

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ENGLAND STUDY ABROAD PROGRAM

Program History and Background

Let me begin with some history. The Archaeology in England Program began in 1995. The summer 2002 program will be its seventh continuous year of operation, and will run from July 12 to August 9, 2002. This field training and research program is associated with the Yorkshire Dales Hunter Gatherer Research Project of the University of Bradford, West Yorkshire, England, initiated by Dr. Randy Donahue of the Department of Archaeological Sciences at Bradford (R.E.Donahue@bradford.ac.uk). Dr. Donahue is not only a Ph.D. graduate of Michigan State University, but has taken substantial responsibility for the training of so-called first year (our equivalent of freshman) students at Bradford. The research project has, therefore, been designed with student training as a primary consideration. In fact, in the United States, most professional archaeological organizations suggest that student training should take place in the framework of ongoing research. The Archaeology in England Program is consistent with this philosophy.

Among the advantages of a joint program are that MSU students will interact on a daily basis with undergraduate students from the University of Bradford. In the past, this has also included students from France, Greece, Italy, Australia, the Netherlands, and Germany, as well as local Scots and Irish. Thus, there is a substantial international flavor to the makeup of the field group. Normally, we take about a dozen MSU students, and between 10 and 12 Bradford students. We will probably be at the low end of this number for 2002.

The program has been designed as a four week, very intensive, introduction to field archaeology. The short program period allows us to keep the program affordable; if you check the Study Abroad literature you will find that we are among the cheapest programs in the catalog. The four-week session, however, is quite intensive, and includes full days working in the field and the lab, six days a week, with Fridays off. Often students will do evening work as well, after dinner, and before other more relaxing evening activities. The result is almost a full 200 hours of hands on instruction during the four-week field session.

This summer program takes place in the Yorkshire Dales National Park area of West Yorkshire. Students are housed near the town of Settle and the hamlet of Stainforth. Field accommodations are at Hornby Laithe, a complex of facilities adjacent to the River Ribble. Students are housed dormitory style. There is a large industrial kitchen, a dining area, a large relaxation and recreation room, a lecture hall and party room, and lab space at Hornby Laithe. The program provides a cold breakfast, fixings for a daily brown bag lunch, and evening meals prepared either at Hornby Laithe or one of several restaurants in Settle.

Mesolithic Research

As I've mentioned, this MSU Study Abroad joint training/research project was begun in 1995. The primary focus of the program was to test some important questions about the Mesolithic period in northern England, a period which lasted from about 10,000 to about 5,000 years ago. This is the time period when the glacial ice had just left the region, when ocean levels were lower than present, and when vegetation was changing rapidly from recently de-glaciated tundra to dense deciduous woodland. The area was occupied by various large animals, such as red deer, wild cattle, and large pigs. It was also a time when highly mobile hunting gathering people were moving into the area hunting large game and using plant resources such as hazel nuts. These Mesolithic people used stone tools known as microliths and microblades, which are small flakes of flint and chert inserted into wood, bone and antler shafts and handles.

In large part the research is rooted in a hypothesis framed around 50 years ago based on archaeology at the nearby very important Mesolithic site of Star Carr, to the east of the area where we're working. It was proposed that the central part of northern England was used on a seasonal basis by Mesolithic peoples who followed migrating game animals from the coastal lowlands into the uplands. For many years the hypothesis remained untested, which is why this project originated.

To obtain the information necessary to adequately test the hypothesis Dr. Donahue designed a research project to 1) find out what the density of Mesolithic sites was in the central uplands, 2) find out whether there was a pattern to the location of Mesolithic sites, and 3) excavate selected archaeological sites to find tools, animals, plants and other information to determine the time of year they were there, and what they were doing. This work was focused around the Malham area, in the Yorkshire Dales National Park, around a large lake known as Malham Tarn. Tarn is the Norse word for an alpine lake.

To accomplish this, the research had two major parts: so-called survey, or reconnaissance, to locate buried archaeological sites; and excavation at different kinds of sites in different locations. The survey recorded a large number of previously unknown Mesolithic sites in the study area, and from what we can tell they occur in some very distinct locations. Excavations have taken place at a large open air site known as Tarn Site A, and in a local cave named Chapel Cave, along with smaller excavations at other open air sites including several adjacent to the Hornby Laithe Bunk Barn. Open air and cave sites are very different, archaeologically. The open-air sites are larger, shallower, and more often than not do not preserve bone or plant remains too well. The caves are small, deep, and preserve bones and plant remains quite well.

Tarn Site A is interesting because it produced an abundance of stone tools, and a group of fire pits or hearths from which we could deduce that a variety of different activities were taking place there in different locations. Chapel Cave was deep, and had stratified soil layers which could be excavated like a layer cake, with the oldest deposits at the bottom. The cave has produced a radiocarbon date of 7500 B.P., along with abundant animal remains, some bone tools, a bead, and stone tools. Based on the different kinds of tools at the two sites we can see that they were used differently, which will help us to assess how the region was being used by Mesolithic peoples.

During the summer of 2002 students on the project will continue this work by excavating at several open air and cave sites including Tarn Site A, doing additional survey to test our predictions about where sites are located, and possibly also doing some preliminary work in another cave in the region. Students will also do a variety of laboratory-based activities including artifact processing, data entry, flotation separation of plant remains, and some preliminary analysis. The real strength of this program is field training, and it offers a variety of different contexts in which to learn this aspect of archaeology. You will be out in field in West Yorkshire on a daily basis, doing reconnaissance, test pits, and excavation, in the rugged limestone uplands.

Estimated Costs

This is the installment you've all been waiting for; how much will it cost to attend the Archaeology in England Program? Please note that aside from standard program fees, tuition, etc. these are estimated costs based on my own spending habits!

At the outset, I'm calculating costs at an exchange rate from 1.6 to 1.7 US dollars on the UK pound. This is currently a bit high. In other words, a British pound is worth 2/3 more than the dollar. This may fluctuate some in the next year or so, although I personally have not experienced an exchange rate lower than 1.4 USD on the UK pound sterling. Normally I bring a mix of cash, traveler's checks purchased in advance in UK pounds, which eliminates exchange problems, and a credit or debit card.

Program Fee: The 2001 program cost was \$1962 US. We will budget \$1962 US. This fee includes your housing for the four weeks, as well as most meals.

Tuition: As the program brochure indicates, you will be required to enroll for 8 or 9 credits of course work in several potential courses. At approximately \$150 to \$170 per credit in-state tuition, these costs will range from \$1200 to \$1360 US. Note that there is also a \$300 matriculation fee added to this.

Travel: There are several components to your travel that you will need to consider. First, there is the airfare from Detroit Metro to London Gatwick airport. The Study Abroad program rate is currently estimated at approximately \$750 US for the round trip. If you need to get to Detroit either by plane or by limo then this cost will increase.

Once you arrive at Gatwick, you will need to get to the train stations in London proper. Round trip train fare to King's Cross/St Pancras station will be about 20 UK pounds, or \$32 US. This should get you to and from the airport.

Train fares north to the town of Settle from London will vary, based on the day, time, and how much in advance you purchase the ticket. I would budget about \$250 US for a round trip ticket, although depending on the factors I mentioned it might be more or less.

If you plan on doing further independent travel during your Friday off that is not related to the program you will need to budget for more. Also, for those of you who would like to visit Ireland or the continent, you should check on rates for either plane fares, ferry fares, or train fares. You will need to add these costs in.

Housing: As I noted, your housing from July 12 through the night of August 8 is included as part of the program fee. If you arrive early in London, or stay late in London or elsewhere, you will need to make plans for these costs. Either way, you will probably have to spend a night in London before your return, most likely on the night of Friday, August 10. Depending on where you stay the costs will range from about 25 to as much as 50 UK pounds in London, or from about \$40 to \$80 US. For our purposes here I will only budget the single return night in London at about \$60 US.

Meals: As the program brochure indicates you will be responsible for your Friday meals, probably for three weeks. I would estimate about \$30+ US for this, or about \$100 US to be safe. You will also have to purchase meals in airports, and on your return night and morning in London, which should be about \$50+ US. I'll estimate a total of \$150+ US.

Incidentals: This is the most difficult category to estimate, since this is largely dependent upon the individual.

For example, the drinking age in England is 18. Many students enjoy visiting the pub or purchasing beer, some on a more regular basis than others. A pint will run \$2+ US in the pubs. If you have beer regularly you can run up quite a bar tab. If you have a beer a night you will spend \$15 per week, 2 a night, \$30 a week, etc. I'll estimate \$30 a week, or \$120 US.

Miscellaneous snacks. Many students like to purchase their own pop, candy bars, cheese, etc. If you do this regularly you can spend 5 to 10 UK pounds on a regular basis. Let's say \$30 US per week, or \$120 US.

Laundry. You will get dirty doing archaeology. Depending on how much you launder, and on what schedule, you can easily spend \$10 US in the laundry. If you do this weekly you will spend \$40 to \$50 US.

Film, batteries, stamps, and other miscellaneous costs. You will undoubtedly purchase these either before or after you arrive. I personally spend as much as \$30 US per week on these items, but I take lots of pictures. I'll say \$120 US. These items cost substantially more in the UK than here, and I usually stock up on film and batteries and bring them with me.

For those who have a need for hair dryers, you will probably want to purchase a cheap one in England since the electric outlets and service are quite different than here. Plan to spend \$30 US. If you require more plug in electrical appliances then you will spend more.

To summarize:

Program Fee	\$1962
Tuition	\$1360
Matriculation Fee	\$ 300
Travel	\$1030+
Housing	\$ 60+
Meals	\$ 150+
Incidentals	\$ 450+

Minimum total \$5312+

Looking at around \$5400 is not an unreasonable estimate, based on my experience..

As I've pointed out before, the Archaeology in England Program is among the cheapest of the Study Abroad Programs to enroll in. Further, if you are in a program in London, Paris, Dublin, etc., you are paying premium urban prices rather than the more rural rates available in North Yorkshire. The program is also only four weeks long, rather than the six or eight weeks of other programs, so your expenses are minimized in that fashion as well.

While I'm sure I may have left off some smaller items I believe the above estimates are a fairly accurate target to shoot for. If I've missed any, I'm sure Randy Donahue can fill them in. If you have any particular question about something I haven't covered, please let me know.

Syllabus and Courses

Clearly the Archaeology in England Study Abroad brochure provides only limited information about what you will learn as part of this field experience. This update is designed to assist you in understanding what you will learn, and the format in which it will be presented, as well as how to choose appropriate courses in which to enroll.

As I've mentioned before, this study abroad program was originally conceived as an intensive field training program for first year students at the University of Bradford, and hands-on field training is still the strength of the program. While classroom course work can be of tremendous value in understanding archaeological field procedures there is no direct substitute for actually doing archaeology in a field apprenticeship situation. It has been my experience over a number of years that it is usually participation in fieldwork which allows students to decide if they really want to choose archaeology as a career. Some students absolutely love it others absolutely hate it and decide to do something else. Almost uniformly, however, they enjoy working in the outdoors, and appreciate the camaraderie they develop with other students both British and American.

For Anthropology majors, there are actually a couple of courses that might be of use before you do a field program, and they will count toward your major. Please note, however, that neither of these is either required or necessary. One of these is Introduction to Archaeology (ANP 203), and the other is European Prehistory (ANP 451). I teach ANP 451 on alternate even numbered years, spring semester, which means it will next be offered Spring 2002. For non-Anthropology majors it might be a good idea to do some preliminary reading before going in the field. A good field methods manual would be useful, and a text on European Prehistory would also assist you tremendously.

Given the Archaeology in England program strength in field methods, of the list of courses under Academic Program in the brochure I would strongly recommend that you enroll for 6 credits of ANP 464, Field Methods in Archaeology, and that you then piggyback another 2 credits of either Independent Study, ANP 490, or Topics in Anthropology: Environmental Archaeology, ANP 491, onto this to make the total of 8 credits.

Each day will contain some component of the following, but you can count on spending the larger part of each day actually in the field:

Fieldwork/reconnaissance and excavation
Laboratory work
Lecture
Data entry/processing
Flotation/water separation

We normally schedule lectures up to one hour in length four days of each week. All students are expected to attend the lectures regardless of topic or courses in which they are enrolled. There is a daily rotation of students through the various activities listed, so that by the end of the four weeks (24 actual days) of fieldwork everyone will have had at least some exposure to each aspect of the work.

Field methods you will be exposed to are as follows:

Laying out excavation grids
Excavation procedures including shoveling, troweling, screening
Field recording by vertical levels, plan and profile drawing, soil color/texture recording
Field notes
Mapping procedures employing electronic surveying apparatus
Field reconnaissance procedures to locate sites
Field photography procedures
(Possibly) geophysical surveying procedures
Special sample collection

Lab methods you will be exposed to include:

Identification of artifacts, with an emphasis on stone tools
Washing and cataloguing procedures
Sorting of environmental samples
Computer data entry procedures
Field note organization
Flotation/water separation/processing

Sample lectures from past years include:

Introduction to European and British Prehistory
Introduction to the Yorkshire Dales Research Project
Geology and Topography of Great Britain
Identification and Analysis of Stone Tools
Archaeological Field and Recording Procedures
Archaeological Field Photography
Archaeological Survey and Sampling
Radiometric Dating Procedures
Cave Archaeology
Environmental Archaeology
Geophysical Prospecting and Archaeology
The British Mesolithic
The British Neolithic
The British Bronze Age
Funerary/Mortuary Archaeology
Landscape Archaeology

Grading for the field program is premised on regular participation in fieldwork, lab work, and lectures, and the timely and appropriate completion of field notebooks, and group/team projects. You will also be evaluated on your abilities to work effectively in and contribute to group field and lab situations i.e. attitude.

I trust this more comprehensive overview of the intellectual content of the program will give you a clearer idea of what you will be learning, how you will be learning, and how you will be evaluated.

General Program Information

This is the final major segment of my information on the Archaeology in England Program. What follows today is the information we (Randy Donahue and I) send out to students who have been accepted to the program. While some parts are redundant with other information I've already provided, other parts on supplies, weather, travel, etc. are not, and should be of some value to you as you make decisions about whether or not you would like to participate. Please read this information carefully.

I would strongly encourage you, at this stage, to think about applying to the program so that we can review your applications in a timely manner, and so that you can reserve a place in the program. If you have any questions please, as always, feel free to contact me. At some point later in the semester I will schedule an evening slide presentation on the project to which you will all be invited.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGY IN ENGLAND PROGRAM

The archaeology of England is rich and varied, and extends from the Paleolithic to the Industrial Revolution. The Malham Research Project is committed to the study of the past landscapes and peoples that visited and settled in the Malham area through use of a variety of archaeological field activities. At the same time, the program provides students with the opportunity to learn the techniques, methods, and theoretical framework of archaeological research with professional instruction during research excavations and surveys.

The Michigan State University Archaeology Program in England is aimed especially at the beginning student while pursuing advanced research interests. The program offers a wide-range of training experience with emphasis on the following subjects:

- a. The procedures of archaeological site excavation
- b. Site surveying, recording, and evaluation
- c. Systematic surface collecting
- d. Remote sensing techniques in archaeology
- e. Field processing of archaeological materials
- f. Artifact classification and analysis
- g. Field map-making, illustration, and photography
- h. Field study of sediments, stratigraphy, and geology
- i. Problems and procedures in archaeological sampling
- j. Recovery of paleoenvironmental remains

The aim of the training program is to give the student a sound grounding in archaeological methods and techniques that are used in many parts of the world. Well-prepared students are welcomed in many excavations for the asking. At the same time the program will introduce the student to the study of British prehistory and archaeology, with presentations on the artifacts, the prehistoric record, the environment over time, and basic research questions and problems.

For the advanced student, the program offers the opportunity to work at one's own level of competence. Some students are interested in new field situations with different research problems and methodological requirements. Others are interested in gaining crew chief experience. Others are interested in advancing to individual research projects at different levels of sophistication. The resources of the program can provide for these many interests.

The Principal Research Project: Postglacial Settlement of the Yorkshire Dales

The prehistory of Britain extends over 500,000 years, but continuous settlement of Yorkshire and northern England began towards the end of the Pleistocene (Ice Age), some 10,000 years ago. During the first 5000 years of this warmer period (the Holocene), only hunter-gatherers occupied the landscape. They inhabited caves and open sites in the uplands and lowlands and sustained themselves by scheduling their movements according to the availability of wild food resources. A few lowland sites have been carefully excavated and produced much information; one of these, Star Carr, located 50 miles east of the project area, has achieved international significance as a World Heritage site.

Yet, we know very little about our early hunter-gatherer ancestors. One reason is that the archaeological evidence for their settlements is almost invisible. No structural evidence exists. Open sites consisted of temporary, possibly portable, shelters, hearths for cooking, and the flint with which they made their tools. Today, evidence of

these settlements often consists of no more than a scatter of stone artifacts. Rarely, the spatial organization of such settlements is evident from the remains and intact hearths with charcoal permit chronometric dating. With good preservation and appropriate excavation techniques, bones from the animals that they hunted or charred plant remains from the nuts, fruits and vegetables they collected may be recovered. Such situations permit reconstruction of the economic behaviour and the environment of these people.

This multi-year archaeological field project in the Malham area of the Yorkshire Dales National Park aims to evaluate the model proposed by Grahame Clark that postglacial hunter-gatherers maintained a long-distance transhumant, or seasonally mobile, settlement system in northern England. The project will provide a much better understanding of hunter-gatherer adaptive strategies and of their use of the landscape of interior northern England. Another aim of this research is to contribute toward the identification, assessment, conservation, and management strategy of Mesolithic sites within the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

Malham Tarn and the Study Area

The archaeological study area lies on a limestone plateau within the heart of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The Malham plateau is bounded on the west by the River Ribble, and on the east by the River Wharfe. Centered on the plateau is the shallow upland lake of Malham Tarn. The Tarn (Norse for "lake") covers 62 hectares, lies at an elevation of 300 meters (1000 feet) and is a source of the River Aire. It forms the focus of an internationally important nature reserve, with an astonishing complex of wetlands and open water embraced by grasslands. Mesolithic sites, some of which we have been excavating, surround the Tarn. The plateau is also a wealth of later prehistoric and Medieval settlements. Numerous caves, some occupied and some used as burial chambers, are distributed throughout the plateau.

ACCOMMODATIONS

The field project will be housed at the Hornby Laithe Bunk Barn, owned by the Catons who operate a small bed and breakfast in the converted Husband Barn nearby. The Bunk Barn is located in Stainforth, a small village 2km from the town of Settle. The bunk barn is a modernized stone structure that includes a large and modern dining room, an industrial style kitchen, a comfortable common room for relaxation, classroom and laboratory space, compact bedrooms, showers and lavatories. These facilities will be for our use only. Students should bring a large towel and a sleeping bag or linen and a blanket. A pillow (with cover) and a blanket are provided. Laundry facilities are available in Settle, which we will visit regularly. All meals are included with exception of a weekend dinner.

CULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES

As feasible, students will be offered day trips to visit various sites and cities of archaeological and historical interest. These include the Medieval city of York, Bolton and Fountain Abbeys, Hawarth (home of the Bronte sisters). Trips to visit the local English villages will be made for students to visit and purchase necessities. The nearest village, Settle is 1.5 kilometers away and contains all the shops and facilities one may want. Students wishing to travel on their own will find that there is a railroad station in Settle that will link them with any city in the country. Local activities include the Falcon Centre, horse riding, White Scar Caves, permit fishing, riverside walks, and caving.

MAJORS

The program is open to all interested and qualified persons. You do not have to be a major in Anthropology or an archaeology specialist, although the course helps prepare those who are. You do not need to be a current college student. We have taken mature adults on the program with great success, as well as many college students of all backgrounds.

COLLEGE CREDIT

You do have to sign up for the Program through the Office of Overseas Study at Michigan State University, which will enroll you in the MSU summer session. The credits are transferable to other colleges and universities. In the past, students have transferred the credits earned through this program to Harvard, Arizona, UCLA, SUNY at

Stony Brook, and many other universities. You must sign up for 8-9 credits.

COURSES OFFERED

Courses for which you can register include:

- ANP 464 Field Methods in Archaeology; 2-6 credits.
- ANP 491 Topics in Anthropology (Environmental Archaeology); 1-4 credits.
- ANP 490 Independent Study. You can register for 2 to 3 credits; assignments will be worked out with Dr. Donahue. Approval of instructor is required.
- ANP 892 Problems in British Prehistory; 1 to 4 credits. Individual studies and research projects for graduate students to be designed with the Instructor.

NOTE: At MSU, 400 level courses are undergraduate courses for which graduate students can receive credit. Tuition is the same for all students, undergraduate or graduate, from Michigan or out-of-state, registered at MSU or attending another university. Dr. Donahue and/or Dr. Lovis will help you in choosing the courses most appropriate for your academic program.

THE ARCHAEOLOGY IN ENGLAND PROGRAM WHAT SHOULD YOU DO FIRST?

1. PASSPORT:

Apply at least ten (10) weeks before departure; you will need passport photos beforehand, so call your post office or passport office for details.

2. TRAVEL:

See a travel agent as soon as possible: some of the cheapest options require advance payment up to two (2) months early. Overseas Study does have a recommended Travel Agent that has provided special fares. These may not be suitable for you if you plan on traveling before or after the program.

3. FORMAL APPLICATION AND COURSE REGISTRATION:

When you have decided to apply for the program you will need to send the short application form and a \$100 deposit to:

Office of Study Abroad
Center for International Programs
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824

Application forms are available by request from the above address. Course credit is arranged through Michigan State University's Office of Study Abroad and they will send you the necessary forms. Dr. Donahue or the Office of Overseas Study can assist you if you have any questions. At the same time you should apply for all scholarships. Once your application is reviewed, and you are admitted to the program, you will be billed for a non-refundable \$200 program deposit.

Cross or St. Pancras Stations in London, and finally take the train to Leeds (most, but not all, trains to Leeds depart from King's Cross station). Alternatively, you can take a train from Gatwick to Luton, avoiding London, and then continue on to Leeds. This the easiest, fastest and least expensive route. Purchasing your tickets in advance of leaving the US can substantially reduce your train fares.

The most convenient international route is to Manchester international airport. It is relatively near the project location, and the train comes directly to the airport. There are also very inexpensive flights from the U.S. into Manchester. From Manchester airport take the train to Leeds (you will probably have to change trains at Manchester Piccadilly train station).

Another local airport with international flights to Europe is the Leeds/Bradford airport. There are buses that travel between the airport and Leeds train station.

REMINDERS

1. **DO NOT MAKE JOKES ABOUT BOMBS. WE CANNOT GET YOU OUT OF PRISON IF YOU DO!!!!**
2. If you bring your own digging kit then send it through in your suitcase. It will get confiscated, and given the current climate you may get arrested, if you carry it on board, since it includes some potential weapons.
3. E-mail Dr. Lovis and Dr. Donahue your travel plans, flights, airlines, dates, as soon as possible. I will then be able to put you in touch with other students traveling at the same time so you can support each other.

GETTING TO SETTLE FROM LEEDS

Leeds is the heart of the north and from there you can go anywhere; that includes the town of Settle, which is just a few miles from the project location. Settle is on the Airedale Train Line that travels between Leeds and Lancaster via Skipton. Settle is approximately one hour from Leeds.

Settle is a very picturesque Yorkshire village that will be overwhelmed with tourists when you arrive. The project vehicle will make at least 2 or 3 trips to Settle in the afternoon of the first day of the program, Friday July 12, to pick up students. Wait for us at the train station. We will pick up students at about 2pm, 4pm, and if necessary 7pm. Try to be in Settle by 4pm. If you arrive early, then take a stroll around the village, if it is feasible. If there have been flight delays or other problems, we will make an evening/night trip, but it is strongly recommended that you telephone from Settle (or before) to let us know that you've been delayed. Remember, if you arrive and don't see us immediately, don't panic. We will be there.

CLIMATE: WHAT TO PLAN FOR

Northern England maintains a Maritime climate although you won't see the sea from here. Days are generally warm, but can be quite cool, and occasionally cold. Nights tend to be chilly. Heavy rains are infrequent, but on many days there will be some drizzle and a feeling of damp. It is often cloudy, but when the sun shines, and even when there are some clouds, it is possible to be severely sunburned. It can get cold and damp inside when it rains, and that extra sweater or jacket comes in handy.

CLOTHING

WEIGHT ALLOWANCE

You are no longer limited to 20 kg. (44 lbs.) of baggage when flying, but you won't want to carry around

more than that anyway. Plan to come over with less weight if you want to carry souvenirs home. Because you will be primarily in a country setting, and for sheer traveling comfort, you will probably find a backpack more appropriate than suitcases. The larger the suitcases you bring, the less living space you will have in your room!

TRAVEL CLOTHES

Plan to dress in comfortable clothes, not high fashion or grubby. You should plan to wear something comfortable because it will probably be 24-30 hours before you change.

WORK CLOTHES

The emphasis is on comfort, durability, and protection. Wear things you can afford to let get stained or torn. If you discard ruined work clothes at season's end, it makes that much more room in your backpack or suitcase. Jeans are a must for field and lab. Because the weather is highly unpredictable, I recommend a layered approach (such as t-shirt, warm shirt, wool sweater, rain/windproof jacket). You can take off layers to get to the comfortable level. British students tend to wear over their jeans and sweaters "waterproofs" which consist of matching waterproof trousers and jacket with hood that do an excellent job of keeping rain out. We don't dig in consistent or heavy rain, or during thundershowers, but we usually keep going when it is drizzling. It is also possible you may get caught in the rain when heading back to the vehicles. A small knapsack to carry your rain gear, lunch and whatever else you may want in the field, is strongly recommended.

Hiking boots will be a valuable asset for fieldwork footwear. Trainers/athletic shoes will be soaked through very rapidly, but are about the most useful type of footwear while indoor and touring. Headgear is also important. It will protect you from the sun and from the rain.

MEAL CLOTHES

For breakfast, you wear your field clothes. Lunch is packed at the field headquarters and eaten in the field. Dinner will be either at the Hornby Laithe bunk barn, or in the town of Settle, where clean work clothes or casual clothes are appropriate. Bring several changes so you have clean things to change into while your just-washed things dry.

TOWN AND TOURING CLOTHES

Campus dress is about right. First you'll find that most European students dress very casually, sometimes rather sloppily. If you want to visit museums, restaurants, shops, etc., and get decent service, a casual dress style works quite well in most places.

How many clothes should you bring?

I have noted that students bring far too much and then pay for it when they have to carry their luggage around, and live with it in their room for a month. My procedure (not necessarily recommended) generally requires two beds. First, get everything out that you would like to bring and place it on the first bed. Now select everything on that bed which you absolutely must have and place it on the second bed. Put everything on the first bed back in the closet and drawers. Now put half of the remaining items back on the first bed. Flip a coin: heads you pack the clothes on the first bed, tails you pack the items on the second bed. Take the hint. After many years of doing this I (Randy Donahue) still pack too much.

LAUNDRY

We are fortunate to be offered extended access to the laundry facilities at Settle. We arrange evening trips for laundry, and will rotate students if necessary. The arrangements will be organized when we arrive. Don't expect miracles with regard to work clothes. There is a tendency for these clothes to develop a beautiful shade of brown, no matter what color they were originally or how many times they are washed! We also have a drying room at the bunk barn, so most things will be able to dry out overnight.

SUNDRIES

1. **SHOES:** Don't travel in shoes that will blister your feet.
2. **COSMETICS:** Bring what you need, but realize that you can buy it in England.
3. **MEDICINE:** If you use prescription medicines, you can bring them safely to England in prescription containers. Bring a good 5-week supply; getting refills overseas will be difficult. Over-the-counter products can also be carried without difficulty.
4. **DRUGS:** If you use recreational pharmaceuticals, be aware of the risks. Inspection while traveling is irregular but does occur. The United Kingdom refuses to drop customs checks even for EC citizens traveling within between EC member states partly because of their concern with drugs. Neither the Program nor the University can provide legal aid in such cases.
5. **ALCOHOL AND CIGARETTES:** England sells liquors and cigarettes at generally higher prices than at home due to tax differences, but you can get almost all favorite brands there. Consider taking advantage of the Duty Free shops at the airport, or consider quitting. The best ales in the world will be found in the local pubs. The drinking age in England is 18.
6. **ELECTRIC APPLIANCES:** The electricity in England is 220v current. American 110v A.C. current appliances do not operate there. You can buy adapters to convert plugs and current at places such as Radio Shack. The converters cost a bit, weigh a bit, and not all appliances are convertible, so judge how much you need that electric razor or curling iron and plan accordingly.
7. **CAMERA AND FILM:** Many archaeological projects prohibit cameras. We welcome them on this project. You can buy any kind of film in England, but usually at prices higher than in the U.S.
8. **BUGS AND OVERINDULGENCE:** England has as good public health and sanitation as the U.S. However, some people manage to get stomach cramps, diarrhea, headaches, hangovers etc., from being run down, from being adversely affected by different food, etc. Kaopectate, Pepto Bismol, Alka Seltzer and your favorite brand of aspirin are appropriate for these various curses.

YOUR DIGGING KIT (OPTIONAL)

Archaeologists need special tools for their trade. All tools are provided by the project, but we have found that students often prefer to have their own hand tools to keep for future projects or as relics of their adventure. The following equipment will be of value for the project (get the cheapest supplies your resources allow):

A container to carry things: a canvas book bag, an airline bag, a fishing tackle box, or a small gym bag can be used.

A digging trowel: a 5" mason's pointing trowel. Get one with a solid shank rather than a blade spot-welded to the handle. Recommended brands include Iowa, Marshalltown, and Goldblatt. Sears, K-Mart, Meijers, most builder's supply houses, lumber yards, and hardware stores carry them.

A stiff-blade putty knife. We use it to dig in heavy clay.

A small metal file for sharpening your trowel and putty knife.

A tape measure, ruled in METRIC, and at least 3 meters long.

A straight-edge ruler, ruled in metric as well as inches.

A spirit line level. It is a little tube with a bubble level in it and hooks at each end so it can be hung from a string. Get it with your trowel.

A small ice pick or awl.

A small, cheap paint brush (1-2").

A small, cheap whisk broom.

A small, cheap pen knife or pocket knife (packed in your luggage!).

A big Marks-a-lot felt tip pen in PERMANENT BLACK INK.

Several pencils and several ball point pens.

A clipboard to hold your notes and notebook, and to write on in the field.

A standard-size spiral notebook with at least 50 pages.

A crow quill pen holder and about 3 fine crow quill points, for cataloging and illustration. See your art supplies store.

Archaeologists eventually end up with other things in their digging kits, including: Rubber erasers, pencil sharpener, Rapidograph reservoir-style drawing pens, drawing compass, directional compass, plumb bob, dental picks, tooth brushes, chalk, tweezers, 10x hand loupe or lens, camera, 100 ft./30 meter tape. The field school will provide all this gear along with surveyor's transit, shovels, screens, and other materials.

URL's

For those of you who like to browse the web, the following websites might be of some interest to you. All are from the local area that we work in, and give a good idea of what the towns, housing, and local landscape are like. You can also do web searches on Settle, Yorkshire Dales National Park, Pennine Way, Stainforth, Malham, Malham Tarn, Gordale Scar, and other features of the local landscape.

www.settle.com.uk

www.yorkshirenet.com.uk/ydales/bunkbarns/hornbylathel/index.html

www.yorkshirenet.com.uk/visinfo/ydales/ribblesd.html

www.pennineway.demon.com.uk

www.kcl.ac.uk/kis/schools/life-sciences/life-sci/malham/photos.htm

Have fun!