

Teacher Resource Bank

GCE Archaeology

ARCH2 (Section B) June 2009:

Candidate Responses and Examiner Comments



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Copies of the paper and are available from e-AQA or the AQA Archaeology Department.

E-mail: archaeology@aqa.org.uk

Section B

10 Explain how an understanding of site formation processes can enhance knowledge of sites such as Boxgrove. (30 marks)

By discovering how a site has been formed, authors lawsists
can enhance their knowledge of other similar sites. For example
Boxarrane Man would have had to penelope tools be could use
for the appropriate environment. His tooks works have to withdrawl
the elements and be able to deal with the tasks that are needed
from it.
By examining natural occurrences, auchaeologists can estimate
the stricture and appointence of the land which would out expanse
them in finding out how who lived, hunted at. From the landscape
they can determine the animals present at the time and so what
peoples
there set consisted of.
By linking similar sites tragetter pichlams and mistakes can be
arolaed and mysteries from one site may be solved by another.
The location of the site itself and the Septh at which it are
firme may also asset profesionals in Audying stes like Braggere
by garing them a clive on to the date of the site.
Also by discovering how and where the site was found, archaede-
gots can betermine the age of the site, the environment the habitats
and many other things that overall increase their knowledge
of many sites, not guest Boxgrane.

Examiner's Comments

A weak response. The candidate shows no real awareness of site formation processes. It is possible to give some credit for discussion of development of tools, but little else.

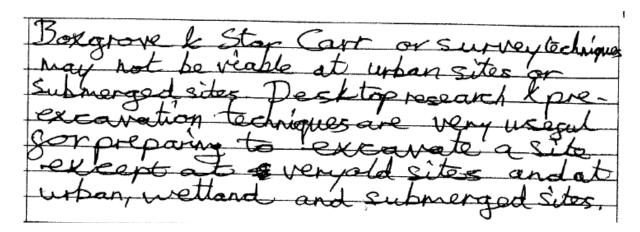
L1 / 3 marks



Section B

How useful are desk-top research and pre-excavation techniques when preparing to excavate a site such as Boxgrove that until recently was deeply buried? (30 marks)

Desktop study and pre excavation techniques
are usegue when preparing to extravate a
Site Such as Boxonio that andeonly hunged
until recently as they allow gor archaeologists
to learn as much as they can begone actually
extravating a site Surveying, studying
downers and the type of site all plays
extravating a site Surveying studying documents and the type of site all plays extravely are all useful when are preparing to
Desktop study may show the use of a site
over time and the location of the site old
maps and antiquarian sources can reveal
the changes, in the landscape over along
period of time and may show monuments
that no longer exist. Also, by looking
at the National Sites and Monuments Record
it may be possible to sind archaeological
reports som previous excavations on
a site Norton Priory has changed over
a number of years and this is shown
to use of theregore shows that desktop
study is useful when preparing to excavate a site. However, gor some sites such as Boxgrove, maps and documents may not be an
a site. However, cor some sites such as
Boxgrove, maps and documents may not be an
available and so desktop research is not
of use gorthese sites
0



A very good response. Extensive coverage of both desk-top and pre-excavation techniques. Several good examples cited. There is even an attempt to consider strengths and weaknesses of the various techniques and their relevance to Boxgrove is broached.

L5 / 30 marks

Section B

9 Boxgrove is a research project. Using examples, explain the similarities and differences between rescue and research projects. (30 marks)

Resove and reserven executations eve
similar but also extremely different.
A najar différence is funding in
reserved archaeology, There is no fending
given and final usvaring nave to be
generated by universities, large evancies-
logical companies or the general public.
At the The Shapwich project, it was
greatly veried on the repeated warring
Iniversities and The generosity of The
general public por work to keep going.
Whereas, rescue arranan projects
get the funding from the building comparies
who want to develop an evenaeological
Sites. They must file a PPG 16, and The
if wehneologists decide to execute and
record sings the the developers find
projects as true supry want to get an
with developing the Land.

Enother factor Thert nece Neserved

	to execuse te, uneve sites, or just record
	where There have been features cretected
	At boxgrove, any small trencues were
	dug in comperisan to the vast wear,
	Would at Empirgham, par 7. The decision
	head to be made whether to excusate
	er not as alverophent was looning.
	It all depends on the vesuits of pre-
	executation sus onculysis such as destrop
	study and geophysical suvery. These indicat
	where it is best for avchaeologists to
	dig with the greater possibility of finding
	Man externets. At monar unexeter, extensive
	geophysical suvey new been completed
	to create an idea of the cuput of the
	settlement.
	Both rescue and research can conduct
	detailed planning before going on to
	excavarion, which is a nucle advantage
	fer bon.
	Especially for the reservon excavorion
	of the Many Rose, which is underwarter
-	or the Many Rose, which is inderwater on character and requires much more
	water south and sucrety
	factors to be truen into account.
-1	

A good response. Covers both research and rescue, supplies examples of both and does attempt to structure around similarity and difference. Might be more precise in use of technical language and could cover more ground. Tendency to see excavation as being driven solely by artefact retrieval.

L4 / 22 marks

Section B

9 Boxgrove is a research project. Using examples, explain the similarities and differences between rescue and research projects. (30 marks)

Research projects are often undertaken for a long period of time and nove been well planned out before the excavation was undertaken. Research digo/projects are usually done in order to answer specific questions about the site, lifestyle of the inhabitants and even information of the surrounding area Research projects are usually funded by a local university or private organisation and is not usually funded by the public. As Rescue dropers however usually occur prior to a construction

of an area or possibly road works and maintenance, and archaeology is uncovered unexpectadely. These digs are often funded by the developers and any techniques undergone by an archaeologist either happen or they dont. Time is a very big issue in

is under great pressure from the developer.

Research digs are planned in detail and getting undes things about on a

research digs are months archaeologi as de much concracter archaeologist DIOSTURE been compromising they must developers are not concerned of the limit Chance that not and excavated

of time, meaning that answers Some archaeologists , just as Fast, and also precentation be agreed again. archoeology can only dia so neu is found What lost leconstructive an a many answers can be garthere In conclusion, research archaeology to take great care great experience ameteus and important question new answers archaeology little the archaeology Despite this careful. be found can tu items From done rescue

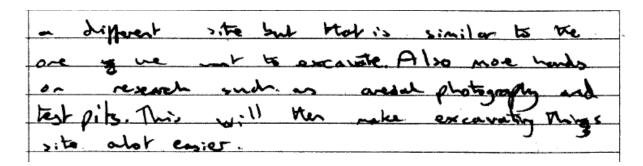
A very good response. Recognises that the importance of excavation lies in being able to answer questions. Covers rescue and research, but only has exemplars for research.

L5 / 25 marks



Section B

How useful are desk-top research and pre-excavation techniques when preparing to excavate a site such as Boxgrove that until recently was deeply buried? (30 marks)



A sound response. A number of points are made about desk-top and pre-excavation techniques. Does not use exemplars and not much detailed development offered.

L3 / 13 marks