

The Archaeologist

Issue 115

Winter 2022



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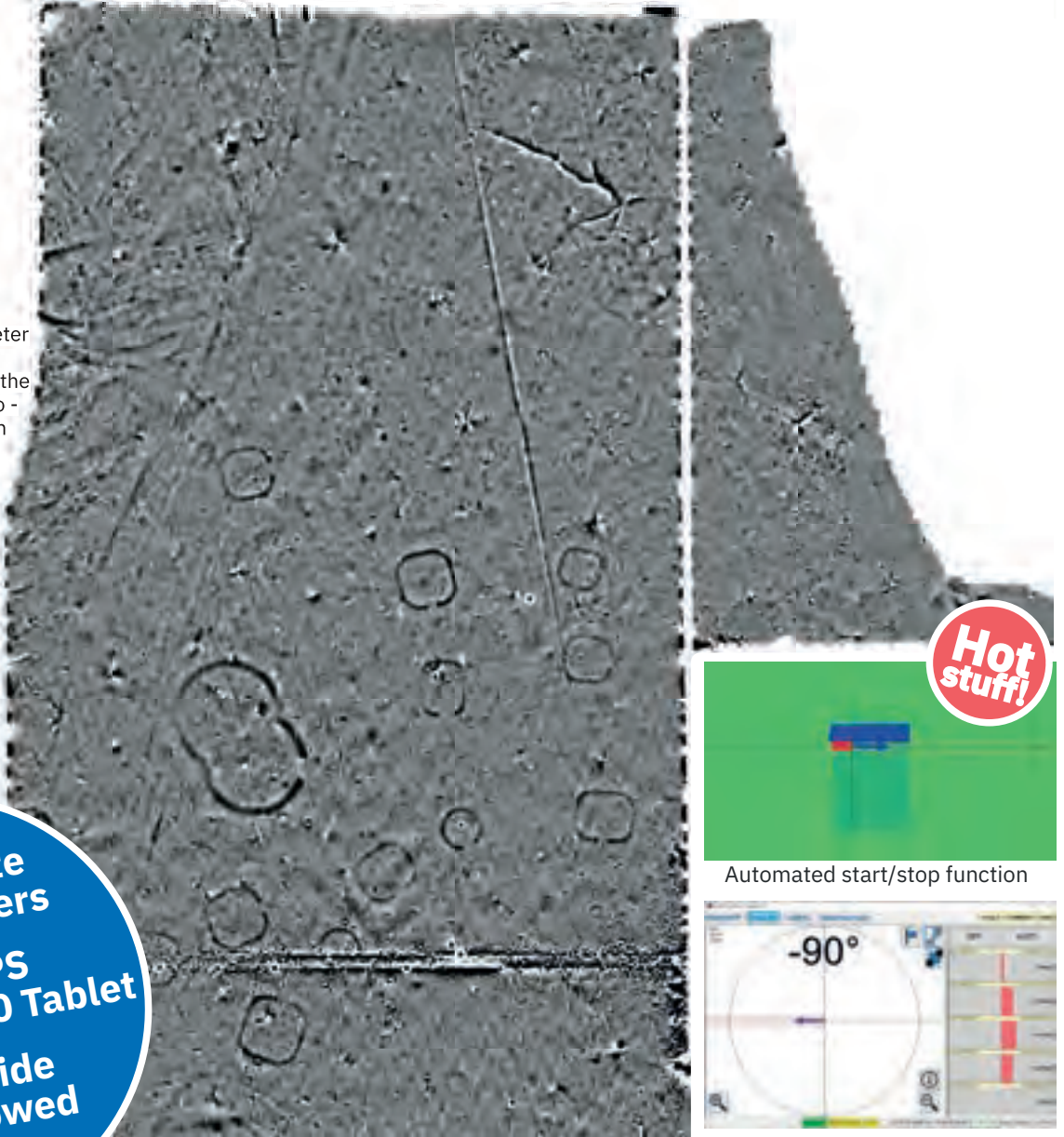
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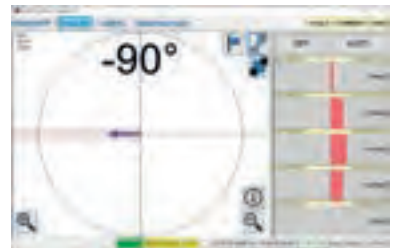
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Themes and deadlines

TA116 2022 is the United Nations International Year of Glass (IYoG). The vision of IYoG2022 is to celebrate this transformative material – including the role of glass in advancing civilisation throughout recorded history and how archaeologists are learning more about ancient trade routes and identifying the use of glass artefacts.

Deadline: 1 April 2022

Contributions to *The Archaeologist* are encouraged.

Please get in touch if you would like to discuss ideas for articles, opinion pieces or interviews.

We now invite submission of 100–150-word abstracts for articles on the theme of forthcoming issues. Abstracts must be accompanied by at least three hi-resolution images (at least 300dpi) in jpeg or tiff format, along with the appropriate photo captions and credits for each image listed within the text document. The editorial team will get in touch regarding selection and final submissions.

We request that all authors pay close attention to ClfA house style guidance, which can be found on the website: www.archaeologists.net/publications/archaeologist

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Cover photo: A drainage ditch being 'restored' using dams on Exmoor. Credit: Lee Bray © ENPA



EDITORIAL



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This edition of *The Archaeologist (TA)* follows on from TA108 by focusing on climate change, and this time, the ways archaeology and archaeologists can inform and add value to climate adaptation projects such as peatland restoration, woodland creation, wetland reinstatement or building modification.

If we didn't know it already, COP26 in Glasgow emphasised the need for urgent change to almost all aspects of our lives in response to the climate emergency: the way we work, whether and how we travel, where we live, where our food comes from and how the environment around us is managed. Archaeologists will need to make the same adaptations as everyone else, but we also have a unique opportunity to inform and add value through the investigation and understanding of environmental change and human responses to it in the past, a point John Darlington and Hannah Fluck make much more eloquently in these pages.

Other articles in this edition address the need to facilitate climate action and the opportunities climate adaptation projects present for the historic environment. Dr Tom Gardner of Historic Environment Scotland and Professor Ralph Fyfe of the University of Plymouth discuss the potential for archaeologists to work with peatland restoration projects – not just to safeguard heritage assets but to realise their potential to inform the activity of restoration. Jenifer White, a Chartered Landscape Architect at Historic England, picks up a similar theme as she focuses on the need to understand the development of parklands and gardens through conservation management approaches as part of climate adaptation planning. Lawrence Shaw, David Robertson and Ceri Rutter highlight the value of the UK Forestry Standard in aligning

sustainable forestry management with understanding and protecting the historic environment.

What forestry, peatland restoration and land use management all have in common is a rapid scaling-up to meet the demands of the climate agenda. As it does so, the archaeological sector will need to respond on issues of professional practice, government policy and sector skills.

As per the Institute's agreed advocacy objectives, ClfA will continue to contribute to the development of robust policies for agri-environment schemes, forestry, and peatland restoration to ensure that these processes recognise the positive contribution of archaeology and management of heritage assets.

Beyond this, we need to consider the skills archaeologists will need to fulfil demand in these areas of work, to ensure that we are able to respond, inform and add value.

We will also need to consider new ways of doing archaeology and how these might be supported by amended Standards and good practice guidance.

ClfA will be considering these and other questions as part of the implementation of its new Strategic Plan. Of course, the archaeology sector is also thinking about carbon reduction, against the backdrop of net-zero commitments by governments and industry. There is already some good practice but moving beyond climate talk to climate action can seem overwhelming. ClfA's Climate Change Working Group recently published its *Carbon reduction guide* as a first step towards developing greater guidance and resources for archaeological organisations and helping stimulate action to reduce the carbon footprint of the industry.

Let me through, I'm an archaeologist...

John Darlington MClfA (506),
Executive Director, World
Monuments Fund

Here's the dilemma. A politician has a natural body clock. Every four years, perhaps sooner, a klaxon goes off announcing the next general election. Everything then synchs to that timeframe: decisions are reached, budgets are announced, campaigns launched, and results paraded in front of a grateful/resentful (delete according to political view) public. Their world calibrates to that cycle, and, if the politician is successful, the four-year unit becomes a building block on which longer, more thoughtful plans can be realised. If unsuccessful, they are placed outside, with the brief to undo the plans of the fresh-faced incumbent. Are these really the best people to lead in one of the most important challenges of our times: climate change?

Why politicians might not be best placed to tackle climate change



Archaeologists have a very different body clock. We work not to years or decades, but instead to centuries and millennia. Ours is a slow heartbeat, where the important issues of each era are filtered out from the day-to-day by the inevitable reckoning of time. Consequently, as an archaeologist, I have spent a lifetime dealing with transience, migration and loss. Here, from the perspective of someone who works with the long term, are my seven tips for the politicians at COP26 to deal with the climate crisis:

- 1 Learn from the past.** William Faulkner wrote, 'The past is never dead. It's not even past.' History really does repeat itself. We've been residents on this planet for 300,000 years, during which the climate has constantly changed. In that time, we have been part of millions of spectacular failures and extraordinary adaptations. That's a very big library. We, the archaeological librarians, are there to help...

Wind Towers in the Iranian city of Yazd, a traditional technique used to catch the wind and cool the building below. Credit: Hasan Almasi on Unsplash

2 Don't reject old technologies, particularly from a time when we were less hermetically sealed from the natural world. Buildings made of concrete and steel require vast amounts of energy and pump more CO₂ into the atmosphere. The use of traditional materials such as lime and timber can be carbon neutral and, blended with new technologies, are sustainable materials for the future. It is now possible to build skyscrapers in timber and bamboo, and we've been insulating our homes with sheep wool and straw for thousands of years.

3 'Reduce, reuse and recycle' means our buildings too. There is already an enormous amount of vested energy in old buildings: it is often cheaper to adapt them than tear down and start again. It is more beautiful and interesting too. This is not backwards-looking: the same applies to the reuse and recycling of ideas. Many architectural traditions contain tried-and-tested solutions that are designed to protect from the sun, capture the natural ventilation of the wind, rise above the water, or insulate from the cold.

4 Accept that change is inevitable – it always has been. Our dynamic world has had a continually changing climate from the Ice Ages that shaped our landscapes and limited where humans could live, through to warmer times, which have equally restricted our activity. For Palaeolithic humans, Libya's Fazzān region in the Sahara was a landscape of lakes. Now it is largely desert, created by an ever-drying cycle which commenced in 3,000 BCE, and which continues to this day. The difference between the long past and the last 270 years is that this time, we are the cause of accelerating global changes to the environment. The negative legacy of industrialisation, particularly through the burning of fossil fuels, is solely down to us. If we accept the inevitability of change due to climate and our role in it, then we must face its challenges and the solutions.



Amedi, in Iraqi Kurdistan – an ancient hilltop citadel rich in historic buildings... and pomegranate trees. Credit: World Monuments Fund



Traditional water meadows at Harnham, Salisbury. Credit: Andy Newton on Unsplash

5 If change is inevitable, then so is loss. The highest point in Maldives is 2.4m, just above the height of a door (and that's a sand dune!). People born on the islands today will be witnesses to their country's disappearance because of sea level rise and increased storms. The same threat applies to many populations globally, particularly those currently living on the limits of land, water, ice, high mountain or dry desert. People will move, bringing a little of their old culture to their new homes. We have a lot to learn from migrants (and let's not forget, historically, we are all the offspring of migrants).

6 Go with the flow of nature. Canute, the eleventh century king of England, Denmark and Norway, famously failed to turn back the sea's tide. Back then the apocryphal story was a demonstration to the king's fawning courtiers of his mortality in the face of God's omnipotence. Today the same is true of the natural world, with history littered with examples of humankind battling against the forces of nature and losing. Historically, where humans have been most successful in the face of dramatic environmental change is when we work with the warp and weft of nature, not against it. Making space by allowing farmland land to flood, as our predecessors did through the use of water meadows, is just one small example; replanting mangroves on the Tanzanian coast to protect against coastal erosion is another.

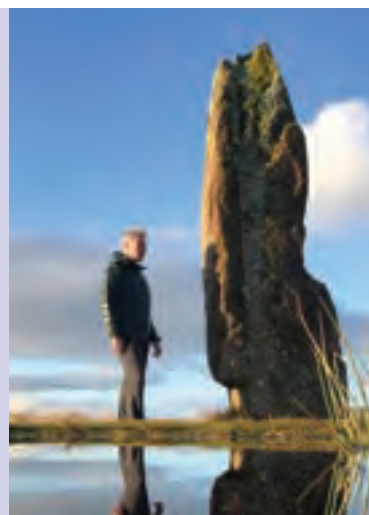
7 Finally, think long term. As custodians of the past there is often a misconception that archaeologists wish to preserve the world in aspic, to freeze it in a moment in time – nothing could be further from the truth. Instead, conservation is our truth – and conservation is all about the careful management of change. We seek to retain 'spirit of place', a distillation of the elements of the past that people treasure today and may value in the future, knowing that change is inevitable. To do that in the face of the climate crisis, you need to ask those who live, work or play in those places, and listen to the experts for an outside view. The answers often surprise: when I posed that question of the locals in Amedi, a hilltop town in Iraqi Kurdistan, they appreciated the spectacular setting and ancient buildings, but they also cherished the social space provided by the shade of disappearing pomegranate trees that once grew in every garden. Engaging people in the direct impact of climate change *on their doorsteps* must be part of the solution. You would have thought that politicians would be rather good at the doorstep piece...

There is one final reason that archaeologists might make good leaders in the world of climate change – we wouldn't want the role.

– from a piece in *The Evening Standard*, 17 Nov 2021



One of hundreds of islands that make up the Maldives, threatened by rising seas and warming temperatures. Credit: Ishan @seefromthesky on Unsplash



John Darlington

John joined World Monuments Fund Britain in June 2015 from the National Trust where he was Regional Director, North West of England. An archaeologist by training, John is an author and conservation professional with over 30 years of practical experience in protecting heritage for the benefit of all.

Activating the past to address a climate crisis?

Hannah Fluck ACIfA (4613),
Head of Environmental Research,
Historic England

Our profession isn't exactly the first place you'd turn to for 'people who are going to save the planet'. In fact, it has occasionally been pitched as standing in the way of progress or even being a barrier to sustainability. In the middle of a climate crisis why should people care about heritage?

However, quietly, a perspective has been growing that maintains it is possible to have your heritage *and* reduce your carbon emissions, and that cultural heritage is part of the solution to the climate crisis. 2021 was its year.

In July 2021 culture ministers from the world's largest economies came together for the first ever G20 Cultural Ministerial event. This meeting led to the *Rome Declaration of the G20 Culture Ministers*:

'The G20 Ministers of Culture ... acknowledged that culture – including intangible and tangible cultural heritage, creativity, indigenous peoples' languages and knowledge systems – offer great potential to drive forward climate action. They welcomed the ongoing efforts of all relevant intergovernmental organizations – including UNESCO – in anchoring culture more firmly within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.'

<https://en.unesco.org/news/g20-agrees-first-declaration-culture>



Welcome to COP26 sign surrounded by plants. Credit: Hannah Fluck

Summer 2021 also saw the Climate Heritage Network <https://climateheritage.org/> formally included as partners in the *UN Race to Resilience*; the first time that cultural heritage has been recognised in such a high profile campaign. In order to be accepted as partners, the Climate Heritage Network (which includes ClfA and many UK heritage organisations) convinced the COP Presidency High Level Champions that culture-based solutions will help make millions of people around the world more resilient to the effects of climate change, 'Catalysing a step-change in global ambition to build the resilience of 4 billion people by 2030'.

In November 2021 at the COP26 in Glasgow, cultural heritage was represented in dozens of side events in both the Blue Zone (the official UN and COP presidency event space) and the Green Zone (the public event space). This unprecedented representation included an event in the UK pavilion where both the UK Secretary of State and the Italian Minister of Culture reconfirmed commitment to the Rome declaration and to the importance of

cultural heritage in tackling climate change.

As a finale, 2021 concluded with the *ICOMOS/IPCC/UNESCO International Co-Sponsored Meeting on Culture, Heritage and Climate Change* in December. The event was opened by the Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Hoesung Lee, who said:

'Culture and heritage are vitally important aspects of our lives and resources influencing how our communities and societies adapt to climate change.'

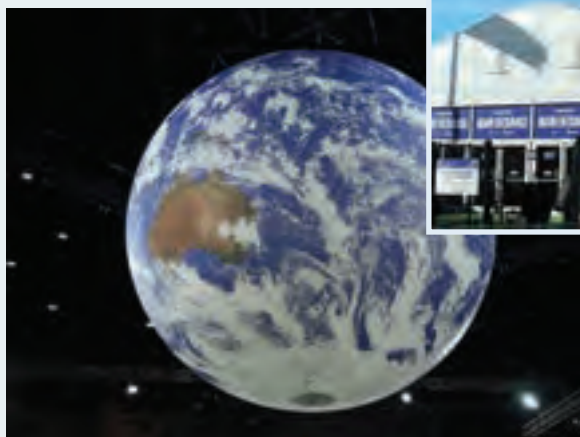
It is extraordinary that the positive role that cultural heritage can play in tackling climate change has been stated and reinforced by government ministers and global climate leaders; just a few years ago that would have seemed impossible. But what next?

The challenge now is how we will use our skills as experts on the past to help the future – something we all need to take responsibility to do.

Main entrance to the COP26 conference venue in Glasgow.
Credit: Hannah Fluck



Race to resilience logo.
Credit: Hannah Fluck



COP26 globe displayed at the conference venue.
Credit: Hannah Fluck



Here are a few ways in which we can make a start:

- **Draw on archaeology and local heritage to tell the climate stories of places** Marcy Rockman, US archaeologist and pioneer of heritage climate action, tells us that every place has a climate story. The scale of the climate change challenge can be overwhelming for people; through the telling of human histories and local climate stories, can we help people make the connection between what is happening on a global scale and their local place?
- **Offer archaeological data to help solve environmental challenges** Archaeological data are not just about identifying sensitivity – places to avoid or mitigate. Can we also use them to inform climate-resilient places by understanding how places were managed or used in the past, how successful that was and how that might affect their future?
- **Demonstrate the human origins of our ‘natural’ environment over millennia** How can we use archaeological understanding of places to support biodiversity?
- **Use our skills in remembering, and in recording and understanding change, to help people address loss and change** Climate change will result in loss – of places, of the familiar, of ways of life. Can we help?
- **Share knowledge of the past so we can learn from it** What can we learn or rediscover that might help us find culture-based solutions to climate challenges?
- **Promote a long view for sustainability** Can taking a long perspective (centuries/millennia) help in thinking more sustainably?

‘Our culture and heritage are windows into millennia of human experience from which we can draw and use them to shape our strategies to adapt and to make our communities more resilient to climate change risks and challenges. Are we capable of projecting from our collective past into our shared future? I believe yes, we are. I believe this is not only possible, but it is imperative that we do so.’

Hoesung Lee, IPCC Chair, 6 December 2021



Hannah Fluck

Hannah is Head of Environmental Strategy at Historic England where she oversees strategic work on climate change and the historic environment. Hannah is a contributing author to the second UK Climate Change Risk Assessment, and is a founding Steering committee member of the Climate Heritage Network. Hannah has presented on climate change and heritage in international fora including at COP25 and COP26, the G20 cultural round table in 2021 and was an invited participant in the ICOMOS/IPCC/UNESCO International Co-Sponsored Meeting on Culture, Heritage and Climate Change in December 2021.

*A round barrow in open space – the open space extends to a public right of way to provide views of this scheduled monument.
Credit: David Robertson*

Forestry, the historic environment and climate change: the opportunities associated with putting the right tree in the right place

Lawrence Shaw ACIfA (5622) Lead Historic Environment Advisor, Forestry England; David Robertson MCI fA (1667) Historic Environment Adviser (national lead), Forestry Commission England; and Ceri Rutter, Historic Environment Adviser (Area Support – South), Forestry Commission England

With a UK target to plant 30,000ha of trees per year by 2025 and 180,000ha of woodland in England by the end of 2042 (DEFRA 2020; HM Government 2018, 26), the role of trees and forests is central to UK governments' climate change response. Whilst it is understandable that there are concerns about the impact these ambitions may have on our historic environment, the climate crisis is a clear and present issue for us and for future generations. With such grand ambitions, it is important that due care and diligence is placed on a whole range of different considerations ranging from the loss of existing important habitats, the planting of peat to the impact on known historic environment assets. Fortunately for us, forestry within the UK looks to follow the legal and good forestry practice requirements set out by the UK Forestry Standard (Forestry Commission 2017).

The UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) is

'the reference standard for sustainable forest management in the UK. It outlines the context for forestry, sets out the approach of the UK governments to sustainable forest management, defines standards and requirements, and provides a basis for regulation and monitoring – including national and international reporting.'

To achieve its aims, the UKFS is divided into eight elemental categories: General Forestry Practices, Biodiversity, Soil, Water, Landscape, People, Climate Change, and the Historic Environment. Each element has its own chapter and within these are subject-specific requirements and guidelines (many of which overlap).

UKFS guidelines

'explain the principles of the various elements of sustainable forest management in further detail and set out how the UKFS Requirements can be met. The Guidelines provide guidance and advice for forest and woodland managers and practitioners based on current, relevant research and experience. They form the basis for assessing proposals, management operations and activities to ensure the sustainability of UK forests and woodlands.'

The requirements and guidelines are also the criteria that woodland creation is assessed against to determine significant harm during the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process (under the EIA (Forestry) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 as amended). In an EIA context, afforestation is defined as conversion of non-woodland land use into woodland or forest by means of planting or facilitating the natural regeneration of trees to form woodland cover, including short rotation coppice and short rotation forestry (the latter includes Christmas tree plantations). Planting or natural regeneration of less than 0.5ha is not considered afforestation under the regulations, unless it is next to another woodland creation project completed within the last five years.

The historic environment offers many opportunities to afforestation projects and therefore the UK's climate change response. With UKFS requiring the mapping and protection of important known historic features and guiding woodland creators to place them in open space, perhaps the most obvious benefit is the ongoing survival of the historic environment resource. Alongside designated assets, the current version of the UKFS lists long-established boundaries, walls, banks, hedgerows and veteran trees among the significant features to be afforded protection. In certain circumstances afforestation can provide a greater level of protection than existing land uses. An example might be the buried remains of a Neolithic or Bronze Age barrow in an arable field, which sees repeated disturbance from that cultivation – placing such a site within managed open space in new woodland would potentially give it a better chance of long-term survival. These open spaces also provide a mosaic of habitats within the woodland and offer up opportunities and considerations around biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural capital.



Newly installed archaeological trail and interpretation associated with the scheduled forest of Micheldever. Credit: Lawrence Shaw

Although UKFS focuses on protecting known elements of the historic environment, it does make provision for additional research ahead of woodland creation. This can involve forest practitioners checking lidar images, historic maps and aerial photographs and undertaking visual surveys to locate on-the-ground features they have identified and that are recorded in Historic Environment Records; in many cases they may ask local authority historic environment advisers to help check sources for them. Guideline 8 encourages the recording of historic features and objects, then reporting them to the relevant historic environment service. Guideline 5 suggests the need to 'commission specialist surveys where evidence is significant'; in this way the UKFS takes a different approach to that of the planning system under the National Planning Policy Framework.

Protecting and managing historic features within woodland can also have important additional benefits. These can include reducing the amount of ground disturbance, helping to lock in carbon stored in the soil. Additionally, the UKFS highlights the importance of incorporating the information and data previously mentioned within forest plans, to ensure they are considered during future management activities. The incorporation of management plans for designated assets within forest plans may also allow for continued monitoring of sites that may be impacted by climatic influences caused by climate change.

Creating new woodland where there once was woodland can be an effective way to restore lost historic landscapes. In some situations, it may be appropriate to afforest agricultural land where former



Part of a registered landscape park that was woodland until clear-felled in the 1970s and 80s and now a candidate for landscape restoration. Credit: David Robertson

woodland is shown on historic maps (although all proposals will need to be assessed against the other elements of sustainable forestry). This is also transferable to landscape parks, where woodland is integral to parkland design and development but has previously been felled, with the deforested land converted to other uses.

Finally, where landowners are supportive, access can be incorporated into a woodland creation design. At the most basic level this might facilitate the viewing of historic environment features from public rights of way, but it can include reinstating lost routeways as rides or linear open space (such as the line of a Roman road or medieval pilgrimage route, for example). The most-keen proposers can also be encouraged to interpret features within their new woodland, through panels, leaflets and digital media, with the narrative of changing land use, climate and the historic environment offering a golden thread that can be drawn upon.

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Lawrence Shaw

As the historic environment advisor for England's largest land manager, Lawrence has a breadth of experience when looking to implement the UKFS historic environment chapter both for afforestation and forest management. The nation's forests boast a fantastic array of archaeological sites, historic buildings and cultural landscapes, much of which survives today because of the forested nature that they find themselves within. Lawrence has also been working within the Forestry Commission's historic environment advisory team to facilitate government ambitions around woodland creation by improving and advancing processes and understanding within the sector, ensuring the best results for forestry and the historic environment.

David Robertson

David has been advising on the historic environment in forestry for more than 15 years. Initially this was for Norfolk County Council, working on forestry operations, felling licences, deforestation and woodland creation; in addition, he was secretary then chair of the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers countryside committee. He spent two years providing historic environment advice for Forestry England in the East District, before moving into his current role in 2020. David currently advises on policy, guidance, regulation, grant schemes, training, and woodland creation and management casework.



Ceri Rutter

Ceri began her career as a field archaeologist, before pursuing specialisms in cultural landscape management and GIS applications in archaeology. She went on to work as a GIS specialist on a variety of heritage, environment and landscape projects for environmental and planning consultancies, and for Historic England in their mapping team. Ceri joined the Forestry Commission in September 2021, providing historic environment advice on woodland creation and management casework to area teams in the South of England and West Midlands.



Conservation management plans as a climate adaptation planning tool

Jenifer White, Chartered Landscape Architect, Historic England

As I write, we've been taking stock at Historic England of the damage to registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and other non-designated historic sites across northern England after Storm Arwen, 25–27 November 2021. The casualty lists sadly include champion, specimen and veteran trees such as the ancient 3.56m-girth crab apple at Croxdale.

The strongest of winds recorded was 98mph at Brizlee Wood in Hulne Park, part of the registered Alnwick Castle Capability Brown landscape in Northumberland. Many of these sites like Hulne Park include scheduled monuments and earthworks. The National Trust's initial estimate is that the restoration is likely to

cost at least £3million across its properties in England and Wales.

According to the Met Office there is currently no evidence for measurable changes in intensity or frequency of storms in the UK. But although the climate change link is inconclusive, the Met Office does

predict more extreme weather events including storms in the future.

I got involved in the conservation of historic parks and gardens with the Countryside Commission as a result of the Great Storm in 1987. At the time this was presented as a one in 300-year event, the most serious since the 1703 cyclone. Some 15 million trees were lost and many historic parks and gardens badly damaged across a large swathe of southern England. The national Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England had only been set up four years earlier, so it was very much in its infancy as a designation. There were further storms at



Knepp Estate, Sussex, rewilding project; aerial image shows oak woodland, scrub and pasture, summer. Credit: David Tipling Photo Library / Alamy Stock Photo



Storm damage at Emmetts Garden in October 1987. Credit: The National Trust Photolibrary / Alamy Stock Photo

the beginning of 1990 which damaged sites in the South West. The 1987 storm catapulted work on grading and defining eligibility for grants from the £10m allocated by the Department of the Environment, as well as the use of conservation management plans as tools to understand the challenges and issues facing sites and programme restoration projects. Over the next ten years, the English Heritage team supported 280 schemes on Grade I and Grade II sites.

Ironically Storm Arwen hit at the start of the 2021 National Tree Week and the start of the winter tree planting season. In 2020 the government committed to trebling tree planting rates and establishing 30,000ha of new woodland in England by 2025. The new tree-planting measures are a central pillar in the efforts to reach net zero

emissions by 2050. We are all aware of the importance of trees in the fight against climate change, but 'right tree, right place, right reason' is so very important, especially where infilling areas and planting up between planting clumps will lead to obscuring the historic layout. Back in 1987, in some places the storm actually helped reveal lost views and thin canopies to benefit plant collections and ground flora.

The palette of trees is inevitably changing too. Pests and diseases are already posing serious threats and adding to the costs of managing sites. In the longer term as temperatures intensify and we experience more droughts, some of our native British tree species will struggle to grow and thrive. Conversely, the many exotic trees that add colour and form to these

landscapes may thrive. Site-specific, informed, conservation-led planning is needed to work out strategies to improve resilience, and decide what will need replacing, with what species, and when. This work requires a good understanding of the design layout, the role of individual features and the significance of species and their growth forms.

Changes in land use and management have led to huge native species losses and we are facing a biodiversity crisis. Understandably, the Knepp Wildland project in West Sussex and its offer of camping, glamping and safaris has stimulated lots of interest in similar nature recovery schemes and business development opportunities in country house parkland. However, wood pasture and parkland are UK priority habitats and



Man standing at the foot of a magnificent cedar tree. Essex series Valentines Park, Greater London, Redbridge, Ilford – Nigel Temple Postcard Collection. Credit: Historic England Archive

always been integrated as an objective in conservation management plans, and there is often scope to do more. There are also opportunities to enhance the setting of many parklands, and indeed to recreate the many lost parkland landscapes.

In urban areas, the variety of historic parks and green space types multiply to many different forms: public parks, town gardens, cemeteries and burial grounds, commons and heaths and more. Vestiges of past rural environments can often be found, such as ancient trees, parkland trees, orchard trees or wildflowers. Our urban green space heritage, including street trees and domestic gardens, is an important facet of the green infrastructure and it plays an increasingly vital role in tempering urban heat-island effects and water run-off. The historic green spaces are amongst the largest green infrastructure assets and their effective conservation management is vital to ensure they are delivering the full range of, and maximum, green infrastructure benefits, but their funding is often inadequate and precarious. These sites are also facing pressures such as tree planting and sustainable urban drainage schemes rather than being valued and managed as adaptation assets.

Historic parks and gardens are living landscapes, continually growing and maturing, and their conservation requires active long-term management. Planning for climate adaptation is complex because each landscape is different, and climate change impacts and land management consequences (and combinations and the scale of these impacts) will vary across the country and over time. The conservation

management approach has been developed over 40 years and builds on a long history of recording, tracking and planning change – such as head gardeners’ diaries and Humphry Repton’s Red Books – and sites have had to adapt to changes such as extreme weather events like the 1987 storm and losses such as those resulting from Dutch Elm Disease. The landscape profession is trained to manage, develop resilience, adapt environments and take a long-term approach. Historic England’s *Conservation principles, policies and guidance* (2008) provides a framework for planning climate adaptation, and we can use conservation management plans to review and plan for climate change impacts and the adaptation measures that might be needed.

Jenifer White

Jenifer is one of Historic England’s six chartered landscape architects advising on the conservation and protection of historic parks and gardens. Based in the National Specialist Department, she leads on Historic England’s historic designed landscape guidance, policy and research work.

internationally important for ancient trees and rare species. These parklands also include other priority habitats such as some types of lowland grassland, woodlands and orchards. I find it baffling that there seems to be so much ecological interest in the possibility of rewilding and converting these special landscapes rather than their restoration and sensitive management. Through conservation management plans, we have a well-established approach for developing an understanding about the special qualities of each site, including aesthetics, and a holistic, viable and long-term management approach for the many different features: trees and woodland, grassland, water, views and vistas, paths and drives, boundaries, buildings and structures, and often archaeology. This mosaic of habitats is important. Nature conservation has

Peatland restoration and the historic environment in Scotland: a perceived climate/culture conflict

Peatland restoration is high on the international agenda, and across the UK extensive targets for restoration are being set by all governments (national and devolved), exceeding 320,000ha by 2030. Overall, this development is positive as restoration can safeguard and enhance biodiversity, ecosystem service provision, and carbon storage/sequestration. Restoration has been brought to prominence by increasing understanding of the quantity of carbon held in global peatlands, how the degraded nature of global peatlands puts carbon stocks at risk, the cost-effective opportunities that restoration offers for reducing CO₂ emissions from decaying vegetal matter, and the potential to return global peatlands to active carbon sinks.



Eroded peat surfaces at Ben Alder exposing sub-peat forests. Credit: T Gardner

Tom Gardner, Ancient Monuments Officer, Planning Consents and Advice Service, Historic Environment Scotland



Ditch-blocking in process. Credit: Peatland ACTION project, NatureScot

However, ambitious restoration targets, and restoration techniques that range from low impact (seeding eroded surfaces) to highly invasive (sub-surface bunding), can pose risks to peatland cultural heritage. Archaeological and palaeoecological records, historic cultural associations, place names and folklore are intrinsically bound into peatland landscapes. Human activity over millennia has left indelible marks, with prehistoric and historic drainage, and peat-cutting, beginning long-term degradation of ecosystems leading to the need for modern intervention. Despite this, peatland cultural heritage can be rich and well-preserved, the anaerobic nature of histosols preserving organic archaeological material absent from other ecosystems. Damage to this record, either through ongoing degradation or directly through unmitigated restoration procedures, is unconscionable.

As peatland restoration is currently government funded, policymakers are increasingly asked to comment and legislate in these arenas, often from positions of perceived conflict. Do we restore, and risk damaging cultural heritage assets, or do we attempt to preserve assets in their current state, and target efforts to reduce CO₂ emissions elsewhere, which may be more expensive? The answer has almost invariably been the former, but while the perceived risk to cultural heritage assets has been recognised by many governments, few mitigation strategies have been implemented.

However, new work undertaken by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) is beginning to show the

benefits for cultural heritage that could stem from restoration. The sectoral position is increasingly to measure and recognise benefits, while limiting potential for damage, rather than to stand in the way. Benefits are critical for both those restoring peatlands and those seeking to protect heritage:

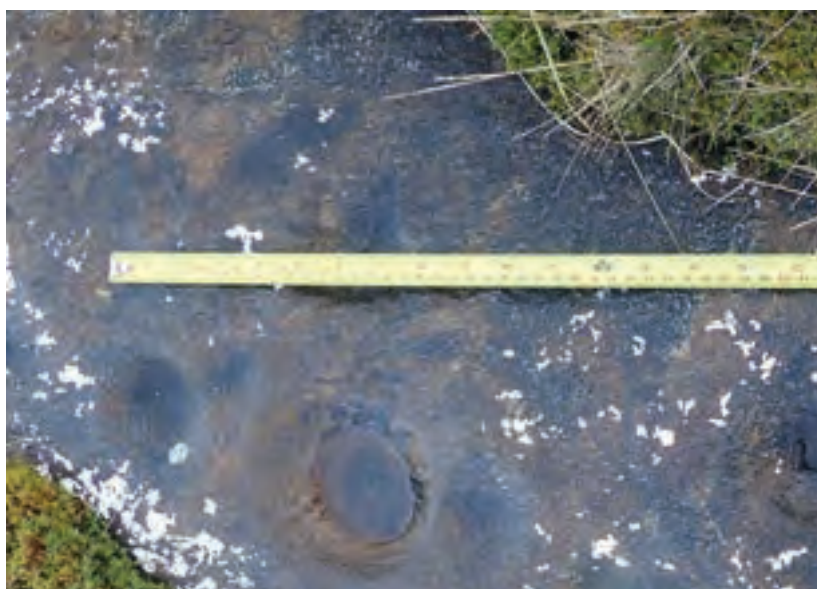
- 1 Archaeological material in degrading peatlands is already at risk of deflation and erosion, including loss of organic deposits, and 80 per cent of UK peatlands are degraded, meaning 80 per cent of peatland archaeology could be put at risk. Restoration aims to reduce the severity and ultimately reverse this process, stabilising peatlands and any archaeology they contain.
- 2 Having a system of archaeological oversight and mitigation in place reduces operational risk for restoration projects, which could waste public funds through interacting with archaeological sites unnecessarily.
- 3 Restoration projects actively working in peatland landscapes can, when archaeological oversight is in place, lead to new discoveries; for example, in the Scottish Highlands an undocumented stone row and two rock art panels have been discovered and reported by Peatland ACTION in the past four months and are now under consideration by HES for designation.

The Scottish government has set a legally binding target of restoring 250,000ha of degraded peatlands by 2030, with a £250,000,000 price tag. This work, undertaken by Peatland ACTION, is now being supported by HES with technical advice and training, aiming to smooth the way for restoration by upskilling the sector, while providing a robust level of screening provision under Permitted Development Rights (PDR). Draft ALGAO Scotland guidance will become a key part of the PDR process, ensuring that ecological practitioners have appropriate advice when scoping projects, and setting out how best to mitigate risks to heritage assets.

A planned ClfA Conference session in April 2022 aims to bring together specialists on the subject to discuss skills shortages and policy issues, and ClfA is keen to collate training materials for all involved. Alongside the support of Peatland ACTION and ALGAO, HES is taking real and immediate steps based on our [Climate Action Plan](#); publishing a Position Statement on peatland restoration in 2022, phasing out peat-based composts in supply chains, and developing Landscape Management Plans for HES Properties in Care. Into

2022/23 HES will be contributing a chapter to Scotland's revised National Peatland Plan, continuing our representation on the National Peatland Group, and coordinating the formation of both a UK Heritage Agency working group on the issue and an International Joint Working Group on Peatland Cultural Heritage sitting under the IUCN and the Global Peatlands Initiative.

Peatland restoration is here to stay and is critical for limiting CO2 emissions. We as a sector need to support our ecologist colleagues in aiming for ambitious targets, while protecting cultural heritage in these critical landscapes. The perceived climate/culture conflict in peatlands is only real if we fail to engage properly, and in Scotland we are determined to add value and enable, rather than stand in the way.

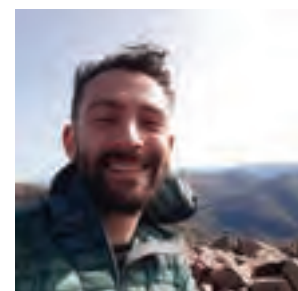


Newly identified rock art panel in Sutherland © Gearoid Murphy, Peatland ACTION Project, NatureScot

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Tom Gardner

Tom is an Ancient Monuments Officer for Historic Environment Scotland (HES) and a consultant geoarchaeologist. He now leads HES's workstream on peatland restoration, sits on the National Peatland Group, and provides specialist advice to Scottish government (Chief Scientific Advisor for Environmental and Rural Affairs) on impacts of and opportunities around Nature Based Solutions for cultural heritage.



The historic environment in peatland restoration



Ralph Fyfe, School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Plymouth

A drainage ditch being 'restored' using dams on Exmoor. Credit: Lee Bray © ENPA

Positive action to improve the condition of peat bogs has become a feature of UK governments' climate change reduction strategies. This is because peat bogs make major contributions to the extraction and long-term storage of carbon from the atmosphere, provided that they are functioning in the manner that allows this to happen. At the same time, both the quality and quantity of water can be managed, improving both drinking water quality and mitigating flood risk. Much is also made of the fact that the historic environment should also be a co-beneficiary of restoration, as areas with vulnerable wetland archaeology (for instance, the trackways of the Somerset Levels) would enjoy long-term preservation through maintenance of high water tables.

The historic environment isn't just a co-beneficiary of restoration activities: there is a tremendous amount that it can, and should, offer the peatland restoration community. The very features that are the focus of restoration actions (ditches and drains that are blocked to prevent the flow of water) are also an integral part of the historic environment themselves. At the University of Plymouth we are currently running the *Reclaiming Exmoor* project, funded by the Leverhulme Trust, to examine the historical processes and social context of moorland drainage. In

1818 the Royal Forest of Exmoor (a 20,000-hectare estate) was sold by the Crown to John Knight, who promptly set about draining the moors and peatlands, an action that continued until the late 19th century. The transformation represents one of the largest and most ambitious enterprises in Britain of its time, and has left an enduring legacy on the character of the upland. Account books survive that describe the precise timing and location of drainage, and we even know the names of the men who undertook the works.

The ditches are a tangible link to this incredibly important piece of social and agricultural history. Explicit recognition of their value to the historic environment is not always apparent within the restoration communities. Through concerted lobbying and the influence of bodies such as Historic England, historic environment specialists now sit on peatland partnership boards in south-west England, ensuring such features are both recognised for what they represent, and that they are recorded. In this way the social and industrial contexts of landscape transformation aren't

lost. Sadly, this still isn't the case for all peatland partnerships, although awareness is growing of the need for appropriate representation and consideration.

The matrix of the peat itself contains an invaluable, although under-utilised, resource for the peatland restoration community. It preserves a continuous record of the plants that formed the peat, can be used to reconstruct past climatic change (eg using peat humification methods, or analysis of microfossils such as testate amoebae), and even how much carbon has been stored at different points in the past. In other words, an archive unlike any other that is available. Much high-level science is undertaken in the present day, monitoring how modern peat bogs are functioning, and how they are responding to restoration. This can be complemented by macrofossil and microfossil analysis from the peat, supported by appropriate dating, so that monitoring over the past five to ten years can be extended to describe centuries and millennia of change. Through the use of additional proxies (eg charcoal analysis, spores from fungi that only grow on animal dung) we can assess the impact of various management practices on the long-term functioning of these bogs, something not



Historic drainage ditches on Buscombe and Lanacombe on Exmoor. Credit: Historic England

possible from modern monitoring experiments.

Within our *Reclaiming Exmoor* project, we are able to see how the vegetation of the bogs responded to drainage, and in particular how abundant sphagnum mosses have been through time (important in carbon draw-down and storage). These plants, highly valued and a 'key performance indicator' in restoration practice, show considerable variation in the past, in part through land management practice, and in part driven by natural cycles of climatic change. Similar work in

northern England has been undertaken by Julia McCarroll, whose PhD (completed in 2014 at University of Gloucester) focused on the utility of palaeoecological techniques to inform mire restoration work. Long-term trajectories of peatland vegetation can be communicated to conservation managers, in order to support site-specific and appropriate restoration targets. Such work is costly and time-consuming, but is a great example of where our longer-term historic environment archive can offer significant value to some of the major climate mitigation projects currently being undertaken across the UK.

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Ralph Fyfe

Ralph is a Professor in the School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences at the University of Plymouth. He has worked on the environmental archaeology of UK uplands for over 25 years, including on Exmoor, Dartmoor, the Preseli Hills, Snowdonia and the Brecon Beacons. He has provided expert advice to a number of peatland restoration projects over the past decade, and is a member of the South West Peatland Partnership board for Dartmoor. In 2010 he co-authored the technical review of *Peatlands and the Historic Environment* for the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.



Losing Seaford Head: a pilot study investigating how to deal with a nationally important heritage site at risk from coastal erosion

Jon Sygrave MClfA (5863), Project Manager,
Archaeology South-East (UCL)

An increased rate of coastal erosion associated with climate change is threatening numerous archaeological and heritage sites around the UK. *The Seaford Head project* will deliver a pilot rapid baseline survey to aid future management decisions and communicate the findings to the public.



Seaford Head looking west towards Seaford. Credit: Archaeology South-East/UCL

Current thinking

Managing responses to accelerated climate change, and what realistically can be achieved in terms of survey and research ahead of imminent loss, is of increasing importance for at-risk sites in the UK.

Several studies are currently focusing on this topic, including the EU funded *CHERISH* project, which is building capacity and knowledge of climate change adaptation for Irish Sea and Coastal communities, and the AHRC/UKRI funded *Landscape Futures and the Challenge of Change*, which is developing a new framework for heritage decision-making in the face of accelerated climate change.

In light of this, Archaeology South-East, University College London (ASE UCL), in partnership with the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA), brought a project proposal to Historic England (HE) to develop a replicable methodology for the non-intrusive survey of a Scheduled Monument at risk from accelerated coastal erosion. As well as contributing to project costs,

the SDNPA is leading a programme of digital outreach to accompany the survey, including videos, podcasts and a short spoken-word performance by artist and writer Alinah Azadeh. The outreach elements aim to communicate the project's findings and begin the conversation about heritage loss linked to landscape change with local communities. The project is also fully supported by Seaford Town Council, who have enabled survey and film activity and provide on the ground advice and support. HE commissioned the project as a pilot study to assess the practicalities of undertaking such a rapid survey and on the basis that it addressed several key aims of the Historic England Corporate Plan and Research Strategy.

Why Seaford?

The prominent (and rapidly eroding) coastal headland at Seaford Head preserves a range of multi-period heritage assets both within and around a designated

Managing responses to accelerated climate change ... is of increasing importance for at-risk sites in the UK.



Aerial view of Seaford Head, East Sussex, showing the earthworks of the hillfort. Credit: Historic England Archive

Scheduled Monument (List Entry Number 1014523). The Scheduled Monument includes the surviving part of a large univallate hillfort dating to the Iron Age, a Second World War reinforced concrete structure and a Bronze Age bowl barrow. Other undesignated heritage assets, such as field banks, can be observed in aerial photography. Since the characterisation of the site by Lane Fox in the 1860s (Lane Fox 1877) little has changed in its interpretation and no systematic survey has been undertaken, either at the site or in the landscape immediately surrounding the Scheduled Area, making it a perfect candidate for assessment.

Seaford Head is a site where the more dramatic effects of coastal erosion are strikingly obvious. In recent years, the headland has suffered from numerous, significant cliff falls, including in March 2021, three in the space of a month in 2018 and two in June 2017. With each fall material is lost and the accessible extent

of the site reduced. This process is being repeated at countless sites around the country and poses a significant challenge for their future management.

Seaford town, to the immediate west of the monument, has its own history of flooding and threat from coastal erosion. Existing responses to such threats can be seen in the River Ouse to Seaford Head Coastal defence strategy and the 'Waking up Tomorrow' information boards, produced to communicate the issues at Seaford to local communities as part of the EU-funded *Coastal Communities 2150 project*.

What the project will deliver

The project will be broken down into several stages and reported on in a single document to be released in HE's Research Report Series (RRS), including

- an initial desk-based assessment detailing documentary, historic and contemporary mapping, aerial and LIDAR data, along with previous work at the site and available and relevant coastal erosion studies
- a UAV survey of the cliff edge and Scheduled area to generate orthographic photos and a digital elevation model, which will be enhanced by further on-foot digital survey
- a gradiometer survey of the Scheduled area, enhanced with further earth resistance survey over any significant anomalies
- podcasts discussing the project methodologies and results with ASE archaeologists, and the wider implications with policy and practitioner leads, landowners and relevant agencies
- two short videos outlining the work undertaken and the findings made. A further short video combining film, still images and a spoken word performance by the artist Alinah Azadeh commissioned for this project will explore what heritage and landscape loss might mean to individuals and communities in the near future
- a report bringing together the background, methodology and results of the above, to also include an updated project design for evaluation fieldwork, scalable cost model to reproduce the project, and an evaluation of the impact of the digital outputs

Seaford Head is a site where the more dramatic effects of coastal erosion are strikingly obvious.



Vas Tsamis undertaking topographical survey. Credit: Chip Creative

The project will also provide a means to evaluate the ClfA Dig Digital toolkit, given the size of the digital archive the project will generate. These works are viewed as the first stage towards a better understanding of the monument and its value to local people. Longer-term fieldwork and monitoring will be needed, which will involve the community and require sources of funding other than Historic England.

Project delivery

Thanks to fair weather and a speedy mobilisation to site, the project fieldwork is now complete and the data is currently being processed and producing exciting results. The project report and digital outputs will be delivered by spring 2022 and updates and links to all reports, outputs and resources will be posted at <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology-south-east/seaford-head>, and via the hashtag #SeafordHeadProject on social media. The results of the project and lessons learnt will be presented to a wider audience via the HE-sponsored 'climate change and cultural heritage' webinar series.



Ed Blinkhorn setting up resistivity survey. Credit: Chip Creative

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Jon Sygrave

Jon has managed numerous commercial and granted funded Archaeological and Geoarchaeological projects on behalf of Archaeology South-East, UCL over the last 15 years. He has research interests in the early British Neolithic, public engagement with archaeology and the combination of natural and cultural heritage themes. Jon co-managed the HLF funded Whitehawk Camp Community Archaeology project, which was highly commended in the 2015 CBA Marsh Archaeology Awards.



Recycle Archaeology: social and sustainable alternatives for de-selected materials

Helen Wickstead MClfA (5975), Senior Lecturer in Museum and Gallery Studies, Kingston University

Every year archaeological projects generate thousands of finds that are not able to find homes in museums. In 2019, ClfA produced the *Toolkit for selecting archaeological archives* advocating for clear policies determining what should be discarded at the project planning stage. The toolkit states that methods of dispersal for de-selected material should be agreed in advance with landowners, curators and specialists as part of each selection strategy. While significance-led selection has encouraged archaeologists to be more explicit about what they will disperse, there is a lack of creative methods for disposing of de-selected materials. Examples in the toolkit suggest reburial and skipping, but not recycling. In this respect archaeology lags behind the museums sector, where procedures promote sharing and reusing materials for public benefit and sending materials to landfill is a last resort (Museums Association 2014).



*Recycle Archaeology student curators Francois Devillers and Camilla Terhorst sorting through unstratified pottery from Sanford, Fulham.
Credit: Marley Treloar*

Recycle Archaeology aims to create social and sustainable uses for de-selected material so it does not go straight to landfill. In this way a wider range of people can benefit from excavations and learn more about archaeology, and archaeology can explore alternatives for dealing with de-selected materials. Our aims are to

- preserve and share the value of archaeological finds more widely
- discover new social uses for de-selected archaeological materials
- record and analyse what people think should happen to archaeological materials
- raise awareness of recycling in past and present societies



Are you or your organisation considering sustainable alternatives to landfill?

This September, Recycle Archaeology began a three-month pilot project with assistance from Michol Stocco (Museum of London Archaeological Archive) and Duncan Brown (Historic England). Michol alerted us to 94 boxes of unstratified finds about to go into a skip in south-west London. Recycle Archaeology rescued this material and put it to work.

Finds processing was carried out through eight 'Pub Archaeology' events. Invited specialists interacted with audiences aged 10 to 80+, helping them identify and record finds. Kingston University students ran 36 object-handling sessions inside primary schools using our artefacts. Museum Studies students made 12 museums-in-a-box for classrooms, and worked with child curators to develop a School Museum. We built a teaching collection for Forensics students, using animal bones with pathologies, butchery marks and evidence for different taphonomies in a specially devised laboratory practical. We worked with artists and craftspeople to discover new ways of recycling archaeological materials. In two workshops at Kingston Museum, visitors made a mosaic from ceramics, glass and shell, and learnt how to make natural dyes safely from corroded iron and slag. We are currently working with Kingston Library Service to construct museum cases displaying Recycle Archaeology artefacts in seven public libraries.

Recycle Archaeology is starting a conversation about how de-selected materials should be treated. In our surveys few respondents think we should sell artefacts (we don't think so either). Most respondents preferred recycling them for arts, crafts and gardening or giving de-selected materials away to schools, universities and (ironically) museums. Are you or your organisation considering sustainable alternatives to landfill? Get in touch with Recycle Archaeology through our website: www.recyclearchaeology.com.

Community Mosaic Workshop recycling de-selected materials at Kingston Museum's Climate KAOS exhibition, November 2021. Credit: Marley Treloar



Classroom Museum-in-a-box containing late 17th-century imported Chinese porcelain and tin-glazed earthenware, made by school children and Recycle Archaeology student curator Lillian Liew. Credit: Helen Wickstead

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Recycle Archaeology aims to create social and sustainable uses for de-selected material so it does not go straight to landfill.

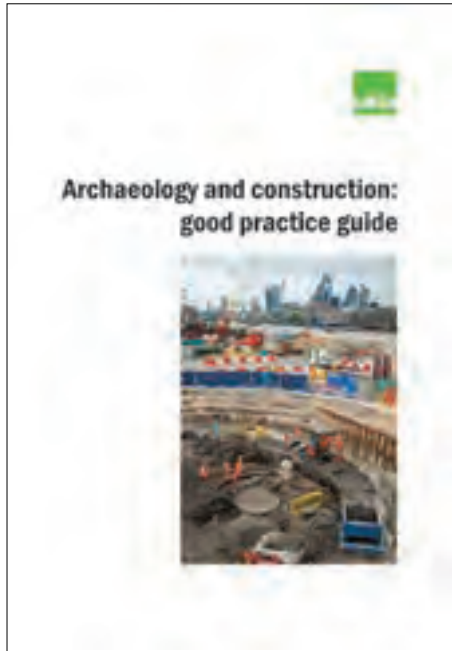
Helen Wickstead

Helen is Senior Lecturer in Museum and Gallery Studies at Kingston University. She would like to thank the following people for their help with Recycle Archaeology: Duncan Brown; Michol Stocco and Georgina Barrett (Museum of London); Robin Hutchinson (The Community Brain); Keith Whitehouse and Chris Oliver (Fulham Archaeological Rescue Group); Liz Lewis (The Lamb, Surbiton); Marley Treloar and Ruth Brimacombe (Kingston Museum and Heritage Service); James Cooper and the children of Long Ditton St Mary’s Primary School; Ann Hutchinson and the children of St John’s Primary School; Kingston Library Service; Kit Porelli and Christine Hirsch-Wilton (artists); staff and students of Kingston University; Alfie Rowden (clay pipe maestro) and all our Pub Archaeologists.



New CIRIA guidance on archaeology and construction –

Taryn Nixon MCIfA (848) and Christina Holloway



In October 2021, CIRIA (the Construction Industry Research Information Association) launched its updated good practice guidance on archaeology as part of construction in the UK. This article introduces the guide and offers comments on how this timely publication might help to change the construction sector conversation around archaeology’s role and its potential to bring wider benefits.

Context – guidance for a sustainable future

The construction sector has the pivotal role of delivering the infrastructure for our sustainable future alongside a suite of wider economic, environmental and social benefits. The planning regime expects contractors and developers in the UK today to contribute to the long-term

wellbeing and resilience of people and planet. Our operating framework is built on sustainability objectives, such as those in the National Planning Policy Framework for England (2018), Planning Policy Wales (2018), the Scottish Planning Policy (2020), the Strategic Planning Policy for Northern Ireland (2015), the United Nations’ 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), social value procurement requirements

	Feasibility		Planning application		Detailed design	Construction	Use
Construction	Feasibility		Planning application		Detailed design	Construction	Use
Archaeology	Appraisal	DBA	Field evaluation		WSI	Site prep, site investigation/ preservation, post-excavation assessment, analysis	Dissemination archiving
Environmental impact assessment	Screening, scoping, assessment		Planning consultation and application		Design, mitigation and management of environmental impacts	Construction environmental management plans (CEMP)	Monitoring, management post-project appraisal
British Property Federation	Site identification, feasibility		Professional appointments, briefing	Planning application	Site assembly, design, tendering, contracting	Construction	Promotion, Letting, sale, exit
Environment Agency gateways	1. Strategic context (inter-consult with relevant Gateway of Infrastructure Gateway)	Options appraisal (outline/business case, detailed project planning)	2. Gateway 2	Full business case and tender awarded	3. Gateway 3	4. Gateway 4	5. Gateway 5
Government for Railway Investment (GRI)	1. Location definition 2. Feasibility	3. Option selection	4. Single option development	5. Detailed design	6. Construction, test and commission	7. Scheme hand back	8. Project close-out
Highways England project control framework	Pre-project (1) Feasibility	Pre-project: 1. Option identification 2. Option selection	3. Preliminary design	4. Construction preparation	5. Construction, commissioning and handover	6. Handover	7. Close-out
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs)	Pre-application consultation	Scheme development and consultation continues	Scheme development and consultation continues	Detailed design for construction, environmental mitigation requirements	Construction and commissioning	Handover and close-out (as per market sector practices - GRP, PCF, RIBA etc)	
Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA)	2. Pre-application consultation (including cost estimates from cost model requirements)	1. Preparation and briefing (agreement budget, source site information)	2. Architectural concept design (obtain pre-application planning advice, submit outline planning)	3. Technical design (design into manufacture and construct) (Discharge pre-construction conditions, prepare construction phase plan (CPP))	4. Manufacture and construction (Comply with planning conditions related to construction)	5. Handover (Final discharge of planning conditions)	7. Use

Typical stages in the construction, archaeology and EIA processes, shown against other example control systems © CIRIA

changing the conversation



Generic stages in the archaeology process in the UK © CIRIA

stemming from the Social Value Act (2012) and many other environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations.

The context for CIRIA's 2021 guidance, as we face such global challenges as climate change, pandemic and economic sustainability, is the opportunity and obligation to do better. In the absence of fully formed planning policy on social value, good practice often leads to policy detail, and in that regard it is particularly important now that those working with archaeology as part of construction demonstrate measurable contributions to and impact on productivity, efficiency, sustainability and other performance targets.

A key aim for the guide is to help the construction sector make the most of the opportunities that archaeology offers to create commercial *and* social value, not just for projects but for places and people. *Archaeology and Construction: good practice guide (2021)* has been written primarily for construction and development professionals, including contractors, project managers, engineers, environmental consultants, developers, planners and masterplanners. It applies to all types and scales of scheme, on land, coast and estuary, across the UK.

Content – what does the CIRIA guide look like?

Part 1 of the guide sets out PRINCIPLES. Part 2 puts the principles into PRACTICE, showing 'what good looks like' at each stage of a project lifecycle, supported by 28 case studies and practical information to achieve good practice.

Structure of the CIRIA publication *Archaeology and Construction: good practice guide (2021)* © CIRIA

To highlight the interfaces between archaeology and construction activities (and their outputs and outcomes) the guide shows typical stages of archaeological work against a generic construction process. This is a framework: it does not and should not undermine the very iterative nature of archaeology. Generic stages are used solely as a device to help all the parties understand, collaborate and communicate throughout the project. The framework is not prescriptive: it takes account of specific control frameworks from different parts of the construction sector (for example, GRIP (Governance for Railway Investment), NSIPs (Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects), and the RIBA Plan of Work) and can accommodate

other systems in development in the historic environment sector, including those addressing social value impact.

Throughout the guide, there are 'key message' boxes for emphasis, and 'detailed understanding' boxes for useful checklists and additional information. Clear signposting and efforts to avoid jargon are intended to make the process, outputs and outcomes of archaeology transparent for construction professionals.

OPINION

Changing the conversation

Archaeology is well established as part of construction. However, as the stakeholder consultation process for this guide emphasised, opportunities to create commercial and social value are missed when archaeology is not integrated, or not integrated early enough. As a consequence, projects miss the opportunities to improve programme and budget, to use archaeology to meet performance KPIs and energy efficiency targets, to reduce waste and materials management inefficiencies, to work greener and safer, to contribute to SEE (skills, employment and education) and EDI

(equality, diversity and inclusion) targets, to discharge conditions more efficiently and to deliver measurable social value throughout the project. Stakeholder consultation emphasised that guidance should not focus solely on containing or apportioning archaeological risk. The CIRIA guide contains advice and information for integrated teams to identify opportunities, managing towards achieving mutually beneficial positive outcomes.

Why the construction sector should use the CIRIA guide

It draws on some of the most successful projects of the last two decades, and highlights the opportunities to use archaeology to create both commercial and social value. It explains the obligations in planning and legislation. It shows how to create a strong safety culture, how to avoid surprises or delay or unexpected costs and how to measure and ensure good practice. At the core of the guide are the four powerful messages most emphasised by stakeholders:

- 1 Involvement of archaeologists at the earliest opportunity is key to avoid redesign costs or delay and to innovate
- 2 Making the early decision (for it is a decision) to build mutual understanding between each element of a project

benefits the whole project – programme, budget, safety and wellbeing

- 3 Sharing digital data is key to cost and process efficiency
- 4 The placemaking power of archaeology can be huge when built in at the outset but limited when only addressed after construction.

The guide itself is the result of collaboration; it was overseen by CIRIA with a project steering group of colleagues from the construction and development, planning and historic environment sectors.

Why – and how – should the historic environment sector use this guide?

The guide includes detailed checklists, case studies and flow diagrams, all designed to be worked through collaboratively. The authors hope that the guide will prove to be a valuable tool in opening and maintaining conversations with clients and colleagues in integrated teams. The guide recognises that construction changes lives, and so too does archaeology. It is all about delivering sustainable outcomes with demonstrable impact that are a credit and benefit to the organisations involved and

Continuing to improve archaeology as part of construction, and collecting and sharing more good practice evidence, will help to further the conversation between archaeology and construction.

to the people and places they are working for. It puts archaeology unapologetically on a par with construction and other specialist professions as part of the integrated team.

CIRIA has around 800 organisational members, many of which are very large employers – so in many instances construction teams will have easy access to PDF or print copies of the guide. ClfA members may choose not to buy the guide individually, but it is hoped it will be seen as a valuable project purchase and that they will advocate its use when working on archaeology in construction. The guide is available through CIRIA’s online shop: <https://www.ciria.org/ItemDetail?iProductCode=C799D&Category=DOWNLOAD>

Continuing to improve archaeology as part of construction, and collecting and sharing more good practice evidence, will help to further the conversation between archaeology and construction. The authors would in any case welcome feedback, which can be sent to admin@archaeologists.net. The CIRIA guide will be integrated into Continuing Professional Development (CPD) modules led by ClfA with MOLA and other construction and historic environment sector colleagues, primarily targeting the construction, planning and development sector.



CIRIA 799 Steering Group members and contributors © CIRIA

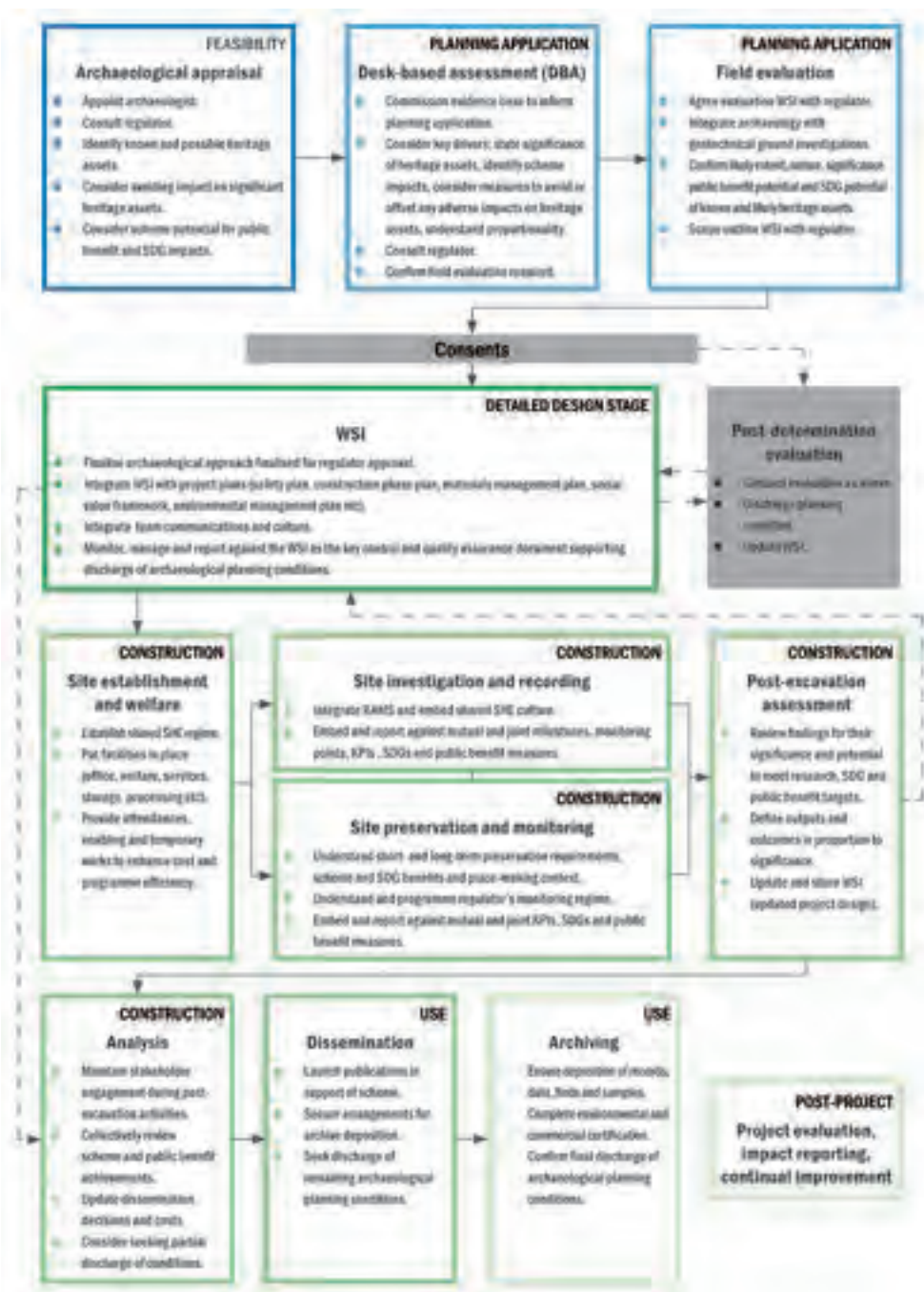


Table summarising good practice steps for managing the interactive process of archaeology as part of construction © CIRIA

Reference

Nixon, T, Holloway, C, Geary, K, Hinton, P and King, G, 2021 *Archaeology and construction: good practice guidance*, C799. London: CIRIA (ISBN: 978-0-86017-941-2)



Christina Holloway

Christina is a project manager (heritage consultancy) for MOLA, specialising in early archaeological appraisal and assessment including masterplanning and EIA. With over 20 years' experience, before joining MOLA she was a historic environment field advisor with English Heritage.



Taryn Nixon

Taryn founded her consultancy, Taryn Nixon Heritage Works, in 2017 to bring insight from different sectors to help heritage work for good. She was the chief executive at MOLA from 1997 to 2016, and before that a field archaeologist and project manager, working mainly in London, Hong Kong and South West France.

Please can you sign this **Letter of Reliance?** *Things to consider before you do*

Joe Abrams MCI(A) (1829), Director of Abrams Archaeology

Archaeological reports are, very often, submitted as part of a planning application for land. Credit: Photo by Bernd Klutsch on Unsplash



Archaeological reports are, very often, submitted as part of a planning application for land. In some cases, the client for whom they were produced subsequently sells the land on. This can mean that archaeological reports are subsequently relied upon by an organisation that was not that client. Assurances may be sought as to their reliability, so that it may be demonstrated that land has been subject to appropriate tests prior to sale. Archaeologists are amongst a range of professional services relied upon in this way.

In short, a Letter of Reliance is a letter from one party to another allowing them to rely on the contents of a report. As professionals, we may feel intuitively that any new party can rely upon our work. The reports will normally become part of the Historic Environment Record and be available to the public. Surely, anyone interested in that piece of land could rely upon our report/s?

Risks to consider

The following is not an exhaustive list, more a way of encouraging the reader to consider how a Letter of Reliance (LoR) could be problematic in certain circumstances. Principle 1, Rule 1.2 of the *Code of conduct* requires that 'A member shall present archaeology and its results in a responsible manner and shall avoid and discourage exaggerated, misleading or unwarranted statements about archaeological matters.' Therefore, we are obliged

to take care in the signing of such letters for this and other reasons.

- **Who are the beneficiaries?** We should not be signing a letter that does not make this obvious – the beneficiary needs to be clearly stated.
- **What services are being described?** An accurate listing of report details (title, version number, etc) can help ensure that this is clear.
- **What need is there for reliance?** This purpose (eg land sale) should be clearly stated within the letter so we can consider if the reports are appropriate.
- **What limitations may there be on the timeliness of our report?** For example, for how long is a desk-based assessment valid?
- **What are the required levels of Professional Indemnity Insurance?** This relates to the value, which is frequently requested in such a letter, and also the length of time for which that level of insurance may be held. A further factor is the aggregate financial limits – how many claims can potentially be made against a policy?

These are among the key factors to be checked:

Setting expectations appropriately for a report – As with any human communication, within such a letter there is scope for misunderstanding and for referring to a report in relation to an outcome it was not designed to achieve. If a desk-based assessment was supplied, its potential to inform is very different from that of a trial trenching evaluation report. Any report should answer specific questions as set out in a brief or research design and may not answer the questions a new party might wish to ask, and so should not be relied upon if required for an altered purpose. Likewise, a written scheme of investigation describing a scope of future work is very different to the report upon that work. The types of data these documents hold and the uses to which they can be put in terms of risk reduction are also different. All may have been competently produced, but are the land agents, sellers and purchasers – who may be unfamiliar with the terminology of our sector – referring to these in the appropriate context? Archaeologists should ensure that a LoR is correctly recording the type of document being referred to.

Errors of fact – Sometimes linked to the above, human error must be checked for and corrected. The version



Time pressure can often be a factor when being asked to sign a Letter of Reliance Credit: Photo by Towfiq barbhuiya on Unsplash

number, title and date of a report must be accurate. If the wrong version is relied upon or referred to, then the letter is not reliable.

Insurance – The level of indemnity (eg £5 million) must be checked against the level of indemnity the company has. The length of time for which insurance must be held should also be checked. A period of 12 years is often referred to as this is a conventional period of time during which litigation can be brought on land deals. Can your organisation commit to do these things?

Procedures

The assessment, checking, completion, signing and issuing of a LoR is a process that would benefit from an internal procedure. A set of recognised steps will help reduce potential problems. These procedures should consider: Who can sign? Who can complete the details in a letter? Who should return the letter to the client? There can be sound reasons for a client-facing member of the team taking receipt of and returning the letter, further building on a commercial relationship. There are also compelling reasons why a company director or other responsible person checks the content of and signs the letter.

The accessibility and familiarity of such guidance within our teams is key, especially amongst those staff with commercial/sales positions, such as project managers and senior consultants.

Joe Abrams

Joe Abrams (MCIfA) is a director of Abrams Archaeology, formed in April 2020. He is on the Advisory Council of CfA. Joe has worked in the commercial archaeological sector for over 20 years and held senior posts in several archaeological consultancies and contracting companies. He takes an active interest in the understanding and application of professional ethics within our sector.



Clients may subsequently sell on land. Credit: Alex Llewellyn

Behaviours to reduce risk

To amplify the effectiveness of such systems, organisations need their teams to develop an understanding of the underlying reasons for them. An appreciation of why some behaviours are likely to reduce or increase risk is useful.

Time – It is relatively common to find we are being asked to sign a LoR after a project has completed. Typically, a land sale is being negotiated and an agent has been tasked with rapidly gathering these LoR from various environmental consultants. That agent may not have legal training. Deadlines for return of the LoR can be demanding. However, time is needed to understand, check and potentially seek external advice and then issue the LoR. The pressure of an external deadline can take on additional, self-imposed urgency. Many involved in sales will recognise the scenario and we must implement systems to ensure robust checks take place and the reasoning is communicated externally.

Recognising our limitations and seeking support – Understanding our own competence and that within our organisation is important when checking and signing a LoR. Where something is unfamiliar, we should recognise the need to seek advice before signing a document we do not fully understand the implications of signing up to. We may need training from, and on occasion direct advice, from our insurance broker or legal advisor.





Strategic Plan 2010–2020: a review

Earlier this year the Board of Directors agreed the new ten-year Strategic Plan for the Institute for 2021 to 2030. Alongside this, the Board commissioned a review of achievements against the 2010–2020 plan by Andrea Bradley, MCIfA.

Andrea worked as a member, for a short period as an employee of the Institute before 2010, and acted as a consultant after that, including by supporting the drafting of the Strategic Plan in 2010. She is a former Hon Treasurer and Board member 2015–2018. Since 2018 Andrea has been less active in the organisation. She has written this review at the request of the ClfA management team: it is not intended as an independent audit of the 2010–2020 plan but as a reflection from an informed observer.

This is a short introduction to Andrea's review, with the full version being available on the website at www.archaeologists.net/mission

The Plan was optimistic for the growth of the Institute after the recession and the potential for an all-encompassing profession, its skills and integrity assured, focused on delivering benefit to society.

When the Institute drafted its last Strategic Plan, it was the beginning of 2010: the UK was at the lowest point of a global recession and in the middle of a pandemic (H1N1); the US had its newly elected, democrat, first Black president; and London had a wild-haired television personality ex-MP as its recently elected mayor. A different world or disconcertingly familiar? The period since 2010 has also seen things change and stay the same in the profile of our professional body.

The Plan was optimistic for the growth of the Institute after the recession and the potential for an all-encompassing profession, its skills and integrity assured, focused on delivering benefit to society.¹ Reading back, the Plan also seems, perhaps justifiably in the times, cautious about some aspects of the future – about new expectations for communications (social media was nearly new then), the appetite of the post-recession profession for innovation, the strength of the profession and even the identity of the Institute itself. In 2021 as we begin the new

Strategic Plan period the most obvious change from the outside is the shift from caution and a tendency to self-justification to a strength of brand, a belief that the profession can withstand most things, and confidence as an organisation to face forward and promote change.

Andrea's review signposts the most significant progress of the Institute in relation to the Plan; areas where things have not moved forward according to 2010 objectives; and circumstances and external factors that were not on the radar in 2010 but that have changed the Institute nonetheless. Her observations come both from comparing the new Plan for 2030 with the old Plan, and from conversations with key ClfA staff members at the end of the 2020 Plan period, in which we considered the changes that have taken place over ten years.

The following table highlights areas of development within the Institute since its inception in 1982, and at the start and end of the last Strategic Plan.

¹ ClfA, February 2010, Strategic Plan p.5 'Where we want to be in 2020'.

Area of development	1982	2009	2020
Code of conduct	yes	little change since 1982	little change since 2009
Standards and guidance	0	10	14, some revised
Accreditation and registration processes	assertion	rigorous application process	specialised, more consistent application process
Professional qualification	no	NVQ first awarded	c 100 NVQs
CPD	obligatory	mandatory, input based	mandatory, input based
Diverse routes to entry	no	yes (NVQ)	yes (NVQ, Apprenticeships)
Professional conduct process (disciplinary)	no	yes, no external oversight	yes, delivered by legal advisers
Members	240	2,850	3,931
Registered organisations	0	62	80
Specialist networks	0	7 SIGs and 3 Area Groups	16 SIGs and 5 Area Groups
Geographical spread	national	international network	international Groups
Diverse and inclusive	not measured	not measured	not measured
Governance and organisation	Exec Committee, Council	Exec Committee, Council	Board of Directors, Advisory Council
Active membership	not measured	not measured	218 across BOD, AC and groups, c 5.5% of membership
Internal communications and promotion	not strategic	not strategic	strategic, output-focused
Membership essential to practise	no	no	no
Staff (FTE)	0	12	15
Charter	no	no	chartered body 2014
Turnover	£8,621	£1,136,192	£757,000
Professional influence (partnerships and collaboration)	some	significant	significant, but slow to improve
Political influence	none	significant but ad hoc	focused, mandated, key player

Member news



Tabitha Lawrence. Credit: Tabitha Lawrence

Tabitha Lawrence PCIfA (11170)

I currently work within commercial archaeology in the South East. Just over a year ago I moved to Cambridge to work at Pre-Construct Archaeology, before moving to Colchester where I now work for the Colchester Archaeological Trust. I've been lucky to work on lots of varied sites with some lovely people who have taught me so much already.

I applied for PCIfA as I saw it as an opportunity to develop my volunteer work on a ClfA Special Interest Group committee. I volunteer as Secretary for the Early Careers Group, which aims to support and encourage those in the early stages of their archaeological careers (like me). I find it rewarding and positive for my own career, forming links with others in archaeology and promoting changes and ideas within our sector.

The application process can appear a bit daunting at first, so I would definitely ask other accredited members for their advice. I asked my supervisors and Project Officers for help with my application, especially with editing my statement of competence to show how my work met the criteria in the matrix. I also relied on the guidance produced by ClfA for extra help.

Elsbeth Iliff ACIfA (8507)

After completing my degree I just wanted to dig. In 2015 I started as a trainee field archaeologist with Worcestershire Archaeology and worked on a variety of sites across the Midlands and further afield. Worcestershire Archaeology has given me opportunities to develop my skills, and as a field supervisor I now spend a lot of my time running smaller sites and undertaking watching briefs. This was a good time to upgrade my accreditation to ACIfA to better reflect my position within the profession. The process was easier than I expected and it gave me an opportunity to look at my career from a step removed and see what I have accomplished. One accomplishment I am proud of is my election as a member of ClfA's Advisory Council. I joined the Council in 2019 to help provide greater representation for diggers, and have found it to be an excellent way to build my knowledge of ClfA, the issues that affect us, and the profession as a whole.



Elsbeth Iliff. Credit: Elspeth Iliff



David Breeze.
Credit: The British
Academy

2021 Kenyon Medal winner

We are pleased to announce that Professor David J Breeze Hon. MCIFA (924) has been awarded the 2021 Kenyon Medal for his outstanding international contribution to the archaeology of the Roman Empire.

David Breeze is a graduate of Durham University, where he fell under the spell of Eric Birley. His subsequent research has focused on Roman frontiers and the Roman army. After serving as Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Scotland, he led the team that successfully nominated the Antonine Wall as a World Heritage Site and helped create the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site. He has served as chair of the International Congress of Roman Frontier Studies as well as president of several British archaeological societies. He is an honorary professor at the Universities of Durham, Edinburgh, Newcastle and Stirling.

'I have spent a lifetime seeking to understand better Roman frontiers such as Hadrian's Wall and thereby hope to appreciate the mindset of their builders and how they operated.' – Professor David J Breeze

Further details can be found at www.thebritishacademy.ac.uk/prizes-medals/kenyon-medal/

Chiz Harward MCIFA (5856)

Following the retirement of Dr John Crook, Chiz Harward has been appointed Cathedral Archaeologist at Winchester Cathedral. Building on the excavation and publication of major monastic sites such as the priory, hospital and cemetery of St Mary Spital (MOLA), as a sole trader (Urban Archaeology) Chiz has found himself increasingly working on ecclesiastical and monastic sites, excavating numerous Cotswold churches (as well as the occasional Cotswold pub) over the last decade. Extensive work at Gloucester Cathedral involved both excavation and standing building recording, and last year Urban Archaeology spent Lockdown v1.0 combining excavation and 'buildings archaeology' in a 3-D project at the former Infirmary's Lodging of St Peter's, Gloucester.

Winchester is an inspiring and daunting setting for any urban archaeologist – the site of so many important events in archaeology from the game-changing work of the Biddles and the Winchester Excavations Committee, to the birth of Harris's matrix and single context recording. Chiz hopes to bring his experience of urban excavation, building recording and project planning to the role and to build on the work of John Crook and the cathedral team. Chiz will seek to ensure that the cathedral and its Close continues to be conserved, understood and enhanced; that where necessary it is excavated and recorded to the highest standards; and that the archaeology, history and heritage of this extraordinary site is brought to the widest audience possible.



Chiz Harward. Credit: Chiz Harward

Member news Obituaries

Neil Ross Campling BSc MA ACIfA (360)

by Linda Campling BSc MBA

Neil died unexpectedly aged 70 on 23 September 2021. He had been feeling ill since early summer and following several tests was diagnosed with second-stage B cell lymphoma. Neil expected to recover following chemotherapy treatment, but that was not to be. He died early on the morning of the 23rd accompanied by two friends.

Neil was born in Merton, South London, but sailed to Canada as a toddler, growing up in Thunder Bay, Ontario, on the north shore of Lake Superior. After finishing his honours geology degree Neil spent the summer of 1971 in his first paid archaeological job identifying abandoned settlements and digging test trenches on the north shore of Lake Huron. Neil went on to the University of Manitoba, completing an MA in Anthropology followed by travel in southern Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Fiji for 18 months. In 1977 he worked on the Hat Creek Project in British Columbia, where he met Linda, who became his wife the following year.

In 1978 Neil started studying at Southampton University. He worked on many sites, notably Six Dials, Foxcotte, and Butser Hill. Memorably, at a vacant site in St Mary's, Southampton, while Neil was overseeing the removal of the topsoil layer, the digger went through an electric cable, plunging all the shops of Lower Bar in Southampton into darkness at 10:00 on a Saturday morning. Of course, this hit the local paper headlines. (The cable wasn't where the electric company said it would be on the plan they provided.)

In 1989 Neil joined Test Valley Archaeological Trust (TVAT) and its trading company Hampshire Archaeology Ltd (HA Ltd), under Frank Green. Frank writes that he was a hard-working staff member, frequently managing excavations, where he could use his geological and soil science knowledge to benefit site recording and understanding.

Under Neil's watchful eye, Health and Safety issues were rigorously addressed. This had a significant impact on working practices, keeping the organisation abreast of changes to standards that needed to be implemented. This extended to Neil's approach to maintaining site and excavation equipment.

Neil was always happy to help others and even when times were perhaps financially difficult, he could be



Neil Ross Campling.
Credit: L. Campling

relied on to be positive and cheerful and pass his knowledge and enthusiasm for archaeology on to others.

Neil left the Trust three years later to join North Yorkshire County Council's planning department as Assistant and then County Archaeologist. Besides commenting on planning applications, Neil worked with local volunteers and university groups to further archaeology in the county. He appeared in the background of two *Time Team* programmes.

When Neil left NYCC he started looking after his best friend until his death in 2009. Neil then trained as a carer, working part-time. He also got involved in local partnerships in Darlington and became a lay advisor for the Research Design Service at Newcastle University.

The many messages of condolence received sum Neil up:

'What a loss he will be for everyone, his colleagues and family. He was so great to work with and had so many perceptive insights and contributions to offer. What a shock. I will really miss him.'

'Neil's insightful, thoughtful and helpful contributions to research proposals, alongside his passion for research, and his support of the Research Design Service, will be greatly missed by all of us.'

Following Neil's wishes he was cremated in a willow coffin wrapped in a simple shroud. His ashes will be taken back to Canada and scattered on the north shore of Lake Superior.

The full obituary can be read on the ClfA website alongside this edition of The Archaeologist at www.archaeologists.net/archaeologist

Prof Dr C Sebastian Sommer FSA MClfA (9480)

by Gerry Wait MClfA (771) and Michaela Schauer ACIfA (9243)

It is with great sadness that we report the death of C Sebastian Sommer FSA. Sebastian was the Landeskonservator at Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege in Bavaria (BLfD). Sebastian and I, Gerry, met as graduate students over 40 years ago, when he came to study with Sheppard Frere in 1980. At St Antony's College, Oxford, he undertook his Master's degree on military vici under Sheppard Frere, which led on to his PhD at Munich, which was later published as a BAR.

After Oxford, Sebastian joined the office of the Baden-Württemberg Landesamt für Denkmalpflege in 1984. From 1984 to 2001, Sommer was a consultant for Roman provincial archaeology at the Baden-Württemberg State Monuments Office and, from 1995, also head of the 'Specialised excavations and central specialist services' department. He was appointed Chief Archaeologist for Bavaria in 2002 – the largest of the German states and a very high-profile post. I think it was in Munich that Sebastian found a real home, becoming a true Bavarian and relishing traditional dress for formal – and some informal! – occasions.

In Bavaria, as the State Conservator and Deputy Conservator General, he fundamentally and very successfully put state archaeology on a new footing. His goal was the permanent preservation of the archaeological monuments in the public interest – or, alternatively, their excavation after extensive consideration. Under his leadership, the procedures for the many archaeological measures were systematised and optimised, which led to new insights into the past.

Sommer's engagement brought him work in numerous national and transnational organisations. In the office he spared neither work nor risk, according to the obituary of the state office. He also tackled tasks that nobody but himself dared to tackle. Nor did he avoid controversial discussions. In 2016 a group of archaeologists from within the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte e.V. (German Society for Pre- and Protohistory) reacted to the ongoing complaints about working conditions in German archaeology and undertook a survey that resulted in an intense but fruitful discussion about whether Germany needed a professional association.

ClfA Deutschland (ClfA-D) was established in summer 2017 and Seb supported the creation of the group – sometimes facing direct criticism from his more 'traditional' peers among the state archaeologists. Undaunted, he joined ClfA as MClfA, and I (Michaela) asked him to join the committee as our first Secretary – and much to my surprise and delight he agreed! His wisdom and diplomacy were valued by all who worked with him, matched perhaps only by his energy and zest for life – he was a big man and in all ways a larger-than-life character. For all of us, having Sebastian on the committee, and having the opportunity to work with him, feels both a blessing and an honour. His engagement went far beyond everything he needed to do. At our last committee meeting he attended via Zoom; he was sitting in the garden of his house in the US, waiting for a boat trip – which he almost missed because he lost track of time while working with us. ClfA-D and our goals grew very close to his heart – as did he for us. We, the committee, are hit hard by this loss. He fought with us, supported and encouraged us, lending a hand whenever needed – he was an ally we could always count on. Sebastian died after a brief illness on 12 October and he will be missed by all of us who knew him. His wife Mary, a daughter and two sons survive him.

The full obituary can be read on the ClfA website alongside this edition of The Archaeologist at www.archaeologists.net/archaeologist



C Sebastian Sommer. Credit: ClfA Deutschland

New members



Member (MCIfA)

11755	Gina Baban	12006	Jay Griffiths	12180	Charlotte Crutcher	12155	Nafisa Madina
12034	Nigel Barker	12195	Bradley Groves	12053	Jose Carlos Da Silva	12074	Catherine Mak
12037	Pier Matteo Barone	8431	Kay Hamilton		Carvalho	12152	Patrick Paul Martin
11957	Alice Dowsett	12008	Livia Iacovone	12080	Alessandro Dell'Anno	12049	Sarah Maryon
8670	Nicholas Finch	11970	Robert Kenyon	12083	Stephanie Demetriou	12082	Michael Mathews
11981	Tom Hill	12144	Ross Lyall	12172	Marion Devigne	12089	Jade McCabe
12132	Dan Hounsell	10057	Michelle Maclver	12054	Nigel Dodds	12065	Courtney McElhinney
1475	Nicola Powell	11973	Steven Manthorpe	11991	George Downs	12184	Lucy McIntosh
7374	Dav Smith	9924	Joshua Manvell	12140	Callie Dugan	12029	Kirsty Meek
7624	Zoe Sutherland	9822	Alice Marconi	12170	Beatrix Duzs	11993	Isabelle Middleton
12030	Stephen Timms	11707	Valeria Monno	12114	Niamh Dyer	12081	Stephen Miller
5179	Ian Travers	11916	Emily Moon	12016	Alberta Edwardes	12027	Matthew Mitchell
12150	Brian Whiting	12148	John Musgrove	12088	Maya Edwards	12157	April Mitchell
		12061	Giuseppe Nanna	12091	Cherie Edwards	12115	Lucy Morris
		10042	Charlotte Nicholson	12139	Mathilde El Hadjen	12021	Desmione Mouton
		12147	Alexandria Parker-Banks	11992	Sean Elliott	12171	Isaiah Ozturgut
		12009	Michelle Penn	11989	Michelle Ellen Ellis	12178	Sarah Pasillio
		8617	Ben Price	12076	Steven Evans	12103	Margherita Riso
		11974	Alfie Pullin	12173	Robert Ferro	12109	Angus Rocca

Associate (ACIfA)

4675	Julia Bennett Smith	12028	Kevin Reilly	12164	Isabelle Fischer	12043	Patrick Rowan
9599	Hannah Brown	12136	Lucia Rucci	12075	Vicky Fletcher	11999	Alexandra Rutherford
12036	Gary Collyer	11975	Eleanor Salkeld	12041	Kieran Fowler Wright	12001	Kaveh Safavi
11958	Rebecca Fradgley	12130	Robert Slabonski	12046	Cara Freeman	12020	Francisca Saraiva
12149	Eloise Govier	12135	Jamie Spiers	11950	Philipp Gerhards	12096	Samuel Scott-Moncrieff
12033	Niall Grant	10267	Emma Street	12092	Cecelia Godfrey	12186	Gracie Sharp
12035	Io Gray-Davies	11968	Alistair Thomson	12022	Lily Gray	12018	Keith Shaw
11874	Jessica Lowther	11578	Karl Wennerberg	12100	Nathan Hanson	12090	Cara Simmonds
7876	Thomas Muir	11911	Ryan Wilding	12015	Emma Hawkes	12101	Ryan Simmons
9247	Aurelian Rusu	12005	Abbi Wootten-Brooks	12113	Piers Holden	12050	Dean Smith
12032	Alice Short			12073	Rachel Hunt	12190	Sophie Smith
9704	Chloe Smith			12102	David Ingram	12183	Jennifer Southall
10493	Henry Smith			12146	Nathan Ireland	12069	Megan Speechley
12134	Craig Stanford			12137	John Jackson	12158	Jack Strong

Students

Practitioner (PCIfA)

11966	Zoe Arthurs	12163	Ewan Alderman	12176	Hannah Johnston	11986	Meghan Sullivan
11969	Jonathan Badger	12099	Amy Allinson	12024	Laura Jones	12162	Anne-Marie Taylor
11830	Jordan Barbour	12125	Ellena Anda	12062	Maxwell Joyner	12105	Reza Teimouri
12077	Lluis Bermudo Ferrer	12110	Ariadne Argyros	12098	Rhea Kellar	12120	Finnerty Templeman
10490	Konstantinos Bompotis	12095	Wilhelmus Baetsen	12019	Sarah Kerruish	12166	Jasmine Toms
12056	Gregory Bowen	12085	Heidi Bain	12160	Jee Young Kim	12084	Sophia Tucci
12007	Liam Brice-Bateman	12068	Freya Bates	11997	William James Kinchin	11994	Yasmin Valevska-Bellinger
12055	Filippo Carozzo	12161	Alexandra Blankenship	11951	Albrecht Knauber	12154	Thomas Vaughan
11709	Lucie Collett	12165	Madeleine Bowen	12052	Eric Kressner	12141	Sara Vitelli
10702	Lorna Critchlow	12070	Phoebe Bradley	12010	Samuel Land	12122	Joshua Wallace
12058	Justyna Dekiert	12087	Nicoleta Brebu	12121	Peter Laurence	12116	Daniel Walton
7909	Kimberley Dowding	11769	Felicity Broadley	12188	Jenna Levine	12127	Rui Wang
12004	Jemima Dunnett	12192	Keir Broughton	12191	Kallum Lewis	12002	Robert Ward
12060	Jack Eggington	12086	Cody Brown	12048	Melody Li	12124	Celia Weberg
12059	Adrienne Furniss	12071	Aleksandra Cameron	12023	Hazel Lipman	12179	Kalvane Werake
11967	Taryn Gouck	12168	Thomas Carey	12175	Katarina Liscakova	12167	Eleanor White
		11525	Micheal Cooke	12181	Sarah MacFarlane	11628	Sina Wiedermann
		12189	Robert Cooke	12038	Davina Mackay	12066	Laura Wiggins
		12031	Paul Crame	12063	Roisin Mackie	11996	Isabelle Willcocks
		12126	Daisy Crozier	12118	Mairi MacLean		

12128 Philippa Williams
 12156 Lauren Williams
 12106 Julie Wolf
 12064 Adam Woolaway
 12079 Siobhan Wordingham
 12153 Xingyu Xu
 12117 Xinyi Xue

Affiliates

11810 Robyn Andrews	11990 Kristina Heath
12111 Katie Arnesen	12123 Emily Johnson
12012 Sarah Askham	12094 Iris Kramer
10807 Suzanne Butler	12039 Grzegorz Krypczyk
9991 Pauline Carroll	12003 Marc Mills
12014 Elena Citterio	12045 Kurt Readman
12026 John Cooper	11998 Alexander Regan
6038 Luise Erfurth	12044 Phoebe Sibson
12072 Sarah Gaines	12169 Elaine Traynor

Upgraded members

Member (MCIfA)

6466 John Boothroyd
 8841 Amy Bunce
 8669 Damion Churchill
 7464 Rhiannon Gardiner
 8371 Rowena Henderson
 5756 Helen MacQuarrie
 8835 Elizabeth Pratt
 1431 Kenneth Welsh
 1590 Tania Wilson

Associate (ACIfA)

10617 Antony Angove
 8750 Alexander Bliss
 9583 Julia Cantarano
 8005 Otis Gilbert
 8507 Elspeth Iliff
 9465 Rachel Legge
 8227 Kylie McDermott
 9473 Luke Parker
 10687 Benedict Redclift
 11191 Natalie Wood

Practitioner (PCIfA)

11108 Alexander Crossley
 11170 Tabitha Lawrence
 9238 Megan Schlanker

NOTICEBOARD

ClfA2022 – Making a difference: the value of archaeology

25–29 April 2022, Apex City of Bath hotel + online

Sponsored by Towergate Insurance

Preparations for ClfA2022 are now well underway. Encouraged by the success of our first digital conference in 2021 and the gradual safe return to live events (which we hope is still the case), we intend to offer our 2022 conference as an integrated week-long live and digital conference experience. Our hope is that our hybrid programme will continue to encourage the accessibility of the conference by offering the flexibility to attend online or in person at the Apex City of Bath Hotel, UK.



ClfA2022 will incorporate keynote addresses, wide-ranging sessions and training workshops in an integrated live and virtual forum. Across the week of the conference, we will discuss current professional issues, showcase new developments and present research in archaeology and the wider heritage sector. Our conference is the premier professional archaeological conference in the UK, attracting hundreds of participants across the heritage environment sector.

Theme

The theme for ClfA2022 is *Making a difference: the value of archaeology*. The sessions, seminars and CPD workshops held during ClfA2022 will explore how archaeologists make a difference: to people's lives, to the practice of archaeology, to the places where we live, work and socialise and to our profession. These will showcase great archaeology, stimulate debate, and look at where archaeologists are generating new knowledge and understanding and contributing to the big questions of our time.

Booking information, special offers, news and a full timetable of sessions can be found on our conference website: www.archaeologists.net/conference.

Conference bursaries

As part of our aim to make the conference as accessible as possible, we have several bursary options available to assist with the cost of registering and participating in ClfA2022. Find out how to apply for a bursary at www.archaeologists.net/conference.

We look forward to seeing you at ClfA2022! #ClfA2022

Assessing ethical competence: changes to the application process from 1 April 2022

From 1 April 2022, applicants for ClfA accreditation will need to demonstrate that they understand and work in accordance with ClfA's ethical *Code of conduct* and professional standards. At Practitioner and Associate level, applicants will be asked to address these new requirements in their statements of competence, supported by evidence of ethical working in the examples of work they provide, in their CPD records (where applicable) and by their references. For applicants at Member level, a professional review interview will be introduced, recognising the greater level of personal accountability required at this grade. You can find out more on our website at <https://bit.ly/3nYZynr>



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