Project to define professional functions and standards in archaeological practice

Final Report
Occupational & Functional Mapping of the Archaeology Profession

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Introduction

The first purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the nature and structure of employment in archaeology in the UK. It is based primarily on *Profiling the Profession: a survey of archaeological jobs in the UK* (Aitchison 1999). This is the only comprehensive and detailed survey of archaeological employment ever undertaken in the UK.

The second purpose is to set out the Functional Map of the sector. This has been developed by the Working Group. Along side this, there is an analysis of existing National occupational Standards that are generally or specifically relevant to the needs of the sector in setting its own framework of standards for practice.

An appendix dealing with the current provision of training in archaeology has been taken from *Training in Professional Archaeology: a preliminary review* (Chitty 1999). Statistics on Higher Education and listings of current degree and postgraduate courses in archaeology are taken from the UCAS and related websites.

Section 1

An Introduction to the Development and Use of Occupational & Functional Maps of the Archaeology sector

The Rationale

To develop a framework of National Occupational Standards and Vocational Qualifications for Archaeology it is essential to define all the occupations that make up the profession - the **'Occupational Map'** of the sector, and all the work activities (or functions) that are embraced within these occupations - the **'Functional Map'** of the sector.

The occupational map will enable CHNTO and IFA to determine all those groups within the sector for whom vocational qualifications may be appropriate. The functional map will enable CHNTO and IFA to define all those work activities for which it may be appropriate to set occupational standards.

The occupational mapping process defines what qualifications could be developed, it is of course for the sector to decide whether it is useful to do so. Similarly, the functional map defines work activities for which an occupational standard could be set - the sector again will decide whether it is useful to do so.

There is also an important distinction to be drawn between the occupational standards and vocational qualifications which are ***specific*** to the archaeology sector - i.e. where the occupations, the skills mix and the work functions are unique to the archaeology sector - and where the occupational standards and qualifications are more ***generic***, and apply across a wide range of industries.

In the case of the archaeology specific standards and vocational qualifications, CHNTO, as the Standards Setting Body (SSB) for cultural heritage occupations has lead responsibility for setting standards and designing vocational qualifications. However, in the case of the generic standards and vocational qualifications, many may already exist and while CHNTO, as the NTO with the training remit for all personnel in the sector will have the responsibility for promoting their use and uptake, they are not necessarily expected to take the lead in their development.

Between these two positions, there are a number of 'grey' areas and determining the boundaries of the occupational and functional mapping exercise is not just an analytical task, it is also a judgement, arrived at by consultation, consensus and dialogue. There are no hard and fast rules.

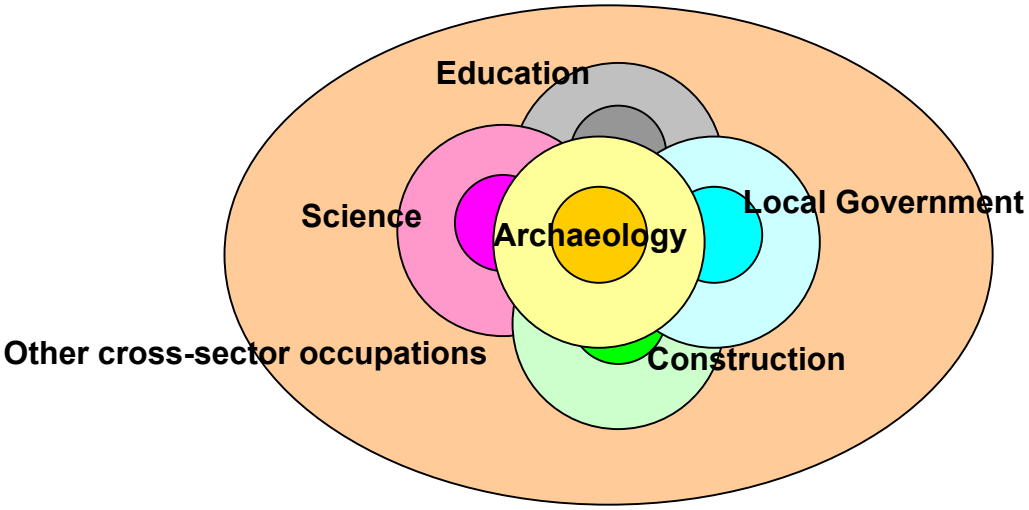
Factors influencing the development of the Mapping process

The changing work environment

The analysis of a sector describes how it operates in today's social, cultural and economic environment. However, if occupational standards and qualifications are to have a useful 'shelf-life' then they must also reflect how the sector is known to be changing. For this reason the process of both occupational and functional mapping has a forecasting element to it. Any effective study, including this one, must therefore seek to look forward 5 years or so and predict how changes in the market place, in technology, in legislation and in working practices are likely to impact on performance standards and the skills mix within occupations.

Overlaps with other sector sectors

No sector is wholly self-contained. Every sector has activities within it that are in common with others. The archaeology sector shares common ground with many other disciplines such as geology and palaeontology and other sectors including, construction, (in several of its strands), science, local government, education and so on. For this reason, a map of the Archaeology sector has no hard boundaries in either occupational or functional terms.



The mapping process therefore seeks to define boundaries not in absolute terms, but in terms of their specific relevance to employers of archaeologists. i.e. where employers believe they should have either a shared voice with others in setting performance standards, or where they should have the lead role in this. There are of course many employed in the archaeology sector for whom employers would not seek to set standards and are happy for others to do so - basic clerical staff, for example.

Developing a General Model for analysing Occupations & Functions

Sector wide programmes undertaken by Q-West over the past decade both in the UK and internationally have revealed a pattern in industrial and organisational structures that form a helpful basis for carrying out occupational and functional analyses. This we refer to as the Systems > Processes > Functions (S>P>F) Model

The S>P>F model recognises that most sector sectors can be broken down into sub-systems. Within each of these sub-systems there are groups of occupations and work functions, which have similar **'process'** characteristics. 'Design', for example, is a process that occurs in many sectors. A 'design' Skill Standard written for one sector can be adapted to meet many different work contexts and applications. Typically the main 'Systems' areas will be as listed below:

General Model for Analysis

'Systems' areas		Examples of functional areas
A Giving direction to work activities		• Forecasting demand • Research • Policy making
B Specifying activities		• Investigating and analysing (related to production / service context) • Designing products and services • Specifying requirements
C Carrying out activities	Making things	• Building / Making • Assembling
	Maintaining things	• Conserving/restoring things • re-making
	Controlling activities	• Monitoring • Controlling continuous processes
	Providing services	• Responding to demands • Providing information and advice
D Controlling programmes		• Planning and scheduling activities • Procurement for activities • Controlling service delivery (projects, programmes, • Quality assurance • Regulating
E Managing organisations		• Controlling finance • Managing people • Managing information and communication systems • Managing physical resources
F Maintaining capability		• Developing learning and skills • Maintaining a safe and healthy environment • Responding to the cultural and ethical values of the community

Each of these 'systems' areas can be further broken down, sometimes through several stages, into 'work functions' for which occupational standards can be defined. The advantage of this 'framework' approach is that it can be applied to any sector and it enables common functions to be recognised within and between sectors. This considerably lightens the workload in seeking matches with existing work roles and occupational standards and also introduces a rigour to whole-sector analysis that considerably simplifies and streamlines the downstream process of standards development.

In the first stage of the development of the Occupational Map, sector specialists from all parts of the profession were asked to list, against their own particular area of activity***, all*** those occupations which broadly correlated with the 'systems' and 'process' areas defined in the General Model. Also, to add any additional process areas they considered necessary.

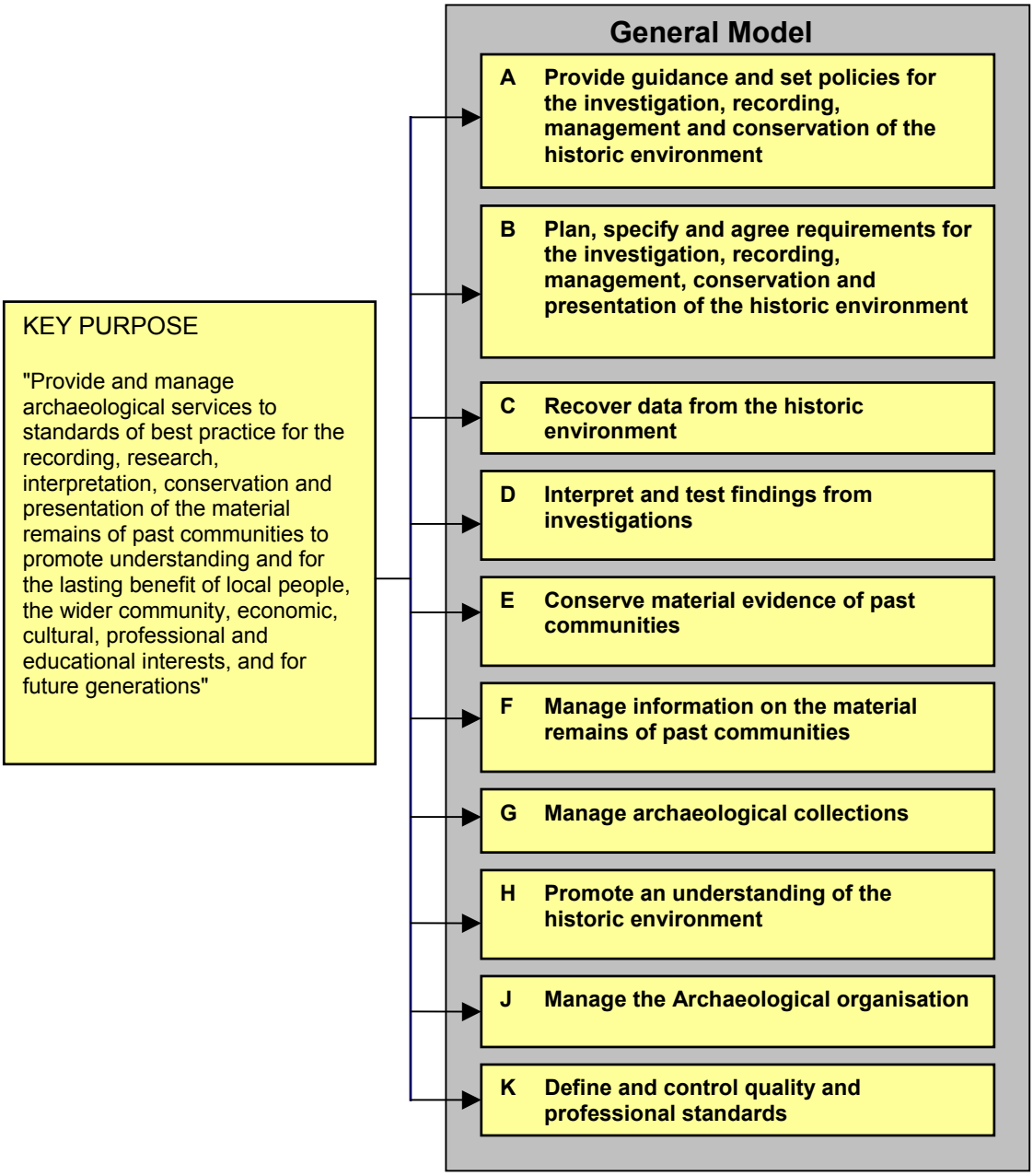
These were then brought together as illustrated in the Occupational Map. The purpose of this was not only to develop a comprehensive listing of all occupations in the sector, but also to enable comparison to be made across the sub-sectors of the profession and reveal where occupations were similar or the same.

The major challenge in establishing a valid and robust occupational map for the Sector is to confirm those occupations which are truly “unique to archaeological practice”, as opposed to those for which the skills required are generic to other sectors and employers (with little or no archaeology-sector specific content) - i.e. where competence standards are the responsibility of other Standards Setting Bodies.

The approach here has been, in considering each occupation listed by sector representatives, to differentiate between those two classes of occupation, and this has been demonstrated in the following chart by listing the occupational titles in the attached Matrix with or without brackets. Those in brackets are assumed to involve few – if any – competencies that are unique to the Archaeology Sector.

Applying the General Model to Functional Analysis

The functional analysis process can be applied to a single occupation, a group of occupations or to a whole sector. The difference is only one of scale. The same 'General Model' for analysis of occupations was also used as the basis for analysing occupational functions in the sector.



The starting point for functional analysis is the development of a general statement - a Key Purpose - which encapsulates what the sector is there to provide. This is subsequently broken down into 'Key Areas' which represent the sum of broad activities that are necessary to deliver this service.

However, in articualting the map - while the stucture of the General Model was maintained, Area C in the General Model was expanded to become C,D,E,F,G, and Areas D and E were combined to become H.

The process on analytical breakdown continues until the activities described represent a reasonable description that could be applied to individual work outputs against which an occupational standard can be set. The Functional Map for Archaeology later in this report illustrates this.

The process functional analysis raises a number of issues relating to the commonality of work functions across the sector. The mapping process goes only as far as defining distinctively different functions, it does not seek to delineate between the same function as it is applied in different sector contexts. For example, the function of 'surveying' can apply to a very wide range of different job roles within the archaeology sector. The extent to which these variations in context need to be reflected by different standards is an issue that is part of the standards setting process - it is not part of functional analysis.

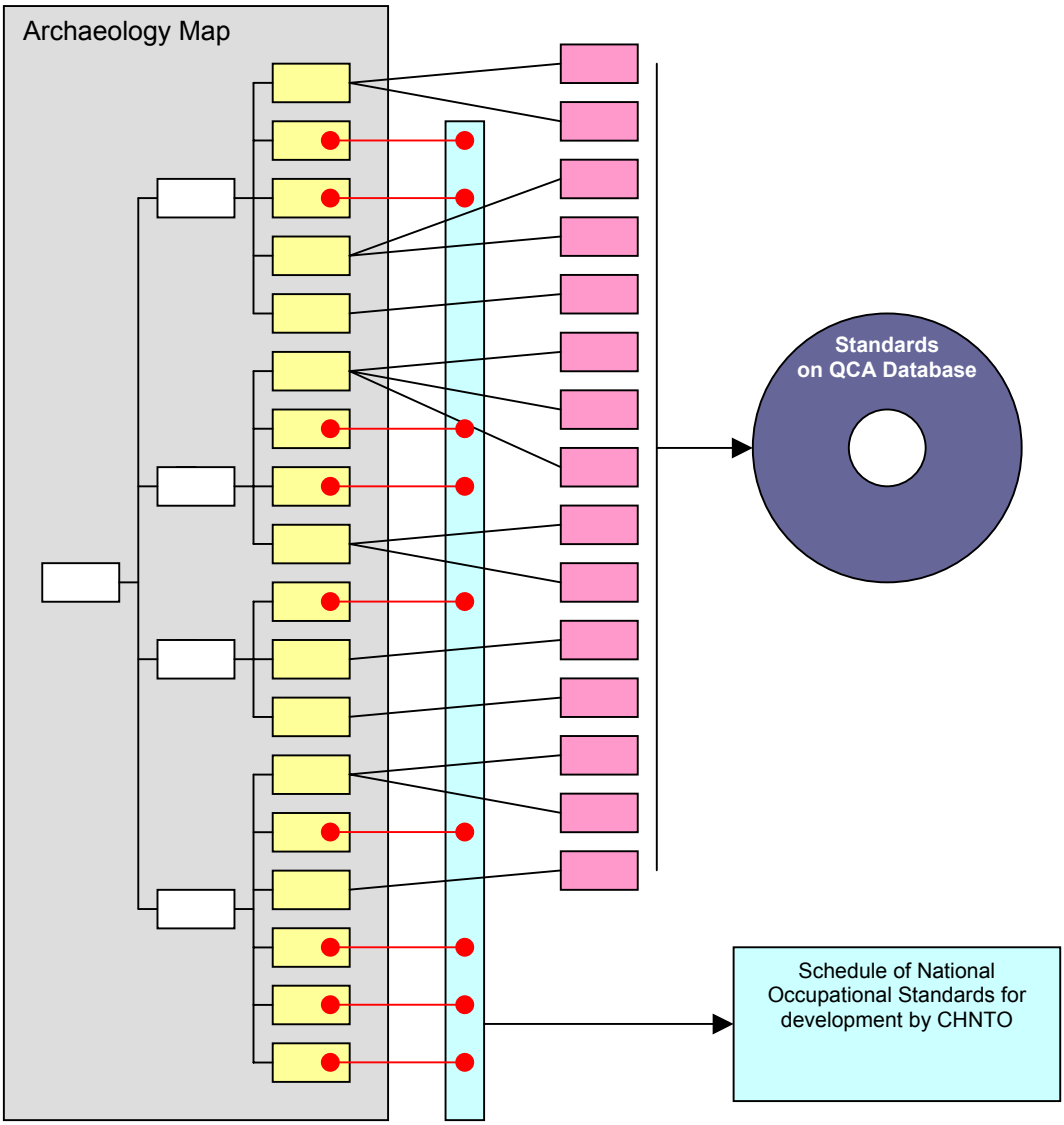
Similarly, there are a number of functions for which responsibility within the work team is shared. For example, the function of 'Maintaining a safe and healthy working environment' is one that is shared within the work team:

- The Archaeological assistant will - 'Contribute to' maintaining a safe and healthy working environment, because the scope of their responsibilities is necessarily limited.
- The Site Supervisor will - 'Maintain' a safe and healthy working environment, because, on the ground, they have functional responsibility for action.
- The Project Manager will - 'Ensure that' a safe and healthy working environment is maintained, because they are ultimately accountable for health & safety.

Ultimately therefore, from this one function it will be necessary to develop three complementary standards, probably at three different levels, each reflecting the different level of responsibility. Again this differentiation is applied at the standards setting stage.

Matching the functional map to National Occupational Standards

A few thousand National Occupational Standards have already been developed across UK occupations. Setting standards is an expensive, rigorous and time-consuming process involving considerable development work, consultation and testing. There is little purpose in unnecessarily duplicating effort when there are quite valid standards already in place. The final stage of the functional mapping process is therefore to identify, from the QCA database all potentially relevant occupational standards that the Archaeology Sector through CHNTO might use within its future qualifications framework.



Using the Occupational Map to develop a vocational qualification strategy for the archaeology sector

The occupational map of the archaeology sector will indicate all those occupations within the sector. It will also provide the basis for future research to identify all potentially relevant existing qualifications and where there are current gaps. The map will also identify those occupations for which CHNTO has either a primary responsibility or one that is shared with other sector NTOs.

How CHNTO decides on priorities for the development of future awards will be the subject of future discussion within the sector. This will be informed by that part of this study which points to future developments in the sector arising from technology change and other factors.

The Occupational Map will also serve a useful purpose in providing career development information for the sector enabling CHNTO to show the routes and pathways to qualification for each occupation and bring together a database that includes:

- Academic awards
- Professional awards
- NVQs/SVQs
- Other related vocational qualifications
- Trade certificates
- Registration certificates

Where CHNTO is charged by the archaeology sector to develop new vocational awards, these are likely to be based on National Occupational Standards.

Using the Functional Map to develop National Occupational Standards for the archaeology sector

The process of developing National Occupational Standards is normally linked to a commitment to develop particular vocational qualifications. However, some sectors have developed the standards for their sector in advance of a clear specification as to how they will be used in vocational qualifications.

The argument for taking the latter course is primarily because there is a utility in the standards that goes well beyond their use in qualifications. The standards can be used as a basis for recruitment and staff appraisal and for the specification of training within the sector and have many other applications as well. Therefore, having a comprehensive framework from the outset is a major asset.

If the standards development programme is linked to specific occupational awards, the starting point (assuming no existing awards are relevant) is usually an initial analysis of the occupations for which awards are required against the functional map of the sector - a 'mini' functional analysis in fact.

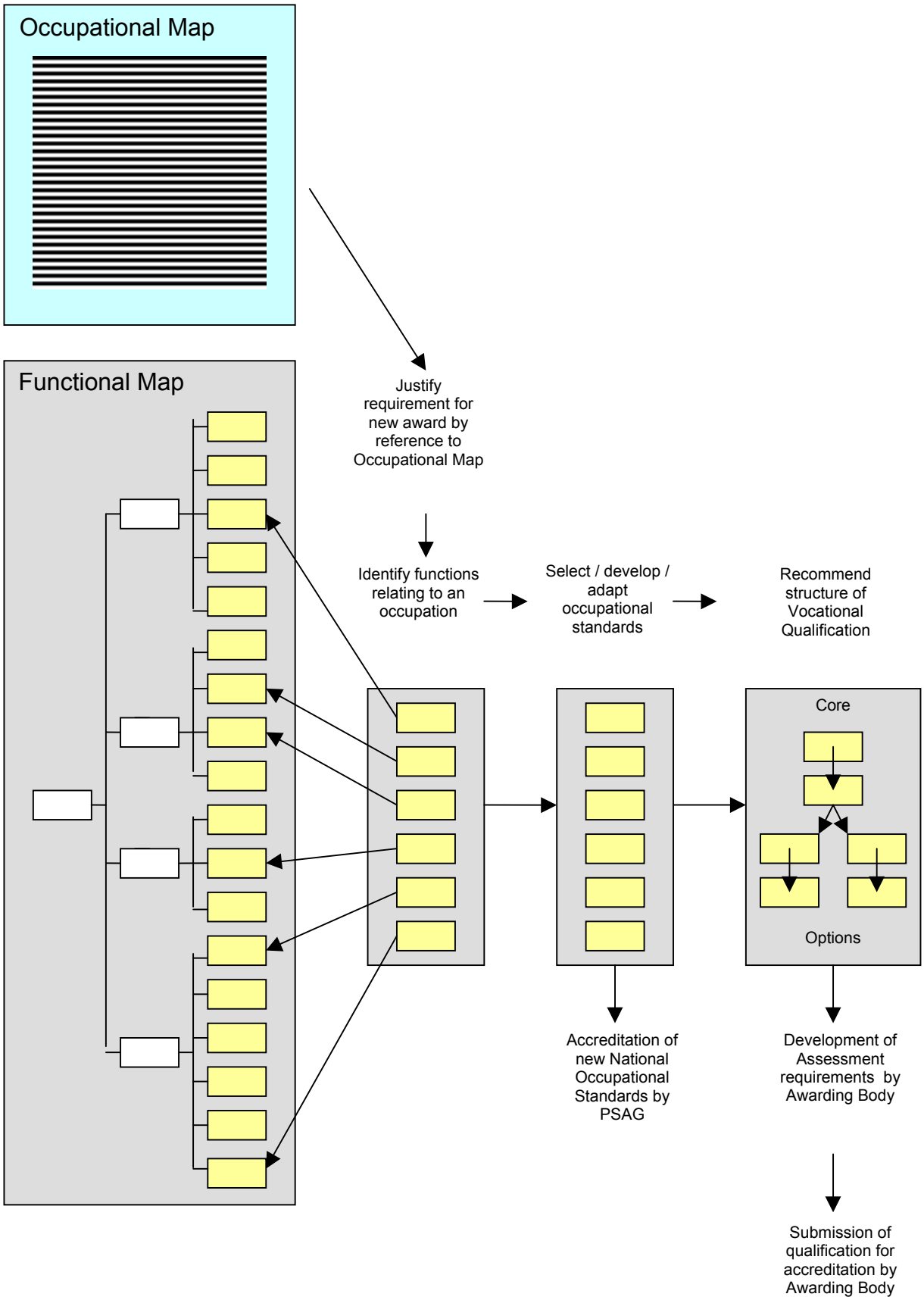
The next step is to review the existing standards that are available for each identified function and also where there are gaps.

From this exercise, a development specification can be drawn up that identifies:

- What standards already exist - and are wholly relevant to the occupation
- What standards exist - but will require adaptation to the Archaeology Sector context
- Where new standards need to be developed

Once the standards development process has been completed, it remains for them to be grouped as Units and for a structure to be devised for the award that properly reflects the variables in the occupation. Increasingly, vocational awards offer a range of options to take account of variations in the skills mix within jobs.

Developing Occupational Standards & Vocational Qualifications



Section 2

Employment in Archaeology in the UK - a summary of the current situation

There has been only one systematic study to date that deals with employment throughout the whole of the archaeological profession in the UK. This is Kenneth Aitchison's *Profiling the Profession*, a study produced in 1999 (based on 1998 data). All references to Aitchison in the following sections relate this report.

ESTIMATED TOTAL NUMBER OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS EMPLOYED IN THE UK

Aitchison estimated that the total number of paid archaeologists working in the UK in 1998 was 4425. This figure was extrapolated from an actual survey return of 2829 archaeologists. Predictions of staff numbers in 2001 by employing organisations in 1998 gave the following result:

More staff: 33%
Same staff: 37%
Fewer staff: 8%
Don't Know: 22%

A total of 4425 is therefore possibly now an under-estimate.

HISTORICAL AND FORECAST EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN THE PROFESSION

Aitchison has usefully summarised the data available on the numbers of archaeologists working in the profession in the past. The only relevant data come from RESCUE surveys carried out since 1976. The following results were obtained:

1976-77	1221
1977-78	1594
1978-79	1614
1986-87	2900
1990-91	2200
1995-96	2100

Aitchison notes that the scope of these surveys was more restricted than his own so that, although they provide an internally consistent run of data, it is difficult to compare them directly with his 1998 figure of 4425. Aitchison did not provide data on future growth in the profession beyond 2001 (results referred to above) so there is no systematic research available on which to base forecasts of employment levels.

The Government statement, *The Historic Environment*: *a force for our future* (DCMS & DTLR 2001) was published in December 2001, following on from the recommendations published in *Power of Place* (English Heritage 2000). These forward looking national strategies recognise that archaeological remains are an integral part of the historic environment and,- together with the Government's direction to all local authorities to produce Cultural Strategies (in which archaeology is also fully included) - provide a good indication of future trends at local and national level affecting the archaeology employment sector in England. The recently published *National Cultural Strategy for Scotland* (Scottish Executive 2000) reflects a similar, if more modest, process.

The trend in local authorities is towards a more even provision of professionals employed to advise on the historic environment in general and archaeology in particular. More consistent standards for developing and maintaining archaeological information services (SMRs) are being put in place with a planned audit and development process to move forward to more broad-based Historic Environment Records (HERs). An increased professional archaeological input is being required in historic building conservation. The outcomes of the Best Value process in local government and of the recently published DTLR review of local planning resources (DTLR 2002) show identified needs for more resources for the historic environment. Increasingly, the archaeological sector will become effectively integrated into multi-disciplinary teams dealing with the widest range of historic environment programmes and local authority services. Archaeologists with a range of historic environment experience and skills with a track record of cross sector working will be increasingly in demand.

Overall there is a trend towards historic environment issues becoming more fully integrated in regeneration and redevelopment schemes with archaeologists as team members in planning, development and construction companies and organisations. In the countryside, as subsidy is phased out in favour of agri-environment schemes with incentives for good historic environment practice, archaeologists as multi-skilled professionals will move into an increasingly broad-based employment area alongside others with environmental specialisms. Public agencies and specialist consultancies working in the environmental and development field are increasingly recruiting their own specialist advisers. Active encouragement is being given to this trend by the national agencies and it will be accentuated by Best Value practices in local government. One outcome of the Green Paper on Planning, published in December 2001 (DTLR 2001), is likely to be a more formal requirement in planning 'check lists' for impact assessment of sensitive historic sites, inter alia, at the pre-application stage of a development proposal. The expectation is that this would lead to an increase in the procurement of specialist surveys and advisory services from independent contractors and consultants.

Also in terms of Best Value, and policies for sustainable development, active involvement of local communities in historic environment matters will be a significant growth factor. The growing public interest in archaeology, signalled by the exceptional success of television, radio and internet based media, indicates the demand for more community and 'public' archaeology. Joint working with the voluntary sector, both in the public and private sector, will increase significantly, as the Portable Antiquities Scheme in England has begin to show with detectorist clubs. As the boundaries between archaeologists working in the paid and unpaid sector become more permeable, there is likely to be greater movement from voluntary work to part-time employment.

The active citizenship and inclusion policies promoted by government mean that more members of the public than ever will be encouraged and offered access to be involved in archaeology and historic environment programmes. In response to this growth more skilled professionals and interpreters will be needed to work in field projects; in new centres (virtual and actual) for archaeological resource discovery; and in primary and secondary education.

Finally, overall trends in the employment sector will also affect employment in archaeology. These include the growth of more self-employed specialist consultants and more part-time working, earlier retirement and 'second careers' in archaeology following early retirement from another sector.

It can therefore be concluded that total employment in archaeology is likely to continue to grow but it is equally important to note that the nature of that employment and the skills mix required is likely to change.

NUMBERS OF GRADUATES PRODUCED EACH YEAR

UCAS statistics for archaeology course acceptances show that numbers of students have doubled in the 1990s but suggest that the rise was principally in the first half of the decade and that numbers are currently relatively stable (1196 acceptances in 2000)[1]

[1] UCAS. 2000. Annual Statistical Tables 2000

The growth in undergraduate education has outstripped the growth of employment in archaeology. It was estimated by Chitty (1999) that, of approximately 1100 individuals graduating in archaeology annually, perhaps 10 or 15% (110-160) will emerge with a serious interest in pursuing a career in archaeology. This figure greatly exceeds the number of opportunities for entry level employment in the sector. There are no reliable statistics in this area but an analysis of advertised jobs in archaeology in 1998 shows c.250 posts advertised which might be appropriate for practitioners beginning a career in archaeology. The majority of these appointments (<200) were for periods of three months or less and there is vigorous competition for such limited opportunities from others in the first years of their professional lives.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS.
If it is assumed that the distribution of archaeologists has not changed significantly since 1998, the following data are still correct (from Aitchison 1999 Table 10). Note that the figures for the south-west of England are inflated by the decision of RCHME to issue its survey return from Swindon without specifying which staff were based there or at their various regional offices. Similarly all English Heritage staff are logged for London regardless of their actual place of work.

Government Region	Number	Percentage	Comment
South West	697	16	(Includes 234 at RCHME)
South East	654	15	
London	861	20	(Includes 370 at EH)
Eastern	277	6	
West Midlands	265	6	
East Midlands	220	5	
Yorks & Humber	368	8	
North West & Mersey	213	5	
North East	232	5	
England total	3787	86	
Scotland	350	8	
Wales	227	5	
Northern Ireland	53	1	
Isle of Man	5	<1	
Channel Islands	3	<1	

TYPES OF ORGANISATIONS EMPLOYING ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Archaeologists are employed by a wide range of organisations. The following classification of organisations is based on that used by Aitchison but with one significant difference. We have attempted to bring all of the Archaeological Contractors together as Aitchison's data appear to have many classified within Local Government Curators, some Local Government Museums and other organisations. This reflects the fact that there are contracting units based within local authorities or organised as charitable trusts. We believe that it is more useful to classify these units by their function as contracting organisations, regardless of their legal status (charitable, public or private sector).

Re-classification has been undertaken through the examination of Aitchison's data on post profiles closely associated with contracting organisations. Archaeologists with these profiles but assigned to organisational types other than contractors have been subjectively re-classified into contractors. The effect of this re-classification has been to significantly increase the estimated numbers of staff in contracting organisations. In the sections below, a revised estimate of the number of archaeologists employed in each organisation type is given after Aitchison's total.

Independent consultants and specialists

This category includes two distinct groups of archaeologists:

- Consultants primarily involved in development planning or advising on cultural heritage management
- Freelance archaeologists in specialisms such as pottery, human bone and plant remains working primarily as sub-contractors for archaeological organisations.

Estimated organisations (Aitchison)	123
Estimated staff numbers (Aitchison)	153 (3%)
Revised estimate	150 (i.e. no change)

This is a difficult group to contact as it is dominated by sole traders (note the ratio of organisations to archaeologists). There may be more archaeological specialists that work freelance on a part time basis.

Archaeological contractors

Organisations undertaking contracts, primarily for non-archaeological clients, involving a wide range of archaeological services from field projects to research, analysis and education. Increasingly they are organised as partnerships or limited liability companies but longer established organisations may function as charitable trusts or as discrete units within local government and universities.

Estimated organisations (Aitchison)	93
Estimated numbers (Aitchison)	1341 (30%)
Revised estimate	1850 (43%)

The revised number attempts to include the contractors from local government, universities and trusts (based on an analysis of Aitchison's Post Profiles) but this may still be an under estimate.

Local government curators

For the purposes of this classification, curators in Local Government are archaeologists working primarily within planning departments, maintaining records and providing advice on archaeological matters. They may be distinguished from other local government archaeologists, often museum based, whose principal role is the promotion of archaeology.

Estimated organisations (Aitchison)	98
Estimated numbers (Aitchison)	605 (14%)
Revised estimate	350 (8%)

The revised estimate may still include some contractors.

Other local government organisations (primarily museums)

This category includes all other local government employees involved with archaeology. They are involved in the promotion of archaeology and the conservation of collections at the local and regional level. As with curators, any contracting units assigned to this category by Aitchison have been moved.

Estimated organisations (Aitchison)	65
Estimated numbers (Aitchison)	190 (4%)
Revised estimate	125 (3%)

National museums

A well-defined sub-set of museums with a national remit involved in the promotion of archaeology, conservation of national collections and research. They are best distinguished from the local or private museums by their large size and employment of a more specialised archaeological staff.

Estimated organisations (Aitchison)	5
Estimated numbers (Aitchison)	156 (4%)
Revised estimate	150 (i.e. no change)

University archaeology departments and research groups

Archaeologists with responsibility for teaching and research. Some are still involved with contracting but increasingly the emphasis is moving to research or training-based projects only with distinct contracting organisations. These have been removed from this category as far as possible.

Estimated organisations (Aitchison)	72
Estimated numbers (Aitchison)	644 (15%)
Revised estimate	575 (13%)

National heritage agencies and Royal Commissions

The Heritage Agencies have statutory functions in relation to scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings etc. They also undertake strategic planning including long-term monitoring, research and development.

Estimated organisations (Aitchison)	9
Estimate (Aitchison)	680 (15%)
Revised estimate	675 (i.e. no change)

This should be an accurate estimate as the return in Aitchison was apparently complete

Archaeological societies

Most archaeological societies do not employ archaeologists (see figures) and this category is dealt with further in the discussion of the voluntary sector (below).

Estimated organisations (Aitchison)	12
Estimate (Aitchison)	25
Revised estimate	25

Other commercial organisations

Archaeologists are employed by a range of other commercial organisations including Environmental Consultants, Planning Consultants and Civil Engineers.

Estimated organisations (Aitchison)	31
Estimate (Aitchison)	170 (4%)
Revised estimate	175 (i.e. no change)

A difficult category in which to identify all potential employers as most are non-archaeological companies.

Other organisations (non-commercial)

There is a wide range of other organisations that now include archaeology within their remit. Often these are conservation bodies with a mission to preserve and/or promote cultural heritage in some way.

Estimated organisations (Aitchison)	96
Estimate (Aitchison)	461 (10%)
Revised estimate	350 (8%)

This may still be an over-estimate and include some contractors organised as Trusts etc.

MAIN JOB TITLES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND QUALIFICATIONS

There are no generally agreed job titles in archaeology which is a diverse profession covering a wide range of specialisms. As a result is difficult to determine what a job comprises from its title and one job may well encompass more than one work role.

The following list is based on Aitchison. He collected 455 post titles from 2132 individuals and consolidated them into 34 post profiles (including three catch-all post titles that could not be classified further). We have further amalgamated post profiles in his classification (in Contractors and Curators) and omitted some rare posts to give this list of 19 job titles that may account for c.3500 out of 4425 archaeologists. The number of individuals assigned to each job title is approximate and simply represents a doubling of the actual numbers identified by Aitchison - with the exception of *Inspector* where the return assumed to have been complete. This crudely reflects the difference between 2132 recorded jobs and 4425 total archaeologists.

In the following table each of the 19 job titles is listed along with the estimated number of individuals with that job. The next column notes the type of organisation that this job title *primarily* occurs in followed by some indication of the likely responsibilities and qualifications for the post.

Job title	Approx. numbers	Main type of organisation with this job title	Responsibilities	Qualifications
Lecturer/ Professor	400	University	Teaching, research and management within academic institutions.	Relevant higher degree, track record in research and publication. IFA level of MIFA
Researcher	90	University	Junior research posts in universities.	Relevant degree, ability to research. IFA level of AIFA
County/ Regional Archaeologist	80	Local government curators	Senior archaeologist in organisation. Management, advice on and development of policy	Relevant degree, significant relevant experience in development control. IFA level of MIFA
Planning/ Conservation Archaeologist	110	Local government curators	Advice to council officers on case work.	Relevant degree. IFA level of MIFA/AIFA
SMR officer	80	Local government curators	Collection and management of database. Responding to enquiries	Relevant degree. IFA level of MIFA/AIFA
Museum Archaeologist	250	All museums	Curation, display and research of collections. Interpretation and education	Relevant degree, post-graduate qualification. IFA level of MIFA/AIFA
Director/ Manager	180	Contractors	Senior archaeologist in organisation. Management, strategy, financial control	Relevant degree, substantial experience of professional archaeology. IFA level of MIFA

Job title	Approx. numbers	Main type of organisation with this job title	Responsibilities	Qualifications
Senior Archaeologist/ Project manager	320	Contractors	Managers of archaeological projects	Relevant degree, substantial experience of professional archaeology. IFA level of MIFA
Archaeologist/ Field Officer/ Project officer	580	Contractors	Responsible for carrying out projects	Relevant degree, several years experience of professional archaeology. IFA level of AIFA
Archaeological assistant/ Site assistant/ Supervisor	620	Contractors	Junior staff in contracting organisations.	Relevant degree (in most cases now). None to some experience. IFA level of PIFA.
Finds officer/ Finds specialist	90	Contractors	Responsible for management of artefact work or a specialist in one aspect of finds work	Relevant degree, several years specialist finds experience. IFA level of MIFA/AIFA
Archaeological scientist	180	Mixed	Undertakes a wide range of specialist analyses	Relevant degree (may not be archaeology), higher degree, plus specific vocational training. IFA level of MIFA/AIFA
Illustrator	100	Contractors	Responsible for all or selected aspects of illustration, graphic design etc	Relevant degree (which could be computer graphics now), several years specialist illustrating. IFA level of MIFA/AIFA
Inspector (of ancient monuments)	100	National Heritage Agencies	Advice to government on statutory duties, policy and legislation. Management and protection of monuments.	Relevant degree. Significant experience in one or more relevant areas of archaeology. IFA level of MIFA
(Monument) Warden	60	National heritage agencies	Monitoring and management of monuments in state care or protection	Relevant degree. IFA level of AIFA/PIFA
Buildings archaeologist	70	National Heritage Agencies	Specialist recording and interpretation of standing buildings	Relevant degree plus specific vocational training. IFA level of MIFA/AIFA
Surveyors	50	National Heritage Agencies	Specialist archaeological surveys	Relevant degree plus specific vocational training. IFA level of MIFA/AIFA
Conservator	40	Mixed	Specialist conservation of archaeological materials	Relevant degree plus specific vocational training. IFA level of MIFA/AIFA. There are 2 conservation accreditation systems, UKIC[2]) (by which you can become and accredited Member – AMUKIC, and a European system, PACR. UKIC accreditation can only start after 5 years post-qualifying experience:

It is clear that certain distinctive work roles or job titles are missing from this table. In certain cases this reflects the small numbers of people employed (for example Aerial Archaeologists or Maritime Archaeologists). Other posts such as Archivists or Investigator (a common job title within the various Royal Commissions) simply do not come through in the available data. Despite these apparent problems, we can

[2] United Kingdom Institute for Conservation,

extract the following organisational structures from the table that indicate both the broad validity of the data and highlight certain deficiencies:

1. *Universities*
Archaeology departments with various grades of permanent teaching staff (400) and some more junior researchers (90). 490 out of 575 posts identified

2. *Local government curators*
County or district level organisations throughout the country with a senior archaeologist (80) who may work alone or (in the larger or better funded authorities) manage one or more planning/conservation archaeologists (110) assisted by an SMR officer (80). 270 out of 350 posts identified

3. *Museums*
County or district level museums (local government), National museums and private/charitable museums with posts for archaeologists. The classification fails to distinguish distinct posts within the category of museum archaeologist. There is probably only one post per organisation except for the National Museums (especially the British Museum in London). 250 out of 275 posts identified.

4. *Contractors*
Mostly commercial organisations but some based in local government, universities or run as trusts. Dependent on the size of organisation, a director/manager (180) may manage one or more project managers (320). These managers control Field/Project Officers (580) who undertake archaeological projects assisted by supervisors/site assistants (620). Specialist tasks are undertaken by finds officers (90) illustrators (100) and a variety of archaeological scientists (180) and conservators (40). It should be noted that the ratio of senior to junior field staff is surprisingly low and may indicate that the lowest level of field staff is under represented in Aitchison's data. The apparent invisibility of junior field staff is a recurring theme in the archaeological profession. 2110 out of 1850 posts identified. This excess indicates problems with the classification of these posts or the identification of contracting organisations

5. *National Heritage Agencies and Royal Commissions*
The classification of job titles fails to reveal the full range of posts within these organisations. It only identifies 280 posts out of a probable total of 675

TYPICAL CAREER PATHS

It is a widely held view in the profession that there are no career paths in archaeology and therefore any attempted discussion of typical paths is futile. We would agree with this sentiment in so far as the majority of archaeology graduates do not progress with a career in archaeology (see above). However, for the minority that do remain in the profession, it is possible to map out some typical histories.

For the vast majority, the starting point of a career in archaeology is a relevant first degree. There are three principal categories:

- Archaeology degree: single or joint honours (most common and generalist degree)
- Materials science or conservation degree (a rare and very specific career path)
- Science degree (not specifically archaeological but may lead into archaeological science)

Other less common starting points for a professional career include the voluntary sector and re-training as a mature student.

From an **archaeology degree**:

The vast majority of archaeologists start as new archaeology graduates looking for work. Most junior posts are available in contracting organisations. These will usually be low-paid and be offered as short fixed term contracts. The majority of graduates do not get past this point as they leave archaeology to obtain job security, career prospects and more money. For those that last the course, the following career paths are typical from this position:

1. Acquire general vocational experience and progress to more senior staff positions within a contracting organisation, perhaps ending up as a project manager

2. Acquire specialist vocational experience or undertake formal training to develop as an archaeological specialist, for example in finds, surveying, archaeological science or museums.

3. Return to academic institutions and progress through research posts (including higher degrees) to permanent teaching positions and a career in University/Higher Education.

4. Acquire experience and obtain post in other organisations such as Local Government or National Heritage Agencies (either immediately at a junior level or subsequently at a more senior level). Then remain in these organisations as they offer better terms and conditions, progressing to more senior posts.

From a **materials science or conservation degree**:

1. Obtain one of the few positions in a wide variety of organisations that require these skills. There is little opportunity for career development except into management.

2. Remain in academic institutions and develop a career in research and teaching

From a **science degree**:

Acquire relevant experience in archaeology, probably within an academic/research environment, often leading to a higher degree. Then:

1. Remain in research and develop a career in research/teaching

2. Work freelance as a specialist sub-contractor

3. Work as a specialist, typically for a Contractor or National Heritage Agency.

There are few prospects for career development outside academia.

THE POSITION OF THE VOLUNTEER

This document focuses on employment in archaeology and therefore does not directly address the position of the voluntary sector in UK archaeology. However, volunteers play a significant role in archaeology and have common ground with professionals in the field of skills and training. The number of volunteers (i.e. those non-professionals actively involved in archaeological work) cannot be readily determined. Membership of archaeological societies is not a good guide as much of the membership may be no more than interested to watch, listen or read about archaeology. An alternative measure of the scale of activity is given by attendance on adult education courses in archaeology. Data collected by CBA shows some 17,000 people currently attend over 1000 courses annually. This suggests that the size of the voluntary sector with an interest in skills development and training may be significantly larger that the professional sector.

Given the low numbers of professionals, it is important that the needs of the voluntary sector is taken into account when developing skill specifications, standards and subsequent training provision and further vocational training.

Section 3 - Final Functional Map for Archaeology

A Provide guidance and set policies for the investigation, recording, management and conservation of the historic environment

AA1 Develop policies and guidance for archaeology
AA1.1 Establish emerging trends and priorities
AA1.2 Identify and assess community requirements and expectations
AA1.3 Identify and evaluate constraints and opportunities
AA1.4 Prepare and consult on drafts of new policy and guidance
AA1.5 Recommend and justify new policy and guidance

AA2 Commission research
AA2.1 Specify research requirements
AA2.2 Commission and brief researcher(s)
AA2.3 Monitor the progress of the research programme
AA2.4 Verify research outcomes against the brief

AA3 Propose and plan a research project
AA3.1 Propose a research project
AA3.2 Develop and plan a research project

AA4 Establish plans and monitor policy implementation
AA4.1 Establish plans for the implementation of policies and proposals
AA4.2 Promote policy implementation
AA4.3 Develop support arrangements for implementation
AA4.4 Monitor and evaluate the effects of policies and operations

AA5 Provide guidance on and process applications for resource support
AA5.1 Provide guidance and advice on applications for resource support
AA5.2 Process applications for resource support

B Plan, specify and agree requirements for the investigation, recording, management, conservation and presentation of the historic environment

AB1 Develop and agree objectives for projects
AB1.1 Define aims and initial objectives for the project.
AB1.2 Identify and assess factors affecting the achievement of objectives for the project
AB1.3 Develop and agree objectives for the project

AB2 Propose and agree project methods
AB2.1 Identify project requirements
AB2.2 Agree project methods

AB3 Agree a brief
AB3.1 Assess and present a proposal for a brief
AB3.2 Agree a brief

AB4 Estimate resources and develop programmes
AB4.1 Specify and estimate resources required for the project
AB4.2 Develop programme and schedules for the project

AB5 Co-ordinate the procurement process
AB5.1 Agree a procurement procedure
AB5.2 Evaluate and select potential suppliers
AB5.3 Obtain tenders
AB5.4 Select suppliers

AB6 Prepare and agree the contract
AB6.1 Recommend and agree a form of contract
AB6.2 Prepare contract
AB6.3 Negotiate and conclude a contract

C Recover data from the historic environment

AC1 Research and analyse information to achieve objectives (archaeology) (CH Unit A2)
AC1.1 Identify sources and availability of information
AC1.2 Collect information to achieve research objectives
AC1.3 Analyse research information
AC1.4 Report results

AC2 Conduct non-intrusive investigations
AC2.1 Prepare for operations
AC2.2 Observe and record measurements
AC2.3 Analyse and present investigation data

AC3 Contribute to non-intrusive investigations
AC3.1 Prepare for operations
AC3.2 Observe and record measurements
AC3.3 Prepare records and schedules

AC4 Conduct intrusive investigations
AC4.1 Prepare for operations
AC4.2 Undertake intrusive investigations
AC4.3 Assess and present investigation data

AC5 Contribute to intrusive investigations
AC5.1 Prepare for operations
AC5.2 Undertake intrusive investigations
AC5.3 Prepare records and schedules

AC6 Store items
AC7.1 Identify the appropriate environment in which to maintain and protect items
AC7.2 Control the environment to preserve and protect items

AC7 Transfer items
AC7.1 Identify the handling requirements of an item
AC7.2 Pack an item for transportation to a new location
AC7.3 Monitor the transportation of items
AC7.4 Monitor the installation of items within a new location

D Interpret and test findings from investigations

AD1 Undertake analysis and interpretation
AD1.1 Confirm requirements for analysis and interpretation
AD1.2 Carry out agreed programme of analysis and interpretation
AD1.3 Prepare and submit reports

E Conserve material evidence of past communities

AE1 Characterise the archaeological resource and recommend action
AE1.1 Describe the archaeological resource
AE1.2 Describe what data the resource has the potential to reveal
AE1.3 Describe the potential significance of the archaeological resource
AE1.4 Evaluate options and recommend action

AE2 Assess options for conserving the archaeological resource in situ
AE2.1 Explore and evaluate options for conserving the archaeological resource in situ
AE2.2 Define the risks of conserving the archaeological resource in situ
AE2.3 Recommend strategies for conserving the archaeological resource in situ

AE3 Identify and describe items (archaeology) (based on CH Unit A4)
AE3.1 Provide a description of an item
AE3.2 Identify and classify an item
AE3.3 Describe the potential significance of an item as an archaeological resource

AE4 Develop conservation plans for items (archaeology) (CH Unit E5)
AE4.1 Explore conservation options for items
AE4.2 Specify conservation options for items

AE5 Develop and implement preventive conservation procedures for items (archaeology) (CH Unit E8)
AE5.1 Specify the appropriate environment in which to maintain and protect items
AE5.2 Monitor, evaluate and advise on the environmental protection of items

AE6 Apply preventive care procedures to items (archaeology) (CH Unit E3)
AE6.1 Control the environment to preserve and protect an item
AE6.2 Monitor and modify the environment and the condition of an item

AE7 Develop and implement remedial conservation procedures for items (archaeology) (CH Unit E7)
AE7.1 Explore, test and develop conservation procedures to solve specific problems
AE7.2 Minimise the deterioration of items
AE7.3 Physically intervene to aid interpretation of items

AE8 Implement routine interventive conservation procedures (archaeology) (CH Unit E2)
AE8.1 Apply routine stabilisation
AE8.2 Implement routine cleaning and repair

F Manage information on the material remains of past communities

AF1 Develop information systems to meet the needs of users (archaeology) (CH Unit B1)
AF1.1 Identify the needs of users of information systems
AF1.2 Identify and recommend improvements to information systems
AF1.3 Implement improvements to information systems

AF2 Develop procedures for the use of information systems (archaeology) (CH Unit B2)
AF2.1 Develop procedures for accessing and amending data
AF2.2 Develop documentation rules
AF2.3 Maintain the security and safety of information

AF3 Classify, compile and maintain data on the material remains of past communities
AF3.1 Agree methods for classifying and compiling data on the material remains of past communities
AF3.2 Maintain data and records on the material remains of past communities

AF4 Provide information on the material remains of past communities to others
AF4.1 Interpret customers' requests for information on the material remains of past communities
AF4.2 Access data sources and compile data on the material remains of past communities
AF4.3 Collate and present data to meet customers' requirements

G Manage archaeological collections

AG1 Develop strategies for the maintenance and use of a collection (archaeology) (CH Unit C1)
AG1.1 Determine the scope and potential development of a collection
AG1.2 Plan the acquisition and disposal of items and collections
AG1.3 Develop a loan policy

AG2 Prepare the accommodation of items (archaeology) (CH Unit C4)
AG2.1 Identify the accommodation requirements of items
AG2.2 Organise the preparation of facilities to accommodate items

AG3 Acquire and dispose of items and collections (archaeology) (CH Unit C2)
AG3.1 Establish criteria and procedures for acquisition and disposal
AG3.2 Assess items and collections for their contribution to the organisation
AG3.3 Initiate procedures for acquisition and disposal of items and collections
AG3.4 Negotiate the transfer of rights over items and collections

AG4 Lend and borrow items (archaeology) (CH Unit C3)
AG4.1 Establish criteria and procedures for lending items
AG4.2 Evaluate a request for the loan of an item
AG4.3 Agree the loan of an item to a borrower
AG4.4 Agree the loan of an item from a lender

H **Promote an understanding of the historic environment**

AH1 **Devise a strategy for interpretation and learning (archaeology) (CH Unit F2)**
AH1.1 Develop the organisation's interpretation and learning strategy
AH1.2 Develop a programme to implement the interpretation and learning strategy

AH2 **Commission work on interpretative and educational media (archaeology) (CH Unit F5)**
AH2.1 Prepare a brief for a specialist to produce media
AH2.2 Select a specialist
AH2.3 Evaluate educational and interpretative media

AH3 **Identify and evaluate the requirements of users of learning and interpretative activities (archaeology) (CH Unit F3)**
AH3.1 Identify current and potential users and their needs
AH3.2 Evaluate the impact of interpretative and learning activities on users

AH4 **Plan and deliver interpretative activities (archaeology)** (**CH Unit F7)**
AH4.1 Plan the use of resources
AH4.2 Deliver and evaluate an interpretative activity
AH4.3 Develop information materials to support an interpretative activity

AH5 **Plan marketing activities**
AH5.1 Plan and commission marketing materials
AH5.2 Develop and distribute marketing materials
AH5.3 Contribute to evaluating the success of marketing activities

J **Manage the Archaeological organisation**

AJ1 **Develop a strategy for Tw(t-74(p)-3 p)-44uas(s)-74 Ditind ctinneeds**

Appendix 1

Training provision and qualifications in archaeology

The following text is taken from Chitty 1999 (with some omissions) as a succinct statement on the present position.

Vocational training and professional development for those working in archaeology are delivered through a large range of courses offered principally through Higher Education institutions. Professional institutions and organisations also offer training and development courses but these are generally more specialist and of short duration. A few commercially based consultancies and business also offer training which is relevant for archaeologists.

Overall, vocational training provision in archaeology is unregulated, either for content or quality (apart from the system of Teaching Quality Assessment that operates in Higher Education). It is extremely diverse in subject and scope and is not related in any formal way to the requirements of different professional roles and training needs across the sector or in relation to the core competencies required for professional work. The exceptions in this general picture are the related sectors of museum services and historic building conservation. Training provision is unevenly distributed in relation to the market among professionals and access to it is hampered by a lack of good quality, comprehensive information about course availability and content.

Higher Education

In broad terms entry-level training to equip individuals with specialist knowledge and technical skills for their chosen area of archaeological work is provided through Higher Education. Undergraduate education in archaeology is not designed to equip individuals to enter directly into the workplace without further training, but provides an essential framework of knowledge and understanding as basis for vocational training and professional work in archaeology. The IFA, in conjunction with the Standing Committee of University Professors and Heads of Archaeology Departments (SCUPHA), has agreed and published a core syllabus for a 'relevant degree' in archaeology for the purposes of IFA membership validation.

A significant element of practical work is nevertheless an essential part of many undergraduate archaeology courses. This can include a period of excavation or survey experience, of laboratory-based practical work, or a dissertation that involves fieldwork. The amount and type of practical experience offered to students, or required of them, varies widely from course to course. A small number of institutions include a mandatory or optional work placement of up to a year as part of their undergraduate courses. Others require only a few weeks of excavation in the field. Clearly some courses offer greater opportunities than others to gain a theoretical and practical understanding of the skills and expertise that are required in the workplace and thus undergraduate education may be more or less relevant for individuals who are contemplating a career as a practising archaeologist. This distinction is not well signposted in the educational marketplace and there is insufficient guidance for those selecting undergraduate degree courses appropriate to their career aims.

Courses designed specifically to provide vocational learning and training are provided at postgraduate degree level and as certificates and diplomas (often through Continuing Education) and HND/C courses. The record of current courses maintained by the CBA lists 144 taught post graduate degree and diploma courses in archaeology and related subjects (offered through university or college departments) of which approximately half are professionally or vocationally oriented.

The IFA accredits postgraduate degree and diploma courses as equivalent to work experience for the purposes of qualifying for membership of the Institute. The accreditation process involves an assessment of course content against the IFA's Areas of Competence.

Continuing Professional Development

Provision for Continuing Professional Development (CPD) and update is currently delivered through Higher Education and through professional organisations. There is a small number of Higher Education bodies - typically archaeology departments, research centres and institutes or CE departments of universities - who offer specialist short courses and post graduate courses in specialist fields. Increasingly specialist taught courses are being designed in modular form so that individual units can be available as CPD or for those seeking targeted training in specific areas of professional practice. This type of availability is not yet widely established.

A significant part of training provision for work in archaeology is delivered by professional bodies and organisations. The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments for England, now merged with English Heritage, has developed a lead role in professional training for archaeological and historic building survey and recording, providing courses jointly with a number of partners in education. Courses and day schools are also organised by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (now also on behalf of the AFT) and by some of its Regional Groups and Special Interest Groups to meet specific local and specialist requirements. Organisations representing groups within the professional sector, such as the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO) and the Association of Regional and Islands Archaeologists (ARIA), serve their constituencies by workshops and seminars on subjects of topical interest and in areas of new professional developments. Specialist groups which organise similar professional update activities include the Archaeology Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (UKIC), the Association of Archaeological Illustrators & Surveyors (AAIS) and Association for Environmental Archaeology (AEA). Local, regional and national societies provide a variety of short courses and conferences on current research, field practice and conservation. A number of research groups and independent study centres also provide a range of, often very specialised, courses and familiarisation sessions.

National organisations, such as CADW, English Heritage, Historic Scotland and the National Trust, and some of the larger independent archaeological consultancies and field units, organise their own training and update sessions for staff, which are occasionally advertised and available to individuals from outside. Technical training and update for science-based subjects is provided through English Heritage's Ancient Monuments Laboratory.
Some commercially based training, available through training consultancies, is also relevant. In general this is limited to generic skills in areas such business and organisational management and computing skills. Specialist technical training in, for example, land survey or geophysical survey is also available from businesses operating in these fields.

Vocational training in related sectors

For those working in archaeology in the museum sector, Area Museum Councils and the Museums Association provide a regionally and centrally co-ordinated programme of short courses and specialists day schools. These are complemented by groups such as the Society for Museum Archaeologists with specialist day schools, for example on object identification. The Museums Association recognises twelve postgraduate courses in museum studies as part of one of its entry routes to Associateship. Such courses have been validated on its behalf by the Museums Training Institute (now CHNTO). Entry routes to Associateship also include a requirement for the maintenance of a CPD diary, evidencing a quota of CPD attendance over a period of two years, and a commitment to continue career-long CPD.

For archaeologists working in the conservation of the built historic environment, the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) maintains and publishes a register of approved building conservation courses for the purposes of membership entry. These courses have been examined as meeting the specific training requirements of its approved areas of competence (which include research, recording and analysis of buildings). IHBC is in the process of developing more detailed mechanisms for validating the content and coverage of building conservation courses and for quality assurance. Its regional groups provide a programme of seminars and day schools on current policy and practice. N/SVQs in Conservation Control, developed by the Construction Industry Training Board (the NTO for this sector) in conjunction with IHBC, are currently being piloted.

Appendix 2

Degree courses offered by UK universities in archaeology and related subjects: 2002

UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE COURSES

The University of Aberdeen (A20)
Tel: 01224 273504

Scottish Archaeology	3FT deg MA V405

University of Wales, Bangor (B06)
Tel: 01248 382017

Heritage, Archaeology and History	3FT deg BA VV41
History with Archaeology	3FT deg BA V1V4
Welsh History with Archaeology	3FT deg BA V1VK

The University of Birmingham (B32)
Tel: 0121 414 3344

African Studies/Archaeology and Ancient History	3FT deg BA TV54
Archaeology	3FT deg BA V400
Archaeology & Ancient His/Artificial Intelligence	3FT deg BA GV74
Archaeology & Ancient Hist/E Mediterranean History	3FT deg BA VVF4
Archaeology & Ancient Hist/Modern Greek Studies	4FT deg BA RV94
Archaeology & Ancient History/Computer Studies	3FT deg BA GV44
Archaeology & Ancient History/English	3FT deg BA QV34
Archaeology & Ancient History/French Studies	4FT deg BA RV14
Archaeology & Ancient History/Geography	3FT deg BA LV74
Archaeology & Ancient History/German Studies	4FT deg BA RV24
Archaeology & Ancient History/Hispanic Studies	4FT deg BA RV44
Archaeology & Ancient History/History	3FT deg BA VV14
Archaeology & Ancient History/History of Art	3FT deg BA VV34
Archaeology & Ancient History/Italian (4 years)	4FT deg BA RV34
Archaeology & Ancient History/Latin	3FT deg BA QV64
Archaeology & Ancient History/Mathematics	3FT deg BA GV14
Archaeology & Ancient History/Philosophy	3FT deg BA VV45
Archaeology & Ancient History/Portuguese	4FT deg BA RV54
Archaeology & Ancient History/Russian (4 years)	4FT deg BA RV74
Archaeology & Ancient History/Theology	3FT deg BA VV46
Archaeology and Ancient History	3FT deg BA VVC4
Classics and Classical Archaeology	3FT deg BA QV84
Geology and Archaeology	3FT deg BSc FV64

Bournemouth University (B50)
Tel: 01202 524111

Archaeology	3FT deg BSc F400
Conservation Science Foundation Programme	4EXT deg BSc FF49
Practical Archaeology	2FT HND 004F

The University of Bradford (B56)
Tel: 01274 233081

Archaeological Sciences	3FT deg BSc F400
Archaeological Sciences (4 years)	4SW deg BSc F401
Archaeology	3FT deg BSc V400
Archaeology (4 years)	4SW deg BSc V403
Bioarchaeology	3FT deg BSc F4C9
Bioarchaeology	4SW deg BSc F4CX
Geoarchaeology	3FT deg BSc F490

Geoarchaeology	4SW deg BSc F491

University of Bristol (B78)
Tel: 0117 928 9000

Archaeology	3FT deg BA V400
Archaeology and Geology	3FT deg BA VF46

University of the West of England, Bristol (B80)
Tel: 0117 9656261/3443333

Forensic Science	3FT deg BSc F410

Cambridge University (C05)
Tel: 01223 333308

Archaeology and Anthropology	3FT deg BA LV64

Cardiff University (C15)
Tel: 029 20 874404

Archaeology	3FT deg BA F400
Archaeology	3FT deg BSc F402
Archaeology and Ancient History	3FT deg BA VVC4
Archaeology and Medieval History	3FT deg BA VV1K
Archaeology/Cultural Criticism	3FT deg BA LV94
Archaeology/Education	3FT deg BA XV34
Archaeology/English Literature	3FT deg BA QV34
Archaeology/French	4FT deg BA RV14
Archaeology/German	4FT deg BA RV24
Archaeology/History	3FT deg BA VV14
Archaeology/History of Ideas	3FT deg BA VVD4
Archaeology/Italian	4FT deg BA RV34
Archaeology/Philosophy	3FT deg BA VV54
Archaeology/Religious Studies	3FT deg BA VV64
Archaeology/Social Philosophy & Applied Ethics	3FT deg BA VV45
Archaeology/Sociology	3FT deg BA LV34
Archaeology/Welsh	3FT deg BA QV54
Archaeology/Welsh History	3FT deg BA VV42
Conservation of Objects in Museums & Archaeology	3FT deg BSc F481

Chester (A College of The University of Liverpool) (C55)
Tel: 01244 375444

Archaeology and Art	3FT deg BA VW41
Archaeology and Arts and Cultural Management	3FT deg BA VW49
Archaeology and Biology	3FT deg BA CV14
Archaeology and Business	3FT deg BA NV14
Archaeology and Communication Studies	3FT deg BA PVH4
Archaeology and Community Studies	3FT deg BA LVM4
Archaeology and Computer Science/IS	3FT deg BA GV44
Archaeology and Counselling Skills	3FT deg BA LV54
Archaeology and Culture, Media & Communication	3FT deg BA VV49
Archaeology and Dance	3FT deg BA VW45
Archaeology and Drama & Theatre Studies	3FT deg BA VW44
Archaeology and English Literature	3FT deg BA QV34
Archaeology and French	3FT deg BA RV14
Archaeology and Geography	3FT deg BA FV84
Archaeology and German	3FT deg BA RV24
Archaeology and Health Sciences	3FT deg BA BV94
Archaeology and History	3FT deg BA VV14
Archaeology and Int Development St	3FT deg BA VL49
Archaeology and Interactive Comm Arts/Media	3FT deg BA WV64
Archaeology and Mathematics	3FT deg BA GV14
Archaeology and Media for Performance	3FT deg BA PV34
Archaeology and Physical Education/Sports Science	3FT deg BA CV64
Archaeology and Psychology	3FT deg BA CV84

Archaeology and Theology and Religious Studies	3FT deg BA VV46
Archaeology with Art	3FT deg BA V4W1
Archaeology with Arts and Cultural Management	3FT deg BA V4W9
Archaeology with Business	3FT deg BA V4N1
Archaeology with Communication Studies	3FT deg BA V4PH
Archaeology with Community Studies	3FT deg BA V4LM
Archaeology with Computer Science/IS	3FT deg BA V4G4
Archaeology with Counselling Skills	3FT deg BA V4L5
Archaeology with Culture, Media & Communication	3FT deg BA V4V9
Archaeology with Dance	3FT deg BA V4W5
Archaeology with Drama and Theatre Studies	3FT deg BA V4W4
Archaeology with English Literature	3FT deg BA V4Q3
Archaeology with French	3FT deg BA V4R1
Archaeology with Geography	3FT deg BA V4F8
Archaeology with German	3FT deg BA V4R2
Archaeology with Health Sciences	3FT deg BA V4B9
Archaeology with History	3FT deg BA V4V1
Archaeology with Int Development St	3FT deg BA V4L9
Archaeology with Interactive Comm Arts/Media	3FT deg BA V4W6
Archaeology with Mathematics	3FT deg BA V4G1
Archaeology with Media for Performance	3FT deg BA V4P3
Archaeology with Physical Education/Sports Science	3FT deg BA V4C6
Archaeology with Psychology	3FT deg BA V4C8
Archaeology with Theology & Religious Studies	3FT deg BA V4V6
Art with Archaeology	3FT deg BA W1V4
Biology with Archaeology	3FT deg BA C1V4
Communication Studies with Archaeology	3FT deg BA P3VK
Community Studies with Archaeology	3FT deg BA L5V4
Computer Science/IS with Archaeology	3FT deg BA G4V4
Culture, Media & Communication with Archaeology	3FT deg BA V9V4
Drama & Theatre Studies with Archaeology	3FT deg BA W4V4
English Literature with Archaeology	3FT deg BA Q3V4
Geography with Archaeology	3FT deg BA F8V4
History with Archaeology	3FT deg BA V1V4
Int Development St and Archaeology	3FT deg BA LV94
Int Development St with Archaeology	3FT deg BA L9V4
Interactive Comm Arts/Media with Archaeology	3FT deg BA W6V4
Mathematics with Archaeology	3FT deg BA G1V4
Media for Performance with Archaeology	3FT deg BA P3V4
Psychology with Archaeology	3FT deg BA C8V4
Theology & Religious Studies with Archaeology	3FT deg BA V6V4

Coventry University (C85)
Tel: 024 7688 7688

Forensic Science with Criminology	3FT deg BSc F4M9

Cumbria College of Art and Design (C95)
Tel: 01228 400300

Archaeology and Contemporary Culture	3FT deg BA VV43
Archaeology and Creative Writing	3FT deg BA QV24
Archaeology and Film Studies	3FT deg BA VW46
Archaeology and History	3FT deg BA VV41
Archaeology and Journalism	3FT deg BA VP45
Archaeology and Performance Studies	3FT deg BA VW44
Archaeology and Popular Music	3FT deg BA VW43
Heritage Management and Archaeology	3FT deg BA NV24

De Montfort University (D26)
Tel: 0116 255 1551

Forensic Chemistry (Extended)	5FT deg BSc FF1K
Conservation	3FTdegBA

The University of Durham (D86)
Tel: 0191 374 2000

Ancient History and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VF14
Anthropology and Archaeology	3FT deg BA LF64
Archaeology	3FT deg BA F400
Archaeology	3FT deg BSc F402
Archaeology and History	3FT deg BA FV41
Natural Sciences -(Archaeology)	3FT deg BSc CFG0
Social Sciences -(Archaeology)	3FT deg BA LMV0

University of East Anglia (E14)
Tel: 01603 456161

Anthropology, Archaeology and Art History -(Archaeology)	3FT deg BA V0L0
Anthropology, Archaeology and Art History	3FT deg BA V0L0
Anthropology, Archaeology and Art History -(Anthropology)	3FT deg BA V0L0
Anthropology, Archaeology and Art History -(Art History)	3FT deg BA V0L0
History with Landscape Archaeology	3FT deg BA V1V4

The University of Edinburgh (E56)
Tel: 0131 650 1000

Ancient Civilisations of the Med and Middle East	4FT deg MA VV41
Ancient History and Classical Archaeology	4FT deg MA VV14
Archaeology	4FT deg MA V400
Archaeology and Scottish Ethnology	4FT deg MA VV49
Archaeology and Social Anthropology	4FT deg MA VL46
Celtic and Archaeology	4FT deg MA QV54
Classical Archaeology and Greek or Latin	4FT deg MA QV84
Environmental Archaeology	4FT deg BSc F421
Geography and Archaeology	4FT deg MA LV74
Social Science -(Archaeology)	3FT deg BSc LNV0

University of Exeter (E84)
Tel: 01392 263035

Ancient History and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VVC4
Archaeology	3FT deg BA V400
Archaeology and Chemistry	3FT deg BSc FF41
History and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VV14
History and Archaeology with European Study	4FT deg BA VVD4
Practical Archaeology (Truro College)	2FT HND 004V

University of Glamorgan (G14)
Tel: 01443 480480

Analytical and Forensic Science	2FT Fdg FD F490

University of Glasgow (G28)
Tel: 0141 330 4575

Anthropology/Archaeology	4FT deg MA LV64
Archaeological Studies	4FT deg BSc V401
Archaeology	4FT deg MA V400
Archaeology	4FT deg BSc V402
Archaeology and Earth Science	3FT deg BSc FF64
Archaeology/Business & Management	4FT deg MA NV24
Archaeology/Business & Management	4FT deg MA NVF4
Archaeology/Business Economics	4FT deg MA LN16
Archaeology/Celtic	4FT deg MA QV54

Archaeology/Celtic Civilisation	4FT deg MA QVM4
Archaeology/Classical Civilisation	4FT deg MA QV84
Archaeology/Computing Science	4FT deg BSc GV44
Archaeology/Czech	5FT deg MA RVR4
Archaeology/Economic & Social History	4FT deg MA VV34
Archaeology/Economic & Social History	4FT deg MA VV43
Archaeology/Economics	4FT deg MA LV14
Archaeology/Economics	4FT deg MA VL41
Archaeology/English Language	4FT deg MA QV3L
Archaeology/English Literature	4FT deg MA QV3K
Archaeology/Film & Television Studies	4FT deg MA VW46
Archaeology/Geography	4FT deg BSc FV84
Archaeology/Geography	4FT deg MA LV74
Archaeology/Geography	4FT deg MA VL47
Archaeology/German	5FT deg MA RV24
Archaeology/Greek	4FT deg MA QV74
Archaeology/Hispanic Studies	5FT deg MA RV44
Archaeology/History	4FT deg MA VV14
Archaeology/History of Art	4FT deg MA VVH4
Archaeology/Italian	5FT deg MA RV34
Archaeology/Latin	4FT deg MA QV64
Archaeology/Mathematics	4FT deg MA GV14
Archaeology/Music	4FT deg MA VW43
Archaeology/Philosophy	4FT deg MA VV54
Archaeology/Politics	4FT deg MA LV24
Archaeology/Politics	4FT deg MA VL42
Archaeology/Psychology	4FT deg MA CV84
Archaeology/Psychology	4FT deg MA VC48
Archaeology/Russian	5FT deg MA RV74
Archaeology/Scottish History	4FT deg MA VVF4
Archaeology/Slavonic Studies	4FT deg MA RV7K
Archaeology/Sociology	4FT deg MA LV34
Archaeology/Sociology	4FT deg MA VL43
Archaeology/Theatre Studies	4FT deg MA VW44
Archaeology/Theology & Religious Studies	4FT deg MA VV46
Mathematics and Physics	4FT deg BSc GF14

The University of Hull (H72)
Tel: 0870 126 2000

Geography and Archaeology	3FT deg BSc FF84
History and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VV14

The University of Kent at Canterbury (K24)
Tel: 01227 827272

Classical and Archaeological Studies	3FT deg BA QV84
History and Archaeological Studies	3FT deg BA VV14
Practical Archaeology	2FT HND 004F

King Alfred's Winchester (K48)
Tel: 01962 841515

American Studies and Archaeology	3FT deg BA FT47
American Studies and Archaeology	2FT Dip DipHE FTK7
Archaeological Practice	2FT HND 004V
Archaeological Practice	3FT deg BA V400
Archaeological Practice	2FT Dip DipHE V401
Archaeology	3FT deg BA F400
Archaeology	2FT Dip DipHE F401
Archaeology and Business Studies	3FT deg BA FN41
Archaeology and Business Studies	2FT Dip DipHE FN4C
Archaeology and Drama Studies	3FT deg BA FW44
Archaeology and Drama Studies	2FT Dip DipHE FWK4
Archaeology and Education Studies	3FT deg BA FX43
Archaeology and Education Studies	2FT Dip DipHE FXK3
Archaeology and English	3FT deg BA FQ43

Archaeology and English	2FT Dip DipHE FQK3
Archaeology and History	3FT deg BA FV41
Archaeology and History	2FT Dip DipHE FVK1
Archaeology and Leisure Management	3FT deg BA FN42
Archaeology and Leisure Management	3FT Dip DipHE FN4F
Archaeology and Media & Film Studies	3FT deg BA FP43
Archaeology and Media & Film Studies	2FT Dip DipHE FPK3
Archaeology and Sports Studies	3FT deg BA FL43
Archaeology and Sports Studies	2FT Dip DipHE FLK3
Archaeology and Theology & Religious Studies	2FT Dip DipHE FVK6
Archaeology and Theology & Religious Studies	3FT deg BA FVL6
Archaeology and Tourism & Heritage Management	3FT deg BA NV84
Archaeology and Tourism & Heritage Management	2FT Dip DipHE NVV4
Education St (Early Childhood) and Archaeology	3FT deg BA XFH4
Education Studies (Early Childhood)& Archaeology	2FT Dip DipHE XF34
English for Academic Purposes and Archaeology	3FT deg BA F4Q3
English for Academic Purposes and Archaeology	2FT Dip DipHE F4QH
Historical Practice and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VF14
Historical Practice and Archaeology	2FT Dip DipHE VFC4
Performing Arts and Archaeology	2FT Dip DipHE WF34
Performing Arts and Archaeology	3FT deg BA WF44

King's College London (University of London) (K60)
Tel: 020 7836 5454

Classical Archaeology	3FT deg BA V414

The University of Wales, Lampeter (L07)
Tel: 01570 422351

Ancient History and Archaeology	2FT Dip DipHE VVCL
Ancient History and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VVD4
Anthropology and Archaeology	2FT Dip DipHE VL46
Archaeology	3FT deg BA V400
Archaeology	2FT Dip DipHE V402
Archaeology (Environmental)	3FT deg BA FV94
Archaeology and Ancient History	3FT deg BA VV1L
Archaeology and Anthropology	3FT deg BA LV64
Archaeology and Anthropology	3FT deg BA LVQ4
Archaeology and Environment	2FT Dip DipHE FVX4
Archaeology and Film Studies	3FT deg BA VW46
Archaeology and Media Studies	3 FT deg BA PV34
Archaeology and North American Studies	3FT deg BA TV74
Archaeology/History	3FT deg DipHE VVDK
Archaeology/Information Management	2FT Dip DipHE VP41
Australian Studies and Archaeology	3FT deg BA TV8K
Business Management and Archaeology	3FT deg BA NV24
Church History and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VV3K
Classical Studies and Archaeology	3FT deg BA QV84
Combined Honours -(Archaeology)	3FT deg Mod Y001
Diploma in Information Technology/Business Mgt	2FT/3FT Dip/deg Mod GP51
English Literature and Archaeology	3FT deg BA QV34
Greek and Archaeology	3FT deg BA QV74
History and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VV14
Information Technology and Archaeology	3FT deg BA GV54
Islamic Studies and Archaeology	3FT deg BA TV64
Jewish Studies and Archaeology	3FT deg BA QV94
Latin and Archaeology	3FT deg BA QV64
Medieval Studies and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VV41
Modern Historical Studies and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VVCK
Philosophical Studies and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VV45
Religious Studies and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VVK6
Theology and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VV46
Victorian Studies and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VVC4
Welsh Studies and Archaeology	3FT deg BA QVM4
Welsh and Archaeology	3FT/4FT deg BA QV54

University of Leicester (L34)
Tel: 0116 252 5281

Ancient History and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VV41
Archaeology	3FT deg BSc F400
Archaeology	3FT deg BA V400
Combined Arts -(Archaeology)	3FT deg BA Y001
Geography and Archaeology	3FT deg BSc FF48
History and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VV14

The University of Liverpool (L41)
Tel: 0151 794 2000

Ancient History and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VV14
Archaeology (Arts)	3FT deg BA V400
Archaeology (Science)	3FT deg BSc V402
BA Combined Honours -(Archaeology)	3FT deg BA L000
BA Combined Honours -(Archaeology)	3FT deg BA Y001
BA Combined Honours -(Egyptology)	3FT deg BA Y001
BSc Combined Honours -(Archaeology)	3FT deg BSc BCG0
Geography and Archaeology	3FT deg BA LV74
Human Evolution	3FT deg BSc V4B1
Oriental Studies: Egyptology	3FT deg BA V410

The University of Manchester (M20)
Tel: 0161 275 2077

Ancient History and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VV14
Archaeology	3FT deg BA V400
Art and Archaeology of the Ancient World	3FT deg BA VW41
Built and Natural Environment and Jewish Studies	3FT deg BA FV86
Built and Natural Envt and Relg St & Comp St	3FT deg BA FV8P
Classical Civilisation and Art Hist and Jewish St	3FT deg BA VV1P
Classical Civilisation and Art Hist and Religious St	3FT deg BA VV1Q
Geography and Archaeology	3FT deg BA LV74
Historical St & Religious St & Comp Religion	3FT deg BA VV26
Historical Studies and Jewish Studies	3FT deg BA

University of Newcastle Upon Tyne (N21)
Tel: 0191 222 5594

Ancient History and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VV14
Archaeology	3FT deg BA V400
Combined Studies -(Archaeology)	3FT deg BA Y001

University of Wales College, Newport (N37)
Tel: 01633 432432

Archaeology	3FT deg BA V400
Archaeology/English	3FT deg Mod V4Q3
Archaeology/Environmental Studies	3FT deg Mod V4F9
Archaeology/Geography	3FT deg Mod V4L7
Archaeology/History	3FT deg Mod V4V1
Archaeology/Information Technology	3FT deg Mod V4G5
Archaeology/Modern Languages	3FT deg Mod V4T9
Archaeology/Philosophy and Religious Studies	3FT deg Mod V4V5
English/Archaeology	3FT deg Mod Q3V4
Environmental Studies/Archaeology	3FT deg Mod F9V4
Geography/Archaeology	3FT deg Mod L7V4
History/Archaeology	3FT deg Mod V1V4
Information Technology/Archaeology	3FT deg Mod G5V4
Philosophy and Religious Studies/Archaeology	3FT deg Mod V5V4

University College Northampton (N38)
Tel: 0800 3582232

American Studies/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg BA T7V4

Business Systems Modelling/Ind Archaeology	3FT deg BSc G3V4
Earth Science/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg BSc F6V4
Economics/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg BA L1V4
English/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg BA Q3V4
Environmental Chemistry/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg BSc F1V4
Fine Art/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg BA W1V4
French/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg BA R1V4
Geography/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg Mod F8V4
History/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg BA V1V4
Human Biological Studies/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg BSc B1V4
Industrial Archaeology/American Studies	3FT deg BA V4T7
Industrial Archaeology/Architectural Studies	3FT deg BA V4VH
Industrial Archaeology/Business Entrepreneurship	3FT deg BA V4N2
Industrial Archaeology/Business Systs Modelling	3FT deg BSc V4G3
Industrial Archaeology/Criminology	3FT deg BA V4M9
Industrial Archaeology/Earth Science	3FT deg BSc V4F6
Industrial Archaeology/Economics	3FT deg BA V4L1
Industrial Archaeology/English	3FT deg BA V4Q3
Industrial Archaeology/Environmental Chemistry	3FT deg BSc V4F1
Industrial Archaeology/Equine Studies	3FT deg BSc V4D4
Industrial Archaeology/Fine Art	3FT deg BA V4W1
Industrial Archaeology/Fossils	3FT deg BSc V4FP
Industrial Archaeology/French	3FT deg BA V4R1
Industrial Archaeology/Geography	3FT deg Mod V4F8
Industrial Archaeology/German	3FT deg BA V4R2
Industrial Archaeology/History	3FT deg BA V4V1
Industrial Archaeology/Human Biological Studies	3FT deg BSc V4B1
Industrial Archaeology/Industrial Enterprise	3FT deg BSc V4H1
Industrial Archaeology/Information Systems	3FT deg Mod V4G5
Industrial Archaeology/International Studies	3FT deg BA V4L9
Industrial Archaeology/Law	3FT deg BA V4M1
Industrial Archaeology/Managing People	3FT deg BA V4N6
Industrial Archaeology/Marketing	3FT deg BA V4N5
Industrial Archaeology/Mathematics	3FT deg BSc V4G1
Industrial Archaeology/Media & Popular Culture	3FT deg BA V4P3
Industrial Archaeology/Politics	3FT deg BA V4L2
Industrial Archaeology/Psychology	3FT deg Mod V4C8
Industrial Archaeology/Sport Studies	3FT deg Mod V4C6
Industrial Archaeology/Wastes Management	3FT deg BSc V4FV
Industrial Enterprise/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg BSc H1V4
Information Systems/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg Mod G5V4
International Studies/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg BA L9V4
Law/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg BA M1V4
Managing People/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg BA N6V4
Marketing/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg BA N5V4
Mathematics/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg BSc G1V4
Media & Popular Culture/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg BA P3V4
Music/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg BA W3V4
Politics/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg BA L2V4
Psychology/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg Mod C8V4
Sport Studies/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg Mod C6V4
Wastes Management/Industrial Archaeology	3FT deg BSc F8VK

University of Northumbria at Newcastle (N77)
Tel: 0191 2274777

Chemistry with Forensic Chemistry	3FT/4SW deg BSc F1F4

The University of Nottingham (N84)
Tel: 0115 951 6565

Ancient History and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VVC4
Archaeology	3FT deg BA V400
Archaeology and Art History	3FT deg BA VV43
Archaeology and Classical Civilisation	3FT deg BA QV84
Archaeology and English Language	3FT deg BA QV34
Archaeology and Geography	3FT deg BA LV74
Archaeology and History	3FT deg BA VV14
Viking Studies	3FT deg BA VQ43

Oxford University (O33)
Tel: 01865 270207

Arabic with Islamic Art and Archaeology (4 yrs)	4FT deg BA TQQ9
Archaeology and Anthropology	3FT deg BA LV64
Classical Archaeology and Ancient History	3FT deg BA VV14
Persian with Islamic Art and Archaeology (4 yrs)	4FT deg BA QT46
Turkish with Islamic Art and Archaeology (3 yrs)	3FT deg BA TQP9

Queen's University Belfast (Q75)
Tel: 028 9033 5081

Ancient History/Archaeology	3FT deg BA VV14
Archaeology	3FT deg BA V402
Archaeology - Palaeoecology and Geography	3FT/4FT deg BSc VF48
Archaeology-Palaeoecology	3FT/4FT deg BSc V400
Archaeology/Byzantine Studies	3FT/4FT deg BA VQ48
Archaeology/Celtic	3FT/4FT deg BA VQ45
Archaeology/English	3FT deg BA VQ43
Archaeology/Greek	3FT/4FT deg BA VQ47
Archaeology/History of Art	3FT deg BA VV43
Archaeology/History of Science	3FT deg BA VV45
Archaeology/Modern History	3FT deg BA VV41
Archaeology/Social Anthropology	3FT deg BA VL46

The University of Reading (R12)
Tel: 0118 987 5123

Ancient History and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VV41
Archaeology	3FT deg BSc F420
Archaeology	3FT deg BA V400
Archaeology and Classical Studies	3FT deg BA QV84
Archaeology and History	3FT deg BA VV14
Archaeology and History of Art	3FT deg BA VV43
Archaeology and Italian	4FT deg BA VR43
Archaeology and Latin	3FT deg BA VQ46
Archaeology and Sociology	3FT deg BA VL43

Royal Holloway, University of London (R72)
Tel: 01784 434455

Classical Archaeology	3FT deg BA V490

School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London) (S09)
Tel: 020 7637 2388

Hist of Art/Archaeology & South East Asian St	3FT deg BA VTKJ
History of Art/Archaeology (Asia, Africa)	3FT deg BA V420
History of Art/Archaeology and African Studies	3FT deg BA VT45
History of Art/Archaeology and Amharic	4FT deg BA TV54
History of Art/Archaeology and Arabic	4FT deg BA TV64
History of Art/Archaeology and Bengali	3FT deg BA TV34
History of Art/Archaeology and Burmese	3FT/4FT deg BA TVH4
History of Art/Archaeology and Chinese	4FT deg BA TV14
History of Art/Archaeology and Geography	3FT deg BA LV74
History of Art/Archaeology and Georgian	3FT deg BA TV94
History of Art/Archaeology and Gujarati	3FT deg BA TV3K
History of Art/Archaeology and Hausa	4FT deg BA TVM4
History of Art/Archaeology and Hebrew	4FT deg BA QV44
History of Art/Archaeology and Hindi	3FT/4FT deg BA TVJ4
History of Art/Archaeology and History	3FT deg BA VV34
History of Art/Archaeology and Law	3FT deg BA MV14
History of Art/Archaeology and Linguistics	3FT deg BA QV34
Indonesian and History of Art/Archaeology	3FT/4FT deg BA TVHL
Japanese and History of Art/Archaeology	4FT deg BA TV24
Korean and History of Art/Archaeology	4FT deg BA TVJK
Music and History of Art/Archaeology	3FT deg BA VW43
Nepali and History of Art/Archaeology	3FT/4FT deg BA TV3L
Persian and History of Art/Archaeology	3FT deg BA TVQ4
Sinhalese and History of Art/Archaeology	3FT deg BA VTPH
Social Anthropology and Hist of Art/Archaeology	3FT deg BA LV64
South Asian St and History of Art/Archaeology	3FT deg BA VTL3
St of Religions and History of Art/Archaeology	3FT deg BA VV46
Swahili and History of Art/Archaeology	4FT deg BA TVN4
Tamil and History of Art/Archaeology	3FT deg BA TVJL
Thai and History of Art/Archaeology	3FT/4FT deg BA VT43
Turkish and History of Art/Archaeology	4FT deg BA TVP4
Urdu and History of Art/Archaeology	3FT deg BA VTK3
Vietnamese and History of Art/Archaeology	3FT/4FT deg BA VT4J

The University of Sheffield (S18)
Tel: 0114 222 2000

Archaeological Science (3 years)	3FT deg BSc F410
Archaeology and Prehistory	3FT deg BA F400
Archaeology and Prehistory and Medieval History	3FT deg BA FV41

St Martin's College, Lancaster: Ambleside: Carlisle (an Accredited College of the Univ of Lancaster) (S24)
Tel: 01524 384444

Religious Studies/Child Health	3FT deg BA BVXQ

University of Southampton (S27)
Tel: 023 8059 5000

Archaeology	3FT deg BA V400
Archaeology and Geography	3FT deg BA VL47
Archaeology and History	3FT deg BA VV41
Archaeology and Iberian Studies (4 years)	4FT deg BA VR44
History of Art and Design and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VV34

South Bank University (S33)
Tel: 020 7815 7815

Gender Studies and Forensic Science	3FT deg Mod LF34

University of St Andrews (S36)
Tel: 01334 462150/51/52

Ancient History and Archaeology	4FT deg MA VV14
Mediaeval History and Archaeology	4FT deg MA VVC4

Staffordshire University (S72)
Tel: 01782 294000

Biology with Forensic Science	3FT deg BSc F1F4

University of Wales Swansea (S93)
Tel: 01792 295111

Egyptology and Ancient History	3FT deg BA VV41
Egyptology and Anthropology	3FT deg BA VL46
Egyptology and Classical Civilisation	3FT deg BA VQ48

Swindon College (S98)
Tel: 01793 498308

Design (7 Options)	3FT deg BA E200
Design (7 Options)	3FT deg BA W200

Trinity College Carmarthen (T80)
Tel: 01267 676767

Archaeology	3FT deg BA V400
Archaeology and Geography	3FT deg BA LV74
Archaeology and Heritage Studies	3FT deg BA VV68
Archaeology and Tourism	3FT deg BA NV84
History and Archaeology	3FT deg BA VV14

University College London (University of London) (U80)
Tel: 020 7679 3000

Archaeology (Egyptian)	3FT deg BA F424
Archaeology (General)	3FT deg BA F400
Archaeology (General)	3FT deg BSc F402
Archaeology (Medieval)	3FT deg BA F426
Archaeology (Western Asia)	3FT deg BA F422
Archaeology and History of Art	3FT deg BA VV43
Archaeology, Classics and Classical Art (4 Yrs)	4FT deg BA VQ48

The University of Warwick (W20)
Tel: 02476 523723

Ancient History and Classical Archaeology	3FT deg BA VV14

University College Worcester (W80)
Tel: 01905 855111

Archaeology & Heritage St with Ed St	3FT deg BA V4X3
Archaeology & Heritage St with English & Lit St	3FT deg BA V4Q3
Archaeology & Heritage Studies with Art & Design	3FT deg BA V4W9
Archaeology & Heritage Studies with Business Management	3FT deg BA V4N2
Archaeology & Heritage Studies with Geography	3FT deg BA V4L7
Archaeology & Heritage Studies with Health St	3FT deg BA V4B9
Archaeology & Heritage Studies with History	3FT deg BA V4V1
Archaeology & Heritage Studies with Info Tech	3FT deg BA V4G5
Archaeology & Heritage Studies with Media & Culture	3FT deg BA V4P3
Archaeology & Heritage Studies with Psychology	3FT deg BA V4C8
Archaeology & Heritage Studies with Sociology	3FT deg BA V4L3
Archaeology & Heritage Studies/Art & Design	3FT deg BA WN19
Archaeology & Heritage Studies/Business Mgt	3FT deg BA NN29
Archaeology & Heritage Studies/Education Studies	3FT deg BA NX93
Archaeology & Heritage Studies/English Studies	3FT deg BA NQ93

Archaeology & Heritage Studies/Geography	3FT deg BA/BSc LN79
Archaeology & Heritage Studies/Health Studies	3FT deg BA/BSc BN99
Archaeology & Heritage Studies/History	3FT deg BA NV91
Archaeology & Heritage Studies/Information Tech	3FT deg BA/BSc GN59
Archaeology & Heritage Studies/Media & Cult St	3FT deg BA NP93
Archaeology & Heritage Studies/Psychology	3FT deg BA/BSc CN89
Archaeology & Heritage Studies/Sociology	3FT deg BA LN39
Art & Design with Archaeology & Heritage Studies	3FT deg BA W9V4
Business Management with Archaeology & Heritage	3FT deg BA N2V4
Education Studies with Archaeology & Heritage St	3FT deg BA X3V4
English & Literary St with Archaeology & Heritage St	3FT deg BA Q3V4
Geography with Archaeology & Heritage Studies	3FT deg BSc L7V4
Health Studies with Archaeology & Heritage St	3FT deg BSc B9V4
History with Archaeology & Heritage Studies	3FT deg BA V1V4
Information Technology with Archaeology & Heritage St	3FT deg BSc G5V4
Media & Cultural Studies with Archaeology & Heritage St	3FT deg BA P3V4
Psychology with Archaeology & Heritage Studies	3FT deg BSc C8V4
Sociology with Archaeology & Heritage Studies	3FT deg BA L3V4

Yeovil College (Y25)
Tel: 01935 845454

Combined Studies	3FT deg BA Y001

The University of York (Y50)
Tel: 01904 433533/433539

Archaeology	3FT deg BA V400
Archaeology	3FT deg BSc V402
Archaeology/Education	3FT deg BA V4X3
Archaeology/History (Equal)	3FT deg BA VV41

Appendix 3

Post-graduate degree courses offered by UK universities in archaeology and related subjects: 2002

Advanced Studies in the Arts of Africa, Oceania and the Americas	University of East Anglia
Aerial Photography and Geological Survey in Archaeology	University of Glasgow
Ancient Diet and Health	University of Durham
Ancient Near Eastern and Mediterranean Studies	University of Edinburgh
Anthropological Archaeology	University of Oxford
Applied Chronometry	University of Durham
Archaeological Heritage Management	University of York
Archaeological Information Systems	University of York
Archaeological Materials	University of Nottingham
Archaeological Prospection	University of Bradford
Archaeological Research	University of Nottingham
Archaeological Research	University of Wales, Lampeter
Archaeological Research	University of York
Archaeological Resource Management	Bournemouth University
Archaeological Science	University of Cambridge
Archaeological Science	University of Glasgow
Archaeological Science	University of Oxford
Archaeological Science (Archaeological Computing)	University of Southampton
Archaeological Science (Post-excavation)	Bournemouth University
Archaeological Studies	University of Glasgow
Archaeological Survey	University of Durham
Archaeology	Queen's University Belfast
Archaeology	University of Durham
Archaeology	University of Liverpool
Archaeology	University of Liverpool
Archaeology	Birkbeck College
Archaeology	University College London
Archaeology	The University of Manchester
Archaeology	University of Nottingham
Archaeology	University of Reading
Archaeology	Cardiff University
Archaeology (British or European)	University of Edinburgh
Archaeology (East Asia)	University of Durham
Archaeology and Heritage	University of Leicester
Archaeology and Prehistory	University of Sheffield
Archaeology of Art and Representation	University of Southampton
Archaeology of Buildings	University of York
Archaeology of Human Origins	University of Southampton
Archaeology of Rome and its Provinces	University of Southampton
Archaeology: Post-Excavation Skills	University of Leicester
Archaeology: World Archaeology or Archaeological Heritage and Museums	University of Cambridge
Archaeomaterials	University of Sheffield
Architecture, Antiquity and Urban Cultures	University of Southampton
Biomedical and Forensic Egyptology	The University of Manchester
Biomolecular Archaeology	University of Sheffield
Celto-Roman Studies	University of Wales College, Newport
Ceramic and Lithic Analysis for Archaeologists	University of Southampton
Classical Archaeology	University of Edinburgh
Classical Archaeology	University of Oxford
Classics	King's College London

Cognitive Evolution	University of Reading
Comparative Art and Archaeology	University College London
Computer Applications and Archaeological Ceramic Analysis	University of Birmingham
Conservation for Archaeology and Museums	University College London
Conservation of Historic Objects	University of Durham
Cultural Heritage Studies	University College London
Curatorial Archaeology	University of Birmingham
Department of Ancient History and Archaeology: Late Antiquity	University of Birmingham
Early Celtic Studies	Cardiff University
Early Hominid Studies	University of Liverpool
Egyptian Archaeology	University College London
Egyptology	University of Liverpool
Environmental Archaeology and Palaeoeconomy	University of Sheffield
European Archaeology	University of Oxford
Experimental Archaeology	University of Exeter
Field and Analytical Techniques in Archaeology	University College London
Field Archaeology	King Alfred's College of Higher Education
Field Archaeology	University of York
Forensic Anthropology	University of Bradford
Forensic Archaeological Science	University College London
Forensic Archaeology	Bournemouth University
Geoarchaeology	University of Reading
GIS and Archaeology	University of Newcastle upon Tyne
Greek and Roman Archaeology	University of Newcastle upon Tyne
Greek Archaeology	University of Birmingham
Heritage Education and Interpretation	University of Newcastle upon Tyne
Historical Archaeology	Queen's University Belfast
Historical Archaeology	Queen's University Belfast
Historical Archaeology	University of York
History of Art and/or Archaeology	School of Oriental and African Studies
Human Osteology and Palaeopathology	University of Bradford
Industrial Archaeology	University of Birmingham
Landscape Archaeology	University of Bristol
Landscape Archaeology	University of Exeter
Landscape Archaeology	University of Sheffield
Landscape Archaeology	University of Wales, Lampeter
Landscape Archaeology and Geomatics	University of Birmingham
Landscape Studies	University of Leicester
Manx Studies	University of Liverpool
Maritime Archaeology	University of Southampton
Maritime Archaeology	University of Ulster
Maritime Archaeology and History	University of Bristol
Maritime Conservation Studies	University of Portsmouth
Material Culture: European Society c.1350–1750	Royal Holloway, University of London
Medieval Archaeology	University of Durham
Medieval Archaeology	University of Glasgow
Medieval Archaeology	University of Nottingham
Medieval Archaeology	University of York
Mediterranean Archaeology	University of Bristol
Mediterranean Archaeology	University of Glasgow
Military Archaeology	University of Exeter
Museum and Artefact Studies	University of Durham
Museum Studies	University College London
Museum Studies	University of Newcastle upon Tyne
Numismatic Studies	University of Durham
Old World Archaeology	University of Bradford
Osteoarchaeology	Bournemouth University

Osteoarchaeology	University of Southampton
Osteology, Palaeopathology and Funerary Archaeology	University of Sheffield
Palaeoanthropology	University of Sheffield
Palaeoecology	Queen's University Belfast
Palaeopathology	University of Durham
Palynology	University of Sheffield
Post-Medieval Archaeology	University of Durham
Practical Archaeology	University of Birmingham
Prehistoric Archaeology	University of Durham
Prehistoric Rock Art	University of Durham
Principles of Conservation	University College London
Professional Archaeology	University of Oxford
Professional Archaeology	University of Oxford
Public Archaeology	University College London
Research Methods for the Humanities	University College London
Roman Archaeology	University of Durham
Roman Archaeology	University of Nottingham
Scientific Methods in Archaeology	University of Bradford
Wetland Archaeology and Environments	University of Exeter
World Archaeology	University of Oxford
Zooarchaeology	University of York