate researchers and practitioners involved in maritime and MHE research with the opportunity to meet, develop contacts and discuss potential future research projects and collaborations.

5.3.3 Consult on working group Research Agenda documents

The unified Research Agenda developed at the project conference will be edited and published online for public consultation. All those on the project contact list will be informed of the consultation, and it will be further publicised through the appropriate newsletters and e-forums among those listed in 5.1.1.

5.3.4 Deliverables

This phase of the project will deliver a series of period/thematic Research Agendas, a project conference and a unified maritime and MHE Research Agenda. Provision will also be made for a presentation/paper on the project, the Resource Assessment findings and the consultation at the IfA conference 2010.

5.4 Production of full Resource Assessment and Research Agenda

5.4.1 Collate Draft Resource Assessment and Research Agenda

The project manager will collate all responses to the period/thematic Resource Assessment documents consultation and the Research Agenda consultation (the process of collating consultation responses and editing the Resource Assessment documents can begin during Phase 3, and run concurrently). They will then edit and collate the individual Resource Assessments and combine them with the Research Agenda to produce a single, Draft Maritime and MHE Resource Assessment and Research Agenda document.

5.4.2 Circulate and consult on Draft document

The draft Resource Assessment and Research Agenda document will initially be circulated to the project steering group, as well as the working groups and critical friends, for comment. It will then be published online for final public consultation.

All those on the project contact list will be informed of the consultation in case they wish to make any final comments, and it will be further publicised through the appropriate newsletters and e-forums among those listed in 5.1.1. In addition, invitations to comment will be sent to various marine industry organisations, DCMS and DEFRA, relevant marine and coastal conservation bodies and local societies. The consultation will be open for a period of 6 weeks (given the extensive consultation prior to publication online of the Draft document, a shorter consultation period is thought appropriate).

5.4.3 Final editing and publication online

The project manager will collate the consultation responses and make any final amendments to the Draft document. It will be circulated to the project steering group with the amendments highlighted. Once these have been agreed by the steering group, it will be published online in a PDF format.

5.4.4 Deliverables

The final deliverable of the project will be a single, agreed 'Maritime and Marine Historic Environment Resource Assessment and Research Agenda' document.

5.5 Communication, administration and monitoring

5.5.2 Project steering

Given the importance of sector-wide ownership of the project, and in order to maintain accountability, the project steering group includes individuals from across the sector:

- Ian Oxley (EH Head of Maritime Archaeology)
- Peter Murphy (EH Coastal Strategy Officer)
- Kathy Perrin (EH Local Government Historic Environment Liaison)
- Julie Satchell (IfA Maritime Group, JNAPC, AAF, HWTMA)
- Mark Russell (BMAPA)
- Robin Daniels (ALGAO maritime)
- Hans Peeters (RACM in The Netherlands, NSPRMF)
- Antony Firth (Wessex Archaeology)
- Kevin Camidge (Maritime Archaeologist, CISMAS)
- JD Hill (British Museum)

5.5.3 Project webpages, and conference/seminar presentations

The webpages will be established within the University of Southampton website (www.soton.ac.uk). The University of Southampton will maintain these webpages for at least a year after the full project has been completed. After this period the pages will be summarised and kept available on a single page within the Centre for Maritime Archaeology website. All Resource Assessment and Research Agenda documents produced by the working groups will be posted on the website as they are completed for download, as well as the final unified Resource Assessment and Research Agenda document. These documents (and associated data) will be deposited with the ADS at the end of the project to ensure long-term access.

An open and ongoing dialogue with the whole sector is central to the success of the project, so in addition to the webpages, a public JISCMail list will be established as an e-forum for discussion of specific working group documents as well as the overall project as it develops. There will also be working group specific, JISClists to facilitate communication within groups during the development of Resource Assessment documents.

Finally, provision for presenting papers at two conferences or seminars during the project has been included. These will be UK based conferences and are likely to include the IfA conference 2010 and possibly the NAS conference 2009 (or another avocational community, orientated event).

6. Resources and Programming

6.1 Staffing and Project Team

University of Southampton Staff:

Project Management

- Jesse Ransley (JR)

Project Executives

- Dr Jon Adams (JA),
- Dr Lucy Blue (LB),
- Dr Justin Dix (JD),
- Dr Fraser Sturt (FS)

Co-chairs of Working Groups:

Working Group	Co-Chair	Organisation
Palaeolithic	Prof Geoff Bailey	University of York
	Dr Kieran Westley	University of Ulster
Mesolithic	Prof Martin Bell	University of Reading
	Graeme Warren	University College Dublin
Neolithic and Early Bronze Age	Dr Fraser Sturt	University of Southampton
	Prof Robert van de Noort	University of Exeter
Late Bronze Age and Iron Age	Dr Jeremy Hill	British Museum
	Dr Steve Willis	University of Kent
Roman	Gustav Milne	University College London
	Dr Mick Walsh	Coracle Associates
	Dr Pete Wilson	English Heritage
Anglo-Saxon	Prof Martin Carver	University of York
	Dr Chris Loveluck	University of Nottingham
Medieval	Dr Joe Flatman	University College London
	Dr Jon Adams	University of Southampton
Post-Medieval	Dr Virginia Dellino-Musgrave	HWTMA
	Kevin Camidge	CISMAS
20 th Century	Dave Parham	Bournemouth

Working Group	Co-Chair	Organisation
		University
	Mark Beattie-Edwards	NAS
Methods, technologies, visualisation and dissemination	Dr Justin Dix	University of Southampton
	Jon Gribble	Wessex Archaeology
Archaeological Archives and Collections	Julie Satchell	HWTMA, AAF
	Duncan Brown	Southampton City Council, AAF

We are still discussing the project with those people indicated with *, and have approached alternative individuals (including Pete Wilson of EH) to consider the roles. There may be changes to this list between submission of the project design and the beginning of the project.

6.2 Task and Product List

Task no.	Phase	Task	Staff	Days	Non Staff Cost
1	1, 2, 3, 4	Project management	JR LB JD FS		
	1	Project Initiation			
2		Develop webpages	JR		
3		Produce articles publicising project	JR		
4		Develop and run project seminars	JR		£***
5		Recruit working group (WG) members	JR		
6		Review relevant research frameworks	JR		
7		Produce reports on research frameworks for WGs	JR		
R3	Products	Webpages; articles; 2 seminars; reports for WGs			
	2	Produce WG Resource Assessment documents			
8		Develop WG workshop	JR		
9		Run 2-day WG workshop	JR JA LB JD FS		£***
10		Support WG organisation/communication	JR		£***
11		Research gaps/grey literature for WGs	JR		£***
12		Publish and publicise consultation on WG Resource Assessment documents	JR		
13		Conference presentation on project	JR		
R3	Products	WG Resource Assessment documents; conference paper			

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Task no.	Phase	Task	Staff	Days	Non Staff Cost
	3	Develop Research Agenda			
14		Support WG organisation/communication	JR		£***
15		Develop and publicise project conference	JR		
16		Run project conference	JR JA LB JD FS		£***
17		Collate unified Research Agenda	JR		
18		Publish and publicise consultation on unified Research Agenda	JR		
19		Conference presentation on project	JR		
R3	Products	WG Research Agendas; Project conference; unified Research Agenda; conference paper			
	4	Production of full Resource Assessment and Research Agenda			
20		Collate consultation responses, WG Resource Assessments and unified Research Agenda and draft of final document	JR		
21		Circulate and amend Draft document	JR		
22		Publish and publicise consultation on Draft document	JR		
23		Collate consultation responses, amend and circulate final document. Once agreed publish online.	JR		
	Products	Maritime and Marine Historic Environment Resource Assessment and Research Agenda document			

The project start-up will begin on March 9th 2009, and main project tasks will begin in May 2009 (see 6.4).

6.4 Gantt chart

Task	Description	May 2009	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan 2010	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July
1	Project Management	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Phase 1																
2	Develop webpages	█														
3	Produce articles publicising project	█														
4	Develop and run project seminars		█	█												
5	Recruit WG members			█												
6	Review relevant research frameworks	█	█	█												
7	Produce reports on research frameworks for WGs		█	█												
	<i>R3 Review Point</i>			☼												
Phase 2																
8	Develop WG workshop			█												
9	Run WG workshop			★												
10	Support WG organisation/communication			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█				
11	Research gaps/grey literature for WGs			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█					
12	Consult on WG Resource Assessment documents											█	█	█		
13	Conference presentation on project								☼							
	<i>R3 Review Point</i>											☼				
Phase 3																
14	Support WG organisation/communication											█	█	█		
15	Develop project conference											█	█	█		
16	Run project conference												★			
17	Collate unified Research Agenda												█			
18	Consult on unified Research Agenda												█	█		
19	Conference presentation on project												☼			
	<i>R3 Review Point</i>													☼		
Phase 4																
20	Collate responses and draft final document											█	█	█	█	
21	Circulate and amend Draft document													█		
22	Consult on Draft document														█	█
23	Collate responses, amend, circulate and publish															█

Key: ★ project conference/seminar ☼ paper/presentation on project ☼ R3 Review Point

7. Appendices

7.1 Project Risk Log

Risks are assessed in the table below into the following sections:

- General: overarching issues that concern all aspects of the project including dependencies, relationship with other related projects and overall timescale, as outlined in the project design
- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Phase 4

Description of risks

Probability is described in terms of potential occurrence (high, medium, low)

Impact of risk is described in terms of impact on project (high, medium, low) and potential consequences

Action to minimise risk balances probability with impact to assess necessary measures

Nature of Risk	Probability	Impact and potential outcome	Action to minimise risk to project	Owner
General				
Timetable overrun in one or more project phases	Medium	Potentially high: the project phases are sequentially dependent, and completion of WG Resource Assessments at the end of Phase 2 is key.	Ensure that all project contributors are aware of the timetable and of the potential consequences of delay. Support communication within WGs, monitor progress.	JR
Key personnel unable to work due to accident or ill-health	Low	Low: since will ensure copies of all relevant project documentation are held by all project team; and will maintain close contact with all project contributors, and substitute staff members or WG chairs as cover if required.	No action needed.	JR
Phase 1				
Difficulty recruiting WG members	Medium	Low: may be difficult where there is more than one individual in an organisation, since time is not compensated. Some periods/themes have limited current researchers. But plan to approach alternative individuals directly.	Monitor progress carefully. Recruit additional 'Critical Friends' to WGs.	JR

Nature of Risk	Probability	Impact and potential outcome	Action to minimise risk to project	Owner
Phase 2				
Delayed delivery of WG Resource Assessment documents	Medium	High: will delay consultation, development of Research Agenda and completion of project. However, time is allotted for JR to support WGs with researching gaps/grey lit and developing Resource Assessments.	Monitor progress of WGs carefully. Maintain communication within groups, discuss progress with WG chairs, JR support some WGs where necessary with writing/editing Resource Assessments. Honorarium paid to WG co-chairs to help them negotiate time etc within their organisations.	JR
Phase 3				
Lack of agreement on overall Research Agenda at project conference	Low	Low: Ongoing consultation on the WG Resource Assessments and open communication through project webpages/seminars should identify any issues prior to conference.	Ensure whole sector is kept up to date through webpages, e-newsletters etc. Identify points of disagreement and discuss with stakeholders prior to conference.	JR
Phase 4				
Funders require significant reworking of final document.	Low	Low: final document is largely a synthesis of the WG Resource Assessments, consultation responses, and the Research Agenda, which will have been widely circulated and consulted on.	Ensure funders are kept up to date and all documents are widely circulated throughout the project.	JR