

General Certificate of Education
January 2008
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



ARCHAEOLOGY
Unit 1 Survey and Excavation

ACH1

Friday 11 January 2008 9.00 am to 10.00 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book
- a Sources Booklet (enclosed).

Time allowed: 1 hour

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen. Use pencil only for drawing.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is ACH1.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- **Figures 1 to 7** for use in answering the questions are printed in a separate Sources Booklet.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.
- In answering the questions you must clearly demonstrate that you have used or drawn upon all the sources to which you are specifically directed. You must also use your own knowledge and understanding as appropriate to each question.
- You may use a magnifying glass to assist interpretation of figures.
- You may make illustrations in your answer book provided they explain or add to your answer.

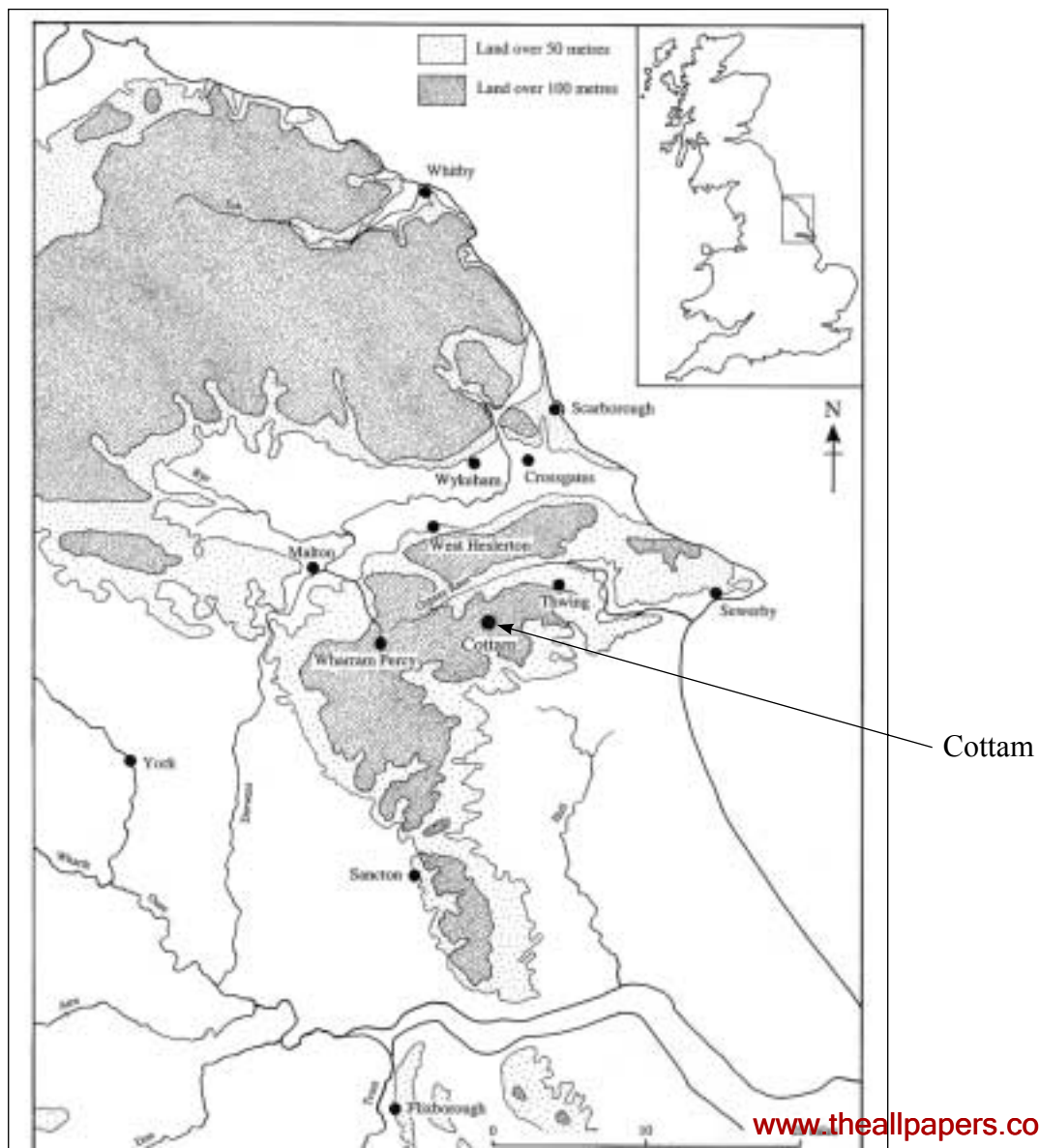
Read the following Introduction and study the figures in the Sources Booklet.
Answer the questions which follow on page 4.

Introduction: The Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian settlements at Cottam

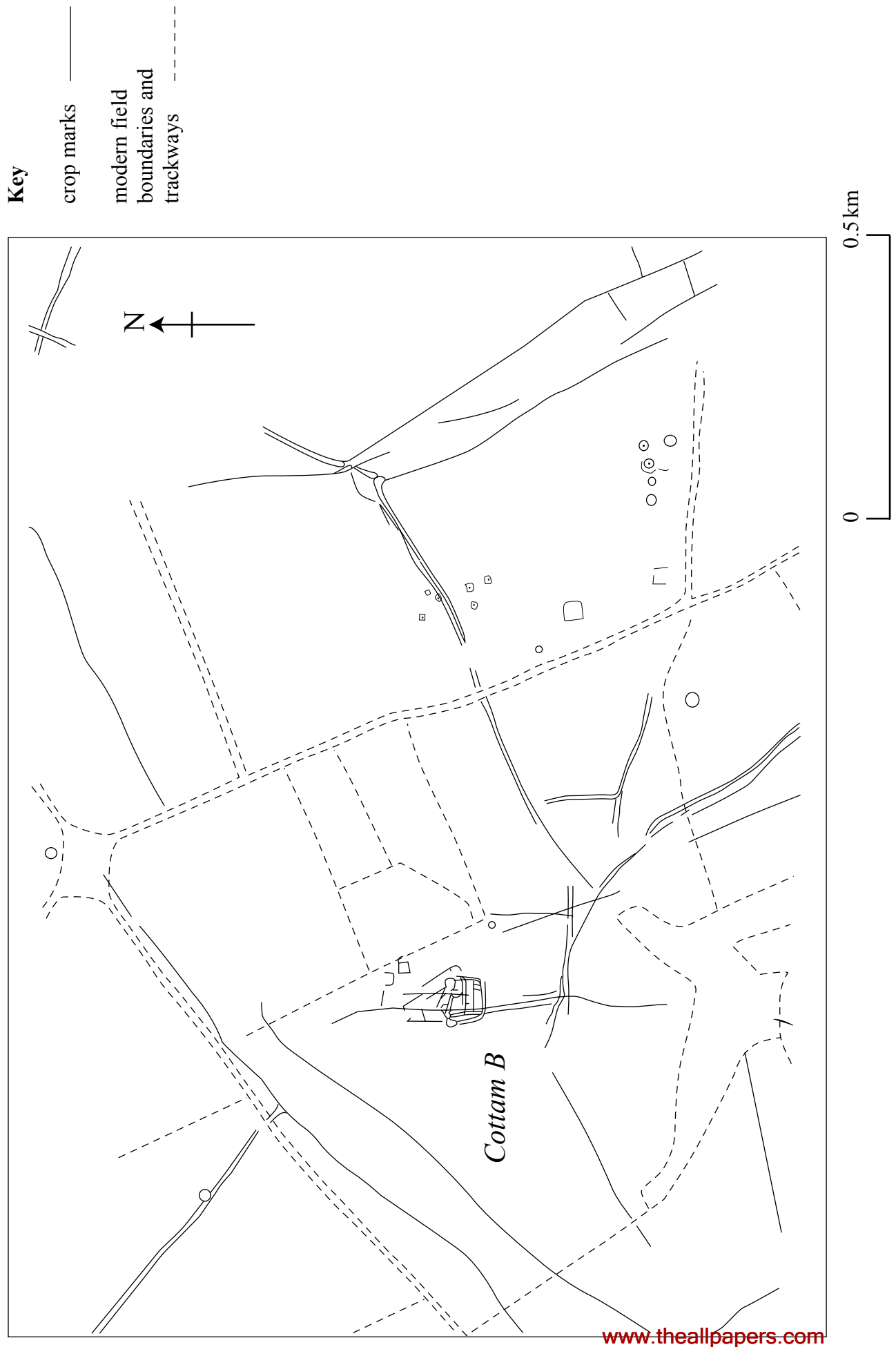
The discovery of copper-alloy artefacts by metal detector users in 1987 was the first evidence of the presence of Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian settlements at Cottam, East Yorkshire (Map 1). Between 1993 and 1996 fieldwork, including fieldwalking and geophysical survey, was carried out by the University of York. The distributions of artefacts uncovered by these activities suggested a concentration of finds from the 8th and 9th centuries AD. These bore a close relationship to recorded crop marks. Excavation revealed an enclosure of the 8th to 9th centuries, containing traces of a small number of post-built halls, together with numerous other features of archaeological interest. The site was abandoned in the late 9th century and then reoccupied briefly in the 10th century.

The area of most interest was identified as Cottam B (Map 2) and is the focus of this paper.

Map 1: The north-east of England with the position of Cottam and other Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian sites indicated



Map 2 Cottam B enclosures showing as crop marks. Modern field boundaries and trackways also shown



Having read the Introduction and studied the figures in the Sources Booklet,
answer the questions below.

- 1 Study **Figure 1** and use your own knowledge.

What causes features like those in **Figure 1** to appear and to be visible from the air as crop marks? *(6 marks)*

- 2 Outline how archaeologists plan and carry out a geophysical survey. *(8 marks)*

- 3 Study **Figure 1** and **Figure 2** and use your own knowledge.

Explain why the magnetometer survey (**Figure 2**) has revealed a different pattern of features from the crop marks shown in **Figure 1**. *(6 marks)*

- 4 Study **Figure 3**, **Figure 4** and **Figure 5**.

Using **Figure 3** as a guide, identify the context numbers of the features marked on **Figure 4** and **Figure 5**.

- (i) A
 - (ii) B
 - (iii) C
 - (iv) D
- (6 marks)*

- 5 Study **Figure 3**, **Figure 4** and **Figure 6** and use your own knowledge.

Describe how the archaeologists have excavated and recorded feature 1073. *(8 marks)*

- 6 Study **Figure 7**.

How might archaeologists account for and interpret the distribution of dress pins discovered by metal detecting and excavation? *(6 marks)*

- 7 A number of the finds in this area were located using metal detectors. Assess the advantages and disadvantages of the use of metal detectors in archaeology. *(10 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS